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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,198.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY,

CORRECTED UP TO JANUARY 6.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
		1st Life Guards ...		Col. C. W. Duncombe ...	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards...		Col. H. P. Ewart, C.B....	Windsor ...	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards ...		Lieut-Col. F. G. Burnaby	Regent's Park ...	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C. ...	Meerut—Canterbury ...	1879	Natal ...	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut-Col. W. H. Lee ...	Manchester	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Gds.		—	Edinburgh	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton ...	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lt-Col. Sir J. D. Bourne, Bt...	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) ...		Lieut-Col. J. Goldie [p.s.c.	Sealkote—Canterbury ...	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Gds		Lieut-Col. C. Campbell, C.B.,	Egypt—Manchester ...	1882	Egypt...	...
		1st (Royal) Dragoons ...		Lieut-Col. E. B. Hutton ...	Dublin	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons ...		Lieut-Col. F. J. A. Wallace ...	Ballincollig	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars ...		Col. A. H. Vincent ...	Aldershot...	1868	Bombay—Bombay...	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars ...		Lieut-Col. G. Philips ...	Hounslow...	1867	Bombay—Bengal ...	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers ...		Col. W. L. Browne ...	Newbridge	1863	Bengal—Bengal ...	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons ...		Col. E. A. Gore ...	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal...	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars) ...		Col. H. D'A. P. Burnell	Colchester	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut-Col. J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury ...	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers...		Lieut-Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury...	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Lieut-Col. E. A. Wood...	Lucknow—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	...
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. W. Balfe ...	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal ...	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers ...		Lieut-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars ...		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B.,	Muttra—Canterbury ...	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars ...		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox [A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Canterbury ...	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars ...		Lt.-Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal ...	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers...		Lieut-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk ...	1865	Madras—Madras ...	1877
		17th (D. of C'mb'dge's Own) Lancers		Lieut-Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury ...	1879	Natal ...	...
		18th Hussars ...		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet ...	Longford ...	1864	Madras—Madras ...	1876
		19th Hussars ...		Lieut-Col. K. J. W. Coghill, C.B.	Egypt—Aldershot ...	1882	Egypt...	...
		20th Hussars ...		Lieut-Col. C. Mangles ...	Cahir ...	...	Bengal ...	1872
		21st Hussars ...		Lieut-Col. G. F. Kaye ...	Dublin ...	...	Bengal ...	1873
		Cavalry Depot ...		Col. J. C. Le Quesne ...	Canterbury ...	...	—	...
		Grenadier Guards...	1st Bn	Col. H. F. Davies ...	Tower ...	1861	Canada—Canada ...	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B. ...	Chelsea ...	1882	Egypt—Egypt ...	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips ...	Dublin ...	1854	Malta—Crimea ...	1856
		Coldstream Guards ...	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton ...	Windsor ...	1854	Turkey—Crimea ...	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B...	Chelsea ...	1882	Egypt—Egypt ...	1882
		Scots Guards ...	1st Bn.	Col. G. W. Knox, C.B. ...	Wellington Barracks ...	1882	Egypt—Egypt ...	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis ...	Wellington Barracks ...	1861	Canada—Canada ...	1864
1	1st ...	Royal Scots ...	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White ...	Malta (for W. Ind.)—Glencorse	1878	Malta ...	...
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners ...	Fermoy—Glencorse ...	1866	Bombay—Bengal ...	1880
2	2nd ...	Queen's (Royal West Surrey) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny ...	Portland—Guildford ...	1866	Bombay—Bombay...	1879
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy...	Peshawur—Guildford ...	1877	Bombay ...	...
3	3rd ...	The Buffs (East Kent) ...	1st Bn.	—	Dublin—Canterbury ...	1866	Bengal—Bengal ...	1879
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Parnell, C.B. ...	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th ...	King's Own (Royal Lancaster) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. C. Twentyman...	Preston—Lancaster ...	1874	Gibraltar—Brbados.	1881
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Stokes ...	Bombay—Lancaster ...	1878	Cape	...
5	5th ...	Northumberland Fusiliers ...	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald ...	Mullingar—Newcastle ...	1866	Bengal—Afghanistn	1880
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B. ...	Agra—Newcastle ...	1880	Bengal ...	...
6	6th ...	Royal Warwickshire ...	1st Bn.	Col. J. N. Colthurst ...	Chatham—Warwick ...	1867	Bengal—Aden ...	1880
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole ...	Fort William—Warwick ...	1878	Bengal ...	...
7	7th ...	Royal Fusiliers (City of London) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp ...	Colchester—Hounslow...	1857	India—Bombay ...	1870
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. B. Colvin ..	Bellary—Hounslow ...	1873	Bombay ...	...
8	8th ...	King's (Liverpool) ...	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B. ...	Cork—Warrington ...	1866	Malta—Malta ...	1879
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. H. Cochrane ...	Meean Meer—Warrington ...	1877	Bengal ...	...
9	9th ...	Norfolk ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Vibart ...	Colchester—Yarmouth ...	1854	Malta—Cape ...	1870
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Col. W. Daunt, C.B. ...	Subathu—Yarmouth ...	1874	Bengal ...	...
10	10th ..	Lincolnshire ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Rudge ...	Buttevant—Lincoln ...	1864	Cape—Straits ...	1877
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Berger ...	Seetapore—Lincoln ...	1878	Malta... ...	...
11	11th ..	Devonshire ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. Birch ...	Dublin—Exeter ...	1864	Bengal—Bengal ...	1877
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. A. Smyth ...	Jullundur—Exeter ...	1877	Bombay ...	...
12	12th ..	Suffolk ...	1st Bn	—	Fyzabad—Bury St. Edmunds..	1876	Bengal ...	...
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds...	1864	Bengal—Bengal ...	1878
13	13th ..	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Lt. Infantry).	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Dublin—Taunton ...	1867	Gibraltar—Natal ...	1879
—	— ...		2nd Bn	Col. P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B. ...	Kamptee—Taunton ...	1877	Malta... ...	...
14	14th ..	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. B. Cosby...	Bradford—York...	1867	Malta—Aden ...	1879
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Col. D. S. Warren, C.B. ...	Nowshera—York ...	1878	Bengal ...	...
15	15th ..	East Yorkshire ...	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke ...	Londonderry—Beverley ...	1861	Canada—Bermuda ..	1870
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. L. Dashwood ...	Poona—Beverley ...	1875	Bengal ...	...
16	16th ..	Bedfordshire ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. J. Horne...	Shorncliffe—Bedford ...	1861	Canada—Nva. Scotia	1870
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. W. Adcock ...	Theyetmyo—Bedford ...	1876	Madras ...	...
17	17th...	Leicestershire ...	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B. ..	Portsmouth—Leicester ...	1870	Bengal—Bengal ...	1882
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant ...	Jubbulpore—Leicester ..	1876	Bengal ...	...
18	18th...	Royal Irish ...	1st Bn.	Col. M. J. R. MacGregor ...	Rawul Pindee—Clonmel ...	1872	Malta.... ...	...
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson...	Egypt—Clonmel... ...	1882	Egypt... ...	...
19	19th...	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Hereford... ...	Halifax, N.S.—Richmond ...	1877	Bermuda ...	...
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. E. Davidson ...	Belfast—Richmond ...	1863	Rangoon—Bengal ...	1877
20	20th...	Lancashire Fusiliers ...	1st Bn.	Col. F. L. Edridge ...	Templemore—Bury ...	1873	Bermuda—Malta ...	1881
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill ...	Mhow—Bury ...	1881	Bombay ...	...
21	21st....	Royal Scots Fusiliers ...	1st Bn.	Col. A. Templeman ...	Dover—Ayr ...	1869	Bombay—Madras ...	1881
—	— ...		2nd Bn	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C. ...	Secunderabad—Ayr ...	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd...	Cheshire ...	1st Bn.	Col. H. E. Watson ...	Guernsey (for Jersey)—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunsw'k	1869
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Patton ...	Peshawur—Chester ...	1873	Bengal ...	...
23	23rd...	Royal Welsh Fusiliers...	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Chakrata—Wrexham ...	1880	Bengal ...	...
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C. ...	Pembroke Dock—Wrexham ...	1874	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1880
24	24th...	South Wales Borderers..	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. G. Tongue ...	Manchester—Brecon ...	1866	Malta—Natal ...	1879
—	— ...		2nd Bn	Lieut-Col. J. F. Caldwell ...	Secunderabad—Brecon ...	1878	Cape	...
25	25th...	King's Own Borderers...	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey ...	Umballa—Berwick-on-Tweed..	1875	Bengal ...	...
—	— ...		2nd Bn.	Col. A. S. Cameron, V.C., p.s.c....	Fermoy—Berwick-on-Tweed...	1863	Ceylon—Aden ...	1876
26	26th...	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) ...	1st Bn	Lieut-Col. M. H. Hale... ...	Tower (for Aldersh't)-Hamilt'n	1880	Malta—Malta ...	1881
—	90th...		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C. ...	Cawnpore—Hamilton ...	1878	Natal... ...	...
27	27th...	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. D. Geddes ...	Straits Settlements—Omagh...	1876	Malta... ...	...
—	108th .		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Lock ...	Enniskillen—Omagh ...	...	Madras—Bombay ...	1874
28	28th...	Gloucestershire ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Brodigan ...	Portsmouth—Bristol ...	1868	Gibraltar—Sing'p're	1879
—	61st ...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. Heywood ...	Quetta—Bristol ...	1878	Malta... ...	...
29	29th...	Worcestershire ...	1st Bn.	Col. H. Davis ...	Nusseerabad—Worcester ...	1879	Bombay ...	...
—	36th...		2nd Bn.	Col. R. E. Carr ...	Kinsale—Worcester ...	1863	Bengal—Bengal ...	1875
30	30th...	East Lancashire...	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. Moorsom ...	Ranikhet—Burnley ...	1880	Bengal ...	...
—	59th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson ...	Chatham—Burnley ...	1867	Ceylon—Afghanist'n	1880
31	31st ...	East Surrey ...	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley ...	Gibraltar—Kingston ...	1882	Gibraltar ...	...
—	70th...		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston ...	Dinapore—Kingston ...	1871	Bengal ...	...
32	32nd...	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. S. Stabb ...	Devonport—Bodmin ...	1865	Gibraltar—Cape ...	1877
—	46th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Richardson, [C.B.	Egypt—Bodmin ...	1876	Bermuda ...	...
33	33rd...	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. J. Castle	Lucknow—Halifax ...	1875	Madras ...	...
—	76th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. McD. Allardice...	Tipperary—Halifax ...	1863	Madras—Madras ..	1876
34	34th...	Border ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D Dyson-Laurie,	Dum Dum—Carlis'e ...	1875	Bengal ...	...
—	55th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Rowland ...	Newry—Carlisle... ...	1863	Bengal—Bengal ..	1877
35	35th...	Royal Sussex ...	1st Bn.	Col. S. Hackett	Egypt—Chichester ...	1875	Jamaica ...	...
—	107th..		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D. Johnstone ...	Malta—Chichester ...	1882	Malta ...	...
37	37th...	Hampshire ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. King ...	Kilkenny—Gosport ...	1866	Bengal—Bengal ...	1875
—	67th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley..	Cannanore—Gosport ...	1872	Burmah ...	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE—

Head-Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery......	Dublin
B —	Exeter
C —	Dublin
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Meerut
F —	Umballa
G —	Meerut
H —	Exeter
I —	Canterbury
K —	Newbridge
L —	Sealkote
M —	St. John's Wood
N —	Coventry

B BRIGADE—

Head-Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Dorchester
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Kirkee
E —	Bangalore
F —	Aldershot
G —	Egypt
H —	Aldershot
I —	Aldershot
K —	Umballa
L —	Newbridge
M —	Secunderabad
N —	Lucknow

DEPOT—A and B Brigades—Woolwich.
RIDING ESTABLISHMENT—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE—

A Battery......	Shorncliffe
B —	Ferozepore
C —	Natal
D —	Shorncliffe
E —	Kilkenny
F —	Woolwich
G —	Benares
H —	Jullundur
I —	Ahmedabad
J —	Newcastle
K —	Dublin
L —	Secunderabad
M —	Kurrachee
N —	Hyderabad
O —	St. Thomas Mnt.
P —	Secunderabad
Q —	Bangalore
R —	Bellary
S —	Bangalore
T —	Aldershot
U —	Athlone
V —	Chatham
W —	Hilsea
X —	Woolwich

2ND BRIGADE—

A Battery......	Kirkee
B —	Neemuch
C —	Ahmednuggur
D —	Kirkee
E —	Kurrachee
F —	Deesa
G —	Belgaum
H —	Bristol
I —	Egypt
J —	Allahabad
K —	Sheffield
L —	Aldershot
M —	St. Thomas Mt.
N —	Egypt
O —	Hilsea
P —	Woolwich
Q —	Sheffield

2ND BRIGADE (con.)

R —	Peshawur
S —	Woolwich

3RD BRIGADE—

A Battery......	Weedon
B —	Weedon
C —	Egypt
D —	Ipswich
E —	Ipswich
F —	Limerick
G —	Clonmel
H —	Christchurch
I —	Bangalore
J —	Trowbridge
K —	Nowgong
L —	Dinapore
M —	Meerut
N —	Cawnpore
O —	Agra
P —	Meean Meer
Q —	Saugor
R —	Fyzabad

4TH BRIGADE—

A Battery......	Mhow
B —	Rawul Pindee
C —	Meean Meer
D —	Lucknow
E —	Bareilly
F —	Morar
G —	Meerut
H —	Aldershot
I —	Curragh
J —	Woolwich
K —	Fermoy
L —	Mooltan
M —	Aldershot
N —	Woolwich
O —	Barrackpore
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Colchester
R —	Glasgow

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery...	Alderney
2nd — ...	Jersey
3rd — ...	Guernsey
4th — ...	Tilbury
5th — ...	Bermuda
6th — ...	Bermuda
7th — ...	Rawul Pindee
8th — ...	Attock
9th — ...	Rawul Pindee
Depot............	Newcastle

No. 2.—LANCASHIRE DIVISION.

1st Battery...	Portsmouth
2nd — ...	Weymouth
3rd — ...	Shoeburyness
4th — ...	Ferozepore
5th — ...	Lahore
6th — ...	Gibraltar
7th — ...	Gibraltar
8th — ...	Gibraltar
Depot............	Liverpool

No. 3.—EASTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery...	Landguard Fort
2nd — ...	Dover
3rd — ...	Fort Victoria
4th — ...	Woolwich
5th — ...	Ceylon
6th — ...	Ceylon
7th — ...	Theyetmyo
8th — ...	Theyetmyo
9th — ...	Toughoo
Depot............	Colchester

No. 4.—CINQUE PORTS DIVISION.

1st Battery...	Dover
2nd — ...	Dover
3rd — ...	Dover
4th — ...	Dover
5th — ...	Jamaica
6th — ...	Barbados
7th — ...	Quetta
8th — ...	Bombay
9th — ...	Poona
Depot............	Dover

No. 5.—LONDON DIVISION.

1st Battery ...	Portsmouth
2nd — ...	Fort Grange
3rd — ...	Woolwich
4th — ...	Malta
5th — ...	Malta
6th — ...	Malta
7th — ...	Fort William
8th — ...	Delhi
Depot	Woolwich

No. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery ...	Malta
2nd — ...	Portsmouth
3rd — ..	Portsmouth
4th — ...	Golden Hill
5th — ...	Agra
6th — ...	Allahabad
7th Battery ...	Peshawur
8th — ...	Singapore
9th — ...	Hong Kong
Depot	Fort Brockhurst

No. 7.—WESTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery ...	Bull Point
2nd — ...	Devonport
3rd — ...	Devonport
4th — ...	Devonport
5th — ...	Gwalior
6th — ...	Morar
7th — ...	Cape
8th — ...	Mauritius
9th — ...	St. Helena
Depot	Plymouth

No. 8.—SCOTTISH DIVISION.

1st Battery ...	Malta
2nd — ...	Sheerness
3rd — ...	Sheerness
4th — ...	Sheerness
5th — ...	Egypt
6th — ...	Egypt
7th — ...	Aden
8th — ...	Aden
9th — ...	Bombay
Depot............	Leith Fort

[See next page.]

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY (Continued).

Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Egypt—Lichfield	1880	Malta	
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Tralee—Lichfield	1872	Singapore—Transv'l	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Roorkee—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Shipley	Ranikhet—Warrington	1872	Bengal	
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Col. F. D. Walters	Devonport—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. Fitzgerald	Sheffield—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	1st Bn.	Col. D. Macpherson, C.B.	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Portsmouth—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Rennie	Ft. St. George—Warley	1871	Madras	
—	56th		2nd Bn.	—	Gibraltar—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. B. Hayward	Castlebar—Leicester	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. J. N. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c.	India—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Straton	Gibraltar—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Bevan	Allahabad—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Natal—Northampton	1879	Natal	
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. W. W. Corban	Egypt—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Col. S. G. C. Hogge	Gosport—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. E. Fyler	Egypt—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. H. Browne	Dublin—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire).	1st Bn.	Col. C. Acton, C.B.	Bareilly—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Daniell	Curragh—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	—	Egypt—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon	Aldershot—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Lim'rick for Guerns'y—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun	Rangoon—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. J. S. H. Algar [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal	
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. K. G. Henderson	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Green	Woolwich—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Warley—Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	India—Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Col. C. H. Sams	Athlone—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. T. Simpson	Kurrachee—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Col. L. S. Warren	Aden—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. E. E. Wilson, C.B.	Aldershot—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. H. Tucker	Meerut—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Sunderland	1882	Gibraltar	
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Curragh—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. Jago	Egypt—Hamilton	1882	Egypt	
72	72nd	S'forth Highl'd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Alb'nys)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Col. A. E. Warren	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Bermuda—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	
87	87th	Princ'ss Vict'ria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Aldershot—Armagh	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. B. S. Robinson	Belgaum—Armagh	1870	Madras	
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Browne	Curragh—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Suth'rl'd Highl'd'rs)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. A. C. Bruce, C.B., p.s.c.	Cape—Stirling	1879	Natal	
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. E. H. D. Macpherson	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Williams	Umballa—Birr	1877	Bengal	
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Hall	Nova Scotia—Tralee	1874	Malta	
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. G. Campbell	Malta—Tralee	1882	Malta	
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibra'tar	
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Frankland, p.s.c.	Aldershot—Naas	1862	Bombay—Bengal	1871
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. H. A. Seymour.	Ahmednuggur--Winchester	1880	Bombay	
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Col. J. P. C. Glyn	Cork—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India--Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	
...	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. J. A. Smith... [C.B.	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
...	...	2nd do. do.		Col. Sir W. O. Lanyon, K.C.M.G.,	Jamaica	...	...	...
...	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		...	Malta	...	...	...

GARRISON ARTILLERY (Continued).

No. 9.—Welsh Division.

1st Battery	South Hook
2nd —	Ft. Hubberstone
3rd —	Pembroke Dock
4th —	Secunderabad
5th —	St. Thomas Mnt.
6th —	Halifax
7th —	Halifax
8th —	Halifax
Depot	Newport

No. 10.—North Irish Division.

1st Battery	Sandown, I. of W.
2nd —	Shoeburyness
3rd —	Sheerness
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Mhow
6th —	Gibraltar

No. 10.—North Irish Division (con.)

7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
9th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Belfast

No. 11.—South Irish Division.

1st Battery	Carlisle Fort
2nd —	Spike Island
3rd —	Camden Fort
4th —	Portsmouth
5th —	Jutogh
6th —	Khyra Gully
7th —	Malta
8th —	Malta
9th —	Malta
Depot	Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Ald'shot
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Chatham
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Cape Town
6th—Curragh
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th—Bermuda
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Chatham
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Bermuda
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th Company—Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Egypt
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Portsmouth
30th—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Gibraltar
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps—Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

The *Standard* correspondent at Cairo telegraphs :—"The Egyptian Government has accepted General Wood's scheme for the reorganisation of the Egyptian Army, and only a few minor details now remain for settlement. Four out of eight of the infantry battalions will be officered by Englishmen. The remaining four will have native officers. The artillery will have an English commander, and each battery will be under Englishmen. The cavalry will be commanded by an English officer. The infantry battalions officered by Englishmen will, as far as possible, be stationed conjointly with equal forces under native command. It is hoped that the inevitable emulation will produce a good effect. Each English officer on his appointment must have a fair knowledge of French, and must be prepared to pass an examination in colloquial Arabic after six months, and a second examination in colloquial and written Arabic in twelve months."

The Vienna *Presse* states that the Emperor of Austria has sanctioned the retirement of the Duke of Teck from service in the Austrian Army, in which he holds the rank of major.

Amusements.

At Her Majesty's Theatre an elaborate fairy extravaganza, called "The Yellow Dwarf," originally intended for the Pandora, in Liecester Square, still awaiting completion, has been produced, at a considerable cost, but with the serious disadvantage of insufficient rehearsals. It is now more conveniently recast in the form of four acts, and the scenic effects, which are for the most part very brilliant, are far better developed. The great attraction of this novelty is undoubtedly to be identified with the clever performance of two singularly well-trained, young elephants. The other notable features are a dance of dolls, several ballets showing rich combinations of colour, and Mr. W. Telbin's elaborate transformation scene, called "The Realms of Gold." Madame Olga Morini sings artistically as the Princess, the Yellow Dwarf has a clever representative in Master Ross, Miss Emma Chambers throws great animation into the character of Hymen, the Brothers Huline are highly diverting as comic courtiers, and Miss Marie Lindon is sufficiently youthful and pleasing as the King of the Gold Mines. A serious error has been made in assigning to Mr. Alfred G. Vance the part of the envious Queen; and, indeed, the repulsive assumption of female characters by music-hall male vocalists is this year a most discreditable violation of good-taste at several of the pantomime-producing theatres.

At the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, is now being exhibited, under the name of "Krao," a curious little creature, about eight years old, claimed by Mr. Farini to represent the missing link between the human race and the monkey tribe. The child is the offspring of a small family of hairy people said to exist in Central Asia, and was brought from Laos by Mr. Carl Bock, the well-known traveller. This diminutive being, entirely covered with hair, has picked up a few words of English, and appears to be docile and intelligent.

At Piccadilly Hall, on Wednesday, Mr. Francis M. Uffner introduced for the first time in this country Colonel Chang Yu Sing, who has attained in his 35th year the height of 8 ft. 6 in. He is a native of Pekin. A singular contrast is afforded by a vivacious dwarf, born in Nova Scotia, and only 19 in. high at the age of 15. "General Tiny Mite" is boldly proclaimed by the exhibitor the smallest man in the world.

The unattractive nature of the performances at the recently opened Novelty Theatre in Great Queen Street, Long Acre, was speedily indicated by a rapidly diminishing attendance, and the house has now closed, somewhat suddenly.

The Olympic will be reopened this evening, Saturday, when Miss Geneviève Ward, after an absence of two years in America and the provinces, will reappear in London as Stephanie in "Forget-me-Not," which will then be represented for the 719th time.

At Toole's Theatre there will be next week a change in the programme. "Girls and Boys," having been played for sixty nights, will be withdrawn, and Mr. Toole will resume his popular character of Caleb Plummer, in a revival of "Dot," dramatised by Mr. Dion Boucicault from Charles Dickens's Christmas story of "The Cricket on the Hearth."

Reviews.

Moltke and Gambetta. By Captain G. Ratzenhofer, Austrian General Staff. (R. von Waldheim, Vienna, 1882.)—This book could not have appeared at a more opportune moment. One of the chief actors in the great drama enacted in France during 1870-71, although he has far exceeded the span accorded to man of three score and ten, is still amongst the living. His principal opponent, however, has just been struck down in the prime of life, and France is now mourning the loss of one upon whom her hopes for the future rested in a great measure. The title of the work before us might lead one to suppose that it principally centred round those two men; but in reality it is a criticism of the campaign which proved so disastrous to France. The book is written by an author who does not belong to either nation, and will, therefore, be looked upon by both sides as impartial. To our thinking, the writer's description of the operations will be as indispensable to the historian who proposes to give a true account of a war which decided the fate of two powerful nations, as the great work of the German General Staff and the official French account. In fact, no complete history of the campaign could be written without it.

The Royal Navy List. Edited by Col. F. Lean.—This compilation has much to recommend it. It is based on the principle of Hart's *Army List.* It, moreover, offers to the public a novelty of considerable value—that is, memoirs of the war, and meritorious services of Naval officers. It continues to meet with the unanimous approval of the Admiralty and of the services, while its accuracy is as noteworthy as its character is exhaustive.

Egyptian, Syrian, and North-African Handbook, by Rev. Anton Tien (W. H. Allen and Co.), makes its appearance just at the right time. Numbers of British officers are now busy preparing to pass their examinations in Arabic, both colloquial and written. By all such, the value of M. Tien's handbook can scarcely be over-rated.

The most attractive paper in *Blackwood* for this month is Lady Martin's study of "Imogen," a part which she acted, with striking success, in the palmy days before Shakespeare was voted a bore. Mrs. Oliphant proves still further her wonderful literary power. She has written on almost every subject, and yet her force is not impaired. "The Ladies Lindores," a most charming tale, surpasses very many of her previous works, and most probably, when completed, will be regarded by many as her best. The instalment for January is written with great dramatic power, and never flags in interest even for a moment.

The *Nineteenth Century* for January can scarcely be called up to the average, but nevertheless, there are a few articles of very high merit indeed. Messrs. Fowler and Baker advocate with considerable force the construction of a sweetwater ship canal through Egypt, the cost of which, including the completion of the barrage of the Nile, might be calculated at twelve millions sterling, while the return would be 300,000 acres of desert land which might be brought under immediate cultivation. "The Origin of the National Party in Egypt," by Mr. John Ninet, is quite worth perusal.

Colburn's Magazine.—This magazine has now accomplished a period of existence exceeding half a century. It has at length been forced to meet the wishes of its friends by accepting a shilling, instead of half-a-crown, for the valuable information it will purvey. In the number for the New Year will be found several papers of considerable merit, not the least interesting of which is the editor's "New Year's Preface." It is a carefully-prepared document, and one which evidences the determination of its management to popularise *Colburn's Magazine* in its new form, and invite new classes to become its readers.

The *Argosy* opens the New Year with several pleasant tales. When weighing its value, readers should remember that it only costs sixpence.

Ward and Lock's "Self-Culture for All" is good in every respect. How so much information can be given for such a low price is, of course, an affair of the proprietors, not of the public, who have only to improve their minds by reading it.

The *Sporting Mirror*, for January, contains memoirs and portraits of Lord Harris, the leader of many forlorn hopes at cricket; the late Mr. Henry Saville, Francis J. Wood, and the coming cuist, William Peel, who is daily exercising the minds of the champion and the ex-champions with anxiety as to when he will be prepared to compete with any of them on equal terms.

EGYPTIAN LETTERS.

Medinet-el-Fayoum, December 15, 1882.

MY last letter ended with an account of what I saw at the outset of a stroll, the morning after my arrival in the Fayoum, through the lanes of the capital of that flourishing region; but I could not end it, because the mail was leaving. Thomas! it is just as well, for I was working myself into a state of disagreeable excitement. "What," quoth I to my friends, pointing to a man seated outside a shade, at the entrance to the lane leading to the Bazaar, "what is that Arab doing there with the scales?" "Oh, he is looking after the *octroi*." "What! an *octroi* here?" "Certainly! There was one established some years ago for every large town. The proceeds do not go to the town, however, but are paid into the Caisse as taxes. Articles of food, animals, &c., are all taxed." Just at that moment, a tired, wayworn-looking, elderly woman came up, with a sack of chopped straw on her back. She stopped opposite the scales, dropped her weary load on it, and then watched the Arab anxiously, as he slid the weight along the arm. He said something, and the woman put her hand inside the ragged, dark-blue cotton robe, which was her only covering, and drawing forth a small bag, slowly and sadly counted out thirteen paras,—copper coins, of which forty go to a piastre, which is worth about 2½d., or the fifth of a shilling. It was not much, certainly, but the value of the whole sack was only a piastre and some paras! The tax paid by the miserable creature amounted to 25 per cent. of the sum she would receive for the straw if she sold it in the market. And yet I was told that it was quite fair and proper that this enormous tax should be levied on an article of food, every straw of which had in some way or other borne its share of taxation. "Why," said one, "the thirteen paras will, after all, be paid by the purchaser," as if that were a conclusive answer to any objection. But suppose the woman could not find any one to purchase her sack of straw? [Lord, what a cry ought to go up from this land to Heaven! No wonder the people are, as Rifaat, one of the accused rebels, wrote in his defence—which was not read—"*affamés de justice.*"] How long will they hunger for it? Later on I heard of another illustration of this *octroi* law, which deserves notice. When the burseem, or clover, is fit, the rich drive their horses and cattle into the fields, and let them graze freely for the space of some weeks tethered up, driving them to their stables and folds at night. The poorer people, however, cannot afford to do so, but go out to the fields and purchase burseem, which they, mostly women, carry on their backs into the town, and each of these poor people pays an *octroi* tax on the load, which the rich escape. That is only one of the many phases of the manner in which this very wretched and abject population is ground down to the dust. At every turn I heard the same tale. Even the water of the Nile is served out under a system of bribery and corruption. Those who know the country best are the most hopeless of any improvement, as long as Egyptians are employed in the administration. What is the remedy? These intelligent gentlemen say, "You must rule Egypt as India was ruled. Begin with European officials, and gradually educate the people in the ways of honesty, till they can furnish officials to administer the affairs of the country under proper superintendence." There are, I believe, fifteen Mudiriehs in Egypt, but out of as many Mudirs nine or ten are Turks or Circassians, the rest are Egyptians. The very honourable and capable Mudir of the Fayoum, Mourad, is, indeed, a Circassian; but it cannot be said, I fear, that all his brother-officials deserve the same epithet, and under the eyes of the most clever and conscientious Mudir, there are practices going on outside the Court which, in effect, place justice—or judgment—in the scales, as if on sale in the market. *Homo homine lupus*, indeed! Why, the Egyptian is to his fellow-man a devouring, insatiable lion. It is hard to get at the truth in most places, but in Egypt it lies at the bottom of the deepest well, and on the top of the well there is a pyramid of cunning and obstruction which baffles any but the most acute and persevering investigation. Century on century, for thousands of years, has the edifice been growing. It will be an Imperial task to level it to the dust. There is a conspiracy among the people themselves to perpetuate the burthens under which they suffer. They do not believe in justice, and they do their best to baffle it. The night after our arrival, a young man was found dying outside a field of dourra, near the town. He had been shot in the head and was conscious, but he refused to say more ere he died than that four men had set upon him; and he declared—falsely, as the Mudir believed—that he did not know his assailants. It was considered the most natural thing in the world that he should not "peach." Formerly, and lately, when the bastinado and the thumb-screw were in use, prisoners and witnesses were alike subjected to punishment and torture to extract the truth from them. "Now," said an official, "that we cannot inflict punishment, except for proved offences, it will be almost impossible to procure evidence at all." Now, when philosophical and foolish Radicals and others talk of establishing constitutional practice, and government, and institutions in Egypt, they may well be asked where they are to find the machinery to work them? However, I am wandering from the Fayoum all over the land of Egypt. The bazaar of Medinet is very like what the worst parts of the old Mooskee of Cairo was, before it was so ruthlessly improved. There are Greek groceries and liquor shops and cafés, and there is even a restaurant, at which travellers can be accommodated with lodgings. Out of the crowd of camels, asses, buffaloes, oxen, children, Bedouins, Arabs, and Fellaheen in the narrow main street, we turned into the court leading to the offices of the Administration of the Cadastral Survey, and found ourselves at once amid maps and plans, books, papers, theodolites, and a staff of Europeans and Arabs, busy with their pens and pencils. The Cadastre was established several years ago. The direction has been changed several times, and each change was accompanied by an alteration of system; but now it may be hoped that the work will go bravely on, and that in some twenty or twenty-five years the Cadastral Survey may be finished. It will cost a large sum, but the utility of such a work cannot be questioned. With a purer Administration there must be a great improvement in the state of the holders and tenants, when every man's boundaries are accurately determined, and the value of it established for legal and governmental purposes. This, I believe, was another of the works of the exiled Ismail Pasha. The Fayoum was heavily exploited by Arabi. He deposed Murad, and sent a Mudir of the National party to take his place, and men, camels, horses, and provisions were largely requisitioned, and sent to Lower Egypt, for the war. I was informed, by credible authorities on the spot, that on the Saturday afternoon after Tel-el-Kebir, which was fought on Wednesday morning, there were scores of men in Medinet who had walked or run the whole of the 120 miles between the battlefield and the Fayoum on foot! I dare say there were many of them then in the town, as we went down the street; and judging from the expression of some faces as the Giaours passed, they were not grateful for the exercise they took on the occasion. Though the ruins of Crocodilopolis are not a mile away, and Medinet can boast a respectable antiquity, the only interesting remains of the past seen are in the tumble-down Mosque of Kait Bey, which contains many columns of marble from the more ancient *débris* of Arsinoe. The Bahe Yusuf, washing the walls of dirty houses, the water-wheels, the fishing-traps, and the factory chimneys, are not very attractive, and the inhabitants, in spite of their dabbling in the muddy stream, appear to be intensely dirty, with an unusual number of monoptics among them. Indeed, I think three eyes, to four persons would be a large average, as there are many people totally blind. There is a brisk retail trade in chewing sugar-cane, but little sugar is made. How any livelihood is to be gained by selling the cane for chewing, I do not understand. Still more wonderful is the mystery of life which clings round the decrepit people of all sexes, who sit on the ground in front of wicker-work trays, on which are piled a small handful of dates, six or seven figs, and a couple of oranges for all stock-in-trade; and, again, to the ancients, who sell water out of leather bags, or who keep watch and ward over some few dirty-looking pats of curd in brown, earthen dishes. Verily, they must be content with small profits; and the returns cannot be very quick, either. When we got back to our quarters, we found a Dominican friar, in full costume, waiting to see us, in order to get a word said for a Bedouin chief, whose name you may have seen in the *Times*. This Bedouin and his cousin rescued a great number of Europeans and Christians from the mob at Zagazig, took them to their village tents, entertained them for many days, and finally obtained from Arabi a special train to carry them to Ismailia. There were nuns and Dominicans among them, and one friar was instant on the merits of the good work; but the Bedouin chiefs had been warm partizans of Arabi, and our friend was undergoing imprisonment in Zagazig, though his cousin had been set free. The friar could not see that acts of charity could not excuse rebellion in the eyes of any Government. However, the Bedoun will be out before the year is, and there will be a general gaol delivery anon, thanks to the action of our Government in their behalf. How very much more tolerant these Mahometans are, after all, than some good Christians we wot of nearer home! What would the parishioners of the Reverend Father Murphy, of your parish, do with a gentleman in a turban and long gown, of Oriental complexion and garmenting, who should appear, what time they were going home, with their mouths full of prayers, after mass, and who set to work denouncing their rites and faith? We know how they treated the reverend missionary who attempted to persuade them that the Pope was not the Pope, but something worse! For years the Christian Missionary has been working without let or hindrance till lately among these Egyptian Arabs, and if the latter knew but all, and were aware of how Christian sects persecute the Jews and each other, they might ask their monitors some unpleasant questions. It is not easy to ascertain what was the religious belief of the mass of the people of Egypt at the time of the Arab conquest. You know, Tom, or if you don't, you ought, that the Delta was pretty well Christianised about 200 years after Christ, and that the Schoolmen of Alexandria, when they were not undergoing persecution from the Roman Emperors, were engaged in persecuting each other, *con spirito ebrio*, for centuries; how the formal declaration by Theodosius of Christianity as the faith of the Roman Empire was celebrated by open war against the Arians and the Pagans alike; how Theophilus exterminated the Anthropomorphists, and how, after some three centuries of the most bloody and cruel contrivances, the Persians came down on Monophysites and Duophysites, and all the rest, Eutychians, Arians, Homousioiites, Athanasians, alike; and how, a few years later, the redoubtable Amar appeared on the stage, and persuaded many Copts to become Moslim, as their descendants are to this day. But we do not know much, I think, of the religion of the bulk of the people up country. There are reasons for thinking there were many Egyptians in a state of heathenesse and survivors of the old Pagans still extant at the time of the Arab conquest. Anyway it is certain they had left off building temples. I am going to say what will make you perhaps have a poor idea of your brother's intelligence, Tom, but it is true. I cannot at all understand why people should become so excited about Lake Mœris. I am debased enough to have no theory about it; but I have sense enough to reject with decision the theory that the ruins at Biamoo are the remains of Pyramids which were seen by Herodotus in the Lake. These Kursi Farun, or "Pharaoh's chairs," are remarkable blocks of oolite, and how they were put up and how they were deranged is beyond my conjecture; but I am glad to tell you that there is a blazing inscription on one of the slabs, in red paint, recording how the son of the Autocrat of All the Russias lately visited the place, with his Consul, in modern Greek. I am entirely infidel also as to the ruins of the Labyrinth, the learned Lepsius and Brugsch notwithstanding. I don't believe the heaps of rubbish, pierced with open tunnels and mounds of pottery, can represent what Herodotus terms "one of the wonders of the world, greater than the Pyramids," or I must conclude the Father of History had a pretty trick of fibbing. The account quoted in my book from Strabo cannot be made to fit the ruins anyway, and it does not mention the Pyramid of Hawarah, close at hand to this supposed Labyrinth, at all. I made excursions to that Pyramid and to the ruins at Biamoo; but of all the weird and ghastly places I saw in this part of Egypt, none is to be compared with the solemn and awful region outside Medinet, which was once, people say, covered with the streets of the great city of Crocodilopolis (Arsinoe). It is a vast, undulating surface of ruined houses and walls,—an ocean of bricks, tiles, earthenware, with islands and mountains of similar *débris*, rising to the height of 60 feet and more; such mounds of broken pottery as might be made if countless generations of men had spent all their lives in breaking every piece of earthenware they could find, and piling it up here. In some places where excavations have been made, you can see houses built on the top of the soil which has accumulated over the roofs of others, and you are appalled at the thought that no one can form the least idea of the fate of the city, and that its real history, the annals of a place which must have been a busy mart of commerce, the centre of life and ambition for hundreds of thousands of people, are a sealed book to us. I dare say you will see a good deal of interesting matter about the Fayoum from Mr. Mackenzie Wallace in the *Times* presently, as he came to Medinet to-day after I did, and had with him as a friendly guide and interpreter Daninos Bey, whose knowledge as an Egyptologue, acquired when he was in the Louvre *ad hoc*, is only equalled by his acquaintance with the manners and customs of the modern Egyptians, whose language he speaks to perfection. I hope he will give the world as well an account of the dinner *à la Turque* at which we assisted in the Mudir's house, as I am not inclined to inflict on you a longer letter. As to the Fayoum *per se*, I end as I began. When you come out here, I shall not take you there, unless you have tents and camels, as Abram had, and a good dragoman and a store of good things, and set out to live on the shore of the Birket-el-Keroun.

Cairo, December 26, 1882.

To enable an Egyptian to live, he must have water, as well as air. Respectable Whigs were wont to give at their banquets, as one of their charter toasts, "The Liberty of the Press. It is as the air we breathe. If we have it not, we die." They have retired from the assertion of the principle, as well as that of liberty of speech. But your Egyptian only desires water in one form—he likes it in a river, or a canal, or a glass—he loathes it in drops. Pleasure and pain, according to the learned author of "The Consolations of Philosophy," are relative terms. So, I presume, are heat and cold, wetness and dryness, &c.; but I assure you that a shower of rain in Egypt, at any time of year, is a very positive evil, *per se*, without one redeeming consequence, as far as I can see or hear of, and that what so many nations and countries would give their eyes for at certain seasons of the year is at any time an unmitigated nuisance, and much to be deprecated, along the Valley of the Nile. It is not expected—it is not wanted—it is a disagreeable phenomenon; neither the cattle, nor the stranger, nor the people are prepared for it, far less the houses, the house-tops, and the indigènes and indigent. Although the thermometer was not below 50 deg., the weather seemed raw and cold. Here "relative" comes in,—December 24 would have passed with you for a disagreeable June day. It was quite bad enough here to spoil the Christmas festivities for the troops at Helwan, when Brigadier and Mrs. Arbuthnot, Colonel Coghill, and Colonel Campbell, and the Royal Artillery officers had made preparations for a really happy day for the 19th

Hussars, the 7th Dragoon Guards, and the Royal Horse Artillery troop, who are out there under canvas. The murky sky which had hung over Cairo all the previous Friday and Saturday began to distil some gentle showers on Saturday night, and on Sunday there were muddy streets which would do credit to London itself after a thaw. The showers became drizzling rain anon, and though there were breaks in the drift at times, the weather did not mend, and the Sloughs of Despond deepened and spread. Christmas Day opened on the world here without a ray of hope, and it was resolved to postpone the dinners and sports till the 26th, on the chance of brightness and light. I fear me the provisions of bouquets and flowers which were made to garnish the tables in the great tents must be renewed. Just fancy, Tom! You and I remember Christmas Day, 1854, when we were fighting for the "Unspeakable One," before Sebastopol! Fancy a Christmas dinner of roast beef and plum pudding, &c., and each soldier furnished with a snowy napkin, within the folds of which lay a fragrant rose! All due to short service, I suppose? The Episcopal Church in Cairo is always very full now on Sundays. On the 24th, Dean Butcher had the assistance of the Rev. George Smith (of Rorke's Drift), and preached to a large congregation. The ladies of his flock had decorated the interior very prettily with palm branches and bouquets. The seats were filled from end to end, for the British officer is summoning his belongings, and wife and child have answered to the call from all the ends of the earth. Upon them on Christmas Day came an unpleasant visitation. The roof of the sacred edifice has been under repair, and the work was not finished when the rain began to fall, so in the course of the service, on December 25, the better sorts of bonnets on the right-hand side of the church were presently observed to be in much agitation. From time to time the fair owners flitted from their seats, and settled down in the serried lines of the congregation at the other and drier side of the building, and big drops were heard to patter on the pavement and on the leather cushions. But for all that, there was no secession, and the Dean preached to crowded benches. In the midst of Christmas visits which engaged the British community after service, there was a rumour that the decree by which the rebel Arabi and his fellows were deprived of titles, rank, and honours, and struck off the list of the Army of Egypt, was to be promulgated to the prisoners in the presence of the newly-raised Egyptian battalions in the barracks of Kasr-en-Nil, now occupied by the 42nd Highlanders and 74th (Highland Light Infantry); but the secret was not made known to many outsiders. The day was ill-selected, perhaps, from a Christian point of view, for such an act of vengeance or justice, however well deserved; but it was, I suppose, fixed by the Khedive's Government, and not by us. The barracks of Kasr-en-Nil consist of an enormous pile of buildings on the right bank of the river, close to the extremity of the magnificent bridge which spans it. It consists of two squares, communicating with each other by vaulted passages, each surrounded by the barracks, which are four storeys high, each storey with an external corridor and verandah. From the gateway, at the end of the Cairo road, the carriage drive passes through an avenue of storehouses, and passing out into the first square, the visitor sees in front of him, on the west, the river wall; on his right (north), the Palace of Kasr-en-Nil, the favourite residence of Said Pasha; and on his left, the southern face of the barrack square. The Palace is now occupied by the officers of the Black Watch and of the 74th, whose hospitable messes are established in the splendid saloons where Khedive Ismail held his State when he welcomed crowned heads or foreign Princes to his capital. The walls are covered with the most costly damasked silks, and the chairs, fauteuils, &c., are too fine to sit upon without covers. Immense glass chandeliers hang from the ceilings, and the sides of the rooms are bright with large mirrors. Ugly iron nails stick out, to show where curtains once hung, and from the specimens of the latter which remain, it may be inferred that the whole suite was furnished with much magnificence. In one of these saloons the Khedive was wont to sit, surrounded by his Court, when he was expecting distinguished visitors. In the court outside were his gorgeous carriages, his coachmen, piqueurs, and lackeys, in liveries imitating and rivalling the fashion of the Tuileries under the Third Empire; his char-à-bancs, pecherons, and Imperial postillions; his resplendent bodyguard *à cheval;* and his handsomely equipped battalions, in their snow-white uniforms. There is a branch railway from the Cairo terminus running right into the barrack-square by the palace steps, and as Ismail sat talking with his courtiers in all their bravery —perhaps of some it might be added knavery—from time to time, the electric telegraph informed him how the approaching visitor was speeding on his way. It was thus I saw him on the occasion of one of the Prince of Wales's visits, and as I looked round the Court now, and contrasted the scene still fresh in my memory with that now before me, I was overwhelmed with trite reflections on the vanity of human greatness. Colonel Straghan, of the 74th, on horseback, in full uniform, represented the gay cavaliers of the Ismailian era. Highlanders on sentry-go paced up and down before the officers' quarters, and the soldiers of the regiments who had nothing to do were smoking and talking in the balconies. My companion, Mr. Portal, and myself, were directed by Colonel Straghan to one of the entrances to the barracks on the south face, and mounting the staircase, we turned to the left, and gained the balcony looking out on the inner square. Here a strange spectacle presented itself. On two sides of the square, columns of Egyptian infantry were formed up under arms, with their pioneers, bands, and colours. The pioneers, in huge bearskins with silver plaques in front, white-leather aprons, tunics, trowsers, and gaiters, might have passed as bronzed veterans of the Old Napoleon. The battalion on the right, with its back to the river, was composed exclusively of non-commissioned officers, with yellow chevrons on the sleeves of their tunics, white tunics, pantaloons, gaiters, and gloves. Finer-looking men could not have been seen. Facing them was another battalion clad in the same way—all, of course, officers and men, wearing the fez. Their Remington rifle-barrels and sword bayonets were faultlessly bright, and there was not a speck on their white clothing. All that was wanted was a little sunshine, perhaps sweetness and light. In the space between the two battalions some Staff officers, Zohrab Bey, &c., sauntered about, most of the regimental officers presenting in physique and bearing a marked antithesis to their men. They wore blue uniforms, with the insignia of rank marked by lines of gold, and gold and silver braid on their sleeves. Major Hutton and a few Staff officers on horseback were stationed by a clump of trees in the square; and a few civilians of different nationalities, Sir A. Colvin, Mr. Noel Moone, &c., were grouped in the centre. In the balcony on the north side of the square, surveying the scene below, were Sir A. Alison, Lady Alison, and his daughters, Sir G. Graham, Lady A. Kennedy, Major-General Dormer, and a crowd of ladies, and of officers in uniform. All the other balconies were crowded with our soldiers, who watched the Egyptian troops with professional interest. Towards the west, the eye caught a sight of the houses of Gizeh; on the opposite side of the river, the date palms on the road to the Pyramids, and the tapering yards of the Nile boats; on the north, south, and east, rose the balconied storeys of the great caserne. The time fixed for the parade was 2.30 p.m., but it was past 3 p.m. before a stir in the courtyard outside announced that the rebels had arrived. The bugler sounded, and the troops fixed bayonets,—very well and smartly done. An elderly, white-faced, bearded man, with the stripes of a Pasha, the Under-Secretary of War, Fakri, on foot, surrounded by his staff, took his place between the two columns. Again the bugles sounded, and the regimental officers, advancing, formed up on three sides of a square. In a minute or two more there emerged from the gateway into the court, followed by an escort of mounted troopers, the six condemned men, on foot, dressed in civilian attire,—some in great-coats and overcoats, some with wrappers round their throats; none of them, indeed, with any care, or any regard to appearance of neatness; some, indeed, but poorly turned out, in black trousers and worn boots. They walked slowly forward, and formed a line facing Fakri and his staff. Every eye was, of course, turned first on Arabi. He was the second man on the left of the row—a head above his comrades. I was very near him, and watched his face narrowly, but I could not detect in it a trace of emotion, except once—of which, anon. His ungloved hands were clasped in front, and there was a slight tremour of the fingers. He evinced no curiosity to see what was around him, but kept his eyes fixed on Fakri and the officers of the Staff in front of him. I shall not attempt to describe the impressions made upon me by the others, because such appreciations may be misleading. You remember what conflicting accounts the Correspondents gave of Arabi's appearance when he appeared to plead guilty. I must say I liked the look and bearing of Abddelal, and that another very prominent chief, whom I shall not name, seemed to me a very *chétif*, evil-minded, looking personage. They all looked sad and worn, one miserably ill (Mr. Lillyvick's observations respecting the French prisoners-of-war he saw in the hulks came to my mind, as I looked at them); but there was no movement of hand or foot, as they listened to the terrible words of the decree. Fakri Pasha, unrolling a paper, read out the sentence, by which Méhémet Thewfik, acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers, declared them deprived of their titles, dignities, and rank, and erased for ever from the rolls of the Egyptian Army. They had been previously deprived of all their estates and property. This present decree, signed by Cherif and Omar Laitfi, which was framed on December 14, completes their military punishment. The sentence of exile is another act of grace. When the Pasha had finished reading the paper, he waved his sword; an officer outside the square gave a word of command, the drums beat, the troops presented arms. In unison there went forth from the ranks, in three great waves of sound, in Arabic, "Long live the Khedive!" Then, and then only, did Arabi look away towards the line of white-coated, brown-faced soldiery; a smile curled on his lip, he unclasped his hands for a moment, shrugged his shoulders slightly, and clasped his fingers together again. I did not notice the others, but I am told Fehmy gave a stamp with his foot, and Mahmoud Samy scowled angrily. In a minute more they were marching out under the gateway, in single file, to their carriages, followed by the troopers. The English soldiers up in the balconies burst into loud cheering as the Egyptian bands struck up, and the two columns, about 1,200 strong, I think, marched off out of the court towards their quarters over the bridge. Some said our men cheered Arabi! I cannot say why they cheered. The prisoners went back to their gaol; the spectators descended to their carriages, and drove off to complete their rounds of Christmas calls. You need not be afraid of my inflicting on you any speculations about the guilt or innocence of Arabi, ex-Pasha; but you know well enough, my dear Tom, the rubbish which has been shot out in print and by word of mouth respecting the movement he headed is utterly worthless. "A mere military insurrection!" Of course it was. But will my friends tell me how most of the great revolutions and changes in the world were caused, in old or in new days? What did our ancestors do when Harold fell at Hastings? Did the British peasant take any great interest in the movement at Runnymede? What was the Restoration? What was the Indian Mutiny? No! I beg pardon, I will not go on; but I cannot help saying I feel sure that our posterity will rejoice that Arabi was not hanged,—though I know how many of us now desire his death. Passion is seldom logical. I see the Cairo correspondent of the leading journal, whose interests are probably of the Alexandrian-colonist order, seeking to explain and justify the intense bloodthirstiness of "the European Colony" of Alexandria," asks his readers to suppose "that a Fenian outbreak has destroyed all London west of Regent, Street, caused the death of 1,200 of the principal inhabitants (!), left 20,000 more to live on the charity of the remainder!" That is pretty liberal as to figures and propositions, at all events! But there is in the two cases no parallel at all. There might be some sort of argument founded on the reverse of what occurred at Alexandria. Suppose that a Fenian colony, established in London, had arrogated to itself the right of establishing an *imperium in imperio;* had declared itself exempt from the operations of the law of England or from local taxation, snapped its fingers at the Lord Mayor and Corporation, waged an active religious propaganda, erected nunneries and monasteries all over the place, and finally, invoking the aid of the Fenian Republic, the United States, &c., to deal with domestic troubles complicated by claims of Fenian Bondholders, had secured the assistance of a war flotilla in the Thames to enforce its demands for the expulsion of the native English leaders of a military or other movement. Would it not be very likely that the people of London would feel rather angry with the Fenians if a Fenian shot or stabbed a cabby? Would it not be very likely to lead to a riot, in which 49 Fenians and more might be killed and 71 wounded? (The medical report gives 49 as the total number of dead in all the hospitals; and there were, moreover, 71 wounded, of whom 26 were Fenians (Europeans) and and 35 were Egyptians (Londoners). Where the the "1,200" came from, I cannot imagine.) Well, then, the Fenian flotilla bombards London, because the Cockneys (Arabs) are fortifying the city), and drives the Cockneys out of their own town. The shells do some damage, the retreating Cockneys fire the Fenian quarter, and then the Fenians, landing, restore their brethren, who thereupon are exceedingly angry because they are prevented hanging all the leading citizens who took up arms against them. That is more of a parallel, Mr. Correspondent. Sir Evelyn Wood is very busy indeed with his Army, and Baker Pasha, who works with him admirably, is engaged on his Gendarmerie, of whom nearly 800 horse and 400 foot paraded before the Khedive at Abdine on Friday morning, and presented a very creditable appearance. They were Egyptians under Egyptian officers, and I dare say we had seen the faces and backs of a good many of them last autumn. The foot were solid, well-set up men, and wheeled into line and marched as well as any infantry need do. The cavalry were mounted on ill-groomed horses, and were badly equipped; but they were really better than could have been expected, considering the time which has elapsed since they were formed. I wish you would prevent your friends from sending in useless applications for either Gendarmerie or Army. The lists are full. Preference will be given to candidates who speak Arabic; French is quite indispensable. Whatever else France may have failed to do in Egypt, she has stamped her language on every sheet of official paper in every Department. The Budget must be prepared in French, so must the Army Estimates, the Gendarmerie and Police organisations, the railway business, the Cadastre, law, &c., all in French and Arabic. Indeed, one French administrator wished to suppress the Arab Bureau!

At 7.30 a.m., on Thursday, December 21, a special train left Cairo for Tel-el-Kebir with a party, among whom were Lord and Lady Dufferin and Lady H. Blackwood, Sir A. and Lady and Miss Alison, Sir E. Malet, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald, Colonel Grenfell, Dr. Russell, Major Hutton, Military Secretary; Major Ardagh, Major Chermside, Capt. Sandwith, Mr. Bland, Mr. Nicholson, the Misses Colvin, Mr. Cartwright, Lord and Lady A. Kennedy, Lieutenant Kennedy, and Mr. Portal, and arrived at the station of the battle-ground about 10.45. Here on the Canal they found Messrs. Cooks' dahabeah, the Estelle, prepared for their reception by M. Rostovitz, the representative of the firm. Mr. Woodville, who had been making sketches for his picture at

Kassassin, and had ridden along the route of the Army, accompanied by Mr. Villiers, was also on board, much gratified with the results of his visit to the scene. After having had tea, coffee, &c., on the deck, which was covered in with awnings and flags, the Ambassador's party mounted some horses which had been brought down in the train from Cairo, others asses, provided beforehand by Messrs. Cook, and set out by the line of rail for the lines, which are about two miles distant from the station. It was the first time Sir Archibald Alison had seen the field since the morning of September 13. Sir E. Hamley, coming up from the outer entrenchments, found Alison, he says, on foot, with his men inside. It was interesting to more than one of the party to see if the Commander-in-Chief could indicate the place where he saw Sir Edward for the first time that morning. The battle-field is now as a floor swept and garnished. There is scarcely a trace of the fight, except at the lines of trenches and batteries, where the paper covers of the cartridges are strewn about, some broken musket-stocks and tin water-canteens, rags, and bits of cloth, a Krupp shell or two, broken earthenware, and baskets in which the men had their provisions. The copper shells of the cartridges, which were lying in thousands along the trench, showing the intensity of the fire, had been removed, and only a few comparatively were to be seen on the ground. They and the thousands of cartridges in packets, shells, and wooden boxes for ammunition, have been collected and carried off by the Egyptian Government. The copper cases can, of course, be recapped and loaded. The excursionists, led by Lady Dufferin, on an indefatigable and high-paced donkey, first examined the south extremity of the lines, at the Canal and railway, under the guidance of Major Ardagh, and then slowly rode northwards, scattered in small detachments. What is called the advanced redoubt was too interesting an object to be neglected, though it is a mile nearly to the east of the trenches, of which it seemed, to the reconnoitrers' eyes, to be part, when surveyed before the attack. If any one doubts the existence of "luck" in Lord Wolseley's fortunes, let him take a look at this redoubt, and at the position it occupies, and judge what would have occurred had Alison's Brigade hustled up against it in the darkness, instead of passing it unperceived by the enemy, and in ignorance of it themselves. The work is protected in front by a deep rifle-trench running all round it, which was no doubt filled with men. The battery itself, nearly closed at the gorge, has a high profile, with a deep trench in front, and a steep face to the parapet, which is pierced with embrasures for ten guns; and the work is so placed as to cover the dip in the ground towards the lines in the rear, and to sweep the plateau in front, which at that point could not be well searched out by the batteries behind in the main lines. One thing is certain. The advance would have been checked, the flow of the wave would have been broken, had the Highland Brigade, as it might well have done, blundered up against the work, or had the Egyptians perceived and opened fire on them. And then the whole Egyptian line would have been aroused! The guns in the batteries in the lines, which were laid for 800 yards, would have opened. The musketry from the rifles, which were sighted for 800 yards, would have swept the columns, and the whole plan of attack would have been frustrated. One may well say, with a lady of the party, "It is too dreadful to think of what the results might have been!" The fire from the much weaker work in the lines behind was so severe, that the 74th recoiled before it, and fell into confusion. Sir E. Hamley holds that there was no surprise, but he surely does not mean to say that the Egyptians knew our troops were close at hand when they broke in upon them, or that their officers were in their places with their men? It is well ascertained that it was not so. The senior officers generally were asleep in their tents. The camels were in their enclosure, the horses tethered up. Not a soul dreamt of a night attack; some of the soldiers were lighting their fires for coffee; officers were found dead in the camp, killed in the act of putting on their clothes. None of these and of similar incidents could have occurred, had the attack been expected at the moment it was delivered. It must, anyway, be admitted that the influence of a severe fright, nearly a mile in front of the lines, between the left of our advancing line and the Egyptian redoubt, would have been portentous. It might have been disastrous, and must certainly have caused great slaughter, for the delay in the advance would have brought daylight to bear on our position, and revealed the whole of the force on the desert, within easy range of some fifty pieces of artillery. How fortunate the redoubt was not made out to be what it was! In that case, the General must have had to deal with it, for he never could calculate on such a piece of good-fortune as to be able to slip by it in the dark. "Some men there be who ope their mouths, and straightway roasted ortolans do enter them." Well, let the nation cherish such men, when it has them, for good-luck is a gift of the Gods, and one of the most precious, to boot. Returning from the "extinct volcano," which only burst into fire when it was too late, as if to salute the victor, with feelings of profound thankfulness, the visitors turned west to the lines again, and rode slowly along them, halting and dismounting at the batteries and examining the position. To some people, a battle-field is but a place where a battle was fought. To others, it is a scene of all that is terrible and momentous, the grandest or most disastrous episode in the life of a man or of a nation. There were probably few, if any, "little Wilhelmines" among the party; but it may be supposed that the diplomatist, the General, the soldier, the civilian viewed the spot with different eyes. There is little now to shock any sense, and the wanderings of the party did not extend to the only two or three ghastly objects which are still to be seen, partially buried in the sand. The sun was hot,—the heat considerable, and it is a long three hours' work to "do" the lines thoroughly; but the ladies of the party endured to the end, and listened, and looked, and searched for relics, with admirable constancy and tenacity of purpose. Their success in the main must have been deplored by those stronger vessels which were selected to bear back Krupp shells, musket-stocks, grape-shot, and cartridges to the dahabeah. At 2.30, the advanced guard, headed by Lady Dufferin, came out from the desert, and dismounted at Messrs. Cook's dahabeah, where shade and refreshments awaited them, and at a quarter past 4 o'clock the special train started from Tel-el-Kebir, and bore them back to Cairo, which was reached at 7.15, after a day in which there was not a single hitch.

THE NAVY IN 1882.

As the Old Year went out and the New Year came in, the service was still talking of the gallant manner in which Capt. Brownrigg, of the London, had met his death off the Island of Pemba; of the explosion of xerotine siccative on board the Triumph, in the Pacific, whereby three men lost their lives, and several others were injured; and of the break-up of the Detached Squadron at Hong Kong. Lord Clanwilliam had been relieved in the command of the squadron by Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Sullivan, and the Bacchante, commanded by Capt. Lord Charles Scott, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales on board, had been ordered home through the Suez Canal, and had left Hong Kong on Dec. 31. There was nothing further of importance to chronicle in January, 1882. The "policy of surrender," which had been adopted by the Gladstone Cabinet since its accession to office in 1880, gave not the slightest hope that the service would be called upon to defend any British interests during the year. Nevertheless, prior to the opening of Parliament, there was much talk about the state and condition of the Navy. Lord Henry Lennox delivered a lecture on this subject at Portsea, on Jan. 11, which attracted much attention. He then pointed out that, although we had 236 guns afloat, weighing 4,702 tons, or an average of 15·6 tons per gun, the French had 164 guns afloat, weighing 4,630 tons, or an average of 28·5 tons per gun; and that, whereas the French ships averaged a speed of 14 knots, the mean speed of the English vessels did not exceed 13·4 knots. The Admiralty attempted to refute these statistics in Parliament on Thursday, April 20, through Mr. Trevelyan, the Under-Secretary of the Admiralty, in a series of misleading statements. But instead of disproving the assertions of Lord Henry Lennox, the figures brought forward by the Admiralty only went to confirm them, conclusively proving, as they did, that, whereas the average weight of ordnance per gun in the French Navy was 16 tons, in the English it was only 13 tons. We have spared no pains in the past in our endeavour to, at all times, place clearly before the public the real state and condition of our Fleet, and we shall redouble our efforts in the future to secure for the country the adoption of a shipbuilding policy sufficient to meet all the varied requirements of the British Empire. Our endeavours in this direction have been so far successful, that the Admiralty have abandoned their previous intention of constructing monster armourclads, like the Inflexible, and, according to Sir Thomas Brassey, have determined to build ships of smaller size, of which three can be constructed at the same cost as two Inflexibles. This, so far, is a step gained in the right direction during the past year. More fast cruisers are required than we possess, and these will have to be constructed, and a Naval mobilisation scheme drawn up, whereby, at a moment's notice, squadrons of fast cruisers can be despatched to guard our ocean highways. For these ships, it will be necessary to have crews in constant readiness. These will have to be maintained in barracks at our principal seaports. The Engineering Staff will have to be increased. During the past year, the agitation of the Engineer officers led to the appointment of a Committee to consider their grievances, and a circular, based upon the report of the committee, is anxiously looked forward to by this branch of the Navy. In March last, Mr. George Rendell, late managing partner of the great Elswick ordnance firm and ship-builders, Sir William Armstrong and Co., joined the Admiralty as Junior Naval Lord, to enable the Board to at all times have the benefit of the opinion of a practical engineer at its councils. Mr. Rendell and Mr. Barnaby have been much abroad during the year, Mr. Barnaby visiting the French Dockyards, and attending the Spezia gunnery experiments with Mr. Rendell. At the same time, the popular Naval Secretary of the Admiralty had to vacate his post, the ill-health of Vice-Admiral Robert Hall necessitating his relinquishing an appointment he had for so long filled with such great benefit to the Navy. The Admiralty determined, very unwisely, to make the appointment a civil one for the future, and gave it to Mr. Hamilton, Accountant-General of the Navy. But the grave turn given to Irish affairs by the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke necessitated the Government selecting men of energy to manage Irish affairs. Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Hamilton were ordered to Dublin, and Mr. E. N. Swainson, Assistant-Secretary and Principal Clerk of the Admiralty, was directed by Lord Northbrook to assume the duties of the office. Within half-an-hour of receiving the order he had issued instructions to the Government printer to have his name printed on all official documents, when Admiral Hall again appeared at the Admiralty, sufficiently recovered, in his own opinion, to return to duty. The gallant Admiral, however, once more broke down in harness. He never recovered. His death was sudden, unexpected, and deeply regretted throughout the service. Captain Tryon then succeeded to the Naval Secretaryship of the Admiralty, as Acting Secretary during the absence of Mr. Hamilton in Ireland, but it is very generally hoped throughout the service that he will retain the post, and that the Admiralty will abandon all idea of making it a civil appointment. The death of Sir William Palliser, in February, deprived the world of a man who had rendered to the science of artillery great and valuable services. During the year but little advance was made in this country in the matter of ordnance. True, breech-loaders were adopted in principle, and 6-in. new pattern guns, on the modified French system, were supplied to the Swiftsure, on board which ship an accident happened by which one man was killed and three were wounded the first time the new guns were used. But that is all. Perhaps the authorities have been waiting for the final results of the Italian experiments with the new 100-ton Armstrong breech-loader at Spezia, already reported in these columns. In machine-guns much more has been done than in heavy ordnance. The Gatling Gun Company have produced a new feed, which they appear to consider of great importance. The Admiralty, on the other hand, have decided not to purchase any more Gatlings, and have declined to adopt the Hotchkiss revolving cannon,—the only guns of this description in the service being the two guns purchased in 1881 for experimental purposes. The Gardner guns, also, have failed to give satisfaction. It will be remembered that the Report of the defunct Committee on Machine-guns tied the hands of the Admiralty, and placed the Navy at the mercy of the War Office in regard to the supply of small-bore or rifle-calibre machine-guns. At the time we strenuously opposed the views of the Committee, and demonstrated them to be fallacious. Nevertheless, the War Office ordered a considerable number of these guns, of which 70 were to be delivered by March, 1882. But not one of these five-barrel Gardner guns was delivered up to August last, when the War Office very wisely cancelled part of the order, and have had to make arrangements to complete the remainder of the guns at the Government Small-Arms Factory at Enfield. The few Gardner guns which have actually been issued to the Navy have not given satisfactory results, their great weight reminding our Blue-jackets of the unwieldy Gatlings. The mode of mounting the Gardners has also been condemned, and those in use in the Navy are in future to be fitted in a similar manner to the service Nordenfelt guns. These latter had an opportunity of demonstrating their powers during the bombardment of Alexandria and otherwise during the Egyptian War. The good service they then rendered has greatly increased their popularity in the service. At the bombardment, and on the "ironclad train," these guns were under the enemy's fire, and themselves discharged many thousand rounds, without hitch or damage to the guns. The past year has also shown that the Nordenfelt system is capable of nearly unlimited expansion. Rifled calibre guns of from one to twelve barrels were fired at Portsmouth to test the new service mountings. Several thousand rounds were then fired without a hitch, at all angles of elevation and depression. The 10-barrel Nordenfelt, served by one man, fired 3,000 rounds in 3 min. 3 sec. The gun weighs but 2 cwt. The lightest gun, the one-barrel, weighing 13 lb., fired at the rate of 180 shots per minute, the other guns giving proportionate results. In July, the experiments with the Nordenfelt shell-firing guns, of heavier calibre, were concluded. The shell of the 1¼-in. gun penetrated 2¼ in. of iron at a distance of 300 yards. This gun was fired by a seaman gunner of the Excellent, with remarkable accuracy, and at the rate of from 12 to 16 shots per minute, while aiming deliberately at the target, changing from one target to another after each round. The same man fired 29 shots in a minute when taking less deliberate aim, but with exceedingly good results, nevertheless. We have recently described all these guns so fully, that we need now only add that a Nordenfelt gun, of 2¼ in. calibre, throwing a shell weighing 6 lb., has been made for the Ordnance Committee, and will most probably be tried very shortly. But we have overrun our log, and must now go back to the month of March, when the Navy Estimates made their appearance. These presented a novel feature, commented upon at the time in these columns. The net sum asked for was £10,483,901, as compared with £10,945,919 for the previous year; or a decrease of £462,018, so adjusted as to leave an actual decrease of £221,130. The form, too, in which the estimates appeared was novel. The receipts from stores sold by the Admiralty were for the first time applied to the benefit of the Navy, instead of being returned to the Exchequer. This has given the Admiralty an additional £672,008 to play with,—and it has been spent on increasing the strength of the Fleet. The increase in the shipbuilding vote, as we explained at the time, was £231,214, secured by retrenchments in other votes. The Admiralty programme included the completion of 15,502 tons in our dockyards and 4,640 tons in private establishments. On March 18, H.R.I.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh christened and launched the Majestic at Pembroke, naming the ship after her Royal sailor husband, the Edinburgh; and at Portsmouth, on March 21, was launched the Colossus, a vessel in many respects similar to the Inflexible, while in construction the Edinburgh is similar to the Ajax. These, together with the Collingwood, armour-clad, and the Arethusa and Phaeton, swift steam cruisers, are the principal additions which have been made to the Fleet during the year. We must also note the complete failure of the Polyphemus. The vacillating policy of a feeble Government brought about at this time a truly alarming state of affairs on the banks of the Nile. The *Army and Navy Gazette* has often raised its voice in warning and remonstrance against the violent, yet weak policy of England in regard to Egypt. That policy was violent when it overthrew Ismail Pasha, and feeble when it revived the power of the Sultan, to compass its own ends. The Anglo-French Control was organised, and became an Egyptian institution. Soon, most offices of profit under the Egyptian Government were monopolised by foreigners. The Army went without pay,—was starved. The officers, headed by Arabi, struck work. The National Party made Arabi its leader. The Khedive was forced at last to make him Minister of War, and the Sultan to decorate the Minister. Things went from bad to worse. Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, with his flag flying on board the Invincible, accompanied by the Bittern and Falcon, anchored in the inner harbour of Alexandria on May 20. A conference was convened at Constantinople. Orders were sent to India to prepare a contingent of troops, and hold transports in readiness, for Egypt. The "Jingo Policy," condemned so vehemently in 1878, was resorted to in 1882 by Mr. Gladstone. But with this difference, that foreign nations, in 1878, knew that Lord Beaconsfield meant fighting in defence of British rights, and acceded to his terms; while, in 1882, no foreign Government believed that Mr. Gladstone meant fighting. The whole world believed that this outward and visible display of force was mere bluster, convinced that the English Ministry considered "force no remedy" where the aspirations of rising nationalities for freedom brought them into conflict with constituted authority. Nevertheless, the year which had begun without prospects for the Navy was destined to prove one of great moment in its annals. Six armourclads lay off Alexandria by June 3. The Channel Squadron, under Vice-Admiral William M. Dowell, C.B., was ordered to rendezvous at Plymouth, and proceed for the second time that year to the Mediterranean; while the Reserve Squadron, under Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, was ordered to assemble at Portland on June 14. The Sultan was commissioned, and was added to the Channel Squadron, which at that time consisted of the Minotaur, Agincourt, Achilles, Northumberland, and Salamis. The Reserve Squadron comprised the Hercules, Lord Warden, Defence, Penelope, Warrior, Hector, Repulse, Valiant, and Lively. But these preparations in no manner intimidated the Egyptians, who commenced strengthening their forts, constructing earthworks, and mounting heavy guns around the shores of Alexandria Harbour, right under the guns of our ships. War preparations were then set on foot in this country, and in India. Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., was ordered to Suez, with all his available ships. The Orion was hurriedly commissioned and sent to strengthen Sir Beauchamp Seymour's hands. The Inconstant, Carysfort, and Tourmaline, of the Detached Squadron, were ordered to Alexandria. On June 17 we noted the fact that "the ships and their complements with Sir Beauchamp Seymour, at and off Alexandria, are as follows:—Monarch, 515 men; Invincible, 450; Alexandra, 671; Téméraire, 534; Superb, 620; Inflexible, 349; Condor, 100; Bittern, 90; Beacon, 75; Cygnet, 59; and Helicon, 73; making in all a force of 3,536 officers and men, all told. Of this number, perhaps, one-third are available for landing, after providing for all purposes on board ship. The Admiral's hand can be strengthened by the addition of the Minotaur, 709 men; Sultan, 400; Achilles, 705; Agincourt, 705; and Northumberland, 706; these ships almost doubling the force now immediately available, their complements amounting to 3,225 officers and men. There are also one or two other vessels in the Mediterranean which could be utilised, while the Reserve Squadron is not far off from the debateable land." We never dreamt, at that time, that, within a lunar month, a Ministry of which Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, and Chamberlain formed part would have ordered the bombardment of Alexandria, on the failure of the Conference, sitting at Constantinople, to come to an arrangement with the Porte in regard to Egyptian matters. On June 11, the massacre of the Europeans took place, under the guns of the then Allied English and French squadrons, the latter under Admiral Cora. The massacre was brought about solely by the presence of the Fleet in the harbour of Alexandria. This incited the natives to violence, and made them the willing tools of unscrupulous politicians. Under the eyes of the Allied Admirals of France and England, the Arabs entered and pillaged the European quarter of the town, killing, or attempting to kill, all whom they fell in with. The British uniform was not even respected by the Arab mob. Mr. Pitworth, engineer of the Superb, was murdered, and Alfred Herne and George Strackett, of the Helicon, shared the same fate. Many officers had narrow escapes, among others, Lord Charles Beresford, who lived to thoroughly well avenge those who fell that day. But nothing was done to at once restore order in Egypt. France got frightened, and withdrew her support, leaving England to advance or retire, as she liked. Mr. Gladstone took a month considering which of three things he should do. He at last decided to fight, but not to go to war. He invited the Sultan of Turkey to co-operate with England in a military promenade through Egypt. But he objected to Turkish troops landing in Egypt. Fifty-eight merchant steamers of the Austral type were chartered by the Transport Department of the Admiralty, and under the superintendence of Capt. Brownlow, C.B., two-thirds of an English army corps was embarked, but not until after the bombardment of Alexandria by the British Fleet, on Tuesday, July 11, had led to the destruction of the whole town by the infuriated mob and convicts let loose by Arabi. It appears that it was the Khedive who ordered the Egyptian forts to reply to the fire of the English ships. We will not attempt to follow the incidents in detail which led up to the ultimatum addressed by Sir Beauchamp Seymour to Arabi, as they are fresh in the memory of our readers. Suffice it to say that the Government embarked in a war which might have led to a rupture with France, Russia, and Turkey, whose combined fleets would soon have swept the seas of British merchantmen. More than half the British naval force in commission abroad was concentrated in Egyptian waters. Of reserve ships, we had but the following. We quote from our columns at the time:—"It would appear that, after deducting from the list those ships that, in the opinion of the Admiralty, are not likely to be worth repair, we have in reserve at the home ports, or fitting out after launching, 20 ironclads,—Bellerophon, Audacious,* Shannon, Conqueror, Agamemnon, Ajax, Devastation, Dreadnought, Hotspur,* Rupert, Colossus, Neptune, Edinburgh, and Triumph* (on passage home), and the six coast-defence turret-ships; two unarmoured frigates, Shah* and Raleigh*; one steam cruiser, Mercury; four large corvettes, Active, Volage, Rover, and Bacchante* (on passage home); 12 other corvettes, Modeste,* Opal, Sapphire,* Turquoise, Canada, Conquest, Constance, Cordelia,* Juno, Druid,* Garnet,* and the Emerald* (on passage home); nine sloops, Heroine, Hyacinth, Satellite, Osprey,* Penguin,* Pelican,* Wild Swan,* Egeria,* and Cormorant* (on passage home); armour-plated gunboat, Waterwitch; 15 gun-vessels, Linnet, Avon, Cracker,* Frolic, Elk,* Boxer,* Growler,* Hart,* Hornet,* Lynx,* Pert,* Teazer,* Thistle,* Ready,* and Rocket* (these two last on passage home); also some 40 gunboats, half of which are only available for coast defence. The ships marked with an asterisk are in want of considerable repair. We can hardly consider this reserve force worthy of the first maritime Power in the world, with numerous colonies and a vast commerce to protect; neither can it be considered adequate to cope with a combined navy of, say, France and Italy." On Tuesday, July 11, the exact position of our ships when the bombardment commenced was as follows:—The Alexandra, Sultan, and Superb, in line about 2,000 yards W. ½ N. of Ennostos Light; the Inflexible in the Corvette Pass, about 4,000 yards off the Meks Fort; the Téméraire in the Central Pass, 3,500 yards from Meks Fort; the Penelope, Invincible, and Monarch about 1,000 yards from the Meks Fort. These armourclads were supported by the Beacon, Bittern, Condor, Cygnet, and Decoy. The Inflexible opened fire on Fort Ras-el-Tin with her 81-ton guns. The fire was returned. Then the bombardment was taken up by the other ships, and the action became general. In a few hours, the fire of the Egyptian forts was silenced, but not as soon as had been expected by Sir Beauchamp Seymour. We do not know whether this unexpected resistance was the cause of Sir Beauchamp Seymour's decision not to land the seamen and Marines of the Fleet until the Egyptians had evacuated the town, but if it was, we can only point to the fact that the delay in landing a force at Alexandria was the cause of the destruction of that town; while the bold conduct of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., in the Red Sea, saved Suez from a similar fate. The Admiralty were prompt in rewarding the principal officers who took part in the bombardment, much to the disgust of such commanders as Lord Charles Beresford, of the Condor, who was thus deprived of any further participation in the war. The seamanlike manner in which this officer and Com. Ryder, of the Cygnet, handled their small craft under the fire of the enemy's guns has since been a constant theme in the Navy, and earned for these officers well-merited promotion. It was on the Navy, too, that fell the task of taking possession of the burning ruins of Alexandria, after the pillage of the town by the retreating Egyptian troops. During the anxious time that followed, and prior to the arrival of troops, the seamen and Marines of the Fleet, under Capt. John Fisher, Com. Lord Charles Beresford, and Major Philips, R.M.L.I., rendered good and valuable services in Alexandria. The Channel Squadron was the first reinforcement to arrive, and brought with it the Mediterranean garrisons. Then came Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Army, while the Indian Contingent landed at Suez, under Gen. Macpherson. The Suez Canal, notwithstanding the protests of Monsieur de Lesseps, was seized by the preconcerted action of the Naval forces at Suez and Port Said, under the direction respectively of Rear-Admirals Sir William Hewett, V.C., and Hoskins. "England seizes the Suez Canal, 1882," will, in future, form an historical landmark. While these stirring events were going on in Egypt, where England had at one and the same time concentrated ships of the Mediterranean, Channel, East Indies, and Detached Squadrons, with their respective Admirals, viz., Sir Beauchamp Seymour, William Montagu Dowell, Sir William Hewett, V.C., Sir Frederick Sullivan, and Anthony Hiley Hoskins, who had vacated his seat at the Admiralty Board, and had been replaced thereat by Sir Frederick Richards, A.D.C., the late Hydrographer, nothing of importance occurred on any Naval station except the Home. Here one Naval scandal after another was brought to light. The loss of many hundreds of pounds' worth of gold-leaf and other stores from Portsmouth Dockyard was followed by the Dasher case. Then the case of Oliver Jew, ship's steward of the Cambridge, resulting in his being sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and dismissal from the service, was followed by the trial of Leggett, ship's steward of the Lord Warden, for having paid 140 men one shilling each, instead of altering his books and their papers, in which the men had been charged two pounds of tobacco, instead of the one pound issued. Leggatt was dismissed the service—a sentence, we hold, out of all proportion to the offence, and one the Admiralty would do well to revise. Then came the Clyde scandal, in which the Jackal was implicated. The loss of the Phœnix, in September, on Prince Edward's Island, led to Com. Hubert H. Grenfell being dismissed his ship, the court considering that sufficient care had not been exercised in the navigation of the ship entrusted to his command. Many changes have also taken place in the superior commands of the Navy during the year 1882. Consequent upon the retirement of Admirals A. Cumming and Sir William Loring, in accordance with the age regulations of the service, Vice-Admirals Sir Beauchamp Seymour and Sir Reginald Macdonald were promoted to the rank of Admiral, and, at the same time, Rear-Admirals W. Gore-Jones and the Hon. Henry Carr Glyn became Vice-Admirals, and Capts. Sir Michael Culme Seymour, Bart., and Sir Frederick Richards, were advanced to flag rank. Vice-Admiral Edward Bridges Rice relieved Sir Reginald Macdonald in the Command-in-Chief at the Nore, and Admiral Ryder has been relieved in the command of Portsmouth by Admiral Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, whose appointment as President of the Royal Naval College has been conferred upon Vice-Admiral Luard. On the North American and West Indies station, Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., has succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock; and Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Hiley Hoskins, K.C.B., has succeeded to the command of the Naval Reserves, vacated by Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, on the expiration of his period of service, the Duke of Edinburgh being promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, in consideration of his distinguished services to the country, and his most able report on the state and condition of the Naval Reserve while in command of that force; and Rear-Admiral J. D. M'Crea has succeeded Vice-Admiral the Hon. F. A. C. Foley as Admiral-Superintendent at Portsmouth, where the Mayor and Corporation passed a unanimous vote of thanks to the gallant Admiral on his vacating a command during the tenure of which he had so endeared himself to all the inhabitants of Portsmouth. Death has also robbed the service of many a veteran, that of the following naval officers having, amongst others, been reported to the Admiralty during the past year:—Admirals Sir William Clifford, Bart., G. H. P. White, John T. Coffin, J. A. Duntze, Montague, Lowe, and McHardy; Vice-Admirals Robert Hall (the late Secretary of the Admiralty), C. R. Johnston, Nolloth, F.R.S., and E. D'O. D'A. Aplin; Rear-Admiral Samuel H. Henderson; Capts. Stephens, of the Thetis, and Hope, of the Champion, and Com. Wyatt Rawson, mortally wounded at Tel-el-Kebir, together with Major Strong and Capt. Wardell, killed; Mr. Edward Newman, the much esteemed Chief Engineer of Portsmouth Dockyard, also died at his post; Admiral Pothueu, of the French Navy, Admiral Count Lütke, of the Russian Navy, and Admiral Barroso, of the Brazilian Navy, officers so celebrated that the record would be incomplete without their names, also joined the majority. The gallant conduct of the Royal Marines in Egypt has been a theme of world-wide conversation. The Royal Marine Artillery battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tuson, and the Light Infantry battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Jones, behaved with unexcelled steadiness and bravery in every action of the Egyptian Campaign. They first attracted attention at Alexandria, during the memorable reconnaissance of Arabi's lines. So highly were these troops spoken of, that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught applied to have them specially attached to his Brigade of Guards. At Tel-el-Kebir, however, they were in the fighting line, and behaved most gallantly, as they ever have. In recognition of the distinguished services of the corps, her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to appoint Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to be Honorary Colonel of the Marines. During nearly the whole year, the Marines have had a battalion stationed in Ireland, maintaining order in that distressful country. Here, too, they have acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the authorities. In conclusion, it is impossible to speak too highly of the work done during the past year by the Navy and by the Royal Marines. We wish we could say as much for the Admiralty. The publicity given to the formation of a Secret Intelligence Department has made "My Lords" the laughing-stock of Europe. Their preparing to arm merchant steamers has disgusted the Navy. Their intention to encourage anonymous letters being sent to them has withdrawn from the Admiralty the respect of all honourable and right-minded men; and their withholding the award of honours and rewards justly won by the Navy for its services in Egypt, while conferring a G.C.B.-ship on both Sir Astley Cooper Key and Sir William Mends, has implanted the belief in most minds that the right thing for an officer now-a-days to do is, to feather his own nest. Then, again, the reduction of Greenwich Hospital School to procure funds to establish a Seamen and Marines' Widows' Pension Fund is a step in the wrong direction. It is taking away with one hand, to give with the other. A widow now has the right to send her boys to Greenwich Hospital School. In future, to avoid losing her pension and compassionate allowance, she won't remarry; but she will take unto herself a man, and will live with him, and have children by him, and the allowance meant for the children of the man who died in the service of his country will go to support the paramour and his illegitimate offspring. Much as we should like to find matter worthy of praise in the past administration of the Navy by the Admiralty, we can find none worth recording in this yearly summary. The Navy has deserved more at the hands of its rulers than it has received. This has been admitted even by so high an authority as the Duke of Cambridge, who paid a most graceful compliment to the Navy in the House of Lords, when both Houses of Parliament passed a vote of thanks to the Forces engaged in Egypt. The able manner in which Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour conducted the whole of the Naval operations during the war richly merited the distinguished honour conferred upon him by his Sovereign in his elevation to the House of Peers, under the style and title of "Baron Alcester."

Obituary.

Com. George Pew died on Thursday last at his residence in Old Cavendish Street, aged 88. This officer entered the Navy in March, 1809, served as a midshipman in the Surprise, under Sir Thomas Cochrane, and in 1813 assisted at the capture of the American privateer Decatur. Was present at the attacks on Washington and Baltimore, and throughout the operations on the coast of Georgia. He served as master's mate of the Beelzebub, at the bombardment of Algiers, in 1816, and was promoted to the rank of lieut. for services rendered during the action (medal and clasp for Algiers). He retired with the rank of commander in 1864, and in 1874 was promoted to that rank under the Order in Council of Jan. 30, 1816.

Tuesday's Gazette.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 2, 1883.

Royal Engineers—Col. C. B. F. Penny (late Bombay), has retired upon a pension and extra gratuity with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Dec. 31, 1882). The under-mentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Article 7 (b), of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (all dated Jan. 4, 1883):—P. Cardew, L. Darwin, M. W. Skinner, W. T. Shone, W. H. White, J. M. T. Badgley, H. W. Duperier, F. W. Bennet, A. Heathcote, A. Hildebrand, R. Thompson, E. J. T. Ross of Bladensburg, S. McM. Maycock, E. J. Dewing, and H. H. Kitchener.

Staff—Col. Sir W. O. Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., 2nd West India Regt., to be an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Col. Hon. E. G. Curzon, half-pay, whose period of Staff service has expired (Jan. 1).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 2, 1883.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. F. B. Spencer resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—The Hon. Ulick James Graham Raymond Colborne to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Morice John Sheridan, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—William Charles Marmaduke Woodcock, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Henry Norris Glynn Hinde, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—James William Laurence, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Severin Jephson Flower, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Inniskilling Fusiliers—Arthur Henry Battye, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. C. F. H. Spencer, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major J. E. Wetherall, whose term of service in that appointment has expired (Dec. 21, 1882).

4th Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Henry Rodolph Davies, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Edward Alexander Jackson, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Edward Feetham Coates, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own—Frederick Bowyer Bowyer-Lane, Esq., late Capt., half-pay, 53rd Foot, to be Major.

7th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—James Edward Aikin, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Leonard Holmes-a'Court, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Col. E. R., Lord Hatherton, C.B., resigns his commission; E. R., Lord Hatherton, C.B., late Col., to be Hon. Col. of the Batn.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt. T. Currie, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. J. P. Miller, who has resigned that appointment (Dec. 14, 1882).

3rd Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Turner to be Lieut.-Col.

5th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. C. P. M. Weatherley resigns his commission.

6th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Sydney Arthur Carden, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. J. Russell resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 3, and the current year must be understood.)

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 2, 1882.

Warwickshire—Capt. Hugh de Grey, Earl of Yarmouth, is granted the hon. rank of Major (Jan. 3).

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major W. D. Murphy, 4th Brigade, South Irish Division, Royal Artillery, resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement (Jan. 3).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 2, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Caithness—Lieut. F. B. Elmslie, R.A., to have the rank of Capt. whilst serving as Adjt. in the corps (June 15, 1882).

1st Cinque Ports—Lieut. B. H. H. Birchill resigns his commission

3rd Middlesex—Capt. P. Ashcroft resigns his commission; also permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieuts. G. E. Joseph to be Capt.; W. B. Sadgrove resigns his commission.

1st Norfolk—R. Andrew Fuller, gent., to be Lieut. (Dec. 18, 1882).

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut.-Col. E. Ripley resigns his commission.

RIFLE.

1st Aberdeenshire—Capt. and Hon. Major G. D. Rutherford resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

4th Aberdeenshire—Lieut. J. S. Low resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. S. Martin-Leake resigns his commission.

2nd Bucks—Lieut. F. E. Churchill resigns his commission.

1st Cumberland—Arthur Penrhyn Keys-Wells, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Essex—Charles Wing Gray, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Forfar—Lieut. J. Jack resigns his commission.

3rd Forfar (Dundee Highland)—Lieut. C. Batchelor to be Capt.

2nd Glamorgan—Richard Thomas Phillips, gent., to be Qrmr.

6th Lancashire—Lieut. W. P. Hartshorn resigns his commission.

15th Lancashire—Lieut. H. T. Cox to be Capt.

1st Leicestershire—Lieut. E. L. Clare resigns his commission.

1st Lincolnshire—Lieut. W. G. Smyth resigns his commission.

2nd London—Capt. W. T. Raymond resigns his commission.

3rd Middlesex—Lieut. J. S. Lee to be Capt.

4th Middlesex (West London)—Major F. B. Bowyer-Lane resigns his commission.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish)—Eustace James Anthony Balfour, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

15th Middlesex (the Customs and Docks)—Lieut.-Col. C. H. Wigram resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement; Henry Wilkinson Arnaud, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury)—Lieut. E. F. Coates resigns his commission.

20th Middlesex (Artists')—Capt. B. A. Paice resigns his commission.

21st Middlesex (Finsbury)—Lieut. C. E. Gwinnell to be Capt.

5th Staffordshire—Lieut. C. E. R. Isherwood resigns his commission.

4th Surrey—Capt. L. Austwick resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Warwickshire (Birmingham)—Lieut. W. Tonks resigns his commission. The resignation of the commission held by Lieut. H. Symonds, notified in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 24, 1882, is cancelled.

1st Westmoreland—Charles Edward Francklin, gent., to be Lieut.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. J. B. Kershaw to be Capt.

MEMORANDUM.

Hon. Major G. H. Greaves, late Adjt. 18th Lancashire (Liverpool Irish) Rifle Volunteer Corps, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance (Dec. 11, 1882.)

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 3, and the current year must be understood.)

INDIA OFFICE, January 1, 1883.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Surg.-Major J. E. T. Aitchison, M.D., Indian Medical Department, Bengal; Major O. Probyn, Bombay Invalid Establishment, Superintendent of Police, Commandant of the Khandeish Bheel Corps; Capt. C. Clerk, Madras Army (retired), Tutor to his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad; and Surg.-Major G. Bidie, M.B., Indian Medical Department, Madras, Superintendent of Central Museum at Madras, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. George D. Morant	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (Rear-Admiral Sir F. Sullivan)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Chas. Hicks	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. F. Hotham, C.B. (Admiral Sir B. Seymour)	Re. March 12, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. G. W. Allen	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	West Coaat of Africa
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. N. Bowden-Smith	March 21, 1882—Devonport	South-East Coast of America
Antelope	2	63	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. Hon. W. H. Jolliffe	Re. Feb. 25, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Charles R. Wood	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb (Rear-Admiral J. D. M'Crea)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. R. E. Tracey (Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B.)	August, 1882—Devonport	China
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Com. W. M. Annesley	Nov. 3, 1881—Devonport	For Coast of Ireland
Beacon	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Jan. 23, 1879—Chatham	Mediterranean
Beagle	1	28	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. M. Maturin	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Fras. M. Prattent	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Devonport
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. T. S. Brand	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. Church (Rear-Admiral N. Salmon, V.C.)	April 11, 1882—C. of G. Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsm'th	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship	Capt. Richard Wells	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartm'th	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. W. E. B. Atkinson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. A. J. Kennedy	March 29, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. H. Stephenson, C.B.	Sept. 15, 1880—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. R. G. S. Pasley	Dec. 7, 1880—Sheerness	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry H. Hippisley	Aug. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. Maxwell Heron	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine	May 10, 1881—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. G. W. Hill	Jan. 3, 1883—Devonport	China
Comus	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Jeffreys	Re. Aug. 20, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Herbert J. G. Garbett	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Crocodile	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Curacoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Feb. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. H. Jauncey	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Hon. C. Cadogan	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. F. J. J. Elliot	Feb. 10, 1881—Sheerness	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade	Re. Sept. 21, 1882—P'rtsm'th	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. E. G. Festing	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Dee	3	47	S. iron gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. A. Harston	June 21, 1882—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Compton E. Domvile	May 27, 1879—Portsmouth	N. America and West Indies
Don	3	47	S. iron gunboat	Lieut. and Com. W. Wilson	June 21, 1882—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. A. Bolitho	Re. Oct. 18, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of W'llingt'n	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Adml. Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. D'Arcy (Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. John H. Vidal	Re. April 1, 1881—Sunderland	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. M. M'Neile	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	206	S. corvette	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Jan. 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. George Robinson	Jan. 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. E. H. Gamble	Jan. 3, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. C. S. Cardale	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. W. Codrington, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	Jan. 1, 1880—Devonport	N. America and West Indies
Fawn	4	121	S. sloop	Com. P. Aldrich	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Red Sea, surveying
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. J. L. Sisson	Dec. 9, 1878—Devonport	N. America and West Indies
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Edward G. F. Law	June 5, 1879—Devonport	S.E. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. FitzH. E. Crowe	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda	N. America and West Indies
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. R. F. Hammick	Re. May 19, 1882—Devonport	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Re. Oct. 22, 1872—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Lieut-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Julian A. Baker	June 15, 1880—Chatham	N. America and West Indies
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. E. W. Hodgkinson	Borne in Defence	Tender to Defence
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Gannet	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	N. America and W.I.
Glatton	2	185	S. turret ship	—	Tender to Excellent	Portsmouth
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. G. Gough	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and W.I.
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lieut-Com. S. J. B. Willcox	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Mediterranean
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. F. Heneage (Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsm'th	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 20, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rear-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec., 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop and storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Navigating-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. R. Bradshaw, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Iron Duke	14	459	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. C. St. John	July 5, 1878—Devonport	On passage home
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Charles W. Spring	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	6	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. Evans	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel...	Com. C. R. Harris ...	Sept. 20, 1882—Chatham	China
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. A. C. Parr...	Jan. 3, 1883—Sheerness	Channel Squadron
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsm'th	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel...	Lieut-Com. A. Carpenter ...	Re.Mar. 26,1881—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. W. A. Littledale...	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Sloop	Lieut-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. John Fellowes (V.-Ad. Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth...	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. Burges Watson	July 22, 1880—Devonport	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret ship	Capt. Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C.	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. H. Corfe	Re.June 25, 1879—H'ng K'ng	China
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield ...	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Commodore J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Netley	2	18	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. P. K. Smythies	Tender to Lord Warden...	Queensferry
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. G. F. Digby [K.C.B.)	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America and W. I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	(V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell, V.C., Capt. G. S. Bosanquet	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Orion	4	249	S. arm. corvette	Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy	June 24, 1882—Chatham	Mediterranean
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship...	Capt. H. G. Andoe ...	Feb. 7, 1876—Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. R. B. Needham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. H. Rose	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 20, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus	6	139	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pembroke	1	257	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr (Rear-Admiral Geo. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. St. G. D'Arcy Irvine	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel...	Com. H. R. Berners	July 30, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Leonard Dick...	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Pioneer	6	44	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. H. M. C. Festing	Re. Apl. 13, '82—Sierra L'one	W. C. of Africa
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. W. H. May	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. H. H. Washington ...	Re. Apr. 1, '81—W. Ind. D'cks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel...	Com. Hon. A. Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	March 8, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Renard	1	28	Schooner	Lieut-Com. George E. Richards...	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. L. Sulivan...	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. P. R. Sharpe... (Rear-Admiral Hamilton, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel...	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel...	Lieut-Com. V. B. Orlebar...	Re. July 25, 1878—Esquima'lt	Ordered home
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Ad. Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut-Com. Walter S. King	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Dec. 6, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Scorpion	4	...	S. turret-ship	Tender to	Terror	Bermuda
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. G. C. Higgins...	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth...	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	91	S. gunvessel...	Lieut. Walter H. B. Graham	Re. Feb. 18, 1879—Devonp'rt	Ordered home
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. A. de G. Sutton	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth...	Portsmouth (special service)
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. John Ferris	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship...	Capt. Guy O. Twiss...	Re. July 1, 1880—P'rtsmouth	Indian troop service
Sheldrake	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. M. L. Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong K'ng	China
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	N. America & W.I. (survey)
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. A. R. Wonham	Tender to Dk. of W'llingt'n	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. Izat ...	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W. Coast of Africa
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	China
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth.	Mediterranean
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Cpt. T. Le Hunte Ward, C.B., A.D.C.	Oct. 4, 1880—Chatham	Mediterranean
Supply	...	25	Tank-vessel	Staff Com. T. J. H. Rapson	June, 1882	Bermuda
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel...	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Admiral A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport..	Pacific
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. W. J. L. Wharton ...	Feb. 16, 1882—Sheerness	S.E. Coast America (survey)
Tamar	2	212	S. troopship...	Capt. Thos. H. Royse	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B.	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Chas. G. Fane	March 25, 1878—Devonport..	N. America and West Indies
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. Thos. Barnardiston	Re. Jan 1. 1880—Bermuda ...	Bermuda [Zanzibar)
Thalia	6	437	S. corvette	Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	July 21, 1882—Devonport	Particular service (order'd to
Thetis	14	225	S. corvette	Capt. A. C. Curtis	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle ...	Re. Sept. 25, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Trent	3	13	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. L. F. C. Jackson	Tender to Duncan...	
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. F. Crohan...	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Surveying
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship...	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Tyrian	1	40	S. gunboat	Tender to	Urgent	Port Royal, Jamaica
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. B. Ponsford	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. J. C. Purvis	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica..	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Poland ...	April 1, 1880—R. Shannon...	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. Walter Stewart	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Particular service
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel...	Lieut-Com. E. J. P. Gallwey	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. W. H. Cuming	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel...	Lieut-Com. C. Lindsay	Re. March 26, '81—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Warrior	32	342	S. armoured...	Capt. Edward S. Adeane, C.M.G.	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsm'th	Greenock
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. J. D. Nicholls	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Wildfire	...	19	P. vessel	Chief Officer W. Blakey	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel...	Com. T. P. W. Nesham	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. C. Arbuthnot...	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Capt. H. D. Sarratt...	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

Official regulations have been issued which will doubtless have the effect of discouraging the commutation of pensions. It has been determined that pensions of less than £80 per annum shall not be partially commuted, and that no partial commutation of a pension shall be extended to more than two-thirds of it, or to such less proportion of it as shall leave an annuity of not less than £80.

Major Allan Cunningham, R.E., and Capt. P. A. MacMahon, R.A., were elected members of the London Mathematical Society on Dec. 14.

The *Volunteer Service Review* says:—"From a little practical experience, though on a small scale, of the value of the territorial system as a means of identifying particular regiments, we have come to the conclusion that the game of fifteen is child's-play in comparison to it. Nothing under a triple reference to the *Army List* is of any use. Ensconced in an office arm-chair, and with an *Army List* handy, after much time and many expletives, we have solved the problem as to which is the 1st or 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Regiment, as distinguished from the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the exact difference between the battalions of the Royal Highlanders and the Highland Light Infantry; but how the Post-office officials and the Commissariat settle these things in their heads is a dark and unfathomable mystery. The numerical distinctions must be restored, and at once. That the present exasperating system has endured so long speaks volumes for the patience and discipline of the Army."

"Sapo Carbonis Detergens" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have also adopted the same, as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles. Purchasers should see that the Latin brand is on every tablet, and Wright's Coal Tar Soap on each wrapper, without which none is genuine.

NAVAL NOTES.

An important change is about to be carried out in the Navy, by which torpedoes, ground-mines, and outrigger-torpedoes, instead of being, as they now are, classified as War-Department stores, will be considered as Naval stores, and drawn from the dockyards. Explosive materials, however, will remain under the control of the War Department.

The *Portsmouth Times* hears that it is certainly more than probable that Rear-Admiral F. Herbert will in March succeed to the Queenstown command, but that the statement that the Directorship of Naval Ordnance will be conferred upon Capt. Codrington, of the Excellent, is quite premature. The latter officer possesses every qualification for that responsible post, and his selection would give general satisfaction, but no definite arrangements have yet been made for transferring him to Whitehall.

The Albanian shepherd who was wounded by Capt. Grenfell during the attack on Com. Selby, at Artaki, in February last, having since died, and the British Embassy having contested the right of the Ottoman tribunals to try Capt. Grenfell owing to his commanding the vessel attached to the service of the Embassy, the Porte has informed Mr. Wyndham, the British Chargé d'Affaires, of its intention to proceed against Capt. Grenfell before the English Courts.

A court of inquiry has been held at Portsmouth into the conduct of a party of seamen and Marines who were sent from the flagship at Portsmouth to assist in discharging the cargo of the Persian Monarch—not the Lusitania transport, as has been incorrectly stated. The men broke into the spirit room and, helping themselves to various beverages, became helplessly drunk. Several of them have been sentenced to 42 days' imprisonment. A ship's corporal has been disrated and some petty officers have been severely reprimanded.

Mrs. Brooke, wife of Capt. A. T. Brooke, R.N., expired on Dec. 29 at Clarendon Villas, Stoke, after a few days' illness, from diphtheria. The lady, who was quite young, only went to Devonport recently, on her husband being appointed to command the Himalaya, which position Capt. Brooke, owing to his wife's illness, has had to temporarily relinquish. Great sympathy is felt for Capt. Brooke in his sad bereavement.

Recent events in the Royal Navy have, says the *Manchester Guardian*, determined the Admiralty to put the pay departments, as well as the issue or purchase of stores, upon an entirely new footing. It is intended that for the future the officer commanding any vessel on commission shall have no more to do with the pecuniary or material affairs of the ship than has the commanding officer of a regiment; and that, like the Army Pay Department, the naval paymasters and storekeepers shall be entirely separate from the control of the captains, except so far as the general discipline of the ship is concerned.

A party of about 20 men of the Chatham Division, Royal Marines, proceeded to Dublin on Tuesday, for employment as police, in conjunction with the Dublin detective force. Several detachments of men, in all numbering about 100, have been placed under orders to join some of the guardships for duty.

Messrs. Hogg and Robinson, Admiralty shipping agents, have made arrangements, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to forward private parcels to officers and others, serving in her Majesty's Army and Navy in Egypt. For the Army—to the Commissary-General, British Forces, Alexandria; for the Navy—to the Senior British Naval Officer, Alexandria. Jewellery and other valuables to be specially declared, and special rates will be given, according to the value. The value and contents of all packages are required for Custom-house purposes. It is very necessary that all packages should be properly packed and addressed. All charges must be paid before the packages can be forwarded for shipment. Packages will be received at the agents' offices, 101 Leadenhall Street, E.C., where all further particulars can be obtained.

We are informed by the Admiralty that they have received a telegram from Capt. Stephenson, of the Carysfort, dated Suez, Dec. 28, 1882, reporting that he had "returned from Nakhl, leaving Col. Warren there. Nine principal culprits captured out of 21. Wives and relatives of remaining important ones as hostages. Murderers of Professor Palmer and Capt. Gill taken. Sufficient evidence and culprits collected to decide as to trial. Bedouins quiet since Shedide's arrival in desert, and assisting to bring in those implicated."

At the last examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Mr. Henry Joseph Crofton, son of the well-known professor of mathematics at that academy, passed direct from the Royal Naval School, New Cross, on his first trial, ninth out of 50 successful candidates. He was the only candidate sent up from the school on this occasion.

Headaches and Disordered Stomach.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, Robert Humphreys, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

It is certain the Queen's Physician, Dr. Fairbank, has written strongly recommending Lentilla, or Tonic Daily Food. It cures indigestion, heartburn, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c., besides having such wondrous nourishing properties. Makes soup, puddings, porridge, biscuits, custards, &c. Tins, 1 lb., 1s 6d; ½ lb., 10d. Barrels, 28 lb., 30s; 14 lb., 16s. Of all Chemists.—Proprietor, H. J. Deacon, Beckenham, Kent.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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A SHORT paragraph in the *Standard* of the 25th of last September informed us that "Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the word 'Dettingen' being borne on the colours of the two Regiments of Life Guards, and also of the Royal Horse Guards, in consideration of the battle fought at that place in June, 1743." And on October 26, a further announcement appeared that, "The Queen has authorised that 'Dettingen,' the name of the engagement in which the Foot Guards took part, and which, up to the present time, has not been written on their regimental colours, shall now be added thereto." In the former paragraph, the word "colours" appearing instead of "standards," shows that its writer knows little about military terms; and in the latter, Dettingen being called "the engagement," &c., displays a depth of ignorance of military history which would be incredible, if it were not proved. These mistakes, however, and the equivocal and incorrect expressions used, do not cast any suspicion on the genuineness of the information; but rather, judging by the style of recent official announcements, confirm its authenticity. There is no reason to doubt that if those paragraphs had passed unnoticed and uncontroverted, "Dettingen" would have been granted to the Household Cavalry and the Foot Guards, and to them only. In a series of articles in this paper, the gross mistakes made about this battle were thoroughly exposed, and, presumably in consequence of that exposure, the November *Army List* appeared without the insertion of those spurious honours. In the meantime, some kind of inquiry would seem to have been made, for in the *Army List* for last month "Dettingen" appears credited not only to the regiments the claims of which we clearly disproved, but also to all those which we named, in an article on November 4, as having fought and suffered in the battle. An effort has been made to found a claim for the Life Guards to "Dettingen" on the presence of certain other corps in that battle, but the following explanatory remarks will show how groundless such a claim really is. When Dettingen was fought, the Household Cavalry consisted of the 1st and 2nd Troops of Horse Guards, the lineal predecessors of the present 1st and 2nd Life Guards; the 3rd Troop of Horse Guards, which was disbanded in 1746; the 4th (Scotch) Troop of Horse Guards, which was also disbanded in 1746; and the 1st and 2nd Troops of Horse Grenadier Guards (the latter a Scotch corps), which were disbanded in 1788. These six "Troops," as they were then called, were quite distinct corps, having separate establishments, and differences in uniform. Each of them had a Colonel; the Troops of Horse Guards had each two Lieutenant-Colonels and two Majors, and the troops of Horse Grenadiers each a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major. The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards (the Blues) were not then called Household Cavalry. The 3rd and 4th Troops of Horse Guards, and the 2nd (Scotch) Troop of Horse Grenadiers, served at Dettingen and Fontenoy, but the other three corps remained in England. After the latter battle, the 3rd and 4th Troops returned to England, and were disbanded on December 25, 1746. We are told that 25 men, from these perhaps, were added to the 1st Troop, and the same number to the 2nd. In June, 1788, a complete reorganisation of the Household Cavalry took place; the two Troops of Horse Grenadier Guards were disbanded, and the 1st and 2nd Troops of Horse Guards were constituted the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Life Guards. The composition of the new regiments was very different from that of the late "Troops" of Guards, and on the re-formation a large number of men were pensioned and otherwise provided for, and the horses and some of the men that had belonged to the disbanded Horse Grenadiers joined the Life Guards. The claims of the present regiments to Dettingen may, then, be briefly stated thus:—1. About 50 men, some of whom *may* have served at Dettingen, in other corps, joined the 1st and 2nd Troops of Horse Guards in 1746. 2. Some men and many horses, that had belonged to a corps that had been engaged at Dettingen 45 years before, joined the Life Guards when they were newly constituted in 1788. If such hypothetical claims be recognised, what claims, however slender or visionary, can be rejected? Going only a little step further, the Life Guards might ask for Tangier, because, though they sent no men to contribute to the defence of that beleaguered possession, they supplied a number of horses and saddles for the Tangier Horse, now the Royal Dragoons! The made-up Cavalry regiments and the "scratch" battalions of Infantry that served in the late Egyptian Campaign would have just as strong—or weak—claims to the honours of the many regiments which furnished the contingents that enabled them to take the field. It may well be asked, Why was Dettingen, which was an escape rather than a decisive victory, selected for commemoration, while so many battles which have no painful associations remain unrecorded? The march of the Allied Army up the Maine was strategically a mistake, which nearly caused the destruction of that army. At Dettingen, the Allies fell into a trap, and they succeeded in fighting their way out of it only because the mistakes made by the French were more numerous and inexcusable than their own. A fatality seems to attend this confused and still confusing battle. The result of a series of errors on both sides, it was begun without forethought, continued in confusion, and ended without adequate result. The "demon of muddle" seems to cling to it still.

THE question of the compulsory removal of Purchase Colonels from the Army, under the Warrant of June 25, 1881, has now been before us for some time,—since March, 1881, when the late Secretary of State for War first propounded in Parliament his scheme for the removal of officers, under new clauses of age and non-employment. This was a very plausible scheme, in theory, and if it had been applied to officers who entered the Army after the Abolition of Purchase, under the new conditions, it would have stood its trial on its own merits; but, unfortunately, it was at once applied to all officers, Purchase and non-Purchase, and to those who entered after 1870. Of course, it dislocated the Military machine of Promotion and Retirement completely, and introduced great discontent and heart-burning amongst the older officers, who became immediately offended by it. Indeed, there is little use in disguising facts, as it is well known that every Colonel who has been compulsorily removed and deprived of his profession and means of living, has remonstrated most strongly against the application of these Rules. It seems perfectly clear that the Colonels either purchased commissions or had purchase rights, and that no complete alteration of their terms of service should have been applied to them, without either the return of their purchase-money, or a compensation equivalent to it. The Purchase Officers entered the Army under Purchase rules and regulations, and should not have been turned out of the service on to the Retired List without fair compensation, according to rank, and according to whether they had or had not actually purchased commissions. Herein lies the whole mistake made by the Army reformers, an attempt to avoid the main question, Compensation. We think an error has also been committed in sending every officer before the Army Purchase Commission, to discuss and quarrel over grievances and claims which the Army Purchase Commissioners have no power or authority to settle. Soldiers only understand simple rules regarding money questions, and they look with suspicion upon the attorney method of dealing with individual cases. Now, we hear of some Colonels fighting the Secretary of State for War and the Army Purchase Commissioners tooth and nail, for the assertion of their Purchase rights. Some have received additions to their pensions in pounds and shillings; but, notwithstanding this minute accuracy of algebraical calculations, every one of the decisions has been contested and remonstrated against, because the Commissioners have no power to consider the whole question, and the grievances resulting therefrom; and the "net loss" calculation for promotion is, in many cases, a minor question. Major-General Bray, C.B., has printed a circular setting forth his claims. We are averse to bringing forward individual cases, but that of General Bray seems to us a test case, and will prove, doubtless, whether the Government have or have not a legal or equitable right to remove officers who have purchased commissions, on the introduction of new rules, without the return of the purchase-money, or any compensation. We hear that General Bray's claims were submitted to the Secretary of State for War, on his removal from the Army; that he was referred to the Army Purchase Commissioners for settlement, when it appeared that the Commissioners had no power to enter into any question, except loss of promotion to rank of Major-General. It will be observed that this is a very minor point. General Bray really remonstrates, as others did, against the post-Purchase changes in the terms of his service, and demanded the return of his purchase-money, on the plea that the Government had not fulfilled the terms of the conditions under which he bought his commissions. The non-fulfilment of these terms has cost the removed officers a good deal of money, and they now demand the return of their purchase-money. When it was found that the Army Purchase Commissioners had no power to enter into the cases submitted to them, an independent court of arbitration was asked for, to decide the contested points between the removed officers and the Government. Thus far, the Secretary of State for War has not assented to this proposal of arbitration. An independent arbitration would, undoubtedly, remove the present grievances of the removed officers, as the Royal Commission did in 1871. And it seems to be a pity that so reasonable a suggestion is not adopted, for the purpose of finally setting at rest the Purchase question.

SINCE the month of July, 1877, Sir William Jervois has been administering the affairs of South Australia; and so ably has he presided over that important colony, that he has been offered by the Colonial Office the government of New Zealand, in succession to Sir Arthur Gordon. The selection was, doubtless, made in recognition of services rendered under novel circumstances. The Australians, however, entertain as profound a sense of the administrative capacity of Sir William as the Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone. The good people of Victoria are, therefore, desirous of securing Sir William for their future Governor, in the room of the Marquis of Normanby, who, according to the formulary of the Colonial Office, "is to go elsewhere." The *Argus*, the leading paper of Melbourne, contends that Victoria is the proper field for continuing the work begun by Sir William, and points to the "inadvisability of Australasia losing at the present moment the services of the authority upon whose recommendations all the Colonies are reorganising their defences." No doubt, General Jervois's presence in Victoria will at once put a stop to any attempt to trifle, for political or other purposes, with the system of protection of which he may be regarded as the parent. Some little while ago, when he went to Melbourne, his competency to deal with the matter was accepted without hesitation, and those who had the opportunity of discussing with him the means necessary for adoption, soon found that he was a military administrator of a high order. "Keeping pace with the times," observes the *Argus*, "Sir William Jervois has already revised his scheme in part. For instance, the improvement in the penetrative power of the guns of the day has enabled him to substitute a shore battery at one point for a channel fort, and the south channel fort has been cut down, with a view of spending the money thus saved upon the aggressive torpedo. Improvements should not stay here, and by having Sir William Jervois on the spot to consider the plans in which he necessarily takes a professional pride, we obtain a guarantee that those will be made. We are establishing a new system with the Forces also, and it would be a great thing were the new Imperial officers able to consult with an authority whose word is respected by all." These words, moderately put, deserve the temperate deference of the Home Government, for they have been uttered by men who understand what they are talking about. Years must slip away before all the recommendations of Sir William Jervois can be carried out; but that he should be the constant supervisor on the spot is absolutely necessary. There is no colony in which Sir William Jervois would serve the State more effectively than in Victoria, if needs be that he must leave South Australia, for there is no dependency of the Crown where the presence is more urgently required of a Governor who would be, at the same time, a civil and military adviser.

The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to allow Lieutenants John Casement, Herbert Swire, George E. B. Bairnsfather, and Surgeon John Price, who were permitted to accept employment in the steamship *Hope*, under the command of Sir Allen Young, to search in the Arctic Regions for the missing yacht *Eira*, belonging to Mr. Leigh Smith, to count the time thus served as full sea service, in consideration of the work done being to some extent national, and so recognised by a grant of public money in aid of the enterprise.

Why should an opinion prevail that H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh could not be appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Marines without also being gazetted a General officer? Is it forgotten that some years ago Colonels-Commandant of the Corps were Captains in the Navy?

An Order in Council, bearing date November 30, deals with the pay and position of Royal Naval Engineers. The Engineers' List is to be reduced to 650. Chief Engine-room Artificers to be increased in number until, with Engineers, a total of 800 has been reached. Chief Inspectors of Machinery Afloat to be limited to five in number, Inspectors to seven, and Chief Engineers to 220. The new rates of pay and half-pay do not affect Chief Engineers, and take effect from April 1, 1882. The full pay for Chief Inspectors of Machinery is now to be £1 15s. a day, an increase of 3s.; Inspectors, £1 10s., an increase of 2s.; and Engineers of nine years' seniority, 12s., an increase of 1s. per day. The Order also gives an extra allowance of 4s. a day to the Chief Engineer in charge of the machinery of such an exceptional ship as the *Hecla* or the *Polyphemus*, though under 3,000 indicated horse-power. Another alteration abolishes the allowance which has been paid to Engineer officers required to mess in the ward-room, with the exception of those who may be considered to belong to the gun-room. The change is doubtless due to the abolition of the independent mess of the Engineers.

A general gunnery course for officers on half-pay’ Commanders and upwards, will be commenced on board the *Excellent*, whenever five officers are ready to join. Officers desirous of joining this course should apply to the Secretary of the Admiralty, stating at the same time whether they desire accommodation at the College.

Captain George H. Parkin has been retired, under the Age Clause of the Regulations, on January 3; while, by a curious stroke of good-luck, Captain Theodore M. Jones has been advanced to flag-rank, to make up the complement of Rear-Admirals to the establishment of thirty-five. The good-service pension vacant by the retirement of Captain Parkin has been awarded to Captain Samuel P. Townsend.

Next year a Bulgarian cadet will be attached to each Russian man-of-war sent abroad, to promote the formation of a body of ocean-trained naval officers for Bulgaria. Bulgaria has no ocean-going war vessels as yet, and only a small flotilla of gunboats and tugboats, which Russia presented her with when she withdrew the Russian naval brigade from the Danube, at the close of the Turkish war. Russia, however, is anxious that Bulgaria should possess a small Navy in the Black Sea, where it would serve as an auxiliary to her own; and as soon as a body of Bulgarian officers has been trained in the Russian Fleet, this project will doubtless be realised.

The Russian Minister of Marine has issued an order that for the future no Admiral or Commodore is to hold a command afloat more than two years running, except under special circumstances. This will put an end to the system by which Admirals were allowed sometimes to hold appointments afloat for 15 or 20 years in succession, to the impediment of promotion and injury of other officers, who were disabled thereby from acquiring a training in high commands. The command of the Mediterranean squadron, for instance, was held for 13 years running by Admiral Butadoff; while Admiral Cremer recently resigned the command of the Baltic Fleet, after seven successive years' service afloat.

A new type of gunboat is being introduced into the German Navy. The original "Flotten-Gründungs-Plan" provided for 13 armour-clad gunboats of the *Wespe* class, having a displacement of 1,100 tons, 700 indicated horse-power, one 12-in. breech-loading Krupp, in barbette tower, protected by 8 in. of armour; and a speed, of 9 to 10 knots. Eleven of these vessels have been launched in the last five years. Two more have to be constructed. But the success obtained by Messrs. Mitchell and Co. with their light cruisers has induced the German Admiralty to alter the designs of these two boats. The 8-in. armour will be discarded and 2½-in. compound deck-plates. The displacement has been reduced to 870 tons, and the engine-power increased to 1,500 horses, which, it is expected, will procure a speed of between 15 and 16 knots. Both gunboats will be built to ram, and will be fitted to launch torpedoes.

The Russian Government are about to construct a powerful armour-clad at the Government Dockyard at St. Petersburg. This ship is to be named the *Moskwa*. The plans of the hull and engines have been completed, but it has been decided to leave the question of what ordnance she shall carry open as long as possible, so that the latest improvement may be introduced. It is, however, probable that the guns will be mounted *en barbette* in a central tower, protected from vertical fire by an armoured bridge.

We are in a position to contradict the reports which have been circulated of late to the effect that the German Government had adopted a certain form of magazine or repeating rifle for its Naval and Military forces. This is not the case. Trials with such arms have certainly been made in Prussia, as has been the case in France, Spain, and Russia; but the only system with which experiments have been made on a large scale is the Loewe, which has the advantage of being readily adjustable to the Mauser rifle, the arm at present in use in the German services. It was never intended to replace the Mauser rifle by a repeater; but it was thought that in certain cases, where, for instance, schnellfeuer was necessary, a magazine containing eight or ten cartridges, which could be quickly adjusted to the stock of the Mauser, would be very serviceable. The Loewe system fulfils these conditions, to a certain extent. It is very compact, easily filled, takes up little space, and could be quickly adjusted to the rifle before the trigger-guard. A company of a Guard regiment has been supplied with this magazine, and with careful management it was found to answer very well; but the Mauser does not eject the expended cartridges (which is done by slapping the left side of the breech, the rifle being held side-ways), and therefore the cartridges were continually getting foul. A clause in the official report says:—"The gradual emptying of the magazine greatly interferes with a correct aim." The manner in which the Loewe magazine is fitted to the Mauser is very simple. A slot is cut in the slide of the breech-block, through which the cartridge enters when the bolt is withdrawn. When the bolt is pushed forward to close the breech, the cartridge is pushed into the chamber.

The changes in the Navy during the present year should be numerous. The foreign service of twenty-one vessels expires during the next twelve months, and there are yet ten vessels, whose term of foreign service expired last year, to be relieved. How will the Admiralty manage to perform the task? They have neither the ships nor the men; hence, they must perforce break faith with the ships' companies now serving abroad. But does such conduct render the Navy popular among seamen? These say, "My Lords have us fast in their clutches just now, and know we dare not even murmur while under the pendant; hence, they do what they please with us. It is our own fault; we have given them the chance. Blest if we will again, though! Wait until we are once clear of the service!" There are few Naval officers who have not heard such remarks made by the men of late. Indeed, we receive letters every day, from all parts of the world, begging of us to remind the Admiralty that "our time is up, and it is a shame to keep us out longer." We do not publish these letters, because we have no space for them, and prefer acting upon the suggestions they contain in another manner. It really appears as if the Admiralty were wilfully endeavouring to destroy the popularity gained by the service from 1874 to 1880. We now append a gentle reminder for their Lordships, in the form of the following list of ships on foreign stations which will have completed their three years' commission in 1883:—The Fantôme, West Indies, and Eclipse, East Indies, in January; the Antelope, Mediterranean, in February; Woodlark, East Indies, in March; Flying Fish, China, and Iris, Mediterranean, in April; Foam, West Indies, in June; Miranda, Australia, in July; Condor, Mediterranean, Cleopatra, China, Kingfisher, Pacific, in August; Carysfort, Mediterranean, Rambler, Brazil, Tourmaline, East Indies, in September; Superb, Mediterranean, Zephyr, China, in October; Flamingo, West Indies, in November; and Champion, China, in December. The Alexandra (Mediterranean), Curaçoa (China), Albatross (China), and Pegasus (China), whose three years' commission expires also in 1883 (Pegasus in 1882), will be recommissioned on their respective stations in March. The men-of-war whose three years' commission on foreign stations expired in 1882, and whose reliefs have not been despatched from home, are the Beacon, Pioneer, Dido, Sheldrake, Moorhen, Firefly, Cygnet, Philomel, Comus, and Dryad. The Stork and Cockchafer will relieve the Sheldrake and Moorhen in China; the Beacon, Cygnet, and perhaps Dryad, will be recommissioned at Malta. We hear the Dryad is in such a bad state, however, that it is not unlikely she will be ordered home.

Captain William Arthur, C.B., and Captain James E. Erskine, Commodore on the Australian station, have been selected to fill the posts of Naval A.D.C. to the Queen vacated by Captains Ralph Cator and Walter C. Carpenter, on their promotion to Flag rank.

The Captain's Good-service Pension vacant by the promotion to Flag rank of Captain Theodore Morton Jones on the 31st ult., has been awarded to Captain William Elrington Gordon, of the *Vernon*, torpedo school.

The advancement of the three Senior Post Captains to Flag rank has enabled the Admiralty to promote three Commanders, five Lieutenants, and nine Sub-Lieutenants, from December 31. The selection made by the Admiralty is a curious one; and calculated to revive the old saw, "Promotion cometh neither from the east nor from the west, but from My Lords of the Admiralty." Thus, Commander Boardman, of the *Salamis*, who has undoubtedly earned his promotion in Egypt, is 43rd on the List of Commanders; Commander Day, of the *Pegasus*, 48th; and Commander Hall, of the well-advertised Admiralty Secret Intelligence Department, quite recently formed, 62nd. But the vagary of the Admiralty is still more pronounced in the selections made by "My Lords" from the Lieutenants' List. The promotion of Lieutenant Robilliard, of the *Crocodile*, standing 17th on the List, is followed by that of Lieutenant Wingfield, of the *Wasp*, who is 46th from the top. The Admiralty then steeplechase over twenty-two officers, to select Lieutenant Sisson, of the *Firebrand*, the 68th on the List. Another leap is then made over a "baker's dozen" of men, and Lieutenant Burt, of the *Northumberland*, 82nd on the list, is the recipient of the Admiralty New Year's gift. But what a gulf separates this officer from the next one promoted! The Admiralty pass over no less than 192 officers to promote Lieutenant Maconochie, of the *Cambridge*, who stands 193rd on the list of Lieutenants of the Royal Navy. The selection of Sub-Lieutenants has not been so erratic. But we would ask, why is Mr. Moggridge promoted, and Mr. Bird passed over? Both did so well in Egypt that they were specially complimented by Captain Fitzroy, in October last, when that officer inspected the *Coquette*. The claims of the Senior Lieutenants of the Mediterranean Squadron who were passed over on November 18 have also been ignored. No wonder that it is openly asserted in the Navy that greater vagary, in this matter of promotion, never existed at the Admiralty. And the Navy is right; for why were the two senior lieutenants of the Mediterranean Fleet, who have done good service in Egypt, again passed over, to promote their juniors, who have no war claims upon the Admiralty?

We understand that the Admiralty have it in contemplation to make further promotions, especially from the Sub-Lieutenants' List, early next month, when it is to be hoped that seniority, and not selection, will obtain. But what has become of the "Egyptian Gazette"?

The following is a list of the names and displacement of the French ironclads on the stocks at the close of 1882:—Admiral Baudin, 11,380 tons; Formidable, 11,440; Hoche, 9,856; Marceau, 9,856; Magenta II., 10,350; Neptune, 10,350; Charles Martel, 10,350; Brennus, about 10,500 tons; Bayard, 5,880; Duguesclin, 5,870; Indomptable, 7,180; Requin, 7,180; Caiman, 7,240; Furieux, 5,700. The following ironclad gunboats have also been laid down:—1st class: Acheron, 2,000 tons; Cocyte, 2,000; Phlégethon, 2,000; Styx, 2,000. 2nd class: Flamme, 1,045 tons; Fusée, 1,045; Grénade, 1,045; X, 1,045. Total number of French ironclads on the stocks, 22; total displacement, 135,306 tons.

British ironclads on the stocks at the close of 1882:—Benbow, 10,160 tons; Camperdown, 10,160; Howe, 9,300; Rodney, 9,300; Impériéuse, 7,400; Warspite, 7,400. Total number of British ironclads on the stocks, 6; total displacement, 53,720 tons.

During the past year, two French and three British ironclads were launched, viz.:—French: Foudroyant, 9,639 tons; Vauban, 5,869. British: Collingwood, 9,158; Edinburgh, 9,150; Colossus, 9,150.

The Russian Government are said to have ordered 500 bronze "fish" torpedoes of Messrs. Schwarzkopf, Berlin.

Several torpedo-boats built for the Chinese Government by the "Vulcan" Company, Stettin, were lately taken out into the Haff to undergo speed trials. The speeds obtained averaged about 14·5 knots per hour, which was considered satisfactory; but the boats were found to be unseaworthy in a high degree, as several of them were in danger of being swamped, though the Haff is only an inland lake.

In view of the great additions made to the Italian Navy within the last few years, the Austrian Government have decided to build a very powerful ironclad which is to be more than a match for any one of the largest Italian ironclads. The new vessel is to be laid down at Pola early this year, and the dockyard officials hope that Parliament will vote a sufficient sum to enable them to complete her within three years.

Commander Kingscote, of the *Sultan*, has been forced to resign his appointment, owing to the death of his father entailing upon him the necessity of at once returning home to prove the will, of which he is executor, and administer his father's estate. There is, therefore, a vacancy at the disposal of the Admiralty, which could not be better filled than by the senior Lieutenant of the ship. We hope the Admiralty will not forget the claims of Lieutenant Lionel de Sausmarez. This officer was the first to receive the decoration of the "Albert Medal" from the Queen, for gallantry in saving life at sea. He has served a commission in the *London* as senior Lieutenant, when for three years he was actively engaged in the suppression of the slave-trade. He was for three years senior Lieutenant of the *Malabar*, and was then appointed to the *Sultan*. He was the second senior Lieutenant of the Fleet at the bombardment of Alexandria, was landed two days afterwards, and was placed in charge of the main gate leading to the Palace and the Ras-el-Tin battery, where he remained until reinforcements were landed. The Commander of the *Sultan* was promoted, as well as several Lieutenants in other ships junior to Lieutenant de Sausmarez, and we really think the time has come for the Admiralty to remember his many claims to advancement.

The Russian mercantile marine in the Caspian is developing so rapidly, that the Admiralty has cancelled an order it recently sanctioned for the construction of two powerful transports for that sea. The expansion of the Marine is due to the opening-up of the Baku petroleum region, thanks to which 20 large steamers and 100 schooners have been placed on the Caspian within the last few years. One firm alone has expended £324,000 on the purchase of steamers in Sweden, nine of which are already in use on the Caspian, and the remaining three are being completed at Stockholm, for service at Baku next year. The 12 steamers are all of the same design, steel built, 250 feet long, 28 feet broad, and 11 feet deep, and steam at 9 or 10 knots an hour. Their cost apiece is £27,000. As each vessel could carry about 1,000 men at a trip, the entire fleet could convey 12,000 troops across the Caspian at a time. Considering that the run from Baku to Krasnovodsk occupies only 24 hours, this fleet alone should be able to ferry the largest army and its supplies from the Caucasus to Central Asia. But in excess of this fleet there are a number of other steamers, belonging to other firms, which would render the enterprise still more feasible. This development of the Caspian marine is a circumstance that ought to be carefully studied by our authorities, for now the railway from Poti to Baku is finished, Russia is able to send troops from Odessa to Kizil Arvat—or from Russia proper to the Perso-Turcoman frontier—in four days. The Caspian marine is significant from this point of view, as establishing extensive and rapid means of transport between the Transcaucasian and Transcaspian railways.

General Sir F. W. Hamilton has written a voluminous history of the Grenadier Guards, a work involving much patient research and a vast expenditure of time. Is there no officer serving in the Life Guards, or who has retired from one of the regiments, with sufficient zeal and ability to follow the example of Sir F. Hamilton and others, even at a distance? Cannon's "Historical Record of the Life Guards" is a very meagre and inaccurate narrative, containing little more than the mention of endless reviews and inspections; and something better is much needed.

In an article lately contributed, and apparently "communicated," to the *Bombay Gazette*, this journal has been attacked on account of some remarks which we felt it our duty to make regarding the Administration of Aden. In not very polite terms, the statement made by us that the temperature at Aden does not often rise above 90° was flatly contradicted. The object of our remarks was to show up the faulty administration of the settlement, not to give thermometrical statistics. If, as our Indian critic asserts, the heat at Aden is greater than that stated by us, there is all the stronger reason for carrying out the necessary improvements which we indicated, and all the greater blame is due to the Bombay Government for having hitherto failed to do so. But our facts were correct. Turning to p. 5 of Captain Hunter's "Statistical Account of Aden"—the authority which the *Bombay Gazette* commends to our notice—we find that in 1875 the thermometer only rose above 90° during three months in the year, May, June, and September, and then only occasionally. The maximum reading for the year was 93°, which was registered in June and September, when the *mean* temperature for those months was 89·5 and 89 respectively. The highest recorded *mean* temperature for any month during the three years 1873, 1874, 1875 (for which Captain Hunter gives statistics), was 89·5. The maximum temperature registered during the same period never exceeded 95 deg., which figure appears to have been reached once only, viz., in June, 1874. These facts bear out our previous statement that the thermometer at Aden seldom rises above 90 deg., even during the hot months, and we now ask the *Bombay Gazette* upon what authority it contradicts us, and upon what authority it states that "the actual maximum shade temperature is always over 100 degs." We did not before and we do not now deny, that in the "Crater," where the bulk of the troops are foolishly and culpably stationed, when a single company of infantry and half a battery of artillery would suffice as a garrison, the heat is much greater. Our article was written to emphasise the fact, not to conceal it. Our further remarks, made chiefly in the interest of the European troops, appear to have given offence in high quarters. We admit that our language, founded on representations made to us, was outspoken. The occasion seemed to warrant it. Whatever the Government of Bombay may think, it is our opinion that the long-suffering inhabitants of Aden, and the half-stifled troops, will hardly deem our strictures too severe. Moreover, the Government of Bombay does not seem, as a rule, to mind hard words. It must be accustomed to them by this time. Almost simultaneously with the publication of our article there appeared in the newspapers a despatch from Lord Ripon, censuring the Government of Bombay for obstructing his educational policy, in terms which convey about as severe and well-deserved a rebuke as has probably ever been addressed by a Governor-General of India to a provincial administration. Our remarks were directed against the Bombay Government, which is chiefly responsible for the present state of Aden, and not against the local authorities, who, we are glad to hear, have plenty of "energy and enterprise." At the same time, English officers charged with the government of a British possession cannot entirely escape blame by shifting responsibility from themselves to their superiors. Where there is a will, there is a way. If the local authorities at Aden really possess the energy and enterprise which are claimed for them, they need not wait to act till they are driven to defend themselves by criticism in the Press. We are told that money is wanted, but the Government of India is not yet bankrupt. If improvements are really necessary, and this is generally admitted to be the case, even the apathy and indifference of the Bombay Government can be surmounted by representations and suggestions, and, above all, by prompt action locally initiated. The new Governor is said to be a man of great capacity and energy. It is to be hoped that he may shortly provide a field for his "enterprising" subordinates. Until this is done, although we are quite ready to give the Aden officials credit for good intentions, we cannot withdraw or modify our former strictures in any particular, and we can only repeat and emphasise, what we said before, that the present condition of Aden is a discredit to British rule.

The officers of the Pay Department were conspicuous by their absence from last Friday week's *Gazette*, which announced promotions to various regimental officers and to one of the Ordnance Store Department, for services in connection with the recent campaign in Egypt. Since commenting upon the treatment of the Department some six weeks ago, it has come to our knowledge that, in addition to the report made by the senior officer in Egypt to the General officer commanding prior to the distribution of honours and rewards, at least one other report detailing the duties and conduct of the officers of the Department during the Campaign, and naming some for their ability and zeal, has been received by the authorities at home. Therefore, no excuse can be made that the War Office are unacquainted with the names of those deserving of honours. Though late in the day, we trust the new Secretary of State for War will inaugurate his reign by according justice to a Department the members of which naturally feel most keenly the omission of all but their Chief in Egypt from the "Honours" *Gazette*, of November 17, 1882.

It is well known that nothing "succeeds like success." A certain branch in Pall Mall, notwithstanding the well-known tact, ability, and watchfulness of the Ordnance Officers at Head-quarters, have succeeded in reducing the servants' allowance of the officers of the Royal Engineers, which they have enjoyed from 1819, by sixpence a day, to the extreme annoyance and disgust of that corps, generally increased by the fact that the Deputy-Adjutant-General, Sir John Stokes, R.E., has strongly protested against this extraordinary raid. The victory, however, may possibly be counterbalanced by some decrease of zeal on the part of its victims; but it has no doubt acted as a spur to some of the enormously-paid permanent fixtures in Pall Mall, to try their hands in the levelling-down system upon the British officer.

We believe we are correct in stating that a Captain of the 31st Regiment—now called the Surrey Regiment, because it never had any historical connection with Surrey—has been completely broken down, his health seriously injured, and his career possibly destroyed, by the new examination for the rank of Major, and the consequent strain on the brain for several months in trying to work up subjects for the pass examinations. When an officer of forty years of ago, who was for some years adjutant of his regiment and an excellent soldier in all respects, is so seriously injured by the new fad of measuring a soldier by book-knowledge, it is high time that the new Secretary of State for War should look into the case himself, and introduce fresh rules to prevent officers over thirty years of age being treated like schoolboys. The Commander-in-Chief might, perhaps, make some useful recommendations on this subject, and restrain the reforming ardour of kriegs-spiel and book soldiers within reasonable limits.

Consequent on the blunders of Mr. Gladstone, the trumpet of coming broil is being again pretty loudly blown in Zululand. Being granted its portion of magnanimity, the restoration of Cetewayo is, nevertheless, proving that the Zulus do not quite understand the largeheartedness of the views generously and humanely guiding the English Cabinet. Dabuka, Mnyamana, Ishingwayo, Hainbo, and even John Dunn have had to accept the humiliations of titular reduction, but they are chafing under the indignity. During the absence of Cetewayo, they were chiefs; on his restoration, they shrink into simple headmen. Noisily and vigorously they talk of war, and scornfully they characterise the tergiversation of England. The powerful chief Usibepu flatly refuses to abdicate. Sir Garnet Wolseley, he declares, made an agreement with him, in the name of the English people. He has kept his agreement, and the English people, he vows, shall keep theirs. He will build no kraal for Cetewayo. So matters stand in Zululand, while Cetewayo, escorted by British cavalry, is advancing out of the borders of Natal in regal guise. Are we to have another South-African campaign, with its effusion of gallant blood, its lavish expenditure of money, and its usual quotient of shameful disasters? Backwards and forwards, from the Gold Coast to the Cape of Good Hope, the blazing torch of battle is being perpetually tossed; and, if this sporadic fever of squabbling must be continued, the time has surely arrived when the old policy supervising our African colonies needs reconsideration.

An official account of the part played in the Egyptian Campaign by the Indian Division under Sir Herbert Macpherson is being compiled by the Indian Intelligence Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tulloch, C.B., 69th Regiment, does not return to his appointment as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Portsmouth, on his return home from active service in Egypt. The appointment is to be retained by Captain R. Auld, 5th Fusiliers. Some seem to imagine that Colonel Tulloch has been intentionally left in the cold. This, however, is not the case. His five years in the appointment at Portsmouth expired on September 1, and he retired in the ordinary course. He remains as a supernumerary Major in his regiment, and will be promoted a substantive Lieutenant-Colonel when Colonel Fitzgerald retires shortly from age, but his services in Egypt are so fully recognised that we may expect to see him returning to the Staff before long, as his claims are admitted.

Like most Liberals, Sir Charles Dilke has the happy knack of arrogating to himself the virtuous perspicuity of detecting a vast deal of shamefulness in the retention of flogging in the British Army. His freedom from obscurity or ambiguity in placing before his constituents at Chelsea the horrors of inflicting personal chastisment on our soldiers, savours of that spirit of self-gratulation and self-satisfaction so peculiarly captivating in the bearing of irresponsible Radical subscribers to opinionated Radical Clubs. Sir Charles Dilke is sensible enough to know that no member of the Conservative party, or, indeed, any party, in or out of Parliament, desired to keep in vogue the degrading use of the lash in the ranks of our gallant troops; and when any objection was raised against the extinction of the punishment, the whole tone of the opposing argument rested on the necessity of making good a counter-balancing remedy, before the evil, humiliating as every tongue confessed it to be, was swept away. To take a leap in the dark may suit the political purposes of a statesman of Sir Charles Dilke's subversise turn of mind; but in the government of men, it is discreet not to demolish a safeguard, though unsightly, before you are prepared with a better piece of workmanship to fill up the ugly gap.

In the very interesting autobiography of the late Sir Archibald Alison just published, one finds how, when quite a young man, the present commander of our forces in Egypt showed himself to be that careful speaker and writer which, combined with his military knowledge and abilities, causes him now to be looked upon as a thoroughly good man all round, and one of the most reliable and safest of our Generals. The "Lothian Society" gave him a dinner on his return from the Crimea, and he made, in returning thanks for his health, a speech which, though short, gave a vivid picture of the life and danger in the trenches. Sir Colin Campbell read this speech in one of the newspapers, and afterwards said that it was that speech which determined him, when the time came, to make young Alison his military secretary in India. Sir Colin in later years said that "one of the greatest misfortunes which ever happened to him in life was his military secretary's receiving the severe wound which obliged him to return home from Cawnpore." On his return, a public banquet was given to Lieutenant-Colonel Alison, at Glasgow, and the late Sir Maxwell Stirling, of Keir, whose genius and literary taste rendered his opinion of peculiar value, wrote in very high terms of Colonel Alison's speech, "as the very best, and in the best taste, of any I ever heard on such an occasion." It was impossible for any one to make a more becoming speech. Disclaiming any merit in himself, he ascribed at the outset the honour which had been conferred upon him to the wish of their kind friends to indemnify his parents for the anxiety they had suffered on his own and his brother's account, and to their desire to do honour to Sir Colin Campbell and the Army in India. Passing then to the events of the campaign, he gave a graphic narrative of them, which excited general interest, not only in the company to whom it was addressed, but in those to whom it became known through the public Press. It first opened the eyes of the public as to the great merits of Sir Colin Campbell's campaign, and the extraordinary difficulties with which he had to contend in conducting it. Shortly after this, Colonel Alison's health being impaired, he employed his enforced leisure in writing a narrative of the Indian Mutiny, published in *Blackwood* in October, 1858, which effectually quashed the clamour against Sir Colin Campbell's generalship.

The illness and death of M. Gambetta has interfered with the proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee for the reorganisation of the French Army, a committee of which the deceased politician was chairman. In the meantime, the questions under consideration are being freely discussed in print. A M. Edouard Thiers, an ex-officer of Engineers, who played a considerable part in the successful defence of Belfort during the Franco-German War, has written a volume called, "La Puissance de l'Armée par la Réduction du Service." As Germany now counts 43 million inhabitants and is prolific, and as France counts only 38 millions and remains stationary, or nearly so, as regards population, it is clearly difficult for the latter country to place as many troops in the field as the former. M. Thiers recommends extending the compulsory system, and making a number of persons at present exempted, such as theological students, the eldest sons of orphans, the sons of widows, liable to service. This might be termed the diluting system, for the larger the annual contingent becomes, the more must you reduce the term of service. M. Thiers meets this objection by proposing that military service should really commence at school, so that a lad of twenty on joining a regiment would require very little instruction to make him a soldier, and even a non-commissioned officer. He argues that two years in the ranks would be quite sufficient, under his system.

A Soldiers' Club has been established in Cairo, in a large building next to and south of Shepheard's Hotel. The object of this club is to afford soldiers comfortable rooms where they may read papers, play games, smoke, and procure coffee and refreshments. In order to induce men who would otherwise frequent some of the numerous grog-shops in the city to use in preference the Soldiers' Club, the sale of beer and spirits (in separate rooms) will not be prohibited, as the object is to establish a house where soldiers can enjoy themselves without restrictions, and in a club managed by themselves. The club will be self-supporting, and will require no subscriptions beyond a donation to start it; if the canteen funds will admit of the expenditure, a sum not exceeding £10 from regiments. The president of the club is Major-General Hon. J. C. Dormer, Chief of Staff; secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. Leger, Cameron Highlanders. The entire management will be in the hands of the following managing committee:—Serjeant-Major Parker, R.A.; Colour-Serjeant Helkin, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment; and Serjeant-Instructor of Musketry Foster, 1st Gordon Highlanders. Serjeant Campion, 1st Royal Highlanders, will act as steward and caretaker, and will be responsible for the maintenance of discipline and order. The club was to be opened on Christmas Day.

The Indian papers received by the last mail announce that an order is about to be issued which will create some sensation, not in the Indian Army alone, but among Imperial officers also. In future, we are told, officers will be appointed to the command of native regiments "on probation." The general impression seems to be that this new rule will not be of lasting benefit.

We hear from Egypt that the telegram from the *Standard* which had been received there announcing Lord Wolseley's intention of bringing forward a supplemental list of names for honours and promotions had caused a pleasureable excitement among the neglected ones. A correspondent writes:—"There were some curious and inexplicable omissions. That is, if twenty letters of the alphabet were to be decorated and honoured, we want to know, you know, why the other six were left out? Some odd things, too, have happened,—*ex gr.*, Captain Barrington Foot, R.A., who came out with the Head-quarters Staff to Alexandria, and was busy there till the other day, was recommended for certain decorations, which he duly received from the Khedive, and then he was told that he was not to wear them! "'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange! 'Tis pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful!"—and yet there must be some glimmerings of sense in the Dougal creatures who manage these things."

The report by the Board of Visitors on the Royal Military College at Sandhurst for the year 1882 is an interesting and on the whole a gratifying document. One announcement is, however, the reverse of satisfactory to many young men and their parents. The competition for admission to Sandhurst is already terribly severe, but it is being made still more so by the reduction of the number of admissions, owing to the large number of supernumerary officers who have to be absorbed. It might be thought that this would be only a temporary measure, but such is not the case, for by the latest organisation the number of regimental officers has been permanently reduced. The conduct, health, and work of the cadets are stated to have given satisfaction. With regard to study, the Board call attention to the fact that in 1880 they recommended that at the periodical entrance examinations additional marks should be allotted for geometrical drawing to candidates for admission, and also that increased facilities should be afforded cadets for the study of modern languages. The Board state that no result has ensued. As far as we can judge from the study table appended, the phrase "increased facilities," as regards foreign languages, appears to be somewhat meaningless, for foreign languages are not taught at all. The new method of instruction in military topography suggested by a recent War-Office Committee, has been adopted with satisfactory results. The Board make what we cannot but think a good suggestion, viz., that at the entrance examination the obligatory subject of mathematics should include algebra as far as simple equations. As regards the manner in which the time of the cadets is occupied, we learn that the cadets are instructed in military topography, tactics, military administration, military laws, fortification, riding, gymnastics, infantry drill, gun drill, and sword exercise, and that with short intervals they are, except on Wednesday, which is a half-holiday, kept pretty well at work from 6.30 a.m., when reveillé sounds, till 7 p.m. Breakfast is at 8 a.m, luncheon at 2 p.m., dinner at 7.30 p.m., and lights out at 11 p.m. A short table gives an interesting analysis of the parentage of the 257 cadets on July 5, 1882. It is a noteworthy fact that there was not one single son of a peer or baronet, and only two sons of M.P.'s. This fact shows rather that the sons of persons bearing hereditary titles, or having seats in the House of Commons, have ceased to be as military in their tastes as were their forefathers, or else that, being indolent, they enter the Army through that comparatively easy passage, the Militia. Of the remaining 255 cadets, 124 are the sons of officers of the Army, officers of the Navy only sending 7. The Church contributes 21, the legal profession 10, the Indian Civil Service 14, the medical profession 5, and private gentlemen, merchants, and bankers 74.

THE GATLING GUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having very recently seen a photograph of the new style of feed for the Gatling guns, to the back of which is appended a short statement of the same, I venture to send you a few remarks on this latest Gatling invention. First, it is stated that "this new feed enables the Gatling gun to be fired at all degrees of elevation and depression," and "that this can be done by no other machine-gun." This is, I think, an exceedingly broad assertion, which must be taken *cum grano salis*, until practical proof has been afforded that neither the Nordenfelt nor the Gardner can effect the same. Considering how perfectly the Nordenfelt guns have been adapted for firing at 30° of elevation and depression, and with my practical knowledge of them, I venture to assert that the Nordenfelt gun will easily maintain its present superiority over the Gatling, even in any "high-angle fire" which may be considered requisite. The Gatling Gun Company, again, state that, "With this new feed there is no possible chance for the cartridges to jam." Now, I have had some considerable experience with the Gatling guns, and the principal cause of their repeated jamming has been, in my opinion, due to the fact of the cartridges in the Gatling guns falling on a rapidly-revolving surface, whereby they are exceedingly liable to be thrown out of place, and consequently nipped in the action; therefore, I fail to see how the new improvement now proposed, or any other in the Gatling feeds, will obviate the fault of the Gatling guns, that their cartridges fall through one and the same aperture into a revolving mechanism. Then, judging from the photograph, the shape of this new Gatling feed seems most inconvenient for packing in the limbers, and would not be easily carried on the gun-axles. But this new feeding arrangement, which, in the usual style of our American cousins, is modestly called "beyond all comparison the most important improvement ever made in machine-guns," only deals with one point of the many in the Gatling gun which requires to be improved; for instance, its excessive weight and great complexity still remain, as well as the fatal fault of not firing volleys, but only rapid, single shots. In conclusion, I can but trust that our new Director of Naval Ordnance will set his face against any attempt to reintroduce the Gatlings, or to prolong their existence as English naval machine-guns. Any so-called Gatling improvements are, at best, but new patches on old garments.—I am, &c.,

GUNNERY LIEUTENANT, R.N.

WHO CAPTURED THE GUNS?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me, as a civilian, to bring before the public a matter of an individual and general character which a service man, no matter how strong his feeling on the subject may be, would be unable to do, for reasons which will be understood by the majority of your readers? As a near relative of the late Capt. Wardell, R.M.L.I., I have watched with deep interest everything that has been published relating to the late campaign in Egypt, and am at a loss to understand how it is that no mention has been made in the public despatches of the undoubted share Capt. Wardell had in the capture of the two Krupp guns in the second action at Kassassin, and for which the Royal Marine Battalion got so much *kudos*. These guns, I see by the *Standard* of the 18th inst., have arrived in England, and her Majesty has graciously consented to accept them from the hands of the corps. That Wardell was mainly instrumental in taking of guns is well known through private correspondence, and is acknowledged by every member of the battalion with whom he served. Why this has not also been acknowledged in official quarters is not for me to say; but, as a lover of justice, it seems to me wrong that, because a man has fallen in the service of his Queen and country, his share in gallant deeds should be overlooked, while those who survive receive the praise and rewards. I append an extract from Capt. Wardell's journal, which can be vouched by many officers of distinction. One commanding officer, writing home as to the taking of these guns, says it was "through the clever management of poor Wardell." Again, while on the subject of justice, is it fair or right that Capt. Wardell's widow should only be receiving a pension of £80 per annum, when the widow of an officer of the same rank in any Line regiment, who may have fallen by his side, receives £100? Nor does the inequality of reward end here, for, as I am informed, the allowance per annum for the children of him through whose gallantry the above-mentioned guns fell into our hands (the youngest of which children was born the same day his father died at the head of his men before the trenches of Tel-el-Kebir), is £2 per head less than in the case of the children of a Linesman. Is this the way in which the gallant corps, of which the country has lately heard so much, is rewarded for the unfailing good qualities which have brought it into such prominence?—I am, &c.,

DILLON R. L. LOWE.

[Extract from Capt. Wardell's Journal.]

"Saturday, Sept. 9. . . . . . Lying down some time. Artillery duel going on over our heads. Advanced, and at last got within range of infantry and guns, and opened fire. Frampton then called to me, and pointed out that just over hill in front guns were blazing at us; so I got my nearest half-company and dashed for hill. Halted at foot, and crept up and found ourselves in beautiful distance of two guns blazing away. I opened fire at once as hot as I could, and a section of the next company coming up under a lieutenant, I ordered him to wheel to right and open fire on infantry who might try to enfilade us. Our fire was so hot that in a short time right-about went the Egyptians, leaving their two guns behind. Frampton jumped on his pony, and dashed to the front to claim the guns for us. I advanced with my half-company, but finding Coffin (captain of company in rear) had come up, and was making for guns too, I wheeled my company to left, and advanced against two guns blazing at our field battery behind us. I put a few shots at 900 to 1,000 yards, and the two guns limbered up and retired. . . . . Col. Jones told me I had done well with my company. Major Scott said I was to be mentioned. . . . . . [Then follows an account of the guns being claimed by others, rage of brother-officers, explanation by same to major, and matter referred to colonel.] Don't know what upshot of it will be."

INVESTITURE BY THE KHEDIVE.

H.H. the Khedive held a levée at the Abdeen Palace, Cairo, on the 18th ult., when he decorated the officers now in Egypt, who distinguished themselves during the recent campaign, and who had been recommended to the attention of his Highness. The ceremony was quite private. Major Hutton introduced the superior officers to his Highness, fifteen in number, with whom his Highness shook hands and took coffee and cigarettes, and to whom he presented the decorations and diplomas of the Order which had been awarded to them. The other recipients of the honour were afterwards introduced. The following is a complete list of the officers who were decorated, all of whom, with the exception of two, who were unavoidably prevented from being present, received the decora- from H.H. the Khedive's own hands:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut. C. S. Parsons, 5th class Medjidieh.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut.-Col. C. Campbell, 3rd class Medjidieh; Capt. J. H. Banks, 4th class Medjidieh.

19th Hussars.—Lieut.-Col. K. Coghill, 3rd class Medjidieh; Major J. C. Hanford Flood, 4th class Medjidieh.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. U. Ward, 3rd class Medjidieh; Major Macdonnel, 3rd class Medjidieh; Capts. R. Allsop and H. Knight, 4th class Medjidieh; Lieut. H. Murray Dunlop, 5th class Medjidieh.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut.-Col. B. Blood, 4th class Osmanieh; Major E. Wood, 4th class Medjidieh.

2nd Battalion, 18th Royal Irish.—Major G. W. N. Rogers, 4th class Osmanieh; Capt. H. J. Daubeny, 4th class Medjidieh.

38th South Staffordshire.—Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre and Major J. Alexander, 4th class Osmanieh; Lieut. and Adjt. A. G. Chesney, 5th class Medjidieh.

42nd Royal Highlanders.—Lieut.-Col. W. Green, Major R. K. Bayley, and Major A. F. Kidston, 4th class Osmanieh.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. John, 4th class Osmanieh; Lieut. G. H. Ashby, 5th class Medjidieh.

50th West Kent Regiment.—Capt. E. H. Carr, 4th class Medjidieh; Lieut. G. W. Maunsell, 5th class Medjidieh.

3rd Battalion, 60th King's Royal Rifles.—Col. C. Ashburnham, C.B., 3rd class Medjidieh; Lieut.-Col. W. L. K. Ogilvy, Lieut.-Col. C. P. Cramer, and Major E. L. Fraser, 4th class Osmanieh.

74th Highland Light Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. A. Strachan, 3rd class Medjidieh; Lieut.-Col. R. Leigh and Major C. T. Wallace, 4th class Osmanieh; Capt. C. W. Carey, 4th class Medjidieh.

75th Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut.-Col. D. Hammill, 3rd class Medjidieh; Major J. E. Boyes, 4th class Osmanieh; Lieuts. Burney and A. G. Pirie, 5th class Medjidieh.

79th Cameron Highlanders.—Lieut.-Col. J. M. Leith, 3rd class Medjidieh; Lieut.-Col. W. H. McCausland, 4th class Osmanieh; Major J. M. Hunt, 4th class Medjidieh; Lieut. A. G. Blackburn, 5th class Medjidieh.

Commissariat and Transport Staff.—Assist.-Comies.-Gen. E. C. Saunder, H. S. E. Reeves, and N. R. Taylor, 3rd class Medjidieh; Deputy-Assist.-Comies.-Gen. R. A. Nugent, G. V. Hamilton, and S. J. Lea, 4th class Medjidieh.

Army Medical Department.—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Manley, 3rd class Osmanieh; Brigdr.-Surgs. O. Barnett and E. G. McDowell, 3rd class Medjidieh.

Ordnance Staff Corps.—Deputy-Assist.-Comies.-Gen. of Ordnance J. Stevens and E. G. Skinner, 4th class Medjidieh.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

That the reaction had set in pretty severely at the Camp very soon after Christmas Day was plainly observable last week. Decorations upon which many hours of labour had been spent were taken down in as many minutes, and with holly and mistletoe, for which there had been such demand but a short time before, consigned to the common dust-heap. Empty casks and bottles not a few, and all signs of the late "festivities," were speedily put out of sight, and most of the huts and barrack-rooms had resumed their every-day appearance by Saturday. The 103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers will leave the Camp for Portsmouth on Tuesday next, and embark in H.M.S. Tamar, for conveyance to Gibraltar. The Principal Medical Officer medically inspected the regiment on Wednesday last. It was notified officially here on Monday that H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief had approved of Colonel C. M. Clarke, C.B., Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, being transferred from Portsmouth to Aldershot, and that he had taken up his duties from that date. Colonel the Hon. E. Curzon is struck off the strength of the Division from the same date. The next Veterinary Class for Officers will assemble at the Veterinary School on the 15th inst. Officers wishing to join should send their names to the Assistant-Adjutant-General at once. Captain A. H. Des Barres, R.M.L.I., has joined here, to undergo a course of instruction in gymnastics, for the purpose of qualifying as a Superintendent of Gymnasia. I visited the North Camp on Monday last, to see what progress had really been made in rebuilding, and found that most of the old wooden huts on the west side of A and B Lines have been removed, and nine buildings, each of one story, capable of accommodating in all about 500 men, erected; also two additional small buildings, and what appears to be a serjeants' mess, in course of erection. This is all that has been done towards the reconstruction of the Camp during the past year. The buildings are mainly of red brick, and have sufficient accommodation each for at least 50 men, containing a barrack-room at each end, with offices between. Each building costs about £800, and it is the intention, I believe, to make provision in the Estimates annually for a slow progression in this matter. Were it not for the "alarms and excursions" of past years, upon which such enormous sums have been spent, Aldershot might have been completely rebuilt by this time. There certainly would have been something to look at for the money. Of the £6,000,000 voted in 1878 to assist in carrying out our little game of brag with Russia, Aldershot has something to show, in the shape of stable accommodation near the lines of each infantry regiment for regimental transport. These stables were run up in no time, workmen having been employed night and day on them. It is only a question of money. Could those who rule the destinies of the nation be but satisfied for a little while with the glory and glamour of the past year, and really interest themselves in Aldershot reconstruction, there would be rejoicing in all the borders of the Camp, and by the time the Army of Occupation returned from the banks of the Nile to those of the Basingstoke Canal, they would find Aldershot so agreeably metamorphosed as almost to reconcile them to the loss of their luxurious quarters in the gorgeous palaces of the Khedive. Fresh instructions have recently been issued concerning the playing of war games, which will be carried on during the remainder of the winter on the Model in the Garrison Instructors' Hut, South Camp. The games will be played on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, commencing at 10 a.m. The details for the games will be published every Saturday in the Divisional Orders, a regiment being named to furnish the majority of the players, officers of other arms being also detailed to join in the game. The corps named will furnish two field officers as commanders, two officers as umpires, and four as players. The senior officer present to act as chief umpire. Undress uniform, without swords, will be worn. The scheme to be played will be forwarded direct by the garrison instructor to the officers detailed as commanders two days beforehand. Officers of the division are invited to attend as spectators, and commanding officers are requested to encourage such attendance as much as possible. A report of each game played to be forwarded to the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division by the Garrison Instructor. Two games were played during the week. On Wednesday, Royal Artillery, eight officers; Cavalry and 1st Brigade, two each. On Thursday, 3rd Hussars, eight officers; Artillery and 2nd Brigade, two each. Major-General Sir F. Fitz-Wygram, Bart., was present at the game on Wednesday. Lieutenant-Colonel Prior, 1st Royal Scots, Garrison Instructor, South Camp, vacates that appointment on Monday next, and is succeeded by Major E. Gunter, 59th Regiment. A Board of Examination, consisting of three field officers and a Garrison Instructor, assembled in the South Camp on Tuesday last, to examine the following officers as to their fitness for promotion, in accordance with Queen's Regulations, Sec. IV., Para. 28, subject, (*c*) to (*e*):—Major Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards; Major Egerton, 39th Regiment; Captains Locke, 1-15th Regiment; Prior, 100th Regiment; Cooper, 103rd Regiment; Coghlan, 28th Regiment; Brown, H Battery, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenants Hanham, Montgomery, and Fanshawe, Royal Artillery; and Proby, 103rd Regiment. The Garrison Instruction Class, which first assembled in September last, having now been broken up, a new class will shortly be formed. Returns of all officers who have passed in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), Q.R., and who are desirous of attending the next Garrison Class, have been called for by the A.A.G., to be rendered by the 15th inst. Deputy-Surgeon-General J. Ekin, M.B., C.B., Surgeon-Major Ferguson, and Surgeon Bourke have been ordered to Aldershot for duty. Lieutenant H. A. D. Curtis, R.A., has been ordered to Aldershot. Lieutenant H. J. Foster, R.E., will embark for Gibraltar next week. Captain J. C. Dalton, R.A., has been ordered to Aldershot, to be attached to the Cavalry Brigade for a short period, under Staff College Regulations.

The *Times of India* says:—"A proposal is at present under the consideration of the Government of India, in view of a reduction in the number of colours and shades of facings-cloth of the Native Army. It has been suggested that all Royal Infantry regiments should have blue, except the 2nd Goorkhas and Guide Corps, which should have scarlet; that all Goorkhas and regiments dressed in green should retain their present facings; and that all regiments other than the above wearing red uniform should have green facings; those wearing drab being allowed to select either red or chocolate facings. By this arrangement, the number of shades of colour of facings would be reduced within the following limits, viz., blue to be worn by all Royal Infantry regiments; red by the 2nd Goorkhas, Guide Corps, Deolee Irregular Force, Erinpoora Force, and all regiments in drab uniform which may select it; black by the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Goorkhas, and 42nd, 43rd, and 44th N.I.; white by the 1st Goorkhas; green by the R.A. regiments (except Royal regiments) wearing red uniform; and chocolate by all regiments (except Royals), wearing drab uniform, which may select it. The object in view in these changes is to obviate the use of delicate and perishable colours; and it is not improbable that the above suggestions will be adopted in principle throughout the Native Armies of the three Presidencies."

The Army.

7th Dragoon Guards. The horses are improving at Helwan, but there is a good deal of jaundice among the men. A large tent, capable of holding 400 men, has been obtained for the Christmas dinner by Col. Campbell and his officers.

3rd Hussars. Lieut. Curzon is progressing favourably, the wound he received the other day whilst shooting at Watermouth Castle not being of a nature to cause alarm.

19th Hussars. Officers, men, and horses are better by last accounts from Egypt, and the regiment is in good order.

20th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Chenevix Trench has accepted the Military Attachéship at St. Petersburg, vacant by the resignation of Col. T. Gonne, half-pay, late 17th Lancers, and will shortly take up his duty in the Russian capital. He will retire upon half-pay from command of the regiment, being succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Mangles, Major Onslow becoming second lieut.-col.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

With the last day of the old year passed away quietly one of the oldest soldiers of the British Army, Gen. Sir George Brooke, K.C.B., Col. Comdt. (late Bengal). He was admitted to Woolwich in 1806, and obtained his commission at the close of 1807. Arrived in India in 1808, at the age of 16, he joined the regiment at Calcutta, and was sent at once up country, on outpost duty, to Korkerutty, in charge of two guns. He was present at the operations in Bundelcund during 1808-1809, and served with the force above the Ghauts. At the commencement of the Nepaul Campaign, in 1815, when he joined the force of Gen. Ochterlony, he was present at the attack and surrender of the fortress on Nallaghur heights; at the surrender of Joongoonoo and Terraghur; and at the attack on Rumgbur and the fortified position of the Malonee Range. He was then appointed to the rocket troop in the attack and surrender of Fort Hattras, in 1816. In 1825 he took an active part in the siege of Bhurtpoor, when he was blown up and wounded by a shot from the enemy which exploded all the store and killed more than 100 soldiers, he and one other alone escaping with life. In 1826 he got his troop of Horse Artillery. He was through the Sutlej Campaign, which commenced in 1845, when he was appointed Brigadier of Horse Artillery, and was present at the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshuhur, at which he commanded the whole of the Artillery, and afterwards at Sobraon. He served in the Punjaub Campaign, 1848-1849, at the battles of Ramnuggar, Chillianwala, and Goojerat. He afterwards commanded the Brigade at Meerut, in conjunction with the command of the Artillery in chief of the Bengal Presidency. He had five medals and 13 clasps. He was made C.B. in 1846, and K.C.B. in 1867.

"A Mounted Gunner" writes from India:—"One of the many lessons of the Egyptian campaign has taught us is the value of pack artillery in the plains, as well as in the hills. The mountain battery, from its easy mobility, was, I believe, the only battery that marched intact into Cairo, and was able to enter the entrenchments of Tel-el-Kebir, without delay or danger of guns upsetting up the incline. Would it not, therefore, be as well for the Government, when they are considering what they shall do with the number of mules left on their hands at the close of the campaign, to suggest the raising of one or two mountain batteries in England for service out of India. We have mountain batteries for Indian service, but not for Continental or Colonial purposes. The present jointed gun is as powerful as the light Horse-Artillery gun, and might be made from a 400-lb. into a 4-cwt. gun, capable of throwing a 9-lb. shell, by increasing the gun weight carried by each gun made from 201 lb. to 224 lb.. Any gun made could carry this. A mountain battery is far less expensive to maintain than a field battery, and over difficult ground far easier to transport, and offers less mark to an enemy than any wheeled artillery."

The *World* pays the following tribute of respect to the memory of the late Col. Goodenough, whose untimely death we announced last week:—"He was a general favourite, and full of *bonhomie*. He was best known, of course, in connection with the Lyric Club, which he not only founded, but managed, at the comfortable club-house he arranged for its members in Belgrave Road. The Lyric Club was virtually an improved 'Bohemia,' and supplied a want much felt in London, especially on Sunday evenings, by unfortunate bachelors, and, for that matter, spinsters, without any family associations in town. Col. Goodenough not only appreciated good singing in others, but himself sang very well. He came of a Northumberland family, and on one occasion organised a first-rate concert at Alnwick, all the male singers being officers of the Royal Artillery, and he made a first-rate *impresaria*. In his day he was a most devoted admirer of Titiens, and on her death got M. Brucciani to execute a remarkably fine bust of her in marble, which statue latterly adorned the salon of the Lyric Club."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The Secretary of State for War has appointed Col. R. N. Dawson-Scott, half-pay R.E., as Deputy Director of Works for Barracks at the War Office, vice Col. P. Ravenhill, C.B., who has been appointed commanding Royal Engineer at Gibraltar.

Grenadier Guards. Two tablets, bearing the following inscriptions, have recently been placed in All Saints' Church, Cairo, to the memory of soldiers who died during the recent campaign. North side:—"Sacred to the memory of Serjts. J. Crow, aged 32 years, H. Saunders, 29 years, C. Trebble, 25 years; Ptes. J. Mayor, 25 years, C. Ellis, 24 years; and Pioneer-Serjt. F. Arkell, 32 years, who died during the campaign in Egypt, 1882; also, of Serjt. H. Sperring, 24 years, drowned at Ismailia, and Pte. C. Parker, 24 years, drowned at Ramleh, both during the above campaign. 'Thy will be done.'" This tablet is placed as a mark of respect to the memory of those above by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards. South side:—"Placed by their comrades, 2nd Batn., Grenadier Guards, to the glory of God, in memory of Colour-Serjt. John Holmes, killed in action at Tel-el-Kebir; Ptes. William Bruford, Thomas Taylor, William Mason, died at Ismailia, and William Bridges and Walter Prime, died at Alexandria; Lance-Corpls. John Southall and Arthur Bennett; Pte. Thomas Callaghan, died at Cairo. 1882."

Coldstream Guards. The serjeants of the 2nd Batn. celebrated the New Year by the customary dinner, which was held on Thursday evening at Chelsea Barracks. Serjt.-Major Bustard presided, and during the evening Col. Wigram and several other officers honoured the company with their presence.

Scots Guards. The annual dinner of the serjeants of the 1st Batn. was held on Wednesday evening, at Wellington Barracks, Serjt.-Major Peter Smith in the chair, the company numbering over 100. A most enjoyable evening was spent, and it was evident that the hospitality which the 2nd Batn. extended to the 1st, on its return from Egypt, had not been forgotten; nor also the memory of those who had succumbed to disease.

42nd Highlanders (Black Watch). Col. Macpherson was entertained at a farewell dinner at Rasr-el-Nil by the regiment on Dec. 13, and left Cairo on Dec. 15, on his way back to England. He deserves a Highland welcome.

ROYAL MARINES.

Should the system of promotion which now obtains in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and which the Admiralty are intending as far as possible to apply to the Royal Marines, be shortly approved for that corps—viz., "that captains with 21 years' service shall receive their brevet majorities, and majors with 28 years' service their brevet lieutenant-colonelcies"—the following officers will be the first to receive the benefit of the new regulations, viz.:—Artillery: Major Heaslop, to brevet lieut.-col., and 13 captains, down to Capt. F. Roberts, inclusive, to brevet majors. Of the Light Infantry, four majors, down to Major A. H. Pascoe, inclusive, to brevet lieut.-cols.; and on Feb. 4, Capts. Cyril Frampton and C. H. Scafe to brevet majors.

At the recent examination at Portsmouth of the officers of the Royal Marine Light Infantry who had attended the Class for Military Instruction, 10 officers passed the required test and two failed. The latter will be allowed to go through another course and chance of qualifying, failing which they will be removed from the List, in accordance with present regulations.

Lieuts. A. H. Cox, C. P. P. P. Rogers, F. W. B. Roe, H. W. L. Holman, J. M. Ransom, C. V. F. Townshend, F. A. Robertson, E. F. David, and R. M. Bryne, of the Royal Marines, have passed as Military Instructors.

75th Gordon Highlanders. The *Egyptian Gazette* says:—"H.H. the Khedive gave special instructions for the decorations which have been awarded to Lieut. A. G. Pirie, Gordon Highlanders, and Lieut. A. G. Blackburn, Cameron Highlanders, to be prepared and forwarded to the English military authorities here at once, with a particular request that these two gallant young officers, who so greatly distinguished themselves at Tel-el-Kebir, and who are now lying in the hospital at Malta suffering from the very dangerous wounds they met with on that occasion, might receive them at the earliest possible opportunity. The thoughtful consideration evinced by H.H. the Khedive in this and similar instances, has not failed to show the Army of Occupation how deeply his Highness feels the sacrifices that have been made by officers and men on his behalf."

79th Cameron Highlanders. See 75th Highlanders.

82nd South Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Chapman has resigned the adjutancy, and is succeeded by Lieut. Hall.

84th York and Lancaster Regiment. The promotion of Capt. Peckett to a brevet majority for field-service in Egypt is a well-deserved acknowledgment of the claims of a very deserving officer. Major Peckett is about the oldest captain now upon half-pay, and has been passed over by nearly all those who have been promoted to majorities since July 1, 1881. It is difficult to understand why he should have been overlooked when the general issue of honours took place, but it is satisfactory to know that justice has at length been done.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. In promoting Major Cox to a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy for his services in Egypt, the military authorities have recognised the claims of a good soldier, and have at the same time given satisfaction to the regiment. A sad occurrence took place at Aldershot on Saturday. Serjt. O'Neil committed suicide, by shooting himself through the head. No reason is assigned for the act. He had had 16 years' service. His character had been exceptionally good. Lately returned from Egypt, he had since been the assistant-warder at the North Camp Prison, where he had fulfilled his duties up to the time of his death. About 7 o'clock on Saturday morning he went from his quarters to the military prison, only a short distance off. Shortly before noon he returned to his room, and sent a comrade, who happened to be in the room, on a message to the serjeants' mess. During the absence of this man, O'Neil loaded his rifle, which he placed to his mouth, and blew his brains out.

103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The head-quarters and service companies will leave Aldershot on Thursday next, and proceed by rail to Portsmouth, there to embark in H.M.S. Himalaya for conveyance to Gibraltar.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Munster Fusiliers. The remains of Lieut. E. H. L. Helyar, 3rd Batn. (South Cork Militia), were removed from the Military Hospital at Stoke on the 29th ult., and conveyed to the London and South-Western terminus at Devonport, *en route* for Sutton Bingham. The deceased officer, who was only 20 years of age, was the youngest son of the Rev. J. E. Helyar, rector of Sutton Bingham, Dorset. He received his commission as lieut., Aug. 17, 1881, went to Raglan Barracks about a month since, and was attached to the 82nd Regiment for 28 days' instruction. The deceased was out on the previous Saturday, when he complained of a sore throat. On Sunday and Monday he grew rapidly worse, and at 6 p.m. on Tuesday expired in great agony from diphtheria. The respect in which deceased was held will be gathered from the following orders issued by Col. Walters, commanding the South Lancashire Regiment:—"It is with extreme regret that the commanding officer announces to the battalion the death of Lieut. E. Helyar, 3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, which occurred in this barracks at 6 p.m. on Dec. 26, 1882. The commanding officer feels assured that all ranks of the battalion join with him in the warm and sincere sympathy that he feels for the bereaved family of that promising young officer, and the terrible suddenness of the blow which has fallen on them merits the most heartfelt expression of condolence. The battalion will parade for the purpose of attending the funeral at 12.30 p.m. to-morrow, the firing party to be composed of 1 serjt., 1 corpl., 1 drummer, and 40 men of F Company, under the command of Lieut. Gilpin.—Dec. 28, 1882."

"An Ex-Militiaman" writes:—"At the last examination in tactics for officers of the Auxiliary Forces, only four Militia officers presented themselves. I think this is accounted for by the fact that they seldom reside near their brigade depôts, when their regiments are not out for their annual training. An officer in my late regiment—one in the North of Scotland—residing near a large garrison town in the South of England, applied to be examined there this month, but has been told he must go to his brigade depôt, a journey of over a thousand miles, and an absence from home of some days, in the depth of winter. Can men of position and means be expected to take an interest in a service in which no consideration is shown to reasonable requests?"

VOLUNTEERS.

London Rifle Brigade. The necessary consent having been obtained, it is proposed to form a company to consist of "old boys" of the schools of the Middle-class Schools Corporation, Cowper Street, City Road. A committee, consisting of the head master, Mr. R. Wormell, D.Sc., M.A., and Messrs. E. Holbrook, W. J. Burton, V. R. Eardley, S. Walker, and Percy Varley, has been formed, by whom the names of intending members will be received.

19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles. The new drill-hall and club-house which it is the good-fortune of this regiment now to possess in Chenies Street, Bedford Square, will be opened on Saturday evening next, by Major-Gen. Higginson, commanding the Home District, when the prizes won during the past year will be distributed.

The returns of the strength of the Volunteer Force for the year ending Oct. 31 last have now been received and made up at the War Office, and show a slight diminution from the figures of the previous twelvemonth, though larger than any other year since the commencement of the movement. The present enrolled strength of all ranks and arms is 207,346, or 962 fewer than in 1881; while the efficients are 199,523, against 200,162, and the non-efficients 7,823, against 8,146. Thus the per-centage of efficiency to enrolled Volunteers has risen from 9·608 to the highly creditable figure of 96·22. Although there is this small falling of 639 men in the efficient strength, it is satisfactory to find that the "proficients" who have secured the extra capitation grant are increased by 212, viz., 142 officers and 70 serjeants, their totals now being 5,746, officers and 11,945 serjeants, while in 1881 they were 5,604 and 11,875 respectively. In the attendance at the annual official inspections there is also an improvement, no fewer than 175,878 of all ranks, or 84·82 per cent. of the entire enrolled strength, having passed that ordeal, this being, like the per-centage of efficients, the best on record.

The following is a list of the "all-efficient" Volunteer corps for the past year, as shown by the returns:—Artillery—1st Berwickshire, 1st Cumberland, 7th Lancashire, and 1st Sussex. Engineers—1st Lancashire. Rifles—1st Bucks, 5th Devon, 2nd Essex, 1st Lancashire, 6th Lancashire, 8th Lancashire, 17th Lancashire, 17th Middlesex, 18th Middlesex, 2nd Monmouth, 1st Warwick, and 2nd Warwick. Those returning one non-efficient each are the 1st Lincoln Light Horse, 1st Lanark Artillery, and the following Rifle battalions:—1st Aberdeen, 4th Kent, 14th Lancashire, 18th Lancashire, 20th Middlesex, 24th Middlesex, 1st Notts, 3rd Stafford, 2nd Surrey, and 7th West York—29 corps, with only 12 men who have not conformed to Government requirements! In a previous impression we gave a list of the corps who had 1,000 and more efficients. We now append those which return the largest number of non-efficients. First is the 2nd Cambridge (University) Rifles, with 147; 2nd Hants Rifles, 134; 1st Surrey Artillery, 106; 1st Midlothian Rifles, 105; 5th Durham, 2nd Northumberland, and 2nd Renfrew Rifles, 94 each; 14th Middlesex Rifles (Inns of Courts), 90; 3rd Lancashire Artillery, 88; 2nd Devon Artillery and 3rd Glamorgan Rifles, 85 each; London Rifle Brigade, 82; 2nd Edinburgh Rifles, 76; 1st West York Rifles, 75; 5th Lanark Rifles, 74; 2nd East York and 2nd Midlothian Rifles, 72 each. Though the figures have not yet been finally checked, it is stated that the enrolled strength of all arms of the force for the official year ending October 31, was 207,346, or 962 less than in 1881; the efficients 199,523, or 639 less. The proficient officers and serjeants have, however, increased from 17,479 to 17,691.

The County Palatine makes a good return for the past year. It has on its rolls 5,915 Artillery, 1,169 Engineers, and 18,556 Rifles, or at total of 25,640. This is actually only an increase of 9, but the efficients go up 95,—from 24,795 to 24,890; and the proficients 53—viz., 2,014, as against 1,961.

The six corps of Artillery, two of Engineers, and 13 of Rifles—the East, North, and West Ridings—have 13,964 on the rolls, as against 14,217; efficients, 12,977, as against 13,525; and proficients, 1,181, as compared with 1,145.

It appears from the "progress return" of the London Brigade, Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, issued on the 1st inst., that the enrolled strength is 434, including 80 for the Brighton and 77 for the Hastings batteries. Of this number, 146 are trained men and 132 efficients, leaving the non-efficiency return at the somewhat large margin of 155; 114 recruits have joined during the year. Leading Gunner J. W. Frost, of the Brighton corps, is the best shot in the brigade, and 1st-class Petty Officer Davies, No. 4 Baty., best shot in the London corps. The results of the heavy-gun practice at Plumstead show that the number of rounds fired (range, 1,500 yards, 6 feet square target) was 108, of which 12 were direct hits. Gunner Coe, having made two direct hits, is the best shot in the London corps. Sir Henry Peek's Challenge Prize for heavy gun-drill was won by No. 2 Battery.

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ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, January 5, 1883.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Capt. V. A. Schalch, Bengal S.C., to be Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal (April 24, 1882); Lieut. H. St. L. Wood, South Yorkshire Regt., to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. H. H. A. Wood, C.B., commanding a Division of the Bombay Army (April 21, 1882).

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—Col. T. E. Hughes, R.A., to be Deputy-Adjt.-Gen., R.A., in India, vice Col. A. H. Murray, R.A., appointed to the Brigade Staff (Oct. 20, 1882); Major St. V. A. Hammick, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be a Garrison Instructor in India, vice Major G. L. L. Taylor, Bedfordshire Regt., whose tenure of appointment has expired (Oct. 28, 1882); Lieut.-Col. H. Collett, C.B., Bengal S.C., to be Deputy-Adjt.-Gen., Bengal Establishment, vice Col. T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., appointed to the Brigade Staff (Oct. 6, 1882); Capt. J. G. Kelly, Bengal S.C., to be a Brigade-Major, Bengal Establishment, vice Major W. W. H. Scott, whose tenure of appointment has expired (Oct. 25, 1882); Major P. D. Jeffreys, Connaught Rangers, to be a Brigade-Major, Bengal Establishment, vice Major G. A. White, whose tenure of appointment has expired (Nov. 1, 1882); Major W. P. Symons, South Wales Borderers, to be Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, Madras Establishment, vice Major A. W. O. Saunders, whose tenure of appointment has expired (Sept. 30, 1882); Major S. E. Atkinson, Madras S.C., to be Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., Madras Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col. R. S. Roberts, whose tenure of appointment has expired (Nov. 21, 1882); Major J. T. Watling, Bombay S.C., to be Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., Bombay Establishment, vice Major F. J. S. Adam, whose tenure of appointment has expired; Capt. D. C. Dean-Pitt, R.A., to be Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., Bombay Establishment, vice Major Watling (both dated Nov. 1, 1882).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 5, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Northern Division—Thomas Moss, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Lieut. T. A. Chalk resigns his commission.

ENGINEER.

Royal Monmouthshire—Capt. F. B. Vaughan to be Major.

INFANTRY.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Charles Percival L'Estrange Parkinson, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. T. Hale is granted the hon. rank of Major; Henry Taylor Healey, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. H. E. Eaton, from 4th Batn. the Royal Irish Regt., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. A. H. Ashmore resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Murray Atkinson Faulkner, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. W. S. Wood resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Marmaduke Wilkinson Simpson, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Capt. A. Gracey to be Major.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 6, and the current year must be understood.)

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 5, 1883.

Staffordshire—Ralph Sneyd, gent., to be Lieut. (Jan. 6).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 5, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Lanarkshire—Lieut. E. Evans, from 1st Cheshire and Carnarvonshire A.V.C., to be Lieut.

2nd Middlesex—Thomas Allen Woolterton Reed, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

The Tynemouth—Capt. F. R. N. Haswell to be Major.

RIFLE.

1st Bucks—Francis Owen Wethered, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cheshire—William Miller, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—W. H. L. Clark and W. M. Cardell.

1st Derbyshire—Lieut. W. J. Hopkin to be Capt.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. E. H. Christian resigns his commission.

1st Essex—Lieut. T. W. P. Gape resigns his commission.

2nd Hampshire—Michael Emanuel, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Hertfordshire—The Rev. Philip Deedes, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow, 1st Northern)—David Newman, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—William Proctor, gent., to be Lieut.

13th Lancashire—Lieut. F. F. Moore to be Capt.

15th Middlesex (the Customs and the Docks)—Major A. W. Chambers to be Lieut.-Col.; Sub-Lieut. W. C. C. Watson resigns his commission.

16th Middlesex (London Irish)—Lieut. L. H. Gramshaw, from 24th Middlesex R.V.C., to be Capt.

2nd Norfolk—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—John Tolver Waters and Thomas Browne Francis Daniel.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Francis Lewis Julian, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—William Edward Hillier, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 6, and the current year must be understood.)

The *Daily News* Naples correspondent writes:—"The Armstrong cannon made for the Italian man-of-war Italia cost 360,000 francs, while the corresponding gun to be made by Krupp will cost 800,000 francs. This enormous difference is partly explained by the different modes of manufacture, and partly by the fact that the steel bore of the Krupp cannon will be all in one piece, while in the Armstrong cannon it is in two pieces, a form which has been proved does not in the least weaken the gun. The Italia will be furnished with three other guns like the one just tried at Spezia, but rather more powerful, the result of recent improvements."

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, December 30, 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of August 5, 1875, the under-mentioned promotions have been made, with seniority of December 31, 1882:—Captains Ralph Peter Cator, the Hon. Walter Cecil Carpenter, and Theodore Morton Jones to be Rear-Admirals in her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the above, the following promotions have taken place on the Retired List from the same date:—Captains William Henry Fenwick, the Hon. Maurice Horatio Nelson, George John Malcolm, William Cox Chapman, and the Hon. Armar Lowry Corry to be Rear-Admirals on the Retired List.

The following promotions have also taken place on the Active List, with seniority of December 31, 1882:—

Commanders Frederick Ross Boardman, Edward FitzGerald Day, and William Henry Hall to be Captains in her Majesty's Fleet.

Lieutenants Henry John Robilliard, Edward John Wingfield, James Joseph Lawson Sisson, Edmund Wigley Burt, and Robert Blair Maconochie to be Commanders in her Majesty's Fleet.

Sub-Lieutenants Robert Grant Fraser, John Francis Shapland Sargeaunt, Arthur Lindsay Hughes-Hughes, Frederick Harston Eagles, Walter Oudney Thurburn, Benjamin Whitehouse, Arthur Yerbury Moggridge, Hugh Cotesworth, and Henry Grant Monckton to be Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Lieutenant Arthur Lingham has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 14th instant.

ADMIRALTY, January 1, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Paymaster Edward Robert Chamberlain has been placed on the Retired List from this date, with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief.

ADMIRALTY, January 1, 1883.

Captains William Arthur, C.B., and James Elphinstone Erskine have been appointed Naval Aides-de-Camp to her Majesty from December 31, 1882, in the place of Captains Ralph Peter Cator and the Hon. Walter Cecil Carpenter, promoted to Flag Rank.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major Thomas Palmer Norton has been placed upon the Retired List (December 31, 1882).

ADMIRALTY, January 2, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Paymaster Alfred Whitehouse has been placed on the Retired List from this date, with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief.

ADMIRALTY, January 4, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, Commander Edward Hughes Brodrick Hartwell, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commander on the 1st instant, has been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the same date.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Captain George Henry Parkin has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 3rd instant.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—John Ommanney Hopkins, late Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, to be Captain Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, vice Theodore Morton Jones; William Robert Kennedy, to the Lord Warden, vice Ralph Peter Cator.

Commander—Henry B. Lang, to the Philomel, recommissioned.

Staff Commanders—John Johnson, to the Northampton, vice Pearse; Wm. H. James, to the Asia, additional, vice Johnson.

Lieutenants—John Dundas Nicholls, to the Wasp, vice Edward John Wingfield; Herbert Goodenough King Hall, to the Rifleman, vice Herbert Lyon; George Fowler King Hall, to the Excellent, additional; John A. Tuke, additional, to the President; George H. Cherry, Charles W. Thomas, Edward E. Bradford, and Arthur E. Harford, to the Sapphire, commissioned; Alfred W. Paget, to the Lion, vice Harford; John Phillips, Angus W. S. Douglas, William O. Story, Edward N. Price, Henry Harris, Frederick W. Shortland, and Henry E. Rooper, to the Vernon, additional; John G. Hewitt, to the President, additional; Edward H. Gamble and Henry R. Robinson, to the Espoir, commissioned; Andrew W. Davies, to the Carysfort, vice Montgomerie; Henry Leeke, to the Stork, commissioned; Frederick H. Eagles, to the Firefly; Benjamin Whitehouse, to the Renard; Walter O. Thurburn, to the Sheldrake; Arthur Y. Moggridge, to the Coquette; Arthur L. Hughes-Hughes, to the Antelope; John F. S. Sargeaunt, to the Wrangler; John L. Lory, to the Tamar, temporarily; Edward N. Price, to the Lively, vice Gamble; James G. Bremer, to the Agincourt, vice Lingham; James C. Farie, to the Belleisle, vice Nicholls; Walter H. B. Graham, to the Euryalus, as Flag Lieutenant.

Navigating Lieutenants—Thompson Maclean, to the President; Walter Strugnell, to the Sapphire, commissioned.

Sub-Lieutenants—Henry Adair, to the Sapphire, commissioned; Hugh B. Barton, to the Espoir, commissioned; Frederick J. C. Norman, to the Stork, commissioned; Godfrey H. B. Mundy and Henry W. Sharp, to the Cockchafer, commissioned; Alfred E. A. Grant, to the Dido, vice Monckton; Wentworth V. Cole, to the Agincourt, additional; Percy J. Elliott, to the Northumberland, vice Norman.

Midshipmen—Colin Richard Keppel, Stuart Nicholson, and Algernon John Hotham, to the Minotaur; Henry Herbert Campbell, Basil Reginald H. Taylor, and Cecil Foley Lambert, to the Achilles; Thomas Kerr, Lionel Francis W. Sanders, and Albert Sumner Lafone, to the Northumberland; Alexander José Victor de Laski, to the Agincourt; Edgar Lees, John E. P. Grenfell, George A. C. Ward, and Edward B. Kiddle, to the Sapphire, commissioned; Richard F. Phillimore, to the Champion, supernumerary.

Naval Cadets—Judge D'Arcy, Henry B. Pelly, and Edwin V. Underhill, to the Sapphire, commissioned.

Staff Surgeon—Edward E. Mahon, to the Sapphire.

Chief Engineers—Alfred Wood, to the Alexandra, recommissioned; Robert W. Jones, to the Indus, additional, vice Jones; John Watson, to the Sapphire.

Surgeons—Samuel Cairns Browne, to the Cockchafer; George William Frederick Armstrong, to the Indus, vice Samuel C. Browne; Joseph Anderson, to the Stork; Albert Charles Queely, to the Excellent; Charles H. Wheeler, to the Espoir; Charles E. Geoghegan, to the Indus, additional, vice Wheeler; Anthony Kidd, to the Terror, vice Nash; Herbert M. Nash, to the Dido, vice Kidd.

Paymasters—Charles J. Pawsey, to the Sapphire; George D. Daunt, to the Cruiser, recommissioned.

Assistant - Paymasters—Edward E. Hadley, to the Sapphire; F. J. Krabbé, to the Royal Adelaide, vice Hadley; John W. N. Davey, to the Lion, vice Daunt; Henry A. Penicud, to the Cygnet, recommissioned; Maurice G. F. B. Fenwick, to the Coquette; W. C. A. J. Robinson, to the Grappler, vice Hall.

Engineers—John Evans Chase, to the Cockchafer; Thomas James Osborne, to the Stork; Matthew W. Ellis, to the Sapphire; Arthur J. London, to the Nankin, additional; George G. Smith, to the Cygnet, recommissioned; John Fawcett, to the Espoir, commissioned.

Assistant - Engineer—Henry G. Rashbrook, to the Sapphire.

Clerks—Arthur W. Morrell, to the Hercules, vice Penicud; Alfred H. Veitch, to the Cruiser, recommissioned.

Gunners—Frank Lewis, to the Sapphire, commissioned; William Dale, to the Stork; George S. Jennings, to the Cockchafer; Henry R. W. Ham, to the Espoir.

Boatswains—Edward Down, to the Thalia, vice William Lynne; John Howell and Philip Rodd, to the Sapphire, commissioned; John Coughlan, to the Impregnable, vice Farrell; James Winsbrow, to the Lion, vice Jinks; George Trice, to the Duke of Wellington, vice Rowe; Timothy McCarthy, to the Minotaur.

Carpenter—James R. Elliott, to the Orontes, vice Henry Evans.

Ajax is being brought forward for immediate commission at Chatham.

Audacious, Capt. R. E. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., the Commander-in-Chief in China, was at Singapore on Dec. 20. The Iron Duke was refitting, prior to departure for England; since learnt by telegraph left Singapore for home on Dec. 20. The Curaçoa was at Kobé on Nov. 19, and was to leave for Yokohama five days after that date. The Daring was at Yokohama on Nov. 19, and would leave there for Kobé on Dec. 5. The Moorhen was at Kobé on Nov. 19, and was to leave for Yokohama about Dec. 10. The Zephyr left Tientsin about Nov. 15 for Chefoo. The Cleopatra and the Sheldrake were at Shanghai on Nov. 23, and were to remain. The Swift was to leave Hankow for Shanghai on Nov. 24, then proceeding to Hong Kong, calling at the coast ports. The Albatross left Shanghai on Nov. 19 for Hong Kong, calling at the coast ports. The Kestrel was at Amoy on Nov. 23; was to leave for Foochow on Nov. 25, and would then return to Hong Kong. The Encounter and the Vigilant were at Hong Kong, refitting. The Champion was at Hong Kong, refitting, and afterwards would proceed to Singapore, to take up the duties of senior officer of the Straits Settlements. The Lily was at Hong Kong, and would remain. The Foxhound left Hong Kong on Nov. 23 for Sulu, Sandakan, and Borneo. The Fly left Singapore on Nov. 18 for Hong Kong, to refit. The Pegasus was at Singapore on Nov. 19, and would remain for service in the Straits of Malacca at present; when relieved by the Champion, would proceed to Hong Kong. The Magpie, surveying vessel, was at Nagasaki on Nov. 9, surveying near Fusan, Corea. The Flying Fish, surveying vessel, was at Nagasaki on Nov. 9, surveying approaches of Salee River, Corea.

Briton, Capt. Andrew J. Kennedy, left Bonny on Nov. 24 for Cape Coast Castle.

Carysfort, Capt. St. John Garforth, has, together with the Beacon and Condor, been ordered to Malta, to refit and make good defects.

Cockchafer, Lieut.-Com. Henry W. Hill, was commissioned on Wednesday with a complement of 60 officers and men, for the China station.

Comus, Capt. James East, left San Francisco on Jan. 4 for Payata.

Crocodile, Capt. Henry Hand, left Portsmouth on Tuesday for Bombay, *viâ* Queenstown.

Daphne is being brought forward for immediate commission at Devonport.

Dart, Lieut. and Com. W. U. Moore, arrived at Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, on Wednesday last, and was to sail on Jan. 8.

Dido, Capt. C. E. Domvile, left Jamaica on Jan. 4.

Euphrates, Capt. C. S. Cardale, left Suez on Monday for Bombay.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., would leave Bombay for Goa, Trincomalee, and Calcutta about Dec. 23. The Tourmaline left Aden on Dec. 6, for Bombay; she would remain at Bombay till the return of the Euryalus to that port from Calcutta. Eclipse left Bombay on Dec. 14 for Trincomalee, to complete with provisions and stores; she will accompany the Euryalus to Calcutta. Dryad was at Trincomalee, to be ready for sea on Dec. 17; she will accompany the Euryalus to Calcutta. The Philomel, proceeding to the Persian Gulf, to take the place of the Arab as senior officer's ship of the division, arrived at Karachi on Dec. 11. Woodlark was at Bushire. Arab was at Karachi on Dec. 11, she would leave on Dec. 14 for Bombay, to refit and give leave. Ranger was at Rangoon and in neighbourhood; she will accompany the Euryalus to Calcutta. Harrier arrived at Zanzibar from Seychelles on Oct. 22; she left on Nov. 10 for Comoro Islands; Undine was at Mozambique, cruising for the suppression of the slave trade. Osprey remains at Aden, was senior officer of the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea division of the station; she was at Aden on Dec. 21. Dragon was at Malta, recommissioning, and preparing for service on the East Indies Station.

Fantôme, Com. W. C. Karslake, was at Antigua on Dec. 11.

Firebrand, Com. J. J. L. Sisson, was at Jamaica on Dec. 11.

Flamingo, Com. Reginald Custance, had been ordered to proceed to Bermuda on Dec. 11.

Flirt, Com. R. F. Hammick, left Fernando Po on Nov. 4, and arrived off the entrance to the Bonny River next day. The Pioneer was lying off the entrance to the river. Matters on shore were found to be so serious, that the Flirt went at once in chase of the Briton, and came up with her at Quetta, 240 miles from the Niger, to which the Briton at once returned. On the morning of the 12th, having taken on board Lieut. Pigott and a boat's crew from the Briton, the Flirt ascended the Wari (a branch), 120 miles up the Niger, and, being fired on by the natives, shelled some villages, and burnt them afterwards, having landed a party for the purpose. The natives got a fleet of canoes together during the night, and came down the river to attack the ship, but were dispersed by the Flirt's machine guns and some shells and rockets. The natives followed the banks down stream and fired on the Flirt at close range, striking her sides and ventilators with their bullets, but no casualty occurred, beyond Lieut. Pigott receiving a slight wound in his thigh; a bullet also went through his helmet, and one of the men had his forehead grazed. Lieut. Festing does not appear to have been wounded, as previously reported, unless a second attack has been made by these two ships on the natives.

Foam, Lieut. and Com. Julian A. Baker, was at Jamaica on Dec. 11.

Grappler, Lieut. and Com. H. G. Gough, left Gibraltar for Oran on Jan. 4, having on board Lord Napier of Magdala. Will proceed to Cadiz from Jan. 8 to 12.

Griffon, Com. R. W. Davies, was at Jamaica on Dec. 11, and would proceed to Bermuda to be docked.

Hecate was unable to leave Devonport for the Thames on Dec. 29, owing to rough weather.

Hecla, Capt. A. K. Wilson, left Malta on Dec. 30 for Corfu.

Hibernia, Com. Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart., flagship of Rear-Admiral William Graham, C.B., Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard. The following information respecting the Mediterranean Fleet has been received at the Admiralty from the senior officer at Malta up to the 25th ult.:—The Inflexible, Iris, Cygnet, and Cruiser were with the Commander-in-Chief, in the Helicon, at Corfu; mails to Corfu. The Sultan, Temeraire, Alexandra, and Hecla were at Malta. The Bittern left Malta on Dec. 23 for Corfu, and the Hecla was to leave for the same destination on Dec. 29; mails to Corfu. The Monarch was on passage to Port Said, to relieve the Invincible, which would proceed to Malta on being relieved. The Condor was at Port Said. The Beacon was at Ismailia. The Carysfort and the Decoy were at Suez; the former ship has since been ordered to Malta. The Orion, Falcon, and Coquette were at Alexandria; the Antelope and Dragon at Malta, the Cockatrice at Constantinople, and the Grappler at Gibraltar.

Himalaya, Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser, left Portsmouth on Dec. 29, for Queenstown, Malta, Alexandria, Hong Kong, and Singapore, with draughts of various regiments, new crews for the Albatross and Pegasus, and supernumeraries. The Himalaya will return to England with troops and the relieved crews of the ships named.

Humber, Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins, arrived at Corfu on Dec. 27.

Invincible, Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux, C.B., arrived at Malta from Port Said on Dec. 31.

Nelson, Comdre. James E. Erskine, A.D.C., has ordered the Espiègle to proceed to the Western Islands, upon a retributive mission in connection with the murder of Mr. Littleton Back. Capt. Bridge has also been instructed to inquire into certain serious charges preferred against Mr. Webb, master of the trading vessel Pride of Logan, for firing at the natives.

Northampton, Capt. N. F. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir E. Commerel, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies Station, was at St. Lucia on Wednesday last. The Urgent will leave Bermuda shortly for Jamaica, with the Dido. The hired transport Nepaul arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday. She brings to England Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, lately commanding the West India and North American station, Lady M'Clintock, and family, and the paid-off officers and crews of the Northampton and Tenedos, the former of which was commissioned at Chatham on Sept. 25, 1879, and the latter at Devonport on March 25, 1878. Thirty-nine distressed British seamen belonging to the Bolivar, transport, were also on board. The Nepaul has been rechartered by the Government, and is appointed to sail on the 20th for the Mediterranean, with a new crew for the Alexandra.

Opal, attached to the Chatham Steam Reserve, is being brought forward for immediate commission.

Ruby, recently returned from Suez and put out of commission, has been placed in the basin, and is attached to the Chatham Steam Reserve.

Starling, Lieut.-Com. A. Izat, was at Cape Coast Castle on Dec. 4, having returned from Fernando Po on Nov. 28. Was to leave there on Dec. 5 for St. Paul de Loanda.

Stork, Lieut. and Com. Arthur Blennerhasset, was commissioned at Sheerness on Wednesday, for the China station.

Sultan, Capt. Walter H. Grubbe, K.C.B., having received orders to rejoin the Channel Squadron at Gibraltar in February. Is at Malta, repairing defects.

Thalia, Capt. J. W. Brackenbury, which has been fitted for troop service, will leave next week for Hong Kong, taking out new crews for the Victor Emanuel and Curaçoa.

Tyne, Com. B. E. Cochrane, left Chatham on Dec. 31, after having undergone repairs, to resume transport and troop duties.

Wrangler, Lieut. C. Arbuthnot, was at Cape Coast Castle on Dec. 4, and was about to proceed to Accra, Pram Pram, and Jellah Coffee, returning by Dec. 9; and on the arrival of the Bullfrog in the Bights, would proceed to Sierra Leone and Gambia.

"Time Tries all Things."—Of the numerous preparations announced for promoting the growth of the hair few survive, even in name beyond a limited period, whilst Rowland's Macassar Oil, with an unparalleled reputation of more than 80 years, is still considered by the public to be the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair ever yet produced. They who prefer it can now have the oil of a golden colour, without in any way losing its beneficial effects. Sold everywhere. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s.

Memorial Brasses.—Messrs. John Hardman and Co., who pay special attention to Military Brasses, have lately executed for her Majesty the Queen several important works for St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Designs are prepared for approval, with estimate of cost. —Offices, 13 King William Street, Charing Cross.

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J. A. STEWART, Colonel, Secretary.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Egyptian, Syrian, and North-African Handbook, by Rev. Anton Tien, Ph.D., M.R.A.S. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The Line of Communications, by Lieut.-Col. G. A. Furse (W. Clowes and Sons, Limited)—Army Medical Organisation, by Surgeon-Major G. J. H. Evatt, M.D. (J. A. Churchill)—Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, Vol. 8, No. 3 (Annapolis, M.D.: the Institute). Magazines for January:—Self-culture for All (Ward, Lock, and Co.); The Royal Navy List (Witherby and Co.); the Argosy (Bentley and Son); Colburn's United Service Magazine (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); the Sporting Mirror (H. Etherington); the Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHARLES COMPTON, Windsor.—A letter with this name and address, received some time ago, was returned from Egypt to the writer, and has since been received from the Dead Letter Office, marked "Not known." It has been forwarded to Lord Charles Beresford, in India.

INQUIRER.—The School is in the South Camp. Try 84th.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains eight pages extra.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1883.

BY the tone of the speech of Sir Thomas Brassey, it is evident that the necessity of creating a Cruiser Fleet to protect commerce has at last commanded the serious attention of the Admiralty, and we are informed that a number of sixteen-knot ships will shortly be, or now are, in course of construction. When it is borne in mind that this question has for many years been discussed in some of the leading magazines, it is inexplicable why a class, on whose efficiency our existence depends, should still be in embryo. Let us hope that the Constructive Department will not, as they have too often essayed, attempt to combine very great speed with formidable batteries. The effort can only end in one way,—absolute failure. We remember the flourish of trumpets which heralded the laying of the keels of the assumed 20-knot corvettes of the *Comus* class, a flourish in which one of the leading mechanical journals bore a conspicuous part. The reply to this may be found in our columns, and also in the October number of *Fraser* for 1876; and let those who are interested in the subject refer to its pages, and compare what was there predicted with what has been actually accomplished. It is unfortunate for the Navy in general, and still more so for the country, that the knowledge, science, and experience of officers who are not high on the social rung are lost, notwithstanding the recent statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty that legitimate aspirations should meet with encouragement. Let his Lordship or any member of the Board point out in what manner any junior has had this extended to him, while the crude ideas of rank have been adopted without measure. The last of these is the alleged conversion of merchant steamers into effective men-of-war. This is a scheme which those, whose experience and professional knowledge of these steamers entitle to a hearing, pronounce impossible. The reasons are not far to seek. Without exception, the boilers and machinery are far above the water-line, and the accidents to steamers of this particular class, as well as her Majesty's ships, distinctly prove that the bursting of a high-pressed boiler is fatal to human life. In no instance do private firms fit their magnificent ships with longitudinal bulkheads, a precaution on which the safety of the Navy of the future in a very great measure depends. Indeed, it is a fact only too well known and admitted, that the transverse bulkheads too often fail, under the pressure due to the filling of a single compartment. Again, in no instance are the decks reasonably clear of houses, steam winches, or cranes, so that much time would necessarily be expended in the attempted conversion; effective conversion is out of the question. Much stress has been laid on the fact that in experiments against the bunkers of the *Oberon*, the coal resisted the impact of shell fairly well. Admit, for argument's sake, that when full, such is the case, which is admitting a great deal, we then have the main discharge pipes and bilge pumps exposed to impact by shot or collision? And what is of more importance still in prolonged cruises—and to be effective they must be so—the working bunkers must ultimately give out, and the coal armour, be drawn on. The upholders of conversion maintain that when war breaks out, the cruisers of Russia, Germany, and France will consist of similar vessels, with inferior speed. Possibly so; but if the names of those intended for the service were published, we could reply to that assertion in the language of confidence and authority. This, however, is not of paramount importance, since the bulk of that wonderful carrying trade which is exciting the envy, the wonder, and the admiration of the world, is carried on in steamers of ordinary speed, and high-classed sailing ships of unusually large tonnage. Many of the latter now turn out more than 3,000 tons of wheat, and it is not difficult to foresee the havoc which a few daring seamen, in their improvised cruisers, could make in our Grain Fleets. If England were now to engage in a maritime contest against an active enemy, the packed population of these Islands would be reduced to straits that no man living can foresee; and still we hear it solemnly reiterated, wherever the wine cup is emptying, that England, in the days when her Naval greatness was founded, never rested her supremacy on such a foundation as she now does. Perhaps it is well that only a few thoughtful men foresee the danger which, whatever may be said to the contrary, is looming in the distance, if it is not already on the horizon. Let those who are responsible for the safety of the country take heed that the storm does not come over it unawares, and find us without a Fleet of Cruisers capable of holding our own on the ocean.

The report comes to us from a Cairo correspondent that Sir Evelyn Wood's pay is fixed at £4,000 a year. The army he will command is to consist of 6,000 men. Stone Pasha, the United States' General, who was chief of the army up to the time of its dissolution, received about £2,000 a year for commanding 18,000 men. Now, no one will grudge Sir E. Wood a very handsome allowance, but it will scarcely be just to be generous with other people's money. Baker Pasha's pay, when he was about to be named Sirdar, was fixed at £2,400 a year. After all, the report may be untrue. If it be true, England ought to pay the difference. Egyptians are shaking their heads over the story.

It would seem that the position of Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood and the English officers with the Egyptian Army will be similar to those with the Hyderabad Contingent, which for some years has been officered, as well as commanded, by English officers on full pay.

Although the Duke of Connaught is still looking forward to visiting India, he will not, we believe, leave England until after the next drill season at Aldershot. His Royal Highness, as at present arranged, will resume his Brigade command at that station in April, and will, it is expected, continue to do duty at the Camp until his departure for India, which may now be regarded as decided upon.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. C. H. Taylor, K.,C.B. took up the appointment of Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on January 1, vice General W. C. E. Napier. The appointment is made for seven years. The pay is £2,500 a year, inclusive of half-pay as Honorary Colonel of a regiment.

It is rumoured at Woolwich that considerable change is contemplated in connection with the Royal Regiment of Artillery, which, if carried out, will be likely to affect the "Royal Horse," both as regards organisation and dress.

Service in Egypt is not very popular, if we are to judge from the desire of the Reservists and of others to leave the country. There were three parties of the Black Watch, Highland Light Infantry, and 3rd Battalion, 60th Rifles, sent off from Cairo on December 15, and there were not half-a-dozen who elected to take on,—only one in the 42nd, out of 60 men.

The news that the Army of Occupation was not to occupy Egypt for any lengthened period has been received with joyous incredulity at Cairo. It is thought to be too good to be true. It would be difficult to state why the country is not regarded with favour by the troops, but the fact is not to be gainsaid,—it is so

Major-General Conolly, C.B., has been at the hotel at Helwan for some days, and has derived great benefit from the change. Sir A. Horsford is expected at Cairo, and it is probable that both these gallant officers and old friends will go up the Nile to the Second Cataract in one of Messrs. Cook's steamers, which is advertised to start on January 2.—(Cairo Letter, December 20.)

Colonel C. M. Clarke, C.B., half-pay, late 57th Regiment, who succeeded Colonel the Hon. J. C. Dormer in the office of Assistant-Adjutant-General for the Southern District, left Portsmouth on Saturday, to take up a similar appointment at Aldershot. He was succeeded on Wednesday by Colonel Sir W. Owen Lanyon, C.B., K.C.M.G., 2nd West India Regiment.

We wonder if it is part of the new system to divide an infantry battalion between Malta and Jamaica, as has now been for some time the case with the Royal Scots. Barbadoes must surely by now have recovered its salubrity, for the wing detained at Malta to proceed thither, but the demands of Egypt and Ireland are perhaps sufficient to account for the paucity of troops in our foreign possessions.

The *St. James's Gazette* says the Indian Government, not content with the arrangements of the War Office, are offering fifty rupees per man for soldiers whose time of service with the colours has expired to remain a further period of two years in India. We wonder if this will be put down as another striking success of the short-service system, or as tending to the rapid increase of the Reserve.

We are pleased to notice that Lieutenant Campbell-Copeland, of the Royal Scots, who was promoted in July last, after eleven years' probation in the ranks of the 73rd Regiment, is still continuing his labours in the region of military literature. In addition to "The Colour-Serjeant's Pocket-book" and "The Colour-Serjeant's Ledger," Lieutenant Campbell-Copeland before his promotion submitted memoranda "On Routine Work in Divisional Branches of the Quarter-master-General's Department in India," "On the Formation of Garrison Classes for Senior Non-Commissioned Officers," and "On the Accommodation in India Special Troop Trains," all of which received favourable consideration. He is the compiler of a series of "Service Catechisms," to be issued monthly. He is also editing a book of "Military Anecdotes, Essays, and Traditions," for the admission of contributions from regimental officers and others who may care to indulge in literature; whilst an edition of "Modern Military Maxims" will, we believe, be issued in due course by the same author, who during his spare moments is busy with "Reminiscences" of his somewhat protracted experience in the ranks. Men like Lieutenant Campbell-Copeland deserve encouragement, for they must have their hearts in the profession.

The question of the supply of medical officers of the British service to meet the requirements of the station-hospital system in India is reported to have been under the consideration of Government, who have decided upon maintaining an establishment of five officers per 1,000 of British troops. According to this calculation, the number of officers to be allotted to the Bombay Presidency will be 50, inclusive of a reserve of one per 1,000 troops. The allotment for Madras will have a similar basis *pro ratâ*. After deducting those medical officers under orders to return to England during the present trooping season, there will be four officers in excess of the new establishment in Bombay; while in Bengal there will be a deficiency of 40. With a view, therefore, to an adjustment of these numbers, orders have been issued for the interchange and transfer of officers in excess in the other Presidencies to Bengal, and *vice versâ*, as may be necessary hereafter. These transfers will, it is believed, be effected, from time to time, under arrangements to be made by the Surgeon-General of her Majesty's Forces in India, in communication with the Surgeons-General of Madras and Bombay.

We believe that Major-General Hawley, who is hit by the age clause, will be allowed to remain on the Staff of the Horse Guards, to complete his five years' service as Deputy-Adjutant-General.

Baker Pasha, we understand, has offered the appointment of Chief of the Staff of the Egyptian Army of the Soudan to Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Hozier, late of the Scots Greys; but it is not known whether Colonel Hozier would care to accept the employment.

Colonel C. B. Knowles, C.B., half-pay, late Hampshire Regiment, who was selected to succeed Colonel R. R. Gillespie, C.B., half-pay, late Durham Light Infantry, as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the York District, on that officer's departure for Egypt, is to retain the appointment for the usual period of five years, and will not vacate it to make way for Colonel Gillespie again, as is the case with most of the other officers selected for Staff employment on the departure of the Egyptian Field Force.

Nothing is known as to the date of Lord Napier's return from Gibraltar, but it is believed that his Lordship will be absent from England until March.

No regiments are to be brought home this winter from India, in addition to the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment (63rd) and 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders (72rd), which have arrived from Egypt; and no corps will proceed to that country besides the 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment (95th), and 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment (96th), which have lately been conveyed to that country from Egypt.

There is one subject which urgently requires the attention of the new Secretary of State for War, for, in these days of youthful non-commissioned officers, the evil is making itself much felt, and is tending, in many ways, to injure the efficiency of the service. We refer to the delay that takes place in filling up vacancies among regimental officers. Directly a vacancy occurs either by death or retirement, the next *Gazette* should contain the name of the officer appointed to succeed. This could easily be provided for, by the Horse Guards keeping a list of officers for promotion, as well as having candidates in excess of vacancies ready to undergo examination for entrance into the Army. What would be thought of a large employer of labour in private life losing a number of his factory hands, and remaining months before they were replaced, yet this is what Government do in every regiment in the service? Vacancies among the officers are not filled, the work is thrown very unjustly on other officers, leading to much discontent, and in some cases great personal hardship.

Another subject which requires early attention is the necessity of increasing the per-centage of horses allowed to be cast annually. Every cavalry regiment on home service has a number of horses which are useless, either from age or disease, and are merely retained from year to year, because the Inspector-General of Cavalry, having already cast other horses which are worse, cannot exceed the limit allowed by the regulations. This is in reality very false economy, as these horses usually do little or no work; yet they have to be fed and groomed, and Government obtains no corresponding advantage for the outlay. At the present moment, we have no hesitation in saying that there are thirty horses in every cavalry regiment on home service which should be cast forthwith. The advantage of casting at an earlier age and in greater numbers is, that not only should we have efficient regiments, with all horses in the ranks after breaking, but the prices realised for the cast horses, which are even now very satisfactory, would be even more remunerative.

The decision of the Government not to fill up the Surveyor-Generalship of the Ordnance for the present is due to the fact that before the new Estimates are presented to Parliament, Lord Hartington intends to institute inquiries as to the present administration of the department presided over by the Surveyor-General, with a view to the carrying-out, if necessary, of certain important changes.

We are in a position to confirm the announcement that it is the intention of the Khedive to issue a Bronze Star to commemorate the services of the British troops in the late Campaign in Egypt. The star is being manufactured in England, from the designs of M. Fabricius, and, it is hoped, will be ready in the course of a few months.

THE LIFE GUARDS AND DETTINGEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your remark in the last edition of the *Army and Navy Gazette* on my letter of the 24th ult. —that I had "written under a misapprehension," and that "there was no connection of any kind between them"— (*i.e.*, the troops of Life or Horse Guards, as they were called indiscriminately) "and the present Life Guards"— I would beg to refer you, and such of your readers who may take an interest in the subject, to the Royal Warrant of June 8, 1788, ordering the two then existing troops to be formed into regiments of Life Guards, under their respective colonels, the Marquis of Lothian and Lord Amherst. "Beatson's Political Index," published in 1806 (a work the accuracy of which is universally recognised), gives, on pp. 178-9, a list of the succession of colonels of these troops or regiments, from the reign of Charles II. to that of George III. The precedence of the Life Guards (which they hold this day) to all other Horse is dated Sept. 12, 1666. The following are indisputable facts:— (1), That two troops of Life Guards played a most distinguished part in the Battle of Dettingen; (2), that these troops were subsequently, on Dec. 25, 1746, embodied into the other two troops (the officers of the former being placed *en seconde* into the latter); (3), that these two troops were "re-formed" into the present two regiments of Life Guards, under their own colonels, on June 8, 1788. I have now, I trust, finally disposed of the charge against the Life Guards of claiming or accepting honours which are not their due. If they have any right to inscribe "Waterloo" on their standards, they certainly have an equal right to that of "Dettingen."—I am, &c.,

KEITH FRASER,
Colonel, Half-pay.

Jan. 4, 1883.

THE NEW EQUIPMENT OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Taking, as I do, a great interest in the question of Military equipment, I should like to bring to the notice of the War Office that the set of accoutrements now being issued, in accordance with the recommendation of the Equipment Committee, are generally regarded as a complete failure. You may remember that at the time the Committee sat at Aldershot, I wrote to you, pointing out how shamefully the Committee was acting with regard to Surgeon-Major Oliver. It was generally considered at that time that the new equipment would have to be condemned, and it has turned out just as everybody expected. Having myself worn the Oliver equipment whilst my regiment was wearing it on trial, and knowing how excellent that equipment is in every detail, I determined the other day to test these new accoutrements, also in order to ascertain whether the complaints of the men were well-founded. I can unhesitatingly assert that a more miserable idea could not be devised for punishing poor Thomas Atkins, and causing him pain. I tried to walk with the new equipment on my back, and I found the task impossible. The whole plan on which the accoutrements are constructed is bad. But I would ask, why should the War Office have been a party to such a miserable scandal? Personally, I know why these Oliver accoutrements were condemned. I consider that a more disgraceful proceeding never was countenanced even by our War Office, bad as the reputation of that Department is. It so happens that I know nothing whatever of Dr. Oliver. I know this, though, —that my regiment wore the Oliver accoutrements on trial for months, that not a single fault could be found with them, and that our commanding officer reported upon them in the most favourable terms. They were as far superior to those now being issued as the Martini-Henry rifle is to the old muzzle-loader. And yet they are condemned, and an inferior equipment is provided, simply because it would not altogether suit the books of certain persons to have the magazine accoutrements adopted, in face of certain well-known facts. So much for our military administration, which successive War Ministers pride themselves on considering the acme of perfection, but which, in my opinion, is just about as bad as it well could be.—I am, &c.,

A FIELD-OFFICER, WHO SPEAKS FROM EXPERIENCE.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MEN-OF-WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in the *A. & N.G.* of Oct. 7 you mention that you are sorry to read in the *Japan Gazette* that a feeling the reverse of friendly exists between the officers of the English and American squadrons on the China station. I should be much obliged if you would contradict it, as it is not true. I have never seen officers and men of two different services get on better together than the English and American on this station. The reason why the Champion did not cheer the Swatara was that it was against the Admiral's orders.—I am, &c.,

Hong Kong, November 23, 1882. ENCOUNTER.

[It affords us much pleasure in being able, by publishing the above letter, to contradict the discreditable imputations of the *Japan Gazette*.—ED. *A. & N.G.*]

MILITIA PATRONAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the new Secretary of State for War adopts the policy advocated by "Ex-Linesman," he will soon find recruiting for the Militia a matter of extreme difficulty. I write entirely as an outsider, but as a country parson I have some knowledge as to the reasons why men enlist into the Militia, and what it is that makes them take an interest in their work and gives them that *esprit de corps* without which no regiment can be efficient. I am far from thinking that there ought to be no old soldiers, provided that they belong to the county, among the officers; but I am sure that the present element of country gentlemen ought not to be got rid of. Many Militia captains never have been, and never will be, "ex-Linesman," but they are the backbone of the Militia. The men know them, and see them all the year round. They like serving under the young squire, or the squire's son. Such officers bring into their work an energy and a freshness which are not unnaturally wanting in an old Linesman, and they are always on the look-out for recruits. I am quite sure that such officers will never be obtained, if they are told that they will never get their majorities, or even their companies. I believe that many ex-Linesmen will agree with me.—I am, &c.,

J. S. B.

ARMY NOTES.

A correspondent writes:—"I rejoice to see that you refer from time to time to the proposed practice of wearing medals in evening dress. I only wish a General Order were issued to enforce everywhere the directions just given by the Governor of Guernsey, that officers should invariably appear in mess uniform in the evening."

The *Irish Times* has the following:—"The present distribution of the small but efficient army which does duty in all quarters of the globe, and is always supposed 'to be ready to go anywhere and do anything,' is at the beginning of the new year a matter in which the public may be expected to take some interest, especially as the last half-year has witnessed the spectacle of a large force despatched with remarkable promptitude to Egypt, where a considerable portion of it still remains as an army of occupation, and it is still deemed necessary to maintain in Ireland an abnormal number of troops,—some 29 battalions, besides a proportionate force of artillery, cavalry, engineers, &c. The force in Ireland has been higher than this during the past two years, but is still greatly disproportionate to that which it has been found necessary to keep here for the 20 years ranging from 1861 to 1880, as the following figures, showing officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, prove:—

	Officers.	Men.
1861	1,029	23,996
1862	998	21,069
1863	1,095	20,302
1864	1,079	20,121
1865	1,074	20,017
1866	1,269	22,969
1867	1,209	22,537
1868	1,095	20,462
1869	1,133	20,345
1870	1,278	23,546
1871	1,216	26,437
1872	1,197	26,014
1873	1,121	24,390
1874	996	21,537
1875	1,002	22,539
1876	996	21,756
1877	963	21,751
1878	894	23,074
1879	791	17,893
1880	869	19,715

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7. The EVE of ST. PARTRIDGE.
8. STRESS of WEATHER.

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MARRIAGE.

GABBETT—PLUMRIDGE.—On the 3rd inst., at Southsea, by the Rev. J. Blake, Robert Poole Gabbett, Commissariat Staff, son of the late Major Gabbett, Royal Artillery, to Mabel Annie, daughter of the late Admiral Sir James Plumridge, K.C.B., of Hopton Hall, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

CAUDWELL.—Capt. W. D. Caudwell, A.P.D., 91st Highlanders, at Reading, January 2nd, 1883, age 43

STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON.—On the 2nd inst., at Bradgate Park, Leicestershire, the Right Hon. the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, aged 55 years.

Advertisements.

WANTED, for the OFFICERS' MESS, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, a First-class MESSMAN. Apply, stating terms and enclosing characters to the MESS PRESIDENT, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.

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ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Next Quarterly Court of this Corporation will be held at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, S.W., on Monday, January 15, 1883, at 12 o'clock precisely.

J. WAGSTAFFE, Secretary.

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For Revised Regulations, apply to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

By command of their Lordships,
G. TRYON.

Admiralty, S.W., January 1, 1883.

ADMIRALTY.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W., January 1, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS to fill TWELVE VACANCIES in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the ROYAL NAVY will be held at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, February 19, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, February 15, for Preliminary Examination as to their fitness for the Service.

The forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial, to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all Parts.

Sold in Bottles, 2s 6d each; and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world, or sent on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by

The LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., Lincoln.

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.—ASK FOR

(CRYSTAL PALACE)

BOND'S GOLD-MEDAL

MARKING INK.

See that you get it. The words, "Daughter of the late John Bond," appear on labels.

Avoid spurious imitations. See actions gained with costs.

THIRTEEN PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.
Five Gold. (Agents wanted.)

Works, 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON.

INDIA, CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION

Mail Steamers from London to

CALCUTTA	Fortnightly.
MADRAS	"
COLOMBO	"
RANGOON	"
KURRACHEE	"
BAGHDAD	"
JEDDAH	"
ALGIERS	"
ZANZIBAR	Every Four Weeks.
BATAVIA	"
BRISBANE	"
ROCKHAMPTON	"

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal Ports of INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 13 Austin Friars; or to

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert Square, Manchester; 51 Pall Mall, and 109 Leadenhall Street, London.

HALL LINE.—LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA, if sufficient inducement offers. The magnificent fast Steamship,

RYDAL HALL,

2,700 tons, will sail on January 24. This Steamer has been specially adapted for the East-India Trade. Her Saloon and State-rooms are spacious and well ventilated. The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, £45. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

Wistow Hall, 2,700 tons...	To follow.
Speke Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
Aston Hall, 3,600 tons	To follow.
Werneth Hall, 4,100 tons	To follow.
Bretton Hall, 2,500 tons	To follow.
Merton Hall, 4,100 tons...	To follow.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE, 20 Castle Street, Liverpool.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S.N. COMPANY.

Under CONTRACT for HER MAJESTY'S MAILS to INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS.

Departures for—		
BOMBAY	Weekly	From Gravesend, Wednesday, 12.30 p.m. From Brindisi, Monday.
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON	Fortnightly	
CHINA, STRAITS, JAPAN	do.	
ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY	do.	

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, Weekly. by each of the above departures.

London Offices—122 Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25 Cockspur Street.

THE VERSMANN'S

PATENT

GERMAN MOSS LITTER.

This Litter is specially prepared from a moss-peat found in Germany, and introduced into this country by the Patentee, Dr. VERSMANN, Ph.D. After a most severe and extensive trial in public and private stables, cowsheds, and kennels, it is pronounced by the highest practical and scientific authorities to be the best and cheapest litter known.

ITS ADVANTAGES ARE:

1. Cheapness, it being not more than one-half the cost of straw.
2. Absorptiveness, as absorbing all the urine, and rendering drains and flushing of stables unnecessary.
3. Prevention of decomposition and generation of bad odours.
4. Affording an excellent soft and elastic bed, particularly agreeable and beneficial to the feet and limbs of horses.
5. Horses do not eat it as they do straw litter. therefore they do not require to be racked up or muzzled to prevent indigestion or broken wind.
6. It is easily managed in the stable, and does not soil or stain horses.
7. It has a wonderful influence on the growth of the hoofs and in maintaining the feet in health.
8. It is extremely portable, being compressed into bales weighing each about 3 cwt., ¾ cwt. to 1 cwt. being sufficient to litter a horse for a month or six weeks.
9. It is not inflammable, and therefore offers but little danger from fire.
10. It is essentially a sanitary litter.
11. The manure is much more valuable than tha of straw, and occupies considerably less space.

It will be found of immense advantage Veterinary Infirmaries, in Stud Farms, Dairies, Kennels, &c.

Address —
The Versmann's Moss Litter Company
LIMITED.
63 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CAUTION.—Proceedings will be taken against persons infringing the Company's patent.

THE HALLIDIE PATENT CABLE TRAMWAYS CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Formed for Granting Licences on Royalties, Leasing, Working, and Constructing Tramways in the United Kingdom,
ON HALLIDIE'S PATENT CABLE SYSTEM.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH,

Entitled to Dividends out of Net Profits up to 15 per cent. on the amount paid or accredited as paid on the Shares, and in addition thereto, to half the Surplus Profits in each year.

FIRST ISSUE, 50,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH

(PART OF THE ABOVE CAPITAL),

£1 per Share payable on Application; £2 per Share payable on Allotment; £2 per Share payable on March 1, 1883.

Further Calls not to exceed £2 per Share, and not to be made at intervals of less than three months, option being reserved to Subscribers to pay up in full on Allotment.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF ALL COMMITTEES.

General Sir MICHAEL KENNEDY, R.E., K.C.S.I., formerly Secretary in the Public Works and Railway Department to the Govt. of Bombay, 66 Princes Sq., W., Chairman.

Sir JOHN MARCUS STEWART, Bart., D.L., J.P., Chairman of the Steep Grade Tramways Company, Limited (Highgate Hill), 37 Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W., Deputy-Chairman.

HENRY FARNSBY MILLS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman of the English, Foreign, and Colonial Patent Tramways Company, Limited, 3 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., Managing Director.

MEMBERS OF THE LICENSING AND ROYALTIES COMMITTEE.

ALFRED ARNOLD, Esq., J.P., Director of the Halifax and Huddersfield Union Banking Company, Limited, Clare Hall, Halifax.

SAMPSON HANBURY, Esq., Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens; and Langford Park, Maldon, Essex.

JAMES ROCK, Esq., J.P., Vice-Chairman of the Hastings and St. Leonards Gas Company, Limited, Clare House, Tonbridge.

MEMBERS OF THE LEASING AND WORKING COMMITTEE.

The Hon. JOHN WILLIAM PLUNKETT, 15 Park Square, N.W.; and Dunstall Priory, near Sevenoaks, Kent.

RICHARD LOVELAND LOVELAND, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Director of the Royal Farmers and General Fire and Life Insurance Company, 4 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.

CHARLES KEMP DYER, Esq., J.P., Director of the Banbury and Cheltenham Direct Railway Company, Lloyd's, E.C.; and St. Albans, Herts.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

EDWARD HEGLEY BYAS, Esq., Director of the Steep Grade Tramways Company, Limited (Highgate Hill), Belsize Park, N.W.

JOSEPH BROWNE MARTIN, Esq., Director of the Bridgewater Railway Company, Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

JOSEPH COLEN WAKEFIELD, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Vale of Clyde Tramways Company, 18 Bread Street, E.C., London, Manchester, and Glasgow.

By the Articles of Association, each Director has to subscribe for and hold 100 Shares, representing £1,000 of the Capital of the Company, as his Qualification.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. FOWLER, CHRISTIE, and CO., Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
STANDING COUNSEL.—THEODORE ASTON, Esq., Q.C., 11 New Square, W.C.; EDMUND MACRORY, Esq., 7 Fig Tree Court, E.C.
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.—JAMES CLEMINSON, Esq., Mem. Inst. C.E., and Mem. Inst. M.E., 7 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.
BANKERS.—The CAPITAL and COUNTIES BANK, Limited, 39 Threadneedle Street, E.C., and Branches.
SURVEYORS.—Messrs. FREDERICK CLARK and CO., 4 Agar Street, Strand, W.C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. A. RICARDO and CO., 11 Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS, and CO., 41 Coleman Street, E.C.; HENRY BALL, Esq., 149 Palmerston Buildings, E.C.
SECRETARY.—HENRY WILLIAM SHAW, Esq.
OFFICES.—VICTORIA MANSIONS, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE HALLIDIE PATENT CABLE TRAMWAYS CORPORATION, Limited, is formed to introduce into this country the highly successful Cable Tramway System, patented by Mr. Andrew Smith Hallidie, of San Francisco, which, in the opinion of the Directors, is calculated to effect as great an improvement in the mode of propelling Tramway Cars, as the introduction of Railways effected over the ordinary horse conveyances then in use.

The Company has acquired the whole of the Patents taken out by Mr. Hallidie for the United Kingdom, with right to all his improvements thereon. The great success that has been attained by every Tramway that has adopted the Cable System can hardly fail to ensure its general application in England, and to entirely do away with the costly mode of propelling Tramway Cars by horses.

Unlike most inventions, whether for economising labour or cost of production, which usually have to be worked for a lengthened period after acquisition by a Company, before they can be pronounced a commercial success, the Cable System has been proved by several years' actual working on a large and commercial scale in San Francisco, with the following unusually profitable results, as vouched by Mr. Hallidie, President of the Clay Street Hill Line:—

California Street Line, San Francisco, earning about 14 per cent. on capital. Amount paid up per share, £16; price quoted, £22.

Sutter Street Line, San Francisco, earning nearly 30 per cent. on capital. £4 16s paid up per share; selling at £17.

Geary Street Line, San Francisco, earning about 30 per cent. Paid up per share, £7 10s; selling at £19.

Clay Street Hill Line, San Francisco, earns 20 per cent. on capital invested. Further extensions about to be made.

Chicago City Tramway Co., Chicago. Although only a small portion of the line has been changed from Horse to Cable Traction, the shares have already risen over 25 per cent. in value.

The business to be undertaken by The Hallidie Patent Cable Tramways Corporation, Limited, is fourfold:—

1st. The granting of licences for the use of the Patents acquired by this Company on payment of Royalties by the Companies using the system, either by a fixed sum per mile, a percentage on the savings effected in the working expenses, a division of the receipts after a minimum payment to the Shareholders, or otherwise.

2nd. The construction of the Lines so licensed where the Companies desire this Company to undertake such construction.

3rd. The working of tramways at a percentage of the gross receipts.

4th. The leasing of Lines owned by Companies or Corporations on guaranteed fixed Dividends or otherwise.

From each of these sources a very substantial return on the Capital of the Company is anticipated, but combined, as from the nature of the business they must necessarily be, the Directors venture to think the Dividends to Investors will not be exceeded by those of the most successful Industrial Companies.

The first Company that has entered into arrangements for using the System in England is the Steep Grade Highgate Hill Tramways Company, Limited, the benefit of which contract is acquired by this Corporation.

The Steep Grade Company when issuing their Share Capital had necessarily to give an extended publicity to the merits of the Cable system, and the result was that the Capital was very much more than applied for, and a great number of applications had to be refused, and the deposits returned, thus giving evidence of the readiness with which the public are prepared to welcome this system.

Already, in addition to the Licence granted to the Steep Grade Tramways Company, Limited, for their Lines, negotiations with a variety of Companies desirous of adopting the system are proceeding, and when the great merits of the Cable system are stated it will not excite surprise that Tramway Companies should desire to avail themselves of the advantages it affords; amongst others may be mentioned:—

The Birkdale and Southport Tramway Company, for licensing, converting their present and constructing the remainder of their authorised Lines. The Halifax and District Tramways Company, for licensing their Lines, to make which application is being made this Session of Parliament, with the sanction of the Corporation of Halifax. The Corporation of Huddersfield are also in communication with the Directors, with a view to negociations for the conversion to the Hallidie System, and leasing of the Tramways constructed and owned by them. The Lea Bridge, Leyton, and Walthamstow Tramways Company, for licensing, converting, and working their system. The Greenwich and Millwall Subway Company for licensing the use of the system on the line of Tramway to be laid in the Subway. The Spen Valley, Dewsbury, and District Tramways Company, for licensing the lines they are appying for in the present Session of Parliament. And several others, including Tramway Companies in Scotland.

The following is a brief summary of the various advantages of the Cable system, which are further referred to in the accompanying Appendix, and to which particular attention is invited.

They are:—

The very great saving in the cost of working as compared with the horse system. This is illustrated by the fact that the average cost for working the three leading Metropolitan Lines is over 76 per cent. of the gross receipts, whereas the cost of working by the Cable system is estimated not to exceed 38 per cent., being a saving of 50 per cent. of the present working expenses.

The saving by the Cable System on these Metropolitan Lines is therefore estimated at £38 for every £100 gross receipts.

As a practical illustration of the above statement, the gross receipts for twelve months ending June, 1882, of the three following Lines, is given as extracted from their Balance Sheets, viz.:—

The North Metropolitan Tramway ...	£297,422
The London Tramway	212,194
The London Street Tramway	69,393
Total gross receipts	£579,009

On the estimated basis of working on the Hallidie System, a saving of 38 per cent. on the above receipts would have resulted had the above Lines been worked by that System, and they would thus have yielded £220,023 extra profit, which after allowing for interest on the Capital necessary for the conversion of these Lines and the payment of Royalties to this Corporation, would have left a sum sufficient to have doubled the dividends declared, as will be seen by the Tables set out in pages 1, 4, and 7, in the Appendix.

The average working charges of Provincial Lines may be taken at 80 per cent., whilst by the Cable system they are estimated to average not more than 45 per cent. on the gross receipts.

The saving by the Cable system therefore on Provincial Lines is estimated at over 35 per cent. of the gross receipts.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on this point has taken a very great deal of interest in the movement, for the withdrawal from the public roads of the horses used in working of Tramways, and attention is directed to the letter from the Society set out in the Appendix.

The terms arranged for the purchase of the whole of the Patents for the United Kingdom, taken out by Mr. Hallidie, with the right to all improvements that have been or may be hereafter perfected by him or on his behalf (for several of which Patents have been applied for), and the benefit of the Contract, dated June 22, 1882, made between A. S. Hallidie and the Steep Grade (Highgate Hill) Tramways and Works Company, Limited, have been fixed by the English, Foreign, and Colonial Patent Cable Tramway Company, Limited (who are the promoters of this Company, and who own all the English and most of the Foreign and Colonial Patents taken out by Mr. Hallidie) at £70,000, payable by instalments, 7,000 Shares in the Company issued as fully paid up, and one-third of the surplus profits in each year in which the Company has earned a profit over 15 per cent. on the ordinary Share Capital paid up and credited as paid up; the remaining two-thirds of the surplus profits being applied, 20 per cent. thereof for a Reserve Fund, 5 per cent. for Directors' extra remuneration, and the remaining 75 per cent. thereof (being half the total surplus profits) for extra Dividend or Bonus on the Share Capital of the Company, payable on the amount paid up or credited as paid up thereon.

Having regard to the great importance of the Patents, and the extensive field open to their application, the Directors consider the terms of purchase very moderate.

The Directors having giving in this prospectus and in the Appendix enclosed herewith all facts necessary to guide investors and enable them to form a judgment as to the desirability of the Shares of the Company as an investment, only desire to add that considering the large field of business available for the Company's operations—which is not surprising when it is known that the lines in San Francisco on the Cable system are earning, on their cost, 20 to 30 per cent. dividends, and the Shares command high premiums—the Directors do not believe they can be considered exaggerating when they state their opinion that the prospects of this Corporation justify them in anticipating an equal amount of success, both as to rate of dividends to be earned, and to the quotation the Company's Shares are likely to attain as the business of the Corporation developes.

With reference to the allotment of the Shares, to obviate the inconvenience and disappointment experienced by many people who at the time of the Steep Grade (Highgate Hill) Tramways Company issuing their Share Capital, were unable to obtain an allotment, the Directors wish to state that they purpose, so far as circumstances will allow, to allot the Shares as follows, viz.:—

7,000 Shares to the Vendors as part payment of the Purchase-money.
5,000 Shares among applications from the Directors and their friends.
5,000 Shares among applicants who are Shareholders in the Steep Grade (Highgate Hill) Tramways Company, Limited, being the first Company in England to whom a Licence has been granted for working the Cable system.
4,000 Shares among applicants who failed to obtain an allotment of Shares in the Steep Grade (Highgate Hill) Tramways Company, and whose deposits had to be returned, who were promised that on the first allotment of the Shares of the Company to be formed for acquiring Hallidie's Patents, they should have special consideration.
20,000 Shares among applicants who are Shareholders in any of the existing Tramway Companies, they being entitled to special consideration as interested in Companies likely to be future Licensees of this Company.
9,000 Shares among applicants from the General Public.

Total, 50,000 Shares.

Should any applicant not receive an allotment, his deposit will be returned without deduction.

The following Contracts have been entered into, viz, December 18, 1882, between the English, Foreign, and Colonial Patent Cable Tramway Company, Limited, and Henry William Shaw, on behalf of this Company, and December 29, 1882, between the English, Foreign, and Colonial Patent Cable Tramway Company, Limited, Henry William Shaw, and the Hallidie Patent Cable Tramways Corporation, Limited.

Copies of the Contract and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, Patents, and Models can be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Application is intended to be made in due course to the Stock Exchange for a quotation of the Company's Shares.

Detailed Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares, with Lithograph and Appendix, can be obtained at the Bankers, Solicitors, or Brokers, or from the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, from whom full information on all points can be obtained.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. KENNEDY, Chairman.
J. M. STEWART, Deputy-Chairman.
H. W. SHAW. Secretary.
Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
January 3, 1883.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Cooper's Hill, Staines.

This College has been recently placed on a new basis, and the advantages afforded by it as a training institution for those who purpose adopting the Civil Engineering profession in India or elsewhere, are now offered to all persons desirous of following the course of study pursued there.

A number of Students, not exceeding 60, will be admitted to the College in September, 1883. Candidates for admission must, on July 1, 1883, be over 17 and under 21 years of age, and must give satisfactory proof of their having received a fair general education.

The Secretary of State for India will offer 13 appointments in the Indian Public Works Department for competition among the students entering the College in September, 1883, at the termination of their prescribed three years' College course, that is, in the summer of 1886. The Secretary of State for India will further offer two appointments in the Indian Telegraph Department among the same students after two years' course of study, that is, in the summer of 1885.

In the event of there being more candidates for admission than the College can receive, the preference will be given to qualified candidates according to dates of application for admission.

For all further particulars, apply by letter only to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W.; or to the President, Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Staines.

JULAND DANVERS, Secretary,
Public Works Department.

India Office, October 25, 1882.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.

Established by Royal Charter, 1845,
FOR THE SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE.
For Intending Land Owners and Occupiers, Land Agents, Surveyors, Colonists, &c.

The College Farm, for the practical instruction of the Students, surrounds the College, with which it is in connection, and is a fine mixed Farm of about 500 Acres.

President.
His Grace the DUKE of MARLBOROUGH, K.G.

Committee of Management.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Ducie, Chairman.
The Right Hon. the Earl Bathurst.
The Right Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Nigel F. Kingscote, C.B., M.P.
George T. J. Sothern-Estcourt, Esq., M.P.
Ambrose L. Goddard, Esq.
William John Edmonds, Esq.
Major T. W. Chester-Master, M.P.
M. H. N. Story-Maskelyne, Esq., M.P.
The Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton.

For Prospectus of College and Farm, List of Scholarships, Prizes, Diploma, &c., apply to the PRINCIPAL.

NEXT SESSION begins TUESDAY, January 30.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Dr. KAIM and H. ZOBEL, in conjunction with Captain GREENE, assisted by able and Experienced Masters, PREPARE CANDIDATES for Woolwich, Sandhurst, the Militia Competitive Military Examinations, and the Staff College.

The Pupils are received in the Families of the Principals, which will be a Special Advantage to those wishing to practise French, German, and Italian conversation.

Highest references; amongst others, Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., Colonel the Hon. P. Methuen, C.B., Scots Guards, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Horse Guards.

For particulars, apply to H. ZOBEL, Poulton House, Hampton, Middlesex.

GROSVENOR SCHOOL, Twickenham.

BOYS receive thorough PREPARATION for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and pass DIRECT. Special arrangements for very young boys. Healthy neighbourhood, good table, public-school tone. Strongly recommended by many Officers high in the Service, to whom reference is permitted. Head Master, the Rev. L. MURRAY D'ORSEY, M.A.

TO ARMY TUTORS.—A North-German Graduate of experience and great success is open to take a Morning Engagement, or Read with Private Students.—"TUTOR," 15 Clarendon Gardens, Maida Vale, W.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE.—TWO VACANCIES on March 15. Four Pupils taken. Limit five.—For particulars, apply to Captain H. D. EVANS, late R.A., Glassaugh, Portsoy, Scotland.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

MR. J. WINDER, M.A., Cranworth House, Eastbourne, Sussex, PREPARES TEN PUPILS for Woolwich and Sandhurst. At recent Examinations Candidates prepared by Mr. Winder obtained 6th and 22nd places for Woolwich, and 20th and 27th places for Sandhurst.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY, GOSPORT.

Patrons.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany.

NAVAL CADETSHIPS.—A CLASS will be formed in January for Special Preparation for the next Examination for Naval Cadetships, and there will also be Classes preparing for Woolwich, Sandhurst, the Militia, &c.—Apply to the Rev. EDWARD BURNEY, M.A.

ISLE of WIGHT PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (LIMITED), near RYDE.

Visitor—The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of WINCHESTER.
President—The Right Hon. Lord ROLLO.
Chairman of Council—The Right Rev. Bishop McDOUGALL, Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight.
Vice-Chairman—Lieutenant-General Sir HENRY DALY, K.C.B., C.I.E.
Head Master—Rev. F. D. TEESDALE, M.A., New College, Oxon.
Second Master—C. E. BICKMORE, M.A., Fellow and Late Lecturer of New College, Oxon.

The College stands in a beautiful old park of 21 acres, with a large and well filled gymnasium, fives courts, and good sea bathing, and enjoys all the advantages of a southern climate.

Classical and Modern Departments.

The NEXT TERM will commence JANUARY 26. (Boarders to return 25th.)

For Prospectuses and particulars as to Entrance Scholarships, apply to the Head Master, or to the Secretary. W. HAMMOND RIDDETT, Ryde.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and the Rev. Dr. FROST, LL.D., 19 Lexham Gardens, W., formerly at 28 Kensington Square, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA. A Special Class for the STAFF COLLEGE. Captain James passed from the Staff College in 1877 with honours, first in mathematics, &c. During the past fifteen years, over 500 Pupils have passed from this Establishment. Fifty-two successes last year, eighty this year. In the recent WOOLWICH Examination four passed, viz., 4th, 17th, 22nd, 27th, and a fifth pupil qualified, out of seven sent up.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA.—At the March Military Competitive Examination, EIGHT obtained commissions, viz.:—Richards (4th), Grant (12th), Wimberley (14th), Cass (28th), Shadwell (30th), Woodwright, Legge, Vignoles (Cavalry).

At the last Examination (September) TEN passed, viz.:—Holland (2nd), Blewitt (8th), Whiffin (14th), Gorman (19th), M'Mahon (20th), Morris (25th), Barthorp (28th), Cochrane-Baillie (33rd), Edwards (36th), another was 41st, and Goodair, 42nd, received a cavalry commission.

At the April Further Literary Examination, Three passed, viz.:—4th, 37th, 86th. This October Four passed, viz.:—5th, 10th, 14th, 26th, being all sent in on both occasions.

STAFF COLLEGE Successes:—1881: 1st, 4th, 16th. 1882: 1st, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

Captain JAMES prepares Officers for the Promotion Examination. No failure up to date, and 46 have passed since December.

NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.—The THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, H.M.S. Worcester, moored off Greenhithe, Kent, is managed by a Committee of London shipowners, merchants, and captains. Chairman—Sir G. Chambers, 4 Mincing Lane, E.C. YOUTHS from eleven to fifteen and a-half years of age, intended for the sea, are received on board, and specially educated for a seafaring life. The annual terms in the Upper School for cadets from thirteen to fifteen and a half are fifty guineas, and in the Lower School, for cadets from eleven to thirteen, forty-five guineas, with a charge to each of ten guineas for uniforms, medical attendance, washing, &c. The Board of Trade allow that two years passed on board this ship shall count as one year's sea-service. The Admiralty annually give Sea Cadetships in the Royal Naval Reserve. The COLLEGE will REOPEN January 22, 1883, after Christmas Vacation. Forms and Prospectuses may be obtained on application to

W. M. BULLIVANT, Hon. Sec.
72 Mark Lane, London.

MATHEMATICS.—A Cambridge Wrangler VISITS and RECEIVES PUPILS in London; teaches by Correspondence; and supplies, on moderate terms, Solutions of the most Recent Examination Papers, including Sandhurst, Woolwich, I. C. S., London B.A., and B.Sc.—G. HEPPEL, M.A., 180 The Grove, Hammersmith.

BEDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Head Master—J. S. PHILLPOTTS, M.A., B.C.L., formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Assistant-Master at Rugby School.

Eight Exhibitions for four years to the Universities.

Special Classes for Woolwich, Sandhurst, E.I.C.S., &c.

All (four) pupils sent up in 1880 passed direct into Woolwich. In 1881, sixth and ninth places. Two passed direct (July, 1882) for Indian Civil Service.

Fees, per annum—day boys under thirteen, £9; above thirteen, £12. Terms for boarders on application as above.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY, Gosport.

Patrons.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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THE voluminous Blue-book containing the Report of Lord Airey's "Committee on Army Reorganisation" teems with evidence that short service in the British Army had, up to the date of the inquiry by that body, proved in every practical point of view a complete failure. The regiments sent out to the Zulu War in 1879—even after they had discarded several hundreds of their youngest recruits—were, according to the testimony of many distinguished officers, both combatant and medical, simply unfit for service, if that service had been against European troops, or in an unfavourable climate. The account given of the regiments sent out for service in India in recent years is even more damnatory. Sir Henry Norman, who was examined as to "the working of the present system so far as regards India," supported his condemnation of it by the production of a paper from the Government of India, forwarding the opinions as to the age and length of service suitable for that country, given by "the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Adjutant-General in India, nine General officers, six Royal Artillery, five Cavalry, and ten Infantry officers; of the Surgeon-General British Medical Department, three Deputy-Surgeons-General, nine Surgeons-Major, and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India." He also produced a minute of Council of India of May 27, 1879, from which it may suffice to extract a single sentence:—"The state of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment, which has just landed in India, almost bare of qualified non-commissioned officers, a state which arises entirely from the present system of engagements, and is inseparable from it, is in itself sufficient to condemn that system as applied to India." Lord Airey's Committee was composed of the under-mentioned officers, besides himself:—General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., General Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., General the Earl of Longford, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General Sir P. L. MacDougall, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-General J. W. Armstrong, C.B., Lieutenant-General Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., Major-General Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B., Colonel W. B. Saunders, R.A., Colonel H. P. Hutton, 30th Regiment, and Colonel T. S. Bigge, 5th Fusiliers, with Colonel E. H. Clive, Grenadier Guards, as secretary. No better Committee, it is safe to say, could have been formed; and in the list will be recognised several officers not only of distinction and ability, but well known as prominent members of the progressive school. This Committee reported:—"We have taken a great deal of evidence from officers in high position on the Staff, as well as from a very large number of witnesses who have had practical experience in the battalions themselves, as well as in depôts, of the working of the system of short service and linked battalions with Local Brigade Depôts, as it has hitherto been conducted, and find a complete unanimity as to its defects." Of the seventy-two witnesses amongst whom this complete unanimity was found, and whose evidence is appended to the report, may be mentioned his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, Sir Charles Ellice, the Quartermaster-General, Sir Daniel Lysons, the Inspector-General of Recruiting, the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, Generals Sir Thomas Steele, Sir Samuel Browne, Lord Chelmsford, Hardinge, Taylor, Cameron, Newdigate, Radcliffe, Sir Henry Havelock, and Sir Evelyn Wood. Now, as to the "defects" themselves, regarding which there was such authoritative unanimity, did these consist of mere trifling flaws and blemishes upon a system in the main sound, or were they dangerous diseases, affecting the system in its very vitals? The answer to this question is left by the Report in no manner of doubt. The "defects" of the short-service system—in addition to some others, to be afterwards adverted to, in connection with the linked-battalion and brigade-depôt system—were described as having manifested themselves chiefly in the following particulars:—I. The immaturity of the men and their unfitness for soldiers' work.—"The Principal Medical Officer in South Africa writes:—'It is a fact worthy of remark that nearly all the sick of this brigade are youths who are physically incapable of undergoing the fatigue and exposure to which they have been subjected.' The Principal Medical Officer in Afghanistan describes one regiment as 'wholly demoralised,' and states, 'They are composed almost wholly of young soldiers, and coolie labour has to be employed in handling the baggage.' This confirms the generally received opinion, both of military and medical authorities, in which we entirely concur, that immature youths such as we have described should not be counted as effective soldiers for service in the field. If the evil had only existed to a small extent, we should not have directed attention to it, but as it appears that out of about 39,000 rank and file serving in battalions at home, there were lately only 11,752 men who had more than two years' service, and that, as before stated, so very large a proportion are enlisted under 20 years of age, we are of opinion that the evil is one which, if not checked, may be productive of very serious consequences." II. The great waste shown to exist during the first six years of service, and attributable principally to the following causes:—"1, The imperfect physical condition of recruits, causing an undue amount of casualties from deaths and invaliding; 2, desertion; 3, purchase of discharge; 4, discharge of bad characters. The evil is one which must not only affect the discipline and efficiency of the Army, but adds enormously to the difficulty of maintaining its ranks at the required strength. This difficulty has been increasing for many years, and is one which requires very serious consideration." III. The consequent expense entailed thereby, estimated at more than half a million per annum.—"From a return furnished by the Adjutant-General, dated January 13, 1880, it appears that in the three years, 1876, 1877, and 1878, 12,636 men left the ranks in the year in which they enlisted, 11,177 in the following year, and 3,044 in the second year after that in which they enlisted, making a total of 26,857 as the waste within that time. From the estimated cost of a soldier during his first and second years of service, as furnished by the Accountant-General, it is approximately calculated that the cost of the 26,857 men who thus disappeared amounted to £1,532,200. Their total cost, therefore, which represents an actual expenditure of more than £500,000 yearly, has not only been absolutely useless, but it would have been far better for the service if it had never been incurred. This useless expenditure is entirely due to the loss of young soldiers, and therefore, as the number raised during the years upon which these calculations have been based has been only 28,800, whereas, according to actual calculation, under the present system 36,000 will be necessary to maintain the Army at its present strength in future years, it will certainly increase, unless measures are adopted to check it." IV. The deterioration in, or rather the threatened entire disappearance of efficient non-commissioned officers.—"We have taken a great deal of evidence from Staff and Regimental officers, in all of which there is a general concurrence of opinion that, under the present system, there is great difficulty in obtaining non-commissioned officers of the same type as those who have been created under the old, long-service system, and who are rapidly dying out of the Army; there has been a necessity for promoting very young soldiers, who have not sufficient knowledge and experience to command the respect of those under them, and there is a general apprehension, which we fully share, that unless effectual measures are taken without delay to remedy this evil, the discipline and efficiency of the Army will be most seriously affected, not only as regards the performance of its duties in peace, but also with respect to its steadiness in action. The evidence of officers who have served in the late campaigns, especially those who served with and had opportunities of observing the conduct of the young regiments sent out to South Africa last year, is conclusive on this point." V. The inapplicability of the Continental system "to the conditions of our service, in which one-half of the Army is always abroad."—"We have taken a great deal of evidence and heard many opinions on this most important and difficult subject—length of service—which, as it presents itself for consideration in the British Army, is a totally different and much more complicated question than with any existing army in the world. In the large Continental States, where the system of short service with the colours, and a longer service in the Reserve has been brought to such perfection that a standing Army of several hundred thousand men can, in a few days, be completed by thoroughly trained soldiers to three times its normal strength, with transport and supply columns complete, and with a large, well-trained Reserve in addition for home defence, or, if need be, to reinforce the active Army, the problem is simplified by the fact that during peace the service is all within the limits of the country itself, and there is no necessity for maintaining a large force at distant stations abroad. . . . . . With this system each unit is in itself a training depôt, almost the sole duty of which is to be always converting new recruits into soldiers, a duty which is never interrupted, except on the occurrence of war. If we assume the minimum of service required for training and disciplining a recruit, and for the maintenance of an effective cadre for that purpose, to be three years or thereabouts, after which a man passes into the Reserve, it is evident that the Continental system in its simplicity cannot be applied to the whole of our Army, because its duties abroad could not be accomplished with a force so formed, and having so short a period of Army service." VI. The fact, as regards our Reserves (the creation of which was the primary object of Short Service), that though available in the rare event of "imminent national danger or great emergency," they are wholly unavailable for those small wars in which this country is so frequently engaged; the inadequacy, if not the entire absence, of measures for the proper training of the Army Reserve, and the errors of administration which had already made themselves manifest in the "measures to be adopted if the Reserve is called out." Such were the main "defects"—if we are to continue using a term ridiculously inadequate—which the Committee found in the actual working of that system which Lord Cardwell had so magniloquently introduced, and the *Times* loudly trumpeted, ten years before. The Committee describe "the materials for the Army" as having been "hitherto wasting away at such enormous rates without benefit to the Army or to the country, but, on the contrary, involving a vast, useless, and mischievous expenditure of money, impairing the efficiency of the Army, and retarding the formation of the Reserves." Nor is there any want of still more pointed language to be found in the evidence of distinguished and most competent witnesses. "Short service," says General Sir Thomas Steele, "combined with the great waste of men, has destroyed regiments." But perhaps the pith of the matter could hardly be better brought out than in the words of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, when he says, "We have sacrificed the Army to the Reserve." Surely, then, the Reserve itself must be a thing in some degree worthy of so heavy a sacrifice? We have already seen what were the promises of Lord Cardwell and the *Times*, and how it was even thought necessary to take precaution in the Enlistment Act of 1870 by limiting the Reserve to be created under it to 60,000 men. But what have those promises come to? In the words of a witness examined in July, 1879, "The position of things is this, that you have 17,000 men in the Reserve, and if you put the Infantry proportion into the ranks of the Line, you would not have as powerful a body of infantry as you had before the Crimean War." On the 1st January, 1881, the Army Enlistment Act having been in force nearly eleven years,—the numbers of the Army Reserve, Class I., were 20,126,—these men, be it noted, being wholly unavailable for "small wars," liable for service only in case of "imminent national danger or great emergency," while even with regard to this event, in view of the immediate fitness for service in the field of the regiments to which they would be posted, the gravest doubts have been expressed. This, in short, is the great result for which "we have sacrificed the Army" and "destroyed the regiments." The effects produced by the Short-service system up till the year 1879 are forcibly epitomised in the summary of the evidence of Colonel William Mure, a Liberal M.P., since, unhappily, deceased, whose opportunities of observation he himself describes thus:—"I have formed my opinions from a very constant watching, as far as the opportunities of a civilian afford him the means, of the condition of the Army. I have attended repeatedly at recruiting, in the rooms where recruits are brought up. In London, for instance, I am constantly at St. George's Barracks, and see what is going on. Thus I see the recruit from his very beginning. I am constantly at Aldershot, and I have from time to time visited the gymnastic rooms there, where very valuable information as to the physical condition of the Army can be obtained. I have had the advantage, from an intimate acquaintance with many officers, of seeing things the means of seeing which, perhaps, are not always at the disposal of a pure civilian who has not many friends in the Army; and also I have been at reviews, and taken opportunities, when reviews have entailed a march, with two or three days' outing, of watching with my own eyes, and afterwards more carefully ascertaining the manner in which the Infantry regiments of the Line bear fatigue. So your Lordship will see that my opportunities, though general, have been valuable." A very competent witness, undeniably, and the following is what we find as part of the summary of his evidence:—"The results of short service have been (1), the worst body of non-commissioned officers that we ever had, and gradually deteriorating; increased amount of petty insubordination and graver crime; increase of desertion, combined with fraudulent enlistment; (2), youthful, slightly-trained, poorly-disciplined regiments; (3), insufficient supply of recruits in good times, and the enlistment of puny boys of bad character in bad times. Lastly, a feeling of mortification and distrust pervading all ranks. Of recruits enlisted in 1877, one in seven had disappeared in little over a twelvemonth. Difficulty is experienced in getting good men to take stripes; the best non-commissioned officers are eager to get back to civil life. Amongst officers, there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction. Short service was founded on a total misconception of the ordinary duties of the British Army; miscalculation of rate of increase of Reserve; miscalculation of steady absorption of recruits; mistaken estimate of popularity of short service, founded on experience of foreign nations having national conscription." But the opinions of Departmental Committees, and the evidence embodied by them in ponderous and expensive Blue-books, do not very readily come into the possession of the outside public, especially when it is not altogether convenient for the Department itself that they should do so; and Mr. Childers having determined—doubtless, on the recommendation of his trusted advisers at the War Office—to ignore all the more essential recommendations of Lord Airey's Committee, its Report was not presented to Parliament for nearly a year and a half after the date of its signature, notwithstanding the repeated and urgent appeals of Members of both Houses. We think we have succeeded in showing by the somewhat lengthy extracts we have given that the evidence of Lord Airey's Committee was dead against short service as it existed when that body commenced its labours. Unfortunately, the space at our disposal this week prevents our going more fully into the subject at present. We shall recur to it again, for the more we look into the matter, the more evident does it appear that the reformers have been working in a wrong groove. We have all along opposed the principle of short service as Lord Cardwell introduced it, because we saw from the first, notwithstanding all the cogent arguments brought forward by the *Times*, that it would prove a failure. It did fail, and it failed exactly where we said it would do.

THE Admiralty have of late made so many blunders, not to use a harsher term, in their administration of the Navy, that we have been forced to speak with no uncertain voice. It has always been our policy, and will always remain so, to give a general support to the Admiralty, as the representatives of the Crown, assuming, as we do, that the Board, as officers and gentlemen, are actuated by the best motives, and by the good of the service. But we have always reserved to ourselves the right of criticism and censure to the fullest extent, in all cases when Naval officers generally would say that the Admiralty were wrong. We may at times have been at fault, but, at any rate, we have always been honest in our endeavours to improve the position of all classes in the Navy, its organisation, and its matériel. The noblest motive is the public good, and by improving the state and condition of the Navy, our first line of defence, we add to the security of the country. For, as the Act of Parliament lays it down, it is, under the good providence of God, on the Navy that the wealth, safety, and honour of the country chiefly depend. Of late, however, the Admiralty have been doing that which they ought not to have done, while leaving undone that which they ought to have done, in a most marked manner; and were we to refrain from exposing the mistakes and faults which they have committed, and we might almost say the crimes they have perpetrated, we should not be doing our duty to the Navy. Hence, we are forced to speak plainly, and very plainly indeed, when we see a body of officers and gentlemen encouraging anonymous letters from subordinates, reporting their superiors. In the promotion of Ship's Corporal Hadden, the first and certain step has been taken towards sowing the seed of insubordination throughout the service. The Admiralty have promoted this man as a reward for the part he took in exposing the frauds on board the *Clyde*. They have thus placed a direct premium upon espionage in the service. And this step has been taken in utter disregard of the fact that commissioned officers have time after time been severely reprimanded, removed from their ships, and condemned to rusticate on shore for the remainder of their lives, on a scant half-pay, for having merely dared to forward a letter direct to their Commander-in-Chief, when their own commanding officer had declined to receive or forward it. And yet these officers had strictly adhered to the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, while the ship's corporal just promoted has contravened those Instructions in every way. Had he reported the irregularities going on in a proper and service-like manner, and thus have openly and straightforwardly exposed the fraud, he would have deserved promotion. But officers have not only been reprimanded for complaining of the conduct of their commanding officers when they had just ground for so doing, but have been dismissed their ships, have been recalled home, and have had their future prospects in the service entirely ruined. And yet they had only endeavoured to do their duty, strictly and honestly. Many have never been employed again, while the defaulting senior has received special marks of the favour in which he has continued to be held at the Admiralty. The knowledge of these facts did deter Hadden from openly reporting his superiors through his commanding officer. He sent an anonymous letter, and has been rewarded for so doing. How, we ask, is it possible for officers to do their duty strictly honestly, and honourably, under such conditions? To accept individual responsibility in an emergency is now what every officer endeavours to shirk, well knowing that he dare not count on the support of the Admiralty. Indeed, "individual responsibility" is dead in the Navy. And yet it was the assumption of that very responsibility in troublous times, or in emergencies, which did so much to make the Navy of England both feared and respected all the world over. Officers have, in consequence of the want of impartial legislation at the Admiralty, had to put up with the most tyrannical treatment from their superiors, well knowing that to complain meant ruin. We do not for a moment suppose that they need expect other treatment now at the hands of the Board, and we therefore advise them to co-operate in a serious endeavour to bring about a much-needed measure of Naval reform, and the reorganisation of all branches of the service. The reform should commence at the very top of the tree, pruning down the gnarled limbs of that Upas tree which has developed its baneful growth in Whitehall, while carefully training the tender shoots of "heart of oak" which are springing up in the Navy. So long as Naval officers remain disunited, without service *esprit de corps* to band them together, other than ship rivalry—which is no spirit capable of any good thing, as it only unites those temporarily serving together on board the same ship—so long will those officers of high rank who temporarily rule over the destinies of the service be able to administer the Navy as they may think fit. The Lords of the Admiralty do not legislate on any fixed principles, but according to the dictates of their own particular whims, "fads," and fancies. There is really no authority in the land superior to their own in Naval matters, and the officers temporarily sitting at the Board have full liberty to do as they like. Each may have his own particular favourites, men who have served under him most probably, and may promote them as he thinks fit, regardless of the opinions of the whole world. That is why it is a common thing in the Navy to see each rising officer with a regular following of his own in every branch of the service, and when he does get a chance, these are the men he promotes, or places in good billets. But how mindful are the Admirals of their own rights, prerogatives, and privileges! They carefully legislate to debar their successors in office from overcrowding their own special lists, while they leave the door open to unlimited patronage in the others, making but a faint show of safeguarding the interests of their juniors. Interest is not supposed to affect promotion, and yet specially-favoured officers are promoted over the heads of a couple of hundred of their comrades, many of whom have far greater claims to advancement. It is this "demon of Patronage" which is the curse of the Navy. Is it possible to get rid of it? Most assuredly. But to do so, Naval officers must be of one mind, and pull together. That, they cannot do, as long as the present system lasts. For they are strangers to each other. Few men serve two commissions together, and even when they do, their comrades in the second ship know little or nothing of them, and it takes some time for them to become friends. By that time the commission is over, and the mess is broken up, the messmates separating, never again, perhaps, to meet in this world. Hence, little or no real *esprit de corps* exists in the Navy. It is every man for himself, and "Old Nick" for us all. But, "Old Nick" takes care of his own "Mother Carey's chickens." Those not specially marked with the "broad arrow" need hope for but little favour and scant grace. A short shrift and a long spell on shore in inactivity, unable to make both ends meet on the scant half-pay, is all they have to look forward to, should they fail to please "Old Nick's" friends. And now, to make matters worse, he has invited these to act as private detectives throughout the Fleet, and to forward to him anonymous communications, giving him the straight tip as to where he can insert his tormentor. What a charming life will not Naval officers lead on board her Majesty's ships in the future! Each man will be looking at the other askaunt, wondering whether he intends to betray him. The Admiralty are well aware that the cohesion among Naval officers is not strong. But if they desired to further weaken it, and effectually ruin the service, they could hardly, not even with the cunning of the Evil One, have hit upon a better plan than that of placing a heavy premium upon espionage. For this may be calculated to divide the Navy into a still greater number of small societies than at present exist among its *personnel*. Then a truly Oriental weakness will grow up among our seamen. And when any three of them are bound together for a common object, the inner thought of each will be to watch for the most favourable opportunity to betray the other two, by sending an anonymous letter to the Admiralty. The sooner, therefore, that Naval officers found a Reform Club or Association, with the object of clearly placing before the country, and exposing, the many vices inherent in the present system of Admiralty administration, the sooner may they hope to secure a just measure of Naval reform. And the Admiralty know it. They trust, however, in the want of cohesion in the Navy, and have placed a heavy premium on espionage, in the hope that, by this means, they will so much weaken Naval *esprit de corps* as to render any combined action against their rule impossible. But there is a party in the Navy which only needs organisation, to become a force that may well make Naval office-seekers uneasy.

HOME truths are not agreeable things to deal with, but, like physic, they are most necessary at times. We have before commented on the singular apathy of successive Admiralties in omitting to provide the Navy with an efficient Fleet of swift Cruisers to protect commerce. This neglect is the more noteworthy from the fact that Russia, at a critical moment, hung on our flanks with a Fleet which, insignificant as it may appear now the danger is past, would have inflicted more injury to England than we can at this hour realise. Thanks to the judicious firmness and tact of Lord Beaconsfield at the Berlin Conference, the country was spared plunging into a conflict for which, in at least one arm of the service, she was wholly unprepared. It is scarcely too much to say that on none of the great highways of commerce had we a ship capable of overtaking the impromptu cruisers which were ready to steam out of American ports, under the guidance of Russian Naval officers,—and manned by whom? The remarkable speech of the representative of the San Francisco merchants, on presenting the golden casket to Lord Beaconsfield, indicated the deep feeling which prevailed amongst men who were capable of estimating the gravity of the position in which they were suddenly placed. To protect the floating wealth between that port and Cape Horn, we had only a few antiquated wooden corvettes, without speed, without coal-capacity, and without that elaborate construction of hull which alone can offer a chance of safety when opposed to the artillery of modern warfare. When this class of ship was competent to uphold the honour of the English flag against all comers shell guns were unknown, and the round shot simply made a hole which the old-fashioned shot-plug easily blocked. Have the officers who are responsible for the efficiency of the Navy ever contemplated the effects of shell fire or collision on ships which are imperfectly bulkheaded and composite built, a method of construction rendering them subject to risk alike by fire and by water. The skilful mechanic cannot always ensure that the most careful forging of the planking to the frames will make an effective joint, or, if made, that temperature, caulking, and straining will not distort it, and allow water to percolate behind the frames; much less will it stand, if riven by artillery or ramming. Briefly stated, we must give up the idea of building ships, and apply ourselves to the problem of producing effective fighting machines. The country whose foresight enables them to effectually solve this problem will, in the event of a Naval war, steal a march on their opponents whose effects may be measured by that of the needle-gun on the armies of Austria during the campaign of 1866. Recently, the Admiralty Board has been supplemented by the acquisition of one of the greatest mechanicians of the age, but it is no detriment to him to assert that the mechanical element of the Constructive Department has not shown itself deficient in any of the great qualities requisite for their important posts. Ships are not equal to the duties they may be called on to perform, from the simple fact that official experience has failed to point out the exact type required. The last example of this is the *Polyphemus*, and it is not unreasonable to ask from what source, for it certainly was not practical experience, the framer of the idea drew his inspiration. It is a well-established fact that it will not require a breach as wide as a barn door in the side of an ironclad or a cruiser to render either *hors de combat*. The melancholy loss of the *Grosser Kurfürst*, and in a humbler way the *Amazon*, are practical examples of this fact, clearly indicating that something beyond mere thickness of armour will be required for the rough usages of war. Since the appearance of our article in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 6th inst., the Atlantic liner *City of Brussels* has been sunk off Liverpool, by accidental collision with an ordinary merchant steamer. As this fine specimen of naval architecture was built in 1869, it is presumed her decks are clearer of incumbrances than those of a more modern type, thus rendering her conversion into a man-of-war, so far as this particular factor is concerned, tolerably easy of accomplishment. Her loss indicates in the clearest manner how utterly unfit she was for a fighting ship, supposing, as is not improbable, that her name is on the roll of proposed cruisers. She was disabled in a moment by the stem of the *Rydal Hall*, and foundered a few minutes afterwards. The bubble blown from the pipe of a schoolboy would probably have remained intact as long, yet this is the class from whence the Navy is to draw its supports. Without prejudice, it may be fearlessly asserted that few of the class are superior to the *Brussels* in all that constitutes an excellent transport, but he must be a sanguine man who would essay to convert her into an effective man-of-war. Scarcely a week elapses without similar accidents being recorded, and we trust the Admiralty will ponder well, before committing themselves to an innovation which carries danger in its inception, and disaster in a probably not distant future. Later on, we hope to refer to another weak point in our defensive armour, the First-class Naval Reserve, which, by a singular apathy, has been allowed to drift on in the sailing-ship groove, a sure indication that old-fashioned ideas still survive in the close circle who rule the maritime destinies of a nation of seamen, whose wide-spread commerce grasps in its folds the wealth of the frozen regions of the North, the classical countries of the Old World, and wherever a keel may float in either hemisphere.

H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales has been appointed Honorary Sub-Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Reserve, from January 8, 1883.

We are in a position to confirm the statement made in these columns some three months back, that Lord Alcester will join the Board of Admiralty on his return to England, in succession to Sir A. Cooper Key.

A Naval Pension of £50 a year has been placed at the disposal of the Admiralty, by the death of Retired Commander J. Delancey Robinson.

Lord John Hay will proceed to Malta in the *Lively*, and the new crew for the *Alexandra* will leave England in the *Nepaul* on January 20. Captain Harry Rawson will act as Flag-Captain, and Mr. George F. Newcom, Paymaster, as Secretary to the new Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron.

Vice-Admirals Sir Leopold M'Clintock and the Hon. Fitzgerald A. C. Foley are both spoken of as likely to succeed Lord John Hay at the Admiralty. An endeavour has been made, we hear, to induce the senior Admirals on the List to retire, so as to make way for the promotion of the First Sea Lord, but it is said the *pourparler* has fallen through. If Sir Astley Cooper Key remains until his turn comes round to be promoted to Admiral of the Fleet, he will not vacate his seat at the Board for another twelve months, unless, indeed, death vacancies supply what negotiation has failed to procure; and in this case, it is possible that Lord Alcester will succeed Lord John Hay.

The fortifications in Kiel Bay, which are already of a very formidable nature, are to be further strengthened by sixteen new forts. It is probable that the greater number of them will be placed inland, so as to defend the great German Naval Establishment against an attack by a hostile army. The first of the Chinese gunboats built at Stettin—the *Ting Yuen*—is to proceed to China early in the spring. She will ship her 12 and 9½-inch Krupp guns at Kiel, and be placed under the command of a Captain of the Imperial German Navy. Her crew is to consist of eight officers and 240 men—all of the German Navy—who are to relieve the crews of the German men-of-war on the China station. The voyage of the *Ting Yuen* will be watched with great interest by German Naval men, as opinions differ greatly as to the amount of seaworthiness she possesses. The Chinese vessel is very similar in construction to the German ironclads of the *Sachsen* class, which have been found to pitch bows under, even in a moderate sea.

Last week we put the interrogatory—"Is it forgotten that some years ago, Colonels Commandant of the Royal Marine Corps were Captains in the Royal Navy?" And we now reply to our own query. In the year 1760, a representation having been made by the Commandants of Divisions that more Field Officers were required, three Naval officers were shortly afterwards appointed Colonels of Marines. Of these, Lord Howe was one, and it does not appear that any but he exercised any executive authority. There is, however, extant a letter from Earl Howe to Colonel Bendyshe at Chatham, dated April 26th, 1763, giving certain instructions, and thereby showing that his lordship took part in the working of the Division. About this date a memorial from the officers of the corps to the Lords of the Admiralty pointed out that "On a representation being made in 1760 that more colonels were wanted, for the better discipline of the Marines, their only Marine Colonel was removed, and commissions given to three gentlemen of the Navy [*sic*], who, though very respectable in their own profession, yet starting for the first time with a land command, were certainly not so fit for conducting the discipline and detail of troops on shore, as old, experienced military officers then in the Marines," &c. In addition to these Naval Colonels, Admiral Boscawen was General, Sir C. Saunders Lieutenant-General, and another Admiral a Major-General of Marines. In consequence of the feeling of the officers, so strongly set forth in their memorial, no further Naval appointments were made to Colonelcies in the corps.

The Admiralty have expressed their serious displeasure at the course taken by Colonel Howard Jones, C.B., in writing to the Press to uphold the character of the battalion of Royal Marines he had the honour of commanding in Egypt. As we said before, we think his championship of the gallant corps was unnecessary. Colonel Jones has expressed his regret at having broken the regulations, and there the matter ends.

The Admiralty have this week dismissed a Writer, for contributing Naval notes and news to a provincial journal. For some time past, a watch had been set at the Admiralty to detect the culprit. A certain writer being suspected, his blotting-paper was carefully preserved, and last week it having been found possible to read upon the blotting-paper word for word what appeared in a certain paper, the writer was summarily dismissed.

The Admiralty have this week been requested by a Naval officer to remove his name from the Retired List of the Royal Navy, on the ground that, now that espionage has been introduced under Admiralty patronage, it is no longer any honour for a gentleman to be in any way associated with the service. It appears that this officer was once severely reprimanded for having forwarded a letter to his Commander-in-Chief which his own commanding officer had declined to forward, and that the Admiralty further visited their displeasure upon this officer for having thus brought about the exposure of the fact that his commanding officer had falsified certain public documents, this necessitating his being superseded in the command of the ship. The Admiralty ordered the junior home, mulcting him in pay, allowances, and full-pay leave on his arrival in England. Their Lordships informed him that this was done because they were highly displeased with his conduct in forcing them to censure his commanding officer. Now that the Admiralty have promoted Corporal Hadden for sending them an anonymous letter, instead of making a straightforward report, the officer in question, in requesting the Admiralty to remove his name from the Retired List of his rank, remarks, after pointing out that two of the present Lords were at the Admiralty when the decision in his case was arrived at, that he does not for a moment suppose their Lordships would then have urged that anonymous letters, sent in a manner entirely at variance with the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, constituted a better means of reporting a commanding officer, or one more in consonance with their own views and the traditions of the Navy, than the course he adopted, namely, the one laid down in the Queen's Regulations. Then there are the cases of Captain Rising, Lieutenant Noel, and a host of others, which have evidently been wrongly adjudicated upon, if their Lordship's decision in the *Clyde* case is right; and even if that is wrong, it does not follow that the decision arrived at by the Admiralty in the other cases is a just one.

The trials now going on with anti-fouling and anti-corrosive composition in the Navy are a great farce. Lieutenant-Colonel Crease and the Messrs. Hays compete. But are not Crease and Hays as near as possible one and the same? And is it not true that the very best anti-fouling mixture of all, the one that remains always clean, owing to the fact that it exfoliates as the ship moves through the water, is the one which the officials will not look at, while the Merchant Service is using it to a greater extent every day? Admiralty jobbery again.

Much fuss is being made about the *Warspite*, building at Chatham. When we saw her, in July, she looked about the weakest ribs and trucks, the weakest lash-up of a ship, we well remember ever having seen on the stocks. Her frames and angle-irons really did not look stronger than bedstead iron. And as we stood looking on this miserably weak framework, a vision rose before our gaze of a catastrophe similar to that which has overtaken the *City of Brussels*. She may prove a fast cruiser, but may the Lord preserve all on board if she is ever made to ram, or is rammed!

The Under-Secretary of the Admiralty has been making political speeches in Scotland. Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., is a bold man; at least, a man must be either bold or callous, to utter statements such as he made at Dunfermline this week. According to this Admiralty mouthpiece, "The Government was nothing, if it were not a reforming Government, and its leading features were,—consistency, prudence, and patience!" Surely, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was speaking not only sarcastically, but "mischievously." We only wish the Government would act up to this detail, and commence at once reforming the Admiralty—about the most inconsistent, imprudent, and impatient institution in the world —and one the administrators of which do certainly not enjoy the sympathy or the confidence of the Navy.

The Admiralty have promoted Mr. G. H. Beaton, Chief Engineer of Devonport Dockyard, to the rank of Inspector of Machinery, and have reappointed him Chief Engineer of that Dockyard, in recognition of his long and valuable services, not the least of which was the saving of the lives of the officers and crew of the *Driver*, in 1861, when that sloop was wrecked on the Island of Mariguana, and when all would have perished for want of water, had not Mr. Beaton succeeded in rigging-up a distilling apparatus and condenser on shore.

Provided Ireland remains quiet—a rather doubtful proviso—Mr. Hamilton will resume his duties as Secretary of the Admiralty on May 1; when we hope the services of Captain Tryon will be suitably acknowledged.

By the retirement of Rear-Admiral Theodore M. Jones, Captain R. G. Gordon, of the Coastguard, will be advanced to flag-rank, when the post of Assistant to the Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves will become vacant, as has that of secretary, by the retirement of Mr. Alfred Whitehouse, Paymaster, R.N. There is some talk of Captain D'Arcy Irvine and Mr. Francis A. Carter succeeding to these vacancies.

From Malta, we learn that Admiral Lord Alcester would most probably leave Corfu about January 12 in the *Iris*, after that vessel had brought her new commanding officer, Captain Ernest Rice, from Brindisi, where he was expected last week. The *Helicon* was to leave Corfu a day or two in advance of the *Iris*, so as to convey the Admiral's staff to Malta. The weather has been remarkably fine at Corfu during Lord Alcester's stay there, and some fairly good shooting has been obtained on the opposite coast. On December 30, the ships at Corfu were the *Iris*, *Hecla*, *Bittern*, *Cygnet*, *Cruiser*, and *Helicon*. The *Hecla* and *Cygnet* were to return last week to Malta, while the *Bittern* would go on to Port Said to relieve the *Beacon*, which latter, together with the *Coquette*, *Cygnet*, and *Cruiser*, will shortly pay off and recommission at Malta.

Admiral Fishbourne has addressed a letter to the First Lord of the Admiralty, explaining why ships capsize, and pointing out that results have proved that no more unscientific nor more unsafe designs than those devised by the late Mr. Froude and Sir E. J. Reed, and approved by the Scientific Committee, ever emanated from the brain of a Naval Constructor, and that it needed only a sailor to perceive that floating coffins, and not ships, were being designed from the three-string-and-tray experiments. Admiral Fishbourne concludes his letter with the remark that—"It is a cruel shame that when hundreds of lives are lost, as in the *Captain*, *Eurydice*, *Atalanta*, and other ships, the real authors of these disasters should not necessarily be placed on their trial, as they would be by a coroner and a jury, if the bodies of their victims were cast on our shore; instead of which the betrayers seem to be called only to make ignorant and incorrect statements to exonerate themselves from blame, and so to cast a slur on the professional character of the dead. Till a Royal Prince or a Bishop is thus drowned, we shall never have the saddle placed on the right horse, and Naval architects will be allowed to sacrifice the crews to their stupid and ignorant conceits."

A really good "Naval Journal and Diary" is now being issued by Messrs. Griffin and Co., of Portsea, which no Naval officer should be without. The contents include the notable Naval, Military, and other anniversaries, list of books ordered to be used at the Royal Naval College, probable state of the Active List for the next ten years; all about Greenwich College, and the *Excellent* gunnery course for officers and seamen; journal and diary, each day being headed with a ruled form for wind and weather, barometer and thermometer, and a daily record. At the end of the journal is a ruled monthly summary. The form is most portable, and the diary is as serviceable to a yachtsman or officers of the Mercantile Marine as to those of the Royal Navy. Indeed, we really think that no seafaring man should be without it, and are using it ourselves.

The Admiralty have issued a circular directing that all water-tight doors are to be kept clear for immediate closing. No fitting of any kind is to be allowed which will be required to be removed before the doors can be shut.

Admiral Lord Alcester arrived at Malta from Corfu yesterday, and at once proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for handing over the command of the station to his successor, Lord John Hay.

It appears from a recent circular that although the responsibility of ascertaining that all sea connections are shut when a ship is undocked rests primarily with the dockyard officers, the engineer officer of the ship will also be held responsible by the Admiralty for the connections being shut at that time; and he and the carpenter are to be on the alert during the undocking, to see that none of the sea connections have inadvertently been left open.

As the employment on the Staff of the Army of officers of the Royal Marines is gradually becoming recognised, one Captain being at present on the General Staff in Egypt, and one at Cork, more inducement is held out to officers to qualify by passing through the Staff College; and no doubt advantage will be taken of the notification just issued for the names of those to be given in who are desirous of presenting themselves for the examination to be held in June next, for entry into the College in February, 1884.

In an exhaustive and highly interesting letter addressed to the *Times*, Lord Charles Beresford follows the example of many eminent men who have already favoured the world with their ideas on recent events in Egypt. The task which he thus imposes upon himself contains at least the feature of novelty, inasmuch as it deals, not merely with a portion, but with the entire question at issue, and thus renders it more easy to arrive at a fair conclusion. In the opinion of Lord Beresford, the cause of the recent campaign has never been clearly explained, and even at the present moment presents a mystery, not only to the Egyptians, but to many English people. The crucial question, that one which, more or less, involves all others, is simply this, —"Was the movement which was headed by Arabi rightly named a rebellion? or should it be regarded as a national movement,—a title not unfrequently applied to it in May, 1882, when matters commenced to look serious, by the naval officers belonging to the English squadron, which was sent to Alexandria at that time?" Lord Charles Beresford is of opinion that it was a national movement, and that England was allowed to drift into a war "as arbitrary as it was unnecessary."

The death of General Chanzy leaves the command of the 6th French Army Corps vacant, and as that corps is charged with the protection of the Eastern frontier, it is of the highest importance that it should be commanded by an able officer. There has been some snarling going on between France and Germany on the subject of this corps, which we may explain. It recently occurred to the French military authorities to change the quarters at present occupied by the independent cavalry divisions, of which there are five. The new plan, which was mooted two years ago, is now about to be carried into execution, and its effect will be to strengthen considerably the independent cavalry force on the German frontier. "This proposal," says a French military writer, "is favourably received in military circles. It has in effect the double advantage of reinforcing with compact masses the curtain of cavalry along the new frontier, and of grouping the brigades in such a manner as to render their mobilisation easy in case of necessity." The Germans, who have more than once threatened war in consequence of military preparations in France, seem to be greatly irritated by the new changes, and the German Press directs the attention of Europe to the incessant provocations offered by France. The French declare that they are merely acting on one side of the Vosges as Germany is acting upon the other, and that Germany has at present 44 squadrons of cavalry échelonned along the French frontier and disseminated through the garrisons of Alsace and Lorraine; all within 50 miles of the frontier. Again, the French squadrons have an effective, generally speaking, far inferior to the German squadrons, and the garrisons of Luneville, Epinal, Nancy, Verdun, Pont à Mousson, and Commercy, lie at from 70 to 150 miles from the frontier. How these recriminations will end it would be difficult to say.

In Tuesday's *Gazette*, the senior Captain of the 46th Regiment—the "fighting 46th"—Captain J. M. Low, was promoted to a majority in the 76th; and the second senior, Captain H. H. Newman, was given an unattached majority. The 46th did so well in Egypt that we are glad to find that there exists a disposition at Head-quarters to make up to the regiment for past disappointments.

A very curious case appears to have just occurred in France, throwing a strange light upon Military discipline in that country. No less than thirteen Hussars, "having to complain of their officers," deserted, and remained absent for 50 hours. On their return to barracks they were remonstrated with by the colonel, who received them one by one at his private residence, and heard their excuses; he then allowed them to go to their duty, and they took advantage of this to get drunk, and to shout that they had got the better of their officers. We can quite imagine the *Avenir Militaire* being alarmed at this state of affairs.

Major-General J. W. Laurie has vacated his appointment as Deputy-Adjutant-General on the Staff of the Canadian Militia, and returned to England on promotion. Previous to his departure from Nova Scotia, the General was the recipient of a testimonial from the officers and men of the local Militia, consisting of a General's sword and belts, accompanied by an address, of which the following is a copy:—

"Dear Sir,—We, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the active Militia of Canada, in the Province of Nova Scotia, have much pleasure in congratulating you on your promotion to the rank of Major-General in the Imperial service. We desire respectfully to express our deep sense of the valuable service which you rendered to the Militia of Canada during the 20 years in which you were actively connected with it. We will ever remember with the warmest feelings your readiness at all times to make any sacrifice of personal comfort and private means for the promotion of any measure tending to improve the efficiency of the force, whose interest and honour you ever so zealously guarded. It was with very great regret that we heard of the severance of your active connection with the Militia, but we are encouraged to hope that it will be only for a time, and that in due course you will again be connected with us in a position which shall be at once consistent with your present rank, and enable the Militia of Canada to profit by your experience. As a token of the great respect and the warm regard in which you are held by the force which you so long, so worthily, and wisely commanded in Nova Scotia, we beg your acceptance of a sword and belts. We pray that you may be long spared to wear them, and that wherever your lot may be cast, prosperity and happiness may ever attend you and yours.—We have the honour to be, sir, Yours, &c. Major-General Laurie."

We have received from the solicitors of Lieutenant Strachan, Royal Monmouth Engineers, a letter, in which they complain on behalf of their client of the reference in our columns to the unfortunate case in which this young officer played a not unimportant part lately at the local police-court at Chatham. Lieutenant Strachan was attached for a course of instruction to, we believe, the Royal Engineers. On the termination of his course, he appears to have been called upon by some local tradesman, who demanded the settlement of an account. Either the manner or the language used was resented by Lieutenant Strachan, who, after some little altercation, proceeded to summarily remove the offending tradesman from his presence. This led to a summons being issued for assault, with the result that Lieutenant Strachan was fined by the Magistrates £5, and £1 15s. costs, Lieutenant Strachan thinks that we have done him a serious wrong, because we have represented him as having been fined for an "unprovoked" assault; whereas, his solicitors wish it to be distinctly understood that the assault was provoked by the action of the tradesman, or his agent. Lieutenant Strachan is evidently a young gentleman who courts publicity, and, since we are asked to allude again to his case, we do so. At the same time, we cannot but consider it would have been better for all parties to have let the matter drop.

Prince Bismarck is noted for his grim humour. A friend asked him the other day whether he would not send some flowers to be strewn over Gambetta's grave. "Flowers!" exclaimed the Prince; "no. I would plant a cactus there sooner." "Why on earth choose that plant?" asked his friend. "Because we've been a *prickly pair*," quoth the Prince. *Si non è vero, ben trovato.*

We are glad to find that Lieutenant-Colonel Milne Home, Royal Horse Guards, took advantage of the opportunity which was afforded him on Tuesday last, at Berwick-on-Tweed, to express his disapproval of the statements which have been made by his friends, that the absence of his name from the Egyptian honours gazette was due to his political convictions.

At the present moment in France, no military duty is exacted from any one before he attains the age of 20; from 20 till 40 every able-bodied man, with some few exceptions, is bound to serve the State. The other day, however, a Deputy talked of bringing in a Bill for the formation of Volunteer Corps, composed of lads between the age of 17 and the age at which they draw for the conscription, to see whether they are to serve in the 1st or 2nd class of the annual contingent. The War Minister offered some objections to the proposals of the Deputy in question, but stated that he had a plan of his own under consideration, which is shortly to be laid before Parliament. It is thought that the formation of Volunteer Corps will be encouraged, and that the Volunteers will be taken not only from that part of the population too young for active service, but from among men who have served their time in the Active and Territorial Armies. It may be estimated that these Volunteer Corps will furnish 200,000 extra defenders of the country, or double that number should the *volunteering* become obligatory, which is very probable.

It is very much to be regretted that a certain well-known officer should have persisted in his determination to go into court. We fail to see what useful purpose will be served, and we trust that even yet, at the eleventh hour, steps may be taken to prevent an open inquiry into what, after all, is a matter of no public interest.

Mr. Kinglake has just published the seventh volume of "The Invasion of the Crimea," which, it need scarcely be said, will attract public notice more completely than any military work that has been written for a very lengthened period. That such should be the case, "goes without saying." Mr. Kinglake's reputation as a military historian has scarcely ever been questioned, and the volume now given to the public covers the most interesting period of what is known as the "Invasion of the Crimea." In his preface to this volume, the author assumes the rôle of a powerful advocate, not of the late Lord Raglan and the Crimean War, but of Lord Wolseley and the recent Egyptian Expedition. In forcible language he alludes to the happy finding of the General so eminently fitted to lead the armies of England; and in a few incisive words, brings before us a bright view of what occurred after that auspicious event. "The effort that followed was brief; a silent night-march of six miles, conducted in order of battle, by guidance drawn from the stars; the entrenchments of Tel-el-Kebir confronted whilst still it was dark; confronted, stormed, broken, cut through and through in their centre, by Hamley and the Second Division; then confronted and even assaulted in more than one place by Artillery teams, with their guns tearing, strange to say, over the parapet; then, along the whole stretch of each wing, confronted, stormed, carried, by Willis's and Graham's Brigade, by Macpherson, with the Indian Contingent, and, at the last, from the swift, dazzling use Wolseley made of his horses, guns, and foot,—the victory so driven home that, with almost dramatic abruptness, it turned defeat into ruin, brought what was called 'war' to an end, and invested—nay, loaded—our Government with the virtual dominion of Egypt." It becomes almost necessary to pause and take breath while reading Mr. Kinglake's thrilling words, when asking whether it can be wondered at if a country thus swiftly, thus brilliantly, served, abounds in warm gratitude to its Army and Navy. Lord Wolseley and his officers have been richly rewarded by a grateful country. It is quite possible, however, that each will hold in higher esteem the brilliant language in which his services have been recorded by an impromptu advocate.

The death of a French veteran is announced. The deceased soldier, Julien Chassebreuf by name, departed this life at Merdrignac, after having attained the ripe old age of 94 years. He appears to have served under the orders of General Cambronne from Austerlitz to Waterloo. The last active service he saw was at the siege of Antwerp. Julien Chassebreuf is said to have enjoyed the use of all his faculties up to the last moment; in the month of August last he aided in getting in the harvest.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith Richards, commanding the Bloomsbury Rifles, deserves thanks for his patriotism. It is well-known how great the difficulties are with which Metropolitan Volunteers have to contend in finding suitable head-quarters. The Bloomsbury Rifles have, in common with their neighbours, suffered, for the last twenty years, all the discomforts incidental to a homeless condition; but their Colonel is a man of action. Recognising the want which existed and made itself felt in many ways, he no sooner obtained command of his regiment than he set about to find a site whereon to build a permanent head-quarters. A plot of ground being available in Chenies Street, Tottenham Court Road, he acquired possession of it, and then, from his own private purse, erected a handsome building, which was opened informally on Saturday evening. It is not every commanding officer who will lay down between £6,000 and £7,000 in one year. Colonel Richards' is an act which redounds to the credit of the service to which he belongs, and an officer who will do what he has done to prove his interest in the Force with which he is connected, ought not to pass unnoticed at the War Office. It is something for a man in Colonel Richards' position to set aside his professional duties as a physician, with an extensive practice, in order to serve the State, but the State becomes doubly his debtor when, in addition to all the time he devotes to its service, he comes forward with money.

We are glad to notice that Colonel H. A. Smyth, R.A., in his recently published Prize Essay, advocates the withdrawal of carbines from the Garrison Artillery. There can be no doubt that much useful time is wasted during peace in instructing the gunners in the use and practice of a weapon which it is "hardly conceivable" they will ever be called upon to employ in war. As long as carbines are retained, temptation will exist to train Garrison Artillerymen in Infantry exercises, so as to enable them to gratify the wishes of General officers when they desire to swell the number of men available for field-days. The proper place for the garrison gunner is with his guns, and not in the field. "Marching-past," writes Colonel Smythe, "would be less effective to the eye than heretofore; periodic inspection would see the gunners "on the guns" rather than "under arms," in the reality of shell practice rather than in the dumb show of musketry exercises; but the display of ability would be more genuine, the effect in education more practical, and the men, relieved from supererogatory lessons, would devote a fuller and heartier energy towards the mastery of their proper, most weighty, yet sometimes most lightly regarded duties.

We are informed by a correspondent, who is well acquainted with the Red Sea and its environs, that the Somali territory, which is situated between Abyssinia and Cape Guardafui, opposite to the British settlement of Aden, offers a first-rate recruiting-ground for the new Egyptian army and police. The Somalis are well known in Aden, where they come in search of work and trade. They are described as being a manly, high-spirited race, strong, hardy, and possessed of considerable independence of character, presenting a remarkable contrast to the mild and servile natives of Hindostan. Though now only half-civilised savages, they are quick, intelligent, and not difficult to control. If trained under the supervision of English officers, they would readily learn habits of military discipline. They are staunch Mahommedans. Berbera, the seaport of the Somali tribes, is a place of considerable local importance, being the source from whence are drawn most of the supplies for Aden. Some few years ago, at the supposed instigation of the English Government, the Egyptians laid claim to the suzerainty of this part of Africa, and Egyptian troops now garrison Berbera. It is, however, probable, in view of recent events, that this force will shortly be replaced by a local contingent under English officers. We are very glad to see that Government is fully alive to the necessity of strengthening the position of this country in the neighbourhood of the Red Sea.

THE MARCH TO CAIRO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of "Sabreur," in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Dec. 23, would seem to leave an impression on the minds of your readers that Gen. Drury-Lowe and Brigdr.-Gen. Wilkinson reached Cairo simultaneously, though by different routes, and that the city was occupied jointly by them. This was not so. Gen. Drury-Lowe halted for about two hours at Syriakus to give his force a rest, and to feed both men and horses, during which time he frequently expressed his surprise that Gen. Wilkinson did not arrive, and wondered where he was; and when he finally started from Syriakus, Gen. Wilkinson had not been heard of, nor was any part of his force in sight. Thus it will be seen that Gen. Wilkinson was more than a couple of hours behind Gen. Drury-Lowe at the least. The latter's force arrived at Abbassiyeh about 4.30 p.m., and after the preliminaries had been arranged, Gen. Drury-Lowe received all the Egyptian Generals in the Abbassiyeh Barracks, who surrendered to him and received his orders, and soon after them the Prefect of Cairo arrived and formally surrendered the town. Arabi Pasha also gave himself up to Gen. Drury-Lowe about 10.30 p.m. The citadel was occupied by a detachment of the 4th Dragoon Guards and mounted infantry, the telegraph office also, and orders were given for the occupation of the railway-station at daylight on the 15th, and the complete surrender and laying down of arms of the entire force comprising the garrison of Cairo, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, was arranged and settled by Gen. Drury-Lowe in the Abbassiyeh Barracks, and no communication of any sort passed between Gen. Wilkinson and the military and civil authorities of Cairo. It was not till some time during the night of the 14th that Gen. Drury-Lowe heard of Gen. Wilkinson's arrival at the railway bridge, which, however, is not, as "Sabreur" states, in the vicinity of the railway-station, but several miles from it. It will be seen from this that Gen. Drury-Lowe was the first to arrive in the city; that the city and troops in it surrendered to him, and to him alone; and that the city was occupied by the force that had marched with him. Your military readers will probably ask how it was that Gen. Wilkinson did not follow Gen. Drury-Lowe, and thus divided his force. Gen. Drury-Lowe was unaware that Gen. Wilkinson had detained some part of the Indian Cavalry with him before leaving Belbeis, and, as stated above, frequently expressed his surprise that Gen. Wilkinson did not come up with him. Moreover, Gen. Wilkinson took the road along the canal from Syriakus—a road quite impracticable for cavalry to defend themselves in if attacked—without orders from and unknown to Gen. Drury-Lowe. It is merely to prevent an erroneous impression being conveyed by "Sabreur's" letter, that these matters are here stated by ONE WHO WAS THERE.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will to-day unveil at Woolwich the statue which has been erected by the United Services at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in memory of the late Prince Imperial.

"It is in contemplation," the *Standard* says, "to abolish the appointment of Deputy-Quartermaster-General in charge of the Intelligence Department at Head-quarters, War Office, and to place the Intelligence Department under the direct control of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, who will have the assistance of an Assistant-Quartermaster-General and six Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-Generals. The pay of the Deputy-Quartermaster-General is £1,200, which would be saved by this arrangement."

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"It is very generally said that Sir Garnet Wolseley's next great work will be the reorganisation of the Indian Army system, if Lord Hartington intends to persevere with the proposed abolition of the separate commands in Bombay and Madras, allowing the conqueror of Arabi to serve the first term as Indian Commander-in-Chief. But what about the present Commander-in-Chief? A great deal may happen before Sir Donald Stewart's tenure of command expires."

"Soldat" writes:—"In the various despatches about the relative prowess of the regiments engaged at Tel-el-Kebir (which would be much better left undiscussed), there is not much allusion made to the nature of the obstacles in front of each portion of the line of attack. The depth of the trenches and height of the rampart are well known, and plans available for inspection, so that there should be no difficulty in solving the question, if it still continues to be mooted."

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

We have received from the War Office the following list of Gentlemen Cadets who passed the qualifying examination, in December, 1882, for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry:—

Order of Merit.	Names.	Marks.
	WITH HONOURS.	
1	McMahon, A. H.	2470
2	Elles, A. W. ...	2451
3	Lindesay, A. L.	2418
4	Pakenham, H. A.	2416
5	Neish, F. H.......	2409
6	De Wilton, A. W.	2370
7	Smith, J. M. ...	2364
8	Kenney-Herbert, A. H. C.	2320
9	Commeline, F. H. B............	2313
10	Hoghton, F. A.	2308
11	Campbell, H. W. G.	2300
12	Dent, E. J.	2292
13	Sandilands, P. O.	2283
14	Deane, J.	2265
15	Schofield, C.......	2258
16	De Lisle, H. de B.	2250
17	Heard, E. V.......	2239
18	Moor, W. H.......	2238
19	Gill, R. H..........	2237
20	Bell, C. P. L.......	2224
21	Cardew, F. G. ...	2222
22	Fooks, H. J.......	2221
23	Cayley, W. de S.	2206
24	Bond, W.	2195
	Peebles, A. L. ...	2195
26	Richardson, J. B.	2194
27	De Berry, R. M.	2193
28	Johnson, A. C. B.	2191
29	Hartigan, A.E.V.	2189
30	Stobart, W. E....	2181
31	Andrews, L. J....	2174
32	White, W. F.......	2173
	PASSED.	
33	Betham, R. M....	2164
34	Falcon, R. W. ...	2161
35	Laming, H. T. ...	2152
36	Boulger, J.	2147
37	Swayne, E. J. ...	2144
38	Mead, H. R.	2138
	Wyndham, G. ...	2138
40	Carter, F. M. ...	2129
41	Zigomala, P. J....	2121
42	Copland, W. S....	2120
43	Gayer, E. A.......	2115
44	Turner, G.	2102
	Wilkinson, C. W.	2102
46	Hamilton, L.A.H.	2100
47	Randolph, B. H.	2096
48	Segrave, T. L. ...	2095
49	Fisher, J.	2089
50	MacCartie, J. F.	2082
51	Bowen, R. C. ...	2081
52	Boileau, C. F. ...	2080
53	Stewart, J. F. ...	2078
54	Cliff, H. M.	2064
55	Chamier, H. D.	2060
56	King, J. G.	2058
57	Broughton, R. ...	2052
58	Bosanquet, L. A.	2045
59	De Teissier, H....	2026
60	Bolton, W. N. ...	2007
61	Mackenzie, H. J.	2003
62	Stewart, J. F. ...	1984
63	Wemyss, D. G....	1978
64	Godwin-Austen, R. A............	1963
65	Bruce, A. T. L.	1961
66	Fairtlough, C. E. G. M............	1958
67	Hamilton, F. W. D.	1954
68	Fischer, T. A. ...	1948
69	Baugh, M. W. ...	1947
70	Crocker, S. F. ...	1946
71	Haggard, H. ...	1945
72	Knatchbull, G. W. C............	1938
73	Caldwell, A. L.	1912
74	Ogilvie, A. L. S.	1909
75	Stansfeld, W. B.	1902
76	Cotton, B.	1900
77	Impey, L..........	1878
78	Grant, G. G.......	1870
79	DeVismes de Ponthieu, R. G. R.	1867
80	Craven, E. S. ...	1865
81	Knowles, J. St. J.	1861
82	Carstairs, A. J....	1859
83	Carruthers, R. A.	1856
	London, J. A. ...	1856
85	Connell, C. E. H.	1846
86	Stuart, D. M. ...	1843
87	Fitzroy, C. N. ...	1839
88	Raitt, H. G. B....	1838
89	Morgan, C. L. M.	1825
90	Young, C. W. ...	1821
91	Murphy, A. R....	1816
92	Mainwaring, C.V.	1810
93	Bagwell, J. P. ...	1807
94	Combe, L..........	1805
95	Robertson, A. S.	1790
96	Leonard, A. W....	1787
97	Talbot, H. L.......	1783
98	Belli Bivar, H. S.	1773
99	Newdigate, F. A.	1756
100	Jones, R. W. W.	1747
101	Cordeaux, W. W.	1714
102	MacLaren, T. G.	1708
103	Vanrenen, A.J.H.	1662
104	Brown, R. J. R.	1605
105	Sillery, C. C. A.	1574

QUALIFIED ON RE-EXAMINATION.

Cholmondeley, H. R.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

The following list of officers who have passed the final examination of the Staff College has been published. These officers will join their respective regiments (or depôts, should the regiments be abroad) on Feb. 1 next, up to which date they will be considered as on leave of absence; and they will do duty therewith until April 15, when they will report themselves to the General Officer Commanding at Aldershot, with a view to their completing the course prescribed by the Staff College Regulations:—Brevet Major W. C. James, 2nd Dragoons, French;* Brevet Major F. N. Innes, R.A., Mathematics;* Capt. J. C. Dalton, R.A.; Capt. J. K. Trotter, R.A.; Capt. J. B. Leefe, R.M.A., Experimental Sciences;* Lieut. H. de H. Haig, R.E., Military Topography;* Capt. R. G. Warton, Lincolnshire Regt., Experimental Sciences;* Major R. E. Allen, East Yorkshire Regt.; Capt. J. M. Gordon, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. F. W. Bromfield, Cheshire Regt.; Lieut. C. M. Hutton, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Capt. T. E. Stephenson, Essex Regt., Experimental Sciences;* Major A. W. Morris, Northamptonshire Regt.; Capt. H. B. Mortimer, North Staffordshire Regt., Experimental Sciences;* Capt. E. Lloyd, Bengal S.C.; Lieut. C. H. H. Beley, Bengal S.C.; Capt. E. Balfe, Bombay S.C., Experimental Sciences.* (Denotes special mention.)

List of officers who have passed in additional subjects:—Brevet Major W. C. James, 2nd Dragoons, German; Brevet Major F. N. Innes, R.A., German, Turkish, landscape drawing; Capt. J. C. Dalton, R.A., German, Russian, Spanish, landscape drawing; Lieut. H. de H. Haig, R.E., landscape drawing; Major R. E. Allen, East Yorkshire Regt., French; Capt. E. Lloyd and Lieut. C. H. H. Beley, Bengal S.C., Russian.

The Army Medical and Transport Inquiry Committee sat again at the War Office on Wednesday, the Earl of Morley presiding. The examination of medical officers who had charge of field hospitals and sick transports was continued all day.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). Lieut.-Col. Milne Home, M.P., who was second-in-command of the Household Cavalry in Egypt, was on Tuesday, at Berwick-on-Tweed, presented with a testimonial from his fellow townsmen, consisting of a silver salver, with a suitable inscription. Major Allan, of the Berwick Volunteers, made the presentation, in the presence of a large assemblage. Col. Milne Home, in reply, alluded to the report, which has been current for some time past, that honours have been withheld from him because of his being a political opponent of the Government. He denied that such was the case, and said he would be the last person to attribute such a thing to any Government. The reason of his getting no other reward than the ordinary war medal was that a higher order could not be given to two commanding officers in one regiment. He was only second-in-command, and his commanding officer, Col. Ewart, got the highest, and well deserved it. He was perfectly satisfied with the honours he had received, from her Majesty down to his fellow-townsmen.

4th Dragoon Guards. Major-Gen. Newdigate, C.B., commanding the South-Eastern Division, distributed to the officers and men of the regiment on Tuesday, at Brighton, the medals for the Egyptian Campaign. Gen. Newdigate said it gave him great pleasure to distribute the medals granted to them by her Majesty the Queen for their gallant conduct. He congratulated them upon having served under a General who, immediately after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, gave orders for that march upon Cairo, which was the finest thing of the whole campaign. That was not only his opinion, but the general opinion of all military men. The General then proceeded with the distribution. The officers who received medals were Lieut.-Cols. Shaw-Hellier (in command) and Pope; Capts. Walton, Penton, Darley, Sandys, and Aylmer; Lieut. and Adjt. Willoughby; Capt. and Pymr. Lane; and Capt. and Qrmr. Williams. Three hundred of the rank and file also received medals. Gen. Newdigate then inspected the barracks, and distributed medals to the men who were still invalided in the infirmary.

5th Dragoon Guards. We understand that Capt. Hegan is to retain the appointment of Commandant of the School of Instruction for Officers of the Auxiliary Forces (Cavalry) at Aldershot. Then surely he ought to be seconded, as all other commandants of the establishment have been?

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). Capt. Porter is coming home for two years' service at the depôt.

7th Dragoon Guards. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Bibby leaves England next week, in charge of a draft of 50 men, to rejoin head-quarters in Egypt. Major Thomas proceeds out at the same time, in charge of a draft of the 19th Hussars.

4th Hussars. Capt. Ramsay, commanding the detachment at Hampton Court, has received the following letter:—"H.M.'s Office of Works, Whitehall Place, Dec. 18, 1882. —Sir,—I am directed by the First Commissioner of her Majesty's Works, &c., to express to you personally, and through you, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under your command, the thanks of this Board for the services rendered by the 4th Hussars on the occasion of the recent fire at Hampton Court Palace. This Board highly appreciates the discipline, efficiency, and zeal shown by the detachment under your command, by which the efforts of the local Fire Brigade were so ably seconded in averting what might have been a national calamity.—I am, &c., A. B. Mitford, Secretary, Hampton Court."

19th Hussars. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Taylor has accepted the command of the new Egyptian Cavalry. Major Blackett is commanding the depôt at Aldershot.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following officers have joined for the "long course" from brigades in India, and will continue under instruction throughout the year, viz., Capts. S. Murray, P. K. L. Beaver, W. S. Walford, J. St. L. Wheble, F. W. Campbell, and Wynell-Mayow; Lieuts. H. S. Dawkins, F. L. Nathan, C. R. Reynolds, and W. St. P. Bunbury.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. F. Maurice, R.A., who lately returned from Egypt, is doing duty in the Intelligence Department.

A grand carnival or masquerade took place at Dover Castle on Friday last. It was very novel, and did great credit to the non-commissioned officers of the Cinque Ports Division, as also to the colonel, who recently distinguished himself in Egypt, the author of the libretto, &c. The whole was produced on a most elaborate scale, and was a decided success. The torch-light procession started from the lecture-hall in the keep-yard to the recreation room, where the libretto was successfully accomplished by the *dramatis personæ*, before a large audience. The company, accompanied by the Royal Artillery band, then proceeded to the officers' quarters to repeat their previous efforts. Great credit is due to Serjt.-Major J. R. Smith, who had the management of the carnival. Capt. and Adjt. Fox also made himself very useful. The beadle (Serjt.-Major Darvell), Father Christmas (Serjt.-Major J. R. Smith), Sir John Falstaff (Serjt. W. J. Nicholl), Pistol (Serjt. G. Grey), Henry VIII. (Serjt.-Major G. Smith), Roundhead (personated by Qrmr.-Serjt. Reves), and the four soldiers of different periods were all exceptionally well pourtrayed.

Col. G. J. Smart has been transferred from the command of the Royal Artillery in Ceylon to the Bombay Presidency, for duty.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major T. P. White has been appointed executive officer on the Staff of the Director of Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. C. Hart, V.C., on return from Egypt, has been detailed for special employment.

Lieut.-Col. Sir O. B. St. John, K.C.S.I. (late Bengal), who has been on leave in England, has left for India, to resume duty in the Political Department.

Lieut.-Col. B. Lovett, C.S.I. (late Bengal), who has been employed for some time on special service in Persia, has obtained leave to England.

Major H. Tovey has been appointed Instructor in Military Law, History, &c., at the Royal Engineer Institute, School of Military Engineering, Chatham, in succession to Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. C. Ardagh, C.B., who has received an appointment with the Army in Egypt.

Capt. G. W. Addison is appointed secretary to the Royal Engineer Committee, School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

Lieut. C. V. Wingfield-Stratford has been appointed assist. instructor of musketry at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, vice Major S. Smith.

Capt. H. Clarke has taken over command of the 12th Compy. at Chatham.

Capt. H. L. Jessep has assumed command of the 13th Compy., on survey duties, Clifton, vice Capt. H. P. Kirkwood, who has taken over the 35th Compy. at Chatham, replacing Capt. J. W. Thurburn.

Capt. M. D. Whitmore is appointed to the command of the 22nd Compy., employed on telegraph duties, London.

Col. Æ. Perkins, C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen, superintendent engineer, first-class, Military Works Department, India, has been granted leave of absence for one year. Capt. H. J. Harman, assistant-superintendent, 1st grade, officiating deputy-superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India, has been granted furlough for a like period.

Brevet Major H. C. Chermside, C.M.G., and Lieut. H. H. Kitchener have accepted appointments in the new Egyptian Army.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has caused a letter to be sent to the Commandant of the Chatham District, having special reference to the services rendered by Serjt.-Major T. Loxton, R.E., who conducted the locomotion department of the railway during the Egyptian War, and requesting the Commandant to cause the letter to be promulgated in such a manner as he may deem desirable. The letter was sent in consequence of a report by Sir Garnet Wolseley that Serjt.-Major Loxton was specially deserving of commendation.

Lieut. H. H. Massy has been appointed acting A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sir J. C. M'Leod, K.C.B., commanding the troops in Ceylon, in the absence of Capt. Cumberland, 42nd Highlanders, who is in England under treatment for wounds received in action in Egypt.

1st or Royal Scots. Col. Stuart, now commanding the 91st Regimental District, Stirling, assumes command of the 1st Regimental District, Glencorse, on the 23rd inst., vice Col. Dalyell. Lieut.-Col. Prior, on vacating his appointment as garrison-instructor at Aldershot, takes up duty with the 2nd Batn. at Fermoy. A rifle-match at 200, 500, and 600 yards, Wimbledon targets and scoring, took place on Dec. 20, at Pembroke Camp, Malta, between a team chosen from G Company, 1st Battalion, and one picked from H Company of the 106th Light Infantry. At the first two distances both sides were nearly equal, but at 600 yards the Scots went away hand over hand, and eventually were hailed the winners with the handsome margin of 36 points.

2nd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment. Capt. Nourse, 1st Batn., has been offered and has accepted the adjutancy of the 8th Surrey R.V.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Capt. Goldfrap, 2nd Batn., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 4th Middlesex R.V.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Lieut. A. E. Peters, 1st Batn., died at Brighton on the 8th inst. of Egyptian fever, caught whilst on active service. The deceased joined the Army, Dec. 2, 1874.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. The following appeared in the *Malta Times* of the 30th ult.:—"His Excellency the General Commanding having decided on the establishment of a permanent garrison canteen for the detachments stationed at Pembroke Camp from the 1st prox., Serjt.-Major (Pensioner) Quinn, late 15th Regt., has been appointed steward." Serjt.-Major Quinn served in the Crimean War as a non-commissioned officer, and was there commissioned for repeated acts of bravery in the field. After a time, he retired from the service by the sale of his commission, but, feeling his old military ardour still strong within him, he joined the 2nd Batn. as a private, and was shortly promoted to colour-serjt. After serving some 20 years in his regiment, he was appointed a serjt.-major on the Indian Staff, and was pensioned as such last trooping season. He served his country faithfully for over 28 years, and his old officers and comrades will be pleased to hear that his services have been recognised.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Capt. Clough-Taylor succeeds the late Lieut. E. L. Brett, Scots Guards, as senior A.D.C. to the Marquis of Ripon in India. Lieut.-Col. H. F. Seagram, on the Retired List, died at Gresford, North Wales, on the 2nd inst., aged 42. The deceased entered the Army, June 7, 1858, became capt., April 14, 1870, and retired four years ago on a pension.

28th Gloucestershire Regiment. Capts. Moyers and Jacson have passed in subjects A and B for promotion to rank of Major. Lieut. Alcock has also passed in same subjects, for promotion to rank of Capt.

33rd West Riding Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies have left Lucknow for Nowshera.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. Lieut. Bathurst leaves England next week for Egypt, in charge of a draft of 110 men.

36th Worcestershire Regiment. Col. Lloyd succeeds Col. Carr in command, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Beamish becoming 2nd lieut.-col. and Capt. Rose major.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. Major Alexander leaves England next week for Egypt, in charge of a draft.

42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch). Col. Macpherson, C.B., on retiring upon half-pay, is at once to be provided with a Regimental District command, and will relieve Col. Stuart at Stirling (91st District) on the 23rd inst. Lieut. MacLeod and forty men proceed to Egypt next week, to join head-quarters.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. A correspondent writes:—"Let me draw your attention to another instance in which a deserving officer has been overlooked in the issue of honours for Egypt. I refer to the case of a subaltern of 'the fighting 46th,' who has been twice honourably mentioned in despatches, including the final despatch of Sir G. Wolseley; but has, so far, been left out in the cold. I trust that recognition may yet be granted to the officer to whom I allude, as his case seems to me to be a very hard one." Major Disney-Roebuck, in charge of a draft of sixty men, leaves England next week.

49th Berkshire Regiment. Capt. Collings leaves England next week for Egypt, with a draft, to join head-quarters. Bandmaster J. Gibbon was discharged from the depôt at Reading on Jan. 9. This warrant officer has served 31½ years in the regiment, over 28 years of which he has been an effective non-commissioned officer, and the last 16 years bandmaster of the regiment.

ROYAL MARINES.

Instructions forwarded to Chatham direct a further number of Royal Marines to be sent to Ireland.

A detachment of upwards of 100 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines left Chatham on Monday, under the command of Capt. W. P. Wright, and proceeded to join the head-quarters of the Plymouth Division for duty on board the vessels-of-war in harbour. The division at Plymouth is much below its proper strength, which has necessitated a number of men of the Royal Marines being drafted to it from this division.

Lieut. Houghton, R.M.L.I., of the Portsmouth Division, has been detailed to embark on board the Pembroke, in the place of Lieut. Wilkinson, superseded, sick.

Capt. W. F. Campbell, of the Plymouth Division, Royal Marines, has been promoted to the rank of major at the Chatham Division, vice Norton, retired, dated Dec. 31. Major Beechey succeeds to the higher rate of pay as major from the same date.

The following detachments of Royal Marines are ordered to join the various ships mentioned:—Valiant, at Tarbert, river Shannon—one lieutenant, two corporals, and 30 privates; Warrior, at Greenock—one lieutenant, one corporal, one bugler, and 33 privates; Revenge, at Queenstown—one serjeant, one corporal, and 19 privates; Defence, Rockferry—one lieutenant, one serjeant, one corporal, and 22 privates: Achilles, Channel Squadron—one lieutenant, one drummer, and 40 privates.

Major Clement W. Carlyon, of the Portsmouth Division of R.M.L.I., is about to retire from the service, at his own request.

Lieut. A. G. Anson, one colour-serjeant, one corporal, one bugler, and 22 gunners, R.M.A., have been placed under orders to embark (with a detachment of R.M.L.I., to be afterwards detailed) in s.s. Nepaul, for passage to H.M.S. Alexandra, ordered to be recommissioned at Malta.

The under-mentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—R.M.A.—Capts. E. Wheeler, 2 months; S. H. B. Northcote, six weeks; C. J. Cheetham, two months. R.M.L.I.—Lieut.-Col. F. G. Le Grand, one month in extension; Capt. A. C. Pearson, six weeks; Lieuts. R. M. Byne, six weeks; S. P. Peile, five weeks; E. F. David, one month; H. C. Eagles, three months.

50th Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. Capt. Elmhirst has resigned the adjutancy of the Artists' R.V., and is about to retire. Lieut. Brock-Hollinshead leaves England next week for Egypt, in charge of a draft.

59th East Lancashire Regiment. Major Gunter took up duty from the 3rd inst. as garrison instructor at Dover. The regiment has resuscitated its regimental paper, *The 5 and 9, Lilywhite's Gazette.* In his opening remarks, the editor says:—"Our commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Lawson, having sanctioned the revival of the old 'regimental paper,' with the following objects in view; the cordial co-operation of all ranks is invited:—1st. To foster and encourage *esprit de corps.* 2nd. The publication gradually of the regimental records of our regiment, the old 59th. 3rd. The chronicling of everything in the way of sports, amusements, and events connected with or occurring in the battalion, to serve as a pleasing record of the past, to look back upon in the future, and an agreeable substitute for a letter to friends far and near. To further these three objects, a committee of officers will be formed, who will be assisted by a sub-committee of non-commissioned officers, all of whom are willing to assist in collecting information. Our adjutant will be the editor, and will be assisted by a non-commissioned officer or private as clerk. Assistance is not only asked for, but expected from all who have the interest of the '5 and 9' and their corps at heart, not only in the way of contributions in kind, but by each taking at least one copy, if not more, monthly. Subscriptions will be paid annually in advance; non-commissioned officers and men 2s. a year, officers 3s. a year; including postage, 6d. extra." We are indebted to the excellent little paper for the following items:—"It may not be generally known that the collar badge we now wear is the 'Red Rose of Lancaster.' It is reported, on the best authority, that on leaving Chatham Sir E. Wood regretted 'that he had not seen more of the 59th Regt.' Lieut. White, who was permitted to volunteer his services in the late Egyptian campaign, brought home with him several relics, amongst others a Remington rifle and sword-bayonet and one or two russia leathern water-bottles, with which the Egyptian Army is equipped. We hope in our next issue to report the progress made in the erection at Nottingham of the memorial to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 59th Regt. who lost their lives during the late Afghan campaign, 1878-79-80, either in action or by disease, to which all subscribed so liberally. A handsome strongly-bound album has lately been substituted by the officers of the battalion for the old albums presented to them at different times by Lieut. Versturme and Col. J. de Montmorency, which had become past repair; and in which all officers who served in the 59th Regt. were expected to place their likenesses. Contributions are invited from all who are now defaulters."

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieut.-Cols. Henderson, 4th Batn., and Algar, 2nd Batn., Col. Henderson assuming command of the 2nd Batn. at Winchester and Col. Algar of the 4th Batn. in India. Major and Brevet Col. Grenfell, A.D.C., Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. in Egypt, has accepted an appointment as Brigdr.-Gen. on the Head-quarters' Staff of the new Egyptian Army, and Brevet Major Smith, 3rd Batn., has been appointed to the command of a regiment.

64th North Staffordshire. Capt. Reeves is about to exchange to the 89th Foot.

71st Highland Light Infantry. The colours which were captured at Buenos Ayres in 1807 have this week been returned to Col. Lambton, at the Curragh Camp. They were brought to England a few weeks ago, in accordance with the dying wish of a gentleman in Buenos Ayres who had possession of them, and had kept them, in the hope of being able to personally present them to some member of the Royal Family.

74th Highland Light Infantry. Lieut. Synge embarks for Egypt next week, in charge of a draft of fifty men.

75th Gordon Highlanders. Capt. Pain leaves England next week for Egypt in charge of a draft of ninety men.

83rd Royal Irish Rifles. Major De Montmorency, seconded, obtains the lieut.-colonelcy by the retirement of Col. Gore.

86th Royal Irish Rifles. Capt. Haggard is a candidate for appointment to the Auxiliary Forces as adjt., and succeeds Capt. Elmhirst, of the 50th, with the 20th Middlesex (Artists) Rifles. The death is officially announced of Major J. Boyd, captain on the Retired Full-pay List. The deceased obtained his commission from the ranks, April 8, 1842; became lieut., Nov. 13, 1843; capt. Jan. 23, 1855, and retired with the hon. rank of major, Aug. 16, 1859.

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Col. Stuart is to be transferred, on the 23rd inst., to the command of the 1st Regimental District at Glencorse, and will be succeeded by Col. Macpherson, C.B., half-pay, late 42nd Highlanders, just returned from Egypt. The paymastership is vacant by the death of Capt. Caudwell, which occurred at Reading on the 2nd inst. A correspondent writes from South Africa:—"Major J. H. Fawcett died at Sea Point, near Cape Town, very suddenly on December 14. The deceased officer had been suffering from an attack of asthma, which was not considered serious, but died very suddenly of supposed aneurism of the aorta. His death was a great shock to the regiment, as he had gained the respect of all ranks, and his loss will be most sincerely felt. He was buried with military honours at Claremont Church, near Wynberg, on the 16th inst., the funeral being attended by the whole garrison, a great number of volunteer officers, and the majority of the leading civilians of Cape Town and neighbourhood. The battalion, at present under command of Lieut.-Col. Robley, is still encamped at Wynberg, where it was sent in July last, at the commencement of the outbreak of small-pox in Cape Town. The regiment has been remarkably healthy throughout, through having great changes of weather, and though the small-pox, which spread from Cape Town to the suburbs, has been all round the vicinity of the camp, there has not, as yet, been a single case in the regiment. The officers and some friends gave some dramatic performances lately at the Wynberg Hall, in aid of the Small-pox Fund, which were largely attended."

96th Manchester Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies have taken up duty at Mooltan. The death is announced of Major-Gen. C. B. Cumberland, colonel on the Retired Full-pay List, as having occurred on Nov. 27. The deceased entered the Army, Dec. 21, 1820; became lieut.-col., July 22, 1842; col., June 20, 1854; and major-gen., July 8, 1856.

103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The embarkation of the regiment for Gibraltar, which was to have taken place on Monday, is postponed.

Rifle Brigade. Major Anstruther has been transferred as garrison instructor from Dover to Aldershot.

Chaplains' Department. A correspondent writes:—"Quite a void will be felt at Woolwich by the departure of the Rev. Dr. Bullock, Chaplain to the Forces, for duty at Malta, for which station he proceeds this week. For ten years he has devoted himself to the care of the sick at the Herbert Hospital with such zeal and devotion, that his departure will cause sorrow to many a sick soldier, and his kind and cheery manner will be much missed at the Herbert Hospital, as well as throughout the garrison."

Commissariat and Transport Staff. The Secretary of State for War has approved the appointment of Comy.-Gen. Sir E. Morris, K.C.B., late principal Commissariat officer of the Egyptian Expedition, to be Commissary-General at head-quarters, War Office, vice Comy.-Gen. F. E. Watt, C.B., who is to be retired, under the terms of the Royal Warrant, on attaining the prescribed age.

Ordnance Store Department. The following changes have taken place:—Deputy-Comies.-Gen. of Ordnance C. M. Maloney, Devonport to Woolwich; W. F. Wright, C.B., Woolwich to Devonport; H. A. Russell, C.B., Egypt to Aldershot; Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance C. G. Campbell, Egypt to Edinburgh; Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance E. G. Skinner to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, for distinguished service in Egypt; C. G. Jeans, Malta to Gibraltar; H. W. B. Bruno, Aldershot to Harwich; Qrmr. G. Spinks, Natal to Woolwich; J. Morton, Cyprus to Woolwich; F. Paterson, Woolwich to Devonport; J. Ashworth died at Malta on Dec. 16; G. Harris and F. Tims, Egypt to Portsmouth; Conductors of Stores G. W. Walrond, Egypt to Blackness Castle; C. F. Hunter, Cyprus to Egypt; J. W. Congdon, Portsmouth to Chatham.

Pay Department. We regret to have to announce the death at Reading, on the 2nd inst., of Capt. W. D. Caudwell, aged 43. He joined the Pay Department in July, 1878, and was appointed paymaster to his old regiment, the 91st Highlanders, with which he served in the Zulu War of 1879, obtaining the medal and clasp for that campaign. During the past month the following changes of station and promotions have taken place in the Department:—Major Rouse, from leave, to Royal Artillery, Aldershot; Major Rippon, from leave, to 29th Regimental District, Worcester; Major Bell, from 1st Batn. Scots Guards, to 8-40th Regimental District, Warrington; Capt. Rose, from 7th Hussars, to 102nd Regimental District, Naas; Capt. Brooke, from Royal Artillery, Aldershot, to 73rd Foot; Capt. Sugden, to the 59th Foot. Assist.-Pymr. A. Gleig to be paymaster and hon. captain (Nov. 21); Capt. Playfair to be staff paymaster and hon. major, vice Richardson, retired (Nov. 20). Two probationers have joined, Capts. J. K. McCausland and G. C. Bayly.

1st West India Regiment. The head-quarters are under orders to leave Sierra Leone, &c., for the West Indies.

2nd West India Regiment is under orders of readiness to proceed to Sierra Leone, &c., from the West Indies. Col. Turton follows Sir W. O. Lanyon into retirement on the 2nd prox., Major Matthews obtaining the command and Major Sheppard the junior lieut.-colonelcy. The following officers at Chatham have been placed under orders to embark for the West Indies early in the ensuing month, viz., Lieuts. Cowan, Macfarlane, Were, Kirkwood, Tottenham, and Castle.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

We are requested to announce that next military competitive examination of lieutenants of Militia for commissions in the Line will take place on March 8 and 9.

VOLUNTEERS.

24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles. H.R.H. the Duke of Teck will present the prizes to the regiment at Guildhall on Monday next, and at the same time Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District, will hand over the war medals to the detachment of the corps who recently served in Egypt. Prior to the distribution the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress will entertain the Duke of Teck and a select company at dinner at the Mansion House.

We (*Morning Post*) understand that an application will shortly be made to the War Office authorities for permission to raise a mounted-rifle Volunteer company in Cornwall. An influentially signed memorial has just been presented to Col. W. S. Hawker, commanding the 2nd Vol. Batn. of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, asking that the projected company may be attached to that battalion, the head-quarters of which are at Bodmin. It is understood that, providing this is arranged, the sanction of the War Office will be at once granted. The company of mounted-rifle Volunteers now being organised by the Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe has met with cordial support in Devonshire, and his Lordship's example is likely to be followed in several other counties.

The *Portsmouth Times* has the following:—"Volunteer officers who do their best to make themselves efficient deserve a little more consideration than is sometimes extended to them. Not many days ago, some local officers presented themselves at 9.30 a.m. for examination in tactics by a military board. They were, however, kept cooling their heels for four hours and a half, the excuse being that there were officers belonging to the Regular Forces who must take precedence. But why were not arrangements made by which these officers might have been examined on another day? To be subjected to such a 'snub' was enough to disconcert the Volunteer officers, and I don't at all admire the 'tactics' of those to blame. Worse still, two Volunteer officers who came from Southampton to undergo examination were informed that they must go to Winchester, only, on reaching the cathedral city to find that no board was sitting there. Was this intended as a practical joke, or was the direction to proceed from Portsmouth to Winchester given in ignorance? Civilians who give their time to the Volunteer Service are, I think, entitled to different treatment from that experienced in these instances."

A meeting of Volunteer commanding officers was held on Tuesday at the offices of the National Rifle Association, Pall Mall, for the purpose of considering the desirability of holding an Easter Monday Volunteer Review. The chair was taken by Lieut.-Col. Viscount Ranelagh, South Middlesex Rifles. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Col. Laurie, it was unanimously resolved that a review should be held on Easter Monday. Letters were read from the town clerk of Dover and the President of the Local Board of Aldershot, offering Dover and Aldershot as available places. The Deputy Mayor of Brighton (Mr. Alderman Davey) also attended the meeting, and stated that the corporation and inhabitants of the town would be glad to welcome the Volunteers at Easter. A conversation ensued on the merits of the three places before the meeting, as well as of Portsmouth, and it was agreed that a sub-committee should be appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The following were elected to act as the sub-committee:—Lieut.-Cols. Lord Ranelagh, Laurie, the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, Routledge, Brown, Ward, Ray (3rd Middlesex Artillery), Drew, Alt, Wegg-Prosser, Porter, Hozier, and Mears. This concluded the business of the meeting, which was adjourned to the 23rd inst. The resignation of the office of hon. secretary by Lieut.-Col. Vickers was announced, and Lieut.-Col. Routledge was selected to succeed him.

Friday's Gazette.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 12, 1883.

Regimental Districts.

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. E. A. Stuart, from Lieut.-Col. commanding the 91st Regimental District (Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 1st Regimental District (the Royal Scots, Lothian Regt.), vice Col. J. T. Dalyell, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; D. Macpherson, C.B., from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 91st Regimental District (Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), vice Col. E. A. Stuart (both dated Jan. 23).

Staff—Col. T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal S.C., from Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. in Bengal, to be a Brigdr.-Gen., to command a Brigade of the Bengal Army, vice Major-Gen. J. L. Nation, C.B., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Oct. 9, 1882).

Memorandum.

Col. W. E. M. Reilly, C.B., Royal Artillery, to have the temporary rank of Brigdr.-Gen. whilst employed as Director of Artillery and Stores (Feb. 1).

INDIA OFFICE, January 12, 1883.

Her Majesty has approved of the following exchanges between officers of the Staff Corps:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. S. W. Jervis (dated Sept. 22, 1882, but to rank from Sept. 10, 1877).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. H. D. Gerrard (dated Sept. 22, 1882, but to rank from April 29, 1874).

The Queen has approved of the transfer to the Half-Pay List of the under-mentioned officer of her Majesty's Indian Forces:—

Bengal Infantry.

Major H. S. Anderson (Jan. 3, 1882).

ARMY NOTES.

The *Irish Times* says:—"His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, to mark his appreciation of the brave conduct of Army Pensioner Charles M'Donnell, the constable-in-aid who knocked down and arrested Patrick Delany, recently sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude for conspiracy to murder Mr. Justice Lawson, has been pleased to grant him a reward of £50. The sum has just been presented to M'Donnell by Col. Connolly, V.C., in the presence of all the constables-in-aid on duty in Dublin."

It has been decided, says the *Standard*, that the command of the Egyptian Army, held by Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, shall be regarded as military employment as provided for by the Royal Warrant for the regulation of promotion and retirement, and that Gen. Wood's future in the British Army shall in no way be injured by his acceptance of service under the Egyptian Government.

The *Standard* says, "Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison is, we understand, to remain in Egypt until the final break-up of the Army of Occupation, when he will return to England, and take up a command on home service."

A general order was promulgated on Saturday, stating that all officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers of infantry who have served for a period of eight years, and those who have served at home for a similar period, will in future be permitted to register their names for posting to the home and foreign battalions respectively, and their applications will be favourably considered whenever the exigencies of the service admit of an interchange being effected. This order will apply to warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers unless serving in India. The names of those desirous of this indulgence will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, through the general officer commanding, on receipt of this order, and afterwards on July 1 annually.

Recruiting for the Foot Guards is now going on in various parts of the country. The Guards' Brigade is at present considerably under the usual strength, owing to the number of men who have left the Brigade to rejoin the Reserve.

Lieut.-Col. W. Hicks, on the Retired List of the Bombay S.C., has been offered and has accepted the appointment as Chief of the Staff of the Army of the Soudan. Col. Hicks joined the Army, June 21, 1864, and became lieut.-col., April 28, 1875. He served in Bengal during the campaign of 1857-58, with the 1st Belooch battalion, and as Staff officer to the Punjab Movable Column; served in the Rohilcund campaign with Major-Gen. Penny's force; commanded the right wing of the 1st Belooch Battalion, detached with Brigdr. Horsford's brigade previous to and on passage of Raptee, near Nepaul; at the defeat of the enemy at Sitka Ghaut, and capture of their guns (mentioned in despatches, medal); served as brigade-major, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, during the Abyssinian campaign in 1867-68, and was present at the capture of Magdala (mentioned in despatches, brevet of major, and medal).

The *Standard* correspondent at Cairo announces that the following further appointments to the new Egyptian Army have been made:—Col. Grenfell, Head-quarters' Staff, Brigadier-General; Major Chermside, R.E., Capt. Kitchener, R.E., Major Smith, 60th Rifles, and Capt. Davidson, 79th, to command battalions. Col. Taylor, of the 19th Hussars, to command the cavalry.

It is said that a proposal is at present under consideration for the instruction of British Infantry in heavy rifled-gun drill, instead of in smooth-bore heavy ordnance drill.

A full biography of the late Major-Gen. Sir George Hall Macgregor, K.C.B., has been published by Mr. C. R. Low, in his "Soldiers of the Victorian Age," 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall). The record of Sir George Macgregor's services throughout the first Afghan War, including the defence of Jellalabad, and during the Indian Mutiny, is derived from the private papers of the gallant officer, placed by him at Mr. Low's disposal.

The *Standard* announces that "her Majesty has approved of the words 'Egypt, 1882,' and 'Tel-el-Kebir' being added to the honours of the following regiments, in recognition of the services rendered by them in the late campaign, namely:—1st Life Guards, 2nd Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards (Blue), 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, 19th Hussars, Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, Scots Guards, Royal Irish Regt., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), York and Lancaster Regt., Highland Light Infantry, Seaforth Highlanders (Duke of Albany's), Gordon Highlanders, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Royal Irish Fusiliers. The following regiments, most of which formed the garrisons of Alexandria and Ramleh, under command of Major-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, have received her Majesty's permission to bear the words 'Egypt, 1882,' on their appointments, namely:—Royal Sussex Regt., South Staffordshire Regt., Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Manchester Regt."

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Invasion of the Crimea, by A. W. Kinglake, Vol. 7, Cabinet Edition (W. Blackwood and Sons)—Sketches in Verse and the War of the Nile, by J. McCosh, M.D. (James Blackwood and Co.)—Transactions of the Institution of Naval Architects, 1882 (H. Sotheran and Co.)—The Remnants of an Army (Fine Arts Society)—Wellington and Britannia French Treasury, by Q. E. Henry, B.A. (Paris: Galignani)—Dr. Stainer's Tutor to the American Organ; Invocation to Harmony (Metzler and Co.)—The Student's Geography of British India, by George Smith, LL.D., F.R.G.S. (J. Murray)—How I Stole the Clock, by an Old Etonian (Bickers and Son)—English and American Painters, by H. J. Wilmot Buxton, M.A. (Sampson Low and Co.).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ESPIONAGE!—Letters from "Post Captain," "Nauticus," "Royal Navy," "Rear-Admiral," and many others, have to stand over until next week.

CONSTANT READER.—The Agent-General for the Colony will give you all information.

R. N.—Captain Hunt Grubbe, although a K.C.B., is not entitled to the prefix "Sir" until he has been knighted by the Sovereign, or her representative, if he should be serving on a foreign station.

S. O. P.—The officer is certainly justified in feeling offended. The Secretary of State for War and Adjutant-General of the Forces have both given their opinion in favour of those who think with him.

AN OLD SOLDIER.—The promotion has been given as a reward for services in the field.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1883.

IT is strange that in one week France should have lost the brain and sword of the National Defence, the two men from whom much was expected in the way of recovering what was lost in 1871—M. Gambetta and General Chanzy; the former the son of an Italian grocer who had settled at Cahors, the latter the son of a country schoolmaster in the Ardennes. M. Gambetta when he died was President of the Committee for the Reorganisation of the Army; and General Chanzy, who commenced life in the Navy, who afterwards went to St. Cyr, who then served until 1870 in Algeria, who, since the Franco-German War, had been Governor-General to that colony, and then Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, died while in command of the 6th Army Corps—that important corps which has its head-quarters at Châlons, which lies along the German frontier, which is never allowed to dip below 35,000 men, and which has in its district several independent divisions of cavalry. In the event of war with Germany, the first brunt will fall upon the 6th Army Corps. Although France cannot be said to desire war, she sincerely regrets both the great orator and the great soldier who fought to the bitter end in 1871, and whom she thought destined one day to win back Alsace and Lorraine for their bereaved mother. When the Franco-German war broke out, General Chanzy was quite unknown to the public; he had served neither in the Crimea nor in Italy, and his name, when it appeared among the list of Generals hurriedly created in 1870, attracted no attention. After the retreat of the French from Orleans, M. Gambetta is said to have written to Marshal MacMahon asking him to point out an officer capable of resisting the victorious legions of the Germans. The Marshal recommended General Chanzy. Upon this, General Chanzy received the command of the Army of the Loire; and he has left behind him a modest account of the campaign which ensued, and which is well worth careful perusal on the part of the military student. Although constantly driven back by the well-trained troops of Germany, Chanzy offered so brilliant a resistance with his raw levies as to astonish his enemies, and save the honour of France. Even after he had been forced back step by step to Mans, he wished to continue the war, and this after the capitulation of Paris. The military qualities which General Chanzy displayed are amply acknowledged in the official German account of the war, and Field-Marshal Von Moltke is said to have been loud in his praise, and to have declared him to be the only officer he knew who could command 200,000 men without losing his head. In 1870 and 1871, General Chanzy had to operate with very indifferent tools, and he no doubt looked forward with anxiety to the day when he should take the field with materials worthy of the glory of the great nation he served. However, this was not to be. General Chanzy is dead and buried,—buried at the expense of a grateful country, deeply afflicted at his loss. We may add that this loss is all the more severe, because the prestige of the deceased General was great in the Army, in which he was regarded as the most able Commander-in-Chief which France possessed.

We understand that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at the urgent request of the Princess of Wales, is bestirring himself to put down the cruel sport of "pigeon-shooting." The ladies have formed a ring, and intend "boycotting" Hurlingham until the Gun Club discards "the pretty dove," and adopts the "terra-cotta pigeon,"—a new invention, which is being brought out under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, and can be seen at work at the Ranelagh-Club grounds.

Lord Clyde once said there were two men on his Staff in his last campaign one or other of whom he always employed, when a message was to be delivered under fire with rapidity, decision, and exactly as received. The one was the late Major Fred Alison, who died suddenly some ten years ago, to the great grief of his numerous friends; the other is the present popular Chief of the Staff in Egypt.

Lieutenant J. F. Bagot, Grenadier Guards, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Marquis of Lorne in Canada.

According to an official return, the British Army is composed of 124,434 Englishmen, 13,723 Scotchmen, and 36,945 Irishmen. We should very much like to know how many of those returned under the head of "English" possess names which tell of their Irish birth, or, at any rate, Irish antecedents.

Lieutenant H. L. Gallwey, 59th Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp (provisionally), to Lieutenant-General T. L. J. Gallwey, Royal Engineers, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda.

Should any of the six-and-thirty Colonels over whose heads Major-General Dormer lately jumped feel any soreness thereat, it may be some little comfort to them to know that but for General Dormer's former bad luck, he would always have been their senior, and would probably now have stood on the Major-Generals' List next to Major-General Mark Walker, V.C., who was given a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the China War gazette of February 15, 1861. At the conclusion of the China Campaign, General (then Major) Dormer, who had been Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at Head-quarters throughout, whilst a Captain and Brevet Major in the 13th Light Infantry, elected to be rewarded by an unattached Majority, instead of a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy, the result being that for years after he was jumped over by hundreds who had been his juniors as Majors, but who subsequently got their Lieutenant-Colonelcies regimentally or by special brevet before him.

The whole of the ordnance buildings upon the Queen's Wharf at Kingston, Jamaica, were, according to the report of the Governor, destroyed in the recent conflagration.

We are in a position to confirm the report that Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grove, 15th Regiment, will succeed Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Lascelles, Rifle Brigade, as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards.

Although Commissary-General Sir Edward Morris, K.C.B., has joined the staff of the War Office, Commissary-General Watt, C.B., continues to do duty, as his services cannot be spared until the inquiry is concluded which is now being instituted into the working of the Commissariat and Transport system. Assistant-Commissary-General J. H. Randall, C.B., lately returned from Egypt, has been selected by Sir E. Morris to do duty on his staff.

The appointment of Professor of Military Surveying at the Royal Military College is vacant by the retirement of Colonel W. Paterson, who has held the position since March 25, 1869.

Captain J. E. Lewis, Royal Engineers, has been appointed an Associate Member of the Ordnance Committee at the War Office for Range-finders and Field Guns.

The War Office is again having urged upon it the desirability of breaking up the Northern District into two commands. At the present time, the work of the Major-General holding the command at York and his staff is very excessive. Besides the three cavalry regiments, six batteries of the Royal Artillery, and four battalions of infantry quartered in the district, there are no fewer than twenty-six regimental districts—a third of the whole number—to be looked after. General and staff officers, zealous as they may be, are not usually possessed of the characteristics which rendered Sir Boyle Roche's bird remarkable; they are only blessed with one head and one pair of eyes apiece, and they cannot, therefore, do two people's work. Seeing how much has to be done nowadays by the General commanding a district, owing to the welding of Line, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers into that "harmonious whole" to which Lord Cardwell so often referred, the time seems to have arrived for a little fairer division of labour than exists at the present time in connection with the administration of her Majesty's forces serving in the North of England.

Major T. S. St. Clair, 49th Regiment, has been selected to do duty, as a temporary arrangement, as Garrison Instructor to the Army of Occupation in Egypt, it having been found desirable to enable young officers to utilise their leisure in preparing for the qualifying examination.

The appointment of Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Cyprus, which was created in September last under special circumstances, has been abolished, and Captain W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Regiment, reverts to his regiment.

Brigadier-General Arbuthnot, on vacating the command of the Cavalry in Egypt, will resume his former appointment as Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Malta, relieving Colonel Thynne, Grenadier Guards, who returns to regimental duty.

Owing to the present state of affairs at the Cape, provision is to be made in the new Estimates for the retention of the Inniskilling Dragoons in Natal, and the regiment will probably spend another year in South Africa.

It has been announced that it is the intention to raise the Western District from a Major-General's to a Lieutenant-General's command. Nothing is known as to any such intention at the War Office; and when Lieutenant-General Pakenham retires in April next, he will be succeeded by an officer of Major-General's rank.

Distinguished-service rewards of £100 per annum have been conferred upon Major-Generals R. P. Radcliffe, Deputy-Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery; W. W. Barry, C.B., Royal Artillery; and J. de Montmorency, Colonel on the Retired List, lately commanding a Regimental District.

The Medical officers who did duty in the Palace Hospital at the base in Egypt are, apparently, to get nothing. All who were in Egypt bear testimony to the zeal displayed by Surgeon-Major Anderson and his Staff, and it seems hard that they should have to suffer from the shortcomings of a system which, whatever its defects may be, did not break down from any fault of theirs. They are spoken of as having set an example to the whole of the Medical Staff of the expedition. But they have not even received the Medjidie or Osmanieh, though they were brought time after time to the notice of superiors on account of their devotion. The case of these officers almost proves the truth of the argument that the more a man does when serving with an army in the field, the less chance he has of obtaining honour or reward.

A good-service pension of £50 per annum has been granted to Captain and Quartermaster J. Forbes, 42nd Highlanders, in recognition of his long and faithful services. Captain Forbes has lately served with his regiment throughout the Egyptian Campaign, and was brought specially to notice on account of his devotion to duty.

We notice in Tuesday's *Gazette* the announcement of the promotion of Major G. C. Sturgeon, 24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, from Captain to Major in the Reserve of Officers. Major Sturgeon owes his promotion to the fact of his having commanded the Army Postal Corps in Egypt. The services rendered by him and the non-commissioned officers and men under his command were so valuable, that we are glad to find that he has not been allowed to go unrecognised.

We find the name of a Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. A. Gordon, on the Active Half-pay List, in the monthly *Army List*. Who can the officer be? There is only one Colonel A. H. A. Gordon in the Army that we know of, and he is on full pay, of the York and Lancaster Regiment.

Although it is a well-known fact that not one out of ten Militia officers reside in the same county in which they do their annual training, the War Office, with its usual want of forethought, has established a hard-and-fast rule which precludes officers of the Auxiliary Forces from undergoing the examination in tactics anywhere but at the head-quarters of their own particular district, *i.e.*, the district in which their militia or volunteer regiments have their head-quarters. What is the result? Officers who wish to undergo the examination have all the trouble and expense of a long railway journey before they can pass the ordeal. It has happened in several instances that officers have gone up for the examination only to find, on their reporting themselves, that there has been no one to examine them. Surely it is not too much to expect that those who make all the sacrifices which Militiamen and Volunteers do, in order to serve the State, should have a little more consideration shown them.

We should like to see other City Companies follow the example of the Skinners', the Master of which has forwarded a cheque for 20 guineas in aid of the Cambridge Fund for Old and Disabled Soldiers. In going through the list of subscribers to Naval and Military charities, the absence of the rich City Companies is particularly noticeable. Yet to no body of men is the maintenance of an efficient Army and Navy of more importance than to the "City princes," whose names are to be met with on the liveries of the Corporations in question.

The question of Cavalry organisation or reorganisation is carefully and temperately reviewed in a letter to the *Times* from Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, formerly Brigade-Major of Cavalry at Aldershot. Colonel Turnbull's letter is especially valuable because he has no pet scheme to propose, and discusses dispassionately the various devices for making each Cavalry soldier appear to be two or more.

The Foot Guards are considerably below their establishment, and night duties press heavily on the battalions doing duty in London. Yet we find that a number of effective Guardsmen are employed at the War Office as messengers, or in some such capacity. Surely, it does not require a stalwart Guardsman to take a letter from one room to another, a duty which could be performed as satisfactorily by a veteran commissionaire. Many of these Guardsmen are evidently expanding their tunics, if not their intellects, and the greatest strain caused by their work is that borne by the buttons in the neighbourhood where their waists used to be.

Captain Raikes, the Instructor of Musketry of the Honourable Artillery Company, a very zealous and hard-working officer, has written a letter to the *Times*, calling attention to the increasing difficulty of finding suitable ranges for rifle-practice in England. If ranges were provided at the public expense, as Captain Raikes suggests, instead of being made or rented by the Volunteers, as at present, they might be available for all branches of our military forces. Many of the ranges used by the Volunteers do not by any means fulfil the conditions of absolute, or even reasonable, safety; and few of them would meet the requirements of field-firing, with the distances possibly unknown and the firing probably rather wild. The subject of rifle-ranges is complicated and many-sided, and will soon demand careful consideration.

There is, after all, some hope for officers who have received no reward for their distinguished services in Egypt. If H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge is only thought of now, two months after the appearance of the "Beatification Gazette," officers of less exalted rank need not be surprised if they should have to wait twelve times as long.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, January 4, 1883.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Captain William Frederick Campbell to be Major, vice Norton, retired (Dec. 31, 1882).

ADMIRALTY, January 5, 1883.

Fleet Surgeon David Wilson, who was placed on the Retired List from December 18 last, has been allowed to assume the rank and title of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets on the Retired List from the same date.

ADMIRALTY, January 6, 1883.

The following promotions have been made:—Inspector of Machinery Richard Henry Sleeman to be Chief Inspector of Machinery in her Majesty's Fleet; Chief Engineer George Hiram Beaton to be Inspector of Machinery in her Majesty's Fleet, both with seniority of December 9, 1882.

Royal Marine Forces.—Sub-Inspector of Schools Thomas Smith to be granted the hon. and relative rank of Captain (July 1, 1881).

ADMIRALTY, January 8, 1883.

Royal Naval Reserve.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales to be Honorary Sub-Lieutenant (Jan. 8).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and August 5, 1875, Rear-Admiral Theodore Morton Jones has this day been placed on the Retired List.

The following promotions have this day been made in her Majesty's Fleet:—Sub-Lieutenant Robert Charles Evershed to be Lieutenant, with seniority of September 18, 1882; Sub-Lieutenant Ernest Leigh Austen to be Lieutenant, with seniority of December 31, 1882.

The following Assistant-Paymasters have this day been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 5th inst.:—Abraham Turner and Samuel Edmond Lark.

ADMIRALTY, January 9, 1883.

Fleet Surgeon George Frederick Augustus Drew, who was placed on the Retired List from the 22nd ult., has been allowed to assume the rank and title of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets on the Retired List, from the same date.

ADMIRALTY, January 10, 1883.

The following promotion has been made on the Active List, to date the 8th inst., in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Rear-Admiral Theodore Morton Jones on that day:—Captain Robert Gordon Douglas to be Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the above, the following promotions have taken place on the Retired List from same date:—Captains Charles Fenton Fletcher Boughey, George Henry Parkin, James Andrew Robert Dunlop, D'Arcy Spence Preston, and Henry Bedford Woollcombe to be Rear-Admirals on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Inspector of Machinery John Oliver has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 5th inst.

ADMIRALTY, January 11, 1883.

The following promotion has been made:—Staff Surgeon John Richard Burke, M.D., to be Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of December 31, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Stewart H. Rickman, to the President, vice Washington; Charles Campbell, to the Alexandra, recommissioned; Hon. Assheton G. Curzon-Howe, to the Sultan, vice Kingscote; Sacheverel C. Darwin, to the Cruiser, recommissioned.

Staff Commanders—William W. Hutton, to the Northumberland, vice Tomlin; George J. Tomlin, to the Alexandra, recommissioned; Andrew W. Miller, to the Wye, vice Sarratt.

Lieutenants—Francis P. Carey, to the Northumberland, vice Burt; George F. Glennie, to the Coquette, recommissioned; Arthur R. F. Bailey, to the Cruiser, recommissioned; W. P. Shakespear, to the Excellent, additional; George W. Wingfield, to the Temeraire, vice Moore; Alfred Pigott, Edmund B. Van Koughnet, Hon. Maurice A. Bourke, Charles G. Dicken, Hon. William Grimston, Charles T. Gimlette, and Evelyn R. Le Marchant, to the Alexandra, recommissioned; Arthur T. Stuart, Edward J. Bain, and John H. S. Burder, to the Cruiser, recommissioned; Lewis F. Blackburn, to the Cygnet, recommissioned; James Erskine, to the Champion, vice William De Salis; William H. P. Buckner, to the Indus, additional, vice Roe; Arthur W. Carter, to the Temeraire; Reginald A. Cave-Brown-Cave, to the Temeraire, additional; Herbert J. G. Garbett, to the Coquette, recommissioned; Henry H. Jauncey, to the Cygnet, recommissioned.

Navigating Lieutenants—George A. Broad, to the Indus, additional; Southwell G. T. Bourke, to the Valorous, vice A. W. Carter; Robert B. S. Wrey, to the Curaçoa; Edward P. Ashe, Arthur E. Saul, and Arnot Henderson, to the Philomel, recommissioned.

Sub-Lieutenants—Reginald A. Allenby and Amherst C. H. Pearson, to the Nelson; Cyril E. Tower, to the Coquette, recommissioned; Herbert M. Wyatt, W. C. Pakenham, and Claud A. W. Hamilton, to the Alexandra, recommissioned.

Midshipmen—Mark E. F. Kerr, George W. Smith, Eustace W. C. Stacey, Hugh H. D. Tothill, Herbert J. O. Millar, John F. Murray-Aynsley, and Arthur O. D'Arcy, to the Alexandra, recommissioned; John F. A. Blandy, Hon. W. G. O. Fortescue, Brian H. T. Bartletot, Sydney R. Fremantle, and Arthur C. Levison, to the Alexandra, recommissioned; Edmund F. Talbot, to the Achilles.

Naval Cadets—Douglas R. L. Nicholson, Henry A. B. Shrubb, and Claude P. Buckle, to the Alexandra, recommissioned; H. Blackett, to the Nelson, supernumerary; Harold Christian, Charles F. Corbett, William B. Cowper Cobb, Cecil J. Fiennes, and S. Gordon Douglas, to the Alexandria, recommissioned; Edward D. Ogilvie, to the Achilles; W. H. D'Oyly, Frank O. C. Osborne, and Thomas H. Foster, to the Invincible; George E. S. Petch, George E. Cave, and Arthur H. Walsh, to the Temeraire; Gilbert C. H. Wintle, to the Superb; Michael Culme Seymour and Philip H. Colomb, to the Northampton.

Inspector of Machinery—Charles P. Turner, to the Alexandra.

Chaplain—Rev. Francis G. Pitman, to the Warrior.

Fleet Surgeons—Henry Macdonnell, to the Alexandra, recommissioned; Henry A. Close, to the Invincible, vice Macdonnell; Thomas G. Wilson to the Trincomalee, vice Close.

Staff Surgeon—William Brown, to the Cruiser.

Chief Engineer—William H. T. Bills, to the Wye, vice Bettison.

Surgeons—William F. Spencer and Arthur W. May, to the Alexandra; James A. Jeans, to the Coquette; Edgar G. Swan, to the Monarch, vice Brown; Arthur W. E. B. Barrett, to the Cygnet; Maurice M. R. Mackenzie, to the Cambridge, vice Swan; Charles A. Macaulay, M.D., to the Warrior, vice Spencer; Robert J. M'Cormack, M.D., to the Achilles, vice May.

Paymasters—Charles Walker, to the Penelope, vice Markham; William Dewar, to the Alexandra; Abraham Turner, to the Vigilant.

Assistant-Paymasters—W. H. W. Markham, to the Espoir; Edward G. Edwards and Frederick W. I. Airey, to the Alexandra, recommissioned.

Engineers—James C. Oare, William J. Allen, and George Sparkes, to the Alexandra, recommissioned; Charles J. Cock, to the Indus, additional, vice Alexander; George Mackney, to the Coquette, recommissioned; Alfred Lawton, to the Defence, additional, vice Mackney; James Shirvell, to the Hibernia, additional, vice Alton; Harry W. Wilkins, to the Asia, additional, vice Shirvell; Francis Ford, to the Indus, additional, vice Landells; James H. Gilbert, to the Alexandra, recommissioned; Thomas Williams, to the Indus, vice Gilbert.

Assistant-Engineers—John A. H. Hicks, to the Temeraire, vice Sharp; Edwin C. Carnt, to the Warrior, vice Hicks; William Hudson and George W. Fowler, to the Alexandra, recommissioned.

Chief Carpenter—Thomas H. Haggarty, to the Ganges, additional, vice Popplestone.

Chief Boatswains—Daniel Wakeham, to Sheerness Yard, vice Beaton; Nicholas Tucker, to be master rigger, Portsmouth, vice Farrel.

Carpenters—Charles Martin, to the Asia, additional, for service in the Camperdown; Henry Harcus, to the Asia, additional; William H. Johns, to the Alexandra, recommissioned; James Goodwin, to the Asia, additional for Phaeton; Thomas Drury, to the Arethusa; David Howe, to the Leander.

Clerks—Frederick R. Waymouth, Richard E. S. Sturgess, John A. Keys, and Edward, W. Street, to the Alexandra, recommissioned; Frederick T. Voules, to the Sultan.

Gunners—James McDonnell (for torpedo duties), to the Alexandra, recommissioned; Benjamin Cook, to the Asia, additional, vice Birch; Frederick Tull, to the Excellent, vice Nightingale; William Walsh (a.), to the Asia, additional, for service in the Avon; William Burgess, to the Coquette, recommissioned; Samuel Saxon, to the Philomel; Gerald Atkin, to the Alexandra; Cain Mahoney, to the Asia, additional, vice G. Atkin.

Boatswains—Richard Cox, to the Alexandra, recommissioned; George Downer, to the Cruiser; John Anderson (for quarter-deck) and William Jones, to the Alexandra, recommissioned; Walter C. Millgate, to the Temeraire.

Promotion.

Daniel G. O. Donnell, to be gunner.

Coastguard.

Chief Boatmen—Jas. Hallenn, Boxmoks, to be chief boatman-in-charge; James Ward, Sidmouth, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Polperro; Jas. Yates, Southend, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Armagh.

Commissioned Boatman—James Ireland, Mothercombe, to be chief boatman, Yealm.

Albatross, Com. Arnold J. Errington, was at Ningpo on Nov. 25. A social meeting was held on Nov. 23 at the Sailors' Rest. About 30 of the crew attended, and spent a pleasant evening. She subsequently sailed for Hong Kong, calling at Chusan, Foochow, &c., on her way down.

Amethyst, Capt. M. Bowden-Smith, senior officer on the south-east coast of America, was, according to letters dated Dec. 12, at Monte Video, and would proceed to the Falklands on Dec. 31. The Rifleman, Com. P. H. W. Mayow, was expected at Monte Video daily. The Rambler, Com. Hon. A. Littleton was about to proceed to Bahia Blanca. The Firefly, Lieut.-Com. E. G. F. Law, was at the Falkland Islands, awaiting the arrival of the Amethyst in January.

Arab, Lieut.-Com. C. R. Wood, left Al Bidaa on Dec. 4 for Kurrachee and Bombay.

Boadicea, Capt. Edmund J. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral N. Salmon, C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, was at Saldanha Bay on Dec. 18, but was due at Simon's Bay on Dec. 22, when she would rehoist the flag of the Commander-in-Chief (which was temporarily hoisted in the Flora), and leave for a cruise round the station on Jan. 6. The Briton, Capt. A. J. Kennedy, which arrived at Simon's Bay on Dec. 17, was to convey Cetewayo to Port Durnford early in the present month (has since done so). The Algerine, Com. G. W. Allen, was expected at Simon's Bay from St. Paul de Loanda. The Flirt, Com. R. F. Hammick, was at Cape Coast Castle, as senior officer on the West Coast of Africa. The Bullfrog was to remain in the Bights. The Starling was to be stationed in the southern sub-division until further orders.

Daring, Com. Francis Eliott, left Yokohama on Nov. 26, with Sir Harry Parkes on board, for Kobé, intending to return in about a fortnight. (Has since returned.)

Dart, Lieut. and Com. W. U. Moore, left the Cape of Good Hope, on Tuesday, for the Australian station.

Dido, Capt. Compton E. Domvile, left Jamaica on Jan. 4, for Charleston, to convey H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, to Bermuda, where Admiralty House has been fitted up for her reception and use during the stay of the Princess in the islands.

Espoir, Lieut. and Com. E. H. Gamble, was commissioned at Portsmouth on Jan. 11 for the China station, with a complement of 50.

Fawn, Com. Pelham Aldrich, on passage home, left the Cape of Good Hope on Jan. 11.

Flying Fish, Lieut. and Com. Hoskyn, has been presented with a fine vase, a handsome specimen of Japanese art, by the Mikado, in recognition of his services to the Japanese Embassy when flying from the Korea.

Grappler, Lieut.-Com. H. G. Gough, after landing Lord Napier of Magdala at Oran, was to proceed to Cadiz to be docked on Jan. 8.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, sailed last week, with new crews for the Pegasus and Albatross, on the China station. The following officers embarked at Devonport for passage to their respective ships:—Lieut. C. S. Nicholson, Pegasus; Pymr. A. S. C. Clarke, Albatross; Chief Engineer J. W. Duper, Albatross; and Staff Surg. H. M. Ellis, Pegasus.

Iris, Capt. Ernest Rice, flying the flag of Admiral Lord Alcester, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, arrived at Malta on Friday from Corfu. The Himalaya entered the harbour about the same time.

Kestrel, Com. Edwin Hotham, arrived at Foochow on Nov. 28. The *Foochow Herald* says:—"We understand that she has not been ordered here with any specific object, but is purely on a casual visit, which is expected to last a few weeks. We are always pleased to observe one of her Majesty's gunboats in Foochow, in fact, one would think that this is a sufficiently important port to be entitled to have a man-of-war constantly stationed in these waters. Strong N.E. gales have been prevailing outside. The German man-of-war Iltis is reported to have been seen, with a loss of foremast, steaming north. The recent several phenomena of comet, moon shining by day, and slight earthquake, have rendered the natives exceeding fearful, and they attribute the recent dreadful fire and the existing cholera epidemic to these strange events. With a view to preventing worse results, a general chin-chin joss has been held."

Mallard, Lieut.-Com. H. W. A. Littledale, arrived at St. Vincent on Monday last, and was to leave for Bermuda on Jan. 11.

Minotaur, Capt. John Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, commanding the Channel Squadron, is ordered to be out of dockyard hands by Jan. 13, after which she will recoal and provision, and proceed to Portland early in February. She will be joined there by the other vessels of the Fleet, and will then start upon a training and evolutionary cruise, lasting nearly three months. The Lively will, as also the Sultan, join the Channel Squadron at Gibraltar.

Nelson, Comdre. J. E. Erskine, in command of the Australian station, arrived at Hobart Town on Jan. 5.

Northampton, Capt. N. S. F. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, V.C., Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indies station, was recommissioned on Dec. 14.

Orion, Capt. FitzRoy, will, we believe, be staioned at Alexandria till April. She is at the Mole.

Orontes, Capt. H. G. Andoe, will be paid off at Sheerness on Jan. 23. She was commissioned for particular service at Portsmouth on Feb. 7, 1876.

Pegasus, Com. Edward F. Day, was at Singapore on Dec. 10. The s.s. Normanby, loading in the Roads for Java ports, was early on Dec. 3 found to be almost in a sinking condition, the engine-room being full of water. By the aid of a boat's crew of the Pegasus, she was warped in shore till she grounded, when she was pumped out, and towed into New Harbour Dock.

Swiftsure, Capt. H. C. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Algernon M'L. Lyons, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific station, was at Ancon on Dec. 6, and was to leave Callao on Jan. 8 for Payta, Galapagos, Honolulu, and Esquimault. The Thetis, Capt. A. C. Curtis, was at Valparaiso, conducting the duties of senior officer on the coast of Chili. The Gannet, Com. E. G. Bourke, was at Valparaiso, under orders of the senior officer; would leave for Coquimbo on Nov. 25, to refit. The Comus, Capt. J. W. East, will leave Vancouver for Callao on the completion of the special service on which she is now employed by the Admiralty. (Has already left to rejoin the flag.) The Sappho, Com. B. F. Clarke, was on passage to Coquimbo; will accompany the flagship from Callao to Payta and Galapagos, and then proceed to Esquimault, calling at Central American and Mexican ports. The Mutine, Com. F. Edwards, was at Ancon; will accompany flagship. The Kingfisher, Com. R. H. Thornton, was on passage to Callao; on arrival from Vancouver, will remain on the coast of Peru. The Rocket, Com. V. B. Orlebar, was at Valparaiso; would leave for England on Dec. 7. The Sylvia, Capt. Wharton, was at the Straits of Magellan, surveying.

Tamar, Capt. T. Harvey Royse, after having had her machinery repaired, proceeded on trial of her engines on Jan. 8. She is ordered to Portsmouth to embark troops for the Mediterranean.

Tenedos, Capt. C. G. Fane, was recommissioned on Dec. 14.

Thalia, Capt. J. W. Brackenbury, C.M.G., left the Sound on Wednesday last week for China, taking out new crews for the Victor Emanuel and Curaçoa with supernumeraries. She called at Gibraltar, and has proceeded for Malta, Aden, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

Tyne, Com. B. E. Cochrane, having completed her refit and repairs at Chatham, will embark detachments of Royal Artillery and other corps for conveyance to Gibraltar and Malta, at the same time taking out reliefs for the vessels in the Mediterranean.

Woodlark, Com. T. P. W. Nesham, was at Bushire, and would proceed to Busreh about Dec. 11.

Zephyr, Lieut. and Com. G. N. Pollard, was at Chefoo on Nov. 26, when three Chinese gunboats were in port, six having previously left for Port Arthur.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt.—"All our customers for Eno's Fruit Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it.—Wood Brothers, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

Memorial Brasses.—Messrs. John Hardman and Co., who pay special attention to Military Brasses, have lately executed for her Majesty the Queen several important works for St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Designs are prepared for approval, with estimate of cost. —Offices, 13 King William Street, Charing Cross.

"Sapo Carbonis Detergens" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have also adopted the same, as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles. Purchasers should see that the Latin brand is on every tablet, and Wright's Coal Tar Soap on each wrapper, without which none is genuine.

NAVAL NOTES.

In Naval circles in Portsmouth it is stated that the Admiralty contemplate temporarily reviving the appointment of second-in-command of the Mediterranean Fleet in favour of the Duke of Edinburgh, which would afford his Royal Highness an opportunity of hoisting his flag as Vice-Admiral. The Duke is not, however, expected to remain on active service on that station for more than six months, but, accompanied by detached vessels of the Squadron, would probably visit the principal Mediterranean ports. It is also understood that Midshipman Prince George of Wales will in the summer be appointed to the Mediterranean Fleet.

Mr. W. H. White commenced a series of five lectures at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, on "The Steering of Ships." The lectures will be continued from 12 to 1 p.m. on each succeeding Wednesday, when, perhaps, Mr. White will explain why the Ajax will not answer her helm.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund, held on the 9th inst., Sir W. R. E. Smart, K.C.B., M.D., Inspector-General, in the chair, the sum of £54 was distributed among the several applicants.

The Commander-in-Chief at Devonport has had to interfere on board the Thalia, where the crew were nearly in a state of mutiny, owing to their leave having been stopped. The special-leave men were allowed on shore. When will the Admiralty learn wisdom in the matter of leave-granting?

A Marine, belonging to the Crocodile, is in custody on board the Duke of Wellington, at Portsmouth, charged with having broken into the cabin of Lieut. Pemberton, Rifle Brigade, who had just joined the troopship for passage to India, and with having stolen from that officer's baggage money to the value of £114, in notes and gold.

The *Western Morning News* hears that a serious matter has just been engaging the attention of the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. Recently, by orders of the Admiralty, the victualling and other accounts of one of the harbour ships were called for, and these having been forwarded, the books were demanded, when it was found that several were missing, so that it was impossible to institute any comparisons or to check the accounts. The matter has been investigated by Admiral Hornby, and reported to the Admiralty, who have censured the responsible officer for having entrusted the books to the ship's steward, and have ordered the latter to be superseded.

The following ships will undergo steam trials at the Nore during the present month:—Trent, gunboat; Opal, corvette; Tyne, troopship; Ajax, turret-ship; Conqueror, turret-ship; and Stork, gunboat.

The Opal, attached to the Chatham Steam Reserve, is being hastened forward in her repairs, as she is required for immediate commission to relieve one of the vessels ordered home.

The Frolic, which is being brought forward for commission at Sheerness, has been fitted with a false keel and several other important improvements. She was to have been completed during this financial year, but owing to the increase of work, consequent upon the Egyptian war, it will be impossible to complete her before June next.

The Volage will be passed from the dockyard hands into the First Division of the Steam Reserve on Jan. 22, preparatory to being commissioned for service on the China station.

The Caroline is ordered to be fitted with the electric apparatus for discharging torpedoes, and also with Admiral Sir Edward Commerell's patent jury rudder.

The Conquest is likely to be undocked very shortly at Keyham, and to be put into commission. Her destination is expected to be the Australian station.

It appears from the last Quarterly *Navy List* that the following ships have been ordered home:—Gannet, Com. Edmund G. Bourke, from the Pacific (commissioned at Sheerness, April 17, 1879); Firebrand, Lieut.-Com. James J. L. Sisson, from North America and West Indies (commissioned at Devonport, Dec. 9, 1878); Iron Duke, Capt. St. John, from China (commissioned at Devonport, July 5, 1878); Rocket, Lieut.-Com. V. B. Orlebar, from the Pacific (recommissioned at Esquimault, July 25, 1878); Seagull, Lieut. W. H. B. Rae, from the East Indies (recommissioned at Devonport, Feb. 18, 1879); Lily, Com. R. Evans, from China (recommissioned at Hong Kong, June 24, 1879); and the Thetis, Capt. A. Curtis, from the Pacific (commissioned at Devonport, May 13, 1879).

A circular will shortly be issued by the Admiralty affecting engine-room artificers in her Majesty's Navy. Engagements will for the future have to be entered into to serve 12 instead of 10 years, a subsequent 10 years making the total service 22 years, instead of two engagements of 10 years, being the period entitling them to a pension. The pay will be as follows:—Chief engine-room artificer, 1st class, 7s. 6d. a day; ditto, 2nd class, 7s. a day; engine-room artificer, 1st class, 6s. 6d. a day; ditto 2nd class, 6s. a day; ditto 3rd class, 5s. 9d. a day; acting engine-room artificer, 4th class, 5s. 6d. a day (on entry). The higher grades are liable to a reduction of pay and position for misconduct.

The Admiralty have been brought to a sense of their responsibilities in a somewhat unpleasant manner by a coroner's jury. A boy having died on board the Foudroyant, a coroner's inquest was held, when it was ascertained that, although the crew numbered nearly 300, there were no medical men, or even sick-bay, on board. The jury requested the coroner to call the attention of the Admiralty to this disgraceful want of organisation. In reply to his letter, the coroner has been informed that the Admiralty have at once given directions for one of the medical officers of the Cambridge to sleep on board the Foudroyant every night, and also for the establishment of a dispensary on board the latter ship. The Admiralty paid prompt attention to the suggestions of a body of civilians, wielding more or less political power. Had a naval officer presumed to call the attention of the Admiralty to the state of things on board the Foudroyant, he would have been politely told to mind his own business, if not rebuked for interfering.

The Admiralty have given the following directions as regards officers invalided from foreign stations:—1. The form of the report of the medical survey held on such officers (S. 249 Foreign), has been revised, and all surveys are to be reported in the amended form, a specimen of which is attached. In future, the surveying officers are not to express an opinion as to the disability being attributable to the service, but are to state in full the causes of the disability. 2. Should their Lordships consider that the disability is not attributable to the service, or should the reasons for sending the officer home be in other respects unsatisfactory, the officer will be required to defray one-third of the expense of the passage. The following alterations are to be made in the Queen's Regulations:—Page 447, article 1,414—Cancel paragraph *d*, and substitute, "when invalided, and the disease or hurt is, in the opinion of the Admiralty, attributable to the service." Page 583, article 1,853, paragraph 1—In lines 5 and 6 from top of page, omit the words, "Stating whether the disease or hurt was in their opinion atttributable to the service," and add, "in full the causes of the disability."

The Admiralty direct that the following alterations are to be made in the Queen's Regulations regarding the repairs of ships on foreign stations. On page 398, article 1,235, paragraph 4—In line 1, after the word "hand" add in manuscript the words "by the private trade," and add new paragraph 6, as follows:—"When defects of ships are made good in H.M.'s Yards abroad, they are to be dealt with as directed in article 43, page 14, of the Foreign-Yard Instructions; and the lists of defects and estimates are to be forwarded to the Admiralty in every case, as therein directed."

The Hecate, one of the four armoured monitors built some time since for defence of our principal rivers, and carrying in each of her two revolving turrets two 18-ton guns, arranged for "all round fire," has been docked by Messrs. R. and H. Green, at Blackwall, for alterations, &c., whereby increased accommodation for officers and crew, stowing of coals, &c., will be obtained.

Mr. George Kenning had the honour, on Tuesday last, of submitting to her Majesty the Queen, at Osborne, the sword of honour, manufactured by him to the order of the Corporation of the City of London, for presentation to Admiral Lord Alcester.

The Admiralty have approved of Mr. Dixon Kemp's book on "Yacht and Boat-Sailing" being added to the seamen's libraries in the ships of the Royal Navy.

The Satellite has completed her refit and repairs at Chatham, and is now ready for commission.

Mr. Henry F. Jonson, engineer of the Carysfort, has been reinstated in the two years' seniority of which he was formerly deprived by sentence of court-martial. The Admiralty intend this as a special mark of their approval of Mr. Jonson's conduct during the Egyptian war, in fitting locomotives and other engineering work.

Mr. Henry George Harding, Mr. Percy John Macgee, and Mr. Edward Sidney Hall, students on board the Thames training-ship Worcester, having been strongly recommended to the Admiralty by the authorities, have received appointments as midshipmen in the Royal Navy.

Sub-Lieut. E. F. Inglefield, of the London, has been temporarily appointed interpreter in the Swahili language on board that ship, and on the usual certificate of qualification being received, his appointment will be confirmed, and dated Nov. 6 last, the date of his passing the necessary examination.

Oliver Jew, late ship's steward of the Cambridge, was liberated from Bodmin Gaol a day or two since. The primary grounds for release were that Jew was suffering from an organic disease. There is reason to believe, however, that the Admiralty had other objects in view in directing that Jew should be set at liberty. It is known that he offered under certain conditions to make a confession before being sent to Bodmin. These were refused then; but the recent Clyde court-martial disclosures are supposed to have induced the Admiralty to set the ex-ship's steward at liberty, and a Devonport "scandal" is looked forward to as being likely to very soon follow the Clyde scandal.

The Queen, taking into consideration the great public spirit shown by the late Professor Palmer, has been pleased to grant to his widow a pension of £200 per annum. There are four children to provide for, but the Admiralty are considering the advisability of appropriating a sum from the vote of credit towards educating the younger ones.

The following addresses of detached ships are officially announced:—Mediterranean station—Letters for the Orion, Falcon, and Coquette, to be sent to Alexandria. Letters for the Monarch, Condor, and Beacon, to be sent to Port Said. Letters for the Decoy to be addressed care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Suez. Letters for the Grappler are sent to Gibraltar, *viâ* France, daily; Superb, Rhodes, *viâ* Belgium and Trieste, care of H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul. Channel Squadron—Letters for the Minotaur should be addressed Portsmouth; Agincourt, Achilles, and Northumberland, Devonport; Lively, Sheerness. East Indies—Letters for the Dragon should be addressed Malta. Miscellaneous—Letters for the Jackal should be addressed Rothesay, Bute, N.B.; Sylvia, Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan; Valorous, Devonport. Outward bound—Letters for the Dart should be addressed Sydney, N.S.W.; Heroine, care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Monte Video; Linnet, Singapore; Garnet, West Indies; Constance, care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Monte Video. Homeward bound—Letters for the Iron Duke should be addressed care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Suez; Rocket, Seagull, and Fawn, Devonport.

Mr. Nicholas Tucker, chief boatswain of the Monarch, has been appointed to succeed Mr. John Farrell, chief boatswain, as master-rigger at Portsmouth Dockyard.

The directorship of the Indian Marine having been resigned by Capt. Harry W. Brent, R.N., the appointment has, it is stated, been offered to Capt. John Hext.

An application has been made with a view of obtaining a pension on the Compassionate Fund for the daughter of the late Dr. Alexander Cross, retired Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, Royal Navy, who died last month. This officer entered the service as assistant-surgeon March 9, 1827. He served in the Challenger, in the East Indies, 1827-1833; in the Lynx, on the coast of Africa, 1833-1837. Promoted surgeon, May, 1838; served as such in the Columbine, 1838-1843, on the West Coast of Africa and in China; in the Imaum, at Jamaica, from 1844-1847; the Ocean, flagship at Sheerness, 1848-1851; in the Equestrian, convict ship, Australia, 1852-1853; in the St. George, 1854-1856, in the Baltic and on particular service; in the Cæsar, 1856-1857, on particular service; in the Wellesley, at Chatham, 1858-1859. Promoted staff surgeon, 1859. Sheerness Dockyard, 1859-1864, during which latter year he was retired with a step of honorary rank. This officer served in her Majesty's Navy for a period of nearly half a century, in all quarters of the globe, and was in possession of the China and Baltic medals, as also a good-service pension on retirement. He died at Chatham at the close of last year, and it is to be hoped the Commissioners will grant his surviving daughter, though over age, the usual Compassionate allowance.

The trial trip of the new armour-plated turret-ship Ajax has proved a failure. When the vessel reached the measured mile her rudder would not act satisfactorily, and the officials watching the results of the trial deemed that it would be unwise to proceed. The vessel, therefore, returned to Chatham.

Com. F. J. Pitt has relieved Com. Sir F. Blackwood, Bart., in the command of the Hibernia. Sir Francis and Lady Blackwood left Malta on the 3rd inst. for Italy and England, greatly regretted by Malta society.

Now that the tendency of the age is to become familiar with distant lands, we cannot help thinking that the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company have shown wise foresight in making a wholesale reduction in their rates for return tickets. For a hundred guineas a man can be carried to and from China or Australia, whilst other facilities are offered to those who wish to visit India. In making a tour of this nature, nothing would tend so much to extend the ideas of the youth of this country as to make it a kind of condition in their lives that, before entering the arena of work, they should obtain some practical knowledge of the ways and customs of the East. Now that the example has been set by the Prince of Wales of sending his sons on a tour similar to that which can be obtained through the Peninsular and Oriental Company's new arrangements, doubtless the experiment will be found a successful one in every way.

MAGAZINE RIFLES.

Next to the machine-gun question, that relating to magazine rifles is the principal one at this moment being discussed in military circles. Up to the present, however, if we except the trials made in 1881 at Woolwich, and those since then carried out at Berlin, no really serious attempt was made to determine the value of these arms, until quite recently, when the Swedish Government appointed a committee of officers to experiment with and report upon the different known systems of magazine rifles. The report of this committee is now before us. Space prevents us going into it in detail. Suffice it to say that the committee divided the rifles into three classes:—1, Rifles with magazines fixed to the barrel, such as the Jarmann, Kropatchek, and Krag; 2, rifles carrying the magazine in the butt, like the Hotchkiss; 3, rifles with the magazine fixed above or below the mechanism, like the Krag, or with movable magazines, like the Jarmann or the Lee. The Hotchkiss rifle soon became disabled; as did also most of the others. The two Jarmann rifles and the Kropatchek were left to compete in the final trials. The committee has recommended the Jarmann rifle, with fixed magazine, for adoption in the Army of Norway and Sweden.

Reviews.

Hints on Boat-Sailing and Racing. By Capt. Fitzgerald, R.N. (Griffin and Co.)—It is a very common error to suppose that boat-sailing is a matter of intuition, rather than of study and experience. However, that mistake is, generally speaking, very soon made clear, and proper attention is given to the best mode of gaining information that will enable the tyro to acquire the scientific knowledge necessary to insure proficiency in boat-sailing. Capt. Fitzgerald's tiny exposition of the art is admirably suited to effect this object. He grapples with the subject right off the reel, and does not loosen his grasp until he has exhausted it and usefully instructed his readers. There is one observation he makes which it is desirable should not be passed over lightly. It is, that boat-sailing is a nursery for ship-sailing, and that a good knowledge of the former will prove an excellent foundation for seamanship in all its branches. Capt. Fitzgerald's manual, if it may be called so, possesses a great many merits, and it is to be regretted that we cannot spare sufficient space to make them as apparent as they deserve.

Russian and English Dialogues. By R. Thompson. (Trübner and Co.)—The Russian language is a most difficult one to acquire, and any assistance that may be directed to enable the student to achieve that object will, no doubt, receive a ready welcome. The little book just published contains a variety of dialogues in Russian and English, which have been completed by Mr. Thompson, who for some time held the appointment of Lecturer of the English Language in the University of St. Vladimir, Kieff. Trifling as this little work may appear, it is easy to understand that to accomplish it must have required many years of study. The compiler's principal aim has been to give as nearly as possible an exact translation of the Russian phrase, and of individual words. One thing is perfectly certain, namely, that he has made a most happy selection of the phrases used in his dialogues.

Advertisements.

ENTRY of ENGINEER STUDENTS in Her Majesty's Dockyard at Portsmouth, with a view to their being trained for service afloat as Engineer Officers in Her Majesty's Navy.

A Competitive Examination of Candidates to fill Twenty-five Vacancies will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April next, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Portsmouth, and Devonport. Candidates must not be less than 14, nor more than 16 years of age, on May 1, 1883.

For Revised Regulations, apply to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

By command of their Lordships,
G. TRYON.

Admiralty, S.W., January 1, 1883.

ADMIRALTY.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W., January 1, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS to fill TWELVE VACANCIES in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the ROYAL NAVY will be held at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, February 19, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, February 15, for Preliminary Examination as to their fitness for the Service.

The forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

JOHN W. REID, M.D., Director-General.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

India Office, January 4, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for FIVE APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in London on February 19, 1883, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding the Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

E. NEEL,
for Military Secretary.

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H. ASTLEY HARDINGE,
Secretary and Manager.

Army and Navy Club, January 6, 1883.

WANTED, by a Trained MILITARY BANDMASTER, of great experience, recently discharged on completion of long service, an APPOINTMENT as BANDMASTER, in a Militia or Volunteer Corps. The highest testimonials and references.—Address, 3 Park View Terrace, Oxford Road, Reading.

A WEST-END FIRM REQUIRE a GENTLEMAN, of good family, having a connection among Private Gentlemen, for the Sale of Havannah Cigars.—Apply by letter, with full particulars, addressed, "A. B. C.," care of Mr. REES, 24 Jermyn Street, S.W.

ANY one interested in our VETERANS should apply to the CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY, Duke Street, Oxford Street, for particulars as to a man of 67, who has seen service in all parts of the world, from Spain (under Sir de Lacy Evans in 1836) and the Punjaub in 1841, to the Crimean War and the American Campaigns. He is hale and hearty, but one arm slightly paralysed, and, having exhausted his quarter's pension, is in danger of having to go to the workhouse.

AN F.R.C.S. having a large Professional connection, is desirous of meeting with a PARTNER who can ADVANCE £3,000 to carry on an old-established and favourite Health Resort in one of the most beautiful suburbs of London. From 15 to 20 per cent. may be relied on within the first year.—Address, Dr. F., the Secretary of the Junior Army and Navy Stores, Waterloo Place, S.W.

MEMORIAL to the late CAPTAIN GILL, R.E.

Many Friends of the late Captain Gill, R.E., who was murdered last August in the Desert of Sinai, having expressed a desire that a Memorial should be established to mark their high esteem for his character, and for the courage and energy displayed in his various explorations and travels, the following have consented to act as a Committee for carrying this intention into effect:—

H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.B.
The Earl of NORTHBROOK, G.C.S.I.
Lord ABERDARE.
Lord WOLSELEY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Colonel H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
Colonel F. Burnaby, R.H.G.
N. Cork, Esq.
Colonel C. J. East.
H. Griffith, Esq.
Lieutenant-General Sir A. Herbert, K.C.B.
S. Isaac, Esq., late M.P. for Nottingham.
Major C. M. Watson, R.E.
Major-General Sir C. M. Macgregor, K.C.B.
Major-General Sir H. Rawlinson, K.C.B.
General Sir L. Simmons, G.C.B.
Colonel Sir J. Stokes, K.C.B.
General Sir A. Taylor, K.C.B.
Rev. G. R. Thornton.
Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B.
Colonel Sir C. Wilson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Colonel Yule, C.B.
Captain C. F. C. Beresford, R.E., Hon. Sec.

It is requested that contributions be forwarded to Captain C. F. C. BERESFORD, R.E., War Office, Adair House, S.W. Cheques to be crossed Messrs. Hoare and Co., and P.O. Orders to be payable at Charing Cross.

CLOSING of the LISTS.

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NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the LISTS of APPLICATION for the SHARES of this Corporation will CLOSE this day, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., for London, and MONDAY, the 15th inst., for Country Applications.—By order,

H. W. SHAW, Secretary.

Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street,
Westminster, S.W.

January 12, 1883.

THE VINE CLUB.

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At the last Examination (September) TEN passed, viz.:—Holland (2nd), Blewitt (8th), Whiffin (14th), Gorman (19th), M'Mahon (20th), Morris (25th), Barthorp (28th), Cochrane-Baillie (33rd), Edwards (36th), another was 41st, and Goodair, 42nd, received a cavalry commission.

At the April Further Literary Examination, Three passed, viz.:—4th, 37th, 86th. This October Four passed, viz.:—5th, 10th, 14th, 26th, being all sent in on both occasions.

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Impey, Lawrence	46th	Sandhurst	5002
Heard, E. S.	67th	Sandhurst	4756
July, 1882—			
Hills, E. H. (first on List)	1st	Woolwich	8315
Green, F. Egerton	38th	Woolwich	5142
Barry, L. E.	28th	Sandhurst	5371
Fotheringham, W. S.	32nd	Sandhurst	5275
Bird, S.	43rd	Sandhurst	5142
Hall, R.	55th	Sandhurst	5046
December, 1882—			
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,199.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN DATES.

OUR "Occasional Correspondent," who sent us Egyptian Letters, and our friend Major Brady, who has been favouring his "Brother Tom" with his lucubrations, have, it seems, gone from Cairo and the Fayoum on a tour; but the Major has, under the above heading, forwarded some rough leaves from his diary, and promises that he will, if possible, continue to forward other specimens of "the dry fruit of the Nile," as he calls them, from time to time. We have already given our readers a few notes respecting the Christmas festivities at Cairo, and Major Brady, who, perhaps, was not aware of the fact, goes back upon the weather, which marred somewhat the preparations made by Brigadier-General Arbuthnot, Colonel Cog-hill, Colonel Campbell, and their officers, to enable the troops at Helwan to have a merry Christmas. It was only put off for a day, after all. Here are our dates:—

December 25—Christmas Day.

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." 'Tis a pretty saying, but I am afraid it is not true, for "nature" differs. Human nature is various, as "humans" are. But anyway, the landlord of the Hôtel des Bains at Helwan did a very pretty thing on Christmas night, which touched the nature of many British exiles. M. Heltzel is an exile from Bohemia—somewhere Leitzomortzwards—and he felt the Teutonic, not the Czechish, love of Christmas upon him, and, with his good frau, he dressed up a vast Christmas-tree, well decked with fruit suitable to that strange sort of growth; and he invited all the band-boys of her Majesty's 7th Dragoon Guards and 19th Hussars and the Royal Horse Artillery troop to pluck and enjoy themselves, and they did so. Hoch! hoch! hoch! There were Christmas dinners all over Christian Cairo, and in the evening there was a gathering from all the banquets in the halls of Lord Dufferin, which were astonished, if ever walls were, by some games suitable to the occasion, for you may be sure the owner, good M. Catawee, never patronised such festivities, having no faith in the occasion.

December 26.

A grey, raw, windy day. Mud in the streets. But for all that, a gay gurgle of sight-seers and "sport-mens" to Abbaseyah, where there was a "gym-khanah." In the evening the *Mascotte* at the opera, a great success. The Khedive in his box, Lord Dufferin ditto, and a full house. The special train, meanwhile was waiting for Arabi and his fellows and party, 69 in all, wives and female servants. Special arrangements were made for their safe conduct, as it was feared that attempts might be made at Zagazig to lynch them. Guards told off accordingly. When all was ready, and they were in the train, a telegram from Aden announces that the steamer could not enter the port of Suez, because of the violent gale. Guard, 60th, marched back. Then it was told at the opera that there was a hitch. Much uneasiness in high places. Further telegram from Suez that steamer was all right. Then it was necessary to get guard back, and as all the exiles were in the train, it was sent off, and, *siemlich*, arrived all right, without manifestations *en route* of a hurtful kind. It would have been interesting to have heard what the Egyptians said in their exodus. They took in great part very much the same line of country as the Israelites followed in their journey to the Red Sea. Strange contrast! This time, it is the Jews of all sorts who are hunting the Egyptians out of their country to the promised land of Taprohané!

December 27.

Highland games, under patronage of Khedive and Sir A. Alison, &c.; superintended by Sir G. Graham, at Abdeen, beginning at noon and ending at dusk; a fair concourse of natives and many Europeans; all the British officials and colony; Khedive in Palace window, Court on steps and in balcony, &c. The line of sentries too far back, so that crowd could not see as well as they might have done without harm. Races: Tug-of-war, leaping, putting the shot, and the like games, of which tossing the caber and dancing were the only specially Highland pastimes. If Ismail could only have looked ahead a little, and seen it all when he was unfolding to Sir Bartle Frere that night, in 1875, in that Palace, his plan of getting a British official to overhaul his accounts! Whilst the Highland games were in full fling in the square in front of Abdeen Palace, the exiled Egyptians and their people must have been undergoing the *peine forte et dure* of sea-sickness in the Gulf of Suez, for just as a dancing piper was footing it deftly to the strains of the pipes on the deal floor laid on the sand, a telegram came to Cherif Pasha, who was standing near Lord Dufferin's carriage, to announce that the vessel had left Suez, with Arabi and his fellows all well, that afternoon. It may easily be guessed how long these poor women, wives, slaves, and all, remained "all well" in the midst of the half-gale which was blowing, and in the tumult of the *grorse mer* which raged that morning and the day and night preceding it. To most of them, if not all, the sea and its works and workings were unknown quantities and qualities. Possibly, hereafter we may hear how these travellers fared. The newspapers publish the names of the rebels who are to give bail, in sums varying from £5,000 to £500, for their good behaviour, and who are banished for various terms, or confined to or excluded from certain districts, and placed under police surveillance. There are landed proprietors, doctors of law, doctors of theology, and doctors of medicine; there are Under-Secretaries of State, Generals, Colonels, Majors, railway engineers-in-chief, Directors of the Press Bureau, Cadis, editors and proprietors of newspapers, professors, judges, sheiks, Directors of Customs, chefs de bureaux, &c., proving that the movement included men of every grade and shade of opinion. I cannot see any proof of the assertion that the revolution in the beginning originated in an anti-Turk and Circassian feeling among the Egyptian officers *pur sang*. Two at least of the seven Chiefs now on the Red Sea are of Turkish origin. In so far as Turks and Circassians are foreigners, they may have been included in the demonstration against the rule of the stranger, on which Arabi laid much stress in his examination before the Commission. Sir E. Wood is busy with his new army, and is assisted by Baker Pasha, whose plans are modified to suit the proposed reductions of the army. The pay of the men will be raised, and the number of British officers in each battalion will be reduced. French is a *sine quâ non* for an appointment. The new Budget will be out in a day or two, and it will show that the revolution caused very little damage to the taxpaying power of the country. There is a slight increase of admissions to hospital in the camps, *in re* Christmas gaieties, and there are traces of a malady from which the troops have been nearly free hitherto. The number of deaths from enteric fever this month have been only six, as compared with 31 deaths the month before. Cook's first Nile steamer is to start for Second Cataract on January 22, with a very small party on board.

EXPEDITION UP THE RIVER NIGER BY H.M.S. "FLIRT."

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

A few months ago, the National African Company established a new factory for trade at Asaba, on the Wari branch of the River Niger, with the assent of the Assay tribe, to whom the land belonged. About two months after its erection, a neighbouring tribe—the Epatanis—murdered the agent-in-charge, who was a British subject, a native of Sierra Leone, and two Kroomen in his employ. They then cleared out the goods, valued at over a thousand pounds, and burnt the factory down. In September last, E. H. Hewett, Esq., her Majesty's Consul, went to Assay to inquire into the case, and got conclusive proofs against the guilty parties. Perhaps on account of his not being supported by a man-of-war, it seems to have got about amongst the native tribes that no more fighting ships would be sent up the river, and they openly threatened, in some places, that they would do with other factories as had been done with the one at Asaba. Great fears were entertained by the traders that there would be a general rising against them during the coming dry season. The natives from the Brass River employed by them in their steamers were leaving, which has invariably been a sign of coming trouble. In consequence of this, her Majesty's gun-vessel Flirt embarked her Majesty's Consul at the Nun entrance on the 14th inst., and proceeded up the river, to demand the culprits in the late outrage, and a restitution of the stolen property, or to punish the offending tribe. The point to be reached was about 120 miles distant, and the rainy season having ceased, the water was rapidly falling; shoals abound, and there were many exciting moments, when we had but an inch or two to spare; the question with all hands was, "Will she get over it?" and the crew, being sent forward at the touchy parts to bring the vessel more on an even keel, were silently listening to the soundings called by the leadsman in the chains. The scenery on the banks as far as we went was uninteresting, the first 15 or 20 miles being mangrove swamp, and after that tropical forest and bush, with an occasional village of mud huts with thatched roofs. I wish the mosquitos had been conspicuous by their absence; their name was legion; they, like ourselves, were on the war-path, and gave us little rest at night, as we were not provided with mosquito-curtains. We reached Assay, where the National African Company have a factory, on the 15th, and here the Consul had a palaver with the Chiefs, who said that they had no objection to the factory being at Asaba, which was their ground, but that the people were not their people, and only allowed there on sufferance. The palaver ended amicably, and the Consul dashed (presented) the head chief with a gorgeous dressing-gown, red fez, &c. It was amusing to see him parading through the town dressed in these garments, followed by his retainers, shouting and singing. Some of the chiefs then visited the ship, and seemed much astonished at the big guns and Gatlings. Leaving Assay in the afternoon, as we approached Asaba, where the factory was destroyed, the natives fired on the ship. We were passing over a nasty shoal at the time—one of the worst we experienced—and only about fifty yards from the shore. Some of their bullets came on board, but, fortunately, no one was hit; the Consul, however, had a narrow shave. After passing the shoal, we anchored and returned the fire, by which time it was getting dark, so we remained for the night. At 9 o'clock canoes were heard approaching from Abarri—another of the offending villages—about a mile and a half off, the crews beating tomtoms and singing war-songs. Perhaps they imagined we were a trading-vessel aground, and were coming down to make a night attack. Whatever was their intention, after firing in their direction with the Gatling for a bit, they gave it up. On the following morning we steamed to Abarri, and were again fired on by natives concealed in the bush, so no palaver was possible. We anchored off the town, and after firing shell and Gatling, landed a small-arm party and burnt it. No opposition was made to the landing party. We then went back to Asaba, where we were first fired on, and treated that village in the same way, and anchored for the night. There was yet another town to settle with, Zorofani, about three miles off, so we steamed there on the following morning; they had probably heard the result of firing on a man-of-war, so did not attempt it. The place seemed deserted when we took up a position before it, and notwithstanding we hoisted a white flag, it was some time before any one appeared in answer to the shouts of the interpreter from the steam launch, which we sent near in; eventually, about a dozen men came forward, most of them armed. The Consul asked that the King of the tribe should come on board and palaver respecting the murders and looting of the English factory, and promised that he should be sent back in safety. This they refused, saying they were afraid of the ship, and that the Abarri people were to blame, but that if he would come on shore, they would talk. They were then told that their people, both at Asaba and Abarri, had fired on the ship, although they had white flags up on shore, therefore they could not be trusted; and that if they did not come off in half an hour their town would be fired on, so they had better send away their women and children. As they retired and did not appear again, at the expiration of about an hour we opened fire on the town and surrounding bush. We then landed a party, who burnt the houses, &c. A few shots were fired at them at one part, and Lieutenant Pigott, of the Briton, and Robert Parsons, captain's coxswain of the Flirt, received slight flesh wounds from slugs. The three places destroyed belonged to the Epatani tribe, who are regular river pirates. Doing but little trade themselves, they live by plundering the canoes of their neighbours. It is hoped that this punishment will have a salutary effect, and that the lives and property of our traders on the Niger will be safe from attack for some time. We now left for our return, passed over the shoals again in safety, and reached Akassa at the Nun entrance on the 18th, having been five days away. Two or three hippopotami and a few crocodiles were seen during the passage, but, of course, we had no time for sport. The heat on board was very oppressive, the thermometer generally showing 90° Fahrenheit under cover day and night. All precautions were taken to preserve health, and at present no one seems to have suffered. Trade is somewhat dull on the river, and it is said that the French are making encroachments, and going in for "protection" here, as well as on the Congo. The traders have great difficulty in procuring labour in all the African rivers; they are almost entirely dependent on the Kroomen who come from near Sierra Leone, and will not stay away from their country for more than a year at a time. It is contemplated, I believe, to try coolie labour on the Niger.

ESPIONAGE IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If it is true that the Admiralty are about to encourage espionage in the Navy, the sooner gentlemen cease to send their sons into it, the better.—I am, &c.,

F.O.

SIR,—You surely must have been misinformed as to the intentions of the Admiralty regarding anonymous letters. I can hardly believe that a body of English officers and gentlemen would lend themselves to such an underhand practice as that of encouraging spying among all ranks. If it be true, all I can say is that, though we may have officers at the Admiralty, the gentlemanly feeling is conspicuous by its absence; and I, for one, would decline a ship under such a *régime* as is apparently being introduced. —I am, &c.,

POST CAPTAIN.

SIR,—The French are reported to discern the cloven hoof of the man of "blood and iron" in everything. Recently, a Frenchman, who can apparently see further than his compatriots, discovered it in the new steam tramway cars in Paris. "There you see the hand of Bismarck!" quoth he, "for, as you know, during the siege we lived on horseflesh. But Bismarck hopes by introducing those infernal machines to reduce and in the end deprive us of our stock of horses, and thus prevent us from holding out for any length of time when he next lays siege to Paris." Well, Sir, do the Admiralty see nothing but fraud in the Navy, now that they have gone in to reward and encourage spying, backbiting, lying, and slandering? But now that they have daubed themselves with the mud of espionage, those amongst us who have never refrained from raising our voices in warning against their Bismarckian ways will, perhaps, be given a more patient hearing in the future. For, unlike the French, our suspicion has been born of an intimate knowledge of the ways that are tricky at Whitehall. We have known what to expect, and have not been disappointed, although we have been disgusted by these ways that are mean, and which lead to duplicity, suspicion, and spying, and will ruin the Navy.—I am, &c.,

R.N.

SIR,—As the Civil Servants, or one or more of them, have hit upon the plan of encouraging espionage among all ranks in the Navy, with the avowed object of discovering what officers scheme to keep their ships clean in the face of Admiralty cheeseparing, could not the Navy return the compliment, and, by offering a premium to all informers, ascertain to whom the contractors' Christmas boxes go each year, and also whether or not it is true that many private firms pay heavy commissions to Government employés to secure for them lucrative contracts? Perhaps you could help us. Suppose we got up a fund, placed it in the hands of trustees, and offered a good round sum for evidence "to convict?" The action taken would, of course, be retrospective, and the premium given for each case proved, large. We might, too, encourage anonymous letters, naming those suspected of malpractices.—I am, &c.,

A SEA LAWYER, R.N.

PAYMASTERS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you be good enough to advocate the claims of the Naval Paymasters? There is great room for improvement in our present treatment, as we are now as a class worse off than any other body of officers. The Naval world is moving on, but the Paymasters seem to be standing still.—I am, &c.,

PAYMASTER, R.N.

[Why, certainly! But Naval Paymasters had better let us know what their views on the subject are. We have ours.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

WHO CAPTURED THE GUNS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the letter, "Who Captured the Guns?" and signed Dillon R. L. Lowe, in your issue of the 6th inst., I hope you will kindly allow me space to state that Lieut. Luke, Royal Marines, the subaltern of Capt. Wardell's company, who avenged that gallant officer's death at Tel-el-Kebir by instantly cutting down the man who shot him, is unrewarded, up to this time, in any shape, not even the general medal having yet reached the Royal Marines! This deserving and gallant young officer was with Capt. Wardell when the guns were captured, but the much-coveted decoration has been awarded to a senior subaltern who was not up until long after. Lieut. Luke can tell "Who captured the guns."—I am. &c.,

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT.

ARMY MEDICAL ORGANISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The name of Baron Mundy is so well known, not only to members of the Medical profession, but also to military men, and that legion of civilians who have served under the Red Cross Flag, that I am sure great interest will be felt by English readers in the following literal translation of an extract from an Austrian publication (*Militärarzt*). Previous to 1866 Baron Mundy was a combatant officer, but he has since devoted himself entirely to the Medical profession, and I venture to assert that there is not a country in Europe in which his beneficial influence cannot in some degree be traced. It is quite impossible that a man of such versatile ability, with a strong will, a facile pen, and a ready tongue, should pass through life and not meet with much opposition; but I think few persons in or out of his profession will deny him the merit he has so well earned during the long and heroic struggle he has maintained for the sake of philanthropic objects, and especially in the cause of soldiers.—I am, &c.,

J. F.

January 4th.

"Farewell words on the termination of my literary labours in connection with military sanitary affairs in Austria-Hungary.—At the close of my literary work in the periodical press of the Austrian Military Sanitary Department, I took leave of my readers in the following words, which were published in an official paper (*Militärarzt*). In a communication addressed to the *Neue Freie Presse*, at the beginning of 1873, after having been repeatedly requested to do so, I published my reasons for wishing to leave the Army in these words:—'I declare that I have requested to be allowed to resign my title as staff surgeon only on one ground, namely, because I consider that the principles which have prevailed in the legislation, organisation, and administration of the whole military Sanitary Department are entirely opposed to the knowledge of modern times, as well as to the experience of recent wars.' To this assertion I again subscribe my name. It seems to me that I have tried long enough to set in motion the mythical stone of the builders of Corinth on this tortuous road. Sometimes I succeeded, and then the bureaucratic or do-nothing establishment put the proposed measures in movement, or were forced into activity. But, on the whole, my efforts were certainly paralysed by the hierarchy. In this manner, I struggled on perseveringly for nearly 16 years, but always with the same object in view. When I entered the Army as a regimental doctor, at the time of the war in 1866, as well as at a later period, when I was staff surgeon, until I left it in 1873, I devoted every farthing of my pay, as well as the payments I received for official missions (Geneva, 1868; Berlin, 1869; Paris, 1867 and 1870-71), to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Army Medical Department. The expenses for researches, travelling apparatus, books, periodicals, and works published in the interest of military surgical knowledge and its requirements, consumed more than half my means. I cannot, therefore, be accused of egotism, nor of an ambitious striving after honours. Had his Excellency the War Minister, Field-Marshal von Kuhn, demanded an explanation from me at the first meeting of the Commission of Inquiry in 1868, I had quite determined, after having brought my work to a satisfactory conclusion, to resign my rank as staff surgeon. Jealousy and vanity, together with weakness, combined to bring about my fall, notwithstanding my unselfish and self-sacrificing labours. May I not ask, then, whether, if I had been allowed to carry through the proposed reforms of the Military Sanitary Department, they would not have been long since in full working order, whereas their realisation must now be withheld from the Army Medical Corps for many years, if not for ever. The bitter fruits of this jesuitical conduct have been already brought home to many members of the hierarchy, who were then my greatest opponents. I have always steadily endeavoured to advance the interests and affairs of the Department, and I have eagerly sought every opportunity to vindicate the professional standing of our military surgeons, and, at the same time, to enrich their experience. Proofs of this have been afforded by my colleagues in France and Germany, to whom I appealed, under most difficult circumstances, in 1870-71. During the wars of 1876-77 and 1877-78, in Spain, Servia, the East, and Russia, I also begged for the professional assistance of my Austrian military colleagues, and it was only selfish reasons which again caused the refusal of my earnest entreaties. Every word that I have publicly spoken as military sanitary professor at the Vienna University, or which I have circulated through the Press, has been inspired by the purest interest in the professional reputation of the Army Medical Department, and in the improvement of the general health of the Army. I am accused of being a 'Utopist' and a 'project-monger,' and I have been called 'unpractical' and 'mad,' and on all sides I have been unscrupulously condemned by great and small. I kept silence, but may I venture now to state that at the time when my opponents were making these coarse attacks upon me, I was able to hold and maintain a leading position through several campaigns in foreign lands? With regard to this, a further proof can be found in the irrefutable manner in which my organising activity has created and developed the Volunteer Sanitary Service of two distinguished knightly orders; and later still, a corps in connection with the Vienna Volunteer Humane Society, for rendering assistance in case of accidents in civil life, as well as for service in time of war. To this association, I am now devoting the remainder of my exhausted energies. And for all this work, what has been my reward? Misunderstanding on the part of many high military authorities, bitter hatred and envy from the military hierarchy and bureaucratic subordinates, opposition, distrust, and indifference towards everything which has been practically accomplished by myself, or which has been made by me the subject of urgent reform, and this even from a large proportion of military medical officers. In short, I almost always found, in the majority, denying Peters, disbelieving Thomases, or betraying Judases; the Johns were seldom to be found. Thus I stand on the day of my literary farewell, and thus I must soon depart—for at the age of sixty, and with my constitution, it will only be in conformity with the laws of nature—to that unknown land from whose shores, according to the poet, there is no return. I may declare to-day that I hope my opponents will be able to say, as I can with truth and justice assert, I have always unselfishly striven to be useful to the holy cause, without injuring any one or attacking any personal interests; I have never disturbed the good and useful in embryo, but I have forwarded, and, in short, unweariedly and unremittingly worked, theoretically and practically, with faithful earnestness, at the formation of a better military and public sanitary system for my fatherland. As a soldier and as a military and civil surgeon, I feel I have done my duty.

J. MUNDY."

SIR,—Now that there appears to be a move in the direction of reintroducing the Regimental System into the Army Medical Department, perhaps the following ideas as to how this might be carried out may seem to you worthy of appearing in your columns. I think I may fearlessly state that the regimental system, if reintroduced, would be alike popular with the officers, medical officers, and men of the Army, and would be found more efficient and not more expensive than the present system. I would suggest that the Department should be divided into three branches, viz., mounted, unmounted, and Staff, the appointments to these three branches to be made by selection, according to whichever branch became most popular. Taking the unmounted branch first, as it would comprise the majority of medical officers, two surgeons-major and two surgeons to be attached to each infantry regiment, one surgeon-major and one surgeon serving with the battalion at home, and the other surgeon-major and surgeon serving with the battalion abroad. Every five years the two serving at home to change places with the two abroad. The mounted branch to be attached to Cavalry regiments and Artillery. One surgeon-major and one surgeon to each cavalry regiment, and one surgeon to each battery of Artillery, where such battery was isolated, or a surgeon-major when two or more batteries were quartered together. All the Medical officers of the mounted branch to be on a separate roster for foreign service; this would probably cause them to have a shorter period of home service than the unmounted branch, and would also sever them from this corps every few years; but as this would probably be the most popular branch of the Department, there would be no difficulty in keeping its ranks full. Each surgeon-major in this branch to receive forage for two horses, and each surgeon for one. The Staff Medical officers should also be on a separate roster for foreign service, and their services should be utilised for the convalescent depôts, large hospitals, &c. On account of the good stations they would enjoy abroad, and the permanency of their appointments, this branch ought not to be an unpopular one, especially for married men with families. In time of war, the surgeons-major in charge of each battalion should remain with his regiment, the juniors to be temporarily detached for general duty, for which they would be quite sufficient in numbers. At the large station hospitals, where the sick of more than one regiment are treated, the Senior Regimental Surgeon-Major to be in charge, and all the other medical officers of these regiments to be under his orders for duty in the hospital. As a rule, it would be found that they would be detailed to take charge of the sick of their own regiments. All Surgeon-Majors, as at present, to receive forage for one horse. The present uniform to be retained. Regimental mess and band subscriptions to be paid as formerly. —I am, &c.,

SURGEON, A.M.D.

THE WEARING OF DECORATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the subject of retired and active officers wearing their decorations in plain evening dress has been brought forward, I trust it will not be allowed to fall to the ground. Few Naval and Military men who have had the good fortune to earn a medal, and, still more, a higher decoration, but would rejoice at the opportunity of wearing it in private society, and at public evening entertainments. At present such distinctions are, in the case of officers still serving, only seen in barracks, or on the parade-ground, among their comrades; and in the case of retired officers, are never seen at all, but after the toils and perils of war, these once envied insignia are put away in some corner, unknown even to friends, while the owner, no longer able, perhaps, to serve his country, sees others in uniform proudly wearing a decoration which he himself possesses, but is prevented by a foolish fashion from appearing in. The friends and relatives of decorated officers would also be well pleased at the introduction of such a practice; but unless something more than a mere permission, or even encouragement, is received from the higher quarters, the folly of a certain style of men will at once cause it to be tabooed as "not the correct thing."—I am, &c.,

F. O.

"SPECTACLES: THEIR USE AND ABUSE," a Pamphlet by Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, should be read by all suffering from weak and defective vision; valuable and special instructions are given to those using and requiring Spectacles. It shows how sight is seriously injured by the indiscriminate purchase of Spectacles without regard to their proper adaptation, and traces more cases of blindness and defective vision from this than any other cause. Sent post free. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square, daily (Saturdays excepted), 10 to 4. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Similar testimonials from Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; the Rev. Tidd Pratt, Bracknell, Berks; Rev. O. Thorpe, Peckham; Rev. Mother Abbess, Mill Hill, Hendon; Lieut.-Gen. Macmullen, Brentwood, &c

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Route-marching has been carried on by the various regiments independently during the week. Little else in the shape of general military instruction is going on in the Division. The 103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers still remain here, the departure of the regiment for Gibraltar, which had been ordered for Tuesday last, having been postponed until further orders. War games were played during the week by the 15th Hussars and the Royal Engineers. The General commanding regularly attends at these games, and takes much interest in this system of instruction. Major R. H. L. Anstruther, Rifle Brigade, has now been transferred from Dover to Aldershot, and appointed, from the 9th inst., to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel G. U. Prior, Royal Scots, as Garrison Instructor, South Camp. Deputy-Surgeon-General J. Ekin, C.B., M.B., has assumed the duties of Sanitary Officer of the Division. The Principal Medical Officer inspected during the week the hospitals of the Division, also all recruits who joined the command during the past month. Surgeon-Major F. Ferguson has taken over medical charge of the 2nd Infantry Brigade from Surgeon-Major Smith. A few days ago, Trooper Martin, a young soldier of the 3rd Hussars, shortly after leaving the riding-school, made off, mounted, in the direction of London. The Military Mounted Police were soon on his track, but, his horse being a good one, he was not overtaken till he had nearly reached Windsor, where he was arrested without difficulty. Temper seems to have been the only reason for his escapade. The Camp has not been so dull for many years past as it is at the present time. To the ordinary private soldier, these long winter months must be specially dreary and monotonous. Rational amusements, in a general way, there are none within the bounds of the camp, unless the very questionable comic-singing of broken-down concert-hall professionals in the canteens can be considered such. Here, indeed, Private Atkins, when he is tired of childish games in the recreation-room, or wearies of papers teeming with political matters which he does not understand, can, for a time at least, drive away *ennui* with the quart pot, provided he is "in funds," or foregathers with a chum who happens to be in that happy condition. If the private soldier could always purchase good beer in the canteen, he would, perhaps, not feel so much the following morning the effects of his potations of the previous night. But only those who don't know anything at all about the matter believe in the generally excellent quality of the soldier's beer. At one time, during the winter months, there was a continuous round of genuine amusements, dramatic performances, lectures, concerts, penny readings, &c. Of the latter class of entertainment, the Royal Engineers formerly took the lead. When the late Colonel C. C. Chesney, R.E., commanded the Royal Engineer companies here, they had an excellent glee club, which assisted much to drive away dull care during the long winter evenings. Colonel Chesney was himself an able elocutionist, and I shall never forget his splendid reading, at one of these entertainments, of Tennyson's "Northern Farmer." But all those days are gone. The Officers' Divisional Dramatic Club only exists in name; the Serjeants' Dramatic Club is no more; the Officers' Music Society, which at one time gave monthly concerts, has also, apparently, ceased to exist, and penny readings or regimental theatricals or concerts are unheard of. The Theatre Royal, Z lines, South Camp, formerly a popular place of amusement, has been recently turned into a School of Instruction for Army Signalling. A rage for classes of all kinds, schools of instruction, and boards of examination has set in, to which everything else is made subservient. But the truth of the adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is becoming painfully apparent. The Royal Engineer Theatre, now the only building of this kind in the Camp, seems to be mainly used as a religious meeting-place for the furtherance of mission work, and happiness and pleasure anywhere and everywhere but at Aldershot Camp. Truly, as regards this matter of amusement and recreation, a strange apathy has fallen upon us. Perhaps 'tis now the dark hour before the dawn. Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to accept as a souvenir of the Egyptian Campaign, a handsomely framed photograph, by Messrs. Hills and Saunders, Aldershot, of the copy of the New Testament pierced during the advance on Tel-el-Kebir by a Remington bullet, while in the haversack of Private Roome, 74th Highland Light Infantry, as mentioned in my "Notes" of November 25 last. The Rev. A. Malim, Chaplain to the Forces, Hon. Secretary for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the Camp, has issued a report and statement of account, which shows that a sum of £66 10s. has been subscribed by the troops at Aldershot for the Society during the past year. Exactly ten years ago this month, the first steps were taken for the holding of an industrial exhibition at the Camp. The object of the undertaking was to induce soldiers to occupy a portion of their spare time in the manufacture of useful articles, and to cultivate among them a taste for intellectual pursuits. A similar exhibition had been held in 1864, the results of which were in all respects satisfactory. General Sir J. Hope Grant, then in command of the Division, took the warmest interest in the matter, his A.D.C., Lieutenant H. Knollys, acting as hon. secretary. The exhibition was opened with much *éclat* on July 9, 1873, in the Officers' Club, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Prizes were awarded on the opening day, which was observed as a general holiday throughout the Camp. The exhibition remained open for three weeks, and was visited by thousands from all parts. Over 1,200 articles were exhibited, and the undertaking proved a great success. It is often asked here, "Why has no similar exhibition been since held?" An undertaking of this nature can surely be organised once in a decade. There is no lack of material to hand for the purpose. A spirit of honourable rivalry among the various corps would be the means of bringing much talent to the front. If, therefore, the right people would only take the thing up, and commanding officers heartily co-operate, there is yet time enough to organise a Military Industrial Exhibition for July next, equal to any yet held. A new range-finder, the invention of Lieutenant-Colonel Weldon, Madras S.C., will shortly be on trial here by Artillery and Infantry. It is said to be much simpler, and decidedly superior, to either of the range-finders now in use. A meeting will be held on Monday next, under the presidency of Major-General Sir T. Fitz-Wygram, Bart., to arrange for the Divisional Steeplechase Meeting in April next, and to appoint a secretary, in place of Major Turner, R.H.A., now Military Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant; each corps and department in the command to be represented. Major C. A. Rochfort-Boyd, R.E., is under orders to proceed to India at an early date. Captains J. E. Josselyn and A. J. Montgomery, and Lieutenant J. H. Jellett, R.A., have been examined for promotion in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), section 4, paragraph 28, Q. R., and have been found qualified. Boards of examination will assemble on Tuesday next, the 16th inst., for the examination of the following officers and non-commissioned officers, in Part II. of the new Musketry Syllabus, for company certificates :—1st Board—President, Lieutenant-Colonel Field, 15th Hussars; members, Major Turner, 26th Cameronians, Major Berkeley, 39th Regiment; to examine, Majors Napier and Jervoise, Captains Peckham, Alexander, and Jackson, and five non-commissioned officers, 3rd Hussars; Captains Beatty and Conran, Lieutenants Harris and Lamb, and three non-commissioned officers, 39th Regiment; Major the Hon. C. Dutton and Lieutenant Smythe, 85th Shropshire Light Infantry; Major Godwin-Austen, 1st Battalion, 24th Regiment; Lieutenant Dugdale, 16th Lancers. Second Board—President, Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers; members, Major Shaw, 103rd Fusiliers, Major Hopwood, 3rd Rifle Brigade; to examine, Captain Martin, Lieutenants the Hon. E. H. Stopford, Henry, Wolfe, and Conran, and one non-commissioned officer, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenants Warren and Proby, and eight non-commissioned officers, 103rd Fusiliers; Captains Hervey and the Hon. R. Sidney, Lieutenants C. á Court, McGrigor, and Morrison, 3rd Rifle Brigade. The examinations will be conducted, and marks subsequently assigned by the members of boards, in accordance with Memorandum dated Horse Guards, July 3, 1882, and the Syllabus dated November 3, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

No small addition to the above fund was made last week by the energy of John Noble, Esq., of Park Place, Henley-on-Thames, by whose kindness a series of four amateur dramatic performances were given on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in last week, the gross proceeds of which were devoted to this object. The scene of operations was the little theatre attached to Park Place, and licensed to Mr. Noble, and the pieces chosen for representation were the drama, "Our Bitterest Foe," (an incident of the late Franco-German War), the farce "No. 1, Round the Corner," and a comedietta, "Nature and Philosophy." In the last-named piece, Lieut. Price, R.N., late of H.M.S. Phœnix, as Brother Philip, showed an amount of talent that was only equalled by Miss Noble's impersonation of Duenna Gertrude and her brother's conception of Colin, who was ignorant of the existence of the opposite sex. Mr. Noble played the part of the innocent boy to perfection. Miss Dixon's charming rendering of two very pretty songs also deserve mention here. In the preceding farce, Mr. Molloy, as our old friend Nobbles, brought down the house; while in "Our Bitterest Foe," both Mr. Noble, as the fugitive French officer, and Mr. Martineau, as the triumphant Prussian General, deserved all the applause accorded to them. In short, the "Park Place Amateurs" scored on this occasion a success such as rarely falls to the lot of an amateur troupe. The little theatre was most tastefully decorated with flowers, banners, and military weapons, one of the chief objects of interest being a rifle captured from one of Arabi's men at Kassassin, and brought to England by Corpl. Hodge, of the 2nd Life Guards, who was himself present at the performance on Wednesday. On each of the four nights the house was crowded to its utmost limits, and a novel and attractive feature of the entertainment was the nightly attendance of a detachment of the Queen's Own (Oxfordshire) Hussars (of which Mr. L. Noble is senior lieutenant), which acted as a guard at the entrance in honour of the arriving guests. After the final performance on Friday, a bump supper was given to a large number of guests, when the proposal (by the Rev. G. W. Rolfe) of the "Park Place Amateurs" was the signal for the most tumultuous applause, all of which had been fairly earned.

Amusements.

The weather has been, so far, favourable to the interests of theatrical managers, and at those establishments possessing special attractions the attendance has been above the average. At Drury Lane, the receipts for morning and evening performances are understood to have reached nearly one thousand pounds a day; but it should be remembered the expenditure is estimated to approach three hundred pounds for each representation, so that the profits are not so enormous as some calculators imagined.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts are successfully centined. The elaborate extravaganza of "The Yellow Dwarf," at Her Majesty's, has been improved by reconstruction; and the last nights of "The Overland Route" are announced at the Haymarket, where a final revival of "Caste" is fixed for next Saturday, Jan. 20. Mrs. and Mrs. Bancroft resume their old positions as Captain Hawtree and Polly Eccles, Mr. Conway is George d'Alroy, Mr. David James Eccles, Mr. C. Brookfield Sam Gerridge, Miss Gerard Esther, and Mrs. Stirling the Marquise de St. Maur.

The Olympic has been reopened, and Miss Genevieve Ward, assuming the responsibilities of management, has reappeared in the metropolis, after an interval of two years, in Messrs. Grove and Merivale's drama of "Forget Me Not," produced at the Lyceum during an intercalary season of 1879. Her performance of the daring and unscrupulous heroine, Stephanie, has lost nothing of its original power. Her adroit antagonist, Sir Horace Welby, is now personated by Mr. W. H. Vernon, Mrs. Leigh Murray is again Mrs. Foley, and Mr. David Fisher represents the eccentric Prince Mallcotte, while Miss Lucy Buckstone portrays Alice Verney, and Mr. Philip Beck the revengeful Corsican, Barrato. New scenery has been painted by Mr. Ryan, and much care has been manifestly bestowed on the decorative accessories of the present revival

A slight comedietta, by Mr. Arthur Law, entitled, "A Happy Return," now precedes the clever play of "Comrades," at the Court Theatre. There is but the shadow of a story, but Mr. Arthur Cecil, depicting an old Naval officer, Capt. Hardy, acting under the erroneous belief that his beloved son has committed a forgery, turns the single pathetic situation to effective account. Young Mr. Dion Boucicault is the son, and Miss Ruth Francis prettily plays the sympathising niece, Grace Fielding.

At Toole's Theatre a welcome change of programme has taken place. Mr. J. L. Toole now advantageously resumes his popular character of Caleb Plummer, in "Dot," and the general cast is very efficient. Mr. Dion Boucicault's dramatic version of Charles Dickens's impressive story of "The Cricket on the Hearth," was produced at the Adelphi on Monday, April 14, 1842, and twenty years of hard and continuous work upon the stage have enabled the popular comedian now to present his original embodiment as a highly-finished artistic study. In the first cast appeared Miss Woolgar as Tilly Slowboy, Miss Louise Keeley as Dot, Miss Henrietta Sims as the blind girl, Bertha, Mr. S. Emery as the carrier, John Peerybingle, and Mr. C. H. Stephenson as Tackleton. These characters are now well represented by Miss Eliza Johnstone, Miss Ely Kempster, Miss Effie Liston, Mr. John Billington, and Mr. G. Shelton.

A new drama, in six acts, by Mr. Robert Buchanan, will be produced at the Adelphi in the middle of February, when Mr. Charles Reade's tenure expires.

The Royalty will be reopened by Miss Kate Santley on Easter Monday, when a new English opera will be produced, written by Mr. George R. Sims, and composed by Mr. Frederic Clay.

Rapid progress is being made with Mr. Edgar Bruce's new theatre in Coventry Street, and "The Prince's," as the house is to be named, is expected to be finished in June. Mr. C. J. Phipps is the architect.

After a long illness, Mr. Julian Hicks, a scenic artist of considerable ability, has expired, leaving a widow and a very numerous family in most necessitous circumstances. The deceased was the son of the well-known melodramatic actor, N. T. Hicks, whose popularity at the Surrey and the Victoria forty years ago was regarded as almost phenomenal.

Obituary.

Admiral J. Hallowes died on Thursday at Milton, near Portsmouth, aged 93 years. This officer entered the service in July, 1803, as first-class volunteer on board the Ranger. That vessel being captured by the Rochefort squadron two years later, he was sent prisoner to Verdun, and there detained for nearly five years and a half. On his release in 1810 he joined the Helder, stationed in the Baltic, and was subsequently invested with the command of a gunboat, in which he took part in an attack, on Nov. 30, 1813, upon the strong batteries that defended Cuxhaven, and was present at the surrender of Glückstadt in 1814. He attained the full rank of admiral on the Retired List on July 30, 1875. His services were recognised in despatches, and he received a medal.

Com. John Delancy Robinson died on Friday last at his residence, near Braunton, North Devon, aged 81. He was the youngest son of the late Col. Robinson, and entered the Navy in Aug. 1814, as 1st-class boy on board the Mæander, 44 guns, in which ship, bearing the flag for some time of the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleming, he served off the coast of Portugal and in the Mediterranean until the autumn of 1816, part of the time as midshipman. Subsequently, after serving at St. Helena for five years, he returned to England in 1822, and in June, 1823, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the Hyperion. Previous to that event, however, he had assisted in the boats of the Tyne (28 guns) at the capture of a piratical vessel in the West Indies. As lieutenant he was employed for a length of time on a variety of particular services, and in Aug. 1832, was appointed to the Coastguard, in which service he remained till 1836, subsequently retiring. He was promoted to the rank of commander on the Retired List in Jan. 1862, and was granted a lieutenant's naval pension in Feb. 1879.

Tuesday's Gazette.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 9, 1883.

1st Life Guards—Lieut. C. N. Miles to be Capt., vice J. S. Southwood, retired (Nov. 24, 1882).

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. J. C. de V. Tattersall to be Capt., vice F. G. Doyle, deceased (Dec. 3, 1882).

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-Col. F. J. G. Murray has been appointed to command the regiment; Major J. Davison to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. A. S. M. Browne, placed on half-pay; Capt. E. K. A. Amyatt-Burney to be Major, vice Davison (all three dated Nov. 24, 1882); Capt. G. E. McClellan vacates the appointment of Adjt., he having completed his period of service in that appointment.

5th Dragoon Guards—Capt. F. A. Cracroft-Amcotts to be Major, vice R. W. Kearsley, retired (Dec. 20, 1882).

3rd Hussars—Capt. R. E. Grey, from half-pay, to be Capt., with precedence in the regiment next below Capt. T. H. Peckham, vice Brevet Major C. E. Beckett, seconded for service on the Staff.

15th Hussars—Lieut. M. Allfrey to be Capt., vice G. A. Webbe, seconded (Oct. 1, 1882).

19th Hussars—Capt. H. E. Reynolds resigns his commission.

21st Hussars—Lieut. P. M. King to be Capt., vice S. W. Richmond, deceased (Nov. 30, 1882).

Royal Engineers—Col. W. Chrystie (late Madras) has retired upon a pension and extra annuity (Jan. 8); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. H. Bedford (late Bombay) to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. C. B. Penny, retired (Dec. 31, 1882); Major G. M. Collings, half-pay, is placed upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Grenadier Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. C. B. Reynardson to be Major, vice Lieut.-Col. R. F. Balfour, deceased (Oct. 24, 1882); Lieut. C. H. Halford, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice the Hon. C. R. W. Colville (Master of Colville), seconded.

Regimental Districts.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. Hardy having completed five years' service in command of the 51st Regimental District (the King's Own Light Infantry, South Yorkshire Regt.) has been placed on half-pay (Dec. 29, 1882).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. E. Carr, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 29th Regimental District (the Worcester Regt.) vice Col. F. F. Hunter, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Dec. 19, 1882).

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut. W. C. Olpherts, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice W. A. Boyd, transferred to the 2nd Life Guards.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. J. Blaksley has been appointed to command a battalion; Supernumerary Lieut.-Col. S. Graves to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. F. Morley, placed on half-pay (both dated Dec. 10, 1882).

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. T. C. Hunt, from the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice G. Laing-Meason, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. A. L. Pennington is antedated to Sept. 9, 1882, in succession to Capt. M. W. Biddulph, seconded.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. T. J. R. Mallock to be Major, vice T. Groube, retired (Dec. 20, 1882.)

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. C. E. de la P. Beresford, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Capt., in succession to Major H. T. Granger, Adjt. of the 3rd Batn. the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).

The Norfolk Regiment—Major T. Farley retires on retired pay; Lieut. A. Butler, from the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be Lieut., vice R. H. F. Lombe, promoted.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. B. Palmes to be Capt., vice Brevet Major H. H. Parr, C.M.G., seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 21, 1882).

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. E. C. Mills, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Nov. 11, 1882).

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. T. Jones-Vaughan, from half-pay, to be Major, vice W. H. N. Locke, whose promotion has been cancelled; Lieuts. D. B. Thompson, from the York and Lancaster Regiment, to be Lieut., vice A. Foster, deceased; C. M. Crawford, from the Royal Sussex Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. E. C. Way, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; G. W. Priestley, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice J. K. Alston, resigned.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Capt. F. W. Reader to resign the appointment of Adjt. (Jan. 15).

The Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. Edward Tufnell to be Major, vice J. M. Toppin, promoted (Nov. 11, 1882).

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. E. A. Bruce to be Major, vice A. M. Handley, promoted (Sept. 29, 1882).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. C. J. Gilbert has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Dec. 4, 1882).

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. A. C. Way, from the East Surrey Regt., to be Lieut., vice R. M. Rainey, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The King's Own Borderers—Major A. L. Wynter, from the Manchester Regt., to be Major, vice W. G. Thomas, who exchanges; Supernumerary Capt. H. G. Worsley to be Capt., vice J. K. McCausland, seconded (Dec. 11, 1882).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Major R. I. Ward to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. A. Cherry, retired on half-pay (Dec. 2, 1882).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. E. Carr, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (Dec. 19, 1882).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capts. H. Burton has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Jan. 1); J. M. Low, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Major, vice H. Burton, whose promotion has been cancelled; Lieuts. L. E. B. Booth to be Capt., vice C. Conor, promoted; R. C. Coode, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (both dated Sept. 6, 1882); W. J. Anderson, from the Lincolnshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice E. C. H. Price, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Hampshire Regiment—Capt. J. S. White to be Major, vice R. E. C. Jarvis, retired (Dec. 2, 1882).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Supernumerary Major G. A. White to be Major, vice P. C. Story retired (Dec. 2, 1882); Lieut. R. H. Hall to be Adjt., vice Lieut. D. P. Chapman, who resigns the appointment.

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut. H. Humphreys (local Capt. in Egypt) has been seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 22, 1882).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Col. D. Macpherson, C.B., having completed his period of service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. A. G. Scriven resigns the appointment of Instructor of Musketry.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Supernumerary Major J. H. S. Seagram to be Major, vice O. H. B. St. John, whose promotion has been cancelled (Dec. 30, 1882).

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. H. R. Day to be Capt. vice A. J. Lees, deceased (Nov. 17, 1882).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Major T. Murphy has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Jan. 8).

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. H. Earle has been seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 21, 1882).

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut.-Col. R. H. Truell has been appointed to command a battalion (Dec. 19, 1882); Major C. E. Terrot to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. G. N. Fendall, placed on half-pay (Dec. 19, 1882); Capt. F. Langford has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Sept. 5, 1882); Lieuts. C. W. C. Cass, from the Royal Sussex Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. S. Broome, transferred to the King's (Liverpool Regt.); C. T. Dawkins to be Adjt., vice Lieut. C. H. Collette, who has resigned the appointment (Feb. 22, 1882).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. S. E. Bellingham to be Capt., vice F. Graham, appointed Adjt., 4th Batn. (Oct. 1, 1882).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capts. H. P. M. Wylie to be Major, vice Col. F. W. Grenfell, seconded for service on the Staff; H. D. P. P. Okeden has been seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. R. C. D. Wilson to be Capt., vice Brevet Major E. T. H. Hutton, seconded for service on the Staff (all three dated Oct. 21, 1882).

The Manchester Regiment—Major W. G. Thomas, from the King's Own Borderers, to be Major, vice A. L. Wynte, who exchanges.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. E. Gilpin-Brown has been seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 21, 1882).

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut. A. H. Wood to be Capt., vice C. E. Harman, appointed Adjt. 3rd Batn.; Supernumerary Lieut. C. E. Wyncoll, who has ceased to be a probationer for the S.C., to be Lieut., vice A. H. Wood (both dated Sept. 16, 1882).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut.-Col. C. C. Gore retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. P. D. Trotter to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. W. T. Gordon, seconded for service on Staff; Lieuts. F. Cookson to be Capt., vice J. L. C. St. Clair, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. H. S. C. Gordon to be Capt., vice P. D. Trotter (all three dated Oct. 21, 1882).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. A. E. C. Kaye, a probationer for the S.C., to be Capt., vice A. S. Woods, promoted (Nov. 18, 1882).

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt. W. G. Matthews retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. W. T. Peacocke resigns his commission.

1st West India Regiment—Major J. E. Bale has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Dec. 14, 1882).

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Sir W. O. Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., has been placed on half-pay on appointment to the Staff (Jan. 1).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. R. A. Nugent to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., vice Blunt, promoted (Sept. 1, 1882); Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. A. Ely to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., vice Robinson, promoted (Sept. 10, 1882); Conductor of Supplies A. Brooks to be Qrmr.

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. R. Orr, Chaplain to the Forces of the Third Class, on half-pay, has resigned his commission (Jan. 3).

Medical Department—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. Irvine, M.D., to have the local rank of Surg.-Gen. while employed as Principal Medical Officer in Egypt; Brig.-Surg. J. H. Beath, M.D., C.B., has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. (Dec. 9, 1882); Surg.-Major T. Hession has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg. (Dec. 13, 1882); Surg. T. C. Nugent has been permitted to resign his commission (Dec. 13, 1882).

Ordnance Store Department—Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance W. M. King has been placed on the Retired List (Dec. 23, 1882).

Army Pay Derartment—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major C. Skrine has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Jan. 1).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. J. Findlay has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health (Nov. 23, 1882).

Half-pay—Capt. H. H. Newman, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Major (Dec. 11, 1882).

Retired Full Pay—Lieut.-Col. F. Knatchbull, half-pay, has retired on full pay, with the hon. rank of Col. (Nov. 11, 1882).

Memoranda.

Major-Gen. T. Lightfoot, C.B., has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (Dec. 27, 1882).

Qrmr. G. F. Stenson, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Jan. 1).

The hon. rank of Lieut. conferred on Deputy-Assist.-Comy. C. Wickham, Bengal Establishment, in the *Gazette* of Dec. 1, 1882, is antedated to Aug. 18, 1882.

The under-mentioned officers to be Colonels:—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. H. Primrose, Grenadier Guards, Military Attaché at Vienna (Dec. 14, 1882); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Paterson, half-pay, Professor of Military Surveying, Royal Military College; Lieut.-Cols. F. A. Howes, Royal (late Madras) Engineers (both dated Dec. 30, 1882); W. T. Baker, the Suffolk Regt. (Dec. 31, 1882); W. Black, C.B., half-pay, Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., Canada; John M. Leith, C.B., the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; Charles Henry Browne, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment); James Gavin Lindsay, Royal (late Madras) Engineers; John Underwood Bateman-Champain, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; W. H. Burton, Royal (late Madras) Engineers; R. C. B. Pemberton, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; R. Home, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; W. Jeffreys, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; B. H. Mathew, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers; D. Ward, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; E. P. Gambier, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers (all twelve dated Dec. 31, 1882); E. H. D. Macpherson, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) (Jan. 1).

The under-mentioned Deputy-Comies. and Hon. Lieuts. to be Hon. Capts.:—E. W. Allum, Bengal Establishment; G. Leonard, Bengal Establishment (both dated Aug. 11, 1882); J. Comber, Bengal Establishment (Aug. 24, 1882); W. Wood, Bengal Establishment (Sept. 16, 1882).

The under-mentioned Assistant-Commissaries to be Hon. Lieuts. (dated Sept. 16, 1882):—W. Anderson, Madras Establishment; E. T. Fox and P. Davitt, Bombay Establishment.

The under-mentioned Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries to be Hon. Lieuts.:—A. S. Sinclair, W. Jack, J. Loughlin (all three dated Aug. 11, 1882), and R. F. Castellari, Bengal Establishment (Aug. 24, 1882); R. Butler, J. McManus, H. W. Dunlop, and M. Bourke, Madras Establishment (all four dated Sept. 16, 1882).

Reserve of Officers.

Capt. G. C. Sturgeon, Major 24th Middlesex R.V.C., to be Major (Oct. 22, 1882).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 10, and the current year must be understood.)

INDIA OFFICE, January 9, 1883.

Her Majesty has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the S.C. and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Major F. Gellie, and Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Local Major-Gen. Sir C. M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E. (both dated Oct. 20, 1882).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. J. W. E. Angelo (Oct. 2, 1882) and A. T. Weller (Nov. 12, 1882).

Bengal Medical Establishment.

To be Deputy-Surgeon-General:—Brig.-Surg. W. Walker, M.D. (Oct. 24, 1882).

To be Brigade-Surgeon:—Surg.-Major R. S. Bateson (Oct. 24, 1882).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major C. C. Hewetson (Nov. 4, 1882).

To be Captain:—Capt. G. S. Baugh (Nov. 12, 1882).

Madras Medical Establishment.

To be Brigade-Surgeon:—Surg.-Major W. H. Morgan (Aug. 1, 1882).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors T. Trueman and J. Jopp (both dated Oct. 20, 1882); Major de L. R. F. Wooldridge (Nov. 21, 1882).

To be Major:—Capt. J. R. Watson (Nov. 7, 1882).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. W. R. le G. Anderson (Oct. 1, 1882), G. F. Francis (Nov. 5, 1882), and J. W. Wray (Nov. 12, 1882).

Bombay Medical Establishment.

To be Brigade-Surgeon:—Surg.-Major H. V. Carter, M.D. (Sept. 20, 1882).

Brevet.

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. H. A. McNair, Bengal Infantry (July 1, 1881), and J. Johnstone, C.S.I., Bengal Infantry (Dec. 17, 1882).

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. A. F. Battye, Lieut.-Cols. J. Barras (both dated July 1, 1882), and A. Durand, Bombay S.C. (Oct. 27, 1882); Majors C. St. J. B. Barnett, Bengal S.C. (Nov. 4, 1882); G. Randell, Madras S.C. (Oct. 31, 1882); H. L. Walter (Oct. 1, 1882) and D. C. Pedder, Bombay S.C. (Dec. 2, 1882); Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. P. Currie, Bombay Army (July 1, 1882); Brig.-Surg. E. S. Cleveland, M.D. (Nov. 25, 1882); Brig.-Surg. H. Adam (Dec. 31, 1882); Surgs.-Major W. J. Busteed, M.D. (Nov. 9, 1882), and W. Fry, Madras Army (Nov. 20, 1882).

Brevet.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of hon. rank on retirement:—

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Cols. J. Barras, of the Bombay S.C. (July 1, 1882), and A. Durand, Bombay S.C. (Oct. 27, 1882); Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. P. Currie, of the Bombay Army (July 1, 1882).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Majors C. St. J. B. Barnett, Bengal S.C. (Nov. 4, 1882); G. Randell, Madras S.C. (Oct. 31, 1882); H. L. Walter (Oct. 1, 1882), and D. C. Pedder, Bombay S.C. (Dec. 2, 1882).

To be Deputy-Surgeon-General:—Brig.-Surg. A. H. Beaman, of the Madras Army (Aug. 1, 1882).

To be Brigade-Surgeon:—Surg.-Major W. J. Busteed, M.D., of the Madras Army (Nov. 9, 1882).

NOTE.—The retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers of the Madras S.C. is to date from Oct. 1, 1882, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 1, 1882:—Cols. P. J. P. Wetherall, W. Rose, A. Jenkins, W. J. Vizard, and H. C. Z. Claridge; and the step of hon. rank granted to Cols. Wetherall, Rose, Jenkins, and Vizard is to bear the same date.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 9, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Lieut. C. J. S. G., Lord Garvagh, resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, Welsh Division—Surg. J. Paddon resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major, and is permitted to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—George Le Mesurier Gretton, Esq., to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capt. J. Gildea is granted the hon. rank of Major.

4th Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Capt. T. W. Haines is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. W. M. Wynch resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. L. T. M. Nash resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt. E. W. Tennant resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—John Villiers Eyre, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Maurice Campbell Billings, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Capt. F. A. W. Whitmore to be Major.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Capt. H. Stokes is granted the hon. rank of Major.

5th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—T. T. S. Carlyon, late Lieut. 107th Foot, to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt. J. J. O'Gorman to be Major.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 10, and the current year must be understood.)

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 9, 1883.

Royal 1st Devon—Sub-Lieut. J. F. Daniel resigns his commission.

Lanarkshire (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire)—Capt. D. B. Malise Ronald, Duke of Montrose, K.T., to be Major; Lieut. R. K. Stewart to be Capt.

Worcestershire—Edward Bickerton Milward, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 10, and the current year must be understood.)

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 9, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Cinque Ports—Lieut. R. M. Lawes resigns his commission.

1st Devonshire—Lieut. J. H. Percy to be Capt.

1st Hampshire—Dugald William Barrell Tayler, gent., to be Lieut.

Engineer.

1st Cheshire—Capt. A. P. Jones resigns his commission; Frank Dodd, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Middlesex—Claude Baggallay, gent., to be Lieut.; Cecil Quiscam Henriques, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Tower Hamlets (East London)—Major J. S. Cousens resigns his commission; Capt. A. Kirby to be Major.

Rifle.

1st Aberdeenshire—Lieut. G. Cruden to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—John Netterville Albert Eaton, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cumberland—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions; also are permitted to retain their rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on their retirement:—Capt. H. J. Halton and Capt. and Hon. Major T. Palmer. Lieut. R. Thorpe resigns his commission; William Nanson Donald, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Denbighshire—Capt. and Hon. Major L. Adams resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Gloucestershire (City of Bristol)—Lieut. F. Burford resigns hi commission.

8th Lanarkshire (the Blythswood)—Lieut. J. P. Taylor to be Capt

10th Lanarkshire (Glasgow Highland)—The under-mentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—G. R. Stewart, and A. D. Tolmie. Jame Taylor Macinnes, gent., to be Lieut.

8th (S.W.) Middlesex—William Coombes, gent., to be Lieut.

13th Middlesex (Queen's, Westminster)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—J. E. Trollope and F. W. Grey.

20th Middlesex (Artists')—Capt. C. Haggard, 2nd Batn. the Roya Irish Rifles, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. E. P. Elmhirst, Roya West Kent Regt., who is retiring from the service (Jan. 1).

21st Middlesex (Finsbury)—The under-mentioned Lieutenants resign their commissions:—R. B. M. Morris and J. H. Cornish.

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers)—The under-mentione Captains resign their commissions:—W. A. Burn and A. G. Ellis.

3rd Norfolk—Lieut. H. F. Grigson resigns his commission.

1st Perthshire—Lieut.-Col. W. C. Colquhoun resigns his commission.

2nd Perthshire (Highland)—Capt. C. Boyd resigns his commission also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the un form of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Staffordshire (the Staffordshire Rangers)—Capt. E. R. Ingram, 1st Batn. the Welsh Regt., to be Adjt., vice Capt. J. F. Lu moore, R.M.L.I., deceased (Jan. 1).

5th Surrey—Lieut.-Col. C. Rugge-Price resigns his commission.

1st Sutherland (Highland)—Major J. H. Buik resigns his co mission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. A. L. Flodman to be Major.

8th West Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. W. B. Arundel to be Major.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announceme bear date January 10, and the current year must be understood.)

"OFFICERS—TO THE FRONT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The paucity of officers in British regiments is great in India, that I venture to bring the following fac to notice:—At the head-quarters of the regiment to whi I belong, we have two lieutenant-colonels; no major. company is commanded by the acting adjutant, who also instructor of musketry. D Compy. has only o officer, who is assistant-instructor of musketry. E Comp has no officer. F is commanded by the officer also charge of the details of a Presidency town! H has o lieutenant, who is also in charge of E (?). I has only o captain at head-quarters, and he is also president of nea all the regimental institutions. K is in charge of a sub tern not dismissed drill. Need I say more on the efficien of the regiment, should it be wanted for active service the field?—I am, &c.,

A CONSERVATIVE.

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RICHARD JAMES WOOD.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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"SHORT SERVICE" received an unexpected and very damaging blow in the memorable speech of Sir Frederick Roberts, at the Mansion House. The high authority of the speaker, and his estimate of the short-service regiments which he had commanded in the Afghan Campaign, produced an effect on the public mind but little to the taste of the Army reformers at the War Office, the most prominent of whom, Sir Garnet (now Lord) Wolseley, thought it necessary to take up the cudgels in defence of the system, in an article published in the *Nineteenth Century*. In this, however, as most people competent to judge thought at the time, he had very indifferent success; indeed, he did himself and his cause much more harm than good. But it was not possible for the War Office to avoid some modifications in the Short-service system, and these were eventually introduced in the voluminous Warrants and Regulations issued to the Army on July 1, 1881. Lord Airey's Committee had not, indeed, recommended the entire discontinuance of this system. Even if they had desired to do so, they were debarred therefrom by the terms of their appointment. In his "Memorandum of Instructions," the Secretary for War (Colonel Stanley) says:—"I am desirous to make it clear that there is no intention on the part of the Government, to depart from the general principles of reorganisation which have been accepted by the country since 1870." The Committee was, therefore, only nominated "in order that, by their advice, steps may be taken to remedy the practical defects which are found to have occurred in Lord Cardwell's schemes." They did advise very important modifications of those schemes, of which those relating more immediately to the conditions of service may be briefly stated as follows:—That stricter rules should be framed as to the medical examination of recruits on first enlistment, and the preference given to recruits of 20 years of age; that soldiers should be enlisted for 14½ years' service, of which six months will be passed as recruits before being finally posted to corps, eight years will be under the colours, and six years in the Reserve; that every non-commissioned officer after a year's probation, and also such privates as may be recommended by commanding officers, should be allowed to extend their service and proceed to pension, provided the total number of all ranks so allowed should not exceed 25 per cent. in each battalion; and that various measures should be taken for the increase, periodical training, and mobilisation of the Reserves, and for making them available on occasions falling short of "imminent national danger or great emergency." To these recommendations Mr. Childers gave only very partial effect. The enlistment for 12 years was retained, but modified to seven years' Army and five years' Reserve service, which may be extended to eight years' Army and four years' Reserve service, if the period of Army service expires while the man is serving abroad; the minimum age for enlistment was fixed at 19, or "the physical equivalent of 19;" the recommendation as to extension of service by non-commissioned officers (only) was adopted in a modified form, the conditions of Reserve service remaining unchanged. That these modifications are an improvement by which something will be gained, cannot be doubted; but the question is, will they serve to remove the serious, if not fatal, "defects" which are shown to have existed before their adoption? Short service, under Lord Cardwell's conditions—in the terse language of Sir Thomas Steele—"destroyed our regiments." Will short service under Mr. Childers's conditions give us regiments fit for every service that may be required of them? It is a question which, perhaps, cannot be decisively answered till a European war puts it to a practical test. Meanwhile, Mr. Childers and the War-Office reformers and their panegyrists of the Press are in the highest feather, and pointing out triumphantly as the effect of their measures that recruits are now crowding into the Army of the proper age and quality, almost in greater numbers than are required. True, some perplexity is apt to arise, when we find them attributing this result sometimes to short service, and sometimes to the Territorial Scheme. As a matter of fact, the one has certainly very little, and the other nothing at all, to do with it. We have it abundantly shown in evidence that, as regards the particular term of enlistment, the great bulk of recruits are quite indifferent on the subject And it would be much nearer the mark to say that the present brisk recruiting is owing to the improvement of late years made in the pay and treatment of the soldier, which has placed him more on a level, even pecuniarily, with the man in civil employment; to the removal, as the "advantages of the Army" become known, of old-standing prejudices against the service; and especially to the glut in the labour market, which is sufficiently indicated by the increasing flow of emigration from many parts of the country. All these causes would have operated equally under the conditions as to length of engagement which existed before Lord Cardwell meddled with them. However, letting the causes alone, the jubilation of our reformers over the apparent success of their measures would doubtless be very reassuring, if we could only forget that we have been listening to the same song of rejoicing from that quarter, and from that quarter alone, with little interruption, ever since Army reorganisation began. Lord Cardwell's complacent optimism has been already referred to, and the advocates of his schemes never ceased prophesying smooth things, and ridiculing all who disbelieved in them, until the Afghan and Cape wars, and the urgent remonstrances of the Indian authorities, absolutely compelled the War Office to acknowledge and institute an inquiry into the "defects," as they were mildly termed; in plain English, the entire failure of "Lord Cardwell's schemes." When, therefore, Mr. Childers is found taking up the former strain of official optimism, and Sir Garnet (now Lord) Wolseley disposes of those who differ from him by setting them down as antiquated noodles, club croakers, and what not, it is fitting to remind the authorities that measures similarly heralded in recent years have been seen to collapse like pricked windbags; in short, that the Army reformers are discredited by so many past failures, that, so far from their having any right to expect their future success to be taken for granted, the presumption in the case is all the other way. But, unfortunately, there is more than *primâ facie* ground for continuing to regard the Short-service system with considerable misgivings. There are even somewhat ominous admissions from the men in office themselves who are responsible for it. Let us grant that the modifications of 1881 will probably improve the state of the battalions actually serving in India and the Colonies. We all know that the battalions at home would have to bear the whole strain of any sudden emergency, whether great or small. Now, we have the high authority of Mr. Knox* for saying:—"It is impossible to form a Reserve by means of short service, unless the home Army be regarded mainly as a machinery for training large numbers of young men; but in accepting this principle, it is of the first importance to prevent these young men being accumulated in excessive numbers in the battalions upon which active service will first fall." To this essential saving clause in the principle, however, Mr. Childers, upon his own admission, has not been able to give effect. In moving the Army Estimates on March 14 last, he said:—"If you divide the number of infantry recruits by the number of battalions at home, it follows that there will be in each of the battalions at home on the average nearly 270 recruits, and as the average strength of the home battalions is just under 600, it follows that nine-twentieths, or nearly one-half, of the rank and file of the battalions at home, must consist of recruits, in any circumstances." Not only is this the admitted actual state of the home battalions at the present moment, but, so far from its being clear how this state of matters can ever be remedied under the existing arrangements, we have it as the expressed opinion, about four years ago—whatever his opinion may be now—of none other than the indispensable Mr. Knox, that under those arrangements no remedy is possible. In a Minute, dated November 5, 1877, he observed:—"Regarding, then, the preparedness for immediate service of the battalions standing first on the Roster as the main object now to be obtained, consistently, more or less, with the system of short service, I submit that the present plan of raising certain battalions by means of recruits to a high establishment (even as now proposed to be modified) must fail, and that the best, and, indeed, only course, is to maintain all the battalions of infantry at home at a uniform establishment, relying upon the Reserve to complete them for active service." Now, it is quite unnecessary to say that it is not what is here pronounced to be "the only course," but the other plan, which we are told "must fail," that is being followed at the present moment.† But even if we had not Mr. Childers's own admission of the too great youthfulness of the home Army, and Mr. Knox's description of it as merely a machinery for training recruits, there is the evidence on this head which any one may obtain by the use of his own eyes, wherever he finds an infantry regiment quartered. It has always been a received article of faith with experienced officers that no soldier, till after he had served for three years at least, could be considered other then a mere recruit; and it is of such that our home battalions—unless, perhaps, a few just returned from foreign service—to all appearance, now wholly consist. Such a thing as an old soldier is very rarely to be seen. It may be admitted, speaking generally, that with these recruits, as recruits, little fault is to be found; they are probably not inferior in any way to those of a former period, and in time would, no doubt, develop into very good soldiers. But if the question is put whether battalions which are admittedly little else than training schools for recruits are fit for active service, the unhesitating answer must be,—Certainly not. But then, we are told, in the event of a great war, when "imminent national danger or great emergency" may be declared, the home Army is to "rely upon the Reserve," to complete it for active service. Emergencies, it is to be borne in mind, must, now-a-days, be expected to arise on very short notice. This raises the question of the immediate readiness of the Reserve. Now, it is, of course, to be expected that, in the absence of any provision for periodical trainings, the general tendency among the Reserve men must be to become rusty in drill and to deteriorate in discipline. The account given of them, indeed, by some of the Staff Officers charged with their periodical payment is by no means favourable. "Their discipline is very indifferent," says Colonel Todd, S.O.P.; "they are insolent and independent;" "the discipline of the present Army of Reserve men is totally different from what the discipline used to be formerly." But even setting this aside, and granting that the Reserve men are all forthcoming when called up, also that they are all of satisfactory age and physique, still, no officer would say that a battalion largely made up of such men, strangers to the regiment and to each other—for they do not rejoin their old regiments—would be fit for immediate service in the field against a trained European army, such as Germany could put into the field. In the words of Major-General Willis,—"You must give some little time for the men to get a knowledge of one another and of their officers, or else your regiment is nowhere, if you go into the field. The men, instead of hanging together and hanging to their colours and their officers, are like a flock of sheep, if they get into difficulties." It is, indeed, needless to say that it is this "hanging together," this cohesion, which is the be-all and end-all in a perfectly disciplined regiment; to acquire it, time is obviously necessary. But would the necessary time be given? Everybody knows the saying of the French Marshal "The British Infantry is the best in the world; fortunately, there is not much of it." He speaks, of course, of the Infantry of a former era,—of the veteran regiments which he had seen in the Peninsula, whose very names even have recently become things of the past. As for the British Infantry of the future, we are assured by the men who have refashioned it that their arrangements have secured that there shall always be plenty of it; but the quality of the new and entirely different article which they are turning out is a matter which remains, to say the least, for the present, exceedingly uncertain. However, when all objections have been stated, it would be vain to contend that there is not much to be said for a Short-service system, at any rate, if accompanied with proper checks and safeguards. That it has answered very well in Germany, is certain; though it is equally certain that it would not answer in this country, if applied in exactly the same way, because the purposes for which our Regular Army is required are wholly different. Whether it can be modified and adapted to our purposes, is the question which has yet to receive a decisive answer. With regard to this, the key-note seems to have been struck by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, at the close of his evidence before Lord Airey's Committee, when, after saying he wished it to be understood that he was not prepared to condemn the system, he continued:—"In answering questions put to me, I have spoken on matters of fact, and not of opinion; but I feel that although I accepted the necessity for the introduction of the Short-service system at the time it was brought into operation, it was impossible to know exactly how it would work; and as we now find various difficulties arising out of it, I have stated them, because any system must be considered as tentative, until it is found to succeed." Just so. From the year 1870 to the year 1881, it was a tentative system. Up till the last-named year, it had certainly not been "found to succeed;" on the contrary, it had proved itself, beyond all question, a failure. It has now been in some respects modified, and possibly it may, in course of time, be "found to succeed." But the point to be particularly noted is that it is still only a "tentative system," and that it is yet a great deal too soon for Mr. Childers, backed up by Lord Wolseley, to go forth proclaiming it to the world as a system which has actually proved successful; while the possible issues involved are so momentous that both the Army and the country have only too good reason for looking on with anxiety at what is still, at the best, nothing else than a very doubtful experiment. Because we succeeded lately in putting an Army Corps, not even complete in numbers, into the field in Egypt, there are critics who would actually have us believe that our system has been tested and proved to be all that could be desired of it. But it has to be borne in mind that the campaign in Egypt was no test at all of the success of our present system. If it was, all we can say is that we are far worse off as regards military preparedness than we have hitherto imagined ourselves to be. So much nonsense has been spoken and written with respect to the walk-over in Egypt, that we desire to bring those interested in the Army to their senses. We have endeavoured to show, in the series of articles which we have published, how worthless are the opinions of those who have endeavoured to bolster up short service. Their tactics from the first have been to ridicule the arguments of all who have opposed them. The public have been asked to wait and see how matters turned out. The public have waited very patiently, indeed, and each step taken has left us further off than ever from the goal for which we have been striving. What would have been our position to-day, had the reformers had it all their own way? The nation would have been on the brink of ruin; the Army which has fought its battles for generations would have been scattered to the winds, and there would have been nothing to replace it. With these facts before them, facts which are indisputable, as the expressions of opinion we have quoted of those most interested show conclusively, the country ought to be mindful. The Army has been in the hands of the reformers for twelve years. It is time we should ask ourselves—How have the reformers done their work? There can be but one answer to the question, for they have condemned themselves out of their own mouths.

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* Mr. Knox was then "Estimate Clerk" in the War Office, but has since been promoted to be successively Deputy-Accountant-General and Accountant-General. He has been either a member of, or a leading witness before, every important Committee that has sat at the War Office for many years past, no matter what the particular subject of inquiry; and it could easily be shown from the Blue-books that perhaps no other single individual has had so much to do as this gentleman with the changes in Army organisation that have taken place since 1870.

† The following is from Mr. Childers's speech on March 14 last:—"It may be remembered that last year we proposed that on the Roster the 12 battalions of 950 men should be followed by four battalions of 850 men each; four of 650 men each; eight of 500, and 43 of 480. We have made a change of some importance in that respect. It was practically found that that jump from 500 to 650, and from 650 to 850, was an inconveniently large one. We have, therefore, altered the establishment, by making no jump of more than 100 men, so that instead of the numbers as I have given them, we shall have four battalions of 850 each, four of 750, four of 650, four of 550, seven of 500, and 37 of 450." This "jump system," of course, is exactly the one which Mr. Knox said, contrasting it with the battalions at a uniform establishment, "must fail."

THE Royal Naval Engineers have had a hard battle to fight for more than thirty years. The sudden transition from sailing ships to steamers found the Admiralty utterly unprepared for the change. No Engine-room staff existed in the Navy. It had to be created. And the Admiralty chose the worse course possible to create the new branch, when it dawned upon their minds that Engineers and Stokers had become really necessary in the service. They then engaged locomotive drivers, fitters, and stokers, mere labourers, to act as Engineer officers in the Navy, and, by so doing, at once stamped the branch as one unfitted for gentlemen. As a matter of course, Economy was the cause of the action of the Admiralty. In those days, even more so perhaps than at present, a well-educated, clever, mechanical engineer was worth his weight in gold in most parts of the world, and the pay offered by the Admiralty was never intended to tempt such men to join the service. But as time went on, the Admiralty came bit by bit to perceive that they had made a mistake. Then an attempt was made to induce gentlemen to join the Royal Naval Engineers, but by this time the vulgarity of the locomotive drivers and their generally dirty appearance had secured for them the sobriquet of "Greasers." Both by occupation and in appearance they were lubricators, and little else. Hence, few gentlemen remained long in this branch. Various reforms were introduced. The pay and position of Engineers were improved from time to time. Still, although officers of the Navy, they were shunned and avoided by the whole body of Naval officers. Orders were given in most ships for the Gun-room officers on no account to associate with or even speak to Engineer officers, except on duty. This was due to a fear that the Engineers would contaminate the morals of the Midshipmen and Naval Cadets, those dear little boys the ladies have ever been so fond of caressing, under the belief that they must be so innocent! And to protect this supposed innocence, the youngsters were ordered to avoid the Engineer officers' mess, while their own remained a perfect pandemonium! The hospitality of the ship and of the officers' friends on shore was never accorded to, as the invitations never included, the Engineer officers. This was simply due to the fact that at first they were only mechanics, and that subsequently they were never looked upon as gentlemen, although their branch became filled with the sons of gentlemen. The fault lay entirely with the Admiralty, for gentlemen could have been secured from the outset, had they desired to do so. But they did not. And we do not believe they would have done so to this day, but for the agitation commenced some years ago by the Engineer officers themselves. The influence of the heads of large Engineering firms throughout the country were enlisted by their former pupils, and soon brought such political pressure to bear upon the Admiralty that their Lordships found it impossible to withhold the much-needed reforms any longer. They were, however, unwilling to concede all that was asked, and each concession secured has been literally dragged piecemeal from the Admiralty. Each successive Board has gone on tinkering, until the old pot is so covered with patches that nothing of the original vessel is now visible, while most of the first patches are entirely worn out. At last, a training-ship was fitted out at Portsmouth, in which to educate Engineer apprentices for the Navy. This year, the first batch of Royal Naval Engineer Cadets pass out of the *Marlborough*, and will join sea-going men-of-war. The total number of students who will be examined is forty; and the new entries for the year will be limited to twenty-five. By the new regulations just issued, one-fifth of these will be nominated, as in the case of Naval Cadets, from among the sons of officers of the united Services who have lost their lives while in the service of their country, or sons of officers who have performed long and meritorious services. The remaining studentships will be competed for by open competition. The subjects in which the candidates will be examined remain the same as under the previous regulations; but, in addition, translating Latin into English, and elementary mechanical drawing, have been added. We wonder why the Admiralty still prefer the dead to the living languages? The contribution towards mess and educational expenses is increased by the new regulations from £75 to £100, for the four years the student has to undergo training on board the *Marlborough*. Prior to sending these young Engineer officers to sea, we believe the Admiralty have been desirous of abolishing the Engineers' Mess. The recent Order in Council made this apparent, but beyond this, the Admiralty abolished the Engineers' Mess in the *Nelson*, and by way of trial, appointed the Engineer officers to the ward-room and gun-room messes, according to their relative ranks. In the *Nelson*, the change has worked well. Nevertheless, the Admiralty appear to have been frightened at the very boldness of their own reform. They have recalled the last Order in Council no sooner than it was issued, owing, it is said, to the apprehension that it might be read as implying that all Engineer messes are *de facto* abolished. Hence the Order in Council has been returned to the printer for correction. We hope the Admiralty will reconsider this matter. The Royal Naval Engineers of to-day are, as a rule, a most gentlemanly class of men. They can hold their own in society with the other branches of the service, and no social distinction should any longer be made between them. The experiment which has turned out so well in the *Nelson* should at once be repeated in every ship in commission in the Navy, and Royal Naval Engineers should be placed as near as possible on the same footing in regard to the Navy as the Royal Engineers hold in the Army, with this exception, that an Engineer officer should never be eligible to hold the executive command of a ship or a squadron.

We understand that arrangements have been made by the German Government whereby, in consideration of the payment of one million pounds sterling, Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will abdicate his claims to and surrender his reversionary interest in the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Alfred, left England for Berlin on Monday last, to be present at the celebration of the Silver Wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany.

The Admiralty would do well to issue a circular enforcing the strict observance of the Queen's Regulations by all ranks afloat, and at the same time let it be clearly understood that forwarding anonymous letters will be severely punished, whenever the sender is discovered. The provincial Press has taken this matter up. In no single case has the action of the Admiralty been approved; and even by the Liberal section of the Press it has been condemned, and stigmatised as a most egregious error, likely to ruin the Navy.

The Admiralty intend reorganising the Royal Naval College at no distant date, when a general mess will be established.

Lord Northbrook, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Brandreth, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., and Captain Beaumont, paid a visit of inspection to Portsmouth Dockyard on Thursday.

An officer of the Royal Marine Artillery, who has for many years been a Professor at the Royal Military College, has it in contemplation to bring out a history of the Royal Marine Corps. Such a history is much needed, the only extant accounts of the corps being by Captain Alexander Gillespie and Lieutenant Paul Harris Nicolas, the former of which was published in 1803 and ends with 1801, and the latter published in 1845, and ending with 1842. Thus, from 1842 to the present date, there is no published record, and it will be satisfactory to have the more recent services of the corps embodied in a readable form. These will include the Kaffir War, Burmah, the Crimea and Baltic, China, Indian Mutiny, Japan, New Zealand, Abyssinia, Ashantee, Natal, Egypt, and minor affairs, besides other matters connected with the internal economy and constitution of the corps. It is presumed that such a work cannot be got out without guaranteed support, and it is to be hoped that officers of the services generally will show their interest by entering their names for copies, should a circular be issued to that effect.

C'est le ridicule qui tue!—even the Lords of the Admiralty. "Better late than never," therefore, is all we can say in regard to the Egyptian Naval honours. We cannot thank the Admiralty after delaying the *Gazette* for two months, as even now it is incomplete. But of that hereafter. We have already more on hand than we can find room for in our columns.

The senior Major of the Royal Marine Light Infantry stands in a doubtful position with regard to his further promotion, inasmuch as if no vacancy occurs before March 14 next, he will be compulsorily retired under the Age Clause of the Order in Council of November 29, 1881. It is always a hard case, when an officer becomes the senior of his rank, that he should be compelled to retire, for lack of a vacancy to promote him.

Captain William Codrington, C.B., of the *Excellent*, who is said to have been selected to replace Rear-Admiral Herbert as Director of Naval Ordnance, has, in consequence of the promotion of Captain Douglas to flag rank on January 8, been appointed Naval A.D.C. to the Queen from that date.

Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby, Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty, will read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution on February 9 on "Battle Ships," when, no doubt, all who take an interest in the Navy will attend, to support or oppose the views entertained by Mr. Barnaby regarding the Naval policy of the Admiralty. We hope to see the question thoroughly discussed, as it is one of great national importance. We fear, however, that this is impossible, as Naval officers on the Active List will not dare open their mouths in opposition to the views of the powers that be, lest by so doing they might injure their future prospects in the service. We hope, however, that there are still some independent men in the service.

"It will be gratifying to yachtsman," says the *World*, "to hear that the Admiralty have appreciated the advantages to be derived from yacht-racing and boat-sailing to such an extent, that they have ordered copies of Mr. Dixon Kemp's admirable work on 'Yacht and Boat-sailing' to be supplied to the seamen's libraries in the Royal Navy." This is very nice and suitable, as such a work cannot fail to interest Naval men, though some people might perhaps be inclined to ask what *are* the peculiar advantages to be derived from yacht-racing, except to owners and skippers, or to doubt whether any number of books will ever teach a man how to sail a boat. But what will the eminent yachting editor and critic say, when he finds that the Admiralty have selected his own work for the perfecting of Naval officers in the perpetration of those enormities against which the *Field* fulminated in such scathing terms all last season? To "building yachts with the public money" and "racing them (*malgré* the committees, of course), in private regattas," must now be added "adopting Mr. Dixon Kemp's work as their text-book!" Truly there is about all this something of the irony of fate.

Any one who has the slightest acquaintance with the subject would imagine that a man who has qualified for seaman gunner is, *a fortiori*, fit to be a trained man. Nevertheless, it appears to be the custom at present, in the event of a man misbehaving himself in a gunnery-ship, to discharge him to general service, and deprive him of the trained man's daily penny until he requalifies, even though he may have held the rating for years before volunteering for seaman gunner. In a sea-going ship, a seaman gunner so deprived would at once be made a trained man, good conduct not being a necessary stipulation. Why should not this course be pursued in the gunnery-ships, and such men, unless they have some physical defect which totally disqualifies them, be discharged to the depôt ship as trained men? It cannot, surely, be considered *infra dig.* to make trained men in the *Excellent*.

The Admiralty announce that on February 6 will be commenced on board the *Excellent* a course of instruction in gunnery for senior officers of the Navy on half-pay. Officers who have permission to attend, should report themselves on board at 9.30 a.m. of that day.

Lord Alcester has, we hear, been somewhat annoyed at our having given publicity to the fact that it was his Lordship's intention to bring home the *Sultan* with her wounds unhealed and gaping, to enable her Majesty to see that the bombardment of Alexandria was not mere child's-play. Our announcement has upset the official apple-cart. The scheme has fallen through, and the *Sultan* has been ordered to Malta, to repair damages and make good defects, and will then rejoin the Channel Fleet in February. From this, it is evident that the little naval display which was being arranged at the Admiralty, has been abandoned, and as the Egyptian gazette was being held over until that event came off, there was no longer any excuse for the Admiralty not awarding the honours so nobly won by the Navy in Egypt. The Navy, under the paternal care of the Admiralty, receives its decorations two months after the Army. And yet we were told a certain high official has been "labouring hard" in the interest of the Navy.

Captain John Hext has, we hear, been appointed Director of the Indian Marine, his name being retained on the Active List of the Navy.

Commander Fawkes has presented to Captain Northcote, R.M.A., a handsome silver inkstand, in the name of the ward-room officers of the *Northampton*, as a slight mark of the esteem and friendship in which Captain Northcote is held by his messmates, and in recognition of the able and efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of wine caterer to the mess during the whole of the commission of the *Northampton* as flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock. The presentation was made on board on December 12 at Antigua.

The recent sad occurrence outside the Mersey brings once more prominently before the nautical world the question of the "straight" and "clipper" stems for merchant vessels; and every thoughtful seaman will again marvel at the almost universal adoption of the former by shipbuilders. Is it a matter of economy? Surely the saving must be trifling in a huge modern steamer. Is it for the purpose of minimising dock space, and saving dues? How often does 20 feet or so become a matter of importance in this respect, when steamers range from 400 to nearly 600 feet in length? Is it for appearance sake? There are not many who would hesitate between the graceful curve of the old fashioned stem, and the present "chopped off" arrangement. One more question might be put. Is it to ensure the destruction of any vessel with which such a steamer may happen to come into collision? The reply is obvious, for our shipbuilders are neither lunatics nor homicides; but that the present build of steamers is admirably adapted for this purpose is beyond dispute. Setting aside the failure of the water-tight compartments to perform their task—which, in this instance, as in many others, is accounted for by the statement that the vessel was struck exactly on the edge of a bulkhead—can there be any reasonable doubt that had the *City of Brussels*, with her "clipper bow," been the one to deliver the blow, the injuries below the water-line would have been comparatively slight, and the melancholy loss of life, in all probability, have been avoided? The intentionally destructive ram of the modern ironclad is merely a development—and, in some instances, a very slight development—of the dangerous straight stem; and it is a fact, however deplorable, that many lives have been unnecessarily lost through the apparently unreasonable antipathy of modern shipbuilders to the old-fashioned form of bow.

The Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth would surely take it to heart, if he was aware that the editor of a leading "Society" journal has not deemed him a person of sufficient importance to make it worth his while to ascertain correctly the gallant Admiral's Christian name. Sir *George* Phipps Hornby certainly looks odd; but then the editor was describing a fancy ball, so some latitude may perhaps be permitted in the matter of "fancy" names.

From Malta, we learn that Admiral Lord Alcester has hoisted his flag on board the *Helicon*, and that his Lordship has made the following dispositions:—The *Alexandra*, *Cruiser*, *Coquette*, and *Cygnet* will be paid off about February 5, their crews returning home in the hired transport *Nepaul*. The *Beacon* will most probably return home to pay off in May, but definite orders are awaited from the Admiralty. The *Dragon* is ordered to be ready for sea by February 11, when she will proceed to the East Indies. The sailing orders of the *Sultan* have been received.

The *Beacon*, commissioned January 7, 1879, and now in the Mediterranean, is still without a symptom of relief, though the crews of the *Coquette* and *Cygnet*, commissioned six months after, are being relieved. Can the reason be that the two latter ships have spent the whole of their service in the pleasant waters of the Mediterranean, while the *Beacon* has had eighteen months service besides in the East Indies?

We hear that a Commissioner has been appointed at the Russian Admiralty to report upon the growth of the German Fleet and Dockyards, and to indicate the effect the development of Danzig into a great Naval station will have on the security of the neighbouring Russian ports, such as Port Baltic, Riga, and Revel. It is regarded as not improbable that the fortifying of Danzig will lead to a large extension of the Russian coast defences in the Gulf of Finland, those at Cronstadt and Sveaborg already engaging the attention of experts. The development of Germany's Naval strength in the Baltic comes at a bad time for Russia, and involves her in perplexity. She wants to maintain her Army on a peace footing to its fullest extent, and to do this in the face of disorganised finances, she is compelled to starve the Navy. And at the same time, she is desirous of creating a new Fleet in the Black Sea, at the expense of the old one in the Baltic, which, in view of Germany's action, she cannot now safely do. The position of affairs, therefore, is this. The Government cannot increase the Navy Estimates—which, by the way, had been reduced for the coming year—and, therefore, cannot largely develope, at the same time, both the Black Sea and Baltic Fleets. One, therefore, must go to the wall; and it is believed, in spite of statements to the contrary about the shipbuilding intentions of the Government in the Black Sea, that the southern fleet will suffer. Perhaps a single man-of-war may be constructed at Sebastopol, but the expensive and costly fleet for the Black Sea projected a short time ago, is hardly likely to be taken in hand for the present. On the other hand, there will, no doubt, be an extra increase of shipbuilding in the Baltic shortly, mainly in vessels for coast defence.

Mr. G. H. Beaton, promoted last week to Inspector of Machinery, entered the Navy in May, 1852, and was promoted to Chief Engineer in 1861, after having served during the Crimean War in the following vessels, viz.:—*Tiger*, in the bombardment of Odessa and blockading Sebastopol, was wrecked in her and taken prisoner by the Russians; on exchange of prisoners was appointed to *Sulina*, employed embarking and landing troops; was present at the taking of Eupatoria, battle of Alma, and bombardment of Sebastopol. Appointed to gunboat *Grinder* in 1855, employed in the Sea of Azov blockading and destroying enemy's stores. Took part in the capture of Kinburn, was employed on the wreck of the gunboat *Jasper* on Arabit Spit, diving (without apparatus), in an endeavour to save the ship. In August, 1861, was wrecked in the *Driver* on the island of Mariguana, and made a distilling apparatus from parts of wreck, which supplied the ship's company with fresh water, and received the thanks of the court-martial for this service. Served seven years continuously in the *Jason* on the West Indian station; fitted an apparatus for ventilating the bilges, whereby the ship was made quite healthy, although previously suffering from fever. He was afterwards appointed to Port Royal Dockyard for two and a half years, and then served three years in the *Hector*. Was Chief Engineer of Malta Dockyard, nearly six years, during which time the factory was much improved and the number of men increased, so that ships instead of being sent home to be paid off, were recommissioned at Malta, thus effecting a great saving of expense. When the *Serapis* was conveying H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to India, her boilers primed so excessively on the passage from England to Malta that a speed of seven knots per hour was with difficulty maintained. On her arrival at Malta, he succeeded in completely remedying this defect. The ship afterwards steaming $13\frac{1}{2}$ knots with ease. For this service he received a special letter of thanks from the Admiralty, in addition to others received on various occasions. He was appointed in 1879 to the post of Chief Engineer of Devonport Dockyard, and is continued in that appointment on his well merited promotion.

A propos of the trial of plates at Spezzia, to which we have already referred in these columns, we find so important a French journal as the *Débats* saying that they turned to the honour and glory of French metallurgists. The writer adds:—"Italy is giving herself the luxury of four enormous ships, which will cost her 110 million francs. The two first, the *Duilio* and the *Dandolo*, are armed with plates furnished by the Creusot works. For the third, Italy applied to English industry, solely to indulge in political spite [owing to the Tunis expedition]. Afterwards the Italian Government took it into its head to have some comparative trials, which would have been of use before the plates of the *Italia* were ordered from England. Guns of an enormous size [Armstrong is not mentioned] were fired at point-blank range. At the second shot the English plates flew to pieces. The French plate was not damaged by the first shot, and the point stuck in it as if it had been clay; it resisted the second and third shots, and yielded only to the fourth. The representative of M. Krupp, who was present, warmly congratulated, but perhaps rather against the grain, the Creusot delegates. Now that Gallophobia has gone out of fashion in Italy, the Minister of Marine will, perhaps, decide upon returning to Creusot for the plates for the fourth ship, the *Lepanto*. As for the *Italia* she will have to put up with a cuirass of second-rate quality. There is much inconvenience in introducing politics into such matters." The *Débats* has evidently been deceived. The French plate only hung together longer than the English, owing to its innumerable fastening bolts. The English compound plates have, both in Russia and in Italy, proved of better quality than the French plates.

An *International Army and Navy Review* has been started in Berlin by Herr Ferdinand von Witzleben-Wendelstein. This is rather a bold undertaking. The title itself we should have imagined enough to ensure its non-success, if not its interdiction in Germany. The October number contains many good articles. The leading paper on "The Study of the Philosophy of War," by Edouard Reitz, a paper on Russia, with a memoir of Skobeleff, and a paper on Egypt, in French, dated from on board the *Péluse*, are all well worth reading. Articles in any language, addressed to Herr Otto Janke, Berlin, are, we believe, inserted, if of sufficient merit.

The inquiry into the cause of the bursting of a 28-centimètre Krupp gun at Fort Heppens, near Wilhelmshaven, has resulted, as was anticipated, in the verdict that the accident was not due to any fault in the construction of the gun, but to a flaw in the main steel tube. This fact, though expected, has created a profound sensation in Artillery circles, as a gun burst not long ago on board the gunnery-ship *Renown*, the cause being the same; and it cannot be denied that a feeling of distrust of the heavy steel guns is rapidly gaining ground, which cannot but be detrimental to the service. The few advocates of steel, bronze, wrought iron, &c., who are able to raise their voices against the all-steel principle of gun-making in Germany, where Krupp is looked upon as one of the mainstays of the Empire, remark, and no doubt with truth, that a steel forging of the enormous size of a main barrel for a 28-centimètre gun cannot be sufficiently worked upon to make the material of an even strength throughout, and that the same is therefore unreliable. The accidents which have lately occurred to the steel shafts of several Atlantic steamers would appear to confirm this.

It is said that the German Government contemplate making trials with a land torpedo, the invention of Colonel von Zubowitz, of the Austrian Army. Experiments made in Austria have shown that it is possible for a company of soldiers to lay these torpedoes a distance of one mile in fifteen minutes, and thus to make the ground perfectly impassable to hostile troops. The torpedoes can be exploded singly or all together, at the option of the officer in charge. The Austrian Government are reported to have purchased this invention.

It is satisfactory to find, from the twenty-third report of the National Rifle Association, that the past year's working shows not only increased receipts, which may be taken to indicate that the new regulations have met with general approval, but a wider recognition of the important work which the Association is entrusted with. The Council expresses its indebtedness to Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, Finsbury Rifles, for organising, at short notice last July, a large staff of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men to act as register-keepers and markers, consequent on the withdrawal of Regulars for service in Egypt.

When the 4th Dragoon Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, and 19th Hussars were ordered to Egypt, the War Office were obliged to call upon the Cavalry then at home for volunteer Subalterns. Between 30 and 40 zealous soldiers eagerly came forward. Some have been killed, some have died of fever, and all have distinguished themselves. Not one of the survivors has, however, been rewarded, not one has been mentioned in despatches. The reason is obvious, but the omission will have its effect, when next time volunteers are called for.

The 2nd Bavarian Army Corps—the last troops retaining the Werder rifle—were at the close of last year supplied with the Mauser, so that the entire German Army is now in possession of a uniform arm. The Werder rifle is the invention of an engineer of that name connected with the Klett Works at Nueremberg, and in the Franco-German War of 1870-71 proved far superior to either the Chassepôt or needle-gun, so that it was not without some reluctance that the Bavarian officials were prevailed upon to discard it in favour of the new Prussian rifle.

We believe the period of service of Lieutenant-General Nicholson, C.B., R.E., as Governor of Jersey, and Major-General Nelson, C.B., as Governor of Guernsey, has been still further extended from April 1 to October 1. Can it be that, with the reduced list of Major-Generals, no other officers can be found qualified or willing to accept these posts? Major-General Nelson is already over age for employment.

The Military force stationed at Quetta and the Pisheen Valley, by latest accounts, consists of a European regiment of infantry, a battery of artillery, a mountain battery ditto, four Native regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry. With such a strong force, it seems a strange policy to leave it far out of the reach of a railway, especially when Peshawur, our frontier post in the North-West, is being connected with the Indian railway system.

Colonel D. R. Barnes, commanding the 50th Regimental District at Maidstone, has been compelled to resign his appointment in consequence of ill-health, and is to be succeeded by Colonel W. J. Chads, half-pay, late 62nd Regiment, lately commanding the Reserve Depôt at Ismailia.

"It is curious enough," writes one of our correspondents from Cairo, "to see the opera-house, always cosmopolitan in the aspect of the audience, with a local colouring of faces and dresses when there is a full house, now brightened up somewhat by the addition of British officers in uniform. The Dufferin box is on the stage on the right of the house, facing the box of the Khedive, which is in the first tier, and opposite that reserved for the great visitors and Ministers. Over it are the harem boxes of the Viceregal family and of the Egyptian bigwigs, screened by an embroidered veil, through which there is just visible a sparkle of jewels now and then, but some of my more fervid friends declare they can see eyes glancing brightly behind it as well. Next to the Dufferin box is that of Sir A. Alison; next to the box of the Commander-in-Chief is that of Baker Pasha. The others numbered up to nine on that side are mostly appropriated to various Europeans or Levantines, some of whom have their nights, whilst others are season subscribers. Sir Edward Malet's box is the first on the left side, and next is that of Mr. Fitzgerald; and then the boxes round to the stage-box on that side are generally in possession of red-coats, with alternations of stamboulines, fezes, and evening-dress. In the pit there are many constant attendants in uniform. Sir Gerald Graham has a stall in a good position, and Major-General Dormer has another, and dotted all over the house in the first and second tier and in the stalls you may see faces well known at the Senior Rag, the Junior, the Naval and Military, &c. Truth to tell, our uniforms, now-a-days, do not blaze and sparkle as they did when epaulettes were in vogue, and do not make the show of a theatre *paré* on the Continent. But the effect is good, *tout de même*. There is a numerous and admirable orchestra, and the dresses, appointments, and *mise-en-scène* are fresh, rich, and luxurious. There is a well-drilled and numerous chorus, and a capital *corps de ballet*. Then as to the troupe? Hem! To begin with, Madame Albert Mary is a very charming and accomplished actress, with a very pleasant French voice, which she manages with consummate skill and tact. Her 'Madame Favart' is, in all respects, excellent. M. Fronty deserves next to be mentioned, as a very great acquisition to the company,—a practised musician and a finished actor; and there are Fossombronis, three at least, of various degrees of capacity and promise; but M. Andran in the matter of voice leaves something to be desired in tenor parts, and of the merits of the other ladies and gentlemen I have not yet made up my mind, and so shall say nothing more at present. The house is too large for bouffe and operettes, and for the present season all the pieces must be of that character,—'Giroflé Girofla,' 'Madame Favart,' 'Le Petit Faust,' 'La Mascotte,' &c. English operette is, of course, impossible; but there are English voices and faces *partout*, and many officers appear to have been joined by their wives, and to have settled down for some time in the land, though we hear on all sides of a reduction of the Army to one-half being imminent."

Although forty batteries were added to the German Field Artillery in 1881, a further addition will probably be made this year. Herr von Kameke, the Minister of War, has lately had several audiences of the Emperor, which are generally supposed to have had some connection with the intended measure, especially as Lieutenant-General von Voigts-Rhetz (Chief of the 4th Field Artillery Inspection, at Coblenz) has been called to Berlin. There is no doubt but that Parliament will vote the necessary funds, as Germany is at present weak in this arm, as compared with her neighbours, France and Russia. The figures are:—France, 2,622 guns; Russia, 2,460 guns; Germany, 2,040 guns. Since the above was written, Herr Von Kameke has officially announced that the German Government does not intend to at once increase its Field Artillery, it being only in contemplation to make some alterations in the organisation of the force.

It appears from a close inspection of the official *Army List* that the last batch of Lieutenants of the Royal Engineers promoted to the rank of Captain on January 4, 1883, on completion of twelve years' service, have been superseded by 600 officers of the other branches of the service. The average length of service of the 50 junior Captains of the Line, from the date of their first appointment in the Army, is eight years and seven months, and the senior Lieutenant of Artillery has nine years four months' service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Boie, of the Great General Staff, has been attached to the Commandantur at Königsberg. This has caused some sensation in German military circles, and is ascribed to the fact that the Government wish to keep well posted up as to the doings on the other side of the eastern frontier. Lieutenant-Colonel Boie served in the war of 1870-71 as captain on the staff of Field-Marshal von Manteuffel, and is considered one of the best officers of the "new school."

The impulsion given by France to her colonial policy, and the part she is playing in Tunis, Tonquin, Madagascar, on the Congo, &c., has induced General Billot and Admiral Jauréguiberry to concert measures with the view of appointing a commission of halting-places at Toulon, Cherbourg, Rochefort, Brest, L'Orient, Dunkirk, Havre, Nantes, Bordeaux, Cette, Marseilles, Port Vendres, Algiers, Philippeville, Oran, and Bone. Tunis, we see, continues to swallow up a good deal of money, and a good many French newspapers are crying out against the protectorate as a bad speculation. The last money demanded was £1,000,000 for organising mixed companies, and placing the Regency under a strictly military *régime*. No less than 45,000 men were employed in punishing the Kroumirs and putting down the rebellion in Tunis! The present force in the country is over 30,000 strong, but when things get more settled, it is calculated that a mixed force of 25,000 men will be sufficient for all purposes. As far as Tonquin is concerned, it appears that the French have given up the idea of sending a regular expedition to that country, in order to take it under their protection, and gradually annex it to Cochin China. They will for the present content themselves with sending out a battalion or two of Marine Infantry, to reinforce Commandant Rivière, who, after having captured Hanoï, has been holding that place with a very small force. The fact of the French Government having been turned from its first intentions with regard to Tonquin is, no doubt, due to the remonstrances of the Court of Pekin, which at one moment appeared determined to order the Imperial Army to attack Commandant Rivière, and to drive him out of Hanoï. More peaceful counsels have since prevailed, and it is now the intention of the two Powers to act together in the suppression of the Black Flag pirates who infest the Red River, and interfere with Chinese and foreign commerce. It remains to be seen what will be done when the pirates are suppressed. The French will, no doubt, wish to remain in the country, and to this the Celestial Government will object most strongly. On the Congo, persuasive measures, and not force, are to be employed; and the De Brazza mission will be backed up merely by a small naval detachment, consisting of a gunboat, a despatch-boat, and a transport.

The members of the Committee of Commanding Officers of Metropolitan Volunteer Corps, who went down to Brighton on Thursday, might have saved themselves the journey of 100 miles and the soaking they received on the Downs, had they been so disposed, for it is now well known that—notwithstanding the strong efforts which were made at the special meeting on the 9th inst. to have the Review at Aldershot on the next Bank Holiday, and the opinion still maintained by a considerable number of officers that the vicinity of the Camp is the best place for the manœuvres—London-super-Mare has been virtually selected all along. It was also known that the ground of 1881 was again available, and this, about six miles in area, has been so thoroughly explored that a personal visit was rendered unnecessary. A good map and plans, such as those produced at Lieutenant-Colonel Knight's offices, would have fully answered every purpose, especially as it rests with the Commander of the South-Eastern District to make the actual report to the War Office on its adaptability to the purpose to which it is again proposed to put it. But these visits and exchange of courtesies between the commanding officers and reception committees are part of the programme, and must be gone through. Of the twelve officers appointed, nine put in an appearance. We are glad to see that with the approval of the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander of the Home District intends to repeat the very useful and interesting work of the marching columns. If this is as well arranged as it was last year,—of which there can be no doubt, as it will again be in the hands of Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, C.B.,—it should be a more important feature than the Review.

We would bring to the notice of the Yeomanry Cavalry of Great Britain that in a most public, spirited, and generous manner, Major Tritton and the officers of the Middlesex Yeomanry have instituted a Yeomanry Cavalry Club, at 43 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, in order to create and keep up that *esprit de corps* which is so desirable towards upholding and strengthening the ranks of this important branch of the service. The subscription is only three guineas, and the club being proprietary, there is no pecuniary liability whatever. The club consists of coffee, billiard, smoking, reading, writing, and card rooms, and the rules are framed on the same principles as regulate other military clubs in London. We trust that the Yeomanry will support such a laudable and useful undertaking.

There will be no want of pictorial illustration of the Egyptian Expedition. In a few months there will be an admirable panorama of Tel-el-Kebir open in London. It is the work of M. Pecheird, an artist of extraordinary talent, who has been for some weeks engaged in sketching the country and in preparing the studies, from which he has executed an elaborately-finished work *in petto*, from which the panorama is to be taken. The latter will be twenty times the size of the picture which was lately inspected by Lord and Lady Dufferin, and has also been seen by many military people of taste and judgment, who are loud in praise of the finish and truthfulness of the battle-piece. Mr. Woodville, the talented painter of the Maiwand episode, which attracted notice in the Academy last year, is at Cairo, busy on materials for pictures of Tel-el-Kebir and Kassassin. The Queen has sent him a commission for a picture, and the care, spirit, and accuracy of Mr. Woodville's preliminary sketches give assurance of most interesting and effective productions in the ensuing year.

"To-day," says a Cairo letter of Dec. 18, 1882, "160 of our invalids were despatched in one of Messrs. Cook and Son's steamers, from the Kasr-el-Nil bridge, on an excursion up the Nile. This is indeed a pleasant change from the barracks at the citadel and at the Abbaseyah for officers and men, but it is rather costly; not so dear as if they had to be sent home, however. And perhaps the Egyptians will pay, *willy, nilly?* Did the men not lose their health in Egypt?—*Q. E. D.* Messrs. Cook have now the exclusive concession for excursion steamers on the river, and they have acted in a very liberal spirit as regards officers and men of the Army of Occupation; but they cannot be expected to take soldiers on pleasure parties up to Thebes without some return. They have carried the invalids down to Alexandria for the expenses out of pocket. The results of the up-river excursions have generally been very favourable indeed. The soldiers are received everywhere on landing with respect and interest by the people, and the shores of the Nile are quite as safe as those of the Thames, and, indeed, much quieter than the banks of our metropolitan river near Maidenhead on a Sunday, when the nobility and gentry are busy with their devotions in Boulter's Lock."

Some interesting experiments will shortly be made by officers of the German Engineers in taking photographs of the terrain from a balloon. Preliminary trials have shown that it is possible to take a clear, instantaneous view from a height of about 1,200 yards, the balloon rising the while at the rate of 20 ft. to 30 ft. per second.

THE ARMY RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that men who have completed six years with the colours are allowed to join the Army Reserve. I wish to ask this question,—Is this a privilege allowed to one corps more than another? If not, perhaps some one can explain the reason why myself and others in the same corps are debarred from that privilege, after we have repeatedly referred to our commanding officer, but without receiving any satisfactory answer?—I am, &c.,

A WOULD-BE RESERVE MAN.

HOW WAR MEDALS ARE NOT GIVEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having recently read in your columns a letter signed "Humbug," could you give me space for a few lines? I wear the medal and clasp for South Africa, 1879, which I received for the war in Zululand. I never saw a shot fired in that country. Afterwards I took part in the Secocoeni Campaign and Transvaal War, in both of which I saw fighting; during the latter, I was shut up in a place which was besieged by the Boers for about 100 days, and around which constant fighting went on. For these campaigns I have never received any medal or decoration. Surely this, Sir, is MORE HUMBUG?

A general quarterly court of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held at Willis's Rooms on Jan. 15, the chair being occupied by Admiral George Goldsmith, C.B., and amongst other members present were Capts. Henry Baker and James Jeffery, Com. T. Wright, and W. Eames, Esq., chief inspector of machinery afloat. The annual report of the committee, which was read by Mr. John St. John Wagstaffe, the secretary, showed that the receipts for the past year were as follows, viz.:—Annual subscriptions, £536 3s.; life subscriptions, £10; donations, £117 15s.; legacies, £45; amounting together to £708 18s. The late Admiral H. E. Coffin, who had been an annual subscriber to the funds of the society for 67 years (as well as a liberal contributor by donations), had bequeathed to the institution the sum of £45; and the following were some of the donations which had been received, viz.:—£20 from Pymr. G. M. Lang, R.N.; £10 10s. from the Skinners' Company; £10 each, from E. J. L. Blyth, Esq., "E. W.," and Mrs. Larcom; £5 5s. each, from the Saddlers' Company, the Haberdashers' Company, the Rev. W. Parker, and L. G. Haviland, Esq.; £5 each, from W. Slater, Esq., the Rev. G. L. Greame, Admiral J. N. Strange, and Miss M. J. Willis; £3 3s. from Com. C. P. Boger, R.N.; and £3 from Capt. F. Durrant, R.N. There had been 252 applicants relieved, by the distribution among them of the sum of £1,656; 31 members of the society had died, and 24 new members had been enrolled. The committee concluded its report by earnestly hoping that many new members might join the society during the present year, and thereby enable a wider distribution of relief, which was urgently needed. The court then proceeded to consider memorials, and awarded grants to 58 applicants, amounting to the sum of £383. A vote of thanks to the gallant chairman terminated the proceedings.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B., commanding the Channel Fleet, rehoisted his flag on Wednesday, on board the Minotaur, on returning from leave. The flagship will, with the other ships composing the squadron, rendezvous at Portland, previous to proceeding on an evolutionary cruise. The Channel Fleet will probably leave England early in February, after being reinforced by the Warrior. At Gibraltar the Sultan will also join, which will make a total of six ships, a good number for evolutionary purposes. The cruise will extend to St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, calling at Madeira and Teneriffe, probably *en route.* Unless any political disturbance occurs to recall them, it may be expected the cruise will extend over several months.

Gen. Stone, many years Chief of the Staff of the Egyptian Army, has resigned. He leaves Egypt for his home in America.

ARMY NOTES.

The health of Mr. Childers has been much benefited by his residence at Pisa, where he has passed between three and four weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Childers will shortly return to England, but on their way homeward will remain a week at Florence.

Instructions have been issued by the Under-Secretary of State for War regarding loss of life certificates, &c., by pensioners or other persons entitled to payment of pensions. When such a person loses his certificate of identity or form of life certificate, he will be required to prove such loss by solemn declaration before a justice of the peace, or other officer by law authorised to administer an oath.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on the 16th inst.:—"Sir E. Wood has been to-day named Sirdar, or Commander-in-Chief, and Pasha Ferik. He has now about 1,000 men enrolled."

We are requested to state that preliminary examinations for admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, on the 7th and 8th prox., and on March 14 and 15. Gentlemen who propose to be candidates for cadetships in the Royal Military College will be permitted to present themselves for the preliminary examination on either, but not on both of these occasions. No candidate will be allowed to attend the "further," unless he has passed the preliminary examination. Gentlemen who wish to attend the examination in February or March must apply, in own handwriting, direct to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.

The Durban correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on the 17th inst., says:—"Cetewayo arrived in the Zululand of the future on the 13th of this month, and was at once waited upon by Somhola, one of his former chiefs, who was deposed under the settlement made by Sir Garnet Wolseley. Somhola had with him a considerable following for so small a chief, consisting of about 300 men and women. They greeted the King most enthusiastically. After taking leave of Cetewayo, Somhola's people cheered the soldiers for bringing back their King."

On the withdrawal of two battalions of infantry from Egypt, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Alison's command will consist as follows:—Cavalry, 7th Dragoon Guards and 19th Hussars. Artillery, G Baty. B Brig.; I and N Baties., 2nd Brig.; C Baty. 3rd Brig.; and Nos. 5 and 6 Batteries, Scottish Division. Engineers, 17th, 21st, and 26th Companies. Commissariat and Transport, 8th, 11th, and 12th Companies. Ordnance Store Corps, C Company. 38th Foot, 42nd Foot, 46th Foot, 49th Foot, 50th Foot (half-batn.), 3rd Batn. 60th Foot, 71st Foot, 75th Foot, and 79th Foot.

We (*Irish Times*) have the best possible grounds for stating that the announcement which has appeared in *Truth* to the effect that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will receive promotion in October next to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and succeed Gen. H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar in command of the Portsmouth district, has absolutely no foundation. His Royal Highness's name never has been mentioned officially in connection with this appointment, which is invariably held by an officer of high position in the list of Lieutenant-Generals.

Tuesday being the anniversary of the battle of Corunna, the usual custom of decking the colours with laurel was observed by those battalions of the Grenadier Guards which took part in the engagement. The subaltern doing duty with the detachment of the 2nd Battalion Grenadiers, which mounted the Queen's guard in London in the morning, carried the laurel-decked colours from Chelsea Barracks to the guard-room at St. James's Palace, and the band of the regiment played a selection of music in the courtyard of the Palace during the ceremony of changing the guard.

The *Standard* says:—"A correspondence has been passing between the Home authorities and the Cape Government relative to a sum of £11,919 17s. 1d., which it is pointed out is still standing against the Cape Colony in the War-Office books, on account of the Expedition to Griqualand West, the Province of Griqualand West having been exonerated from all liability in respect of the grant in aid on condition of annexation, the Cape Government assuming all responsibility on its behalf."

"Minor Tactics" writes:—"It surely is somewhat unfair that the captains' examination-paper in tactics, in the examination in subjects *c* and *d*, should be more difficult than an average Staff-College paper on the same subject. The paper set in the examination just over was one that it would be almost impossible to answer in the three hours allowed for the purpose, for an officer might have had the text-books off by heart, and yet have found it difficult to complete his answers within the allotted time. It is one thing being well up in a subject, it is another being able to finish a four hours' paper in three."

The Government of India have sanctioned a substantial increase to the pay and allowances of ridingmasters of Cavalry and Artillery, and to quartermasters of Cavalry and Infantry in that country. The grant is to have effect from Oct. 1. Why this date should have been fixed is not apparent, as these officers ought in common justice to receive the boon with retrospective effect from July 1, 1881, as in the case of the majors and lieutenant-colonels, and we trust that the Government of India will take steps to extend the benefit of the present grant to the date of the Royal Warrant, as there are any number of precedents for such a course:—

New Rates of Pay and Allowances.

RIDINGMASTERS.	Monthly. Rs.	a.	p.
On appointment	305	5	2
After 5 years' commissioned service	323	9	5
After 10, 15, 20 years' commissioned service	439	11	7
QUARTERMASTERS.—CAVALRY.			
On appointment	299	3	10
After 5 years' commissioned service	323	9	5
After 10 years' commissioned service	439	11	7
After 15, 20 years' commissioned service	457	15	9
INFANTRY.			
On appointment	274	14	3
After 5 years' commissioned service	299	3	10
After 10 years' commissioned service	415	6	0
After 15, 20 years' commissioned service	433	10	0

À propos of the recent remarks of the *Bombay Gazette*, a correspondent sends us a copy of a register of temperature kept during his stay at that station, which fully bears out our statistics:—"Crater, Aden, 1881, 3 p.m., May 27, 103 deg.; June, 91.06; July, 91.13; August, 92.45; September, 91.96; October, 86.77; November, 82.26."

In his report, recently issued, the American Secretary at War states the expenditure of the Department for the fiscal year to have been $45,349,319, while the estimated expenses for the present fiscal year will amount to about $6,500,000 less than this sum. The report says that the General of the Army urges strongly that the limit of the enlisted strength of the Army be fixed at 30,000, instead of 25,000 men, and the Secretary concurs in this recommendation. The proportion of deserters during the year was alarming, the numbers being 3,721, which is more than half the number of enlistments. The Secretary is very emphatic in demanding some remedy for this serious state of things, as it is not only very expensive, but very hurtful to the *morale* of the army. The General believes that a partial remedy may be found by increasing the pay to what it was immediately after the Civil War.

The *Irish Times* says:—"Although the Duke of Connaught is still looking forward to visiting India, he will not leave England until after the next drill season at Aldershot. His Royal Highness, as at present arranged, will resume his brigade command at that station in April, and will, it is expected, continue to do duty at the Camp until his departure for India, which may now be regarded as decided upon."

Some time ago, a Committee, presided over by Major-Gen. Macdonald, was formed, having for its object the collection of the old colours of Scottish regiments, so as to have them placed and preserved in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh. Such movement having received the gracious approval of the Queen and of the Duke of Cambridge, the Committee are about to issue a statement, in which they say that, up to the present, they have been enabled to ascertain that there are in the hands of private persons, chiefly in Scotland, 11 stands; in churches in Scotland, five stands; in possession of the Royal Family, three stands; in Government buildings, at home and abroad, three stands; in charge of civic authorities in Scotland, three stands; at the depôts of the respective regiments, three stands; in churches in England, two stands; lost, two stands, of which one was carried at Waterloo, the other in the Peninsula; in a church in Ireland, one stand; buried, one stand; burned accidentally, one stand; burned intentionally, one stand. In more than one case it has been ascertained that old colours have been carried about by regiments for years, simply for want of a recognised and appropriate place in which they might safely be deposited. A circular letter, prepared by the Committee, points out that if this scheme were carried into effect, the old colours would have an abiding-place in the heart of the capital, just as in the case of England, Ireland, and on the Continent. Up to the present, the Committee have been promised several stands of old colours.

The new German *Army List* shows that, besides the Emperor and Empress, the Prussian Army numbers among its officers nine Princes and two Princesses of Prussia. They include the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles (the Red Prince), and other Hohenzollern Princes.

The *British Medical Journal* says:—"It is understood that the increase in the Army Hospital Corps, which has just been resolved on by the War Office, is one result of the evidence which has been laid before Lord Morley's Committee at the War Office on the Hospital Service of the Army, respecting the limited number of the hospital attendants relative to the demands for their services in home and foreign hospitals, as well as in transports conveying military invalids. This deficiency was one of the points chiefly insisted on in the report which we published from Mr. Ernest Hart on the alleged defects in the working of the Army Medical Department in the Egyptian Campaign. The fact of returning to the system of recruiting the corps from the ranks of regiments, instead of continuing the plan of direct enlistment, we understand to foreshadow changes in the training depôt at Aldershot, so far as the teaching of military drill there is concerned. The circular issued from the War Office calls for volunteers from regiments for this service. Volunteers must not have served less than one year in the ranks, or more than three years. Non-commissioned officers up to the rank of serjeant, who may volunteer for service in the Hospital Corps, will be allowed to retain their rank, instead of commencing as privates, as formerly was the rule."

Obituary.

Mr. J. G. Barnes, Retired Paymaster R.N., died at Weymouth on Jan. 15. He entered the Navy about the year 1840, and was promoted to assist.-pymr. in March, 1847, pymr. Aug. 1854, and retired in April, 1876. He served as senior clerk in the office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet, on board the Duke of Wellington, in 1854, and was in the Impérieuse in 1855. He was for several years in the West Indies, serving on board the Archer, Gladiator, and Pylades, on that station. His last employment was on board the Achilles, Coastguard ship. Long service in the West Indies having permanently destroyed his health, he was compelled to retire in 1876, and has been a constant invalid ever since.

More ships are indeed wanted than we possess in the Navy. Last Saturday, the *Evening News* said:—"It must have been with a strange feeling that our readers saw in yesterday's paper a telegram to the effect that a vessel of the United States Navy has had to be called in to keep order in the British Colony of British Columbia. We have not ships enough in the Pacific, we suppose, to do the duty required of us, and so we are forced to be indebted to the Yankees! This is the outcome of Lord Northbrook's boasted administration of the British Navy.

'For public censure you are far from caring,
But this 'last straw,' my lord, is e'en past Baring.'"

The Army.

4th Dragoon Guards. We are glad to receive the following letter, which fully bears out our previous statements as to the feeling existing among the senior officers:—"Sir,—In consequence of misrepresentations and remarks that have appeared in various papers with regard to the command of the 4th Dragoon Guards during the campaign in Egypt, and also to there being two parties in the regiment, I think it but fair to my commanding officer and the regiment that the following facts should be made known:—Lieut.-Col. Shaw-Hellier commanded the regiment up to Sept. 6, including the actions of Aug. 25 and 28, and had all the anxiety and trouble of pulling the regiment together after our hurried disembarkation and move to the front. Lieut.-Col. Pope rejoined on the 8th, and had command to Sept. 12. I then had the luck to take up the command on the morning of Tel-el-Kebir and the march to Cairo, and retained it till the arrival of the regiment in England. As regards party feeling, perfect amity always has existed between my brother-officers and myself, from commanding officer downwards, and, I am happy to say, still exists. In justice to all concerned, I beg to request that you will make this public.—I am, &c., G. R. A. Denne, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col., 4th Dragoon Guards. Shorncliffe, Jan. 17."

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). Capt. Porter is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

6th Dragoons. Col. Gore completes five years' service in command of the regiment on Tuesday next, when he will be placed on half-pay.

13th Hussars. Lieut. Noble is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A correspondent writes from Aden:—"The Royal Artillery on this benighted rock are grateful for your calling attention to the hardship of keeping artillery sixteen years instead of ten in India. Their case is specially hard, as last March they left Bombay for England with the full expectation of being kept the usual one year on their way at Aden. Now, all is dark and doubtful. Their one hope is, that when the Artillery leave Egypt, two batteries may be sent on to relieve them."

The Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association has sustained a severe loss by the departure for Egypt of its deputy-chairman, Lieut.-Col. F. Duncan, who has been appointed to the command of the Artillery of Sir Evelyn Wood's Army. Since the establishment of the St. John Ambulance Association by the Order of St. John, five years since, Col. Duncan has devoted nearly all the time he could spare from his professional and public duties to the development of the movement, much of the success of which must be attributed to his eloquent advocacy and unsparing energy in attending meetings at the centres in all parts of the kingdom, even in remote localities such as the Shetland Isles. Col. Duncan's services were not only entirely honorary, but his labour of love was carried on at great personal expense to an extent of which few persons have any idea; and the vacancy caused by his resignation will be difficult to fill in more senses than one.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. F. Maurice, who lately returned from special duty with the Army in Egypt, has been attached to the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department at the War Office.

Col. E. F. Chapman, C.B., A.D.C. (late Bengal), Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, is about to return to England on leave of absence, probably for four months.

Col. W. E. M. Reilly, C.B., R.A., is to take up his duties as Director of Artillery and Stores at the War Office on the 1st prox., vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Campbell, K.C.B. Col. Reilly will retain his appointment as A.D.C. to the Duke of Cambridge whilst employed at the War Office. His transfer to head-quarters leaves the command of the Artillery at Aldershot vacant. The new Director was for some years Assistant-Director of Artillery and Stores, under Sir F. Campbell.

See also 1st or Royal Scots.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The will (dated Sept. 7, 1880) of Capt. W. J. Gill, late of Edinburgh Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, who was killed on Aug. 10 last by the Arabs at Wady Sudr, between El Arish and Nahkl, in Egypt, was proved on the 6th ult. by G. H. Sawtell, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £160,000. The testator leaves to his mother an annuity of £600; to his sister, Frances Eliza Minchin Gill, £10,000, and an annuity of £1,000; upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his sister, Mrs. Lucy Annie Ram, £10,000; to his faithful friend and servant, Joshua Sumerall, £1,500; to his servant, Mrs. King, £200; and the residue of his property to his brother, Robert Thomas Gill.

Grenadier Guards. Lieut. the Hon. G. F. H. Somerset, A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay, is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

Scots Guards. The *Morning Post* says:—"The 2nd Batn., Scots Guards, at present stationed at Wellington Barracks, is the next battalion of Guards set down for service in Ireland. The battalion, which will probably soon relieve the 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards in Dublin, will be stationed at Richmond Barracks."

1st, or Royal Scots. The hired transport Bolivar, of the West Indies and Pacific Line, with several detachments of troops on board, was wrecked on the Cobblers reef, to the north-east of Barbadoes, on the 12th ult. The Bolivar, with nine officers, two officers' wives, and six children, 12 serjeants, 220 rank and file, 11 women, and eight soldiers' children, belonging to the Royal Artillery, Royal Scots, and one or two other corps and Departments, embarked at Portsmouth and Queenstown, sailed from the latter place on Nov. 26, and reached Madeira safely on Dec. 1. After coaling at the latter place, the vessel sailed for Barbadoes, all going well until the 12th ult., when land was sighted, with the Ragged Point Lighthouse visible right ahead, about 6.45 p.m. The course of the vessel was altered so as to bring the light on the starboard bow; the vessel was abreast of the lighthouse about 8 p.m., when about 8.45 she struck heavily on the Cobblers, and continued for some time to drive on, grinding upon the coral reef. By order of the officer commanding the troops, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Wardell, R.A., the troops at once fell in and took their stations on the quarter-deck, with sentries on the boats. At 7 a.m. the lifeboat, with the women and children, left the ship and reached the land, but was unfortunately stove in by the surf and capsized, the native fishermen rendering valuable assistance in saving life and averting any casualty. By 11 a.m. all the troops were safely landed at Long Bay, where every available assistance was rendered to them, and such refreshments as could be procured on short notice provided by the manager at Long Bay Castle and other gentlemen in the neighbourhood. A telegram was at once despatched by Col. Wardell to the Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, by whom the necessary arrangements were made for transporting the party by special train. After a couple of hours' rest, the detachment were marched to the station at Bushey Park, about three miles distant, the women and children being conveyed in waggons furnished by the neighbouring estates. A special train conveyed them to Bridgetown, from whence the men were marched to the garrison. Owing to the difficulty of disembarking from the ship and landing in the surf, through which many of the officers and men had to swim for some distance, it was found impossible to land the arms and accoutrements; but these, together with most of the stores, have been recovered. We understand that Col. Wardell speaks in the highest terms of the valuable assistance rendered by the officers, and the admirable behaviour of the men under his command. The following letter from his Excellency the Governor has recently been published in the *Gazette*:—"With reference to the letter from the Assistant Military Secretary, his Excellency the Governor desires to express his thanks to all those who rendered any assistance to the troops and other persons who were wrecked in the hired transport Bolivar on the east coast of the island, on the night of the 12th inst.—By his Excellency's command, C. C. Knollys, Acting Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Dec. 19, 1882."

2nd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment. Lieut. Elias, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

3rd East Kent Regiment (the Buffs). Major Harrison, 2nd Batn., has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sargent, C.B., commanding the troops at Hong Kong.

4th King's Own Royal Lancaster. Lieut.-Col. Twentyman is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Jumna, to assume command of the 1st Batn. at Preston, on promotion.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Brevet Major Kilgour, 1st Batn., is about to be appointed adjutant of the 3rd Batn. (Northumberland Militia), vice Major Vincent. Lieut. Carter, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

11th Devonshire Regiment. The remains of Lieut. A. E. Peters, who succumbed to fever contracted during the Egyptian campaign, were interred at Exeter on Saturday, with military honours. The deceased, who was 28 years of age, was the son of Mr. W. H. Peters, of Harefield, near Lympstone, volunteered for service in Egypt. Whilst there, he was stricken down with fever, and returned invalided to England. He was sojourning at Brighton when he died, and his body was removed to Exeter for burial. The funeral *cortége* left the barracks at 2 o'clock. The corpse was borne upon a gun-carriage of the Royal Horse Artillery, and the band of the 4th Batn. Devonshire Regt. was in attendance. Mr. W. H. Peters and his two daughers, with Col. Lennox, followed the remains, and the ceremony was also witnessed by Major Ballantine, Lieut. Curry, Lieut. Ellacombe (brother officers of the deceased), and some officers of the local Volunteer corps. Half a battery of the Lympstone Volunteer Artillery also attended.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. Lieut. Crawford, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna. The 2nd Batn. is under orders to proceed from Egypt to Malta.

21st Royal North British Fusiliers. Col. Templeman completes five years in command of the 1st Batn. on Tuesday next, and will shortly be gazetted to half-pay.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Lieut. Butcher, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Capt. Evans and Lieut. Walker, 1st Batn., are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. Capt. and Adjt. Sapte has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus.

39th Dorsetshire Regiment. Major Wynen completes five years' service as a D.A.A.G. on the Staff in India on the 23rd inst.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. Col. Shipley attained the age of 55 on Thursday, and will have to retire from that date under the terms of the Royal Warrant.

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Porter is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

ROYAL MARINES.

The following detachment of Royal Marines will be held in readiness to embark in the Sapphire for service on the East India and China stations:—One colour-serjeant, one serjeant, two corporals, one drummer, 27 privates (five as ward-room officers' servants), R.M.L.I.; and one corporal or bombardier and five gunners, R.M.A.

An exchange of ships has been approved between Major F. V. G. Bird, R.M.L.I., of the Valiant, and Capt. W. P. Rumley, of the Repulse.

An Order in Council, dated Nov. 30, 1882, has been promulgated, making provision for those officers of the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry who may be incapacitated by illness, or wounds, or hurts received in the service, before attaining the age for voluntary retirement. It provides that an officer who becomes temporarily unfit for service, in consequence of wounds or injuries received while on duty, or ill-health, certified by the Medical Director-General to have been contracted in the service, be granted half-pay until he recovers and is fit for re-employment, provided the term on half-pay does not extend beyond the date to which he would be otherwise subject to retirement; but except in the case of wounds or injuries received on duty, the officer must be of three years' seniority in the corps. After remaining not less than one year on half-pay, and reported still unfit for further service, he may be placed upon retired pay, provided he has been upon full pay for a period of five years, if the disability has been produced by the service, or twelve years in other cases. An officer who entered the service before April 1, 1870, shall be allowed a rate of retired pay not less than that which would have been granted to him under the Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Feb. 5, 1872; and an officer who entered after April, 1, 1870, but before July 1, 1881, may, at the discretion of the Admiralty, be granted a retired allowance under the conditions contained in Pars. 12 and 13 of the Order in Council of Jan. 15, 1878. The new scale of retired pay, under the circumstances quoted, applies to officers under 24 years' service permanently incapacitated for further employment, after having been over one year on half-pay; if incapacitated in and by the service, after five years on full pay; and if incapacitated only in the service, after 12 years' service on full pay:—

Scale.

Service. Years.	Lieut.-Col.	Major.	Capt., having by Brevet. higher rank	Capt.	Lieut.
Over 23	£250 or 300*	£250	£225	£225	...
" 19	H.P.	200	200	200	...
" 18	H.P.	190	190	190	...
" 17	H.P.	180†	180	180	...
" 16	H.P.	H.P.	170	170	...
" 15	H.P.	H.P.	160	160	...
" 14	H.P.	H.P.	150†	150	...
" 13	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	130†	...
" 11	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	£120
" 10	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	110
" 9	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	100
" 8	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	90
" 7	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	80
" 6	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.

* If with seven years as Major. † Or, if Artillery, half-pay.

50th Royal West Kent Regiment. Col. Barnes has resigned command of the 50th Regimental District in consequence of ill-health, and is succeeded by Col. Chads, half-pay, late of a Reserve Depôt in Egypt.

51st King's Light Infantry, South Yorkshire Regiment. Capt. Smyth is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

53rd, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. The regiment is under orders to proceed from Egypt to Malta.

56th West Essex Regiment. The death is announced of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, late lieutenant, which occurred at the Royal United Service Institute on Tuesday. Mr. Sullivan joined the service Dec. 7, 1858; became lieut., Sept. 1, 1860; and retired in 1867.

57th Middlesex Regiment. Major Collins, Equerry to H.R.H. Princess Louise, arrived at Osborne on Friday last, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. The regiment should have been included in our list of the regiments approved by the Queen to add the words "Egypt, 1882," and "Tel-el-Kebir" to their honours.

62nd Wiltshire Regiment. Col. Chads, half-pay, who lately commanded the regiment, has been appointed to the command of the 50th Regimental District, Maidstone. The officers have offered to pay the expense of fixing a clock in the tower of Salisbury Cathedral in memory of their comrades who recently fell in Afghanistan, and the Dean and Chapter have accepted the offer.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Fife Cookson, late of the regiment, the Conservative candidate for Sunderland, has announced his intention to withdraw his candidature.

68th Durham Light Infantry. Lieut. Kenyon-Slaney is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

69th, the Welsh Regiment. We (*Irish Times*) understand that the difficulties which had arisen to prevent Lieut.-Col. Tulloch, C.B., Welsh Regt., from obtaining the Victoria Cross for his gallant services during the siege of Alexandria are likely to prove insurmountable, and that Col. Tulloch's name will have to be added to the long list of those who have fairly earned the "Cross for Valour," but have not got it.

70th East Surrey Regiment. Lieut. Bloxsome is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

71st Highland Light Infantry. Gen. Dalrymple, hon. colonel of the regiment, writes:—"Will you do me the favour to correct a statement which appeared in the last number of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, to the effect that the colours of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, lost at Buenos Ayres, in 1806, had been restored to the regiment by a Spanish gentleman there? The colour in question is a banner for the pipe-major's bagpipes, and not a regimental colour, to which it has no resemblance. I may add that the regiment was not defeated at Buenos Ayres, but being a single battalion, without any prospect of being relieved, they surrendered, and with all the honours of war."

74th Highland Light Infantry. The body of the late Major Colville, killed at Tel-el-Kebir, which had been brought from Egypt, was buried with full military honours on Friday, in the churchyard of the village of Seale, near Aldershot. The 84th, a regiment in which the deceased was well known, and which served with him in Egypt, furnished the firing party.

75th Gordon Highlanders. Lieut. A. G. Pirie died at the Royal Naval Hospital, Malta, on the 5th inst., in his 27th year, from the effects of wounds received at Tel-el-Kebir on Sept. 13. The deceased, who served throughout the operations in Egypt, joined the Army, Feb. 16, 1878, and became lieut., July 21, 1880.

76th West Riding Regiment. "Justice" writes :—"In your last edition, you remark, with regard to the promotion of the two senior captains of the 46th, one to a majority in the 76th, that you are glad there exists a disposition at head-quarters to make up to the 46th Regt. for past disappointments; it does not, however, seem to strike you that in doing away with disappointments in one regiment, the authorities are causing similar ones in the other. This is the second majority within the last month which has been given in the West Riding Regt. to outsiders, and in these days of compulsory retirement the block of promotion to the lower ranks is very hard. No one is more pleased than I am to see rewards liberally given to officers who had the luck to serve in Egypt, as in most cases have been done; but at the same time I have not the slightest hesitation in stating that every officer, and I think every man, in the 76th Regt., would have been delighted to have had the chance of taking part in the late campaign, and would have done their work well had they been there."

78th Seaforth Highlanders. Capt. G. S. C. Justice died on the 30th ult. on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Deccan in the Red Sea, whilst on passage home from India. The deceased joined the Army, Aug. 8, 1865; became lieut., July 13, 1867; and capt., July 24, 1873.

83rd Royal Irish Rifles. Capt. Cooke-Collis, Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. at Cyprus, has been ordered to rejoin his depot at Belfast, his appointment at Cyprus having been abolished.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. The depôt at Colchester rejoined head-quarters at Aldershot yesterday, after being absent for five months, attached to the Provisional Batn. under command of Col. Watson.

88th Connaught Rangers. It is in contemplation to erect in the military church at Aldershot a brass tablet in commemoration of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment who died either in action, through wounds or sickness, during the service of both battalions in South Africa.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Lieut. Harrison is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

90th Scottish Rifles. Lieut. and Adjt. Lysons, V.C., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

100th Leinster Regiment. Col. Barrett is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Jumna, on retirement upon half-pay.

102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Major Corballis, Lieuts. Rowe and Grant, and a draft of 200 men, left England on Tuesday for Ceylon, in the P. and O. steamer Khedive, to join head-quarters.

103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The order for the removal of the regiment from Aldershot to Gibraltar has been finally cancelled.

104th Royal Munster Fusiliers. The regiment is to be brought home from Malta.

106th Durham Light Infantry. The left half-battalion at Malta is to be removed to Gibraltar, to rejoin head-quarters.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut.-Col. Lascelles completes his period of Staff service as D.A.A.G. at the Horse Guards on the 31st inst.

Medical Department. The *Standard* says:—"The report of Lord Morley's Committee, now sitting at the War Office, to inquire into the working of the Army Medical and Transport Organisation, is to be printed and submitted to Parliament. The Committee will shortly bring its labours to a close."

The Auxiliary Forces.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal North Devon Hussars. The officers and some ex-officers of the regiment dined together at the Golden Lion Hotel, Barnstaple, on the 12th inst., under the chairmanship of Lord Clinton, and an opportunity was taken of presenting Col. Sir Arthur Chichester with two very handsome and costly silver punch-bowls on his approaching marriage with Lady Chichester, the widow of Sir Bruce Chichester. The Hon. Mark Rolle and most of the officers of the regiment were present. Lord Clinton made the presentation in a few words. Many were the expressions for Sir Arthur's future happiness, and his health was drunk with much warmth. The band of the regiment performed some music at intervals. The ordinary toasts were disposed of.

VOLUNTEERS.

5th (West) Middlesex Rifles. Col. Kent, commanding the Hounslow Regimental District, presented the prizes to the regiment on Saturday evening, at the Eyre Arms Assembly Rooms, St. John's Wood. Lieut.-Col. Mears, the commanding officer, in his opening address, said the corps had sixty more efficients than last year, and was still increasing. In responding to a vote of thanks, Col. Kent expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the progress made. A new drill hall for the regiment is now approaching completion.

18th Middlesex (Paddington Rifles). Lieut.-Col. Barrow writes:—"Your remarks on the patriotism of the commanding officer of a Metropolitan regiment of Volunteers building, at his own cost, a new head-quarters, gave all pleasure to read; but in justice to the commanding officer of my regiment, Col. Gordon Ives, it seems to me it should be known that, ten years since, he built at his own expense what is probably the best private drill-place in London, and afterwards bought our head-quarters, Greville House, at a cost of from £4,000 to £5,000."

19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles. We have always considered the Bloomsbury Rifles one of the best Volunteer regiments in the Metropolis, and the large company which assembled at the new head-quarters in Chenies Street on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the annual prize distribution, may be taken as evidence of the fact that the regiment has many admirers and friends. Blessed as it is with an honorary colonel and lieutenant-colonel, who spare no trouble or expense in order to promote the interests of the regiment, with an adjutant who can boast that in fifteen years he has never taken a day's leave, and with a body of officers who, for smartness and general efficiency, are second to none in the Volunteer service, it would be hard indeed if the Bloomsburys did not prosper. They have earned a position for themselves by steady hard work, and they well merit the encomiums which are showered upon them whenever they appear in public. Col. Richards was able to give a most satisfactory account of the regiment on Saturday evening. Last year they returned 986 efficients out of a total enrolled strength of 1,003. Col. Lord William Seymour, in the absence of Major-Gen. Higginson, presented the prizes, and at the close of the ceremony Colour-Serjt. Hall, on behalf of the non-commissioned officers and men, presented Lieut.-Col. Richards with an illuminated address and a silver-mounted sword and spurs, in recognition of his services, extending over a period of twenty years. Certainly, no testimonial was ever more thoroughly deserved, Col. Richards' liberality being unbounded, and his exertions on behalf of the regiment unceasing. Before the ceremony the officers entertained a large number of friends at dinner in their mess room, in which supper was laid afterwards.

24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles. The annual distribution of prizes took place on Monday in the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with the Sheriffs, who arrived in semi-state from the Mansion House, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, Major-Gen. Elkington, Col. the Hon. Paul Methuen, Col. Clive, Grenadier Guards, were received at the Guildhall with a general salute from a guard of honour composed of Army Postal Corps, under the command of Major Sturgeon. Lieut.-Col. Du Plat Taylor made a statement with regard to the corps. After a few words of welcome to the Duke of Teck and regret at the absence, through illness, of Major-Gen. Higginson and the Postmaster-General, he went on to say that the corps kept up their strength, and that he was perfectly satisfied with their conduct, discipline, and general behaviour. After referring to the complimentary despatches on the Army Postal Corps by Lord Wolseley, the Colonel announced that he had that evening received permission from the Secretary of State for War to organise two companies of Field Telegraphists. Speaking of the Easter Review, he gave it as his opinion that the only proper place for it was Aldershot, where much more was to be learned than at any seaside outing. The Duke of Teck afterwards presented the prizes, and at the conclusion of the ceremony, at the call of the Lord Mayor, a hearty vote of thanks was passed, with three cheers for his Serene Highness. In responding, the Duke testified to the admirable way in which the Army Postal Corps did their work in Egypt. In the course of the evening, the Duke of Teck presented the Egyptian war medals to Major Sturgeon, Capt. Viall, and the non-commissioned officers and men who served in Egypt with the Postal Corps. Prior to the ceremony, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a dinner-party at the Mansion House. The company included H.S.H. the Duke of Teck, Major-Gen. Elkington, C.B., and Mrs. Elkington, Col. Clive, Col. the Hon. Paul Methuen, C.B., Col. Walker, C.B., Col. Elles, C.B., Count Cassini, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Du Plat Taylor, Mr. Algernon Turnor, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff and Mrs. De Keyser, Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. Ronald Savory, and Major Sturgeon.

The Sub-Committee of Commanding Officers of Metropolitan Volunteer Regiments, appointed to consider the question of a site for the proposed review at Easter, met on Monday at the offices of the National Rifle Association. Some correspondence that has taken place with the authorities of Brighton, Dover, Aldershot, and other places was read, and it was resolved that the Committee should, in response to an invitation of the Mayor of Brighton, visit that town and inspect the ground that could be placed at their disposal.

The Gazette.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 16, 1883.

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Col. M. Elliot, R.A., to be a Col. on the Staff, to command the Royal Artillery in Egypt; Lieut.-Col. J. M. H. Maitland, C.B., R.E., to be a Col. on the Staff, to command the Royal Engineers in Egypt, with the local rank of Col. whilst so employed (both dated Dec. 31, 1882).

Brevet.

Capt. L. E. B. Booth, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), to be Major, in recognition of his services during the late Afghan Campaign (Sept. 6, 1882).

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 19, 1883.

Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., H. Lewis, 7th Dragoon Guards, to have the hon. rank of Major, in recognition of his services during the recent operations in Egypt (Jan. 20).

Serjt.-Major James Maguire, R.E., to be a Qrmr. in the Army, to fill the post of Superintendent of the Fire Brigade at Aldershot (Jan. 20).

INDIA OFFICE, January 16, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the S.C., made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. H. Rose, from the Cheshire Regt. (dated March 3, 1881, but to rank from May 2, 1880); W. L. Boswell, from the Essex Regt. (dated July 7, 1881, but to rank from Sept. 4, 1880); W. C. Jephson, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt. (dated Aug. 6, 1881, but to rank from Nov. 17, 1880).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. M. B. Salmon, from the 2nd West India Regt. (dated Sept. 15, 1879, but to rank from Aug. 19, 1876); R. FitzRoy M. Johnstone, from the Bedfordshire Regt. (dated Sept. 20, 1880, but to rank from March 9, 1879); W. F. Cahusac, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers (dated July 4, 1881, but to rank from Sept. 9, 1880.)

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 19, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—William Richard Jones-Byrom, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Brigade, Welsh Division—Capt. Sir J. L. E. Spearman, Bart., resigns his commission.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. J. Graham to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—H. C. Fox, Esq., late Lieut. 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. J. H. J. Baillie resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Edgar Shepheard Paston Mack, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Capt. A. K. Lindsell resigns his commission; Lieut. A. L. Scott to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. and Hon. Major P. C. Browne resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Herbert Hinde, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Border Regiment—Major F. R. Sewell to be Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. R. E. Hamer resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Border Regiment—Edward Coats Turner, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt. and Hon. Major J. W. P. Lowe to be Major.

3rd Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—J. G. Wilson, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. 1st North Riding of Yorkshire R.V.C., to be Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. L. F. H. C. Morgan to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Denis Andrew Malachy Daly, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Capt. and Adjt. G. H. Brooke is granted the hon. rank of Major.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 20, and the current year must be understood.)

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 19, 1883.

Hampshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. W. Lamb, R. E. Pole, and W. Woods.

Northumberland—Lieut. C. A. P. Reed resigns his commission.

Suffolk—Edward Jesser Coope, gent., to be Lieut.

Militia Medical Department.

Surg. J. H. Jephson, 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regt., to be Surg.-Major (Oct. 8, 1882).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 20, and the current year must be understood.)

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 19, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway—William Burns, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cheshire and Carnarvonshire—Lieut. J. W. Madders to be Capt.

1st Cinque Ports—Hon. Chaplain the Rev. A. Whitehead resigns his commission.

2nd Durham (Seaham)—Lieut.-Col. Commandant G. H. R. C. W., Marquis of Londonderry, K.P., is granted the hon. rank of Col.

1st Forfarshire—The Rev. C. M. Grant, M.A., B.D., to be Acting Chaplain.

Engineer.

1st Cheshire—Lieut. J. R. Bell to be Capt.

1st Middlesex—Major J. K. Peile resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

Rifle.

2nd Cheshire (the Earl of Chester's)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Arthur Timmins and George Frederic Scarlett Joule.

1st Dumbartonshire—Charles James Kerr, Esq., to be Capt.

5th Durham—The services of Lieut. J. Makepeace, jun., are dispensed with.

1st Forfar (Dundee)—Capt. J. Martin resigns his commission.

2nd Forfar (Forfarshire or Angus)—Lieut. D. Smart to be Capt.

1st Isle of Wight—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—R. B. Wilkins and E. A. Redfern.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 1st Northern)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F. B. Reid and J. M. Clavering. Lieut. W. B. Sloan resigns his commission.

9th Lancashire—Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Adjt. C. P. Bertram is placed on a retired allowance (Jan. 25).

11th Lancashire—Surg. J. A. Harris resigns his commission.

2nd (South) Middlesex—Lieut. J. Easterbrook resigns his commission.

3rd Middlesex—Henry William Poole, gent., to be Lieut.

16th Middlesex (London Irish)—Lieut. St. C. O'Malley resigns his commission.

20th Middlesex (Artist's)—Lieut. W. L. Spiers to be Capt.

21st Middlesex (Finsbury)—Arthur Walter Hartley, gent., to be Lieut.

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers)—Lieut. S. E. Cotton resigns his commission.

24th Middlesex—Lieut. F. W. Crookshank resigns his commission.

3rd Monmouthshire—Capt. and Hon. Major J. F. Williams resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. F. W. S. Wicksteed resigns his commission.

2nd Staffordshire (the Staffordshire Rangers)—Lieut. A. W. Mosley resigns his commission.

3rd Surrey—Lieut. J. W. Robinson to be Capt.

2nd Tower Hamlets—George Frederic Gill, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Worcestershire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—J. Williams and H. W. Graham.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut.-Col. J. G. Wilson resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 20, and the current year must be understood.)

THE EASTER MONDAY REVIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you use your influence, before it is too late, to induce the War-Office authorities to order the review on Easter Monday to be held at Aldershot? Time which might be of the utmost value to our Citizen Army in acquiring a knowledge of many details of their profession will be lost by going to Brighton, to the detriment of the public service and the gain of no one, except the railway company and the hotel and lodging-house keepers of that town. Those who would go to Brighton prior to the review would willingly go to Aldershot, where they would save considerable expense by sleeping under canvas, and would be learning at the same time useful lessons in discipline, and other details which every soldier ought to know, and which a Volunteer has very few opportunities of acquiring. At Brighton they can only employ the spare day in strutting up and down the King's Parade.—I am, &c.,

Captain.

Lord and Lady Wolseley have been this week the guests of Major-Gen. Feilden, C.M.G., M.P., at Witton Park, Blackburn.

The Secretary of State for War has decided that officers on full pay of regiments who accept appointments under the Egyptian Goverment shall in all cases be seconded, and shall be allowed to enter the service of the Khedive only on the understanding that they are to conform to any regulations now enforced, or which may hereafter be drawn up, as regard seconded officers.

The issue is announced of 200,000 shares of £2 each, being the unappropriated capital of the Montana Company, Limited, to acquire and work the Drum-Lummon Reef, Marysville, Montana, U.S.A., believed to be one of the greatest silver and gold mines in the world. The capital of the company is £600,000, in 300,000 shares of £2 each. Nearly 100,000 shares have already been applied for.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Subscriptions to the Fund can be forwarded to Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.; or Lady Jane Taylor, 16 Eaton Place, S.W.

All properly certified claims addressed to the HON. SECRETARY, EGYPTIAN WAR FUND, New Buildings, Little Park Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., will receive immediate attention.

P. M. C.

ON account of Orders recently issued regarding Mess Expenditure, Messrs. PELLATT and CO. (formerly APSLEY PELLATT and CO., of Holland Street, Blackfriars—the original firm—established in the year 1759, by the father of the late Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M P.), Falcon Glass Works and China Manufacturers, Manufacturers, by special appointment, to H.M. the Queen and the Royal Family, &c., Contractors to H.M.'s Government, the Lords of the Admiralty, the Indian Stores, &c., have decided on supplying all Regiments with their Manufactures on their wholesale-trade terms, which Prices are very much below those usually paid by Officers' Messes. This Firm have made Mess Contracting the speciality of their business for upwards of 150 years, and have, at the present time, upwards of 140 Regiments on their books, including the most prominent of H M.'s Service. For the past 18 months, Messrs. Pellatt and Co. have obtained the commands of every regiment giving their orders on arrival home from foreign service, without a single exception. On receipt of patterns from any Regiment, Messrs. Pellatt and Co. return estimates for the exact matching of goods. Several Regiments have favoured us in this way of late, many being Native Indian Regiments, and the estimates returned have always shown such a great saving, as to secure the future commands and greatest satisfaction of the Mess.—All Communications and Patterns should be sent to the Offices and Show Rooms, addressed,

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REMNANTS OF AN ARMY.

BY MRS. BUTLER,

(MISS THOMPSON).

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Afghan Review, 1878-80, by Sidney H. Shadbolt (Historical Division) (Sampson Low and Co.).—Married Women's Property Act, 1882 (Ward, Lock, and Co.).—National Rifle Association, 1882 (Waterlow and Sons).—The Edinburgh Review, January (Longmans and Co.).—The Quarterly Review, January (J. Murray).—The Era Almanack, 1883 (*Era* Office).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ESPIONAGE.—Letters received and held over:—"The Midshipmite," "Rear-Admiral," and others.

NEMO.—It should do so. But you will have some difficulty in getting Somerset House to allow it.

LOUISVILLE.—The 42nd, unquestionably.

INQUIRER.—If you wish to be understood, retain your old title. The new titles are quite beyond the comprehension of an individual of only ordinary intelligence.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1883.

IT has long since become almost proverbial that Ireland is the most difficult kingdom under the sun to manage, and that its people are the most difficult to understand. The rumours of one day are nullified by those of its successor, and the reassuring aspect of the peasantry only serves to lead to false conclusions. On Thursday, Earl Spencer, who is on a visit to Lord Portarlington, received a deputation from the townspeople, and was presented with an address of welcome. In reply, the noble lord expatiated on the "improved state" of the country, on the terror struck into the hearts of the malcontents, who have at length found that they can no longer molest law-abiding people with impunity. On the day following, we find this placard, clothed in thick, black type, on lavender-coloured paper, most widely posted about Portarlington:—"Remember Francis Hynes, done to death by twelve drunken Castle hacks. Remember Patrick Walsh, the widow's son. Remember Myles Joyce, mangled and tortured in his death agony, because he dared assert his innocence on the scaffold. Remember all the victims of bribed Judges, packed jurors, salaried and perjured witnesses. Remember some rotting in British convict prisons, and others happier that they have got out of the reach of landlord spite and the revengeful cruelty of Dublin Castle. Remember the little children of the poor labouring men who gasped out their harmless lives in August of fever, denied the shelter of a roof, or the comfort of a fire, by the demon in human form, who rests in soft luxury in the Viceregal Lodge, paid by the people whom he oppresses, and over whose sufferings he gloats. Remember the massacre of Ballina, by order of the English Herod, the childish Earl, who wreaks the envy of his joyless old age on the humble homes and hearts of the Irish peasantry,—show that you remember those things, and receive Spencer according to his deserts." Whatever this placard may mean, for whatever may be the results flowing from it, there can be no doubt that it presents a painful, if not ludicrous, contrast to the hopeful phrases uttered by Lord Spencer not very many hours before. In the present state of Ireland, it is simply childish to endeavour to eradicate the evil that exists by a few softly-rounded periods or well-balanced sentences. The people are too "'cute" by nature to be deceived by them, and such a burlesque as that enacted in Portarlington a few days ago must fall to the ground without any useful effect. The publication of this placard is a direct challenge to the Executive, who will scarcely venture to decline to meet it. In all probability, some of the troops who have just returned from enduring the miseries of a campaign in Egypt during the hot season will be ordered to Ireland; and that if they be so, the movement will be carried out with promptitude and despatch.

A few days ago, at Blackburn, Lord Wolseley, who was presented by the Town Council with an address of welcome and congratulation, in reply drew a picture of the miseries which were necessarily endured during the hot season in Egypt by our soldiers; a limited means of transport; the absence of the shelter of tents, as well as of trees and constant exposure to the sun, were bad enough; but to these trying circumstances was added a great want of food, washed down by the muddy water of the Canal, which resembled pea-soup more than wholesome water. At the same time, Lord Wolseley declared that great strides had been made in raising the character of the soldier since he entered the service; also, that in the recent campaign, without flogging, there were are only three courts-martial; and that during his entire stay in Egypt, he never saw a drunken soldier. The last-mentioned fact is wondrous strange. Could the muddy water of the Canal, which, according to Lord Wolseley's own statement, was all the poor fellows had to drink, have produced much intoxication?

Major C. V. Eccles, Rifle Brigade, will accompany Lieutenant-General Sir William Jervoise, G.C.M.G., from Western Australia to New Zealand as Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, formerly Lieutenant 56th Regiment, the librarian and accountant of the Royal United Service Institution, died on Tuesday, the 16th instant, after an illness so brief that its duration might be counted by hours, rather than days. During his thirteen years' tenure of office, Mr. Sullivan was a zealous official, whose services were thoroughly appreciated. Many officers have acknowledged the valuable assistance he gave them when they were engaged in historical researches. The announcement of his unexpected death will be received with sincere regret by the members of the Institution, who will long remember his uniform courtesy and his devotion to his duties.

In the Royal Navy Retired Vice and Rear-Admirals rise one step in rank, on the promotion of the next junior officer on the Active List. Could not the Secretary at War see his way toward conferring a similar boon on the sister-service, accompanied, however, by an increase of retired pay? Take, for instance, the Major-Generals lately at the top of the list, Generals Best, Knox, and Wilkinson, all "shelved" on, say, a maximum for life of £700 per annum. These officers had, under the old rules, the certainty of succeeding in time to the colonelcies of regiments with £1,000 a year, but they have now been passed over by Major-Generals Radcliffe and others, who eventually will be able to retire upon Lieutenant-Generals' pensions, ranging from £750 to £850 per annum. In like manner, Lieutenant-General Jeffreys has been passed over by Lieutenant-General Sir F. Colborne, but as General Jeffreys got a regiment, he is not so great a sufferer in a pecuniary way. What we would suggest is that when a General officer on the Active List is promoted to a higher grade, the officer who originally stood above him should also be raised to the next rank, not to be styled "honorary;" and that he should receive the higher scale (according to his age) of that rank, viz., £900 to £1,000 for a full General, £750 to £850 for a Lieutenant-General, unless he has previously elected to wait for a regiment, as some of the Lieutenant-Generals have done. The present arrangement is obviously unfair, for it falls hardest on those who have the strongest claims,—those who have been unfortunate in their professional careers; whilst it benefits the lucky few who have had influence and friends to obtain for them the prizes of the service.

In former wars, our enemies could make as close estimates of the composition and numbers of our armies as we could of theirs. Owing to recent changes, they will be unable to do so any longer,—at least, as regards our Infantry. If we have no means of telling by their uniforms the regiments to which Infantry soldiers belong, or even whether they are Line or Militia, the enemy will be at the same disadvantage. Nay, more, they will be unable to count, or even to see, battalions which are numberless and colourless!

The services of Quartermaster Walsh, of the 72nd Highlanders, have been strangely overlooked at the War Office. Captain Walsh was one of the senior Quartermasters of the Army in Egypt; whilst his services during the Afghan Campaign ought to have brought him prominently to notice. He was present at Charasiab, Cabul, and Candahar, and for several months occupied the post of Provost-Marshal to the 2nd Division, and also to the force under Sir F. Roberts's command, which marched to the relief of Candahar, getting a very strong recommendation from Sir F. Roberts in despatches, his name being published, together with that of Colonel Money's, 3rd Sikhs, in a supplementary despatch. These services alone would seem to entitle him to a brevet, at least. And yet he has got nothing. He is such a meritorious soldier, and so deservedly beloved in his regiment, that the omission of his name has occasioned the greatest disappointment to all ranks of the Seaforth Highlanders.

We understand that Lieutenant C. B. Pigott, 60th Rifles, who did such good service with the Mounted Infantry during the operations in Egypt, has been offered by Sir Evelyn Wood an appointment in the Mounted Infantry of the new Egyptian Army.

It is satisfactory to find that the War Office has at length considered it worth their while to offer prizes to regiments for proficiency in signalling. Good signalling is just as important in the present day as gooding shooting; in fact, it might almost be considered more so, inasmuch as it belongs to or affects strategy rather than tactics, and is closely allied to telegraphy. An important piece of information obtained through its means might on occasion decide the fate of an impending battle, save an outpost from imminent danger, or by giving timely notice, afford succour to a convoy threatened by the enemy. In cases during the Afghan War signalling was shown to be of the greatest assistance in conveying intelligence between detached parties and their head-quarters, in places where the telegraph could not be laid down, and the despatch of single messengers was always attended with danger, on account of the treacherousness of the inhabitants.

So far as we can learn, there seems no probability of the War Office asking Parliament, for the present, to provide the money necessary to enable it to purchase Strensall Common, of which it was lately proposed to acquire possession, for the purpose of establishing a tactical station in the North of England. The common in question lies about six or seven miles north of the City of York, on the north-eastern line to Scarborough, and consists of 1,080 acres, through which runs the River Foss, a tributary of the Yorkshire Ouse, which it joins at the metropolitan city. The object of the purchase, as defined in the Bill lately before Parliament, is obtaining "an area for a military training-ground and store depôt in the North of England, including the erection of stores, magazines, buildings, rifle-butts, and works, the pitching of a camp, and the exercise of troops." The Bill was necessary, in order to ascertain and transfer to the Crown any common right, but provision was taken in it to enable the Secretary of State not only to drain and fence the common, but to erect such buildings and works as he might direct. The story of this proposed acquisition was as follows:—Some ten or twelve years ago, a feeling prevailed that it was not well to have "all our eggs in one basket," either at Woolwich or Aldershot; and it was pointed out that for an entrenched camp on which all the strength of England might rally in case of invasion, there was no better site than Cannock Chase. But although Cannock Chase is a waste, it has not only water and railways running through it, but soil rich in minerals, and the cost of its purchase would have been great. The Government of the day hesitated, although it was pointed out that the iron and coal under the property would save the country very large sums annually. However, the time at which the purchase could have been made on reasonable terms went by, and Cannock Chase, it was argued, would be of little avail, in case of a descent upon the north-east coast. Accordingly, the War Office cast about for another place, and Strensall was fixed upon as eminently eligible; first, as covering York and the bulk of the central manufacturing districts of England; and secondly, because it commands almost as much railway communication with the coast as the junction at York itself. There is a further reason for acquiring and utilising this site. Aldershot, however good it may be for the South of England, is too far away for the use of the troops, whether Regulars, Militia, or Volunteers, in the Northern half of the island. Accordingly, Strensall was to become a North-of-the-Trent Aldershot.

According to the *Army List*, the Island of Guernsey experiences difficulty in obtaining Captains for its Militia force. The Artillery Regiment has apparently not two Captains out of a complement of six, the 1st (East) Regiment three out of six, the 2nd (North) Regiment four out of six, while the 3rd (South) has not two out of six. Why is this, we wonder? The difficulty does not seem to exist in Jersey.

The appointments lately gazetted promise to block the list of Queen's Aides-de-Camp for some years to come. The officers upon whom the honour is conferred for service in Egypt are all supernumerary, and will be absorbed as vacancies occur. There would seem, however, to be no chance of any vacancies occurring for some considerable time. Colonel E. Chippindall, C.B., is the senior Colonel in the Army holding the appointment of Aide-de-Camp. When he is promoted, Colonel A. H. King, R.A., will be placed on the paid establishment, being succeeded on the list of Unpaid Aides-de-Camp by Colonel G. B. Wolseley. It is probable that no further opening will occur until Colonel Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., becomes a Major-General. Colonel Sir Thomas Baker is some way down the list of Colonels, and it is scarcely ikely that he will get his step for a year or so, at the learliest; meanwhile, there will be a complete block.

Sir John Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Principal Inspector-General of her Majesty's Indian Medical Department (Bengal), and Honorary Physician to the Queen, died on Sunday, at Brighton, in the 84th year of his age. The deceased was nominated a C.B. (Civil Division) in 1862, and a K.C.S.I. in 1881. By his death, a vacancy occurs among the Honorary Physicians to the Queen.

The question of the wearing of medals and orders by officers in evening dress, which was broached in this paper some months ago, has been taken up warmly by the *Morning Post*. Scarcely a day passes in which some letters on the subject do not appear in the columns of that journal. Nearly all of them advocate the wearing of medals in plain clothes, but they differ as to the best way to obtain official sanction for this innovation. The feelings and wishes of the officers of the Army and Navy, both active and retired, are now well known, and we trust that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will soon settle the question in the most satisfactory way by expressing his approval of, or at least giving his sanction to, a practice against which no valid objection can be urged.

No one who met Surgeon-Major Anderson in Egypt doubted for a moment that the discomforts said to have been suffered by the sick and wounded on board H.M.S. *Malabar*—even if the charges of neglect could have been substantiated—were in any way due to neglect on his part. From all accounts, no medical officer attached to the expedition worked harder than Dr. Anderson did in the base hospital at Ismailia, and it is satisfactory to know that he has been able to convince Lord Morley that the very utmost was done, both by himself and his subordinates, to provide for the wants of those entrusted to his charge.

A provincial paper which, from its position ought to have known better, asks what the Duke of Cambridge did in connection with the Expedition in Egypt to justify his Royal Highness's appointment as Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and goes on to say, "We should like to know also what are the emoluments are of this new office into which the Royal Duke has been pitch-forked?" We will answer the question. The appointment is purely honorary, and carries no pay of any kind. After this explanation, our contemporary will, we hope, be satisfied that no wrong has been done; and next time he will, we hope, make himself certain of facts before attacking one who, from his high position, is debarred from defending himself in the public Press.

The Navy.

WHITEHALL, January 12, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto the under-mentioned officers in her Majesty's Naval and Marine Forces her Majesty's Royal licence and permission that they may accept and wear the Insignia of the several Classes of the Orders of the Osmanieh and the Medjidie attached to their respective names, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon them, in recognition of their distinguished services before the enemy during the late Campaign in Egypt:—

2nd Class Osmanieh.—Vice-Admiral Sir William M. Dowell, K.C.B.

2nd Class Medjidie.—Rear-Admirals Sir William N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C.; Sir Francis W. Sullivan, K.C.B., C.M.G.; Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.

3rd Class Osmanieh.—Captains Henry Fairfax, C.B., George S. Bosanquet, Elibank H. Murray, Edward Kelly, Charles F. Hotham, C.B., Robert H. M. Molyneux, C.B., Robert O'B. Fitzroy, C.B., Edward H. Seymour, Robert P. Dennistoun, John A. Fisher, C.B., Henry F. Stephenson, C.B., Charles E. Foot, Edmund St. J. Garforth, Thomas H. Royse, and Harry H. Rawson, C.B.

3rd Class Medjidie.—Captains John Fellowes, Charles C. P. FitzGerald, Arthur K. Wilson, John W. Brackenbury, C.M.G., John Hext, Lord Charles de la P. Beresford; Commanders John E. Pringle, William F. S. Mann, Edward G. Hulton, Alfred A. C. Parr, John C. Burnell, George T. H. Boyes, Eustace D. Maude, Andrew K. Bickford, Harry F. Hughes-Hallett, James L. Hammet, John P. Pipon, Tynte F. Hammill, Reginald F. H. Henderson, Arthur W. Moore, Staff Captain Henry Hosken; Staff Commanders John A. R. Petch, George J. Tomlin; Chief Engineers George Hunt, Francis E. Julian; Fleet Surgeons Daniel O'Connor, M.D., Henry N. M. Sedgwick; Paymaster Hugh H. Burniston; Secretaries John S. Moore, Henry C. W. Gibson; Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick G. Le Grand, R.M.L.I.

4th Class Osmanieh.—Commanders William L. Morrison, Charles K. Purvis; Lieutenants Edmund G. Festing, Lionel A. De Sausmarez, Charles J. Barlow, Percy Hockin, Frank C. Younghusband; Chief Engineers Edward T. Read, James G. Barrow, George T. Crook; Staff Surgeons John Lambert, Edward E. Mahon; Secretaries Francis A. Carter, William Trew, Richard B. White; Majors Matthew H. Farquharson, R.M.L.I, Henry S. Bourchier, R.M.L.I.

4th Class Medjidie.—Lieutenants Henry T. Smith-Dorrien, Michael P. O'Callaghan, William C. Reid, Percy M. Scott, Richard Poore, Archibald B. Milne, John Gibbings, Gerald L. K. Harman, Henry J. Davison, Thomes G. Fraser. Engineers Edward Matthews, John Baillie, Henry G. Johnston. Staff Surgeon Charles C. Godding. Surgeon Charles A. Macaulay, M.D. Captains Charles J. Cheetham, R.M.A.; Frederick Baldwin, R.M.L.I; George A. E. Gore, R.M.L.I.

5th Class Medjidie.—Lieutenant Bernard Carrey, Sub-Lieutenant George Couper, Midshipmen Eustace W. C. Stracey and Drury St. A. Wake, Engineer George Welch, Assistant-Paymaster John H. G. Chapple, Gunners Thomas Davidson and George Peavitt, Boatswain William Hurrell, and Lieutenants Reginald A. Marriott and Harry L. Talbot, Royal Marine Artillery.

ADMIRALTY, January 12, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Lieutenant George Hodgkinson has been placed on the Retired List from the 8th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Commander on the Retired List from same date.

ADMIRALTY, January 13, 1883.

The under-mentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority as stated against their names:—William Alexander Harvey, December 7, 1882; Charles Albert Walmsley, December 9, 1882.

The following promotion has been made:—Sub-Lieutenant Charles Pellew Ogle to be Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Jan. 14, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, the under-mentioned officers have been placed on the Retired Lists of their ranks from the dates stated.—Paymaster Isaac Hearnden, from the 10th inst.; Commander Verney Lovett Cameron, C.B., D.C.L., from the 12th inst.

ADMIRALTY, January 15, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Staff Captain Henry Davenport Sarratt has been placed on the Retired List from the 14th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Captain on the Retired List from same date.

ADMIRALTY, January 16, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Paymaster Frederick Lima has been placed on the Retired List from this date, with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief on the Retired List.

ADMIRALTY, January 17, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Samuel Sloane Dalzell Wells has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 16th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Lindesay Brine, to the Hercules, additional for temporary service at Naval Reserve Office; Harry H. Rawson, C.B., to the Alexandra, recommissioned; John R. F. Fullerton, to the Sapphire, commissioned.

Staff Commanders—J. J. Covey, to the Asia, additional for service in the Dreadnought, vice Miller, appointed to the Wye; Thomas J. H. Rapson, to the Pembroke, additional for the Ajax, vice Pounds; William King, to the Repulse, vice Hewlett; Albert R. Wonham, to the Asia, additional for the Devastation, vice Wise.

Lieutenants—George Le C. Egerton, to the Vernon, vice Bush; Hon. Hugh Tyrwhitt, to be Flag Lieut. to Vice-Admiral Lord J. Hay.

Sub-Lieutenant—A. K. Du Pré, additional, to the Valorous.

Midshipmen—R. J. Prendergast, to the Invincible; Edward G. W. Davy, to the Northumberland; Philip N. Ward, to the Achilles.

Chief Engineer—Henry D. Garwood, to the Orontes.

Surgeons—Alfred H. Miller, to the Philomel, recommissioned; John B. B. Triggs, M.B., to the Duke of Wellington, additional; Horatio R. Sparrow, to the Nelson, additional; William G. C. Smith, to the Cleopatra, vice Connell; Edmund D. Maddick, to the Pembroke, additional; John S. Logan, M.D., to the Duncan; Thomas Nunan, M.D., to the Cambridge; William H. Norman, to the Vernon; Robert J. Lawson, M.B., John Cashin, Francis Woore, and John M. Phillips, M.B., to Plymouth Hospital.

Paymasters—G. E. Marcon, to be Secretary to Vice-Admiral Lord J. Hay, K.C.B., on appointment to command of the Mediterranean station; William C. S. Hyne, to the Philomel, recommissioned.

Assistant-Paymaster—Charles R. Smith, to the St. Vincent, vice Voules.

Engineers—William Hair, to the Orontes; John R. R. Potam, to the Northumberland, vice Wright; Caleb J. North, to the Asia, additional, vice Potam; John S. Watch, to the Euryalus; James F. Babb, to the Flirt, vice Goff; Benjamin R. King, to the Wasp, vice Babb.

Assistant-Engineers—Henry A. Evans, to the Orontes; John M. Downer, to the Polyphemus, vice Watch.

Gunners—John Candy, to the Clyde, vice Fitzgerald; Samuel H. Ellis, to the London, vice Worthington.

Boatswains—William Freathy, to the Asia, vice Wakeham; William B. Mann, to the Agincourt, vice Gibs; Lawrence McCarthy, to the Wye, vice Hill; James Kirby, to the Indus, additional for the Conquest, vice Olver.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—William Davis, Kessingland, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Tillingham.

Commissioned Boatman—James B. Bailey, Stokes Bay, to be chief boatman, Lotlund.

ALGERINE, Com. G. W. Allen, on return to the Cape of Good Hope from Port Durnford, would remain till Jan. 10, and then leave for St. Helena, and would eventually join the flag at St. Paul de Loanda. Mails to Simon's Bay up to Jan. 19, then to St. Helena up to March 2, after that to Cape Coast Castle.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. R. E. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. Willes, C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the China station, was at Hong Kong up to Dec. 12. The Curaçoa was to leave Kobé for Yokohama on Nov. 29. The Daring was at Yokohama on Nov. 25, and was expected to leave the same day for Kobé with Sir H. Parkes, her Majesty's Minister at Japan. The Zephyr was at Chefoo on Nov. 24, and would remain. The Swift left Shanghai on Dec. 4, for Hong Kong, calling at Wanchow, Chin Chin, and Tamsin. The Albatross was at Amoy on Dec. 8, would leave on Dec. 12 for Swatow, then Hong Kong. The Champion, at Hong Kong on Dec. 12, was to leave on Dec. 18 for Singapore, to take charge of the Straits Settlement Division. The Foxhound, which left Hong Kong on Nov. 23 for Sula and Sandakan (North Borneo), afterwards proceeded to Labuan. The Pegasus was at Singapore on Dec. 2, and would remain. The Kestrel was at Hong Kong on Dec. 12, and would remain. The Encounter, the Fly, and the Vigilant were at Hong Kong, refitting.

BRITON, Capt. A. J. Kennedy, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on Monday last, after having landed Cetewayo at Port Durnford on Jan. 10.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Hippisley, was at Shanghai on Nov. 30, when a serious accident took place at the rifle range. It appears that while a party from the Cleopatra were going through target practice at the 300 yards range, a Chinawoman was at work in the field at what ought to have been a safe distance from the butts. Unfortunately, however, either through wide firing or a ricochet shot, a bullet passed through one of her feet, and seriously grazed, but did not penetrate, the other. The woman was immediately taken to the Chinese Hospital, where her injuries were attended to, and where she is going on as well as can be expected.

COCKCHAFER, Lieut. and Com. Hill, has been moved out of Hamoaze, to prepare for her steam trials.

CONDOR, Com. Jeffreys, arrived at Malta on Jan. 10.

CURAÇOA, Capt. Long, arrived at Yokohama on Dec. 5 from Kobé, and exchanged salutes with the port and men-of-war in harbour. The United States flagship Richmond, after a stay of upwards of five months, left on Dec. 6 for Kobé.

DART, Lieut. and Com. U. V. Moore, left the Cape of Good Hope for the Australian station on Jan 9.

DIDO, Capt. C. E. Domvile, which has been placed at the command of H.R.H. the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, from Bermuda, on Wednesday last, and would probably leave on Jan. 22.

EURYALUS, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir W. N. Hewett, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies station, would leave Goa for Trincomalee and Calcutta on Jan. 26. The Tourmaline was at Bombay. The Linnet was at Aden; will sail on Jan. 20. The Arab left Kurrachee on Dec. 15 for Bombay, to refit and give leave. The Ranger was to leave Rangoon on Dec. 7 for Akyab, returning to Rangoon about Jan. 23; will accompany the Euryalus to Calcutta. The Osprey was at Aden, and the Harrier was cruising in the neighbourhood of the Comoro Islands.

GRAPPLER, Lieut.-Com. H. G. Gough, returned to Gibraltar from Cadiz on Tuesday last.

HARRIER, Lieut. and Com. Scott J. B. Willcox, has captured a schooner, named the Gazelle, hailing from the Seychelles Islands, at Johana, Comoro Islands, and has brought her to Zanzibar, she being suspected of piracy on the high seas.

HECLA, Capt. A. K. Wilson, at Corfu, is about to move to Malta. Mails to Malta.

HELICON, Lieut. and Com. Alfred L. Winsloe, arrived at Malta from Corfu on Jan. 9, with Capt. Hotham on board.

INFLEXIBLE, Capt. E. H. Seymour, at Patras, would leave about Jan. 20, with mails for Syracuse.

IRIS, Capt. Ernest Rice, flying the flag of Admiral Lord Alcester, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, was at Malta on Jan 16. The Inflexible, at Patras, would leave for Syracuse about Jan. 20. The Bittern, at Brindisi, will shortly proceed to Ismailia. The Sultan, the Temeraire, the Invincible, the Alexandra, the Dragon, and the Antelope were at Malta; the Monarch and the Condor were at Port Said; the Orion, the Falcon, and the Coquette were at Alexandria; the Falcon was ordered to Port Said. The Carysfort had arrived at Malta, and the Decoy at Ismailia. The Beacon, at Ismailia, is ordered to Suez. The Superb was at Ayas Bay, the Cockatrice at Constantinople, and the Grappler at Gibraltar.

IRON DUKE, Capt. H. C. St. John, which is on her way home from the China station to pay off, may soon be expected at Devonport, as she left Aden on Jan. 17. The arrival of this vessel is looked forward to with considerable interest by the tradesmen of the town, as it is known that she is to be paid off at this port, and that she has a crew of over 600 officers and men, who have been out in her for nearly four years. The Iron Duke will be the first large vessel paid off at Devonport for some considerable time.

NELSON, Comdre. J. E. Erskine, was at Adelaide up to Dec. 12; left Sydney on Oct. 26, and arrived off Williamstown on Oct. 29, where the Nelson was docked. Sailed Nov. 29 for Adelaide, and arrived Dec. 1; would leave for Hobart about Dec. 20. The Diamond was at Sydney on Nov. 23; would leave for Hobart about Dec. 20. The Miranda was at Adelaide on Dec. 3; would leave for Hobart about Dec. 20. The Espiègle was at Cooktown on Dec. 12; about to leave for Brisbane and Sydney, thence proceed to Hobart about Dec. 20. The Lark was to leave Ugi on Nov. 15 for Sydney or Auckland. The Beagle, at Cooktown Nov. 20, and the Sandfly, at Port Bulwer, Queensland, Nov. 19, were about to leave for Sydney.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Noel S. F. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John E. Commerell, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies station, was at Barbados up to Dec. 29. She would leave with the Tenedos, Fantôme, and Flamingo on Jan. 1, to visit the remaining islands of the Windward group, arriving at Trinidad about Jan. 10; would visit one or two ports on the Spanish Main, and then proceed to Jamaica. The Dido was on passage to Bermuda, to coal and to prepare for embarking her Royal Highness the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) at Charleston, U.S.A., about Jan. 15. The Urgent, at Bermuda, was to be towed to Jamaica by the Dido, after that ship has disembarked the Princess Louise. The Mallard, *en route* to Bermuda from the West Coast of Africa, is, after refit, to proceed to Jamaica, if she can reach there by Feb. 1. The Supply was on passage to Bermuda from Antigua, and was to be turned over to the dockyard. The Garnet is ordered to Jamaica with steam launch from Antigua. Letters have also been received at the Admiralty from the Commodore at Jamaica up to Dec. 24. The Tyrian was at Port Royal. The Griffon was in the harbour at Kingston, protecting that town against alleged intended acts of incendiarism; will proceed to Bermuda, when services are no longer required. The Foam, which sailed on Dec. 23 for a cruise round the north side of Jamaica, will be recalled to Port Royal by telegraph, when services are required. The Firebrand was at Port Royal.

POLYPHEMUS, Com. May, is ordered to Chatham, to take in new boilers.

SAPPHIRE, Capt. J. R. T. Fullerton, was commissioned on Thursday, to relieve the Encounter on the China station. Complement, 231 officers and men.

SEAGULL, Lieut. and Com. Walter H. B. Graham, arrived at Simon's Bay on Jan. 13.

STORK, Lieut. and Com. Blennerhasset, was inspected on Monday by Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, prior to being undocked, and leaving Sheerness for service on the China station, to relieve the Moorhen.

SULTAN, Capt. Walter Hunt Grubbe, K.C.B., at Malta, is ordered to have defects made good by Jan. 31, but, if all we hear be true, she will have to proceed to sea with only half her defects made good, if discharged from the Dockyard on that date.

TAMAR, Capt. T. H. Royse, which was to have left Portsmouth early last week for the Mediterranean, still remains at that port. It is understood that the Government have in contemplation the possibility of being compelled to send reinforcements to South Africa, and that this is the cause of the delay.

THALIA, Capt. Brackenbury, arrived at Malta on Jan. 15, and left the next day for Hong Kong.

TYNE, Com. Basil E. Cochrane, left Portsmouth on Sunday, with Naval reliefs for the Mediterranean.

The under-named men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—M. Long, lamp-trimmer, of the Cambridge; E. Cavanagh, bandsman, of the Northumberland; D. Pearce, quartermaster, of the Cambridge; T. P. Edgecombe, carpenter's mate, of the Impregnable; E. Burnett, captain's cook, of the Polyphemus; J. Champion, A.B., of the Victoria and Albert; W. Gardener, admiral's steward, of the Hercules; W. A. Hartfield, engine-room artificer, of the Pembroke; J. Benorthan, boatswain's mate, of the Royal Adelaide; J. Sweeney, W. Wick, and J. Brien, chief boatmen, of the Coastguard; M. Connor, F. C. Hawton, and F. C. Sampson, boatmen, of the Coastguard.

Mr. W. A. Mount, the Naval Storekeeper at Bermuda, who has, since May last, been in England on sick leave, will, it is believed, sail for Bermuda next week.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

MEMORIAL BRASSES.—Messrs. JOHN HARDMAN and Co., who pay special attention to Military Brasses, have lately executed for her Majesty the Queen several important works for St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Designs are prepared for approval, with estimate of cost. —Offices, 13 King William Street, Charing Cross.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

NAVAL NOTES.

The Admiralty have decided on making the following alterations in the armament of the under-named ships:—The Sultan is to have her eight 10-in. muzzle-loading 10-ton guns replaced by eight 18-ton breech-loaders; her four 12-ton muzzle-loaders by four 11-ton breech-loaders; and her seven 20-pounders by a corresponding number of 4-in. 22½-cwt. breech-loaders. The Hercules is to have her eight 18-ton muzzle-loading guns superseded by eight 18-ton breech-loaders; her two 12-ton muzzle-loaders by six 4-ton breech-loaders; and her four 6½-ton muzzle-loaders and six 20-pounders by six 22½-cwt. breech-loaders. The Triumph is to have ten 8-in. breech-loading guns substituted for her ten 12-ton muzzle-loaders, and eight 4-in. breech-loaders for her four 64-pounders and six 20-pounders. The Emerald is to have twelve 64-pounders exchanged for four 6-in. and eight 5-in. breech-loaders. The Mercury and Iris, instead of being armed with ten 64-pounder muzzle-loading guns, are each to have four 6-in. and six 5-in. breech-loaders; and the Cormorant two 6-in. and six 5-in. breech-loaders in place of her two 90-cwt. and four 64-pounder muzzle-loaders. The remainder of the Navy will have their armament altered in like manner as fast as breech-loading ordnance is supplied by the War Office.

The following Admiralty letter, in the form of a circular, has been received on board all ships:—"Engine-room artificers will for the future enter into an engagement on their first entry in the Royal Navy to serve twelve instead of ten years, and a subsequent period of ten years, making a total service of 22 years, instead of two engagements of ten years, being the period entitling them to a pension. The pay will be as follows:—Chief engine-room artificer, first class, 7s. 6d. a day; ditto, second class, 7s. a day; engine-room artificer, first class, 6s. 6d. a day; ditto, third class, 5s. 9d. a day; acting engine-room artificer, fourth class, 5s. 6d. a day (on entry). The higher grades are liable to a reduction of pay and position for misconduct. The order is to take effect from Nov. 30, 1882, and all those who have entered the service since Nov. 30, 1882, are to have the option of making another engagement for 12 years instead of 10 years, or to be discharged to the shore."

The news, says the *Morning Advertiser*, that the Admiralty are prepared to allow their Assistant-Secretary to receive and act upon anonymous letters sent to him by either officers or men serving in the Royal Navy who may chance to have a grudge against any of their superior officers, has been received with dismay throughout the service. Already one naval officer has written to the Admiralty, requesting that his name may be removed from the *Navy List*, and we understand a movement is on foot in the service whereby Naval officers hope to initiate an agitation throughout the kingdom which will result in securing a thorough measure of Naval reform. We are informed that the Admiralty has been somewhat taken by surprise, never anticipating such a result as a consequence of their encouragement of anonymous communications and complaints; and that, with a view to nipping this agitation in the bud, their Lordships have been seriously considering the advisability of dealing in a summary manner with the officer who has shown so much independence, by immediately removing his name from the List of his rank, and thus, to all intents and purposes, dismissing him the Service. On the other hand, we learn that such a contingency was fully considered prior to the officer requesting to have his name removed from the *Navy List*, and that preparations are being made for an active agitation throughout the country in favour of drastic Naval reforms.

The Volage was inspected last week by Rear-Admiral McCrea, Admiral-Superintendent at Devonport, after which her sails were unbent and stowed away. She will be turned over from the dockyard authorities on Jan. 22, and placed in the First Division of the Steam Reserve. She will probably be commissioned for service on the China station, and in Naval circles it is believed that her command will be offered to Capt. C. Knowles, who commanded the Blanche during her last commission. The Volage, while she has been in the hands of the dockyard authorities, has been completely re-armed, and now carries the new 6-inch breech-loading gun. These guns, of which she has ten, are of enormous range and piercing power, and are no less than 13 ft. 9 in. in length. In addition to these she will carry a full equipment of Nordenfelt machine-guns.

The statistical report of the health of the Navy for the year 1881 has been issued as a Blue-book. In this it is stated that during the period included the sanitary condition of the force was satisfactory, and offered a fair comparison with former years. There was a considerable decrease in the sick rate, amounting, when compared with 1880, to 30·36 per 1,000; but the invaliding rate remained practically the same. The general death-rate showed a slight decrease, but was abnormally large, owing to the loss of life caused by the blowing-up of the Doterel; the death-rate by disease alone shows a slight increase over that of 1880. On the home station the ratios of sickness, invaliding, and death were all lower than the average of the previous 10 years. The total force in the service afloat during the year was 44,400 officers and men, of whom 24,090 were between the ages of 15 and 25, 14,290 between 25 and 35, 5,205 between 35 and 45, and 815 above 45.

Lieut. Hasenclever, of the Imperial German Navy, has been granted leave of absence for one year, in order, at the request of the Chinese Government, to undertake the duties of instructor of the Chinese Navy.

In accordance with Admiralty instructions, preparations are now being made at Chatham Dockyard for the construction of another large armour-plated ship, to be named the Mersey. She will be over 300 feet long, and about forty wide. Her engines will be very powerful.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

DEATHS.

CROZIER.—On the 15th inst., at her residence, Westhill, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Julia, widow of the late Admiral Richard Crozier, in her 73rd year.

HUGHES.—On the 16th ult., at Macfarlane, Cape Colony, Gweullian Awdry Jukes, the dearly-loved and only child of Commander R. Jukes Hughes, R.N., aged 13 months.

KEY.—On the 14th inst., at midnight, at 65 Spring Gardens, S.W., Candida Cooper, the youngest child of Admiral Sir Cooper and Lady Key, aged nearly nine months.

MOLYNEUX.—On the 17th inst., at 12 Queen's Gate Terrace, South Kensington, Captain William Hargraves Mitchell Molyneux, R.N., in his 41st year.

SULLIVAN.—On the 15th inst., at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, London, of bronchial pneumonia, T. D. Sullivan, Esq., late 56th Regiment, Librarian and Accountant, aged 43.

YOUNG.—On the 18th inst., at Park House, Wimbledon, Captain George Ramsay Craik Young (half-pay), Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Gilbert Young, Esq., Lincluden House, Dumfries, N.B., aged 55 years.

Advertisements.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.
LECTURE, FRIDAY, January 26. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Sir SAMUEL WHITE BAKER, M.A., F.R.G.S., on:—"1. Cyprus as a Naval and Military Strategical Position. 2. Steel Bullet-proof Cart-Shield, for the Protection of Field Batteries." To be followed by a Discussion.
By order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

OFFICERS' MESS, BRIGADE DEPOT or MILITIA.—WANTED, by a Mess Serjeant, recently discharged. First-class testimonials.—Address, MESS SERJEANT, 156 Upper North Street, Poplar, London, E.

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ADMIRALTY.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W., January 1, 1883.
AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS to fill TWELVE VACANCIES in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the ROYAL NAVY will be held at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, February 19, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.
Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, February 15, for Preliminary Examination as to their fitness for the Service.
The forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.
JOHN W. REID, M.D., Director-General.

ENTRY of ENGINEER STUDENTS in Her Majesty's Dockyard at Portsmouth, with a view to their being trained for service afloat as Engineer Officers in Her Majesty's Navy.
A Competitive Examination of Candidates to fill Twenty-five Vacancies will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April next, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Portsmouth, and Devonport. Candidates must not be less than 14, nor more than 16 years of age, on May 1, 1883.
For Revised Regulations, apply to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.
By command of their Lordships,
G. TRYON.
Admiralty, S.W., January 1, 1883.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.
India Office, January 4, 1883.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for FIVE APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in London on February 19, 1883, and following days.
Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding the Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.
E. NEEL,
for Military Secretary.

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EMIGRATION to TASMANIA.—RETIRED OFFICERS and Others, intending to settle in the Colony of TASMANIA, should apply for FREE GRANTS of LAND, and full information, either personally or by letter, to the SECRETARY, Tasmanian Government Emigration Department, 79½ Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

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117 VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

NOTICE.

January 18, 1883.

The STORES will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, February 1 and 2, for Stock-taking.

H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS.—MONTHLY RETURN of CONVICTIONS (not including those obtained by the Police or by kindred Societies) obtained during the month ending JANUARY 15, 1883, as follows:—

HORSES	...Working in an unfit state	119
,,	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	24
,,	Overdriving and overloading	6
,,	Starving by withholding food	5
,,	Abandoning when fallen, with consequent suffering	2
MULES & DONKEYS	Working in an unfit state	1
,,	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	1
,,	Starving by withholding food	1
CATTLE	...Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	2
,,	Overstocking (neglecting to milk overcharged udders)	2
,,	Conveying improperly	1
,,	Exposing to inclement weather during parturition	1
PIGS	...Cutting ears, for identification	1
DOGS	...Conveying improperly	1
CATS	...Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	1
,,	Setting dogs to worry	1
MONKEYS	Burning by placing on a fire	1
FOWLS	...Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	1
,,	Overcrowding in baskets at market...	2
,,	Catching with a baited fish-hook ...	1
GEESE	...Wounding by tying legs tightly... ...	1
VARIOUS	Owners causing, in above	71
	Total	246

Sixteen offenders were committed to prison (full costs paid by the Society); 230 offenders paid pecuniary penalties (penalties are not received by the Society); 19 convictions were obtained in Metropolitan Courts, and 227 in Provincial Courts.

The Committee invite the co-operation and support of the public. Printed suggestions may be had on application to the undersigned. Anonymous complaints of cruelty are not acted on.

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[Extracts.]

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Lieut.-Col. W. A., 22nd Regiment:—"The Express Rifle gives me perfect satisfaction."

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NEXT SESSION begins TUESDAY, January 30.

SANDHURST and WOOLWICH.

Storrington Pupils passed at the last Three Examinations:—

Date and Name.	Order of Merit.	Examination.	Total No. of Marks
December, 1881—			
Richardson, J. B. (University Candidate), first on List	1st	Sandhurst	6497
Wyndham, G.	8th	Sandhurst	6061
Campbell, H. W	21st	Sandhurst	5534
Broughton, Ralph	32nd	Sandhurst	5266
Impey, Lawrence	46th	Sandhurst	5002
Heard, E. S.	67th	Sandhurst	4756
July, 1882—			
Hills, E. H. (first on List)	1st	Woolwich	8315
Green, F. Egerton	38th	Woolwich	5142
Barry, L. E.	28th	Sandhurst	5371
Fotheringham, W. S.	32nd	Sandhurst	5275
Bird, S.	43rd	Sandhurst	5142
Hall, R.	55th	Sandhurst	5046
December, 1882—			
Cox, P. L.	23rd	Sandhurst	5639
Grenfell, R. F. J.	26th	Sandhurst	5614
Crompton, Roberts, H. R.	63rd	Sandhurst	4988
Hon. W. Lambton	66th	Sandhurst	4969

At the Preliminary Examinations of 1882, 20 Candidates were sent in, and 15 passed.

G. FAITHFULL, Storrington, Sussex, January 10, 1883.

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LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA.—At the March Military Competitive Examination, EIGHT obtained commissions, viz.:—Richards (4th), Grant (12th), Wimberley (14th), Cass (28th), Shadwell (30th), Woodwright, Legge, Vignoles (Cavalry).

At the last Examination (September) TEN passed, viz.:—Holland (2nd), Blewitt (8th), Whiffin (14th), Gorman (19th), M'Mahon (20th), Morris (25th), Barthorp (28th), Cochrane-Baillie (33rd), Edwards (36th), another was 41st, and Goodair, 42nd, received a cavalry commission.

At the April Further Literary Examination, Three passed, viz.:—4th, 37th, 86th. This October Four passed, viz.:—5th, 10th, 14th, 26th, being all sent in on both occasions.

STAFF COLLEGE Successes:—1881: 1st, 4th, 16th. 1882: 1st, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Special Preparation, by JOHN GIBSON, M.A. (First-class Classics, Camb., 1874, formerly Master at Westminster), assisted by Two Resident University Graduates and Visiting Professors. In June, 1882, out of 4 Pupils sent up, 2 passed, and a third scored over 4,100 marks at his first trial. In November, 1882, out of 4 Pupils sent up, one took the 14th place on the list, and another scored over 4,300 marks. All the Pupils sent up were First trial Candidates, and 2 of the successful ones had only read 2 months with Mr. Gibson; the other, 4 months. In the last 2 Preliminary Examinations, 5 passed, out of 7 sent up.

N.B.—The next Preliminary Guide, containing the Answers to the Questions set in the February Examinations, will be published about the middle of February. Address, Bromley, Kent.

MATHEMATICS.—A Cambridge Wrangler VISITS and RECEIVES PUPILS in London; teaches by Correspondence; and supplies, on moderate terms, Solutions of the most Recent Examination Papers, including Sandhurst, Woolwich, I. C. S., London B.A., and B.Sc.—G. HEPPEL, M.A., 180 The Grove, Hammersmith.

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University Candidates for Sandhurst are received as non-resident pupils. In this competition two candidates (the only ones sent up) have passed into Sandhurst during the past year; Mr. W. A. Grant taking fourth place in July, and Mr. G. Barton-Smith second place in December.

In addition to the University candidate, two other pupils passed on the general list at the recent Sandhurst Examination,—Mr. C. D. Radcliffe (tenth place) and Mr. H. Marwood.

Special arrangements made for officers studying for the Staff College or other Military Examinations.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The standard originally fixed for this Examination having been much raised in September, 1881, no results previously obtained should be taken into account in considering the successes obtained by Militia pupils. Since the date named, there have been three competitions. At these trials Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured 24 COMMISSIONS for their pupils, although they have only prepared and sent up a very limited number for Examination. The names of all successful pupils have already been published.

Also, at the October Literary Examination, Lieut. C. J. Stanton took 4th place on the list.

The results obtained at other Examinations bring the general score up to FORTY-EIGHT SUCCESSES, achieved by pupils in the last 18 months; during that period the number of pupils on the strength of the establishment, resident and non-resident, has always been limited to 60.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

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AUDITOR.—T. A. Welton, Esq., Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co., 5 Moorgate Street, E.C., London.

SECRETARY.—Mr. James Johnston.

OFEICES:—30 and 31 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, E.C., London.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE DRUM-LUMMON SILVER AND GOLD MINE, which has been agreed to be purchased by the Montana Company, Limited, has been personally inspected and examined by John Darlington, Esq., of Coleman Street Buildings, London, Mining Engineer, and by Stewart Pixley, Esq., head of the firm of Pixley and Abell, the well-known Bullion Brokers, of 27 Old Broad Street, London.

The following is a summary of the conclusions arrived at from the Reports of the various Engineers:—

> That the Lode is of the unusual width in the main cross cut of 80 feet, consisting exclusively of a pure quartz matrix, of ample richness to yield large and lasting profits.
>
> That although the operations hitherto have mainly been for the purpose of opening out the Lode, the whole of the quartz removed has been milled, and has proved sufficiently valuable to pay the entire cost of the work and leave a considerable balance, notwithstanding that assays show that as much as £5 of bullion per ton has been left in the Tailings.
>
> That the quartz obtainable in the present workings upon a space 150 feet deep, and 375 feet in length, after making liberal allowances for low grade and sterile portions, and taking only 60 per cent. of the width of the Lode, is exceptionally large,—150,000 tons,—of the estimated value of £750,000.
>
> That at the depth of 150 feet, the Lode maintains the same appearance as above that level, and that the prospect of obtaining additional supplies in advance of and below existing workings amounts to a practical certainty.

Mr. Stewart Pixley's conclusions coincide with the above, with the following additions:—

> That taking a greater width of the Lode, but still much within the width of 80 feet, the present workings, at the depth of 150 feet, contain 260,000 tons of ore, estimated to be worth, say £1,300,000.
>
> That in each side (North and South) of the area of the present workings, at the same level of 150 feet, the quantity of ore may be estimated to be over one million tons.
>
> That assuming the Lode to hold out down to the proposed 550 foot level, to which it can be economically worked, the ore contained would, on the same basis of calculation as above, amount to from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons, sufficient to keep the mine at work for the next one hundred years.

This extraordinary mining property is situated on the side of a steeply inclined mountain at Marysville, a small town about 20 miles north-west of Helena, the capital city of the territory of Montano, in the United States of America.

The lode within the limits of the exploration is entirely filled with quartz, consisting of Gold and Silver Ores, and is of the width of 80 ft. between the foot and hanging walls.

The hanging wall is composed of granite, and the foot wall of elvan.

Both underground and surface workings prove that the lode is a well-defined fissure vein of enormous size and strength; that the structure, texture, and character of the vein is highly satisfactory; and that the whole body of it will in all probability yield an average of $40 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

The continuation of the lode in depth is geologically a practical certainty.

The extraction of the quartz and drainage of the lode are effected at present by means of a day level or tunnel. A second day level or tunnel to work and drain the lode at the depth of 550 feet from the surface, is intended to be driven at a depth of from 300 to 400 feet lower than the existing tunnel. By means of these two tunnels the mineral can be readily and cheaply extracted from the lode for a very great number of years to come, without any necessity for either winding or pumping machinery.

The statements made as to the value of the ores do not depend upon assays, but upon the actual working of from 6,000 to 7,000 tons of quartz removed from the mine over a period of about four years.

Every ton of ore taken out has been fit to mill, and has returned a profit, and notwithstanding the extent to which the mine is developed, there are no waste heaps.

The result thus obtained has been that during the last two years 72 sales of bullion have been made to the United States Assay Office, Helena, which realised a net amount of £7 12s. per ton.

The original owner, from whom the vendors have acquired the property, has stipulated that he shall still retain one-third interest in the mine.

The Directors are happy to state that they have succeeded in securing the valuable co-operation of the Messrs. Matheson and Co., of London, as the agents for carrying on the commercial part of the business of the Company, thus ensuring the most efficient and careful management in that respect.

Complete prospectuses, containing full particulars, may be obtained, with Forms of Application, from Messrs. Brunton, Bourke, and Co., the Company's Brokers, 18 Finch Lane, E.C., London; Messrs. Lawrie and Ker, Edinburgh; or Messrs. Auld and Guild, Glasgow; or at the Offices of the Company, 30 and 31 St. Swithin's Lane, London.

By order of the Board,
N. STORY MASKELYNE, Chairman.
JAMES JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at the Office, No. 16 Wellington Street, Strand, London,—SATURDAY, January 20, 1883. Letters on business and Remittances should be made to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,200.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.

In our last issue we took the opportunity of offering a few observations on Mr. Kinglake's Preface to the Seventh Volume of "The Invasion of the Crimea," and of pointing out the facile manner in which the gifted author of "Eothen" converted that preface into a spirited but one-sided description of the recent British operations in Egypt. At present, we wish, without criticising the complete volume, to transcribe a few important passages, which can scarcely fail to prove interesting. In the ninth chapter of this volume, Mr. Kinglake treats of newspaper correspondence in the Crimea, and thus sketches the modern war correspondent:—"The bold, skilled, sagacious envoy whom the conductors of our modern newspapers despatch to a seat of war is a member of what has now become an interesting, chivalrous profession, with not only its recognised duties, but also a code of honour, implying so much of the military spirit that he who chooses to follow this venturesome calling is accustomed to hold himself in readiness for instant, unquestioning obedience, when ordered off on short notice to meet toil, privation, and danger in any part of the world. How successfully, in the face of besetting difficulties, such an envoy can plant himself upon the spot where light may be expected to fall, how he winnows away the fables surrounding him in the tumult of camps and fastens upon the dim-looking truths, and gives them besides their significance, and sends them on their magic flight homewards!" Mr. Kinglake next turns his attention to Mr. Delane, and his task as Editor of the *Times*. A theme of no ordinary interest is thus presented to the historian. To handle it in the masterly manner it is worthy of requires all the literary skill, all the keen perception of human nature, and all the descriptive power which belong to the author of "Eothen." In his opinion, Mr. Delane, far from being well fitted by nature to play the cold part of a censor, and defend the country against a mighty torrent of motives tending all of them in favour of publicity, the great editor —florid, bright-eyed, in the prime of keen life, and beaming with zeal—was a man of warm, swift-coursing blood; a man of those qualities which, in speaking of wine, are called full-bodied and generous; a man of great ardour, great eagerness, and one passionately imbued with that very spirit of journalism which, if he would save his country from being harmed by the *Times*, he needs must bridle and moderate. The editor of the *Times*, moreover, was so constituted that, like the devoted liegeman of chivalrous times, like the advocate still often found in modern courts of law, he could not only "take up" with vehemence the cause that he had to support, but become its convinced partisan, and therefore, his ready obedience to all the words of command which from time to time laid down anew the varying path of the newspaper, does not prove him to be consciously acting in a spirit of servile ductility. On the contrary, those who best knew him claim a right to believe that with every alteration ordained, he himself really, honestly changed. Mr. Kinglake points out how well Mr. Delane was fitted to become a director of the Press, were it only from his early training, both mental and physical, which tended to mould his character and form his habits of thought. There can be no doubt that Mr. Delane was fully conscious of the responsibilities he accepted when called in (to use Mr. Kinglake's words) to steer the great journal in calm and in storm, to be arbiter of the policies of States and the reputations of men, to have the strength of mind and body that the labour required, and to be all the while exulting, unaffectedly exulting, in the task. This, one sees, was to have intense life, and, Delane's genial nature inclining him to let comrades share the elixir by hearing the things he could tell them, his society, as may well be supposed—and this especially at critical periods—was beyond measure interesting to men who cared eagerly for the actual state of the world. Mr. Kinglake further observes on the peculiar facility possessed by Mr. Delane of bending the conversation in such a way as to avoid coming into dispute with his comrades, and liked best to reinforce what they said by conveying in anecdote some fragments of that rare knowledge concerning men and their motives with which he was always abundantly armed.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The departure of the 103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers has been cancelled, and it is expected that shortly the strength of the Division will be augmented by the arrival of two or more regiments. Quarters for four battalions, now unoccupied, and dismantled some months ago of barrack furniture, which was sent to Egypt, are being refitted throughout with new furniture, and being prepared for occupation. Major-General Willis's Brigade (2nd) still consists of only one battalion. Two more regiments at least can be accommodated in the quarters allotted to this brigade. Divisional duties have always fallen rather heavily on officers stationed here, and an effort has been made this week to lighten these duties by discontinuing the Divisional Captain of the day, a duty which, up to last Saturday, has been diligently performed daily since the formation of the Camp. The duties of the Divisional Captain were to assist the field-officers of the day in visiting the divisional guards by day and night, and inspect bread and meat daily. The field-officer will now do the whole of the guards, and the Captain of the week will inspect the bread and meat, as well as the forage, his original duty. The following non-commissioned officers on the permanent staff of the Yeomanry Cavalry have been ordered to join the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Cavalry Forces at Aldershot (Captain E. Hegan, 5th Dragoon Guards, Commandant) on the 1st prox., for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction in the new Cavalry drill:—Serjeants Barber, Royal Bucks; Stride and Freestone, Dorsetshire; Kirby, Montgomery; Usher and Cooke, Worcester; Sinton, North Somerset; Dobbs, Medcalf, and Douglas, Shropshire; Miniar, 1st West York; Robinson, Yorkshire Hussars; Simpson, South Notts; Nicoll, East Lothian; and Hemsley, Warwickshire. Lieutenant-Colonel Weldon, Madras S.C., is now at Aldershot for the purpose of imparting instruction in the use of the new range-finder, his invention. This instrument will be supplied to several batteries of Artillery and battalions of Infantry here, and the experimental trials will extend over a period of three months. The following officers joined the Veterinary School at Aldershot on Monday last, for a course of instruction (Veterinary-Surgeon to the Staff, W. B. Walters, Instructor):—Lieutenant-Colonel Alleyne and Major West, R.A.; Captain Peckham and Lieutenants Long, Forester, and the Hon. C. Bingham, 3rd Hussars; Lieutenant Daly, 15th Hussars; Lieutenant Littledale, R.E.; Captain Gillon, 71st Highland L.I.; Lieutenants Deane and Urmston, Bengal S.C.; Lieutenant Parkinson, 28th Gloucestershire Regiment; Captain Dumaresq and Lieutenant Lumb, Commissariat and Transport Corps. Lectures are delivered five days a week. A Court of Inquiry, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Luck, C.B., 15th Hussars, president; a Field-Officer, Royal Artillery; and a Field-Officer, 1st Brigade, members, assembled at the Divisional Court-martial Room, South Camp, at 10.30 a.m., on Friday, to inquire into and report upon a matter that was laid before it, and which is generally understood to have some connection with the unauthorised removal from Egypt to Aldershot of various articles, some of them of a remarkably curious kind. Many rumours on this subject have been in circulation during the week. The court of inquiry is but a preliminary investigation, and it is not unlikely that more will be heard of the matter. Lieutenant A. E. W. Colville, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been examined for promotion to the rank of Captain in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), sec. 4, par. 28, Queen's Regulations, and has been found qualified. Captain F. W. Bennet, R.E., and Surgeon-Major W. H. McNamara, M.D., A.M.D., have arrived at Aldershot for duty. Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Scott, R.H.A., has been ordered to proceed to Portsmouth on special duty. War-games were played during the week by the 26th Cameronians and 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, assisted by Royal Artillery and Cavalry. A large and important meeting was held on Monday last in the Divisional Court-martial Room, Major-General Sir F. FitzWygram, Bart., presiding, at which were present representatives of all corps and departments in the command. The affairs of the Divisional Races and Divisional Dramatic Club were fully gone into, a secretary for each appointed, and arrangements made for publishing a programme of the Spring Steeplechases, and for giving theatrical performances at the Club-house at an early date. This meeting, though long in coming, is certainly a step in the right direction. A number of warrant and non-commissioned officers, members of the Divisional Staff Serjeants' Mess, met together a few evenings ago, in their comfortable mess-room, Q Lines, South Camp, to make a presentation and bid God speed to Mr. Johnson, late Garrison Serjeant-Major, on the occasion of his leaving the Army to take up a Civil Service appointment at the Cape. The present was a handsome solid silver liqueur-stand, on which is suitably engraved the good wishes of his comrades. Mr. Johnson held for five years the position of Garrison Serjeant-Major at the Camp. General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., having returned from the Continent, will shortly resume command of the Division, which has been held during his absence by Major-General Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Bart. The inhabitants of the town of Aldershot profess to be much disappointed that Brighton has been selected for the Easter Monday Volunteer Review, as stated; the Clerk of the Local Board of Health here having written to the secretary of the commanding officers, pointing out the advantages that would be derived if Aldershot were chosen for this purpose. That the tradesmen of Aldershot would derive much benefit in such case, cannot be doubted; but, notwithstanding the blandishments of the local magnates, I much doubt if ever the Volunteers will be persuaded to select Aldershot for an Easter Monday Review.

FORMATION OF A SECOND GERMAN IRONCLAD-CRUISING SQUADRON.

In our issue of December 30 we gave the names of the ironclads destined to compose the first or sea-going German squadron of evolution. We now hear that a second squadron, consisting of the Sachsen, Bayern, and Würtemberg, will be formed, to cruise solely in the Baltic. The three vessels are sister-ships, and are officially styled, "Ausfall or Sortee Corvettes." These ships have displacements of 7,400 tons, and carry six $10\frac{1}{4}$-in. Krupp guns each. They are intended for coast defence, and for operations at not too great a distance from home, as they are mastless. Herr von Stosch, the German Minister of Marine, is greatly averse to commissioning vessels-of-war simply for experimental purposes; but two reasons are said to have induced him to make an exception in the case of these corvettes, namely, the reports of the captains who conducted the sea-trial trips of several vessels of this class, and the hostile attitude lately assumed by the Russian Press. The reports above referred to were to the effect that, even in comparatively smooth water, the ships rolled and pitched to such an extent as to render their guns almost useless; and that the pumps had to be constantly kept at work, to clear the water out of the open barbette batteries. These circumstances alone would have sufficed to induce the Minister to order the formation of a squadron, for the purpose of testing the sea-going qualities of the Sachsen class in the weather usually met with in the Baltic; but that this decision was confirmed, if not hastened, by the hostile feelings lately exhibited towards Germany by the Russian Press, is certain, and has naturally made German Naval administration desirous of making their officers well acquainted with a class of vessel destined to play an important part in a war with Russia; for, whatever may be the faults of the four vessels of the Sachsen class, they are certainly more than a match for any fleet of ironclads the Russians are able to send to sea.

THE EQUIPMENT OF INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to your article on the Oliver accoutrements, in a recent issue of your *Gazette*, I hope you will allow me to make the following remarks:—I have no personal knowledge of this equipment, which, I have no doubt, possesses many advantages; but in adopting it, or any other, there are two main points which do not appear to have been sufficiently considered. These are the nature of the weapon now carried by our soldiers, and the marked deterioration which has of late years taken place in their stature and physique, consequent upon the adoption of the short-service system. The latter fact is only too apparent to every observer, and has been again and again commented upon. We have placed in their hands a weapon with which they can in a few minutes fire away a great number of cartridges, and yet we have not provided them with accoutrements calculated to meet this vastly-increased expenditure of ammunition, and the want of such consideration has on several occasions been most painfully apparent, and led to most disastrous results. Young and undergrown ponies cannot carry the same loads as horses of more mature age, and yet we seem to expect that the youthful striplings now composing the main bulk of our regiments shall possess the same strength as our soldiers of former years, infinitely their superiors in everything calculated to give physical powers and endurance. Having made these preliminary remarks, I will proceed to state what I consider would be the most serviceable equipment for the Infantry soldier, constituted as he now is. *Boots*—The Glengarry boot, as supplied by the Co-operative Boot Company in the Haymarket, is the most comfortable and useful boot for general purposes. It consists of a boot reaching to the ankle, fastened by a single strap and buckle, which, while giving all necessary support, is put on and off in a moment, never shrinking and becoming unwearable, as so often happens to the ammunition boot, so long the bane of the soldier, invariably giving him sore feet after every long march. *Socks*—Well-made, hand-knitted, woollen socks or half-hose, in various sizes. *Drawers*—Flannel or woven, of woollen material. *Trousers*—Knickerbockers or knee-breeches, made loose down to the knee, with belt round the waist, to obviate the necessity of braces, of the same material as the coat. *Gaiters*—Of black leather, reaching from the knee to the ankle, with metal buttons fastened on by means of a screw and socket, which never break or get out of order. *Jersey*—Of woollen material. *Shirt*—Of coloured flannel, with turn-down collar of the same material. *Neck Handkerchief*—Of black silk, tied in a sailor's knot. *Waistcoat*—Of the same material as the coat. *Coat*—Of closely-woven woollen material, calculated to repel the rain, made as a Norfolk jacket, with a rolling collar, but without a belt round the waist. *Cap*—A light forage cap, with peak to protect the eyes from the glare of the sun, the Glengarry bonnet at present in use being most objectionable in every respect, exposing the eyes of the unfortunate wearer to the full light of the sun, and the nape of the neck to the rain. *Colour*—Dark green, or the dark blue now so generally used for the lining and cushions of carriages, as being a fast and unfading colour. *Great-coat*—Of light, but closely-woven woollen material, calculated to repel the rain, to be carried rolled over the left shoulder. The ammunition to be carried in a leathern belt round the waist, with waterproof flap, so made as to be quickly filled with cartridges and revolved without difficulty, so as to bring the supply of ammunition easily to the front. All the rest of the soldier's kit to be carried by the Land Transport Corps in waterproof bags calculated for the purpose. The Boers in South Africa were dressed and accoutred more or less in the manner above mentioned, and their vast superiority to our soldiers, both as rifle-shots and skirmishers, became at once apparent. I would add that however great may be the ingenuity exercised to contrive a suitable equipment for the soldier, it will on every occasion be found necessary that he should at once be relieved of the unnatural weight given him to carry, and of everything except his rifle and ammunition, when called upon to fight, to make long marches in a hot climate, or any active exertion requiring the full exercise of his physical powers. The evening before the night march on Tel-el-Kebir, we are told that all baggage was left in camp at Kassassin, to be sent on the following day, which, no doubt, comprised knapsacks and everything else the troops could possibly dispense with. Had they been called upon to carry these, they would not have been able to make the sudden rush over the ramparts which they did so successfully. The attack would, consequently, have failed, and they would thus have been deprived of all the prestige and of the honours which have awaited them since their return from Egypt.—I am, Sir, &c.,

A Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals
on Half-pay.

ESPIONAGE IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Seeing that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to mark their approval of the conduct of Ship's Corporal Hadden, of H.M.S. Clyde, in reference to the late Clyde scandal, by promoting him to the rating of Master-at-Arms, I would venture to suggest that there are other officers in that ship, whose conduct in reference to the said scandal should be considered equally deserving of recognition by their Lordships. I do not know the Paymaster of the Clyde, but a correspondent in one of your contemporaries (the *Aberdeen Daily Free Press*), thus describes him, "Mr. Keogh is, no doubt, an honourable man, conscious of the importance of his position, and jealous of the integrity of the Queen's Navy." But having read the evidence of Mr. Keogh at the court-martial on Com. Heron, I think it would be difficult for that correspondent to maintain that Mr. Keogh's exhibition of the qualities he ascribes to him, was (in connection with these frauds, as he is fond of designating the transactions which formed the subjects of inquiry by the courts-martial) at all times all that could be desired. Here is Mr. Keogh's statement, on oath:—"He [Mr. Fitzgerald, gunner] made use of a remarkable expression to me in the office, to the effect that he got little enough from the Service, and that he meant to lay his hands on everything he could. He also stated that he did not intend to keep any rough accounts, as the Admiralty did not pay him for it." I can well imagine the feeling of surprise, not unmingled with contempt, with which that distinguished officer, the President of the Court, immediately on hearing the above statement, put this question to Keogh,—"Was this reported by you to the captain?" Nor is it difficult to imagine the feeling of something very like disgust with which every member of the Court must have listened to the answer,—"No; the gunner has spoken to me in two ways at various times, in a diffident way at one time, and in an authoritative way at other times. He was second in command of the ship, and when he made those statements to me, he spoke in an authoritative manner. I took them as orders, and I did my best to comply with them." What the authoritative orders were in the above statement which Mr. Keogh did his best to comply with, we are not precisely informed, but judging from Mr. Keogh's silence on the matter until subjected to a cross-examination on oath, it is probably not an unfair inference to draw that the said orders must have had something to do with Mr. Fitzgerald's projected robberies, in which Mr. Keogh was required to give his assistance—if not by active participation, at least by silent connivance. It might be interesting to know what Mr. Keogh's definitions of diffidence and authoritativeness are. Most people, I presume, would suppose that this exemplary gunner, to whom these qualities are by turns ascribed, was devoid of diffidence, as he evidently was of honesty. On Mr. Keogh being further questioned whether he had reported Mr. Fitzgerald's neglect of duty in not keeping his rough account-books, he replied, "I did not report to Capt. Heron that the gunner neglected his duty in not keeping those books, because the gunner was second-in-command of the ship, and I hoped, in course of time, to persuade him to keep his books." Truly, Mr. Keogh herein displayed a fine "consciousness of the importance of his position," and of his "jealousy of the integrity of the Queen's Navy!" He, a commissioned officer, ranking with a major in the Army, to permit an avowedly dishonest rascal of a warrant officer to come into his office and grossly insult him, by telling him that he intended to steal everything of Government property he could lay his hands on! Further, to impudently tell him that he did not intend to keep his rough accounts, but impliedly that Mr. Keogh must keep them for him, to all of which the Paymaster listened, not only without remonstrance or complaint, but did his best to comply with." It is sincerely to be hoped, for the honour of the service, that there is not another paymaster in it who would submit to such a degradation. Then we have Mr. Adolphus Keogh, paymaster, inquiring of Mr. Adolphus Haynes, writer, what authority there is for purchasing firewood for the ship? to which the latter Adolphus replies that there is no Admiralty authority for the purchase, but that it has been the custom to purchase two tons annually. Mr. Bullen, in his defence of Capt. Heron, said that Mr. Keogh had one idea. That idea was fraud. He scented fraud in everything, said the barrister. Mr. Keogh stated that he had repeatedly protested against a fraud that had been going on for eight years, namely, paying 40s. a ton for firewood, the proper price being 25s. But Mr. Keogh ought to have known that there was no necessity for these repeated protestings, that they were entirely superfluous, that they were, in fact, in themselves a dereliction of duty; that if he discovered any fraud on the part of any one, no matter who, in the purchase of stores for her Majesty's service, it was his duty instantly to report it to the Rear-Admiral in command of the Naval Reserves, who would immediately have ordered an investigation thereon. If Mr. Keogh did not know this to be his duty, or, knowing it, did not perform it, he was in either case totally unfit for his position. Corporal Hadden evidently knew his duty, and performed it as best he could. Their Lordships of the Admiralty have fitly recognised the Corporal's integrity; although in previous cases they have visited their displeasure on officers for performing their duty, when by so doing they exposed their commanding officers. Whether they will as fitly recognise the Paymaster's remains to be seen.—I am, &c.,

Nauticus.

Sir,—I have always considered confidential reports most objectionable, as affording a captain the opportunity of blasting an officer's character behind his back, if he is disposed to do so; and there are, I fear, some capable of such conduct.—I am, &c.,

Post Captain.

H.M.S. THALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Observing in your "Naval Notes" in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Jan. 13 a paragraph stating that the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport had to interfere on board the Thalia, where the crew were almost in a state of mutiny, owing to their leave being stopped, &c., I beg to acquaint you that such is not the case. The *Western Morning News* published a paragraph to that effect in error, but it was fully contradicted afterwards by the same paper, only too late to be seen by Capt. Brackenbury ere the Thalia left Devonport on her present voyage. I need not tell you that this misrepresentation has been a great source of annoyance, not only to Capt. Brackenbury, but also to the ship's company, who requested to be allowed to contradict it, which request was refused, on service grounds. In a letter received to-day from that ship, I am told everything is settling down, the ship getting into good order, and that she is most comfortable in every respect. I hope you will insert this letter, in justice to a kind-hearted, gallant, and talented officer, whose sole aim is to command a smart, efficient, and comfortable ship.—I am, &c.,

Old Shipmate.

Devonport, Jan. 17.

THE "7-POUNDER" IN EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—An article in your issue of Dec. 30, 1882, draws attention to the good services done by the 7-pounder jointed or screw guns both in Afghanistan and Egypt, and to their movability over the sands of Egypt as well as in mountainous districts, for which they were originally designed. It may be interesting to supplement your remarks on the efficiency of this class of artillery in the country suitable for it, and with reference also to the paragraph in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 9th ult., commenting on Lord Wolseley's speech at the Civil Engineers' dinner, by observing that, though without "pack on back and gun on shoulder," the 7-pounder screw-gun battery attached to the Indian Contingent was, I believe, the only body of dismounted British troops which did march the whole distance from Ismailia to Cairo in the recent Egyptian campaign. After a rapid march from Ismailia to Kassassin, the battery was engaged in the action at that place on the morning of Sept. 9, and formed part of the force which held the ground in front of the Tel-el-Kebir lines during the rest of that day. On the 13th, it was engaged in the front attack by the Indian Contingent, under Sir Herbert Macpherson, south of the Canal, and in the attack on the Egyptian camp after the entrenchments were carried; and it then marched, without rest, to Zagazig, covering from 32 to 35 miles in about 20 hours between leaving camp at Kassassin and reaching Zagazig. which included a detour of about four miles caused by order, to cross from the south to the north side of the canal by a bridge beyond Tel-el-Kebir, which, it appeared, did not exist. After the delay of a week at Zagazig the battery marched to Cairo, about 50 miles in three days, mostly over heavy sand. And it eventually re-embarked for India, with, I believe, the whole of the animals it brought with it, in good and serviceable condition, with the exception of one mule, which was destroyed, after being badly wounded at Kassassin, returning whence it came in little than three months.—I am, &c.,

G. O.

ARMY NOTES.

The returns of sick for the whole of the forces in Egypt, dated Jan. 12, show that 28 officers out of 382, and 1,675 men out of 12,633, were then in hospital. The average of the cases among the cavalry in nearly 21, and among the artillery nearly 19 per cent. The sick-list for the first 15 days of January at Cairo alone shows 518 fresh admissions, and 11 deaths, of which ten were occasioned by enteric fever. Although, therefore, some improvement continues, it is manifest that the state of things is far from satisfactory. Both the nature of the illness and the character of the climate point unmistakably to the fact that the men are suffering from the hardships of the campaign, and that, especially with those who had the most trying work to perform, the only remedy is removal from the influence of a climate which, though generally healthy, is never favourable to rapid and perfect recovery from fever. There is no reason why those regiments which are suffering most should not be at once withdrawn.

The *Times*' correspondent at Cairo telegraphs:—"Opinions differ as to the number of English troops which are necessary to preserve order in Egypt, but the most timorous admit that the present number is excessive. Throughout the recent disturbances, Cairo was, perhaps, the most tranquil portion of Egypt, Alexandria the most turbulent, and the interior the most insecure. Yet, with less than 3,000 men at Alexandria, and 150 at Ismailia, we keep over 10,000 in Cairo. The removal of some of these would increase the chances of health of the remainder. Our political interest, moreover, lies in lessening as much as possible the burdens on Egypt, and proving the absolute sincerity of our intention only to preserve order by reducing the number of troops, I will not say to that which is absolutely necessary, but to that which even alarmists consider necessary. This would allow of the return of nearly half the force."

The Secretary of State for War has decided, says the *Standard*, to carry out some important changes in the administration of the War Office, the details of which are being worked out in view of the early appearance of the Army Estimates for 1883-84. These changes will have the effect of greatly facilitating the conduct of official business in the department presided over by the Surveyor-General of Ordnance. It is in consequence of the reorganisation of the office that it has been determined to leave open for the present the appointment vacated by Gen. Sir John Adye.

The *Standard* says:—"The Secretary of State for War has decided that the General Officers late promoted for distinguished service in the field in Egypt, viz., Gen. Lord Wolseley, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, and Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir J. C. Dormer, shall continue as supernumeraries to the establishment of their respective ranks, until promotion has been obtained by the officers who would have stood next below them in their present rank had the General Officers above-mentioned had to await their promotion until it came to them in the ordinary course."

Major W. J. Barker (retired), Royal Marines, informs us "that he intends to set on foot a society, entitled, 'The Retired Officers' Employment and Mutual Aid Society.' Funds for its support, he suggests, might be raised from the following sources:—(1), Voluntary subscriptions from officers, Army, Navy, and Marines; (2), public subscriptions; (3), a Government grant; (4), to be maintained by fees from those for whom the society may from time to time provide appointments. He invites officers of the Army, Navy, and Marines who would assist him in the undertaking to communicate with him at 11 Catherine Street, Liverpool."

It is certain the Queen's Physician, Dr. Fairbank, has written strongly recommending Lentilla, or Tonic Daily Food. It cures indigestion, heartburn, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c., besides having such wondrous nourishing properties. Makes soup, puddings, porridge, biscuits, custards, &c. Tins, 1 lb., 1s 6d; ½ lb., 10d. Barrels, 28 lb., 30s; 14 lb., 16s. Of all Chemists.—Proprietor, H. J. Deacon, Beckenham, Kent.

MILITIA PATRONAGE AND RECRUITING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, "J. S. B.," who describes himself as a country parson, says that "energy and freshness are not unnaturally wanting in an old Linesman," and talks of Militia recruits enlisting in order to serve under the squire or the squire's son, of the men liking to serve under those they see all the year round, &c. Now, Sir, I have been a major in one of the best known of our Militia regiments for the last ten years, and the opinion that I have formed, and it is one which has been in every instance confirmed by the adjutants of other regiments whom I have questioned on the subject, is that the feeling which "J. S. B." describes is almost, if not quite, extinct. I will not say that it never existed in the old days of the Militia, when both officers and men were, as a rule, far less disciplined, far less efficient than they are now (I am putting it as mildly as I can). Militia recruits enlist for the bounty, many being also induced by the prospect of the month's "outing" every year. The officers whom they like most are those who know their duty best, and they look with great respect on those officers who they know to have served in the Regular Army, more especially if a bit of ribbon on the breasts of the latter shows that they have seen active service. "Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur" is very true of the Militia, which is now very different to what it once was. Were the whole of the officers taken from another county, I do not believe the difference in the number or the quality of the recruits would be perceptible. At the same time, I should be the last to deny that, from a social point of view, it is a great advantage to a Militia regiment that a large number of its officers should be men of position in the county. It would be far pleasanter to serve in a regiment so officered than in one the officers of which were more or less strangers to one another. From a professional point of view, their residence in or out of the county is of the slightest moment, and in no way affects recruiting. The professional and social stand-points are perfectly distinct. The "freshness" in which your reverend correspondent considers that ex-Linesmen are lacking is sometimes called "rawness;" and if "J. S. B.," being a country parson, is also a sportsman, I would ask him which he considers the more valuable hunter, the fresh (raw) four-year-old, or the seasoned hunter of six or eight years, who has thoroughly learnt his business? The ex-Linesman is also accused of being wanting in "energy," by which, I take it, a want of keenness is implied. Would "J. S. B." be surprised to hear that in the recent examination of Militia field-officers and captains in tactics, the only officer in the whole Militia force who obtained a "special mention" was an ex-Linesman? This does not look as if the non-professional were keener or more energetic than the professional or ex-professional.—I am, &c.,

A County J.P.

Sir,—The experience of your correspondent, "J. S. B." is, I must confess, different to mine, for as an old Linesman, and one who has been connected with two Militia regiments, I have learnt that the Militia soldier, so long as he gets his bounty and his pay, and is justly treated, cares very little as to whether he is officered by the squire's son or a stranger. In a Scotch Militia regiment with which I am acquainted, a very large proportion of the men are Irishmen and Roman Catholics. In the same way, a large proportion of an Irish Militia regiment come from Glasgow. The most important part of the question is, that the Militia should be efficiently officered, which I contend that it now is not. The remedy I would propose is that commanding officers should not be permitted, as they now are, virtually to appoint their officers. Some time ago, the War Office created a large reserve of officers. These men continually complain that they have no uniform, no status, and nothing to do. Let the authorities draft them as they are required into the various Militia regiments. Thus two difficulties will be overcome, and, moreover, the regiments will then be officered by men who understand what the interior economy of a regiment is. To my mind, this is the most important function of an officer. But to make the officering of the Militia regiments really efficient, it is absolutely necessary that a great number of the present commanding officers should be got rid of. Many of them are very inefficient, and several have not even qualified. A Militia orderly-room, when the prisoners are being told off, is often truly a painful sight. The commanding officer, knowing nothing of his business, has to be coached by the adjutant in front of the prisoners; and if he does take it upon himself to award a punishment, the chances are that it is a wrong one. Then the prisoner has to be brought back and informed of the mistake. In reference to my former letter, several ex-Linesmen have from time to time informed me that they would gladly enter a Militia regiment, but they are deterred by the sums of money that are sometimes demanded of them, as in the case to which I referred in a former letter. The squire's son, a young gentleman with, doubtless, plenty of money, may be able to pay these fees; but, as all real service men know, there are not many ex-Linesmen who can afford, out of their limited means, to pay from £40 to £50, in addition to all the other necessary expenses.—I am, &c.,

Light Infantry.

Sir,—There have appeared lately in your paper letters concerning the appointment of a certain captain to the 1st Warwickshire Militia. I notice that the officer commanding the battalion, in his published reply to these letters, alludes to the great difficulty he has in finding captains. The British public, I fear, take but little interest in the Militia, but those who know anything of the present organisation and condition of our land forces will, I feel sure, agree with me when I say that the maintenance of the Militia in a state of high efficiency is a matter of the utmost importance. Surely no one will assert that such a state of efficiency can be maintained without good officers, and therefore this difficulty in getting them (for very great difficulty there undoubtedly is) deserves consideration?

One of the reasons which I think makes the Militia service unpopular among Line officers of any standing, is the effect which the recent promotions of captains and majors of the Line to majorities and lieutenant-colonelcies has had in lowering the relative position of Militia majors and lieutenant-colonels with regard to them, inasmuch as the Militia lieutenant-colonels suddenly find themselves junior to numbers of Linesmen who, a few weeks ago, were majors; and, in the same way, Militia majors find themselves junior to hundreds of men who but quite recently were captains. Surely I shall not be found fault with for calling this a hardship and injustice? Take my own case as an example:—I served 20 years' in the Line, and shortly after retiring, as a major in the Army, about nine years ago, I joined a Militia regiment as major, which position I still hold. A few months ago, when Line majors and captains were promoted in such numbers as to give two lieutenant-colonels and four majors to each Line battalion, I suddenly found myself made junior to hundreds of these captains, some of whom were subalterns in my own regiment at the time of my retirement. Surely something might be done to rectify such a state of things? A similar promotion might be given in the Militia without detriment to the service at large, and at a very small cost to the country, or, if that is considered too great a boon, at least the honorary rank now held by officers of Militia, as some recognition of length of service, might be converted into brevet rank, so as to save them from this wholesale supersedure; and this could be done without any cost whatever to the country, and would go far towards making the Militia service attractive to old Line officers, who are just the men so much wanted in it. I trust that you will think this matter worthy of your notice.—I am, &c.,

Militia Major.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A MODIFIED REGIMENTAL MEDICAL SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Any officer who has had a practical experience of the Army must feel that all that has been written against the above is the merest thrash, and nothing more. The proposition does not mean the revival of a number of small hospitals, and carrying about of medicine-boxes, but simply the appointment of a medical officer, and one only, to each battalion for five years, who would, when necessary, be available for duty in the stationary hospitals. This was the system introduced by Sir Galbraith Logan, when Director-General. Great pity they did not leave "well alone." Young and unmarried officers, instead of frequenting low hotels and miserable lodgings, would have pleasant comrades, a regimental club, where an officer could live comfortably, if not extravagant, for a sum not exceeding 6s. a day, with a monthly subscription of about £1 to keep up the establishment, with eight days' pay a year, or thereabouts, in addition, or about £125 a year. I ask you, where will a Medical officer get such advantages? If a young officer, he will live with soldiers, learn their habits and customs have his soldier-servant for 10s. a month, in good room (which he can furnish nicely, if a man of taste), the best society, and get into a good form, which never afterwards deserts him, get his rough corners rubbed down, learn respect for his seniors, and lose altogether his medical-student ideas,—incalculable advantages for any young man. The universal wish of the Army is to have a medical officer with each regiment, and it is very bad form to throw chimerical obstacles in the way, considering that without the *raison d'être* of an Army, Medical service would be nowhere. The Medical Department forgets that in the absence of this force of organisation, the Indian Government might at any time say, "We do not want you British medicos; we will hand the station hospitals over to our own officers, as you have so obligingly arranged that your presence in charge of English soldiers is no longer necessary." A nice howl there would be! But it would be a very melancholy one, as the best paid appointments, three surgeons-general, several deputies, and a goodly number of senior Medical officers would have to go on half-pay, with prospective chances of the Director-General being a thing of the past; a practical example of the old Latin motto, "Dum perdere vult, Deus dementat,"—as long as British regiments have with them their hospital, such a contingency could never occur. Dr. Crawford is an old regimental officer himself, has never shirked a bad climate or hard work, knows as well as any one that what works most smoothly is best, and the many advantages of a regimental club, should not be led away by one side or the other, but do what is best socially and departmentally. The medical staff can have, as of old, its own representative messes, where these messes can be procured—Aldershot, Netley, and a few other places—but where they cannot be, surely it is no advantage to have a home and personal friends. Without these, life is not worth living.—I am, &c.,

Common-sense.

MUSKETRY TRAINING IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me, through the medium of your columns, to offer my support to the views of "Dorsetshire" on musketry training in the Army. The late expeditions in the Transvaal and Egypt have, I think, conclusively proved that the shooting of our Infantry in the field is most lamentably bad in every way, and for which result the present system of training is altogether to blame. Firing at known distances at a target is a most necessary and useful training for recruits, but is worthless to prepare them, once trained for shooting in the field, where distances are unknown, and the objects to be hit present such a very different appearance to the conventional black-and-white targets of practice. The whole of the present system of musketry training is based on the one idea of how best to obtain a high figure of merit, which will look well in the returns and obtain praise from the authorities. In consequence of this, the actual shooting is of a very unpractical nature; all distances are known; no shooting in bad weather; a liberal doctoring-up of foresights and backsights by the musketry instructor with various-coloured paints; trial shots by the same at the targets; no hurry; men sitting down before their time arrives to shoot; direction of misses signalled, &c. No, Sir, depend upon it, if the present system of instruction continues, no improvement in field shooting by our Infantry may be expected, which, with our small Army, may yet prove of very serious consequences to the country. The new regulations of passing over the duties of instructors of musketry to officers commanding companies will not, if the present system be defective, improve the field shooting of the soldier, for no body of men could be more zealous or painstaking than the present Instructors have shown themselves. As for granting money prizes for individual firing, it could never have been intended that the public money should be expended in awarding men for becoming mere target shots, and when required to shoot down an enemy in the field, be unable to do so at the most ordinary distances. As "Dorsetshire" recommends, all shooting of "trained" soldiers should be carried out by sections at unknown distances, which system would require men to combine judging distance with firing. I would further suggest that the practice takes place in all weathers; any position to be allowed, but no painting-up of foresight and backsight permitted; water-bottles, haversacks, and great-coats to be carried; prizes to be awarded to the best shooting seven of each company, according to average of hits obtained. Honorary badges to be worn on the right arm by both officers and men of the best shooting company in each battalion, for a year. No classification to be published as to the shooting of different regiments. Targets to be of iron, and cut out to represent the figures of men. All good hits to count two points; ricochet, one point. But for any system of musketry instruction to bring good results, it must be clearly understood and acted up to, that it is of far greater importance than bayonet exercise, manual exercise, change front on No. 5, and marching past.—I am, &c.,

Reform.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to return you my sincere thanks for your kindness in allowing my letter with the above heading to appear in your influential journal, the refuge and resource of those unfortunates in the services (and they are many) who have just grievances, or who want information. I was also very glad to read "X.'s" letter in your last issue, as it proves that the same doubts which occurred to me have been felt by other officers, and because I feel sure that in these times the only way to get things done by the "powers that be" is to force what is required on their notice through the publicity afforded by the Press. "X." mentions an instance of a Reserve officer having been refused employment in the late campaign, on the ground that he was not in the Army; for the "use and guidance" of any similar applicants in the future, I beg to make the following quotation from "our only General's" despatch, dated Cairo, Sept. 24, 1882, and published in a supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1882 (date of Supplement, Nov. 2, 1882):—"23. Of all those who have taken a prominent part in this campaign, none have had harder work, and none have done better work than all ranks in the Mounted Infantry . . . . . . when the command devolved on Capt. Lord Melgund, *Army Reserve* [the italics are mine], who, having been wounded on Aug. 24, lately returned to duty." This of itself is, I should think, enough to show that being in the Reserve constitutes being in the Army, as Lord Wolseley does not even refer to Lord Melgund's being a captain in the Roxburgh Mounted Rifle Volunteers, and it is to be presumed he considered him in the Army, since he allowed the command of the mounted infantry to devolve upon him. Since my letter to you, I have succeeded in getting some little information on one, at least, of the points about which I wrote to you, namely, that referring to the wearing of uniform. I am informed that in the next issue of the "Dress Regulations" there will be a uniform for Reserve officers. The exact details are not given, but it appears to be a kind of unattached uniform. This means, for cavalry officers joining the Reserve, that on retiring they must provide themselves with a new kit, if they wish to appear as soldiers at the Court of their Sovereign; and that if they are afterwards employed in their own arm of the service, they must then provide themselves with cavalry uniform. This, to me, seems absurd. No one, I should think, would maintain that Reserve officers should wear the uniform of their late regiments unchanged; but I opine the proper thing would be to allow the Reserve to wear the uniform of the regiments they formerly belonged to, subject to such a change in the lace or facings that, while it would plainly appear what arm of the service, and, if possible, what regiment, they had served in, there should be no danger of mistaking them for officers on full pay. If this were done, officers would be put to a minimum expense, and they would have the proud feeling that, although circumstances had compelled them to retire, they still, albeit distantly, were part and parcel of the old corps in which they had served. It would also be desirable if, when regiments are ordered on active service, instead of calling for volunteers from other regiments, and thereby rendering the latter inefficient, the cadre of officers should be filled up from their own Reserve. Should there be a European war, the War Office will be obliged to avail themselves of the services of the Reserve; that this is so is, I think, proved by the fact that one popular cavalry regiment was nine officers short when ordered to embark for Egypt, the deficiency was made up by volunteers, but on this regiment returning home, and on nine subalterns being gazetted to the regiment, the authorities found it advisable to exact a promise from these young officers *that they would not exchange to infantry for two years.* I give you the name of the regiment I refer to, in confidence, but not for publication. This, however, does not look like there being much doubt about the Reserve being wanted, the first time we have a real war.—I am, &c.,

A Puzzled Ex-Dragoon.

THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT WOOLWICH.

The statue which has been erected by the united services at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in memory of the late Prince Imperial, was unveiled by the Prince of Wales on Saturday last. The Prince of Wales was accompanied by Princes Victor and George, and the Dukes of Edinburgh and Cambridge. A guard of honour of cadets gave the Prince of Wales a royal salute as he drove up at about 1 o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge, in his capacity of President of the Memorial Committee, read an address, which stated that they had received upwards of £4,310 from more that 25,000 subscribers of all ranks, and from every branch of her Majesty's sea and land forces. The Prince of Wales then stepped forward and unveiled the statue. It is the work of Count Gleichen. The Prince is represented as standing, with his left hand resting on the hilt of his sabre, the point of which is on the ground. In his right hand he holds a field-glass, which, from the poise of the head and distant speculative gaze, he has evidently just been using in surveying the field. He is in patrol jacket, riding trousers, and boots, while on the earth behind him, as if unheedingly dropped, lies his tropical helmet. At each corner of the pedestal is a projecting angle supporting the French Eagle on outstretched pinion; above is the Imperial Crown, having beneath it a laurel wreath around the initial "N." The massive pedestal rests on a square base, approached on each side by four continuous broad and shallow steps. The pedestal on its four sides is inscribed as follows:—"Napoleon, Prince Imperial. Born in Paris, March 16, 1856; killed fighting in South Africa, June 1, 1879. Gentleman Cadet, Royal Military Academy, from Nov. 18, 1872, to Feb. 16, 1875. Erected by upwards of 25,000 officers and men from all branches of her Majesty's Forces." His Royal Highness then addressed the assembly. He said:—"I have acquiesced with the greatest pleasure in the wish of the Committee that I should unveil this statue to the late lamented Prince Louis Napoleon. In doing so it is obvious to every one that the short ceremony of to-day is not a political one in any sense of the word, for it is subscribed for by 25,000 of all classes of her Majesty's Forces. We are assembled for the purpose of inaugurating a monument to the memory of a young and gallant Prince, who fell fighting for the Queen of England. This is a specially well-chosen spot for the statue, which has been so successfully modelled by my relative, Count Gleichen, who is beside me, to stand opposite the Academy, where the young Prince passed two years. There he grounded himself in military knowledge, and showed extraordinary ability. Though a foreigner, and naturally having difficulties to contend with in his knowledge of the English language, the report of the professors showed that he might, had he chosen to enter the Army, have gone either into the Royal Engineers or the Royal Artillery. Afterwards he was attached to a field battery during the autumn manœuvres in the vicinity of Aldershot, and naturally when the war in South Africa broke out, and he saw his comrades, with whom he had studied here, and with whom he had participated in the manœuvres in peace time, had gone to share in the trials and arduous difficulties of that war, his impulse was also to join them, and, by the Queen's permission, he did join our Army. The rest is a matter of history. We all know what befel him, and how deeply he has been regretted by every one. Those virtues, that blameless life, that courage, that obedience to orders, which were always what he exhibited most, will, I am sure, prove a bright example to many young men entering this Academy. I feel sure that when the cadets who are educated here look upon the statue that has been inaugurated to-day, they will see before them the features of a young and brave Prince who died with his face to the foe, and will wish to emulate his bright example." Col. Bigge, one of the Queen's Equerries, then advanced to place a laurel wreath, by her Majesty's command, around the neck of each bronze eagle adorning the pedestal.

TORPEDOES.

A lecture was delivered last night at the Royal United Service Institution, by Lieut. Sleeman, Retired Royal Navy, on "The Lay and other Locomotive Torpedoes, Considered for the Purpose of Coast Defence; and also as the Armament of Ships, Torpedo, and Submarine Boats." The lecturer first proceeded to classify locomotive torpedoes, under the heads of uncontrollable and controllable, the Whitehead being considered as belonging to the first category, and the Brennan, Ericssen, and Lay torpedoes to the second. After minutely describing these different kinds of torpedoes, Lieut. Sleeman brought his own experience forward, to prove that there was no drag on the cable of the Lay torpedo. He then discussed at length the question of ship torpedo nets, and other means of defending ships against torpedo attack, pointing out that with an instrument such as the Lay, which it was possible to direct with unerring certainty both by night and day, and under all conditions of wind and weather, it was apparent that it would be possible to explode one torpedo beside the obstacle, and then steer a second and third torpedo, if necessary, through the breach thus made, and effectually destroy the ship or ships it was attempted to protect. Besides these engines of warfare, another had been invented by Mr. Thorsten Nordenfelt, in the shape of a submarine, cigar-shaped, torpedo ram, some 65 feet long and 8 feet diameter amidships. This submarine boat was being tried in Sweden, and had so far given good results. Its speed was about 14 knots, and it carried two Lay and a rocket torpedo. Such a boat could pass through the breach made in the defences, supposing a fleet or squadron were inside, and could at its leisure discharge its torpedoes with unerring certainty. In fact, the means of carrying on submarine war were so rapidly developing, that there was no telling what might not yet be in store for us in the future. In the face of this uncertainty, such perfectly controllable torpedoes as the Lay became necessary adjuncts in a maritime war, without which no nation would feel secure. Lieutenant Sleeman proceeded to discuss the tactical value of the Lay torpedo, first treating it as a weapon for harbour defence. He illustrated by means of charts and diagrams of the Dardanelles and the port of Cartagena how easily an immense area is thoroughly defended by means of a few Lay torpedoes, worked from different points, clearly demonstrating that it would be almost impossible for any hostile fleet to force its way past such defences, or to carry out an effective bombardment. The lecturer then proceeded to treat the Lay torpedo as a factor in ship attack and defence, pointing out that, up to this time, the torpedo has been steadily ignored in the study of Naval tactics. This is true, so far as this country is concerned. Not so in France. We would call the attention of the Admiralty most particularly to the use made of the towing torpedo by the French Navy. Each ship is supplied with two of these engines of modern warfare, fitted on the Harvey principle. In a naval combat, these are towed astern. It would be a rash antagonist who would attempt to ram an adversary protected by towing torpedoes, as should the vessel attempting to ram, miss her enemy, and have to pass under his stern, the chances are greatly against her ever having another opportunity of repeating those tactics. Hence, we believe that all ships should carry Harvey or other towing torpedoes during a Naval battle. If two Lay torpedoes could be so towed, and in such manner secured that, at a moment's notice, they could be cast off and steered into an enemy, a great step in advance would have been gained. Lieut. Sleeman does not touch on these points in his lecture, but proceeds to discuss the question of torpedo-boat attack and defence, citing two instances of actual attack, the one during the Russo-Turkish War, at Batoum; and the other in the Pacific, at Callao, in both of which cases the torpedo attack failed. The lecturer maintained that, had Lay torpedoes been used, they would have been successful. We regret that our space does not admit of our going at greater length into this interesting lecture, the first of the season.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The following lectures are announced to take place before Easter, viz., afternoons at 3:—

Friday, January 19.—Lieut. C. Sleeman, late R.N., "The Lay and other Locomotive Torpedoes considered for the Purpose of Coast Defence, and also as the Armament of Ships, Torpedo, and Submarine Boats."

Friday, January 26.—Sir Samuel White Baker, M.A., F.R.S., &c. 1. "Cyprus as a Naval and Military Strategical Position." 2. "Steel, Bullet-proof Cart Shield, for the Protection of Field Batteries."

Friday, February 2.—Capt. J. C. R. Colomb, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., "The Use and Application of the Marines, Past, Present, and Future."

Friday, February 9.—Nathaniel Barnaby, Esq., C.B., Director of Naval Construction, Admiralty, "On Battle-ships."

Friday, February 16.—Capt. N. L. Walford, R.A., "The Effects of the Bombardment of the Forts of Alexandria, and the Lessons to be Learnt Therefrom."

Wednesday, February 21.—Capt. N. L. Walford, R.A., "The Effects of the Bombardment of the Forts of Alexandria, and the Lessons to be Learnt Therefrom." Part II.

Friday, February 23.—Lieut. Berkeley Piggott, 3rd Batn. 60th Royal Rifles, late Mounted Infantry, "The Mounted Infantry in Egypt."

Friday, March 2.—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Webber, C.B., R.E., "Suggestions as to the Transport of the Future."

Friday, March 9.—Col. Herbert Stewart, C.B., A.D.C., 3rd Dragoon Guards, "The Future of Cavalry."

Friday, March 16.—F. A. Abel, Esq., C.B., F.R.S., &c., "The Most Recent Progress in the Production and Application of Explosive Compounds."

Reviews.

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Memoirs of the Services of the 64th Regiment (2*nd Staffordshire*), *from* 1758 *to* 1881. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The author of this handy little volume, Lieut. H. G. Purdon, deserves great credit for the care with which he has evidently done his work. It is not often that young officers, in these transition days, can be induced to take sufficient interest in their regiments or the service to devote their leisure hours in filling the *rôle* of military historians. Lieut. Purdon seems to have undertaken his task as a labour of love, and the volume before us is a valuable addition to the regimental histories already published. It is nearly 50 years now since Mr. Cannon, of the Adjutant-General's Department, was commanded by his Majesty King William IV. to compile an account of the services of every regiment in the British Army. Since that date the Army has undergone great changes, and has added fresh laurels to those it then possessed. Lieut. Purdon gives full particulars of the movements of the regiment up to July 1, 1881, the date upon which, by the fiat of the Government, the old 64th ceased to exist, and the regiment assumed the title by which it is now officially known,—the 1st Batn. of the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire).

The current number of the *Army and Navy Magazine* opens with a novelty in the form of an epic poem, written by Capt. Clark Kennedy, and describing "The Midnight Charge at Kassassin," one of the most brilliant events in the truly remarkable campaign recently concluded in Egypt. A good deal of stirring words and similes, some familiar, others not so, mark the progress of the narrative. Occasionally, we stumble over lines that decidedly halt. For example:—

> "And piloted by Ewart's voice, we head towards the north,
> The foemen in the darkness wot not of the coming storm."

Such small faults, however, may perhaps be justified by the plea for "poetic licence," and are fully compensated for by not a few striking passages throughout the poem.

Letters have been received at the Admiralty from the Commodore at Jamaica, up to Dec. 24, stating that the Griffon, Com. R. W. Davies, was at anchor off Kingston, protecting the town against alleged intended acts of incendiarism, but, that as soon as her services are no longer required, will proceed to Bermuda.

Amusements.

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The Promenade Concerts, COVENT GARDEN, continue to be well attended. The nightly selections are chiefly from Beethoven, Gounod, Verdi, Rossini, and Mozart. Madame Patey and Mr. F. King have been included among the vocalists, and instrumental solos have been identified with the well-known names of Mr. Carrodus, Mr. Howard Reynolds, and Mr. Edward Howell. Madame Antoinette Sterling appeared on Tuesday, and on Wednesday evening Madame Rose Hersee reappeared in London, after an interval of some duration, caused by severe indisposition.

To the AVENUE THEATRE has been transferred Audran's lively three-act comic opera of "Olivette," originally brought out in the metropolis at the Strand, in September, 1880. Several members of the former Strand company are identified with the revival. Miss Florence St. John is again the sprightly heroine, M. Marius acts once more De Merrimac with great spirit and humour, and Miss Minnie Byron, Mr. Bracey, and Mr. Ashley figure very pleasantly in the cast. New scenery and costumes have been provided, and the entertainment seems altogether quite in harmony with the requirements of the audience. The children's pantomime of "Dick Whittington" is still represented every afternoon.

Besides being reconstructed in its scenic arrangements, "The Yellow Dwarf," at HER MAJESTY'S, has been greatly improved by some changes in the distribution of parts. Mr. Vance now assumes male attire as the Grand Chamberlain Merry-Pebbles; Mr. E. Girardot, a clever young actor, plays the Dwarf, with greatly increased effect; Hymen is personated by Miss Emily Duncan; and Queen Kocottina is judiciously assigned to Miss Harriett Coveney, an experienced interpreter of such characters.

"Betsy," at the CRITERION, will speedily give place to Mr. George R. Sims's highly-diverting farcical comedy of "Mother-in-Law," a piece exactly suited to the theatre.

Morning performances are at this period unusually in favour, and for the first time in the annals of DRURY LANE THEATRE, the pantomime has been repeated not only every night, but every day throughout the week.

When audiences at the VAUDEVILLE grow tired of "The Rivals," Mr. Thomas Thorne will produce a new three-act comedy by Mr. H. J. Byron, called "Open House."

The final revival of Mr. T. W. Robertson's comedy of "Caste" under the Bancroft management will take place at the HAYMARKET THEATRE this (Saturday) evening. The play was originally produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on April 6, 1867, and enjoyed a remarkably long run. A new comedy by Mr. A. W. Pinero, and an English version of Sardou's "Fedora," will occupy the later portion of the season.

At Easter, a new three-act burlesque drama, written by Mr. F. C. Burnand, and founded on the subject of Bluebeard, will be brought out at the GAIETY.

A special morning performance of "The School for Scandal," with a powerful caste, will be given at the GAIETY on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 25, for the benefit of the widow of Mr. Charles Lamb Kenney, so well known as an accomplished scholar and dramatic critic.

The new theatre at the corner of Coventry Street, Haymarket, now being constructed from the designs of Mr. C. J. Phipps, is to be called "The Prince's." A large hotel, bearing the same name, will be built on part of the site, covering an area of 16,000 superficial feet.

"The Comedy of Errors," as revived at the STRAND, comprises, besides Mr. J. S. Clark, as Dromio of Syracuse, and Mr. Harry Paulton, as Dromio of Ephesus, Miss H. Lindley, Miss M. A. Giffard, Miss Sallie Turner, Miss Blanche Thompson, and Messrs. W. H. Pennington, F. Charles, G. L. Gordon, J. P. Haynes, H. J. Turner, and G. Weathersby. Appropriate costumes have been designed by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, and new scenery has been painted by Mr. T. W. Ryan. The amusing farce of "Toodles," in which Mr. John S. Clarke resumes a character on which he has based a distinct reputation, is the after-piece, with new songs and dances introduced. The last notable revival in the metropolis of "The Comedy of Errors" was at the Princess's, in February, 1864, when the Brothers Henry and Charles Webb appeared as the twin Dromios.

Mr. Frederick Burgess's eighteenth annual day-and-night musical and dramatic fête, celebrated on Tuesday at the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, attracted, as usual, an overwhelming attendance. The principal comedians connected with the prominent West-end theatres gave once again their valuable assistance to the liberal entertainment provided by the much respected joint-proprietor of the "Moore and Burgess Minstrels" organisation; and among the number may be mentioned Miss Russell, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Harry Paulton, Mr. James Fernandez, the Emile Girards, Mr. E. W. Mackney, Mr. James Wallace, and the wonderful giant and dwarf known as Colonel Chang and General Mite. The full choir and orchestra of the Moore and Burgess company of minstrels added to the enjoyment of the large assemblage, and the glees of Sir Henry Bishop, excellently rendered, supplied some of the most delightful features of a very varied programme.

"TIME TRIES ALL THINGS."—Of the numerous preparations announced for promoting the growth of the hair few survive, even in name beyond a limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with an unparalleled reputation of more than 80 years, is still considered by the public to be the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair ever yet produced. They who prefer it can now have the oil of a golden colour, without in any way losing its beneficial effects. Sold everywhere. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s.

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AND
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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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THE experience gained at the bombardment of Alexandria has revived public interest in machine-guns, and convinced impartial persons that, in spite of artillery trades-unionism, this weapon is of great practical value. We ourselves have long been convinced that the destructive power of the machine-gun could be advantageously utilised. In no case, to our mind, would machine-guns be more effective than in India. We refer to no particular pattern of gun, and, therefore, we shall avoid going into the details of weight of gun, carriage, and ammunition, number of shots discharged per minute, and strength of the gun's crew. We simply deal with the question on broad grounds. Almost all our recent campaigns in India have been carried on in hilly—generally, indeed, mountainous—districts. Scarcely a year passes, without our being compelled to send a flying column into the hills which form the fringe of our North-West Frontier. Success on these occasions depends upon the rapidity of our movements, and the severity of the blow struck, on the rare occasions on which the enemy expose themselves to our fire in any numbers and in close formation. To move quickly, we must be lightly equipped, and be encumbered by as few baggage or other animals as possible. Our mountain guns are certainly very mobile, require little transport, and comparatively few men. They can also be taken over almost any ground that can be traversed by infantry. Still, machine-guns weigh less than mountain guns, and are far more easily transported. Indeed, they can be easily carried by a few coolies. Again, the fire of machine-guns at any distance under 1,200 yards is far more deadly than that of mountain guns, while a smaller crew are exposed to return fire. To check a sudden rush made by a crowd of the enemy gathered under cover, at say 30 or 40 yards' distance, the machine-gun would be much more effective than a mountain gun firing case. Certainly at 2,000 yards a mountain gun would produce an effect of which the machine-gun would be incapable, but the object is to engage the enemy at close quarters, not to frighten him away while still at a distance. It is very rarely that mountaineers occupy a defensive work against which it would be advantageous to employ shells, and it is generally known beforehand whether such defensive works are likely to be occupied by the foe. Therefore, in most cases machine-guns would do the work now performed by mountain guns far more effectually, while requiring fewer men and less transport. To meet the few exceptional cases, a couple of mountain guns might be kept either with the main body, or the reserves. When the expedition into "the Hills" is on a large scale, and something like a systematic campaign is being undertaken, it is necessary from time to time to send convoys from the base to the front, and to establish a line of communication, guarded by small posts. In the narrow passes in "the Hills," even a couple of mountain guns would be an incumbrance to the convoy; while in the case of an attack, it would often happen that the guns could not be disengaged with sufficient promptitude from the baggage, and brought into action. No such difficulty would occur with machine-guns. As to the defence of posts on the lines of communication, the number of mountain guns and artillerymen on the frontier would not suffice to attach even a single piece of artillery at all the important points. Practically, any number of machine-guns might be so employed; two of these weapons with only a dozen infantry would, if placed at the opposite angles of a square enclosure, bid defiance to the largest body likely to be collected. In night attacks on posts or camps by the Hill tribes or Afghans, the enemy are frequently unseen, until suddenly a crowd of howling savages makes a sudden rush over the last 40 or 50 yards. It is in such cases of the utmost importance to pour into the enemy's ranks, within half a minute, the largest possible number of missiles. It is beyond dispute that a machine-gun can discharge more missiles in that time than a mountain gun. Apart from the question of mountain warfare, machine-guns would be particularly useful in India. No one can assert that at any moment the rebellion of 1857 might not be repeated, on a smaller or larger scale. At all events, sudden, partial insurrections are quite within the limits of probability. Were such an event to happen, it would be quite impossible to occupy each station with a strong garrison of regular troops. Every one of the latter would be needed, either in the field or to guard the principal strategical points. Neither would it be desirable, even if possible, to remove civilians and women and children from the out-stations to the principal garrisons. To provide for such an event as stations being left almost without troops, a scheme was long since approved of by the Indian Government, and has been partially carried into effect, for constructing places of refuge at certain stations. These places of refuge would be defended by a small number of men of all descriptions. There might be a small detachment of Regular troops, but the garrison would consist for the most part of sick and convalescents, and civilians, both Europeans and half-castes, belonging to the Government Offices and the various shops. They might have no artillery with them at all, and if there were a few pieces, a sufficient number of men skilled in working them properly would be wanting. We cannot imagine a greater addition to the strength of such posts than two or three machine-guns. The management of them is soon learnt, and were one placed at each of the two opposite angles of an enclosure, it would be absolutely impossible for the enemy to approach the walls. Indeed, were the enclosure a square, with each side 100 yards long, 20 men provided with two machine-guns could, if provisions lasted, hold out for an indefinite time against any force likely to be brought against them. Owing to the cheapness of machine-guns, there is no reason why every station in India should not be provided with a couple at least. Of course, in the event of a general rising, the rebels, if commanded by men of ordinary capacity, would endeavour to destroy our telegraph wires and the lines of railway. The machine-guns would be most useful for the defence of railway stations, and might also be placed upon trucks, protected by sand-bags or iron shields, and run backwards and forwards along the line. It is along the lines of railways that the majority of non-official civilians are to be found, and the railway employés constitute a large portion of the Volunteer force of our Eastern Empire. Their strength would be increased tenfold, were they supplied with machine-guns, and railway Volunteers are just the men who would soonest learn how to manage this sort of weapon. Finally, small river steamers, each provided with one or more machine-guns, would render great service, without incurring any practical risk themselves. Imagine a small steamer with a couple of machine-guns coming on a body of rebels trying to cross a river! The moral effect, too, of the knowledge that such implements of destruction existed, were always on the move, and might at any moment appear, would be very great. It may be argued that the rebels might capture some machine-guns, and turn them against us. It would, however, be the easiest thing in the world at a moment's notice to remove or injure some of the parts, and they could not be replaced by the natives, unprovided as they would be with machinery devoted to their construction. The conclusion, therefore, at which we arrive is that some description of machine-gun would largely increase both our offensive and defensive power in India; and that some hundreds of them should be at once sent to that country. The question appears to us to be one which the Government of India would do well to take seriously into consideration without loss of time.

WHILE we have been essaying, and it is to be hoped not in vain, to bring under the notice of thoughtful men the exact condition of the Cruiser class of the Navy, and their alleged substitutes from the Merchant Service, a high official of the Constructor's Department has been eulogising their efficiency. "*Audi alteram partem*" is a motto which commends itself to the sense of fair-play inherent in all Englishmen, and we gladly turn to the pages of the article alluded to, with the hope that the acknowledged skill of the professional man has checkmated the dangers looming in the eyes of the journalist. The *Hecla*, after having passed through the official mill, is the type chosen, and is, according to the lecturer, fit to be employed in a Naval war on remote stations for the protection of British commerce. She was constructed by the well-known firm of Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, for the Atlantic trade, and her dimensions are as follows:—Length, 410·3 feet; breadth, 39·0 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 28·9 feet; tonnage under deck, 2,245; horse-power, 300; pressure, 80 lb., wrought with the usual compound engines of superposed cylinders. Both the latter are elevated beyond the light water-line, the high pressure is wholly above the level of the spar deck. They are, as well as the engine-room, protected from the weather by an iron house, formed of about $\frac{3}{16}$ in. plating. We are informed that in an emergency the engines and boilers can be efficiently protected by a "pad of coals," amongst which shells would harmlessly explode, or, if desired, armour-plating can be attached to the exposed parts. Coming from such an authority, the statement passed unchallenged; but had any one present been asked by what means the cylinders above the spar deck were to be made secure, without adding seriously to the top-weight, it is doubtful if a satisfactory explanation could have been rendered. Here, then, we have the most vital part of the machinery placed above the protecting influence of the "pad of coals," or ordinary side armour. But another important question arises with respect to the latter method of protection. To be partially effective, it must extend from the upper edge of the sheer-strake to a depth of three feet below the light water-line, and right across the ship, before and abaft the engine spaces or bunkers. Then comes the question of stability, a feature in which this particular class of ship are so deficient, that previous to the introduction of water ballast, it was customary to insert several hundred tons of cement and iron in the bilges. As no vessel of the type has yet been armoured, it would be interesting to ascertain if, under such conditions, the centre of gravity of the hull and corresponding metacentre, when "burned out," have been calculated by the Department? The armament is alleged to consist of five 64-pounders and one 40-pounder, on truck carriages. From our own practical knowledge, as well as that derived from the experience of distinguished officers who have seen much service, we concluded that pivot guns forward and aft were indispensable to a ship whose specialty was to engage an enemy in chasing or retreating; but we are of opinion that, owing to the fineness of the lines, they cannot be mounted on the *Hecla*. It is astounding that a gentleman whose opinions of warfare or of seamanship are derived from books only, should stand forth as the exponent of a system which, amongst other anomalies, requires a shell like the *Hecla* to be fought broadside-on. The case ought to command the earnest attention of Naval officers, indicating, as it clearly does, that seamanship, unless connected with mechanical skill, must give place to the dictum of the engineer, for we cannot believe that English seamen will approve of an innovation on all their preconceived ideas of tactics. To fight such ships broadside-on would be suicidal. Indeed, we believe firmly that the commander who in future naval combats adopts the tactics of keeping his bows on to his enemy, and skilfully manœuvres so as to use his end-on advantages, will be sure to win the day. We need not enter into an elaborate calculation of the value of the cosine to prove this opinion to be correct. It is, we believe, generally admitted throughout the service, and was acted upon by more than one ship during the bombardment of Alexandria. It is alleged that the distinguished officer who superintended the trial trip of the *Hecla* did not consider her to admit of easy handling in narrow waters. Strange that ships which can be manœuvred and docked in all weathers and at all hours of the night on the Mersey and the Hudson should receive such a character from officers of another service. One more remark, and we have done. Have the advocates of this singular conversion calculated the number of working days it will take to collect, alter, and equip the proposed Fleet? And should war come on us suddenly, as it did with Austria and France, and trembled in the balance at Berlin, by what means do they propose to protect the grain-carriers from the cruisers of an enemy in the interim? To such an extent does the national existence depend on their safety, that it requires no ordinary strength of mind to contemplate the reverse with equanimity. It is not encouraging to find an officer of a great Department of State treating so very serious a subject too lightly, especially when it is borne in mind that the future, not only of England, but of the world, depends on the result. Since the commencement of this series of articles, two disastrous collisions have shown in a remarkable manner the correctness of our views. The *City of Brussels* and the *Cimbria* ranked high in the *rôle* of the Mercantile Marine (the last is quite of a modern type), and both at the time, so far as spare buoyancy is concerned, were in a singularly favourable situation. The first-named was known to be a large consumer of fuel, so much so, indeed, as to render it highly probable she had not, on foundering, a day's consumption on board. But as vessels of her class run with the precision of a mail train, and have Queenstown under their lee, this apparent cutting fine excites no anxiety amongst professional men, who can point to one of the class having been burned out at sea. The list of cargo has not, so far as we are aware, been published. It most likely consisted of bulk grain in two compartments, and cotton, tobacco, and sundries in the others, thus leaving a large per-centage of surplus buoyancy. The *Cimbria* carried a living freight on all decks, only leaving the lower hold for cargo and spare coals, the total weight of which will be known to the public at the inquiry now pending. We trust those who are interested in the subject on which we have written will carefully analyse our objections in all their bearings, in lieu of hurriedly pronouncing a crude system perfect. It would be interesting to learn by whom the plan was formulated. Is it due to the nautical element of the Board, or did they listen to the counsels of the Constructive Department, and believe its accomplished head could, as a magician would of old, metamorphose the patient camel into the fiery war-horse? We await the final issue of this most important question with great interest, feeling assured that the comfort, the honour, if not the existence, of Englishmen, depend on the solution.

SO unanimous is the expression of opinion throughout the Army as to the great advantages of the Regimental over the miserable system known by the name of "Unification," that it may, we believe, be taken as a foregone conclusion that the latter will receive its death-blow when the report of Lord Morley's Committee appears. If the ruling powers at Whitehall Yard had their way, they would, no doubt, endeavour to obtain a new lease of life for the present regulations, placing, as these regulations do, powers in their hands of which they would otherwise be deprived. Dr. Crawford, however, is a high-minded official, and his one desire would seem to be to promote the best interests of the service. He naturally would prefer to have the whole of his medical officers working directly under his orders, instead of seeing a large proportion of them taken from under his control, and placed under the command of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels. But, as events have proved beyond doubt, "Unification," though a splendid idea in theory, breaks down completely when put to a practical test on active service; and as the Army Medical Department is maintained for the good of the service, our Medical organisation ought to be such as to prevent anything like friction in the field. It is the duty of Lord Morley's Committee to ascertain which system will work best. Already the weight of evidence is strongly opposed to "unification," which was the direct cause of all the mischief which occurred in Egypt. An "Eye-Witness," who was present in Egypt, writing in the *Pioneer* of Allahabad, says:—"These latter remarks I would apply also to the Army Medical Department. The same tendency to wish to be thought 'soldiers,' rather than medical men (the word 'Doctor' is tabooed now), is perhaps stronger in this department than in any other. The abolition of the old system of Regimental Doctors has not been justified in its wisdom in the late campaign. Red-tape and officialism are out of place where valuable lives are concerned,—doubly so when they have been risked in the country's service. Yet both these noxious growths were found to prevail with the Force in Egypt. To them was in a great measure due the early breakdown in the general and detailed working of our hospital system. Proof of misapplication of medical comforts, especially in the matter of spirits and wines, can be accumulated from those who were credited with, but never obtained, the comforts with which they ought to have been supplied. Some curious stories were told, both by officers and men, who went through the hospitals of Ismailia, Alexandria, and Cairo, of the neglect to which they had to submit through the adherence to red-tape, which distinguished some of the Medical Staff in these establishments. Also of the way in which wine, brandy, and such-like stimulants were put down by hospital attendants as having been given to patients whose lips they had never passed. It is, perhaps, wisely that it has been decided not to make the inquiry now going on into the breakdown of the Hospital, Commissariat, and Transport Services in Egypt a penal tribunal. Let the sinners have one more chance to amend, but let the suggestions of reform, which experience (very cheaply gained) has shown to be imperative, be carried out." The views of this correspondent—one who knows well what the wants of an army are—will be accepted by every officer who served in Egypt. Our medical arrangements came to grief, not because the Medical officers were either unskilled or neglectful of their duties, but because, as we have for years contended, the system upon which these arrangements are based is as bad. Try as we may to do so, we cannot get over the fact that the regiment or battalion, to be effective, must be a properly organised unit in itself; and no army is in a condition to take the field which is built up on the principle that a departmental is equal in its advantages to a regimental organisation. The idea is opposed to all principles of common-sense, as we have sought for years to show. It is strange that the Medical Press, with one exception, has done its utmost to bolster up the present organisation, and would even now regard with satisfaction a decision on the part of the War Office Committee to retain it. We can only conclude that the Medical Press has been satisfied to express the views of Whitehall Yard. It must not be forgotten, though, that Whitehall Yard has much to lose by a change of system. It is now vested with full authority. But as was found in Egypt, the powers with which it is charged are too extensive to insure the smooth working of the Medical machine on service; and as it is on service that most is looked for from those who are called upon to administer to the wants of the sick and wounded, it follows that changes must be introduced. Those changes can take but one direction, and we trust that no conciliatory attitude on the part of Lord Morley and his colleagues—such as the sanctioning of our doctors being *attached* to regiments, instead of being gazetted to them, and becoming recognised members of their staff—will leave us as badly off as ever. There is only one system which will work, and that is the one which existed prior to 1872, by which each regiment possessed in peace time two medical officers, both gazetted to the regiment and wearing its uniform. Let the departmental organisation be what it may, the regimental system cannot be worked by halves, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the Committee now sitting will recognise this, and frame its report accordingly.

Official contradictions, as a rule, mean that the report circulated is true, in part or in whole, but that it is inconvenient that the facts should have been made public. When there is no truth in the report, it is seldom contradicted. Hence, we take the official contradiction of the fact that Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh is about to dispose of his reversionary interest in the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha at what it is worth. We consider that our information is more accurate in this instance, as in hundreds of other cases, than that of our traversers.

We hear that Prince George of Wales is to be appointed to the *Alexandra*, to complete his time as Midshipman, before passing the final examination for his Sub-Lieutenant's commission. This is only following the same course as was adopted with his Royal uncle, who went from a frigate to a line-of-battle ship, and thence to a corvette.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones stated on Friday last at the Royal United Service Institution that the pressure of the carbonic-acid gas in the reservoir of the Lay torpedo was maintained by the insertion of a *red-hot shot!* We wonder where Admiral Jones studied chemistry. Then, again, how is the shot inserted, against a pressure of 900 to 1,000 pounds to the square inch, and what size shot could be inserted through an aperture one inch in diameter? This assertion of the gallant Admiral reminds us of similar reckless statements made by him regarding the conduct of Naval officers, and can only be accounted for by the fact that, when he was Naval Attaché at Washington, he was in the habit of visiting the American Torpedo School at Newport, and when there, of so prying into everything going on, that we understand the students determined to be on an even keel with him, and, when asked by the gallant Admiral as to how the pressure was kept up in the reservoir of the Lay torpedo, practised the little joke of the *red-hot shot*, which the gallant Admiral swallowed, and now retails as a fact, and as a grave objection to the torpedo. Prodigious!

Captain John Fisher, C.B., late of the *Inflexible*, had the honour of dining with her Majesty at Osborne on January 22.

The Chinese Government has just placed the order for the construction of a third ironclad with the Vulcan Company of Stettin. No details as to the construction of this vessel have as yet been made public; but it is known that she will be of moderate dimensions, thickly armoured, and will carry a few guns of large calibre.

The workmen in the Royal Dockyards are petitioning the Admiralty for an increase of wages, on the ground that the value of labour in private yards has increased, as also the price of all the necessaries of life. The officers, seamen, and Marines of the Fleet could claim an increase of pay on the same grounds. It is our painful duty to publish letters this week exposing the "corruption" which grows up in an underpaid service. The Admiralty have directed Admiral Brandreth and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman to inquire into these demands without delay, as a strike just now among the Dockyard hands would be serious. We hope their Lordships will not forget that all ranks in the Navy are more or less underpaid.

The German Admiralty have ordered the building of a new ironclad by a private yard at Stettin. This vessel, at present known as "E," will be of 5,200 tons displacement, with twin-screw engines of 3,900 horse-power. She will be built of steel, and carry her guns in a central battery, protected by compound armour, 12 inches thick. Her armament, as at present proposed, will consist of eight of the new 9½-inch Krupp guns, 35 calibres long, which will discharge steel shells weighing 215 kilos., and which are capable of penetrating an iron plate 16 inches thick. Two smaller guns will be mounted, as bow and stern chasers.

The officer of the German Navy who, as we reported last week, has received a year's leave of absence to enable him to proceed to China, has been granted this favour for the purpose of instructing the native seamen how to work the Schwartzkopf "fish" torpedo.

Next year's German Navy estimates ask for a special grant of 4,050,000 marks, for torpedo purposes.

It would be interesting to know what system, if any, is pursued by the Admiralty in removing the names of useless ships to "Harbour Service" in the *Navy List.* Obsolete ironclads, such as the *Caledonia, Zealous,* &c., have been so removed, while the *Erebus,* a far more antiquated vessel, dating from Crimean days, is retained. Strange are official ways.

The Admiralty have awarded the two Naval pensions of £65 a year for Commanders vacant by the deaths of Retired Captains David Aird (Dec. 22, 1882), and Walter Reid (Jan. 1, 1883), to Retired Captains Richard B. Creyke and George H. Clarke, from those dates respectively.

The German Government has decided to greatly strengthen the fortifications on the North Sea and Baltic coasts, which will shortly present one continuous line of defences. A commission of engineer officers, appointed for the purpose of surveying the points most likely to be assailed by an enemy, has recommended the construction of a large number of armoured turrets, and Government has ordered the immediate erection of the same at the following points:—Pillau, two forts; Memel, one; Danzig, eight; Warnemünde, one; Travemünde, one; Wismar, two; besides which, isolated forts will be placed in the intermediate spaces. The North Sea coast defences will also be greatly increased, although not to such an extent as those on the Baltic, and hostile squadrons will have great difficulty in finding an undefended landing-place in the future.

Admiral Lord John Hay leaves England next week in the *Lively*, to relieve Lord Alcester in the command of the Mediterranean station, his Lordship returning home in the same vessel.

Captain W. R. Kennedy, of the *Lord Warden*, has, during the past week, made the tour of his district, and has minutely inspected the Coastguard and Naval Reserves thereto belonging. The Reserves were found to be as fine a body of men as ever trod a plank, very efficient at their drills. The Shetlanders were simply splendid, and the whole well deserved the encomiums passed upon them by Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The physique of these men is far superior to that of the Guards. They went through all their drills with steadiness and precision, throwing an amount of energy into their work quite refreshing to behold, and very different to the old "Dockyard stroke," so often observed in the service. At Wick, Peterhead, and Lerwick the men have fixed batteries on shore; but at Inverness, Aberdeen, and Dundee they are drilled on board ship. The whole, nevertheless, are in splendid order, reflecting the highest credit upon the officers and instructors. The Reserve, too, is most popular. Double the number of men could be enrolled, and should be. As it is, we hear that there are sufficient Reserve men on the east coast of Scotland alone to thoroughly man half-a-dozen first-class armour-clads at short notice, and, from all that is said, we should think Naval officers would have no hesitation in fighting an action, with these fine fellows behind them, within 24 hours of the time they were on board ship. This is very satisfactory information, and all the more so that we need have no fear that they will be allowed to deteriorate while under the able command of Captain W. R. Kennedy. This energetic officer, accompanied by Mr. R. Deveson, the District Paymaster, reached Lerwick last Monday, and covered over 1,000 miles of ground in the course of the week. At Fort Charlotte, Lerwick, he inspected the Naval Reserves. There were on parade, under command of Mr. Johnston, 163 men. The inspecting officer on his arrival was received with a general salute. The inspection was afterwards commenced. The men were first put through the manual and firing exercises, then, breaking into quarter-column, marched past with great steadiness and precision. Detachments were then exercised at great-gun drill. At the close of the inspection, Captain Kennedy expressed himself highly satisfied with the appearance of the men, and the efficient manner in which the various movements were executed. He would be glad to make a favourable report to the Admiral. The same routine was gone through at the other stations, in an equally satisfactory manner.

The Swedish Admiralty has asked Parliament for a grant of 838,000 crowns, for the purpose of building ironclad gunboats.

Another Naval scandal! Last year the *Malta* was selected to test various descriptions of anti-fouling composition, designed to protect the bottoms of iron ships. The trial was to last twelve months; it lasted thirteen. When the *Malta* was at length docked, she had a heavy list, owing to the weight of weed and barnacles on one side of her bottom. The other was nearly as bad. One patch, however, was perfectly clean. This composition was of an exfoliating nature. A ship coated with it could lie at anchor for months, and let what weeds grow on her bottom that could; but the moment that she got under way, and began moving through the water, the weeds dropped off, and so did the barnacles, and that so fast, that in a few minutes her bottom would be as clean as the day she was launched. In this manner, the patch on the bottom of the *Malta* covered with this composition came in clean, while the spaces covered by Messrs. Peacock, Hayes, and others, were foul beyond description. But these gentlemen complained, and a final trial was decided upon. To this trial Colonel Crease was admitted, although he had not competed in the previous one, and notwithstanding that, we believe, his and Hayes's are, to all intents and purposes, one and the same compositions. After some six months at work, the *Malta* was laid up with a damaged paddle. Weeds grew apace. She was then carefully hauled into dock. The examination of the bottom showed a few patches of grass on the exfoliating composition, which, however, dropped off when touched. The verdict was given for Messrs. Hayes and Crease, and a final trial between these two paints and compounds has been ordered. Now, it must be remembered that these compositions, or something manufactured by the same firm, has been long used in the Navy, to appreciate what follows. A correspondent this week supplies us with the fact that, not so very long ago, a wooden frigate was being fitted out to act as a store-ship on a foreign station, when every one connected with her was astonished to find her copper bottom covered with three coats of paint. Inquiry elicited the fact that an important official in the yard, and a relation of his in another yard, were acting as agents to the manufacturer of the paint! Is it likely that these gentlemen would report favourably to the Admiralty on any rival composition? We believe the Constructor's Department were cognisant of these facts, when the *Malta* trials were ordered. What a farce! No, what a crying shame and scandal!

The *Polyphemus* has been making experiments at Spithead with some improved arrangement for discharging torpedoes from the broadside ports when steaming at a high rate of speed. Dummy torpedoes, however, have been used, the Admiralty considering it too extravagant to be casually dropping Whitehead torpedoes about the Solent, especially as no one ever knows exactly where they part company. *Fiat experimentum in corpore vili* is a sound motto, which our Naval and Military authorities are often slow to adopt.

On proceeding out of harbour on Tuesday, the *Minotaur* saluted the flag of the Commander-in-Chief with seventeen guns; the salute, however, was not returned, as permission had not been previously obtained to fire it, in accordance with the Port orders, while the Court is at Osborne. The Admiral commanding the Channel Squadron must not, however, feel aggrieved, as the Heir Apparent himself failed some time ago to get his standard saluted in defiance of this order, though he specially requested it by signal.

The ships of the Reserve Squadron have been ordered to prepare for the coming summer cruise. The *Hercules* goes to Portsmouth by Feb. 10, and the *Penelope* to Chatham, to make good defects and complete all necessary repairs. Machine guns and shields are also to be supplied.

The official descriptions of the acts of gallantry for which the Victoria Cross has been awarded have often been so badly expressed as to deprive those acts, as far as mere words could do, of any special merit. The following extract from the *Court Circular* of the 20th inst., notifying the decoration by her Majesty of some men of the Royal Marines with the medal for conspicuous gallantry, is open to adverse criticism, on the ground stated above:—

"Osborne, Jan. 20.

"The following non-commissioned officers, bugler, and gunner of the Royal Marines arrived at Osborne yesterday, and were decorated by the Queen with the medal for conspicuous gallantry: Serjeant T. W. Holdstock, for having taken a wounded man to the rear under a heavy fire on August 5, 1882. Corporal H. Henry and Bugler T. F. M'Daniel, for following up with their half-company on September 13 a very superior force of the enemy, killing a great number and driving the remainder on to our cavalry. Colour-Serjeant White, 1st Company, for gallant conduct at Kassassin on August 28, having advanced up the canal bank, under a heavy fire, and shot the leading horses of two guns, which were doing mischief on our line, each time they attempted to advance, and thus prevented their advance up the canal bank. Gunner J. Judge, 6th Company, was wounded in the leg, on August 28, at Kassassin by a shell, and after having his wound dressed returned to his post, stating as his reason that there were so many wounded in the hospital that they had better not be troubled with him also."

In the first place, we are not told whether the recipients of the medals belonged to the Artillery or the Infantry branch of the Royal Marines; but the title of gunner happens to determine the point, in one case. In the second case, there is nothing whatever to show that Corporal Henry or Bugler M'Daniel did any more than the other men of their half-company, unless the "killing a great number and driving the remainder *on* to our cavalry" was done entirely or chiefly by the corporal and the bugler. Colour-Serjeant White's case is even more obscurely stated. Did he shoot the same "leading horses" of the two guns each time they attempted to advance, or did the Egyptians keep on harnessing fresh "leading horses" to these guns, for Serjeant White to shoot in succession? The guns were "doing mischief on our line!" Here we have the killing and wounding of British officers and soldiers mentioned in terms befitting an account of the pranks of truant schoolboys. As for Gunner Judge's returning to his post after his wound was dressed, the merit of the act might be measured mainly by the nature and severity of the wound, on which important point we are told absolutely nothing. The above remarks are not intended to disparage in the very least acts of bravery which, doubtless, deserved the Royal recognition they have received; and which deserved also to be recorded in clear and appropriate language. Fortunately, decorations for valour are more permanent and more widely known than the bungling statements in which they are officially announced.

The post which M. Gambetta occupied as president of the Committee for the Reorganisation of the French Army, has now been filled up. It was thought that an officer would have been named, but lo, and behold! it is a politician, a M. Martin Feuillée, while M. Margaine is to be vice-chairman. In the celebrated monologue of Figaro, that worthy relates how he applied for a place for which he was fit, adding, "a calculator was required; it was a dancing master who obtained it;" and it is probably on the same immortal principle that M. Martin Feuillée has been nominated by his colleagues. M. Gambetta was no soldier, but he had been actively mixed up with the Army in the field, and had made a study of it. The report is that this Committee, in addition to recommending the reduction of service in the Active Army from five to three years, intend proposing the creation of a special school for officers, and an Academy of War. In order to become an officer, it will be necessary, should the suggestions of the Committee be carried out, to pass a year in the ranks, then to enter a special school where the epaulette will be obtained. The Academy of War is intended for the formation of commanding officers, and no officer under the rank of lieutenant-colonel will be received. The Committee will also deal with the creation of an artillery force for the fortresses, a corps rendered necessary by the new system of attack and defence; the creation of an African army; and a volunteer corps of lads too young for service in the Active Army; and of able-bodied men who have served their time. We see that it is proposed to create twelve mixed companies for service in Tunis, companies not only composed of Frenchmen and natives, but of horse, foot, and artillery. For the first six companies raised, there are to be 10 officers in each, 132 French and 144 native foot soldiers, 18 French and 33 native troopers, and 52 French gunners. All this seems terribly complicated.

The cost of rearming the whole German Army with the Mauser rifle has been 132,000,000 marks.

The following is a list of the Purchase Captains retired on pensions of not less than £259 per annum, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to whose case we have several times referred. The list only includes those who were not less than 45 years of age, and those who had not less than 25 years' full-pay service, when they retired:—Lieutenant-Colonels G. G. Beazley, 83rd Foot, commuted; E. F. Browne, 35th Foot, G. L. Bryce, 14th Foot, T. Bourke, 18th Foot, and N. Campbell, 79th Foot, each £259; M. de L. McK. G. A. Clarke, 50th Foot, £263; F. B. N. Crawford, 80th Foot, £268; G. W. Davern, 17th Foot, F. Falkner, 50th Foot, E. Kerrich, 9th Foot, C. R. King, 50th Foot, W. A. Nash, 4th Foot, A. Randall, 13th Foot, J. Rawlins, 48th Foot, A. L. Reade, 62nd Foot, T. D. Rew, 19th Foot, W. L. R. Scott, 62nd Foot, W. Shaw, 102nd Foot, and H. H. Taylor, 5th Foot, each £259; J. F. Trydell, 51st Foot, £280; G. Turner, 12th Foot, A. F. Walsh, 10th Foot, and J. A. Wood, 64th Foot, each £259. The total amount required per annum to raise each of the above officers' pension to £300, the amount prayed for by them in the memorial, would be £970.

There has been a generous distribution of decorations in the French Army in the shape of the Legion of Honour, which, conferred on the officer or soldier, carries with it a pension. Among the recipients we notice General Brincourt, 41 years' service, 19 campaigns, 17 wounds, 2 citations; Brigadier Etienne, 27 years' service, 12 campaigns, 4 wounds, 3 citations; Colonel Trinité, 36 years' service, 15 campaigns, 2 citations; Major Raffin, 31 years' service, 24 campaigns, 1 wound; Major Dessèrier, 21 years' service, 17 campaigns, 2 wounds; Major Mirachaux, 28 years' service, 29 campaigns, 3 wounds; and column after column of nominations and promotions, and numbers of heroes who have seen over a dozen campaigns. For instance, we find Perrin, archivist of the 3rd Class, down at 33 years' service and 27 campaigns. However, the "campaign" often means nothing more than service in Algeria, and not necessarily being under fire.

The Russian General Staff has issued a new map of Central Europe, comprising Poland, Germany, and Austria, on a scale of 25 versts to the inch. The map is in six sheets, and embodies the latest military information, including the new roads and railways that have been constructed during the last few years on both sides of the Russo-European frontier.

The Secretary of State for India has authorised the appointment of a Staff officer to the Army Hospital Native Corps for the Bengal Army, on a salary of 350 rs., rising to a maximum of 700 rs., a month. The Staff Officer is always to be drawn from the Sub-Medical Department.

The forthcoming withdrawal of the 2nd Battalion 18th and 53rd Regiments from Egypt, and the arrival home of the 104th from Malta, will still leave six Territorial Regiments with both battalions abroad, viz., the 35th and 107th, the 1st and 2nd Battalions 18th, the 44th and 56th, the 47th and 81st, the 31st and 70th, and the 68th and 106th.

As, the *Standard* says, Colonel Sir Charles Pearson, Commandant of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, has sent in to Lord Morley's Committee a most valuable report, giving his experiences of the working of the present system of Medical administration. Few men have had better opportunities of judging of the advantages and disadvantages of unification than Sir Charles Pearson. It may interest our readers to know that he, like all other unprejudiced persons, holds strongly to the belief that our existing system is most defective, and that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs is in a large measure due to the ill-judged interference some years ago with the Regimental system.

Two technical engineers, who were sent by Herr Krupp from Essen to St. Petersburg to examine a 11-in. gun that cracked there recently, have reported that the fracture in the coil was due to the gunpowder used, which was altogether unsuited for the ordnance. The gun had fired several shots with gunpowder supplied by Krupp's agent without being injured at all, and it was only after the discharge of a Russian shot with Russian gunpowder that the fracture took place. The shot was the only Russian projectile that did not burst after striking the target, and hence the engineers were able to examine it, with a result that exonerated the makers from the charge of having spoilt the gun with a faulty projectile. In consequence of the bad quality of the native gunpowder, which is substantiated by a commissioner of experts appointed by the Russian Minister of War, it is understood that a supply will be obtained from abroad for the heavy ordnance, probably from Essen. Krupp will also receive the order for the supply of steel projectiles for the 250 guns of 11-in. calibre owned by Russia, amounting in the aggregate to 10 million roubles, or a little more than a million sterling. Recently, a small order was given him for 1,539 shot, at the rate of about £20 a piece, or, in all, to the value of £31,500. The fact of such an order being given, and the negotiations for the monster one of a million sterling having arrived at a final stage, supports pretty conclusively the statement we made a few weeks ago, during the war-scare, that Russia had no intention of fighting Germany just yet. Whether she wishes to renew her aggression in Armenia is a very different matter. Well-informed persons at St. Petersburg affirm a conflict with Turkey, or with Turkey and England combined, to be more likely than a German war, but consider both to be improbable for the moment. Nevertheless, the German Military and Naval authorities are taking every precaution to avoid being caught unawares.

We have reason to believe that the recommendations of the Committee which recently assembled at the War Office, under the presidency of Sir A. Hayter, Bart., M.P., to consider the position and prospects of the officials of the Pay Department, are now before the new Secretary of State for War for his decision. As, therefore, the grievances of the Department are attracting the attention of the highest authority, we forbear from comment at present, further than to point out that the labours of the Department in Egypt still remain unrewarded, except in the person of the Chief Paymaster, although various small supplementary gazettes have appeared since the "Honours Gazette" of November 17. It is rumoured that the War Office opposes the idea of honours being given to any officers not actually at the front in the late campaign. If this rule is to be enforced, the names of many officers, both Staff and Departmental, whose position at the base, and along the line of communications, necessarily prevented them from being near the enemy, ought to have been erased. Amidst such a lavish distribution of rewards, one would anticipate some consideration for the old combatants, many with previous war service, who have been driven to join a Department, solely to avoid being put on the shelf in the prime of life. The Department is now, as it has been for many months, some thirty below its strength. How can we expect candidates to come forward, after the treatment its officers have received? It indicates more than ever the absolute necessity of the Department being represented, as all others are, by one of its own officers in Pall Mall.

The amount appropriated to the Russian Minister of War during 1882 for extraordinary expenses reached 2½ millions sterling, being the lowest sum granted since 1876. In that year, the extra grant amounted to 5 millions sterling; in 1877, 43 millions; in 1878, 40 millions; in 1879, 13 millions; in 1880, 5 millions; and in 1881, 3 millions sterling. A large portion of the extra expenditure incurred last year was due to the development of the military power of Russia beyond the Caspian.

As an indication of the views of Government respecting the permanent occupation of the advanced posts on the Sind frontier, we notice in the Lahore paper a statement that orders have been issued to all regiments proceeding to Quetta in relief to take with them their recruits, drill instructors, and schoolmasters; while men of these classes belonging to corps remaining on the frontier are to be sent to join their respective regimental head-quarters.

Under the title of "Sidelights on the Campaign in Egypt," an "Eye-witness" has contributed a couple of most interesting letters to the *Pioneer*, of Allahabad. The writer, who was present in Egypt throughout the operations as a Special Correspondent, speaks of things as he found them, and the account he gives of what he saw whilst with the Army in the field has created considerable discussion in India. His letters bear the impress of truth, and as he is known to have considerable experience of warfare, his opinions are worthy of consideration. It is to be regretted that the criticisms of this writer are not likely to be generally read by the public at home, for they furnish much food for reflection:—

"An Eye-witness" says:—"The overwhelming success which attended our military operations in Egypt has thrown a deceitful gloss over the mismanagement with which they were conducted, and induced not a few organs of public opinion to condone the shortcomings of the responsible chiefs of the Army and its administrative departments. We have attributed to the perfection of our own organisation, and the capacity of one man, what was in reality due to the absence of military capability on the part of the Egyptian leaders, and the unwarlike quality of the bulk of their men. The very troops over whose defeat we are exulting, as though we had overthrown the hosts of Germany or France, are the same whose fighting record is one long roll of defeat at the hands of Greek Cretan insurgents; the despised Servian; the warriors of Abyssinia, with whose quality we are ourselves acquainted; and who, during the Russo-Turkish war, were carefully preserved from contact with the enemy, so small was their fighting value. In making these remarks, I have no intention to disparage the services of the army we sent into Egypt. The patience of the officers and men under fatigue and privation will remain as proud a recollection as any deed of valour. Exposure to the scorching sun by day, the chill night air, driving dust-storms, bad water, and indifferent food, frequently scantily supplied, were all borne uncomplainingly, or with that easy-natured grumbling which treated mishap and misfortune as inevitable under the circumstances. Where censure is due, and was fairly earned, was in the higher ranks. To begin with, the Army in Egypt was an attenuated body, with hydrocephalus head. In point of size, the Staff of all kinds was inordinate and overgrown. The consequence was a dissipation of authority and responsibility, resulting in negligence in the execution of orders and performance of duties. For the management of a corps of less than 25,000 men, *fifteen* Generals were sent out to Egypt. Round each individual of this galaxy, from Sir Garnet Wolseley to the youngest Brigadier, revolved a host of attendant satellites, all qualifying for decorations, promotion, or favourable mention, and paying particular regard, in the case of the head-quarters staff, to their own personal comfort and well-being. . . . . . Every one with a son or nephew to advance had found a place for him; and where places were not to be found in the ordinary course, they were created. In addition to the ordinary staff of a Commander-in-Chief, Sir Garnet was surrounded by a swarm of men sent out for 'general' or for 'special' service. It was no longer a case of 'take care of Dowb,' but of a staff which was one huge 'Dowb' taking care of itself."

The writer goes on to point out the shortcomings of our Military system, and to show what an overrated business the last campaign has been, and how little prepared we are, notwithstanding all the assurances of the Army reformer to the contrary, to undertake in sober earnest the work of a European war. It really is time that the nation aroused itself from its lethargy. The stories circulated with regard to mismanagement in Egypt may be exaggerated, but where there has been so much smoke, there must have been some amount of fire also.

Nothing has yet been decided, the *Madras Mail* remarks, about the grant of batta to the Indian Contingent engaged in Egypt, and it is to be feared that there is but little chance of the decision being liberal. "All the British troops serving with the Indian Contingent were placed on English pay, while native troops—officers and men—were on Indian pay. It would therefore seem, and be, unfair to give batta to the Indian troops, without extending the grant to the whole army; which is hardly likely to be done."

We are in a position to confirm the statements which appeared in the *Standard* that the Canadian military authorities some years ago proposed a scheme by which the Imperial Army could be reinforced by 10,000 men from the Canadian Militia, fully trained and fit for service, and that their proposal has been long "under consideration" at the War Office. Valuable as such an accession of hardy, fully-grown men would be in the event of a great war or other emergency, valuable as even the offer of it must prove, we look on this as only the earnest of better things. We trust that it is the first evidence of an irresistible desire for the Imperialisation of the Army, and that before long, not only Canada, but the various Australian States, and even the minor dependencies, will claim a share in the defence of that mighty Empire of which they are important and influential portions. As a first move towards the realisation of the projects we have sketched, why should not the (late) 100th Regiment resume the character under which it was re-formed twenty years ago, as a Canadian regiment. With its depôt always in Canada, its recruits obtained in that country, and its officers, in most cases at least, being Canadian gentlemen, it would form a link of loyalty and friendship with the old country of inestimable value.

In a letter addressed to us by the Principal Veterinary-Surgeon of the Indian Contingent in Egypt, which appears elsewhere, it is inferred that we, in an article which appeared some time ago in our columns, brought a charge of neglect of duty or mismanagement against the Veterinary officers who served under Mr. Anderson's orders in Egypt and Afghanistan. We certainly did not desire to do anything of the kind; on the contrary, we consider that the officers employed, both in Afghanistan and Egypt, deserved the greatest amount of credit for having overcome as well as they did the serious difficulties against which they had to contend. It was against the short-sighted policy of the Government of India that we protested. As we have shown on many occasions, the Government of India have countenanced the most reckless waste of public money, rather than recognise the necessity of a properly-organised staff of Veterinary-Surgeons. They by their action have placed the greatest possible difficulties in the way of the authorities at the War Office, in the attempt they have for some time past been making to improve the Veterinary arrangements of the Army. The blame for all shortcomings rests with them, and we should have been the last to condemn individuals for errors, which are, directly or indirectly, the outcome of official parsimony or, what, perhaps, is worse, official ignorance.

A distinguished correspondent, himself a Grand Cross of two orders of knighthood, suggests that as certain personages are so very anxious to meddle with —and muddle—everything relating to the Army, they might fairly take up the medal question, and endeavour to introduce reform in that direction, by influencing officers to wear their decorations in evening dress. Our correspondent thinks, and we are disposed to agree with him, that officers who possess decorations and war medals, and refuse to wear them in public because they have left the service or are not in uniform, are committing a breach of etiquette, if, indeed, they are not offering a direct insult to their Sovereign. He says, "It is customary for those of us who are Grand Crosses to wear the badges of honour which show our rank. Then why should it be considered snobbish for a Companion to appear in his insignia when the knights wear theirs? The good-taste is on the part of those who are proud of their honours; those really guilty of snobbishness,—of course, unintentionally—are those who, though possessed of decorations, are ashamed to be seen wearing them. In my opinion, there is every reason why officers *should* be encouraged to wear the decorations in miniature in evening dress, and it is impossible to put forward any argument to show that they should not." The rank of our correspondent has induced us to give his views the prominence they deserve.

No one will feel surprise at the decision of the War Office to reduce the expenses of the Chatham command, for it has long appeared an anomaly that a Major-General should be told off to carry out the duties of this district,—which consists at the present time of but two Line battalions, six batteries of Royal Artillery, and twelve companies of Royal Engineers, and does not include a single Regimental District. In comparison to the responsibilities of the Major-General commanding the Northern District, with his four cavalry regiments, five Infantry battalions, and twenty-six Regimental Districts, the officer commanding at Chatham must have held a sinecure appointment. It will be evident to anybody that either the Northern District is far too extensive, or that at Chatham has been much too small; and now that the War Office has taken up the matter, we trust it will make an attempt to rearrange other commands so as to distribute work a little more evenly all round.

A marriage was solemnised on Monday at the English Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, of some interest, that of Major A. S. Gilbert, 4th Battalion Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, and the Princess Melvina Rundhir Singh Ahluwalia, daughter of his Highness the late Rajah Rundhir Singh, G.C.S.I., of Kapurthala, by his marriage with Henrietta Melvina Hodges, daughter of the late Mr. R. Hodges, of Loodiana. The Kopurthela Contingent did good service in the Mutiny, the Rajah Rundhir Singh himself commanding. For his services, he received from the British Government a large concession of territory in the province of Oudh. The Rajah, a Sikh by birth, was considered one of the most enlightened of Indian Princes. He had a Christian church erected in commemoration of the birth of his daughter, Melvina, whom he had baptised in the Christian faith, and established a Christian mission, a hospital, and alms-houses in his State. The Rajah died at Aden, *en route* for England, in 1869.

The French, being unable to reconcile themselves to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, have, ever since the signing of the Treaty of Frankfort, indulged in the innocent, if rather childish, practice of tinting the two severed provinces with black in their maps. An order has been issued by the authorities that this practice is to be abandoned, from January 1, 1883. The French Press has taken up this matter very warmly, showing that Germany, in her official maps, is no observer of frontier lines as settled by treaty, but coolly annexes large portions of French territory. Italy does the same. According to Italian maps, Nice and Savoy were never ceded to France; Monaco does not exist under a French protectorate, and the Italians possess Corsica, Tunis, and, of course, Malta. Then why should France be bullied for acting in a less indiscreet way? Even Belgium and Switzerland have aspirations which are betrayed in school maps, in order to excite the patriotic covetousness of the rising generation, and France is to be prohibited from mourning over lost provinces!

We find in the *Progrès Militaire* a very curious statement with regard to the efficiency of the French Army. That paper publishes the following note from a General:—"In my brigade I have only 23 officers to do duty in 28 companies. After having told off officers for special service, I can dispose of hardly more than two per battalion." The *Avenir Militaire* regrets that the General did not furnish some more particulars on this deplorable state of affairs, and publishes a letter from Tunis, which shows that most of the battalions composing the Army of Occupation have a maximum effective of 280 men, or 70 men per company. If such is the situation of troops on service who ought to be on a war establishment, says the writer, what must the companies on a peace establishment at home be? It must be remembered that the strength of a French company on a war footing is fixed at 250—close on the strength of the battalions in Tunis. We may add that the French have now in Tunis no less than 63 battalions—59 of infantry and four of Zouaves—and yet all these battalions do not represent a force of 30,000 men. The French are beginning to find out that they have too many companies; and, in fact, they have 1,000 more than the Germans.

It appears that the French military authorities treat the decisions of the Chambers rather lightly. This was shown the other day when the War Minister asked for a supplementary credit of £12,000 for the columns operating in Algeria, "in consequence of the number of officers detached on Staff service having been exceeded." In other words, this means that the War Department has employed a greater number of officers on Staff service than is permitted by the laws of 1875 and of 1880. The War Office and the Parliament have been wrangling over this matter for some time. A number of officers are employed as military attachés, aides-de-camp to the President of the Republic, military commandants of palaces, of the Senate, and of the Chamber. The Parliament insisted that these officers should not form a separate corps, but should be rated either as Staff or regimental officers, and it refused to vote any money for them. After a first refusal, General Farre once more brought the matter forward, but without success. The War Office gave up demanding credits, but it kept on the officers in question, and paid them out of the surplus on other chapters of the military estimates. In this way the intentions of Parliament have been avoided, and money is now required for Staff officers in the field, whose claims must, of course, be settled.

The London correspondent of the Press Association writes:—"Mr. Goschen's story about the battle of Tel-el-Kebir is so striking and so good, that it deserves repetition, and ought to go down among the good things of our military annals. It was told admirably well. There was a gallant young Naval officer, Com. Rawson, who was appointed by Lord Wolseley to guide the Highland Brigade in that dark night by the light of the stars. Com. Rawson brought the brigade to the point, the action commenced, and Com. Rawson fell mortally wounded. The news was brought to Sir Garnet Wolseley on the battlefield of Tel-el-Kebir, and in the very flush of victory, with all the great events on his mind at the moment which was the crowning day of his own fortunes, and when he knew what he had done for his country, he had time, nevertheless, to think of the wounded friend, and he galloped off the field to see Com. Rawson and bid him farewell. And what were the words with which the wounded man received him? 'General,' he said, 'did I not lead them straight?' This is what still distinguishes the military career. While one turns with all Sir Wilfrid Lawson's agony of mind from the field of battle where war has shattered her slain, and refuses to gloat over the defeat of Arabi's unstable Egyptians, one cannot help admiring and praising that admirable devotion to duty even in the hour of death, which, admirable in itself, gives us some of the finest examples of civic virtue."

Experiments made on board H.M.S. Snake at the mouth of the Tyne by the Admiralty, in conjunction with the manufacturers of the carriages and fittings of the new 18-ton gun (9·2-in. bore), have proved satisfactory, but some slight alterations in the fittings have been ordered.

The new armour-plated ship Mars, which the authorities have ordered to be built at Chatham, will be of such a peculiar shape that it has been found impossible to lay her keel down on either of the building slips, so that it will be necessary to build her in one of the docks. No visitors are allowed to enter the building in which the plans are being prepared.

Messrs. Burnett and Co., Army agents, &c., have removed their offices from Surrey Street, Strand, where they have carried on business for nearly a hundred years, to more central and commodious premises, at No. 123 Pall Mall, S.W.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Little of an interesting nature has taken place here during the week. The 103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers—15 officers, 751 men, 54 women, and 88 children—left the Camp on Tuesday last, for Dover, there to be stationed until further orders. A strong draft from the 26th Scottish Rifles (Cameronians) will leave the Camp early next month, for Bombay, on board the Jumna, to join the 90th Regiment. The 104th Royal Munster Fusiliers, now at Malta, and held in readiness to return to England, will, on arrival, be stationed at Aldershot. It is stated that it is the intention to form the 3rd (Duke of Connaught's) Brigade into a Brigade of Rifles. The 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade is already in the North Camp, and if this idea be carried out, the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers will be withdrawn, the 26th Scottish Rifles, from the 1st Brigade, taking their place, and a rifle battalion from another station (probably the 83rd Royal Irish Rifles) moved to Aldershot for this purpose, which would complete the brigade, there being scarcely room for more than three battalions in the North Camp at present, owing to the rebuilding of that camp. After considerable delay, a successor has been found to Major Douglas, for the appointment of Superintendent of the Camp Fire Brigade, Serjeant-Major J. Maguire, Foreman of Works, Royal Engineers, having been promoted to the rank of Quartermaster in the Army to fill the post. Although this officer is much beyond the age limit (40 years), a special exception has been made in his favour, because of the abilities he possesses for a position of this kind. Another Court of Inquiry was held here on Saturday, to inquire into and report upon an accident which occurred to a Serjeant-Major of Royal Artillery; president—Lieutenant-Colonel Rawlins, R.H.A.; members—a field officer (Cavalry), and an officer of the Commissariat and Transport Staff. Major E. H. G. Ravenhill, 85th King's Shropshire Light Infantry, has also been ordered to attend the Veterinary Class for a course of instruction. Deputy-Surgeon-General J. Ekin, C.B., sanitary officer of the Division, made an inspection of the whole of the barracks and tents in the command during the week. An inspection of the whole of the hospitals will be made by him during the ensuing week. The Divisional Steeplechases will be held on Thursday and Friday, April 12 and 13. A capital programme has been already issued; and the Spring Race Meeting at Aldershot bids fair to be a successful one. Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Hale, 26th Scottish Rifles, has been appointed a member of the Special Committee on Martini-Henry Arms and Ammunition. Quartermaster-Serjeant G. Palmer, Military Staff Clerk in the 3rd Brigade office, has been selected for the position of Garrison Serjeant-Major, and will shortly be appointed.

ARMY NOTES.

We (*Standard*) understand that the question of batta for the troops employed in the late campaign in Egypt has been for some time past under the consideration of the Treasury, but that as yet no decision has been arrived at, although the Admiralty, India Office, and War Office are all in favour of a grant being made to compensate officers and men for the serious losses sustained by them whilst engaged on active service. The decision of the Treasury, in whose hands the matter rests, will be communicated to Parliament early in the Session. Meanwhile, pressure is being brought to bear upon their Lordships to induce them to provide the necessary funds.

The *Times* says:—"The War Office has at length come to a decision respecting the command of the Chatham District, vacated by Sir E. Wood when he left for Egypt. The command will, it is stated, no longer be a separate one. The garrison at Chatham and Sheerness, as well as the forts on the Medway, will be included in the South-Eastern district, the head-quarters of which are at Dover, whilst the garrison at Gravesend and Tilbury, and all the forts on the Thames will be absorbed in the Woolwich District."

The *Standard* telegraphs from Cairo, on the 21st inst.:—"Col. Hicks arrived yesterday, and will proceed to the Soudan this week as chief of the Staff under Nyazi Bey." The same correspondent says:—"The hospital ship Carthage will leave here shortly, and her fittings will be removed to the Ramleh Palace, where the Permanent Military Hospital for the Army of Occupation is established."

The Arcadia, steamer, Capt. Cruickshanks, from Liverpool, left Algiers on the 19th inst. for Alexandria, having on board Lord Napier of Magdala and his son.

Col. R. R. Gillespie, C.B., half-pay, late 106th Foot, who was employed as Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. of the 1st Division, Egyptian Field Force, has been offered and has accepted a Brigade command in India, and left England on Wednesday to assume his official duties on the Staff of the Bombay Army.

Some doubts having been expressed as to the application of Clause 166 of India Army Circulars of 1882 to commandants of native regiments who had not taken up either the duties or the staff pay of their commands until long after the date of the order notifying the appointments, or until after the date of G. G. O. No. 209 of 1882, it has been ruled that the mode of calculating the tenures laid down in that clause is to be adhered to in all such cases, as it has in fact been applied in similar cases which have already cropped up in the Bengal and Bombay armies.

The Marquis of Hartington has recently decided that when officers of the Indian Army are employed on the Staff out of India, they should not be allowed the English pay of their rank from Indian revenues; and his Lordship has also ruled that officers holding any appointments under her Majesty's Government, out of India, civil or military, the salaries of which are payable from strictly Imperial (Home) revenues, are in future to be considered as having been lent for Imperial purposes, and will, therefore, be exempted from payment of contributions towards pension, as now required from officers whose services are lent for other than Imperial purposes.

Col. D. B. Young, Controller Military Accounts, Bombay, succeds Col. W. T. Chitty, Bombay S.C., Controller Military Accounts, Bengal, in March next, on the latter's retirement from the service.

Brigdr.-Gen. H. C. Wilkinson, C.B., who commanded the Cavalry Brigade of the Indian Contingent during the Egyptian expedition, has returned to India from England and gone to Jubbulpore.

Col. J. W. McQueen, C.B., commandant of the 5th Punjab Infantry, will succeed Col. Black as Military Secretary to the Punjab Government.

The *Standard* says:—"In consequence of the difficulty which arose in connection with the Vote of Credit of £3,015,435 11s. 5d., obtained by the War Office on account of extra expenditure occasioned by the war in South Africa, the Lords of the Treasury have expressed the opinion that means should be found to enable the officials of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of Accounts to check all accounts of special expenditure, whether provided out of Supplementary Grants or Votes of Credit; and in future, no account for War-Office expenditure will, we understand, be submitted without the officials of the Comptroller and Auditor-General having compared the expenditure with the accounts and vouchers from which it has been abstracted."

It is believed that the proposal of the Simla Army Commission to classify all station commands in India, and grant pay for the same, is likely to be brought into force on April 1.

The *Times* states that as soon as the Duchess of Connaught is convalescent, she, with the Duke, will leave Windsor for Germany, to stay several weeks.

The Marquis of Hartington, addressing his constituents at Darwen on Saturday, said he was glad to have been able to reverse the policy of the late Government in India. The Afghan War was totally unnecessary, and if we wanted a barrier on our North-west frontier, we should be friendly with the Afghan people, and not interfere with them. He denied that the Government had adopted to the full their opponents' policy in Egypt. They did not interpose until after British honour and interests had been interfered with, and it was fully intended to retire when the country was reorganised.

The *Standard* announces that "her Majesty has sanctioned the issue of the bronze star which the Khedive proposes to grant to the officers and men who formed part of the British Expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley's command. The issue of the decoration will, however, be restricted to the officers, petty officers, and seamen of the Royal Navy and officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army who served in Egypt between July 11 and September 13. Those who landed in Egypt subsequent to the action at Tel-el-Kebir are not to be considered to have any claim to the star."

An order has been issued from the Horse Guards by the Commander-in-Chief to the effect that all men serving with the colours who have got six years' service may now be transferred to the Army Reserve. Transfers to the Reserve have been suspended since the Egyptian campaign commenced, and there is therefore an accumulation of men who have served six months (more or less) over their time waiting for their discharge.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—"Col. Hicks will be accompanied on the Soudan Staff by several English officers. The party leave at the beginning of next week, taking three Nordenfelt guns, with native artillerymen."

The *Standard* correspondent, telegraphing from Durban, says:—"I learn that the Boer army which has been sent against Mapoch is by no means progressing well. The force under Mapoch not only holds its own, but it has, up to the present, had the best of the fighting, and there are no prospects of an early closing of the campaign. The Boers are becoming greatly discontented. Provisions for the force are becoming scarce, and the troops are suffering from bad medical attendance. Matters generally in the Transvaal are going on unsatisfactorily. Commandeering is now general throughout the State. Everywhere business is paralysed."

An exhibition of war trophies, relics, and articles of kindred interest, in connection with the late and other recent campaigns, as well as articles and implements of interest used in actual warfare, is to be held in Humphreys' Hall, Albert Gate, next month, in aid of the Egyptian War Fund.

The *Standard* says, "Col. Sir C. Pearson, K.C.M.G., C.B., Commandant of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, better known to the public as the gallant defender of Ekowe during the Zulu Campaign, has, we learn, sent in to Lord Morley's Committe, at the War Office, a valuable report, giving his experiences of the present system of Army Medical administration."

A special morning and evening performance will take place on Thursday next, Feb. 1, at Hengler's Grand Cirque, Argyll Street, Regent Street. The gross receipts will be entirely devoted, by Mr. Charles Hengler, to the Egyptian War Fund. The performance will be under the immediate patronage of several commanding officers of the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards, in addition to which several notable and distinguished personages are expected.

The Franco-English Tunisian Esparto Fibre Supply Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with a capital of £250,000, to work a concession, dated June 12, 1881, granted by his Highness the Bey of Tunis, to M. Duplessis, a French subject, for the exclusive right during a period of 99 years of collecting and exporting the esparto grass grown in the territories of Bouhedma, Majoura, Aicha, and Hadaje.

The Army.

5th Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Col. Sir J. D. Bourne, Bart., is about to retire.

7th Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Col. Campbell, C.B., is about to retire upon half-pay from the command of the regiment.

8th Hussars. Capt. Abbott has applied for permission to retire, having lost his promotion by being placed on half-pay, having been invalided home from India from the effects of a railway accident, followed by sunstroke. Lieut. P. L. Clowes is the senior sub.; he served in the Afghan War.

9th Lancers. By latest accounts from Grenada, Mr. Goldsworthy, C.M.G., late of the regiment, had arrived from St. Lucia, and taken up the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor.

10th Hussars. Lieut. Alexander is ordered home from India to join the depôt.

12th Lancers. Capt. Dean will be seconded on appointment as Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major-Gen. E. K. Money, Col. on the Retired List (late Bengal), died on Sunday last at Bromley, Kent, aged 68. He entered the Army in 1831, and obtained a lieutenancy in 1840. He served in the Afghanistan Campaign of 1842, under Gen. Pollock, taking part in the forcing of the Jugdulluck Pass, the action of Tezeen, the forcing of Huftkotul Pass, and the recapture of Cabul. He was in command of the Artillery at Rangoon, and was present at the battle of Budleekeserai and throughout the siege of Delhi. In 1846 he was promoted to a captaincy; he became major in 1858, lieut.-col. in 1861, col. in 1865, and major-gen. in 1872.

Col. T. Nicholl (late Bengal) will, it is understood, succeed Major-Gen. Napier Campbell in the important appointment of Inspector-General of Ordnance, India.

Capt. G. R. C. Young, on the Half-pay List, died at Park House, Wimbledon, on the 18th inst., aged 55 years. The deceased was youngest son of the late Mr. G. Young, Lincluden House, Dumfries, N.B.

Our Woolwich correspondent writes:—"A new and powerful field-gun, designed to supersede the 16-pounder as the weapon of the Field Artillery, has been proved at the Royal Arsenal butts this week, and passed a satisfactory trial. It weighs the same as the 16-pounder, namely, 12 cwt., but is a breechloader, and, like all the modern guns, has an elongated chase or barrel. The construction is in all respects identical with the latest designs of the Royal Gun Factories; the metal is steel, in concentric coils, and the breech-plug is filled with the De Bangé obturator, as the most effectual preventative of the powder gases escaping in that direction. The several advances made in the art of gunnery since the 16-pounder was produced by the Experimental Committee in 1870 have enabled Col. Maitland, superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, to bring out this new gun of the same weight to fire a projectile 6 lb. heavier, and it will consequently be known in the service as the 22-pounder. The 16-pounder fires only 3 lb. of powder behind the shot, but the 22-pounder can with safety take 7½ lb., and with this charge it has this week registered the remarkable velocity of 1,775 ft. per second, which is 420 ft. higher than the best performance of the gun which it is to outrival. Such a velocity implies a very extensive range, and the gun will probably do effective work with shrapnel shell at a distance of three miles. The 16-pounder has been a much abused gun almost from the time when it was brought out, and of late years has been regarded as the embodiment of everything that is odious in the sight of a scientific artilleryman. Its supersession by the 22-pounder will gratify the gunners, and place the British Artillery at a decided advantage over the artilleries of the Continent. A number of the new guns are to be at once manufactured at Woolwich."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. Sir Howard Elphinstone, V.C., K.C.B., left London for Berlin on Tuesday morning, to represent their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at the funeral of his late Royal Highness Prince Charles of Prussia.

Major Cumming, Assistant-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Works Branch, on being promoted Superintending Engineer, Burmah, is succeeded by Capt. J. E. Broadbent, Personal Assist.-Inspector-Gen. of Military Works, Simla.

The *Standard* says:—"The campaign in Egypt having brought prominently to the notice of the War Office the value and importance of a properly organised Railway Corps for service with an army in the field, the Secretary of State for War has under consideration a proposal by which these duties would be taken over by the corps of Royal Engineers. The idea is to form separate companies for railway work. Lord Hartington will, it is believed, give details of the new organisation when introducing the Army Estimates."

The *Times* says:—"Col. Sir O. St. John, K.C.S.I., goes to Cashmere in the spring as Resident to the Maharajah, whom he will join at Srinuggur."

Grenadier Guards. Capt. L. N. F. Ames-Lyde, late of the regiment, died at Ayot St. Lawrence, Herts, on the 17th inst., aged 32 years. Lieut. the Hon. G. F. H. Somerset, A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay, has been granted 90 days' Afghan privilege leave.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. A telegram from Australia announces the death of Major C. B. Phillips, of Barnham Hall, Suffolk, and late of the regiment. He served with the 39th Foot in the Crimea (medal with clasp and Turkish medal), and a few years after retired from the Army. Major Phillips died on the voyage to Australia. An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Capts. Harwood and Scott, Capt. Harwood joining the 2nd and Capt. Scott the 1st Batn.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Lieut. Thompson, 2nd Batn., is ordered home to join the depôt.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Capt. Browne, 2nd Batn., has been appointed station staff officer of the Pachmarhi Depôt, vice Capt. the Hon. W. Roche, 24th Foot.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Capt. Palmer has been posted to the 1st Batn. on promotion, and ordered home from India to join head-quarters at Dublin.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. The 1st Batn., at Londonderry, is under orders of readiness to proceed to England, and will take the place of the 69th at Sheffield.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Travers, 1st Batn., has been confirmed in command of the Mysore troops, and will forthwith resign his commission in the Queen's service, that being the only condition exacted by the Secretary of State.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Anderson, half-pay, late of the regiment, has been appointed Professor of Military Surgery at the Royal Military College.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. An exchange has been sanctioned between Cols. Templeman, 1st Batn., and Gildea, A.D.C., 2nd Batn., Col. Gildea being ordered home from India to take Col. Templeman's place at the head of 1st Batn. at Dover.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Capt. and Pymr. Chisholm-Batten has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

25th King's Own Borderers. Capt. Becker, 1st Batn., is in readiness to embark, to join the service companies in India, and will do duty with the draft for the 88th.

26th Scottish Rifles (Cameronians). Major Brunker has resigned his appointment as D.A.A. and Q.M.G. at Portsmouth.

28th Gloucestershire Regiment. An exchange has been permitted between Major Collingwood and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Murray, of the other battalion, the 61st.

32nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Orders have been received at Devonport directing the regiment to be in readiness to proceed to Londonderry.

36th Worcestershire Regiment. Major A. F. Stewart, late of the regiment, died at 4 Carisbrooke Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, on the 20th inst.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. Major T. J. Kelly, late of the regiment, has been appointed commandant of the Gendarmerie Depôt at Cairo. Capt. J. P. Greenway, late of the regiment, died recently at Calcutta.

41st Welsh Regiment. The colonelcy is vacant by the death of Gen. Sir Richard England, G.C.B., K.H., which occurred at St. Margaret's, Titchfield, on the 19th inst. The deceased was born May 13, 1793, and entered the Army, Feb. 25, 1808; became lieut., June 1, 1809; capt., June 11, 1811; major, Sept. 4, 1823; lieut.-col., Oct. 29, 1825; col., June 28, 1838; major-gen., Nov. 11, 1851; lieut.-gen., June 4, 1856; col., 41st Regt., April 20, 1861; and gen., July 6, 1863. He served at the attack on Flushing in 1809, and in the operations in Sicily in 1810-11, joined the Army in Paris in 1815, commanded the 75th Regt. several years, was for some time Commandant of Kaffraria, and was employed throughout the Kaffir War of 1836-37 (medal), commanded the Bombay Division in the Afghan War of 1842 (medal), commanded the 3rd Division in the Crimea in 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, affair of June 18, and the siege duties against the Russian forts which covered the south side of Sebastopol from their first investment till Aug. 2, 1855 (medal with clasps, G.C.B., 1st Class of the Medjidie, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and Sardinian medal).

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. The *Standard* says:—"Col. Richardson, C.B., who was severely wounded whilst in command of the 2nd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, by a bullet, which entered his mouth and damaged his jaw, is so far recovered, that there is every prospect of his returning in due course to the active duties of his profession."

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. E. Wheeler, R.M.A., has been ordered to embark in H.M.S. Jumna on the 5th prox. for passage to Port Said to replace Capt. Shakespeare, R.M.A., whose services have been applied for by Major-General Sir H. E. Wood, in connection with the re-organisation of the Egyptian Army.

Capt. J. B. Leefe, R.M.A., who has been studying at the Staff College, will proceed to Aldershot in April next to complete the course prescribed by the Staff College Regulations.

An exchange of divisions has been sanctioned between Lieuts. E. A. Wylde, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Division, and W. P. Drury, R.M.L.I., Chatham Division.

Medals for long service and good conduct have been awarded to the under-mentioned:—Serjts. J. Goodman, 11th Compy., J. Davidson, 19th, H. Ashton, 21st, and W. Townsend, 22nd; Corpl. E. E. Rees, 42nd; Pte. G. Skinner, 8th; and J. Morris, 6th, R.M.L.I.

55th Border Regiment. Capt. Charlton is about to retire upon half-pay, with the view of serving in the Militia.

56th Essex Regiment. Major G. Spencer has resigned his appointment as military secretary to the Right Hon. Sir E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Capt. Hope-Edwardes, 4th Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

61st Gloucestershire Regiment. An exchange has been sanctioned between Brevet Lieut.-Col. Murray and Major Collingwood, 28th Regt. Col. Murray remains in England, and Major Collingwood goes to India in his place. Lieut. Beville has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

63rd Manchester Regiment. Lieut. Codrington, a candidate for the S.C., has been appointed to the 23rd Bengal N.I. (Pioneers) on probation.

66th Berkshire Regiment. Capt. Pigott has been appointed D.A.A. and Q.M.G. at Portsmouth, vice Major Brunker, 26th Regt., resigned the appointment.

67th Hampshire Regiment. Qrmr. Hampton has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

68th Durham Light Infantry. Lieut. Kenyon-Slaney has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

69th Welsh Regiment. The regiment is under orders to proceed from Sheffield to Ireland.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Major Jervis-White has been granted leave from India to England for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

78th Seaforth Highlanders. Lieut. Hume joins the depôt, instead of Lieut. Davidson.

79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Capt. Baynes has been appointed garrison adjt. at the Citadel of Cairo.

83rd Royal Irish Rifles. Lieut. Harris, a candidate for the S.C., has been appointed to the 23rd Bombay N.I., on probation.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Lord Castletown, of Upper Ossory, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, died at 32 Hertford Street, W., on Monday. Born in 1809, he was educated at Eton, and served several years in the 87th.

88th Connaught Rangers. The regiment marched from Mooltan on the 3rd inst., *en route* to Ranikhet and Jubbulpore. Capt. Wood has been posted to the 2nd Batn. (the 94th), on promotion, and ordered home from Bengal to join head-quarters, at the Curragh.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Lieut. Harrison has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

96th Manchester Regiment. Major Wynter is about to retire.

97th Royal West Kent Regiment. Major Smith, having completed his term of service with the depôt at Maidstone, will shortly join head-quarters at Dublin.

100th Leinster Regiment. Capt. Wood has been posted to the 2nd Batn. (109th), at Birr, on his recent promotion, and is ordered home from India to join head-quarters.

103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, consisting of about 18 officers, 750 non-commissioned officers and men, 54 women, and 88 children, under command of Lieut-Col. Frankland, left Aldershot on Tuesday by a special train for Dover, where it has taken over quarters.

104th Royal Munster Fusiliers. The regiment on arrival home from the Mediterranean is to take over quarters at Aldershot.

Veterinary Department. First-class Vet.-Surg. J. Anderson, late Principal Veterinary-Surgeon with the Indian Contingent in Egypt, writes to us from Ambala on Dec. 12, 1882:—"On my return from Egypt, in reading over some old files of your paper, in that of Oct. 7, 1882, I met with the following remarks, in an article on the working of the Veterinary Department in Egypt. After expressing great satisfaction with the British arrangements, I find the following:—'We wish we could say as much for the veterinary arrangements of the Indian Contingent;' also, in another portion, the words, 'In fact, in Egypt we had Afghanistan repeated.' Now, this would seem to imply that both in Egypt and Afghanistan the veterinary arrangements were a failure, such being far from the case. I had the honour of serving in both campaigns as inspecting veterinary-surgeon, and cannot allow for a moment that the veterinary arrangements were in any way defective in Egypt; indeed, I can prove by my statistics that they compare most favourably with those on the British side during the late campaign,—and I shall be happy to furnish you with details, should you care to take up the subject. It was greatly to be deplored that, for the benefit of the British force, the Indian Contingent should have been deprived of the services of four out of the five executive veterinary officers who were sent from India, but this can hardly be fairly charged to the Indian Government; rather, it was the undue zeal displayed by the British authorities to secure the safety of the British troops, at the expense of the Indian Contingent. From Aug. 21 to Sept. 8, the Veterinary Department of the Indian Contingent in Egypt consisted of myself and a few salootries (native farriers). On the latter date, Vet.-Surg. Evans arrived with H Baty. 1st Brig., R.A., and on Sept. 11 Vet.-Surg. Savage's services were placed at my disposal, as a special arrangement, on glanders being detected in the 1st Troop 6th Bengal Cavalry, and it is to the very able, zealous, and devoted manner in which these two officers carried out my instructions that I owe the success achieved under so many disadvantages. There was never the smallest danger of the outbreak of glanders spreading to any other corps or regiment through the troop of 6th Bengal Cavalry infected with the disease, so stringent were the precautionary measures observed while they remained at Ismailia. Their removal to Suez by march route was, I consider, a most injudicious step, against which I protested at the time. Glanders, however, could not possibly have been introduced into Egypt from India, as it is well known that the disease was rife in the Egyptian Cavalry, and there existed far more danger to the British horses of contagion from the Egyptian sources of disease, than from a troop of Bengal Cavalry entirely segregated. The statement that the Indian cattle were infected with rinderpest is also incorrect. Not a single case occurred amongst the Indian cattle. It did appear amongst a small herd of Aden and Syrian slaughter cattle, purchased at Ismailia; but the whole herd, numbering 36 head, were fortunately destroyed by Vet.-Surg. Savage, and the disease was thus entirely stamped out at Ismailia, as far as the Indian Contingent was concerned. I, while in Egypt, thought that the Aden cattle might have brought the disease with them; but on my return to India, during our stay at Aden, I made careful inquiries on the subject, and learned that no cattle disease had been known there for years. So it is obviously unjust to accuse the Indian cattle of introducing and spreading rinderpest in Egypt. The source of the disease, on this occasion, was not the Indian, but, perhaps, the Syrian, or more probably still, the cattle brought from Odessa, where the disease was known to be raging. Cattle plagues have been know in Egypt from time immemorial, so the 'Egyptian Bondholders can have no cause to thank the Indian Government' for introducing into their country the diseases glanders or rinderpest. Your paper is so well known for fairness to all sides, that I am sure you will not hesitate to acknowledge that the Indian Veterinary arrangements have received but scant justice in the article under my notice. P.S.—Since writing this letter, I have remembered that all cattle, sheep, and goats embarked at Bombay for Egypt were previously inspected by Vet.-Surg. Woodruff, A.V.D.—J. A."

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery. The representatives of the regiment who were engaged in the Egyptian Campaign, and who, under Major Portelli, have been on a visit to England, have now returned to Malta. The men, who remained in London much longer than they had expected, stayed at Wellington Barracks, and were attached to the Scots Guards.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieut. Fergusson, 4th Batn. (Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia), has been appointed extra A.D.C. to Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay.

York and Lancaster Regiment. After a long delay, the War Office has at length found a lieutenant-colonel for the 3rd Batn., the command having been conferred upon Lieut.-Col. J. G. Wilson, commanding the North York Rifle Volunteers. Col. Wilson joins the regiment with the best testimonials. He served for some years in the 84th Regiment, from which he retired as captain, and being a keen soldier, he will, no doubt, succeed in pulling the regiment together. The appointment is said to have given great satisfaction to the regiment, as well as in the county of York, on account of Col. Wilson's popularity and soldier-like qualifications.

The *Standard* says :—" The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has placed on record his sense of indebtedness to the Militia officers who came forward in August last and volunteered to do duty with the depots of their regiments during the absence of the Line Battalions in Egypt. Many of the officers have been employed continuously for nearly six months at great personal inconvenience, and in his Royal Highness's opinion it is a lasting proof of the devotion of Militia officers as a body when men are to be found who will make such great sacrifices in the interests of the State."

The Secretary of State for War has approved of the Militia Brigades and Battalions of Great Britain being called out for training in the year 1883. The dates and places of meeting will be left to the discretion of the General officers commanding the several districts.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

1st London Artillery. A more deplorable spectacle than that witnessed last Saturday evening, on the occasion of an inspection of the 1st London Artillery Volunteers, it has hardly ever fallen to our lot to chronicle. It is no secret that the condition of the regiment has for a long time been so bad, that its disbandment has been repeatedly anticipated; but, notwithstanding the attention of the authorities has been directed to it, both in the Press and from other quarters, it has evidently been no one's business to investigate the causes. The facts in connection with the parade were, briefly, as follows:—It was called for an inspection by Lieut.-Col. Baylay, R.A., in the absence, on service, of Lieut.-Col. Duncan, R.A., and a distribution of certificates of efficiency. A large muster was requested, and it was distinctly asked that punctuality would be observed. At six o'clock the representatives of the six batteries were formed up. Three of the batteries had nine men in all, and, not including the band, the parade which Col. Baylay was called upon to inspect comprised 12 officers, 3 serjeants, and 22 men! Under these circumstances, it was anticipated that the parade would have been dismissed, but the farce of an inspection was gone through, and, subsequently, those members entitled to them received their certificates. A more painful part of the proceedings was the presence, in plain clothes, of a considerable number of members who have recently been discharged, and others still belonging to the corps. These were requested by the porter, acting under instructions from Col. Wegg-Prosser, to leave the building; but they stolidly refused, and the remarks made by them during the proceedings evidenced that they were under the impression that the corps was practically non-existent, and that they had been the victims of high-handed measures. It need hardly be said that Col. Baylay left the hall immediately on the conclusion of an inspection which must have been very painful to him. Whose duty is it to look to the remnants? Unless something is done at once, Gen. Higginson will soon have one corps the less in his command. There were other matters calling for strong condemnation on the same evening, but we refrain from mentioning them.

18th Middlesex (Paddington) Rifles. The annual distribution of prizes took place on Tuesday evening at St. James's Hall. Mrs. Ives, wife of the commanding officer, distributed the prizes. The principal regimental prizes were the Regimental Challenge Cup, won by Capt. W. Gange; the Kindersley Challenge Cup, by Colour-Serjt. J. Crook; the Shakespeare Challenge Cup, by Serjt. Gomme; and the Commanding Officer's Skirmishing Prizes, by Colour-Serjt. Rowland and Pte. E. Smith. Col. Ives expressed his satisfaction that greater attention was being paid at present to shooting than was the custom in former times. He advocated the use of the repeating rifle, and hoped the military authorities would take that important subject into consideration at the earliest possible moment. The 18th Middlesex continued to maintain its position as the second or third strongest regiment in the county, and as they were now about to be joined as a Volunteer battalion to the Rifle Brigade, one of the finest body of troops in the world, he hoped and believed that the men of the corps would do everything in their power to show themselves worthy of the honour conferred upon them.

4th Lancashire (Manchester) Rifles. This battalion will go into camp for a week at Llandudno at Whitsuntide.

"A Staff Officer" writes to us :—"Some of your Volunteer readers are anxious to have the Easter Review at Aldershot. Now, I know Aldershot well, having been on the Staff there for years, and I can assure my friends of the 'citizen army' that Aldershot is not the place to suit them for their Easter outing. There is little or no proper accommodation in the town, and that there is is bad. The lodging-house keepers, &c., are bad enough at most times, but at such a season they would make hay whilst the sun shone, and the Volunteers would be pretty well 'bled.' I can imagine no place more unsuited for a Volunteer review, and those Volunteer Colonels who support the idea of Aldershot as the scene of operations allow their soldierly zeal to get the better of their discretion. As I understand the question, in a force like the Volunteers something more is wanted than a day's manœuvring. If the review was held later in the year, and the men could be encamped for a few days, it would be a splendid thing to make Aldershot the field of operations; but as a soldier who has studied Volunteer organisation, and admires the force for the excellent qualities it has displayed, I assert that Aldershot is quite unsuited to the requirements of the force at a time like Easter."

The adjourned meeting of Metropolitan commanding officers of Volunteers was held on Tuesday. The report of the committee appointed to ascertain the most suitable place for the proposed Review was presented. It was moved by Lord Ranelagh, and seconded by Col. Ray, that the report be adopted and approved, and that the thanks of the meeting be presented to the committee for their services. The motion was agreed to unanimously. Col. Comyn moved—"That a committee be requested to continue their services, and to co-operate with the authorities of Brighton in protecting the ground from the public." The motion was agreed to. Col. Laurie moved—"That it is desirable that a general head-quarters should be established at Brighton, and that the chairman be requested to organise the arrangements, and to nominate his staff." The motion was carried. It was moved by Col. Warner—"That the meeting to consider the Easter Monday Review be summoned in future within the first fortnight in January, and that the hour of meeting in general be 4 p.m." The motion was agreed to. The proceedings then terminated.

Friday's Gazette.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 26, 1883.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. A. H. M. Edwards, from the 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be Lieut., vice J. C. Dewar, promoted.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. C. H. Farquharson, from the 3rd Regt. Royal Guernsey Militia, to be Lieut., vice H. C. Gribble, killed in action.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. G. H. L. Buchanan, from the 5th Batn. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Lieut., vice E. Hegan, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. C. L. Crutchley, from the 3rd Batn. the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to be Lieut., vice T. R. F. B. Hallowes, promoted; Lieut. H. P. C. O'Farrell, from the 5th Batn. the Connaught Rangers, to be Lieut., vice P. H. H. Massy, promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. R. P. Horsbrugh, from the 3rd Batn. the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. Kirke, transferred to the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

5th Lancers—Lieut. W. H. Goodair, from the 4th Batn. the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut., vice A. Hughes-Onslow, transferred to the 10th Hussars.

10th Hussars—Lieut. the Hon. J. H. G. Byng, from the 7th Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Lieut., vice R. B. W. Fisher, promoted.

15th Hussars—Lieut. P. W. Bewicke, from the 3rd Batn. the Durham Light Infantry, to be Lieut., vice M. Allfrey, promoted.

17th Lancers—Lieut. G. F. Milner, from the 4th Batn. the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), to be Lieut, vice H. Fortescue, promoted.

21st Hussars—Lieuts. B. T. Mahon, from the 4th Batn. the Connaught Rangers, to be Lieut., vice S. W. Richmond, promoted; W. M. Doyne, from the 3rd Brig. North Irish Division R.A., to be Lieut., vice H. M. Beavan, resigned.

Line Battalions.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. C. E. Keith-Falconer, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Sussex Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. W. Malet, promoted.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. G. L. Holland, from the 5th Batn. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice O'D. C. Grattan, promoted.

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. A. G. Ferguson, from the 2nd Batn. the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Lieut., vice G. S. Ommanney, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. W. V. Eccles, from the 3rd Batn. the Hampshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. H. Smith, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieuts. R. P. E. Sullivan, from the 4th Batn. the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice B. Palmes, promoted; J. J. Palmer, from the 3rd Batn. the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be Lieut., vice H. Gillon, transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieuts. J. F. Campbell, from the 5th Batn. the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice H. W. Campbell, transferred to the Suffolk Regt.; F. B. M. Henniker, from the 4th Batn. the Essex Regt., to be Lieut., vice F. C. Hamilton, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Lieuts. J. E. Cullinan, from the 2nd Brigade, South Irish Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice C. F. Burton, transferred to the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.); C. W. Garraway, from the 4th Batn. the King's (Liverpool (Regt.), to be Lieut., vice C. A. Wedderburn, deceased; A. H. Morris, from the 4th Brigade, Northern Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice J. H. Lothian, deceased.

The King's Own Borderers—Lieuts. W. E. A. Blakeney, from the 1st Batn. the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be Lieut., vice F. M. Turner, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; A. H. Magee, from the 7th Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut., vice H. V. Cox, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The East Surrey Regiment—Lieuts. H. E. Whiffin, from the 3rd Batn. the Suffolk Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. F. D. Hamilton, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; W. H. Ellis, from the 5th Batn. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice H. W. Priestley, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; S. R. Master, from the 5th Batn. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice R. F. H. Anderson, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; W. H. Gorman, from the 5th Batn. the Royal Irish Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. A. G. Cumine, promoted; D. R. Young, from the 3rd Batn. the East Yorkshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. J. H. Frodsham, promoted.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. A. Blewitt, from the 3rd Batn. the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice L. E. B. Booth, promoted.

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. W. H. Johnson, from the 3rd Regiment, Royal Guernsey Militia, to be Lieut., vice D. G. Shaw appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieuts. L. C. Arbuthnot, from the 9th Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut., vice L. Seward, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; F. McI. Roome, from the 4th Batn. the Durham Light Infantry, to be Lieut., vice F. Campbell, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Lieut. H. L. Barrow, from the 6th Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Lieut., vice L. E. Cooper, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut. M. S. Riach, from the 4th Batn. the Durham Light Infantry, to be Lieut., vice W. H. Tapp, promoted.

The Essex Regiment—Lieut. W. B. Young, from the 5th Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Lieut., vice J. C. Swete, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. E. G. Costobadie, from the 3rd Batn. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice S. H. B. Hobbs, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut. A. H. Barthorp, from the 3rd Batn. the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice A. Bell, promoted.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. K. E. McMahon, from the 4th Batn. the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice I. W. T. S. Smythe, promoted.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. T. G. Pirie, from the 3rd Batn. the Gordon Highlanders, to be Lieut., vice E. Gilpin-Brown, seconded.

2nd West India Regiment—Gent. Cadet William Lewis Jackson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. L. Dale, promoted.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 27, and the current year must be understood.)

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 26, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

3rd Brigade, Scottish Division—Hon. Major and Adjt. J. Boulton is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Capt. H. H. Costobadie, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major J. Boulton, who retires on retired pay (both dated Feb. 1).

4th Brigade, Welsh Division—Lieut. W. C. Cope to be Capt.

3rd Brigade, North Irish Division—Daniel Bickley Thornton Todd-Thornton, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Brigade, South Irish Division—Wainright Francis Crowe, gent., to be Lieut.

Engineer.

Royal Monmouthshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions :—H. W. Strachan and H. C. Moffatt.

Infantry.

4th Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Thomas Prichard Sheraton, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major E. Kitson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Charles Slingsby Chaplin, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—J. F. Jamieson, Esq., late Lieut. 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. H. McP. Mitchell resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. M. Wynyard, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major C. M. Churchill, whose term of service in that appointment is about to expire (Feb. 20).

3rd Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. A. J. Winn resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 27, and the current year must be understood.)

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 26, 1883.

Worcestershire—The under-mentioned Captains are granted the hon. rank of Major :—J. S. Isaac and G. E. Martin.

Yorkshire Hussars—Arthur Herbert Meysey-Thompson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Memorandum.

The surname of the officer whose appointment as Capt. in the Cavan Militia was notified in the *London Gazette* of April 15, 1873, is "Humphrys," and not as therein stated.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 27, and the current year must be understood.)

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 26, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Glamorganshire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions :—Capts. C. F. Hurst, M. P. H. Formby, and Lieut. C. M. Berkeley.

1st Pembrokeshire—Lieut. J. S. Thomas resigns his commission.

1st Surrey—Capt. and Adjt. J. Spark is placed on a retired allowance; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (Feb. 1).

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire—Robert Ward Gleadow, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire—Major L. J. Crossley to be Lieut.-Col. (Jan. 3).

4th West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield)—Lieut. M. G. Rodgers to be Capt.

Engineer.

1st Lancashire—The surname of the Lieut. whose appointment was notified in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 19, 1882, is "Poulsom," and not as therein stated.

1st Middlesex—Lieut. T. J. Palmer resigns his commission.

Rifle.

1st Banffshire—Lieut. J. Shand to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—John Cecil Blandy, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Cheshire (Earl of Chester's)—William Albert Rhodes, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cumberland—William Irwin Robert Crowder, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Dumbartonshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions :—A. D. Campbell and G. M. Blackwood.

Galloway—Hon. Assist.-Surg. P. M. Murray, M.D., resigns his commission.

1st Isle of Wight—The second Christian name of Lieut. Arnell is "Thomas," and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of May 9, 1882. The surname of the Lieutenant whose appointment was notified in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 5, 1882, is "Peerees," and not as therein stated. Acting Surg. C. Neill, M.D., to be Surg.

1st Kent—Lieut. R. D. R. Turner resigns his commission.

3rd Lancashire—Charles Stevenson, gent., to be Lieut.

12th Lancashire—Walter Lord, gent., to be Lieut.

15th Lancashire—Lieut. T. P. Sheraton resigns his commission.

1st Lincolnshire—Francis John Walker, gent., to be Acting Surg.

11th Middlesex (Railway)—Lieut. H. Purdue resigns his commission.

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers)—Lieut. T. C. Sandeman resigns his commission. Surg. R. Cuff resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

24th Middlesex—Harry Lushington Stephen, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Midlothian and Peebles-shire—Lieut. J. Dawson, jun., to be Capt.

1st Pembrokeshire—James Mathias Phillips, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Surg. R. W. Thomas resigns his commission.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Andrew Marvel Jackson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire—Albert Edward Dixon, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 27, and the current year must be understood.)

"Sapo Carbonis Detergens" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have also adopted the same, as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles. Purchasers should see that the Latin brand is on every tablet, and Wright's Coal Tar Soap on each wrapper, without which none is genuine.

SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION.—Under the patronage of his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, his Grace the Duke of Grafton, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K.G., his Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G., his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, his Grace the Duke of Montrose, his Grace the Duke of Athole, his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Grace the Duke of Manchester, his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G., his Grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G., and all the principal noblemen and gentlemen connected with Sport and Pastime throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

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EGYPTIAN WAR FUND,
FOR THE
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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

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All properly certified claims addressed to the HON. SECRETARY, EGYPTIAN WAR FUND, New Buildings, Little Park Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., will receive immediate attention.

P. M. C.

ON account of Orders recently issued regarding Mess Expenditure, Messrs. PELLATT and CO. (formerly APSLEY PELLATT and CO., of Holland Street, Blackfriars—the original firm—established in the year 1759, by the father of the late Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P.), Falcon Glass Works and China Manufacturers, Manufacturers, by special appointment, to H.M. the Queen and the Royal Family, &c., Contractors to H.M.'s Government, the Lords of the Admiralty, the Indian Stores, &c., have decided on supplying all Regiments with their Manufactures on their wholesale-trade terms, which Prices are very much below those usually paid by Officers' Messes. This Firm have made Mess Contracting the speciality of their business for upwards of 150 years, and have, at the present time, upwards of 140 Regiments on their books, including the most prominent of H M.'s Service. For the past 18 months, Messrs. Pellatt and Co. have obtained the commands of every regiment giving their orders on arrival home from foreign service, without a single exception. On receipt of patterns from any Regiment, Messrs. Pellatt and Co. return estimates for the exact matching of goods. Several Regiments have favoured us in this way of late, many being Native Indian Regiments, and the estimates returned have always shown such a great saving, as to secure the future commands and greatest satisfaction of the Mess.—All Communications and Patterns should be sent to the Offices and Show Rooms, addressed,

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Street's Indian and Colonial Mercantile Directory, 1882-3 (G. Street and Co.)—The Story of an American Farm, by Ralp Iron, 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall, Limited).—The Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, No. 118 (W. Mitchell and Co.)—Bo-Peep; Cassell's History of the Franco-German War, Part I.; The Library of English Literature, by Henry Morley, Part I. (Cassell and Co.)—Longmans' Magazine for February (Longmans, Green, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A MILITIA OFFICER writes under a misconception. If he knew all facts, our correspondent would agree that the best interests of the service had been promoted.

Y. Z.—Although the Admiralty encourage anonymous communications, we do *not*. All contributions must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. You had better enclose your card when you next write, that we may know who you are, and what reliance we can place on your statements. This precaution is absolutely necessary to protect all ranks in the Navy from malicious slander.

CONSTANT READER.—Certainly not.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883.

WE understand that Mr. W. H. White, one of the Chief Constructors of the Navy, has accepted an engagement with Sir W. Armstrong and Co., of Newcastle, and will leave the Admiralty to take up his appointment in the course of a few weeks. Mr. White was trained at the Royal School of Naval Architecture, South Kensington, and at the final examination in 1867 was awarded the diploma of Fellow, Class I. He has since been employed at the Admiralty, first as draughtsman, then as Professional Secretary and Assistant-Constructor, and recently as Chief Constructor. He is also well known as an author and lecturer on professional subjects. The loss of his services to the Admiralty, after an expensive scientific and technical training at a Government establishment, and sixteen years' practical work in Naval design, which have brought him to the period of life when his services would be most valuable, and when the nation ought to expect much useful work in the designs of ships for the Royal Navy, will perhaps cause their Lordships to turn their attention to the very low rates of salary paid to professional officers in the service, as compared with the remuneration received by their compeers in the private trade. The Director of Naval Construction is paid £1,500 a year, and the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy only £1,000. Mr. White's salary was £600. It is reported that in his new post he is to receive from £2,000 to £3,000 per annum. The managers of large private firms—shipbuilding and engineering—receive salaries ranging from £1,500 to £4,000 a year. Surely if it pays private employers to do this, it cannot be economical for the Government to give low salaries, which must of necessity fail to attract or retain the best men, and only such should be employed in high positions in the service. The salaries of the Chief Constructors at the Dockyards are from £600 to £850, and of the Chief Engineers from £500 to £650, or only from one-third to one-quarter the pay given for similar work in the private trade. It is a remarkable fact that in the Civil Service all the large salaries are drawn by the clerical branch, and professional knowledge and talent are at a discount. We have given the salaries of the officers at the heads of the shipbuilding and engineering departments of the Admiralty and Dockyards. The Chief Constructors at the Admiralty have salaries rising from £600 to £800, and the second Engineer Officer at the Admiralty from £600 to £700; the Constructors at the Dockyards get £400 to £500, and the Assistant Chief Engineers, £250 to £400. Compare this with the Clerical branches,—The Accountant-General of the Navy gets £1,500; Director of Stores, £1,000; Director of Contracts, £1,200; Director of Victualling, £1,000; Secretary, £1,700; Assistant-Secretary, £1,200; and a number of other clerks from £900 to £1,000. When the expense of the Navy is brought into prominence, and the Treasury bars the granting of suitable salaries to professional officers on the score of increase in the Estimates, it is important that attention should be drawn to the grooves in which the money runs; and it will not require much investigation to see that far too large a sum is paid for simple clerical work, which could be efficiently performed by men at much lower salaries, and some of the money thus saved might, both with justice and advantage, be devoted to providing suitable remuneration to professional officers, who have spent their lives in the study of those professions on the successful application of which the construction and efficiency of our Steam Navy solely depend.

We understand that, in deference to the wishes of Lord Wolseley, Major and Brevet Colonel H. Stewart, C.B., A.D.C., 3rd Dragoon Guards, will be selected shortly for the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of a cavalry regiment, in further recognition of his services in Egypt.

The following officers join the Staff College on Wednesday next for the two years' course, viz., Major O. G. Bolitho, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Brevet Major R. C. B. Lawrence, 5th Dragoon Guards; Captains F. Beaufort, G. C. Wynne, and P. H. Hammond, Royal Artillery; Lieutenants L. Darwin and G. A. Wisely, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant the Hon. F. W. Stopford, Grenadier Guards; Captain R. S. H. Moody, 3rd Foot; Lieutenant A. J. Watson, 12th Foot; Captain G. Evans-Gordon, 49th Foot; Lieutenant J. S. Talbot, 53rd Foot; Lieutenant E. J. Sharp, 57th Foot; Lieutenant P. H. N. Lake, 59th Foot; Captain M. C. Boyle and Lieutenant L. W. G. Butler, 60th Rifles; Captain R. J. F. Banfield, 69th Foot; Lieutenant W. J. Eastman, Royal Marine Artillery; and Captain H. A. Sawyer and Lieutenant B. Briscoe, Bengal Staff Corps.

We have reason to believe that Colonel W. G. Andrewes, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, will succeed to the command of the Horse Artillery at Bangalore.

Some strange things have come to light since the close of the Egyptian Campaign, and if all that is said be true by those who were present, it would appear that at least occasionally we owed more to good luck than to good guidance. Of course, we could not mention names, and we are content to let those wear the cap whom it fits. On one occasion, it would appear that an officer in command of a considerable force was so little conversant with the duties and necessity of outposts, that the first intimation he had of the approach of the enemy was the bursting of his shells in his camp. A very simple lesson was thus taught to this negligent commander, who, for the remainder of the campaign, pushed his outposts farther to the front. Again, at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, he was advancing in line, and was ordered by his Divisional Commander to form his force in the attack formation as daylight was appearing. This simple movement would have been promptly carried out by the officer commanding one of our Metropolitan Volunteer corps, but it was quite beyond the capacity of the officer in question. He was going to throw his battalions into quarter-column, apparently ignorant of the simple fact that the manœuvre could be performed quite as easily from line as from column. Had it not been for the determined refusal of one battalion commander to have his men packed together for the benefit of the Egyptian gunners, great loss might have accrued and considerable delay. Fortunately, at this juncture a second Staff officer appeared upon the scene, and backed the battalion commander up, telling the officer who brought the order that the movement could be done easily from line. There is another report current which, if true, is equally strange. It is stated that for at least three weeks the officer commanding the forces in Egypt had no warrant authorising him to assemble a court-martial. Amongst other strange things, too, is the absence of crime in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. We are extremely gratified, though considerably astonished, to hear from the lips of Lord Wolseley himself that there were only three prisoners tried by court-martial, and that one of these was a Frenchman. What was this Frenchman; was he a private soldier, a camp follower, or a regimental messman? We hope it was this self-same Frenchman who, being sent to England with, we think, more than two other prisoners, assisted them to break into the spirit-room on board ship, where he drank himself to death. We must admit, to our sorrow, that it was more the action of an English than of a French "Tommy Atkins." When we read Lord Wolseley's speeches on the subject, the story of Nelson putting the spy-glass to his blind eye forces itself irresistibly upon us.

Colonel A. H. Williams, B Brigade, R.H.A., succeeds to the command of the Artillery at Aldershot, vacant by the appointment of Colonel W. E. M. Reilly, C.B., to the War Office.

We would suggest to the authorities that, as there seems some difficulty in supplying a satisfactory field gun and carriage to the Artillery, as is evidenced by the various patterns now supplied to batteries, that competition should be invited from private firms at home and abroad for that most important and essential adjunct to an army.

There are two Cavalry and twenty-six Infantry regiments without Paymasters, viz.:—1st Dragoon Guards and 7th Hussars; 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, both battalions 6th Foot, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, 2nd Battalion 11th Foot, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, 2nd Battalion 13th Foot, both battalions 15th Foot, 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, 1st Battalion 22nd Foot, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, 31st Foot, 39th Foot, 52nd Foot, 55th Foot, 56th Foot, 61st Foot, 69th Foot, 78th Foot, 85th Foot, 86th Foot, 91st Foot, 106th Foot, 1st West India Regiment, and Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.

Lord Wolseley, in replying to the address presented by the Blackburn Gospel Temperance Mission on the 18th inst., recounted the triumphs of temperance and "total abstinence" in the military expeditions he had commanded. His lordship's efforts to promote the interests of temperance are undeniable. Lord Wolseley, however, omitted to state that during the Ashantee Campaign a taste of the Navy rum, kindly provided by the "senior service," helped a favoured regiment on an occasion when, but for the ration, many of them would have broken down completely. Teetotalism is a great thing, of course, but there are occasions on service, especially in tropical climates, where spirits, diluted with water, will do more to infuse new life and vigour into the human frame than any amount of tea, coffee, cocoa, or other total-abstinence beverage. It surely is for a General in Lord Wolseley's position to lead the public, not to mislead them, and we are sure to find that there is a disposition on his part to do the latter.

General J. E. Goodwyn, C.B., now Colonel of the 28th Regiment, will, it is understood, be offered a transfer to his old regiment, the 41st, the colonelcy of which is vacant by the death of General Sir Richard England, the vacancy in the 28th being filled by the appointment of General J. W. S. Smith, C.B.

The whole service will be glad to hear of the good luck which has befallen Colonel R. R. Gillespie, C.B., late Assistant-Adjutant-General of the York District, who has been selected for a brigade command on the Staff of the Bombay Army. Colonel Gillespie was General Willis's Assistant-Adjutant-General in Egypt, and the devotion he displayed caused his name to become a household word throughout the expedition. It is no exaggeration to say that a more hard-working and popular officer never served with an Army in the field, and General Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, is to be congratulated upon having secured the services of one who is recognised as one of the most rising soldiers in the service.

The adjourned meeting of Commanding Officers of Metropolitan Volunteer Corps, last Tuesday, endorsed the report of the Committee respecting Brighton as the site of the Easter Manœuvres, notwithstanding a vigorous protest from Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor and, it is believed, other officers, who were in favour of Aldershot. We understand it is probable that the marching columns will this Easter be twice as strong as those which took the road from Petersfield last April.

Brevet Colonel E. Maitland, the senior officer on the old Royal Artillery List, is the last officer of the Royal Regiment who, under the new Regulations, can ever be promoted to the rank of Regimental Colonel, which rank will then be allowed to die out.

No progress appears to have been made by the authorities towards amalgamating the North and South Mayo Regiments of Militia, of five and six companies respectively, as was intended nearly two years ago. The Militia, it is well known, are, however, now the neglected portion of her Majesty's land forces.

The question of officers is one which has perplexed many Volunteer Lieutenant-Colonels. In one Metropolitan regiment there have been several retirements lately, and the reasons assigned by the retiring officers for withdrawing from the service are interesting, as showing the causes which influence men in tendering their resignations. Two, we are told, "had just married, and were unable to devote time to the duties;" two were "unable to find time to attend school of instruction;" and two "found that their military duties interfered with private engagements, dinner-parties, &c." Thus six officers are lost to the service from circumstances of a purely private nature, and it may fairly be presumed that under the three headings enumerated may be classed fully two-thirds of the resignations which are announced under "Volunteers," week by week in the *London Gazette.*

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Campbell, C.B., who is retiring upon half-pay from the command of the 7th Dragoon Guards, will, most probably, join the staff of the Intelligence Department.

There is a great fight just now among Cavalry Colonels for one of the only pieces of patronage open to them, the Inspectorship of Yeomanry at York, which becomes vacant on April 3 next, when Colonel Thesiger's five years expire. The Cavalry officers on the Active Half-Pay List are Colonels A. Nugent, late Scots Greys; A. C. H. Stewart, late 2nd Life Guards; J. K. Fraser, late 1st Life Guards; H. H. Steward, late 2nd Dragoon Guards; J. E. Swindley, late 15th Hussars; E. Harnett, 7th Dragoon Guards; J. G. Graham, late Royal Dragoons; Lord Ralph Kerr, C.B., late 10th Hussars; W. E. Marsland, late 5th Dragoon Guards; J. Gunter, late 4th Dragoon Guards; J. Fryer, C.B., late Carabiniers; T. W. Sneyd, late 2nd Dragoon Guards; A. S. M. Browne, late 3rd Dragoon Guards; and T. Phillips, late 18th Hussars. The only one of these who has held a five-years' appointment since vacating his regimental command is Colonel Steward, who was for the full period Lieutenant-Colonel of the Canterbury Brigade Depôt.

We believe an endeavour is about to be made to find suitable employment for Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. A. Denne, 4th Dragoon Guards, the officer whose case has been the subject of general comment, and who certainly deserves to be put right, after his recent services in command of his regiment in the march from Tel-el-Kebir to Cairo.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Anderson, half-pay, late 18th Royal Irish, having been for twenty years an Instructor in Military Surveying at the Royal Military College, it would have been difficult to find an officer better qualified to fill the vacant Professorship. Yet a correspondent writes to protest against Colonel Anderson's appointment, because, as he says, "he has not passed the Staff College." Surely, experience is the best possible qualification, and this Colonel Anderson undoubtedly possesses.

Lieutenant G. A. Wisely, Royal Engineers, has resigned his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Robert Biddulph at Cyprus, in order to enter the Staff College, and is succeeded by Captain H. L. Sapte, 35th Regiment.

The Military authorities have evidently overlooked the hardship of Militia officers who may be living in the South of England being obliged to travel to their regiments in Scotland to be examined, say, in tactics, instead of undergoing the ordeal at the depôts nearest their residences. It is hoped this will be remedied, on being duly represented.

The Army will doubtless be relieved to hear that the War Office has been conspicuous by the absence of the Secretary of State for War since his appointment.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, January 17, 1883.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieutenant John Allen Bartlett has been permitted to resign his commission (January 16).

ADMIRALTY, January 19, 1883.

Assistant-Paymaster Edward Thomas Dixon has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of January 17, 1883.

ADMIRALTY, January 22, 1883.

Captain William Codrington, C.B., has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, from the 8th instant, in the place of Captain Robert Gordon Douglas, promoted to Flag rank; Inspector of Machinery James Roffey, C.B., has been promoted to the rank of Chief Inspector of Machinery in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of January 6, 1883; Chief Engineer David Robb has been promoted to the rank of Inspector of Machinery in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of January 6, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Commander Albert Mainwaring Ducat has been placed on the Retired List, from the 18th instant.

ADMIRALTY, January 23, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer William Glasspole has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, January 24, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and November 29, 1879, Lieutenant Mountjoy Squire has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of a Retired Commander.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Joseph E. M. Wilson, to the Impregnable, vice Bradshaw.

Lieutenant—Oliver A. Stokes, to the Britannia, vice Login.

Navigating Lieutenant—William Way, to the Pembroke, additional for the Orontes.

Midshipman—John F. Lea, to the Northumberland, additional.

Chaplains—Rev. Benjamin C. Pidcock, to the Alexandra; Rev. Francis C. Lang, M.A., to the Hercules, vice Mayow; Rev. Thomas Austin, M.A., to the London, vice Gace; Rev. Thomas Roberts, to the Penelope, vice Austin.

Chief Engineers—Charles Platt, to the Asia, additional, for the Inconstant; John H. Sampson, George Whitting, Samuel J. Bird, and Robert Hall, to the Vernon, additional.

Surgeons—John Lyon, M.D., to the Repulse; James Porter, M.D., to the Wye, vice Lyon; Thomas Loane, M.D., to the Northumberland, vice Sparrow: Alexander J. J. Johnstone, to Haslar Hospital, vice Loane.

Assistant-Paymaster—John P. McP. King, to the Hector, vice Dixon.

Engineers—Henry G. Burr, to the Lord Warden, additional for the Elbe; Henry Onions, to the Asia; Alfred Lawton, to the Asia, additional, vice Walmesley; George Tyrer, to the Defence, additional for the Redwing, vice Lawton; Henry Coller, to the Pembroke, additional for the Raven, vice Monk; Harry W. Wilkins, to the Repulse, additional for the Ariel, vice Coller; Thomas H. Harrup, to the Asia, additional for the Canada, vice Wilkins; Joseph W. Allen, to the Pembroke, additional for the Opal; Thomas Hughes, to the Pembroke, additional; William Hudson, to the Wasp, vice Babb; George Harding, to the Excellent, additional, vice Hudson; Wm. White (a.), to the Asia, additional for the Colossus.

Carpenters—James R. Elliott, to the Pembroke, additional for the Orontes; John Murphy, to the Revenge, vice Young.

Assistant-Engineer—Alfred W. Gibbs, to the Asia, additional for the Rupert.

Clerk—James Murray, to the Euryalus, additional.

Assistant-Clerks—Samuel M. Fennell and Basil J. Brotherton, to the Alexandra, additional; Alfred R. Parker, to the Euryalus, additional.

Gunner—John M. McDonald, to the Cambridge, vice Nidder.

Boatswains—Richard Skuse, to the Royal Adelaide, vice Cruze; John A. Mahoney, to the Pembroke, additional for the Orontes; James Bates, to the Monarch, vice Tucker.

Promotions.

Inspector of Machinery—James Roffey, C.B., to be Chief Inspector of Machinery.

Chief Engineer—David Robb, to be Inspector of Machinery.

Retirement.

Commander—Albert M. Ducat, physically unfit for further service.

Coastguard.

Chief Boatmen—G. Bridgland, North Yarmouth, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Aldborough; William Coaker, Camber, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Cuckmere; Gabriel Brown, Sidmouth, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Osmington; Thomas Walton, Portland, to the Hercules, Yealm, vice Segrue, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—William Hazell, Orford Haven, to be chief boatman, Kessingland; Richard Miller, Bournemouth, to be chief boatman, Chideock.

Achilles, Capt. Morant, has been undocked, and will make a trial of machinery in Keyham Basin this day.

Alexandra, Capt. Harry Rawson, C.B., will take on board the electric engine and machine belonging to the Shannon, which has been forwarded to Malta.

Amethyst, Capt. Bowden-Smith, senior officer on the South-East Coast of America, was at Monte Video on Jan. 1, was about to proceed to Bahia Blanca and the Falkland Islands, and would return to Monte Video about April 1. The Rifleman was at Monte Video, and would proceed to Buenos Ayres, on being relieved by the Rambler at Bahia Blanca, Jan. 1, and was to return to Monte Video. Firefly, at Falkland Islands, Jan. 1, awaiting arrival of senior officer.

Cleopatra, Capt. Hippisley, was at Shanghai on Dec. 20. She arrived there from Chefoo on Oct. 26, and remains for the winter as senior officer.

Cockchafer, Lieut. and Com. G. W. Hill, proceeds on a four days' cruise in the Channel, to see that everything is right prior to starting for her station.

Comus, Capt. J. W. East, was to leave Esquimault on Dec. 30 for Payta, calling at San Francisco.

Condor, Com. E. F. Jeffreys, is to leave Malta for Alexandria on Feb. 1.

Dido, Capt. C. E. Domvile, has left Charleston for Bermuda, with H.R.H. the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) on board.

Dryad, Com. C. Johnstone, has been ordered to Trincomalee from Rangoon.

Espoir, Lieut.-Com. E. H. Gamble, proceeded out of Devonport Harbour on Jan. 24 for a preliminary steam trial, which was satisfactory. The mean results were as follows:—Pressure in boilers, 61·5 lb.; cylinders, high, 26·5; ditto, low, 11·1; revolutions per minute, 118·8; indicated horse-power, 388. At the conclusion of the trial, powder was taken on board in the Sound. She proceeded yesterday on her three-hours' full-speed trial.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies station, was at Trincomalee last Saturday.

Helicon, Lieut. and Com. Alfred L. Winsloe, flying the flag of Admiral Lord Alcester, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean station, was at Malta up to the 24th inst. The Alexandra, the Temeraire, the Sultan, the Carysfort, the Dragon, the Iris, the Hecla, the Condor, the Antelope, and the Cygnet were then in port. The Alexandra was preparing to pay off on Jan. 31. The Sultan would be docked Jan. 22; proceeds to Gibraltar about Feb. 1, to join the Channel Squadron; mails accordingly. The Temeraire would be undocked on Jan. 20; leaves for Corfu on Jan. 29; mails to Corfu after Jan. 24. The Invincible, at Naples. The Carysfort will be docked after the Hecla. The Hecla would be docked on Jan. 17. The Dragon, refitting for the East Indies. The Condor leaves on Feb. 1 for Alexandria. The Antelope, awaiting orders. The Cygnet is preparing to pay off on Jan. 21. The Cruiser will pay off on Jan. 31. The Coquette, on passage to Malta from Alexandria, will pay off on Jan. 31. The Inflexible, at Syracuse, will remain on the coast of Sicily until about Feb. 12, and then return to Malta. The Superb was to arrive at Malta on Jan. 29. The Monarch (senior naval officer) and the Falcon, at Port Said. The Bittern, at Ismailia. The Beacon, at Suez; mails to Suez. The Orion (senior naval officer) and the Decoy, at Alexandria; mails to Alexandria.

Invincible, Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux, left Malta on Jan. 22 for Naples.

Jumna, Capt. Singleton, arrived at Portsmouth on Jan. 24 from Bombay, with invalids and time-expired men. When the vessel was coming through the Suez Canal, a military convict jumped overboard, and escaped to the shore under cover of the darkness. His name is Clifford, and he was a private in the Hampshire Regt., coming home under a sentence of seven years' penal servitude. At Port Said, however, telegraphic information was received that he had been recaptured. On the outward voyage a seaman named Fisher, captain of the maintop, was washed overboard from the starboard gangway by a heavy sea. A boat was launched, and the man was rescued in an exhausted condition.

Minotaur, Capt. J. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir W. Dowell, arrived in Plymouth South on Jan. 24 from Portsmouth.

Sapphire, Capt. Fullerton, was taken out from the north basin, Keyham, on Jan. 24, and will be docked to have her valves examined, previous to commission trials during the first week in February.

Tamar, Capt. T. H. Royse, left Portsmouth on Jan. 24 with troops for Gibraltar and Malta, calling in Plymouth Sound to embark boys for passage.

Thalia, Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G., which sailed from Malta for the China station on Sunday last, with new crews for the Victor Emanuel and Curaçoa, will, it is understood, on return from her present service, be despatched to Zanzibar, to replace the storeship London, and to assist in the suppression of the slave traffic.

NAVAL NOTES.

Another of the large armour-plated ships at Chatham, the Conqueror, is now so far completed that she was enabled to leave on Monday for the purpose of making a thorough trial of her engines at the measured mile off the Maplin Sands. The Conqueror differs from the other armour-plated vessels which have been built at Chatham, inasmuch as her armour is of steel, instead of iron, some of the plates in the more exposed parts being 14 in. thick, and it is believed they would be able to resist the shots from the most powerful guns. The ship, when finished, will have cost over £400,000, the estimated cost of the hull alone being £274,000. According to the official programme, she is to be completed and ready for sea by the end of the present financial year.

The transport Nepaul left Portsmouth on Saturday with Capt. Henry H. Rawson, C.B., Com. Campbell, Lieut. the Hon. Maurice Bourke, R.N., and the officers and crew for the new commission of the Alexandra, now at Malta.

The agent for the Austrian Lloyd's Company at Corfu has begun an action against the British Government for the loss of a lighter and cargo sunk by the steam launch of the Inflexible. Damages to the amount of £1,000 are claimed. It appears that the launch was going to land some officers after dusk, when she fouled a hawser and had her funnel torn out, and the bow lights knocked overboard. The officer in charge put her alongside the steamer to which the hawser belonged, with the intention of asking the master of the steamer to haul in the hawser, as it was dangerous to navigation. In rounding the stern of the steamer, however, he came into collision with the lighter, which carried no lights. The lighter was sunk, and the solitary individual on board her was picked up alive by the launch. The lighter, which had a mixed cargo, has since been raised and everything recovered. A curious feature in the case, which will probably last three months, is that the British Vice-Consul appears as claimant against his own Government, he being the Austrian Lloyd's agent, and owner of the lighter. The Inflexible is expected to arrive at Syracuse next Monday.

Lord Ashley, hon. commander of the London Brigade, Naval Artillery Volunteers, presided at the annual distribution of prizes of the Brighton batteries at the Royal Pavilion, on Thursday evening, when the company included Sir Henry Peel (hon. lieut.), Mr. Marriott, Q.C., M.P., the ex-Mayor, and several of the aldermen, besides many other friends. Lord Ashley spoke of the discipline, gentleman-like feeling, and good work which had always characterised the members of the corps, and said that through the indomitable energy and perseverance of the commanding officer, Lieut. Wright, thoroughly backed up, as he had been, by the whole of the officers and men under his command, they had succeeded in getting the best drill-shed, recreation-room, and boathouse, he should think, of any corps in the service. A ball followed the presentation of prizes.

A serious accident happened on Saturday last to the Opal, being brought forward for commission at Sheerness. It seems that in the afternoon the officers of the yard assembled in the engine-rooms to test her boilers, &c., before she was submitted to the usual preliminary steam trial in the steam basin. During the operations, one of her condensers, containing about 2½ tons of water, exploded with a loud report, the top being blown out. There was a pressure at the time of 30 lb., the condenser being registered to stand a test of 60 lb. Fortunately the water was cold, and the mechanics escaped with nothing more than a thorough drenching. Had the water been hot there must have been a great loss of life. The explosion caused a severe shock, one or two of the workmen being knocked down by the concussion. A party of fitters and other mechanics were at once set to work to commence to repair the damage, and in order that there may be no unnecessary delay in the commissioning of the Opal, the authorities of Sheerness Dockyard have decided to patch up the condenser chest and cylinder which were injured. In other respects the Opal is in a forward state, the repairs to her hull being almost complete. She is ordered to be ready for commission by March 1, to relieve the Briton.

Mr. W. H. White, F.R.S.N.A., M.I.N.A., one of the Chief Constructors at Whitehall, has resigned his position, to take up the appointment of manager to the firm of Sir William Armstrong and Co., at an annual salary of £2,000. Passing from Devonport Dockyard in 1864 to the Royal School of Naval Architects at South Kensington, he succeeded at his final examination at the end of a three years' course in obtaining first place and a first scholarship, when he proceeded to the Admiralty as a draughtsman. He has remained at Whitehall sixteen years, and has held the posts of Professional Secretary to the Council of Construction and Instructor on Naval Architecture at Greenwich College. As Mr. Rendell left Elswick to go to the Admiralty, and Mr. White now leaves the Admiralty to go to Elswick, the influence of the firm at the Admiralty will indeed be great. No doubt Elswick will soon monopolise all the Government contracts.

Advices from China report that the Russian North Pacific Squadron, consisting of the ironclad Duke of Edinburgh, flagship of Rear-Admiral Kopitoff, cruisers Africa, Plastoun, and Vestnik, arrived at Hong Kong on Dec. 12, from Nagasaki, *en route* to Singapore, *viâ* Manila. The French transport Annamite, with naval and military reliefs for Cochin China, had arrived at Singapore, *en route* to Saigon.

The Conqueror has completed her official trial trip at the measured mile off the Maplin Sands. The trials were of a very successful character, and gave perfect satisfaction to the numerous officials on board. The engines worked considerably above contract power—4,500 horse—although the boilers were not at full pressure. The vessel is to return to Chatham to be immediately got ready for sea.

The Ajax is being brought forward for commission, and will shortly hoist the pendant.

Obituary.

Capt. William H. M. Molyneux, R.N., died on Jan. 17, at Queen's Gate Terrace, South Kensington, aged 42. This officer was born in 1841; he entered the Navy as a cadet in April, 1854; became sub-lieut. in March, 1861; lieut. in April, 1862; was promoted to the rank of commander in Oct. 1875, and post capt. in Oct. 1881, while acting as commander of the Achilles, since which time he has not served afloat. Capt. Molyneux was Cor. Mem. of the Royal United Service Institution.

Com. the Hon. Robert Francis Boyle, R.N., died on Saturday last, at Purley Lodge, aged 64. He was the youngest son of the third Earl of Shannon. He entered the Navy in 1833, became a mate in 1839, and was promoted to the rank of commander in 1843. He retired in 1870 with the rank of commander.

Surg. Jephson J. Connell, M.D., R.N., serving on board H.M.S. Cleopatra, died at the Shanghai General Hospital on Dec. 5, of small-pox. Surg. Connell entered the Navy in 1876, after having won many prizes as a medical student. He was appointed to the Shah, flagship in the Pacific, and went in her to South Africa to take part in the Zulu War, where he distinguished himself in several engagements with the Zulus; among others, at Ginghilovo. He was afterwards invalided from the front, and returned to England in the Shah. He was next appointed to the Victory, and in August, 1880, he joined the Cleopatra, and proceeded in her with the other vessels of the Detached Squadron, which accompanied the Royal Princes to the Colonies, having been previously decorated with the Zulu medal and clasp for his services in Zululand. His funeral took place on Dec. 6 at the New Cemetery, with full martial honours. He was highly esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, and many a weather-beaten seaman could not repress a tear as the coffin was lowered to its last resting-place.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

H.M.S. Minotaur, flagship of Sir William Dowell, K.C.B., &c., arrived in Plymouth Sound from Portsmouth on January 24, and will there be joined by the remainder of the Channel Squadron. The Western Division has had extensive repairs effected, more especially to the boilers, which, being supplied with salt-water from common jet-injection condensers, have required a large number of tubes to be drawn to enable them to be thoroughly cleaned. This shows that the recent abolition of the office of Inspector of Machinery to the Squadron, who was the engineering adviser to the Admiral commanding, has not been attended with economy, but very much the reverse. The loads on the safety-valves of the Agincourt and Northumberland have been reduced from 25 to 20 lb. per square inch, and in the Achilles from 20 to 15 lb. The Northumberland is completed, and has had a satisfactory steam trial in the basin at Keyham. The Achilles will be steamed in the basin this day, and moves into Hamoaze on January 30. During her refit, a condensing apparatus has been fitted to her 40 horse-power fire-engine, which is also used for working the steam-capstan, and its efficiency has thereby been much increased. The Agincourt has had two new funnels, and will make a steam trial in the basin on Monday, January 29. The Northumberland will go out of harbour on February 1, Achilles on the 2nd, and Agincourt, flagship of Sir F. W. Sullivan, K.C.B., second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, on February 3, each ship making two hours' trial of her machinery and anchoring in the Sound at its conclusion. At the end of next week, therefore, the Channel Squadron will again be complete and ready for cruising, but not for service, as these ships are useless as fighting machines.

TORPEDOES.

An amusing incident was witnessed last Friday week at the Royal United Service Institution. A lecture had been delivered by Lieut. Sleeman on "Torpedoes," and the discussion had commenced. The inventors of nearly all the different kinds of torpedoes extant were present, and the theatre of the institution was crowded. The Lay Torpedo was the one selected by the lecturer for special praise. He had worked many kinds of torpedoes during the Russo-Turkish War, and had recently manœuvred the Lay torpedo in the Bosphorus, in the presence of the Sultan and a committee of Naval experts, including Admiral Hobart Pasha, and claimed to be able to speak authoritatively on the whole subject. This displeased Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, who rose in his seat, and objected *in toto* to the statements of the lecturer. Admiral Jones claimed to have greater experience of the Lay torpedo than Lieut. Sleeman, from the fact of his having been Naval Attaché at Washington when this invention was brought out. He had seen the torpedo tried dozens of times, had never known it answer, but had often seen it fail. "The mere fact that the pressure of the carbonic-acid gas in the reservoir had to be maintained by the insertion of a red-hot shot was sufficient to condemn the invention," in the opinion of Admiral Jones. Capt. Markham also claimed to be an authority on the question at issue, on the ground that he had written a history of the war between Chili and Peru, and had therein stated that the loss of the Huascar was due to the failure of the Lay torpedo to act at the critical moment. Capt. Harvey, who was at the seat of war at the time, traversed this assertion, stating that, to his certain knowledge, there was no Lay torpedo on board the Huascar at the time. Capt. Markham could not brook being contradicted. Capt. Harvey explained, and endeavoured to cool the blood of our Arctic explorer, by assuring him that he had no interest in praising the invention of a rival, but that, at the same time, he could not stand by and see the invention of a brother-inventor run down owing to a misapprehension. The facts were simple. Months before the final Naval combat in the Pacific, and while Col. Lay was in Russia, the Peruvian Government bought a Lay torpedo in America, and sent this instrument to the Pacific, in charge of an ex-officer inordinately fond of strong beverages. No sooner was it placed on board the Huascar, than it was tried against a Chilian troopship. The account of the whole affair was duly published at the time in the columns of the *Army and Navy Gazette*. The inebriated operator steered the torpedo straight for a few hundred yards, then placed the key at the firing-point down, and brought the instrument round. When the torpedo was seen advancing towards the Huascar, he deserted his post, in a paroxysm of fright, and but for the presence of mind of a Peruvian officer, who fended off the torpedo, the Huascar would have been hoisted by her own petard. As it was, she was discovered by the Chilian Fleet, and had to cut the cable of the Lay torpedo and make off. Capt. Markham objected to this version of the affair. He had written a history of the war, and should know best. On the other hand, Capt. Harvey, convinced of his own knowledge of the accuracy of his facts, stuck to his guns. The debate waxed hot, when Admiral Boys threw oil upon the troubled waters, and by timely interference restored harmony to the meeting. But the first meeting of the season was not fated to end in peace. The statements of Admiral Jones were called in question by officers and gentlemen of many nationalities, English, American, Swedish, Russian, and Belgian, among others. It was elicited from Admiral Jones that he had spoken of experiments carried out prior to and during the year 1876. At that time, as one of the speakers most aptly remarked, the Lay torpedo was in its infancy, and, like all children, had to get over the numerous infantile ailments all flesh is heir to, and inventions as well. The Lay torpedo had gone through the measles and many other diseases. It had emerged from its sickly childhood, and had entered upon robust manhood. The torpedo which Admiral Jones had seen in 1876, and which could then only attain a speed of seven knots, had been so improved, that it now travelled through the water at a speed of 12 knots; and a still further improved instrument, just built, would attain a speed of 14 knots. Another gentleman stated that the Russian Government had laid in a supply of 12-knot Lay torpedoes, and to his certain knowledge, were only waiting for the completion and success of the last built instrument to order some 500 more. Many other officers spoke in favour of a controllable torpedo, such as the Lay; and then Lieut. Sleeman rose, and responded on the whole case. He compared his previous statements with those of Admiral Jones, and maintained that the progress made during the last six years with the Lay torpedo had evidently been lost sight of by, or had never come to the knowledge of, the gallant admiral, for, though in its infancy many failures had attended the launching of this invention, it had, nevertheless, made many successful runs in America, prior to Admiral Jones vacating the post of Naval Attaché, and he regretted that the gallant admiral should have been so unfortunate as only to have witnessed the unsuccessful runs. In conclusion, it is only fair to add that no one present could have left the theatre without feeling that some animus pervaded the remarks of Admiral Jones, and this is probably due to the fact that, when Naval Attaché at Washington, he did not, by all accounts, get on very well with the American authorities, and still less so with the officers belonging to the Torpedo School.

The *Home News* says:—"We regret to announce a further reduction in the official rate of exchange. The Secretary of State for India, in conjunction with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, has decided that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of Indian pay and allowances, and of retrenchments, family remittances, and claims for messing money, shall be 1s. 7¾d. per rupee during the financial year commencing on April 1, 1883. This is 1 per cent. lower than the present rate. Since the par quotation was abandoned 12 years ago the official value of the rupee has only once been lower, and that was in the year 1879-80, when it fell to 1s. 7½d. It will afford but little satisfaction to the victims to reflect that this reduction brings out, more clearly than before, the inequality of the present Local Rules, whereby some officers receive their furlough pay at par, while all others are mulcted 17 per cent. of their income because they happened to do continuous duty in India between the years 1868 and 1871. We wish we could see any likelihood of this very substantial grievance being redressed."

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

"SPECTACLES: THEIR USE AND ABUSE," a Pamphlet by Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, should be read by all suffering from weak and defective vision; valuable and special instructions are given to those using and requiring Spectacles. It shows how sight is seriously injured by the indiscriminate purchase of Spectacles without regard to their proper adaptation, and traces more cases of blindness and defective vision from this than any other cause. Sent post free. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square, daily (Saturdays excepted), 10 to 4. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Similar testimonials from Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; the Rev. Tidd Pratt, Bracknell, Berks; Rev. O. Thorpe, Peckham; Rev. Mother Abbess, Mill Hill, Hendon; Lieut.-Gen. Macmullen, Brentwood, &c.

MEMORIAL BRASSES.—Messrs. JOHN HARDMAN and Co., who pay special attention to Military Brasses, have lately executed for her Majesty the Queen several important works for St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Designs are prepared for approval, with estimate of cost. —Offices, 13 King William Street, Charing Cross.

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MARRIAGE.

GILBERT—SINGH—On January 22, at the English Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, by the Rev. Francis J. C. Moran, B.D., Chaplain, Arthur Stronge Gilbert, Hon. Major 4th Battalion Princess of Wales's Yorkshire Regiment (late Captain 70th Regiment), son of the late Lieutenant James Gilbert, R.N., Commander of Coastguard, to Melvina Rundhir Singh, Ahluwalia, daughter of his Highness the late Rajah Rundhir Singh, of Kopurthella, G.C.S.I.

DEATHS.

MOLYNEUX.—On the 17th inst., at 12 Queen's Gate Terrace, South Kensington, Captain William Hargraves Mitchell Molyneux, R.N., in his 41st year.

ROBERTSON.—On December 26, 1882, at Lucknow, Louisa Caroline, the beloved wife of Henry Maxwell Robertson, Major, Royal Horse Artillery.

Advertisements.

EGYPTIAN WAR FUND.—SPECIAL BENEFIT, HENGLER'S CIRQUE, Argyll Street, Regent Street, THURSDAY, February 1, Morning and Evening.

HENGLER'S CIRQUE. — SPECIAL BENEFIT, EGYPTIAN WAR FUND, THURSDAY, February 1, Morning and Evening Performance.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.—BENEFIT for the EGYPTIAN WAR FUND, HENGLER'S CIRQUE, THURSDAY, February 1, Morning and Evening Performance.

WANTED, at the end of February, for the Permanent Staff, 3rd LANARKSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, in Glasgow, TWO SERJEANT INSTRUCTORS.—Apply by letter, forwarding testimonials, to the ADJUTANT, 6 Carlton Place, Glasgow, who will furnish further particulars.

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For details, apply to the SECRETARY, Whitehall Yard.

January 19, 1883.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, February 2. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Captain J. C. R. COLOMB, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., on "The Use and Application of the Marines, Past, Present, and Future." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ADMIRALTY.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W., January 1, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS to fill TWELVE VACANCIES in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the ROYAL NAVY will be held at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, February 19, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, February 15, for Preliminary Examination as to their fitness for the Service.

The forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

JOHN W. REID, M.D., Director-General.

ENTRY of ENGINEER STUDENTS in Her Majesty's Dockyard at Portsmouth, with a view to their being trained for service afloat as Engineer Officers in Her Majesty's Navy.

A Competitive Examination of Candidates to fill Twenty-five Vacancies will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April next, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Portsmouth, and Devonport. Candidates must not be less than 14, nor more than 16 years of age, on May 1, 1883.

For Revised Regulations, apply to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

By command of their Lordships,
G. TRYON.

Admiralty, S.W., January 1, 1883.

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NOTICE.

January 18, 1883.

The STORES will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, February 1 and 2, for Stock-taking.

H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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TO WIDOWS of DECEASED OFFICERS of HER MAJESTY'S 73RD REGIMENT of FOOT.

WILLIAM BEWLEY TAYLOR, Esquire (previously called WILLIAM BEWLEY MEEKE), who served as an Officer in the above Regiment, and who died on October 18, 1855, bequeathed, by his Will a Legacy of £4,000, to Trustees, upon trust, to distribute, half-yearly, the Income arising from the Investment thereof (after payment of Trust expenses), in equal proportions, amongst such Four Widows of Deceased Officers of the said Regiment, not having Incomes of more than £200 per annum respectively, as such Trustees, in their discretion, should select. There are now VACANCIES for TWO RECIPIENTS of Quarter Shares of the Income of the Invested Legacy.

Applicants desirous of participating in the benefit of "The Bewley Taylor Military Fund" may address their communications, stating age and present circumstances, with the dates and places of the deaths of their respective husbands, and such other particulars as are deemed applicable for the consideration of the Trustees, to Mr. H. J. WARE, Solicitor, 6 New Street, York.

January 25, 1883.

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NEXT SESSION begins TUESDAY, January 30.

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Storrington Pupils passed at the last Three Examinations:—

Date and Name.	Order of Merit.	Examination.	Total No. of Marks
December, 1881—			
Richardson, J. B. (University Candidate), first on List	1st	Sandhurst	6497
Wyndham, G.	8th	Sandhurst	6061
Campbell, H. W	21st	Sandhurst	5534
Broughton, Ralph	32nd	Sandhurst	5266
Impey, Lawrence	46th	Sandhurst	5002
Heard, E. S.	67th	Sandhurst	4756
July, 1882—			
Hills, E. H. (first on List)	1st	Woolwich	8315
Green, F. Egerton	38th	Woolwich	5142
Barry, L. E.	28th	Sandhurst	5371
Fotheringham, W. S.	32nd	Sandhurst	5275
Bird, S.	43rd	Sandhurst	5142
Hall, R.	55th	Sandhurst	5046
December, 1882—			
Cox, P. L.	23rd	Sandhurst	5639
Grenfell, R. F. J.	26th	Sandhurst	5614
Crompton, Roberts, H. R.	63rd	Sandhurst	4988
Hon. W. Lambton	66th	Sandhurst	4969

At the Preliminary Examinations of 1882, 20 Candidates were sent in, and 15 passed.

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LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA.—At the March Military Competitive Examination, EIGHT obtained commissions, viz.:—Richards (4th), Grant (12th), Wimberley (14th), Cass (28th), Shadwell (30th), Woodwright, Legge, Vignoles (Cavalry).

At the last Examination (September) TEN passed, viz.:—Holland (2nd), Blewitt (8th), Whiffin (14th), Gorman (19th), M'Mahon (20th), Morris (25th), Barthorp (28th), Cochrane-Baillie (33rd), Edwards (36th), another was 41st, and Goodair, 42nd, received a cavalry commission.

At the April Further Literary Examination, Three passed, viz.:—4th, 37th, 86th. This October Four passed, viz.:—5th, 10th, 14th, 26th, being all sent in on both occasions.

STAFF COLLEGE Successes:—1881: 1st, 4th, 16th. 1882: 1st, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

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N.B.—The next Preliminary Guide, containing the Answers to the Questions set in the February Examinations, will be published about the middle of February. Address, Bromley, Kent.

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Also, at the October Literary Examination, Lieut. C. J. Stanton took 4th place on the list.

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EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, January 16, 1883.

THE last weekly return of the health of the Army in Egypt is, compared with others, satisfactory, to a certain extent, but it shows that the troops are still suffering more severely than the climate warrants. In fact, Cairo now is the perfection of a climate, what English May weather is in poetry, and the very reverse of what it is in real life. And if in this weather 12 or 13 per cent. of our men are going into hospital, what will happen when we get to the month of Khamseem winds and low Nile? Here are the figures:—

Artillery.—Out of 15 officers and 831 men, 1 officer and 158 men sick.

Cavalry.—Out of 33 officers and 1,060 men, 3 officers and 224 men sick.

Engineers.—Out of 8 officers and 247 men, 22 men sick.

Line.—Out of 177 officers and 6,971 men, 18 officers and 800 men sick.

Commissariat and Transport Corps, Ordnance Store, Medical Department, and Army Hospital Corps.—Out of 60 officers and 808 men, 1 officer and 103 men sick.

This in Cairo alone, while Alexandria returns show 85 officers and 2,565 men, of which 3 officers and 355 men are sick; and Ismailia, 4 officers and 151 men, of which 2 officers and 13 men are sick. Taking the whole, we find 28 out of 382 officers, or 7⅓ per cent., and 1,675 out of 12,633 men, or 13¼ per cent., on the sick list. Dividing them into different branches of the service, the Cavalry head the list, with 20·8 per cent., Artillery next with 18·8 per cent., Line 11½ per cent., Engineers nine per cent. Horses do not come much better off, for out of 2,284, 218 are returned as sick. The Hospital returns for Cairo alone show, nevertheless, a steady improvement, as the following figures will show:—

	Entries into Hospital.	Deaths.
1st to 15th November ...	1,063	28
15th to 30th " ...	893	27
1st to 15th December ...	767	10
15th to 30th " ...	606	10
1st to 15th January......	518	11

Taking the present death-rate at 20 per month, or 240 a year upon the present Cairo force of 10,210 officers and men, this gives a per-centage of 23½, which is not high; but the figures are deceptive, for they leave out of account the men who have been sent away to die elsewhere, in Alexandria or England. Looking at the entries into hospital, however, we find about 10 per cent. going in every month, and it is clear that this points to very serious general ill-health. The remedy is obvious. The climate of Egypt, though generally healthy, is a very difficult one in which to recover strength; the only real cure for fever is to leave the country, as soon as it is practicable. There are regiments here, more particularly the Cavalry, which bore the brunt of the campaign, which should at once have been transferred home. Helouan is, no doubt, a charming retreat for a poet or philosopher, but Tommy Atkins is neither, and he bores himself to death with ennui. The condition of the country does not warrant our saddling the Egyptian Government with the cost of 13,000 men; it is probably detrimental to our political interests, it certainly is so to the health of the soldier. I am glad to hear that some regiments have already received their orders to be ready to embark. The 18th Royal Irish, the 53rd (Shropshire), and the 19th Hussars are likely to be the first off. It does not sound hospitable, but we speed the parting guests with alacrity, not only for their own sakes, but because the diminution in numbers will give those who remain a better chance. Enough of disease. Let me speak of another epidemic,—that of decorations. A distinguished officer writes me, "I was under fire four minutes; I have received four decorations." Another equally distinguished officer writes me:—"I was throughout in every engagement, from that at Alexandria, on August 5, to that of Kassassin, but because on the eve of Tel-el-Kebir I was ordered not to move forward, I receive no clasp, no decoration, simply the medal." I hear of one other gallant young officer, who arrived at Ismailia a few hours before Tel-el-Kebir, followed his General to Cairo, and receives the clasp. I am glad the Interpreters are to receive the British medal, but I would like to say a word for that much-abused class, the Special Correspondents. They are placed under the Mutiny Act, in pursuit of their calling they run the risks of the ordinary soldier. The Khedive has honoured them with the Egyptian medal, foreign Governments have, I think, invariably accorded it,—one distinguished Englishman, indeed, the father or grandfather of the profession, is covered with decorations, which do not do him more honour than he does them—but as a general rule, the "Specials" are refused that little strip of ribbon which, because they have deserved, they are not ashamed to ask for boldly. I understand that a very august personage has asked for photographic groups of officers who fought at Tel-el-Kebir. I am sure that this very innocent request was never meant to give pain, but men who already think themselves overlooked are apt to be touchy, and it is a pity that the brief action of Tel-el-Kebir was again made, as it were, the test of merit. But in presence of one real grievance all others look small, and there is one man who has been so markedly overlooked, that one cannot be surprised to hear it asked what offence John Arbuthnot Fisher, of the Inflexible, has committed, that his services should be so completely ignored. I say "completely," because though he received the same distinction as was awarded to other Post-captains for his share in the bombardment of the Alexandrian forts, it cannot be pretended that his subsequent services were thereby recognised. Not even Wolseley himself as much merits the credit of the whole campaign, as does the one man who, with two or three hundred Marines and Blue-jackets, held a hostile town with the enemy at its gates until the military forces were able to arrive. Such services in a soldier would worthily have been rewarded by a peerage. With health ruined by work and responsibility, Captain Fisher has lost the finest Naval command in the world and gained a barren C.B.

NAVAL HONOURS AND REWARDS.

An analysis of the distribution of rewards and honours made by the Admiralty for the Egyptian War gives the following results:—The Commander-in-Chief of the assembled Fleet was created a Peer of the Realm, and was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Osmanieh. The senior Admiral of the Channel Squadron was made a K.C.B., and received the 2nd Class of the Osmanieh. The Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies station was made a K.C.S.I., and received the 2nd Class of the Medjidie. The Admiral who was sent out by the Admiralty to assist in seizing the Maritime Canal received a K.C.B.-ship, and the 2nd Class of the Medjidie. The second-in-command of the Channel Squadron has been decorated with the 2nd Class of the Medjidie. Lord Alcester's secretary receives the 3rd Class of the Medjidie, the secretaries of the other flag officers receiving the 4th Class of the Osmanieh. The senior Assistant-Paymaster in the Commander-in-Chief's office was promoted. Lieutenant Winsloe, whose seniority dates from September 30, 1874, acted at first as Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Sullivan, and was promoted to the command of the Helicon after the bombardment, and is also awarded the 4th Class of the Osmanieh. He is the only Flag-Lieutenant who receives a foreign decoration. The captain of the Sultan was made a K.C.B. The captains of the Alexandra, Inflexible, Invincible, Monarch, Orion, and Captain Harry Rawson were each granted the C.B. and the 3rd Class of the Osmanieh. The captains of the Euryalus, Penelope, Superb, and Téméraire have become Commanders of the Bath, but receive no mark whatever of the Khedive's gratitude. Captain Murray, of the Agincourt, and the captains of the Achilles, Northumberland, Eclipse, Carysfort, Iris, Ruby, and Tourmaline receive the 3rd Class of the Osmanieh. Captain Fellowes, of the Minotaur, and the captains of the Hecla, Inconstant, Falcon, and Lord Charles Beresford, of the Condor, together with the commanders of the Agincourt, Minotaur, Penelope, Achilles, Inconstant, Invincible, Monarch, Sultan, Téméraire, and Commander Bickford, of the Transport Service, receive the 3rd Class of the Medjidie. Commanders Moore, of the Orion, and Morrison, of the Helicon, are the only officers who have been promoted and at the same time decorated. The senior receives the 3rd Class of the Medjidie; the junior the 4th Class of the Osmanieh. The commanders of the Euryalus, Condor, Dee, Salamis, and Thalia have received no recognition of their services at the hands of the Khedive. The senior Lieutenant of the Euryalus (seniority, September 23, 1873), Commander Purvis (promoted for wounds from Second Lieutenant of the Penelope), the third Lieutenant of the Hecla, the third Lieutenant of the Inconstant; Lieutenant Percy M. Scott, who deserves far more than he has received; Lieutenants Barlow and Frank Younghusband, of the Inflexible; the fourth and fifth Lieutenants of the Invincible (Smith-Dorrien and Poore), the third Lieutenant of the Monarch (Reid), the third Lieutenant of the Orion, the senior Lieutenant of the Ruby, the senior Lieutenant of the Sultan, the sixth Lieutenant of the Superb, and the fifth Lieutenant of the Téméraire, are decorated with the 4th Class of the Osmanieh or Medjidie; while the senior Lieutenants of the Agincourt, Minotaur, Achilles, Beacon, Bittern, Condor, Cygnet, Decoy, Dee, Don, Dragon, Eclipse, Falcon, Inconstant, Mosquito, Orion, Ready, Salamis, Seagull, Tourmaline, and Thalia receive no recognition whatever of their services. With but the two exceptions already noted, the officers promoted have in no case been decorated by the Khedive; that is to say, the Admiralty have not thought fit to confer a foreign decoration on any officer who has secured a step in rank, except in the case of Commanders Moore and Boardman. The result, as will be seen hereafter, is somewhat curious. We will take the promotions by ships. In the Alexandra, Commanders Thomas and Kane, Lieutenant Blaxland, Staff Commander Hosken, Sub-Lieutenants Abdy, Cave-Browne-Cave, Erskine, and Colville—Wyatt being passed over—Surgeon Maclean and Engineer Craddock. Fleet-Surgeons Shaw and Handbury, are made Companions of the Bath, and Chief Engineer Read is decorated with the 4th Class of the Osmanieh. Not one of the Marine officers receives any reward for his services. In the Minotaur, Sub-Lieutenant Morgan is promoted; in the Euryalus, Sub-Lieutenant Carus-Wilson is promoted; in the Penelope, the two senior Lieutenants, the Navigating-Lieutenant, and the Staff Surgeon are promoted; in the Achilles, no one; in the Beacon, the Commander and the Engineer; in the Bittern, the Commander and the Engineer; in the Carysfort, the senior Lieutenant; in the Condor, the Commander; in the Coquette, the Lieutenant and Commander and the senior Sub-Lieutenant; in the Cygnet, the Lieutenant and Commander and the Sub-Lieutenant; in the Decoy, the Lieutenant and Commander and the Sub-Lieutenant are promoted, and the second Commander of this gunboat is decorated with the 4th Class of the Osmanieh. Why? Lieutenant Festing was appointed to the command of the Decoy on August 7. He can only have joined her a fortnight or three weeks after, at the earliest. He was not in command at the seizure of the Maritime Canal, nor for a fortnight afterwards, at the least, and had no share in the hard work of the campaign. Why is he decorated? No one was either promoted or decorated on board the Dee, but on board the Don the Lieutenant and Commander and the Sub-Lieutenant were promoted. And yet, Lieutenant Harston, of the Dee, can reckon more sea time than Lieutenant Wilson, of the Don. From first to last, too, Lieutenant Harston has seen all the Lieutenants-in-Command of gunboats in Egyptian waters, promoted. He, alone, remains out in the cold. How has he incurred the displeasure of the Admiralty? The Dee did, on the whole, more work than the Don. Lieutenant Harston was in charge of the first two vessels of any sort sent into the Canal. The Dee and the Don carried the first reliefs to assist Captain FitzRoy at Ismailia. They landed 350 Marines at 4 p.m. of the day that town was occupied. Why should the officers of the Dee receive neither promotion nor foreign decoration, when the officers of the Don are promoted, and Lieutenant Festing, who was never under fire, is decorated with a foreign order? In the Dragon, the Commander alone has been rewarded with the 3rd Class of the Medjidie; the same in the Eclipse and Falcon. But in the Hecla the senior Lieutenant is promoted, and in the Helicon the Commander, Navigating Lieutenant, and senior Sub-Lieutenant have been promoted. The Inconstant has not been able to gain any promotions; but the Commander, Staff Commander, Chief Engineer, and senior Sub-Lieutenant of the Inflexible have gained a step in rank. Lieutenant Barlow, whose seniority dates from September 3, 1872, has been passed over. The only Lieutenants senior to this officer on the station are Lieutenant Festing, who commands the Decoy, whose seniority dates from September 5, 1867, and

Lieutenant de Sausmarez, of the Sultan, whose commission dates back to June 1, 1869. Both the latter officer and Lieutenant Barlow have well earned their promotion, but do not get it. In the Invincible, Lieutenants Forsyth (November 1, 1871), and Bradford (June 15, 1874), with Sub-Lieutenant Chads, were promoted, and Sub-Lieutenant Couper was decorated with the 5th Class of the Medjidie. In the Iris, the senior Lieutenant and the Navigating-Lieutenant were promoted. In the Monarch, the senior Lieutenant and the senior Sub-Lieutenant, as also the Surgeon, were promoted, while Mr. Drury St. A. Wake was decorated with the Medjidie of the 5th Class, as was also Mr. Stracey, of the Alexandra. We now come to the Mosquito. This small craft did good work in the Canal, notably at Chalouf, and in guarding the Egyptian gunboats at Suez. Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. Francis R. Sandilands and Sub-Lieutenant Story were promoted for these services. But not a soul on board has been awarded an Egyptian decoration! The Northumberland, beyond securing the promotion of her Commander by sending him to the Alexandra, has done nothing for her officers. Her Staff Commander receives the 3rd Class of the Medjidie, for pilotage services rendered during the war; the new year's *Gazette* promoted her senior Lieutenant. In the Orion, the Commander was promoted and decorated. Commander Edwards, of the Ready, who had charge of the seizure of the intermediate points in the Canal between Port Said and Ismailia, is promoted, but none of those under him are even decorated. The senior Sub-Lieutenant of the Ruby is the only officer promoted out of that ship, the Captain and senior Lieutenant being the only two officers decorated; and yet we were told that the Ruby had done such good work at Suez! Commander Boardman, of the Salamis, has been promoted by the new year's *Gazette*, otherwise none of the officers of that ship have derived any benefit from the Egyptian Campaign. Commander Mather Byles and Assistant-Paymaster Rogers, who displayed conspicuous gallantry at Chalouf, have been promoted in the Seagull. But not one of the officers of this ship, any more than those of the Mosquito, have been decorated by the Khedive. The services of Captain Walter Hunt-Grubbe were considered sufficiently brilliant by the Admiralty for "My Lords" to have this officer raised to the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. They also promoted Commander Balfour, together with two Sub-Lieutenants and the Assistant-Paymaster of the Sultan. But not one of these officers has been decorated. Captain Cheetham, R.M.A., strange to say, has been selected by the Admiralty for the distinguished honour of being decorated with the Fourth Class of the Medjidie. Really, the Admiralty should be more careful. Such open-handed generosity to the Marines will spoil the corps, and make the Navy jealous. For they have actually bestowed the same class of this Order on Captains Baldwin and Gore, R.M.L.I., having previously bestowed the 4th Class of the Osmanieh on Majors Farquharson and Bourchier; they also patronise the Subalterns of the corps, decorating Lieutenants Marriott and Talbot, R.M.A., with the 5th Class of the Medjidie. *C'est vraiment incroyable!* The senior Lieutenant of the Superb was promoted after the bombardment, and besides her Captain, the sixth Lieutenant, Lieutenant Talbot, R.M.A., above mentioned, her Fleet Surgeon and Engineer have been decorated, and Sub-Lieutenant Tottenham has been promoted, as were also the senior Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant of the Téméraire, while the fifth Lieutenant is decorated. No one but the Captain of the Tourmaline is noticed in any way, and the same holds good in the Thalia, except that three of the officers borne on her books for transport service have been promoted. We have now gone through the whole of ships employed in Egyptian waters during the war. We have endeavoured, in some measure, to classify the honours and rewards showered upon the Navy by those who "labour hard" at the Admiralty to maintain the high character and *esprit de corps* of the service. But we freely admit that it is an impossible task. We find Gunners Davidson and Peavitt and Boatswain Hurrel decorated with the 5th Class of the Medjidie, but Chief Gunner Harding, of the Alexandra, who has won the Victoria Cross, is given no foreign decoration. The same treatment is received by the officers who have in every sense of the word "laboured hard," on board, on shore, and under fire, to maintain the high reputation of the Navy, and we fairly stand aghast when we view the selections made by the Admiralty, and remember how well have fared those officers in high places who have remained at home at ease. As to the Channel Squadron, the Admiralty have treated the officers of that force in the same manner that the Military authorities have treated the Brigade which remained at Alexandria under Sir Evelyn Wood. They have received nothing, and the officers and men of the Mediterranean and East Indies Fleets next to nothing, and what they have been granted has been bestowed upon them in such an ungracious manner as to deprive the gift of all real value. "Stick to your desks, lads, and never go sea, if you want to be a Captain in the Queen's Navee!" For we really fail to discover any principle governing the distribution of rewards and honours granted to the Navy for the Egyptian War, unless it be the desire of the Lords of the Admiralty to stint the Navy by every means in their power.

MR. KINGLAKE AND LORD RAGLAN.

Amongst the personages introduced to the reader by Mr. Kinglake in the seventh volume of his work on the Invasion of the Crimea, the highest position is naturally accorded to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, Lord Raglan. The opportunity thus afforded to the historian of the war of vindicating its leader from the cruel aspersions that were cast upon him during its progress, has been seized on with avidity. No more willing champion than he, to do battle in defence of a General who felt coerced to submit in silence to misrepresentations of the gravest character. In the performance of this self-imposed task, Mr. Kinglake proves himself a master of invective. In unmeasured terms he denounces those who venture to arraign the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief, and at the same time with singular skill pictures the difficulties that surrounded the occupier of that exalted position, and draws attention to the many noble qualities which adorned his public and private life. In describing the sufferings of our Army during the winter, Mr. Kinglake pays a high tribute to the anxious care, the constant consideration for others, and the unflinching determination which marked the conduct of Lord Raglan at that crucial period. "If the soldier had to endure grievous hardships and bodily sufferings, his General's portion was care—care almost unceasing, yet repressed or concealed so far as was possible by a characteristic abhorrence of downheartedness, and in conformity also with that military policy of which we shall soon have to speak. Our men, of course, knew but little of the ugly statistics which were ceaselessly measuring the calamity, dividing the dead from the living, revealing the number of those who lay sick or wounded in the hospitals, and sorting out hour by hour the lessening remnant of strength; but to Lord Raglan, every day of his life the 'morning slate' told all." One of the complaints most frequently urged of Lord Raglan's conduct was that he did not visit his divisional camps, and especially his field hospitals. This charge, according to Mr. Kinglake, was one most easy of explanation. Lord Raglan at all times neglected the "ostentation of care;" he used to ride almost always with but a single aide-de-camp, and it chancing that the wrapper he wore in those days had so much of the cloak formation as to conceal the loss of an arm, he was but little observed in passing, and not often recognised. Moreover, every time that he moved from his quarters, he had before him the object of transacting real business, unconnected with imposture or show, and the greater part of his toil was toil at the desk—toil engrossing many hours of each day with, besides, no small part of each night. And yet Lord Raglan did not trust to his pen when he thought that words from the lips might perhaps have a better effect; he was habitually in oral conference with his Generals and men of other rank, or of no rank at all, whom he had summoned to head-quarters for the purpose; and still further it may be observed, that for one of the most trying and momentous of all his duties, that is, for the maintenance of our difficult and even perilous relations with the French, he made little use of the pen, trusting rather to personal intercourse.', Among minor charges of the above nature which were made against Lord Raglan, was one of grave nature indeed, which, according to Mr. Kinglake, was founded by "the great journal." It was that "in the midst of the winter sufferings, Lord Raglan was neglecting his Army." Such was the charge. "And he who amongst all living men was unsurpassed in his sense of duty, unsurpassed in his thoughtfulness for others, he who made every day of his life a day of well-applied toil, he who was giving his all of strength and working power to the Queen and the country he served, was destined to sink under his burden, scarce finding, scarce seeking, an interval between public care and death,—he, he and no other, was the chief held up to indignation as one who continued to while away his time in ease and tranquillity among the relics of his Army." The relations which existed between the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Raglan from February, 1854, down to nearly the close of the year, present a subject of remarkable interest. The Secretary of State for War and the General commanding the British Forces had been on very friendly terms, based upon mutual confidence. Although the natural gifts possessed by the former could scarcely stand comparison with those of the latter, one strong point of resemblance existed, inasmuch as both were indefatigable men, each of them devoting his whole care and energy to the work in hand. After April 10, when Lord Raglan left England, communications in writing constantly passed between them. Each possessed a distinctive "style," but both wrote with ease, precision, and in words transparently clear. Simple grace of diction belonged to Lord Raglan, while the smooth, unobstructive flow of the Duke's sentences was, perhaps, equally admirable. These happy relations remained unimpaired down to almost the very close of the year, in fact, to December 15, on which eventful day "the Minister sought advice from the General upon a matter so secret, so delicate, so momentous, as to make it apparently certain that the Duke of Newcastle must have been reposing in Lord Raglan the most absolute confidence that one man could well place in another." He was, in fact, asking Lord Raglan to advise him upon the choice of a General who, to meet the event of his being killed or disabled, should be secretly named his successor. "Of course," observes Mr. Kinglake, "to advise usefully on such a subject, a judgment as perfect as mortal judgment could be was beyond measure needed, and (because of the susceptibility of Generals who might feel humiliated by the terms of the meditated dormant commission) the subject was so delicate, and required such absolute secrecy, that to treat it was like handling dynamite." "And yet on this same 15th of December we are within three days of a time when the spirit of our War Minister will be seen undergoing a change, and within one week of the day when, although not recalling Lord Raglan, he will, in that hour of adversity, withdraw from him all his old confidence." Some of the most interesting passages in Mr. Kinglake's volume have reference to the marked change of feeling towards Lord Raglan which was gradually manifested by the Duke of Newcastle, and by the members of the Queen's Government. The reasons why the Ministers—and the more so in this adverse time—should not be deserting their General were abundantly apparent, and are marshalled by Mr. Kinglake with remarkable perspicuity. The members of the Government had adjured him, whether approving or not, to invade a province of Russia; and although, perhaps, doubting their prudence, he had answered them with the Alma campaign. Step by step they had followed, and step by step had approved the joint strategy of the Alliance, greeting even what was termed "the flank march" with vehement, unmeasured praise. They now saw their General hampered and gravely imperilled, yet still under the ægis of victory, for "Inkerman" had not been reversed by any later engagement. If before, in imagination and with the glow of just pride they had followed the chief into action, they now saw his spirit sustain itself under a heavier kind of trial, and radiate into the hearts of his soldiery with a power which guarded his camp against the approach of despair. It is true there was need that the General, whilst able to lead, should be one who could also administer; but no Member of the Government could help knowing that if Lord Raglan were the Lord Fitzroy Somerset of the Wellington campaigns, he was also the Lord Fitzroy Somerset of later days, pre-eminent in our State departments for his mastery of official work. The Cabinet knew that Lord Raglan had a closer, a more accurate acquaintance with the labyrinth of our Army administration than any other man living, and that in the transaction of military business under normal conditions he was unsurpassed; but, moreover, they had now also learnt that when normal conditions failed, and a sudden emergency arose, he could meet it at the instant with admirable vigour, breaking through all the trammels of custom, and converting himself for the moment into a second War Minister, so that not one day should be lost in providing for the wants of his men. The Cabinet, moreover, believed with unvarying confidence that for the performance of one truly momentous duty —namely, that of upholding the Anglo-French Alliance by the maintenance of good relations with General Canrobert—the chief at the head of our Army was peculiarly, matchlessly qualified. Here, then, continues Mr. Kinglake, there seemed to be found in one richly gifted commander an almost ideal assemblage of those many and various conditions which a Ministry, watching over their General in a time of trouble and peril, must have yearned to see him fulfil. What honour, but also what policy and common-sense dictated, was plainly that to such a commander, whilst engaged in mutual strife with the enemy on a distant shore, the Queen's Government should give an unstinted and thoroughly loyal support, taking care not to harbour a thought of assenting to any outcry against him, without first hearing his answer to what the accusers might say. In this case, the Queen's Government quailed under selfish apprehensions, and failed to do so.

AFGHANISTAN AND EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Nov. 11, "Veritas" solicits your advocacy on behalf of those who were duly recommended for good service in Afghanistan, but who have not yet received any mark of their Sovereign's favour. To take a case in point:—Might I ask, is it or is it not true that a brigade of 3,000 men of all arms marched through about 300 miles of a perfectly wild and hitherto quite unknown country, at the conclusion of the Afghan Campaign last year? Did or did not the Viceroy bring this feat especially to the notice of the Secretary of State for India, in March last? Up to the present moment, not the slightest notice has been taken by the home authorities of the services of the soldiers, European and native, who underwent, we may safely say, considerably more fatigue, deprivation, and danger in their hazardous march, than is generally imagined. The official detail of the march appeared in the *Gazette of India* published in March last, wherein the Viceroy styles it, "an honourable evidence of the hardships which British and Native soldiers can endure, and of what the skill and intelligence of British officers can accomplish." These are brave words, but the good deed was done in a remote province of her Majesty's dominions, and, apparently, its lustre has been lost in the glare of the Egyptian Campaign, with its high personages and brigades of Guards. I feel sure that no one more than our beloved Queen Empress would be surprised to hear that not one little word of thanks has yet been accorded to the Sepoys and soldiers who for two months toiled through unknown, rugged mountains, utterly cut off from all base of supply. Let us hope that the omission is merely an oversight, and that the "Bosdar Column" may at least be—thanked.—
I am, &c., X.

TARDY JUSTICE.

A late mail from India announces the fact of an act of tardy recognition of services rendered at Cabul in September, 1879, by a party of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides. We refer to the grant of 100 acres of land to the heir of the late Jemadar Jewund Sing. As those services have perhaps by this time escaped the recollection of our readers, it may not be out of place to bring to notice the conduct of the Corps of Guides. In no way can it be better done than by the publication of the report made at the time to Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, his letter to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the reply from Government:—

"Cabul, November 20, 1879.

"SIR,—As President of the Commission of Inquiry, to which office Lieut.-Gen. Roberts did me the honour to appoint me, I hope I may be excused in bringing prominently to his notice the conduct of the escort of the Queen's Own Guides throughout the attack in the Residency on Sept. 3. The commission of which I was president have recorded the following remarks in their proceedings:—'The conduct of the escort of the Queen's Own Guides does not form part of the inquiry entrusted to the commission; but they have, in the course of their inquiries, had the extreme gallantry and the bearing of these men so forcibly brought to their notice, that they cannot refrain from placing on record their humble tribute of admiration. They do not give their opinion hastily, but they believe that the annals of no army and no regiment can show a brighter record of devoted bravery than has been achieved by this small band of Guides. By their deeds they have conferred undying honour not only on the regiment to which they belong, but on the whole British Army.' The report of the Inquiry has gone to the Foreign Office, but perhaps the Lieut.-Gen. may be pleased to take some steps with a view to some substantial notice being taken of the conduct of the escort.—I have, &c., "C. MACGREGOR, Col."

From Lieut.-Gen. Roberts to the Adjutant-General in India:—

"Cabul, November 20, 1879.

"SIR,—I have the honour to forward for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief a letter from Col. Macgregor, whom I appointed President of a Commission of Inquiry into the cause and circumstances of the late outbreak in Cabul. I am myself quite of the same opinion as that officer as to the extreme gallantry of the behaviour of the escort of the Queen's Own Guides, who, though only 75 in number, disputed their position with more than 100 times their number, for 12 long hours, and who, to the last man, died fighting to the end. I would respectfully submit that conduct such as this is deserving of some public and substantial acknowledgment, and would, therefore, suggest for his Excellency's consideration that all the men of the escort be gazetted to the Order of Merit, and the Queen's Own Guides be permitted to bear on their colours the words, 'Residency, Cabul,' in commemoration of the gallantry of their comrades on September 3, 1879.—I have, &c., "F. ROBERTS, Lieut.-Gen."

Telegram from Military Secretary, Punjab Government, to Col. Jenkins, C.B., commanding Corps of Guides:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor desires you will communicate to the Corps of Guides, his Excellency the Viceroy's sincere regret, as well as his own, at the loss which the regiment has recently sustained in the deaths of Lieut. Hamilton, Jemadars Jewund Sing and Mehtab Sing, and most of the men of Sir Louis Cavagnari's escort at Cabul, in bravely resisting the attack made upon the Embassy by overwhelming numbers. This small body of Guides have not only upheld the credit of their distinguished corps, but have, by their heroic conduct, earned the gratitude of Government.—Sept. 13, 1880."

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* (Mr. Archibald Forbes), in his letter to that paper dated Peshawur, Sunday, November 17, 1878, writes as follows:—

"The services of this Punjab Frontier Force, of which the Guides may be called the 'Corps d'Elite,' are scarcely known at all to the mass of stay-at-home Britons. I wonder no soldier of the force who could use a pen as well as a sword has ever undertaken the task of writing the chronicles of the Guides. The number of their hill campaigns has been legion, and no bloodless campaigns either. Deeds of valour have been done by them, officers and men, that, under circumstances of greater publicity, would have earned not a few Victoria Crosses. But wounds are more abundant trophies of hard fighting among the Guides than are decorations or brevets. A casual paragraph in the corner of one of our home papers is for us at home all the record of one of their little campaigns, wherein the meed of praise and reward is the inverse ratio to the hard fighting and arduous marching," &c.

It is a remarkable fact that though the Corps of Guides served through the second phase of the late Afghan Campaign (returning with General Sir Donald Stewart), not one officer received a brevet or C.B. for services during that portion of the campaign, though names were forwarded for recognition. One officer, however, well earned and received the Victoria Cross.

Gen. Todleben, now residing at Meran, is reported to be rapidly declining in health.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

Reviews.

Egypt. By Baron de Malortie. (William Ridgway.)

"Maximi semper in rebus humanis momenti Ægyptus fuit," may well be considered applicable to the present position of affairs in that perplexed and ill-governed kingdom. "Egypt" has been the subject selected by many authors to write upon, and that such should be the case affords no reason for wonder. The author of the work now published is of the same opinion, regarding it as almost presumptuous to venture on an addition to the many volumes that treat so exhaustively every phase of the history of what Mariette Bey termed "the most privileged of all countries." Although forcibly impressed with this feeling, fortunately for all readers who love to dream over the ancient glories of the land of the Pharaohs, and speculate on its future, Baron de Malortie has not been deterred from offering some observations on the leading subject of the day—observations which are rendered exceptionally valuable, at a moment when the shifting of the Oriental question from Constantinople to Cairo intensifies the paramount interest attached to the future of Egypt. This single volume can scarcely claim to be regarded as more than "a few condensed chapters," but yet withal it throws a further light upon an intricate subject, and introduces its readers to the inner life of a few of the most prominent of Egyptian rulers,—Mehemet Ali, Ismael, and Mehmet Tewfik. In the preface to Baron de Malortie's work, he rapidly glances at the several minor questions which lead up to the important one—the future of Egypt, and the nature of the rôle that England will be called upon to play. In the author's opinion, the question is a simple one. "England has been left alone, to fight the battle of civilisation. They must now leave her the settlement. And, after all, who is to blame? To whom is due the crippling of Egypt, the undermining of the Khedivial authority? Who has fanned the dissensions of which the present crisis is the consequence and the climax?" Still further, he upholds that whatever may have been the shortcomings of the native rulers, they are trifling compared with the blunders of their patrons, and have almost invariably been the result of foreign meddling and advice. To substantiate this sweeping assertion, by referring to and examining the particulars of the reigns of Mehemet Ali and his successors, presents the main object of Baron de Malortie's work. Mehemet Ali has been already pronounced the most remarkable man of his age, excepting Napoleon; whilst his creative genius is considered the greater of the two. The filial veneration entertained for his memory resembles that of the Russians for Peter the Great, or of the Prussians for the Great Frederick; and still he has been accused by more than one commentator of having had no objects but a selfish craving for power and riches, of having decimated the population, and of having ruined his country, increased the misery of the Fellaheen, and of having been a vulgar adventurer and a bloodthirsty tyrant. These are severe comments on this exceptionally great man. In the opinion of the author of this work, his genius may have been exaggerated, his aims less lofty than is generally supposed; but the only just conclusion which can be arrived at, after a careful consideration of his wonderful career, is that his primary aim was not selfish ambition, but the good of his country, whatever may have been the means he adopted to accomplish it. The year 1769 is the date of the birth of the great Mussulman reformer. By a mere accident, he obtained, when very young, an opportunity of distinguishing himself, availed himself of it, and soon became the chief of the Mamelukes and master of Egypt. A considerable difference of opinion exists as to whether Mehemet Ali was a true and loyal subject of the Sultan,—that he was so at one period is admitted, that he did not continue to be so, is pointed out as the result of a treacherous act performed towards him, which caused him to waver in his loyalty, and to determine to secure at once the independence of Egypt, which, according to Prince Puckler-Muskau, "he required for the immutable preservation of himself, his family, and the great work of his whole life;" and surely, the author submits, having acquired it *de facto*, he might justly have indulged in the hope of seeing it recognised *de jure* by the Powers, who elsewhere had constantly acted in this spirit." Before lending attention to the question of independence and of the settlement of the succession, Baron de Malortie gives further consideration to the first struggles of Mehemet Ali for the establishment of power, to the reforms which he introduced, and generally to the work of regeneration undertaken by him in every direction, and thus concludes the portion of his work which treats of Mehemet Ali:—"One of the greatest figures in history, there is none more apt to inspire the historian; and with all his faults and semi-barbarian ways, his genius overshadows the hosts of Continental pigmies by right divine, of whom so many manage to wreck their civilised inheritance, whilst he, the parvenu amongst crowned heads, was even expected to create a nation. Let those who have better deserved of their country first cast the stone. Posterity will sit in judgment, and Mehemet Ali's work will plead his cause." *(To be continued.)*

Street's Indian and Colonial Mercantile Directory.—A new edition of this highly useful work has been just published by the compilers. We have already had an opportunity of stating our opinions as to features in Messrs. Street's publication, which must recommend it without question, and not only to mercantile men, but equally so to the members of all the professions, and to the public generally. We observe some recent information in the new edition which is not included in those already published. These lend an additional value to the work, which is altogether one deserving of marked approbation.

The Afghan Campaign of 1878-80. By Sydney Shadbolt. (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.)—Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have now published the second volume of this important military work. Its contents form a portion of the historical division, its most attractive feature being a rapid but highly interesting sketch of one of the most eventful wars of the period. The author deals with this portion of the work with remarkable skill and perspicuity, starting from the closing months of 1875, and leading his readers with him through all the details and vicissitudes of the war, until the moment when the arrival of Sir F. Roberts's despatches were received announcing the crushing defeat of the forces of Ayoub Khan, an event which brought to a close the second Afghan War. In addition to "the sketch of the war," this volume contains a great deal of military information, which will be properly appreciated. Records of service tend as much, perhaps, as anything to keep up the prestige of the Army, and are always welcome. Mr. Shadbolt deals with this portion of his work in a manner which shows the great amount of care and time which he must have devoted to its completion. He has also found room to notice "The Staff," "British Regiments," the Army Medical Department, the Indian Native Regiments, and the Indian Medical Department. We do not intend to allow this striking and ably written work to pass with a cursory notice such as this, but hope to return to it shortly with the intention of learning still further particulars of the events which marked the progress of the Afghan War.

The sketches and drawings painted by Mr. Sutton Palmer during the last season, and illustrating some of the beauties of Surrey scenery, have attracted considerable attention to Messrs. Dowdeswell's Gallery in New Bond Street. The best evidence that can be given of opinion as to their merit as works of art is afforded by the fact that by far the greater portion of the sketches at once commanded ready purchasers, and have been disposed of. The collection is a very charming one in itself. It becomes additionally so, inasmuch as each drawing represents scenery more or less familiar to most persons. There is no occasion to particularise any single sketch which may best observe attention. The sixty-two specimens classed together form a unique little gallery of Surrey scenery which will remain open till the close of the season.

MILITIA TRAININGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have often wondered whether the authorities really are aware of what goes on at a Militia training, for surely, if they are, they deserve the severest censure. One hears a Militia training called "playing at soldiers," but playing the fool would often be nearer the mark. Now, of what does a Militia training consist? Marching past in open and quarter column, and at the double; advancing in review order; having a sham fight, to fire away so many rounds of blank ammunition; marching through the town to show themselves off, in short, anything that has any swagger about it, whilst the practical part of the work is almost laid aside. In Artillery Militia, it is even worse; for not only do they engage in all the foregoing pursuits, but as far as Artillery work goes, they hardly get the chance of learning any. To call them Royal Artillery is positively an insult to that corps. A friend of mine, who is an old soldier, told me that it would be very amusing, if it were not humiliating, to watch the performances of a certain instructor of Artillery in a Militia regiment during the training, his chief occupation being that of putting on and pulling off spurs, and strapping and unstrapping a sabretache to his sword-belt. This official really wanted instruction himself, for he was quite unable to instruct others. Why should this be so? Why do not the authorities put a stop to all this foolery? For surely they must know that it goes on. The sooner the Militia force is thoroughly reorganised or disbanded for ever, the better. Keeping it up as it now is, is a mere waste of public money. I would suggest that, in Artillery Militia regiments, the Artillery instructor should be appointed from the Royal Artillery, if even only for the training. Gold lace and fine names will not make efficiency, and the sooner the authorities recognise this, the better.—I am, &c., DEF.

Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala has arrived at Malta from Algiers.

The Queen decorated the following non-commissioned officers and men with the medal for distinguished service in the field, at Osborne, on Wednesday:—Pioneer Thomas Winnett, Grenadier Guards—Twice wounded at Tel-el-Kebir, but remained with his company in the front line till ordered to fall out. Colour-Serjt. C. Walkeley, York and Lancaster Regt.—Saved Serjt. Smith, at Tel-el-Kebir, from being bayoneted by a wounded Arab. Serjt. Donald Gunn, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Continued fighting at Tel-el-Kebir after having been severely wounded. Pte. John Wilton, Derbyshire Regt.—Assisted, with another soldier, Lieut. Hancock in dislodging four or five of the enemy from a house near Meks. He forced his head and shoulders through the ceiling and exchanged shots with the enemy; but was shot by an Arab in the arm, since amputated. Qrmr.-Serjt. Michael Sadler, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.—Served in Mounted Infantry; specially recommended. Pte. John Harris, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Served in the Mounted Infantry; wounded at Kassassin on Aug. 28 in carrying Lieut. Edwards, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to the rear.

Tuesday's Gazette.

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ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 23, 1883.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. W. G. H. Stirling, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., vice R. P. Sandeman, promoted.

5th Lancers—Serjt. Henry Costello, from the 14th Hussars, to be Lieut., vice E. C. W. Gilborne, promoted.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. C. Sandes, from the 10th Hussars, to be Capt., vice H. L. Ellis, seconded.

8th Hussars—Lieut. C. Jackson has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Aug. 31, 1882).

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. Hanwell has retired upon retired pay with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (dated Dec. 15, 1882); Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. V. Arbuckle (late Bengal) has retired upon a pension, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (dated Dec. 17, 1882); Majors F. Lodge (late Bombay) on the Seconded List, has retired upon a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Nov. 24, 1882); W. P. Platt retires upon retired pay; Capt. W. Martin retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. Keate to be Col., vice H. A. Smyth, promoted; Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. W. H. Noble, on the Seconded List, to be Lieut.-Col.; W. Kemmis, on the Seconded List, to be Lieut.-Col.; H. Bond to be Lieut.-Col., vice E. Keate, promoted (all four dated Nov. 1, 1882); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. M. B. Walton, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col., vice T. L. Still, retired; Capt. C. F. B. Grey to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Bond, promoted (both dated Nov. 24, 1882); W. E. Sharp to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. D. Davidson (late Madras), retired (Nov. 25, 1882); S. C. Halliday, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. M. B. Walton, C.B., promoted (Nov. 30, 1882); Capt. and Adjt. W. Whateley to be Major, vice F. P. W. Freeman (late Bengal), retired (Dec. 9, 1882); Capt. H. H. Pengree, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice C. F. B. Grey, promoted (Nov. 24, 1882); Lieuts. C. H. Rickards to be Capt., vice W. E. Sharp, promoted (Dec. 9, 1882); L. A. McClintock to be Capt., vice W. Whateley, promoted (Dec. 13, 1882); W. Tylden to be Capt., vice P. F. P. Hamilton, seconded for service as an Instructor at the School of Gunnery (Dec. 27, 1882); Capt. and Brevet Major F. N. Innes, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice W. J. Clarke, seconded for service as an Instructor in the Royal Carriage Department; Capt. J. C. Dalton, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice F. Beaufort, placed upon the Seconded List; Lieut. E. A. Burrows, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice J. Adye, seconded for service on the Staff (all three dated Jan. 1); C. H. L. F. Wilson to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service in the Bombay Ordnance Department.

The dates of promotion of the under-mentioned officers are altered as stated against their names:—Majors F. Roberts, H. M. J. Feilden, J. H. G. Browne, M. J. Clarke, C.M.G., E. F. Cambier, W. R. Rudge, W. S. Langley, and H. Roberts (all eight dated Nov. 1, 1882); Capts. T. T. Vaughan and M. O. Hopkins (both dated Nov. 25, 1882).

Coast Brigade—The name of the Capt. promoted in the *Gazette* of Dec. 19, 1882, is "Duvall," and not as therein stated.

Royal Engineers—Col. C. P. Carey has been placed upon retired pay, with an annuity and the hon. rank of Major-Gen., dated Dec. 5, 1882, and not upon half-pay as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 5, 1882; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mead (late Madras) to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. W. Chrystie, retired (Jan. 8).

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. J. F. Bagot has been seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. 1, 1882); Lieut. E. C. Ellice resigns the appointment of Instructor of Musketry.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. T. Dalyell having completed five years' service in command of the 1st Regimental District (the Royal Scots, Lothian Regt.), is placed on half-pay (Jan. 23).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Capt. A. W. Sheringham to be Major, vice W. B. Macdonald, whose promotion has been cancelled (Dec. 20, 1882); Lieuts. G. F. C. Trench has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Dec. 8, 1882); F. C. Logan-Home has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Dec. 21, 1882).

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. J. W. G. Tulloch has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Oct. 11, 1882).

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. J. W. Malet to be Capt., vice J. S. Cramsie, retired (Oct. 11, 1882).

The Norfolk Regiment—Capts. F. W. James to be Major, vice T. Farley, retired (Jan. 10); J. W. M. Cotton has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Dec. 30, 1882).

The Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. A. J. Watson resigns the appointment of Instructor of Musketry.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. G. G. W. Hayward resigns his commission.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. C. H. Law, from the Dorsetshire Regt., to be Capt., vice P. Crosbie, retired.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieuts. H. St. L. Wood is seconded for service on the Staff; C. A. Kemball has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Oct. 26, 1882).

The Leicestershire Regiment—Capt. F. W. Reader has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Jan. 15).

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. C. J. Spottiswoode to be Capt., vice E. A. Bruce, promoted (Sept. 29, 1882).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieuts. C. C. H. Thorold, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Oct. 25, 1882); H. E. Baker to be Capt., vice C. J. Gilbert, retired (Dec. 4, 1882).

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. A. T. D. Neave to be Adjt., vice Lieut. G. K. Moore, who has resigned the appointment (Aug. 17, 1882).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Supernumerary Major H. M. E. Brunker to be Major, vice R. I. Ward, promoted; Major G. H. Wilson retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The East Lancashire Regiment—Capt. C. R. Hornby has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Dec. 29, 1882).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—For, "Capt. H. Burton has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major, dated Jan. 1, 1883," as notified in the *Gazette* of Jan. 9, read, Capt. and Brevet Major H. Burton has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Jan. 1).

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Supernumerary Lieut. G. Duberly, who has ceased to be a probationer for the S.C., to be Lieut., vice C. M. Crawford, transferred to the East Yorkshire Regt.

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. M. E. O'Donoghue has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Oct. 28, 1882).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. G. W. Moloney resigns his commission.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. D. Shipley has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Jan. 17); Lieut. J. E. F. Jacob to be Adjt., vice Capt. H. K. Cavaye, who has vacated the appointment (Aug. 9, 1882).

The Welsh Regiment—Capt. E. R. B. Ingram has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Jan. 1).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Serjt. Thomas Souter, from the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Lieut., vice A. M. Carthew-Yorstoun, promoted.

The Essex Regiment—Supernumerary Major A. G. Spencer to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. R. White, promoted (Sept. 6, 1882).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. E. P. Elmhirst retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform; Lieut. J. S. Stewart, from half-pay, to be Lieut., vice H. W. Ozanne, promoted.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—The seconding for service on the Staff of Lieut. H. Earle, dated Oct. 21, 1882, is cancelled.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—The promotion to the rank of Capt of Lieut. I. W. T. S. Smythe is antedated to Sept. 5, 1882, in succession to Capt. F. Langford, retired; Lieut. C. H. Collette to be Capt., vice E. H. G. Ravenhill, promoted (Sept. 30, 1882).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Major N. W. Wallace retires on half-pay.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Supernumerary Capt. J. P. Miller to be Capt., vice T. Currie, appointed Adjt., 4th Batn. (Dec. 14, 1882).

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Major W. F. Thacker retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt. C. Haggard has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Jan. 1); Lieut. R. F. R. Formby has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Dec. 11, 1882).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Major J. B. Kersteman retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. L. J. Gordon has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Jan. 14).

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. C. C. Oates to be Capt., vice W. G. Matthews, retired (Jan. 10).

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. C. L. Dale to be Capt., vice W. S. G. Trist, deceased (Oct. 12, 1882).

Staff—Capt. J. C. M. Pigott, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment), to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Major H. M. E. Brunker, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), who resigns that appointment (Jan. 27).

Royal Military College—Lieut.-Col. E. A. Anderson, half-pay, to be a Professor, vice Col. W. Paterson, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Jan. 1).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. C. A. A. Craven, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces of the First Class, has been placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (Dec. 20, 1882).

Medical Department—Brig.-Surgs. H. R. L. Veale, M.D., has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. (Jan. 2); J. S. Comyn, M.B., has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. (Jan. 15); Surgs.-Major H. C. Herbert, M.D., to be Brig.-Surg., vice J. H. Beath, M.D., C.B., granted retired pay (Dec. 9, 1882); R. O. Hayden to be Brig.-Surg., vice F. M. Skues, granted retired pay (Dec. 16, 1882); D. A. S. Thorburn, M.D., retires from the service receiving a gratuity.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance C. M. Molony to be Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, vice W. M. King, retired; Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance M. I. T. Ingram to be Deputy-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, vice C. M. Molony (both dated Dec. 23, 1882); Conductor of Stores W. H. Ward to be Qrmr., vice J. Ashworth, deceased (Dec. 17, 1882).

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of Qrmr., with the relative rank of Lieut., G. Harris being granted the hon. and relative rank of Capt., and of Conductor of Stores R. Weir being promoted to the rank of Qrmr., in recognition of their services during the recent operations in Egypt (Jan. 10).

BREVET.

Capt. H. Burton, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to be Major (Jan. 1).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. R. J. Feilden, C.M.G., has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (Jan. 5).

The promotion to the rank of Major-Gen. of Col. F. W. Hastings, R.A., dated Oct. 1, 1882, which was notified in the *Gazette* of Oct. 3, 1882, is in succession to Lieut.-Gen. H. L. Gardiner, R.A., placed upon the Retired List, and not as therein stated.

Col. H. A. Smyth, R.A., to be Major-Gen., in succession to Lieut.-Gen. S. E. Gordon, C.B., placed upon the Retired List (Nov. 1, 1882).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. F. Beville, Bombay S.C., to be Col. (Sept. 7, 1882).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. L. H. Lyon, retired, R.A., has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Jan. 1).

Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. St. G. Burke, late R.E., has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Jan. 3).

Major T. P. Norton, retired, R.M.L.I., to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Dec. 31, 1882).

Capt. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. Vaughan, retired, R.A., has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Nov. 29, 1882).

The under-mentioned Lieut.-Cols., Royal Artillery, to be Cols.:—D. J. Welsh, J. Stewart, E. L. Hawkins, W. B. Cumberland (all four late Bengal), J. Ritchie (late Bombay), C. Hunter, G. B. Traill, half-pay, C. H. Barnes (all three late Bengal), T. B. Berthon, P. H. Harcourt (both late Bombay), M. Elliot (late Bengal), C. E. Newport (late Bombay), R. R. Franks, R. Aislabie, C. G. Robinson (all three late Bengal), (all dated Dec. 31, 1882); H. Percival, R.A., to be Col. (Jan. 1).

The under-mentioned Deputy-Commissaries and Hon. Capts. of the Bombay Establishment to have the hon. rank of Major on retirement (Sept. 16, 1882):—J. Clabby, C. Pain, C. McMillan, J. Henderson, and G. Hall.

The under-mentioned Assist.-Commissaries and Hon. Lieuts. of the Bombay Establishment to have the hon, rank of Capt. on retirement:—P. Mulkere (Oct. 11, 1882) and E. McKenzie (Sept. 16, 1882).

The under-mentioned Deputy-Commissaries and Hon. Lieuts. to have the hon. rank of Capt. (Sept. 16, 1882):—J. Keane and G. McArthur, Bengal Establishment, and J. Bingham, Bombay Establishment.

To have the hon. rank of Lieut. (Sept. 16, 1882):—Assist.-Commissary A. Forsyth; Deputy-Assist.-Commissaries W. Cummings, G. Mortimer, W. James, and Fitz-Gibbon, all of the Bengal Establishment; Assist.-Commissary M. Hanley, and Deputy-Assist.-Commissary J. Hamilton, both of the Bombay Establishment.

INDIAN LOCAL FORCES.

Col. W. M. Cafe, V.C., Bengal Infantry, to be Major-Gen. (Nov. 28, 1882).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. R. Johnston, 9th Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 24, and the current year must be understood.)

THE SERVICES AND EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is reported that the Admiralty have decided "to reserve to themselves the right of nominating one-fifth of their Engineer students for entry, who will be appointed to the Marlborough or to the College at Devonport, on passing a test examination; that the candidates so nominated will be selected by the Board from the sons of officers of the Navy, Army, or Royal Marines who have been killed in action, or have been lost at sea on active service, or killed on duty, or who have died of wounds received in action, or injuries received on duty, within six months from the date of such action or injury, or from the sons of officers who have performed long and meritorious services; and that, except as regards competitive examination, these candidates will be subject in all respects to the ordinary regulations." This is unquestionably a step in the right direction, and the services are deeply indebted to the Naval authorities for so valuable a concession. Having had considerable experience of the working of the United Services College at Westward Ho, I may venture to offer a few remarks on the importance of this question to both services, and to suggest that a similar concession might be equitably granted by the War Office to candidates for commissions in the Army and its various Departments. I have no hesitation in asserting that the present system of unlimited competition bears harder upon the officers of the Army than on any other branch of the community, to such an extent, indeed, as to amount to positive injustice, which I feel confident the public would gladly see removed, when the nature of it is explained, and clearly understood by them. The officers of the Army are compelled, by the exigencies of the service, to be abroad during many and, in most cases, the best years of their lives. Many of them have families to bring up, educate, and send into the world, and yet there is not, to my knowledge (at all events, there was not in my time), at any foreign station garrisoned by our troops a school of any kind on which an officer can rely for imparting to his sons the preliminary training and education necessary in the present day to qualify them to enter a public school, with a fair chance of competing successfully with those boys who have had the advantage of receiving their juvenile tuition in a competent preparatory institution at home. We have found at Westward Ho that the great majority of the sons of officers whose parents have been kept so long abroad as to deprive them of all proper opportunity of giving their children the indispensable preliminary training referred to are very backward, and much behind their more fortunate competitors who have had such superior advantages, so much so, that I may certainly class the former as being from one to one and a half, and even in some cases two years, educationally below the others, thus causing them to start at the most critical period of their scholastic career very unfairly weighted in the race; and too many of them unable to make up for this disadvantage in time to enable them to meet the competitive examinations with any chance of success, before they become disqualified by the regulations regarding age. The parents of these boys are employed on the public service, and in the discharge of professional duties which deprive them of advantages available for others who are not so hampered; their emoluments are insufficient to enable them to send their sons home to a preparatory school, and as a consequence, they have often the mortification of seeing them eventually beaten in the struggle, and thus thrown out of all chance of entering a profession to which they themselves have so freely devoted the best energies of their lives, their health, and in many instances much of their private means also. Is this fair? is it not opposed to all ideas of justice that these officers should be punished for doing their duty? and is not this a case in which some relaxation of the present hard-and-fast line might be made? Let the test examination be as severe and as thorough as may be considered necessary to qualify for admission, but let it also be known what the subjects indispensable for qualification will be, what number of marks will qualify, and any other rules or regulations that must be complied with for qualification, so that parents may know what will be required, and, so far as they may be able to do so, give their sons such preparatory home teaching (in default of other means being available) as will materially, if not altogether, remove the disabilities under which they at present labour. If the Secretary of State for War should think fit to make a similar reservation as regards nominations to commissions, to be appropriated in a similar manner to those reserved by the Admiralty, he would confer an immense boon on the services, and I will venture to say that the Army will suffer no deterioration thereby.—I am, &c., H. C. B. DAUBENEY, General.

Amusements.

◆

The PROMENADE CONCERTS at Covent Garden terminated on Monday night, in order to allow certain structural alterations required by the Board of Works to be made in the theatre, prior to the commencement of the Royal Italian Opera season. Two entirely new staircases have to be built, and a 9-in. brick wall is to be erected, so that the proscenium may be protected from the foundation to the roof. With the Alcazar and Criterion closed for similar considerations of public safety, and the Alhambra not yet rebuilt, Drury Lane Theatre has been placed in a position of great advantage, and Mr. Augustus Harris has deemed himself justified in announcing morning and evening representations of "Sindbad" every week till further notice.

The revival of "Caste" at the HAYMARKET has been attended with much greater success than accompanied the production of any of the previous Robertsonian comedies. This is not only explained by the stronger interest of the plot, but by the general excellence of the interpretation as now given. In playing for the last time, as it is significantly announced, Polly Eccles and Captain Hawtree, Mrs. Bancroft and Mr. Bancroft have resumed with the utmost spirit and completeness their original impersonations. Mrs. Stirling has also added, by her singularly effective portraiture of the Marquise de St. Maur, another histrionic triumph to the very many associated with her name. Miss Gerard gracefully and pathetically illustrates the hopes and fears of Esther Eccles, Mr. Conway represents her faithful husband, George d'Alroy, Mr. Brookfield gives a new but agreeable version of the good-hearted, industrious gas-fitter, Sam Gerridge, and Mr. David James makes a really fine study of that bibulous pot-house orator, Old Eccles. Memories of a former cast will, of course, occasionally suggest themselves, but there can be no doubt about the general excellence of the present representation.

At the LYCEUM, the comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" reached on Saturday night last its 100th consecutive performance, never till now recorded in theatrical history.

At the VAUDEVILLE, "The Rivals," with Mr. Thomas Thorne as Acres, was acted on Thursday evening for the 50th time under the present management.

The ADELPHI programme now commences with "Love and Money," the drama being followed by a revival of "Dora," originally produced here June 1, 1867. Mr. Charles Warner now plays Farmer Allan, and Miss Sophie Eyre the heroine.

"The Comedy of Errors," thrown into the form of three acts, and recommended by the exuberantly funny and admirably-finished acting of Mr. John S. Clarke, as Dromio of Syracuse, promises to become one of the most notable successes ever achieved at the STRAND THEATRE. With so much good acting, and the advantage of highly-picturesque accessories, this interesting revival takes a prominent place among the attractions of the present season. With "Toodles" as an after-piece, in which Mr. J. S. Clarke reigns supreme, the Strand audience may now enjoy the merriest of evenings.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with ROWLAND'S ODONTO, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such ROWLAND'S ODONTO has aways proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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ONE of the most interesting of the many Blue-books which emanate from time to time from the War Office, is the General Annual Return of the Army. The volume consists of one hundred pages of closely printed matter, all of which is valuable as showing what has been done in the period which the Returns cover. The Return for the year 1881 has just appeared, and we propose to give from it such details as we consider will be useful. Figures, as a rule, are misleading, but the figures furnished in this case are so exhaustive, that they can scarcely be said to come within the general category. Table 1 gives particulars of the effective strength of the Army, by arms, on each day of the month during the year 1881, and the average strength during the year. From this we find that the average strength of the Cavalry of all ranks was 17,099,—Household Cavalry, 1,282 ; Cavalry of the Line, 15,817. Artillery, 33,397,—Royal Horse Artillery, 5,405; Field and Garrison Artillery, 27,992. Royal Engineers, 5,510. Infantry, including Departmental Corps, 132,792, divided as follows:—Foot Guards, 5,869 ; Infantry of the Line, 119,605 ; Colonial Corps, 2,340; Commissariat and Transport, 2,420 ; Ordnance Store Department, 591; Army Hospital Corps, 591,—or a total of all arms of 188,798. Table 2 shows the effective strength of the Regular Army by ranks, and the average strength during the year. The figures are:—Officers, 7,612; serjeants and farriers, 12,629; trumpeters, buglers, and drummers, 3,393; rank and file, 165,164. Table 3 gives particulars of the distribution of the Army in England, Scotland, Ireland, and abroad. From this we find that in England and Wales, the number of all ranks was 61,631; in Scotland, 3,790; and in Ireland, 26,325. Total on home service, 91,926; whilst the number employed on foreign service was 96,852. Table 8 gives details of the effective strength, according to returns received on January 1 in each year, from 1862 to 1882. This shows that the greatest number provided for in the period under review was in 1863, when the Army consisted of 222,781 of all ranks; the smallest in 1876, when the number fell as low as 183,432. On January 1, 1882, we had 189,133. It appears from Table 10, "effectives, establishments, number wanting to complete, and supernumerary, in rank and file on January 1 in each year from 1862 to 1882," that in 1862 we wanted to complete 4,303. The smallest number under this head was in 1868, when we required 619, the largest number wanted being in 1871, 9,280. On January 1, 1882, we had 2,254 supernumeraries. Table 11 is devoted to recruiting and casualties, and shows the "increase and decrease of non-commissioned officers and men of each arm of the service, reported during the year 1881." We ascertain from this that the number who joined the Army during the year was 26,258 men of all arms, of whom 1,695 were enlisted for long and 24,563 for short service. Of the long-service men, 615 were for the Infantry of the Line, 486 for the Artillery, 208 for West India and Colonial Corps, 145 for the Household Cavalry, 117 for the Cavalry of the Line, 55 for the Foot Guards, 34 for the Royal Engineers, 16 for the Ordnance Store Department, 15 for Commissariat and Transport Corps, and 4 for the Army Hospital Corps. The deaths are put down at 2,570, discharges at 14,209, desertions at 4,394, transfers to Army Reserve at 6,108, transfers to Auxiliary Forces at 253, given up as deserters 141, and "other causes," 717. Table 13 is an interesting one, furnishing, as it does, reliable data of the working of the Territorial System. It is drawn up with the view of showing the number of "recruits raised in Recruiting Districts and Regimental and Sub-Districts during the year." The largest number of men passed into the service was, it seems, obtained in London, which is put down as having produced 2,010 recruits, Dublin having given only 232. In the Regimental Districts, Warrington—depôts of 8th, 40th, and 82nd Regiments—heads the list with 1,485, only 64 of whom were for the regiments connected with the brigade. Of the remaining double brigades, the 51st and 65th, at Pontefract—depôts, 51st, 65th, 84th, and 105th Regiments—stands second with 565, only 121 of whom were for the brigade; Lichfield—depôts of 38th, 64th, 80th, and 98th Regiments—comes next with 495, only 158 for local brigades; then Hamilton—depôts of 26th, 71st, 74th, and 90th—with 306, only 53 for local brigades; Hounslow coming last with 272, 89 being for local brigade. Of the single brigades, Warwick (6th Regiment) stands first, with 881, 79 for the local brigade; Ashton-under-Lyne (63rd and 96th Regiments) coming next, with 867, 156 for local brigade; then Belfast (83rd and 86th Regiments), with 606, 220 for local brigade; Maidstone (50th and 97th Regiments), with 504, 182 for local brigade; York (14th Regiment), with 489, 63 for local brigade; Glencorse (1st Regiment), 476, 119 for local brigade; Winchester (37th and 67th Regiments), 470, 82 for local brigade; Naas (102nd and 103rd Regiments), 433, 252 for local brigade; Leicester (17th Regiment), 429, 163 for local brigade; Guildford (2nd Regiment), 426, 134 for local brigade; Tralee (101st and 104th Regiments), 422, 204 for local brigade; Bury (20th Regiment), 382, 151 for local brigade; Bristol (28th and 61st Regiments), 373, 190 for local brigade; Halifax (33rd and 76th Regiments), 345, 171 for local brigade; Bury St. Edmunds (12th Regiment), 339, 76 for local brigade; Yarmouth (9th Regiment), 315, 120 for local brigade; Taunton (13th Regiment), 310, 87 for local brigade. These are the only districts which have given more than 300 men. No less than six have produced less than 100. They are the Ayr (21st Regiment), 91, 32 for local brigade; Richmond, Yorkshire (19th Regiment), 87, 17 for local brigade; Stirling (91st and 93rd Regiments), 88, 39 for local brigade; Berwick-on-Tweed (25th Regiment), 65, 2 for local brigade; Bodmin (32nd and 46th Regiments), 40, 20 for local brigade, and Fort George (79th Regiment), 12, 11 for local brigade. We have given these figures at length, showing as they do how imaginary the benefits are of the Territorial System, of which we have heard so much. The returns published as to Artillery recruiting place York at the top of the list, with 177 men; Colchester comes next, with 130; Portsmouth following, with 64; Liverpool, with 61. The smallest numbers are Cork, with 20, and Dublin, with 11. The total number passed into the Artillery is put down at 643. The grand total passed into the Army is 75,499, made up as follows:—In Regimental Districts, 18,227; for Artillery, 643; at Recruiting Districts (London and Dublin), 2,242; at Regimental Head-quarters, 4,387. The most significant feature of the return is, that out of 18,277 men obtained through the Regimental Districts, only 5,506 were for the local brigades. In face of this fact, what, we ask, has become of our much vaunted Territorial System of recruiting? Table 14 gives particulars of the ages of the recruits who joined the Army during 1881. It shows that 933 men were under 17 years; 77 under 18 years; 3,901 under 19 years; 9,508 under 20 years; 3,713 under 21 years; 2,426 under 22 years; 1,650 under 23 years; 1,764 under 25 years; and 249, 25 years and upwards. Of the 25,863 men obtained during the year, 2,568 became non-effective within three months—viz., 16 from death; 996 from desertion; 1,049 from discharge (under section 78, Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879); 194 discharged for fraudulent enlistment, or for making false answers on attestation; 118 invalided or discharged as medically unfit, and 195 discharged for other causes. The number of men who re-engaged whilst serving was 1,752, in addition to which 479 men enlisted for short service were permitted to re-engage to complete 12 years' service, and 265 for periods of less than 12 years. The number of men discharged on permanent pensions was 4,320, those granted temporary pensions being 1,718. The net loss by desertion is stated to have been 2,578. The total transferred to the First Class Army Reserve was 6,073. The number of recruits who have joined the service since the date of the Army Enlistment Act of 1870 is as follows:—

		Long Service.	Short Service.
1870	24,594	22,192	2,402
1871	23,568	14,393	9,175
1872	17,791	7,530	10,261
1873	17,194	7,340	9,854
1874	20,640	7,784	12,856
1875	18,494	5,349	13,145
1876	29,370	5,501	23,869
1877	28,728	4,091	24,637
1878	28,325	2,573	25,752
1879	25,927	1,988	23,939
1880	25,622	1,880	23,742
1881	26,258	1,695	24,563

It is as well, perhaps, to point out with reference to the above figures that the Army Enlistment Act of 1870, under which recruiting for short service was first authorised, was promulgated to the Army by Army Circular, dated August 10, 1870. By General Order 39 of 1871, all recruits for the Foot Guards and Infantry, except boys and lads, were ordered to be enlisted for short service. General Order 34 of 1874 defined the proportion in which recruits for long and short service respectively were to be allowed to enlist for the several arms. Under General Orders 51 of 1874 and 53 of 1875, recruits for the Royal Artillery and Foot Guards were allowed to be enlisted for long and short service indiscriminately. Under Army Circular, 1874 (Clause 67), short service in the Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers was set down at 8 in the ranks and 4 years in the Reserve, and in the Infantry and Army Service Corps, 6 years in the ranks and 6 years in the Reserve. Under General Order 18 of 1878, all enlistments for Infantry of the Line, except men specially enlisted and boys under 16, were to be for short service. Of the 25,499 recruits passed in the Army in 1881, 4,387 are classed as Head-quarter recruits, 6,653 as having been obtained through Brigade or Regimental Depôts, 7,569 by Staff of Auxiliary Forces, 4,160 through pensioners, 2,087 by Line recruiting parties, and 643 through Artillery Sub-Districts. There were altogether 1,752 re-engaged in 1881, viz., 3 after 8 years' service, 316 after 9 years' service; 513 after 10 years' service; and 920 after 11 years' service. The total number of discharges during the year was 14,320. The number of men passed into the Army between 1862 and 1881 inclusive, has been 401,632. As evidence of the extent to which desertion is carried on, it may be stated that the number of deserters has been 83,731 in the 20 years, the per-centage of deserters to recruits being 21; the net loss from desertion in the period, 51,681, and the per-centage of net loss to recruits, 13. The number of general district and regimental courts-martial at home and abroad in 1881 was as follows:—General, 179; district or garrison, 7,795; regimental or detachmental, 8,649; total, 16,623,—a proportion per 100 of 91. The number of minor punishments inflicted by order of commanding officers at home and abroad in 1881 was:—At home, 127,585; abroad, 97,096. Of the 181,742 men borne on the roll of the Army on January 1, 1882, the details of height are as follows:—Under 5 ft. 5 in., 10,797; under 5 ft. 6 in., 24,814; under 5 ft. 7 in., 37,500; under 5 ft. 8 in., 36,791; under 5 ft. 9 in., 28,782; under 5 ft. 10 in., 19,608; under 5 ft. 11 in., 11,263; under 6 ft., 5,799; 6 ft. and upwards, 3,492; not reported, 2,896. The chest measurements were as follows:—Under 33 in., 2,995; 33 to 34 in., 5,105; 34 to 35 in., 19,978; 35 to 36 in., 31,932; 36 to 37 in., 40,504; 37 to 38 in., 34,291; 38 to 39 in., 23,928; 39 to 40 in., 12,275; 40 in. and over, 7,704; not reported, 3,030. The nationalities of non-commissioned officers and men were as follows:—English, 124,457, a proportion of 701 per 1,000; Scotch, 13,729, a proportion of 78 per 1,000; Irish, 36,955, a proportion of 208 per 1,000; born in the Colonies, 4,312, a proportion of 12 per 1,000; foreigners, 1; and not reported, 2,049. Religious denominations are returned as follows:—Church of England, 116,595, a proportion of 649 per 1,000; Presbyterians, 13,480, a proportion of 76 per 1,000; Wesleyans, 6,470, a proportion of 36 per 1,000; other Protestants, 1,336, a proportion of 6 per 1,000; Roman Catholics, 41,502, a proportion of 232 per 1,000; Mahommedans, Hindoos, Jews, &c., 244; not reported, 2,145. The Jews are represented by one man only in the Cavalry of the Line. The number of men who could neither read nor write is put down at 7,474, a proportion of 37 per 1,000; the number who could read, but could not write, at 5,759, a proportion of 32 per 1,000; the number who could only read and write at 38,570. Of the better educated, the holders of 4th-class certificates are returned at 53,023; 3rd-class certificates, 28,200; 2nd-class certificates, 26,957; 1st-class certificates, 929; not holding certificates, 18,000; not reported, 2,830. We have gone into the statistics furnished in this Blue-book at considerable length, as they cannot fail to prove most instructive to all those who are interested in the Army, and desire to know how our present system is working.

IN the early years of the great Revolutionary War, the French gave much attention to the application of aerial navigation to military reconnaissance. With this object, they formed an institution at Meudon for the careful and systematic instruction and training of a special corps of fifty aeronauts. The pupils at this new school were obliged to make at least one ascent daily, unless absolutely prevented by the weather. They must, therefore, have soon gained varied experience and great confidence. The balloons used at Meudon were not fire-balloons, like Montgolfier's, but were filled with hydrogen gas, obtained probably by the decomposition of water. In 1794, a balloon, with qualified aeronauts, was sent from that institution to each of the three great armies of the French Republic. That attached to the "Army of the North," called the "Entreprenant," ascended twice during the battle of Fleurus, on June 26, 1794, and remained up about four hours each time. The decisive victory gained by the French on that occasion is attributed in a great measure to the timely and valuable notice of the movements of the Austrians signalled by the aeronauts, by means of flags. The Austrians had heard of this novel kind of reconnaissance, and began firing at the balloon, either on its first or second ascent, almost as soon as it became visible to them. Some of the first shots went dangerously near, but the balloon soon rose out of range, and was kept at a safe altitude of about a quarter of a mile. The descriptions of the operations of the "Entreprenant" at Fleurus are discrepant in several particulars, but not to such an extent as to throw any doubt on the reality or importance of its services. There does not seem to be any record preserved of the work of the "Céleste" and "Hercule," the balloons which accompanied the armies of the Sambre and Meuse and of the Rhine respectively. A balloon was sent also with the French Army to Egypt in 1798, but it does not appear to have been used. It was brought back to France after the capitulation of Cairo, and was afterwards utilised in scientific investigations. Balloons have been sometimes employed in reconnaissance in later times, notably at Solferino in 1859, and by the Federal Army, near Washington, in 1861. During the Franco-German War, balloons often played an important part, particularly those that left Paris during the siege. We have read interesting descriptions of some balloon ascents made a couple of years ago by some officers of the Royal Engineers, and we expected that a system of instruction and practice in aeronautics would be founded on their experience, but we have been miserably disappointed. One balloon, indeed, was sent to Egypt, not with the Expeditionary force, but after it. It might have rendered valuable service, and made the campaign even shorter than it was, but unfortunately it arrived too late. A little of that restless energy which now finds vent in tearing the British Army into bits, and then trying to put the bits together in such a way that they cannot and will not fit, might be usefully expended in organising the application of balloons to the purposes of war. But such work lacks the chief charm for our Army reformers, that of breaking-up something valued and good, in order to reorganise it. We can hardly do better than to follow the example set by the French ninety years ago, by forming a small special corps, instructed at first by experienced aeronauts, and constantly practised in their work. There would be some obvious advantages in forming such a corps from the Royal Engineers. The scientific education of the officers, and the discipline and training of the men, would be about the best preparation; and besides, those who, after a fair trial, were found unsuited to such lofty pursuits, could return to their earthy duties with their views enlarged and their lungs expanded.

THE questions asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Gorst and Mr. Dixon-Hartland, a few days before the prorogation of Parliament, point to the feeling that is abroad with regard to the status of officers of the Royal Marine Corps when embarked. Mr. Gorst's question referred to the fact that, for some days a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding her Majesty's troopship *Tamar*, was called upon to land at Alexandria, to dispose of prisoners in a battalion of Royal Marines 900 strong, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel. In reply, the Secretary to the Admiralty admitted that, as far as he was aware, such was the case, and that it was so, on the grounds that the battalion had not then been placed under the Army Discipline Act; but that the anomalies which arise under such circumstances, and in certain other cases, have for some time past been under the consideration of the Board of Admiralty, with a view of ascertaining whether any modification of existing arrangements is necessary. The question of the other honourable Member was based on the more general grounds of giving Marine officers, when serving with those of the Royal Navy afloat, the same rights under the Naval Discipline Act as they possess when serving under the Army Discipline Act; and to this Mr. Campbell-Bannerman also replied, that the Admiralty were fully alive to the complicated question the honourable Member had raised. The Army Discipline Act provides that a commanding officer may award certain punishments, and lays down provisions for his guidance; but it does not define that the commanding officer shall have arrived at any particular rank, in order to possess these powers. Now, with regard to her Majesty's ships in commission, there can be but one commanding officer of the ship and of all on board of her. A Major or Captain of Marines in command of a detachment afloat is subservient to the Captain of the ship, but at the same time is in a different position in relation to his men than are any of the Naval officers, other than the Captain of the ship, that is to say, he is their commanding officer and their representative on board; and it would be as just to argue that a Lieutenant-Colonel in command of a regiment on shore was not its commanding officer, because there was a General in command of the Brigade to which his regiment was attached, as to take from the senior officer of Marines his rights as commanding officer of his detachment, because he has the Captain of the ship superior to him. No better mode of lessening the authority of such an officer over his men could be devised than that of depriving him of the power of awarding punishment. A Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, or a Captain must lose considerable caste in the eyes of those under his command, when he is compelled to proclaim his impotence by threatening a defaulter with, "I'll take you before the Captain." The Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions provide that the Captain is responsible for all punishments inflicted in the ship, and then names certain ranks, including Marine officers, to whom the Captain may, if he sees fit, delegate the authority to punish within the prescribed limits. This permission to delegate authority is taken advantage of by some few Captains of ships, and the Marine officer is thereby put into his proper place; the trust is not abused, good-feeling exists, and the officer knows that he has greater authority over his men; but where the permission is not given, and the Captain, Major, or Lieutenant-Colonel of Marines has to stand by while justice is being administered by the Captain of the ship only, a feeling arises that he is a nullity on board, he loses heart in the well-being of his detachment, and the service suffers. It is satisfactory to know that this important matter is being considered by the Admiralty, and it is to be desired that, as their Lordships have already seen fit to permit the Captain of a ship to delegate his authority to others, the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions may be so revised that the power now only given at the option of another, shall be authoritatively placed in the hands of the commanding officer of the detachment. The records of the punishments awarded by the officer commanding the detachment of Marines should be submitted to the Captain of the ship at noon each day for approval, or otherwise.

From Germany we hear that the desire to confer a large territory on the son-in-law of the Crown Prince, the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, was the cause of the negotiations in regard to the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, which, however, have fallen through.

The *Polyphemus* is no failure! So said Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in the House of Commons. We shall shortly publish a full analysis of her recent trials at Portsmouth, and thus enable the service and the public to learn how little confidence they can repose in official statements emanating from the Admiralty. As we go to press, we learn that the Admiralty, cognisant of this fact, has ordered further trials to be made, before the *Polyphemus* returns to Chatham to be pulled to pieces to enable her boilers to be shipped.

The Channel Squadron, consisting of the *Minotaur*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, *Northumberland*, *Agincourt*, and *Achilles*, is under orders to leave Devonport this day on a cruise, which is likely to extend to the end of May. The following is the amended programme:—Arosa Bay, Vigo, Lisbon, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd), and Gibraltar, where they are due to arrive on May 5.

Sir Edward Reed is said to be a candidate for his old post at the Admiralty, about to be vacated by his brother-in-law, Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby. This announcement has created a feeling akin to consternation in Naval circles, the return of Sir E. J. Reed to the Admiralty being looked upon throughout the service as about the very greatest misfortune that could befall both the country and the Navy. We hear, however, that Sir E. J. Reed is too much engrossed in land speculations in Florida, out of which he hopes to make half a million or so of money, to trouble the Admiralty for the post. We hope this is true.

It appears that in the face of the existing system by which Admiralty officials receive commissions from Admiralty contractors, there is no chance of the real interests of the Navy being studied. And yet our ironclads must have clean bottoms. Why are they foul? The merchant steamer *Lemuria* was coated in July last with the British anti-fouling composition and protective paint. She made two voyages to the West Indies without going into dock to be cleaned. Last Friday she was docked in Liverpool, and on examination was found perfectly clean, as clean as the patch on the *Malta* was after her thirteen months' trial. She has now been recoated, and has again proceeded to sea. The steamer *Westergate*, coated in June, 1882, has been two voyages to the East Indies, and on her return from the second was found so clean, that she is now on her third voyage, without having put into dock. The *Rugby* was also coated in June, 1882, and is still clean and running. Captain G. L. Eratt, commanding steamship *Lady Lycett*, owned by the Mercantile Steamship Company (Limited), says, under date, July 3, 1882:—"This is to certify that I have used the British Anti-fouling Composition for ships' bottoms on the above steamer in the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean, Southern States of America, and mostly round the world, and can with confidence recommend it. I have been using it for nearly three years, and can testify to the great value of its anti-fouling properties, only docking once in twelve months, and mostly finding the ship's bottom free from shells and grass." Messrs. Stumore, Weston, and Co., of 34 Leadenhall Street, E.C., write, under date November 9, 1882, relative to their Tower line of steamers, as follows:—"We beg to state that we have used your patent composition upon several of our steamers, and that in all cases they remained perfectly free from fouling. Please be ready to coat a steamer for us next month, in Antwerp." And yet this anti-fouling composition has been thrown out of the competitive trials at Portsmouth! Admiralty jobbing again.

Sir E. J. Reed has written his usual letter to the *Times*. A similar letter has for several years appeared just before the opening of Parliament. Last year we were spared the infliction, but this year Sir E. J. Reed is more verbose than ever. He commences with a peroration on the Engineers of the Navy. He would abolish the old, and instal the new Navy in its place. That is to say, Sir E. J. Reed desires to see Engineers made executive officers, and placed in command of our men-of-war. He evidently thinks that, since he found it so easy to step in a single stride from editor of the *Mechanic's Magazine* into the office of Chief Constructor of the Navy, Engineer officers would find it just as easy a task to step from the engine-room on to the bridge, and when there handle the ship in as seamanlike a manner as the best naval officer who ever trod a plank. Because Sir E. J. Reed was placed in a position which enabled him to superfically educate himself in the profession of the naval architect at the expense of the public, and because he found it easy to produce designs of ships through the ideas and work of others who invested those designs with what little "artistic merit" they possessed, he must not run away with the idea that an engineer suddenly placed upon the bridge of a man-of-war would find the same facilities at his disposal whereby to gull the public into the belief that he was a seaman. The mere fact that Mr. E. J. Reed fought against the turret system, and adhered to the broadside principle of fighting guns in all his designs, is proof sufficient that he did not grasp the requirements of the day, or the change wrought in Naval tactics by the introduction of armour and ram bows. It is entirely due to the manner in which Sir E. J. Reed wasted the public money when at the Admiralty, in constructing what he has called an "endless variety of ships" on the broadside principle, that the Navy at this day is in such a pitiable condition. So the less that is heard of "Sir E. J. Reed on the Navy," the better shall we be pleased. And the sooner the Engineer branch of the service ceases to follow his lead, the sooner may they expect to attain their proper position in the Navy. We are extremely glad to see that the *Times* has this year broken the trammels which shackled it to Sir E. J. Reed in times past, —has, in fact, cut the painter and let him go adrift, with a good shove and smart dressing-down for God-speed. We are of the same mind as Sir E. J. Reed as regards the state and condition of the Navy; but whereas he tries, year after year, to shift the blame from his own shoulders to those of others, we as persistently place the saddle on the right horse, and again remind Sir E. J. Reed that he is, in a great measure, to blame, not only for the loss of the *Captain*, but also for the present inefficient state of our armour-clad Navy.

The *Skylark*, one of the original 60-horse-power gunboats, is to be supplied with new boilers, and once more to do duty as a tender to the flagship at Portsmouth. This wonderful old craft has been several times virtually condemned. She was attached to the *Excellent* for some years, and when her boilers broke down, she was taken out for target practice in tow of another gunboat. After lying by for some time, she was extensively repaired, and resumed her connection with the gunnery ship; only, however, to be once more discarded on account of her increasing infirmities. Subsequently, she was again repaired and improved upon at Cowes, a wheel on the bridge taking the place of the old tiller, and so on; but the same boilers were left in her, and on taking the place of tender to the *Duke of Wellington*, it was soon discovered that she absolutely would not stem the tide, while the engineer in charge protested against getting up steam at all, fearing an accident,—and not without reason, for the boilers proved to be in a perfectly outrageous condition. Now she is to have new ones, which every one who had anything to do with her must have known to be a necessity years ago, but it is extraordinary to what lengths of folly dockyard officials will go, rather than recommend new boilers!

Thanks to the exertions of some of the officials at Haslar Hospital, and their wives, the monotonous round of life in the wards is now broken once a week by an excellent entertainment, consisting of songs, recitations, &c., and a magic lantern. The performances take place in one of the large central wards, and are very much appreciated by the patients, some of whom occasionally contribute materially to the success of the entertainment.

The lieutenants in command of tenders to First Reserve Ships will certainly benefit by the substitution of such vessels as the *Elk* and *Avon* for the ricketty old "sixties," which have in many cases been retained long after they should have been broken up; but the measure is probably only a temporary one.

The Spanish Naval authorities are reported to have got themselves into trouble. Some time ago, they constructed, at Cartagena, a building-slip on an improved plan, and a large vessel-of-war was immediately laid down on the same. This vessel is now ready for launching; but all attempts to move her have, as yet, failed. In this dilemma the Spanish Government decided to send a dockyard engineer to various foreign naval establishments, where similar slips are in use, there to study the working of the same, and, if necessary, to procure powerful machinery capable of launching the vessel by main force.

Lord Alcester and staff leave Malta for England on or about February 15.

When we announced some months back that the Admiralty was about to arm merchant steamers, the Navy was incredulous. The idea, in the opinion of officers holding the highest commands, was ridiculous. One even went the length of asking why we allowed "such damned nonsense" to appear in our columns? What will these officers, who may to-morrow themselves be Lords of the Admiralty, say to the following facts? In accordance with a scheme prepared by the Lords of the Admiralty a few months back, for utilising in time of war or other emergencies the merchant ships which may be available for armed cruisers, supplies of guns suitable for their armament are now being dispatched from Woolwich Arsenal to Bombay, Hong Kong, Cape Town, and Sydney, at which ports they will remain in store until required for their intended purpose. Her Majesty's ship *Wye*, under the command of Captain Miller, is now at Woolwich, loading for Bombay, and a considerable portion of her cargo will consist of these reserve guns, with their carriages, and equipment of ammunition, projectiles, and fittings, while another large freight has been embarked at the docks in the *Lord of the Isles* steamer (Shaw, Bushy, and Co.) for Hong Kong. The guns are designedly of uniform pattern and simple description, being the type known as the Palliser converted 64-pounder muzzle-loading rifled gun. The Admiralty surveyors have inspected and taken measurements of many large steamers of various sizes, and the alterations which will, in each case, be requisite for the mounting of guns and construction of magazines, are already planned. In case of war, all suitable vessels which may be at hand can be requisitioned by the representatives of the Government, the guns, &c., put on board, and the officers and sailors transformed on liberal conditions of service into valuable auxiliaries of the Royal Navy. Such is the official Admiralty plan, and a costly one it will prove to the country.

The Good-Service Pension of £150 for Captains vacant by the retirement on January 26 of Captain Richard Bradshaw, R.N., C.B., has been awarded to Captain Frank Thomson, from that date.

The Admiralty have ordered the abolition of the engineers' mess in the *Bacchante*, and Admiral Soady recommends that the old engineer officers' mess-place should be turned into a study for the junior officers, placed under the charge of the naval instructor. This is a very good suggestion, which could be acted upon with great advantage to the service, so long as we continue to send youngsters afloat in our sea-going men-of-war. But we hope this old habit will also be abandoned shortly, in favour of the German training-ship system. The sub-lieutenant should be the junior executive officer on board our men-of-war. Then a general mess could be substituted for the present sub-divided system, and warrant officers would do the boat work and quarter-deck duties which now fall to the lot of the midshipman. We do not believe Sir E. J. Reed's pet project of making engineer officers seamen, and of giving them the command of our ships, possible. It is far more probable that in the future, naval cadets will have to study the profession of the engineer, and add the duties now performed by officers of that branch of the service to those of the seaman; and in this event, the course of study and training undergone by the junior executive officers of the Navy will have to be very considerably lengthened, when they would be unable to join for active service before the age of 21. But even then, practical mechanical engineers would always be a necessity in a steam Navy.

Austrian Admiralty and dockyard officials have their little troubles, as well as their British colleagues. The distance between Vienna, the seat of the Admiralty and of the constructing and administrative departments, and the dockyard at Pola, is several hundred miles. The consequence is that there is hardly any personal intercourse between the Vienna and Pola officials, and grievances, great or small, have to be reported to head-quarters by letter, and stand but a poor chance of redress.

From Malta we learn that the *Alexandra*, *Cruiser*, *Cygnet*, and *Coquette* were paid off on January 31, and were recommissioned the next day.

The Admiralty have forwarded to us a copy of Fleet Circular No. 45, containing "Instructions for Persons in charge of Machinery of Steamboats on Detached Service," further experience having shown that the existing Instructions require modification in certain particulars, and that other Instructions are desirable. The Circular is too long for us to insert this week, but we cannot help asking who the *Persons* are that their Lordships allude to. It is evident that no Executive officer had anything to do with drawing up the document before us. We were always under the impression that Machinery was at all times in charge of officers, petty officers, or men, but not of *Persons*. Civilian Government of a Military service is only known in England. In no other country would it be tolerated. Most likely the *person* who drew up the Circular was rather dubious as to whom it was for, never having seen a ship or a sailor or engineer afloat in his life.

The inhabitants of Lewis are a God-fearing and peaceable race. There are 1,600 of the young men enrolled in the Naval Reserve, and not long ago 1,100 of those men were inspected by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, when he expressed his admiration, not only of the manner in which they went through their exercises, but also of their splendid physique. They are now in sad distress, and on the verge of starvation, owing to the failure of the potato crop throughout the island of Lewis, and the failure of the fishing season. The Lord Mayor of London has taken their cause in hand, and has opened a subscription at the Mansion House, to relieve the distress and destitution pervading the island, and appeals to the public for subscriptions to carry out this good work. We hope the Navy will respond, and that each ship in the service will contribute its mite to help suffering brother-seamen.

Commander Curzon Howe, one of the most popular officers in the Navy, joined the *Sultan* on January 26, in lieu of Commander Kingscote, superseded at his own request. There is now no longer any fear of the disturbance which took place on board the *Sultan* on Christmas Day, owing to the unpopularity of one of the officers of the ship, being repeated. On the occasion in question, Captain Hunt-Grubbe conducted divine service, the newly appointed chaplain not having joined. At the conclusion of the service, Captain Hunt-Grubbe wished the ship's company a merry Christmas, which was answered with one accord by the men with "The same to you, Sir Walter!" and three cheers. Captain Hunt-Grubbe then retired to his cabin, and the Commander gave the order to pipe down, which was received with hisses. Commander Kingscote is, we believe, an excellent officer, but he unfortunately managed to make himself very unpopular on board the *Sultan*.

Lieutenant the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, and not Lieutenant Winsloe, as stated last week in error, in our analysis of the honours and rewards bestowed upon the Navy for the Egyptian War, is the only Flag Lieutenant who has received a foreign Order. Lieutenant Lambton received his decoration from the hands of the Khedive, at the same time as Lord Alcester. It was the *Ready*, and not the *Don*, that was placed under the orders of Lieutenant Harston, of the *Dee*, when he took the Marines up to reinforce Captain FitzRoy, at Ismailia. We also omitted to mention the services rendered by the officers appointed for transport duty, and, amongst others, the valuable services rendered by Lieutenant Stephen Thompson, who was mentioned in despatches for his work in the Sweet Water Canal, at the fire at the Cairo Railway-station, and also at Alexandria. This officer has received no reward for his services. We should also like to see the Admiralty recognise the services of the masters of the transports. These officers of the Mercantile Marine have well earned at least the war medal.

Major John Ignatius Morris, Gunnery Instructor of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on Friday January 26.

By a special ukase, signed by the Emperor of Russia on New Year's Day (Old Style), the pay of most of the officials connected with the Naval service at Cronstadt has been raised from 10 to 50 per cent., while the pay of a large number of subordinate officers has been doubled. Although rumours of the intention of the Government had been prevalent some time, the measure was, to a large extent, unexpected, and consequently when a special courier arrived with the order and the Governor announced it at once, universal jubilation prevailed throughout Cronstadt the rest of the day.

Canteen-stores have quite recently been established in the principal German barracks. At these, the wives of the officers, as well as of the men quartered in the barracks, are able to purchase all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life at prices far below those charged by the retail shopkeepers of the towns. The Government have also made over large tracts of land to each cavalry barracks. This land is being manured and worked by the soldiers, and hay, corn, and vegetables are being cultivated. This has greatly incensed Eugene Richter and his Radical supporters, who this week asked questions of the German War Minister on the subject, as well as on the reported increase of the German Artillery. The reply he received was to the effect that the co-operative stores had been established for the benefit of the Army, as also the farms. That it was hoped thereby to increase the comfort of the troops, while preventing the men from associating with the members of the Social Democratic party, who use every opportunity of corrupting the morals and political belief of the soldiers. That, so far as the Artillery was concerned, no increase was actually in progress, as it was the best artillery in the world, one he would not exchange for that of any other European military Power. But the organisation of this arm was being developed with a view to enabling a rapid increase being made in case of war.

On the publication of the beatification despatch and subsequent *Gazette* for services in the recent campaign, considerable surprise was felt amongst Commissariat officers at the slight notice taken of them in the first and the few of their number rewarded in the latter, the more so in comparison with the proportion granted to the Ordnance Store Branch. In the Commissariat, with those attached, no less than eighty officers were employed, in the Ordnance Store, twelve; yet in despatches only four officers of the former were mentioned, and four have since been promoted; while in the Ordnance, five were mentioned in despatches, and with the *Gazette* of December 23, 1882 five have received promotion. The Commissariat, we feel sure, do not begrudge the Ordnance their luck, but it shows that some system is wanting by which claims can be properly recognised and regulated. There are two officers who may be selected out of the many deserving of notice from the Commissariat, viz., Quartermasters Steele and Barrell. Quartermaster Steele had and still has charge of the Commissariat Reserve stores at Woolwich, where all supplies of preserved meats, hospital comforts, &c., are received, not only in connection with the requirements of active service, but also for general issue to stations at home and abroad, and where also, during the recent campaigns, enormous supplies of hay have been received for compressing, necessitating constant supervision. Although we have reason to believe this officer was promised some sort of recognition, up to the present he has been overlooked. Quartermaster Barrell, who had not returned long from the Cape Campaign, was ordered to Ismailia at 24 hours' notice, by the overland route, where, under the superintendence, at first, of an Assistant-Commissary-General, who was soon invalided, he had the charge of all receipts and issues for the two divisions at the base of supplies. A more responsible duty it is hardly possible to contemplate. To him was left the entire duty of winding up and squaring the accounts, which, we believe, was most satisfactorily carried out. Nothing has yet been done for this officer. Two regimental Quartermasters, two Army Hospital Quartermasters, and now one of the Ordnance Store Department have received recognition by promotion, yet the duties respectively performed by them must have been in importance mere child's-play as compared with those of Quartermasters Steele and Barrell. It is, therefore, to be trusted that it is not yet too late to reward them, although half the pleasure and value is lost through such delays, which also tend to cause despondency and a feeling of want of support from their superiors, amongst a body of officers whose services, when well performed, are invaluable to senior Commissariat officers, no matter how able the latter may be.

In an article which appeared in a contemporary on Mounted Volunteers, a few words of the concluding paragraph—"and it will be impolitic for the War Office to suppose that any spasmodic movement of the Volunteers will supply the place of the Yeomanry, a force which, practically, is our Militia Cavalry"—completely refuted any arguments previously brought forward against the fullest possible encouragement on the part of the authorities of this proposed addition to our Volunteer Army. Presuming, for a moment, that there is any intention, as is suggested, of "taking up Mounted Vounteers and letting down Yeomanry Cavalry," there can be no fuller argument against it than the fact that more than 23 years ago it was feared in many quarters that the establishment of the Volunteers would injure that of our oldest Constitutional force, the Militia; but the result has been that they have gone on side by side increasing in efficiency, and with a friendly rivalry,—so much so, that the value of a brigade or battalion is frequently judged by the number of its officers who have gained "p.s." at a school of instruction. The Volunteers have extended themselves beyond being only riflemen, and are now largely composed of brigades of Artillery and companies of engineers, yet they have not extinguished any branch of the Militia. It will serve the Yeomanry Cavalry, without whom England would hardly seem herself, to have a fresh incentive to efficiency; but it will not serve them, if their friends (?) cry out when there is no intention to do them injury. We welcome this new addition to our Volunteer Forces, as we do everything that is in their favour; and we learn with pleasure that an association of officers of high standing and long experience in her Majesty's service has been formed for the better equipment of the force, and supplying them with uniforms and accoutrements on a more satisfactory basis than hitherto. We congratulate Lord Mount Edgecumbe and Lord Valletort on having, by their good example, given the order, "Prepare—to mount."

When the "History of the Egyptian Campaign" comes to be written, we shall expect to find many strange disclosures. There never was a war, perhaps, in which English troops were engaged in which there was more mismanagement and more injustice. Our Indian contemporaries tell some wonderful stories as to the way in which honours have been given. We consider it desirable to reproduce a couple of paragraphs, showing as they do how little trouble was taken by the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition to acquaint himself as to the claims of the officers whose names he submitted for recognition. The *Civil and Military Gazette* has the following:—"Another instance of the random manner in which officers were decorated, and otherwise brought to notice, on the termination of the Egyptian Campaign, is that of the appointment of Provost-Marshal to the Indian Contingent. Major Marsh, 18th B.C., was originally appointed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as Provost-Marshal to the Contingent; but he remained at Suez throughout the campaign, which necessitated General Sir Herbert Macpherson appointing a Provost-Marshal in his stead, and Captain Irwin, 20th Punjab Infantry, was selected for the post. This latter officer performed all the duties of the appointment to within four days of the Contingent leaving Cairo, when Major Marsh appeared; and, curious to say, received from the Khedive the decoration of the 4th Class of the Osmanieh, for having been Provost-Marshal to the Indian Contingent. It is believed that the decoration was given on the nomination of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who simply must have gone by the original official list of Staff Officers, in which, later on, there were several changes made. In congratulating Major Marsh on his unforeseen luck, it is hard not to sympathise with Captain Irwin; and it is hoped his case may be taken notice of by those who have the power to rectify matters." The *Pioneer* writes:—"The question whether an officer who has been gazetted to brevet rank can be deprived of his brevet, is probably exercising the minds of the authorities. In the reckless and random distribution of rewards for the Egyptian Campaign, Major J. A. Armstrong, Royal Engineers, is one of the officers upon whom the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 'in recognition of his services during the recent operations in Egypt;' although, strange as it may seem to those who do not know how these sort of things are done by General Wolseley, this officer was not in Egypt, but in India, during these operations. He was originally detailed to accompany the Indian Division; but in the end, Captain and Brevet Major W. G. Nicholson took his place,—and, hardly necessary to add, did not get a brevet. In future gazettes of this nature, it would save trouble and disappointment if the rewards were given to the office, in place of to the officer." We quite agree that these are cases which call for inquiry.

It is nearly six months now since Colonel H. Brackenbury, C.B., vacated his appointment as Director of Criminal Investigations in Ireland, in the hope of getting out to Egypt. Having failed to secure an appointment, Colonel Brackenbury was posted to the command of a garrison battery of Artillery in India, and everybody not conversant with the ways of the War Office, naturally presumed that the officer had long since gone out to India, to assume the active duties of his command. But, lo and behold! the gallant gunner is still in England, and, if all accounts be true, is likely to remain so. Now, we have nothing to say against Colonel Brackenbury, personally. He has proved himself to be a valuable officer, and his professional zeal is proverbial, but we do most strongly object to the system which is fast being introduced into the service, by which a favoured few are allowed to do pretty well as they like, simply because they have friends occupying influential positions at the War Office; whilst the unknown majority are knocked about from pillar to post, and are subjected to all manner of pains and penalties, if they only make one small slip. We should be sorry to go as far as a distinguished General did at a recent banquet, and assert that the War Office, under the new *régime*, is becoming a "veritable hotbed of jobbery and corruption;" but this we do say, that the system which is gradually being introduced will do far more to ruin the Army as a profession than ever Purchase did. Under the Purchase system, a man knew what to expect when he entered the service. At present, the "few favoured" are gradually being allowed to have everything their own way.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, at the request of the President of the London Committee of Deputies of British Jews, issued the other day an order approving of every facility, consistent with the maintenance of military discipline, being accorded to non-commissioned officers and men of the Jewish persuasion for the observance of the festival of the Passover, which commences on the evening of April 26. If we are to rely upon the facts furnished in the Annual General Return of the Army for 1881, much fuss has been made in this instance needlessly, for under the head of "Jews," in the table of religious denominations, in the volume in question, we find that the Hebrew race is represented in the ranks of the Army by one man. What a proud individual he must feel himself! In order to insure the strict observance by him of all the religious ceremonies of his creed, the country has been put to the expense of having an order printed and sent to every regiment in the Service. In face of this consideration for the one solitary Jew who has the proud honour of wearing her Majesty's uniform, who will say that the Jews are a despised people?

In consequence of the increasing demand for Commissionaires in London, and the recent establishment of Divisions in the principal manufacturing towns, there are additional openings for well-educated men about to be discharged to the Reserve, especially at Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Nottingham. Full information as to the conditions of entry may be obtained on application at the Offices of these Divisions, and at the Head-quarters of the Corps, 419 Strand, London.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, January 23, 1883.

The following will show the number of sick among the forces in Egypt, and the proportion they bear to the total strength:—

	Total Force.	Sick List.	Per-centage.
Artillery, Cairo	844	150	17·8
Cavalry, ,,	1,092	228	20·9
Engineers, ,,	258	26	10
1st Brigade, ,,	3,302	352	10·6
2nd ,, ,,	3,865	438	11·3
Sundries, ,,	879	89	10·1
Alexandria Brigade	2,681	346	12·9
Ismailia	158	14	9·5
	13,079	1,643	12·6

To proceed to Alexandria, for treatment in Carthage:—Lieutenants Hunter Blair, Gordon Highlanders; Powell, Royal Sussex Regiment; Lyster, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; W. H. Dunne, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; P. S. Marling, King's Royal Rifle Corps; E. K. G. Aylmer, 19th Hussars; and F. H. Thompson, 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders.

The following officers of the Commissariat and Transport Staff will be held in readiness to embark for England:—Assistant-Commissary-General Dunne, Assistant-Commissary-General Richardson, Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General McComb, Captain Burrell, D.A.C.G., and Quartermasters Collett, Cossey, and Phillips.

Leave of absence has been granted to Lieutenant W. A Scott, 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, to March 21, 1883, on medical board; Captain Wauchope, C.M.G., to March 1, 1883, and Surgeon Forrester, A.M.D., to February 6, 1883, as very special cases; Captain Ward, King's Royal Rifle Corps, pending his name appearing in the *Gazette*, on retirement from the service.

The services of Captain A. O. Green, R.E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Quartermaster-General's Department, for surveying.

Captain Burke, 7th Dragoon Guards, having been invalided, is permitted to proceed to England by mail steamer, at his own expense.

Lieutenant A. Butler, transferred from the 1st Battalion Shropshire L.I. to the Norfolk Regiment, will leave for India.

Captain Evans Gordon, Berks Regiment, will leave by the first mail, *viâ* Brindisi, to join the Staff College.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Another quiet week has passed. Save route-marching, which is carried out by brigades and regiments, nothing but the ordinary camp routine is going on. Sir Daniel having now returned from leave of absence, and resumed command of the Division, we may shortly look for signs of returning activity. Lieutenant-Colonel Weldon, Madras S.C., the inventor of the new range-finder, is attached to the Division during the time the experiments with his instrument are being carried out. Lieutenant C. H. Blount, Royal Artillery, is ordered from Woolwich to Aldershot. Surgeon J. T. Carey, M.B., has arrived here for duty. Major A. Hill, Royal Engineers, is ordered here. The dismounted portion of the 24th Company, R.E., is in readiness to proceed to Shorncliffe. War games were played in the School of Garrison Instruction, South Camp, on Wednesday, by the 84th York and Lancaster Regiment, and on Thursday by the 85th Shropshire L.I., both regiments being assisted by officers of Cavalry and Artillery. A divisional assembly and dance took place at the Officers' Club on Thursday last; a large number of the officers and ladies of the Division and many of the neighbouring gentry were present. It has been notified in Division Orders that G.O. 241, of 1882, "Discharges" (which orders "that if a Warrant officer or a non-commissioned officer, serving in his second period of service, be reduced to the ranks by sentence of a court-martial, or by order of a Commander-in-Chief, his discharge shall be forthwith proceeded with," in consequence of his having been so reduced), being under revision, pending the issue of fresh instructions on the subject, all cases arising out of the General Order in question will be forwarded to the Assistant-Adjutant-General's Office, for transmission to the Horse Guards, for the decision of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The above-mentioned General Order has been, since its issue, the subject of much adverse comment among those ranks affected by it; but it was felt that when its unnecessary harshness became known in the right quarter, it would be either rescinded altogether, or considerably modified. The Divisional Draghounds (Veterinary-Surgeon J. P. Adams, master), met on Thursday, at the North Horns. The inclement weather of the past fortnight has been much against the Drag Hunt, several meetings having been abandoned in consequence. The Beagles of the 87th have been hunted during the winter in the vicinity of the Camp. A meet took place on Wednesday, at the Aldershot Wharf Bridge, at 2 p.m., and some excellent sport was obtained during the afternoon. Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it has been notified that H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has directed that the officers commanding corps, regiments, and battalions are to state, in the copies of registers transmitted for the information of the Registrar-General, under the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages (Army) Act, 1879, the birthplace of the subject of the entry, to enable him to send to the Registrar-General of Scotland, or of Ireland, copies of so much of such register as refers to officers or soldiers who were Scotch or Irish subjects of her Majesty. Many rifles used during the Egyptian campaign having been more or less damaged, a report has become necessary on the subject, and on Monday last a court of inquiry, consisting of a field officer of infantry, a captain Royal Artillery, and an Ordnance Store Officer, assembled at the Ordnance Store Depôt, to examine and report upon the damaged rifles in possession of the 84th. It is stated that the Martini-Henry breech-action is very liable to get out of order on service, and that this was evident during the recent operations. The Remington breech-action is, in this respect, said to be superior to the Martini, being simpler, better adapted for rough usage, and the cartridge less liable to jam through sand and grit getting into the breech. The new residence for the General Commanding the Division, situated in the Guards' Enclosure, close to the North Camp, and which has been in course of construction during the past twelvemonth, has now been completed, and on Tuesday last a board of officers assembled to inspect and report upon its fitness for occupation. The building is a very handsome one, in the early Queen-Anne style. Colonel Williams, R.H.A., has been appointed to succeed to the command of the Royal Artillery at the station, vice Colonel W. E. M. Reilly, C.B. The vexed question of "Which is the best valise equipment for the Infantry soldier?" still disturbs the official mind. In 1879, Sir T. Steele's Committee assembled at Aldershot, "To compare and report upon the relative merits of the present regulation valise equipment, that invented by Surgeon-Major Oliver, M.D., and that lately brought forward by Lieutenant-Colonel Barrett, 19th Regiment." This committee carried out a series of experiments and trials, and ultimately reported against the Oliver and Barrett equipments, because of the "gravest faults" in both. They recommended "that in any present issue of equipment, the Regulation valise equipment be adhered to," but suggested considerable alterations. It is but right to say that Surgeon-General D. R. McKinnon, P.M.O., one of the members of the committee, did not agree with the others that the old valise equipment should be retained. He considered the principle faulty, and that the principle of the Oliver, as modified, was far superior. It was also well known throughout the Division at the time that Dr. Oliver's friends were not at all satisfied with the manner in which the trials were carried out, and protested that the doctor was not receiving fair treatment. More than three years have since elapsed, and the valise-equipment question has not yet been advanced beyond the experimental stage, and seems to be as far from being settled as ever. A new valise equipment (the old one reconstructed) is about to be issued to two battalions of Infantry here, for experimental trial and report. Has Dr. Oliver's magazine equipment, pronounced at Aldershot by practical soldiers the best set of accoutrements for general service yet produced, been really weighed in the balance, and found wanting? Those who are behind the scenes say it has not.

In the *Court Circular* of the 25th ultimo, we were told that among the recipients of the medal for distinguished conduct at the hands of her Majesty, on the 24th, Pioneer Winnett, of the Grenadier Guards, was thus decorated because, though twice wounded, he remained "with his company in the front line." As the whole Brigade of Guards was in the second line, we cannot see how the pioneer could be in the front line with his company.

General Lord Wolseley will preside at a festival dinner to be held at Willis's Rooms on May 26, in aid of the Annuity Fund of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association.

Under the patronage of the Committee of the Egyptian War Fund, a war exhibition of trophies, relics, and articles of kindred interest, in connection with the late and other recent campaigns, together with articles and implements of interest used in actual warfare, in aid of the Egyptian War Fund, will shortly be opened at Humphreys' Hall, Albert Gate, S.W.

Major-Gen. W. Gordon, C.I.E., Bengal S.C., who has recently vacated the command of the Peshawur District, is about to return home on two years' leave of absence.

The gold medal of the United Service Institution of India for the year will be given for the best essay on "The Volunteer Force of India, its Present and Future." Candidates must be Government gazetted officers, and the essays are to be sent in by May 1.

According to the *Pioneer*, there is no foundation for the statement now being circulated that Government has further reductions of the native army in contemplation. The reductions made last year were intended to be quite final.

THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT.

(SECOND BATTALION.)

Amongst the regiments which have recently rendered good service in Egypt, the gallant 84th, or York and Lancaster, hold a foremost position as a fine old English regiment, which has distinguished itself in all parts of the world, having fought in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. On January 4, 1759, orders were issued that a battalion which was then being raised should be placed on the establishment from December 25, 1758, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre Coote. The regiment was to be completed at once, levy-money at the rate of £3 a man being allowed for 992 men. This regiment was to be employed to assist the forces of the "United Company of Merchants Trading in the East Indies," as the old East India Company was then styled, in the vigorous prosecution of the war in those parts. Although the men were to be raised in any part of Great Britain, and also by drafts from other regiments, some time elapsed before the regiment was completed to the full strength of twelve companies; and in April, the inhabitants at Southampton protested against the men being billeted on them for so long a time. The regiment arrived in India and joined the camp at Conjeveram on November 23, 1759, and greatly distinguished itself at Wyndewash on January 22, 1760, where the English, under Eyre Coote, gained a decisive victory over the French, under Lally. The following year they were engaged in the siege of Pondicherry, from which place Coote wrote on January 3, describing the havoc wrought by the most terrible gale he ever witnessed, which, on the previous night, had wrecked nearly all the Fleet with great loss of life, and stating that supplies were urgently needed. On the 16th, however, Lally surrendered, and the following morning the grenadiers of the 84th took possession of the Villanoor gate, and the same evening they occupied the citadel. Coote then proceeded to Bengal, leaving the regiment under the command of Major Gordon, who followed in August with four companies, the remainder proceeding between August and September in three detachments, one of which was lost on the voyage. In June, 1763, another war broke out between the Company and the Nabob Meer Cossim, in consequence of which a force was despatched under Major Adams, consisting of the 84th, 150 of the Company's European Infantry, two troops of cavalry, one regiment of native cavalry, 10 companies of sepoys, and 12 guns. The enemy's force consisted of 8,000 cavalry, 30,000 infantry, and 30 guns. A general engagement took place on August 15 at Sootee, where, after four hours' hard fighting, the enemy was defeated with great loss, all the guns being taken, and 150 boats laden with grain. Cossim then retreated to a chain of hills called Outahnulla, near Monghier, and, after an obstinate resistance, the English gained possession of their fort and position on September 5. It was said that Cossim had over 60,000 men engaged on this occasion. After his defeat he retreated to Patna with his main body, leaving a garrison at Monghier, which was invested by Adams on October 4, and a week later the garrison, consisting of 2,000 men, surrendered. Patna was next besieged on November 1, and taken by storm on the 6th. Thus in four months the enemy, which was considered better armed and disciplined than any seen in India before, was entirely defeated in four actions, with the loss of two forts and nearly 500 guns. On December 9, 1763, a Royal Warrant was issued ordering the regiment to be disbanded, their services being no longer required. They were accordingly sent to England in detachments during the autumn of 1764 and spring of 1765, most of them arriving at Portsmouth, from whence they were sent to Andover, Falmouth, Brentford, and London, where the men were paid off, and the officers were placed on half-pay. After a lapse of ten years the regiment was revived, in consequence of the American War, by Lieutenant-Colonel McLean (whose commission and those of the other officers were dated June 13, 1775), who was authorised to raise a regiment of two battalions from the Highland emigrants in Canada, and the men of the 42nd and Montgomery's Highlanders who had settled in North America after the peace of 1763. The regiment was dressed and equipped the same as the 42nd Highlanders, clothing and accoutrements being sent out to them from England in August, 1776. By Royal Warrant, dated December 25, 1778, General Sir H. Clinton, K.C.B., was appointed Colonel, and the regiment was confirmed in the title of Royal Highland Emigrants, which had been previously assumed under local authority; and on April 1, 1779, the regiment was ordered to be placed on the establishment as the 84th Foot, consisting of two battalions, of ten companies of 70 men each. A portion of the regiment took part in the action at Eutaw Springs on September 8, 1781, where two guns were captured, Colonel Washington and 60 men taken prisoners, and 800 wounded. During 1781, and the two following years, the regiment was employed in Nova Scotia and at Charleston, South Carolina. In August, 1782, a detachment of two companies was sent to Jamaica, in consequence of an expected attack by the French. At the peace of 1783, the regiment was again disbanded, most of the men becoming settlers and receiving grants of land, non-commissioned officers being allotted 200 acres, privates, 50 acres, together with one year's rations, and they were also allowed to retain their arms and accoutrements. The outbreak of war in 1793 again called the regiment into existence, a letter of service being issued to Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard, half-pay, 86th Foot, on November 2, authorising him to revive the 84th Regiment, which was completed and inspected at York on February 23 of the following year. In 1796 they were sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and in January, 1799, to India, where they remained on active service until 1818, during which period they were employed in Madras, Bombay, Goa, Kurrie, Surat, Bassein, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Bellary, and Isle of France. During their service in India, a 2nd Battalion was raised at home in April, 1808, six companies being formed at Preston, and in June they were sent to York, and increased to ten companies; in September they moved to Hull, in December to Ipswich. In July the following year they were sent to Colchester, and then to Harwich, from whence they sailed on July 29, forming part of an expedition under General the Earl of Chatham and Admiral Sir R. Strachan to the Island of Walcheren. They arrived on the 31st, disembarked on August 2 at Fer Veer, and took part in the siege of Flushing, which was taken on August 15, after a severe bombardment. Owing to a want of co-operation between the two commanders, the expedition ended disastrously,—

> "Lord Chatham, with his sabre drawn,
> Was waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;
> Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
> Was waiting for the Earl of Chatham."

At the end of the year they returned to England, and disembarked on December 26. Meanwhile, a detachment of 300 men who were left behind in England marched to the Isle of Wight, and embarked for India, to join the 1st Battalion. In June, 1810, they proceeded to Ireland, and the following month sailed from Cove, and landed at Passages, in the north of Spain. They served with distinction throughout the Peninsular War, especially at the Nive on December 11, 1813, at which battle the regiment was engaged in a hollow road where the French possessed the high bank, and the colonel, with a great number of men, was killed. After four years' hard fighting, they again landed at Cove in September, 1814, and were quartered in Ireland until December, 1817, when the battalion was broken up, except a depôt of 400 men, who were sent to Chatham in April, 1818, and the following December, being joined by six companies of the 1st Battalion from India, they marched to Dover, where the headquarters of the regiment had already arrived from India. The 2nd Battalion from this time ceased to exist. The regiment remained in England until the close of the year 1821, when they were sent to Ireland, and in the spring of 1827 sailed for Jamaica, from whence they returned to England in 1838. In January, 1809, the title of "York and Lancaster" was conferred on the regiment, and in February, 1818, they were authorised to bear on their colours and appointments the words "Peninsula" and "Nive," which were formerly granted to the 2nd Battalion, "in consequence of the distinguished service of the late 2nd Battalion in France and Spain, and at the Battle of the Nive." By another letter, dated "Horse Guards, November 27, 1820," they were granted permission to bear the Union Rose as a badge on the colours; and in December, 1826, they were authorised to bear the word "India" on their colours, in commemoration of their services in that part of the world from 1796 to 1819. From 1839 to 1841, the regiment was quartered in Ireland, and in the following year went to India, where they remained until 1859, having served with great distinction throughout the Indian Mutiny, for which they were authorised to assume the word "Lucknow" in 1863. The remainder of their services may be briefly summed up:—From 1859 to 1863, England; 1863-65, Ireland; April, 1865, to March, 1867, at Malta; April, 1867, to January, 1870, in Jamaica, and the remainder of the year at Halifax, Nova Scotia; in 1871-72, Ireland; July, 1873, Jersey; July, 1874, to 1880, in England; and Ireland, from February, 1880, to August, 1882, when they went on active service to Egypt. The services of the 84th, like many of the older regiments, have not been unbroken, but they are fortunate in being able to trace their direct succession from their first formation in 1758. Other regiments have not been so lucky, as owing to the reduction of the Army at various periods after some of the great wars, gaps were caused, which were filled up by the remainder being renumbered. Certain regiments have thus had their places occupied by others, but that of the 84th is one of the exceptions. Now that the names of engagements in old campaigns have been granted to regiments which took a distinguished part in them, but whose claims have been overlooked in the past, the York and Lancaster may justly hope to add to their roll at least some of those highly-prized honours of which they have hitherto been deprived. There should be no difficulty or hesitation in granting some recognition for campaigns which include the names of Sootee, Outahnulla, Patna, Wyndewash, and Pondicherry. The regiment is now associated with the two greatest counties in the kingdom, and under their new title, the gallant old 84th will assuredly never fail to maintain the high character they have ever held in the past, and earn fresh laurels as the Second Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment.

The Army.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The *Irish Times* says:—"His friends in Ireland will, we are sure, be glad to learn that Col. Herbert Stewart, C.B., 3rd Dragoon Guards, who was made a Queen's Aide-de-Camp in recognition of his Egyptian services, and is now borne on the list of his Excellency the Viceroy's Aides-de-Camp, has been specially noted at the Horse Guards for some reward, and will most probably be offered a regimental command or a lucrative Staff appointment, Lord Wolseley having brought him prominently to notice as an officer well deserving of the favourable consideration of the Military authorities." "Fair-Play" writes:—"In your issue of last week, you notice a rumour which is very prevalent in the Cavalry and the London Clubs at present, viz., that Col. H. Stewart, A.D.C., is shortly to be selected for a vacant lieutenant-colonelcy of cavalry, owing to the pressure brought to bear on the authorities by his patron, Lord Wolseley. Without wishing in the smallest degree to detract from the glory of Col. Stewart's brilliant services, or from the perspicuity of Lord Wolseley, who, doubtless, thinks he sees in Col. Stewart the qualities of 'a born cavalry leader,' I venture to ask you to give prominence to the real facts of the case. Col. Stewart has 19 years' service, out of which he has passed 10 years in the infantry. He first entered the cavalry (3rd Dragoon Guards) on Oct, 18, 1873, as capt. Since that time, he has spent several years away from his regiment, on Staff employment. He was on the Qrmr.-Gen.'s Staff in Bengal till Dec., 1873. He was on Staff employment in South Africa from April 6, 1879, till May 25, 1880, and since that date he has been employed on the Viceroy's Personal Staff in Ireland, and in the Egyptian Campaign. It will, therefore, be seen at a glance that the gallant colonel has but a very short and broken experience of cavalry regimental work; and surely it would be most unfair, and highly injurious to the best interests of the cavalry, to pitchfork him into the command of a regiment over the heads of old and experienced majors of cavalry with longer service than Col. Stewart, and who have passed the whole of their time in the Cavalry branch."

7th Dragoon Guards. The regiment is under orders to return home from Cairo. Capt. Burke has been invalided home from Egypt, and is succeeded as cavalry brigade-major by Capt. Banks. Lieut. Aspinwall has succeeded Capt. Banks as A.D.C. to Brigdr. Arbuthnot.

6th Dragoons. Lieut.-Col. Curtis obtains command of the regiment by the retirement of Col. Gore, Major Bennett becoming second lieut.-col., and Capt. M'Kean, major.

10th Hussars. An Indian contemporary hears that Brevet Lieut.-Col. Combe, Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., Oude Division, will shortly be transferred to the Adjutant-General's Department.

12th Lancers. Capt. Dean has been appointed Military Secretary to Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay, and not to Mr. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, as at first stated.

17th Lancers. Lieut. Ricardo has leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

19th Hussars. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Taylor has taken up his duties with the Egyptian Cavalry at Cairo.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A correspondent at Simla writes to an Indian contemporary:—"Lieut. J. M. Grierson, R.A., has left Simla to rejoin his battery at Nowgong. This young officer has already made a name for himself. He entered the British Army—after studying for several years at a Cadetten Schule in Germany—when only 17 years of age. Not long after he was promoted to the general staff. Having been ordered to this country, he soon obtained work in the Intelligence Branch of the Qrmr.-Gen.'s Office. During the present season he took part in the Egyptian Expedition, and edited for some time the *Egyptian Gazetteer*, published at Cairo. He has received the Order of the Medjidie, sent to him at Simla a couple of days previous to his departure. Besides German, which he speaks like a Deutscher, he has a thorough knowledge of Russian, Arabic, Spanish, and a few other languages. If appearances do not deceive, this young officer has a great future before him."

Christmas was celebrated in Ceylon amongst the military by the usual allowances from the canteen funds being devoted to the provision of a bountiful dinner, supplemented by gifts from the officers. The 6th Baty. 1st Brig., Eastern Division, however, added to the festivities of the season by giving their annual ball on New Year's night. The baty., since it has been stationed in Colombo, has done much in catering for the amusement of their friends. The efforts of the hosts to make the evening an enjoyable one were crowned with success. Amongst the numerous guests present were H.R.H. the Duke of Mecklenburg, son of the reigning Grand Duke, his aide-de-camp, H.S.H. Prince Plesse and two other members of his suite, the German Consul, Major Phillpotts, commanding R.A., Lieut. S. J. d'Ostrorog, R.A., Lieut. Massy, R.E., Surg.-Major Major, A.M.D., and Mrs. Major, several officers of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and Ordnance Store Department, Rev. C. Boyd, military chaplain, and Major Currie, brigade-major. Serjt.-Major Driver is deserving of special mention for the manner in which he carried out the arrangements and officiated as host.

Lieuts. C. S. B. Parsons, R.H.A., and H. M. L. Rundle have taken up duty with the new Egyptian Army at Cairo.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Orders received at Chatham direct the 2nd Compy. of Royal Engineers to proceed to Portsmouth, the 6th Compy., from the Curragh, proceeding to Chatham.

The *Standard* says:—"Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Major H. Trotter, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, as Military Attaché at Constantinople. Major Trotter was employed on special service under the Foreign Office during the Russo-Turkish Campaign, and has lately been acting as Vice-Consul at Kurdistan."

Brevet Major H. C. Chermside, C.M.G., and Lieut. A. M. Mantell have taken up duty with the Egyptian Army at Cairo.

1st, or Royal Scots. The head-quarters, 1st Batn., are under orders to leave Malta this month for Barbadoes.

2nd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). The 1st Batn., at Portland, is under orders to proceed to Ireland.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Capt. Stracey, 2nd Batn., has leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment.) Capt. and Adjt. F. J. Whalley, 2nd Batn., died at Meean Meer on the 2nd inst., aged 31 years. The deceased entered the Army, June 8, 1872; became capt., May 18, 1881; and adjt., July 1, 1881.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. The 1st Batn. is under orders of readiness to proceed from Bradford to Ireland. Major Hutchison, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. The Secretary of State for War has approved of Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Grove being appointed Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at Head-quarters, War Office, vice Lieut.-Col. Lascelles, from the 31st inst. Lieut. Hamilton, 2nd Batn., has been appointed temporary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay.

18th Royal Irish. The 2nd Batn. is to leave Egypt in the course of a few days for Malta.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. The 1st Batn., at Jersey, is under orders for Portland, to relieve the 1st Batn. 2nd Queen's.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The 2nd Batn. is under orders to leave Pembroke Dock for Ireland.

24th South Wales Borderers. The 1st Batn., at Manchester, is about to be moved to Ireland.

27th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Major-Gen. U. Williamson, colonel on the Retired Full-pay List, late of the 27th Inniskillings, died on the 30th ult., at his residence, Summer Hill, Mallow, county Cork. He entered the Army in 1826, and obtained a lieutenancy in 1831. He served with the 27th Inniskillings in the Caffre War of 1834-5, for which he obtained a medal. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1840, became major in 1848, lieut.-col. and col. in 1854, and major-gen, in 1859.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. Col. Hackett completed five years' service in command of the regiment yesterday, and is about to be placed upon half-pay.

36th Worcestershire Regiment is under orders of readiness to leave Ireland for Pembroke Dock.

37th Hampshire Regiment is in readiness to leave Ireland for Devonport.

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Porter has leave from India to England for 15 months, on medical certificate.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. and Brevet Major R. W. Heathcote, R.M.L.I., has been selected by the Secretary of State for War for the appointment of Superintendent of Gymnasia in the Southern District.

On the application of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Admiralty has approved of Major J. M. Moody, R.M.L.I., performing the duties of Assistant-Adjutant-General for Recruiting, London District, during the temporary absence of Col. Prevost.

51st King's Own Light Infantry. An Indian contemporary says:—"It is not yet known whether Lieut. Fraser will be tried by court-martial or not. This officer levanted on July 3 last, taking with him moneys belonging to several regimental funds and to the officer commanding his company, and was captured at Singapore. Surely there has been time enough for the authorities to decide what shall be done with him, and it cannot be necessary to keep him longer in suspense?"

53rd King's Shropshire Light Infantry. The regiment is to leave Egypt early this month for Malta. Lieut. Turner has taken up duty with the new Egyptian Army.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Col. Grenfell, A.D.C., and Brevet Major Smith have taken up their duties on the staff of the Egyptian Army at Cairo. Capt. Ward is retiring from the service. The 2nd Batn. is under orders to leave Winchester for Aldershot.

64th North Staffordshire Regiment. The regiment is orders to move from Ireland to Manchester.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. The regiment is under orders of readiness to return home from Aden, when it will be stationed at Dover.

66th Berkshire Regiment is under orders to move from Gosport to Aldershot.

70th East Surrey Regiment. Lieut. Porter has leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. The Queen inspected the regiment at Parkhurst on the 26th ult. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, and attended by Gen. Sir Henry Ponsonby and Capt. Bigge, arrived from Osborne about 11.45 a.m., and was received by the battalion drawn up in line with a Royal salute. The regiment then marched and doubled past, and finally advanced in review order, and gave a second Royal salute. Her Majesty was pleased to express to Lieut.-Col. Stockwell, C.B., her high approval of the appearance of the regiment. Before leaving, her Majesty ordered to be presented to her Lieut.-Col. Murray, Lieut. Monro, and Lieut. and Adjt. Egerton, three officers of the battalion who had been severely wounded in Afghanistan. Serjt.-Major Jacobs, now serjt.-major of the depôt, and Pymr.-Serjt. Lander, both of whom have the medal for distinguished conduct in the field, together with a bar for a further act of gallantry, were also presented to her Majesty. A draft for the 2nd Batn., at Lucknow, of 1 serjt., 2 corpls., and 80 men, with Lieuts. Milne and Jamieson, is under orders to embark on the 24th prox. Lieut. Barlow has joined, on exchange with Lieut. Milne.

73rd Royal Highland (Black Watch). The regiment is about to be moved from Portsmouth to Aldershot.

74th Highland Light Infantry. The regiment is under orders to return home from Egypt.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Gatacre has rejoined head-quarters for duty from officiating Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., Burmah Division. Major Jervis-White comes home, on nine months' leave on private affairs. Major Tickell, Lieuts. Wilson, Harvest, and Sapte arrived with a large draft from the 1st Batn. (late 57th), Major Tickell proceeding to Port Blair, to command the detachment there. Capt. Westmacott is under orders for the depôt. A section of E Compy. (Capt. Schuyler's) won the "All Comers" volley prize at the Volunteer encampment at Ensein. Lieut. Savile has rejoined at Rangoon from undergoing a course of instruction at the Hythe School of Musketry.

79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Lieut. Davidson has taken up duty with the new Egyptian Army at Cairo.

80th South Staffordshire Regiment is about to be moved from Ireland to Jersey.

81st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The regiment is under orders of readiness to return home from India, when it will be stationed at Gosport.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. This regiment has presented a very valuable and expensive chalice to the Rev. F. Collins, their chaplain during the late campaign in Egypt, as a token of their affection and as an expression of their admiration of his conduct at the storming of Tel-el-Kebir. The chalice, we understand, has been sent out to Egypt, where Mr. Collins is still stationed with the Army of Occupation.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Capt. Boyle has been appointed temporary aide-de-camp to the Governor of Bombay.

101st Royal Munster Fusiliers. The regiment is under orders to return home from Nova Scotia, when it will be stationed at Aldershot.

105th King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment). The regiment is under orders of readiness to move from Ireland to Bradford.

106th Durham Light Infantry. The half-battalion at Malta leaves that station this month for Gibraltar. Capt. J. H. Gaitskell, late of the regiment, died at Brighton on the 25th ult.

Commissariat and Transport Department. Deputy-Commissary-Gen. W. Robinson, C.B., has assumed the duties of senior Commissariat officer in the Southern District. Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Hope taken over the command of No. 2 Company from Capt. and Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Thomas. Qrmr. Nicholls has been posted to No. 2 Company; this company is about to be formed into a second depôt. Commissary-Gen. Sir E. Morris, K.C.B., visited Woolwich on Monday last, and inspected the mules at the station, of which a large number are about to be sold, to tho relief of those having charge of them, being too small for draught work. Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. Dunne and Richardson are on the road home from Egypt.

Pay Department. Major Chauncy, pymr. to the 2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards during the recent campaign in Egypt, has resumed duty at the 22nd Regimental District, Chester. Assist.-Pymr. C. F. H. Beardmore, recently in temporary charge at Chester, has proceeded to the District Office, Portsmouth. Major Whittington, on return from Egypt, has rejoined the 20th Regimental District, Bury. Major Playfair, from Cyprus, has rejoined the 38th Regimental District, Lichfield. From Cairo we are glad to hear that Capt. A. Gleig, pymr. 53rd Regt., has sufficiently recovered from his severe fall from horseback to enable him to resume his duties and accompany the regiment, ordered to Malta.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Bedfordshire Regiment. The orders for the 3rd and 4th Batns. for the annual training have been issued by the War Office:—3rd Batn. to assemble at Bedford, May 7, and train at Shorncliffe; 4th Batn. assemble at Hertford (date not fixed), and train at Colchester.

King's Royal Rifles. The 5th Batn. (Huntingdon Militia) is to assemble and train at Huntingdon on May 7.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). Lieut. E. A. Phillips, second son of the late Rev. J. Phillips, formerly rector of St. Lawrence's, Ludlow, Salop, died at Delhi on the 3rd inst.

"A Militia Subaltern" writes:—"A number of vacancies for Line commissions will shortly occur, on account of the number of officers who volunteered for service in the Egyptian Army. This would allow of the usual thirty commissions offered half-yearly to Militia officers being increased at the March Military examinations. Could not the Government, therefore, consider the advisability of doubling the usual number, and give an opportunity to many well-qualified gentlemen of entering the Line?"

THE VOLUNTEERS.

1st Surrey Artillery Volunteers. Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Teck honoured with their presence an afternoon performance held last Saturday at the Globe Theatre, in aid of the Shooting Fund of the G Baty. of this regiment, of which the Duke has been hon. col. for over 16 years. The piece selected was Byron's comedy, "Cyril's Success," the principal parts being played by members of the Apollo Dramatic Club. The acting of Lieuts. S. W. Tyler, J. P. Clayton, and E. C. Henning, and Messrs. Borrodale, Churchyard, and Hamilton-Knight was excellent; whilst that of Mrs. R. E. Tyler, Miss J. P. Clayton, and Miss Ridley added not a little to the success of the piece, eliciting warm and well-merited applause from a large and appreciative audience. The arrangements of the committee, with Lieut. Clayton as president and Mr. Dewsnap as secretary, were admirable. Mr. Brook acted as treasurer, through whose indefatigable zeal we are glad to hear the fund will be materially increased. This performance will be repeated on the 10th inst., for the benefit of the widow and children of the late serjeant-major of the regiment.

Tuesday's Gazette.

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ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 30, 1883.

6th Dragoons—Col. E. A. Gore, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (Jan. 23); Capt. W. H. Dawson retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

16th Lancers—Capt. R. G. Sharman-Crawford resigns the appointment of Adjt.

21st Hussars—Lieut. C. B. Pigott, from the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Capt., in recognition of his distinguished services in South Africa and during the recent operations in Egypt, vice W. H. Biggs-Baldwin, retired.

Line Battalions.

The Norfolk Regiment—Capt. C. H. Shepherd to be Major, vice F. W. James, seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 10); Lieut. O. Mayne to be Capt., vice J. W. M. Cotton, retired (Dec. 30, 1882).

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Col. A. Templeman, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (Jan. 23).

The South Wales Borderers—Capt. J. J. Harvey to be Major, vice W. P. Symons, seconded for service on the Staff (Sept. 30, 1882).

The King's Own Borderers—Capt. F. H. T. Curtis retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. F. C. Colomb has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Oct. 18, 1882); Lieut. F. E. P. Curzon to be Adjt., vice Lieut. H. Lysons, V.C., who has resigned the appointment (Nov. 20, 1882).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. B. Lloyd has been appointed to command a batn.; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. P. Beamish to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. R. E. Carr, placed on half-pay (both dated Dec. 19, 1882).

The East Lancashire Regiment—Capt. J. Stoyte to be Major, vice E. Gunter, seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 8).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Capt. L. B. Beaumont resigns the appointment of Instructor of Musketry.

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. S. C. Gough has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Oct. 27, 1882.)

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut. W. V. Dickinson to be Capt., vice E. R. B. Ingram, seconded (Jan. 1).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut.-Col. W. Green has been appointed to command a batn. (Jan. 10.)

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. C. E. Johnson has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Oct. 20, 1882).

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut. P. H. Fuller resigns his commission.

The Highland Light Infantry—Major C. W. S. Lowndes, from half-pay, to be Major, vice J. H. S. Craigie, seconded, from May 6, 1882, for service as an Instructor at the R.M. College.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. F. Gordon to be Adjt., vice Lieut. H. H. Burney, who resigns the appointment.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Major R. O. de Montmorency to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. C. Gore, retired (Jan. 10).

The Connaught Rangers—Capt. J. P. Curran to be Major, vice P. D. Jeffreys, seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. 1, 1882); Lieut. E. H. V. Haldane has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Oct. 19, 1882).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Major G. N. Stevenson retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Capt. G. L. O'Sullivan to be Major, vice J. H. Fawcett, deceased (Dec. 15, 1882).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Supernumerary Major B. M. Dawes to be Major, vice J. B. Kersteman, retired (Jan. 24); Lieut. F. J. Kempster, a probationer for the S.C., to be Capt., vice J. L. J. Gordon, seconded (Jan. 14).

2nd West India Regiment—Major P. Sheppard to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. Sir W. O. Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., placed on half-pay (Jan. 1); Lieut. E. S. Castle resigns his commission; Gent. Cadet Cecil Henry Saunders, from the R.M. College, to be Lieut., vice E. S. Castle.

Army Hospital Corps—Capt. of Orderlies A. Platt to be Qrmr. (dated July 1, 1881, such antedate not to carry back pay as Qrmr. prior to Dec. 21, 1882).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Capt. F. Robertson to be Staff Pymr., with the hon. rank of Major, vice C. Skrine, retired (Jan. 1). The under-mentioned officers, having resigned their combatant commissions, to be Pymrs., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army:—Capt. L. O. White, from the Cheshire Regt. (dated May 16, 1882, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Jan. 31, 1883); Capt. G. C. Fuller, from the 3rd Hussars (dated May 19, 1882, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Jan. 31, 1883).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. R. F. Frost to be Vet.-Surg., 1st Class (Jan. 14).

Memoranda.

The under-mentioned Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols. (Jan. 29):—A. D. Geddes, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; C. Frankland, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; and J. A. Smith, 1st West India Regt.

Major G. J. Gilbard, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Major W. K. Westropp, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Indian Staff Corps.

Major-Gen. E. F. Burton, Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (Sept. 22, 1882).

Bengal Subordinate Medical Department.

The under-mentioned Hon. Surgs. to be Hon. Surgs.-Major:—J. E. Harrison, R. E. Wrafter, and R. J. Quinnell, M.D.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 30, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. P. Duncan resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

Engineer.

Royal Monmouthshire—Capt. W. H. H. Wilson, from the 3rd Batn. the Welsh Regt., to be Capt.; Lieut. S. W. E. Gilliatt resigns his commission. Hon. Richard FitzRoy Somerset to be Lieut.; Forward Howard Vaughan Henry, gent., to be Lieut.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—The Hon. Victor Ralph Anderson-Pelham to be Lieut. (Jan. 30).

4th Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. F. W. Carter resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major E. O'Neill resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Richard Frederick Lyulph Lumley, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Herbert Cecil Johnstone, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. W. Thacker and W. L. Adamthwaite.

3rd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. and Hon. Major C. T. Wilson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Robert Lennox Nugent-Dunbar, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. the Hon. T. G. Cholmondeley resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Border Regiment—Lieut. R. H. Hudleston resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—F. Whalley-Tooker and G. E. A. Baby.

3rd Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment—Charles Ross, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Lieut. D. J. W. Edwardes, from the 5th Brigade, Welsh Division, R.A., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Walter Williams, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Lieut.-Col. J. Turner is granted the hon. rank of Col.

5th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Robert Mandy Osborne Glynn, gent., to be Lieut. (Jan. 27).

4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—John Acheson Henderson, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 30, 1883.

Leicestershire—Capt. C. Marriott resigns his commission.

1st West York—The Hon. H. Le D. Boscawen, late Lieut. 1st Life Guards, to be Lieut.; William Darley, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 30, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway—Surg. W. R. MacDonald, M.D., resigns his commission.

1st Caithness—Lieut. P. Keith to be Capt. The under-mentioned gents. to be Lieuts.:—Matthew Waters and Alexander Henderson Campbell.

8th Lancashire—Lieut. H. V. Bickersteth resigns his commission.

1st Norfolk—Capt. G. L. Coleman, sen., resigns his commission.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire—Bernard Barton, Esq., to be Capt.

Engineer.

1st Middlesex—Capt. E. J. Gardiner to be Major; Lieut. A. V. Blumberg to be Capt.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham—Alfred William Tucker, gent., to be Lieut.; Acting Chaplain the Rev. Canon E. T. Liddell resigns his appointment.

2nd Tower Hamlets (East London)—Lieut. D. de L. Cohen to be Capt.

Rifle.

3rd Aberdeenshire (the Buchan)—Acting Chaplain the Rev. W. L. Low resigns his appointment.

1st Cambridgeshire—Lieut. W. Basham resigns his commission.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—James Edmund Campbell Bradley, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Cheshire (Earl of Chester's)—Capt. D. Meldrum resigns his commission; Lieut. J. Morris to be Capt.

1st Clackmannan and Kinross—Lieut. J. W. Moir to be Capt.

2nd Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Lieut. J. P. Blight resigns his commission; Joseph King Martyn, gent., to be Qrmr.

3rd Durham (the Sunderland)—Acting Surg. J. Murphy, M.D., resigns his commission.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Murdoch to be Major; Lieut. C. G. Clark to be Capt.

1st Essex—Matthew Henry Grattan, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Forfar (Dundee)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. W. Kirkpatrick and Lieut. D. Wilkie. Douglas William M'Intyre, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd (West) Kent—Surg. F. Fisher resigns his commission.

3rd Lancashire—Lieut. J. Barr resigns his commission.

4th Lancashire—Qrmr. W. Longshaw resigns his commission.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Lieut. G. Kershaw to be Capt.

2nd (South) Middlesex—Lieut. A. E. Faulkner resigns his commission.

4th Middlesex (West London)—Capt. B. W. Jones resigns his commission; Lieut. J. E. Squire to be Capt.

17th (North) Middlesex—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions; also are permitted to retain their rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on their retirement:—Capt. and Hon. Major I. M. Wade and Capt. J. J. Reynolds.

2nd Midlothian and Peebleshire—Lieut. Carse to be Capt.; Qrmr. G. Forsyth resigns his commission.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne—John Eiric Reid, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Northamptonshire—Lieut. C. S. Turner to be Capt.

1st Perthshire—Lieut. G. Fergusson to be Capt.

1st Staffordshire—Lieut. A. W. Blake, from the 2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University) R.V.C., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

4th Surrey—Henry White Copus, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Westmoreland—Capt. G. E. Moser resigns his commission.

1st Wiltshire—James Kelland, gent., M.B., to be Lieut.

2nd North Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. J. H. H. Burton resigns his commission.

3rd West Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. T. H. Thwaites to be Major.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 31, and the current year must be understood.)

MILITIA TRAININGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was highly amused at reading the letter of your correspondent, "Dee," on the subject of "Militia Trainings." I am afraid that the ignorance he alleges the authorities are in as to what goes on at a Militia training, applies also to himself, for surely if he were aware of the real circumstances of the case, he could not, in all fairness, have written the letter he did. I have had the honour to belong to a Militia regiment for 20 years, and as far as my regiment is concerned, I beg to deny most emphatically that it is "playing the fool," as your correspondent so politely expresses it. If "playing the fool" means four parades a day, then I should not care to play at soldiers. The remarks as to my own regiment, I have no doubt apply with equal force to every other regiment in the Militia. Your correspondent seems to think that all the work done by a Militia regiment during the twenty-eight days' training consists in marching-past in open and quarter column at the double, advancing in review order, a sham fight, and peacocking through the town. He omits entirely all mention of spring or setting-up drill, musketry instruction, to say nothing of the form of the attack, which in my regiment is done every afternoon. As regards the Militia Artillery, I think it would be only fair to the adjutant of the regiment, and to the authorities, and to the public, that "Dee" should name the regiment in which the adjutant amuses himself by putting on and pulling off his spurs, and strapping and unstrapping his sabretache, which, by the way, is only worn on full-dress parades. I hope I have made it sufficiently clear that the remarks your correspondent "Dee" makes on the Militia are not founded on fact.—I am, &c.,

One who Knows.

Sir,—Your correspondent in last week's issue, who comments upon the manner in which Militia trainings are carried on, writes very much to the point, yet, oh, I wish I was a Militiaman! There are lots of us here (Dublin) who have been in India, South Africa, Egypt, &c., and to whom promotion cometh not; while our Irish "auxiliaries," whose regiments have not been called out for a long time, nor are likely to be, rise steadily and surely in rank, and take precedence in accordance as majors, colonels, &c., and all for imaginary services in a non-existent and mythical Militia.—I am, &c.,

T. Atkins.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Dee" has stated a few of the absurdities of these yearly farces, for, at least so far as the Artillery branch is concerned, I can safely say the greater part of the money they cost is simply thrown away; but it is not enough to point out the follies that are committed, without showing what remedies are possible. First, and above all, the regiments should never be trained in their county towns, where they are nearly always billetted in lodgings, which prevents any check on disorderly habits, and tends to make good men unsteady and bad men worse. Perhaps the authorities do not know, or are indifferent to, the lamentable want of efficiency resulting from this system, which in most cases has been perpetuated in deference to the wishes of the local authorities, whose only care in the matter is to have money spent in their town; and it is sometimes put forward, most erroneously, that the regiment would not be as popular with recruits if trained elsewhere. So far from that, I believe it would make it more popular. Young fellows like a little soldiering, which they can only get in camp or garrison. Artillery brigades in particular should be trained in the best garrisons they could be sent to, instead of being kept at infantry drill for four hours per diem, and about half a battery sent once a week for a couple of hours' practice at some distant fort—most of the day being occupied in going and returning—and frequently even that one practice may be lost through bad weather, or a sudden order for a swagger parade, perhaps a rehearsal of the battalion drill for the inspection, which I sincerely hope will soon be abolished for the Artillery Militia. All this infantry work would not be so bad if useful details were attended to, non-commissions officers taught their duty on guard, and the gunners able to turn out smart and soldierlike as sentries. I find I have exceeded the bounds I intended to put to my "firstly," and must postpone the rest.—I am, &c.,

M. A.

OFFICERING THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad to see that in your last issue a correspondent, signing himself "A Militia Major," has called your attention and that of your readers to one reason which makes the Militia service unpopular with Line officers of any standing, viz.:—"The effect that the recent promotion of captains and majors of the Line to majorities and lieutenant-colonelcies has had in lowering the relative positions of Militia majors and lieutenant-colonels with regard to them, inasmuch as the Militia lieutenant-colonels suddenly find themselves junior to numbers of Linesmen, who, a few weeks ago, were majors; and, in the same way, Militia majors find themselves junior to hundreds of men who, but quite recently, were captains." I entirely endorse all that "Militia Major" says. My wonder is that this is about the first time that I have seen any note of complaint raised on the subject of the great injustice to which we have been subjected. At the time these promotions were being made, I called the attention of one or two Members of Parliament to the injustice which would be done to us if a similar organisation were not given to the Militia, and I got a friend to ask a question in the House of Commons on the matter. I am not aware that any other Militia officer has bestirred himself, or called the attention of the authorities to the unfairness of the step. Had a number of Militia officers done so, I cannot think that we should not have received consideration. We could do without the increase of pay very well, if they gave us our proper rank. Surely it is a great anomaly that, in a territorial regiment composed of four battalions, there should be one form of organisation for the two Line battalions, and an altogether different one for the two Militia battalions; that in the 1st and 2nd battalions a major is only a senior captain, while in the two other battalions he is a field-officer. As a Militia officer only ranks as junior of his rank when with Army officers, it is quite possible that if brigaded with a Line regiment, one of these days I shall find myself commanded by Line majors, whom as young officers of Militia I assisted to train, being then senior major of my regiment, the said Line majors not having been born when I first held her Majesty's commission in the Line. Surely this is hard on us, the more so as the Government have made promotion less rapid for us, by instituting the custom of giving a certain number of C.B.'s and K.C.B.'s to Militia colonels. No better stopper on promotion could have been devised, as every colonel now hangs on, expecting some day or other to attach the coveted letters, C.B., to his name.—I am, &c.,

A Major of Militia and Ex-Linesman.

EGYPT AND CENTRAL INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The announcement in the *Standard* that the Khedive intends conferring upon the troops who took part in the late campaign a bronze star, reminds me that the Maharajah Scindia expressed his wish to confer a similar honour upon the Army under Sir Hugh Rose, in Central India, in 1878. These troops had been marching and fighting for six months, and the campaign culminated in the reinstating of Scindia upon his throne. Scindia's wish was opposed by the Indian Government, so that we did not receive the star. Had the Army of Central India been commanded by a Wolseley, doubtless it would have received the reward. The two campaigns cannot be compared with each other. In one real hard fighting took place, in the other it was a regular case of "skittles."—I am, &c.,

Central India.

HALF-PAY MAJORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is now some months since the unfortunate Infantry regiments serving in Egypt received, as a rule, one half-pay major on augmentation. The question I wish to ask is,—Are those regiments, who, in this month's *Army List*, under heading "Majors (9)," are they always to have that number? or is the 9th to be absorbed, and the regiment to lose a step? If such be the case, it is most unfair, especially as some of the regiments have already supernumerary captains. Not all the regiments I see, though headed "9," have that number. The two infantry regiments sent home have each nine majors, are they to be different to all other regiments on home service? Surely, Mr. Editor, if ever there was a just grievance, this is one. I believe I am right in saying that all these half-pay majors took half-pay at their own request; their regiments received the promotion. Why, therefore, should regiments on active service suffer for other's benefits? I hope and trust that our new Secretary of State for War will see fair-play, and that justice is done to whom justice is due.—I am, &c.,

Quid Pro Quo.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Military History of the Madras Engineers, by Major H. M. Vibart, Vol. II. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Recent Practice in Marine Engineering, by W. H. Maw (*Engineering* Office).—Ready-Money, Cheques, Receipts, by M. C. Hime, M.A., LL.D. (W. H. Guest). Magazines for February:—The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); Self-Culture for All (Ward, Lock, and Co.); The Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.); Tinsley's Magazine (Tinsley Bros.); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co.); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.); Colburn's United Service Magazine (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); The Argosy (Bentley and Son); The Squire (Franklyn and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ESPIONAGE.—Yes; you are quite right. You can write to us with the fullest confidence, as it is the etiquette of the Press never, under any circumstances, to give up the names of correspondents. The letters from "Captain, R.N.," "Midshipmite," and others, are standing over.

QUERY.—1. He certainly should not be mounted. 2. Spurs are only worn when the officer is mounted, never for dismounted duty, or in mess dress.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a long list of Unclaimed Soldiers' Balances.

ERRATUM.—Owing to a printer's error in our last week's issue, in the paragraph anent Lord Wolseley and total abstinence, on page 73, column 2, 19 lines from bottom, for we are "sure" to find, should have read "sorry" to find, &c.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1883.

ESPIONAGE in the Navy is bringing forth good fruit. The tables are being turned. We publish this week disclosures which of themselves should be sufficient to ensure a thorough investigation into the administration of the Navy. They prove conclusively that Naval reform and reorganisation are necessary. When an officer of distinction asserts that, in his opinion, corruption is rampant in our Dockyards; when simultaneously with this declaration we receive a communication from a "Manufacturer," asserting that he has himself "bled like a lamb" under the knife of our Dockyard slaughterers; and when another officer of rank asserts that a civil servant of the Admiralty actually administered three coats of paint or anti-fouling composition to the copper bottom of a wooden frigate, for the sole reason that the said official was the agent of the manufacturer of the compound, we think evidence sufficient of corruption and maladministration has been adduced to ensure a demand for inquiry into the administration of the Navy being made by the taxpayers of the country. But when, in addition to all this, another Naval officer, in whose veracity we have the most implicit confidence, comes forward and assures us that an Admiral in command of a foreign station did traffic in live stock, using his flagship to bring his sheep to market, and then forced the contractor to purchase them, and incur a loss by the purchase,—the Admiralty becoming cognisant of the transaction, but not in any way interfering,—we feel assured that Englishmen will admit that their cup of bitterness is full, and "e'en past Baring." For years past the Navy has been gradually more and more monopolised by the ruling clique at the Admiralty. Nominations have been looked upon as the perquisites of their families and of their friends. For an Englishman to get his son into the Navy has become most difficult, if not impossible. The lists of the higher grades in the service are full, and remain so. The Lieutenants' List is in such a deplorable state, that it has attracted the attention of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who, in his report to the Admiralty on giving up the command of the Naval Reserves, could not refrain from adverting to the subject. But from this list, overcrowded as it is, the Admiralty only select for promotion their own relations, friends, or officers whose families have interest with the Government. The professional officers of the Navy remain under-paid to enable the civil servants at the Admiralty to draw exorbitant salaries, as we last week demonstrated. When France has 135,000 tons of armour-clad ships on the stocks, to be completed by 1885, England, whose Navy costs her far more than that of France costs the Republic, has but 53,000 tons of armour-clads building. In a word, the money of the taxpayers, voted by Parliament for the maintenance of the Navy, is being frittered away by the Admiralty, owing to the corruption which pervades most of its departments; and the country will do well to demand a day of reckoning as soon as Parliament assembles, and to instruct the representatives of the people not to be satisfied with the evasive answers of officials interested in the maintenance of the existing state of things. What is required is a Select Committee, empowered to thoroughly overhaul the whole of the business of the Admiralty, to compare its working with that of private firms in matters of contract, and to draw up a report embodying recommendations which shall embrace the reorganisation of all branches of the service, and the reform of all abuses in the Navy.

We have reason to believe that, before long, regulations will be drafted that will make Regimental District Depôts really working establishments, and that the character and qualifications of officers will be estimated not so much by the smartness of their regiments or depôts, as by the number of recruits they have converted into really trained soldiers, and by the number of men they have sent into the Reserve. Of course, there are prejudices and ignorance to be combatted in doing this, but the present Adjutant-General has such implicit faith in the good-sense of the officers of the Army, if they are properly appealed to, that he thinks he sees his way to many improvements, and believes the Commander-in-Chief will be well seconded by all the thinking-men of the Army in carrying out such reforms as his Royal Highness may consider necessary.

We have good authority for knowing that Lord Wolseley has reported so strongly against the Commissariat and Transport of the Army, as at present constituted, that an influential Committee is about to be appointed for the purpose of considering the advisability of its immediate reorganisation.

We learn from Canada that Lieutenant-Colonel De la C. T. Irwin, R.A., Commandant of the School of Gunnery, Quebec, has been selected to succeed Major-General T. B. Strange, R.A., as Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores for the Dominion of Canada, with head-quarters at Ottawa. The command of the Schools of Gunnery at Quebec have been conferred upon Lieutenant-Colonels H. W. Cotton and C. E. Montizambert, who have served on the Staff of the Schools as Majors for several years.

Owing to the more satisfactory state of affairs in South Africa, the restrictions which have been enforced as regards the granting of leave to officers serving in the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, are, we understand, about to be withdrawn.

We notice in the *Gazette* of Tuesday last that Lieutenant C. B. Pigott, 60th Rifles, whose first commission as Second Lieutenant is dated February 19, 1879, being thus under four years' service, has been promoted to a vacant troop in the 21st Hussars, "on account of good service performed during the campaigns in Africa and Egypt." We have no reason to suppose that Lieutenant Pigott is not deserving of advancement; but why should this officer be transferred to another branch of the service, and promoted over the heads of dozens of officers who are still subalterns in the Cavalry, have far more service, and are in every way as deserving of succeeding to vacancies as they occur in the branch of the service in which they originally elected to serve? Why was Lieutenant Pigott not given a company in some Infantry corps, if his merits entitle him to special promotion? Lord Salisbury said, when Purchase was abolished, stagnation, tempered by jobbery, would be the result, which appears to be true. A slur has been passed on the subalterns of the Cavalry by this promotion, which we cannot but consider unjust, unmerited, and unpardonable.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Stephens, late of the 39th Regiment, and who formerly, when in the 99th, served in the Anglo-Chinese Army under Chinese Gordon, has been appointed an Assistant-Commandant of Gendarmerie under Baker Pasha, with a salary of £550 per annum.

There is a rumour current to the effect that Quartermasters are to be permitted to enter the Army Pay Department. We cannot, however, give credence to the report. The War Office would hardly like to return to the old Regimental system, when, in spite of ample security, so many Paymasters became defaulters; especially now that the responsibilities of Paymasters are so largely increased, without any security being demanded; nor do we think for one moment that the Treasury would sanction such a scheme. Should the War Office, however, break faith with the combatant officers who have entered the Department, we do not see why they would not have a fair claim to get the whole of their Purchase-money returned to them.

We understand that Major Lord Gifford, V.C., late 57th Regiment, now Colonial Secretary of Western Australia, who was lately offered the Colonial Secretaryship of Gibraltar, has signified his intention of accepting this appointment, his military training giving him a special fitness for the position.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff of the Army of Occupation in Egypt, viz.:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Clery, half-pay, to Assistant-Adjutant-General at Alexandria, to be Assistant-Adjutant-General at Head-quarters, vice Colonel F. W. Grenfell, A.D.C., appointed to the Staff of the Egyptian Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. T. Gordon, 93rd Highlanders, to be Assistant-Adjutant-General at Alexandria, vice Colonel Clery; Captain C. F. Carey, 74th Highlanders, to be Brigade-Major, 2nd Infantry Brigade, vice Colonel Gordon; Captain W. F. Kelly, 35th Regiment, to be Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry; Captain J. H. Banks, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Brigade-Major, Cavalry Brigade, vice Brevet-Major Beckett, 3rd Hussars, invalided, and Lieutenant J. H. Aspinwall, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Arbuthnot, vice Captain Burke, 7th Dragoon Guards, resigned the appointment.

An important point has lately been ascertained by compulsorily removed Colonels, viz., the War Office have in their calculations assumed that all Colonels placed on half-pay on completion of five years' regimental command would remain on half-pay for the remainder of their service as Colonels, on £200 15s. a year, as "those to decide (the Commander-in-Chief) could not decide whether they would or would not be re-employed again." Hence the very erroneous calculations of the War-Office clerk, and the very insulting additions to pensions in compensation which have been made in some cases we have heard of, one being as low as £5 12s. per annum to a Colonel of 40 years' service, who paid £6,260 for his commissions, served four campaigns, and was twice badly wounded!

As H.H. the Khedive is to give a Star for the late campaign, it is to be hoped the ribbon will be "Egyptian" also, green or red, and not that of the Humane Society and Blue Ribbon Army, as stated.

A Distinguished-Service Reward is vacant, by the death of Major-General R. Carey, C.B.

Surgeon-General J. S. Furlong, M.D., Principal Medical Officer in Ireland, attains the age of 60 years on Tuesday next, when he will be retired. Deputy-Surgeon-General D. Auchinleck, M.D., will be promoted Surgeon-General to fill the vacancy.

With reference to our paragraph of Saturday last respecting the Inspectorship of Auxiliary Cavalry, which becomes vacant at York in April next, we hear that there has been great talk and speculation at the Military Clubs as to the fortunate candidate to be selected. We gave last week the names of those Cavalry Colonels on the Active Half-Pay List, according to seniority as Colonel. We have prepared a list this week showing the length of service of each officer and the time he vacated his regimental command, together with particulars of subsequent employment:—

	First Commission.	Half-Pay.
Col. H. H. Steward	April 12, 1850 ...	June 26, 1877
(Re-employed at Regimental District, Oct. 17, 1877, to Oct. 17, 1882.)		
Col. A. C. H. Stewart ...	Oct. 14, 1856 ...	April 10, 1878
" J. E. Swindley	Jan. 15, 1847 ...	April 29, 1879
(On half-pay from March 1, 1864, to Dec. 4, 1866.)		
" A. Nugent	Dec. 17, 1852 ...	June 21, 1880
" J. G. Graham	June 19, 1855 ...	April 10, 1881
" E. Harnett...........	June 2, 1848 ...	April 23, 1881
" Lord R. Kerr, C.B..	Nov. 24, 1857 ...	May 31, 1881
" W. E. Marsland......	Feb. 17, 1857 ...	Jan. 31, 1882
(Re-employed Remount Depôt, Cyprus, from Aug. 26, 1882, to Nov. 9, 1882.)		
" J. Gunter	Feb. 18, 1853 ...	March 7, 1882
" J. Fryer, C.B.	March 9, 1860 ...	Mar. 17, 1882
" J. K. Fraser	April 16, 1852 ...	July 21, 1882
(Re-employed on Staff, Aug. 10, 1882, to Nov. 16, 1882.)		
" T. W. Sneyd	May 2, 1856 ...	July 21, 1882
" T. Phillips	Sept. 26, 1856 ...	Oct. 31, 1882
" A. S. M. Browne ...	Nov. 18, 1853 ...	Nov. 24, 1882

From the above, it appears that two or three officers were lucky enough to obtain appointments within a very short period of their relinquishing the command of their regiments, in one case within that of a few days. If the terms of the Royal Warrant are strictly adhered to, the officers who will be in the running for this desirable appointment will be selected according to their seniority on the Half-Pay List, which has hitherto been invariably adopted as the practice in making selections for Staff employment.

Surgeon-Major T. R. Lewis, A.M.D., has been selected to succeed Surgeon-Major J. P. H. Boileau, M.D., as Assistant-Professor of Pathology at the Army Medical School, Netley.

The retirement of Major-Generals J. S. Lightfoot, C.B., and R. J. Feilden, C.M.G., and the death of Major-General R. Carey, C.B., place three more officers supernumerary to the Establishment on the Establishment, viz., Major-Generals G. B. Harman, Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe, and D. J. Baillie. There are now twelve supernumeraries to be disposed of.

The following is an extract from General Orders issued at Cairo:—"Officers are reminded that invitations from H.H. the Khedive should be treated as commands, and unless officers are unable to avail themselves of such, it is not necessary to reply." The idea of officers not being able to "avail themselves" of a command strikes an outsider as a somewhat original form of expression.

The extension of the period of service of General Sir Arthur Borton, Governor of Malta, from June next to June, 1884, would act most prejudicially to so many officers of the Army, that we trust the suggestion may not be acted upon. We say this with no desire to detract from Sir Arthur Borton's personal merits. We cannot, however, close our eyes to the fact that by allowing General Borton an extension of his term of office, the War Office would be doing a most serious injustice. Rules have been established by which general officers, after five years of unemployment, are compulsorily retired. The effect of General Borton remaining at Malta would be to keep some other deserving soldier out of the appointment. This would of course affect a number of officers, directly or indirectly, and cause them to be retired before they would otherwise have to go; and seeing that Sir Arthur Borton is already over age, and has been allowed to remain on the Active List as a special privilege, it is only right that he should retire, when the period of his appointment expires, in strict accordance with the terms of the Royal Warrant. If he was under age, we should feel disposed to recommend that he should be given the extra year. As it is, his retention would be such an injustice to the General Officers as a body, that we cannot think that such a step can have been seriously contemplated.

The Navy.

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ADMIRALTY, January 26, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, the under-mentioned officers have this day been placed on the Retired List of their ranks:—Captain Richard Bradshaw, C.B., and Commander Spencer Mansel Medley.

ADMIRALTY, January 27, 1883.

Deputy-Inspec'or General of Hospitals and Fleets Thomas Colan, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of January 25, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Hilary G. Andoe, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Orontes.

Commander—F. A. Sargent, to the Clyde.

Lieutenants—S. A. Hungerford, to the Hibernia; Robert C. Evershed, to the Curaçoa, recommissioned.

Sub-Lieutenants—Philip B. Tyrwhitt, to the Agincourt (supernumerary); G. Barton, to the Achilles (supernumerary); Alexander L. Duff, to the Minotaur (supernumerary); Ernest C. T. Trowbridge, to the Northumberland (supernumerary).

Midshipman—Reginald H. S. Bacon, to the Royal Adelaide (supernumerary).

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. Ebenezer T. Fyffe, to the Sapphire.

Surgeons—James S. Wray, to the Euryalus, additional; Henry S. Jackson, to the Orwell.

Paymaster—Edward S. M. Power, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Orontes.

Engineer—R. J. W. East, to the Cambridge, additional, for the Bulldog.

Clerks—George Chalmers, to the Agincourt; James A. Clarke to the Belleisle.

Gunner—D. J. O'Connell, to the Vernon, as instructing gunner.

Cockchafer, Lieut. and Com. H. Hill, is to have a five days' trial in the Channel, and conclude with full-speed trial, before leaving for the China station.

Condor, Com. Jeffreys, will probably leave Malta early in February for Alexandria.

Espoir, Lieut. and Com. E. H. Gamble, was completed on Friday, and is now ready to start for her station.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., was at Trincomalee, by last accounts. The Commander-in-Chief intends being at Calcutta on the anniversary of the Queen being proclaimed Empress of India, with several ships of the squadron, to make an imposing naval demonstration, provided cholera does not prevail.

Fly, Com. John Hope, was at Hong Kong on Jan. 30. The collision in the China Sea on Oct. 30 between the Fly and the American ship Sea Witch, the damages for which were settled by arbitration at Singapore, has been made the subject of a court-martial. Lieut. Knowling, of the Fly, who was in charge of the vessel at the time, Com. Hope being below, was charged with having hazarded the vessel by default. The court assembled on board the Victor Emanuel, and was composed as follows:—Capt. G. Robinson, Encounter, president; Com. Evans, Lily; Com. Hotham, Kestrel; Com. Jones, Victor Emanuel; Lieut.-Com. Lindsay, Vigilant; judge-advocate, Mr. W. W. Perry, Admiral's secretary. After hearing the evidence of Com. Hope and of the seamen on deck at the time, and Lieut. Knowling's defence, the court was cleared, and after a long private consultation, was opened, when the president said,—"The court find that the charge against the prisoner is proved, and adjudge him to be reprimanded." Full details next week.

Inflexible, Capt. Seymour, is cruising with the Invincible on the coast of Sicily, and is expected at Malta on or about Feb. 4.

Invincible, Capt. R. H. Molyneux, C.B., has arrived in the Bay of Naples from Malta.

Iron Duke, Capt. St. John, late flagship on the China station, arrived at Port Said on Saturday last, and proceeded on Sunday, *en route* home from China.

Lively, Com. F. R. Boardman, is ordered to take Admiral Lord John Hay, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, to Malta on Feb. 8. Admiral Lord Alcester, G.C.B., will return to England in the Lively.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the North-America and West Indies station, was at Jamaica on Jan. 31, and would sail on Feb 1. The Tenedos, Fantôme, and Flamingo were with the flag. The Urgent was at Bermuda, waiting for the Dido to tow her to Jamaica. The following is the programme of the Commander-in-Chief's movements:—The Admiral will reach Port-au-Prince on Jan. 12, Nicholes Mole on Jan. 16, Puerto Rico on Jan. 19, and St. Kitts on Jan. 21, Antigua and the Leeward and the Virgin Islands on March 1, St. Thomas on March 14, and Bermuda on March 20.

Northumberland, Capt. Bosanquet, while making her steam trial off Plymouth Sound, on Thursday, collided with the Russian schooner Secundus, 289 tons, from Tarragona, for Cardiff, in ballast. The latter lost her jibboom, head gear, and topgallant-mast, and was towed into the Sound to repair damages.

Penelope, Capt. St. George C. D'Arcy Irvine, C.B., has arrived at Sheerness from Harwich, for the purpose of undergoing a thorough overhaul and repair, in readiness for her annual cruise with the Naval Reserve Squadron, of which the remaining ships have been ordered to their respective dockyards to refit.

Sapphire, Capt. Fullerton, is to go out of dock on Monday. She will leave Plymouth on Wednesday, for the preliminary trial of her machinery.

Sultan, Capt. Walter Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B., has been docked at Malta, when it was ascertained that pieces of her bilge keel had been knocked off when she touched on an unknown reef off Aboukir Bay. She was to be undocked on Jan. 31, and will proceed for Gibraltar on or about Feb. 5.

Superb, Capt. Thomas Le H. Ward, C.B., arrived at Malta on Jan. 29.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral M. Lyons, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, was at Callao on Dec. 27; was to leave on Jan. 8 for Payta, Galapagos, Honolulu, and Esquimault. The Comus was at Vancouver on Dec. 22, was expected at Payta on Jan. 25, and will remain on the coast of Peru. The Thetis, which was at Valparaiso on Dec. 16, will remain on the coast of Chili until relieved by the Constance. The Gannet was at Coquimbo on Dec. 19, and will remain on the coast of Chili till relieved by the Heroine. The Mutine, on passage to Honolulu, will await the arrival of the Swiftsure there, and then proceed to Esquimault. The Kingfisher will remain on the coast of Peru. The Sappho, at Callao, was about to proceed to Panama. The Rocket, at Iquique on Dec. 13, is on passage to England. The Sylvia is still at Sandy Point, surveying the Straits of Magellan.

Thalia, Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G., arrived at Port Said on Friday, Jan. 26, and left the following day for Suez, *en route* to Zanzibar.

Temeraire, Capt. Nicholson, C.B., was to leave Malta on Jan. 29 for Corfu.

Warrior, Capt. E. S. Adeane, Coastguard ship at Greenock, is ordered to Portsmouth to refit.

THE RUSSIAN ARAL FLEET.

Gen. Tchernayeff has signed the order for the abolition of the Aral Fleet, and for the future the Russian Naval arm will no longer be represented in Central-Asian waters. The Aral Fleet is associated with the most stirring period of the conquest of Turkestan, and at one time excited considerable controversy and alarm in this country. Its career may be said to have commenced in 1847, when a couple of two-masted schooners, the Nicolai and Michail, were conveyed in sections from Orenburg to Aralsk, a point on the Syr Daria, near the Aral Sea, occupied the same year, and were sent down the river to survey the sea. The following year, a larger vessel, the Constantine, was placed on the river, and Lieut. Butakoff—who died a few months ago at St. Petersburg—effected a complete survey of the Aral. This showed an advance upon Khiva across the sea to be impossible, on account of its shallowness, and accordingly the Russians turned their attention eastward, towards Bokhara, seeking to attain its border towns by means of the Syr Daria. In 1850, two steamers were launched at Aralsk—the Perovsky, 107 ft. long, and of 40 horse-power, armed with one 4-pounder and two 9-pounder howitzers; and the Obrutcheff, a screw iron barque, of 12 horse-power, 70 ft. long, without any armament. Both were constructed in Sweden, conveyed by railway in sections to Samara, and thence on the backs of camels to Aralsk, where they were put together by Swedish mechanics, and launched in 1853. Before long it was found that the Perovsky drew too much water for the shallow Syr Daria, while the engines of the Obrutcheff were too weak for its powerful current. Accordingly, in 1860, an order was given to the Windsor Works, Liverpool, for the construction of two new steamers of corrugated iron, with flat bottoms, and paddles in the stern; one, the Syr Daria, to be of 20 horse-power; and the other, the Aral, of 40 horse-power. The Syr Daria was 80 ft. long, and carried one 9-pounder howitzer; and the Aral, 105 ft. long, was armed with two 9-pounders. These were launched in 1862, but from faulty design were found to be of very little use, and had to be almost reconstructed on fresh lines at Aralsk. In company with these two vessels, arrived from Liverpool a corrugated-iron floating pontoon dock, a barge, and six iron shallops, followed by three iron barges from the Volga. Two years later, Tchernayeff having stormed Tashkent, at the head of the navigable section of the Syr Daria, the river flotilla was increased by the Samarcand, 150 ft. long and of 70 nominal horse-power, constructed by Cockerell, in Belgium. In 1870, the Tashkent, 105 ft. long and of 35 nominal horse-power, was conveyed from the Volga to the Syr Daria, and the Aral Fleet attained its full proportions; consisting of six steamers, ten barges, and 33 iron ferry and transport boats, of various dimensions. The personnel comprised 15 officers, 15 engineers, 322 seamen, and 275 riflemen. For several years it rendered great assistance to the Government in connection with the conquest of Bokhara and Khokand. Troops and stores for the expeditions were conveyed in waggons or on camels from Orenburg to the Aral, where they were shipped and towed up the Syr Daria to the various forts, terminating with Tchinay, near Tashkent. In 1872, the Aral Fleet was of great value in transporting munitions of war to Tashkent for the Khivan expedition. In connection with this, the Tashkent was sent across the Aral to the Oxus, to maintain communications with the column operating from the Caspian; but, running aground, all its crew were massacred by the Khivans. After the fall of Khiva, the shallows near the city were deepened, and the steamer Samarcand was placed on the Oxus, where she ran for several years, conducting surveying operations right up to the Afghan outposts. This may be said to have really closed the career of the fleet. Turkestan being conquered, no further need existed for its armaments, which were consequently placed in store at Kazala, and up to last year the vessels were solely used for transport purposes. The Samarcand having foundered during the ice-flow in the Syr Daria, and most of the other steamers being worn out, even this duty could no longer be performed by them. Simultaneously with this, corruption developed itself in the service, and when Tchernayeff passed Uri Kazala a few months ago he placed all the officers under arrest, broke several of them, and ordered the crews to return to Russia forthwith. In this manner ended the career of a fleet which had cost £63,000 to establish, and £15,000 a year to maintain. For the future, the transport service on the Syr Daria will be managed by a State-aided company, which will create a fresh flotilla, and work it on strictly commercial principles. This will be of no political importance until Russia occupies Bokhara and dominates the upper Oxus, which Tchernayeff has announced his intention of doing as soon as the present Emir of Bokhara dies. This event may shortly be looked forward to. In that case, the presence of Russian steamers in close proximity to Balkh, Maimene, and other outposts of Afghanistan will give Russia supreme influence to the foot of the Hindoo Koosh, unless British power be greater at Cabul than it is to-day. But the Russian steamers will hardly ever achieve the task for which the Aral gunboat fleet was founded,—to co-operate in an expedition against India by conveying troops up the Oxus, or ferrying them across it. The road of invasion lies to-day through Askabad and Herat, not Samarcand and Cabul, and hence the importance formerly possessed by the Aral fleet has been transferred to that of the Caspian.

THE MURDER OF PROFESSOR PALMER AND PARTY.

Information has been received from Suez that Col. Warren reports from Wady Sudr on Jan. 24 that a portion of Capt. Gill's journal had been discovered completed to Aug. 8, also official correspondence, a leaf of Professor Palmer's note-book, and Lieut. Charrington's journal dated Aug. 9, scattered over many miles of desolate waste. Vestiges of looted baggage, including two Naval swords, had also been found. Funeral service had been read at the place where the murder actually occurred, in the presence of Col. Warren's party and Mr. and Miss Charrington. Col. Warren further states that he was erecting, on a conspicuous hill overlooking the spot, a cairn 15 feet high, surmounted by a wooden cross, as a temporary measure, presented by Miss Charrington. Col. Warren adds that he had visited Bedouins of various tribes, and reassured them that the guilty alone will be proceeded against. They were quite quiet. He expected shortly to return to Suez.

ESPIONAGE IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was very much pleased with your leader about the Clyde court-martial. When all other papers were hounding down the unfortunate victim, you said all that could be said in his favour. He had, it is true, allowed things to drift into a very slack state on board the Clyde, and he was let in by a rascally gunner. It is very generally hoped throughout the service that something may yet be done to mitigate his severe sentence, especially as it is notorious that proceedings almost identical have been carried on by the highest authorities; while in our Dockyards, I am perfectly certain that the grossest corruption prevails.—I am, &c.,

Rear-Admiral.

Sir,—I had occasion to visit the Admiralty recently, and found that the letters you have published regarding their Lordships encouraging espionage in the Navy have produced some considerable effect, especially among the civilian element. There is no doubt that, provided you stick to it, you will be placed in possession of many interesting details of events as yet undreamt of by the public, but well known of at Whitehall.—I am, &c.,

C. B.

Sir,—I consider it to be the duty of every Naval officer to rally round you, and support your endeavours to secure the abolition of espionage in the Navy. To the pure, all things are pure. But the Admiralty is so impure, that its officials, seeing nothing but fraud in those around them, think the same state of things exists in the service afloat. Or is it that they hope to turn the attention of the public in the wrong channel, that they so persistently cry, "Wolf, wolf!" when actually in the wolf's lair? I remember well a ship being fitted out at one of our dockyards to act as a storeship on a foreign station, when much surprise was occasioned by the authorities giving the copper bottom three coats of anti-fouling composition! I found out, on inquiry, that an official in the yard, and a relation of his elsewhere, were agents for the manufacturers!—I am, &c.,

Paymaster.

Sir,—The Navy should be administered by men *sans peur et sans reproche*, not by men who, while exacting payment in full and compensation besides for losses incurred by themselves in the discharge of the public service, decline to admit similar claims, however just, except when they emanate from their own friends. Then, again, our Naval rulers should be men who have the courage to enforce obedience even among those officers on active service of their own rank. Some time ago, the Commander-in-Chief of a foreign station filled his ship up with a cargo of sheep, where mutton was cheap. These he took to another part of the station, and sold at his own price to the firm who contracted to supply the Fleet. The contractor actually lost by the transaction, but he bought the sheep, rather than lose his contract. The Admiralty were made aware that this took place, but winked at it. They are very blind, indeed, when it suits their convenience.—I am, &c.,

Royal Navy.

Sir,—As a fit of virtuous indignation has overtaken the Admiralty anent corruption in the Navy, perhaps they will stamp out the excrescence, first at Whitehall and in the Dockyards, before trying their 'prentice hand at private espionage afloat. Contractors to the Admiralty complain bitterly in private at the "black-mail" levied on them by Admiralty officials. Not a manufacturer but has to pay it. I myself have had to fee the Dockyard hands, to make sure of their work being properly done. They asked me for the money, saying, "It is hard enough to have to work for the Government at Government work, for such small pay; but we do not see why we should do extra work, to let an outsider make money, and get nothing extra ourselves." There was so much justice in this, that, knowing how hardly the Admiralty treat their subordinates, "I bled like a lamb." But it is not right, and it is the fault of the Admiralty.—I am, &c.,

Manufacturer.

ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERS.

We have recently come across an old Admiralty Order in Council which should possess considerable interest for the Committee which, under the presidency of Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., is now reported to be investigating the condition of the professional staff of the Admiralty and Dockyards, with a view of establishing them on a sounder and more efficient basis. The Admiralty Order is dated May 13, 1835 (nearly fifty years ago), and reads as follows:—

> "Whereas, since the introduction of steam-vessels in your Majesty's service, it has been found necessary to increase gradually this description of vessel in numbers, size, and power, in consequence of the various services which they are required to perform, whether as an armed force, capable of opposing those in use by foreign Powers, or to serve as packets at home and abroad, or for towing ships in or out of harbour; and whereas, the numbers that are required for these and other important purposes can only be kept up at very considerable expense—as well in their original cost as in frequent repairs of the machinery—the estimates for which can only be controlled by some person well skilled in the knowledge of every part of such machinery, we humbly submit, &c., that a Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery be appointed, at a salary of £650, equal to that of a Master Shipwright."

For about thirty years after this, the Shipwright and Engineer officers in the service held equal rank and status, and received equal emoluments. Then, however, in consequence of certain dominant influences at Whitehall, the Engineer Department began to be crushed down, and its interests subordinated, until at one period it appeared likely to be improved out of existence. The office of Chief Engineer of the yard was abolished, and an assistant appointed, who was subordinate to the Shipwright officer, then dubbed Master Shipwright, Engineer, and Storekeeper. This assistant had to carry out the details of the engineering work, for, unfortunately, steam-engines were still necessary evils in the construction of a steam navy, and the addition of the word "Engineer" to the title of the Shipwright officer, though giving control, did not carry engineering knowledge with it. This system, however, as may be readily imagined, was found to be so unsatisfactory and inefficient, that those who were responsible for the efficiency of the Navy forced an alteration. In 1875, therefore, the office of Chief Engineer was again established, but the subordination of ten years had produced the usual effect. There were no engineer officers of rank and influence remaining to make their opinions known and respected, so that the reorganisation was carried out almost entirely under the auspices of shipwright officers who held all the chief posts under the Admiralty. The consequence was that the Master Shipwright of the yard was given the vague and indefinite, though high-sounding, title of Chief Constructor, with a salary increased to a maximum of £850, whilst the newly-appointed Chief Engineers commenced at the absurdly low salary of £500, to rise by annual increments of £20 to a maximum of £650. The present salaries of the Chief Engineers of the Dockyard are considerably less than they would receive if they were performing ordinary duties afloat as Chief Engineers of flagships, where no Inspector is borne. We do not think the salaries of the Shipwright Department are too high; but surely, if a Chief Engineer in 1835 was worth £650 per annum, he certainly must be worth much more now; but, although the duties and responsibilities of the office have increased to an enormous extent, the salary of the office has been unjustly and unwisely diminished. How can we expect to get good men on such terms? Is it any wonder that we hear of so many mishaps and breakdowns, of priming boilers and inefficient machinery, when the whole of the Engineer Department is thus snubbed and kept down and practically ignored? A senior dockyard clerk who has no responsibility can rise to a maximum salary of £500, the same as that paid to the Chief Engineer of our largest dockyards on appointment, whilst if the clerk gets to be promoted to storekeeper he rises to £700 per annum. The Engineer Department is the only one in which the salaries have been reduced, as the following table, giving the relative salaries of certain dockyard officers, will clearly show:—

SALARIES IN 1860.

	Portsmouth.	Devonport.	Chatham.	Sheerness.	Woolwich.
	£	£	£	£	£
Master Attendant	480	480	480	480	480
Assistant do.	380	380	—	380	—
Chief Constructor	650	650	650	600	650
Constructor	400	400	400	400	400
Chief Engineer	650	650	650	500	650
1st Assist. to do.	400	400	—	—	400
2nd do. do.	250	—	—	—	350
Storekeeper	600	600	600	600	600
Chief Clerk	315 to 450	315 to 450	315 to 450	315 to 450	315 to 450

SALARIES IN 1870.

	Portsmouth.	Devonport.	Chatham.	Sheerness.
	£	£	£	£
Master Attendant	600	600	—	600
Assistant do.	500	500	—	500
Chief Constructor	700	650	650	600
Constructor	400	400	400	400
Chief Engineer	—	650	—	—
1st Assist. to do.	500	500	533	400
2nd do. do.	250	250	300	—
Storekeeper	—	500	—	500
Chief Clerk	315 to 450	315 to 450	315 to 450	315 to 450

SALARIES IN 1880.

	Portsmouth.	Devonport.	Chatham.	Sheerness.
	£	£	£	£
Master Attendant	600	600	600	600
Assistant do.	500	500	—	—
Chief Constructor	700 to 850	700 to 850	700 to 850	600 to 700
Constructor	400 to 500	400 to 500	400 to 500	400 to 500
Chief Engineer	500 to 650	500 to 650	500 to 650	500 to 600
1st Assist. to do.	300 to 400	300 to 400	300 to 400	—
2nd do. do.	250 to 350	250 to 350	—	250 to 350
Storekeeper	600 to 700	600 to 700	500 to 600	500
Chief Clerk	350 to 500	350 to 500	350 to 500	350 to 500

It needs no words from us to emphasize the injustice of such a state of affairs. The table tells its own tale clearly enough. We do trust, however, that the Committee will set these matters right. The efficiency of the Navy does and must of necessity depend on the condition of the machinery, and it is necessary that proper people should be obtained and retained to superintend and manage it. A few hundreds saved in salaries will be dearly paid for at the expense of thousands wasted in the purchase and repair of imperfectly designed or managed machinery. The total sum spent on the purchase and repairs of the machinery of the Fleet is not less than one million sterling annually, and it is evident to all who have a knowledge of business matters that the officers responsible for this expenditure should be highly qualified and well paid, in order that the country may be sure that this large sum of money may be spent in the most advantageous, efficient, and economical manner.

Reviews.

Egypt. By Baron de Malortie. (William Ridgway.)
[SECOND NOTICE.]

According to Baron de Malortie, the reign of Ismail can be summed up in one sentence,—"Great projects, great results, and great expenditure." On his accession to power, it became imperative to cast aside the ruins of Mehemet Ali's work, and recommence everything afresh. Discontent prevailed throughout the kingdom, and what has been termed by the commentators of the period an "almost crushing" task awaited Ismail Pasha, "le grand dilapidateur." His reign was remarkable in many respects, most so in the facts that, during its progress, the settlement of the succession and the establishment of primogeniture became accomplished, and greater still, the Suez Canal was completed. On the other hand, the people were encumbered by a gigantic debt, but still one the creation of which may be defended on many substantial grounds. As the author justly observes, whatever might have been his errors, he had made every effort to remedy his own mistakes. He gave up his private property, and even his throne, to facilitate a liquidation. And after all this sacrifice, what was it? Not only an iniquity, but also a political blunder As Baron de Malortie puts it, the international liquidators, before acting as they did, ought to have considered whether an Eastern country can do without the prestige of the master, and whether the financial genius of the Occident could replace the authority of "Effendina." The great merit in Ismail's reign was that he placed on sure grounds the succession in tail male, and thus preserved the kingdom from being convulsed by the intrigues of pretenders. The second important act of his reign was that of having obtained administrative autonomy, freeing Egypt once and for ever from the fatal interference of the Porte in her internal affairs. These were huge achievements, accomplished by the dint of perseverance and by the lordly indifference with which the Khedive regarded expenditure; but, unfortunately, he panted to gain further victories, to establish countless reforms which were calculated to benefit his country, and, in hastening to clutch them, stumbled and fell. The author here recapitulates and comments on the strenuous efforts made by Ismail to ensure for Egypt security of person and property and equality before the law, and also to raise the standard of the population, by means of public instruction. Having done so much, it became incumbent on him to crush the infamous slave traffic, which was openly carried on throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom. He determined to root it out with a strong hand, and made the most strenuous efforts to effect this object, quite regardless of the enormous expense it entailed upon his exchequer, and also regardless of the risk to his popularity amongst his own subjects which he knew must ensue. The small measure of success which attended his efforts towards carrying out his humanitarian views is made apparent, by the fact that notwithstanding the efforts of Baker, Gordon, and General Conte della Sala, not one of them could do more than check the evil at a given point, and close certain tracks, whilst all three admitted that it is impossible to stop the supply, so long as the demand for slaves is countenanced in the Ottoman Empire and in Egypt. Having reviewed what may be called the social and moral reform, the author draws attention at considerable length to the material improvements undertaken by Ismail, adding some interesting observations as to the extension of the territory for which he has been so loudly denounced. Before concluding the portion of his work which relates to Ismail, Baron de Malortie observes that it would be impossible to overstate the humanitarian object to which the Prince of Wales has certainly the merit of having given an impulse during his stay in Egypt. The final arrangements concerning Sir Samuel Baker's appointment and expedition were, we learn from Dr. Russell's "Diary in the East," entirely due to the initiative of his Royal Highness; while the good effected by Sir Samuel, by Colonel Gordon, and subsequently by Gessi Pasha, who died a victim to the cruel climate, are beyond all controversy. It is also to be remembered that Ismail, who was denounced, as stated by M. E. de Léon, in his interesting work, "The Khedive's Egypt," was not prompted in his course by purely philanthropic considerations; but that he contemplated a most material result, in the form of opening new fields for the commerce of the world. Few, if any, of those who have studied with impartiality or bias the reign of Ismail in Egypt will hesitate to admit that if he has made mistakes, he has suffered heavily for them; and that though he were unsatisfied in getting, he was ever most princely in bestowing.

(To be continued.)

ARMY NOTES.

Referring to the fact that the Bombay Army is still short of its complement of subalterns, the *Pioneer* says:—"Not only are officers in British regiments in that Presidency no longer permitted to apply for the Bengal Staff Corps, but a certain amount of touting is going on in Bengal with the object of showing intending probationers the great advantages of the Bombay Army. We are afraid, however, that it will be rather a shock to local sentiment to find that it is being notified in district orders in this Presidency that in future, on all applications for the Bengal Staff Corps it must be certified 'that the candidate has been offered and declined appointment to the Bombay and Madras Staff Corps.'"

"We [*Evening News*] have very good reason for believing that in the next issue of 'Dress Regulations' there will be a uniform for Reserve Officers. The exact details are not yet known, but it will probably be a kind of unattached uniform. This means for cavalry officers joining the Reserve that on retiring they must provide themselves with a new kit, if they wish to appear as soldiers at the Court of their Sovereign; and that if they are afterwards employed in their own arm of the service they must then provide themselves with cavalry uniform."

The *Times*' correspondent at Cairo telegraphs:—"The British sentries were removed from all the Palaces in Cairo on Monday, and their places were taken by Egyptian soldiers. The English guard was never more than a formal sentry at the Palace door, necessary for the sake of appearance, until native soldiers were obtainable. His Highness's ordinary personal guard has been throughout unchanged."

The *Standard* says:—"The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has appointed Gen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B., to command the troops at the Review of Volunteers at Brighton on Easter Monday, March 26, forming the force of defence; and Major-Gens. G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., and M. G. Newdigate, C.B., to command one each of the two opposing forces to be employed in the operations. The selection of the various adjutants, aides-de-camp, and quartermaster-generals to accompany them will be left to the discretion of the above officers."

At the meeting of the general committee of the Empire Club, held on the 1st inst., at the Club House, Grafton Street, a large number of candidates were up for ballot. Amongst those elected were the Earl of Derby, K.G., &c.; Lord Stanley of Alderley; Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam; Gen. Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., &c.; the Master of Elphinstone; the Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty; Rear-Admiral H.S.H. Count Gleichen, &c. The next election will take place on the 15th inst.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have graciously consented to be present at a grand military assault-at-arms, on April 16, in the Royal Albert Hall, which will be given by Lieut.-Col. Cleather, inspector of gymnasia, and the gymnastic staff of the Army under his command, by permission of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, in aid of the Egyptian War Fund for the relief of the sick and wounded during that campaign. Lieut.-Col. Cleather is endeavouring to induce Lieut. Victor Balk, and the officers and members of the Swedish Gymnastic Club, who in July last gave him and his staff such a hospitable reception during the visit of the English military gymnasts to Sweden, to visit England for the occasion, when it is to be hoped the Government will assist in the reception and entertainment of the gallant Norsemen.

A new club—the Vine—has just been started, under most favourable auspices, on a double basis:—First, as a non-political society of gentlemen; second, to enable its members to obtain for their home consumption wines, spirits, and liqueurs, at the actual wholesale cost price. The proprietors are gentlemen of great experience in the wine trade, and from their long connection with the shipping and wholesale houses, are in a position to purchase wines, &c., on terms that only wine merchants of the highest standing can command. All working expenses, &c., being covered by the annual subscriptions, members will through the Club obtain for their own home consumption, wines, spirits, and liqueurs, at actual wholesale cost price, as invoiced to the proprietors. Thus any member consuming, say, only £20 worth of wine per annum will, in addition to enjoying the advantages of a good club, virtually receive back his subscription, by the saving of the profit he would otherwise have paid to the supplier, in the ordinary course of trade. To large consumers, the gain will be proportionately greater.

"TIME TRIES ALL THINGS."—Of the numerous preparations announced for promoting the growth of the hair few survive, even in name beyond a limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with an unparalleled reputation of more than 80 years, is still considered by the public to be the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair ever yet produced. They who prefer it can now have the oil of a golden colour, without in any way losing its beneficial effects. Sold everywhere. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s.

There is reason to believe, the *Daily News* says, that Gen. Sir Arthur Borton, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta, will be granted an extension of his period of service until June, 1884. In the ordinary course of events, he should have retired in June of the present year.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

We learn from India that, in consequence of the late reduction of one cavalry regiment of the Punjab Frontier Force, the duties at Kohat and Edwardesabad will be given to one regiment, which will have its head-quarters at the latter place.

It is stated that in future field officers of the Indian Army granted furlough to Europe on private affairs will not be allowed any extension of leave, except with the previous consent of the Government of the Presidency to which they belong.

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have also adopted the same, as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles. Purchasers should see that the Latin brand is on every tablet, and WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP on each wrapper, without which none is genuine.

An Indian good-service pension has been conferred upon Col. J. Michael, C.S.I., Madras S.C., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department. Col. Michael has performed valuable service for the Government of India, and was attached to the staff of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his Indian tour.

The weekly health returns show that 1,440 officers and men are sick, out of a total British force in Egypt of 12,976. This marks a general improvement in every corps, though the Cavalry still have over 20 per cent. and the Artillery over 14 per cent. of their number in hospital.

MEMORIAL BRASSES.—Messrs. JOHN HARDMAN and Co., who pay special attention to Military Brasses, have lately executed for her Majesty the Queen several important works for St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Designs are prepared for approval, with estimate of cost. —Offices, 13 King William Street, Charing Cross.

BIRTH.

VAN STRAUBENZEE.—On Jan. 3, at Meerut, North-West Provinces of India, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzee, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COLE—MCCLINTOCK.—On the 1st inst., at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. F. E. H. Payne, M.A., Captain F. B. O. Cole, late the Royal Fusiliers, to Maria, widow of the Rev. Robert Le Poer McClintock, Rector of Castle Bellingham, Ireland.

HANBURY—SANDES.—On the 30th ult., at St. Mary's, Wimbledon, by the Rev. W. Smartt, B.D., nephew of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. C. J. Meade, Vicar of St. Jude's, Peckham, Ingham Hanbury, Fleet Surgeon, C.B., R.N., to Josephine, youngest daughter of George Sandes, Esq., J.P., Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland.

Advertisements.

IF H. THOMASON will at once communicate with his Parents, it will be to his advantage.

THE MONT DORE of BOURNEMOUTH, Limited.—A GENTLEMAN, of education and position, a good organiser, accustomed to and fond of good society (married preferred), will be REQUIRED, on the Opening of the above Establishment, to undertake its general management and supervision. A liberal salary will be paid.—Applications, by letter, to be made to the SECRETARY, at the Company's Offices, No. 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., stating full qualifications.

WANTED, at the end of February, for the Permanent Staff, 3rd LANARKSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, in Glasgow, TWO SERJEANT INSTRUCTORS.—Apply by letter, forwarding testimonials, to the ADJUTANT, 6 Carlton Place, Glasgow, who will furnish further particulars.

WANTED, a SITUATION as LADY'S MAID to a Lady, or a Family proceeding to India this season. Thoroughly understands dress-making, and would take charge of one or two children, if necessary. Good references.—Apply to Miss WILLIS, Orchard Terrace, Chichester, Sussex.

A YOUNG WOMAN, aged 30, wishes to hear of a Lady REQUIRING a SERVANT during the Voyage to INDIA. Good references. Has a home in India. Bombay preferred. —Direct to ELIZABETH COMBER, Petham Court Cottage, near Farringham, Kent.

ADMIRALTY.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W., January 1, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS to fill TWELVE VACANCIES in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the ROYAL NAVY will be held at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, February 19, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, February 15, for Preliminary Examination as to their fitness for the Service.

The forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

JOHN W. REID, M.D., Director-General.

ENTRY of ENGINEER STUDENTS in Her Majesty's Dockyard at Portsmouth, with a view to their being trained for service afloat as Engineer Officers in Her Majesty's Navy.

A Competitive Examination of Candidates to fill Twenty-five Vacancies will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April next, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Portsmouth, and Devonport. Candidates must not be less than 14, nor more than 16 years of age, on May 1, 1883.

For Revised Regulations, apply to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

By command of their Lordships,
G. TRYON.
Admiralty, S.W., January 1, 1883.

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[Extracts.]

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The Secretary of State for India will offer 13 appointments in the Indian Public Works Department for competition among the students entering the College in September, 1883, at the termination of their prescribed three years' College course, that is, in the summer of 1886. The Secretary of State for India will further offer two appointments in the Indian Telegraph Department among the same students after two years' course of study, that is, in the summer of 1885.

In the event of there being more candidates for admission than the College can receive, the preference will be given to qualified candidates according to dates of application for admission.

For all further particulars, apply by letter only to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W.; or to the President, Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Staines.

JULAND DANVERS, Secretary,
Public Works Department.

India Office, October 25, 1882.

SANDHURST and WOOLWICH.

Storrington Pupils passed at the last Three Examinations:—

Date and Name.	Order of Merit.	Examination.	Total No. of Marks
December, 1881—			
Richardson, J. B. (University Candidate), first on List	1st	Sandhurst	6497
Wyndham, G.	8th	Sandhurst	6061
Campbell, H. W	21st	Sandhurst	5534
Broughton, Ralph	32nd	Sandhurst	5266
Impey, Lawrence	46th	Sandhurst	5002
Heard, E. S.	67th	Sandhurst	4756
July, 1882—			
Hills, E. H. (first on List)	1st	Woolwich	8315
Green, F. Egerton	38th	Woolwich	5142
Barry, L. E.	28th	Sandhurst	5371
Fotheringham, W. S.	32nd	Sandhurst	5275
Bird, S.	43rd	Sandhurst	5142
Hall, R.	55th	Sandhurst	5046
December, 1882—			
Cox, P. L.	23rd	Sandhurst	5639
Grenfell, R. F. J.	26th	Sandhurst	5614
Crompton, Roberts, H. R.	63rd	Sandhurst	4988
Hon. W. Lambton	66th	Sandhurst	4969

At the Preliminary Examinations of 1882, 20 Candidates were sent in, and 15 passed.

G. FAITHFULL, Storrington, Sussex, January 10, 1883.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION ONLY.—A Few Candidates desiring special individual attention are Prepared by Major COWPER, assisted by an Officer of equal experience, who has taken high honours in Surveying, &c. At the last Four Examinations (the average sent up for each being 3·75), Pupils passed 1st, 10th, 21st, 30th, 33rd, 34th, and 37th on the List.—10 Clifton Villas, Maida Hill, London, W.

THE REV. Dr. POLLOCK RECEIVES a Few RESIDENT PUPILS, to prepare for Sandhurst, Woolwich, and the Universities. At last Sandhurst Examination, a Pupil obtained 5,136 marks.—Neville Hall, Middleham, Bedale, Yorkshire.

THE GRANGE, COWES.—The Rev. ARTHUR WATSON, M.A., Graduate in Honours, Second Scholar and Prizeman of Caius Coll. Camb., PREPARES PUPILS for the Public Schools, Naval and other Examinations. In June a candidate took the 1st place for Naval Cadetships. Terms inclusive, according to age.

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LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA.—At the March Military Competitive Examination, EIGHT obtained commissions, viz.:—Richards (4th), Grant (12th), Wimberley (14th), Cass (28th), Shadwell (30th), Woodwright, Legge, Vignoles (Cavalry).

At the last Examination (September) TEN passed, viz.:—Holland (2nd), Blewitt (8th), Whiffin (14th), Gorman (19th), M'Mahon (20th), Morris (25th), Barthorp (28th), Cochrane-Baillie (33rd), Edwards (36th), another was 41st, and Goodair, 42nd, received a cavalry commission.

At the April Further Literary Examination, Three passed, viz.:—4th, 37th, 86th. This October Four passed, viz.:—5th, 10th, 14th, 26th, being all sent in on both occasions.

STAFF COLLEGE Successes:—1881: 1st, 4th, 16th. 1882: 1st, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

Captain JAMES prepares Officers for the Promotion Examination. No failure up to date, and 46 have passed since December.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Special Preparation, by JOHN GIBSON, M.A. (First-class Classics, Camb., 1874, formerly Master at Westminster), assisted by Two Resident University Graduates and Visiting Professors. In June, 1882, out of 4 Pupils sent up, 2 passed, and a third scored over 4,100 marks at his first trial. In November, 1882, out of 4 Pupils sent up, one took the 14th place on the list, and another scored over 4,300 marks. All the Pupils sent up were First trial Candidates, and 2 of the successful ones had only read 2 months with Mr. Gibson; the other, 4 months. In the last 2 Preliminary Examinations, 5 passed, out of 7 sent up.

N.B.—The next Preliminary Guide, containing the Answers to the Questions set in the February Examinations, will be published about the middle of February. Address, Bromley, Kent.

MATHEMATICS.—A Cambridge Wrangler VISITS and RECEIVES PUPILS in London; teaches by Correspondence; and supplies, on moderate terms, Solutions of the most Recent Examination Papers, including Sandhurst, Woolwich, I. C. S., London B.A., and B.Sc.—G. HEPPEL, M.A., 180 The Grove, Hammersmith.

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ARMY, *viâ* Sandhurst, Woolwich, or Militia.—PROSPECTUSES, together with reliable Information of Tutors recently successful, sent (gratis), by Messrs. ASKIN, 38 Sackville Street, London, W. References kindly allowed to the Chaplain-General to the Forces and others.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—PREPARATION in FRANCE by B. ARNETT, M.A., Cantab., J. J. RIX, B.A., Cantab., and F. BREITENSTEIN. Rigeard, Chartres, France.

WOOLWICH, SANDHURST.—MORGAN JENKINS, M.A. (Wrangler), assisted by an experienced Staff, prepares resident and non-resident Pupils. References to parents, many of whom have had more than one son successful at this establishment. Two passed (38th and 71st) in the recent list for Sandhurst.—50 Cornwall Road, Westbourne Park, W.

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University Candidates for Sandhurst are received as non-resident pupils. In this competition two candidates (the only ones sent up) have passed into Sandhurst during the past year; Mr. W. A. Grant taking fourth place in July, and Mr. G. Barton-Smith second place in December.

In addition to the University candidate, two other pupils passed on the general list at the recent Sandhurst Examination,—Mr. C. D. Radcliffe (tenth place) and Mr. H. Marwood.

Mr. B. Smith, on this occasion, made the highest score in Mathematics, and Mr. Radcliffe highest marks in German, as well as second highest in Freehand Drawing, out of 440 candidates up for Examination.

Special arrangements made for officers studying for the Staff College or other Military Examinations.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The standard originally fixed for this Examination having been much raised in September, 1881, no results previously gained should be taken into account in considering the successes obtained by Militia pupils. Since the date named, there have been three competitions. At these trials Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured 24 COMMISSIONS for their pupils, although they have only prepared and sent up a very limited number for Examination. The names of all successful pupils have already been published.

Also, at the October Literary Examination, Lieut. C. J. Stanton took 4th place on the list.

The results obtained at other Examinations bring the general score up to FORTY-EIGHT SUCCESSES, achieved by pupils in the last 16 months; during that period the number of pupils on the strength of the establishment, resident and non-resident, has always been limited to 60.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, C. S., MILITIA, &c.—The Rev. A. PRITCHARD, M.A. Oxon., assisted by his Brother, Professor PRITCHARD (late R.M. Academy, Woolwich), and a large Staff of resident Assistant-Tutors, PREPARES for any of the above.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS, &c.—In the late Examinations, Mr. WATKINS, late Scholar, Christ's College, Cambridge, passed Messrs. Plomer, Panton, Carpendale, Brownlow (U.C.), and Voyle (I.C.), for Sandhurst, and Mr. Cronin took honours at the Academy; Mr. Brett qualified for Woolwich.

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JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,202.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

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CORRECTED UP TO FEBRUARY 3.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. H. P. Ewart, C.B.	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut-Col. F. G. Burnaby	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.	Meerut—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut-Col. W. H. Lee	Manchester	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Edinburgh	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lt-Col. Sir J. D. Bourne, Bt.	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut-Col. J. Goldie [p.s.c.	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. C. Campbell, C.B.,	Egypt—Manchester	1882	Egypt	...
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut-Col. E. B. Hutton	Dublin	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Ballincollig	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Aldershot	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. Philips	Hounslow	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Col. W. L. Browne	Newbridge	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Col. E. A. Gore	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars)		Col. H. D'A. P. Burnell	Colchester	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut-Col. J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Lieut-Col. E. A. Wood	Lucknow—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	...
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B.,	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox [A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lt.-Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of C'mb'dge's Own) Lancers		Lieut-Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Longford	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut-Col. K. J. W. Coghill, C.B.	Egypt—Aldershot	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut-Col. C. Mangles	Cahir	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. F. Kaye	Dublin	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury			
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Tower	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Chelsea	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Dublin	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	Windsor	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Chelsea	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. G. W. Knox, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Wellington Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Malta (for W. Ind.)—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Fermoy—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny	Portland—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Peshawur—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Parnell, C.B.	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar—Brbados.	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Stokes	Bombay—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Mullingar—Newcastle	1866	Bengal—Afghanistn	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Agra—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Col. J. N. Colthurst	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. B. Colvin	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Meean Meer—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. W. Daunt, C.B.	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn	Lieut-Col. W. T. Baker	Fyzabad—Bury St. Edmunds	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Lt. Infantry).	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Dublin—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B.	Kamptee—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. B. Cosby	Bradford—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. D. S. Warren, C.B.	Nowshera—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Londonderry—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Poona—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nva. Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. W. Adcock	Theyetmyo—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Col. M. J. R. MacGregor	Rawul Pindee—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Egypt—Clonmel	1882	Egypt	...
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Hereford	Halifax, N.S.—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. E. Davidson	Belfast—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. F. L. Edridge	Templemore—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Dover—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.		Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Col. H. E. Watson	Jersey—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunsw'k	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col, H. C. Patton	Peshawur—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Bengal—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Pembroke Dock—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Manchester—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Dugshai—Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. A. S. Cameron, V.C., p.s.c.	Fermoy—Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. D. Geddes	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Lock, p.s.c.	Enniskillen—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Sing'p're	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. Heywood	Quetta—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Col. H. Davis	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. B. Lloyd	Kinsale—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. Moorsom	Bengal—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Chatham—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanist'n	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Gibraltar—Kingston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. S. Stabb	Devonport—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Richardson,	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. J. Castle [C.B.	Bengal—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D Dyson-Laurie,	Bengal—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Col. S. Hackett	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D. Johnstone	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. King	Kilkenny—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

Head-Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Dublin
B —	Exeter
C —	Dublin
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Meerut
F —	Umballa
G —	Meerut
H —	Exeter
I —	Canterbury
K —	Newbridge
L —	Sealkote
M —	St. John's Wood
N —	Coventry

B Brigade—

Head-Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Dorchester
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Kirkee
E —	Bangalore
F —	Aldershot
G —	Egypt
H —	Aldershot
I —	Aldershot
K —	Umballa
L —	Newbridge
M —	Secunderabad
N —	Lucknow

Depot—A and B Brigades—Woolwich.
Riding Establishment—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

A Battery	Shorncliffe
B —	Ferozepore
C —	Natal
D —	Shorncliffe
E —	Kilkenny
F —	Woolwich
G —	Benares
H —	Jullundur
I —	Ahmedabad
J —	Newcastle
K —	Dublin
L —	Secunderabad
M —	Kurrachee
N —	Hyderabad
O —	Kamptee
P —	Secunderabad
Q —	Bangalore
R —	Bellary
S —	Bangalore
T —	Aldershot
U —	Athlone
V —	Chatham
W —	Hilsea
X —	Woolwich

2nd Brigade—

A Battery	Kirkee
B —	Neemuch
C —	Ahmednuggur
D —	Kirkee
E —	Kurrachee
F —	Deesa
G —	Belgaum
H —	Bristol
I —	Egypt
J —	Allahabad
K —	Sheffield
L —	Aldershot
M —	St. Thomas Mt.
N —	Egypt
O —	Hilsea
P —	Woolwich
Q —	Sheffield

2nd Brigade (*con.*)

R —	Peshawur
S —	Woolwich

3rd Brigade—

A Battery	Weedon
B —	Weedon
C —	Egypt
D —	Ipswich
E —	Ipswich
F —	Limerick
G —	Clonmel
H —	Christchurch
I —	Bangalore
J —	Trowbridge
K —	Nowgong
L —	Dinapore
M —	Meerut
N —	Cawnpore
O —	Agra
P —	Meean Meer
Q —	Saugor
R —	Fyzabad

4th Brigade—

A Battery	Mhow
B —	Rawul Pindee
C —	Meean Meer
D —	Lucknow
E —	Bareilly
F —	Morar
G —	Meerut
H —	Aldershot
I —	Curragh
J —	Woolwich
K —	Fermoy
L —	Mooltan
M —	Aldershot
N —	Woolwich
O —	Barrackpore
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Colchester
R —	Glasgow

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—Northern Division.

1st Battery	Alderney
2nd —	Jersey
3rd —	Guernsey
4th —	Tilbury
5th —	Bermuda
6th —	Bermuda
7th —	Rawul Pindee
8th —	Attock
9th —	Rawul Pindee
Depot	Newcastle

No. 2.—Lancashire Division.

1st Battery	Fort Widley
2nd —	Weymouth
3rd —	Shoeburyness
4th —	Ferozepore
5th —	Lahore
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Liverpool

No. 3.—Eastern Division.

1st Battery	Landguard Fort
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Fort Victoria
4th —	Woolwich
5th —	Ceylon
6th —	Ceylon
7th —	Theyetmyo
8th —	Theyetmyo
9th —	Tonghoo
Depot	Colchester

No. 4.—Cinque Ports Division.

1st Battery	Dover
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Dover
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Barbadoes
7th —	Quetta
8th —	Bombay
9th —	Poona
Depot	Dover

No. 5.—London Division.

1st Battery	Portsmouth
2nd —	Fort Grange
3rd —	Woolwich
4th —	Malta
5th —	Malta
6th —	Malta
7th —	Fort William
8th —	Delhi
Depot	Woolwich

No. 6.—Southern Division.

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Portsmouth
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Golden Hill
5th —	Govindghur
6th —	Allahabad
7th Battery	Peshawur
8th —	Singapore
9th —	Hong Kong
Depot	Fort Brockhurst

No. 7.—Western Division.

1st Battery	Bull Point
2nd —	Devonport
3rd —	Devonport
4th —	Devonport
5th —	Gwalior
6th —	Morar
7th —	Cape
8th —	Mauritius
9th —	St. Helena
Depot	Plymouth

No. 8.—Scottish Division.

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Sheerness
3rd —	Sheerness
4th —	Sheerness
5th —	Egypt
6th —	Egypt
7th —	Aden
8th —	Aden
9th —	Bombay
Depot	Leith Fort

[*See next page.*]

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY (Continued).

Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Re-turned.
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Egypt—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Tralee—Lichfield	1872	Singapore—Transv'l	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Roorkee—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Shipley	Bengal—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Col. F. D. Walters	Devonport—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	...
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. Fitzgerald	Sheffield—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Green	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Portsmouth—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Rennie	Ft. St. George—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Greenland	Gibraltar—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. B. Hayward	Castlebar—Leicester	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. J. N. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c.	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Straton	Gibraltar—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Bevan	Allahabad—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	...
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Natal—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. W. W. Corban	Egypt—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Col. S. G. C. Hogge	Gosport—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. E. Fyler	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. H. Browne	Dublin—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. C. Acton, C.B., p.s.c.	Bareilly—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Daniell	Curragh—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Egypt—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon	Aldershot—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun	Rangoon—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. J. S. H. Algar [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. K. G. Henderson	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Woolwich—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Warley—Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan — Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Col. C. H. Sams	Athlone—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. T. Simpson	Kurrachee—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Col. L. S. Warren	Aden—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	...
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. E. E. Wilson, C.B.	Aldershot—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. H. Tucker	Meerut—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Sunderland	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Curragh—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. Jago	Egypt—Hamilton	1882	Egypt	...
72	72nd	S'forth Highl'd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Alb'nys)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Col. A. E. Warren	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Bermuda—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princ'ss Vict'ria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Aldershot—Armagh	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. B. S. Robinson	Belgaum—Armagh	1870	Madras	...
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Browne	Curragh—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Suth'rl'd Highl'd'rs)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. A. C. Bruce, C.B., p.s.c.	Cape—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. E. H. D. Macpherson	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Williams	Umballa—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Hall	Nova Scotia—Tralee	1874	Malta	...
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. G. Campbell	Malta—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Frankland, p.s.c.	Dover—Naas	1862	Bombay—Bengal	1871
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. H. A. Seymour.	Ahmednuggur—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Col. J. P. C. Glyn	Cork—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India--Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. J. A. Smith	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Col. R. S. Turton	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		...	Malta	...	...	...

GARRISON ARTILLERY (Continued).

No. 9.—Welsh Division.

1st Battery	South Hook
2nd —	Ft. Hubberstone
3rd —	Pembroke Dock
4th —	Secunderabad
5th —	St. Thomas Mnt.
6th —	Halifax
7th —	Halifax
8th —	Halifax
Depot	Newport

No. 10.—North Irish Division.

1st Battery	Sandown, I. of W.
2nd —	Shoeburyness
3rd —	Sheerness
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Mhow
6th —	Gibraltar

No. 10.—North Irish Division (*con.*)

7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
9th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Belfast

No. 11.—South Irish Division.

1st Battery	Carlisle Fort
2nd —	Spike Island
3rd —	Camden Fort
4th —	Portsmouth
5th —	Umballa
6th —	Rawul Pindee
7th —	Malta
8th —	Malta
9th —	Malta
Depot	Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Ald'shot
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Chatham
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Cape Town
6th—Curragh
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th—Bermuda
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Chatham
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Bermuda
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th Company—Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Egypt
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Portsmouth
30th—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Gibraltar
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps—Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"It has been definitely decided at the War Office that the 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Regiment and the 1st Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry will embark at Alexandria for Malta next month. Half of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry and the Head-quarters half batn. Royal Scots, at Malta, proceed respectively to Gibraltar and Barbadoes."

"It does not seem to be generally known," the *Irish Times* observes, "that the new Knight of the Garter, the Duke of Grafton, is a General on the Retired List, a C.B., and an Equerry to the Queen. As Lord A. C. L. FitzRoy, his Grace served with the Coldstream Guards in the Crimea and was severely wounded, and has the medal with three clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the 5th Class of the Medjidie. 'What has the Duke of Grafton done,' it is sometimes remarked, 'that he should have been picked out to receive the Garter?' Surely a man who has fought his country's battles and shed his blood in his country's cause, has some claim to honours?"

Obituary.

The late Major-Gen. Robert Carey, C.B., was the son of the late Sir Octavius Carey, C.B., and K.C.H. of Guernsey, and was born on Dec. 12, 1821, died Jan. 25, 1883, at the age of 61. He was educated at Rugby and Sandhurst; commenced service as an ensign in the 40th Regt. on Nov. 15, 1839, and shortly after proceeded with his regiment to the Afghan War—1841 and 1842—with Sir W. Nott's force; and was present in all the actions in the Bolan Pass, Khojack Pass, Quetta, Candahar, Killa Shuck, Zillo Khan, Baba Walla, Goaine, Ghuznee, Killa Azeem, relief of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, occupation of Cabul, actions of Khoord Cabul Tzeen, Jugdulluck, Khyber Pass (medal). In the Crimean War, he served as A.Q.M.G. to a division of the Turkish Contingent, and for a long time commanded a brigade in that force; was thanked in General Orders by Sir Robert Vivian, K.C.B., and Sir James Neill, K.C.B. (4th-class Medjidie and Turkish medal). He published a small drill-book for the Turkish Contingent. D.A.G. in New Zealand, 1860 to 1861, and was present at the actions at Mahoetalie, Matarooiko-riko, operations on the Waitara; was five times specially mentioned in despatches by Major-Gen. Sir T. Pratt, K.C.B., and received the Order of Companion of the Bath. Volunteered, and was appointed D.A.G. to the troops in New Zealand, under Sir D. Cameron, from 1863; was present in the assault and capture of Rangiriri (mentioned in despatches and promoted col. for his services). Was also in the campaigns in 1863, 1864, and 1865, in the Waikato, Turanga, and Wanganui districts, and was present at the action of Te Awamatu (mentioned in despatches); was present at Paterangia, Orahoe, Gate-pa-Nuhumaru (mentioned in despatches); second-in-command in the field campaign of Taranaki and Wanganui under Gen. Sir T. Chute; present at the assault of Otapawa and Waikoko, also in forced march round Mount Egmont (mentioned in despatches, 1866); was the only officer in New Zealand who served throughout the whole of the operations carried on under the three General officers who conducted the war from 1860 to its termination in 1866, during which time he was D.A.G. and senior officer on the Staff. Passed Staff College, 1859, was appointed Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General at Head-quarters, Aug. 1870, and held that office till March 31, 1882, during which time he was highly spoken of. He received the distinguished reward in 1875. Married Caroline, daughter of John le Marchant, Esq., of Melrose, Guernsey, by whom he left two sons, Denis, a lieut. in the East Lancashire Regt., and Walter, an acting sub-lieut. R.N.

Major-Gen. E. G. Clark, Retired List, Bengal S.C., late Deputy-Commissioner of Sultanpur, Oudh, died at Eastbourne on the 25th ult., aged 52. He served with the Nepaulese force in the Indian Mutiny campaign, from July, 1857, to April, 1858; he commanded the left column in the action of Chanda, and captured five guns; and was afterwards present at the siege and capture of Lucknow.

Amusements.

No novelties have been produced at any of the theatres during the week, and the holiday entertainments continue to be sufficiently attractive to render alterations of programme unnecessary. On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Augustus Harris gave at Drury Lane Theatre a morning performance of "Sindbad" to about 4,000 poor children, invited from the charitable institutions of the metropolis.

A farcical comedy, called "Our Regiment; or, Lance and Pennon," written by Mr. Hamilton, the adapter of "Moths," will be introduced to the public through a morning performance at the Vaudeville Theatre on Feb. 15.

Special entertainments, in aid of Lady Jane Taylor's Egyptian War Fund, were given at Hengler's Royal Cirque, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus, on Thursday afternoon and evening.

At the Gaiety Theatre, on Tuesday afternoon, Miss Le Thière had a miscellaneous entertainment associated with her benefit, Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Miss Geneviève Ward, Mrs. Kendal, and Mr. Hermann Vezin giving their services on the occasion. On Wednesday afternoon, at the same theatre, "Married Life" and "Uncle's Will" were performed, for the fund in aid of Lady Strangford's Cairo Hospital Fund, when Mr. Gilbert Farquhar, the well-known amateur, made a successful first appearance on the stage. On the following day, Miss Laura Villiers, daughter of Mr. Edwin Villiers, lessee of the London Pavilion, appeared for the first time in London as Iolanthe in "King René's Daughter," supported by Mr. Barnes as Count Tristan, and by Mr. W. Rignold as King René.

Throat Irritation.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, Gordon Holmes, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

THE CRIMEAN AND EGYPTIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As a Crimean officer, I cannot permit a leading article in the *Standard* of January 11 to pass unnoticed, as it conveys a wrong impression on the public mind regarding the British Army in the Crimea and its Generals. It says it would be ungenerous to stigmatise to-day the administrators and Generals who placed the Army of the Crimea in such terrible straits from want of every necessary, and failed to take advantage of victories. Tel-el-Kebir is compared to the Alma, and it states that had the same qualities been present after the latter as were displayed at the former, the Allies would have given Sebastopol to our Army without loss of time. The Generals certainly deserve more consideration, as they had allies who were in many instances their stumbling-block, and Lord Raglan was not to blame for much apparent delay. When the Army landed at Old Fort in the Crimea, their first delay and grievance was occasioned by the French taking up the buoys for their ships which the British had laid the night previous for their own. They were thus the first to land, selecting their own safe position for the advance, with the fleets on one flank and the British Army on the other. Of course, they retained that position to the Alma, which at that battle certainly continued to give them great advantage. After that battle, the Division to which I belonged was halted on the heights and ordered to take off their packs for pursuit. They were then inspected by Lord Raglan and Gen. Canrobert, who often said in my hearing, "Magnifique!" clearly showing that he thought our division fit to proceed. In the course, however, of a few minutes, an order came cancelling that for pursuit, as the French would not accompany us. It was not, therefore, the English General who was tardy on that occasion to follow up the victory or take advantage of it. Had they pursued and lost 250 horses, as was done between Tel-el-Kebir and Cairo, more would have been said about it than there would be now; and when I consider that I stood one of 1,000 in my regiment for inspection before embarkation for the Crimea, I cannot help thinking that the Army of the present day is fortunate in having Reserve men to fall back on, when any fighting is required.—I am, &c.,

Crimea.

It is certain the Queen's Physician, Dr. Fairbank, has written strongly recommending Lentilla, or Tonic Daily Food. It cures indigestion, heartburn, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c., besides having such wondrous nourishing properties. Makes soup, puddings, porridge, biscuits, custards, &c. Tins, 1 lb., 1s 6d; ½ lb., 10d. Barrels, 28 lb., 30s; 14 lb., 16s. Of all Chemists.—Proprietor, H. J. Deacon, Beckenham, Kent.

NAVAL NOTES.

A torpedo course, lasting about two months, will be commenced on board the Vernon on Monday, April 9, at 9 a.m. Naval officers on half-pay are eligible, and any officer wishing to join is requested to make application to the Secretary of the Admiralty not later than the end of March, stating also whether he requires accommodation at the College.

Notice is given by the Accountant-General of the Navy that preparations are being made for the intended distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for the slave dhow Bada Theeky, captured on November 26, by the London. The date of the intended distribution will be duly announced hereafter.

The following officers' deaths have been reported to the Admiralty since December 20, 1882 :—Com. Frank Rougemont, 1876; Staff Com. Richard T. N. Pearce, 1870; Chief Engineer John T. Goff, 1882; Gunners George A. Worthington, 1862, and J. Nodder, 1873; and Boatswain T. Cook, 1881. The following removals have been made from the Active List, since December 20, 1882 :—Fred. W. B. Maxwell Heron, 1871 (dismissed by court-martial); Assist-Pymr. R. H. Chapell, 1882 (resigned, to avoid court-martial); Gunner Maurice Fitzgerald, 1866 (dismissed service with disgrace by sentence of court-martial); Lieut. John A. Bartlett, R.M.L.I., 1881 (resigned); Chief Boatswain Henry Blake, 1875; and Boatswain Walter T. Daw, 1861 (pensioned).

The attention of officers on the Retired Lists desirous of being considered in the awards of Naval and Greenwich Hospital pensions is directed to the necessity of applying to the Secretary of the Admiralty for the forms as to services, claims, circumstances, &c., required to be filled up by candidates. These pensions are established for the purpose of affording relief to retired officers of long service who are old, infirm, "wounded, or disabled," and in poor circumstances; the periods of service, &c., required to render them eligible are shown at p. 625 of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions of 1879.

The Council of the Royal United Service Institution have decided that the essay for which the gold medal will this year be granted is to be on a Naval subject—namely, "On an Outbreak of War, what is the Best Organisation for Distributing the *Personnel* of the Navy and of the Reserves among the Available War-vessels and among a Proportion of Merchant Vessels, as an Auxiliary to the Navy?"

Letters for outward bound ships are to be addressed as under :—Linnet and Thalia, to Singapore. For homeward bound :—Iron Duke, to Malta; Rocket, to Devonport (unless otherwise ordered); Seagull, to St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes—care of H.B.M.'s Consul; mail on Feb. 8. Fawn, to Devonport. Letters for the Orion and the Decoy to be sent to Alexandria, and for the Condor after Jan. 29.

The Swiftsure had several of her ship's company down with fever at Callao in December, and two men, named Harry Waller, private, R.M.L.I., and Walter Redmond, A.B., have succumbed to it. They were buried in the cemetery with naval honours. The others are progressing. The crew were looking forward to the time for leaving Callao. The weather there was very warm during the day, and very chilly at night and morning, with heavy dews.

Lieut. A. E. Rawnsley, who had been sent out by the Admiralty for the purpose of being tried by court-martial arising out of certain circumstances which had occurred prior to his being invalided from the Woodlark, was invalided from the Euryalus at Suez. It appears that this officer only got as far as Malta, at which place he was sent to hospital for treatment, and that, having sufficiently recovered, he has been again sent out by order of their Lordships for the purpose of answering the charges preferred against him. The general impression is that rather a dead-set has been made against this officer, and that, if only on account of his delicate health, he might have been permitted to return to England and be placed on the Retired List, or on half-pay, if their Lordships did not see fit to employ him again. He has been taken on in the Osprey from Malta, and took passage in the Tourmaline to Bombay, in which ship he will remain until the Woodlark and a sufficient number of ships have been assembled at Bombay to form a court-martial.

The under-named men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct :—E. Nicholls, serjeant, R.M.L.I, and T. Morton, sailmaker, of the Terror; W. Hodgetts, captain of the quarter-deck, of the Jumna; W. J. Sinclair, naval schoolmaster, of the Nelson; C. Winnicott, carpenter's mate, of the Flora; W. Bromley, carpenter's mate, of the Excellent; G. T. Robins, second-class cook, of the Duke of Wellington; J. Browning, leading seaman, of the Miranda; C. Randell, private, R.M.L.I., of the Victor Emanuel; J. Denton and J. Standing, commissioned boatmen, and R. Thomson, boatman, of the Coastguard.

Capt. John Fisher, C.B., late of the Inflexible, who, as announced in our last issue, received the Royal command to dine at Osborne, was, before leaving, decorated by her Majesty with the Egyptian war medal.

An appeal is being made to the friends of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, to provide a new organ, and to make some much-needed repairs and renovations in the chapel, tending to improve the performance of divine service. The present organ has been in use a great many years, and is not worth repair. The new instrument will cost about £500; but two new windows and the repair of another, with reseating and new lighting arrangements, are estimated to cost another £500. The appeal of the committee is being favourably responded to, the first list already reaching nearly £250. Mr. Alfred Eames has been appointed honorary secretary and treasurer of the fund.

It is intended to close the metal mills at Chatham Dockyard, hitherto used for the re-manufacture of iron, at the end of the present financial year, that branch of industry being ordered to be discontinued at Chatham. In future the iron required for use in Chatham Dockyard will be purchased from private firms.

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. George D. Morant	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (Rear-Admiral Sir F. Sullivan)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Chas. Hicks	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry H. Rawson. C.B. (Admiral Lord John Hay)	Re. Jan., 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. G. W. Allen	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. N. Bowden-Smith	March 21, 1882—Devonport	South-East Coast of America
Antelope	2	63	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. Hon. W. H. Jolliffe	Re. Feb. 25, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Charles R. Wood	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb (Rear-Admiral J. D. M'Crea)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. R. E. Tracey (Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B.)	August, 1882—Devonport	China
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Com. W. M. Annesley	Nov. 3, 1881—Devonport	For Coast of Ireland
Beacon	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Jan. 23, 1879—Chatham	Mediterranean
Beagle	1	28	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. M. Maturin	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Fras. M. Prattent	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Devonport
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. T. S. Brand	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. Church (Rear-Admiral N. Salmon, V.C.)	April 11, 1882—C. of G. Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsm'th	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship	Capt. Richard Wells	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartm'th	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. W. E. B. Atkinson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. A. J. Kennedy	March 29, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. H. Stephenson, C.B.	Sept. 15, 1880—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. R. G. S. Pasley	Dec. 7, 1880—Sheerness	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry H. Hippisley	Aug. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargent	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdee	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine	May 10, 1881—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. G. W. Hill	Jan. 3, 1883—Devonport	China
Comus	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Jeffreys	Re. Aug. 20, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Herbert J. G. Garbett	Re. Jan., 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Crocodile	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Jan., 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Curacoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Feb 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. H. Jauncey	Re. Jan., 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Hon. C. Cadogan	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. F. J. J. Elliot	Feb. 10, 1881—Sheerness	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade	Re. Sept. 21, 1882—P'rtsm'th	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. E. G. Festing	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Dee	3	47	S. iron gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. A. Harston	June 21, 1882—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Compton E. Domvile	May 27, 1879—Portsmouth	N. America and West Indies
Don	3	47	S. iron gunboat	Lieut. and Com. W. Wilson	June 21, 1882—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. A. Bolitho	Re. Oct. 18, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of W'llingt'n	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Adml. Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. D'Arcy (Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. John H. Vidal	Re. April 1, 1881—Sunderland	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. M. M'Neile	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	206	S. corvette	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Jan. 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. George Robinson	Jan. 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. E. H. Gamble	Jan. 3, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. C. S. Cardale	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. W. Codrington, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	Jan. 1, 1880—Devonport	N. America and West Indies
Fawn	4	121	S. sloop	Com. P. Aldrich	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Red Sea, surveying
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. J. L. Sisson	Dec. 9, 1878—Devonport	N. America and West Indies
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Edward G. F. Law	June 5, 1879—Devonport	S.E. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. FitzH. E. Crowe	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda	N. America and West Indies
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. R. F. Hammick	Re. May 19, 1882—Devonport	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Re. Oct. 22, 1872–C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Lieut-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Julian A. Baker	June 15, 1880—Chatham	N. America and West Indies
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. E. W. Hodgkinson	Borne in Defence	Tender to Defence
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. Mar. 26, 1881–Hong Kong	China
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Gannet	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	N. America and W.I.
Glatton	2	185	S. turret ship	—	Tender to Excellent	Portsmouth
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. G. Gough	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and W.I.
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lieut-Com. S. J. B. Willcox	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Mediterranean
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. F. Heneage (Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsm'th	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 20, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rear-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec., 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop and storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Navigating-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Iron Duke	14	459	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. C. St. John	July 5, 1878—Devonport	On passage home
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Indian troop servic
Kestrel	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Charles W. Spring	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	6	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. Evans	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. C. R. Harris	Sept. 20, 1882—Chatham	China
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. A. C. Parr	Jan. 3, 1883—Sheerness	Channel Squadron
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsm'th	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel	Lieut-Com. A. Carpenter	Re.Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. W. A. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Sloop	Lieut-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. John Fellowes (V.-Ad. Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. Burges Watson	July 22, 1880—Devonport	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret ship	Capt. Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C.	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. H. Corfe	Re. June 25, 1879—H'ng K'ng	China
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Commodore J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Netley	2	18	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. P. K. Smythies	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. G. F. Digby (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell, V.C., K.C.B.)	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America and W. I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. S. Bosanquet	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Orion	4	249	S. arm. corvette	Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy	June 24, 1882—Chatham	Mediterranean
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	Feb. 7, 1876—Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. R. B. Needham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. H. Rose	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 20, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus		39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pembroke		57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr (Rear-Admiral Geo. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. St. G. D'Arcy Irvine	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	July 30, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Lennard Dick	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Pioneer	6	44	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. H. M. C. Festing	Re. Apl. 13, '82—Sierra L'one	W. C. of Africa
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. W. H. May	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. Apr. 1, '81—W. Ind. D'cks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. A. Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	March 8, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Renard	1	28	Schooner	Lieut-Com. George E. Richards	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. L. Sulivan	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. P. R. Sharpe (Rear-Admiral Hamilton, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut-Com. V. B. Orlebar	Re. July 25, 1878—Esquima'lt	Ordered home
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Ad. Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut-Com. Walter S. King	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Scorpion	4	...	S. turret-ship	Tender to	Terror	Bermuda
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. G. C. Higgins	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	91	S. gunvessel	Lieut. Walter H. B. Graham	Re. Feb. 18, 1879—Devonp'rt	Ordered home
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. A. de G. Sutton	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (special service)
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. John Ferris	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. Guy O. Twiss	Re. July 1, 1880—P'rtsmouth	Indian troop service
Sheldrake	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. M. L. Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong K'ng	China
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	N. America & W.I. (survey)
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. A. R. Wonham	Tender to Dk. of W'llingt'n	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. Izat	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W. Coast of Africa
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	China
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth.	Mediterranean
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Cpt. T. Le Hunte Ward, C.B., A.D.C	Oct. 4, 1880—Chatham	Mediterranean
Supply	...	25	Tank-vessel	Staff Com. T. J. H. Rapson	June, 1882	Bermuda
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Admiral A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. W. J. L. Wharton	Feb. 16, 1882—Sheerness	S.E. Coast America (survey)
Tamar	2	212	S. troopship	Capt. Thos. H. Royse	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B.	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Chas. G. Fane	March 25, 1878—Devonport	N. America and West Indies
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. Thos. Barnardiston	Re. Jan 1. 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thalia	6	437	S. corvette	Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	July 21, 1882—Devonport	Particular service (order'd to Zanzibar)
Thetis	14	225	S. corvette	Capt. A. C. Curtis	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Sept. 25, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Trent	3	13	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. L. F. C. Jackson	Tender to Duncan	
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. F. Crohan	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Surveying
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Tyrian	1	40	S. gunboat	Tender to	Urgent	Port Royal, Jamaica
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. B. Ponsford	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. J. C. Purvis	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Poland	April 1, 1880—R. Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. Walter Stewart	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Particular service
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lieut-Com. E. J. P. Gallwey	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. W. H. Cuming	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel	Lieut-Com. C. Lindsay	Re. March 26, '81—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Warrior	32	342	S. armoured	Capt. Edward S. Adeane, C.M.G.	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsm'th	Greenock
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. J. D. Nicholls	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Wildfire	...	19	P. vessel	Chief Officer W. Blakey	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. T. P. W. Nesham	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. C. Arbuthnot	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Capt. H. D. Sarratt	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not think that the public are in a position to know of the means of our big public schools in passing candidates for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, because now the lists are published without, as formerly, the places of education of the successful candidates being printed with them. I, therefore, write to point out what I happen to know of the results of the last examination for Woolwich, as I think parents will be interested in learning that crammers are hardly necessary if their sons only make reasonable use of the advantages the public schools afford. Wellington College passed in five out of six sent up for examination. Sixteen have also passed in from Clifton, Cheltenham, Marlborough, Haileybury, Rugby, and Shrewsbury, making 21 from seven schools, or three a piece on the average. Besides these, I know of at least one successful boy from Charterhouse, and one may, therefore, assume that there are others, perhaps many, who have gone up and passed in direct from public schools not specified in any list. I am told, but I do not vouch for it, that three got in direct from Bedford School.—I am, &c., UBIQUE.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

NAVAL NOTES.

The military authorities in British North America have brought to the notice of the Admiralty the great strategical value but defenceless condition of Vancouver's Island, and have strongly recommended that instead of abandoning the island as a naval depôt, steps should at once be taken to establish it as a first-class depôt, and to so fortify it that it would be able to resist the attack of a hostile fleet in case of emergency.

A memorial in granite and Sicilian marble, to the memory of the late Deputy-Inspector-Gen. George Birnie Hill, R.N., who died whilst serving in the Royal Naval Hospital, Malta, has been erected in the Naval cemetery there by his friends in the service, as a mark of esteem and respect.

The steam condenser chest and cylinder of the Opal, which exploded last week while being submitted to the cold-water test, has been repaired and re-tested, in the presence of the Chief Engineer of Sheerness Dockyard and a number of other officials, with satisfactory results, the requisite pressure of 60lb. being obtained without any leakage. The Opal was then subjected to a prelminary trial of her engines and machinery, and the result was also satisfactory. The Wye broke adrift during the trial, from the commotion caused by the Opal's screw, and injured her rudder.

By order of the Admiralty and War Office, nominal rolls are to be prepared of those officers and men of the Army and Fleet who are entitled to receive the bronze star which the Khedive has decided, with her Majesty's sanction, to have struck off to commemorate the services of the British troops in Egypt, and the issue of the decoration is expected to commence in the course of a few weeks.

Supplementary to the competitive trials with anti-fouling and anti-corrosive compositions which have been recently directed to take place, the relative merits of red lead and the compositions invented by Messrs. Hay, Professor Sims, and Lieutenant-Colonel Crease, R.M.A., are to be determined by practical test on board three torpedo boats, but dissatisfaction, says the *Portsmouth Times*, still continues to be expressed that the Admiralty do not throw open the trials to other firms.

The Lord-Lieutenant cannot complain of insufficient protection in Dublin. He is guarded on one side, says the *Globe*, by constables in uniform, on another by soldiers in mufti, in front by constables in plain clothes, and behind by soldiers in uniform. In addition, Marines are posted here and there along the route, and the Dublin public—now that the tables are being slowly turned upon the assassins—keep a sharp look-out all round. The result was surprising. Two men made a movement, as the Viceroy approached; the general public observed it and told the police, who hauled the men to the police-court, and forced them to confess the horrid truth that they were watching for the Viceroy—with a deliberate purpose—they were Marines.

A great disappointment is in store for Mr. H. M. Stanley on the Congo. We heard, says the *Globe*, about three weeks ago that he was waiting in ambush for M. de Brazza; and now we read the French gunboat Sagittaire has left for the Congo, but without M. de Brazza. The full wiliness of the manœuvre, however, will not appear until Mr. H. M. Stanley has opened fire with that wonderful native-killing elephant-gun of his upon the gunboat, and has thereby made a mortal enemy of King Makoko for life; for it is full to the brim of pretty presents from M. de Brazza to King Makoko.

The Gatling gun has, says the *Washington Post*, just passed through a series of experiments at the Navy Yard, under the direction of the inventor, Dr. Gatling, before a board of Naval officers:—"So destructive has its efficiency been made that it may almost be termed a peace preserver rather than a demolisher. The results obtained at the tests to which the improved gun has been submitted are almost astounding in their results. Single cases of 104 cartridges each were discharged in less than three seconds, and eight cases, or 832 cartridges, were fired in 42 seconds. Volleys of 30 cartridges were fired in six-tenths of a second, as incredible as it may seem, and over 6,000 rounds were fired in rapid succession, and with extraordinary success. The gun can be fired, the inventor claims, more than 1,200 times a minute, and its destructive power, whether on the field or behind walls, or in situations where any other field-piece could not be worked, is marvellous. It can be made to drop its balls beyond intrenchments with great accuracy, and at almost any distance within the range of modern gunnery. It can be so directed as to fire upward or backward, with equal facility, a distance of 3,000 yards. Dr. Gatling thinks his late improvements are as wonderful as the original gun was considered to be when first brought out."

Much anxiety seems to be felt (says the *Hampshire Telegraph*) as to the future of the Constructive Department of the Navy, now that Mr. White is about to vacate his post, and take up a more lucrative appointment in a private establishment. Mr. Barnaby, it is well known, is anxious to be relieved from the pressure of his arduous and trying duties, and it was thought that a suitable successor would have been found in Mr. White. The name of Mr. F. K. Barnes has since been mentioned as the Director of Naval Construction of the future. He has for some years held the important post of Surveyor of Dockyards, an office which, as the name implies, was established for the purpose of establishing a more intimate connection between the Dockyards and the Constructive Department of the Admiralty; and his constant visits to the several dockyards have afforded him an exceptional opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with their local management. There are rumours, too, at Chatham, that Mr. E. C. Warren, Chief Constructor at that yard, is not unlikely to be given, before long, a seat on the Committee of Naval Construction.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE fact that there was a falling-off last year in the number of recruits who joined the Army is, of course, a significant one. What renders the decrease in numbers the more unaccountable is that we have lately been engaged in a popular war. Throughout the country demonstrations have been got up in honour of the returning troops, and all classes of the community have done their utmost to mark their appreciation of the devotion of those who fought under Lord Wolseley's command in Egypt. We should naturally have supposed that the Report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting for the year 1882 would have been an encouraging document. If, however, we are to judge from the information furnished by the *Times*, the reverse is the case; and it is, therefore, necessary to seek for an explanation of this unexpected state of affairs. In an article which appeared in the *Standard* on Saturday last, it is inferred that the decrease in the number of military aspirants is due to the measures introduced by Mr. Childers for raising the age qualification of recruits, and it is hinted that we should adopt one of two courses to meet the difficulty,—either lower the age of recruits from nineteen to eighteen years, or sacrifice the Reserve. We are in a position to express a pretty decided opinion, and we have no hesitation in saying that the unsatisfactory state of the recruit-giving market is wholly and solely due to one cause,—the unpopularity of our existing organisation with the classes which furnish the bulk of the rank and file. The party of progress has been so busily engaged in the work of demolition of recent years, that it has created a universal feeling of uncertainty throughout the service. Change, constant change, has been the order of the day for a period of twelve years. Nothing has been sacred to the reformer, who has been actuated by an irresistible desire to tear down everything that has come in his way. The result has been that officers and men have lost confidence. The service no longer offers the attractions it once did. What with general service, and all the other innovations of recent times, a man joining the Army now finds that he is nothing more or less than a tool in the hands of any Minister who may take office. The natural consequence is that the rank and file discourage their friends from adopting a career which they themselves have found to be associated with all manner of annoyances. As we have pointed out on many occasions, but have pointed out, we fear, ineffectually, the Army feels most keenly the interference of the War Office with its time-honoured traditions. We have before us as we write a letter from a well-known Staff officer engaged in recruiting service, in which we are told that the "reforms of the last few years have had a far more damaging effect upon recruiting than those holding office would suppose." We could bring forward any amount of evidence to endorse this officer's views. The reformers are so wrapped up in the soundness of the principles upon which they are working, that it is almost hopeless to expect them to listen to the voice of reason. They have assured us over and over again that it matters little or nothing to the men who enter the Army what regiments they serve in, or what uniforms they wear; that so long as they get all they want, they never give a thought as to the soundness of the policy of officials. No argument could be more fallacious. The rank and file of the Army is much more sensitive in these matters than some give it credit for being. In proof of this assertion, we may remark that on many occasions within the last twelve months we have questioned non-commissioned officers and men as to their ideas with regard to recent changes, and in every case our interrogations have met with the same response, viz., that the new order of things is viewed with marked disfavour. In view of the discontent, which we have no hesitation in saying is rampant throughout the Army, is it to be wondered at that soldiering should have become unpopular? We shall expect to be told, as we have been told so often before, that we represent only a small faction, and that matters will soon right themselves. Perhaps they will. It is, nevertheless, desirable that the public should know how we really stand. The increase in the age of recruits was a wise move on the part of Mr. Childers, and we should be sorry to see the old limit reintroduced by which any lad of sixteen or seventeen could get into the service, by representing himself as eighteen years of age. Even as it is, many of those who are passed into the ranks are far below the minimum of age qualification. By lowering the standard we might swell the numbers, but we should not increase efficiency in the slightest degree. Nor would it be well to adopt the other alternative which has been proposed, and sacrifice the Reserve. The only course open to Lord Hartington is to devise some plan for rendering the service more popular. The present rate of pay ought to be sufficient to attract men, and Mr. Childers has done so much to better the position and prospects of non-commissioned officers that it would be almost impossible to look for further advances in that direction. What is wanted is a settled military policy and an organisation which will make the regiment more of a home than it is at present. The system of transfers from one regiment or battalion to another may be a very nice arrangement for the War Office, but to the service it is most unacceptable. The best men enter the Army because they have a taste for soldiering. They like to choose their own particular battalions, and if they are allowed to join them they are quite satisfied. The General Service System frightens men, and has the effect of inducing many an eligible recruit to think twice ere "taking the shilling." Of course, the loafers who "go a-soldiering" in the hope of spending an idle life with the colours, do not mind, in many cases, what particular corps or battalion they are sent to, so long as they can manage to scrape through the preliminary ordeal. They become soldiers because they are driven to it by necessity, not from any natural love of the work. In the case of men of this class, general service may answer well. The better educated and more respectable men, who it was expected would flock to the colours in great numbers under short service, regard with marked disfavour the idea of being made general-service men, liable to be packed off anywhere, whether they wish to go or not. And from all we can hear, the Territorial System, instead of proving an advantage, is becoming a source of danger. So unpopular are Territorial regiments in some localities, that men will go miles away and enlist in other districts, rather than enter the ranks of their own county regiment. There are various reasons to be assigned for their doing this. In the first place, they prefer to be away from their relatives and friends; they may think that in a new locality they may be able to get employment in civil life before finally making up their minds to enlist; and, again, a relative or friend may have served in another regiment, and they may have a desire to serve in the same corps. These and many other causes, no doubt, militate against the smooth working of the Territorial System, which is producing results which we, but not its advocates, anticipated.

TOWARDS the close of the last Session of Parliament, we drew attention to the fact that the *Polyphemus* was a failure. We also reproduced an article we published when her keel was laid, commenting on her general design, and warning the Admiralty that success with such lines was impossible. These articles were copied by the daily papers. Arrangements were immediately made by the Admiralty to counteract the effect these disclosures would have upon the public mind. The simple question, "Is the *Polyphemus* a failure?" was forthwith asked in the House of Commons, when Mr. Campbell-Bannerman rose in his seat and denied the fact, stating that she had fully answered the expectations of her designers, and that she only required new boilers of an approved type, to be a perfect and thorough success. Since then, in fact last week, we announced our intention of publishing full details of the results of her steam trials. This was too much for the Constructor's Department. The reticence so long maintained by the Admiralty in regard to the performances of the *Polyphemus* was deemed no longer politic, and, it was determined, should be abandoned. The Admiralty attempted to take the wind out of our sails, and ward off the blow we were known to be about to strike, by themselves communicating some of the results obtained. But the chief defect they have carefully concealed. The "fuel question" they have avoided, as also that of stability. This is exactly what we anticipated. It was our desire to prove conclusively how the Admiralty "work the Press" to influence public opinion, that led us last week to publicly announce our intention of publishing the facts regarding the failure of the *Polyphemus*. We felt certain that, in so doing, we were setting a trap into which the Admiralty would be sure to fall. And we were right. For, in their anxiety to regain the confidence of the public, and re-establish the influence of official statements emanating from the Department, the Admiralty have rushed into print to forestall us, and, by a clever manipulation of the data at their disposal, have attempted to place the failure of the *Polyphemus* in such a light as to lead to the opinion being formed that, after all, this new torpedo ram is in reality no failure, but, on the contrary, a qualified success. The facts now disclosed, however, are very different from what was expected, after the statement of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman in the House of Commons; and as the present statement does not go the length of telling the whole truth, while leaving us the opportunity of supplying the missing link, and at the same time of exposing the trick attempted to be played by the Admiralty upon the public, we publish the whole facts, in the fullest confidence that the taxpayers will thereby learn to value Admiralty statements at their real worth. For it now appears that the statement made by the Admiralty through Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was false. That the Admiralty knew it was untrue, there can be not the slightest doubt; and the reason why the public have been deceived should be inquired into. The taxpayers would do well to look after their own interests a little more closely. They should commence by insisting on the Naval Administration being subjected to the strictest and most searching inquiry. The Admiralty should be called to account for having denied the accuracy of facts they now admit to have been true. They have even now tried to deceive the public, by omitting all mention of the "fuel question" in their communicated report to the *Times*. Things have, indeed, come to a pretty pass, when the word of a Member of Parliament, a paid servant of the country, can no longer be believed, nor the assurances of the Admiralty relied upon. How can the country place their trust in the Government, or believe in the veracity of the Admiralty? We assert that as little reliance can be placed in the Admiralty statement that the state and condition of the Navy is all that can be desired, as in that uttered in Parliament by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, to the effect that the *Polyphemus* is no failure; and we deem an inquiry into the subject an imperative necessity.

THE recent reduction of the effective of the French Army has filled even the supporters of the Government with alarm. Years have been passed in organising the Army on new principles; a Parliamentary Committee is now engaged in reorganising it; service has been rendered compulsory; the Radicals contemplate forcing theological students to take up arms. The War Estimates are far away superior to what they were under the Empire. There are 19 Army Corps, an Army of Paris, independent divisions of cavalry, and independent battalions of rifles, and yet all this splendid and costly machinery seems to have gone to pieces. We gather from the French papers that in consequence of the late War Minister, General Billot, having sent 70,000 men home on furlough, that squadrons and companies have been reduced to a ridiculous effective. What most alarms all patriotic Frenchmen is to see the 6th Army Corps, which was recently commanded by General Chanzy, not only left without a chief, but thoroughly disorganised. A French military writer thus expresses himself:—"The information we have received from various quarters fully bears out what we said respecting the condition of the troops along the Franco-German frontier. The cavalry has especially suffered by the circular of January 5. The eight regiments échelonned in the garrison towns between Epinal and Verdun, passing by Luneville and Nancy, have been literally decimated. In the 18th Dragoons, for example, there remains only one trumpeter! The situation of the infantry is materially the same; but the Ministerial measure is more serious as regards the cavalry, now that the importance of that arm is understood, even in defensive warfare. The cavalry, in fact, is now considered so important, that it is contemplated giving the command of the 6th Army Corps to a Cavalry officer." The writer terminates by remarking that whereas the Germans have on their side of the frontier 43 battalions of infantry, 44 squadrons of horse, and 49 batteries of artillery, &c.; France has only 33 battalions of infantry, 43 squadrons, and 28 batteries. Before January 5, whereas the German battalions mustered 624 men, on an average those of France mustered only 488, an effective now considerably reduced. If we are to believe a Radical, some of the companies in the regiments quartered in Paris have been reduced to fifteen soldiers and some raw recruits, and one company is said to have fallen as low as seven men! It is curious to find Radicals, who, as a general rule, object to soldiers, police, &c., crying out against the manner in which the Army of Paris has been disorganised under the new Republican system, elaborated after so many years of labour.

The Channel Squadron, whose departure was delayed by the accident which occurred last week to the *Northumberland*, left Plymouth on Tuesday afternoon for Arosa Bay. The programme of the cruise is as follows:—February 9, Arosa Bay; February 17, Vigo; March 3, Lisbon; March 17, Madeira; March 31, St. Vincent; April 9, Port Prayu; April 15, St. Vincent; April 29, Madeira; or May 5, Gibraltar.

The Admiralty are continually breaking their own regulations. Why, in the face of the rule that no Commander can be appointed to a harbour ship who has not served for one year afloat, have they appointed Commander Bromley to the *St. Vincent?*

The Court of Inquiry which investigated the circumstances under which the *Northumberland* fouled the Russian brigantine *Secundus* found the officer of the watch to blame, but did not censure him. Why to blame? Both Captain Bosanquet, in command, and Captain Kelly, of the Steam Reserve, in charge of the ship during the steam trial, were on the bridge when the accident occurred. How is it possible, therefore, for their junior to be to blame? Even had he stood beside them, and never said a word, and let the Russian be run down, was not the steam flag at the masthead? If so, the officer of the watch had no longer charge, but Captain Kelly had. Why make a scapegoat of the junior?

Lord Alcester will return home overland, and will be met by the *Enchantress*, probably at Cherbourg.

The special gunnery course on board the *Excellent* comprises Captains C. G. F. Knowles, Sir Lambton Lorraine, Bart.; John F. G. Grant; H. J. F. Campbell, C.B.; B. F. Britten; A. D. Fanshawe; S. H. P. Dacres; Commanders C. V. Anson, G. A. G. Grey, W. Wilson, and G. H. Moore.

The Chinese and Japanese Governments appear to be still increasing their Naval strength, by the purchase of gunboats and modern vessels-of-war from European Powers, to replace their old war junks, which are fast becoming obsolete; so much so, that Russia has recently decided not to reduce her fleet in the North Pacific.

Mr. Maxwell Heron, late in command of the *Clyde*, has submitted to the Admiralty a sworn statement of facts and circumstances bearing on the *Clyde* scandal, with a view of inducing their Lordships to have the case reconsidered. The evidence brought forward now is important, and as the Admiralty have refused the application of Mr. Maxwell Heron, we shall, in justice to that officer, shortly publish his statement of facts.

The principal dimensions of the Dutch cruiser *Doggerbank*, building at Amsterdam, are as follows:—Length b.p., 265 ft.; beam, 42 ft.; depth in hold, 19 ft. 6 in.; draught, 20 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 3,300 tons; indicated horse-power, 3,000. She is built of iron, cased with wood. Her armament will consist of six $6\frac{3}{4}$-in. and four $4\frac{3}{4}$-in. Krupp guns, and she will also be supplied with Harvey and spar torpedoes. It is expected that she will attain a speed of fifteen knots per hour.

Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay visited the Admiralty on Tuesday, and afterwards left for Portsmouth, where his lordship embarked on board the *Lively*, for passage to Malta, to relieve Lord Alcester of the command of the Mediterranean station. Lieutenant the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt and Mr. Marcon, Paymaster and Secretary, accompany Lord John Hay.

Lord Alcester is to relieve Lord John Hay at the Admiralty, and will most probably succeed Sir Astley Cooper Key as soon as that officer vacates the post of First Sea Lord.

For want of the necessary funds, the Austrian Admiralty have of late years never been able to commission more than one, at most, two, ironclads at the same time, and even then they were restricted to short cruises from port to port on the Austrian coast of the Adriatic. That so gallant and enterprising a corps as the Austrian Naval officers have proved themselves to be, should feel disheartened at the few opportunities given them of acquiring experience in the handling of ironclad vessels is natural, and it is, no doubt, due to their representations to the Government on this subject that three ironclads will be commissioned this year. The vessels selected are the *Tegetthoff*, 7,390 tons, six guns, $14\frac{1}{2}$-in. armour; *Lissa*, 6,030 tons, twelve guns, 6-in. armour; and *Erzherzog Ferdinand Max*, 5,170 tons, fourteen guns, 5-in. armour.

It is rumoured that several Continental Naval Powers, who have for the last six or eight years been building their own torpedo boats, will shortly place some good orders with our well-known English builders, who will, however, do well to remember that these vessels will be used as "patterns" by foreign firms, though ordered by Government.

The incompetency of the Admiralty to keep pace with the times is shown in most details appertaining to the service. Why are carpenters appointed now-a-days to armourclads in course of construction, as they were in the olden days when our ships were built of wood? Then a carpenter to superintend the construction of the ship was necessary, but now, when all is iron and steel, would not an engineer be of more service?

The Admiralty would do well to explain why Commander W. F. S. Mann, who was appointed to the *Beacon* on August 7, 1882, and who was walking on Southsea Beach on the day the battle of Tel-el-Kebir was fought, has been granted the 3rd Class of the Medjidie; and also, as we have before asked, why Lieutenant E. G. Festing, appointed to the *Decoy* on August 7, has been granted the 4th Class of the Osmanieh? These officers were not present during the war, yet have been decorated by the Khedive through Admiralty selection, while officers who really have rendered good service both to Egypt and to England have been passed over, being even refused field allowance when landed for duty.

Mr. Barnaby is, we hear, a very clever young man. The Mr. Barnaby we allude to is not the Director of Naval Construction, but his son, the young gentleman who holds a high position in the well-known firm of Thorneycroft and Co. That firm does a good business with the Admiralty. It has lately been making experiments in screw propulsion on board the *Lightning*. Of course, the Admiralty could not recognise the exhaustive and valuable experiments of a similar nature made by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., and therefore must spend money on useless ones in the *Lightning*.

The German Admiralty have supplied the Hotchkiss machine-gun to their vessels in the following proportion:—Ironclads and large corvettes, six guns each; sloops and gun-vessels, four each; and gunboats, one to four each, according to size and class. The arm adopted by the German Government is the 37-millimetre revolving cannon, both the German Admiralty and War Office preferring shell to the small solid projectiles in use in our Navy. In fact, since the failure of the French Montigny in 1870, the Germans have an utter contempt for all kinds of mitrailleuses.

In most of the vessels-of-war now building on the Continent, the old system of large hatches and skylights is being adopted, so as to rid the gun-deck of smoke as quickly as possible.

Some explanation appears to be necessary with regard to the bursting of the condenser on board the *Opal* the other day; surely, it is not usual for an explosion to occur with a water pressure of 30 lb., or with any pressure at all, when the vessel contains nothing but water; if it is so, the testing of boilers by hydraulic pressure must be attended with more risk to those conducting the operation than is generally supposed to be the case. The *Opal's* condenser cannot, we presume, have been intentionally tested with air or steam; yet the accounts of the incident seem to point to the accidental presence of some more compressible substance than water.

The Danish ironclad torpedo-ram *Tordenskjoeld*, a vessel of 2,400 tons and 2,556 horse-power, is giving much trouble, as the torpedo gear has proved quite unreliable. It was copied as nearly as possible from that of the *Polyphemus;* and since the torpedo gear of that "hideous, misshapen monster" has failed, there is nothing to wonder at in the fact that the apparatus on board the *Tordenskjoeld* won't act.

A contractor some time ago sent in a tender to the Admiralty for a new magazine rifle with patent sights, but his offer was curtly declined. On going to the "Seat of Corruption," writes a correspondent, "he was told that the said patent sights were not quite right about the *tips!*" As the inventor was not in a position to "tip," he let the matter drop.

The coronation of the Czar of Russia may shortly be looked forward to.

Though no estimate of the number of Volunteer troops which will attend the Brighton review can be formed until the early part of next month, a good idea of the strength of the column which will make Hayward's Heath its starting-point on Good Friday, is afforded in the returns sent in to the Home District Office. Up to Thursday afternoon, applications for 3,484 officers and men of corps in the Home District had been received, and we understand that this large number, about 1,500 over that of last year, is likely to be considerably exceeded. The task of providing sleeping accommodation and rations for a column of 4,000 men is not an easy one, but as the energetic Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Home District (Colonel Methuen) has undertaken it, it need hardly be said that it will be well carried out.

Field-firing is being actively carried on at the Browndown ranges, and with generally good results. A section of 13 men, 1st Battalion 17th Regiment, volley-firing at a gun battery at 600 yards, made 48 hits in their 130 rounds; and at 800 yards, 17 men of the 61st Regiment, firing at a gun detachment, made 20 hits in 170 rounds. The practice at dummy-heads by the 73rd Highlanders resulted in 12 hits, out of 30 rounds fired.

The *Globe* has a paragraph on Volunteer discipline, in which it draws attention to what it calls the "slender thread on which the discipline of a Volunteer corps depends." Our contemporary's remarks give evidence of ignorance of facts, for the parade of the Volunteer regiment referred to was not an annual inspection, as the writer seems to suppose. The case against the 1st London Artillery—the regiment evidently alluded to—is bad enough, without its being made worse. It is in the highest degree unfair to blame the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men generally for what has occurred. The internal arrangements of this regiment have been for years past little short of a scandal. It is not to be wondered at that the Volunteers object to being made a laughing-stock. This is what the members of the 1st London Artillery have been for some time, and seeing that the blame in no way rests with the officers and men, but with those in authority over them, we consider it only an act of justice to endeavour to disabuse the public mind of any idea that the long-suffering members of the regiment are open to censure. They really deserve the greatest amount of praise for having stuck to their oars so long, and tried by every means in their power to pull the regimental boat into smooth water. It has been no easy task they have accomplished, and they merit the thanks of the whole Volunteer service for having taught a lesson in a quarter where the Volunteers are even still little understood, *i.e.*, among those whose duty it is to see discipline maintained, but who, either from ignorance or other causes, systematically refuse to act until matters are brought to a crisis, and they are absolutely compelled to do so.

A bugler in a rifle uniform was seen walking in the streets a few days ago. From his green jacket with scarlet facings, and from his wearing the medal for South Africa, it might be inferred that he belonged to, or had served in, either the 2nd or 3rd Battalion of the 60th; but there was no mark or device on any part of his uniform by which the Secretary of State for War, assisted by any number of his civilian officials, could tell whether that bugler belonged to the glorious old 60th, or to the Huntingdon, or the Royal Flint, or the 2nd Middlesex, or the Carlow, or the North Cork Militia!

The ex-War Minister in France, General Billot, who has preferred resigning his post to having anything to do with depriving innocent Princes of their swords, is the twenty-first child of a country gentleman in the Limousin. He was sent to St. Cyr, and has since fought his way up to his present rank. Made a prisoner at Metz, he refused to accept the capitulation, and made his escape into Belgium; from thence he went to Tours, where he obtained the command of the 18th Army Corps. The General has always been a Republican, but after the Franco-German War his rank was confirmed by the same Committee of Grades which confirmed that formerly held by the Orleans Princes, and he considers that they have as much right to their epaulettes as he has to his. General Billot, who is a Senator, made himself very popular in the War Office.

We referred last week to an association of officers of high standing and long experience in her Majesty's service in connection with the Volunteer Forces, and we are now able to state that it will very shortly be put before the public, in the form of "The Auxiliary Forces Uniform and Equipment Company, Limited." At present, we need only say that Major-General W. Manley Dixon, C.B., late Royal Artillery, will be the Chairman of the Board of Directors, bringing to that post his long and valuable experience as former Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factories, and that the list of patrons of the company includes the names of some fifty of the most influential commanding officers of Volunteer brigades and battalions. We do not wonder at their willing promises to support the company, calculated as it is to relieve them of the difficulties that have so long stood in the way of a satisfactory issue of clothing and accoutrements to their men. In addition to this, the company has all the elements of a great and successful commercial undertaking.

The French Government appear to have experienced considerable difficulty in filling up the vacancies left in the Cabinet. The post of War Minister was offered to no less than five Generals—Generals Campenon, Saussier, Dumont, Schmitz, and Delebeque—before it was finally accepted by General Thibaudin, against whose nomination serious objections have been raised. During the Franco-German War, a good number of French officers who had been taken prisoners affected to believe that their parole given to the Germans, who had broken their word by continuing the war after the fall of the Empire, was not binding. General Thibaudin, if we are to believe several French papers, was one of those officers whose mistaken notions concerning honour naturally entailed increased severity on the officers who did not break their parole. It is only fair to the new War Minister to say that he denies the charge brought against him. His version is that he was so badly wounded, that the Germans, thinking him unfit for further service, did not exact any promise from him. On recovering from his wounds, therefore, he immediately took up arms. It is not easy to see, however, why, if he had conducted himself in strict conformity with the rules of war, he should have assumed his mother's name, and have fought, on recovering from his wounds, as Commagny, and not as Thibaudin. Then he served with the Army of the Loire as a General of Division, whereas the Committee of Grades which sat after the war did not confirm him in that rank, but put him back to his former rank of Colonel. He did not become a General of Brigade again until 1877. As for the Ministry of Marine, it has been found more difficult to find a successor to replace Admiral Jauréguiberry than General Billot. In fact, as the two Ministers have resigned sooner than commit an unjust act, this difficulty is not to be wondered at.

Le Progrès Militaire has the following:—"Military Veterinary-Surgeons see with grave apprehension squadrons and batteries reduced to an average of fourteen old soldiers, alone capable of taking care of horses. These men have in consequence four or five animals to groom and exercise daily, in addition to the training of young horses to look after. Before long, they will be tired out. This unfortunate reduction of effectives may engender glanders in the Artillery and Cavalry, thus producing most serious effects. Contagious maladies, when spreading in a regiment, quickly carry off 25 or 30 horses; and in the present state of things, it is impossible to avoid foreseeing parallel mortality. 1,000 fr. (£40) per horse lost by contagion contracted from want of necessary care, will soon encumber the Budget with charges far more considerable than those necessary to maintain a normal effective."

The Duc d'Aumale, although he has been placed on the retired list, and can hardly hope for any active employment under the present French *régime*, will none the less feel deeply the blow dealt at him and the other Princes of his house. On leaving school he entered the Army, and when his father, Louis Philippe, was turned off the throne, he was Governor-General in command of the Army of Algeria. On learning what had happened in France, he recommended the colonists and the Army to accept the new order of things, handed over his command to General Cavaignac, and sailed for England, in company with his brother, the Prince de Joinville, whose Naval career was cut short. When the Empire fell, the Duke wished to fight for his country, but he was refused this permission by M. Gambetta. When the Franco-German War was over, both the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale were elected Members of Parliament, and the law of proscription under which they had been banished was repealed. Having been appointed to the command of the 7th Army Corps, the Duc d'Aumale, after the dissolution of the Long Parliament, did not seek re-election. He determined to devote his whole time to his military duties, and while in command of the 7th Corps, which he brought to a high state of efficiency, he hardly ever left his head-quarters at Besançon, and his splendid residence of Chantilly was almost deserted. When he had completed his term of service with the 7th Corps, the Duke was appointed an Inspector of Army Corps, a post which has since been done away with. There were three of these Inspectors, the Duke, General Douai, and General Deligny. The two latter are dead. The post was abolished because it was supposed to be one of too much influence in the State. It had been borrowed, like many other military institutions, from Germany, where there are five Inspectors,—the Imperial Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Prince Royal of Saxony, and the Grand Duke of Baden. The Inspector, in addition to inspecting Army Corps, was a future Commander-in-Chief, and nothing would have been more grateful to the feelings of the Duc d'Aumale than to command an Army in the field, for he is every inch a soldier.

Some time ago we called attention to the 51st having been deprived, in official announcements, of the title of "King's Own Light Infantry," and being called simply "1st Battalion, South Yorkshire Regiment." This grievance has been since removed in a great measure, for in the *London Gazette* and in the body of the *Army List* the regiment now appears with its proper title, shared, of course, with its amalgamated battalion (105th). But in some of the outlying regions of our military "Bradshaw," among tabular statements in which the lamented numbers enable us to trace our disguised "line battalions," under their long, though "abbreviated," territorial titles, this regiment is still called the "South Yorkshire Regiment." We cannot see any reason for depriving one corps only of its old distinctions, nor for many other alterations which seem to be the work of "the Demon of Muddle."

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on the crisis in France, said the other day:—"General Billot, speaking to the House, said as follows: 'Speaking from a military point of view, the Army of the Republic should, above all, be an army of law. The army,' he added, 'had a charter which could not be tampered with. The basis of that charter was the proprietorship of his grade by an officer.' M. Fabre replied, 'That he understood the difficulty of the position of the Minister of War, and observed that it could only be surmounted by a law not interfering with the principle that the grade was the property of the officer.'" We would commend these words to the Ministers of War of the reforming class, who think that they can treat English officers like so many chessmen for playing their own game of political professional advancement. They would do well to bear in mind that the French officers never purchased commissions under Government rules and regulations, but only served for them; whereas, the seniors officers of the English Army not only served for proprietory rights in their commissions, but paid for them in hard cash. The ambitious Mr. Childers has induced the Government to hunt hundreds of these officers out of the Army, and destroy their promotion, prospects, and careers, a most mischievous and dangerous precedent for any army.

There must be very few officers who have ever been quartered in the Northern metropolis who have not some pleasant recollections of the snug little Club in Queen Street, whose doors have always been open to the garrison. As it happens, it is the oldest military and naval club in existence, with the exception of the Senior, having been established in 1825, while the survivors of the great war were, of course, still very numerous, and when many of the most distinguished Scottish soldiers and sailors belonged to it. It was always great in old Indians, of both the military and civil services; and for more than fifty years, it continued to be a rendezvous where sociality and good fellowship—its motto is "Concordia"—flourished in a manner unknown in greater and more pretentious institutions of the kind. Latterly, the old Club has rather fallen upon evil days in one respect, though in one only. In a financial point of view, there are few Clubs so well off, while as regards comfort and all the appliances and belongings of a club, it was never in better trim. In fact, it only lacks an adequate supply of recruits of the classes by and for whom it was instituted. To this a variety of causes has contributed. All along it has had to contend with the superior allurements of its great neighbour in Prince's Street, which, consisting mainly of a rather incongruous mixture of noblemen and country gentlemen, with Edinburgh lawyers and wine-merchants, is admittedly considered the "first club in Scotland;" and as "John Bull loves a lord," and the *genus homo* labelled and portrayed by Thackeray endureth for ever, so the soul of many a Sandy will not rest in peace till he can boast of belonging to the same club with the Marquis of Glenscratch and the Earl of Inveryoukie. Moreover, Edinburgh is, now-a-days, crawling with clubs of divers sorts, which some military men even, rather oddly, seem to prefer. Then the changes which have taken place in the Indian service, and perhaps, as much as anything else, the all-absorbing attractions of London, these may all have tended to bring about the state of matters referred to. At any rate, the Club has of late had to seriously consider the necessity of dispensing with any "service" qualification, and becoming open to all. Surely it would be much to be regretted if it came to this. Scotland, as we know, is now, in common with other parts of the Empire, blessed with a Territorial Army, —strictly territorial, no doubt,—but it will say little indeed for the love of their cloth of Scotch officers, generally, and will be a sure proof of the decadence of Caledonia into a mere province, if the whole of that nation cannot maintain in its ancient capital its unique and old-established "Caledonian United Service Club."

It is sad to see the hundreds of soldiers who have been discharged from the Army on the completion of their 12 years' service with the colours and Reserve, unable to obtain work, starving and loafing about the streets of London and other large towns. The constant calling-out of Reserve men for trumpery little wars—like the recent one in Egypt—will greatly increase the difficulty of obtaining work. Six years with the colours is just long enough to spoil most young men for civil life and handicrafts, and not long enough to make them first-class soldiers. If there must be a large Reserve, without the legitimate method adopted on the Continent, viz., conscription, so be it, but six-year soldiers might be allowed to pass into the Reserve for 15 years, during which time they should be liable to be called out for big wars, and at the end of 21 years' total service, they should have their 1s. a day pension for life. This was the opinion of some of the most distinguished soldiers on the Reorganisation Committee in 1870, some of whom held that eight or nine years with the colours, and twelve years in the Reserve, with pension at the end, was the safest and best solution of the soldiers' question. But the Committee were tied down in their recommendations to a certain sum, beyond which they could not go; so the proposal for keeping good and highly-trained soldiers, available for war for 21 years, fell through. It is considered by many officers that, in the interests of the Army and the country, it was a great pity that the Egyptian affairs did not develope into a large war, in order that the Army might have been put to a heavy strain and real test.

The next move of the advanced military reformers comes from India, where it is now proposed to appoint commanding officers of regiments on "probation!" The independence of Lieutenant-Colonels commanding has, under the five-years' Act, been pretty well destroyed already, and the advantages and charms of regimental command reduced to the lowest points. This is really the last straw. Fancy the Royal Sussex Downs Bungay Fusiliers marching past royalty, commanded by "Probationer" Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz War Office Smith! All these senseless changes may bring about the time when field-officers will refuse the command of regiments, when there is constantly increasing worry and responsibility without any sensible increase of pay.

Lieut.-Col. R. C. Stewart, Madras Cavalry, has been appointed an hon. aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, and Lieut. St. Quintin, 30th Bengal N.I., is appointed an extra A.D.C.

Major-Gen. Gamble, C.B., returned to Barbadoes last month from Jamaica, and shortly after his arrival formally opened the United Service Home, in the presence of his lordship the Bishop, the chief justice, and the officers of the garrison. An entertainment was given to about 100 men from the different corps in the garrison.

The *Times* correspondent at Durban telegraphs:—"Cetewayo himself has throughout displayed the temper of a spoilt child, needing constant reproof, but amenable to severe admonition. Signs are not wanting that Cetewayo and John Dunn may square their differences. If so, Dunn may again become, as the King's chief adviser, the most influential personage in Zululand. Cetewayo is reported to have said at the installation, 'Dunn never killed any one; he only took other men's cattle. He spilt some blood in Sitimela's affair, but that we are all pleased with.' After the palaver was over, Sir T. Shepstone introduced Col. Curtis, Inniskilling Dragoons, who commanded the troops. This officer said:—'I have brought the King to his people. He has now to rule, and my work is ended. I hope a new order of things will result—union, order, and prosperity.' The visitors who accompanied the expedition testify to the excellence of the commissariat arrangements. General harmony prevailed among the several branches of the staff employed."

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Route-marching, when the weather has permitted, and the ordinary routine of regimental work, are all in the nature of military exercise in a general way that can be recorded of the week. A draft of the 26th Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), consisting of one serjeant, one corporal, 57 privates, one woman, and three children, proceeded from the Camp on Monday last to Portsmouth Dockyard, and embarked in the Jumna, for conveyance to India, to join the 90th, at Cawnpore. The mounted portion of the 24th Company, R.E., proceeded by march route to Shorncliffe on Monday. Surgeon-General J. Sinclair, M.D., Principal Medical Officer of the Division, having been ordered to Dublin to take up similar duties, Deputy-Surgeon-General J. Ekin, C.B., has assumed the duties of Principal Medical Officer from the 5th inst., as a temporary measure. The Principal Medical Officer inspected during the week the whole of the recruits who joined the command during the past month, also the men proposed for invaliding. Major-General Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bart., commanding the Cavalry Brigade, has been granted leave of absence from January 26 to March 1. Fifteen surgeons from Netley have been ordered to proceed to Aldershot on the 1st prox., for a course of instruction in Army Hospital Corps drill. It is proposed to resuscitate the Officers' Whist Club, and a meeting of those interested was held at the Officers' Club on Wednesday. A board of officers assembled in the lines of the 87th Fusiliers yesterday (Friday), for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the loss of articles of clothing, equipment, &c., by that regiment during the late campaign. Captain H. B. Rich, R.E., has been ordered here for duty. Lieutenant Anstruther, R.E., proceeds to Woolwich, temporarily, for duty. A detachment of the 87th Fusiliers, consisting of Lieutenant Wilbraham, one serjeant, one corporal, and 24 privates, proceed this day (Saturday) to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to be employed on the construction of field works, under the Professor of Fortification. H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief has approved of Quartermaster-Serjeant Staff Clerk G. Palmer being appointed Garrison Serjeant-Major at Aldershot from the 31st ult. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., has been nominated one of the stewards of the Spring Divisional Steeplechase Meeting. Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Toogood, late R.A., has been appointed honorary secretary to the Divisional Races. It is announced that the Officers' Divisional Dramatic Club will give two performances of the plays, "Checkmate" and "The Happy Pair," in the Officers' Club, on the 20th and 21st inst. War games were played on Wednesday by the Royal Artillery, assisted by cavalry and infantry; and on Thursday, by the 3rd Hussars, assisted by Royal Artillery and infantry. In my notes of the 13th ult., I alluded to the questionable entertainment for mind and body provided in some of the camp canteens. Those remarks do not apply, however, to the Cavalry Brigade Canteen, which is one of the best in the command. There are no regimental cavalry canteens, only one for the brigade; and Sir Frederick FitzWygram takes more than ordinary interest in its management, often visiting it, to personally test the quality of the beer, groceries, &c., sold there. Shortly after assuming command of the Cavalry Brigade, he had a spacious concert-hall erected adjoining the canteen, which is nightly crowded with audiences fully appreciative of the first-class talent provided. The members of Lord Morley's Committee on Hospital Organisation visited Aldershot on Tuesday. All Commanding Officers of corps were ordered to meet the Committee at 12 noon, for the purpose of tendering evidence, if called upon. Reports on the Wallace spade have been called for, from regiments stationed here that have served during the recent operations in Egypt. This entrenching tool, which is also useful for many other purposes, is highly spoken of by all ranks. An Aldershot weekly publication waxes exceeding wroth in a recent issue, because the Volunteers have not chosen the vicinity of the Camp for the Easter-Monday Review. But more especially is it moved by a suggestion, which recently appeared in print, that if Aldershot were selected, the inhabitants "would make hay while the sun shone, and the Volunteers would be pretty freely bled." There is, perhaps, some little excuse for the double-leaded half column of "scathing scorn" aimed at the author of this simple phrase. Trade has been very dull in the town of Aldershot lately, and it is annoying to see a ripe plum of this quality drop so easily into other hands. It must be well known, at least in Military circles, that the invitation from the Aldershot Burgesses to the Volunteers was dictated by the loftiest patriotism, from no interested motives, and entirely for the good of the Volunteers alone. As to making them "bleed," the citizens of Aldershot are inexpressibly shocked at being represented as eager to work that slaughter upon the Citizen Army which ought only to be the mission of a sanguinary invader. Perhaps the Volunteers may select Aldershot for their manœuvres on some other Easter Monday. When that day arrives, it will be a red-letter one for Aldershot town, whether the sun shines or not. It would not be "a boon and a blessing," however, for the military population; the dwellers in the Camps would have nothing but hard work. The only redeeming feature would be the satisfaction of knowing that after one experience by our brave defenders, a return of the Volunteers to Aldershot would be more than problematical. The Royal Artillery have been experimenting during the week with the Weldon range-finder, under the supervision of the inventor. It is stated here unofficially that the Staff appointment of D.A.A.G. for Musketry will be abolished at an early date. A number of Militia officers will be examined here for Line commissions early in March next. It is diligently published in Division Orders from week to week, under the head of "Divine Service," that commanding officers are to facilitate the attendance of Jews at their Synagogue at 8.30 a.m. on Saturdays and holydays. Knowing that there is not a single Jewish soldier in the command, I am at a loss to understand the meaning of this needless solicitude on behalf of Jews. Is it to pave the way for the addition of a Rabbi to the list of Army Chaplains? In the division order mentioned, seven denominations are enumerated, including Jews. A famous Frenchman once said of us that, although unable to cook a "spud" properly, we had fifty religions. If so much trouble is taken concerning Jews, although none can be found wearing her Majesty's uniform, why not publish in the weekly Divine-service Order the whole fifty faiths spoken of, representatives of many of which are now serving here. I have reason to believe that there are at present in the Division two Shakers, a Quaker, at least three Latter-day Saints, and quite a company, up to war strength, of the Salvation Army, not to mention other sects. The members of these persuasions, by not being officially recognised, have surely reasonable grounds for complaint, seeing that such unnecessary fuss is made about a religious belief which is certainly not one of the fifty English religions spoken of by Voltaire.

MR. BARNABY AT BAY.

Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction, has at last been fairly overhauled, and forced to stand at bay. He last night delivered a lecture, at the Royal United Service Institution, on "Battle Ships." He calls his lecture "a forecast." Were he an angler, we should have called his throw "a clever cast," for there is no denying the fact that it was a "feeler," as cleverly and gently thrown to catch a prize as ever was salmon-fly or sucker of octopus. The lecture was extremely short, occupying not more than ten minutes. It was a recantation of faith. The question of "size of ship" was the one Mr. Barnaby tackled first. He quoted Signor Brin, ex-Italian Minister of Marine. But he "neither adopts nor challenges" the Signor's arguments. The consideration of "cost of individual ships" was then gone into by England's Chief Naval Constructor. This is a subject at which Mr. Barnaby is, or should be, *au fait*. He would not limit the cost of his constructions. We would. That is the only difference of opinion between us, on this point. Mr. Barnaby then proceeds to consider "what the battle ship should be for England," and what "it will be required to do." He advocates, we may say, "setting a thief to catch a thief," in arming merchant steamers to act as fast cruisers in time of war; but he deprecates all attempt at constructing men-of-war to rival these in speed. He has at last seen the folly of building monster ironclads, and the wisdom of the policy so many years advocated in the columns of the *Army and Navy Gazette*. What a pity Mr. Barnaby did not see this sooner! How many millions would he not have saved the taxpayers? Here is what the designer of the Inflexible now asserts is his belief:—"*The battle ship of large size is not only likely to become obsolete for the attack and blockade of ports, but also for another important service, viz., harassing the commerce of an enemy.*" Mr. Barnaby touched on the Navy of the United States, and that of France, devoting some fifty lines to this subject, which we have no need to quote. He then touched upon the ordnance question. He admitted, what we have so often asserted, that side armour will soon disappear; but he adheres to the "broadside principle," instead of acknowledging that the ram necessitates the "end on" plan of attack and defence. He also quoted a paper read by Captain Harris, R.N., last year, at the Institution (on which we have had an article in type for some weeks, but which we have been unable, through pressure of other matter, as yet to publish), on "Fast Cruisers;" and he concluded by placing before his audience the following five questions for discussion:—

> "1. Should England build ships greatly exceeding in speed, coal-endurance, guns, and armour, existing ships of the first class, regardless of size, and consequent cost? 2. Will not the enemy's ports require to be attacked and blockaded, notwithstanding the torpedo? and if so, what description of ship will be suited for this attack? 3. Ought regular ships-of-war to be built of sufficient power and speed to capture ships like the Servia and Alaska, and their larger and faster successors? or should we not rather look to the services of such ships for the work, endeavouring to fit them for it? 4. When the powers of the ram and the torpedo come to be tested in actual warfare between two Great Powers, what part may we expect to be assigned to the fast gun and torpedo ship, with protecting deck, and the merchant auxiliary, as a result of these contests? 5. Ought the battle ship of the first class to carry guns of the largest calibre which can be made and worked, or should we be content to allow the gun to progress slowly with the advance of the armour?"

Mr. Barnaby concluded his lecture with the following admission:—

> "I have wished in this paper to guard myself against the advocacy of a particular policy with regard to any of these questions. It is my duty to observe tendencies carefully, and as no discussion on such subjects can be profitable which does not take the elements tending to change of conditions into account, I have submitted them to you. When travelling along a badly-defined road in an unknown and difficult country, we may avoid errors and delays by getting on high ground, overlooking the minor features of the road along which we are passing."

Just so. The Director of Naval Construction, having been brought to bay, and seeing no means of escape provided for him within his own Department, where designing is at a stand-still from sheer want of the knowledge of the requirements of the Navy, has come down to the lower world he so much despises, and has condescended to ask the opinion of the officers of the Navy as to what they think should be "the ship of the future." Mr. Barnaby does not know. He fears to go on. He knows he is treading on dangerous ground, if he does. One step farther in the old course, and he may be lost. He sees his peril. He pockets his pride, and he endeavours to glean from the brains of others that which he cannot obtain within the Constructor's Department of the Admiralty. England's policy of Naval Construction has been reversed. Small ships are now to be the order of the day. But of what type? That is the question Mr. Barnaby would like to have settled for him.

SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is really high time that the authorities put a stop to the slovenly appearance of soldiers when on furlough. Lately I have seen several soldiers swaggering about the town in anything but a soldierly manner, and dressed most improperly. They had a dirty, unshaven appearance; no belt on, trousers turned up over their boots, forage-caps on back of head, and the ribbons hanging half-way down their backs. I can assure you I felt thoroughly ashamed of their style. A very objectionable fashion seems to have crept into the ranks of the Army; I refer to the way our soldiers are allowed to plaster their hair down in front into the resemblance of a fringe. I was in conversation lately with a late, well-known troop serjeant-major,—a soldier of the real old sort. I asked him what he thought of the soldiers of to-day. "Sir," said he, "they are only fit to part their hair in the middle, plaster it down over their faces, swagger up and down the streets, and rob foolish servant girls of their savings!" I do not endorse the serjeant-major's opinion, but I do think the mode in which the men are allowed to dress their hair most objectionable.—I am, &c.,

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

SIR,—It is to be hoped that the authorities will take to heart your editorial remarks on the subject of the dress of soldiers on furlough, particularly at a time when so much is being written and said about the dress and turn-out of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces on the occasion of the Royal Review. I happened to be in a city of Somersetshire a few weeks ago, and there saw many soldiers on furlough,—Guards, Cavalry, Line, &c. (for Somersetshire sends many recruits to serve the Queen). With the exception of the Guards and Cavalry and one Marine Artilleryman, I did not see a soldier properly dressed. The Linesmen were very slovenly indeed, dressed in kersey frocks or great-coats, some wearing plain-clothes great-coats, and others with coloured woollen mufflers round their necks, none wearing waist-belts or gloves. They were not a pleasant sight to see in the High Street, contrasting, as they did, so very unfavourably with the smart Guardsmen and Dragoons taking their walks abroad in their clean belts and gloves and well-put-on uniforms. I do not say for a moment that all Linesmen turn out improperly dressed when on furlough, but a great many do; and the fact that in some regiments men are not allowed to take their waist-belts on furlough with them (for what reason, Heaven only knows) prevents their turning out smartly, and encourages a general carelessness in dress. If the authorities would issue an order that men on furlough must turn out in public dressed the same as when with their corps, such unsoldier-like spectacles as you describe, and I saw in Bath, would be, in a great measure, put a stop to; and I doubt not but that a higher class of recruit would be induced to come forward, for, after all, "fine feathers do something towards making fine birds."—I am, &c.,

STAFF OFFICER.

Referring to the permission recently accorded to the commandant of the Calcutta corps to admit West Indians, the *Indian Volunteer Gazette* says:—"At a recent parade we noticed several West Indians, decidedly of the negro type. As we cannot doubt their loyalty, they have every right to be welcomed, and prejudices must be sunk in favour of useful men."

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"On an early day after the opening of the session, a further vote of money will be asked on account of the military and naval expenditure in Egypt; and it will also be proposed to grant annuities to Lord Alcester and Lord Wolseley, in support of their peerages. To this the Parnellites and Extreme Radicals may offer some opposition."

A Reuter's telegram from Berlin states that the appointment of the Prince of Wales as Honorary Colonel of the Pomeranian Hussar Regiment, No. 5, also known under the name of Blücher Hussars, has been gazetted.

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have also adopted the same, as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles. Purchasers should see that the Latin brand is on every tablet, and WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP on each wrapper, without which none is genuine.

REGIMENTAL TRAINING, 1883.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARTILLERY.

Regiment.			Date of As-s'mbly.	Place of Training.
Northern Division.	2nd Bg.	(Durham Art. Mil.)	Jne 18	Hartlepool.
	3rd Bg.	(Northumberland Art. Mil.)	...	...
	4th Bg.	(Yorkshire Art. Mil. ...	Jne 18	Scarboro'gh
Lancashire Division.	2nd Bg.	(Royal Lancashire Art. Mil.)	Apl 30	Liverpool.
Eastern Division.	2nd Bg.	(Norfolk Art. Mil.)	Apl 23	Yarmouth.
	3rd Bg.	(Suffolk Art. Mil.)	M'y 28	L'ndg'rd F't
Cinq'e P'rts Division.	2nd Bg.	(Kent Art. Mil.)	J'ne 4	Dover.
	3rd Bg.	(Royal Sussex Art. Mil. ...	May 7	Eastbourne.
Southern Division.	2nd Bg.	(Hants Art. Mil.)	May 7	Gosport.
	3rd Bg.	(Isle of Wight Art. Mil.) ...	May 7	Carisbr'ke C
Western Division.	2nd Bg.	(Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Art. Mil.)... ...	May 7	Pendennis C
	3rd Bg.	(Devon Art. Mil.)	May 7	Devonport.
Scottish Division.	2nd Bg.	(Haddington &c., Art. Mil.)	June 4	Dunbar.
	3rd Bg.	(Edinburgh, City, Art. Mil.)	M'y 21	Edinburgh.
	4th Bg.	(Fife Art. Mil.)	July 2	Dunbar.
	5th Bg.	(Forfar & Kincardine A.M.)	...	...
	6th Bg.	(Argyll and Bute Art. Mil.)	M'y 28	Campbelto'n
Welsh Division.	2nd Bg.	(Royal Glamorgan Art. Mil.)	M'y 28	Swansea.
	3rd Bg.	(Royal Carmarthen Art Mil.)	Apl 23	Carmarthen
	4th Bg.	(Royal Penbroke Art. Mil.)	Apl 23	H'v'rf'dw'st
	5th Bg.	(Royal Cardigan Art. Mil.)	Apl 27	Aberystwith

ENGINEERS.

Anglesey (42 days)...	May 7	Beaumaris.
Hampshire (56 days)	Apl 13	Gosport.
Monmouthshire (42 days)	M'y 14	Monmouth.

INFANTRY.

Regiment.		Date of As-s'mbly.	Place of Training.
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	3rd Bn. (Highl'nd B'rd'rs Mil	May 7	Stirling.
	4th Bn. (Royal Renfrew Mil.)	July 9	Irving Muir.
Bedfordshire Regt.	3rd Bn. (Bedfordshire Mil.)...	May 7	Shorncliffe.
	4th Bn. (Hertfordshire Mil.)	M'y 14	Colchester.
Berkshire Regt. ...	3rd Bn. (Berkshire Mil.) ...	May 7	Reading.
Border Regt. ...	3rd Bn. (Cumberland Mil.) ...	July 9	Br'ck'nbr.M.
	4th Bn. (Westmoreland Mil.)	July 2	Br'ck'nbr.M.
Cameron Highlanders,	2nd Bn. (Highland L.I. Mil.)	J'ne 1	Muir of Ord.
Cheshire Regt. ...	3rd Bn. (1st Cheshire Mil.) ...	Ap'l 2	Chester.
	4th Bn. (2nd Cheshire Mil.)...	May 7	Macclesfield.
Derbyshire Regt....	3rd Bn. (2nd Derby Mil.) ..	M'y 14	Aldershot.
	4th Bn. (Sher. Foresters Mil.)	J'ne 4	Newark.
	5th Bn. (1st Derby Mil.) ...	Apl 16	Derby.
Devonshire Regt....	3rd Bn. (2nd Devonshire Mil.)	May 7	Plymouth.
	4th Bn. (1st Devonshire Mil.)	Apl 30	Winford Cp.
Dorsetshire Regt...	3rd Bn. (Dorset Mil.)... ...	M'y 14	Sherborne.
Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry...	3rd Bn. (Cornw'll Rangers Mil)	Spt 10	Bodmin.
Durham Lt. Inf. ...	3rd Bn. (Durham Mil.) ...	Jne 25	B'ru'rd C'stl
	4th Bn. (2nd Durham Mil.)...	July 2	Redcar.
Essex Regt. ...	3rd Bn. (Essex Rifles Mil.) ...	Apl 2	Warley.
	4th Bn. (West Essex Mil.) ...	Apl 30	Warley.
Gloucestershire Regt.	3rd Bn. (S. Gloucester Mil.)...	July 2	Horfield.
	4th Bn. (N. Gloucester Mil.)	M'y 21	Cirencester.
Gordon Highlanders,	3rd Bn. (Aberdeenshire Mil.)	J'ne 4	Aberdeen.
Hampshire Regt....	3rd Bn. (Hampshire Mil.) ...	May 7	Winchester.
Highland Lt. Inf.	3rd Bn. (1st Lanark Mil.) ...	Jne 11	Lan'rk Muir
Kent Regt. (East)	3rd Bn. 4th Bn. (East Kent Mil.) ...	Apl 23	Shorncliffe.
Kent Regt. (Royal West)	3rd Bn. 4th Bn. (West Kent Mil.) ...	Apl 30	Shorncliffe.
King's Royal Rifle Corps	5th Bn. (Huntington Mil.) ...	May 7	Huntingdon
	6th Bn. (Flint Mil.)	May 7	Rhyl.
	7th Bn. (2nd Middlesex Mil.)	J'ne 4	Aldershot.
Lancashire Fusiliers,	3rd Bn. (7th Lancashire Mil.)	J'ly 13	St. Anne's-on-Sea.
Lancashire Regt. (East)	3rd Bn. (5th Lancashire Mil.)	Jne 11	
Lancashire Regt. (North)	3rd Bn. 4th Bn. (3rd Lancashire Mil.)	July 9	
Lancashire Regt. (South)	3rd Bn. (4th Lancashire Mil.)	M'y 14	Altcar.
Lancaster Regt. (Royal)	3rd Bn. 4th Bn. (1st Lancashire Mil.)	July 2	Lancaster.
Leicestershire Regt.,	3rd Bn. (Leicestershire Mil.)	May 7	Whittington Heath.
Lincolnsh're Regt.	3rd Bn. (North Lincoln Mil.)	,,	L'incoln.
	4th Bn. (South Lincoln Mil.)	My. 28	Grantham.
Liverpool Regt. ...	3rd Bn. 4th Bn. (2nd Lancashire Mil.)	Jne 11	Altcar.
Manchester Regt...	3rd Bn. 4th Bn. (6th Lancashire Mil.)	July 9	Southport.
Middlesex Regt. ...	3rd Bn. (5th Middlesex Mil.)	July 2	Hounslow.
	4th Bn. (East Middlesex Mil.)	Ju'y 2	Hounslow.
Norfolk Regt. ...	3rd Bn. (1st Norfolk Mil.) ...	May 7	Norwich.
	4th Bn. (2nd Norfolk Mil.) ...	Apl 16	Yarmouth.
Northamptonshire Regt.	3rd Bn. 4th Bn. (Northampton and Rutland Mil.) ...	Apl 16	Lichfield.
Northumberland Fusiliers	3rd Bn. (Northumberland M.)	July 2	Alnwick.
Oxfordshire Lt. Inf.	3rd Bn. (Buckingham Mil.) ...	Apl 23	H. Wycombe
	4th Bn. (Oxford Mil.)	J'n 11	Aldershot.
Rifle Brigade ...	5th Bn. (Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Mil.)	June 4	Woolwich.
	7th Bn. (King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Mil.)	May 7	Aldershot.
Royal Fusiliers ...	3rd Bn. (Rl. Westminster) ...	Jne 25	Aldershot.
	4th Bn. (London Mil.) ...	Ap. 30	Finsbury.
	5th Bn. (S. Middlesex Mil.)...	June 4	Aldershot.
Royal Highlanders,	3rd Bn. (Perth Mil.)... ...	July 9	Perth.
Royal Scots	3rd Bn. (Edinburgh L.I. Mil.)	July 2	Glencorse.
Scots Fusiliers, Royal	3rd Bn. (Scottish B'rderers M.)	July 2	Kingholm.
	4th Bn. (Ayr & Wigtown Mil.)	July 9	Ayr.
Scottish Rifles ...	3rd Bn 4th Bn (2nd Lanark Mil.)...	July 9	Lan'rk Muir
Seaforth Highlanders,	3rd Bn (Highland Rifle M.)	Apl. 6	Fort George
Shropshire Regt....	3rd Bn. (Shropshire Mil.) ...	May 7	Shrewsbury
	4th Bn. (Hereford Mil.) ...	M'y 14	Hereford.
Somersetshire Lt. Infantry... ...	3rd Bn. (1st Somerset Mil.)...	July 9	Leigh Camp.
	4th Bn. (2nd Somerset Mil.)...	Jne 18	Leigh Camp.
Staffordshire Regt. (North)	3rd Bn. (2nd Stafford Mil.)...	May 14	Lichfield.
	4th Bn. (3rd Stafford Mil.) ...	Jne 11	Whittington Heath.
Staffordshire Regt. (South)	3rd Bn. 4th Bn. (1st Stafford Mil.)	M'y 14 Jne 11	Whittington Heath. Lichfield.
Suffolk Regt. ...	3rd Bn. (West Suffolk Mil.)...	Apl 30	B.st.Edm'd's
	4th Bn. (Cambridge Mil.) ...	May 7	Ely.
Surrey Regt. (East)	3rd Bn. (1st Surrey Mil.) ...	June 4	Aldershot.
	4th Bn. (3rd Surrey Mil.) ...	July 9	Aldershot.
Surrey Regt., Royal (West)	3rd Bn. (2nd Surrey Mil.) ...	M'y 21	Guildford.
Sussex Regt., Royal	3rd Bn. 4th Bn. Royal Sussex Mil.)..	June 4	Chichester.
Wales Borderers, South	3rd Bn. (Rl. S. Wales Borderers Mil.)	M'y 21	Brecon.
	4th Bn. (Rl Montgomery Mil.)	Apl. 23	Welshpool.
Warwickshire Regt	3rd Bn. (1st Warwick Mil.) ...	June 4	Warwick.
	4th Bn. (2nd Warwick Mil.) ...	July 2	Warwick.
Welsh Fusiliers, Royal	3rd Bn. (Rl. Denbigh and Merioneth Mil.)	July 9	Wrexham.
	4th Bn. (Rl. Carnarvon Mil.)	May 7	Carnarvon.
Welsh Regt. ...	3rd Bn. (Royal Glam. Mil.)...	M'y 26	Cardiff.
West Riding Regt.	3rd Bn. 4th Bn. (6th West York Mil.)	July 2	Halifax.
Wiltshire Regt. ...	3rd Bn. (Rl. Wiltshire Mil.)	M'y 21	Devizes.
Worcestershire Regt.	3rd Bn. (Worcester Mil.) ...	Jne 11	Worcester.
	4th Bn. (Worcester Mil.) ...	July 9	Worcester.
York and Lancaster Regt. ...	3rd Bn. (3rd West York Mil.)	J'ly 11	York.
Yorkshire Regt. ...	3rd Bn. (5th West York Mil.)	M'y 14	York.
	4th Bn. (North York Mil.) ...	July 2	York.
Yorkshire Regt. (East)	3rd Bn. (East York Militia)...	Jne 18	Beverley.
Yorkshire Regt. (South)	3rd Bn. (1st West York Mil.)	J'ly 23	Pontefract.
Yorkshire Regt. (West)	3rd Bn. (2nd West York Mil.)	July 2	York.
	4th Bn. (4th West York Mil.)	Jne 16	York.

THE BRAZILIAN NAVY.

Brazil, with its huge area of three and a quarter million square miles, and a coast-line of 3,700 miles, has for some years past directed a good deal of energy towards the increase of its maritime strength. The country possesses at present an armoured fleet of some twenty vessels, of which ten are fairly serviceable for cruising and coast defence. Although apparently safe from attack, either by the North-American States or any coalition of its smaller South-American neighbours, the Government of the Empire has recently decided upon a large increase in its Naval armaments. According to a circular despatched on the 1st ult. by the Minister of Marine to the inspectors of the Naval Arsenals of Brazil, the Brazilian Navy is to be at once remodelled, with the embodiment of all modern improvements. The proposed additions to the Fleet are as follows :—Class A, two ironclads of the Riachuelo type, now building in England, of 5,000 tons' displacement and 6,000 tons indicated horse-power, 11 in. of armour, 14 miles speed, and 18 ft. draught, with an armament of four guns of heavy calibre, besides machine-guns; and capable both of seagoing service and coast and river defence in the estuary of the Prata. Next come two cruisers (Class B), with shell-proof decks, armoured along and below the water-line, drawing 18 ft. of water, and carrying guns capable of penetrating 14-in. plates at a distance of 1,100 yards; propelled by double screws, and with a speed of not less than 14 miles an hour. Class C consists of two monitors, armoured with iron and steel plates 10 in. thick—single turret—carrying two guns, with penetrating power of 14 in. at 1,100 yards; greatest draught, 10 ft.; minimum speed, 11 miles an hour, double-screws; artillery so mounted as to be capable of use at sea in any weather. Two gunboats for coast defence and operations in the great rivers, form Class D. They are to have a speed of 13 miles, at least, with a draft of 12 ft., and will carry one heavy gun and four smaller ones. Both these vessels are to be propelled by double-screws, and in common with the ships in Classes A and B are to have as little top-hamper as possible. Next come six gunboats (Class E), constructed specially for harbour defence and for operations along the rivers of the country. They are to have a minimum speed of 9 miles an hour, and a maximum draught of 6 ft. Each is to be armed with two guns of 4¾ in. calibre, mounted in the bow, parallel to the keel, and protected by shields from small-arm bullets and machine-gun projectiles. These boats are to be mastless. Class F consists of 4 gunboats for operations in the smaller rivers, and for special service. These vessels are to have a maximum draught of 4 ft. and a minimum speed of from 8 to 9 miles. They will carry two guns, with a calibre of 3½ in., mounted on swivels, one at the bow, the other at the stern, protected from small-arm bullets and machine-gun projectiles by steel plates or shields. The engines and boiler are to be protected by the coal bunkers, which, in the absence of coal, are to be kept full of a certain wood of great resisting powers, found in abundance along the shores of the Uruguay. In order better to guard the engine, especially when the bunkers are filled with wood instead of coal, plates of steel, one inch in thickness, are to be ranged vertically around it. In addition to the above vessels, there are to be constructed (Class F) twenty torpedo boats, of four kinds. Those of the first kind are to be capable of use in the open sea in any weather, and are to have a speed of not less than 20 miles an hour. Those of the second kind are to be for harbour defence, and to have a speed not less than 18 miles. Those of the third kind are to be adopted for service on board the larger ships of the fleet, and those of the fourth kind, will form part of the armament of the gunboats and smaller ironclads. In addition to the arms described in the details of each of the vessels mentioned, every one of them, including the torpedo launches, is to carry Nordenfelt machine guns of that calibre best adapted for the purpose for which it is intended, and each one is also to be equipped with as many of the rapid 2-inch shell-firing guns of the same maker, as the vessel is capable of carrying. With regard to the completion and delivery of the new squadron, it is proposed to distribute them in the following manner:—Two gunboats of Class E, together with the four of Class F, and five torpedo launches of the first and second kind respectively, are to be ready at the end of the first year, counting from June 1, 1882. Two more gunboats of Class E are to be delivered six months later; and at the end of two years—June, 1884—the two monitors of Class C, and one of the cruisers of Class B, are to be completed. In January, 1885, one of the gunboats of Class D, the remaining two of Class E, five torpedo-launches of the third kind, and five of the fourth kind, are to be added to the strength of the Brazilian Navy. In three years from June last, the first of the ironclads of the Riachuelo class (A), and the second gunboat of Class D will be ready for commission. In another six months the second cruiser of Class B will be delivered, and in four years, June, 1886, the second ironclad of Class A will complete the squadron. The whole of the vessels are to be built of iron or steel, the latter predominating; and the hulls in every case, except the torpedo-launches, will be covered with a double casing of wood, sheathed with copper below the water line.

LIST OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN IRONCLADS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Together with their displacement, indicated horse-power, number of guns, and thickest armour:—

Country and Class.	Name.	Tons Displt.	Ind. H.-p.	N. of G'ns	Thick't Armo'r
					In.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC					
Ironclad	...	4400	4500	8	10
AUSTRIA—					
Ironclad	Being designed	...	...	...	...
Gunboat	Lussin	913	2600	4	...
P. Vessel	Greif	1350	1500	2	...
BRAZIL—					
Ironclad	Riachuelo ...	5000	6000	4	10
Gunboat	Iniciadora ...	256	280	3	...
,,	Guarany	250	260	2	...
CHINA—					
Ironclad	(Being designed	to	carry)	2	10
Corvette	...	2200	2400	9	...
DENMARK—Gunboat ...	Gronsund	...	400	2	...
ENGLAND—					
Ironclad	Anson	10000	7500	4	18
,, ...	Benbow	10000	9800	4	18
,, ...	Camperdown ...	10000	9800	4	18
,, ...	Howe	9600	7500	10	18
,, ...	Rodney	9600	7500	10	18
,, ...	Impérieuse ...	7390	8000	10	10
,, ...	Warspite	7390	8000	10	10
Torpedo Ram	Mersey	3550	5500	...	...
Corvette	Calliope	2770	3000	10	...
,, ...	Calypso	2770	3000	14	...
,, ...	Amphion	3750	5000	10	...
,, ...	Phaeton	3750	5000	10	...
,, ...	Caroline	1420	950	12	...
,, ...	Pylades	1420	950	12	...
,, ...	Rapid...	1420	950	12	...
Gun-vessel	Acorn...	950	850	...	...
,, ...	Racer	950	850	...	...
,, ...	Mariner	950	850	...	...
,, ...	Reindeer	950	850	...	...
,, ...	Wanderer... ...	925	750	3	...
,, ...	Mistletoe	560	600	4	...
,, ...	Albacore	560	600	4	...
,, ...	Watchful	560	600	4	...
FRANCE—					
Ironclad	Admiral Baudin	11380	8200	3	21½
,, ...	Brennus	9750	...	...	...
,, ...	Charles Martel..	9750	...	...	...
,, ...	Hoche	9864	6000	4	17¾
,, ...	Magenta	9864	6000	4	17¾
,, ...	Neptune	9864	6000	4	17¾
,, ...	Marceau	9864	6000	4	17¾
,, ...	Caïman	7239	4800	2	19¾
,, ...	Indomptable ...	7184	4800	2	19¾
,, ...	Requin	7184	4800	2	19¾
,, ...	Duguesclin ...	5881	4100	6	10
,, ...	Bayard	5881	4100	6	10
,, ...	Furieux	5580	4100	2	19¾
Ironclad Gunboats	Acheron	2000	1500	...	...
,, ...	Cocyte	2000	1500	...	...
,, ...	Phlégethon ...	2000	1500	...	...
,, ...	Styx	2000	1500	...	...
,, ...	Flamme	1045	...	...	...
,, ...	Fusée...	1045	...	...	...
,, ...	Grénade	1045	...	...	...
,, ...	Mitraille	1045	...	...	...
Torpedo-vessels	Papin...	1240	700	...	...
,, ...	Inconstant ...	1240	700	...	...
,, ...	...	1240	700	...	...
,, ...	...	1240	700	...	...
Corvette	Captaine Lucas	3355	4200	24	...
,, ...	Dubordieu... ...	3355	4200	24	...
,, ...	Sfax	3355	4200	24	...
,, ...	Naïle...	3284	3400	14	...
,, ...	Fulton	826	850	4	...
Despatch-vessel	Volage	421	...	1	...
,, ...	Milan	421	...	1	...
Gunboat	Comête	474	440	4	...
,, ...	Metéor	474	440	4	...
,, ...	Lion	474	410	4	...
,, ...	Scorpion	474	410	4	...
,, ...	Aspic	474	440	4	...
,, ...	Sagittaire... ...	474	440	4	...
,, ...	Capricorne ...	474	440	4	...
GERMANY—					
Ironclad	"E"	5200	3900	8	12
Ironclad Gunboat	"M"	866	1500	1	...
,, ...	"N"	866	1500	1	...
Torpedo-vessel	Natter II.... ...	140	550	...	...
Corvette	Victoria II. ...	3360	3000	18	...
,, ...	Medusa II. ...	2370	2400	14	...
,, ...	Nymphe II. ...	2370	2400	14	...
Gunboat	Komet II.... ...	834	650	4	...
GREECE—					
Corvette	Epiros	...	2500	4	...
,, ...	Thessalis	...	2500	4	...
HOLLAND—Corvette ...	Doggerbank ...	3160	3000	14	...
ITALY—					
Ironclad	Andrea Doria ...	10000	10000	4	17¾
,, ...	R. di Loria ...	10000	10000	4	17¾
,, ...	F. Morosini ...	10000	10000	4	17¾
Torpedo Ram	Bausan	3200	5500	8	...
Yacht	Savoia	1705	...	4	...
Torpedo-vessel	S. Verniero ...	535	1400	...	...
,, ...	A. Provana ...	535	1400	...	...
RUSSIA—					
Ironclad	Dmitri Donskoi	5754	7000	16	12
,, ...	Moskwa	...	...	...	...
SPAIN—					
Corvette	Alfonso XII. ...	3090	4400	10	...
,, ...	Cristina	3090	4400	10	...
,, ...	Mercedes	3090	4400	10	...
Gunboat	Alsedo	217	240	2	...
,, ...	Eulalia	217	240	2	...
TURKEY—Corvette	Mehemet Selim	...	...	...	...

THE "KHEDIVE'S STAR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I expect soon to be a recipient of the "Khedive's Star," I write to thank you for your most admirable suggestion regarding the colour of the ribbon for that decoration. Either of the colours you mention—green or red—would be very much more appropriate than blue—the one which I understand has been proposed—and particularly as the star will be worn alongside the English medal for the Egyptian Campaign, which is attached to a blue-and-white ribbon. I have a great respect for the Blue-ribbon Army and the cause which it represents, but in this instance I should prefer not having their colour. Hoping that your suggestion may be acted on, I am, &c., "EGYPT."

The Army.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The University of Dublin on the 6th inst. conferred the degree of Master of Arts on Lieut. MacFarlane.

7th Dragoon Guards. The regiment will embark at Alexandria at the end of the month, *en route* to England.

5th Lancers. Capt. Morland is a candidate for the appointment of adjt. of the Lancashire Yeomanry Cavalry.

9th Lancers. Lieut. the Hon. C. G. Lascelles is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

20th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Trench has arrived at St. etersburg, and taken up the duties of Military Attaché.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

N Baty. 2nd Brig. embarks at Alexandria at the end of the month, *en route* to England.

Lieut.-Col. P. H. Heathcote has been appointed to the command of the Artillery at Quetta.

"Inquirer" writes:—"In Hart's *Army List* for Oct., 1882, I find that Francis Brinkley, a captain of the Royal Artillery, is on the Seconded List, as 'drill instructor to the Japanese.' To my knowledge, no such appointment has been held for several years past by the officer referred to. Since his engagement with the Naval Department of the Japanese Government expired, in 1877, he found employment as a teacher of mathematics in the Government College of Engineering, but for the last two years he has been editing an obscure local newspaper in Yokohama called the *Japan Mail*. I write to ask is such a career in accordance with the regulations applicable to the officers on the Seconded List, and is an officer under such circumstances entitled to promotion and a retiring allowance?"

Gen. S. E. Gordon, C.B., whose death occurred on the 5th inst., entered the service on June 19, 1844. In the year 1854, when serving as adjt. at Woolwich, he was selected by Col. Strangways, who was appointed to command the Royal Horse Artillery with the Army of the East, to be his adjt., and he proceeded to Varna. On Col. Strangways succeeding to the command of the Royal Artillery with the Army, Capt. Gordon was appointed his aide-de-camp. At the battle of the Alma, the two guns of Turner's battery, which did such good service at the top of the knoll, on the right of our position, on which Lord Raglan and the head-quarter staff were assembled, arrived without a sufficient number of gunners to man the guns, a portion of the detachment having been delayed in endeavouring to extricate an ammunition-waggon, one of the horses of which had been shot in the river. On observing this, Lieut.-Col. Dickson (now Sir Collingwood Dickson), Capt. Gordon, and Lieut. Walsham dismounted from their horses and served one of the guns, during which operation Lieut. Walsham was killed. Capt. Gordon accompanied his General on the flank march, and was present at the action at M'Kenzie's Farm. For his services during the war Capt. Gordon was successively made major and lieut.-col. On the Indian Mutiny breaking out, he accompanied his battery to India. Col. Gordon's brevet rank gave him the command of a column, which did good service in Oude. After the Mutiny, Col. Gordon was made the first brigade-major at the School of Gunnery. He then became Superintendent at the Royal Military Repository, then Chief Instructor at the School of Gunnery. He was next appointed Director of Artillery Studies, and, on becoming a Major-Gen., President of the Heavy-Gun Committee. He retired from active service last November.

2nd Queen's, Royal West Surrey Regiment. Capt. Collis, 2nd Batn., is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Major Graham, 1st Batn., is about to retire.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Capt. Pennington, 2nd Batn., is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Capt. Doyne and Qrmr. Geoghegan, 2nd Batn., left England on Monday in the Jumna for India. Lieut. Newmarch, 2nd Batn., has been appointed A.D.C. to Gen. Sir Donald Stewart, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. A clever burglary was effected at the officers' mess of the 2nd Batn. at Chatham on Thursday night, and nearly the whole of the plate carried away. There is no clue to the thieves, and the officers have offered a large reward for the recovery of the property.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). The 2nd Batn. left Meean Meer on the 10th ult. for Ranikhet, on relief by the 30th. Referring to the death of Capt. Whalley, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"We regret to hear of the death of Capt. and Adjt. F. J. Whalley, King's (Liverpool) Regt., which occurred at Meean Meer, after a few days' illness, on Jan. 2. Capt. Whalley, who joined the Army in June, 1872, suffered from a severe attack of typhoid fever about a year ago, and, though a man of remarkably fine physique, seemed never to have thoroughly recovered from its effects. His loss will be mourned not only by the members of his own family and regiment, but by a large circle of friends."

9th Norfolk Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Roberts, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Lieut. Campbell, 1st Batn., is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut. Schneider is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Lieut. Cowper, 2nd Batn., *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Lieuts. Owen and Deane-Freeman, the former joining the 2nd and the latter the 1st Batn. Lieut. Dunne, 2nd Batn., is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Major Browne, 2nd Batn., is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Lieut. Ramsay, 2nd Batn., is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Major Tulloch, Capt. Griffith, and Lieut. Whiting, 1st Batn., are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna, which left England on Monday last.

25th King's Own Borderers. Capt. Becker, 1st Batn., is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna, which left England on Monday last. Lieut. A. S. Mulock, 1st Batn., died on board the Serapis, *en route* to India. He joined the service on Sept. 9 last, and was on his way to Dugshai, to take up duty with his battalion.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Lieut. Aitken, a candidate for the S.C., has been appointed to the 19th Bombay N.I., on probation.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. The regiment arrived at Meean Meer on the 8th ult. from Ranikhet, and relieved the 2nd Batn. 8th. Lieut. Haynes is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. Major White is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch). A commission as lieut. has been conferred upon Serjt. T. Souter, 79th Highlanders, in recognition of conspicuous gallantry during the late Egyptian Campaign. He was specially commended in Gen. Lord Wolseley's despatches as having distinguished himself during the campaign, more particularly at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Lieut. Souter is the first non-commissioned officer who has at present been given a commission for services during the late war.

48th Northamptonshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. J. Mancor, Major on the Retired Full-Pay List, died at his residence, 81 Angell Road, Brixton, S.W., on the 2nd inst., aged 77 years. He obtained his commission, July 5, 1844, and retired upon full pay, July 23, 1861.

ROYAL MARINES.

The Admiralty have notified that the Secretary of State for India approves of the under-mentioned officers being accepted as probationers for the S.C.:—Lieuts. F. H. N. Wilson, L. C. Peters, M. T. Shewen, Charles Chamier, and C. H. Macdonald, R.M.L.I.

Lieut. A. H. Kellie, R.M.L.I., embarked on the 5th inst. in H.M.S. Jumna, for passage to Bombay, to join the S.C.

The under-mentioned officers embarked in the steamship Assyrian Monarch on the 6th inst.:—Lieuts. J. Stamper and C. V. F. Townsend, R.M.L.I., and A. Orford, R.M.A., for passage to Port Said; and Lieut. E. P. Brittan, R.M.A., for passage to H.M.S. Monarch.

The under-mentioned officers R.M.L.I. have been ordered to be in readiness to embark in the ships mentioned against them, viz.:—Lieuts. F. J. Raitt, Warrior; J. M. Ransom, Defence; W. S. Mardall, Indus; and F. A. Robertson, Lord Warden.

Leave of absence has been granted as under:—Major E. V. Holbrook, R.M.L.I., six weeks; Major and Brevet Col. J. W. Scott, R.M.L.I., one month, in extension; Lieut. C. H. Kennedy, R.M.L.I., one month, in extension; Lieut. and Assist.-Gunnery-Instr. W. S. Cumming, R.M.L.I., one month; Lieut. and Adjt. W. Nichols, R.M.A., one month.

Capt. and Brevet Major W. Campbell, R.M.A,, has been appointed Instructor in Gunnery to the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney, vice Anson, whose period of staff service has expired.

Capt. and Brevet Major V. D. Mathias, R.M.A., has been appointed Instructor in Musketry to the Royal Marine Artillery, vice Allen, whose period of staff service has expired.

Capt. S. H. B. Northcote, R.M.A., has relieved Capt. G. A. L. Rawstorne, R.M.A., in charge of the Derby recruiting station.

51st King's Own Light Infantry. Lieuts. Crawford and Hunt are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Gough has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigdr.-Gen. W. Arbuthnot, commanding the Cavalry Brigade in Egypt.

53rd King's Shropshire Light Infantry. The annual regimental sports took place last month at Abbassiyeh, Cairo. The *Egyptian Gazette* says:—"The sports themselves were capital, and the assemblage comprised the very cream of European society in the capital, blended with a fair sprinkling of native ladies and gentlemen of the higher class. We noticed the carriages of H.H. the Queen Mother, of the Princess Fatma, the Princess Nazli, and many others. H.H. the Khedive arrived on the ground quite early in the afternoon—at about half-past 2—and remained until the end of the programme, conversing pleasantly nearly the whole of the time with ladies and gentlemen of his acquaintance. Among these were Lady Helen Blackwood, Lady Alison, the Misses Colvin, Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir Edward Malet, Col. Truell, Mr. Ornstein, Mr. Bell, of the *Times*, &c. The sports were held on the ground adjourning the Observatory, at the base of which an elegant marquee had been set out with refreshments. During the afternoon, the band and drums of the 53rd Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Murphy, the bandmaster, and Serjt.-Bugler Goodbody, played a choice selection of music. The Khedivial Hymn was played as his Highness left the ground, and the afternoon's amusement was brought to a conclusion with the National Anthem."

59th Regiment. We take the following from the 5 *and* 9, *Lillywhite's Gazette*:—"Since the demobilisation of the Army Reserve, and the embarkation of 70 men for India to join the 1st Batn., and the further transfer of 20 old soldiers of good character to the depôt at Burnley, the battalion has fallen to 180 below its establishment; this having been brought to notice, recruiting for the battalion has been opened in the following districts,—4th, 6th, 8th, and 40th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 47th, 53rd, 63rd, 38th, and 64th. It is rumoured in the garrison that the battalion is to move from Chatham in the spring, Jersey and Preston being named as probable destinations. We give the rumour for what it is worth. It may not be generally known that the late Brevet Major Powys, who died of cholera at Candahar during the late Afghan Campaign, and who was so well liked in the regiment, bequeathed in his will a legacy of £500 to the regiment, to be expended for the benefit of the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment as might be decided by the three senior officers. Last year, it was decided by Lieut.-Col. Lawson, Lieut.-Col. Frampton, and Major Griffiths that the interest on the legacy, viz., about £20 annually, should be most appropriately expended in annual sports, to be styled the 'Powys' Regimental Sports,' the late Major Powys being a keen sportsman, and one who during his lifetime was the first to institute and take part in sports of any kind in the regiment."

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut. Wells, 4th Batn., has been confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Hughes, C.B., commanding the Sirhind Division, Bengal Army.

61st Gloucester Regiment. The depôt arrived at Kurrachee on Dec. 30 from Mhow.

66th Berkshire Regiment. Capt. Pigott has assumed the duties of Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., Southern District, in succession to Major Brunker, 26th Foot.

70th East Surrey Regiment. Capt. Frodsham left England on Monday in H.M.S. Jumna for India, to join head-quarters.

74th Highland Light Infantry. The regiment embarks at Alexandria on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to England.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Major Forte is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

78th Seaforth Highlanders. Lieut. Mackenzie is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

81st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Major Lindoe is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

88th Connaught Rangers. Mr. H. B. Delmé, of Cams Park, Hants, a Peninsular veteran, died at his seat on the 29th ult., having nearly attained the great age of 90 years. He entered the Army as an ensign in the 88th in 1811, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1812. He served with his regiment in the latter stages of the Peninsular War, under the Duke of Wellington, and took part in the battle of Vittoria, the repulse of the sortie from Pampeluna, and the battles of the Pyrenees, and afterwards in several of the engagements in the south of France. He served afterwards in the American War, being present in the action of Plattsburg and the passage of the Sarinac. Lieut. Delmé was decorated with the Peninsular War medal and six clasps, and was placed on the Retired List soon after the conclusion of the great war in 1816. He had thus been in receipt of a lieutenant's half-pay for nearly 67 years. He served as high sheriff of Hants in 1825.

90th Scottish Rifles (Cameronians). Major Brunker sailed for India on Monday in H.M.S. Jumna.

95th Sherwood Foresters, Derbyshire Regiment. Lieut. Campbell is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

99th Wiltshire Regiment. Lieut. Davidson is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

100th Leinster Regiment. Lieut. Mocatta is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

1st West India Regiment. Lieuts. Hitchins and Errington are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna, as probationers for the S.C.

Pay Department. Capt. W. L. Brockman, ordered to Bermuda, will be relieved at the 53rd Regimental District, Shrewsbury, by Capt. W. D. Graham, from the 100th Regt. Capt. J. Bromfield has been directed to take financial charge of the 1st Batn. 10th Regt. The following voluntary retirements are anticipated:—Majors Muskett and Briggs in April, and Marvin in May; and two retirements on the score of age, Burke in August and Timbrell in December.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major A. B. Robinson and Surg. C. Reid have been granted six months' leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

Veterinary Department. A correspondent writes:—"1st-class Vet.-Surg. J. Anderson, who was sent to Egypt with the Indian Contingent, takes exception in your recent issue to some remarks of yours on the inefficiency of the Indian Veterinary service, both in Afghanistan and Egypt. He states that in neither was the Veterinary service a failure, and 'he will not allow for a moment that the Veterinary arrangements were in any way defective in Egypt.' He further goes on to state that the British force deprived the Indian Contingent of four out of five Vet.-Surgs. sent from India. 'This,' to quote his words, 'can hardly be fairly charged to the Indian Government.' As regards Afghanistan, Mr. Anderson must have a very short memory; no one should know better than he does how miserably inadequate the number of Vet.-Surgs. were for the work they were called upon to perform. All the Vet.-Surgs., including Mr. Anderson himself, were loud in their complaints. Why, then, this extraordinary change of front? With regard to his charge that the British force took four of the five Veterinary officers sent to Egypt from India, it came about, I believe, in this way; and the public can judge whether it can be charged to the Indian Government or not. Some months ago, the Indian Government propounded a scheme for a local Veterinary service, and stated that they could dispense with 24 Vet.-Surgs. The reduction was in process of being carried out, when the Egyptian War broke out. To utilise these spare men, the Home Government asked for the loan of 12 of them, simply to save sending the same number from England. It turned out, however, that they could spare only four. These were accordingly sent, and taken on the home strength. The only Vet.-Surgs. which the Indian Government thought fit to provide for its contingent were two—Messrs. Anderson and Evans—and this for the veterinary care of some 5,000 animals, a number which would require 20 Vet.-Surgs.; and yet in the face of all this, Mr. Anderson asserts that the veterinary arrangements were in nowise defective! The consequence was, as might have been expected, the British force was called upon at once to afford help, to keep their cavalry horses from being decimated by disease, to keep rinderpest from their slaughter cattle, and to prevent the latter from spreading to the animals of the home force. Mr. Anderson will astonish every veterinary-surgeon who was there, when he boldly asserts, 'glanders could not have been introduced into Egypt from India.'

Even non-professional men will hardly be induced to believe that a number of horses will all at once contract glanders, the disease develope itself in a virulent form, and the horses be shot and buried, and all within a few days of landing, as was the case with the 6th Bengal Cavalry. Why, it was a matter of common notoriety on the spot that they brought the disease from India. There was a report, emanating from the regiment itself, I believe, that they had had glanders for years, and if I mistake not, it is forming the subject of an official inquiry at the present time. As regards the outbreak of rinderpest, the cattle were introduced by and for the Indian Contingent. Here, again, thanks to the vigilance of a veterinary surgeon of the British Force, the disease was detected and stamped out. Mr. Anderson, however it may suit his present purpose, will fail in doing a public service if he seeks to whitewash the Indian Government for its notorious neglect, and the inefficiency of its Veterinary service. It will not be by such means that a local Veterinary service, if such should be ever established, will achieve success."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

We are requested to state that the next literary examination of Lieutenants of Militia who are candidates for commissions in the Line will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners at the London University, Burlington Gardens, W. (by permission of the Senate), on Friday, April 13, and following days. Applications for permission to attend must be made in accordance with the instructions contained in the Regulations issued with Army Circulars, January, 1881, and are required to be forwarded by commanding officers not later than the 15th inst.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

London Rifle Brigade. Lieut.-Col. Lord E. P. Clinton, commanding, is going the right way to work to increase the good reputation which the London Rifle Brigade has always enjoyed. Recently he caused a letter to be sent to every member, indicating that he was not disposed to be the commanding officer merely in name, pointed out faults which he had observed, and with no desire to be "the new broom," suggested remedies which he considered necessary. Last Saturday evening there was a full muster of the regiment at the Guildhall, all the members being in full marching order. There was an impression that the parade was ordered for route-marching. Lord Clinton, however, turned the occasion to another purpose, and made a personal inspection of the equipment of every non-commissioned officer and man, and, in fact, "saw his regiment" for the first time. A little plain-speaking is evidently serving a good purpose. There are many persons, including the Duke of Cambridge, who would like to see such an addition to the number of the "brigade" as would give it the right to retain that designation, but under existing regulations numbers of eligible recruits are deterred from joining by the comparatively (to other sound and equally as respectable battalions) heavy preliminary expense. The regiment will proceed to Portsmouth, for a week's drill, on March 22.

2nd London Rifles. Among other much-needed reforms which are being carried out with a vigorous hand in this battalion, is that of complete equipment, and we are specially glad to see that by the exertions of Major Grene attention is being paid to the tunics, which are being made according to Army pattern, and with distinctive shoulder-straps. Evidently the interests of the regiment are not suffering from the continued absence of Lieut.-Col. Vickers.

12th Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifles. The bill of fare provided by the Amateur Dramatic Society, on Tuesday last, at St. George's Hall, was made up of the pretty comedy by Conway Edwardes, "Heroes," and Tom Taylor's comedietta, "To Oblige Benson." The performance, on the whole, was creditable. In the first piece, Miss Ethel Hope gave an intelligent rendering of the part of Miss Herries. If she had only suppressed her youthful appearance, her performance would have left nothing to be desired, though she had a difficult task set her in playing by the side of so experienced a lady amateur as Miss Woodzell, whose Mary Mason was throughout a most finished picture. That Qrmr. Trollope was excellent as Major-Gen. Sir Douglas Herries, K.C.B., goes without saying. Mr. Trollope is good in everything. Qrmr.-Serjt. Walks's Tom Croft was not dry enough. The other gentlemen, with practice and perseverance, may be able to do better next time.

20th Middlesex (Artists) Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., distributed the prizes at the Criterion on Saturday last. In the course of his remarks, he alluded to the recent changes in the staff of the regiment. He regretted the retirement of Major Busk, who had served many years, and who resigned on account of pressing and increasing business engagements. Capt. Elmhirst, who had been acting adjutant for the last two years, had also retired from the service. Capt. Haggard (86th Regiment) had been appointed his successor. Sir F. Leighton said he wished to contradict a rumour as to the financial condition of the corps. That condition was sound and satisfactory, inasmuch as they had a balance at their bankers. The amount of capitation grant earned from the Government was £1,365 10s, the largest sum they had ever earned. There were 69 proficient officers and serjeants and 774 efficients. The recruits who had joined since Nov. 1 numbered 94, the per-centage of efficiency was 98·2, and the strength of the regiment 798, as against 771 last year. There had been a falling-off in the number of marksmen. There were only 78 this year, while in 1881 there were 99. As to the shooting he must impress upon the members of the battalion the importance of firing their class early in the year, not delaying until the showery days of autumn.

7th Surrey Rifles. The new head-quarters, situated at 71 Upper Kennington Lane, were formally opened by Lord Chelmsford on Monday evening. Lord Chelmsford, in the course of his remarks, congratulated the members upon having become possessed of such handsome and commodious head-quarters, and referred to the active part taken by Serjt. Ecoles in collecting the funds necessary for its purchase, and stated that a commission in the corps had been offered to him, in recognition of his services, an offer which, however, had been declined. He concluded by counselling the members to attend rigidly to their drill, which he admitted to be one of his hobbies, and finished by expressing the hope that increased comfort and accession of members would result from the acquisition of their new head-quarters. An assault-at-arms concluded the evening's entertainment.

"L. K." writes:—"In the *Gazette* of Jan. 9, I see two officers appointed to adjutancies of Volunteers, neither of whom are officers of the Territorial Volunteer battalions, although in the monthly *Army List* for January I find these Volunteer regiments classed as such, viz., the Volunteer Battalion of the Regimental District. The officers referred to are Capt. Haggard, 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, to the 20th Middlesex, or the Volunteer Battalion of the Rifle Brigade; also Capt. Ingram, 1st Batn. the Welsh Regiment, to the 2nd Staffordshire, or the Volunteer Battalion of the North Staffordshire Regiment. It is usual for these adjutancies to be filled by an officer from the Territorial regiments, but I presume in these cases there were no candidates; still, it appears to me, the subalterns of the regiments who have no candidates greatly lose by this. Cannot an officer be detailed as adjt. of the Militia or Volunteer battalions from the Territorial regiment? Or could not the senior subalterns of the regiment losing the adjutancy be transferred to fill the vacancy as capt. in the other regiment? The senior subalterns of the Rifle Brigade are senior to those of the Royal Irish Rifles, and those of the North Staffordshire to the subalterns of the Welsh Regiment. Why not, therefore, offer the vacancies to these subalterns, who have lost promotion by no officer in their own regiment accepting the Volunteer adjutancies?"

Col. the Hon. Paul Methuen, C.B., Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., Home District, is engaged in maturing the arrangements for the despatch of a column from London on Good Friday.

Friday's Gazette.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, February 9, 1883.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. J. W. S. Smith, C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. J. E. Goodwyn, C.B., transferred to the Welsh Regt. (Jan. 20).

The Welsh Regiment—Gen. J. E. Goodwyn, C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. Sir R. England, G.C.B., K.H., deceased (Jan. 20).

STAFF.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Grove, the East Yorkshire Regt., to be a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at Head-quarters, vice Lieut.-Col. W. R. Lascelles, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Jan. 31).

Capt. H. G. Newcome, Royal Artillery, to be a Brigade-Major for Royal Artillery with the Force in Egypt; Capt. A. O. Green, Royal Engineers, to be a Brigade-Major for Royal Engineers with the Force in Egypt (both dated Dec. 31, 1882).

EGYPT, 1882, *versus* CHINA, 1862.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A letter, signed "Central India," which appeared in your last issue, commented upon the anomaly that the troops under Sir Hugh Rose were refused for the campaign of 1878 in Central India, an Order, offered by the Maharajah Scindia. Whereas the forces employed recently in Egypt are to receive a bronze star from the Khedive. This reminds me of a similar occurrence in China twenty-one years ago, before the age of telegraphs and special correspondents. In the spring of 1862, when our Army of Occupation, after the North China campaign of 1860, still held Tientsin and Taku Forts, troops were sent down to Shanghai in all haste to arrest the movement of the Taepings (rebels) on that city. Various walled towns were captured, and the country for some 30 to 40 miles round pacified. These operations occupied some weeks, and the Chinese Government, anxious to show their appreciation of the assistance rendered by the allied forces, French and English, proposed to give an Order, consisting of a gold dragon to the officers and one of silver to the non-commissioned officers and men engaged in the campaign. When the suggestion was laid before Sir Frederic Bruce, our Minister at Pekin at that time, he decided "that the time had not arrived when the services of the troops engaged in putting down the rebellion for the Imperial Government should be recognised," and it never did arrive. In both cases, our forces were engaged to assist an ally against his rebellious subjects; but for the Chinese affair our authorities never gave anything, although it would have been very easy and inexpensive to grant the China medal, with a clasp inscribed, "Taeping Rebellion," the force employed being small. But, I forgot, the Mutual Admiration Society did not exist in those days.—I am, &c., X.

CYPRUS DURING THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to the notice in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Dec. 30, 1882, that nothing has been done to recognise the services of the Staff and Departments in Cyprus during the Egyptian Campaign, beyond the publication of a General Order and a letter from the Commander-in-Chief, it may not be generally known how great was the additional work devolving upon them. At one time, the Commissariat Department had orders to provide supplies for 17,000 troops, and worked indefatigably, early and late, to prepare for their reception. Troops were already on their way to Cyprus before the Fleet attacked the forts at Alexandria, and their successful attack gave to the English a base of operations which they would otherwise have found only in Cyprus. The change of base to Ismailia was facilitated by Cyprus being able to send supplies direct to the front in a few hours. Mules sent from Cyprus were, I believe, the only mules available for many days after the landing for the troops at Ismailia. When the 1,200 men who eventually formed the depôts arrived here, the strain upon the Medical Department, with a small staff, was unusually great. At one time, more than 100 men were in hospital, while a ship full of sick and wounded arrived from Ismailia. Many officers who went to Cyprus embarked from England under orders for Egypt. They were obliged to provide themselves with the necessary field kit, and like every one else went under canvas on arriving in Cyprus. Yet they were refused the advance of six months' field allowance, which those who landed in Egypt received. It may not be possible nor desirable that the Cyprus force should participate in any of the honours of the Egyptian Campaign, but considering the zeal with which all worked, it would be a gracious act if the six months' field allowance, which has been withheld, were granted to all the officers of the depôts, the Staff, and the Departments who were in Cyprus during the campaign.—I am, &c.,

Scrutator.

ARMY NOTES.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will hold a levée at St. James's Palace on Monday, the 19th inst.; and another on his return from Berlin, of which the date will be announced later.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and suite will leave London to-morrow evening for the Continent.

Gen. the Duke of Grafton arrived at Osborne on Saturday last, when her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood, and invested him with the Riband and Badge of the Order.

In a notice published in the Punjab *Gazette*, the Lieutenant-Governor has placed on record his appreciation of the services of Colonel S. Black, the late Military Secretary to the Punjab Government. His honour says:—"Colonel Black's intimate knowledge of the Punjab Frontier and of the Frontier Force, and his matured experience in all questions, political as well as military, connected with his duties as Military Secretary, have been of the greatest assistance to the Lieutenant-Governors under whom he has served, and have been cordially acknowledged by each of them in turn. In 1881 he was made a Companion of the Star of India in acknowledgment of his valuable services, particularly during the Jowaki campaign of 1877, and the Afghan expeditions of 1879 and 1880. Sir Charles Aitchison records with pleasure his high sense of the valuable assistance rendered by Colonel Black to the Punjab Government during his tenure of the office of Military Secretary, a tenure which has extended over twenty years."

Major G. C. Sartorius, Bombay S.C. (Marine Battalion), has left Bombay to take up an appointment in Egypt under the new *régime*. Major Sartorius is a good Turkish scholar and a good linguist, and has, we believe, been studying Arabic for some time past with a view to Egyptian service. There are probably few officers better fitted for the work, and he has already had considerable experience of Turkish troops.

A new pattern shoulder-strap, consisting of an embroidered patch sewn on a plain shoulder-strap, has been introduced for garrison batteries of Royal Artillery.

The Viceroy's Cup and Championship of the Northern India Rifle Association have fallen again to Major W. Hill, 2nd Goorkhas, with the score of 747; Mr. Lamb, 40th Foot, only a single point behind, being second. This is the third time that Major Hill has won the championship. The medal for the best shot among the Rifle Volunteer Corps of the Bombay Presidency has been awarded to Colour-Serjt. W. Hilton, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers.

It is stated that Brigdr.-Gen. Blair, V.C., Political Resident, Aden, will continue to hold that appointment after attaining 55 years of age for such further period as he may be permitted under military rules to hold the command of the Aden brigade.

It is stated that no less than 40,000 boxes of time-fuzes which were manufactured at Kirkee in 1877, and which are now held in stock in the various arsenals in the Bombay Presidency, have been condemned by order of Government, at a loss to the State of nearly 15,000 rs.

The *Indian Volunteer Gazette* suggests, as a means of encouraging volunteering in India, that volunteers of, say, five years and upwards, with their families, should be allowed to take passage during the trooping season by troopship. Even if a free passage was not allowed, reduced rates might be fixed.

It has been ruled that British officers who cease to be probationers for the Indian S.C., and who, pending orders from the Horse Guards, are posted as supernumeraries to regiments in India, shall receive the Indian pay and allowances of their rank.

The announcement which has frequently been made by some of our Indian contemporaries, that the authorities have made up their minds to abandon Peshawur, is now declared to be premature. The question is still under consideration, but the weight of opinion, it is said, leans decidedly towards its retention.

The Secretary of State for War has agreed to dispense with the counter-signature of General officers commanding in India to bills for "extra duty" pay accruing to acting staff officers and non-commissioned officers on board ship, whilst on the voyage to India. This concession will, it is believed, save much unnecessary trouble.

The rules regarding last pay certificates of officers leaving India, not having been properly attended to, it has been ruled by Government that a discretionary power will in future be given to the Pay Examiner to enter on the certificates any retrenchment or claim it may be necessary to enforce as early as possible; but it is specially provided that no case is to be entered which from its nature should form the subject of a distinct communication with the India Office, or which may have arisen from some omission or irregularity on the part of the officer concerned, which could easily be settled before he leaves the country.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The India List, January, 1883 (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Massinghan Parva, Past and Present, by Rev. Ronald F. McLeod (Waterlow and Sons).—The Parliamentary Chronicle, Autumn Sitting, 1882; Hints to Young Officers of the Volunteer Service (W. J. Johnson).—The Railway Engineer, February (Railway Engineer Office).—Life of Admiral Lord Hawke, by Captain Montague Burrows, R.N. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—May's British and Irish Press Guide, 1883, (F. L. May and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EDMONTON.—It was announced in the *Gazette* that the officer woul have received the decoration had he survived.
K. L.—We received your communication, but have not yet bee able to give it insertion, owing to demands on our space.
H. G. E.—1. The title is Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Lord Hardinge.
DRILL INSTRUCTOR.—Shall appear.
FUN.—Refer to our issue of February 3.
SUBALTERN.—No time fixed.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extr.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY A D NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the fo lowing Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de a Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivisa Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Mi taire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Vetera; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für de Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Ar glieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedett; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wie; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphi; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and coloni professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883.

IT is one thing to propose a benefit society whi h shall hold out fair prospects to those who m y become members of it, and another to insure its s c cess. A fertile brain may originate a scheme wit a captivating title, but find, after a little experien e, that the structure is but a castle in the air. The Circular issued by Major Barker, late of the Ro al

Marines, proposing a "Retired Officers' Employment and Mutual Aid Society," to be maintained by voluntary subscriptions from officers in the Army, Navy, and Marines, by public subscriptions, by a Government grant, and by fees from those who may obtain appointments through the agency of the society, sets forth a scheme which, if practicable, would do for retired officers what the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society and the Corps of Commissionaires do for non-commissioned officers and men. With the latter, however, it is much easier to deal than with officers. There is not very much difficulty in providing situations as clerks, as overlookers, caretakers, warders, doorkeepers, messengers, and such like, for steady men who have been proved as such during their military or naval training, many of whom write first-rate clerical hands, and are good accountants and book-keepers. For such men, there are hosts of firms who are ready to open their doors whenever vacancies occur, as, added to other qualifications, they feel sure of punctuality in attendance and observance of duties, engrained into the men by the routine of the service. With officers, however, the case is different. Few, except departmental officers, have had any experience in clerical work, or book or store keeping, and even these few, although necessity might compel them to knuckle down to the work, would look upon eight or ten hours' confinement daily at a desk as irksome in the extreme. Added to this, most business men have either those they have educated in their own offices waiting for promotion to the higher grades, or are prepared to give their patronage to a candidate brought forward by a brother merchant; but there are not many who are either so short of employés or have so scant a list of applicants, that they would be necessitated to call upon a mutual-aid society for candidates to fill any vacancy in their houses of business. There are hosts of retired officers constantly on the *qui vive* for employment in one form or another, to supplement the scanty pension they retain, or to replace the capital they have probably lost on commutation; and any society that could open a *bonâ fide* door through which these could better themselves, would earn the gratitude of many families who are now pinched to make both ends meet. If funds could be raised, it is very possible that a society such as that proposed could benefit some in assisting emigration, or in obtaining legal scrutiny and advice in matters of proposed business partnerships, or investments of money for those who have commuted their pensions, and who might thus be saved the risk of such luckless speculations as have already been the lot of many. But the question is, from whence are the funds to be derived, and are the sources suggested in the circular to be relied upon? There may be a few philanthropic officers in the service who would give their five or fifty-pound note to such a cause, and a few benevolent persons among the general public who might do the same; but it is feared that great pressure would have to be put upon any Government before a grant could be obtained; and without this capital, it is presumed the society could not be worked. If it is to be brought about at all, Major Barker must put his shoulder to the wheel, and do more than sow his circulars broadcast; he must urge Members of Parliament to work for a grant; and if he succeeds, he will open up a new vista for the numberless officers on the Retired or Half-pay Lists who are now seeking employment.

The Emperor of Germany this week held a Council of War, at which were present the five senior General Officers of the United German Army, including Counts Von Moltke and the Minister of War. Such a council has not been held since 1876. It lasted several hours, and even the Radical German Press refrain from commenting on what took place, "in the interests of the Fatherland." What does it mean?

The German officers at present serving with the Turkish Army have been promoted to the rank of Major-General by the Sultan. They have also been seconded in their regiments, by order of the Emperor of Germany. Herr Eugène Richter intends on an early date to ask the Minister of War, in the Reichstag, whether this will entitle the officers in question to all the emoluments conferred by the German Army Regulations, under such circumstances.

At no previous time did the history of our Army attract so much attention as now, when that history has been rudely broken. Never before were the records of the services of so many regiments being investigated and compiled or rewritten as now, when those regiments have been demolished. The regimental histories which have been published lately either break off abruptly and significantly at June 30, 1881, or end at that date with some comment that reads like a suppressed execration. There can be no plainer or stronger evidence of the determination of the officers of the Army generally to preserve the identity and to cherish the associations of those historic regiments which are being needlessly and wantonly altered almost beyond recognition

Various rumours have been current during the last fortnight that it was the intention of the War Office to admit Quartermasters into the Pay Department. This is a mistake, and it is difficult to know how the report arose. We are in a position to state, on very high authority, that there is no foundation for this statement. There has been no proposal on the part of the War Office to do so, and even if there had been, the idea would have been negatived by the authorities at the Treasury.

A vacancy occurs among the Aides-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief by the appointment of Colonel W. E. M. Reilly, C.B., to be Director of Artillery and Stores.

The names of four Veterinary Surgeons have, we understand, been submitted for promotion to first-class, in recognition of the services rendered by the department in Egypt, so that the claims of the officers of the Veterinary staff are not to be entirely overlooked, as is generally supposed. First-class Veterinary-Surgeons Brest and Walker would, we believe, also be recommended for promotion were it not that, owing to the extraordinary organisation of the department, there is nothing to give them, owing to the absence of an intermediate grade between first-class and inspecting veterinary-surgeon.

It has been officially announced that the Secretary of State for War has appointed Henry Robert Brand, Esq., M.P., to be Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

We believe that the *Avenir Militaire* faithfully interprets the feeling of the French Army, when it condemns the idea of depriving princes of their rank because they are princes, and not because they have been guilty of any military offence. The *Avenir Militaire* also raises its voice against the specious argument that the princes did not obtain their rank in a regular way. According to the same authority, no less than 3,000 officers hold their commissions by the same title as the princes, that is to say, on a Parliamentary title, accorded on the recommendation of the Committee of Grades, which sat after the conclusion of the Franco-German War. It is said that the new War Minister, General Thibaudin, has determined to resort to a very arbitrary proceeding, should the Senate throw out the Pretenders Bill. He means, in that case, to place the princes on the Unattached List, or to deprive them of employment, although this is a measure only resorted to where officers have misconducted themselves or displayed incapacity, and this on the written report of their immediate chief. An officer deprived of employment cannot wear his uniform, unless when he goes to report himself to an Inspector-General, which he is obliged to do twice a year. He cannot change his place of residence without the permission of the War Minister. Altogether, his position is rendered so humiliating, that the princes will no doubt prefer honourable exile to degradation in their own country.

. Captain F. O. Barrington Foote, R.A., on return from active service in Egypt, has rejoined the staff of Major-General Radcliffe, Inspector-General of Artillery, as Aide-de-Camp.

In the *London Gazette* of the 6th inst., we were informed that "the promotion of Major J. A. Armstrong, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, for service in Egypt, which was notified in the *Gazette* of November 17, 1882, is cancelled, his name having been erroneously included, as he was not present in that campaign." What excuse can be offered for making so stupid a mistake, and taking nearly three months to discover and correct it? What compensation can be given to Major Armstrong for the mortification of being promoted for services in a campaign in which he took no part, and then having his promotion cancelled? It may reasonably be asked whether any one and if any one, who performed the services which were erroneously credited to Major Armstrong. The authorities have, in this case, taken the honourable course of acknowledging and correcting a palpable error. Honours have been granted to regiments with the same want of discrimination that has been shown in the cases of individuals, but the same course, that of correction, has not yet been taken.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. V. Swaine, C.B., Rifle Brigade, has taken up his appointment as Military Attaché at Berlin.

The senior officers who have been compulsorily removed from her Majesty's Army for age and non-employment, and many of whom have been ruined and reduced to the necessity of commuting portions or the whole of their pensions, may be surprised to learn that instead of receiving the exact sum of money noted in the War Office Commutation Tables for each age (next birthday) as commutation for each £100, they are sent before the Commutation Board, when they are examined by the Medical officer in attendance on the Board; and, moreover, have to sign a declaration, at the foot of which is printed the following penal clause:—

> "Extract from Act 34 and 35 Vict., cap. 36.—Sec. 9.—If any applicant for commutation under this Act wilfully make any false declaration in relation to any matter or thing required by any regulation made in pursuance of this Act, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable, on conviction, to forfeit all claim to his pension or the value thereof, and to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour."

We believe that no insurance office takes such measures against applicants for insurance.

Major-General J. R. S. Sayer, C.B., now commanding the Belfast District, has been selected to succeed Lieutenant-General T. H. Pakenham in command of the Western District, on April 1 next.

The 1st and 2nd Life Guards will continue to bear "Dettingen" among their honours, unless the officers take the matter up themselves. It is no use expecting the War Office to take steps to rectify the error, and these two distinguished regiments will be held up to ridicule all through the service, for counting among their honours the name of an action to which they have no more claim than the regiments which were not in Egypt have to bear "Tel-el-Kebir."

An officer of rank, who has sons intended for the Army, writes as follows:—"This cramming is very expensive work,—about £200 a year. I do not think the grind to the boy and the parent is worth it. Where should we have been if we had had to pay these preposterous sums to crammers? By the time that I have crammed my lads into the Army, I shall have spent quite as much on them as putting them into the Bar, pulpit, or trade. The Army is a rotten profession, always was, and is worse than it ever has been. I cannot understand why 550 young fools go up to compete for 50 commissions. And what makes it more unfair to officers now is, that no end of serjeants get commissions now who never pass any examinations at all, except a regimental-school test and a very mild professional examination—merely qualifying examinations, requiring no special cleverness or talent. Either the serjeants make good officers without examinations, or they are equal to those who have been examined till they have no brains left. Brains that have been examined, I find from my knowledge of the Army, are not worth very much afterwards." Hereditary soldiers are to be put aside for the sons of "merchant princes," &c., who can afford to pay crammers. That is the long and short of the "Liberal" idea. But surely it is Purchase in another, and more objectionable form.

Surgeon-General J. Sinclair, M.D., Principal Medical Officer at Aldershot, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer in Ireland, vice Surgeon-General J. S. Furlong, M.D.

Colonel W. F. Butler, of the Ever-Victorious Staff, has written an article in the *Contemporary Review*, lauding the short-service system, and praising in no measured terms the young soldiers who lay in the sand at Kassassin, under the fire of the artillery—directed by trained artillerymen—for the first time since the Crimean War, in 1854! We crave leave to doubt the training of such wretched gunners as the Egyptians, who, firing with Krupp guns all day, scarcely ever hit either artillery, horses, or men, at average ranges. If the Egyptian artillerymen had been German, Russian, or French gunners, Colonel Butler might have made a point, but the shooting of the Egyptian artillery, both at Alexandria and Kassassin, was beneath contempt, from an artillery point of view; and therefore it proves absolutely nothing, as regards the courage and endurance of our troops. Has Colonel Butler ever heard of the attack on Lucknow by Lord Clyde, or the attack on Cawnpore by the Gwalior troops? There was some artillery fire there, much better directed than by miserable Egyptian so-called gunners. Did Colonel Butler ever hear of the battles—not Tel-el-Kebirs, but regular battles—between the Sikhs and English in 1845-6 and 1848-9, where thousands of men were killed by artillery fire on both sides? Would he compare for a moment the brave Sikh artillerymen, who fought their guns with skill and died sword in hand in their defence, with the dastardly Egyptians, who never stood fire, but ran away wholesale, before our men? Has Colonel Butler ever read of the battle of Maharajpore, in 1843, where the 39th and 40th Regiments lost 300 men and twelve officers each, in ten minutes, in charging the well-served batteries of the Regular Mahratta Artillery? Why should the line be drawn at the Crimea, in 1854? Is it because the reformers have never heard of anything further back in the glorious history of our old regiments; or because it suits their purpose better to forget really brilliant exploits, and laud up actions which no soldier in his sober senses could consider anything but small and trumpery skirmishes?

Major-General Sir Charles MacGregor, K.C.B., leaves England early in March for India, to resume his official duties as Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army.

The Navy.

WHITEHALL, February 3, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant the Honourable Hedworth Lambton, R.N., her Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon him, in recognition of his distinguished services before the enemy during the late campaign in Egypt.

ADMIRALTY, February 7, 1883.

The under-mentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with the seniority stated against their names:—Henry Gladstone Cocking (January 7), and Henry Laughrin (January 24).

The Rev. Ralph Venables Wilson, B.A., has been appointed a Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of February 2.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Lieut. Archibald Henry Kellie has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (February 5).

APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Admiral—Lord John Hay, K.C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean station, vice Lord Alcester, G.C.B.

Commander—Edward B. Pusey, to the Hector, additional, for Coastguard, at Folkestone, vice Sargeant.

Lieutenants—William F. D. Walker, to the Boscawen, vice Hoskyns; Robert K. McAlpine, George L. B. Bennett, John S. de B. Yelloly, and James W. Litle, to the Dido; David E. G. Carmichael, to the Inflexible, vice McAlpine; Edward P. Chapman, to the Warrior, vice Bennett.

Sub-Lieutenant—Alfred E. A. Grant, to the Dido.

Staff Surgeon—Edward W. Doyle, to the Dido.

Chief Engineers—John Y. Mayston, to the Urgent, additional, for Jamaica Yard, vice Davies; Henry Scott, additional, to the Pembroke, for service in the Dolphin; Henry Benbow, to the Antelope, vice Spring, whose time has expired; William A. Harvey, to the Dido.

Surgeon—Charles W. Sharples, to the Dido.

Paymaster—George S. Goddard, to the Dido.

Assistant-Paymaster—E. L. J. Bridgman, to the Dido.

Engineers—James Leighton, additional, to the Pembroke, for service in the Wanderer, vice Scott; William G. Parsons, to the Seahorse, vice Leighton; Cornelius H. Steward, to the Dido; Samuel Aston, to the Hercules, vice Steward; William C. Hilder, additional, to the Terror, vice Taylor; Thomas Agnew, to the Valiant, for service in the Imogene, vice Hilder; David E. Smith, additional, to the Vernon, for service in the Vesuvius, vice Runnells, whose time has expired; William Rabbidge, additional, to the Asia, vice Soper; Frederick Worth, to the Jumna, vice Rabbidge.

Carpenter—Henry Boryer, to the Dido.

Assistant-Engineers—Edward J. Rutter, to the Valiant, vice Agnew; Henry A. Evans, to the Jumna.

Clerk—Francis R. Luke, to the Northampton, additional.

Assistant-Clerks—Henry Constantine and Ralph B. H. Moore, to the Northampton, additional.

Boatswains—M. Gould and C. H. Rowe, to the Dido.

Gunner—Thos. C. Bull, to the Dido.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatmen—Jeremiah Shea, Crosshaven station, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Robert's Cove station; James F. Balson, Tollesbury, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Yantlett Creek.

Commissioned Boatmen—Thomas Bailey, Reekham, to be chief boatman, Portland; George Ash, Dartmouth, to be chief boatman, Abbotsbury; John Scantlebury, Charlestown, to be chief boatman, Sidmouth; Edward Collis, Tuckton, to be chief boatman, Challaboro'; Thomas Sullivan, Fishersgate, to be chief boatman, Camber; William Webb, Padstow, to be chief boatman, Clovelly.

COCKCHAFER, Lieut. and Com. Gamble, returned to Plymouth on Monday from her cruise in the Channel, and will now proceed to her station.

ESPOIR, Lieut. and Com. Hill, returned to Plymouth on Monday from her cruise in the Channel, and will forthwith proceed to her station.

EURYALUS, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir W. N. Hewett, V.C., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies station, was at Trincomalee on Feb. 2, and intended to sail the following day for a cruise in the Bay of Bengal, probably calling at Rangoon; would return to Trincomalee about Feb. 26. The Dryad left Trincomalee for Zanzibar on Jan. 29. The Ranger was to remain in the Bay of Bengal until relieved by the Tourmaline.

IRIS, Capt. Ernest Rice, left Malta on Tuesday for Sicily. Mails to Auguste.

IRON DUKE, Capt. St. John, left Malta on Feb. 7 for Plymouth.

MINOTAUR, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, K.C.B., junior officer in command of the Channel Squadron, having in company the Northumberland and Achilles, left Plymouth Sound on Tuesday for the annual spring cruise, the Agincourt proceeding a few hours later.

NELSON, Comdre. James E. Erskine, A.D.C., in command of the Australian station, was at Hobart Town on Feb. 4.

PENELOPE, Capt. D'Arcy Irvine, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, C.B., sent to Chatham from Harwich to be repaired, is likely to be detained longer than was originally expected, as the repairs to be carried out in her are of a rather extensive character. She will be fitted to proceed, as soon as completed, on her annual summer cruise with the men of the Naval Reserve.

SAPPHIRE, Capt. Fullerton, has made a preliminary trial of her engines.

SEAGULL, Lieut. Walter H. B. Graham (in command), left Simon's Bay on Tuesday last, homeward bound.

STORK, Lieut. and Com. Blennerhasset, on her voyage from Chatham to the West Coast of Africa, arrived between Drake's Island and the main on Monday afternoon, and went into Plymouth Harbour on Tuesday to make good a few slight defects, which will probably detain her about five days. On her passage down Channel, the Stork made a full-speed trial, which was very satisfactory.

SWIFTSURE, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral A. M'L. Lyons, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific station, was at Callao up to Jan. 4, and was to leave on the 8th for Payta, Galapagos, Honolulu, and Esquimault. The Comus was on passage from Payta to Vancouver, and on arrival would perform the duties of senior officer on the coast of Peru. The Thetis was at Coquimbo on Dec. 23, doing duty as senior officer on the coast of Chili, and would return to England on being relieved by the Constance. The Mutine, which was on passage to Honolulu from Callao, would proceed to Esquimault after the arrival of the flag-ship. The Garnet was at Coquimbo on Jan. 23, and would proceed to England on being relieved by the Heroine. The Sappho, which was at Callao on Jan. 4, was to proceed to Panama on the 8th, and after the arrival of the mail, due on Jan. 23, was to meet the Commander-in-Chief at the Galapagos Islands, and accompany the Swiftsure to Honolulu and Vancouver. The Kingfisher was at Callao on Jan. 4, and would remain on the coast of Peru. The Rocket was at Coquimbo on Dec. 23, and was to continue her homeward voyage on Dec. 30.

TAMAR, Capt. Royse, passed Lisbon on Feb. 6, homeward bound.

TEMERAIRE, Capt. Nicholson, C.B., left Malta for Cephalonia and Corfu on Feb. 1.

THALIA, Capt. Brackenbury, has arrived at Aden, and left yesterday for Colombo.

NAVAL NOTES.

Lieut. G. H. Yonge, R.N., has addressed to us a letter on fog signals, similar to the one he has forwarded to other service papers, advocating compass-course fog signals. As this officer's letter has already appeared elswhere, it is needless for us to give it publicity. We make it a rule not to publish what are technically termed "circular letters." In the present instance, we may state that a compass has been invented to work both a steam whistle and a fog horn, thereby notifying, at regular intervals, the exact course the ship is on. When letters are addressed to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and copies of the same are sent to other papers, the fact should be stated by the sender.

Mr. W. E. Hall will give a course of five lectures on "International Law," from 12 to 1 on Wednesdays, beginning on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at the Royal Naval College. Officers of all ranks in any department of the public service will be permitted to attend.

Late on Monday night, the Jackal, tender to the Clyde guardship, Warrior, left her moorings at Rothesay Bay, under sealed orders. Her destination was believed to be the Isle of Skye.

For being drunk and striking the master-at-arms, an able seaman named Joseph Ball, belonging to the Hercules, was tried by court-martial on Tuesday at Portsmouth, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 dined together at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Tuesday, to commemorate the "Founder's Day" and the action of Sir John Duckworth off Domingo in 1816. Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., filled the chair. Colonel Sir Gustavus Hume, K.C.B., was the guest.

Two of the unarmoured gun-vessels attached to the Steam Reserve at Chatham, the Frolic and Myrmidon, are in the shipwrights' hands at Sheerness Yard, being brought forward for commission.

Rear-Admiral T. Brandreth, Controller of the Navy, and Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., Under-Secretary to the Admiralty, visited Chatham this week, to hear further evidence with respect to the petitions sent in by the workmen for an increase in their pay.

The Conqueror last week made a successful trial of her engines at the measured mile, and returned to Chatham on Tuesday, for completion.

An accident, involving the death of two men and the narrow escape of another, occurred on board the Agincourt, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Sullivan, in Plymouth Sound, on Tuesday, just before leaving for her annual cruise. An inquiry subsequently held by the Saltash Coroner, before a jury composed of seamen serving on board the ship, elicited the following details:—At 8 o'clock in the morning, topgallant masts and yards were being sent up. The foretopgallant mast had been fidded, and all was proceeding as usual, when, without any warning, it suddenly snapped and fell to port, carrying the two deceased, M'Carthy and Gimblett, who were on the yards at the time. Both fell in the ship, one striking against the fore-and-aft chain and then bounding into the ship's side between the rigging and the netting. Gimblett fell on the hammock netting, and the stanchion penetrated his body, death being instantaneous in both cases. The men fell about a hundred and forty feet, the skull-fractures alone being sufficient to cause death. Lieut. Gardiner, who witnessed the accident, said the mast was supplied from Devonport Dockyard a few days ago. He saw no defect in it now, although experts might give a different opinion. No expert was called, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

On Saturday, Rear-Admiral Sir F. W. Sullivan, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, together with Capt. Carter, of the Royal Adelaide, and Capt. Fellowes, of the Minotaur, assembled on board the Northumberland in Plymouth Sound to hold an inquiry respecting the collision which took place between the Russian brigantine Secundus and the Northumberland. It will be remembered that the Secundus ran into the Northumberland while she was on her steam trial, carrying away three boats and a portion of the stern walk. Among the witnesses examined on Saturday were Capt. Bosanquet, of the Northumberland, and Capt. Kelly, of the Steam Reserve, both of whom were on the bridge at the time of the occurrence. Lieut. Carey, officer of the watch, was also called, as well as the look-out men. The court came to the conclusion that the mishap was due to an error in judgment on the part of the officer of the watch, but did not censure Lieut. Carey, as the ship was at the time on steam trial, with the regular flag indicating that fact hoisted at the main. The foreigner evidently did not understand the information afforded by the flag, and therefore did not give way. The Secundus is now in Hamoaze, and is to be thoroughly repaired by the dockyard authorities.

An Iowa newspaper, of Jan. 9, states that Major Stephens, lay reader at the Episcopal Church, was ordained a deacon by the Bishop of Iowa at the cathedral at Davenport, a week before Christmas. Major Nassau W. J. H. Stephens, retired from the Royal Marines in February, 1882, under the Order in Council of Nov. 29, 1881, and, having commuted, shortly afterwards emigrated to America, with the expressed intention of going into the Church.

The number of flag officers on the Active List having reached the maximum, according to the Circular of Aug. 5, 1875, viz., three admirals of the fleet, ten admirals, twenty vice-admirals (the Duke of Edinburgh as additional), and thirty-five rear-admirals, promotion from the Captains' List will only take place to meet retirements and death vacancies.

The name of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, of Wales, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, has been removed from the Active List of the Navy.

Speaking of Naval reforms, the *Hampshire Telegraph* thinks that,—"Another reform much needed in the Navy is that of doing away with the form of nominating Naval Cadets, which at present is vested in the Admiralty. Naval Cadetships should be thrown open to public competition. The training of junior officers is also in much need of alteration, to enable the service to keep pace with modern science. The Admiralty is far too conservative, and should be much more liberal in its views. Traditions of half a century ago are of little value now-a-days. And to appoint carpenters to armour-clads in course of construction, because a carpenter was always appointed to superintend the building of a wooden frigate or line-of-battle ship, is the height of absurdity. What does he know about metals, or their workmanship? Surely an engineer is the proper professional man to superintend the building of an ironclad, and not a carpenter."

The new armour-plated ship Mars, which has been ordered to be built at Chatham Dockyard, will be of such a peculiar shape that it has been found impossible to lay her keel down on any of the building-slips, so that it will be necessary to construct her in one of the docks. No visitors are allowed to enter the building in which the plans are being prepared.

The Admiralty supply the following addresses of detached ships:—Mediterranean—Letters for Orion and Decoy to be sent to Alexandria. Letters for Monarch and Falcon to be sent to Port Said. N.B.—Letters for Alexandria and Port Said may be sent on Monday, *viâ* Naples; Tuesday, *viâ* Marseilles; and Friday, *viâ* Brindisi (British packet). Beacon, Suez, care of H.B.M.'s Consul. Grappler, Gibraltar, *viâ* France, daily. Inflexible, care of H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, Syracuse. Invincible, care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Naples. Iris, care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Augusta, Sicily. Bittern, Ismailia, *viâ* Port Said. Sultan, Gibraltar. Channel Squadron — Minotaur, Agincourt, Achilles, and Northumberland, care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Vigo, daily. East Indies—Dragon, Malta. Pacific — Letters for the Commander-in-Chief, with Swiftsure and Mutine, care of H.B.M.'s Consul, San Francisco, to be forwarded to Honolulu, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Sappho, care of H.B.M.'s Consul, San Francisco; letters to be despatched same days as to Commander-in-Chief. See above. Miscellaneous—Jackal, Rothesay, Bute, N.B. Sylvia, Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan. Valorous, Devonport. Outward bound—Dart, Sydney, New South Wales. Linnet, Singapore. Homeward bound—Iron Duke, Devonport. Rocket, Devonport, unless specially addressed to Monte Video. Seagull, St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, care of H.B.M.'s Consul; mail, Feb. 8. Fawn, Devonport.

The interests of the taxpayers, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, are at stake, and should they desire to see the Navy efficiently and economically administered, they should insist on reforms being introduced, not only in the management of the Fleet, but both at the Admiralty and in our Dockyards. If it be true that civil servants of the Admiralty have been acting as agents for the contractors to the Admiralty; that, not content with founding Civil Service Stores, they are obtaining commodities direct from the purveyors to the Admiralty and dividing them amongst themselves; that manufacturers have to bribe dockyard workmen to ensure their inventions or machinery being fairly tried; that officers holding high commands traffic in live stock; that the clerical staff of the Admiralty is better paid than the professional staff of the Navy; that the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions are a dead-letter in the service, and that the Admiralty have approved of their assistant-secretary encouraging men to forward anonymous letters to the Admiralty, the time has surely arrived to introduce drastic Naval reforms.

The half-yearly meeting of the Committee of the Queen Adelaide Naval Fund has just been held, by permission of Mrs. Skyring, the foundress, at her apartments, Spring Gardens, for the purpose of awarding the usual grants. The chair was taken by Admiral G. Goldsmith, C.B., there were also present Admiral Sir E. S. Sotheby, K.C.B., Capt. Dawson, J. P. Stilwell, Esq., &c. Thirty applications for assistance from necessitous orphan daughters of Royal Naval and Royal Marine officers were considered. The sum of £118, the total amount at the disposal of the Committee, was awarded in grants of £3 to £10 to twenty-one of the most urgent cases. The educational fees of four Queen Adelaide pupils at the Royal Naval Female School were also voted. Many of the applicants to this Society are very aged, infirm, and in ill-health, with no income in some instances, and only £10 a year from the Admiralty Compassionate List in others. It is earnestly hoped that donations and annual subscriptions will be sent to the hon. secretary, Mr. W. A. Moore, Admiralty, S.W., or to the hon. treasury, J. P. Stilwell, Esq., 22 Arundel Street, W.C., to enable the Committee to give more adequate relief to the ladies whose distress compels them to seek assistance. There are no paid officers or office charges.

Surg.-Major L. Corban, M.D., who was in medical charge of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in Egypt, has published an account of his experiences, with a view to improving military sanitation in future campaigns.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—" JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

The action " Burnaby *v.* Williams " is down for hearing before the High Court of Justice during the present sittings. It arises out of a complaint made to the Commander-in-Chief by Major-Gen. Owen Williams, M.P., lately commanding the Royal Horse Guards, that Col. Burnaby, now commanding that regiment, had sent for publication to the editor of a weekly newspaper a paragraph of a scurrilous nature reflecting upon him. Col. Burnaby applied to the authorities for a military investigation, which was refused, as being inapplicable to the circumstances of the case, that Gen. Williams was not upon full pay, and, therefore, not amenable to the Horse Guards. Hence Col. Burnaby's resort to the civil tribunal.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter of your correspondent "Ubique," in your number of Feb. 3, it may be mentioned that during the twelve months last past three boys only have been sent up from this school for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and all passed at their first trials. This strongly confirms the truth of your correspondent's statement.—I am, &c., JAMES WHITE, Head Master.

Royal Naval School, New Cross, Kent, S.E.

Sir F. Roberts has been holding a camp of exercise near Palaveram during the present month, at which all the troops in and near Madras were put through their facings.

MARRIAGE.

TUFNELL—MCMICKING.—On the 3rd inst., at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, by the Right Rev. Bishop Tufnell, Canon of Chichester, assisted by the Rev. J. Baden Powell, M.A., Major Edward Tufnell, Royal Irish Regiment, to Catherine, third daughter of Gilbert McMicking, Esq., of Miltonise, Wigtownshire, and 55 Prince's Gate.

DEATH.

DUKE.—On January 13, at Meerut, N.W.P., the result of an accident at polo, Surgeon-Major William A. Duke; deeply regretted.

Advertisements.

WANTED, COMPANION to a GENTLEMAN, wishing to Travel in Canada for a year or two. Must have experience of travel and knowledge of sport. Age, about 30. —Apply, by letter only, to " A. M.," 36 Bury Street, St. James's.

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WANTED, IMMEDIATELY.—MESSMAN for Officers' Mess, Royal Marines, Gosport.—Apply, by letter, in first instance, with copies of testimonials and stating terms, to PRESIDENT, Mess Committee.

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ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, February 16. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Captain N. L. WALFORD, R.A., on "The Effects of the Bombardment of the Forts of Alexandria, and the Lessons to be Learnt Therefrom." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ADMIRALTY.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W., January 1, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS to fill TWELVE VACANCIES in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT the ROYAL NAVY will be held at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, February 19, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, February 15, for Preliminary Examination as to their fitness for the Service.

The forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

JOHN W. REID, M.D., Director-General.

ENTRY of ENGINEER STUDENTS in Her Majesty's Dockyard at Portsmouth, with a view to their being trained for service afloat as Engineer Officers in Her Majesty's Navy.

A Competitive Examination of Candidates to fill Twenty-five Vacancies will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April next, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Portsmouth, and Devonport. Candidates must not be less than 14, nor more than 16 years of age, on May 1, 1883.

For Revised Regulations, apply to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

By command of their Lordships,
G. TRYON.

Admiralty, S.W., January 1, 1883.

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JULAND DANVERS, Secretary,
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At the last Examination (September) TEN passed, viz.:—Holland (2nd), Blewitt (8th), Whiffin (14th), Gorman (19th), M'Mahon (20th), Morris (25th), Barthorp (28th), Cochrane-Baillie (33rd), Edwards (36th), another was 41st, and Goodair, 42nd, received a cavalry commission.

At the April Further Literary Examination, Three passed, viz.:—4th, 37th, 86th. This October Four passed, viz.:—5th, 10th, 14th, 26th, being all sent in on both occasions.

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In addition to the University candidate, two other pupils passed on the general list at the recent Sandhurst Examination,—Mr. C. D. Radcliffe (tenth place) and Mr. H. Marwood.

Mr. B. Smith, on this occasion, made the highest score in Mathematics, and Mr. Radcliffe highest marks in German, as well as second highest in Freehand Drawing, out of 440 candidates up for Examination.

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Also, at the October Literary Examination, Lieut. C. J. Stanton took 4th place on the list.

The results obtained at other Examinations bring the general score up to FORTY-EIGHT SUCCESSES, achieved by pupils in the last 16 months; during that period the number of pupils on the strength of the establishment, resident and non-resident, has always been limited to 60.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

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No. 1,203.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, January 30, 1883.

It is notified that, as illness cannot any longer be attributed to service with the Army in the field, the usual stoppages will be charged against all men admitted into hospital from January 10, inclusive.

Lieut. A. D. Pixley, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is removed to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

The *William Burkett* takes home four officers, eight serjeants, and 182 rank and file; total, 194.

Leave of absence is granted to Brigade-Surgeon D. Birnett from January 13, 1883, to date of his re-embarkation for Egypt; and to Surgeon-Major Warren, to travel up the Nile, from January 30 to March 5. Duties of Staff Surgeon will be taken by Surgeon-Major Connolly.

H.M.S. *Serapis*, due at Alexandria February 7, will embark Royal Irish Regiment for Malta. H.M.S. *Tamar*, due at Alexandria February 17, will embark Shropshire Light Infantry for Malta.

All Reservists now in Egypt will leave for England per s.s. *Lusitania*.

Captain Humphrey, Welsh Regiment, and Lieut. G. C. P. Williams Freeman are attached temporarily to Military Police.

The following invalided officers proceed to England per *Carthage*:—Lieutenants Ranken, Scots Rifles; Turner, Berks Regiment; Gardiner, Highland L.I.; and Macleod, Cameron Highlanders; and Surgeon Pope, A.M.D.

Deputy-Surgeon-General Manley, V.C., C,B., will proceed to England per *Carthage*. Brigade-Surgeon Lofthouse will officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Alexandria.

The following officers are at present in hospital at Cairo:—

Name and Regiment.	Disease.	Date of Entry.
Capt. Cantley, S. Staffordshire ...	...Ague	...Jan. 23, 1883
Lieut. Thatcher, Shropshire ...	...Fever S.C.	...Jan. 23 "
Lieut. Aspinwell, 7th Dragoon Guards...	Diarrhœa	...Nov. 22, 1882
Capt. Mowbray, Royal Highlanders	...Phthisis, Pul.	...Jan. 2, 1883
Capt. Griffiths, Highland L.I. ...	...Cong. of Lungs...	Jan. 9 "
Lieut. Scott Elliot, Cam. Highlanders...	Enteric Fever ...	Jan. 11 "
Capt. Alsopp, Royal Artillery ...	...Enteric Fever ...	Jan. 14 "
Pymr. Stirling, S. Staffordshire	...Bronchitis	...Jan. 16 "
Lieut. Burney, Berks	...Enteric Fever ...	Jan. 19 "
Lieut. Bald, Royal Highlanders...	...Infm. of Glnds...	Jan. 24 "

Hospital Returns for week ended January 26, 1883:

	Total Force.	Sick.	Proportion %.
Artillery, Cairo	867	123	14·2
Cavalry, "	1,080	220	20·3
Engineers, "	257	24	9·3
1st Brigade, "	3,301	339	10·2
2nd " "	3,850	356	9·2
Service Corps "	862	76	8·8
	10,217	1,138	11·0
Alexandria	2,605	295	11·3
Ismailia	154	7	4·5
	12,976	1,440	11·1
Officers	371	22	6·0
Men	12,605	1,418	11·2
	12,976	1,440	11·1
Horses	2,262	189	8·4
Mules	821	10	1·2
	3,083	199	6·4

THE POLYPHEMUS.

When the late Mr. Ward Hunt announced some years ago, in the House of Commons, that drawings had been prepared for a vessel of an entirely novel type, which would be immediately laid down at Chatham, there was quite a flutter of expectation in Naval circles. The public, too, were attracted by the air of mystery which permeated the First Lord's announcement, that he was not at liberty to go into particulars. At last the world was informed that the vessel in question would not mount a single gun, properly so called, but would depend upon the ram and the torpedo for offensive purposes, while her speed would be such as would enable her to take refuge in flight, in the event of her encountering a more doughty opponent, or being overpowered by numbers. At last a description of her lines was made public. Then the *Army and Navy Gazette* protested against the public money being spent on constructing a craft whose very design ensured her failure. But our warning was unheeded. Nevertheless, as the uncouth structure gradually rose upon the stocks, our words came home to many; and when, with all due pomp and ceremony, it was sent afloat, with the appropriate name—for a monstrosity—of Polyphemus, there were not a few who loudly expressed their hope that they might not have to go to sea in it. Since her completion, the Polyphemus has undergone a series of trials of speed, which have proved anything but satisfactory, while her torpedoes have refused to act under the only circumstances in which, from such a vessel, they could be effectively discharged. Some of the causes which led to these failures may have been unavoidable, but others were assuredly not so; and while the "hideous, misshapen monster"—Virgil's description of the original Polyphemus certainly applies—is pensively pursuing its course to its native place, there to undergo such rearrangement or reconstruction as may be deemed advisable, it will be well to consider some of the points in which this strange naval production has broken down. That there should, at the present day, be any difficulty in constructing boilers to stand a given pressure, seems almost incredible; yet some blunder has apparently been made in this respect, for the pressure has been lowered from 125 lb. to 70 lb. on the square inch, and some new-fangled plan has been introduced for "mixing-up" the water in the boilers by means of a fan, driven by a small supplementary engine. The general idea is, that when heat is applied to water a natural process of circulation goes on, which it is as impossible to prevent as it is unnecessary to stimulate; and if the boilers of the Polyphemus have been so ingeniously constructed and placed as in any degree to counteract this law of nature, surely this fact in itself indicates some want of skill in their designer; but however this may be, the necessity of reducing the pressure by no less than 55 lb. in brand-new boilers is a significant fact which cannot easily be got over. Supposing, however, that this difficulty be overcome, and that boilers of a different type give the necessary speed—some 18 or 19 knots—will the Polyphemus then be a success as regards her steaming powers? By no means, unless her coal capacity is at the same time very largely increased, for, with her present supply, she could only maintain her highest speed for 24 hours, which is equivalent to saying that she would be cleared out at the end of a single action, even though her bunkers were full when she steamed out to meet the foe, and could never venture on a second unless there should happen to be a coaling station close at hand. But perhaps it is intended that the Polyphemus should only fight under these conditions, —somewhat difficult ones, it must be admitted, to ensure. At present she cannot cruise, she cannot accompany a fleet, she can only remain in harbour, and dare not venture out, lest she should have to run from the enemy, and, while running, be burned-out and captured. A very pretty state of things, indeed; "entirely in accordance with the ideas of her designers," we suppose the Admiralty will still assert. Again, as regards her weapons of offence. Supposing the Whitehead torpedo to be in itself all that could be desired, what means has the Polyphemus of discharging it in such a manner that it will strike its intended victim? It can be discharged from five submerged tubes, one right ahead and two on either side, and the idea, presumably, is that as the vessel rushes at her utmost speed through the enemy's squadron she will be able to fire a couple of torpedoes from either side with deadly effect. All this sounds very well, but unluckily it cannot be carried out. The torpedoes, when discharged from the broadside tubes at any greater speed than nine or ten knots, refuse to go, or rather they go where they are not wanted, for they become twisted, and may, by good luck, go to the bottom—as two have recently done in the Solent—but it is quite possible that they may pursue a circular course and, running a muck among the British squadron, finally return to blow the Polyphemus herself out of the water. They may also hang in the tube and explode alongside, thus sinking the Polyphemus, instead of her enemy. The bow tube would also be useless under such circumstances, as the torpedo would obviously be over-run before it could get clear of the stem, when the Polyphemus would be hoisted by her own petard. In order, then, to discharge her Whitehead torpedoes with effect, the speed of the ship must be reduced to that of a slow ironclad, with the almost inevitable result that the Polyphemus would be speedily disabled, if not sunk, by the guns or rams of her opponents, or possibly by one of the very weapons which she is herself supposed to employ to such good purpose; unless, indeed, her somewhat problematical powers of flight should judiciously be called into requisition in good time, and prove equal to the occasion, in which case she might "live to fight another day." That this difficulty could not have been foreseen, it is very hard to believe. The experiments with the Actæon and Glatton, at moderate speeds, should have afforded sufficient warning; and, being foreseen, why was the construction of a costly vessel permitted, whose efficiency would depend entirely upon the successful application of this very plan? It is almost certain that the difficulty cannot be overcome; and the Captain of the Polyphemus is thus left to choose between fruitlessly throwing away his torpedoes or exposing his vessel to almost certain destruction, on the chance of launching them successfully. As regards the Whitehead torpedo itself, it is extremely doubtful whether it is a sufficiently reliable weapon to be made the sole means of offence for a vessel of the size of the Polyphemus. True, some wonderful shots are often made at practice, and enthusiasts are wont to exclaim that it will "do anything but speak." This phrase, however, admits of a certain amount of ambiguity in rendering, seeing that, of the eight or nine Whitehead torpedoes which have been fired in earnest, every one has, at the critical moment, been dumb. A good many others have been distinguished chiefly by their eccentricities; while one instance is on record in which a fish torpedo, impatient of delay, escaped from its crew on being placed in the port, and, burrowing with business-like determination, buried its sharp snout in the wooden bottom of a foreign man-of-war. It is also related—and it ought to be true—that the foreign Captain subsequently apologised for "being in the way!" With these facts in view, who will assert that the Whitehead torpedo, with its nice adjustments and liability to injury on the least approach to rough handling, can be relied upon to perform its task in the heat of action? With regard to her design, the Polyphemus presents, as need scarcely be mentioned, some very remarkable features, though what are the peculiar advantages which pertain to this form has never been satisfactorily explained. The disadvantages have often been demonstrated in our columns. High speed, combined with light draught, are important features, it might well be supposed, in a vessel of this kind, and must have presented themselves to her designer in that light; yet the Polyphemus cannot lay claim to any special advantages in respect of speed, her indicated horse-power per ton of displacement being considerably in excess of that in the Mercury, a vessel which has done 18½ knots for six consecutive hours. One of the most remarkable devices which has been adopted in this "hideous, misshapen monster" is that of ballasting her by means of a series of twelve iron blocks, placed in a recessed keel, and capable of being dropped singly at will, in the event of one or more compartments becoming waterlogged. A writer in *Iron*, describing the Polyphemus in 1879, says:—"The utmost effect of the dropping of the ballast will be to enable the vessel to float 12 to 14 inches lighter." A glance at the midship section will, however, convince most people that her stability would be endangered by such a proceeding to an extent which no filling of compartments could possibly compensate; the iron ballast, in fact, takes the place of the leaden keel on a modern yacht, and, without it, there are not a few who believe that the Polyphemus would display an alarming tendency to float —or sink—bottom up, as her form would naturally lead one to suppose. It would be interesting to know what are her maximum and vanishing angles of stability, both with and without the keel ballast. As to the ram, its value in a vessel of this description is a question which is certainly open to discussion; indeed, it has been asserted by high authorities that no vessel with a displacement under 3,500 tons or so could possibly be made an efficient ram, and there does not appear to be any sufficient reason for making an exception in favour of the Polyphemus, though her steel frames and cellular construction may do something for her. As regards accommodation, of course, where the "cigar" form is adopted, it must suffer accordingly, and if the counterbalancing advantages were apparent, this would not perhaps be a matter of very great moment. As it is, however, it only furnishes an additional reason why the Polyphemus should never have been built. Here, then, is a vessel —to sum up her peculiarities—intended to travel at a high rate of speed, which she can only attain, if at all, at the cost of a heavy expenditure of fuel, of which she carries a very limited supply; armed with a weapon of untried efficiency, which she cannot use to the best advantage, and of a form which combines an almost total absence of natural stability, with a deep draught of water, and many inconveniences of stowage; and this is the vessel which is forced upon the Navy as one of the requirements of modern Naval warfare. This, too, is the vessel Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has stated in the House of Commons to be no failure. And this is the "hideous, misshapen monster" we warned the Admiralty against constructing the moment her lines and dimensions were made known. We then said she would prove a failure. And a failure she has now been proved to be. The Admiralty endeavour to shift the blame to the shoulders of Sir George Sartorius, whose conception she is. But was not the Polyphemus designed in the Constructor's Department of the Admiralty, and was she not said to embody all the ideas of the gallant Admiral? Does she do so? We doubt it.

Reviews.

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Egypt. By Baron de Malortie. (William Ridgway.)

[CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

The reign of Mehemet Tewfik Pasha may be divided into three parts,—before, during, and after the crisis. Called to take his father's place under circumstances as painful to a son as to a true patriot, he resigned himself to the tutelage of England and France. Baron de Malortie points out very forcibly the immediate effects of our dualism in Egypt:—

> "Though apparently approving the Anglo-French Control, and willing to let the two Powers act as the delegates of Europe, it is sheer nonsense to suppose the other great Powers, especially Italy, would accept a position debarring them from all share in the Control. The Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna may not have looked on Egypt as a field for immediate and direct operation, but more as the arena whereothers would have to tilt. Prince Gortschakoff's well-known quotation, 'La Russie se recueille,' applies equally to Egypt. Russia plays a waiting game, and is in no hurry to precipitate matters. Italy, with the craving of all young Powers for extension, for colonies, for influence, felt more than any other the secondary position allotted her at Cairo. With undoubted immediate interests—for, next to the Greeks, she has the largest foreign colony in Egypt—the Dual Control was to her a fresh humiliation, after finding herself already thwarted at Tunis. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that from the first the agents of the other Powers welcomed with secret satisfaction any obstacles thrown in the way of England and France."

With such divergent interests, and with intrigues in every direction, the question naturally arose,—What was Tewfik to do? In the midst of all this imbroglio, this clashing of interests, England had not only given her consent, but had encouraged the Egyptian Ministers in their endeavours to equalise the position and charges of foreigners and natives; but France threw various difficulties in the way of those vital reforms, which had in Lord Granville a most earnest advocate. Having at some length dwelt upon these petty rivalries, with the object of explaining how and why the French Controller was forced by circumstances out of his legitimate and administrative groove, the author proceeds to examine into the origin of the military movement, and its later development into the so-called national agitation. Its first appearance on the political stage was in February 18, 1879, when 400 out of 2,500 ill-used officers made a demonstration against Nubar Pasha and Mr. Rivers Wilson into the Ministry of Finance, claiming their heavy arrears. Baron de Malortie justifies this movement, as a natural consequence of the flagrant wrongs inflicted on men whose bread was dependent on their profession, and who had no other means of keeping a family:—

> "What [he asks] would English officers say, if, without 24 hours' notice, they found themselves stripped of their well-earned half-pay, without bread for wife and children, if respectful petitions remained unnoticed, and if the only answer they could get would be, 'There is no money for you, it is all wanted for the *foreign contractors* of the Submarine Tunnel scheme?' I, for one, fully sympathise with the 2,500 Egyptian half-pay officers, who were not only deprived of the needful, but were additionally outraged by festivities given with the money of Egypt."

As soon as Ismail was no longer at the head of affairs to exact submission, three of the colonels in command of regiments, Arabi, Ali Fehmi, and Abdelal, started a systematic opposition to the War Office. The author protests against their conduct, as opposed to all notions of a disciplined army, inasmuch as they ignored their superior officers, and insisted upon transacting business direct with the War Office. After the commission of several acts of violence, the Khedive was forced to dismiss his Minister of War, and appoint Mahmoud Pasha Sami in his stead. Tranquillity was then restored, and on the following day the mutinous colonels were reinstated in their regiments, and made their submission to the Khedive. The author proceeds to show how from that day forth the influence of the Army went on increasing, and how its increased ascendancy showed itself in a practical shape. In September, 1881, the want of a good understanding between the Khedive and his advisers had strengthened the hands of the Colonels, and matters were drawn to a crisis on the 10th of that month, when the disorganisation and want of discipline in the Army had assumed increased proportions. The Colonels, seizing their opportunity, made fresh demands, and the Khedive again yielded, Cheriff Pasha consenting to reassume office at the instance of the Notables. In writing of this *émeute*, Baron de Malortie considers that Lord Granville did not pay sufficient attention to it, whereas it should have been regarded as one of the most important phases of the Egyptian crisis. He thus describes the events of that day:—

> "There was not much of a Cromwell in Arabi, when he stood, pale and trembling, before Tewfik in Abdin Square; not much of a fearless tribune, when he sheathed his sword at 'Effendina's' bidding; and had Tewfik followed the spirited and manly advice of Mr. Colvin, had he arrested Arabi *conspicuo omnium*, or cut him down, as it was his right, there would have been an end of all mutinies, and one hardly dares to think what might not have been spared to us all. It was only by yielding needlessly, at a moment when he might have reconquered his lost prestige by a bold move, that he raised the rebel Colonel on a popular pedestal."

Having briefly discussed the current events of the time, social as well as political, and introduced a very interesting personal sketch of Mehemet Tewfik, Baron de Malortie takes us down to the crucial moment, when the despatch of the Fleets had become an accomplished fact. Great excitement existed, and the very men who only a few days before had threatened the Khedive with abdication, and even with death, were now prostrate before him, seeking his advice, and bargaining for advantageous conditions for themselves, regardless of their unfortunate subordinates. When, however, the news reached Cairo that there were *not* 20 ironclads, that there were *no* Turkish ships, and that the Sultan was ever protesting against an Anglo-French naval demonstration, a change came o'er the spirit of their dreams, and they lost not a moment in altering their attitudes. At this portion of his narrative, the author devotes many pages to an exhaustive description of the events which marked this eventful crisis. In perusing it, no reader can fail to find deep interest, and at the same time to derive sound information on all important matters connected with the strange campaign which has been recently concluded in Egypt. In bringing his observations to a conclusion, Baron de Malortie forecasts the future of Egypt in these emphatic words:—

> "As long as the international highway to India is not endangered, Egypt must be allowed to manage her own affairs. Nay, when there is no longer the fear of a recurrence of a military dictatorship, England will take care that there is an end also to foreign interference. This mission she will accomplish, for her faith is large in time, and that which shapes it to some perfect end."

Six Months in the Ranks; or, the Gentleman-Private. New edition. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—Since fashion, recklessness, or necessity has induced so many young men of education and position to seek their fortunes among the rank and file of the British Army, many books, varying in interest and merit, have been written on the subject of the daily life of the English soldier. The present one may be regarded in two aspects. As a series of pictures of military life, it is well and smartly written; but its realism and truth are much marred by the importation into the narrative of amorous tobacconists and scoundrel sons of Peers, which give it in parts the appearance of a weak melodramatic novel. The writer's experience of the Artillery officer, too, must have been either very unfortunate or fallacious, for no one who is acquainted with the *personnel* of our Scientific Corps can imagine the commander of a depôt knowing nothing of his men, devoted exclusively to cricket as a hobby, and assisted by officers whose one thought appears to have been the most slovenly and perfunctory performance possible of very easy work. At the same time, the merits of the book are considerable, and the author has certainly hit the right nail on the head in his criticisms on the modern recruiting system, and its numerous blots, which, by the direct encouragement of desertion and re-enlistment, go far to make the Army a hunting-ground for some of the worst vagabonds of the country. The system of stoppages also is vigorously attacked, and there is doubtless a great deal of truth in the assertion that the annoyance and irritation caused by them are a pregnant cause of the more serious military offences.

The February number of *The Railway Engineer* is rendered exceptionally interesting by an article on "The Channel Tunnel," which has been prepared with evident care, and will serve well to explain to unprofessional as well as other readers some facts connected with this important undertaking. It may be considered premature to approach a subject which is at the moment under the consideration of a Parliamentary Committee, but the writer of the article in question fully explains the circumstances which he considers justify him in departing from the usual course. We strongly recommend both sides, the Tunnelers and the non-Tunnelers, to read this article attentively, inasmuch as it will afford them, independently of what opinions they may individually entertain on the subject, a good deal of useful information as to the nature of the project, as well as to the position it occupies at the present time. There are several other useful articles in the current number of *The Railway Engineer.*

The philosophy of advertising is a subject which will command the attention of mercantile men, particularly at a moment when the "circular" worry has invaded our offices and houses. The treatise now published by Mr. Henry Sell (167 Fleet Street), whose *Newspaper Register* presents some interesting facts connected with the establishment and progress of the leading London journals, is full of useful matter, well calculated to initiate the reader into the mysteries of "advertising."

Messrs. F. May and Co. (159 Piccadilly) have published a new number of *The British and Irish Press Guide*, which also serves as a dictionary and handbook for advertisers. There is no occasion to mention in detail the numerous advantages it offers to the public, as they must long since have become universally known. We may, however, say that some novelty is introduced each year, which lends the publication additional value.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY.

The winter session (the 45th) of the Army Medical School at Netley was brought to a close on Monday, when the prizes were delivered to the successful students by Sir Ralph W. Thompson, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War. Dr. Longmore read the following correspondence which had passed between the several departments relative to the examinations and their results:—

Marks gained by Surgeons on probation in the Medical Department of the British Army at the close of the Netley examination. The order of position of these gentlemen is not affected by marks they have gained at the Netley examination, February, 1883:—

	Netley Marks.		Netley Marks.
1. *W. G. Macpherson	2,951	9. J. R. Stuart	1,868
2. R. J. Shaw Simpson	2,897	10. Th. Ricketts-Morse	1,974
3. F. W. Reid	2,220	11. W. B. C. Deeble	2,030
4. E. V. A. Phipps	2,425	12. J. M. Prendergast	1,488
5. V. E. Hunter	1,820	13. R. P. Bond	2,049
6. A. Baird	2,130	14. G. T. H. Thomas	2,045
7. T. O. H. Hamilton	2,147	15. G. M. H. Colman	1,793
8. D. Semple	2,260		

* Gained the Montefiore Medal and a prize in Pathology.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

List of Surgeons on probation in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations. The final positions of these gentlemen are determined by the marks gained in London added to those gained at Netley, and the combined numbers are accordingly shown in the list which follows (Feb. 1883):—

	Combined Marks.		Combined Marks.
1. *A. W. D. Leahy	5,798	5. J. Crimmin	4,637
2. †W. W. Webb	5,420	6. R. E. S. Davis	4,592
3. ‡R. R. Weir	5,418	7. H. K. Fuller	4,563
4. W. H. Burke	4,924	8. W. H. Neilson	4,505

* Gained the Herbert Prize and the Montefiore second Prize.
† Gained the Martin Memorial Gold Medal and a prize in Pathology
‡ Gained the Parkes Memorial Bronze Medal.

Sir Ralph Thompson then handed the prizes to the successful students, and very briefly addressed the young students, whom he complimented highly on the creditable manner in which they had acquitted themselves in the competition, which, he need hardly tell them, was now one of a very severe character. Referring in a few words to Lord Morley's Committee of Inquiry into the Organisation of the Army Medical Department, he said that all the evidence given went to show that the medical officers individually had done all that could be desired of them, and they deserved great praise. It was by no means an inquiry into conduct, but simply into organisation, and it was a right thing that the Medical Department should take stock, as it were, of every experience gained in successive wars, so as to continually be improving for future efforts. The very fact of such an inquiry of itself showed the importance of efficient medical organisation in reference either to armies in the field or on home service.

A special meeting of the members of the Committee, under the presidency of Lord Morley, for the Organisation of Hospitals in the Field and Army Hospital Corps, was held on Tuesday in the Board-room of the Army Medical Department at Aldershot, when all the commanding officers of regiments and corps in the garrison will be examined.

Under the authority of her Majesty's Government, it is notified that officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Armies will be allowed to compete for entrance to the Staff College, Sandhurst, under the regulations laid down in Part I., Section 9, of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, provided that they shall have completed five years' service in all, exclusive of all furlough or leave of absence except privilege leave.

It has been ruled that British officers serving with native cavalry regiments may be attached to a regiment of British cavalry for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction in equitation. Should there be no British cavalry regiment at the station where the officer is serving, he may be sent, at his own expense, to the nearest station where a riding-school is available. Full staff salary will be passed for a period of four months, provided no extra expense will be thereby caused to the State.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

COLLISION BETWEEN H.M.S. FLY AND THE AMERICAN SHIP SEA WITCH.

H.M.S. Fly, Com. John Hope, has been run into by an American merchant ship, named the Sea Witch, when about 200 miles from Singapore. The Fly was under steam and the Sea Witch under all plain sail, close-hauled, with a very light wind blowing at the time. The senior lieutenant was on watch, when, at 4.40 a.m., on Oct. 30, the collision took place, the Sea Witch striking the Fly abaft the main rigging. The side of the Fly was stove in above the water-line, her foreyard was carried away, as well as much gear, and eleven of her iron frames were much bent. The Sea Witch carried away her own bowsprit and damaged her bows considerably. Capt. Hope at once took the merchant vessel in tow, and brought her into Singapore, but as there was some difficulty found there in regard to making good the necessary repairs, the Fly was ordered to Hong Kong, where she arrived on Dec. 8. The dockyard at once took her in hand, and it was expected when the mail left on Christmas Day, that she would be ready for sea again about the end of January. The repairs will cost about £800. The authorities in Singapore declined to interfere in regard to the question of damages, on the ground of the Sea Witch being a foreign ship, and of the collision having taken place in the high seas, none of the courts there were held to have jurisdiction in the matter. It was therefore decided by all concerned to go to arbitration, when both ships were found to have been in the wrong, and the Admiralty were condemned in damages and costs. It appears from the accounts we have received of this affair that the decision of the arbitrators was most one-sided, and that the arbitrator appointed on behalf of the Admiralty to assist the harbourmaster acted more as counsel for the American ship than on behalf of the Fly. On the other hand, the masters of the American merchant service, who acted for their compatriot as arbitrators, behaved in a most straightforward and honourable manner throughout. By order of Admiral Willes, a court-martial subsequently assembled at Hong Kong on Thursday, Dec. 21, to try Lieut. Knowling on a charge of "by default hazarding H.M.S. Fly." The court found the charge proved, and sentenced him to be reprimanded. It is hoped on board the Fly and at Hong Kong that this will in no manner be allowed to injure the prospects of this officer in the service, as, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the Hong Kong *Daily Press* considers that the American ship was most to blame. By all accounts, Lieut. Knowling is a most promising, zealous, and energetic young officer, and we think a court of inquiry would have been a fairer mode of investigating the case than the one adopted, as then the officers composing the court could have more fully expressed their opinions in their finding, stating how far they considered the officer of the watch to blame, whereas in a court-martial such a charge could only be proved or disproved. The general opinion in Hong Kong is that, had the case been tried in an Admiralty court instead of by arbitrators, the Fly would have been cleared of all blame, as the evidence all went to prove the American ship to have been in the wrong when she put her helm down and luffed right up into the Fly. We believe the arbitrators and the court-martial considered Lieut. Knowling to blame for having attempted to cross a sailing ship's bows when he could just as easily have passed under her stern, the Fly being at the time under steam. Com. Hope was exonerated of all blame.

MILITIA TRAININGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I observe, under the title of "Militia Training," a letter from a correspondent signing himself "Dee." As an old supporter of your journal, I trust you will allow me a little space to reply. I am not aware what experience your correspondent has had, but of the Artillery Militia he, by his statements, certainly appears to know very little. After an experience of some twelve years, of which about some two have been spent with the Regular Forces, after hearing the reports and opinions of inspectors of Auxiliary Artillery with whom I have served, and after seeing several regiments, I am pleased to be able to state that the Artillery Militia as a force is certainly one of, if not the most, efficient branches of the Auxiliary Forces. This curious picture of the instructor of artillery, and the regiment mentioned by your correspondent, is, I am certain "singular." I do not doubt that this case exists. The remedy is simple. Let the colonel remove the man. I have no doubt there is some other officer very anxious to take his place, and to do his work thoroughly. Because one man is bad, it is no reason for justification for charging all men with being so. When these appointments were raised in 1875, the regulations prior to being allowed to proceed to Shoeburyness to qualify for them were strict. No officer who was not already well up in drill, and showed a special aptitude for instructing others, and was likely to carry out the duties satisfactorily, was to be recommended to the War Office to attend the School of Gunnery. The War Office made their selection from the reports on the candidates sent up to them. Only six were allowed to attend at one time; two from each country. The course of instruction was such that if an officer took any interest in his work, he should be thoroughly up to his duties, the instruction being the same as given to officers of the R.A. in the short course, with a portion of that given to the long course, and some special additions suited to the requirements of an instructor. This course included drill of every description, from the 9-pounder to the 12-inch, from elementary repository to erecting 60-ft. sheers and using the box-beam; it was comprehensive enough, and several officers were perfectly acquainted with the whole of it. Officers who passed the examination were granted first-class certificates, and these only were qualifications for the post of instructor of artillery. The question of men passing being suitable as instructors should be carefully considered. Three essentials are necessary,—a thorough knowledge of the drill, devotion to it, and patience. It is the same in all professions,—a man may pass high in the work, but a lack of some other quality may prevent him shining. Instructors are frequently appointed too young; they have not ballast, as I may term it, for their position; they think more of the spurs, &c., which are useless to them, and their guns than they do of their work, but the gilt soon wears off the gingerbread, and they improve as they get older. That some instructors of gunnery exist who now know little and do less, I do not doubt, but this is the case in all employments. Examinations once passed, the result obtained, little trouble is taken to keep the work up. Men become slack if not kept up to it by a love of it, or being stirred up by their superiors. If a colonel sees his instructor of gunnery is not up to his work, he should tell him of it, and require him to improve or give it up. Man is the same in all states of life; it is natural, I think, with him to do no more than he is obliged to. I know regiments in which the instructor of artillery has no easy time. I quote the work of one,—7 to 8 a.m., instruction to non-commissioned officers; 10 to 12, 2 to 4, gun and repository drill. Frequently, the practice is compelled to take place as early as 7 a.m., and not terminate till about 7 p.m. The practice-ground was at one time four miles from head-quarters; the instructor of gunnery had to walk it, no horse allowance; this for six days, and, in addition, did his tour of duty. This is, I believe, not at all an isolated case. The question of the efficiency of instructors of gunnery should be insured by the officers inspecting. Some do, others do not, but take it for granted. I know a case in which, after all the officers had been through their work, the instructor of gunnery was required to go through the whole gun and mortar drill carried out by the regiment, did five different shifts, and was asked to explain portions of the ammunition, and the care of magazines. If this style of test was made at every inspection, your correspondent would see no reason to complain of the instructors of artillery, and such a man as he mentions would cease to exist. That some Artillery regiments do too little gun-drill is, I am sorry to say, a fact. But why? Because the colonel does not like it. Artillery is not a drill to be done in brigade, but by detachments, and therefore they cannot exercise the same extensive command in the same way as they can at infantry drill. That artillery drill will be more practised in the future is certain, aad that the faults, as observed by your correspondent, will be removed, I am sure; and I trust that he will be able ere long to acknowledge that the state of affairs he pictured does not represent the true condition of a class of officers and a force which has hitherto earned a good reputation for its real, quiet, and unassuming efficiency. I must apologise for trespasing so far on your valuable space, but as you are always open to any remarks in support of those who merit it, I have ventured to exceed the usual limit.—I am, &c.,

Un Artilleur.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "One Who Knows," has misquoted my letter; I never mentioned adjutants at all, my remarks applied to instructors of artillery. So far from my being ignorant, and my remarks not being founded on fact, I may tell you that I am an old Linesman, am now in the Militia, and have been in more than one Militia regiment; and I must repeat that I consider a Militia training one of the greatest shams I know of. Setting-up drill in the Militia I have never seen. Musketry I certainly have seen; but it was a farce. At all events, it was not like the musketry I was taught at Hythe. If the form of attack to which "One Who Knows" refers is a Militia sham-fight, then I, too, have taken part in such an engagement, and it was a scene of disorderly confusion. I am looking forward to the authorities making a sweeping change in the constitution and training of the Militia; for if no such change is made, I would rather resign my commission than spend the short time of training in such unsoldierlike exercise, as, amongst others, that degrading and humiliating occupation of marching through the town for swagger purposes, in which I am every year forced to join. One small matter more, as a proof of the accurate knowledge of the "One Who Knows." If he will take the trouble to inquire, he will find that in artillery brigades the field-officers and adjutants wear the sabretache on all parades.—I am, &c.,

Dee.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am sure the great bulk of Army Doctors, like myself, must feel ever thankful to you for your continued attempts to curb down the disciples of the Aldershot school, who have apparently preferred to subordinate the professional part of their duties to what they delight to consider more important, viz., the military command, uniform, spurs, drill, sword exercise, &c. This "combatant fever" is highly infectious, and like cholera, capable of importation. And I regret to observe that its importation into India is beginning to bear evil fruit. You, perhaps, know that in India the deputy-surgeon-generalships are equally divided between the two services (Indian Medical Service and the Army Medical Department), and that it is most distasteful and revolting to the former service members, who are regimental officers (each native regiment having its own doctor) to receive from them what some deputy-surgeon-generals of the Army Medical Department are pleased to call "department orders" (trying to ape regimental, brigade, and division orders). In these orders, the wearing of uniform in the hospitals is promulgated, as if that would render a man a better physician, surgeon, or accoucheur. All this sort of thing is very disgusting, to men of the Indian Medical Service, more particularly. This sort of thing is one of the curses which drive the best men from military to civil appointments, where military uniform may be laid aside for good, except for State occasions, such as levées. Now, every one knows well that uniform is in the way, for a physician cannot very well stoop down to examine the chest with tight jacket, trousers with straps thereto, spurs, nor can a surgeon perform comfortably a surgical operation when dressed up as a dragoon. In India, the doctor generally likes to take a little drive, or walk, or ride, before going to the hospital, for the sake of preserving his health; and now, owing to Aldershot-school doctrines, he cannot.—I am, &c.,

A Disgusted Army Doctor.

Sir,—As you have so strenuously advocated the attaching of Medical officers to regiments as of yore, and as your advocacy has earned the thanks of hundreds of Medical officers who cannot, by regulations, publicly acknowledge the same, and as the experience of the last campaign urgently demonstrated the fact as to the necessity for the same, let me appeal to my brother officers to frankly and honestly yield to what would now be so palpably to the true interest and welfare of the service. That the appointment to a regiment, battery, or detachment of a senior medical officer would be an advantage, was clearly shown in the case of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, when the commanding officer was able—to the astonishment of the Divisional General—to march on Kassassin, 670 strong, producing, as his proof, the certificate of the medical officer as to their "being fit." On inquiry at the office at Ismailia, although there was a large force detained there, awaiting transport, &c., consisting of the 19th Hussars, two batteries of Artillery, Sappers, and the 63rd Regt., their sick were all treated by their respective medical officers. That such a charge should be given to experienced officers, there can be no doubt, as in those cases at the front, from whence so many unnecessary cases were sent, it was found to be principally by the young medical officers, inexperienced; and besides which, he cannot, from his limited knowledge of the service, be of that assistance to the commanding officer, who, naturally, has frequently to seek support from his medical adviser. If you will look over the Medical Blue-books, 1879 and 1880, you will find in both the Transvaal and Zulu Wars how meritoriously the medical officers posted to regiments behaved; and thoroughly able they were to cope with their respective charges. But how was this done? Simply from the fact that Surg.-Gen. Woolfryes had to split up a field hospital into eight segments, each segment, so to say, a regimental hospital. Surg.-Gen. Holloway, in the Transvaal, was driven to do the same, each detachment having its medical officer and field equipment; while the Director-General, in his most praiseworthy report of the Afghan War, says,—"Each field hospital was divided into sections, corresponding with the several brigades, and so equipped as to accompany each brigade to which it was attached. These sections were again to be sub-divided into sub-sections, for the purpose of affording aid to small parties of troops" (or, in other words, to regiments). Now, Sir, with all these facts before us, the experience of all our wars, which are small wars—Abyssinia, Ashantee, Persia, &c.—have we not had experience enough? Will it not be admitted that the officer commanding a regiment and his medical officer, when ordered out on service, would be prepared with all their requirements? Would not the one consult the other as to this and that, and would not their united exertions and responsibilities be a sufficient guarantee of success? Would not the stores, equipment, and requirements embark with them, and would the commissariat officer and medical officer dare to march without them, on landing at any given point? The order would then be given, such or such a regiment to sail or march with its equipment, and we should not have ships with fifty doctors on board, and Staff and stores all left behind, as was done with the Carthage and Courland. How was it Drs. Faught, Harvey, Beattee, Fergusson, &c., were able to land at Ismailia with the Indian Force, as fit as possible, with all their stores? Who can deny that they were not ten times as efficient as we were? What regiments are there who always most willingly furnish every aid to a medical officer? "The bandsmen of the 58th and 3rd, 60th Rifles, were practised in stretcher-drill," says Surg.-Gen. Holloway, while Sir Charles Pearson says "he had cooking taught in his regiment." What could be better? Further, we are told that when the 3rd, 60th Rifles, were not engaged, although under fire, the medical officer assisted the medical officer of the 58th, who were engaged, and this would always happen on returning to the appointment of officers to regiments. We have far too practical and clever a man in our new Director-General, that it is, I am sure, quite unnecessary for me to point out these advantages; but it is for us to unanimously support with cheerfulness the efforts it is believed he is making for the good of the service. The comments made by Surg.-Major Corban, I regret, are much out of place regarding the breaking of the soldier's tooth over eating biscuit, and the advisability of white bread being issued. We know all that, the issue of the drachm might in some men's views have been an advantage, but to my mind where dysentery and dysenteric symptoms were prevailing, I imagine they were better without it, particularly so in those cases where "head symptoms" showed themselves. The carrying of bullet forceps, &c., on a newly arranged belt, would not be acceptable or necessary, but the equipping of panniers, and detention of trivial cases in a regiment, I do advocate.—I am, &c.,

Active Service.

A THRIFTY CORPORAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It may interest some of your readers to know that the next-of-kin of Corpl. D. McCristol are entitled to £518 18s. 4d. This is the largest "Unclaimed Soldiers' Balance" recorded since the passing of the Regimental Debts Act, 1863. May I ask your powerful aid towards obtaining newspaper publicity, instead of *London Gazette* publicity, for news of this very valuable kind? I wonder how many soldiers' widows and orphans consult the official journal for news of a "windfall." Few, if any, judging by the amount of the annual "Crown windfall," from these unclaimed balances.—I am, &c.,

Edward Preston,
(Author of "Unclaimed Money.")
1 Great College Street, Westminster, Feb. 3.

Memorial Brasses.—Messrs. John Hardman and Co., who pay special attention to Military Brasses, have lately executed for her Majesty the Queen several important works for St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Designs are prepared for approval, with estimate of cost.—Offices, 13 King William Street, Charing Cross.

Tuesday's Gazette.

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ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 6, 1883.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. J. A. Whitla, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice W. G. H. Stirling, transferred to the 6th Dragoon Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. C. G. E. J. Manners, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. F. Bagot, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. A. H. Daunt is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Capt. E. Hanstock has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Jan. 30).

The Norfolk Regiment—The second Christian name of Lieut. W. H. Besant is "Hervey," and not "Henry," as hitherto stated.

The Suffolk Regiment—Lieut.-Col. H. P. Pearson has been appointed to command a Batn.; Major H. M. Lowry to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. G. F. Walker, placed on half-pay (both dated Sept. 7, 1882). The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. J. C. R. Glasgow is antedated to Sept. 7, 1882, in succession to H. M. Lowry. Capt. O. Williams to be Major, vice C. Hely, whose promotion has been cancelled (Oct. 11, 1882).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Qrmr.-Serjt. Edward George Lee to be Qrmr., vice R. Matheson, posted to the 3rd Batn.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., D. McCartney retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. E. Watson retires on full-pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; Lieut. A. L. Ussher is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health.

The King's Own Borderers—Lieut. A. C. P. Haggard to be Capt., vice F. H. T. Curtis, retired (Jan. 31).

The East Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. M. W. Battye, Adjt., to be Capt., vice J. Stoyte, promoted (Jan. 8).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Capt. L. B. Beaumont retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. W. Seton to be Capt., vice Brevet Major H. Burton, retired (Jan. 1).

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut. H. C. Pritchard, from the 2nd West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice A. Bowers, who exchanges.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Capt. T. Harris to be Major, vice T. Murphy, retired (Jan. 8).

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. M. W. Bayly resigns his commission.

The Highland Light Infantry—Serjt.-Major Thomas Litster to be Qrmr., vice D. Swanson, retired.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. the Hon. A. F. G. Hay, from half-pay, to be Lieut., vice M. A. Tighe, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. W. Prevost to be Major, vice G. L. O'Sullivan, seconded (Dec. 15, 1882).

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Supernumerary Capt. H. J. Fergusson to be Capt., vice W. T. Peacocke, resigned (Jan. 10).

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. A. Bowers, from the Northamptonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. C. Pritchard, who exchanges.

Staff—Col. A. H. W. Williams, R.A., to be Col. on the Staff, to command the Royal Artillery at Aldershot, vice W. E. M. Reilly, C.B., R.A., who has vacated that appointment (Feb. 1); Lieut. J. F. Bagot, Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, Kt., G.C.M.G., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada (Nov. 1, 1882).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. P. F. Raymond, M.A., to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class (dated Jan. 4, 1882, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to Jan. 8, 1882, and not to carry any back allowances).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major R. Turner, M.D., from half-pay, to be Surg.-Major, vice A. R. Hudson, M.B., granted retired pay (Jan. 16).

Army Hospital Corps—Lieut. of Orderlies H. Copping to be Qrmr. (dated July 1, 1881, such antedate not to carry back pay as Qrmr. prior to Jan. 16).

BREVET.

The promotion of Major J. A. Armstrong, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to the rank of Lieut.-Col., for service in Egypt, which was notified in the *Gazette* of Nov. 17, 1882, is cancelled, his name having been erroneously included, as he was not present in that campaign.

MEMORANDUM.

The under-mentioned Lieut.-Cols. of the Bengal S.C. to be Cols.:—W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I. (Oct. 3, 1882); F. P. Luard (Oct. 12, 1882).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. J. F. Mackay, Edinburgh (City) Artillery V.C., to be Lieut.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 6, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieut. C. J. H. Hogg resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Capt. S. B. Moore, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major R. C. Dudgeon, who has been placed on a retired allowance (Jan. 26).

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Walter Martineau, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. and Brevet Major H. Kilgour, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major J. L. Vincent, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Feb. 15).

3rd Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Capt. J. Campbell resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. W. A. S. J. Graham resigns his commission; John Maunder Gill, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. E. F. John, Viscount Exmouth, resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. R. B. Graham to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. B. S. P. Tomlin resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. W. G. F. Cockburn, retired pay, to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Walter John Need, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. A. G. Lloyd resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Major W. E. Cadman is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. R. Cohen resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Charles Willding-Jones, gent., to be Lieut,

3rd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. K. O. Burne resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. A. R. Birdwood resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Cecil Hodgson Colvin, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—E. J. Wingfield-Stratford, Esq., late Ensign and Lieut. Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Capt. (Feb. 7).

4th Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. E. N. Curteis resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Lieut. A. W. Gordon resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. G. W. H. Tudor to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Capt. and Hon. Major C. L. Hay to be Major; Lieut. H. W. K. Erskine to be Capt.

2nd Battalion, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut. C. Marjoribanks resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—W. B. Bowyer-Smijth and P. Finlay.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 6, 1883.

Leicestershire—George Richard Penn, Viscount Curzon, to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

East Lothian—Lieut. A. Houston-Boswall resigns his commission.

Staffordshire—Edward Challinor, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 6, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Caithness—Lieut. W. Ross resigns his commission.

1st Cinque Ports—Lieut. W. A. G. Taylor resigns his commission.

RIFLE.

2nd Ayrshire—Lieut. T. Gemmell to be Capt.

5th Cheshire—Lieut. D. Gibb resigns his commission.

2nd Derbyshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—W. D. Glossop and H. R. P. Lomas.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Archibald Anderson and George Balfour Marshall.

1st Fifeshire—James Dall Connel, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Forfar (Dundee)—Lieut. J. Fleming to be Capt.

2nd Forfar (Forfarshire or Angus)—Lieut. A. Dickson to be Capt.

Galloway—Lieut. J. B. Anderson resigns his commission.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 1st Northern)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—John Muir Playfair and Daniel Lusk Young.

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 2nd Northern)—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—R. Reid and A. R. Rae.

6th Lanarkshire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. R. L. Brown and Lieut. P. Kemp.

19th Lancashire (Liverpool Press Guard)—Capt. C. E. Paynter resigns his commission.

2nd London—Lieut. W. L. Beauchamp resigns his commission.

10th Middlesex—Capt. G. B. Longstaff resigns his commission.

11th Middlesex (Railway)—Lieut. J. Lewis resigns his commission.

15th Middlesex (the Customs and the Docks)—Capt. and Hon. Major T. H. Sheppy resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Capt. R. Adams resigns his commission.

1st Midlothian (Leith)—James Scott, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Monmouthshire—Lieut. F. M. B. Ashwin resigns his commission; Hon. Assist.-Surg. R. Smythe to be Surg.; Acting Chaplain the Rev. J. Wilson resigns his appointment.

1st Northamptonshire—Hon. Assist.-Surg. R. W. Watkin resigns his commission; Acting Chaplain the Rev. C. Daymond, M.A., resigns his appointment.

1st Pembrokeshire—Capt. F. E. Trower, 2nd Batn. the Derbyshire Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Major J. H. S. Seagram, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Jan. 19).

1st Perthshire—Major J. M'Nab to be Lieut.-Col. (Jan. 10).

2nd Perthshire (Highland)—Acting Chaplain the Rev. J. A. Honey resigns his appointment.

2nd Renfrewshire—Thomas Andrew Dickson, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Acting Surg. R. J. H. Scott to be Surg.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. W. E. Stamer resigns his commission.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—The promotion of Capt. R. B. Parker to that rank, notified in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 20, 1882, is postdated to Nov. 2, 1882.

3rd West Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. E. E. S. Schuyler, 1st Batn. the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), to be Adjt., in succession to Major L. G. Brooke, Connaught Rangers, transferred to the Adjutancy of the 4th Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) (Jan. 1).

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. E. P. Arnold-Forster to be Major.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to approve of the 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteer Corps being amalgamated with the 1st London (City) Artillery Volunteer Corps, and of the new Corps being designated the 1st (City of London) Artillery Volunteer Corps, the following officers have been transferred from the 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteer Corps to the 1st (City of London) Artillery Volunteer Corps, and will be considered to have received commissions of the same rank and date as those previously held by them in the 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteer Corps, dated Jan. 26, 1883:—Hon. Col. and Col. H.S.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.B.; Lieut.-Col. W. Hope, V.C.; Capts. W. T. Jones, J. W. Bird, C. H. Coles, H. J. Dwelly, G. B. Haly, A. G. C. Stollery, P. E. Murphy, H. V. Stow, and J. N. Stephens; Lieuts. W. B. Murley, R. Perkins, S. W. T. Tyler, C. Bell, J. P. Clayton, E. Atkinson, G. J. Nutt, F. H. Hall, J. Stollery, J. C. Bird, W. H. Bolt, E. C. Henning, and W. Nicholls; Qrmr. W. T. Purkiss, Surg. V. Ambler, M.D., and Surg. F. W. H. Ramsay; Acting-Surg. E. L. T. Smith, M.B.; Vet.-Surg. J. Elmer; Hon. Chaplain the Rev. W. B. Hawkins, M.A.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date February 7, and the current year must be understood.)

ESPIONAGE IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In recent issues of the *Army and Navy Gazette* and other publications, it has been alleged that the Admiralty have, through their Assistant-Secretary, sanctioned and encouraged the forwarding of anonymous letters by the respective ships' companies in commission. Until an official circular or other perfectly reliable evidence confirms the correctness of their assertions, I shall refuse to believe that the officers who occupy the chairs of Hawke and St. Vincent will condescend to risk their reputation by such a questionable proceeding. The bare suspicion of such an occurrence is sufficient to make the founders of our maritime greatness lie uneasy in their graves. Imagine the stern, old Earl St. Vincent directing his private secretary (probably a follower through many a hard-fought day) to inform Ship's Corpl. Jenkins that his complaint shall be immediately attended to! Much may be alleged against the system of private reports in any form; but, dangerous as they are in the hands of certain commanding officers, the Admiralty are doubtless under the impression that their position ought to debar them from improperly sullying the character and blasting the prospects of a deserving officer. Indeed, there are occasions when these returns may enable a judicious captain to bring under the notice of My Lords qualities which otherwise would remain unnoticed and uncared for. It is impossible to over-rate the damaging influence which an organised system of espionage would cause in the ranks of the Navy at a time when, owing to the abolition of corporal punishment, the necessity for a straightforward course has become indispensable to discipline. The honour of an unpopular officer could by the system be impeached by a conspiracy amongst the unprincipled minority which occasionally form a portion of the crew of a modern ship-of-war, and although the charges might fail to be substantiated, the scar would remain for ever. There are few who have passed through the service who are not cognisant of charges of this nature, the mentioning of which makes men shudder, I have not waded through the minutes of the Clyde scandal, but as I understand the question, the unfortunate commander not only refused to forward the letter of the ship's corporal, but actually disrated him for alleged disrespect. A commissioned officer has permission, should his captain decline to forward a letter, to forward it on his own responsibility, and it is only logical and reasonable that the lower ranks of the service should enjoy a similar privilege. But, in supporting the gunner by disrating his junior, the ship's corporal, Com. Heron was not only following the precedent set by the Admiralty in many well-known cases, in which the juniors, though in the right, went to the wall. This is a very different matter from encouraging men of a low stamp to become informers against their superiors, a mode of proceeding which the high sense of honour entertained by the Navy as a whole renders unnecessary. If the reports which are widely circulated about "tips" have a foundation in fact, the presumed suggesters of the offensive order will act wisely by closely looking into the condition of the dirty linen near home, but it is only to be expected that in no instance will the shadow of a dishonourable action rest on the head of any member of the military or civil branches of the public service. The latter have not much to complain of, so far as emoluments are concerned. Similar language is scarcely appropriate in speaking of the military branch, yet here, as elsewhere, extreme competition enables the employer to command the market.—I am, &c., CAPTAIN, R.N.

Amusements.

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The metropolitan observance of Ash Wednesday has been marked by the usual anomalies. The customary anniversary dinner in aid of the Benevolent Branch of the "Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund," was given at Willis's Rooms under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, supported by the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, and followed by a smoking concert, to which many well-known vocalists and actors contributed songs and recitations. The theatres and music-halls north of the Thames were all closed, but the Crystal Palace and music-halls on the Surrey side were opened as usual. There was no performance at the Gaiety Theatre in the Strand, but the manager gave two representations of burlesque at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester. The Moore and Burgess Minstrels, exiled for the day from St. James's Hall, gave their varied entertainment at the Dome, Brighton, and many popular actors accepted "starring" engagements for Wednesday night in the provinces. At the Royal Albert Hall, the "Messiah" was performed, with Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, and Mr. F. King as solo vocalists. At St. James's Hall, a Sacred Concert was supported by Miss A. Williams, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Griffin.

At the GAIETY has been revived Mr. Reece's three-act burlesque drama of "The Forty Thieves," originally produced at the same house in December, 1880. Little change has been made in the cast, which includes Miss E. Farren, Miss Kate Vaughan, Miss C. Gilchrist, Miss Phyllis Broughton, Miss Howard; and Messrs. Edward Terry, Wyatt, Henley, Warde, and Kinghorne. During the six weeks' run of the preceding extravaganza of "Valentine and Orson," the receipts are officially declared to have reached £6,800.

At TOOLE'S THEATRE the programme has been varied by a revival of Mr. H. J. Byron's three-act domestic drama of "Dearer than Life," first brought out at the QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long Acre, in January, 1868. Many things have happened since then, and a reference to the original cast would pleasantly show the advancement made by certain members of the company then working hard to obtain honourable recognition. It should not be forgotten that as Bob Gassett, Mr. Henry Irving showed how artistic treatment would give value to even the most unsympathetic part. Mr. Toole, of course, resumes his famous assumption of the industrious tradesman, Michael Garner, whose happiness is, for the time, wrecked by the criminal misconduct of his only son, and his mingled pathos and humour are now even more forcibly displayed in this embodiment than formerly. Miss Marie Linden, a young actress of manifest intelligence, made a favourable first appearance as Lucy Garner, and the present cast comprises Miss Eliza Johnstone as Mrs. Garner, Mr. John Billington as Uncle Ben, Mr. E. D. Ward as Charles Garner, and Mr. H. Westland as the insidious profligate, Bob Gassett.

At the ADELPHI, Mr. Buchanan's new play is in active rehearsal, and will be produced on March 10. In the meantime, the few structural alterations required by the Board of Works are being so adroitly carried on that it will not be necessary to suspend the nightly performances.

Mr. Maskelyne at Easter will present Psycho at the EGYPTIAN HALL as an automaton thought-reader, and fulfil his promise of revealing to the audience the mode by which he has accomplished the remarkable feats associated with his fame as an exposer of the mundane origin of certain "spiritualistic" marvels.

Mr. Clifford Harrison, son of the late Mr. William Harrison, who, with Miss Louisa Pyne, laboured so earnestly in the cause of English opera, has announced a course of recitals at the STEINWAY HALL, Portman Square, for four successive Tuesday afternoons, dated Feb. 20 and 27, and March 6 and 13.

"SPECTACLES: THEIR USE AND ABUSE," a Pamphlet by Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, should be read by all suffering from weak and defective vision; valuable and special instructions are given to those using and requiring Spectacles. It shows how sight is seriously injured by the indiscriminate purchase of Spectacles without regard to their proper adaptation, and traces more cases of blindness and defective vision from this than any other cause. Sent post free. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square, daily (Saturdays excepted), 10 to 4. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Similar testimonials from Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; the Rev. Tidd Pratt, Bracknell, Berks; Rev. O. Thorpe, Peckham; Rev. Mother Abbess, Mill Hill, Hendon; Lieut.-Gen. Macmullen, Brentwood, &c.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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ON Military matters, the *Times* is generally supposed to speak under the influence of official inspiration, and we must confess that when we find a leading article in its columns devoted to Army Reform, we always look upon it as a kind of feeler, and the prelude to still further changes to come. There was one of these articles in the *Times* of the 6th inst., and we wish that time and space would have allowed us to notice it before. We are fully aware that all argument upon the subject is thrown away, for the whole thing, as regards Army Reform, is a foregone conclusion. We cannot, however, allow misstatements to pass unchallenged. Unfortunately, Military papers are not very generally read by the public, which forms its ideas upon matters relating to the Army from what it reads in the daily press. The latter, however, only opens its columns to one side of the question. Even should the voice of criticism be heard, the apostles of the new creed at once say, "Do not listen to these old grumblers; they hate change, and they are behind the times. Their antagonism to a system that they fail to understand is due entirely to prejudice." But we claim for the views of those who have spent between twenty and thirty years in intimate connection with our Regimental system, at least as much consideration as is given to the opinion of those who have spent the greater portion of their military career away from their regiments; and, moreover, we assert that the country is entitled to a free discussion upon subjects affecting the Army, so that all sides of the question may be heard. Little encouragement, however, is given to officers of experience to speak out, for they think—and they may be pardoned for so thinking—that if they do speak, and say anything against the working of our new system, they will be put down, as belonging to a class of Military officer impatient even of the slightest change, and that, consequently, their chances of future preferment will be extremely small. Now, let us take the article to which we have alluded. It is asserted, "Those of the older school of Military officer who seem fated to remember nothing of our old administrative failures, and to learn nothing from our new successes, are well pleased to believe that the stage of finality in Army reform has been reached." Ye gods! Where is the memory of the writer in the *Times?* Has our recent success in Egypt blotted out entirely all recollection of our disasters in the Transvaal? Has he forgotten Amajuba Hill? The "older school of Military officer" remember well our old failures. In many instances, they were stamped upon his mind by too much bodily suffering to be easily forgotten; and by the light of a past, and often bitter, experience, he judges the present; and he sees, notwithstanding our recent success, that our Military house is, as yet, very far from having been put in order. Far from being "well pleased that the stage of finality in Army Reform has been reached," he hopes that the country will never rest satisfied until the damage done by bungling reformers has been remedied, and the country given a thoroughly good, practical Army, instead of a thoroughly theoretical one. It is not fair to say that the Army wants to be left alone. It does not care how much it is "worried by Liberals and Conservatives," so long as good is obtained; but it strongly objects to humbug, and the cry of peace, when there is no peace. The article in the *Times* is a mild apology for the present failure of recruiting under the Short-service system, and we are inclined to think that its object is to prepare the public mind for a return to eighteen years as the age for enlistment, instead of the present limit of nineteen. We do not for a moment advocate a return to the old system of long service, but we doubt if there was any more difficulty in obtaining recruits then than now, and for this reason,—a fewer number were required; and we maintain that whether a success or not, the present system of Army organisation is very much more expensive than the old, both as regards men and money; for we require more trained soldiers to do the same amount of work than formerly, and a greater number of recruits to fill up the gaps made in the ranks of the Regular Army by the constant drain to the Reserves. The article also, we think, is intended to pave the way for a change in our present Cavalry regimental system, which, it says, failed under the necessities of the late campaign. It intimates that the problem is not difficult of solution, the remedy suggested being that we should have recourse to the very system which has so signally failed with the Infantry of the Line. It farther says, "The deficiencies in the outgoing battalion were simply and instantaneously supplied, by sending the requisite number of efficient soldiers from the battalion remaining in the United Kingdom." This is utterly false, and either the writer is ignorant of his subject, or he must be accused of wilfully endeavouring to throw dust in the eyes of the public. We admit that in theory the argument of the *Times* was justified, but in practice it was not, for the simple reason that half the regiments which took part in the Egyptian Campaign had their linked battalions already abroad, and when they embarked for active service they were completed by men from the Army Reserve, and, in many instances between 300 and 400 youths were left behind, either on account of want of age, or want of physique, or both. The Cavalry cannot possible be worse off now than the Infantry, under the new system, which deputes to a home battalion with only 410 privates the duty of keeping the Indian battalion of 900 strong up to its strength, as well as its own ranks. At the present moment, we could name in one command alone at least six regiments which, having sent out drafts at the beginning of the year, could not put 200 men on parade, and half of these would be under a year's service. The *Times* maintains that the Army has suffered long and seriously from unfit commanding officers. We will not deny this; but in recent times, have all the specially selected officers borne themselves without reproach? If the old system is to be supplanted by favouritism, then give us back the old, with all its faults. Are our Generals now any better than those who fought in the Peninsula, at Waterloo, in the Crimea, or the Indian Mutiny? Are our soldiers of to-day any better, or even as good, as those who at Inkerman kept at bay and finally repulsed more than five times their number? Would the men who carried the heights of the Alma have been thrust down from the strong position on Amajuba Hill, by any odds that the Boers could have brought against them? We will not theorise as to what would have happened, had Turks been behind the trenches at Tel-el-Kebir, instead of a mass of half-hearted and not over well-drilled or disciplined Egyptians; but was our transport so much better organised in Egypt than in the days of the Crimea? If it was, why were our horses allowed to die from starvation, and our men to suffer from both hunger and thirst? The fact is that the country scarcely possesses now an Army worthy of the name, for the home battalions are only nurseries for those abroad; and, with the exception of the Guards, a regiment is never seen, out of India. But, as we have already said, arguments are of no use. Army reform upon present principles is a foregone conclusion, for those branches still untouched, and anything that may be said in opposition is put down to the prejudice of what the *Times* calls the "older school of Military officer." The Military mind, it would appear, is doomed to premature decay. An officer now is thought to have passed his intellectual meridian at the early age of forty, but the man who rules the nation may retain all his faculties to twice that age.

WHEN Sir E. J. Reed condescends to write with less malevolence, his opinions and experience will command more attention from his countrymen than they do at present. For reasons which it is impossible to analyse, he has always essayed to promote discord between Engineers, and those whom he somewhat contemptuously terms, the "epauletted class." It is evident that, in office or out of office, this feeling is ever present to his mind; and to gratify it, he has adopted a course prejudicial to the best interests of the service. At a period when, from a combination of circumstances which probably will not again occur, a very large amount of power was seized by his Department, it was exercised in a manner the evil effects of which are felt to this day by the country generally. To introduce the unwise and impolitic measures which were subsequently rescinded by his successor, he spared no one who stood in his presumed path of reform, and most unwisely, we had almost said childishly, a great number of deserving men individually, young clerks on the threshold of official life, were summarily ejected on a small pension, and the experienced heads of Departments had pressure brought on them to enforce retirement. All this ruthless work has been undone, but the sufferers will long remain an unnecessary burden on the taxpayers. The object of these changes was to eliminate from the Dockyards all who were in any way connected by feeling with the Naval element, and to substitute in their place a number of mechanics, the whole to be subject to the authority of the Master Shipwright, who was created, in addition, Storekeeper and "Engineer." Had these gentlemen, in lieu of lagging behind the times as mere constructors of wooden ships, paid the slightest attention to engineering, it is evident that in lieu of being thus patronised by their new superior, one of their number would have filled his office, and Sir E. J. Reed been spared the opportunity of domineering over a set of officers who, whatever deficiency they might show in mechanical science, were certainly gentlemen. We can assure all who are interested in the welfare of engineers, that there is not the slightest wish on their part to assume executive command. From our own experience, they are, in times of trouble, only too glad to accept the assistance of those whom the great reformer would so summarily shunt from the ranks of the Navy. We have always maintained that the action of the Admiralty towards Engineers, and to all who are not of their own class, has invariably been marked with a want of liberality and exclusion deeply wounding to those who, for the lack of representatives, are compelled to chew the bitter cud of discontent in silence. Take, for example, the last circulars on the entry of Naval and Engineer Cadets into the service. It is a matter of certainty that in many instances brothers will join the respective lines, and on the threshold a cause of estrangement and antagonism is at once patent to both; they start on different roads for life. One feels that all the honours of a great profession are not beyond his reach; the other, that at five-and-twenty he will probably be sleeping in a hammock, and performing his toilette on his chest. It is impossible that such a singular disparity can long be permitted to exist, in this levelling age, in any public service, and the sooner the Admiralty acknowledge the fact, the easier their task will become. Our wish is to render strict justice to all classes of officers, as we have in this instance to Engineers, but we warn them not to be induced to imagine their services are indispensable. Engine-driving and engine-designing are two very different parts of the profession, and it is no reflection on the present Engineers of her Majesty's service to assert that there are hundreds in the Merchant Navy who, with slight training, could fulfil their not over-arduous duties. It is a question of money only. On the other hand, we doubt very much that the untrained executive of the latter service could efficiently perform the functions which constitute the daily duties of the modern Naval officer. By this we do not mean to impugn the skill of the merchant officer as a general navigator and seaman, but in pilotage, in handling and disciplining large bodies of men, in gunnery, and in diplomacy, he would certainly prove inferior to those of the Royal Service. We quite agree with Sir Edward Reed in believing that the burdens of the non-effective list are seriously affecting the purchasing power of the Estimates. It is easy to point out a certain defect, but the remedy is often difficult to devise. The retirement scheme of 1870 most unwisely offered a premium to a very large number of young officers to take their talents elsewhere, and in many instances, fixed the compulsory age at a time when a well-preserved man is not only in his mental, but in his bodily prime. We constantly hear officers sighing over the ruin of their hopes by this enforced idleness, at a time when severe competition and want of training for the duties of civil life render it difficult to procure the most humble employment. Not unfrequently, their future hinges on an interval of a few days or weeks, but the law, as it stands, admits of no alteration in favour of the individual. Seamen, from their numbers, press heavier still on the national exchequer. At thirty-eight, the majority retire with a gratuity, and roughly speaking, an annuity of £38; or if they elect when young to serve in the Coastguard and obtain charge of a station, treble that amount at fifty-five. Here again, the majority are compelled to cease active service at a period when they are comparatively as well able as they ever were to perform the necessary duties of their office. We have thus clearly pointed out the manner in which the non-effective estimates are trenching on the vote for matériel, but leave it to those who are interested to decide in what manner, if at all, the pruning-knife can be successfully applied. We incline to the belief that our ships are too few, and their cost too great. Decrease the cost, and increase the number of ships in commission. Then more officers would be employed, and promotion would not be stagnant. It is but justice to the critic to state that he boldly proposes an increase in the Naval Estimates, and we frankly acknowledge that if his suggestion is not adopted, we see no other method of keeping the Fleet thoroughly effective. National expenses will, like those of a household, increase, in defiance of our anxiety to keep them at a certain level. Who can change the inevitable? We are not one of those alarmists who periodically cast their eyes across the Channel, and see danger looming in every dockyard of our once great rival. France has nothing to fear from the ambition of this country, but much to apprehend from her enmity. Even if the respective ironclad fleets were numerically equal, they only constitute one of many factors which a naval war will certainly call into play. The majority of seamen will concur with the *Times* in believing that stout hearts and skilful seamanship, rather than an inch or two of additional armour, will decide the fate of the naval battle of the future, and this opinion only echoes the sentiments of those who claim from experience a right to be heard on the subject. The torpedo, and certainly the ram, have done much to multiply the advantages of armour. At a high rate of speed, the blow from a mass weighing 10,000 tons must prove irresistible, shearing through the thickest plating as a knife does the rind of a melon. At no remote period, excessive armour will be discontinued, except, possibly, near the water-line. Sir Edward Reed, following the lead of his former associates, falls back on the steamers of the Mercantile Marine to supply the most pressing want of the times,—a cruiser fleet. Although greatly superior to the unseaworthy squadron that he designed for a similar purpose, with ships so deficient in sailing, in steaming, and in steering powers as to render their crossing the Atlantic a doubtful problem. It is doubtful whether an untrained officer of the "epauletted class" would have committed a more grievous error of construction. In one particular we agree with him, the danger to which slow steamers and sailing ships will be exposed from the extemporized ships of an active enemy. On remote stations, where our own would necessarily have to guard a very large area, the risk of capture will render ordinary insurance an impossibility. Having exhausted our arguments on this head, and illustrated them by accomplished facts, it will serve no purpose to resort to a repetition. At the same time, we cannot believe that the nautical element of the Admiralty seriously entertain the proposal of conversion, save and except as a mere makeshift, during the construction of legitimate ships. There is not, as Sir Edward Reed infers, the slightest chance of wearing out our ironclads by keeping them in commission. The adage of wearing out or rusting out applies to ships, as well as to men, and from the condition of many sets of boilers in the Reserve, it is evident that in a financial sense there is not much gain derived by adopting the last-named alternative. We do think that the solemn parade of our obsolete Channel and Reserved Fleets causes a very large expenditure, without producing much practical good, but at the same time, if seamen are not accustomed to the exercise of their profession in some shape during peace, their shortcomings would tell against them in war. The fact is, we require more training ships. It will serve no purpose to dwell on the prominent part which other nations are taking in maritime affairs. A universal combination against England is, owing to the political situation of Europe, an impossibility; and it is not likely any nation will attempt to attack us single-handed, if an efficient fleet of light ships is ready to guard the highways of our commerce.

FRANCE lies in the throes of a political agony. Distorted and enfeebled by the spasms to rid herself of the pain which tortures her, she can rely on the skill of no one capable of grasping the diagnosis of her malady, and of raising her from prostration. She is, in verity, the modern Andromeda, bound in chains to the rock of revolution and anarchy, and there is not a modern Perseus within the length and breadth of her borders to shield her from that latest dragon, which is scaled with a liberty called Communism, with a social regeneration known by its vocabulary of crazy jargon, with a materialism having no limit to an arrogant self-sufficiency and no appeasement of a pernicious voracity for self-exaltation, with a fraternity and an equality ever seeking to disturb public tranquillity, and to violate the chastest precepts of public morality. But the sickness of France comes, too, of a military incident. Conceiving himself to be the rightful holder of the sceptre of the Emperor Napoleon I., Prince Napoleon Bonaparte composed and straightway pasted upon the walls of Paris a document setting forth, in seditious inferences, the imbecility or incapacity of the Republican form of government in France, and extolling by similar insinuations the sanity and intellectual vigour of himself and of his kindred. On those fortuitous grounds of birth and descent, and on theories of equally doubtful mental excellence, he laid claim to the supreme control of things, and to the investment of his own person with the Imperial purple shot with the ancestral bee. Such is, briefly, the interpretation given of the notorious document which has consecutively thrown two or three Cabinets out of office, and has placed the President of the Republic in a position of anything but augustness. It may eventually turn out to be one of danger. In times of trouble, a ruler should have a strong hand and a judgment free from acts of precipitation. But the President, in the present instance, has not been the absolute master of a judiciousness of conduct unhampered by haste; and, in a pliant moment, while putting together the parts of one of his Cabinets, he chose a certain General Thibaudin to fill the post of Minister of War. Now, the story goes—and a story fairly substantiated—that General Thibaudin was taken prisoner at Mayence in 1870 by the German troops during the war with France, and was released on parole. Propelled by an unlucky motive, General Thibaudin broke his parole, and falling back on the use of Commagny, his mother's maiden name, resumed active service under the French colours. There arises a doubt of this breach of honour. But the official record at Berlin states that the words of his declaration are:—"I pledge my word of honour not to make any attempt to escape, to send and receive any correspondence solely through the military authorities, and not in any way to abuse the permission granted me to move freely about within the limits prescribed." In addition to this declaration, and in proof of the validity of the charge preferred, the following warrant was issued by the Royal Government at Mayence on December 14, 1870:—"The French prisoner of war, Colonel Thibaudin, of the 76th Regiment of the Line, born at Moulin-en-Gilbert, escaped from here secretly, by violation of his word of honour. All civil and military authorities are requested to be on the look-out, and in the event of his capture to deliver him up to this Government." The indignation of Germany is roused, and the leading organs of the Press vent their anger in no guarded language; but the Government semi-official *Gazette* confines itself to a temperate condemnation of the appointment of General Thibaudin to the Ministry of War, by an ordinary expression of regret. It hints that the President of the Republic should not so far have lent himself to offend the possible sensibility of a neighbour, who cordially desires the continuance of peace; and that Germany was justified in looking for the observance of courtesies which ought to regulate the conduct of one nation to another, with the same kindly punctiliousness as one person maintains the amenities of private life towards another person. And what is the end which the President of the Republic is straining himself to reach? Is it to pander to revolutionary vindictiveness, or to popular dullness? His policy is already cinctured with grave internal anxieties. Can it be war? Instigated by a temperament plunging her into irremediable faults before to-day, France may hanker for the delivery of the retaliatory blow which shall restore Alsace and Lorraine to the catalogue of her provinces. Ready at any point for a second hecatomb, in the lapse of barely more than ten years, Germany is, nevertheless, reluctant to unsheathe the sword. The Emperor, bearing lightly the burden of fourscore years, is still sensible of the weight of an Imperial diadem. "Remember that thou art a man!" was always sounding in the ear of the Roman Cæsar; but the German Cæsar needs not the voice of admonition to assure him that "the battle is not to the strong," no more than the race is to the swift. He recollects too vividly that 1,003,490 of his subjects crossed the frontiers of their native land into the territories of France, and that 129,000 of them never returned. For his pains, he captured 333,341 French soldiers, 107 flags, 7,441 cannons, and 855,000 stands of arms; and, by the adroitness of his Chancellor, he secured hundreds of millions of money. The soldiers are once again in France, the flags have rotted, the cannons have gone out of use by improvements in artillery, the stands of arms have rusted to a rifle, and the money, huge as was its heap, has slipped out of the fetters of his commercial obstructiveness into the gentler keeping of foreign thrift, and has increased under the wiser influence of foreign labour. The retempting Germany to strike a note of discord in the midst of European harmony is at best impolitic. Were the Princes of the House of Orleans the treasonable Pretenders that the partisans of M. Gambetta would have them to be, how easily could the loyalty of the French Army to kingly rule be ranged against the continuance of the Republic? The Army has a profound regard for the Duke d'Aumale, one of its Generals, and in him it recognises all the qualities of a distinguished officer, and of an upright, thorough French gentleman. The Duke may stand apart, and sacrifice his own interests to the paramount necessities of the State, be it Imperial or be it Republican, but the Army would not share in his unselfishness. The disquietude of France under the Presidency of M. Grévy offers an ample pretext for the interference of the Duke d'Aumale, and the Army would not be slow to admit and confirm the equity of the pretext. For thirty years France has been steeped in misery, and it needs but little exhortation to make her turn to a member of the House of Orleans for a master. Smarting—as it does smart—under the nomination of General Thibaudin to the Ministry of War, the Army gratefully remembers the magnanimous acts of the Duc d'Aumale while he was Governor-General of Algeria, in 1848. To tamper with edged tools does not include the proverb that, "The prudent man looketh well to his going;" and, hence, the President of the Republic should ponder how the absence of circumspection may jeopardise the happiness and safety of his country, as well as tarnish the reputation of himself.

We are authorised to state that Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has no desire to dispose of his reversionary interest in the Grand Duchy of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, nor has he any intention of entertaining further proposals on the subject.

The "Newman Testimonial Fund" has now reached nearly £450, but this sum is not nearly enough to enable the promoters to carry out the original idea with which the fund was started. It is, therefore, to be hoped that further subscriptions will be forthcoming to perpetuate the memory of one of the most popular officers who has for many years adorned the commissioned ranks of the Navy.

A Committee, of which Mr. Swainson formed part, sat some years ago to consider the best means of curtailing the expense incurred by the Admiralty in its administration of the Navy. One of its recommendations was that the post of Secretary to the Admiral Superintendent of Reserves should be given to a retired Paymaster, at a salary of half-a-guinea a day, for six working days per week. When the Duke of Edinburgh was offered the command of the Reserves, his Royal Highness made it a condition of his acceptance of the post that his Staff should be increased, instead of decreased. He demanded the appointment of a Post Captain, to represent him in Spring Gardens during his absence when inspecting the Reserves, and also an Assistant-Paymaster to act as his private or travelling secretary. These appointments were made, and the wisdom which dictated them is to be found in the efficient state to which his Royal Highness brought his command. Now, however, the civilian element in Whitehall would abolish these appointments; but, we are glad to hear that Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins has strenuously opposed any reduction of his Staff, even recommending that Mr. Whitehouse, though retired, be continued at his post, that the country may not be deprived of this officer's thorough knowledge of the organisation and requirements of the Naval Reserve.

The Contract Department of the Admiralty appears to study more the interests of its Contractors than those of the Navy. Quite recently, an order was issued for the survey of 5,000 yards of superfine No. 1 Navy blue cloth and 60 bales of serge, delivered by the contractors at the Deptford Victualling Yard. The usual number of Naval officers were ordered, in accordance with the custom of the service, to survey these stores for the Admiralty, prior to their being accepted and paid for. The surveying officers rejected the whole delivery, owing to the cloth and serge being under weight, of bad colour, and in no respect up to the terms of the contract, or according to sample. The Admiralty, however, decided against the surveying officers, and informed them that, as the contractors had agreed to deduct 2½ per cent. from the price of the goods, the cloth was to be passed. At the same time, they ordered the serge to be resurveyed, directing the surveying officers to pass and accept as many of the bales as possible. The effect of this is, that this inferior cloth and serge now becomes the standard as to quality for next year's samples. Formerly, good cloth and serge, of most durable texture, were supplied by the Admiralty to the Navy, but, under the corrupt system which has been gradully growing up at Whitehall, the quality of the stores supplied by contract has been deteriorating, while the price charged to the Navy has been raised. In this manner, the petty officers, seamen, Marines, and boys of the Fleet suffer great loss, through the avarice of their civilian rulers.

The taxpayers owe a debt of gratitude to the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, for pointing out most clearly why the Naval service is starved, why its lists are stagnant and promotion dead, why ships are few and why seamen are scarce. During the present Administration, the Civil Service Estimates have been increased by three millions sterling to augment the pay of those who do mere clerical work, while the Naval and Military Estimates have been cut down, and fewer combatant officers employed. This is solely due to the political influence wielded by the Civil servants of the Crown. Should a Naval Lord of the Admiralty or a General at the War Office dare to attempt to bring in a reform which would in any way reduce the Civil establishments, or curtail the emoluments of a few Civil servants, those whose interests are threatened at once openly threaten to bring all the thunders of the House of Commons upon the devoted heads of the combatant reformers, and rush out of their offices, exclaiming, "I'll go straight to the Member for Brummagem!" Pressure is then brought to bear upon the Ministry, and as every vote counts and none can be spared, the Civil Servants retain possession of the official wires, and remain the wirepullers at the Admiralty. Such a state of things cannot be tolerated much longer. Sooner or later, it will have to be abolished, and the sooner the better.

One of our finest ironclads, when on her measured-mile trials in Stokes Bay, some years ago, only avoided running over a yacht by putting the helm hard over, at the imminent risk of going ashore before her way could be stopped. Would the "steam cornet" have had any weight with the jury, had a coroner's inquest unfortunately supervened? Assuredly not.

The Lieutenants are the backbone of the Navy. At the present moment, hundreds of these officers, after having devoted the best years of their life to the service of their country, hoping, as it were, against hope, that promotion would be theirs as each new year came round, have at last realised the heart-rending fact that they can never, by any possibility, rise higher in the service than their present rank. Why? Because the members of the Board of Admiralty have promoted their own relations and friends, as soon as these had served their sea-time. This brought the junior Lieutenants on to the Commanders' List, and the junior Commanders on to the Post-Captains' List. In this manner, the senior ranks of the service have been filled with junior officers, while the junior ranks remain crammed with officers their senior in the service. Surely the country will not tolerate such an iniquitous system much longer? The members of the Board of Admiralty have now full power to study their own interests first and the public good last. They also have the will to do so. Let the will remain, but the power be taken away. Then we shall no longer see an Admiral holding on to a seat at the Board like a drowning man to a straw,—not to do good to the Service, because he has abundantly demonstrated since he has been in office that he is neither legislator nor organiser, but to advance his own private interests. By holding on, he may be promoted, and then his half-pay will be increased by several hundreds a year. He will then, in fact, receive as much half-pay as do some twenty lieutenants. So much for at all times studying one's own interests, and having interest. Merit is of no value. An officer may now expose his life in action, contribute most appreciably to the success of a campaign, be mentioned in despatches, and yet get nothing. But the Admiral who stays at home is made a G.C.B.; his friends, the young Captain, Commander, and the Lieutenant, his cousin, or the relation of a friend or political supporter—officers who have not seen a shot fired during the war, who never reached the scene of operations until all was over—are most probably decorated with many orders, if not promoted. And such is Admiralty administration! Can it be wondered at that incalculable injury is thereby being wrought in the Navy? But what is the most astonishing of all is, that the British taxpayer should stand by and allow this to go on, professing to believe the statements which emanate from the "lying tongues" let loose by the Admiralty to deceive the public, rather than the truthful but unpalatable statements of those whose sole object in the world is to increase the efficiency of the Navy, and thereby prove true the old English motto, "The noblest motive is the public good." We do not write this without reason. We have at this moment before us a file of war correspondence. Therein we note the names of many Naval officers who distinguished themselves during the war. What have they received? Nothing! Take, for example, Lieutenant Thompson. The special correspondent of a leading daily paper, writing from Cairo on September 30, says of this officer, in his report of the great fire:—"Lieutenant Thompson, R.N., sat unperturbed in a hot corner, wielding a hose, and though shells were bursting right and left, stuck to it gamely, eventually succeeding, in conjunction with others, in cutting off the communication with the passenger station, which was saved by almost a miracle." This officer, like many other workers, such as Lieutenants De Sausmarez and Barlow, have received nothing. Favourites, or men whose family interest is of use to the powers that be, have come out of the war with three or more decorations. Surely all this muddle must be due to error and oversight, and not to intentional partiality for friends and relations? If so, it is easily remedied, and should at once be set right.

The torpedo and shipbuilding branches in the German Navy form quite distinct departments, which hold no direct communication with each other. The former designs the torpedo apparatus and gets it approved at head-quarters, when suddenly down comes, to the constructor's department, the order for the immediate introduction of the under-water launching-gear into ten large ships-of-war (as was lately the case). The consternation of the German Naval Constructors on such occasions can be better imagined than described, especially as the torpedo apparatus is generally designed with but little consideration for the lines of the ship for which it is intended. The cost of arming the above ten vessels with torpedoes is 125,000 marks each.

Nothing is farther from our thoughts than to intentionally misstate facts. Last week, a correspondent wrote:—"I saw Commander Mann on Southsea Beach on the day the battle of Tel-el-Kebir was fought." This week, the same officer writes:—"I find I was wrong as to dates, and that Commander Mann actually carried stores in the *Beacon* before Tel-el-Kebir was fought; but he did not arrive until all active service, so far as the Navy was concerned, was over." We find, however, that Commander Mann got out in time to take part in the seizure of the Suez Canal, although he was only appointed to the *Beacon* on August 7, and did not leave England until August 11. But he and Lieutenant Festing are decorated, when officers who were under fire during the whole war get nothing. That is what we complain of, while heartily congratulating these gallant officers on their good luck.

Arrangements are being made at the United Service Club for entertaining Admiral Lord Alcester at dinner, on his return to England, in recognition of his services in Egypt.

German Naval men who have had opportunities of going on board some of the latest additions to the Chinese Navy, cannot refrain from expressing their surprise at the evident predilection of the Chinese Government for complicated machinery. From all accounts, the officer who may be blessed with the command of one of these vessels will certainly hold a position as yet unknown in any service, viz., one in which he will be perfectly free from envy. "One large engine-room" is the best description that can be given of them, as almost every modern naval invention has found a place on board. For instance, electric light and telegraph, steam, hydraulic, and hand-power boat-lowering gear, torpedo apparatus, steam winches, pumps of almost every kind, and many other complicated contrivances, too numerous to mention. If German officers turn pale at the sight of such clock-work, what must be the feeling of a Chinese captain with a comparatively undisciplined crew? The Chinese Government is, therefore, wise in trying to get British officers to command their ships.

The *Western Morning News* has inserted the following paragraph, which appears to emanate from official sources:—"The *Army and Navy Gazette*, in a note on the *Northumberland* collision, contends that at the time of the accident, Captain Kelly, of the Steam Reserve, was in charge, and not the officer of the watch, because the steam flag was flying at the mast-head. The writer of this paragraph in a 'service' paper must be lamentably uninformed as to the conditions under which steam trials in commissioned ships are made. The captain of the Steam Reserve is only responsible for the navigation of the ship until she is clear of the port, after which his duties are entirely associated with the working of the engines. The ship is then, for navigating purposes, entirely in the hands of her own officers, and the officer of the watch was in charge when the collision occurred. Hence he was held to blame." In reply, we again state that the officer of the watch was wrongly held to blame. Captain Kelly, of the Steam Reserve, had nothing whatever to do with "the working of the engines" The Engineer officers of the Steam Reserve are responsible for that. But Captain Kelly, as executive head of the Steam Reserve, is responsible for the safety of the ship until, after the trial, the Steam Reserve authorities hand her over to her own officers. If Captain Kelly's duties "are purely associated with the working of the engines," his proper place would be in the engine-room, and not on the bridge, where his presence would interfere with the navigation of the ship, and confuse both the officer of the watch and the Captain of the ship. It stands to reason that as long as a ship is in the hands of the Steam Reserve, she cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be in the hands of her own officers. It is a question, however, whether the charge of the ship had been officially given over to the officer of the watch or not. If not, he was not to blame.

It was reported some weeks since by German papers that the North Sea Squadron of Evolution would put to sea with only their lower masts standing. This report, which was generally discredited at the time, turns out to be correct. The reason given for this somewhat unusual arrangement is, that the officers and crews are to be accustomed to the management of the ships, guns, &c., under the same conditions in which they would have to proceed to sea, in case of war, for instance, with Russia. Though called the North Sea Squadron, as hailing from Wilhelmshaven, it will, no doubt, cruise for several weeks in the Baltic, and there pick up the ironclads of the *Sachsen* class. It is, of course, natural that the German Government should wish to attribute the fitting-out of a second Ironclad Squadron to general causes, and thus the report which lately appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* relating to the *Sachsen*, *Bayern*, and *Wurttemberg* has been contradicted, as the vessels were only to be commissioned for the purpose of making trial trips. High time, considering they were launched in 1877 and 1878!

Lieutenant W. M. M. Edwardes, 74th Highland Light Infantry, has been granted the Victoria Cross, for leading the way into a battery at Tel-el-Kebir, killing an Egyptian, and getting himself knocked insensible and nearly killed. Lieutenant Edwardes, from all accounts, is a most gallant officer, and well deserves the Cross; but it appears to us that Lieutenant Lang, who, by his cool-headed courage, undoubtedly saved a number of lives by bringing the action of Shaluf to a speedy close, is a still more fitting object for the reward in question.

It has been decided that the payment of the Staff of 24 regiments of Middlesex and City of London Volunteers is, from April 1 next, to be carried out by the Paymaster, London Recruiting Depôt, St. George's Barracks, Charing Cross.

Sir R. Biddulph, K.C.M.G., Governor of Cyprus, is now the senior Colonel of Artillery for promotion to Major-General's rank. The next vacancy will, however, be absorbed.

The India papers announce the arrival in that country of Colonel H. Brackenbury, C.B., who arrived in Bombay by the *Bokhara* on January 23, to assume command of No. 7 Battery, Cinque Ports Artillery. But the *Standard* stated a fortnight ago that Colonel Brackenbury was still in England. There appears to be a glorious uncertainty with regard to this officer's movements. It is quite true, we believe, that Colonel Brackenbury was to have gone to India in the *Bokhara*, but he did not; and our Indian contemporaries have, therefore, been led into error.

A General officer calls our attention to a point in connection with the wearing of medals and Orders in plain clothes. He says, that the decorations of the Bath and other Orders are worn by civilians in their full dress, which is also the full dress of most retired officers.

A correspondent points out, in support of our argument that young men wishing to enlist desire to select the regiment in which to serve, that "a few days ago between 20 and 30 recruits offered themselves at Bedford, for the Huntingdonshire Regiment (late 31st), and were told they could join for the Bedfordshire (16th) only, on which they every one of them left the barrack square. The 31st, in the old days, obtained always their best recruits from Huntingdon. Many regiments were also recruited by the sons of men who had served, or were serving. These no longer enlist, because they object to being transferred to other regiments." It is the same cry all over the country.

We believe that had Mr. Childers remained at the War Office, the promises held out to the officers of the Army Pay Department would, ere this, have been fulfilled. It is now hinted that the concessions asked for by the officers are only to be partially granted, and have been arranged by the present Accountant-General so as to offer a bait to combatant officers to leave their regiments to become Paymasters, and without any consideration for officers who have been in the pay service between thirty and forty years. It is the evident desire to fill the Department with officers on the "quantity *versus* quality" principle, with a result with which the authorities ought by this time to be fully aware. It is our firm conviction that in any reorganisation of the Department, no scheme will give satisfaction to the public or to the officers concerned that does not provide for one of their own body as a representative at the War Office, and a liberal increase in the numbers of the Chief Paymasters. We have in the interests of the service so frequently urged the necessity for something being done in this direction, that we trust before the Warrant is finally drafted, Lord Hartington will decide on following in the lines of his predecessor, and give a full measure of satisfaction to over 300 officers.

The following General Order with reference to recruiting has just been specially issued:—"Officers commanding corps, regiments, battalions, or divisions, or batteries of Royal Artillery, are always to appoint at least one non-commissioned officer as an ordinary Recruiter, to receive any recruit who may offer himself at Head-quarters, and every eligible recruit who so offers himself is to be enlisted. Officers commanding will also take care that the particulars as to bringing-money are fully known by all soldiers under their command, as well as by those going on furlough, or transferred to the Reserve. The officer commanding a regiment of Cavalry can enlist men for his own regiment, if it be under establishment. The officer commanding a battery of Artillery can enlist men for Royal Artillery, and post them to his own battery, if it be under establishment, except in the case of Horse Artillery, when previous reference must be made to the Deputy-Assistant-General, Royal Artillery. The officer commanding a battalion of Infantry can enlist men for his own regiment, provided it is not closed to recruiting; this information can always be obtained from the officer commanding the depôt of the regiment. Officers commanding can always enlist recruits for general service (Infantry). After medical inspection and attestation, they should be sent to the officer commanding the nearest Regimental District, for final approval and appointment. Similarly, recruits can also always be enlisted for the Royal Artillery, and sent in the same way to the officer commanding the nearest Artillery Division Depôt. In the event of eligible men wishing to oin any corps other than those mentioned, special authority can be applied for from the Adjutant-General, on Army form B, 203.—By command, WOLSELEY, A.G."

A correspondent last week called attention to the new fashion of soldiers parting their hair in the middle, and plastering it on their foreheads in small curls. This practice, of which our correspondent justly complains, seems to have originated in the Foot Guards, for every man of these regiments we have seen lately has had his hair thus arranged, regardless of the shape of his head or the cast of his features. Men of other corps are now adopting this unbecoming and effeminate fashion. Are our soldiers afraid of looking too manly? If so, their apprehensions are quite groundless. Most of them cannot help looking like boys, but they need not try to look like girls. Officers now, unlike their men, generally wear their hair of a length, or rather of a shortness, which we used to see only on prisoners and tooth-brushes.

We strongly recommend those of our readers who are in town to pay a visit to Humphrey's Hall, Knightsbridge, where the Egyptian War Exhibition is being held on behalf of the Egyptian War Fund. The Exhibition will be open throughout the ensuing week.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Duke of Cambridge on Tuesday presented commissions for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to the largest number of cadets who have at any one time passed out of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, as many as 52 having gone through the qualifying examination, and received the necessary certificates of efficiency. His Royal Highness was met at the Arsenal Railway Station by Gen. the Hon. E. T. Gage, commandant of the district, and reached the Academy at 11 o'clock. A Royal salute was fired from the Greenhill battery. The Duke was accompanied by Lord Wolseley, Adjt.-Gen. to the Forces; Gen. Sir Beauchamp Walker, Director-Gen. of Military Education; Gen. Sir Charles Arbuthnot, Deputy-Adjt.-Gen., R.A.; Gen. Reilly, A.D.C., Director-Gen. of Artillery; Gen. Sir Lintorn Simmons, Gen. Owen, Gen. Willis, and other officers of rank and distinction. Gen. Browne, Governor of the Academy, received the Duke of Cambridge, and the gentlemen cadets, who were drawn up in line on the parade, gave the usual salutes, assisted by the Royal Artillery band. A march past and some drill followed. The Director-General of Military Education first read his report, which stated that in consequence of the second class having been commissioned last summer, to meet a dearth of officers, the present first class, which was then the third, had lost one term of instruction. It had, however, been decided that the marks of the class passed over should be credited as if gained, in proportion to the general results, and, the examination having been reduced in scope and severity, none of the cadets composing the class had failed to obtain the modified standard. The examiners' remarks appended to the report were generally satisfactory, but the subjects of Italian and Spanish were pronounced superficially studied, owing, probably, to the shortened term; and in chemistry and physics the marks were unusually low. Sir Beauchamp Walker explained that Italian and Spanish were voluntary subjects, and expressed his opinion that the taking-up of such subjects often led to results which were manifestly incommensurate with the time deducted from other subjects. Gen. Browne, Governor of tha Academy, then stated that the 52 cadets composing the examination class were well qualified, by general conduct and efficiency, to receive her Majesty's commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers. These cadets had all joined the Academy in March, 1881, and by the accelerated promotions before mentioned, had undergone a course of only two years' study, leaving the institution with an average age of 19 11-12 years. The behaviour of the class had been excellent throughout, and had been shared generally by the whole of the cadets, to whom, as well as to the staff of the establishment, the altered course of study had necessarily been attended with additional labour and difficulty. The successful cadets were then called forward to receive her Majesty's commissions, two of those entitled by precedence to enter the Royal Engineers electing to enter the Royal Artillery. The following was the list, as read out by Col. Barker, the Assistant-Director-General of Military Education:—

FOR THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

	Marks.		Marks.
George A. W. Stone	44,692	William R. Brown	36,589
John W. Pringle	39,469	Charles F. Mould	34,870
James R. B. Serjeant	39,185	T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour	33 546
Herbert V. Kent	38,531	Charles S. Rose	31,882
Eyre Houston	37,020	Walter A. G. O Meara	31,801
Burdett F. Morony	36,714	Edward D. Haggitt	31,772

FOR THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Charles E. Baynes	33,663	Henry H. Flood	26,534
William A. Macbean	32,391	H. C. St. G. Molesworth	26,242
Malcolm S. C. Campbell	31,331	Henry R. Cook	26,010
Francis R. Drake	29,917	James L. F. Shepherd	25,512
C Cunliffe Owen	29,629	St. John A. D. Muter	24,827
Walter H. Robinson	29,012	William A. Perssé	24,733
Walter L. Davidson	28,868	Corblandt G. Mackenzie	24,447
Richard W. Breeks	28,771	Lewis G W. Milles	24,393
George F. Herbert	28,676	Gerald E Galbraith	23,797
Christopher G Oldfield	28,590	Lawrence C. Gordon	23,415
Oswald C. Williamson	28,412	David F. H. Logan	22,993
Algernon H. S. Goff	28,334	Henry M. Ferrar	22,952
Ralph A. Kaye	27,919	Charles F. Lenby	22,679
Arthur F. Pullen	27,894	Hugh Kennedy	22,574
Heathfield B. Dodgson	27,892	Charles N. Lyall	21,925
Christopher R. Buckle	27,172	Francis A. Randolph	20,948
John C. Thorp	27,152	Charles W. Tyler	19,639
Rion P. Benson	27,094	Francis Vans Agnew	19,476
James Berkley	27,087	Montagu W. S. Paslay	19,458
Frederick W. S. Stanton	26,589	Arthur R. Knox	18,977

The cadets were then presented by Col. Marsh, R.E., Secretary of the Academy, to receive prizes from the hands of his Royal Highness. The Duke of Cambridge, addressing the cadets, said he was much gratified at hearing such good reports of their proficiency and conduct, especially with regard to the class now leaving the Academy, who had done themselves credit, set a worthy example to those who would follow, and helped to create in the outer world a favourable opinion of the Academy. Reports of misconduct naturally led to suspicions that there must be something wrong with the system; but when a number of cadets like those now leaving left with the unqualified praise of the Governor, they not only evinced a proper military spirit, but stamped afresh the high reputation of the institution which they had assisted to maintain. He warmly congratulated the senior under-officer, Mr. Stone, on heading the list of successful cadets, and also upon gaining the two chief rewards of merit and other prizes awarded for studies. He trusted that future occasions of this kind would enable him to speak in similar commendation; and he was satisfied that under the command of his gallant friend, Gen. Browne, and the staff of professors and masters, the business of the Royal Military Academy was being carried on pleasantly and satisfactorily. He had made allowances for certain defects in this examination, due to the disadvantageous circumstances which had been explained; but in listening to some of the examiners' remarks on the comparative failures in certain subjects, he had made the mental observation that the cadets were prone to indulge in too many subjects. They would find it better to limit themselves to such as they could manage, and particularly to guard against too much ambition in the matter of languages. Some men were very apt at languages, and it was only right and natural that they should employ their special intellect to bring them to the front; but those who did not feel that they had a direct calling for the pursuit of languages should confine themselves to one or two. He believed that French and German would carry them through any part of the world. If they knew Spanish and Italian, of course they would be so much the better, but not if they were acquired at the sacrifice of other subjects of greater importance. The general course prescribed for the Academy should certainly be looked to first and thoroughly by every cadet, and then, if there were time and opportunity, other and special subjects might be taken up, so long as they could be profitably pursued, without prejudice to other requirements. He merely threw out this hint for the consideration of the cadets who were coming after; and to those who were going away into the Army, he would only say that he hoped they would continue to act as well, and set as good an example, when officers, as they had while in the Academy. He wished them success in their career, and, in conclusion, informed them that, although it had been reported that there were not vacancies enough to find them all immediate employment, and that some 10 or 12 of them must expect to wait for a little while, he was now in a position to state that, at the end of their leave of absence, they would all, without doubt, find themselves commissioned officers serving her Majesty. The Duke afterwards witnessed a ride of the cadets in the Royal Artillery Riding School, and returned to London.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

WAR OFFICE, February 13, 1883.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the under-mentioned officer, whose claim has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery during the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, in Egypt, on Sept. 13 last, as recorded against his name:—Lieut. William Mordaunt Marsh Edwards, 2nd Batn. the Highland Light Infantry, for the conspicuous bravery displayed by him during the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, on Sept. 13, 1882, in leading a party of the Highland Light Infantry to storm a redoubt. Lieut. Edwards (who was in advance of his party) with great gallantry rushed alone into the battery, killed the artillery officer in charge, and was himself knocked down by a gunner with a rammer, and only rescued by the timely arrival of three men of his regiment.

WAR OFFICE, February 16, 1883.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the under-mentioned soldier, whose claim has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery during the recent campaign in Egypt, as recorded against his name:—Private Frederick Corbett, 3rd Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps. During the reconnaissance upon Kafr Dowar, on Aug. 5, 1882, the Mounted Infantry, with which Private Corbett was serving, came under a hot fire from the enemy, and suffered some loss, including Lieut. Howard-Vyse, mortally wounded. This officer fell in the open, and there being then no time to move him, Private Corbett asked and obtained permission to remain by him, and though under a constant fire, he sat down and endeavoured to stop the bleeding of this officer's wounds, until the Mounted Infantry received orders to retire, when he rendered valuable assistance in carrying him off the field.

QUARTERMASTERS AND THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly permit me to offer a few brief observations upon some remarks which appeared in a paragraph in your journal of the 3rd inst., respecting the admission of quartermasters to the Army Pay Department. The tenor of these remarks cast a very serious reflection upon the integrity of quartermasters as a body. To question the integrity of any man, especially that of an officer whose commission from her Majesty bears a distinct attestation to his trustworthiness, is a most grave undertaking, and one which inflicts the greatest mental agony when directed against a man possessing even the ordinary amount of self-respect. The quartermaster is, generally speaking, unfortunately the butt of many, the associate of few, and the friend of none Handicapped in every respect, few can realise the obstacles with which he has to contend in the daily race of life. Now, it may be Gospel, but it certainly is not human nature, to present the left cheek for the blow when the right one has been smitten. Hence, smarting under a deep sense of injury, I cannot refrain from protesting against the allegations contained in your journal. Let a list of paymasters promoted during the present century from among the quartermasters, with information respecting the manner in which they acquitted themselves in the higher positions, be placed side by side with a similar list of paymasters promoted from other classes, and the result of comparison may, perhaps, inspire considerable surprise and dismay in the minds of those who are in the habit of considering dishonesty inseparable from the "ranker." Is it fair, I ask, to pronounce judgment upon a class, on the *ab uno disce omnes* principle? As well might it be said that all Irishmen are assassins, because a few despicable fanatics redden their hands in the blood of the innocent.—I am, &c.,

J. MCGUINESS, Capt.,
1st North Staffordshire (late 64th) Regt.

Athlone, Feb. 12.

Sala Pasha has been named Chief of the Intelligence Department of the Egyptian Army.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. When the spring moves take place, the regiment will proceed from Hyde Park to Windsor.

2nd Life Guards. The regiment will move in the spring from Windsor to Regent's Park Barracks.

Royal Horse Guards Blue. The regiment will leave Regent's Park for Hyde Park Barracks when the spring movements take place. Lieut. S. J. H. Harter died at Naples on the 10th inst., aged 25 years. The deceased, who was son of the Rev. G. G. Harter, of Cranfield Court, Bedfordshire, entered the Army, Dec. 8, 1877, and was transferred to the regiment from the 5th Dragoon Guards, July 27, 1881.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. We have reason to believe, says the *Irish Times*, that Col. R. J. C. Marter, King's Dragoon Guards, will shortly vacate the command of his regiment in India and return to England, there being a desire on the part of the military authorities to provide him with suitable employment on the Staff of the Army. Col. Marter was some years ago on the Staff at Aldershot, and did so well as to justify the belief that he would be a success if called upon to carry out the duties of even greater responsibilities than those of his former position.

7th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Rough arrived home from Egypt on Wednesday in the troopship Lusitania.

6th Dragoons. A correspondent writes:—"The troops from Egypt having in part returned, it will do good to direct notice to the troops in Natal, viz., the 6th Dragoons and 1st Batn. the Welsh Regt. (late 41st). They have now been two years in Natal, and yet there is no sign of their wives joining them! They have undergone far greater hardships than those of the Egyptian Expedition, and what recompense have they received from Government? The married men are keeping two homes, and provisions and everything else being very expensive, it is time Government gave them a change,—to Nova Scotia, or India, for they are well deserving of such consideration. There are many good soldiers leaving, claiming their discharges or purchasing them, heartily sick of the treatment which is dealt out to them. Such a length of time has elapsed since peace was proclaimed in those parts of her Majesty's dominions, where is the necessity of detaining these men from all that is dear to them?"

9th Lancers. We learn from India that Capt. Lord William Beresford, V.C., whilst hunting in the Moorshedabad District on the 14th ult., fell from his horse and broke his collar-bone.

10th Hussars. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Combe, deputy-assist.-qrmr.-gen. on the Indian Establishment, has been appointed an assist.-adjt.-gen., vice Major Ford, R.A., including the time already passed by him in the Qrmr.-Gen.'s Department. Lieut. the Earl of Airlie has arrived home from India, on leave of absence.

19th Hussars. The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on Wednesday:—"The 19th Hussars were to-day paraded before Lord Dufferin at Helouan, and received medals from Lady Dufferin. Afterwards Lord Dufferin, addressing them, said that the troops had gained as much honour by their peaceable and orderly conduct in Cairo as on the field of Tel-el-Kebir."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A "Lieutenant-General" writes:—"You give an extract in your issue of the 3rd of two remarkable instances of officers who were promoted for service in Egypt, one of whom it is said was stationed at Suez, and, therefore, not a participator in any of the hostilities; and the other was not only never in any engagement, but was actually never in Egypt at all! Will you allow me, as a corollary to the above, to mention the case of an officer who not only did serve in Egypt, but who performed such good and meritorious service in the front as to elicit the highest commendation of his own superior officers, and who has received no further recognition of his services than the bare mention of his name in despatches, sharing in all other respects the honours of the campaign with his subaltern, who, from the force of circumstances, was left behind at Ismailia? The officer I allude to was in command of a battery of garrison artillery. Three of his guns, 25-pounders, with indomitable resolution on his part, and with the indefatigable exertions of his men, he brought into action at Kassassin. There he poured so well-directed a fire into the enemy's position that he silenced two of his batteries in succession. At Tel-el-Kebir, from the nature of the attack, it was impossible for him to get his guns into action; but, again, by dint of the greatest labour he brought them well up to the front. His was the only battery of garrison artillery that reached the front, and during the action in which it was engaged he was the only officer with it. One word more. This officer's friends have had the mortification of seeing him passed over by the promotion of an officer junior to him in the same service as himself, and who, however well he performed the duties required of him, never, I believe, took part in any of the engagements, from first to last. I content myself with this bare recital of facts, forbearing to utter a word of comment thereon."

In consequence of the expiration of the tenure of appointment of Lieut.-Col. F. Eteson, half-pay, late 3rd Buffs, on the 25th ult., the Government of India have appointed Major H. J. E. Ford, assist.-adjt.-gen., to be the first assist.-adjt.-gen. at Army Head-quarters, to complete his five years, including the time already passed in the department.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Irish Times* says Major H. Trotter, C.B., who was some time since called to Constantinople to act as Military Attaché, will, we understand, continue in the appointment, Lieut.-Col. J. D. H. Stewart, C.M.G., 11th Hussars, to whom the appointment was first offered at the suggestion of Lord Dufferin, preferring to remain in Egypt, where he is now employed with the Army of the Soudan as special Military Attaché.

Gen. Sir H. D. Harness, K.C.B., Col.-Comdt., died on Saturday, at Barton End, Headington, Oxford. He was a son of the late Mr. John Harness, M.D., Commissioner of the Transport Board, and was born in the year 1804. He entered the Army as a 2nd lieut. in the Royal Engineers in 1827, became capt. in 1843, lieut.-col. in 1855, and was promoted to the rank of col. in 1862. He served in the Indian Mutiny as lieut.-col. commanding the Royal Engineers, taking part in the operations at Cawnpore against the Gwalior Contingent, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the subsequent engagements in Rohilkund and Oudh. (mentioned in despatches, thanked by the Governor-General in Council, C.B., and medal and clasps). In June, 1877, he was appointed col.-commandant Royal Engineers, and promoted to the rank of lieut.-gen., and in the following October was placed upon the Retired List as a General. He was advanced to a Knight-Commander of the Bath in 1873. Sir Henry Harness, who was one of the Governors of Wellington College, married, in 1828, Caroline, daughter of Mr. Thomas Edmonds, of Cowbridge, Glamorganshire.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—"Col. Warren is now engaged on the prosecution of Professor Palmer's murderers. It appears from their revelations that the lives of Professor Palmer and his companions might have been saved at the last moment, had money been forthcoming to bribe their captors. No choice was given to the victims as to whether they would be shot or would leap from the precipice. They were all led to the brink of the cliff and shot; but Professor Palmer and Capt. Gill fell over the precipice while still alive. Five Bedouins were chosen for the actual commission of the murder. There is no doubt that the conviction and execution of the murderers will be owing to the admirable and energetic manner in which Col. Warren has carried out his task."

The 25th Company embarked in H.M.S. Assistance at Portsmouth on Wednesday, for Ireland.

Grenadier Guards. The spring changes of quarters are now arranged. The 1st Batn. moves from the Tower to Chelsea, the 2nd Batn. from Chelsea to Wellington Barracks.

Coldstream Guards. Col. Wigram and the officers of the 2nd Batn. kindly invited the boys of the Duke of York's School to Chelsea Barracks on Friday last, to witness an amateur performance of "Mrs. Robinson Crusoe." The burlesque was capitally acted, the scenery good, the dresses bright and charming. The boys thoroughly enjoyed the performance, and at its conclusion gave three cheers for Col. Wigram and the officers of the Coldstream Guards. Prior to the curtain rising, the boys' band played a selection of Scotch airs. The 1st Batn., at Windsor, is under orders to take over quarters at the Tower of London.

Scots Guards. The 1st Batn., at Wellington Barracks, proceeds shortly to Windsor. The 2nd Batn. remains at Wellington Barracks till the autumn, when it proceeds to Dublin in the place of the 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards, which has been serving at that station since the departure of the troops for Egypt last August.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Capt. Forbes, 2nd Batn., has been appointed station Staff officer of the Pachmarhi Hill Depôt.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). "Kingsman" writes:—"As I see a paragraph in your last issue referring to the 51st Regiment being deprived of their ancient title in official announcements, I trust that your love of fair treatment and fostering *esprit de corps* will enable you to find me space in your next number for the following facts with regard to my own corps,—a regiment which, I beg to remind you, is considerably senior to the one whose similar cause you have already advocated. We were raised in the year 1685, to protect the King (James II.) in Monmouth's rebellion, when eight of our companies were formed in Derbyshire, one in Hertfordshire, and the tenth in Middlesex, the rendezvous of the regiment being at Derby. We then held the distinguished title of 'The Princess Anne of Denmark's' Regiment, in honour of the King's second daughter, the future Queen of England. On the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702, our title was naturally changed, in her honour, to 'The Queen's' Regiment; and shortly after the accession of King George I. it was, for a like cause, altered to 'The King's' Regiment. Under this distinguished name, coupled with our old numeral, we fought and soldiered away under various skies from 1716 till 1881, when the above extraordinary appellation was vouchsafed to us. Considering that we are one of the oldest regiments of the Line, and that our history since 1685 is one we may well be proud of, it is hard to understand what we have done to merit our depôt being permanently established at Warrington, which is an excessively dirty manufacturing town in Lancashire, and also that the far from euphonious title of 'The Liverpool Regiment' has been forced down our throats, vice 'The King's.' I venture to hope that the authorities will return to us our rights, and that in official documents, at any rate, we may be known as 'The King's' alone, instead of, as if by magic, having become the property of a large town in the North of England, which town, together with its county, the regimental history is in no manner associated with."

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. An exchange has been permitted between Capts. Meyrick, 1st Batn., and De Hoghton, 2nd Batn.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Lieut. West, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Capt. Mayne, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. The 2nd Batn. has arrived at Malta from Egypt, in H.M.'s ships Serapis and Tamar.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. had arrived at Dum Dum from Chakrata when the mail left India.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Mr. E. Bovill, formerly of the regiment, died at Gosport on the 9th inst. aged 88 years.

33rd West Riding Regiment. Major Jerrard has been appointed Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at Morar, in succession to Major Wynen, 39th Regt., whose tenure of appointment expired on the 23rd ult.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. Col. Hackett and Capt. Cafe arrived home from Egypt on Wednesday in the troopship Lusitania.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. Lieut. Moloney arrived home from Egypt on Wednesday in the steamer Lusitania.

41st the Welsh Regiment. See 6th Dragoons.

42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch). Lieut. Lord A. Kennedy arrived home from Egypt on Wednesday in the troopship Lusitania.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Sterling, Coldstream Guards, presided a few evenings ago at the annual dinner of the Devon and Cornwall Chamber of Agriculture at Plymouth, and responded for the Army. Col. Sterling was in Egypt, and he denied that the Army that went to Egypt was composed of boys. Only picked, seasoned soldiers went out. With regard to the Egyptian Campaign itself, great *éclat* had been attributed by certain writers to one particular body of men; but, notwithstanding both newspaper and official reports, he could tell them that the first line of men did not carry the entrenchments, but that the Cornish Regt. passed through them, and carried the entrenchments for them; and what was more, Col. Richardson, of the 46th, was upon the top of the entrenchments, leading his troops on, before the troops of the first line had reached the entrenchments. In the face of false accounts, he thought it necessary to say this much.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major C. W. Carlyon, Portsmouth Division, has been permitted to retire, at his own request, under the Order in Council of Nov. 29, 1881. The retirement of Major Carlyon brings Major St. A. St. John on the 16s. list, and promotes Capt. Cyril Frampton to Major.

Major H. H. Kelly, R.M.A., has been appointed Pymr., vice McArthur. A vacancy is thus created for the post of Staff Capt., and Capt. R. C. Allen will obtain his majority.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed (Feb. 1, 1883) lieutenants in the corps of Royal Marines, and attached to the divisions noted against their names:—Messrs. Ernest Edward Chown, Walter Erskine Binney, Cunliffe McNeile Parsons, Charles Louis Shubrick, Donald Baker, and Richard James Saumarez, to the Portsmouth Division; Kenneth James Buchanan, Arthur Lewis Harries, Bernard Lucien Hubbard, David Mercer, and Thomas Henry O'Brien, to the Plymouth Division; James Rainey Goddard, Herbert St. Leger Curteis, William Hugh Munro Warrand, and Cecil Henderson, to the Chatham Division.

53rd King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). The regiment has arrived at Malta from Egypt, in H.M.'s ships Serapis and Tamar.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. Major Phibbs has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

55th Border Regiment. Lieut.-Col. J. Palmer, formerly of the regiment, died at Great Torrington on the 7th inst., in his 90th year. The deceased was the last surviving son of the late Very Rev. J. Palmer, Dean of Cashel.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut.-Col. Charley, 4th Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs, and Lieut. Brodie for six months, on medical certificate. The *Irish Times* says:—"It will gratify not a few to learn that her Majesty, having been made acquainted with the reward given by the Commander-in-Chief to Serjt. Danvers, the utmost it was in his power to bestow, of £5 and a good-conduct medal, has been pleased to order the substitution for this inadequate acknowledgment of his gallantry of a badge of merit, and a sum of £10 per annum for life."

61st Gloucestershire Regiment. Lieut. Archdale has been appointed Staff officer of the Purundhur Sanatorium.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. Col. Warren completed five years' service in command of the regiment on Thursday, and will shortly be placed upon half-pay.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieut. Burne, 1st Batn., and Lieut. Jameson, 2nd Batn. Lieut. Burne proceeds to India, with the draft which embarks about the 3rd prox.

74th Highland Light Infantry. The military authorities at Devonport are making preparations for the arrival of the head-quarters and service companies from Egypt in H.M.S. Serapis. The two companies of the 82nd Regiment in Plymouth Citadel returned to Raglan Barracks on Wednesday, to rejoin head-quarters; the 33rd Company, Royal Engineers, quartered at Millbay Barracks, have to move into Raglan Barracks. The 74th is to occupy the Citadel and Millbay Barracks. Lieut. Garland arrived home from Egypt on Wednesday in the troopship Lusitania.

77th Middlesex Regiment. At the examination, held throughout India and Burmah, of officers of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry, and Infantry of the Line, on Oct. 16 last, Lieut. and Adjt. Barnardiston passed as distinguished in all four subjects of examination, viz., "Military Law," "Field Fortification," "Military Topography," and "Tactics."

86th Royal Irish Rifles. Lieut. Formby has proceeded from Calcutta to Cuttack to join the 32nd Madras N.I., to which regiment he has been attached as a probationer to the Madras S.C.

92nd Gordon Highlanders. H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Lieut. Stewart being appointed A.D.C. to Gen. Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the troops in India. Lieut. Wright arrived home from Egypt on Wednesday in the troopship Lusitania.

96th Manchester Regiment. Major Newbigging has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs. Capt. Moores has been appointed adjt. of the Convalescent Depôt at Deolallee.

97th Royal West Kent Regiment. Lieut. Maunsell arrived home from Egypt on Wednesday in the troopship Lusitania.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Major Roper has been appointed commandant of the Mount Aboo Sanatorium, Bombay, vice Major Douglas, 29th Foot.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut.-Col. Percival, 4th Batn., has taken over charge of the Darjeeling Hill Depôt from Col. Roberts, 9th Foot. Qrmr. Hone, 4th Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. Assist.-Comies.-Gen. W. A. Dunne and W. A. Richardson, Capt. and Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. E. Burrell, Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. McCombe, and Qrmrs. W. Collett and J. F. Cossey, arrived home from Egypt on Wednesday in the troopship Lusitania.

Pay Department. During the past month, the following changes of stations, appointments, and promotions, &c., have taken place:—Major Chauncy, from the 2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards, to 22nd Regimental District, Chester; Major Feilden, from the Cape, to Coast Brigade, Royal Artillery, Woolwich; Major Davis, from Unattached List, to 1st Regimental District, Glencorse; Major Treffry, from 58th Regt., to Unattached List; Major Whittington, from Unattached List, to 20th Regimental District, Bury; Capt. M. J. Sawyer, to 2nd Batn. 12th Regt.; Assist.-Pymr. Beardmore, from 22nd Regimental District, to the 66th Regt. Two officers have joined on probation, Capts. J. K. McCausland and G. C. Bayly. Promotion—Capt. F. Robertson to be staff pymr. (Jan. 1), vice Major C. Skrine, granted the hon. rank of lieut.-col. on retirement. Appointments—Capts. L. O. White, from the 22nd Regt., and G. C. Fuller, from the 3rd Hussars. Death—Capt. W. D. Caudwell, on Jan. 2. There are now 25 regiments, two cavalry and 23 infantry, without paymasters. We regret to hear that Capt. C. B. Griffith, Pymr. 74th Regt., remained in hospital at Cairo, being too ill to accompany the regiment home. Major Spiller, Pymr. 19th Hussars, has taken over financial charge of the 74th Regt., for the passage home. Capt. King, on probation for the department, has taken charge of the pay-office, 19th Hussars, from Major Spiller. Capt. W. H. Mortimer, Pymr. 75th Regt., has been admitted into hospital at Cairo, consequent on an attack of inflammation of the lungs. Capt. P. A. Robinson, Pymr. 2nd Batn. 18th Royal Irish, and Capt. A. Gleig, 53rd Regt., have proceeded with their respective regiments to Malta.

Medical Department. Surg.-Gen. R. Gilborne has been appointed principal medical officer at Aldershot. Surg.-Gen. Sir J. Hanbury, K.C.B., late senior medical officer to the troops in Egypt, has been appointed to the principal medical charge of the Woolwich and Home Districts, succeeding Deputy-Surg.-Gen. A. Young. Surg.-Major C. A. Maunsell, M.D., and Surgs. P. J. McQuaid and T. Moynihan arrived home on Wednesday in the troopship Lusitania. The following postings of Medical officers have been ordered in India:—Surgs.-Major Wilson and Maturin to Morar; O'Reilly, to Meean Meer; and Roche, to Meerut. Surgs. Molloy and Kirkwood, to Peshawur; Blood and Butt, to Meerut; Watson, to Lucknow; Cox, to Calcutta; Reade, to Rawul Pindee; Egar and Barnes, to Meean Meer; Asbury, to Morar; and Sawyer, to Allahabad. Surg.-Major A. Duke was killed at Meerut on the 13th ult., by a fall from his horse whilst playing polo. The *British Medical Journal* says:—"Mr. J. Spencer Wells, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, in his Harveian Oration on Wednesday, said, that in relating the story of the gallant conduct of Surg. Landon, who had laid down his life unrepiningly in the care of the wounded at Majuba Hill, it would be a source of interest and gratification to the medical profession and to the people at large to know that the Queen had been so deeply interested in the details of this noble conduct, that she had directed a minute report of the facts, which had been laid before her by command, to be placed in her private archives."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Cheshire Regiment. Col. the Hon. T. G. Cholmondeley, who had commanded the 3rd Batn. (late 2nd Royal Cheshire) since Oct. 1, 1852, and retired last month, died at Abbots Moss, Northwich, Cheshire, on the 9th inst., aged 64 years. The deceased was greatly respected throughout the regiment. He served formerly in the 43rd Light Infantry, from which he retired as captain.

"X. Y." writes:—"It is surely to be hoped that before the drill season, a full head-dress will be made regulation for officers in Militia regiments now made battalions of Highland Line corps. Whether it be feather bonnet, helmet, or shako, something should be settled. It cannot be expected that we should attend full-dress parades or go to Court in the shabby little glengarry cap, which is the undress head-gear of privates in the Line."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

"A Volunteer Officer" writes:—"It is to be hoped that the next statement of the Secretary for War in moving the Army Estimates may bring the Volunteers into closer connection with their territorial regiments. I am unable to call to mind any public utterance of the new Secretary for War which could lead one to form an idea as to his views on this question. But whatever they may be, you would be doing a real service to the Volunteer Force and the country, if you would continue your powerful advocacy in favour of such a movement. At present, the connection exists simply in name."

With only two exceptions, all the corps which have received permission to form the columns for the march on Brighton have readily acquiesced in the commissariat arrangements proposed for the occasion. Col. the Hon. Paul Methuen, C.B., has again visited Cuckfield, Hayward's Heath, Lindfield, Burgess Hill, and other places where the halt will be called on Good Friday, and entered into contracts for the supply of dinner that night to over 3,000 Volunteers, and a substantial breakfast on the following morning before resuming the march. Col. Methuen has been engaged three days in perfecting the arrangements. The complete returns of the regiments wishing to take part in the review are due at the War Office to the Qrmr.-Gen. of the Forces, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. J. Herbert, K.C.B., on the 5th prox., before which no trustworthy estimate can be formed of the total strength of the force which will be assembled on the Downs on March 26.

THE CLYDE COURT-MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to bring to your notice a few facts in connection with my late Court-martial. A Court of Inquiry assembled on board H.M.S. Clyde in October last. I had no idea that it was to try me, nor was I ever told so. I was very ill the whole time the court lasted, and any attempt to speak brought on a violent attack of coughing, which prevented me from questioning or explaining matters as I otherwise should have; the president of the court more than once told me to speak as little as possible, and to confine myself to signs. The afternoon of the day the court of inquiry closed, the surgeon ordered me to bed, where I remained for more than a fortnight, too ill to do anything; and Staff Com. Hayward, of H.M.S. Lord Warden, was ordered to take over temporary command of H.M.S. Clyde on Oct. 31 last. On Nov. 5, whilst still confined to my bed, I was placed under arrest, but no reason for this arrest was given me. On Dec. 3, I received no less than fourteen charges which had been framed against me, and the circumstantial letter, the letter being nothing less than a damnatory report from the court of inquiry, which was entirely against me. I was ordered at the same time to report myself on board H.M.S. Duke of Wellington on Dec. 11, for trial on Dec. 13, so that, allowing the bare time for travelling, I had six and a half days to get up my defence against the fourteen charges which had taken the Admiralty five weeks to frame, after receiving the proceedings of the court of inquiry. A few days after the court of inquiry closed, two of the principal witnesses against me, viz., John Bourne, boatswain's mate, and Robert Sieveright, A.B., doing duty as painter, were suddenly arrested, and sent prisoners, under escort, to H.M.S. Lord Warden, where they were kept close prisoners for a fortnight or more, and then as suddenly released and sent back to H.M.S. Clyde, where they were shortly afterwards followed and privately questioned by Assist.-Pymr. Collings, of H.M.S. Lord Warden. It was then that Bourne brought that foul and lying charge against me of having ordered him to destroy his account-book on Sept. 26, though at the court of inquiry he denied ever having kept any such book. I most solemnly swear that I never knew nor heard of the book in question, until it was asked for at the court of inquiry. And yet this man is allowed to go unpunished, though his own evidence at the court-martial on this very charge proved he was lying, and that he had brought a false charge against me; in spite of this, in addition to the proved lie he told at the court of inquiry, this man's evidence was taken on other charges against me. Robert Sieveright, painter, at the same private examination, stated that 300 lb. of paint from the ship had been used in my house, but he never told Assist.-Pymr. Collings what quantity of stores had been supplied by me to the ship from my own pocket. I never knew, on my sacred oath, nor do I believe, that any such quantity of paint was used at my house. The first time that I heard anything about the quantity of paint used at my house was from Maurice Fitzgerald, the gunner, who informed me during the court of inquiry that 100 lb. of paint had been used by me. One of the principal charges against me was that of oppression towards Corporal Hadden, who, I considered, and still consider, was guilty of highly insubordinate language and conduct, and who was actuated solely by malice when he made his report. But what were Bourne and Sieveright arrested for, and oppressively treated? I leave those by whose authority it was done to answer the question. Still, it is a strange and significant fact that two of the worst charges against me were framed on the statements made by these two men, as soon as they were released from imprisonment on board H.M.S. Lord Warden. While Sievewright was a prisoner, his wife came to my house in the deepest distress, and actually begged for food and money, both of which, together with some clothing, were given to her. I only quote this as against my so-called oppressive treatment of Hadden, although I never gave orders, nor did I know that he was a close prisoner on board H.M.S. Clyde. When my legal friend went on board the Clyde to try and obtain evidence for my defence, the Paymaster and all the men who were sent for refused to give him any information whatever, as they had been warned by Staff Com. Hayward not to speak, unless they liked. The only other means I had of obtaining information, viz., through my private servant, was stopped, as he was prohibited from going on board the Clyde, and was ordered out of the ship. Had there been but one executive commissioned officer in the Clyde beside myself, I could not have come to ruin and disgrace, as I have. If you will give publicity to these facts, which defy contradiction, you will earn the deepest gratitude from a ruined and almost heart-broken man, who after $32\frac{1}{2}$ years of hard and honourable service, and the possessor of four medals, two clasps, and an order, is condemned to absolute poverty. I often wonder if any of those writers to the papers who have so vilified and abused me, as though I were the worst of criminals, can realise the meaning of my sentence, and what it entails? I trow not. Dismissal with disgrace, or even imprisonment, could have added but little, and the sentence as it now stands will make my life but a living death! I only ask for simple justice, and therefore appeal to your columns to protest against the Court of Inquiry, which prejudged my case, its subsequent proceedings, and the way in which I have been hunted out of the Navy by the aid of detectives and false testimony. I have more to tell you, which the public know nothing of, but I will reserve it for the present. Nor would I trouble you now, unless I could say that, as God is my witness, I have a clear conscience, and am falsely condemned and unjustly punished.—I am, &c.,

F. Maxwell Heron.

32 Royal York Crescent, Clifton, near Bristol, Feb. 10.

Sir,—After all the sensational articles which have appeared in the Press on the Maxwell-Heron Court-martial, will you permit me to offer a few remarks in your columns on the subject? I shall as briefly as possible state facts which may enlighten the public. The stereotyped heading of the articles referred to has been "The Clyde Scandal;" if it be a scandal, surely that lies at the door of those who instigated, aided, and abetted a system which has been tacitly recognised by the Admiralty. Here, is a gallant officer of 32 years' meritorious service, of unblemished character, and decorated with five medals for gallant actions in which he had participated, arraigned on the charge of embezzlement and misappropriation of Government stores of the value of a few pounds sterling! The trifling amount is still a mystery. One of the charges on which he is found guilty is that of borrowing from the Government stores, a day or two before occupying his house, five-shillings' worth of coal, for the purpose of airing the rooms, he having none laid in, and fully intending to repay the loan; and another, on which he is found guilty, is that of signing his name to a voucher, supported by a report of the gunner, his trusted second-in-command, in charge of the stores, of the loss of an old carpet, worth some four or five shillings. Fancy a court-martial consisting of gallant Naval officers, and I have no doubt honourable men, listening to such frivolous charges, and to others, on the evidence of the rascally schemer and defaulter who, according to all principles of English law and justice, should never have been admitted as a witness, he being under arrest for malversation of the missing stores, and not entitled to the privilege of Queen's evidence. The prisoner could have shielded himself by merely calling the attention of the court to the practice of his predecessors holding the same command, but he abstained from doing so. All who have known Com. Maxwell Heron during his career in the service know him to have been most scrupulous in money matters, never having been in debt by borrowing money from any one. Another charge on which he was arraigned I must notice. He was found guilty of employing on his own private affairs three or four men who were under his orders. Now, I have a vivid recollection of a favourite toast of an old friend of mine, a Liberal Peer, who flourished many years ago (I am an old man), and that toast was, "Fair-play to all grades." Is that maxim applicable to the treatment Naval officers are subjected to in these reforming times? I fear not. When the Right Hon. Mr. Childers, then First Lord of the Admiralty, on different occasions took his wife and family to the Mediterranean, or elsewhere, in her Majesty's ships, did he pay for the extra cabin fittings and attendance on his family, or were they found by the ship? I put these questions with reference to my noble friend's favourite maxim, "Fair-play to all grades." Far be it from me to object to such privileges being accorded to the before-named illustrious personages, but is it fair that there should be different rules of official integrity to different grades? It was within my own knowledge, during my long sojourn in the East, that on all occasions when festivities were given on board her Majesty's ships, both men and boys were employed as servants; and I recollect a gallant Admiral, a friend of mine, who had a retinue of those belonging to the ship, both on board and on shore, clad in livery, and excused all ship's duty. I will also ask this question,—If the houses of the present Lords of the Admiralty, of the Commanders-in-Chief at home and abroad, and of all officers now living on shore while serving on board, were searched, would *nothing* belonging to Government be found? Why, then, make Maxwell Heron a scapegoat? There is another shuffling of the cards which I shall now notice. I impute no improper motives to the Admiralty, but the outside public may think otherwise. It must have been patent to all that the prosecutor used every means to enable him to convict the gallant prisoner on all the charges, and partially succeeded in doing so, aided by the perjured evidence of the arch-offender, who was improperly and, I confidently assert, illegally admitted by the court as a witness; for it can hardly be believed that when subsequently the gunner was on his trial, Com. Maxwell Heron, though summoned as a witness, was denied the retributive satisfaction of exposing the villainy of his successful slanderer. In fact, Com. Heron was coolly informed by the prosecutor that his evidence was not required. Some may suppose, and justly so, that this gallant officer, a man of unblemished honour and integrity, might have thrown some light on the subject, which he never was allowed the chance of doing before, and which would demonstrate to the public the damaging fact that he had been convicted by illegal, perjured evidence, and that this mode of procedure was adopted by the Admiralty. In concluding this letter, let me ask Com. Maxwell Heron's predecessors in command of the Clyde, or the officers who tried Com. Heron, or Naval officers generally, if they can declare on honour that they have never borrowed or made use of Government stores of any description, or have never employed any man belonging to the ship, or of the Reserve, in helping them, with their willing services, in any way whatever? Since writing the foregoing, the boatswain of the Jackal, who pleaded guilty to the charge of selling ship's stores for his own benefit (not for the benefit of the ship), was merely reprimanded and dismissed from his ship. Is this equal justice? Let it be remembered that Com. Maxwell Heron trusted everything to his second-in-command; was seldom on board his ship; was away on leave in Paris when the sales were made; and only disrated Hadden when he refused to produce witnesses, disrating him to support his second-in-command, as the Admiralty have ever set the example.—I am, &c.,

An Old Officer of the Honourable
East India Company's Service.

Commencing with the issue of Feb. 17, a series of political coloured portraits, similar to the war series which was so highly appreciated, will appear weekly in the *Pictorial World*. A Conservative and Liberal Member of the Upper or Lower House will alternate each week, and a page in each number will be devoted to views and letter-press descriptive of the constituency to which the Member belongs.

It is certain the Queen's Physician, Dr. Fairbank, has written strongly recommending Lentilla, or Tonic Daily Food. It cures indigestion, heartburn, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c., besides having such wondrous nourishing properties. Makes soup, puddings, porridge, biscuits, custards, &c. Tins, 1 lb., 1s 6d; ½ lb., 10d. Barrels, 28 lb., 30s; 14 lb., 16s. Of all Chemists.—Proprietor, H. J. Deacon, Beckenham, Kent.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, February 9, 1883.

Staff Surgeon Robert James McMorris has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of February 5.

ADMIRALTY, February 13, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Commander Laurens Matthews Malet has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, February 15, 1883.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.—London Brigade: John Caldwell Uhtoff, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon (Feb. 15).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Frederick S. Vander-Menlen, to the Dido, recommissioned; Arthur E. Dupuis, to the Serapis, vice Twiss.

Commander—William H. G. Nowell, to the Repulse, vice Craigie.

Lieutenants—Ernest G. Rason, to the Lord Warden, vice Elias; James P. Montgomery, to the Superb, vice Graves-Sawle; Francis W. Sanders, to the Starling, vice Izat; Henry Bigge, to the Decoy, vice Festing.

Sub-Lieutenant—Francis A. R. Bowles, to the Stork, vice Norman, resigned.

Midshipman—Henry St. G. S. Clive, to the Tenedos.

Staff Surgeon—Henry G. Lauder, to the Valiant, vice Norbury.

Chief Engineers—George T. Craddock, to the Indus, additional, for the Rapid; Alexander Wilson, to the Cambridge, additional, vice Turner.

Surgeon and Agent—Francis A. de T. Mouillat, at Courtown and Ballymoney, vice Allen.

Naval Instructor—James R. Clark, M.A., to the Alexandra.

Assistant-Paymaster—Edgar V. Sharpe, to the Duncan, vice Collier.

Engineers—C. F. Hulford, to the Indus, additional, for the Albacore; John Keast, to the Forester, vice Laughrin.

Gunners—Charles W. Frail, to the President, vice Smith; William Barrett (b), to the Asia, additional, for the Bacchante, vice Frail.

Boatswain—Thomas Henley, to the St. Vincent, vice Collins.

Carpenter—George Popplestone, to the Nankin, additional, for the Howe.

Agincourt, Capt. J. G. Mead, joined the Channel Squadron at Villa Garcia, Spain, on Monday last.

Cockchafer, Lieut.-Com. H. W. Hill, returned to Plymouth Sound on Monday for shelter, and to make good defects, having lost a boat during the gale on Sunday night.

Dryad, Com. C. Johnstone, arrived at Zanzibar on Monday last.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies station, was to leave Trincomalee on Feb. 2, returning on Feb. 26. The Osprey was at Aden on Dec. 28, and was to leave on Jan. 2, to cruise in the Red Sea for six weeks; was to be at Massowah about Feb. 2, and to return to Aden on Feb. 14; has been ordered by telegraph to proceed to Zanzibar. The Woodlark was at Bussorah on Jan. 12; would proceed on Feb. 14 for Bushire and Muscat, and to Bombay on being relieved by the Arab. The Dryad arrived at Zanzibar on Feb. 12. The Arab was at Bombay on Jan. 19, making good defects. The Harrier and Undine are cruising for the suppression of the slave-trade on the east coast of Africa.

Fawn, Com. P. Aldrich, which has been employed surveying in the Red Sea, arrived at Ascension on Jan. 29, and would leave for Devonport after coaling.

Helicon, Lieut. and Com. Winsloe, flying the flag of Admiral Lord Alcester, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, was at Malta on Feb. 10, at which date the Alexandra, Carysfort, Hecla, Superb, Condor, Cygnet, Antelope, Cruiser, Coquette, Iron Duke, and Dragon were at Malta. The Condor would leave for Alexandria on Feb. 15, to relieve the Decoy. The Temeraire was on a cruise of instruction to Navarino, Angostali, and Corfu; mails to Malta. The Inflexible was to return from the coast of Sicily on Feb. 12; mails to Malta. The Invincible was to return from Malta on Feb. 17; mails to Malta. The Orion and Decoy were at Alexandria. The Monarch and Falcon were at Port Said. The Falcon was to proceed to Ismailia on Feb. 14, to relieve the Bittern, which, on relief, will proceed to the Piræus for seven days, and thence to Malta; mails to Malta. The Beacon was at Suez.

Himalaya, Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser, arrived at Singapore on Monday last, and was to leave immediately for Hong Kong.

Iris, Capt. Ernest Rice, has arrived at Malta, where she will repair, after having been aground.

Iron Duke, Capt. St. John, left Gibraltar on Wednesday for Devonport, to pay off.

Lively, Com. Alfred A. C. Parr, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord John Hay, on passage out to relieve Lord Alcester in the command of the Mediterranean Fleet, put into Corcubion, Spain, on Feb. 12, through stress of weather, having also damaged her rudder.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies station, was at Grenada up to Jan. 23; had arrived Jan. 20 from St. Vincent and Trinidad. The Urgent, from Bermuda, will be towed to Jamaica by the Dido, after her return from Charleston. The Tenedos, Fantôme, and Flamingo were at Grenada Jan. 22. cruising with flag. The Garnet will cruise with flag after arrival of Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica; was at Jamaica on Jan. 25. The Griffon, ordered to Bermuda to refit when the Commodore can spare her, would be at Jamaica Feb. 1. The Foam, at Jamaica on Jan. 25, will cruise with flag on arrival of Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica. The Firebrand, at Jamaica on Jan. 31, will proceed to England as soon as her services can be spared.

Sapphire, Capt. J. R. T. Fullerton, was moved into Keyham Basin on Saturday, for the purpose of having 30 tons of ballast placed on board.

Seagull, Lieut. Ebenezer Rae (in command through the promotion of Com. Mather Byles, and the appointment of Lieut. Graham to the Euryalus), put into Simon's Bay on Jan. 13 for supplies. When at Madagascar she was boarded at Tamatave by the Hovan officers, and went through shell practice. She has visited St. Augustine's Bay, and the Seychelles. While *en route* to Devonport, the Seagull will call at St. Helena, Teneriffe, and Madeira.

Sultan, Capt. Walter Hunt Grubbe, K.C.B., arrived on Tuesday at Port Mahon, *en route* to join the Channel Squadron.

Wye, Staff Com. A. W. Miller, left Portsmouth on Saturday for Bombay with Naval supernumeraries and stores for the East Indies station, calling at Gibraltar and Malta. She has on board a consignment of guns, &c., for arming merchant steamers in the East Indies.

NAVAL NOTES.

The Secretary of the Admiralty presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and begs to inform him that information has been received that H.M.S. Iris, which was on shore for a short time off Port Augusta, has been got off, and left for Malta on Feb. 12.

The under-named men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—David Aherne and John H. Odam, first-class writers, of the London; Evan Jones, second captain maintop, of the Briton; James Sandercombe, Naval schoolmaster, of the St. Vincent; John Nichols, captain of the foretop, of the Impregnable; William Harris, serjt. R.M.L.I., of the Defence; John Parsley, corpl. R.M.L.I., of the Indus; Samuel Forster, private R.M.L.I., of the Belleisle; Henry Claxton, steward, James Peter Bushby, first-class cook, Edmund D. Holdway, leading-stoker, and George Allen, private R.M.L.I., of H.M.'s yacht Victoria and Albert; Joseph Parry and James H. Wakem, chief boatmen, Michael Coady, commissioned boatman, and Henry James Byres, boatman, of the Coastguard; George Davis, master-at-arms, of the Lion; John Lavers, leading stoker, of the Northumberland; John Parker, additional coxswain, of the Agincourt; William Brett, chief boatman, Frederick W. Thorne, Henry Fluellon, and Robert H. Sewell, commissioned boatmen, and John Fogwell, boatman, of the Coastguard; Joseph Hockey, captain of quarter-deck men, of the Invincible; Charles Thrasher, boatswain's mate, and William Andrews, ship's cook first class, of the Iris.

A compound armour-plate manufactured by Cammell and Co., on the Wilson system, was tested on board the Nettle, at Portsmouth, on Tuesday morning. The plate was 8 ft. long by 6 ft. broad and 10 in. thick, and was a representative sample of those made by the firm for the Impérieuse, now under construction at Portsmouth. Notwithstanding the severity of the trial, the plate resisted the whole of the three projectiles fired at it. They were all broken up into small pieces, the greatest penetration being about 4 in. Several fine hair-cracks were developed on the steel face of the plate. The value of the compound system of armour-plating was prominently manifested during the trial. The steel composing the face was 3½ in. thick, and was unusually hard; but the iron at the back held the plate together, preserving it as a whole, and so maintaining its protection against the work of further shots almost undiminished in efficiency, A plate made wholly of steel would under a similar ordeal have been either perforated or disintegrated—in other words, would have been broken up into many separate pieces. The plate in this instance was held to the backing by only four bolts. Since the recent experiments at Spezia, however, the number of bolts in all the thicker armour has been increased, the number now being in the proportion of 1 to every 6 or 7 feet of area of plate, instead of as formerly about 1 to every 11 feet of area. The plate having passed the test satisfactorily, a number of similarly finished armour-plates will be liberated at the manufacturers' works, so that progress will be made with the Impérieuse. The testing was superintended by Capt. Codrington, of the Excellent.

The hired transport Nepaul arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday last from Malta. She brought home the relieved crews of the Alexandra, Cygnet, Coquette, and Cruiser. She has been chartered by the Government to convey to the West Indies a crew for the Dido and Naval supernumeraries.

The Accountant-General of the Navy notifies that arrangements are in progress for the distribution of the prize-money awarded for the slave-dhow Fatalher, captured on April 17 last by the Eclipse. Due notice will be given of the date of the proposed distribution.

Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme will vacate his appointment as admiral-superintendent of Devonport Dockyard on Tuesday next on the expiration of his three years' term, and will, says the *Morning Post*, succeed Rear-Admiral R. V. Hamilton, C.B., as senior officer on the coast of Ireland. Although the appointment is not yet finally decided, the name of Rear-Admiral T. B. Lethbridge is mentioned as the successor of Rear-Admiral Curme at Devonport.

It has been definitely settled that the present Director of Transports, Admiral Sir W. Mends, will retire on March 31. Many officers have been named as his successor, but there is good reason to believe that the appointment will be conferred on a flag officer on the Active List, and that the office will not be permanent, as at present, but only for a limited term, as in the case of the Controller of the Navy.

The Opal is to be commissioned at the latter end of the month, and will, it is expected, relieve the Briton, Capt. Andrew J. Kennedy. The Opal has shipped her heavy guns.

The Sapphire's stability did not satisfy the officer from the Admiralty, who inclined her a week or two since, and consequently, she was taken into the basin at Keyham on Saturday, where she is to ship 30 tons of iron ballast. This is to be stowed in the screw alley and underneath the coal-boxes in the bunker passage. It is then believed the stability of the ship will be assured. The present arrangements are that the Sapphire is to start to-morrow for the China station, to relieve the Encounter.

The Lieutenant's Naval Pension of £50 per annum, vacant by the death of Retired Com. J. D. Robinson on Jan. 6 last, has been awarded to Retired Com. E. L. Hoblyn from that date.

The Channel Squadron, under Vice-Admiral Sir William M. Dowell, consisting of the Minotaur, Achilles, and Northumberland, arrived at Arosa Bay on Sunday, having experienced very rough weather on the passage. The ships were to leave for Vigo on Thursday.

The Admiralty announce the following as the addresses of detached ships: Mediterranean—Letters for the Orion, Condor, and Decoy, to be sent to Alexandria. Letters for the Monarch to be sent to Port Said. N.B.—Letters for Alexandria and Port Said may be sent Monday, *viâ* Naples; Tuesday, *viâ* Marseilles; and Friday, *viâ* Brindisi (British packet). Letters for the Beacon, Suez, care of H.B.M.'s Consul; Grappler, Gibraltar, *viâ* France, daily; Falcon, Ismailia, *viâ* Port Said. Channel Squadron: Minotaur, Agincourt, Achilles, Northumberland, care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Vigo, daily; Sultan, Gibraltar. East Indies: Dragon, Malta. Pacific—Letters for the Mutine should be addressed care of H.B.M.'s Consul, San Francisco, to be forwarded to Honolulu every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; Sappho, should be addressed care of H.B.M.'s Consul, San Francisco; letters to be dispatched same days as to the Commander-in-Chief. Miscellaneous—Jackal, Rothesay, Bute, N.B.; Sylvia, Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan; Valorous, Devonport; Lively, Malta. Outward bound—Thalia, Singapore. Homeward bound—Iron Duke, Devonport; Rocket, Devonport, unless specially addressed; Seagull, Teneriffe, Canary Islands, care of H.B.M.'s Consul—mail on Feb. 16. Fawn, Devonport.

The Neptune will be commissioned at Portsmouth on Feb. 20. She was originally the Independencia, built in England for the Brazilian Government, but was purchased by the Admiralty in 1878 out of the special grant of six millions. It is intended she shall join the Channel Squadron. The Neptune has never been commissioned, but has undergone extensive alterations. She is hog-backed, owing to the strain she underwent when aground in the Thames.

The Conqueror has had a large number of mechanics placed on her, in order that she may be hastened forward for commission.

"Major" writes:—"Allow me to call attention to paragraph 43, Section 13, of the Queen's Regulations, which is still in force, and by which men going on furlough are prohibited from taking their arms or accoutrements with them? A waist-belt being part of a man's accoutrements, it is for this reason that some regiments do not allow their men to wear them on furlough. I have simply mentioned this in fairness to those regiments who evidently carry out the instructions laid down in the Queen's Regulations, but which Staff Officers seem to have overlooked."

We are requested by the Committee of the Army Medical Department "Memorial Fund to the Officers who fell in Afghanistan and South Africa" to announce that they have decided the memorial is to take the form of a mural tablet sculptured in white marble, and placed in the central hall of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. The subject of the tablet, which will represent medical officers and men of the Army Hospital Corps attending wounded on the field, has been designed, and will be executed, by Count Gleichen.

We (*Irish Times*) understand that it is not only in contemplation to "reduce" Sir Archibald Alison's appointment, that of Deputy-Qrmr.-Gen. for the Intelligence Department at the War Office, but that a decision has lately been arrived at to abolish the office from April 1 next.

Major de Winton desires us to state that he has retired from the editorship of *Colburn's United Service Magazine*. He is succeeded, we understand, by Lieut.-Col. W. W. Knollys, half-pay, 93rd Highlanders.

The subscription will open to-day for H. H. Vivian and Company (Limited), Swansea, Birmingham, and Norway, and close on or before Thursday, Feb. 22. The capital of the company is £36,000. The company is formed to take over from Sir H. Hussey Vivian, Bart., M.P., the extensive nickel and cobalt works at Swansea, and the German silver and brass rolling mills, tube and wire mills at Birmingham, and also the nickel-plating works and warehouses at that place with the well-known business carried on thereat respectively, together with the nickel mine and smelting works at Senjen, in Norway, worked in connection therewith. The business at Swansea was established by Sir H. Hussey Vivian upwards of 27 years ago, and that in Birmingham was added in 1860, and has been from time to time extended.

Messrs. C. H. May and Co. have just published their *Press Annual for* 1883, being the sixth year of publication. All that may be said about it is that it contains its old features of interest, and is supplied with a good deal of new matter.

Messrs. Russell and Co., of New York, China, and London, are authorised by Messrs. Post, Martin, and Co., of New York, the bankers and agents of The Railroad Equipment Company, to offer for public subscription $1,000,000 Car Trust Securities in 1,000 bonds of $1,000, or £205 each, of The Railroad Equipment Company, at the price of £205 per bond, in addition to the amount of the accrued interest thereon, payable—£10 per bond on application, and the balance thirty days after the date of allotment, when the bonds will be delivered. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, viz., £12 6s. per bond, is payable at the Company's London Agency, by quarterly or half-yearly coupons attached, where also the bonds are repayable at maturity at the price of issue.

"Sapo Carbonis Detergens" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "Wright, Southwark," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

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NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAMILIES OF THOSE KILLED, OR WHO HAVE DIED FROM DISEASE, AND ALSO OF THOSE SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, &c., WHO HAVE SERVED IN EGYPT, AND HAVE BEEN DISABLED BY WOUNDS OR SICKNESS.

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Subscriptions are earnestly requested. Remittances can be sent to Lady Jane Taylor, 16 Eaton Place, S.W.; or to Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.

Application for assistance to be made to the HON. SECRETARY, EGYPTIAN WAR FUND, New Buildings, Little Park Street, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

PUBLICATIONS BY LIEUTENANT CAMPBELL-COPELAND, The ROYAL SCOTS.

Consequent on change of station, and other circumstances over which the Compiler has no control, it has been found necessary to alter dates of issue, &c., as follows:—

No. 1, SERVICE CATECHISMS, April 15.
No. 1, MILITARY ANECDOTES, &c., May 1.

The under-mentioned alterations and additions are also noted for information:—

MODERN MILITARY MAXIMS. Dedicated, by permission, to H.S.H. General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B. In 1 vol. June 1.

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ON account of Orders recently issued regarding Mess Expenditure, Messrs. PELLATT and CO. (formerly APSLEY PELLATT and CO., of Holland Street, Blackfriars—the original firm—established in the year 1759, by the father of the late Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P.), Falcon Glass Works and China Manufacturers, Manufacturers, by special appointment, to H.M. the Queen and the Royal Family, &c., Contractors to H.M.'s Government, the Lords of the Admiralty, the Indian Stores, &c., have decided on supplying all Regiments with their Manufactures at their wholesale-trade Prices, which are very much below those usually paid by Officers' Messes. This Firm have made Mess Contracting the speciality of their business for upwards of 150 years, and have, at the present time, upwards of 140 Regiments on their books, including the most prominent of H.M.'s Service. For the past 18 months, Messrs. Pellatt and Co. have obtained the commands of every regiment giving their orders on arrival home from foreign service, without a single exception. On receipt of patterns from any Regiment, Messrs. Pellatt and Co. return estimates for the exact matching of goods. Several Regiments have taken this course of late, many being Native Indian Regiments, and the estimates returned have always shown such a great saving, as to secure the future commands and greatest satisfaction of the Mess.—All Communications and Patterns should be sent to the Offices and Show Rooms, addressed,

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Life of Lord Lawrence, by R. Bosworth Smith, M.A., 2 vols. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—Poverty, Taxation, and the Remedy (W. Reeves)—C. H. May and Co.'s Press Manual, 1883 (C. H. May and Co.)—Dod's Parliamentary Companion, 1883 (Whittaker and Co.)—A Summary of Tactics, by H. F. Morgan, late Captain, 28th Regiment (Marcus Ward and Co.)—The Golden Calf, by the author of "Lady Audley's Secret," 3 vols. (J. and R. Maxwell).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G.—Next relief season.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.—Your letter is written in such bad taste, that we must refuse to give it insertion. It is simply a personal attack.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

THE Biennial Hunterian Oration was delivered to a large and distinguished audience in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons on Wednesday, the 14th inst., by Mr. T. Spencer Wells, the eminent surgeon. After a brief account of the origin of this periodical oration, Mr. Wells gave biographical sketches of some eminent members of the College, and some interesting details of the development of the institution. The orator afterwards dwelt on the services rendered by medical officers in recent wars, and pronounced his opinion that, "to ensure efficiency, the Medical officers and the Army Hospital Corps should be made one Royal Corps, placed on a perfect equality with other corps, and receive a fair share of honorary distinctions. A field hospital, fully equipped for the field, should be maintained at Aldershot, or elsewhere, and the whole corps be frequently exercised during peace in all the duties they may be called upon to perform in war." Mr. Wells did not say what opportunities, if any, he had of acquiring knowledge of military medical questions; and prudently following the well-known legal advice, he did not give any reasons for the opinions he pronounced. We should be glad to know how he would exercise his model medical corps in peace, at Aldershot "or elsewhere," in performing those operations which are necessitated in war by gunshot wounds, and the lacerations inflicted by shells and cannon-shot. Mr. Wells's opinions on purely surgical questions may be very valuable, but his notions on military matters are decidedly unpractical. Some one who was asked the meaning of the word metaphysics, said that when a man talked of something he knew nothing about to people who didn't understand him, he was talking metaphysics. Mr. Spencer Wells's opinions on military matters are decidedly metaphysical.

From Russia we hear that a war between that empire and Germany is trembling in the balance. So imminent is the impending danger, that German officers in the Russian service are making arrangements to leave it forthwith. They cannot, however, at once re-enter the service of their own country, as, in the event of their being taken prisoners, they would be treated as spies by the Russian authorities. Hence they are looking abroad for Military service, and not a few are turning longing glances towards India and Egypt, while a few hope that their services may be accepted in England. We fail to see that they have any chance at all in this country, unless, indeed, the Military authorities choose to avail themselves of the special knowledge possessed by these officers, in the Intelligence Department.

Major-General W. H. B. de Horsey completed five years' service on the Unemployed List on Saturday last, and is about to be placed on the Retired List.

If what we hear be true, the command of Regimental Districts will not in future be given to Lieutenant-Colonels as a matter of right. Anyway, Lord Wolseley is, we believe, most strongly opposed to the principle upon which these appointments are at present filled, and his lordship has even gone so far as to make his views known in the highest quarter. In his lordship's opinion, the command ought not to be conferred upon any officer simply because his position on the Half-pay establishes for him a claim to employment. He ought to possess some special qualification, and without this Lord Wolseley contends that he is better retired altogether, than borne on the Active List, only to become an incubus. But are there not two ways of looking at the matter? It is all very well for the War Office to say that no man should be selected for Regimental Districts, unless he has qualifications which will justify his being employed. What about the officers themselves? It is not always the best officers who bear the best reputation, for influence carries great weight, and without this the ablest and most devoted soldier often quits the service an unknown and disappointed man.

The command of the 19th Regimental District, Richmond, Yorks., becomes vacant on Tuesday next, when Colonel R. Mockler's period of service in the appointment expires.

A recent selection for a regimental command has created considerable amazement throughout the service. There is no occasion for us to mention names, the case has been so much discussed, that an allusion to it will suffice to point out the particular regiment to which we refer. The chosen one, in this instance, is a notorious "duffer." He cannot ride, he never succeeded in passing his examination; he is a bad drill, possesses a fearful temper, and is altogether unfitted for command. "How comes it that such a man has managed to get himself pushed on?" We have been asked the question many times, and were most anxious to obtain information on the subject. As a result of the inquiries we have instituted, we find that, to use the language of our informant — one in office—"the business was worked." It happens that the officer in question is a friend or distant relative of a great friend of a distinguished officer now holding a high appointment on the Staff. His case was pressed, the high official could not refuse the request of his friend, and so all was made right. So much for selection!—which, we were told, was going to produce such wonderful benefits for the British Army.

We believe that the present disgraceful condition of the Royal Barracks, Dublin, will be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War early in the Session, and that Lord Hartington will be urged to take immediate steps either to withdraw the troops occupying these quarters, or obtain a vote in order that the barracks may be put into a habitable condition.

A wholesome change is gradually being introduced at the Horse Guards, in that the patronage of the Royal Artillery, and, to a certain extent, the superintendence of the administration of that important branch of the Army, are being taken charge of by the Adjutant-General. Lord Wolseley has always held the view taken by this journal, that while Artillery officers are entitled to a fair share of Staff appointments, the so-called Regiment of Artillery ought not to be treated as a special corps, and has no claim to exceptional privileges distinct and apart from other branches of the Army. When, some years ago, Lord Wolseley was in charge of Section D (Discipline) of the Adjutant-General's Department, he claimed that questions affecting the discipline of the Artillery should be referred to his office, in the same way as such questions were referred in the case of the Cavalry and Infantry. The strong opposition which was then offered by the Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, to this, and, indeed, to every proposal tending to limit his responsibility, prevented Lord Wolseley from pressing the point. It was not, however, likely that when he became Adjutant-General he would allow the existing *imperium in imperio* to continue, or would look with favour upon a system which practically invests one of his deputies with authority independent of his own, and enables the Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, to go direct to the Commander-in-Chief, over the head of his superior. The new system which has been lately initiated will probably be very acceptable to the majority of Artillery officers, many of whose interests undoubtedly suffer, owing to the narrow lines upon which the administration of their regiment has hitherto been conducted. We have always held the view that an officer, however able he may be, who has passed all his service as a regimental officer of Artillery, is about the most unfitted person in the world to dispense the very large amount of patronage with which, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, the Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, is at present entrusted. It is to be hoped that the change which we have indicated above is only a step in the direction of further important Artillery reforms. With many of Lord Wolseley's proposals we have, as our readers are aware, been unable to agree; but in any endeavour which he may make to take in hand a thorough and comprehensive reform of the Artillery, he may rely on carrying public opinion with him, and will not fail to receive our cordial and consistent support.

Great complaints reach us from Cairo as to the ruinous cost of living in Egypt. On married officers especially, the expense falls very heavily. Furnished apartments command as much as £25 to £40 a month, and the necessaries of life are all charged at fancy prices.

The following extract from the obituary for August, 1800, in the *Annual Register* for that year, seems almost incredible in these days of short service and young veterans:—"At Tetbury, aged 106 years and ten months, Ambrose Bennett, who had been a common soldier between sixty and seventy years, and had fought in many battles in the reigns of Queen Anne, George I., II., and III." We may assume that the above statement is not an absolute fiction, though there may be some inaccuracy or exaggeration. The length of service of this tough Gloucestershire man is as extraordinary as even his longevity.

On returning to Aldershot on April 1, the Duke of Connaught will take over his former command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, in the North Camp, relieving Major-General H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., who will revert to the Unemployed List.

We hear from Dublin the most heartrending stories as to the state of health of the troops stationed in that command, which would almost have the effect, we believe, of shaming the screeching sisterhood who are everlastingly howling on public platforms for the repeal of certain Acts, introduced by a humane Government in the true interests of morality. It is to us astonishing how people professing Christianity can be found so wanting in all feeling of Christian charity, as to endeavour to gain an unenviable notoriety for themselves at the expense of their fellow-creatures, and of many a babe unborn. The garrison of Dublin at the present time furnishes the most convincing proof, if proof were needed, of the soundness of the principle upon which these Acts are framed, and of the serious results which follow in cases where they are not put into operation.

The transfer of Major-General J. R. S. Sayer, C.B., from the Belfast to the Devonport District is simply an act of justice. General Sayer is senior to nearly all the Major-Generals holding District commands, and it was therefore an anomaly that he should be but a Brigadier-General, whilst his juniors have been in the enjoyment of the pay and allowances of Major-Generals.

As we announced some weeks ago was probable, a decision has been come to to divide the Northern District into two commands. Major-General Cameron will continue in command at York, and a second Major-General will be added to the Staff, with headquarters at Manchester. This arrangement has been rendered necessary by the increase of work and responsibility thrown on the Staff in the command since the introduction of the Territorial system.

The question of the refusal to grant Indian pay and allowances to the British portion of the Indian Contingent in the late campaign, is, we believe, to be again brought before Parliament early in the ensuing Session, when Lord Hartington will have an opportunity of explaining why he, as Secretary of State for India, thought fit to practise this very small economy at the expense of the officers of British regiments and batteries of the Indian Contingent; for be it clearly understood, the pay of the non-commissioned officers and men remained unaltered by the change to English rates. The force was started from India with camp-followers and equipage according to Indian rules, and many officers brought their native servants, scyces, cooks, &c., with them, all of whom had to be paid considerably more than in India, on English pay. The Indian Government was, it is well known, perfectly ready and willing to continue the Indian rates of pay, the officers of the English force cordially agreed as to the injustice of the deprivation, and it was only the cheese-paring—for the sum in question is comparatively insignificant—economy of politicians at home, which called forth a refusal which was as unjust to those concerned as it was unexpected by them. The cases of the two British regiments who came on home are bad enough, but how much worse are those of the two batteries, and of the two companies of the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, who, after serving throughout the campaign, returned again to India with the native portion of the force.

From the departure of the 74th Highland Light Infantry from Egypt for England, when the 1st Battalion of the regiment (71st) has only been at home since 1880, it would appear that the authorities no longer attach any importance to one of the great cardinal points of their Army scheme, which was that territorial regiments should have one battalion abroad, which was to be fed by the one at home. As six regiments have at the present time both battalions abroad, we may expect soon to hear of "volunteering" to keep them up to their establishments.

The details of the arrangements made by Colonel the Hon. P. Methuen, C.B., for the march of the Volunteer troops on Brighton, were issued last night. About 4,000 officers and men will take part in it, including the field battery of the Honourable Artillery Company and a squadron of Middlesex Yeomanry, and a strong ambulance party. The idea is to the following effect:—Information having been received on Thursday evening, March 22, that an enemy's fleet has been sighted off the Brighton coast, threatening a disembarkation; an army corps is sent early on Friday morning by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway to Three Bridges. The orders given to the General Officer commanding the Army Corps are to push forward to Brighton, making use of the railway and the parallel roads. The marching column forms the advance guard, and arrives at Three Bridges at 10.15 a.m. The instructions received by the commander of the advance guard are, "Advance towards Brighton, covering Army Corps on both sides of railway. In case of meeting enemy, push him back, or hold your ground till reinforced." The head of the main body of the Army Corps, whilst on the march, may be supposed to be five miles in rear. The columns will be commanded by Colonel Blackburn Tew, 10th Middlesex; Colonel Somers Lewis, 4th Middlesex; Colonel Routledge, 23rd Middlesex; Colonel Ward, London Irish; and Colonel Wethered, 1st Bucks.

The official *Army List* for the quarter ending December 31, 1882, popularly known as the "Birthday Book," which has just been issued, contains, amongst other information, the "war services" of all officers. On referring to its pages, we naturally expected to find the names of those officers of the Pay Department who served in Egypt recorded under the heading "War Services." There were 31 Paymasters in that country, 14 of whom have previous active service duly noted; but, strange to say, only two out of the 31, Colonel Otway, C.B., and Captain Orange, have the words, "Egyptian Campaign, 1882," recorded against their names. This is not only an instance of the slipshod way in which the official *Army List* is edited, but furnishes another proof, if proof were wanting, of the necessity of the Department, the largest in the service, except the Medical, being represented by one of its own officers at the War Office. To assist the editor of that bulky volume in his arduous duties, we append a list of the officers of the Army Pay Department who served in Egypt, which we have reason to believe he will find correct. Those having previous war service are specially indicated:—Colonel Olivey, C.B.*; Majors Rouse, Forbes,* Chauncy, Briggs,* McNair,* Timbrell,* Spiller,* Pyne, Beaumont,* Bell,* and Whittington; Captains Griffith, Bateman,* Thornhill, Mortimer, Fox, Dougherty,* Vander-Meulen,* Booth,* Kneller, Orange,* Dowdall, Ternan, Singer, Creighton, Hood, P. A. Robinson, Long, Lane, and Gleig.*

General E. Ogle becomes a Colonel-Commandant of the Corps of Royal Engineers, by the death of General Sir H. D. Harness, K.C.B.

Under the title of "Pioneers in Central Asia," the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* intends publishing a series of sketches from the pen of Mr. Charles Marvin, which might with fitness be termed "Military Explorations of Central Asia," seeing that only three civilians figure on the list. The series commences with Arminus Vambery, and includes sketches of the travels of Major Marsh, General Valentine Baker, Captain Gill, Colonel Burnaby, General Sir Charles Macgregor, Captain Butler, Mr. O'Donovan, Colonel Stewart, Generals Petroosevitch and Grodekoff, Lieutenant Alikhanoff (who recently penetrated in disguise to Merv), and the Engineer Lessar. Apart from his well-known familiarity with the Central Asian question, it may be mentioned that Mr. Marvin possesses some acquaintance with the Asiatic border-region of Russia, having spent two months in Orenburg and the Kirghez district beyond, in 1875.

Field-Marshal Baron Hanslett died at Vienna on Sunday, at the age of 85. The deceased officer belonged to the Austrian Artillery, and was at one time Director of the Turkish Military School which formerly existed in Vienna.

By General Order No. 241, of 1882, it is decreed that in the event of any warrant or non-commissioned officer being reduced to the ranks by the sentence of a court-martial, or by the order of a Commander-in-Chief, his discharge from the Army shall be proceeded with immediately. This order has caused unqualified surprise and dissatisfaction in the service by reason of its uncompromising severity, and we are therefore glad to learn that the subject is receiving the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, with a view to a modification of the terms and conditions of the order. It is generally conceded that an opportunity should be given to the offender of regaining by subsequent meritorious conduct the position which he had lost by perhaps only one imprudent action

Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, of Guelph, is to command the Canadian Artillery team which will be sent this year to compete at Shoeburyness.

MEMORIAL BRASSES.—Messrs. JOHN HARDMAN and Co., who pay special attention to Military Brasses, have lately executed for her Majesty the Queen several important works for St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Designs are prepared for approval, with estimate of cost. —Offices, 13 King William Street, Charing Cross.

The *Morning Post* says:—"In the general Russian Budget for the current year (in which the expenditure is set down at £116,775,810) the Army Estimates of 1883 exceed those of 1882 by £1,489,281, being this year £28,963,494, against £27,474,212 in 1882. The greatest increase is under the heading of dress and equipment, viz., £1,050,000. The increase given to officers for rations and mess expenses figures with £300,000. The Navy Estimates for 1883 also exceed those of the previous year by £468,822, being £4,594,980, against £4,126,158 in 1882. The greatest increase is under the heading of ship construction, with over £300,000."

The Duke of Cambridge, K.G., has consented to preside at the 68th Anniversary Festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, Holloway, to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, W.C., on Monday, April 23.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

The *Times of India* says, "Sir Frederick Roberts's energy of character has already proved of practical utility to the Madras Army, and we think we are not wrong in prophesying that it will, moreover, materially assist in developing a prestige which has long lain dormant and unrecognised."

The Clothworkers' Company, having munificently placed the sum of £250 at the disposal of Lord Wolseley for any military charity he considered it would be most worthily bestowed upon, his Lordship recommended the "Cambridge Fund for Old and Disabled Soldiers," as being, in his opinion, the most deserving of assistance; and the Company have, therefore, forwarded a cheque for the above amount in aid of this fund.

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

BIRTHS.

ACLAND—On the 8th inst., at Ilfracombe, the wife of Lieutenant B. D. Acland, R N., of a son.

EARDLEY-WILMOT—On the 15th inst, at 41 St. George's Road, Eccleston Square, the wife of Commander S. Eardley-Wilmot, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TAYLOR.—On February 3, at Brighton, Adeline Georgina Mary, loved wife of Major G. L. Le M. Taylor, Bedfordshire Regiment, from apoplexy.

Advertisements.

NEWMAN MEMORIAL FUND.

A Meeting of Officers was held, under the presidency of Rear-Admiral McCrea, on Saturday, the 9th inst., when the following Resolutions were unanimously carried:—

Proposed by Mr. Morcom, and seconded by Mr. Gissing:—"That it is desirable to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Newman, Chief Engineer, Portsmouth Dockyard, and with this object in view, a Committee be formed, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to establish an Annual Prize to the Engineer Student taking the first place at the Examination in Practical Engineering, and to place a Monument in Haslar Cemetery."

Proposed that the following gentlemen be appointed to act as a Committee to carry out this object:—Captain Colomb, R.N., Mr. Owen, Mr. Ellis, R.N., Mr. Morcom, and Mr. Gissing, R.N., and that Mr. Richards be appointed Hon. Secretary.

Subscriptions will be gladly received by the Members of the Committee, and Hon. Secretary, addressed, "Newman Memorial Fund," the Dockyard, Portsmouth.

H.M.'s Dockyard, Portsmouth, Dec. 19, 1882.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount previously acknowledged, £130 13s.

Mr. J. A. Bedbrook, H.M.'s Dockyard, Chatham	£1	1	0
Mr. W. G. Littlejohn, ditto	1	1	0
Staff Captain Ley, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. E. A. Bernays, ditto	1	1	0
Mr. W. P. Burton, ditto	1	1	0
Mr. C. G. Morgan, ditto	1	1	0
Mr. Purkis, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. Morley, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. A. Durston, H.M.'s Dockyard, Sheerness	1	1	0
Mr. Penning, ditto, Portsmouth	0	10	0
Mr. Young, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. Andrews, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. Turney, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. Ford, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. G. H. Beaton, H.M.'s Dockyard, Devonport	1	1	0
Mr. R. Sennett, ditto	1	1	0
Mr. W. Chilcott, ditto	1	1	0
Mr. D. Robb, H.M.'s Dockyard, Malta	2	2	0
Mr. J. F. Broad, ditto	1	1	0
Mr. H. Benbow, ditto	0	10	0
Jas. Wright, Esq., Admiralty	3	3	0
Mr. M. McIntyre, ditto	1	0	0
Captain C. J. Rowley, H.M.S. Duke of Wellington	2	0	0
Mr. Jno. Nott, H.M.S. Enchantress	1	1	0
Mr. Nathaniel Stern, H.M.S. Assistance	1	1	0
Captain Wells, H.M.S. Britannia	1	0	0
Staff Commander Brent, ditto	1	1	0
Captain Gordon, H.M.S. Vernon	2	2	0
Mr. R. Shapcott, ditto	0	10	0
Captain Thomson, the Royal Yacht	1	1	0
Staff Capt. Balliston, H.M.'s yacht Alberta	1	1	0
Mr. C. H. Steward, H.M.S. Hercules	0	10	0
Mr. W. A. Ellis, H.M.S. Firm	0	10	0
Staff Com. R. Towers, H.M.S. Conqueror	1	1	0
Mr. W. Tottenham, H.M.S. Himalaya	0	10	0
Mr. J. Keats, ditto	0	5	0
Capt. Codrington, C.B., H.M.S. Excellent.	2	2	0
Mr. A. Watt, H.M.S. Hydra	£1	1	0
Mr. Vincent, H.M.S. Bacchante	1	1	0
Mr. Jno. Brown, H.M.S. Orwell	1	1	0
Mr. J. Langmaid, H.M.S. Wave	0	10	0
Mr. L. P. Lewis, H.M.S. Crocodile	1	1	0
Mr. R. Bulcombe, ditto	1	1	0
Mr. J. P. Thomas, ditto	1	1	0
Mr. T. A. Morris, H.M.S. Ant	0	10	0
Mr. J. O. Wilson, H.M.S. Grappler	0	10	0
Mr. G. Whiting, H.M.S. Tenedos	1	1	0
Mr. W. M. Nicklin, H.M.S. Beacon	1	1	0
Mr. E. Ingledew, H.M.S. Thunderer	1	0	0
Mr. E. J. Read, H.M.S. Alexandra	0	10	0
Mr. H. S. Rocket, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. J. Barber, ditto	0	5	0
Mr. R. G. Welby, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. W. J. Sivyer, ditto	0	5	0
Mr. J. C. Oare, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. W. T. Allen, ditto	0	5	0
Mr. Jas. Roffey, ditto	1	1	0
Mr. J. Wootton, H.M.S. Téméraire	1	1	0
Mr. W. Milton, ditto	0	5	0
Mr. W. J. Spry, H.M.S. Antelope	0	10	0
Mr. O. G. Egan, ditto	0	10	0
Captain Wilson, H.M.S. Hecla	1	0	0
Mr. W. C. Fincham, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. J. J. Robins, H.M.S. Asia	0	10	0
Mr. W. H. Bramsdon, H.M.S. Tamar	0	10	0
Mr. W. Skinner, H.M.Y. Osborne	0	11	0
Mr. Brooker, H.M.S. Indus	2	2	0
Mr. R. Trubshaw, ditto	1	1	0
Mr. W. C. Beck, ditto	1	1	0
Mr. R. Taylor, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. H. W. Elgar, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. C. Pitt, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. T. Williams, ditto	0	5	0
Mr. F. Ford, ditto	0	5	0
Mr. T. Hawkins, ditto	0	5	0
Mr. D. Wilson, ditto	1	1	0
Mr. T. Morris, ditto	0	5	0
Mr. W. Kelly, H.M.S. Hotspur	0	10	0
Mr. R. H. Tregenna, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. W. Stewart, H.M.S. Curaçoa	0	10	0
Mr. J. Finch, H.M.S. Prince Albert	0	10	0
Mr. W. Fedarb, H.M.S. Shannon	0	10	0
Mr. J. Johnson, H.M.S. Conquest	0	5	0
Mr. W. Bromley, ditto	0	5	0
Mr. W. S. Strebbing, H.M.S. Bellerophon	0	10	0
Mr. G. Thompson, H.M.S. Iris	1	0	0
Mr. W. H. Riley, H.M.S. Bloodhound	0	10	0
Mr. J. C. Larg, H.M.S. Marlborough	0	10	0
Mr. G. Welsh, H.M.S. Helicon	0	10	0
Captain E. H. Seymour, H.M.S. Inflexible	1	1	0
Mr. M. W. Watts, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. W. J. Harding, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. E. Jackson, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. T. H. Blundell, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. C. R. James, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. A. V. Blake, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. H. Jones, ditto	2	2	0
Captain N. C. Singleton, H.M.S. Jumna	1	1	0
Mr. Ward, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. White, ditto	0	10	0
Mr. Rubbidge, H.M.S. Jumna	£0	10	0
Mr. Fielder, ditto	0	10	0
The Right Hon. W. A. Smith	5	0	0
Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock	1	1	0
Admiral Waddilove	2	2	0
R. Edmund Froude, Esq.	1	0	0
Dr. F. P. Way	1	1	0
Mr. James Gillies, R.N.	1	1	0
Mr. J. Robson, R.N.	1	1	0
Mr. James McGough, R.N.	1	1	0
Mr. Matthew Kidd, R.N.	1	1	0
Mr. A. Bain, R.N.	0	10	0
Mr. C. M. Collins, R.N.	1	1	0
Mr. F. Newton, R.N.	1	1	0
Mr. G. A. C. Bencke, R.N.	1	1	0
Mr. G. Cook, R.N.	1	1	0
Mr. C. Beale, R.N.	0	10	0
Mr. J. H. Heffernan, R.N.	1	1	0
Mr. J. Mather, R.N.	0	10	0
Mr. J. Manby, R.N.	0	10	0
Mr. G. Tuck, R.N.	1	1	0
Mr. H. Andrews, R.N.	0	10	6
Mr. G. Hunt, R.N.	1	1	0
Mr. W. J. Hubbard, R.N.	1	0	0
Mr. James W. Steil, R.N.	1	1	0
Mr. H. Hawkins, R.N.	0	10	0
Mr. H. Scott, R.N.	1	1	0
Mr. James B. Guyer, R.N.	1	0	0
Mr. W. Eames, R.N.	1	1	0
Workmen employed in Steam Branch	21	0	3
Workmen employed in Ship Branch	5	11	1
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Messrs. Merryweather and Co.	1	1	0
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Messrs. the General Engine & Boiler Co.	5	5	0
Ditto., per W. H. Northcott, Esq.	5	5	0
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Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co.	21	0	0
Messrs. J. Broadfoot and Sons	5	5	6
Messrs. the Glamorgan Coal Co.	5	5	0
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Messrs. Shand, Mason, and Co.	5	5	0
Messrs. G. Insole and Sons	2	2	0
Messrs. the Nixon Navigation Coal Co.	2	2	0
Mr. J. S. White	5	5	0
Mr. G. E. Belliss	5	5	0
Mr. H. M. Brunel	1	1	0
Mr. Jno. White	1	1	0
Mr. P. Brotherhood	5	5	0
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LECTURE, WEDNESDAY, February 21. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Captain N. L. WALFORD, R.A., on "The Effects of the Bombardment of the Forts of Alexandria, and the Lessons to be Learnt Therefrom." (Part II.)

LECTURE, FRIDAY, February 23. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Instead of the Lecture by Lieutenant BERKELEY PIGGOTT, 3rd Batn. 60th Royal Rifles, on "The Mounted Infantry in Egypt," a Lecture will be delivered by Lieutenant G. HAMILTON, 14th Hussars, on "Mounted Marksmen and the Dismounted Service of Cavalry."

To be followed by Discussions.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

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For Revised Regulations, apply to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

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Admiralty, S.W., January 1, 1883.

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The purchase-money is payable—£160,000 in cash, in four instalments, at one, four, six, and nine months from the date of the contract, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from July 31, 1882, on all unpaid instalments, and £160,000 in fully paid-up B Shares.

No dividend will be paid on the B Shares until the cumulative 6 per-cent. dividend has been paid out of profits to the holders of the A Shares.

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Copies of the Agreements and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. Hollams, Son, and Coward, Solicitors, Mincing Lane, E.C., and of Messrs. Chadwicks, Collier, and Co., 2 Moorgate Street, E.C.; and at the Offices of the Company.

Applications for Shares must be made on the accompanying Form, to the Bankers of the Company, to whom the Deposit is to be paid. Copies of the full Prospectus, and Forms of Application for Shares, may be obtained by intending Subscribers, from the Secretary of the Company, No. 2 Moorgate Street, E.C.

2 Moorgate Street, London, E.C., February 15, 1883.

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*With to-day's Issue of "*THE PICTORIAL WORLD,*" a Series of Political Coloured Portraits is commenced, the subject being*

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE,

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The intention is to alternate a Liberal and Conservative Member each week, and to accompany each Portrait with a page of Illustrations, with Letterpress descriptive of the Constituency to which the Member belongs. Where it is possible, Views of their Country Seats will be given. Subjoined, a List of Portraits is shown. As an Enormous Sale is expected for this Series, and as there will be no Reprints, intending Subscribers should order at once. The Portrait of the

Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE,

published October 21, 1882, *forms No.* 1 *of the Political Series; some few copies of this issue can still be had, post-free,* 6½*d.*

The following is the order in which the POLITICAL COLOURED PORTRAITS will appear in the

PICTORIAL WORLD:

Feb.	17.	Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Bart.
,,	24.	EARL of GRANVILLE.
March	3.	MARQUIS of SALISBURY.
,,	10.	MARQUIS of HARTINGTON.
,,	17.	DUKE of RICHMOND.
,,	24.	EARL SPENCER.
,,	31.	DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND.
April	7.	EARL of DERBY.
,,	14.	Sir RICHARD CROSS.
,,	21.	Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT.
,,	28.	EARL CAIRNS.
May	5.	LORD NORTHBROOK.
,,	12.	LORD JOHN MANNERS.
,,	19.	EARL SELBORNE.
,,	26.	Right Hon. W. H. SMITH.
June	2.	Right Hon. HUGH CHILDERS.
,,	9.	Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, Bart.
,,	16.	EARL of KIMBERLEY.
,,	23.	VISCOUNT SANDON.
,,	30.	Sir CHARLES DILKE, Bart.
July	7.	LORD CRANBROOK.
,,	14.	Right Hon. J. CHAMBERLAIN.
,,	21.	Colonel the Hon. F. STANLEY.
,,	28.	Right. Hon. J. G. DODSON.
Aug.	4.	LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.
,,	11.	LORD CARLINGFORD.

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In the event of there being more candidates for admission than the College can receive, the preference will be given to qualified candidates according to dates of application for admission.

For all further particulars, apply by letter only to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W.; or to the President, Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Staines.

JULAND DANVERS, Secretary,
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India Office, October 25, 1882.

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LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA.—At the March Military Competitive Examination, EIGHT obtained commissions, viz.:—Richards (4th), Grant (12th), Wimberley (14th), Cass (28th), Shadwell (30th), Woodwright, Legge, Vignoles (Cavalry).

At the last Examination (September) TEN passed, viz.:—Holland (2nd), Blewitt (8th), Whiffin (14th), Gorman (19th), M'Mahon (20th), Morris (25th), Barthorp (28th), Cochrane-Baillie (33rd), Edwards (36th), another was 41st, and Goodair, 42nd, received a cavalry commission.

At the April Further Literary Examination, Three passed, viz.:—4th, 37th, 86th. This October Four passed, viz.:—5th, 10th, 14th, 26th, being all sent in on both occasions.

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N.B.—The next Preliminary Guide, containing the Answers to the Questions set in the February Examinations, will be published about the middle of February. Address, Bromley, Kent.

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In addition to the University candidate, two other pupils passed on the general list at the recent Sandhurst Examination,—Mr. C. D. Radcliffe (tenth place) and Mr. H. Marwood.

Mr. B. Smith, on this occasion, made the highest score in Mathematics, and Mr. Radcliffe highest marks in German, as well as second highest in Freehand Drawing, out of 440 candidates up for Examination.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The standard originally fixed for this Examination having been much raised in September, 1881, no results previously gained should be taken into account in considering the successes obtained by Militia pupils. Since the date named, there have been three competitions. At these trials Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured 24 COMMISSIONS for their pupils, although they have only prepared and sent up a very limited number for Examination. The names of all successful pupils have already been published.

Also, at the October Literary Examination, Lieut. C. J. Stanton took 4th place on the list.

The results obtained at other Examinations bring the general score up to FORTY-EIGHT SUCCESSES, achieved by pupils in the last 16 months; during that period the number of pupils on the strength of the establishment, resident and non-resident, has always been limited to 60.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

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Leaving outstanding.......................... 3,950,000
which are being paid off at the rate of $100,000 per month. Of these issues, fully $5,000,000 have been purchased by Banks, Trust and Insurance Companies, and private investors in the United States.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the holders of Bonds are protected by

The obligation of the Equipment Company to the Bondholders direct.

The obligation of the Railroad Company, the benefit of which is vested in the Trustees for the Bondholders.

The Margin of Cash paid on delivery of the Rolling Stock.

The further instalment of Periodical Cash payments.

And lastly,

The Rolling Stock itself, which is a security for the fulfilment by the Railroad Company of its obligations to the Trustees, and thus becomes in effect a security to the Bondholders for the issue based thereon, which security is retained by the Trustees on behalf of the Bondholders, until the last note is paid.

Messrs. Russell and Co. will receive Subscriptions, through the Bankers of the Company in London, for the following Series of the Railroad Equipment Company's Bonds, viz.:—

400 Bonds for $1,000, or £205, each ($490,000 in all), maturing in ten equal Annual instalments of 40 Bonds each on Oct. 1, 1885, and on Oct. 1 in each succeeding year to Oct. 1, 1894, inclusive, with half-yearly Interest Coupons for £6 3s., each payable April 1 and Oct. 1, on the security of Rolling Stock supplied to the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis Railway Company, under a lease dated April 1, 1882.

400 Bonds for $1,000, or £205, each ($400,000 in all), maturing in ten equal Annual instalments of 40 Bonds each on Oct. 1, 1885, and on Oct. 1 in each succeeding year to Oct. 1, 1894, inclusive, with half-yearly Interest Coupons for £6 3s, each payable 1st April and 1st October, on the security of Rolling Stock supplied to the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad Company, under a lease dated August 5, 1882.

75 Bonds for $1,000, or £205, each ($75,000 in all), maturing in instalments of 10 Bonds each half-yearly from January 20, 1884, to January 20, 1886, inclusive, and 15 Bonds on Jul 20, 1886, and 10 Bonds on January 20, 1887, with Quarterly Interest Coupons for £3 1s 6d each, payable January 20, April 20, July 20, October 20, on the security of Rolling Stock supplied to the Columbus Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company, under a lease dated January 9, 1882.

50 Bonds for $1,000, or £205, each ($50,000 in all), maturing in ten equal Quarterly instalments of 5 Bonds each on January 1, 1884, and on every succeeding April 1, July 1, October 1, and January 1, to April 1, 1886 inclusive, with Quarterly Interest Coupons for £3 1s 6d each, payable January 1, April 1, July 1, October 1, on the security of Rolling Stock supplied to the Texas and St. Louis Railway Company, under a lease dated July 18, 1882.

Trustee for foregoing Series of Bonds.—"The Central Trust Company of New York."

Also 40 Bonds for $1,000, or £205, each ($40,000 in all), maturing in instalments of 5 Bonds each Quarter from May 1, 1884, to February 1, 1885, inclusive, and 20 Bonds on November 1, 1885, with Quarterly Interest Coupons for £3 1s 6d each, payable February 1, May 1, August 1, November 1.

35 Bonds for $1,000, or £205, each ($35,000 in all), maturing in instalments of 5 Bonds each Quarter, from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1886, inclusive, and 10 Bonds on June 1, 1886, with Quarterly Interest Coupons for £3 1s 6d each, payable March 1, June 1, September 1, December 1, on the security of Rolling Stock supplied to the Louisville, Evansville, and St. Louis Railway Company, under two separate leases, dated February 1, 1882, and June 10, 1882, respectively.

Trustee for last foregoing two Series of Bonds.—"The Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia."

These Bonds will supply what is greatly wanted at the present time in England, viz., a perfectly safe security yielding 6 per cent., repayable in London at the price of issue at fixed dates, thus enabling capitalists desiring investments for certain periods to select Bonds maturing at dates to suit their convenience.

Copies of the Laws of Connecticut, under which the Railroad Equipment Company is incorporated, certified copies of the Deed of Incorporation of the Company, and of the above-mentioned Leases and Trustees' Deposit Receipts can be inspected at the Offices of Messrs. Russell and Co. Copies can also be inspected at the Offices of Messrs. Harwood and Stephenson, Solicitors, 31 Lombard Street, E.C.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained at the Offices of Messrs. Russell and Co., Nos. 5 and 7 Fenchurch Street; and from the Bankers and Brokers.

London, February, 1883.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,204.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, February 4, 1883.

Hospital Returns for week ending February 2, 1883:

	Total Force.	Sick.	Proportion %.
Artillery, Cairo	866	129	14·9
Cavalry "	1,194	216	18·1
Engineers "	263	23	8·7
1st Brigade "	3,505	335	9·5
2nd " "	4,149	322	7·7
Service Corps "	859	47	5·5
	10,836	1,072	9·9
Alexandria	2,624	252	9·6
Ismailia	153	7	4·5
	13,613	1,331	9·8
Officers	387	20	5·2
Men	13,226	1,311	9·9
	13,613	1,331	9·8
Horses	2,236	183	8·2
Mules	791	10	1·2
	3,027	193	6·3

The above returns, compared with those of last week, are satisfactory, as showing that the proportion of the forces upon the sick list has been reduced by more than one per cent., and that this amelioration is observable in each branch of the service, with the exception of the Artillery, which has slightly increased. Comparing it with the figures of a fortnight back, it will be found that the diminution amounts to nearly three per cent. on the total; and although some libellers of Tommy Atkins maintain that the decision to charge the usual stoppages against all men admitted into hospital has something to do with the reduction, it may still be assumed that the general health is improving. It should be noted that these stoppages do not apply to men already in hospital on January 10.

The following officers have left, per Carthage, in charge of invalids:—Surgeon Tidbury, A.M.D., and Major Groves, West Kent Regiment.

Assistant-Commissary-General Ronald Taylor, Commissariat and Transport Staff, will proceed to Ceylon, passage being provided per P. and O. steamer. Assistant-Commissary-General Fitz-Stubbs will assume the duties of Senior Commissariat Officer, Cairo District; and Assistant-Commissary-General Nugent will be Senior Commissariat Officer at Abbasiyeh, relieving Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Rainsford, who will assume charge of the 2nd Brigade, Cairo.

The following officers will proceed to England, per H.M.S. Serapis, for duty during voyage—Surgeon-W. E. Riordan and Surgeon N. McCreery, A.M.D.; and, per H.M.S. Tamar, for duty during voyage to Malta—Surgeon N. Leader, A.M.D., and Surgeon J. Tidbury, A.M.D. H.M.S. Serapis will leave about the 8th inst., and will take the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry for England, and part of the 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry for Malta, and part of 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment for Malta.

H.M.S. Tamar will leave about 12th inst., and will take part of the 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry and part of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.

The Lydian Monarch and the Assyrian Monarch will leave about the 27th inst., and will take the 7th Dragoon Guards, N Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, and No. 12 Company Commissariat and Transport Corps.

Passages will be provided for Lieutenant Hacket-Thompson, Cameron Highlanders, invalided to England; Lieutenant Hunter Blair, Gordon Highlanders, invalided to England; Lieutenant Lysley, King's Royal Rifle Corps, on three months' leave of absence on medical board to Malta.

Major Forster, King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been granted leave of absence as a special case, pending retirement from the service. Leave of absence in extension has been granted to Major W. Aitken, Royal Highlanders, from February 9 to March 5, 1883, on recommendation of medical board. Leave of absence for two months has been granted to Lieutenant Souter, Black Watch, as a very special case.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, acting Assistant-Adjutant-General at Alexandria, will resume his duties as Brigade-Major, 2nd Brigade, from the 4th inst.; and Captain Carey, 2nd Highland Light Infantry, Acting Brigade-Major, 2nd Brigade, will rejoin his regiment.

The following officers have reported their arrival, are taken on the strength of the command, and are posted as under:—Surgeons-Major J. A. Shaw and W. O. B. White, Alexandria; Surgeon R. T. McGeagh, Alexandria; Surgeon-Major W. D. Wilson, Cairo; Surgeons H. R. Power, A. H. Anthony, and A. V. Lane, Cairo; Captain C. B. Willis, R.A., with C Baty. 3rd Brig. R.A., Abbasiyeh; Lieutenants H. J. Croft, R.H.A., with G Battery R.H.A., Helwan; Cutlar Fergusson, A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Commanding; J. T. St. Aubyn, A.D.C. to General Officer commanding 1st Brigade; H. Huleatt, R.E., with 26th Company R.E.

Captain Dixon, Royal Irish Regiment, employed on topographical duties, is ordered to rejoin his battalion at Alexandria.

Major and Staff Paymaster Spiller has taken over the payment of the Highland Light Infantry from Captain Griffith, and proceeded with the battalion to England. Captain King, probationer for the A.P.D., has taken over from Major Spiller the payment of the 19th Hussars.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The oldest inhabitant of the Camp cannot remember worse weather than we have had during the present month, and especially during the present week. Days and nights of continuous rain have been our portion, accompanied by such storms as make each rotten and leaky old hut strain and shiver like a ship at sea. Frost and snow would be more seasonable, and infinitely preferable. It is impossible to keep the rain out of the huts; it finds its way through roofs, casements, and doors, driven in by the storm. The soil underneath the huts being completely saturated, everything within is permeated with moisture, and unwholesome exhalations rise through the flooring, caused, to a great extent, by want of proper ventilation underneath. It is no unusual experience of an Aldershot hut to be awakened suddenly during the night by the descent of a body of water from the roof, caused by the tarred felt with which the huts are covered yielding to the wind and rain. Under the circumstances, it is needless to say that military exercises or drills of any kind are impossible. The drill-grounds are veritable quagmires, Cove Common and Rushmoor Bottom being impassable, and the ground between the North and South Camps flooded. Until we have at least a week's sunshine, it would be impossible to manœuvre infantry upon them, and mounted corps not for a much longer period. Sixty-two men of the 19th Hussars, 180 of the 85th, 103 of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, and 11 of the Military Police (all Reserve men), arrived here on Thursday from Egypt, *viâ* Portsmouth, having disembarked there from the Lusitania. Their discharge will be at once carried out. Serjeants Paulton, 26th Cameronians, Dunn, 85th Shropshire Light Infantry, and Kelly, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, have proceeded to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to be employed as drill instructors. A war game was played at the School of Garrison Instruction on Thursday, by officers of the Royal Engineers, assisted by Royal Artillery and Cavalry. Owing to pressure of regimental duty, caused in a great measure by the number of officers on leave, much difficulty is found in playing games twice a week. Several patterns of canvas ammunition-holders, similar in make to the leather ones used in South Africa, are being tried by the Infantry battalions here. A private of an Infantry regiment, confined in the Military Prison, has recently received, by order of a Board of Visitors, 25 lashes with the "cat," for insubordination, accompanied with personal violence to a warder. During the early part of last year, previous to the Aldershot Provost Prison being declared by the Secretary of State for War one of her Majesty's prisons, and within the meaning of the Act for regulating such establishments, difficulty was occasionally experienced in maintaining necessary discipline. But since this change was effected, it has been found that a judicious use of the lash has had a very sobering effect, the more so, as on these occasions the whole of the prisoners are paraded to see the punishment inflicted. The examination of officers attending the Veterinary Class, under Veterinary-Surgeon Walters, took place on Thursday. Captain C. H. Collette, 85th Shropshire L.I., has been appointed Adjutant of the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Forces (Infantry). The soup kitchen in connection with the Aldershot Lodging Association, established for the benefit of soldiers' families off the strength of regiments, is discontinued until further orders. If the Staff appointment of D.A.A.G. for Musketry be abolished in April next, as stated, it is hoped that the annual Army Rifle Meeting, which has been organised and successfully conducted here for several years past, by Major Burton, Scottish Rifles, who at present holds the appointment of D.A.A.G. for Musketry, may not be allowed to collapse. Last year the meeting did not take place, owing to Egyptian matters. There is a good round sum in the Funds to start with, and considering the vital importance of good shooting in the Army, and the desirability of encouraging such gatherings for this purpose, it will not be very creditable if this year does not see the meeting revived. Lieutenant-Colonel Slade, 3rd Rifle Brigade, is the inventor of a disappearing target, which has been used with success at some stations, but has not yet been tried here. Lieutenant H. de H. Haig, R.E., has been ordered to Aldershot. Lieutenant C. G. Neish, R.A., has been ordered here from Ireland. The first of a series of weekly winter-evening entertainments was given in the schoolroom of the 85th Shropshire Light Infantry, on Tuesday last, admission free. The room was well filled, and the entertainment was most successful. This is as it should be. If it were the general regimental custom to hold similar winter-evening amusements, they would do much to relieve the monotony and dullness of the camp at this season of the year. A class for instruction in Army Signalling, composed of officers and non-commissioned officers of the three arms, will assemble at the School of Army Signalling early next month,—Instructor, Major Thrupp, D.A.Q.M.G.; Assistant-Instructor, Serjeant-Major Hitchcock, R.E. Major C. D'O. Harmar, 39th Regiment, has been appointed to superintend the taking of a "remain" of all the military stores at Aldershot. The Divisional Drag Hounds have not been hunted during the week, owing to the weather. It has been notified, for general information, that the Secretary of State for War has decided that any soldier admitted into hospital for treatment for illness contracted in Egypt before January 1, 1883, shall be held to come within the class defined at Section A of Article 67 of the Allowance Regulations, and be exempt from stoppages for such treatment accordingly.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge opened a war exhibition at Humphreys Hall, Albert Gate, on Thursday, in aid of the Egypt War Fund. On the arrival of the Duke of Cambridge, shortly after three o'clock, the band of the 1st Life Guards played the National Anthem, at the conclusion of which his Royal Highness, accompanied by Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Teck, Lord and Lady Wolseley, proceeded to inspect the various exhibits. During the afternoon a selection of music was performed by the band of the 1st Life Guards, who were replaced in the evening by the band of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

We learn from India that a committee of military officers has been appointed to devise a scheme for the fortification of Ajmere.

The rising of Bheels and Afghans at Ali Rajpur has proved to be somewhat more serious than was at first supposed. Major Biddulph, the political agent at Bhopawar, attacked Chittoo, the insurgent leader, with a portion of the Malwa Bheel Corps and a troop of the Central India Horse, and drove him from his position towards the hills, south of Rajpur. One trooper was killed. The Bheels have again collected, and the troops are marching in two directions to attack them. Sir Lepel Griffin, the Governor-General's agent for Central India, has gone to the scene of the disturbances. A later despatch adds:—"The disturbances among the Bheels have apparently subsided. Three of the principal chiefs have fled, or are in hiding, with a few followers. The troops have not advanced beyond Dhar, and it is hoped that their services will not be called into requisition."

GERMANS AND ENGLISH.

A MILITARY-POLITICAL SKETCH.

BY A. VON BOGUSLAWSKI.

[Translated from the German.]

The Thirty Years' War gained for Germany her religious freedom; but the welfare of the nation was destroyed, the political power of the country broken, and the national pride annihilated. Germany stood amongst her neighbours without a united army, without a fleet, and without a centralised government. But we will not follow further the progress of her material and political decadency, for that has been often enough already described. We will content ourselves by drawing attention to those points which are necessary for considering the relations between the Germans and English. After the short-lived Naval power of the Dutch, England gained a Naval supremacy with which, up to the present day, she defies all rival efforts. When Germany, despite the bravery and success of her army, was sunk in a state of hopeless weakness; when the Pfalz was devastated by the French and Alsace torn away from us, the Revolutionary period in England had ended by the accession to the Throne of William of Orange, a united Army and Navy was organised. France was victoriously opposed, and through the enterprise of her merchants, the foundation of the Indian Empire was laid, which her soldiers and sailors conquered during centuries of energy and endurance. The British flag waved in all parts of the world, and that self-consciousness gradually awoke which can only be compared with the "Civis Romanus sum." What wonder, then, that the, at the time of the ocean-ruling Hansa, much-feared Germans sank in the esteem of such a nation, who, though it recognised in them the stuff to make good soldiers and sailors, yet, seeing them defenceless and powerless abroad, regarded them as unworthy of esteem. In Germany, the political narrow-mindedness increased more and more; in England, on the contrary, all eyes were turned across the seas to the remotest lands and most distant goals. Strength grew with each accomplished enterprise, and when one way did not lead to the end in view, another was tried. The Merchant Companies founded settlements, but Crown and Parliament never left them in the lurch, a fact which one would do well to recall to the memory of the German Reichstag. During the mercenary wars, England took her place as a Continental Power by the side of Austria and united Germany. One need only mention the name of Marlborough beside that of Prinz Eugen, to establish this fact. In the latter half of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century, England and Austria unanimously opposed France. With the advent of Frederic II., a change took place. Maria Theresa's alliance with France placed England and Austria in direct opposition to one another, and effected the alliance of Prussia with England. Prussians, North Germans, and English troops gained glory and renown under the Duke of Brunswick, and the name of Prussia resounded through the world. The incomparable annals of the seven years' heroic struggle, as also the great King's system of government, gained for Prussia also from the English that acknowledgment which they, in their national pride, had unaccustomed themselves to allow the Germans. Frederic's subjects acquired self-esteem abroad, no one ventured to insult the Prussian flag, and yet we had no Fleet! After the great King's death, the change soon came, and the weak-minded policy which Prussia pursued at the commencement of this century placed us at the annexation of Hanover for a time in open conflict with the English, who, with admirable perseverance and endurance, continued to pursue their bitter warfare against France. The names of Nelson and Wellington are adorned with unfading laurels in the annals of English history; one English ship sufficed against three French, and defeats such as Ulm and Jena have never been suffered by the English arms. The rising of Prussia against Napoleon, poor and exhausted as the country then was, and three-fourths occupied by foreign troops, gave undeniably the most powerful impetus to the Imperator's downfall; but this fact was not fully recognised by Europe, and more especially by England. Sixty-five years later, an English military author first acquainted his countrymen with the truth, in his "Studies of Waterloo." There is no doubt that had it not been for the timely arrival of the Prussians, Wellington would have succumbed to his powerful adversary. According to English legends, however, the battle was decided by the advance of the English line, and the help from the Prussians did not count for much. During the times of peace which followed the great war, the feelings of the Germans and English towards each other cooled more and more. The free-born Englishman looked down with contempt on the oppressed and despotically governed Germans, who, even after their great and praiseworthy struggle for liberty, had no national tie to unite them. As the differences between England and Russia increased, so did also the dislike and mistrust of Prussia, which was considered to be completely dominated by Russian influence. The feelings of the Germans for the English were divided. The Liberals, as is well known, regarded the English Parliamentary system as the model of all constitutional development, while English public and private life found many admirers and imitators in Germany. On the other hand, not only the boastfulness of English statesmen gave much offence, but so also did the rude and pretentious behaviour of individual Englishmen, when coming in contact with foreigners. Many Englishmen looked upon the Germans as unpractical dreamers, who dragged on their miserable existences burdened by poverty and oppression. The Germans, on the other hand, saw often in the English only a pretentious, eccentric, thoroughly material people. Even those German Revolutionaries who, after the events of 1848-49 were banished from Prussia and took refuge in the land of liberty, complained bitterly of the exclusiveness of "those Chinese;" and certainly the English had small sympathy or regard for gentlemen with untrimmed beards and shabby clothes, who at table often used the knife in place of the fork. Even at the present day, the great difference in manners and customs considerably influences the opinions of one nation for the other. While the Englishman's hair stands on end if, when at table, he sees any one transgress the rules he has been taught, the German takes great offence at the Englishman's usual stiff bow, and cannot forgive him if, arriving a stranger at a party, he does not immediately get himself introduced to every one in the room in succession, a proceeding which the Englishman, again, thinks highly superfluous. The travelling Englishman, with all his eccentricities of appearance and behaviour, is the type presented on the German stage; while, in English plays, the German is represented as an ill-dressed, awkward, absent-minded, and spectacled professor. It is true that a certain class of English travellers have done much to injure their countrymen's reputation; but did not the citizens of Berlin, on their travels in South Germany, do formerly just the same, and help to gain for their countrymen the reputation of braggarts and boasters? But these English and Germans were not the real representatives of their countries, but only half-educated persons, of the lower middle-class, who possessed the means to travel. Despite these antipathies, the literature of both countries tended gradually to increase the influence exercised by each nation on the other. Voltaire had called Shakespeare "a half-drunken savage;" Goethe drew from him his best inspirations, and our modern novel-writers took English authors for their models. Lewes familiarised his countrymen with our great poet, and Carlyle wrote our greatest King's biography. While the English language had for a considerable time been much spoken in the higher circles of German society, German has in the last thirty years grown familiar to the English; and the influence of the Prince Consort, and the ties which unite the English and Prussian Royal Families, have done much to assimilate the manners and customs of the two countries. The policy pursued by Lord Palmerston ("Lord Firebrand") gave, again, much offence. While he encouraged and supported the movement for a united Italy, he showed himself decidedly hostile to German interests. In the war of 1848-50, England gave Denmark moral and diplomatic support, and England and Russia's interference compelled the Germans, who were at that time in a state of revolutionary agitation, to stand aloof from the struggle between the Danes and the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1848 the English Press derided the attempt to organise a German Fleet, and it is true that the ways and means proposed for organising it deserved their contempt. England's frequent interference in the affairs of foreign States in the name of freedom and humanity, in direct opposition to which those people objecting to English rule were often treated, created the conviction in Germany that the English policy was a purely selfish one, and that those traditions of a united English and Prussian policy were purposely trampled under foot by the English. The Crimean War, again, enlisted the sympathies of the German Liberals; the reason of this was the repugnance felt by the greater part of the German nation for Russia and the Russian Emperor's system of Government, a repugnance which was increased by Russia's support of Austria in 1860. During the Danish War in 1864, England again forfeited all German sympathies by the hostile tone of her Press and her diplomatic relations with Germany and the Duchies. At that time the acknowledged antipathy of both nations reached its climax; but in 1848 affairs wore again a totally different aspect, when the Prussian policy was directed by a Bismarck. England had to witness, whether she liked it or not, the emancipation of the Duchies by Prussia and Austria. The English Government never at the time contemplated a serious interference—the whole uproar was created by the Press. During the whole course of these events there existed persons in both nations who did not follow the stream of idle prejudices, but exerted themselves to call to mind the common origin of the English and German races. The alliance of the Western Powers, sealed by the Crimean War and the *entente cordiale* between England and France, appeared for a time to govern European politics. But events soon showed that England had reserved for herself a complete independence of action, and it was only where English interests were really involved that this alliance held good. The year 1866 saw a rapid revulsion in the feelings of the English nation in regard to Germany, and especially Prussia. The energetic Englishman respects above everything energy in others. The rapid and brilliant success of the Prussians made a deep impression, and the sympathies of England during the war were decidedly on the side of Prussia. Then came the war of 1870. A number of newspapers ranged themselves on the French side, but the majority of the nation sympathised with the Germans. The partisans of the French gained ground, however, after the battle of Sedan and the continuation of the war, and when Germany demanded the restoration of German Lorraine and Alsace. The conditions of peace appeared too hard to those who had not, like Germany, perpetually suffered under the encroachments and invasions of the French; so public opinion remained divided till the conclusion of the war. Every one will remember the anxiety then prevalent in England and other countries after the war that Germany might follow the example of Napoleon I., and continue in her path of conquest. In several newspapers the possibility of a Prussian invasion was seriously discussed, and imaginations were excited by the "Battle of Dorking." Any thoughtful person must have recognised, however, that, after the French War, the German policy must be one of peace, and devoted to the strengthening of the new Empire, and that in no part of the world did German or English interests clash. During the years which followed, the relations of the two countries in nowise deteriorated, and the Press showed no hostility to Germany, while the result of the Berlin Congress was that in Russia the long-smouldering animosity to the German people began to manifest itself more and more openly. A large section of German society could not free itself from a blind predilection for or abandon the traditions of a close friendship with Russia. The years 1879-1881 first opened the eyes of many to the fact that this predilection would hardly find a response in the Russian people. If one inquires as to the reasons of the still partially existing aversion to England, one obtains no satisfactory answer. The trivial assertion that the English policy is a policy of shopkeepers, cannot be regarded as having any foundation. The policy of every nation is more or less selfish; and the term "shopkeeper" is the very last to apply to the English in the grandeur and ambitiousness of their commercial enterprises, and the bravery and persistency with which they know how to defend their interests. The English Empire is world-wide, and as such, with so extensive a frontier, she must be ever on the watch, and ready for action. In the German Army, one cannot forget that in 1870 English tradesmen furnished arms to Gambetta's agents. This was regarded, to a certain extent, as a breach of neutrality; but this view of the case is an incorrect one, as England and the English people remained perfectly neutral. No law can be framed to prevent private individuals from furnishing arms to a belligerent Power; tradesmen are tradesmen. Our manufacturers also supplied arms to foreign States. No. All these accusations against the English nation are unfounded; and since the year 1866, England has given the Germans no cause to complain. May this fact be remembered, and the antipathy which may have been here and there individually aroused, not extended to the entire great and noble nation, who are, through their origin and belief, closely related to us, and with whom for a whole century we have maintained the closest intellectual intercourse! England's continued silence in the great political questions which have arisen since the war of 1866 was regarded by many as a sign of weakness and decadency, it was a change from the policy of "Lord Firebrand," but in Germany this silence ought to have been valued, as she thereby acquired the ruling voice in European deliberations. This state of things was also doubtless brought about by England's inability, since the introduction of general conscription, to compete with foreign armies. The policy of Lord Beaconsfield completely destroyed the belief in England's decadency. The English commanded the Russians to halt in Bulgaria, after the war of 1877; they then annexed the Island of Cyprus, and carried on successful wars (with occasional reverses) in Afghanistan and South Africa. It is true the war with the Boers ended disastrously, and the want of energy with which it was carried on, and the treaty concluded with the Boers after the defeat of the English arms, were bitterly resented by the British Army; but the question is,—Was it not rather the result of a careful consideration on the part of the Government which induced them to make peace, and the conviction that the ill-feeling created in Germany and Holland by the war would, were the Boers ultimately defeated, greatly increase? But the victorious campaign in Egypt has now completely obliterated the stain on the British Military honour. The war commenced with the bombardment of Alexandria, and the fact that the town was thereby partially demolished, was seized upon as a pretext for an attack upon England. It cannot be denied that the English sailors did not always act exactly in a humane manner, and that their conduct contrasted ill with the professions of humanity blazoned abroad at English public meetings, called together to meddle in the affairs of foreign nations. But what General or Admiral has it in his power to direct every shot and prevent every excess? The wounding of the English Consul at Alexandria and the murder of the two sailors was sufficient to justify the bombardment, without taking into consideration the political and military situation. The English plan of operations on the mainland was distinguished by its correctness and precision. The English Military system cannot, in case of a European war, provide an army adequate to cope with those of other countries, but the fact has been again proved that in the event of a war with half-civilised nations, the indomitable energy and courage of the English lead them to speedy victory. A great mistake, which has been often latterly made by correspondents of the principal German papers, who are otherwise well informed, is to criticise the English Army from a Continental stand-point. The *République Française*, which contains often excellent military articles, does not fail to call attention to this fault of the German correspondents, the reasons for which are apparent. On the whole, the paper criticises English affairs in an able manner. It is not the aim of this article to criticise the operations in Egypt, for which purpose we have not as yet collected the necessary material, but we only allow ourselves a few general remarks. The English Army was confronted by an enemy much superior to them in numbers, but without an able leader, and destitute of military discipline and ordinary courage. After Arabi's troops had for weeks kept the English engaged in outpost skirmishes, the basis of the English operations near the Suez Canal was laid, and the advance made on Ismailia, a narrow tongue of land, surrounded on north and south by the Desert. The English troops had as usual to contend with the difficulties of climate and want of proper provision; but their losses on the whole, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir included, were comparatively small. The Infantry seems on both sides to have opened fire at a very great distance (with the exception of the English at Tel-el-Kebir); the Cavalry, which General Wolseley always placed on the wings of his small army, completely routed the Egyptian Artillery and Infantry, who fled panic-struck before them, but one cannot draw any reasonable conclusion from this as to the efficiency of a cavalry attack on an unbroken line of infantry. The Egyptian attack on the English camp at Kassassin, on September 9, was a complete failure; while, on the other hand, the attack made by the English on September 13, which led to their decisive victory, was successfully planned and carried out. It is quite apparent that the Egyptian Cavalry were no longer placed in the van of the army, and that they must have abandoned the field to the English, or they would have discovered the breaking-up of the English encampment, and given warning in time. The English General had decided to attack the Egyptian position at daybreak, and relying on the moral and physical judiciousness of his men, abandoned all elaborate flank movements and ordered a front attack, while the Cavalry was to surround the enemy's flanks; this manœuvre was carried out with English bravery, order, and precision. After a short engagement between the Artillery, in which the Egyptians suffered great loss, the English carried the enemy's earthworks at the point of the bayonet. Their construction is said to have been imperfect, while no authentic accounts have been given as regards their strength. The enemy, thus surprised, were finally defeated by the Cavalry operating on their right wing. The losses of the English, taking into consideration the Egyptian entrenchments and breech-loaders, were unusually small. Despite these, for the English, advantageous circumstances, Tel-el-Kebir can be regarded as a practical reminder of the importance, under favourable circumstances, of a sudden, powerful attack on intrenchments, and the usefulness of practising night marches and attacks, which is too much neglected at our manœuvres, and which are counted by many of our higher officers as belonging to the superannuated traditions of the past. The German and English Armies are organised on a totally different system, but resemble each other in the severity of discipline maintained in each.* They resemble each other also in the bravery and endurance which they display in the most dangerous military emergencies, but it is especially in the officers' ranks where the resemblance lies. We cannot extend the comparison to the "Landwehr" and officers of the Reserve, as they do not exist in England, but confine ourselves to those in the Line regiments. Formerly, the great difference between English and Germans was that the former could purchase their commissions, but this was abolished since 1871. Another existing difference is that the English commissioned officer does not occupy himself so much with the petty service and private drill of his men, but leaves them to the more experienced and often more competent non-commissioned officer. The frequent and long "leaves" of the English are unknown to the Germans, and the military service in Germany is much harder, owing to the constant enlistment of new recruits, and the share Line officers take in the Landwehr and Reserve; but on the other hand, the Englishman must be ever prepared to accompany his regiment to the most distant lands where waves the British flag; it can't be denied that this service in foreign climates tends to enlarge the mind, and to gain experience of every sort. All these differences in the two armies considered, our above assertion that the officers of both resemble each other is founded on the fact that they have the same social position, and are generally recruited from among the best and most highly-educated portion of their nation. In the eighteenth century, the Prussian and German nobility furnished most of the officers, and the English Army and Navy were filled with the younger sons of Peers, while the heir to the titles and estates generally served only a short time. In Germany, other elements have been introduced since 1808, and the sons of burghers and higher officials now swell the ranks; in one word, every English and German officer is more or less a gentleman, and one expects from him perfect breeding and a high sense of honour; if he does not possess these attributes, he is not long tolerated in the Army. In an army as numerous as the German, it is difficult to maintain these traditions; but it is all the more necessary, when one considers the important influence exercised on the men by their superiors. The other minor differences consist in the following,—that the English officer always appears in plain clothes when not on duty, and the German is not allowed to unless on leave; and that the English are, as a rule, much better off than the Germans, and their mess arranged on a far more luxuriant scale. We do not intend, by these comparisons, and by extolling the merits of English and German officers, to under-rate those of other armies, such as the Austrian and Italian; we are only anxious to prove the analogy existing between the two armies, and the absence of real cause for dislike in one nation for the other. The aim of this article is to remove as much as possible the hazy but yet strongly-felt prejudices still existing. If it is the business of a conscientious General to become acquainted with those political questions with which he must possess a keen power of observation and an impartial judgment, it is equally important that the officer of lower rank should follow closely the progress of passing events, for it is from among these younger officers that the future leaders of the Army will arise. In this way, these unfounded but strongly-felt prejudices would melt away. Having once taken root, they are regarded as inviolable truths. He who devotes himself to the study of current events will be able to form an opinion for himself. It would be well if, with this in view, the Military Correspondents would now and then cast a glance at what is passing in foreign countries, and which is necessary, to enable them to give a correct description of foreign campaigns.

Obituary.

Lieut.-Gen. C. Hood, on the Retired List, died on the 8th inst., aged 57. The deceased entered the Army in 1844, and obtained a lieutenancy in 1846, in which year he was employed as secretary on a special public mission to the Argentine Republic, to settle the difference on the part of the combined Powers of England and France, and General Rosas, the Governor of Buenos Ayres. The gallant officer was promoted to the rank of captain in 1851, and from May, 1855, till the following January he served in the Crimea with the Buffs, taking part in the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He commanded the ladder party of the above regiment in the assault of the Redan, and he marched his regiment, with colours flying, into the Karabelnaia, these being the only English colours that entered Sebastopol. (Medal, brevet rank of major, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal.) He became a col. in 1865, and became a major-gen. in 1870.

To the list of those officers who have succumbed to sickness contracted in the late campaign in Egypt must be added the name of Major G. Logan, of the Bengal S.C., second in command of the 7th Bengal N.I. Both on the outward and homeward voyage Major Logan paid special attention to the regiment's transport, and he contracted glanders while moving among the animals suffering from that disease. He died shortly after the return of his regiment to Lucknow, and is the only officer of the Indian Contingent whose death is attributable to the campaign. Major Logan served with distinction in the Indian Mutiny campaign.

The Worshipful Company of Bowyers have agreed to make an annual grant of 25 guineas to encourage good shooting in the Army, and the Secretary of State for War has agreed to apply the grant for this desirable object.

The Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund have issued the following notice, in reference to the admission of children to schools:—"The Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, on Wandsworth Common, for the maintenance and education of the orphan daughters of soldiers, sailors, and marines of her Majesty's Armies and Fleets, was in the first instance restricted to the daughters of those who had served in the Russian war. Its benefits were subsequently extended to the orphans of men who lost their lives in other wars. The Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund are now enabled still further to extend its benefits, and to admit the daughters of men of the above classes whose deaths have resulted from other causes than war. The Executive and Finance Committee are therefore prepared to receive applications for admission. To fill the vacancies as they arise, from time to time, the claims will be considered in the following order:—(*a*) Those whose fathers have been killed or have died whilst engaged on war service, or within six months of the termination of such service, from wounds received or disease contracted therein. (*b*) When the father has met with a violent death whilst engaged in an act of duty. (*c*) Daughters of deceased men who had done good and faithful service in the Navy and Army. The ages of admission are from 7 to 11. The children of marriages contracted whilst the fathers were serving are alone eligible. Under similar circumstances to those above described, as regards the father's service and the parents' marriage, Roman Catholic orphans of both sexes will be placed in schools of their own faith, as vacancies occur. Applications to be addressed to the Secretary of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, 5 St. Martin's Place, London, W.C.—By order of the Committee, WM. H. MUGFORD, Secretary."

THE ROYAL MARINES.

The paper read by Capt. Colomb, of the Royal Marine Artillery, at the Royal United Service Institution, on Friday, Feb. 2, on the "Future of the Royal Marines," was comprehensive in its scope, inasmuch as it dealt not only with the probable future, but detailed the past history, the services, and fluctuations of the corps from its first formation. It was not, however, the past, but the suggested future employment of the Marines that called forth discussion at the conclusion of the lecture, in which many distinguished officers took part, among whom were Gen. Lowder, Admiral Boys, Gen. Schomberg, Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.B., and others. The main points considered were, first, the utilisation of Marines as a nucleus for colonial defence; and, second, for embarkation on board armed merchant cruisers. The unsatisfactory state of the defence of our Colonial possessions has for years been a source of comment, and it is fortunate that the matter has stopped there, and that none of the coast towns of our dependencies have had to feel the want of a protecting element in time of actual warfare between the mother-country and a great Naval Power. The suggestion of Capt. Colomb that detachments of the Royal Marine Corps should furnish the nucleus for Colonial forces, and more especially for the Naval bases in our Colonies, is doubtless a good one, but these detachments should not be numberless small bodies sent out from the home head-quarters, but part and parcel of a strong battalion stationed in the chief seaport town of the particular colony, detachments from which should be located at the most exposed towns on the sea-coast, added to which there should be a certain strength available for the immediate placing of an armed force on board such merchant cruisers or vessels for coast defence as the colony might be able to improvise. To those colonies where there are at present no British troops, such as Australia and New Zealand, the aid of a force of Marines would be invaluable; and even where troops are already stationed, as at the Cape of Good Hope, Singapore, or Hong Kong, a battalion of Marines for any service that might be required afloat or along the coast would be of equal value. Vancouver's Island should also not be forgotten, as a holdfast in the North Pacific. It has been hinted that such an arrangement as that proposed would demoralise the men, from being too much on detached duties, and that in a few years they would lose their identity, and consequently their special value as marine soldiers altogether. Possibly this might be the case, if the same men were kept year after year on the same duties; but as, in order to meet the contingencies of a new system, the corps would have to be materially increased, there could be no reason why each battalion should not call in its detachments every three years and be relieved by another from home, the officers and men of the battalion returning to head-quarters going through a renewed gunnery course, and then in turn embarking for a tour afloat. By this routine it is possible that the same men would only, during their period of service, have their one, or at the outside two, terms of colonial employment, and consequently there would be no deterioration. As a set-off against the cost of the battalions detached to the colonies for particular service, each colony should bear the charge for the number it requires, and thus relieve the Admiralty of excess in estimates. With regard to the second point, the desirability of embarking Marine Artillery or men of the Light Infantry branch of the corps, duly qualified in gunnery, on board armed merchant cruisers, there can be no question. The scheme for the armament of these cruisers in time of emergency has already been propounded by the Admiralty, and supplies of guns are now being sent from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich to Bombay, Hong Kong, Cape Town, and Sydney, where they will remain until required. If the merchant ships that are to be hired to receive these guns retain their own crews, it is very certain they will have to be supplemented by trained men to work the guns. In time of a great war, sufficient seamen gunners and able seamen from the Fleet could not be spared for this purpose, and, therefore, who more qualified for such special service than the men proposed? The presence of Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, Royal Engineers, at Capt. Colomb's lecture was a happy coincidence, as (in his own words) he has at present "the responsibility of advising the Government, not only as to the defence of our commercial ports in England, but the defence of our coaling stations abroad, and he believed the Marine force supplied a satisfactory solution to both questions. To him, having regard to his present duties, the paper had come most opportunely."

A military commission, to which belong, besides Turkish officers, also the German officers temporarily in the service of the Porte, has, the *Morning Post* states, submitted to the Sultan a plan for the reorganisation of the Turkish Army. Three alternative schemes are proposed. The first, which suggests a new system of recruiting, as well as of mobilising the reserve, would involve no extra expense. The second scheme would necessitate a slight outlay. The execution of the third scheme, which aims at a total reorganisation of the Turkish Army, would cause the disbursement of large sums, to be distributed, however, over a long period. If the latter scheme should be carried out, it would have the effect of placing the defensive forces of the Turkish Empire on a level with those of the other Military Powers of Europe; while, if once completed, it would keep within the limits of the financial exigencies of Turkey. As had been expected, this plan advocates a radical change in the mode of spending money. Hitherto large sums have been wasted indirectly for the Turkish Army, the maintenance of which swallowed up a large proportion of the yearly budgets, without any equivalent benefit to the country. Besides other reforms tending in that direction, the commission proposed the total abolition of the rank of Pasha. There are at present so many incapable and completely useless, and, at the same time, highly-paid Pashas in the country, that their number is entirely out of proportion to the strength of the Army. The commission thus points out a disease which nothing but a radical remedy will cure.

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* We do not attach any value to the statements which appeared in the papers of the excesses practised by English soldiers on the wounded. We know that there exist in every army wretches who disgrace their colours by their conduct, and everywhere in the heat of battle the bestial part in man's nature is let loose.

Tuesday's Gazette.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 13, 1883.

6th Dragoons—Lieut.-Col. F. G. S. Curtis has been appointed to command the regt.; Major W. W. Bennitt to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. E. A. Gore, placed on half-pay; Capt. A. C. McKean to be Major, vice W. W. Bennitt (all three dated Jan. 23).

8th Hussars—Lieut. B. T. Mahon, from the 21st Hussars, to be Lieut., vice C. Jackson, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

12th Lancers—Capt. W. Colquhoun has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Feb. 6).

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Broadrick retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.; Lieuts. F. H. M. Leader and E. Peel resign their commissions; Major and Brevet Col. H. Brackenbury, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. Hanwell, retired (Dec. 15, 1882); Lieut.-Col. D. J. Welsh (late Bengal), from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. V. Arbuckle (late Bengal), retired (Dec. 17, 1882); Major H. F. Smyth, from half-pay, to be Major, vice Brevet Col. H. Brackenbury, C.B., promoted (Dec. 15, 1882); Capts. F. B. Knox to be Major, vice W. P. Platt, retired; W. L. Davidson, from the Supernumerary List, to be Capt., vice F. B. Knox; J. K. Trotter, from the Supernumerary List, to be Capt., vice W. Martin (all three dated Jan. 24); Lieut. S. D. Rainsford to be Capt., vice H. H. Costobadie, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (Feb. 1).

The under-mentioned Captains, from the Seconded List, to be Captains (dated Jan. 1):—E. Lake, A. E. Duthy, C. J. Long, G. R. Challenor, E. M. Flint, and A. H. Callwell.

The under-mentioned Lieutenants, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenants (dated Jan. 1):—T. F. T. Fowle, C. E. Walker, J. J. Hewson, W. L. White, J. C. Marston, and the Hon. J. E. P. Vereker.

The under-mentioned officers have been placed upon the Seconded List (dated Jan. 1):—Capts. S. Murray, N. L. Walford, M. Wynell-Mayow, F. T. M. Beaver, F. W. Campbell, and J. St. L. Wheble; Lieuts. H. S. Dawkins, C. E. Reynolds, W. St. P. Bunbury, and F. L. Nathan.

Lieut. L. Bell to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, on appointment as Inspector of Warlike Stores and Firemaster at Cape Town (Jan. 7).

Lieut. C. D. Cottrell to be Lieut. on the Seconded List, on appointment to the Bombay Native Artillery.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. J. M. C. Drake, C.B., has been placed upon retired pay, with an annuity and the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (dated Dec. 6, 1882, and not upon half-pay, as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 5, 1882).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. C. S. Moncrieff, C.S.I. (late Bengal), has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Col. (Jan. 23).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. E. L. Maisey to be Capt., vice E. Hanstock, seconded (Jan. 30).

The Norfolk Regiment—Major C. H. Shepherd has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Jan. 10).

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Qrmr.-Serjt. Henry Medd to be Qrmr., vice D. McCartney, retired.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut. G. H. F. Burne to be Adjt., vice Capt. F. W. Reader, who has resigned the appointment (Jan. 15).

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, has been appointed to command a batn. (Jan. 23).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. J. E. Barry has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Jan. 24).

The East Lancashire Regiment—Lieuts. P. H. N. Lake resigns the appointment of Instructor of Musketry; B. G. Lewis has resigned the appointment of Instructor of Musketry (Nov. 1, 1882).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. H. G. Fellowes resigns his commission,

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Col. S. Hackett, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (Feb. 2); Lieut. E. M. Reed has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Oct. 1, 1882).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. R. C. Brook has been appointed to command a batn. (Jan. 17); Major G. A. White to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. W. D. Shipley, retired (Jan. 17); Supernumerary Major J. Brougham to be Major, vice G. A. White (Feb. 16).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. F. B. R. Hemphill, Adjt., to be Capt., vice T. Harris, promoted (Jan. 8).

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. G. H. Denshire retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Manchester Regiment—The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. E. P. Phillipps. dated March 18, 1882, is cancelled under the provisions of Article 34 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. B. Lane to be Major, vice W. H. M. Fitzherbert, retired (Nov. 18, 1882).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major R. W. Clifton to be Brigade-Surg., vice H. R. L. Veale, M.D., granted retired pay (Jan. 2); Surg. J. Mulrenan, M.D., from half-pay, to be Surg., vice T. C. Nugent, resigned (Jan. 16).

Army Hospital Corps—Lieut. of Orderlies Thomas Francis Kennedy to be Qrmr. (dated July 1, 1881, such antedate not to carry back pay as Qrmr. prior to Jan. 1, 1883).

Ordnance Store Department—The rank granted to Qrmr. G. Harris in the *Gazette* of Jan. 23, 1883, should have been the "hon. rank of Captain" only, and not the "hon. and relative" rank of Captain, as therein stated.

Half-Pay—Capt. A. G. Walker, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major (Jan. 11).

BREVET.

Major S. C. Kyle, R.A., to be Lieut.-Col., under the provisions of Article 11 (*f.f.*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (Jan. 15).

MEMORANDA.

The retirement of Major-Gen. W. J. Gray, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, and the promotion in his succession of Major-Gen. C. Clarke, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery (since retired), are antedated to June 7, 1882.

Lieut.-Col. H. L. Jones, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Col. (Jan. 16).

Major H. H. A. Stewart, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Feb. 5). Major J. J. Ross, half-pay, is placed on retired pay. Capt. and Brevet Major A. T. Wintle, half-pay, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Jan. 11).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. R. E. Hamer resigns his commission.

Lieut. G. M. S. W. J. A. A. de Stacpoole, 3rd Batn. the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), to be Lieut.

INDIA OFFICE, February 13, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the S.C., made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. J. W. B. Meade, from the Royal Artillery (dated April 2, 1881, but to rank from Jan. 25, 1877); F. Oswald, from the Bedfordshire Regt. (dated April 29, 1881, but to rank from June 19, 1879); 2nd Lieut. E. L. Wright, from the 1st Dragoon Guards (May 12, 1881).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. A. D. Fordyce, from the Bedfordshire Regt. (dated Aug. 16, 1880, but to rank from July 2, 1879); W. B. Piers, from the East Yorkshire Regt. (dated March 29, 1881, but to rank from Jan. 1, 1881).

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers of the Indian Military Forces:—Deputy-Surg.-Gens. Sir A. Christison, Bart., M.D., of the Bengal Army (Nov. 24, 1882); A. C. C. de Renzy, C.B., of the Bengal Army (Dec. 9, 1882); Brig.-Surg. J. Picthall, M.D., of the Bengal Army (Dec. 1, 1882); Surgs.-Major L. F. Dickson, M.D., of the Bengal Army (Nov. 27, 1882); P. F. Bellew, of the Bengal Army (Dec. 1, 1882); C. E. W Bensley, M.D., of the Bengal Army (Dec. 8, 1882); N. Hopkins, of the Bombay Army (Jan. 24, 1883).

The Queen has approved of the under-mentioned officer being transferred to the Retired List:—Lieut.-Col. H. D. E. W. Chester, of the Bengal S.C. (Dec. 14, 1882).

The Queen has approved of the under-mentioned officer being permitted to resign the service:—Lieut. E. V. Goldsmid, of the Bengal S.C. (Oct. 20, 1882).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officer is granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—To be Deputy-Surgeon-General: Brigade-Surg. E. S. Cleveland, M.D., of the Madras Army (Nov. 25, 1882).

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of the Governor of Bombay:—Capt. G. H. Dean, 12th Lancers, to be Military Secretary, vice Major A. R. Heyland, Bombay S.C. (Jan. 1).

The following appointment has been made to the Staff of the Army in Madras:—Major J. R. Byng, Madras S.C., to be Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., vice Lieut.-Col. Rowlandson, whose tour of duty has expired (Dec. 7, 1882).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 13, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, Western Division—Lieut. W. B. Jones resigns his commission.

3rd Brigade, Scottish Division—Francis Leslie-Duncan, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Brigade, Welsh Division—Lieut. C. L. Shubrick resigns his commission.

5th Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. T. C. Fair resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Capt. Sir G. D. Clerk, Bart., resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. A. H. Drummond to be Major.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. W. A. Maude-Roxby resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—W. L. Fenwick and the Hon. U. J. G. R. Colborne.

4th Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieutenants:—Albert Julian Pell and Edward Papillon Prest.

4th Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—William Martin-Leake, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieutenants resign their commissions:—H. M. Edwards and E. C. G. Jackson.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. W. Younger resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. the Hon. H. H. Dalrymple to be Capt.; Robert Bonham Bax Christie, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. H. France-Hayhurst to be Lieut.-Col. (Jan. 31).

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—A. H. Nelson, E. L. B. Howard, and F. Morgan. Walter Arthur Bromley-Davenport, gent., to be Lieut. (Jan. 31).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers)—Lieut. M. S. Stewart resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Border Regiment—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. H. Smith and Lieut. G. A. P. H. Warden.

3rd Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt. F. H. L. Newell, from the 3rd Batn. the Dorsetshire Regt., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Henry George Hamilton Fitzmaurice, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. E. N. Disney resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Thomas Cowper, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Frederick Louis Wolff, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—George Percy Lafont Pemberton, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Highland Light Infantry—Capt. S. H. Hardy resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

2nd Battalion, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut. E. Grant resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. A. J. Blackett-Ord to be Capt.; Claude William Egerton Milborne-Swinnerton-Pilkington, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Thomas George Powell Glynn, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 13, 1883.

Berks—Capt. H. M. A. Warde, 19th Hussars, to be Adjt., in succession to R. W. Kearsley, who has retired from the service (Feb 2).

Royal 1st Devon—E. Gambier-Parry, late Lieut. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Lieut.

Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire)—Capt. and Brevet Major M. C. Day, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Adjt., in succession to W. H. Dawson, who has retired from the service (Feb. 2).

West Somerset—Vet.-Surg. T. Channon resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 13, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Lieut. E. C. Langford resigns his commission.

1st Fifeshire—Lieut. A. D. Brown resigns his commission.

5th Lancashire—Capt. J. Hardman resigns his commission; Acting Chaplain the Rev. S. Hastings resigns his appointment.

1st London (City of London)—Edward Charles Bambridge, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne—Acting Chaplain the Rev. M. Gibson, M.A., resigns his appointment.

2nd Northumberland (the Percy)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—W. Hall and T. A. Scott.

1st Sussex—Acting Chaplain the Ven. Archdeacon J. Hannah, D.C.L., resigns his appointment.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. J. B. Holroyde to be Major.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield)—Qrmr. R. B. Streatfield resigns his commission; Charles Henry Gilbert Hay, gent., to be Qrmr.

ENGINEER.

1st Cheshire—Alexander Bleakley, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieutenants:—Charles Graham Geoffrey Lucas and Edward Roach Harding.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—Lieut. C. Malcolm resigns his commission.

RIFLE.

3rd Aberdeenshire (the Buchan)—Gen. the Hon. Sir A. Hamilton-Gordon, K.C.B., to be Hon. Col. of the Corps; Acting Surg. W. R. S. Jefferiss resigns his appointment.

1st Argyllshire—Lieut. D. Mactaggart to be Capt.

1st Berwickshire—Robert Marnock Donald, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Bucks (Eton College)—Norman Tom Nickalls, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—Lieut. J. H. E. Bailey resigns his commission.

5th Cheshire—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Sir C. W. Shakerley, Bart., C.B., is granted the hon. rank of Col. Lieut. J. M. Toler to be Capt.; Lieut. J. Morgan resigns his commission.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Capt. G. G. Pender resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieut. J. A. Freeman to be Capt.

2nd Derbyshire—Thomas Swann, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Devonshire—Acting Chaplain the Rev. T. Mozley, M.A., resigns his appointment.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Capt. J. Bellingham to be Major; Lieut. W. P. Heaton to be Capt. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Frederick Emanuel Henbeck and Kilburn Llewellyn Knight.

1st Fifeshire—The services of Lieut. T. Mitchell are dispensed with.

Galloway—Capt. D. Craig is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Lanarkshire—Capt. J. Loudon resigns his commission.

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 2nd Northern)—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. J. M. Forrester resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

6th Lanarkshire—Lieut. A. Campbell, jun., resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. A. B. Smith resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Charles Arthur Moore, gent., to be Lieut.; Acting Surg. J. Wright resigns his appointment.

2nd London—George Brooke Mee, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd London—Capt. A. Crossman is granted the hon. rank of Major.

4th Middlesex (West London)—Capt. H. C. S. Goldfrap, 2nd Batn. the Lincolnshire Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Major J. Brougham, South Lancashire Regt., whose term of service as Adjt. expires (Feb. 16).

11th Middlesex (Railway)—Lieut. F. J. Fowles resigns his commission.

15th Middlesex (the Customs and the Docks)—Capt. T. Beck resigns his commission; Lieut. J. Z. Cahill to be Capt.

16th Middlesex (London Irish)—Acting Surg. C. H. Furnivall resigns his appointment.

17th (North) Middlesex—Lieut. F. L. Wolff resigns his commission.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—Samuel Bateman East, gent., to be Lieut.

23rd Middlesex—Alfred Sprackley Johnson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Monmouthshire—Lieut. R. W. Kennard resigns his commission.

1st Northamptonshire—Joseph Hunting, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Oxfordshire—Edward Cotterell, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Staffordshire—Capt. W. E. Wood resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Paul Bedford Elwell, Esq., to be Capt.

7th Surrey—Capt. J. H. Hastie resigns his commission. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. A. Ellis and W. H. Dieseldorff. The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—E. S. Whelpton, E. E. Salter, and T. Edmondston.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. C. A. Phillips resigns his commission.

1st Tower Hamlets (the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. W. S. Cottew, from 3rd Middlesex R.V.C., to be Lieut.

2nd Worcestershire—William Parker Yates Bainbrigge, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date February 14, and the current year must be understood.)

Friday's Gazette.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 16, 1883.

STAFF.

Major-Gen. J. R. S. Sayer, C.B., from Brigdr.-Gen. on the Staff, to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff, to command the troops in the Western District, vice Lieut.-Gen. T. H. Pakenham, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (April 1).

Lieut. R. Cutlar-Fergusson, Scots Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Alison, Bart, K.C.B., commanding the Force in Egypt (Jan. 31).

MEMORANDUM.

Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. Walsh, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to have the hon. rank of Major, in recognition of his services during the recent campaigns in Afghanistan and Egypt.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date February 17, and the current year must be understood.)

Amusements.

Morning performances, arranged to bring aspiring young actresses or provincial dramas before the metropolitan public, are increasing in number. When these are maladroitly fixed at different theatres for the same day, those most interested in obtaining critical commentaries can hardly complain of receiving scant attention.

At the GAIETY was played, on Tuesday, for the first time in London, Mr. E. Romaine Callender's three-act comedy, called "Light; or, My Darling," originally produced at the Theatre Royal, Sheffield, last August. It is only a moderately-effective play, illustrating a simple domestic story, in association with a travelling circus. Mr. E. R. Callender retains the character of Samson, and Mr. T. Nye, Mr. Harry Monkhouse, and Miss Sara Beryl represent Signor Smitherini, proprietor of the Cirque; Yorick, the clown; and Julius Cæsar, the young acrobat. Miss Myra Holme embodied Helen, Samson's daughter; Miss Rosie May appeared as Lucinda, the leading equestrienne; and Miss Lyons was introduced as the child Nelly. The approval of the audience was very faintly expressed when the curtain fell.

At the VAUDEVILLE was presented the same afternoon a new farcical comedy, called "Our Regiment," founded on the German, and written by Mr. H. Hamilton, who dramatised Ouida's novel of "Moths." The scene is laid at a country town known as Mudborough-on-Slush, and the three acts take place in the drawing-room of Mr. Dobbinson, a retired merchant; the breakfast-parlour in the house of his friend, Mr. Ellaby; and the gardens of Mr. Dobbinson's mansion. The military element is represented by two officers of the 8th Lancers,—Captain Fetherston and Guy Warrener, played by Mr. F. W. Wyndham and Mr. Gerald Moore. A song, called "Lance and Pennon," composed by Mr. F. Stanislaus, is introduced in the second act. Mrs. Leigh, Miss Fanny Brough, Miss Maggie Hunt, Miss Gabrielle Goldney, and Messrs. W. H. Denny, Frederick Thorne, and Herbert Akhurst, shared the other characters among them. Much compression is required, before any hope can be entertained of the piece becoming popular.

Another afternoon performance was given at the GAIETY on Thursday, for the benefit of Mr. Kyrle Bellew, who identified the occasion with his last appearance in London this year. The programme comprised scenes from "The School for Scandal," the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," and a miscellaneous concert.

At the SAVOY THEATRE, on Thursday afternoon, Mr. D'Oyley Carte gave a special performance of "Iolanthe," when, for the first time, the whole of the fairies appeared with electric star-lights in their hair.

Miss Mary Dickens, daughter of Mr. Charles Dickens, and grand-daughter of the illustrious novelist, is now adopting the stage as a profession, and is accustoming herself to the presence of an audience by playing the small part of the tavern-keeper's daughter in the third act of "The Silver King," at the PRINCESS's.

With this week closes Mrs. Bernard-Beere's association with the management of the GLOBE THEATRE, which has not proved so financially prosperous as was anticipated.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at the Office, No. 16 Wellington Street, Strand, London.—SATURDAY, February 17, 1883. Letters on business and Remittances should be made to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD.

AND

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JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE,

AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR PATRICK MACDOUGALL has long been recognised as one of the foremost members of that section of the official community known in common parlance as the "reformers,"—in other words, the advanced school of Army reformers. We have before us a pamphlet, published for the General by Messrs. Blackwood, entitled, "Short-service Enlistment and the Organisation of Our Infantry, as Illustrated by Recent Events." The pamphlet is "Dedicated to General Lord Wolseley, whose campaign in Egypt has so gloriously vindicated the organisation which he had so large a share in establishing." We are told in the preface that "the remarks were written before the outbreak of the Egyptian War, and their publication was afterwards delayed as inopportune." General MacDougall continues:—"The paragraph in Sir G. Wolseley's Tel-el-Kebir despatch respecting the efficiency of the Infantry battalions engaged, seems to have revived the controversy as to the comparative value of old and young soldiers; and it is assumed, rather unreasonably, by his critics, that he meant to imply that the battalions were composed altogether of 'young soldiers,' rather than 'Short-service soldiers,' which obviously was his real meaning. Sir Garnet would have been strictly accurate in stating that the young soldiers, of whom there were a large number of between one and three years' service, behaved magnificently; but no one in his senses would contend that a force so composed throughout would be equal in war value to one having a leaven of old soldiers in the ranks. The controversy thus revived cannot have any useful result. Even those who would preferably return to a 'Long-service' Army, if they could—excepting always a few of extreme views—admit such a return to be impossible; and more than one of Sir Garnet's critics adduces the fact, in opposition to his advocacy of a Short-service Army, that the battalions in Egypt had all a strong backbone of Reserve men, thus employing the primary recommendation of 'short service' as an argument against that method of enlistment. Under the old system, there never was a war in which a battalion took the field without a large proportion of men of from one to three years' service at the one end, and of more than fifteen years' service at the other end. Thus, the 'long-service battalions' made up for war were composed of men having from one to twenty-one years' service, whilst the battalions that fought in Egypt, made up 'short-service battalions,' are intended to be—and as they always can be made up, if the system is properly administered—composed of men of from one to ten years' service, and of ages varying from twenty to thirty. And those who, with a view to disparage young soldiers, have shown they were composed of men averaging seven years' service, at a date when the Short-service system had been eleven years in operation, are really paying the highest compliment to a system capable of producing the results they describe." We consider it desirable to give the writer's preface in full, showing as it does the arguments advanced by the reformers to justify their views. But the question arises,—was the campaign in Egypt a crucial test of the merits of the system which the reformers have built up? The enemy we had pitted against us was a rebel army, commanded by an inexperienced rebel leader. The expedition which was despatched to Alexandria consisted of one Army corps only, and the campaign was of such short duration, that climatic or other influences had little time to make serious havoc among the forces in the field. When we consider all the circumstances of the case, we cannot but feel that General MacDougall has been induced to take far too favourable a view of the situation, when he speaks of the operations against Arabi having "gloriously vindicated the organisation of which Lord Wolseley has had so large a share in establishing." Occupying as we do a position among European nations, it should be our aim to produce a Military system which would enable us to assert our authority, and protect our rights in European warfare. Are we in a position to do this now? General MacDougall and those of his school may prefer to think that we are; we think otherwise. We are ready to give the reformers the fullest credit for the attempts they have made to provide us with an efficient Army, for we believe that they have been actuated by a desire to promote the interests of the nation. We cannot, however, close our eyes to facts, and no amount of argument, even from so high an authority as General MacDougall, will serve to show that we possess at the present time a defensive organisation worthy of the name. Wars now-a-days are short and decisive. Complications may arise at any moment to compel us to have recourse to arms. It is our bounden duty, then, to look the position in the face. We have been reforming for twelve years, and the result of the measures undertaken by successive Ministers has not been such as to render us more secure than we were, when the Army was taken in hand by Lord Cardwell in 1870. Lord Cardwell inaugurated the principle of short service. The idea was a good one. Germany had introduced the system, and had found that it worked well. But the German Army is organised on a different footing to our own. The Germans command the services of every able-bodied man. We, on the other hand, depend entirely upon voluntary enlistment. Our Regular Army is necessarily small. Being small, it should be as efficient as it is possible to make it. General MacDougall says:—"The changes in our Military system introduced by Lord Cardwell, and recently developed by Mr. Childers, are still viewed with dislike by regimental officers, who are unable to perceive how an army can be benefited by a system under which the condition of individual battalions was allowed not long ago so palpably to deteriorate. The deterioration was palpable, but the causes were not so evident, and until they are properly understood, no just judgment is possible." But why were these changes viewed with dislike? Only because those who knew best what the effect of them would be—the regimental officers, upon whom devolved the duty of working the new system—saw from the first that the system would not produce the beneficial results which were expected of it. We have no hesitation in saying that regimental officers of all ranks did their utmost to overcome the difficulties against which they had to contend; and yet, notwithstanding their exertions, the system broke down, and the changes since carried out have plainly demonstrated that they were right in their condemnation of the new order of things. The idea upon which Lord Cardwell based his reforms was good enough in theory, but his lordship and his advisers were, unfortunately, theorists only, and they could not, therefore, recognise the dangers which were ahead. They were so impressed, too, with the wisdom of their own ideas, that they refused to listen to the advice of those whose experience gave them a claim to make themselves heard, until the utter collapse of the system upon which they so prided themselves compelled them to do so. General MacDougall maintains that "the object of 'short service,' and its primary advantage, is the promotion of a Reserve." Now, nobody has ever uttered one word against short service, as a fundamental principle, and certainly there has never been any objection to the existence of a Reserve. What was contended was that the reformers, in their desire to establish a Reserve, entirely overlooked the necessity of maintaining the efficiency of regiments on home service; and Mr. Childers, to whom General MacDougall gives well-deserved credit, himself admitted, by the steps he took to raise the strength of regiments first for service, that there was reason for the complaints which reached the War Office as to the impossibility of working Short Service on the lines which Lord Cardwell laid down. Sir Patrick MacDougall has been guilty of the error—a common one, among those who think as he thinks—of supposing that those who differ from him object to reform simply because it is reform. We fail to see that any advantage is to be derived from such a form of argument. The "obstructives," as they have been called, are as anxious as General MacDougall or any other reformer is to find the Army placed on a proper footing of efficiency, but they refuse to follow the advocates of short service blindly, and, with all due deference to General MacDougall, we consider that it is greatly to the advantage of the Army that there are men holding high rank in the service independent enough to raise their voices when they find that mistakes are being made. It is only fair that all parties should have an opportunity of expressing themselves. The reformers should remember that they started with everything in their favour. They were in office; they had adopted a cry which they knew would be popular with the great Liberal party, to which they appealed; and, moreover, they had, and still have, recourse to all sorts of documents to prove the correctness of their statements, and refute those of their opponents. But notwithstanding the strong position they occupied, and the popularity of their measures with the party to which they looked for support, they have failed miserably in everything they have attempted, and they have failed just where they were told from the first by practical soldiers that they would fail. And now, when their policy has been proved to have been false, they attempt to make out that short service was from the first distasteful to the Army, and that this is the reason why it has not hitherto produced the benefits which were expected from it. Experience has taught practical soldiers, as we trust it has taught many of those who have been so ready to demolish, that Army reform is a far more serious business than many of those occupying seats in Parliament seem to imagine. In legislating for the Army, a Minister has to deal with a national institution upon which the welfare of the country largely depends. New systems may do all very well, so long as we are at peace, but let troubles arise to compel us to take up arms, and the systems which have originated in civilian brains soon show their weak points, and crumble to pieces before the fire of the enemy. Short service was tried in South Africa and Afghanistan, and it collapsed, as the report of Lord Airey's Committee shows beyond doubt. The arrangements worked more satisfactorily in Egypt, because our troops met there with no opposition worth speaking of, whilst the campaign was of so short duration that it put no real strain on our organisation. We fail to see how a campaign, which in a military sense was little better than a walk-over, can have "gloriously vindicated the present organisation." We must, indeed, be deteriorating very much as a nation, when men in the position of Sir P. MacDougall accept as evidence of the military capability of our soldiers, the fact that they have been able to overcome an army in the most advanced stages of demoralisation, such as that which held the earthworks at Tel-el-Kebir. Perhaps, some day, our eyes may be opened by finding that there is more serious work in store for the Army which, we are asked to believe, has been proved by our experiences in Egypt to have attained the acme of perfection, under the fostering care of the modern Army reformer. Let us hope that our new organisation, even in its improved state, may pass through the ordeal of a European war as well as those in office presume it will do. But, in the meantime, our leading Military authorities ought to refrain from making us look ridiculous in the eyes of our neighbours, as General MacDougall must have done in the pages of the pamphlet under review, which, from its onesidedness and the position of its author, might be dangerous, but for the fact that it is so exaggerated in its tone as to lose all the value which it would otherwise have possessed.

WE have long been of opinion that, the actual effects of the many great changes which have taken place in the War Navies of the world during the last decade, have not received adequate recognition, when viewed with regard to the extraordinary difference in the composition of the fighting qualities of the ships of the past and present. There has been all along the very pardonable and most natural tendency on the part of our ablest and most skilful sailors to base their assumptions of the nature of the Naval combats of the future on the solid facts so firmly established by our glorious Naval successes during the past and early part of the present century, their views being strongly tinted by the great success the rebellious American States had with their large and powerfully armed frigates over the smaller and less powerful ships with which we opposed them. The results of these successes on their part may be traced in our own Navy in the construction of the magnificent wooden frigates, the *Mersey* and *Orlando*, short-lived as they were, and later on by the *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, *Minotaur*, &c., all of these noble vessels being the self-evident attempt to construct a class of frigates of unequalled power. That the same thoughts are evidently still running in the minds of our naval constructors, as well as in those of other nations, we have the more modern instances of the Italian *Dandolo*, *Duilio*, and *Lepanto*, the Russian *Peter the Great*, and our own *Inflexible* to prove. But in the face of these facts, it is obvious that, of late, there is a certain hesitation creeping in as to the wisdom of constructing such huge monsters, and there is also a very evident opinion slowly but surely gaining ground that to develop the full strength of these large armour-clads, they will require to be largely supplemented by swift vessels of a totally dissimilar construction. We hope this fact is recognised by our own Constructive Department, and that the commencement of fast vessels of the *Leander* type is the herald of still greater efforts in this direction. What we complain of is that there are so few vessels of this class constructed or building, and that they are structurally too weak to ram an enemy, even if his ship is unarmoured. Then, again, the fact that armour alters naval tactics has been lost sight of. The old principle on which ships were fought at once gives place to the new "end-on" plan of attack and defence from the moment the armour-plate and ram are used. The fear of being *raked* gives place to that of being taken *broadside on.* The value of the cosine of the angle formed by the ship's keel and the bearing of the enemy determines the penetrative power of his guns. Hence the bows of the modern armour-clad must be kept on to the foe with as great precision as those of a life-boat to the sea. This is beginning to be understood in the Navy. The question of fast cruisers is also being discussed. Their necessity is being more and more admitted. An important paper on this subject has lately been read at the Royal United Service Institution, by Captain Robert H. Harris, R.N., under the heading of "The Necessity of Supplementing Armour-clad Ships by Vessels of other Types." In the course of his paper, that gallant officer premises that our armour-clads are the successors and representatives of our old line-of-battle ships, and he then institutes a careful comparison as to their fitness to take up the work for which they have been constructed; he enters into a close examination as regards their efficiency or inefficiency to perform the work required of them. Want of space prevents us from entering, at present, as fully into a discussion on the important question brought forward by the gallant officer as we should wish; but we feel that, for the benefit of our readers, it will be well to quote one or two of the comparisons made by Captain Harris which are more particularly pleasing to us. In summing up the capabilities of the old line-of-battle ships of the past, he, after referring to the now disused term "line-of-battle," says:—"Nevertheless, if she and it have succumbed, their glories have not, and history will relate far into the future how, when fairly manned and found, a line-of-battle ship might, on her own element, proudly and justly assume to herself a certain potency that is impossible to any vessel in the present day. She stood on her own merits,—a floating castle, the positive equal of all vessels not exceeding her in size; no less costly or inferior vessel dare face her gun-power, no submarine mine lurked on hostile coast, no insignificant vessel or torpedo boat could, under cover of night or fog, attempt to blow a hole in her bottom, there existed no hostile ram which, under similar circumstances, could waterlog or sink her." "Uncertain as her motive-power was, it was practically inexhaustible; fickle and fluctuating as the winds are, so long as they blew, they favoured friends and foes alike. A fresh supply of provisions and water, with a few days to caulk, and refit aloft, put her into thoroughly efficient condition, even after the longest of cruises. When at sea, sailing east or west, north or south, increasing or decreasing speed, provided that the limits of her water and provisions were not too closely approached, no vital power was consumed. Her state was one of constant and immediate readiness for instant battle. No inferior enemy dare cross her ocean pathway, smaller foes sighting her sought safety in flight. Unsupported by frigate or corvette, sloop or brig, she was the proud and stately equal of any individual foe on the face of the broad seas or narrow waters." Captain Harris then plainly shows the hazards our modern armour-clads run through the suddenness of torpedo attacks—a danger believed in Germany to render efficient blockades in the future impossible—and exposes the inherent weakness from which all ironclads must suffer in their liability to run short of fuel. He further shows most plainly that the ordinary duties of a fleet in war-time, if performed by armour-clads alone, must speedily result in a visit to a friendly port or collier. The discussion which followed the reading of Captain Harris's paper fully confirmed the fact that his views were generally accepted as correct, and the remarks made by the Chairman, Captain Colomb, R.N., after clearly explaining the merits of this paper, threw additional light on the subject, by pointing out that this very question had been raised by Mr. Barnaby, some four years ago, at the Institution of Naval Architects, where he then made the following comparison as to the actual cost of certain vessels, which may be taken to represent the same power and cost, only in different form. For instance, one ironclad, carrying 500 men, will cost £500,000, and will carry 600 tons of fuel, and say, two torpedo boats; six unarmoured ships, with 1,800 men, will cost £900,000, and will carry 6,000 tons of fuel, and 24 torpedo boats, &c. We cannot conclude our remarks on Captain Harris's valuable paper without drawing attention to one other statement made by him, the full importance of which needs only to be read to be realised. In the course of his remarks in connection with the value of supplementing armour-clads with numerous swift vessels, he finishes by saying, "By employing swift vessels for this service, we should realise the wonderful factor that high speed will be in all naval operations of the future; these vessels, allowing them only to steam twelve knots when thus employed, are capable during twelve hours of daylight of clearing a circle of 144 knots' circumference round their base of operations, or of steaming twice round a circle of twenty-four miles' diameter during the same time." A more complete exposition of the value and power of high-speed vessels to a maritime Power than the above could not well be given. We hope the able remarks contained in Captain Harris's paper will be carefully studied, and that they may serve to strengthen the hands of the Naval Constructive Department, which, by building a class of strong, swift vessels, to efficiently supplement our armour-clads, and protect our grain-laden ships and ocean highways, can develope and augment the power of our Navy to a hitherto almost unsuspected extent.

THE entire organisation of the Artillery Militia, and the system, or rather the want of system, applied to the annual trainings, demand some special notice, now that Parliament has again assembled; and it is to be hoped that the subject will receive most careful attention, and that pressure may be brought to bear on the authorities, to induce them to put a stop to the yearly waste of public money which is now the invariable rule. A correspondence on the shortcomings of the Regulations in force for the annual training of the Militia generally has lately appeared in our columns. Believing, as we do, that most of the evil lies in the mismanagement of the Artillery branch of the service, we propose to deal principally with that particular "arm." The curious anomaly exists that these Artillery Brigades are, as now constituted, mere nurseries for candidates seeking commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line. They are in most cases treated by their commanding officers as infantry regiments, and opportunities are rarely afforded for either officers or men to learn their duties as garrison gunners. We find that twelve of the twenty-one brigades of Artillery Militia are to be in billets or lodgings in their county towns for this year's training, a system so faulty, that no argument can be raised in its favour, except by the local authorities and local publicans—often an interchangeable title—who clamour for the spending of the money in the town; backed up, we regret to say, by some commanding officers, who do not like garrison duties, and prefer displaying themselves in war-paint before the eyes of their county admirers, to enhancing the value of their brigades by a little practical work. Nothing satisfactory can be done with the men in lodgings or billets, and though the cost of sending them to the nearest garrison where they could be kept to some purpose at artillery duties might, in the eyes of War-Office clerkdom, constitute a formidable item in the Estimates, the outlay would be money well spent. At most of the head-quarters, there are neither proper guns nor sufficient stores for even the elementary course of drills. A few gun detachments are sent once a week during the training to some fort or battery; this constitutes all the practice in gun-drill which the men ever get. We are strongly of opinion that too much tinsel and empty title has been the only reward granted to the many hard-working Militia officers who have rendered themselves efficient in the performance of their duties; honorary rank, gold lace, and liberty to retire and wear uniform, being all an officer can hope for, under the present *régime.* If a Field Officer or Captain has deserved a step of rank, it should be called "brevet" rank, and carry brevet pay. Some of the permanent appointments in his own branch of the service should, we think, also be open to the Militia officer. Any man of intelligence, soldierlike qualities, and capacity for work ought to be fit for the post of Adjutant in an Artillery regiment during training, and, subject to passing a qualifying examination, a Militia officer should be able to look forward to the appointment. An Adjutant's business is principally in the orderly-room, and in the Artillery he should seldom be allowed to act as a drill-instructor on parade, for such duties are altogether lowering to one who has received a scientific education. In a horse or field brigade, the Adjutant must certainly be thoroughly up in his drill; but that does not apply to a garrison brigade. There is, therefore, no special advantage in appointing Militia Artillery Adjutants from the Royal Artillery. The five years' system is not a good one, for an officer cannot take interest in a perfectly strange set of duties, with a strange body of men, to whom he is but temporarily attached, and no one can contend that the best men will take these appointments. There are some four classes of officers who look for them,—1st, those who do not like service with their own batteries; 2nd, those who desire to escape from a bad station; 3rd, those who want to economise; and, 4th, men who, by going to the Militia, save themselves from being shelved by the age clause,—those in the latter category being the best, seeing that they go to the Auxiliary Forces from love of their profession. Now, if any appointment should be filled from the Royal Regiment, it is that of Instructor of Artillery. How few there are holding that position in the Militia who can take a class of junior officers, non-commissioned officers, or gunners into the school-room, and, with blackboard and chalk, make plain to them the construction of the guns they e using and the fuzes and projectiles employed, or ho could give the lectures for the two months' epository course! Let us make our Militia Artillery a thoroughly useful body of garrison gunners, not by conferring upon them the mere title of "Royal Artillery"—which is absurd, as far as the officers are concerned—but by practical service in the best Artillery stations, and by putting a decided stop to the Infantry-review style of inspection, and the balls, drinking, big dinners, and mild swagger, which are the characteristics of the annual training of a Militia regiment in its county town. It is bad enough that Infantry regiments should in some cases—not all, but a few—set aside soldiering for such unseemly frivolities. The Militia Artillery have now been united with the Royal Artillery. They should show that they appreciate the honour conferred upon them by forcing the War Office to take them in hand, and inaugurate for them a new *régime*, by which inefficient commanding officers would disappear, with the accompanying evils of heavy mess bills, and, what is worse, an endless routine of parade-ground duties. We feel sure that the majority of Militia Artillerymen would hail with the utmost satisfaction reforms such as those we indicate, calculated, as they would be, to raise the tone of the service. The authorities ought to show a desire to encourage those who are really earnest in their work, and we hope that no time may be lost in introducing a better system on the lines we have laid down.

TWELVE years have now elapsed since one of the most gallant officers in her Majesty's Service was summarily ordered to haul down his flag, and, as time has proved, to suffer professional ruin, for what his bitterest enemy could only call an error in judgment. However much the exigencies of the case may have demanded justifiable severity at the time, the country never intended that, after a long course of distinguished services in all quarters of the globe, Admiral Wilmot's active career should be thus summarily closed. There are few, if any, on the list of Admirals who have seen so much real fighting, and none who bear a higher reputation for great personal courage and seamanship. He has served with distinction in Syria, in China, in Borneo, in Africa, in the Baltic, and in the Crimea, and owing to the discreditable neglect of his Flag-Captain and Staff Commander, lost the honours and emoluments which were so justly his due, at a time when he might not unreasonably have looked forward to one of the few prizes which the Admiralty have to distribute amongst many claimants. Would that we could say the selections were always wisely made! The singular anomaly of the case is one of its worst features, clearly indicating that personal pique, rather than an inherent love of justice, characterised the action of those who ought to have risen superior to such feelings. Thus the officers who were directly and indirectly responsible for the safe navigation of the *Agincourt* were, within a short period after the accident, again employed, and subsequently had the highest honours of the service thrust on them. Whatever interested and malevolent men may advance to the contrary as an excuse for their actions, the general opinion of the Navy, prior to the date of this accident, was that the Admiral was not personally responsible for the safe navigation of his flagship. Since this disaster, the principle has tacitly been acknowledged, in the grounding of the flagship of Admiral Randolph, and more recently still in the case of the *Iron Duke*, in the China Seas. If Admiral Wilmot had had the choice of naming a flag-captain and navigating officer, it is a well-known fact that it would not have fallen on those who were thrust on him, for it was no secret in the Fleet that he had little confidence in either. On what grounds, if they were not political, such different treatment was meted out, it is impossible to say, and it is not unreasonable to express a hope that the distinguished nobleman who now stands at the head of the Department, will no longer permit the services of Admiral Wilmot to remain without a proper acknowledgment. This is not the first occasion on which we have brought them under the notice of the public. Had he committed a great crime, in lieu of a doubtful error, the punishment could not have been more severe. One, at least, of those who sanctioned it experienced a just retribution; others may not escape, for "men who live in glass houses should not throw stones." The opinion we hold on this subject has recently been confirmed in a striking manner. Her Majesty's ship *Northumberland*, during a steam trial, ran into a Russian schooner, and inflicted serious damage to both vessels. Although the Captain of the Steam Reserve and the Captain of the ship were on the bridge, the officer of the watch is alone held responsible. It is illogical to admit the correctness of the decision of the court in this instance, but it plainly indicates that those who are in charge of the deck are not supposed to blunder into mischief with their eyes open, simply because their superior officer is on board. In the case of the *Agincourt*, it came out in evidence that Admiral Wilmot was below at the time of the accident, and that his orders to keep strictly in station were grossly neglected by those responsible for carrying them out. It, therefore, seems hard that the zeal and devotion of a lifetime should have been sacrificed to such a trifling cause, especially as the manner in which the ship was rescued from her perilous position by the gallant officer greatly excited the admiration of all who were cognisant of the difficulties under which he laboured. When we look at the manner in which honours have been awarded for Egypt, it is impossible, as we have before stated, not to infer that political or personal predilection has had much to do with the studied neglect with which one of the bravest of our Admirals has been treated; and we feel assured that if his case were brought under the notice of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, she would order the circumstances to be carefully gone into by a competent tribunal. The case is unique, and we trust will ever remain so.

The Earl of Belmore has given notice in the House of Lords that on Monday, March 5, he will call attention to the present scale of pay of the officers of the Royal Navy, and will ask the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he can hold out any hopes of an increase in the present rates, seeing that the cost of living has very much increased since they were fixed. It is high time this question were taken in hand, and the Navy will not fail to appreciate the service rendered to it by Lord Belmore.

The officers and crews of the merchant steamers chartered by the Admiralty to act as transports during the Egyptian war, and who actually conveyed troops and stores to the seat of war, are clearly entitled to the war medal, as they were for the time being in the Government service, and many of them risked going under fire when they entered the Suez Canal. The same holds good in regard to the officers and crews of the transports chartered in India. We should like to know whether the Admiralty have had lists prepared of the names of the officers and seamen who have thus earned the war medal. We fear they have not, and would point out that, even if the Admiralty could successfully contest the claims of these gallant seamen, who so materially contributed to the success of the campaign, it would be impolitic to do so, while a contrary policy would most assuredly be fraught with the greatest advantages to the country. It would infuse an incredible amount of zeal, ardour, and patriotism into the whole personnel of the Mercantile Marine. The ribbon might be of a different colour than that issued to the combatant forces.

In consequence of the failure of the torpedo fittings of the *Polyphemus*, as well as the defects which have manifested themselves in the torpedo-discharging apparatus of other ships, the Admiralty are about to appoint a special Committee to consider the whole subject of torpedoes and their equipments, as supplied to men-of-war. It is expected that Captain Codrington will be appointed Chairman of this Committee, Captain Gordon, of the *Vernon*, having been offered the command of the *Neptune*. We have repeatedly pointed out that nothing but failure could result from the torpedo gear in use in the Navy, and we are glad to find the Admiralty at last adopting our views on the subject. We can only add that, to attempt to launch so delicate a projectile or missile from a tube so placed as to necessitate the torpedo being jammed against the after side of the tube by the water passing the ship's side, or, more properly speaking, through which the ship passes at high velocities, is simply absurd, and likely to lead to serious disasters among our own ships, instead of among those of our enemies, in time of war.

The working-men of Westminster having invited Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., to lecture at their rooms in Victoria Street on "The State of the Navy," we are given to understand that the gallant officer intends to make his lecture a complete reply to Mr. Barnaby's recent paper on "Battle-ships: a Forecast."

We caution Naval officers against contributing to the maintenance of an individual who is trading upon their generosity by means of begging-letters, detailing the history of a distinguished family. These letters come from the neighbourhood of Fox Hill, Plumstead. The individual in question has, for years past, carried on a system of begging letter-writing, but not in such a way as will bring him within reach of the law.

Captain John Hext left England this week, to take up his appointment at Bombay as Director of the Indian Marine.

The Admiralty order regarding the steam trials of ships in commission runs as follows:—"When any ship under trial is in commission, the Captain (or Commander) of the Reserve is responsible only for the trial of the machinery, for the due performance of which he will apply for whatever assistance he may consider necessary to the officer in command of the ship, who is always responsible for the management of the ship." Why, therefore, make the officer of the watch responsible, as in the case of the *Northumberland* collision with the *Secundus*, when both the Captain of the ship and the Captain of the Steam Reserve were on the bridge at the time? We believe the *Northumberland* was undergoing a full-power trial. The Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions direct that "Officers from the Dockyard and the Reserve will attend and watch this trial, and report how far, in their opinion, it was satisfactory; but they will not take any charge in the management of the machinery during the trial." This is somewhat contradictory of the order above quoted. The next article empowers the captain of the ship to use his discretion in giving up a trial, "with the approval of the senior officer present." What if the senior officer be the Captain of the Steam Reserve? We have taken part in many such trials, and have never known any step to have been taken by the Captain of the ship "without the approval of the senior officer present," except on one occasion, when "the senior officer present" at once interfered, and asserted his seniority. In the present instance, Captain Bosanquet, of the *Northumberland*, was "the senior officer present." Hence, Captain Kelly was not to blame, whatever happened. But, in our opinion, the system is wrong, as when ships are "in the hands of the Steam Reserve," the officers of the Reserve should be in charge, until the work done by the dockyard has been proved to be satisfactory, and the ship has been handed over to her own officers. We still fail to see how the officer of the watch was to blame, unless he had been given charge of the ship by the Captain; but, even in that case, the Instructions still hold the Captain of the ship responsible.

The United States frigate *Lancaster*, flagship of Admiral Nicholson, commanding the American Squadron in European waters, has arrived in the Solent. Admiral Nicholson rendered this country most valuable service at a critical moment, in landing his Marines at Alexandria after the bombardment, to assist Lord Alcester in restoring law and order, and it is to be hoped that the Government will not allow these services to go unrequited.

Who is in command of the *Seagull?* A correspondent says Captain Mather Byles; the *Navy List*, Lieutenant E. Rae. Commander Mather Byles was promoted for the part he took in the Egyptian Campaign, and, according to custom, would then give up the command of the *Seagull*, but has not done so, and is bringing his ship home, but the *Navy List* places him on half-pay.

The Admiralty have found it necessary to issue a Fleet Circular containing the precautions to be observed in the use of the Harfield capstans. Special instructions will also be prepared, and supplied to each vessel fitted with the Harfield windlass.

Captain Arthur Brownlow, C.B., R.N., Surveyor of Transports at the Admiralty, is so unwell that he has been compelled to obtain leave of absence until the end of April, and proceed to the South of France. His illness is attributed to overwork during the Egyptian Campaign, and it is hoped that the needful rest will have the effect of completely restoring his health, and enabling him to resume the duties of his office, from which he can be ill-spared. Commander E. Chichester, R.N., has been appointed to officiate for Captain Brownlow during his absence.

The Bombardment of Alexandria formed the subject of a paper read this week at the Royal United Service Institution by Captain N. L. Walford, R.A. The lecture was delivered under the presidency of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and among the large and distinguished audience present were Lord Chelmsford, Lord Waveney, the Marquis of Hertford, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., General Sir A. J. Herbert, Admiral Sir Cooper Key, Sir John Hay, M.P., General Schomberg, General Freeth, Admiral Boys, Colonel Sir Lumley Graham, Admiral Nicholson, and numerous other distinguished officers. The lecture is of too important a nature to be properly treated in the limited space at our disposal this week, and we, therefore, reserve it for our next issue.

Major A. H. Pascoe, who has been borne on the books of the flagship on the China station since June, 1880, for supervision of the Marine detachments on that station, returned to England on Tuesday last in the *Iron Duke*, and rejoined his head-quarters at Plymouth, the appointment he held having been abolished.

The retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Ley, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, promotes Major Cairncross, who would otherwise have been retired by age early in March. It also promotes Captain C. H. Scafe to Major, and raises Major Byam to the 16s. list. Major Byam will thus have to vacate his appointment of Instructor of Musketry at the Chatham Division.

When, a thousand years ago, our Kings used to sleep upon beds of straw instead of upon swan's down, and our humbler forefathers went about with painted bodies in semi-nudity instead of in fine broad-cloth, when dense fogs contested the ownership of the country with wild boars, when the stillness of the forests was only broken by the wailing of human beings offered in sacrifice to some wooden god—an intelligent Saxon monarch named Edgar began to build a Navy. By borrowing the unambitious lines of a nursery poem, one gets at the precise date and catches a glimpse of the precise prince and his precise motive:—

> "To Edgar, the brother of Edwy, the orb of dominion
> Passed in the year nine hundred and fifty and nine,
> And to build he a Navy began; for he held an opinion
> That old England at sea should not ever decline."

So, then, in 959, King Edgar discovered the necessity of constructing ships-of-war to defend the island in which he lived. For upwards of nine centuries, we have been following in his footsteps as well as acknowledging his foresight, and have not yet, even with the aid of science and the appliances of experience, arrived at any result worthy of permanent acceptance. Mr. N. Barnaby, the Director of Naval Construction, had formed no decided opinion last week, at the United Service Institution, whether ships of war were to be preferred to guns of war, or guns of war to ships of war. "I have always agreed," said Mr. Barnaby, "with those who held that England should put into the hands of her seamen the most powerful guns which can be made and worked." Clearly, Mr. Barnaby treats the present British Fleet as a collection of flotsams and jetsams, but is not sure that, after the prospective big guns have been cast, any sailor will be found to be leviathan enough to work them. The parts of Mr. Barnaby's views not to be controverted are, that England can furnish herself with ships "far more powerful than any which have yet been seen," and that the helpless, but squeezable tax payer must, according to immemorial usage, produce the money for the "Battle-ship" looming in "a Forecast." All this chopping and changing is called a new policy. We want a King Edgar to "come to judgment."

A feeling has lately sprung up amongst officers of the Royal Navy that the gentlemen who occupy high permanent positions at the Admiralty are paid far beyond what they should be, compared with their own pay and the great responsibility placed on their shoulders whilst afloat; and a similar feeling is gaining ground amongst the professional officers in her Majesty's Dockyards. We do not for one moment mean to defend the highly paid civil officials of the Admiralty, but we may point out that though their pay may appear excessive, they have during their lives to make provision for their widows and families, while the Naval officer's family is to a certain extent provided for by the State. On the other hand, it may be said of the civil official that he does not "go down to the sea in ships," nor is he exposed to its consequent dangers. Taking all circumstances into consideration, the Naval officer appears to have good cause for complaint. It is however, not with his grievance that we now propose to deal, but with that of the Professional Civil officer. When we consider the responsibility resting on the shoulders of the Professional officers of the several Royal Dockyards, we cannot help noticing how insufficiently they are remunerated. Take, for instance, the Chief Constructor at our principal Dockyard. We find by the Navy Estimates for 1882-3 that his pay is £700 to £850; a gentleman holding a similar position at a good private firm would be getting from one to two thousand per annum. Now, comparing the salary of a Principal Clerk in the Controller's Department of the Admiralty, we find his pay is from £700 to £900. Comment is unnecessary. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., and Rear-Admiral Thomas Brandreth are at present investigating complaints of workmen as regards their pay, &c., in comparison with the pay of private firms who employ large numbers of shipwrights, &c., and we hope they will also consider the gentlemen upon whose shoulders all responsibility of building our ships of war rests.

The following are the Russian men-of-war on foreign service at the present moment:—The half-armoured frigate *Duke of Edinburgh*, at Hong Kong; the screw corvette *Skobeleff*, at Singapore; the cruiser *Africa* and the clippers *Plastoon* and *Vestnik*, at Hong Kong; the cruiser *Asia* and the clippers *Zabiaka* and *Djigit*, at the Piraeus; and the clipper *Naezdnik*, at Rio Janeiro. These vessels have a collective armament of 113 guns, are manned by 198 officers, and 1,993 seamen, and possess 2,950 indicated horse-power.

Honorary Major Edward McArthur, who has been Paymaster of the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney since March, 1870, reached the age for retirement under the Order in Council of February 22, 1870, on the 15th inst. Major McArthur entered the service in September, 1847, and served in action at Lagos on the coast of Africa in December, 1851; at the bombardment of Odessa, April, 1854; at Redoubt Kaleh, and the bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, 5th Class Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He also saw further service on the coast of Africa in 1861, in the capture of the stockaded town of Saba, and the bombardment and destruction of Porto Novo.

With regard to the anomalous position of Marine officers in command of detachments of the corps on board her Majesty's ships—to which we alluded in a leading article on the 3rd inst.—Mr. J. E. Gorst, Q.C., M.P., writes that he was promised last Session that the matter referred to should be earnestly considered, and that in the coming Session he will take an early opportunity of eliciting from the Government what the result of that consideration has been.

The German corvette *Olga*, with Prince Heinrich of Prussia on board, has recently visited the island of Trinidad. She met there Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., in the *Northampton*, with the *Tenedos*, *Fantôme*, and *Flamingo* in company; also the French Admiral, and the American ship *Kearsage*, famed for her fight with the *Alabama*. The German residents of Trinidad gave a grand ball to Prince Heinrich, at which over 600 guests were present, in addition to the officers of the men-of-war in harbour. The German residents of Trinidad, to the number of 36, took advantage of the opportunity to present an address to the Prince, expressive of their loyalty and devotion to the Emperor, and their love for their fatherland. They at the same time requested the Prince to take charge of a handsome sum of money they had subscribed towards the relief of the sufferers from the inundations in Germany. Prince Heinrich, in replying to the address, thanked his compatriots for the devotion they had displayed towards his family, and assured them it would gladden the heart of his grandfather, the Emperor, when he heard that, notwithstanding their long sojourn in that most hospitable English colony, they had not forgotten their love of fatherland nor their loyalty to the throne.

We hear that Captain W. E. Gordon, late of the *Vernon*, has been offered the command of the *Neptune*. In the event of his refusal, the Admiralty will most probably select either Captain St. John or Captain Cleveland. As the latter officer nearly lost the *Iron Duke* on two occasions, he is regarded in Naval circles as having the best chance of securing the *Neptune*. Captain Codrington, it is said, will go to the Admiralty after all, as Admiral Herbert intends remaining, and Admiral Curme will succeed Admiral Hamilton on the Irish Coast.

It is usual in France to have an Admiral for the office of Minister of Marine, and this practice is very seldom departed from. Since the fall of the Empire, the following Admirals have successively been at the head of the Naval Department:—In 1872, in the Dufaure Ministry, Admiral Pothuau; in 1873, under the De Broglie Ministry, Admiral Dompierre d'Hornoy; in 1874, under the De Cissey Ministry, Admiral De Montaignac; in 1875, under the Buffet Ministry, Admiral De Montaignac remained in office; in 1876, under another Dufaure Administration, Admiral Fourichon; in 1877, under a second De Broglie Ministry, Admiral Gicquel des Touches; in 1878, under a third Dufaure Ministry, Admiral Pothuau once more; in 1879, under M. Waddington, Admiral Jauréguiberry, who continued to serve under M. De Freycinet the following year; in 1881, under M. Jules Ferry, Admiral Cloué; in 1881, under M. Gambetta, Captain Gougeard; in 1882, Admiral Jauréguiberry returned to office with M. De Freycinet, and remained in office under M. Duclerc, but resigned rather than accept the Pretender's Bill—resigned at the same time as the Premier and the War Minister, considering the Bill unjust and unnecessary. As a civilian has now been appointed Minister of Marine, one can only suppose that no French Admiral could be found to accept a task from which Admiral Jauréguiberry shrunk. As for General Thibaudin, he remains War Minister.

A correspondent suggests in the columns of the *Volunteer Service Gazette* that a County Rifle Team Championship should be established for the Volunteer Force. The idea is a good one. But why not carry it even further, and introduce similar competitions for the Regular Army, Militia, and Yeomanry? The principal features of the proposal with regard to the Volunteers are as follows:—Three hundred men of each regiment to compete. The shooting of each team to take place at its own range on the Saturday previous to the August Bank Holiday, or, if the weather is unfavourable, on the Monday, if the captain of the team so decides. Enough money to be raised to give,—

The first 300, £20 (and Gold Medals)...	=	£6,000
Second ditto, £15 (and Silver Medals)	=	4,500
Third ditto, £12 (and Bronze Medals)...	=	3,600
Fourth ditto, £10	=	3,000
Fifth ditto, £7	=	2,100
Sixth ditto, £5	=	1,500
Total........................		£20,700

To this add the cost of medals, say £3,000. The chief argument against this scheme is its expense. The first thing to be considered is, would such a competition tend to promote an interest in rifle-shooting, and a rivalry among counties? There can be no doubt on the point, and, therefore, we hold that the suggestion is worthy of consideration.

We have reason to believe the command at Woolwich has been offered to and refused by Major-General Pipon, C.B., R.A. It is well known this class of appointment is best held by officers possessing large private means.

The annual meeting of the Newport-Market Refuge and Industrial School was held at the temporary premises in Long Acre on Tuesday, the 20th inst., when the Duke of Westminster presided. These beneficent institutions have been gradually developed from a single room, which was opened in Newport Market, 19 years ago, to afford temporary shelter to a few destitute men and women. The site of the buildings in Soho was cleared last year to admit of some extensive improvements, and the Metropolitan Board of Works gave such pecuniary compensation as enabled the committee to rent the houses they occupy in Long Acre, till they can get a suitable site and erect a commodious building. The name which these useful but unobtrusive institutions have borne for so many years has been retained. The Refuge has no particular connection with the military services, and therefore, while fully sensible of its good work, we will only mention that of 334 men who were relieved last year, 58 were discharged soldiers, and one was a "retired military officer." As the Industrial School gives a considerable numbers of boys and lads to the Army as musicians, it claims our special notice. Already 173 boys have enlisted from the school into the bands of regiments, or as drummers or buglers. Of these, 30 have joined the Foot Guards. Several others also have enlisted, after trying civil employments. Applications for 95 boys were received from regiments during the last year, but only 15 left the school during that time, of whom 12 enlisted. At the last "old boys'" dinner, about 50 were present in uniform, two of them wearing the medal for Egypt. The school appears to be admirably managed, and to be worthy of such support from the Army as would enable the energetic committee to increase the number of boys from 60 to 100 or 120. Lessons, drill, gymnastics, and out-door amusements occupy nearly all the boys' time, and they look hardy, healthy, and happy. Some of them form a full band, which plays very creditably. The uniform is plain and serviceable; it is military in cut, but rather sombre in colour. We are too pressed for space, to notice as fully as we ought the merits of this excellent institution.

Major W. J. Elliott, late Paymaster and Accountant, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, has joined the Board of "The Auxiliary Forces Uniform and Equipment Company, Limited," as "Director of Accounts." This most important office in such an establishment is now, we believe, most satisfactorily filled, and we confidently look forward to this Company forming a valuable adjunct to the War-Office Clothing Factory, by working on their system and being always ready to undertake special contracts, when there is a press of work at Pimlico.

The German War Office has just taken a decisive step in the matter of the armament of the German Infantry, by the adoption of the magazine rifle. Thirty thousand rifles of this description have already been delivered, 60,000 more will be ready before the end of the year. To make sure of preserving the lead, the Prussian Government has entrusted the work of manufacture exclusively to State factories, to the exclusion of all private establishments. Bavaria and Würtemberg have followed, without hesitation, the course adopted by Prussia. On April 1, the Bavarian Army will count three battalions armed with "fusil à répetition," whilst the Würtemberg corps will have one. In face of these facts, we ask,—Is our War Office up and doing, or will it be the old tale of official prejudice standing in the way of efficiency? To our minds, the questions of machine-guns and magazine rifles are the two most important problems which the new Director of Artillery and Stores has to face, and he should not lose a moment in taking them up in earnest, now that the Germans have set the example.

Orders have been issued respecting the manœuvres of the German Army this year. The 4th and 11th Corps will each execute manœuvres in the autumn on a large scale. They will include review, corps manœuvres against a marked enemy, and field manœuvres, lasting three days, of the divisions against each other, all to take place before the Emperor. Time and place have yet to be submitted by the War Ministry. The Corps of Guards and the other army corps will undergo the usual annual exercises up to divisional manœuvres. The Cavalry Division of the Guards will manœuvre for four days in brigades, and for five days in divisions. In the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 6th Corps, all the cavalry regiments of each corps will be concentrated for brigade and divisional manœuvres lasting nine days, to which will be added, after the third day, a horse battery of the respective army corps. The regiments will consist of four squadrons each. The commanders of the divisions will be appointed by the Emperor. Marching will be practised by the cavalry of the Corps of Guards, the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Corps. Siege and mining operations will be carried on for five weeks in August and September at Graudenz, in which eight Prussian companies, one Saxon, and one Würtemberg will take part.

Major-General Mark Walker, V.C., C.B., succeeds Major-General J. B. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., in command of the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, on April 1.

The Army has recently raised a statue to the late Prince Imperial. A call to erect a lasting memorial to an old comrade ever meets with a ready response from the British soldier. We would appeal to our readers to aid in another good work. The beautiful porch which has, through the exertions of Mr. Hurt, been recently added to the English church at Biarritz, is a record of the losses sustained by the British Army in the campaign in South-west France, from October 7, 1813, to April 14, 1814. The different regiments engaged, with the names of all officers who fell, and the number of non-commissioned officers, rank and file, &c., have been inscribed on tablets. The work has been well executed, and no pains spared to obtain accurate information, and there now stands a fitting monument, commemorating the gallant soldiers who fell in this campaign. We regret to say that Mr. Hurt, who so patriotically interested himself in the undertaking, has not received from the Army, generally, the support his energy deserves. The reason for this doubtless is that the Army is not aware how much it owes to this gentleman's exertions. The expenses of the work have been heavy, amounting to about £1,450, of which nearly £400 has still to be subscribed. The late Emperor Napoleon was anxious to raise a memorial of this kind to those British officers and men who died in France in 1813 and 1814. The generous intention was only frustrated by his death. Let us finish the task we have begun, and as we have shown our appreciation of the gallant son, let us now complete the work the father's chivalrous spirit planned. We feel sure that neither the British Army or the British public will be backward in helping to contribute the funds to carry out so laudable an object. We would especially appeal to those regiments which have not yet subscribed. Full information can be obtained from, and subscriptions paid to, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt, and Co., Lombard Street; S. Hurt, Esq., Amade, Bayonne; Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton (late 4th King's Own), Army and Navy Club; Captain Acland Troyte, St. George's Barracks, London, W.C.

Major-General Hackett, late commanding at Jamaica, was "reformed" or "reorganised" out of his command by the June Warrant, 1881. If this officer had been let alone, he would have been promoted to Major-General either in February or March, 1883, when he would have been retired on £700 per annum, for age.

The amount of incongenial labour imposed upon Quartermasters by the existing system of accounts for clothing, would scarcely be conceivable to any person outside the region of official life, whilst the fact that this labour entirely emanates from a collection of worn-out clothing, not even worth the paper upon which its existence is recorded, renders this system peculiarly ludicrous. As an instance of the intricacy of the present returns, we find an entry against one man's name of 160 figures, besides a record of their existence in several places in a voluminous account book, to which is attached a formidable array of vouchers, numbering 1,000, in addition to several other documents, which, although unofficial, are, nevertheless, relevant to an account which was at one time transacted upon a single sheet of paper. A continuance of this pernicious system would necessitate,—(1), The reconstruction, on sanitary grounds and for purposes of accommodation, of the stores of every barrack in the kingdom; (2), clerical assistance, fostered by some such nursery of red-tapeism as Pimlico; (3), a corps of strong-minded and able-bodied fatigue men, recruited from amongst the most expert of those obliging members of our community who are inured by practice to the delicate operation of over-hauling discarded garments, and pronouncing judgment thereon. On the publication of these Regulations, two years ago, we anticipated the confusion which now exists, and proposed a remedy. This remedy we repeat, "Place the soldier upon the same footing for clothing as for necessaries, paying him the annual value of the former."

It is strange how Parliament is enlightened on military matters. Sir Charles Dilke is reported to have stated that the Government had found it impossible to utilise Cyprus; the fact being that, not only was a Sanatorium and Depôt for the regiments in Egypt being established there, but arrangements were in progress by which Cyprus, in the event of the prolongation of the war, would have become the great base of supplies for the Army in Egypt.

A correspondent writes from Cairo:—"Much astonishment has been expressed at the statement attributed to Lord Wolseley, that he never saw a drunken man at Cairo; and as it must be taken as absolutely true, if his Lordship made it, the only way of explaining the fact is that the Commander-in-Chief did not stir out of Abdeen Palace after dark. Had he visited the main guard, close at hand, or the Caracols, he would have been unable to make such an assertion; but, generally, for very good reasons, there has been less intemperance than usual under similar circumstances. There has, however, been a very large increase of disease among the men, which is believed to have been imported."

From a correspondence which appears under the head of "Yeomanry," it will be seen that the National Rifle Association have resolved to allow members of the Yeomanry Cavalry in future to compete in the Volunteer competition at Wimbledon. This step taken by the National Rifle Association is a wise one, seeing that it will considerably extend its sphere of usefulness, and, at the same time, benefit a most important branch of the Auxiliary Forces. The Council of the Association have been actuated by a desire to promote the best interests of both the Yeomanry and Volunteers, in having thus broken down an absurd rule, which has debarred the Yeomanry from all chance of distinguishing itself at the butts at Wimbledon in any but mounted competitions. The concession granted to the Yeomanry has been obtained mainly through the exertions of Major Tynte, 4th Dragoon Guards, Adjutant of the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles, who during his period of appointment has worked most zealously to secure not only the welfare of his own regiment, but the whole service with which he is temporarily associated.

We are pleased to learn that an attempt is being made to organise an Inter-County Regimental Competition for the Yeomanry Cavalry of Great Britain. The terms of the competition are proposed to be as follows:—Teams of 8 (officers included); weapon, Snider cavalry carbine; distance, 200, 500, and 600 yards; number of shots, 7 each range; not more than two teams from each regiment to compete; to be shot for in drill order, without belts; cup to be collected by subscription, added money by the National Rifle Association, for winners. It is suggested that the competition should come off at Wimbledon the day before the Loyd-Lindsay Prize is shot for. Though it is an undoubted boon for Yeomen to be able to shoot for the Queen's Prize, &c., this year, for the first time, we trust the National Rifle Association will see its way to organising a competition on the lines of that which has been proposed. The first encouragement to rifle-shooting should be given, according to our idea, to men with their own weapon. Now, there are no competitions open to Yeomen, excepting the "Loyd-Lindsay"—with their own weapon—the Snider carbine. Of course, the best shots from the Yeomanry go in for the Martini-Henry, but that is no encouragement to the average shots in a regiment. It is to be hoped, therefore, that in a team competition every man of a Yeomanry Cavalry regiment would be required to shoot for his regiment, and individual competition would at once be fostered. This would raise the shooting of the Yeomanry considerably. The matter is now before the National Rifle Association, and after the very sensible course adopted by the Council of the Association lately in extending its operations to the Yeomanry, we are inclined to think that the concession prayed for will be granted.

We read with the utmost satisfaction an announcement in the *Morning Post* that, by Horse Guards authority, officers of the Army are permitted to wear miniature decorations in plain clothes, and are expected to do so when they are invited to meet members of the Royal Family. We are sure this graceful concession to a desire so generally felt and so often expressed will be appreciated by the officers now serving, and will be a great boon to thousands who have retired. The permission and command now notified both go beyond the wishes frequently urged in our columns and in those of the *Morning Post*, for they specify plain clothes, without the limitation to evening dress.

The ordinary expenditure for the French Army for 1883 has been fixed by the Chamber of Deputies at £23,360,000—or £440,000 more than the previous year. The extraordinary expenses will probably reach the sum of £3,250,000. To the former must be added the quota for the year for the organisation of the new African Army, and the establishment of an independent fortress artillery, the cost of which is estimated at £730,000 and £200,000 respectively, and which sums do not include the original cost of those organisations. The ordinary expenditure, therefore, for the French Army for 1883 will exceed £25,000,000.

The programme for the French Autumn manœuvres has been published. The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 13th Corps will be concentrated for 20 days for the execution of manœuvres in Army Corps, the time for concentration and dislocation being included. The 7th and 8th Corps will operate against each other, a field-telegraph section of the first line being attached to each. The two divisions of the 5th Corps will change garrisons at the time of the manœuvres. The 4th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 17th, and 18th Corps, as well as the 8th Division of the 4th Corps, will execute divisional manœuvres during 15 days, the time of leaving garrisons and returning to be included. Brigade manœuvres lasting 15 days will be carried on by the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 14th, 15th, and 16th Corps, but in the 3rd Corps only by the 9th and 10th Brigades. The 6th and 7th Divisions, garrisoned in Paris, will take no part in the manœuvres. The manœuvres of larger bodies of cavalry will take place under the command of General Galifet (president of the Cavalry Committee), for ten days, in three groups, of which the first will be concentrated from August 1 to 10, the second from August 13 to 22, in the camp at Châlons, the third at Chartres, from August 5 to September 3. Each group will consist of two divisions of three brigades each. Three horse batteries will be attached to each division.

The Army.

2nd Life Guards. The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut.-Col. Clarke, left London on Thursday afternoon for Windsor, where he dined in the evening with Col. Ewart, C.B., and the officers.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The death is announced of Qrmr. W. Gordon. The deceased, who was only 36 years of age, was promoted to the quartermastership on Nov. 19, 1881, and was greatly respected by all ranks of the regiment.

7th Dragoon Guards. Lance-Serjt. Dauncey has been awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, for his gallantry in saving another soldier from drowning on Oct. 11. The accident occurred in the Nile whilst bathing, and Serjt. Dauncey was fully clothed in uniform when he jumped in to the aid of his comrade.

6th Dragoons. A correspondent writes:—"I am delighted to see that attention has at length been drawn to the hardship inflicted on the married men of this regiment, whose wives and families were left behind in England, when the head-quarters and the service troops embarked, two years ago, for South Africa. For two years have the men been separated from their families, and there seems to be no probability of their coming together again for some time. Such treatment is cruel in the extreme. A wealthy Government, in considering its own interests, does not give a thought to the hardship it inflicts upon others. I do hope that some Member of Parliament may feel disposed to ask a question on the subject, for the matter deserves to be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War."

4th Hussars. Capt. Exham is retiring.

10th Hussars. Capt. Fisher embarks for India next week in H.M.S. Serapis.

11th Hussars. A correspondent writes:—"I see that Col. Stewart, C.M.G., is seconded in his regiment. I thought that officers of the rank of lieut.-col. holding Staff appointments, &c., were required to go on half-pay. Surely Lieut.-Col. Rivett-Carnac was from the same regiment, when he accepted the Military Secretaryship to the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. As the retention of Col. Stewart may seriously affect the future prospects of some of the juniors, I consider it right to draw attention to the matter, in the interests of justice."

15th Hussars. Report says that Col. Luck, C.B., is likely to obtain a Staff appointment in India.

21st Hussars. Capt. Pigott is about to be seconded, for service with the Egyptian Army.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. G. C. Henry has succeeded Col. R. J. Hay in the command of the Royal Artillery, Southern District.

The following complimentary Order has been published:—"H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has great gratification in expressing his high appreciation of the conduct of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Wardell, Royal Artillery, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file under his command, as detailed below, on board the transport Bolivar, when it was wrecked off Barbadoes on Dec. 13 last, upon which occasion the behaviour of all ranks was admirable, under circumstances very trying to the discipline of young soldiers, of whom the rank and file on board entirely consisted. Capt. J. F. Harman, Royal Artillery, acting adjt. on board the Bolivar, has been specially brought to his Royal Highness's notice for great zeal and energy displayed on the occasion." Then follows a list of the troops on board, nearly all of whom belonged to the 6th Baty. 1st Brig., Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, and the 1st Batn. Royal Scots, the total number being 241.

Gunner Edward Hutchings, R.A., has been awarded a testimonial inscribed on vellum by the Royal Humane Society, for saving a shipwrecked man at considerable personal risk. The wreck occurred at the Mumbles Island, and several men of the Royal Artillery rendered every assistance possible to the crew of the lifeboat, which was capsized, and four of her crew drowned in gallantly doing their duty.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The 2nd Compy., which recently arrived home from South Africa, has proceeded from Chatham to Portsmouth.

The 21st Compy., which took part in the Egyptian War, arrived at Chatham on Monday night. Although the hour was late, large numbers of persons congregated in the streets to give them a welcome, and the band of the corps played them to barracks.

Coldstream Guards. The remains of Pay-Serjeant W. Mayo, 1st Batn., were interred, with the usual military honours, at the Windsor Cemetery on Monday, in the presence of her Majesty and Princess Beatrice. The deceased, who had been 18 years in the regiment, was on duty on Thursday last at Windsor Castle, while the Castle guard was being changed, when he was suddenly taken ill and died soon after, his wife, who had recently been confined, having arrived in a cab shortly before he expired. The Queen, who was attended by Lady Southampton, and also by Gen. Sir H. Ponsonby and Col. Byng on horseback, drove from Windsor Castle to the Cemetery, and awaited the arrival of the funeral outside the gates. The procession arrived about half-past 3, and was preceded by a firing-party of 20 men and the band of the regiment, who played the "Dead March" in *Saul*, and comprised the serjeants of the battalion and a large detachment. The coffin was borne by non-commissioned officers, the whole being under the command of the adjutant. After the procession had passed into the cemetery, the Queen drove up to the cemetery church, and viewed the interment from her carriage. The service was performed by the Rev. Arthur Robins, Chaplain to the Forces at Windsor. The usual three volleys were fired over the grave. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Queen drove back to Windsor Castle. The deceased, who was much respected in the regiment, was about 36 years of age, and had been 18 years in the service. He leaves a wife and four children. A very handsome wreath was deposited on the coffin as the gift of her Majesty, who had already sent a sum of £5 to the widow on hearing of her sudden bereavement. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. C. V. Cay, M.D., on the Half-Pay List, was erroneously reported in the *Morning Post* of the 10th inst., in the report of "Tate *v.* Tate," in the Court of Chancery, to have married his ward without the consent of the Court. Now, the young lady in question happens to be the niece of Dr. Cay, who has one wife already, and, therefore, had the marriage been such as reported by the *Morning Post*, the doctor would have committed rather more than bigamy. The judge acquitted the doctor of all blame, but his remarks, we are informed, were not as reported by the newspaper in question.

1st or Royal Scots. The 2nd Battalion at Fermoy takes up duty at the Curragh. See Royal Artillery.

2nd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). Capt. Whittle, 2nd Batn., embarks for India next week in H.M.S. Serapis.

3rd Buffs, East Kent Regiment. Capt. Smith, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

4th King's Own (Royal Lancashire Regiment). Lieut. Vigors has resigned his probationary appointment in the Bombay S.C., and reverts to the 2nd Batn.

8th King's Liverpool Regiment. "King's Man" writes: "Considering that for nearly two hundred years previous to the muddling alterations of 1881, my regiment, the late 8th (the King's), held a glorious Royal title granted them by the Crown, it is incredible and cruel that we, the old original battalion, figure now in all official announcements simply and solely under the heading of '1st Liverpool.' I need scarcely state that this singular change is most acutely felt by all loyal King's men of the past and present, and I trust that before long this injustice will be remedied. If the authorities felt it so necessary to recently deprive many of our Line regiments of their ancient distinctions and associations, it would certainly have appeared fairer to pay a little regard for seniority; and that the older corps at least should retain their ancient, cherished names unmolested, with a permanent depôt established in the locality where historical records of the regiment clearly suggest. Unfortunately, now, before many years have elapsed, the fact of one corps being far senior to another will not be understood or recognised. Many regiments now possess a (to them) new-fangled title as long as your arm, but beyond this it will be well nigh impossible to search for their age, owing to the defunct numeral, which I trust that, as at present, your valued periodical will cherish the remembrance of to all time."

12th Suffolk Regiment. Sir W. Wallace Rhoderic Onslow, Bart., formerly of the regiment, has been appointed, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, High Sheriff of the County of Cornwall.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. The 1st Batn. will arrive at Liverpool early next week from Londonderry, and will take over quarters at Sheffield and Fleetwood.

31st East Surrey Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Leir leaves Portsmouth to-day in the troopship Nepaul, to join headquarters at Gibraltar.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. Lieut. Hoare and Qrmr. Jarrett leave England to-day, in the troopship Nepaul, for Alexandria.

44th Essex Regiment. Capt. Ventris embarks for India next week in H.M.S. Serapis.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Major Forster embarks at Queenstown next week in the troopship Nepaul, for conveyance to Egypt to rejoin headquarters.

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick Ley, R.M.L.I., having been found, after medical examination, permanently unfit for further service, has been placed on the Retired List, Jan. 25, 1883, under Order in Council of Nov. 29, 1881.

Three majors, two captains, and three lieutenants of the Royal Marines, who, since the beginning of January, have been going through a course of equitation at the Cavalry Depôt at Canterbury, finished their course during the past week, and have rejoined their respective headquarters.

Major C. S. C. Webb and Lieuts. G. T. Onslow and A. F. Gatliff have obtained certificates for Military Equitation at the Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury.

The under-mentioned lieutenants, R.M.L.I., have been accepted as probationers for the S.C., and will embark for India in H.M.S. Euphrates at Portsmouth on the 3rd prox.:—F. H. N. Wilson, M. T. Shewen, C. Chamier, and C. H. Macdonald.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. W. Scott, R.M.L.I., has been ordered to join the Royal Marines' Depôt, Walmer, for duty, on the expiration of his present leave of absence.

The Rev. T. F. Morton, M.A., from Malta Dockyard and Hospital, has been appointed chaplain to the Chatham Division, R.M.L.I., vice Clemenger, who retires on March 1 next.

The under-mentioned captains have been ordered to be detached from Gosport for duty at the Divisions noted against them:—T. K. Byam, Plymouth; C. W. Hawkins, Chatham.

Leave of absence has been granted as under:—Major and Barrackmaster T. Q. Meade, R.M.A., two months; Lieut. G. D. C. Raitt, R.M.A., two months, on disembarkation; Capt. L. S. Burrowes, R.M.A., six weeks; Lieut.-Col. C. B. Nurse and Lieuts. J. R. H. Oldfield and H. C. Fraser, R.M.L.I., one month.

50th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Brevet Lieut.-Col. Leach leaves England to-day for Cyprus in the troopship Nepaul.

51st King's Own Light Infantry. Capt. Sparke embarks for India next week in H.M.S. Serapis.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. The Egyptian War medals were presented to the 3rd Batn. at Cairo on the 10th inst., by Major-Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, K.C.B., who gave them to each individual officer and man. Before the distribution, the battalion was formed into a hollow square, and addressed by the Major-Gen. as follows:—"3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifles. I have been invited by Col. Sir Cromer Ashburnham to present the Egyptian medals to you, an honour I gladly accept, as it gives me an opportunity of telling you how highly I esteem the noble corps to which you belong. To recite the actions (now 32 in number) in which your regiment has been engaged, would be to enter into the history of British arms for the last 125 years. *Celer et audax*—'swift and bold'—is your proud motto, given to you at the battle of Montmorency, before Quebec, by the illustrious Wolfe; and you have since proved your right to it in the glorious fields of the Peninsula, in India, South Africa, China, Afghanistan, and now in Egypt. Your battalion was in the South-African Campaign of 1879-81, when you showed yourselves to be of the true metal, both in victory and defeat, at Ulundi, as at Ingogo, where nothing but real discipline and coolness could have preserved you from destruction. You are a battalion of what are now called old soldiers, your average service is about seven years. Of those present on parade (11 officers 414 non-commissioned officers and men), 3 officers, including your commanding officer, and 132 men were present at the action on the Ingogo river, for which no medal was given; 2 officers and 212 men are wearing the South-African medal; while 4 officers and 12 men are wearing other medals, or more than 1 medal. To recite briefly your services in Egypt:—You landed at Alexandria on July 18 last, took outpost duties at Ramleh during the hottest weather, and even engaged in the reconnaissance of Aug. 5. Although not belonging to my division, you fought under me in the action of Sept. 9, at Kassassin, when you advanced steadily on the left flank under a heavy fire, and when your casualties were greater than those of any other battalion engaged. At Tel-el-Kebir, where Sir C. Ashburnham commanded a brigade composed of your battalion and the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, you supported the left of the Highland Brigade, and played a distinguished part in the crowning victory. Your conduct both in the field and in garrison has been worthy of your splendid regiment, and you now stand a seasoned body of efficient soldiers that any officer would be proud to command."

64th North Staffordshire Regiment. Capt. Mortimer has been appointed Instructor of Topography at the Royal Military College.

69th Welsh Regiment. The regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, embarked in H.M.S. Assistance at Liverpool on Thursday, for conveyance to Belfast, *en route* to Londonderry, there to relieve the 1st Batn. 15th Regt.

74th Highland Light Infantry. H.M.S. Serapis arrived in Plymouth Sound on Sunday morning, having on board the head-quarters and service companies, a total of 765, viz., 19 officers, consisting of Col. J. Jago (commanding); Lieut.-Cols. Straghan and Leigh; Majors Wallace, Simpson, and McAlpine; Capts. Hay, Kelham, and Carey (adjt.); Lieuts. Stephenson, Scrace-Dickens, Stockwell, Heneage, Synge, Maxwell, Elphinstone, Whistler, Templer, and Pagan, and Qrmr. Litster; 11 warrant officers and staff serjeants, 33 serjeants, 20 buglers, 29 corporals, and 645 privates.

79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. On the break-up of the Army of Occupation in Egypt, the regiment is expected to return to England.

86th Royal Irish Rifles. Major Chatfield leaves England to-day in the troopship Nepaul, *en route* to join headquarters at Bermuda.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Taylor has proceeded to the depôt at Armagh, relieving Major Dashwood, who has rejoined head-quarters at Aldershot.

88th Connaught Rangers. The detachment which had been stationed at Fort Akalgarh (Dera Ismail Khan), being too sickly to march with the regiment, will be railed to Umballa. The maintenance of a British garrison at Dera Ismail Khan is to be discontinued.

94th Connaught Rangers. The regiment proceeds from the Curragh to Fermoy, exchanging quarters with the Royal Scots.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Capt. Williams embarks for India next week in H.M.S. Serapis.

1st West India Regiment. A correspondent writes:—"You have ever been an advocate for the claims of all the various regiments and departments of the British Army to equal treatment and equal opportunities of distinction. In the interests of one branch, I write to you now, viz., the West India regiments. Save on the coast of Africa and on the Western Islands themselves, these regiments have few opportunities of service. Would it not be a wise measure if an exchange were sanctioned between one battalion of the West Indian Infantry and one of East Indian Infantry? Both services would, in my opinion, gain immensely by the transfer. Firstly, a fresh stimulus would be given to the West Indian Regiments, offering a wider field of distinction, a less wearisome round of duty, and an opportunity of association with other troops in brigade and division. There are plenty of extremely healthy stations in India, in all parts; Bangalore, Poona, Sealkote, &c., might be quoted. Secondly, the East Indian has very little, if any, objection to foreign service now-a-days. Many East Indians emigrate to islands where a larger wage is obtainable for their labour than they obtain at home. The desire to revisit home is, doubtless, extremely strong, but it is frequently gratified, and very small savings, in addition to pension, will make an East Indian soldier extremely comfortable and contented in his village during his declining years. As to the moral effect of the small detail of military administration now treated of in the proposed exchange of battalions, I believe it would be very great. 1st. In East India (*a*), one more alien battalion; (*b*), one less indigenous one; (*c*), ocular demonstration to the natives of India of the number and variety of the races we rule; (*d*), an example of a Christian battalion, with black faces, neither pauperised nor demoralised by a religion which has that effect generally on themselves (and, therefore, as a missionary agency, more valuable than a whole legion of preachers!); (*e*), on emergency, a negro battalion might always be depended on to remain on the British side, which, however loyal our Native Army is, cannot be regarded as an absolute certainty, in certain contingencies, with certain races; (*f*), a certain stagnation and fossilising—particularly noticeable in Madras, less in Bombay, and least in Bengal—would be relieved by foreign service. These advantages would be also gained in the West Indies, where a black mutiny is not absolutely unknown, and where the stagnation I speak of is more rarely relieved by change than in the East Indies. Of course, there remains the great bugbear of cost, which it is hard to estimate, including as it does the cost of transport. (A partial solution of the expense of sea transport might be found in the rearrangement of the Naval West Indian and East Indian reliefs, by which the going and returning drafts of East and West Indian Infantry might be utilised as Marines. This would involve the partial adoption of double-battalion regiments in India.) The East Indian battalion would, of course, be cheaper, while more efficient, to the West Indies than would the West. The West, again, would be a dearer battalion to the East-Indian exchequer, but I cannot think that this alone, though a difficulty, balances the advantages gained. No experienced officer would balance a British against an Indian battalion; but for garrison service in ordinary times, the addition to East Indian strength by the substitution of a negro for an Asiatic battalion might be sufficient to allow of the withdrawal of one British regiment from India. Eventually also, if this small attempt should prove a success, a proportion of the Mediterranean and other island garrisons, such as Bermuda, Malta, Cyprus, &c., might be furnished from India and the West Indies in one general roster for relief, as is now done at Aden. This is, doubtless, the Imperial policy of Lord Beaconsfield and politicians now discredited with the constituencies; but as the welding-together of the Empire has been partially accepted by the present Government, who have undertaken the commencement of an investigation into Colonial defence, some further steps in the direction of military insurance may possibly, even now, be acceptable. I may here state that the attitude of certain Chiefs of Central India, which was generally supposed to indicate a kind of sulky disaffection a few months ago, has been most favourably affected by the Egyptian successes, and that any measure which tends to give the natives of India a better idea of our real power has always a beneficial effect. The march of troops in relief is, it is thought, one of our means of showing that the velvet glove covers the iron hand; the disposal of many British battalions in the hills has lessened the visible display of force in the crowded centres, and a measure, such as is now sketched out, which would give greater display of force within and a larger withdrawal of hostages without, could not be otherwise than beneficial to our greatest dependency."

Medical Department. "A Candidate" writes:—"Now that the Army Medical Department is so popular with young surgeons, and the competition is much greater than in former years, is it not hard on unsuccessful candidates that the War Office give them no information as to the number of marks they obtain; while, on the other hand, the India Office, when returning the papers to those who have not been fortunate enough to gain a place in that service, always enclose a list of the marks obtained, though the examination is just the same? Surely, if this grievance was brought to the knowledge of the War Office, and remedied, it would confer a great boon on many who, after more than one trial, would esteem it an honour to obtain a commission in this popular branch of her Majesty's service." "Surgeon-Major" writes:—"With reference to your editorial remarks on the value of the opinions of the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, on the subject of the Army Medical service, I beg to state that you are, in my opinion, not correct in undervaluing Mr. Spencer Wells's views. So far from being inexperienced in these questions, Mr. Spencer Wells has had many opportunities of arriving at a sound judgment on the subject. 1. Mr. Spencer Wells for eight years served as a Naval surgeon on foreign service, being thus enabled to see the medical establishments of our home and foreign armies in various quarters of the globe. 2. He served in the East throughout the whole of the Crimean Campaign, and was on duty as a Military surgeon at Smyrna and Renkioi, in the large hospitals at these places. He thus had large opportunities of seeing the needs of the Medical service. 3. Quite apart from these purely English military experiences, Mr. Spencer Wells has also seen much of military surgery in Paris, in 1848, and likewise at Rome and Palermo. 4. Further, you are, I think, in error in believing that it is impossible to exercise a field hospital in peace as a practice for war. It is not only easy to do so, but it is essential in the interests of humanity that such experience should be available for the Army Medical Department. The mere pitching of the camp is a lesson from which much may be learned; the water supply, the sanitation, the field cooking, the field washing of clothes can all be practised as well in the Long Valley as in the plains of Roumelia. Further, it would be a valuable experience for all Medical officers, if during the summer months tent hospitals were pitched near the larger military hospitals, and any suitable cases treated in them. By this means, the wards of the hospitals could, with much sanitary advantage, be emptied for a time, and the custom of treating the sick in tents, as practised in some foreign armies, be introduced amongst us. It is this practice Mr. Spencer Wells desires to see introduced into our service, and I think every Military and Medical officer will agree in the soundness of his views."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Scots Fusiliers. Capt. M'Neillie, senior captain of the 3rd Batn., died, at his residence, Castle Hill, near Dumfries, on the 12th inst., and was interred on the 16th, with military honours. At a distance of a mile and a half from the family burying-place in Troqueer Churchyard, the funeral procession was met by the detachment representing the battalion, numbering 140 of all ranks, and comprising the commanding officer and other officers, the whole of the permanent staff, the band, pipers, and drum and fife band, and a firing-party, commanded, in the absence on leave of the adjt., by Capt. and Qrmr. Erwin, and composed of 64 rank and file, who, although the battalion is not now out for training, had voluntarily assembled to do honour to the deceased officer. Capts. Maxwell-Witham, Ewart, Kennedy, Irving, Dudgeon, and Johnstone acted as pall-bearers, Col. Walker, Major Hume, Surg.-Major Kerr, and Lieuts. Bayley, Mackie, Maxwell, and MacMurdo following as mourners. The remainder of the distance was traversed in slow time, marked alternately by the "Dead March" in *Saul* of the band, by the wail of the pipes, and by the muffled rolling of the drums. On arriving at the churchyard, the coffin, covered by the Union Jack, and surmounted by the claymore and bearskin of the deceased, was borne shoulder-high by eight colour-serjeants to the grave, into which, after prayer by the minister of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Campbell, it was solemnly lowered, and three volleys from the firing-party closed the regimental career of one who, during a service of nineteen years, had won the respect, esteem, and affection of all his comrades.

Bedfordshire Regiment. The 3rd Batn. assembles for training on May 21, and not on May 7, as previously ordered.

The preliminary training of the Hertfordshire and the 2nd Norfolk commenced on Monday, the former at Hertford for 83 days, and the latter at Great Yarmouth for 56 days.

The recruits of the following regiments assemble on Monday for 56 days' training:—Norfolk Artillery, at Great Yarmouth; Royal Carmarthen Artillery, at Carmarthen; Royal Pembroke Artillery, at Haverfordwest; the Royal Bucks, at High Wycombe; and the Royal Montgomery, at Welshpool.

The Government has now approved of the Irish Militia being called out this year for the usual period cf 27 days. All arrangements for carrying out the training of the same will be left to the discretion of the General Officer Commanding the Troops in Ireland, who will submit copies of the training arrangements to the Irish Government in Ireland, and to the War-Office authorities. The preliminary drill in most districts will be dispensed with, as the recruits are drilled on enrolment.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

We are pleased to be able to publish the following correspondence:—"National Rifle Association, 12 Pall Mall East, London, S.W., Jan. 22, 1883.—From the Secretary, National Rifle Association, to Major Tynte, 4th Dragoon Guards, Adjt. R. East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, Canterbury. —Sir,—In reference to the resolutions passed at a meeting of Yeomanry Cavalry, held on the 21st of July, 1882, communicated by Lieut.-Col. Burt, 1st Warwick R.V., and yourself to the Committee in Camp, and by them referred to the Council of the N.R.A. for their consideration, I am directed to inform you that they were submitted to the Council at their meeting held on the 19th inst., when the following resolution was passed:—Moved by Lieut.-Col. Burt, seconded by Mr. Martin Smith, and resolved, 'That, as the terms of enrolment of Yeomanry Cavalry are so nearly identical with those of Volunteers and their members limited, the Council will allow them to compete at Wimbledon, in 1883, in Volunteer competitions, as a tentative measure.'—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, Edmond St. John Mildmay."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

13th Middlesex, Queen's Westminster Rifles. The Duchess of Westminster presented the prizes to the regiment in Westminster Hall on Saturday. Her Grace was accompanied by the Duke, who is hon. col. The proceedings began with an inspection by Col. Kent, and this was followed by a statement from the col.-commandant, from which it appeared that the present strength of the regiment is 890 men, of whom 841 are efficients, or 16 more than in the previous year. The increase in recruits has been 15, and the per-centage of efficients is higher than was shown by the last report. The distribution of prizes by the Duchess of Westminster followed, and at its conclusion, Col. Kent proposed a vote of thanks to her Grace, which was carried with three hearty cheers.

24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles. The *Standard* says:—"Lieut.-Col. Du Plat Taylor has received instructions from the Secretary of State for War to form an Army Telegraph Corps which might take the field in time of war. The nucleus of this corps is a company raised principally from the Postal Telegraph Branch, which will be recruited to a strength of 200 rank and file, and supplied with the necessary field equipment."

"Templar" writes:—"I shall be much obliged, if either you or some of your readers can inform me whether absentee commanding officers are recognised by the Volunteer Regulations; and, if not, why these pseudo-ornamental gentry are suffered by the War-Office authorities to 'cumber the ground.' I have always understood from the military text-books that it is considered highly important that officers should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the men under their command, and they are directed in the Queen's Regulations to lose no opportunity of gaining this knowledge; *a fortiori*, commanding officers should be known to those junior in rank. Now, Sir, one of the City of London regiments, in which I have for some time taken an interest, is commanded by an officer who is permanently resident on the Continent; for two or three years he has attended sufficient drills to render himself technically efficient, but from July 1, 1882, to the present time he has not been in England. The result of this absenteeism is that of the ten captains, three have seen him twice only, once at mess and once on parade; of the fifteen lieutenants, five have seen him twice only, once at mess and once on parade, seven have never seen him at all; of the 700 and odd men, it is not possible that he is known by sight even to two-thirds. I will not trench, Sir, upon the inconveniences and delays that must, through this disgraceful state of things, ensue to the internal economy of the regiment; but Easter is drawing near, and at the Volunteer Review, when, as every one knows, it is always extremely difficult to keep men well in hand, it is possible that the regiment of which I am writing will be governed for the nonce by an officer whose visits are, like angels', 'few and far between;' who is unknown to the larger portion of it, and who is not unlikely to have grown rusty from want of practice. Surely nothing but chaos can happen, and a fine regiment possibly be blamed. I hear that the officer in question has prevailed upon the council of Metropolitan commanding officers to relieve him from the important duties of joint secretary. Would it not be a fitting step, Sir, should he resign duties far more important to the country and to the well-being of the 2nd London—those of the commanding officer?"

The composition of the forces (as far as the Home District is concerned) to be assembled at Brighton on Easter Monday has now been forwarded to the Adjutant-General (Lord Wolseley), and is as follows:—Cavalry—Middlesex Yeomanry, 50. Artillery—Hon. Artillery Company's Field Battery, 63 officers and men, and four 9-pounder rifled muzzle-loader guns; 2nd Middlesex (Customs) Artillery, 400; and 3rd Middlesex Artillery, 12 20-pounder rifled breech-loader guns, 542 of all ranks; total, 1,005 and 16 guns. Engineers—1st Middlesex, 536; 1st London, 400; and 2nd Tower Hamlets, 500; total, 1,436. Infantry: 1st Middlesex (Victoria) R.V., 117; 2nd (South) Middlesex R.V., 500; 3rd Middlesex R.V., 402; 4th Middlesex (West London) R.V., 340; 5th (West) Middlesex R.V., 334; 6th Middlesex (St. George's) R.V., 329; 7th Middlesex (London Scottish) R.V., 500; 8th (South-West) Middlesex R.V., 481; 9th Middlesex (Harrow) R.V., 150; 10th Middlesex R.V., 552; 12th Middlesex (Civil Service) R.V., 230; 13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) R.V., 638; 14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) R.V., 80; 15th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) R.V., 437; 16th Middlesex (London Irish) R.V., 610; 17th Middlesex (North) R.V., 553; 18th Middlesex Rifle Regt., 750; 20th Middlesex (Artists) R.V., 425; 21st Middlesex (Finsbury) R.V., 502; 22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers), 500; 23rd Middlesex (London and Westminster) R.V., 500; 2nd London R.V., 550; 3rd London R.V., 777; Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, 450; 2nd Tower Hamlets R.V., 492; 1st Surrey R.V., 314; 3rd Surrey R.V., 410; 5th Surrey R.V., 313; 1st Volunteer Batn. West Surrey Regt., 445; 2nd Volunteer Batn. West Surrey Regt., 431; 3rd Volunteer Batn. West Surrey Regt., 350; 1st Bucks R.V., 471; and 1st Oxford (University) R.V., 176; total, 14,596. The total force thus to be supplied from Major-Gen. Higginson's command is a little over 17,000 of the four arms, thus:—Cavalry, 50 sabres; Artillery, 1,005 and 16 guns; Engineers, 1,436; and Infantry, 14,596. Middlesex, of course, furnishes the largest quota, 10,495 officers and men, representing 25 regiments; next to which is Surrey, with 2,713 (seven regiments); the City of London, 1,790 (four regiments); the Tower Hamlets, 1,442 (three regiments); Bucks, 471; and Oxford, 176.

Friday's Gazette.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, February 23, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

5th Brigade, Welsh Division—John Felix Rogers Lewis, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Brigade, North Irish Division—Alexander Henry Eustace, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. R. H. Boamish resigns his commission.

Engineer.

Royal Monmouthshire—Capt. A. J. Pardoe resigns his commission.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Edward James Machel Lumb, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. F. Chatfield resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. W. W. Knollys resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. A. R. C. Porcelli to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. A. R. Maidment resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. E. B. Ballard resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—John Edward St. George, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Bryan Upperton, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. W. S. Sharpe resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. V. G. Smith resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the East Lancashire Regiment—Walter Egerton John Green-Emmott, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Border Regiment—Capt. H. C., Earl of Lonsdale, to be Major.

4th Battalion, the Border Regiment—Richard Florence Hayman, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Ormsby Vandeleur Douglas and Vere Henry Birch-Reynardson.

3rd Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. H. P. Bird resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Harry Rochfort Elmhirst, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Capt. A. F. Powell resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. F. E. Fitzherbert resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut. W. H. M. Warrand resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—George Fraser Phillips, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. J. Wallace resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. G. D. Rowlandson resigns his commission (Feb. 8).

3rd or South Regiment, Royal Jersey—Capt. and Adjt. H. W. C.-Sanders resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; Major and Adjt. E. H. Le Breton, from 5th Batn. the Royal Irish Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. H. W. C. Saunders (both dated March 1).

Memorandum.

John Alexander Hicks, gent., late Qrmr., 4th Batn. the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), has been permitted to commute his retired allowance (Jan. 30).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, February 23, 1883.

Royal 1st Devon—Major H. R. Courtenay to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. G. J. Templer, deceased.

Hampshire—Capt. G. Waterhouse is granted the hon. rank of Major.

Yorkshire Hussars—Lieut. H. E. Preston resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, February 23, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Fifeshire—Lieut. D. Storrar to be Capt.

3rd Middlesex—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Malcolm Ross and Henry Godfrey.

1st Norfolk—Lieut. P. E. Back to be Capt.

1st Shropshire and Staffordshire—Charles Robinson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Sussex—Richard George Pidcock, gent., to be Lieut.; the Rev. John Julius Hannah, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. E. M. Flint, Royal Artillery, to be Adjt., in succession to Major S. C. Halliday, Royal Artillery, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Feb. 16); Acting Chaplain the Rev. C. Forster resigns his appointment.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. G. Chapman resigns his commission. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F. A. Titley and J. A. Brooke.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire—Sir E. Ripley, Bart., late Lieut.-Col., to be Hon. Col. of the corps.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield)—Capt. J. Wilcock resigns his commission; William Jackson Cleaver, gent., to be Acting Surg.

Engineer.

1st Cheshire—Capt. J. R. R. Keane resigns his commission.

1st Gloucestershire—Græme Bisdèe Fraser, gent., to be Acting Surg.

Rifle.

2nd Bucks (Eton College)—Reginald Bernhard Loder, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cambridgeshire—Lieut. H. Tomlison resigns his commission.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Marmaduke Capper Matthews and George Nix Latham.

4th Cheshire—Capt. R. F. Beaumont resigns his commission.

1st Derbyshire—Woodforde Beadon Woodforde, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Devonshire (Exeter and South Devon)—Lieut. W. Weeks to be Capt.

2nd Devonshire (Prince of Wales's)—Hawtrey Collins-Splatt, gent., late Lieut. 43rd Foot, to be Lieut.

1st Dumbartonshire—Lieut. J. Birrell, from 2nd Midlothian and Peebles-shire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Lieut.

3rd Durham (the Sunderland)—Charles Henry Welford, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. J. D. M'Lauchlan resigns his commission.

1st Forfar (Dundee)—Lieut. C. C. Duncan to be Capt.

2nd Glamorgan—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—J. H. Sladen and D. J. Hirst.

1st Haddington—Andrew Bridges, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Hampshire—Godfrey Rathbone Benson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Lanarkshire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. M. Robinson, and Lieuts. J. R. Barker, A. Galbraith, H. Reid, and J. Geddes. Lieut. T. Stout, jun., to be Capt.

2nd Lanarkshire—Acting Surg. J. Millar resigns his appointment.

3rd Lanarkshire—Capt. H. R. Hyndman resigns his commission.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow, 1st Northern)—Lieut. H. H. Birrell resigns his commission.

6th Lanarkshire—Lieut. W. H. Owen to be Capt.

4th Lancashire—The services of Capt. J. Fowler are dispensed with.

5th Lancashire (the Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Potbury resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieut. C. W, Blease to be Capt.

1st London (the City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Henry Parker, gent., to be Lieut.; Frederick St. George Mivart, gent., to be Acting Surg.

2nd London—Lieut. L. A. Walters resigns his commission.

5th (West) Middlesex—William Tucker Allen, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

8th (S.W.) Middlesex—Hon. Chaplain the Rev. C. W. Furse resigns his commission.

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers)—Capt. J. H. Dresser, from 7th West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds) Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Capt.

2nd Norfolk—Proctor Burroughs Garrard, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Ross-shire (Ross Highland)—Capt. A. Burgess resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Malcolm Lamont, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. S. H. Woodhouse to be Capt.

1st Staffordshire—Capt. T. Bache, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 8, 1882, is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—John Hall Knight, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. T. C. J. Sowerby resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the batn. on his retirement. Major A. F. Godman to be Lieut.-Col. (Jan. 20).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Edward Sydney Horton, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date February 24, and the current year must be understood.)

Three different patterns of guns, viz., the 9, 13, and 16-pounder, appear to be in use at the present moment by our Field Artillery; to these will be doubtless added the new 22-pounder. We trust we may not be engaged in a European war with such an organisation!

The Duke of Cambridge, speaking at the Royal United Service Institution on Wednesday, after a lecture by Capt. Walford, R.A., on the bombardment of the forts of Alexandria, said it was highly creditable to our Navy that in reducing those forts so little damage had been done to the town of Alexandria. His Royal Highness urged the importance of supporting our naval power by the erection of forts at vulnerable points of this country and its possessions abroad.

The War Office has decided to erect an extensive range of buildings for the manufacture of torpedoes, in connection with the Torpedo School attached to the School of Military Engineering at Chatham. The buildings will abut on the River Medway, near Gillingham Pier, and a short distance from Chatham.

The Anglo-Indian Tea Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with a capital of £100,000, to purchase, work, and further develop and improve the estates known as the West Hopetown Tea Company, Limited, and the Herbertpore Tea Estate, situate in the Western Doon, in the North-West Provinces of the Empire of India—to acquire other suitable tea estates situate in any part of India—to deal in teas of all descriptions.

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EGYPTIAN WAR FUND.

NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAMILIES OF THOSE KILLED, OR WHO HAVE DIED FROM DISEASE, AND ALSO OF THOSE SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, &c., WHO HAVE SERVED IN EGYPT, AND HAVE BEEN DISABLED BY WOUNDS OR SICKNESS.

PATRON.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

The principles of application of the Egyptian War Fund are:—1st. To afford immediate assistance to the families of the killed on a scale which, though perhaps temporarily small, may yet prevent a great deal of suffering. 2nd. To afford such permanent assistance to the families of the killed, or to disabled men, by either direct aid to the sufferers, or grants of money to cognate institutions, as may seem best. All branches of the Service are eligible, the sole condition being service in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

Subscriptions are earnestly requested. Remittances can be sent to Lady Jane Taylor, 16 Eaton Place, S.W.; or to Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.

Application for assistance to be made to the HON. SECRETARY, EGYPTIAN WAR FUND, New Buildings, Little Park Street, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

TO MESS PRESIDENTS AND OFFICERS' MESS COMMITTEES.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY RESTAURANT,

NEW BOND STREET.

The MANAGER desires to bring to the notice of Mess Presidents who are about making arrangements for Annual Regimental Dinners the great advantages offered for such meetings at his Establishment.

The Cuisine Department and Wine Cellars are under his personal supervision, and the utmost care is taken to make every such gathering a success.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Trifles for Volunteers to Think About, by Captain A. B. Williams (*Volunteer Service Gazette* Office)—The Scottish Review, February, (Alex. Gardner)—Longman's Magazine, March (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—Grouse Disease, by D. G. F. Macdonald, LL.D.—The National Review, No. 1. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, by J. R. Young (Crosby Lockwood and Co.)—Batting and Bowling, by R. G. Barlow (G. G. Bussy and Co.)—The Horse, its Management and Treatment, by W. Procter (The London Literary Society).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. A.—Yes.
A SOLDIER has failed to send us his name.
E. S. BOGNOR.—Shall receive our early attention.
CHESHIRE.—Certainly.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1883.

WE commented not long ago upon the delay that almost invariably takes place in filling up vacancies in regiments, caused by death, retirement, or seconding. Here is an instance; we take it at random from the *Army List* of this month. A Major of a territorial regiment retired early last month. No doubt, before this retirement appeared in the *London Gazette*, the officer's application to quit the service had been for weeks or months under consideration, such being the wholly unnecessary, but usual, course pursued in these cases. A fortnight afterwards, with altogether remarkable promptitude, the senior Captain was promoted to fill the vacancy. The following week, however, it was discovered that this officer was on the Seconded List for Staff service, and so the next senior Captain was duly promoted. Lo, and behold! after the lapse of another fortnight, a second discovery was made, viz., that the last-mentioned officer had also been long ago seconded. In due course, this fact was made known (*vide London Gazette* of February 13). Now, the absurdity of the thing is this,—although three separate and distinct efforts have been made to fill this Majority, it remains vacant still! The reason of all this gazetting and regazetting is, we presume, that the responsible officials have not up to the present made that their third discovery. However, now that we have assisted them in what, to us, appears to be an extremely simple and common-place matter, let us hope that, by a fourth and final effort, the herculean task of filling a Majority in one of the old double battalion regiments may be soon surmounted, to the complete satisfaction not only of the authorities themselves, but likewise of all interested. Lord Hartington is now at the head of affairs in Pall Mall, and as it is almost needless to say that similar cases could be cited *ad infinitum*, we would venture to express a hope that, amongst other things, his lordship will put a stop to all this roundabout way of transacting official business, for without doubt the annoyance and anxiety of mind, not to mention the expense caused to officers by the habitually dilatory and uncertain mode pursued in gazetting regimental promotions, is almost inconceivable. In support of our opinion, we need only point to the fact that officers whose interests are concerned hasten to Pall Mall, not only from all corners of the United Kingdom, but from the uttermost parts of the Empire, to urge *in propriâ personâ* their claims, or glean information with regard to their expected promotion, from anybody—from his Royal Highness down to a departmental clerk. We ask,—Can this state of things be calculated to promote harmony or contentment? The question must be answered emphatically in the negative. We assert that the War Office, by this slackness, actually encourages discontent. As for the services of officers lost to the State—often for months at a time—that is, of course, a matter of no particular moment with the authorities. But leaving all considerations of personal inconvenience out of the question, we ask,—Is it fair to the State that official business should be carried on in such a slip-shod and eminently unsatisfactory manner?

If rumour be correct, great changes are contemplated in the organisation of the Royal Artillery. The more complete amalgamation of the whole force of Artillery with the other branches of the Army, the separation of the Garrison Artillery from the Horse and Field, the further development of the Territorial System, the organisation of the Horse and Field batteries in regiments with localised depôts, the abolition of the Royal Horse Artillery as a *corps d'élite*—these are some, among the many drastic reforms, which are said to be likely to be introduced. We propose to wait till the whole scheme is before us in a definite shape, before expressing an opinion as to the propriety and wisdom of the contemplated changes. It is, however, to be hoped that before the new arrangements are finally completed, there may be a general re-posting of the officers. There are, as is well known, officers now serving in the mounted branches of the Artillery, who are not fitted for active work in the field. Similarly there are officers who have found themselves promoted into garrison batteries, but who, owing to their previous service having been passed in the mounted branches, have not had the opportunities for acquiring the special knowledge necessary to enable them to become useful and scientific garrison artillerymen. Facilities for exchanges between officers should be offered, and it may even be desirable that the Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, should not hesitate to recommend to his Royal Highness the compulsory transfer of certain officers to that branch of the Artillery for which they have proved themselves specially fitted. Unless arrangements are made in this way for a general re-posting of officers, wholesale hardship will be inflicted on many deserving officers, and the interests of the service, no less than those of individuals, will suffer. We do not wish to be misunderstood. We are distinctly on the side of Artillery reform. That reform, if it is to be useful, should be complete, effective, and final. The periodical attempts made by each succeeding Deputy-Adjutant-General to patch up existing Artillery arrangements, are not creditable to the authorities. Reform, however, loses all its utility if it does not carry public opinion with it; and public opinion will never be in its favour, if vested interests are not preserved, as far as possible, and if, as has unfortunately been the case with so many recent Army reforms, the feelings, the sentiments, and what we may call the honourable prejudices of individuals, are ruthlessly trampled on.

The abolition of the Royal Horse Artillery as a *corps d'élite* will not be a popular step. The opposition to the proposed change is very strong, and may, after all, prove successful. In any case, we believe that it is not intended to interfere with what may be called the tactical organisation of Horse Artillery batteries. They will still be armed with a light gun; their gunners will still be mounted; their mobility and manœuvring power will not be lessened, but rather increased. Those batteries which gained for themselves so splendid a reputation in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns will be preserved intact. The proposed changes relate partly to dress and equipment, partly to the special organisation of the Royal Horse Artillery as a favoured and privileged corps. The existing dress is expensive, uncomfortable, and unserviceable. It is, indeed, invariably discarded as an encumbrance on active service. In giving the Horse Artilleryman a more suitable uniform, it is considered that the prestige of the Royal Horse Artillery stands too high, and is founded upon too sure a base to admit of its being seriously influenced by the cut of a jacket, the colour of a belt, or the shape of a head-dress. So long as the Horse Artillery batteries retain their present high state of efficiency, they will never fail to secure an inflow of good recruits. As regards the changes in organisation, it is thought that a modification is necessary in a system which sets Horse Artillerymen above their fellows, and unduly glorifies them at the expense of their less privileged, but quite as useful, brethren. The feeling of the day is undoubtedly against the maintenance of *corps d'élite*. At the same time, we implore the authorities to do nothing hastily, to spare the pruning-knife where possible, and above all, to avoid riding rough-shod over the feelings and traditions of one of the most distinguished corps in the British Army.

The new Governor of Gibraltar since his arrival has been endeavouring rather unsuccessfully to educate "Tommy Atkins" as to the proper name of his corps. To a sentry says his Excellency, "What's your regiment, my man?" "47th, sir." "No, no, you're a Loyal North Lancashire man." "Yes, sir, 47th always has been the loyallest and smartest regiment in the service, but I ain't a Lancashire lad, please, sir; I'm an Irishman!" To another such query the answer was, "56th, sir." "But you have got another name now, my man; can't you think of it?" says the Governor, after a pause. "We was Pompadours, sir; I don't know what we are now, they alters us about so!" is Tommy's reply. He evidently did not hail from Essex, or appreciate at its proper value the new distinctive territorial title.

An officer stationed in Ceylon, writing to us by the last mail, says:—"I had the pleasure of a talk with some of Arabi's people the other day, who attribute the whole of our success in Egypt to the vigilance of our Cavalry. Arabi was not prepared for such rapid movements of our mounted arms, and has the greatest admiration for the manner in which the Cavalry were handled throughout. Both at Kassassin, he says, and Tel-el-Kebir, the timely arrival of the Cavalry left him no chance. He speaks of the shock occasioned in the latter engagement by the appearance of the Cavalry on his left flank, and says that from that moment success for the British forces was assured. He never expected to be followed to Cairo with such rapidity, and he speaks of the forced march of Cavalry from Tel-el-Kebir to Cairo as a wonderful piece of military enterprise, reflecting the highest possible credit on all who took part in the march, but more especially on its leader. As there has been so much discussion on this subject, and there is an evident desire in some quarters to rob the Cavalrymen of the credit which is due to them, it may be well to let the public at home know what the views are which are expressed by the Egyptians themselves."

A splendid soldier was lost to the Army at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, in the person of Serjeant-Major J. M'Neil, 42nd Highlanders, and it will be long ere his name is forgotten in the Black Watch. There are certain facts in connection with the deceased's career which it may be well to bring to light, reflecting as they do as greatly to his credit as they do to the discredit of the country he served so well, and in whose interest he sacrificed his life. Serjeant-Major M'Neil was an unmarried man,—he had always refused to enter the married state, because he had a widowed mother. His mother was at one time in an infirmary at Aberdeen. From this her son removed her, in order to place her in a comfortable home. He put aside a portion of his pay to cover the cost of this home, and this allowance was paid to the time of his death. Had he married, his widow would have been entitled to a pension. His mother is entitled to nothing, and on the case being represented, the War Office could not see its way to make any exception to the ordinary rules of the service. The officers of the regiment, on the facts becoming known, at once subscribed £50 for the bereaved mother, who has been deprived of a good son and all means of subsistence at the same time.

The announcement was made by Lord Hartington on Thursday, that the Government have approved of the Irish Militia being called out this year, for the usual period of twenty-seven days. Considering what we have seen of the Irish policy of the Ministry, it would scarcely be fair to charge the Government with inconsistency, although it is manifest that some time must elapse before the anarchical forces at work below the surface of society in Ireland will be at rest. Is it wise, however, to throw temptation in the way of possible ramifications of the "Irish Invincibles," with their linked battalion the Land League, and so relieve the strain upon the funds of the latter, in providing arms and ammunition for future trouble?

Major-General Tower, C.B., late 3rd Dragoon Guards, was awarded a good-service pension—£100 per annum—for "distinguished and meritorious service," on January 24, 1883. On March 21, 1883, General Tower will be retired, for five years' non-employment, under the Warrant of June 26, 1881. Consequently, he will lose the good-service pension. The sum which will be actually paid to him will be exactly £16 0s. 5¼d. This award must be either a piece of official chaff, or it must foreshadow the grant of a good-service medal and ribbon to all officers who have been granted the pensions. The Generals who held this good-service pension were deprived of them by the Warrant of June 26, 1881, *in toto*, on compulsory retirement; and the Colonels removed from the Army who did not receive the reward until after July 1, 1881, took half of it, on enforced retirement. The following is a copy of the official letter which is addressed by the Commander-in-Chief to an officer, on his selection for the pension:—

"Horse Guards, War Office.

SIR,—I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve of your receiving, from the grant for distinguished and meritorious service, an allowance of £100 per annum, from ——, inclusive. You will receive a communication from the Secretary of State for War as to the mode in which this allowance is to be paid to you,—I am, Sir, yours,

To Major-General ——, &c." GEORGE.

Under the new rule, officers of high rank who have been selected for the pension have nothing whatever to show for it, after compulsory removal from the Army.

The following General Order has been issued, to the despair of all civilians who now lose their one means of identifying military friends or the uniforms of any regiments in which they may be interested:—"It having been brought to notice that officers, warrant officers, and serjeants still wear in some regiments numerals on their forage-caps, H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has directed that this practice be at once discontinued." The Line and the Militia have, indeed, at length been welded into one harmonious (w)hole!

As a sequence to the transformation, lately ordered, of all uhlan and hussar regiments of the Russian Army into dragoons, a common uniform has been introduced for the cavalry and horse artillery. It consists of the national Russian coat of dark green cloth, already supplied to the infantry, wide trowsers, high boots, and round fur cap. Only the collars and shoulder-straps are different, the latter bearing the regimental number. The *number* to be observed. British army reformers please note! They do some things more sensibly in Russia than we do in England.

A recapitulation of the grievances under which the Army Pay Officers are weighted may serve to remind the present Secretary of State for War that nothing has yet been done to alleviate their complaints, although nearly twelve months have elapsed since they were given to understand that no objection could be advanced on the part of the War Office to the very moderate propositions made by the Chief Paymasters who represented the Department. The principal items are as follows:—1. An officer to represent the Department at the War Office. 2. Chief Paymasters to all stations commanded by a General Officer. 3. Additional rank after total service of 20 years. 4. The option of drawing servants' and lodging allowances. 5. Corps of clerks. We are fully aware that delays are inseparable from the carrying into effect of important changes in any branch of the service. The Treasury must be consulted, and warrants prepared, which require full consideration; but in the present instance, we can only assume that, as the Paymasters are unrepresented at the War Office by one of their own body, it is the duty of no one in particular to take an interest in the position and prospects of over 300 officers, the majority of whom are protesting strongly at the want of consideration shown to them. Either the Accountant-General is engaged on other matters more congenial to his tastes, or the duty has been delegated to a clerk incapable of grasping the question. It is only too plain that, under existing regulations, the Army cannot get Paymasters, and those that are serving regret the day they were tempted to leave their regiments. Under these circumstances, the wisest course is to rely upon the disinterested evidence of those Chief Paymasters who long since advised the Accountant-General of the concessions it is absolutely necessary to make, in order that the Department may be put on a satisfactory footing.

The Navy.

EGYPT MEDAL.

Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, Spring Gardens, February 20, 1883.

Notice is hereby given, that Medals for the operations in Egypt are ready for issue to the Officers and Crews, entitled thereto, of the ships named below, viz.:—Her Majesty's ships "Alexandra," "Coquette," "Cygnet," "Helicon," "Ruby." Application should be made personally or by letter to the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, London, S.W. Petty officers and seamen, whether applying in person or by letter, are requested to produce their certificates of service.

ADMIRALTY, February 15, 1883.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.—Captain and Honorory Major and Paymaster Edward McArthur has been placed on the Retired List (February 15, 1883); Major Henry Holdsworth Kelly has been appointed Paymaster, vice McArthur, retired, and has been placed on the Half-Pay List (February 15, 1883).

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Ley, having been found to be permanently unfit for further service, has been placed on the Retired List (January 25, 1883); Major Clement Winstanley Carlyon has been placed on the Retired List (February 10, 1883).

The under-mentioned gentlemen have been appointed, February 1, 1883, Lieutenants in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Ernest Edward Chown, Walter Erskine Binney, Kenneth James Buchanan, James Rainey Goddard, Cunliffe McNeile Parsons, Herbert St. Leger Curteis, William Hugh Munro Warrand, Arthur Lewis Harries, Charles Louis Shubrick, Donald Baker, Bernard Lucian Hubbard, Richard James Saumarez, David Mercer, Thomas Henry O'Brien, and Cecil Henderson.

ADMIRALTY, February 16, 1883.

Navigating Lieutenant Edmund Nankivell has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of February 14, 1883.

ADMIRALTY, February 17, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Lieutenant Hugh Hamond George William Carruthers Massy has this day been placed on the Retired List.

ADMIRALTY, February 19, 1883.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.—Captain Robert Calder Allen to be Major, vice Kelly, appointed Paymaster (February 15).

ADMIRALTY, February 20, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Henry Mackavoy has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 15th inst.

ADMIRALTY, February 21, 1883.

Fleet Surgeon John Money Shaw, C.B., has been promoted to the rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 16th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Thomas Carter has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 7th inst.

ADMIRALTY, February 22, 1883.

ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS (BRISTOL BRIGADE).—Joseph Wright Simpson, Esq., to be Sub-Lieutenant (February 22).

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—E. Chichester, to the President, additional, for transport service; W. F. S. Mann, to the Bittern; and A. W. Moore, to the Beacon.

Lieutenants—R. A. Gwynn, to the Serapis; Francis T. Barr, to the Iris, vice Williams; Charles W. Dickinson, to the Alexandra, additional.

Sub-Lieutenants—John F. Graham, to the Achilles; Robert H. Anstruther, to the Northumberland; Ernest B. Beck, to the Amethyst.

Midshipmen—Arthur T. Taylor, to the Carysfort; John R. Hargreaves, Bryan G. Godfrey Faussett, W. C. M. Nicholson, Edward W. de W. Bruce, Hugh H. D. Tothill, and James C. Cleghorn, to the Sultan; Allan H. Ozzard, to the Carysfort.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, to the Ganges.

Chaplains—Rev. T. F. Morton, M.A., to the Chatham Division of the Royal Marines; Rev. H. P. Goodridge, B.A., to Malta Dockyard and Hospital; and Rev. R. V. Wilson, B.A., to the Sultan.

Staff Surgeon—James Dunlop, to the Opal.

Chief Engineer—W. J. Pettit, to the Opal.

Surgeons—Edward J. Biden, to the Opal; Edmond A. Lucas, to the Forester, vice Biden.

Surgeons and Agents—J. D. Gaff, M.D., to Ardrossan; Donald R. M. Murray, to Leith, vice Coldstream.

Engineers—Henry Attwood, to the Asia, additional, for the Neptune; Joseph W. Allen, to the Opal; Thomas A. Morris, to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for the Ant.

Assistant-Engineers—Henry Lane, to the Asia, addiional, for the Mercury, vice Atwood; Joseph T. Purkis, to the Serapis, complement incomplete; James H. Beattie, to the Opal.

Boatswain—George T. Loveday, to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for the Ant.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman-in-Charge—William E. Cobden, Fosdyke, to be chief officer, Hartlepool, vice H. Wrate.

Chief Boatmen—Jeremiah Pine, Bray, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Five Mile, vice Birch, pensioned; F. Watty, Mill, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Johnshaven.

Commissioned Boatmen—William E. Head, St. Nicholas, to be chief boatman, Burnham, vice J. F. Bolson, promoted; Henry Smith, Kessingham, to be chief boatman, North Yarmouth, vice Bridgland, promoted; H. McDaniels, Moville, to be chief boatman, Larne, vice J. Giffin; William H. Walker, Tilbury, to be chief boatman, Walton-on-Naze, vice Pierse, pensioned.

AMETHYST, Capt. Bowden-Smith, senior officer on the South-east Coast of America, was at Port Belgrano, Bahia Blanca, on Jan. 9; was about to proceed to the Falkland Islands, and would return to Monte Video about April 1. The Rambler, with senior officer, was about to proceed to Monte Video. The Rifleman was at Monte Video, and would proceed up the River Plate when relieved by the Rambler. The Firefly was at the Falkland Islands; would return to Monte Video about the middle of February.

CARYSFORT, Capt. H. Stephenson, C.B., left Malta at the close of the past week, for Corfu and Athens.

COCKCHAFER, Lieut. and Com. Henry W. Hill, was at Vigo on Feb. 22; would sail on Feb. 25.

CONDOR, Com. E. F. Jeffreys, has left Malta for Alexandria, to relieve the Decoy.

CROCODILE, Capt. Henry Hand, arrived at Bombay on Jan. 31.

ELK, Lieut.-Com. Smythies, after having undergone a complete repair of her hull and machinery at Portsmouth, has made a successful three hours' trial of her engines in the Solent. The Elk is attached to the Lord Warden at Queensferry as tender.

ESPOIR, Lieut.-Com. E. H. Gamble, left Plymouth Sound on Monday for the China station, calling at Gibraltar and Malta.

EUPHRATES, Capt. Charles S. Cardale, left Bombay on Jan. 30 for Portsmouth.

EURYALUS, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, was at Trincomalee up to Jan. 25. The Eclipse was at Bombay Jan. 25, about to proceed to Persian Gulf. The Tourmaline at Bombay Jan. 25 making good defects. The Philomel ordered to proceed at once to Bombay from Persian Gulf, to prepare to pay off and recommission. The Ranger was at Trincomalee Jan. 25, and will remain in company with flagship for a time. The Arab at Bombay Jan. 25, making good defects; was to return to Persian Gulf about the middle of Feb., to relieve Woodlark, ordered to Bombay. The Harrier and the Undine were cruising on East Coast of Africa. The Dryad at Zanzibar.

IRON DUKE, Capt. St. John, arrived at Devonport from the China station to pay off on Feb. 19.

MOORHEN, Lieut. and Com. James H. Corfe, was at Yokohama on Dec. 21.

NELSON, Comdre. James E. Erskine, A.D.C., in command of the Australian station, was at Hobart Town up to Jan. 2. The Diamond, at Sydney on Dec. 29, was to leave for Hobart on Jan. 3. The Espiègle, at Sydney, on Dec. 29, was to leave for Hobart when undocked. The Miranda was at Hobart on Jan. 2, and remains. The Lark, at Sydney, on Dec. 29, was to leave shortly for Auckland, to survey. The Beagle, Sandfly, and Renard were at Sydney on Dec. 29, and were to remain.

SEAGULL, Lieut. Rae (in charge), was at Simon's Bay on Jan. 29, and is expected to leave ports of call on homeward voyage to Devonport as follows:—Sierra Leone, March 10; St. Vincent, March 23; Teneriffe, April 5; and Gibraltar, April 22. Mails should be despatched accordingly.

STORK, Lieut.-Com. A. Blennerhasset, left Plymouth Sound on Monday for the West Coast of Africa, proceeding to Cape Coast Castle, and calling at Madeira.

SULTAN, Capt. Walter Hunt Grubbe, K.C.B., arrived at Gibraltar on Feb. 20, on her way to join the Channel Squadron.

THALIA, Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G., arrived at Colombo on Feb. 23; would leave on Feb. 24 for Singapore.

WYE, Staff Com. A. W. Miller, left Plymouth Sound on Monday for Bombay with supernumeraries and stores, *viâ* the Suez Canal.

In consequence of the twin-screws of the Iris having been considerably damaged by her grounding at Port Augusta, orders have been received at Portsmouth for the despatch to Malta as soon as possible of the four right-handed and the four left-handed propeller blades of the sister-ship Mercury, which will be fitted to the Iris.

Several hundred of the mechanics at Chatham and Sheerness dockyards are working extra hours daily, in order to hasten forward the armourclad and other vessels which are being prepared for immediate commission. Among the first of the vessels which are intended to be commissioned are the Ajax, the Satellite, and the Opal, the last mentioned being intended to be commissioned on the 28th inst. for the West Coast of Africa. Several other vessels are also being prepared, but will not be ready for sea before those enumerated.

The following members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 dined together on Tuesday, Feb. 20:—Admiral Sir W. R. Mends, G.C.B. (chairman); Col. Pemberton, guest; Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir H. Keppel, G.C.B.; Rear-Admirals C. T. Curme, Edward Hardinge, H. P. de Kantzow, J. Byng, and G. W. Watson, C.B.; Capts. Stuart H. Rickman, P. H. Dyke, G. A. Douglas, Horatio Nelson, W. L. de Kantzow, Lindsay Brine, W. G. England, and Leycester J. Keppel.

The Bacchante has been ordered to be brought forward for commission as a flagship.

The finding of the court-martial which has been investigating the circumstances under which the Iris got aground at Port Augusta, Sicily, reprimands Capt. Rice and Nav.-Lieut. Williams, and orders the latter to be dismissed his ship.

The manufacture of the new breechloading ordnance for the Navy is progressing. The 43-ton gun has been approved by the Ordnance Committee. In about twenty years' time, we may expect to see the Navy armed with this new ordnance; and then it will be obsolete?

Lord Alcester has addressed the following letter to the Lord Chancellor:—"H.M.S. Alexandra (at Malta), Nov. 16. 1882. My Lord,—I have the honour to receive your Lordship's letter communicating to me the resolutions passed by the House of Lords on Oct. 26, and conveying to me, and to the admirals, captains, officers, petty and non-commissioned officers, seamen, and marines lately serving under my orders in Egypt, the expression of their Lordships' approbation of them, and thanks for our conduct during the campaign recently terminated. I have duly given full publicity to the same, and I beg to assure your Lordship that the honour done us by your Lordships is most highly appreciated by myself and all those under my command, and that it was with feelings of great pride we received your Lordship's communication.—I have the honour to be, my Lord Chancellor, your Lordship's obedient servant, BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR."

MEMORIAL BRASSES.—Messrs. JOHN HARDMAN and Co., who pay special attention to Military Brasses, have lately executed for her Majesty the Queen several important works for St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Designs are prepared for approval, with estimate of cost. —Offices, 13 King William Street, Charing Cross.

ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In two articles appearing in recent impressions of your paper, you have stated, with reference to trials of Anti-fouling Compositions, that Hay's compositions and my own are identical, that they are manufactured by the same firm, and that my paint has for some years been in use in the Navy. As these statements are likely to be misleading to many of your readers, allow me, through your columns, to contradict them. My paint is in no way similar to that of Hay's, nor is it manufactured by the same firm; its capabilities of application are more varied, and it has only been introduced into the Navy proper for the last eight months, its use having to that date been confined to the Indian Transports alone. Allow me to add that your statements as to the trial of my paint on the Malta, steam-tug, are equally without foundation.—I am, &c.,

J. F. CREASE, Lieut.-Col., R.M.A.

HARBOUR WATCHKEEPING & LIEUTENANTS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with some diffidence I approach my subject, which is none other than the abolition of harbour watchkeeping for Lieutenants, R.N. There is no need to tell you how much disgust this duty causes in the service; and should you deem it worth your while to suggest some way out of the difficulty, you would certainly gain the lasting gratitude of all who have to suffer from the old-service notion that there must be an officer of the watch at all times. Anyone conversant with the service is aware that in harbour the duties of the officer of the watch in the daytime are purely ornamental, and are confined to walking up and down the bridge in a frock-coat and sword-belt, occasionally descending for the highly important duty of carrying a letter (service or otherwise) into the captain's cabin. At night his principal function appears to be to do "sentry go" on the boats, and to inspect any liberty men who may have returned from the shore. Surely a time has come when this ancient order of things might be modified, and the principal cause of all the discontent and grumbling among the Executive officers of the Navy abolished. My suggestions are as follows:—In every large vessel where at present an officer of the watch is considered an absolute necessity, I would substitute for him an officer of the day, whose duties would necessarily be very much similar, but who, at the same time, would not be bound to remain walking up and down, "sentry-go" fashion, while the ship's company are at meals, or any other time when no work was in progress. This officer might be responsible to the commanding officer (as the officer of the watch is at present) that the routine was properly carried out, and also perform all the other ordinary duties, such as receiving officers, &c. I would have the officer of the day responsible from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., when he might be relieved by the officer of the night. This officer I would allow to occupy the chart-house, much in the same way as an officer of the guard on shore, I mean with regard to his being allowed to read or smoke. All reports would, of course, be made to him, and things would go on much as they do at present. Of course, in bad weather, or any position of anxiety, all this would have to be modified; but for the ordinary conditions of man-of-war life in harbour, I feel sure the above plan would be found to work just as well as the present one, and remove the most fruitful source of discontent and grumbling in the Navy. Of course, this is only the crude outline of a plan which might be worked out.—I am, &c.,

X.

Notice is given this week by the Admiralty that the distribution of the tonnage-bounty awarded for the Arab slave-dhow, Bada-Thee-Ky, captured by the boats of the London on Nov. 26, 1882, will commence on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at the Prize Branch of the Admiralty, Spring Gardens, S.W. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £11 18s. 4d.; Captain, £34 11s. 2d.; 2nd class, £5 13s.; 3rd, £4 16s. 9d.; 4th, £3 4s. 7d.; 5th, £1 18s. 9d.; 6th, £1 12s. 3d.; 7th, £1 2s. 7d.; 8th, 12s. 11d.; and 9th, 6s. 5d.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B., arrived at Vigo on Saturday last, and is expected to leave for Lisbon on Feb. 26.

The damage done to the Lively during the recent gales seems to have been more serious than was at first supposed, she having lost some of her boats and received severe injuries, besides losing her rudder. Her detention in port will necessarily be prolonged, much to the annoyance of Lord John Hay.

The issue is announced of £1,275,000 stock (canal capital), guaranteed by the special allocation of tolls and rentals, and bearing cumulative interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the first five years, and 4½ per cent. in perpetuity after that period), of the Regent's Canal City and Docks Railway Company. The company is constituted for the purpose of constructing an important arterial line of railway, commencing at the Great Western Railway at Paddington, running almost parallel with the Regent's Canal as far as the City Road, and thence extending to a new City Terminus at Barbican, and to the Victoria and Albert Docks and the River Thames.

The *Standard* says:—"The command of the Woolwich District, which has been held by Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., R.A., for only two years out of the five years for which he was appointed, will shortly be changed, consequent on the promotion of Gen. Gage, which, by the rules of the service, necessitates his retirement. It is understood that Major-Gen. E. A. Williams, C.B., who stands sixth on the list of major-generals, Royal Artillery, will be Gen. Gage's successor at the Commandant's Office, Woolwich."

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "WRIGHT, SOUTHWARK," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

A General Order by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief notifies some modifications of the conditions of extension of Army service, which have been approved. They are as follows:—"(*a.*) Non-commissioned officers of any branch of the service, on the expiration of a year's probation, as non-commissioned officer, not below the rank of corporal, bombardier, or second corporal, have the right to extend their service to 12 years with the colours, this right to be exercised within one month of the expiration of the probationary service. (*b.*) Non-commissioned officers of any branch of the service who failed to exercise the right referred to in par. *a*, and bandsmen, pipers, and artificers of any branch of the service, at any time after completing three years' service, may be allowed to extend their service to 12 years with the colours, on the recommendation of their commanding officer. (*c.*) Lance-corporals and acting bombardiers, during the last year of their Army service, may be allowed to extend their service to 10 years with the colours on the recommendation of their commanding officer. (*d.*) Privates, drivers, gunners, and sappers, during the last year of their Army service, will not be allowed, except in very special cases, to extend their service, and then only to complete a period not exceeding 10 years with the colours, on the recommendation of their commanding officer. (*e.*) Officers' servants serving at depôts during the last year of their Army service may be permitted to extend their service from year to year, provided their total service with the colours does not extend nine years. (*f.*) Trumpeters, drummers, and buglers (enlisted for short service), during the last year of their Army service may be allowed to extend their service to 12 years with the colours, provided that the total number permitted to extend does not exceed one-fourth of the men of this class in the battalion or regiment. (*g.*) Men enumerated in classes *c*, *d*, *f*, on embarkation for foreign service, may, on the recommendation of their commanding officer, be allowed to extend their service to complete a period not exceeding 10 years with the colours. (*h.*) Gunners of the Royal Artillery, selected for transfer to the Coast Brigade, after completing five years' service, may be allowed to extend their service to 10 years with the colours on the recommendation of their commanding officer."

The screw gun-vessel Slaney, attached to the Chatham Steam Reserve, is ordered to be brought forward, in readiness to proceed to sea with the Royal Naval Volunteers for their annual summer cruise.

The Humber is ordered to be ready for a further tour of troop and store service on the South-African coast, by March 10. Since her return from Egypt, the Humber has had a thorough overhaul and repair.

The Caroline, 12, unarmoured composite sloop, 1,420 tons, 950 horse-power, recently launched at Sheerness Dockyard, has been placed in the steam basin, in order to be engined by Messrs. Maudslay, Field, and Co., the contractors.

On the arrival of Lord John Hay at Malta, Lord Alcester will proceed to Marseilles, and travel by train to Cherbourg, where he will be met by the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, which will bring him to England.

"SPECTACLES: THEIR USE AND ABUSE," a Pamphlet by Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, should be read by all suffering from weak and defective vision; valuable and special instructions are given to those using and requiring Spectacles. It shows how sight is seriously injured by the indiscriminate purchase of Spectacles without regard to their proper adaptation, and traces more cases of blindness and defective vision from this than any other cause. Sent post free. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square, daily (Saturdays excepted), 10 to 4. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Similar testimonials from Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; the Rev. Tidd Pratt, Bracknell, Berks; Rev. O. Thorpe, Peckham; Rev. Mother Abbess, Mill Hill, Hendon; Lieut.-Gen. Macmullen, Brentwood, &c.

BIRTH.

STOKES.—On the 18th inst., at Guernsey, the wife of Captain Radclyffe H. Stokes, 2nd King's Own Light Infantry, and D.A.C.G, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CARROW—TOMES.—On the 15th inst., at the Parish Church, Weston-super-Mare, by the Rev. Prebendary Buckle, M.A., rector, William Galton Carrow, Commander (retired), R.N., to Fanny, daughter of the late Fisher Tomes, Esq., of Long Marston, Gloucestershire.

Advertisements.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, March 2. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. WEBBER, C.B., R.E., on "Suggestions as to the Transport of the Future."

To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,

BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION, DUKE of WELLINGTON'S (WEST RIDING) REGIMENT.—WANTED, for the above Corps, a SERJEANT-INSTRUCTOR.—Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to the ADJUTANT, Orderly-rooms, Halifax.

WANTED.—A MESSMAN, for the OFFICERS' MESS, 2nd Batn. OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Applications must be made immediately to the MESS PRESIDENT, Limerick.

ENTRY of ENGINEER STUDENTS in Her Majesty's Dockyard at Portsmouth, with a view to their being trained for service afloat as Engineer Officers in Her Majesty's Navy.

A Competitive Examination of Candidates to fill Twenty-five Vacancies will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April next, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Portsmouth, and Devonport. Candidates must not be less than 14, nor more than 16 years of age, on May 1, 1883.

For Revised Regulations, apply to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

By command of their Lordships,

G. TRYON.

Admiralty, S.W., January 1, 1883.

HANOVER SQUARE CLUB.—This Club will henceforth be conducted in accordance with the spirit of a Members' Club, without the contingent personal liability. In order to complete the full establishment, the Committee have decided to admit the requisite number of Members without Entrance Fee. The Club contains 40 bed-rooms. Town subscription, £8 8s; country, £5 5s; foreign, £2 2s.

Captain SAMPSON, Secretary.

EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW, BRIGHTON, 1883.

OFFICERS and Others visiting BRIGHTON for the above Review, can obtain Accommodation at the Under-mentioned Places:—

23 OLD STEINE—Three Sitting-rooms, well Furnished, Gas, &c.; Ten Bedrooms and Three Dressing-rooms. Board, if required.—Apply to Mrs. C. BARTLETT.

3 MARINE PARADE, facing the Aquarium.—Three Sitting-rooms, Five Bedrooms, Two Dressing-rooms, comfortably furnished. Board, if required.—For Terms and particulars, apply to Mrs. A. WATSON.

19 OLD STEINE.—Three Sitting-rooms, Ten Bedrooms. Will be let together or separately. Every comfort. Board, if required.—For Terms, apply to Mrs. H. BROWN.

58 MIDDLE STREET (Orkney House).—One Sitting-room, with Two or Three Bedrooms. Board, if required.—For Terms, apply, to Mrs. DENNISON.

5 CANNON PLACE.—Two Sitting-rooms, Five Bedrooms. Will be let separately, if required. Board.—Apply, by letter or personally, to Mrs. MANNION.

CYPRUS HOUSE (West Street).—Two Sitting-rooms, large, with Gas; Six or Seven Bedrooms. Board, if required.—For full particulars, apply to Miss INNES.

3 MIDDLE STREET (Alexander House).—Two Sitting-rooms, Seven Bedrooms, comfortably furnished. Close to Sea.—Apply, personally or by letter, to Mrs. HARVEY.

3 CANNON PLACE (Russell House).—Three Sitting-rooms, Seven Bedrooms. Piano, &c. Board, if required.—For Terms, &c., apply to Mrs. JOHN IMMES.

135 KING'S ROAD (Albion House).—Three Sitting-rooms, handsomely furnished, 12 Bed-rooms and Dressing-rooms. Gas, &c. Board, if required.—For Terms, address to Mrs. GRINDROD.

79 MARINE PARADE.—Four Sitting-rooms, 10 Bedrooms (12 Beds), comfortably furnished. Gas, &c. Board, if required.—For particulars and Terms, apply to Mrs. BACHE.

34 OLD STEINE, opposite the Aquarium.—Two Sitting-rooms and Six Bedrooms, Two Dressing-rooms, well furnished. Piano, Gas, &c. Board, if required.—Apply to Mrs. BUDD.

WORCESTER.—To be LET or SOLD, the prettiest place within miles of Worcester, BARBOURNE HOUSE, one mile from Worcester Cross. This large, beautiful, and most complete FAMILY RESIDENCE, £120 per annum.—Apply to EVERILL and DAY, 51 Foregate Street, Worcester.

SOME GENTLEMEN of CAPITAL are sought for to ASSOCIATE in carrying out a TRADING ENTERPRISE in N.E. India, in co-operation with one who has been twenty years' resident there. Profits equal to 30 per cent. can be shown to be easily possible.—Address, SYNTENG, Messrs. Deacon's, 154 Leadenhall St., E.C.

ANGLO-INDIAN TEA COMPANY, Limited.—The SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, February 26, for London, and TUESDAY, February 27, for the Country.

ANGLO-INDIAN TEA COMPANY, Limited. Capital, £100,000, in 50,000 Shares of £2 each, of which 12,500 Shares are taken by the Vendors and Directors, 12,500 Shares are reserved to be issued hereafter, and 25,000 Shares are now offered for subscription at par. Payable—10s on application, 10s on allotment. No further call will be made before January 1, 1884. Payment in full may be made on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Major-General C. Pollard, R.E., late Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Public Works Department.

Alfred Ruegg, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, 3 Essex Court, Temple.

H. P. Howard, Esq. (Messrs. Howard and Jones), 28 Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

T. G. W. Reaveley, Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire.

Henry Lamb, Esq., 20 Madina Villas, Brighton.

C. G. Vansittart, Esq., Managing Director, 31 Eastcheap, E.C.

BANKERS—Agra Bank, Limited, 35 Nicholas Lane, E.C.

MANAGER—E. R. Holberton, Esq., 31 Eastcheap, E.C.

SOLICITOR—J. W. Talbot, 18 Bennett's Hill Doctor's Commons.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—31 Eastcheap, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The objects of this Company, are—1. To acquire well-developed Tea Estates in India from which immediate returns will be obtained, and in particular the West Hopetown and Herbertpore Estates, situate in the Doon in the North-West Provinces of India. 2. To supply to the consumer pure Teas of all kinds received direct from the plantations. 3. To grant to Shareholders special advantages (on the co-operative principle) which are set out at length in the full prospectus.

The gardens it is proposed to acquire are in a high state of cultivation, unusually well laid out, and in perfect order as regards buildings and factories.

The consumption of pure Tea is practically unlimited, the demand for the same increasing largely every year.

There is no element of speculation in the objects of the Company; the profits are certain; the Shareholders may confidently expect substantial and steadily increasing dividends.

Applications for Shares in small amounts are especially solicited from consumers of Tea.

For full prospectus and forms of application for Shares, apply to the Bankers, Solicitor, or Directors of the Company.

ANGLO-INDIAN TEA COMPANY, Limited, 31 Eastcheap, are now prepared to supply, in 5lb. caddies, superb Teas at 2s, 2s 6d, and 3s per lb. A trial order is urgently solicited.

ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 65 (late 464), New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost; or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c. for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

ARGOSY BRACES.

For **RIDING,** *For* **BICYCLING,** *For* **TRAVELLING,**
For **ROWING,** *For* **HUNTING,** *For* **POLOING,**
For **WALKING,** *For* **SHOOTING,** *For* **TUG-OF-WAR.**
For **TENNISSING,** FOR EVERY-DAY LIFE.

THE ARGOSY BRACES are for sale by every Hosier and Outfitter throughout **EUROPE, INDIA,** and all **BRITISH POSSESSIONS.**

They will wear longer than any other Suspenders, and as they contain no india-rubber, are particularly suitable for hot climates.

The characteristic feature of these Braces consists in the employment of pulleys and cords instead of the fixed attachment at present in use. The effect of this is that the strain varies with the movement of the body, and never becomes excessive on any one part. The advantage is obvious. These Braces may always be worn with comfort, and buttons are not pulled off. Insist on having only the **ARGOSY BRACE.**

Kept in three sizes: No. 1, Boys; No. 2, medium Men's; No. 3, large Men's. Prices from 1s 6d (advancing 6d per pair) to 8s 6d.

⁂ Be very careful to get the right size, when perfect comfort is guaranteed. Size of waist required.

Retail of every Hosier and Army Outfitter throughout the Civilised World, or of

J. E. KILLICK and CO., 137 Strand, London, W.C. (opposite Gaiety Theatre).

THE VINE CLUB.

PATRONS.

THE LORD ROBERT BRUDENELL-BRUCE.
COLONEL CARRICK-BUCHANAN (of Drumpellier), C.B.
GENERAL SIR HENRY DE BATHE, BART.
THE EARL OF ELLESMERE.
VICE-ADMIRAL H.S.H. PRINCE LEININGEN, G.C.B.
COLONEL SIR ROBERT LOYD-LINDSAY, V.C., K.C.B., M.P.
GENERAL LORD WOLSELEY OF CAIRO, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

COMMITTEE.

(Nominated by the Patrons.)

The Club is started as a Grill Club, and to enable its Members to obtain from the Proprietors for their own home consumption, Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, at the actual wholesale cost price.

This last is an entirely new feature, the advantage of which must be apparent to every wine consumer.

All working expenses, &c., being covered by the Annual Subscriptions, Members will through the Club obtain for their own home consumption, Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs at actual wholesale cost price, as invoiced to the Proprietors.

Thus, any Member consuming, say, only £20 worth of Wine per annum will, in addition to enjoying the advantages of a good Club, virtually receive back his subscription by the saving of the profit he would otherwise have paid to the supplier in the ordinary course of trade. To large consumers the gain will be proportionately greater.

Members may introduce Ladies into the Club between noon and 5 p.m., and they may be served with refreshments in a room set apart for the purpose.

Special arrangements will be made for the supply of Naval and Military Messes.

For Rules, Application for Membership, &c., apply to

CHARLES A. PRITCHARD, Secretary, (pro tem.)
Temporary Offices, 20 Regent Street, Waterloo Place,
London, W.

ALDERSHOT BREWERY COMPANY, Limited.

LONDON OFFICE — 49 PALL MALL, S.W.

BREWERY — ALDERSHOT.

Secretary—Captain J. J. **MALLANDAINE.**

PATRONISED BY HIS LATE R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

COWVAN'S CANTON STRAP, OR FOUR-SIDED RAZOR SHARPENER.

For Grinding, Setting, Strapping, and Finishing Razors, Penknives, and Surgical Instruments. To all who value ease and comfort in shaving, this Strap will be an invaluable acquisition. The bluntest razor or penknife may be instantly restored to its primitive keen edge.

Prices, 5s 6d, 7s 6d, and 9s 6d. Cowvan's Razor Paste, 6d and 1s per packet.
Warehouses—31 and 32 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.; and 93 and 95 City Road.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF IMITATIONS OF

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

Which are calculated to deceive the Public,

LEA and PERRINS beg to draw attention to the fact that each Bottle of the Original and Gen uin

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Bears their autograph signature,

LEA and PERRINS'.

⁂ Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail by dealers in Sauces throughout the world.

ISSUE of £1,275,000 STOCK (CANAL CAPITAL), Guaranteed by the special allocation of Tolls and Rentals, and bearing Cumulative Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the first Five Years, and 4½ per cent. in perpetuity after that period, of the

REGENT'S CANAL CITY and DOCKS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Created for the purchase of the entire undertaking of the existing Regent's Canal Company, including the Canal itself and all its Wharves, Buildings, Lands, Rents, Rights, and Privileges, present and prospective.

The Interest on this Stock will form a first charge on the nett profit derived from the working of the Regent's Canal, and the existing and accruing rentals of the lands and property thereof, and will be further secured by the undertaking of the Company (entered into under Resolution of a Special General Meeting, pursuant to the Companies' Act of 1882), to pay as Rental to the holders of the Stock such an additional amount (if any) as will be sufficient to guarantee the due payment of the Interest upon this Stock.

ISSUE PRICE: PAR.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY.

JAMES STAATS FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
William Rushton Adamson, Esq., Rushton Park, Battle, Sussex.
James Brand, Esq. (Harvey, Brand, and Co.), New Broad Street, E.C.
Henry William Carter, Esq. (Temperleys, Carter, and Darke), 21 Billiter Street, E.C.
Sir George Henry Chambers (Thomas Daniel and Co.), Mincing Lane, E.C.
William Hamilton Crake, Esq. (Crawford, Colvin, and Co.), Old Broad Street, E.C.
Charles Gassiot, Esq. (Martinez, Gassiot, and Co.), Mark Lane, E.C.
Albert George Sandeman, Esq. (George G. Sandeman, Sons, and Co.), St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.

BANKERS — London and Westminster Bank (Limited), Lothbury.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY—3 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

The DIRECTORS of the REGENT'S CANAL CITY and DOCKS RAILWAY COMPANY are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the above Stock at par, payable as follows:—

£5 per Cent. on Application.
20 „ „ Allotment.
25 „ „ March 29.
25 „ „ May 31.
25 „ „ July 31.
£100

The Regent's Canal City and Docks Railway Company is constituted for the purpose of constructing an important arterial line of Railway commencing at the Great Western Railway at Paddington, running almost parallel with the Regent's Canal as far as the City Road, and thence extending to a new City Terminus at Barbican, and to the Victoria and Albert Docks, and the River Thames.

This Company will, under the powers of the Act, be enabled to effect junctions with the Great Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways; and similar junctions are contemplated with the Great Eastern and the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railways. By means of these junctions these great systems of Railway will be brought, for all purposes connected with the immense import and export business of the country, into direct communication with the Thames and the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks.

The Regent's Canal City and Docks Railway Company will, besides, afford a new east and west line, connecting in the most direct and convenient manner the dense residential and industrial populations already existing on the greater part of its length.

To the Great Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways it will offer an additional and much-needed access to the City; and for the whole district embraced in the area between the Great Western and the City, including Harrow Road, Maida Hill, Regent's Park, Zoological Gardens, St. Pancras, King's Cross, Pentonville, and Islington, it will become for local traffic a West End and City railway of the first importance.

In accordance with the powers of the Regent's Canal City and Docks Act, 1882, the Company has resolved that the undertaking of the existing Regent's Canal Company shall be a separate undertaking, with a separate Capital, and has also determined to secure the payment of the dividend upon this separate Capital by giving it a cumulative claim upon and specifically appropriating to it all the nett revenue derived from the tolls and rentals, present and future, of the Regent's Canal. As further security the Company has undertaken to pay a sufficient annual sum as rental for the use of that portion of the surplus lands of the Canal which are to be utilised in the construction of the Railway along its banks.

As is well known, the Regent's Canal is an old and well-established security, for many years past regularly paying dividends on its ordinary capital of from Four and a Half to Five per cent. The revenue of the Canal Company as from the date of transfer is estimated of itself to be more than sufficient to secure the interest on the Stock. Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament the Canal, as a navigable water-way, will be greatly improved, and the rights of transit of the Grand Junction and other Canal Companies, as well as of local traders, are carefully guarded, so that the existing traffic will not only be maintained, but will be capable of considerable development. A large increase of tolls may be expected, as well as an important addition to the rental of the wharves and premises used in connection with the Canal and from leases falling in from time to time. The natural increase in the value of the surplus lands in the centre and suburbs of London, through which the Canal passes, will also be considerable.

In accordance with the terms of the Canal Purchase, the Company are to pay at the rate of £130 for each £100 of the existing Regent's Canal Stock. The Directors are prepared to allow existing Shareholders in the Regent's Canal Company, whose applications shall be received before the Subscription List is closed, to exchange their holdings into Stock of the new Company in the above proportion, free of expense.

Applications for the above Stock on the enclosed form will be received by the London and Westminster Bank (Limited), Lothbury, and its Branches, accompanied by payment of 5 per cent. on the amount applied for.

The Subscription List will be closed on or before March 1.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned without deduction, and where a partial allotment is made the surplus deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will accrue upon the instalments from date of payment, and interest will be paid hereafter on April 1 and October 1 in each year. Payment in full may be made on any day on which an instalment is due, under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The failure to pay any of the instalments will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued as soon as possible against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts. When paid up in full, the Scrip Certificates will be exchanged for Registered Stock. Transfers of Stock must not be in fractions of a £.

The Act of Parliament and all documents relating to this issue may be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Higginson and Vigars, 3 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, the Solicitors of the Company.

Forms of Application may be obtained at the London and Westminster Bank (Limited), Lothbury; Messrs. Laurie, Milbank, and Co., 22 Threadneedle Street; and at the Offices of the Company, 3 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

F. COOLE, Secretary, (pro tem.)

London, February 22, 1883.

Issue of £1,275,000 Stock (Canal Capital), guaranteed by the special allocation of Tolls and Rentals, and bearing Cumulative Interest at the rate of 4 per Cent. per Annum for the first Five Years, and 4½ per Cent. in perpetuity after that period, of the

REGENT'S CANAL CITY and DOCKS RAILWAY COMPANY.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors of the Regent's Canal City and Docks Railway Company.

Gentlemen, — Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £ being the amount of £5 per cent. on Application, for of the above Stock, hereby request that you will allot that amount of Stock upon the terms of the Prospectus dated February 22, 1883, and hereby agree to accept the same, or any less amount you may allot to

Signature ……………………………………
Name in full ……………………………………
Address ……………………………………
Date ……………………………1883.

H. PEAT & CO.,

173 PICCADILLY, LONDON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS
To their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE of WALES and the DUKE of EDINBURGH.

TO MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS.

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HORSES...	Working in an unfit state	156
,,	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	31
,,	Overdriving and overloading	7
,,	Starving by withholding food	3
,,	Travelling (unharnessed) when lame	2
,,	Stoning in a field	4
,,	Abandoning, with consequent suffering	1
,,	Tying up fore leg to cart shaft... ...	1
DONKEYS	Working in an unfit state	5
,,	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	7
,,	Starving by withholding food	2
,,	Thrusting stick into vagina	1
CATTLE ...	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	2
,,	Overstocking	3
,,	Overdriving	1
,,	Tethering improperly, consequent suffering	1
,,	Delivering violently during parturition	1
CALVES...	Conveying improperly in a cart... ...	3
SHEEP ...	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	1
DOGS ...	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	1
,,	Setting to fight, consequent suffering	4
CATS ...	Setting dogs to worry	2
,,	Wounding, by shooting with catapult...	1
FOWLS....	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.	2
,,	Wounding, by tying legs tightly ...	1
,,	Conveying improperly in baskets ...	1
PIGEONS..	Maltreating at a trap-shooting match	2
VARIOUS...	Owners causing, in above	91
,,	Assaulting Inspector	1
		338
	During January...	246
	Total during present year	584

Thirty offenders were committed to prison (full costs paid by the Society); 308 offenders paid pecuniary penalties (penalties are not received by the Society); 37 convictions were obtained in Metropolitan Courts, and 301 in Provincial Courts.

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At the last Examination (September) TEN passed, viz.:—Holland (2nd), Blewitt (8th), Whiffin (14th), Gorman (19th), M'Mahon (20th), Morris (25th), Barthorp (28th), Cochrane-Baillie (33rd), Edwards (36th), another was 41st, and Goodair, 42nd, received a cavalry commission.

At the April Further Literary Examination, Three passed, viz.:—4th, 37th, 86th. This October Four passed, viz.:—5th, 10th, 14th, 26th, being all sent in on both occasions.

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N.B.—The next Preliminary Guide, containing the Answers to the Questions set in the February Examinations, will be published about the middle of February. Address, Bromley, Kent.

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University Candidates for Sandhurst are received as non-resident pupils. In this competition two candidates (the only ones sent up) have passed into Sandhurst during the past year; Mr. W. A. Grant taking fourth place in July, and Mr. G. Barton-Smith second place in December.

In addition to the University candidate, two other pupils passed on the general list at the recent Sandhurst Examination,—Mr. C. D. Radcliffe (tenth place) and Mr. H. Marwood.

Mr. B. Smith, on this occasion, made the highest score in Mathematics, and Mr. Radcliffe highest marks in German, as well as second highest in Freehand Drawing, out of 440 candidates up for Examination.

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Also, at the October Literary Examination, Lieut. C. J. Stanton took 4th place on the list.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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ADMIRAL SIR GEOFFREY P. HORNBY, after eight weeks' duty as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, has found it necessary to issue orders regulating the uniform to be worn on stated occasions by Naval officers of the port; and he has also expressed a wish, which is tantamount to a command, that all officers serving under his orders will in future adhere to the printed instructions in the matter of wearing plain clothes. The regulations thus brought into force at Portsmouth have given a certain amount of dissatisfaction in Naval circles, as evidenced by the letters we have received on the subject. The writers of these letters, however, do not appear to us to take a correct view of the matter. The existing regulations on the subject of "Uniform" deal with it under two heads,—when it is to be worn, and what is to be worn. Under the first head, the Admiralty appear to us to have provided all that is necessary, the display proper to a great service, and the elasticity which at proper times can dispense with display, and allow comfort to be studied. It is written, "Every officer, from the time he joins the ship to which he is appointed to that of his being removed from her, shall wear the uniform established for his rank." Now, if this paragraph stood alone, it might be inconvenient. Provision has therefore been made by the Admiralty, first, for the case of the officer obtaining leave to absent himself from the ship and the port she is in; and secondly, it is provided that "permission may be given to officers (not being subordinate officers) to wear plain clothes when on ordinary leave." These regulations, taken together, appear to us to supply the rule and the exception,—the rule, to wear uniform; the exception, when permission may be given to wear plain clothes. But, as a matter of fact, uniform is seldom, if ever, worn by Ward-room Officers in any of our Naval arsenals, except when on duty. At other times, they insist on wearing plain clothes, and assert their right to do so, on the ground that the words in the instructions, "Permission may be given to officers to wear plain clothes," is equivalent to, "Officers are hereby permitted to wear plain clothes when on ordinary leave." And accordingly, they never wear anything else when on shore. This passion for plain clothes is one to be deprecated. In no other military nation does it exist. In a large, garrisoned seaport, such as Portsmouth, where officers and men of the Army, superior and subordinate officers of the Navy, and seamen, appear habitually in uniform, it seems to us absurd that an intermediate class, comprising the various ranks known as "Ward-room Officers," should arrogate to themselves the right of never appearing in uniform except when on duty, and deliberately neglect the plainest possible order to do likewise. Such a state of things should never be permitted to exist for a moment, and could assuredly not be connived at by any Commander-in-Chief who has the real interest of the Navy at heart. We are not blind to the great difficulty encountered by Admiral Hornby, we may even say the impossibility. of framing an order which would please everybody. To constrain the offenders, without bearing hard on those who do not offend, is no easy task. But the observance of these regulations does not force officers to wear uniform "from sunrise to sunset," as many complain it does. The wearing, or dispensing from wearing, uniform, appears to us to depend entirely on what an officer has to do. And we strongly advise all grades serving under Sir Geoffrey Hornby to lend that gallant officer all the assistance in their power to bring the Uniform question to a decided issue, and thus remove the numerous causes of complaint which have from time to time crept up. owing to the insufficiency of the regulations on the subject. So far as we can ascertain, Admiral Hornby has issued no order as yet to enforce uniformity and propriety throughout the district under his command in the matter of dress, and we feel convinced that all officers will admit that it is far preferable to render willing obedience to the expressed wish of a chief, than to be coerced into so doing. We now have to deal with the order issued by Sir Geoffrey Hornby, prescribing the exact uniform to be worn on particular and specified occasions. The rules which prescribe the particular uniform to be worn on various occasions are less happy than those we have just dealt with. Naval uniforms are, in the first place, too numerous, and yet Naval officers have not the articles of dress they really require. They work chiefly in the tropics, but they have no tropical uniform. Their great-coat is most unserviceable, and yet our home climate is most changeable. They not only have superfluous dresses, but parts of one dress may be worn with another. They have no names whereby to describe the combinations. Thus "undress" may mean a tail-coat, with epaulettes and gold-laced trousers, or trousers without gold lace. They may, indeed, be white, and so may the waistcoat. So, if signal be made for officers to dine with the Admiral in "undress," or in "tail-coat and epaulettes," four officers might arrive, each dressed differently, without having misconstrued the signal. In hot weather, the number might be multiplied, by some turning up in white trowsers, with blue or white waistcoats, according to fancy. The same may happen, if coats without epaulettes be ordered. Lately, this dress has been called "mess dress," although it is never worn at mess on board ship. What is the recognised mess dress of the Navy is not quite clear. In this matter, we think the custom prevailing on board the Royal yachts should be generally adopted throughout the Navy. But the Lords of the Admiralty are here at variance with the Crown, and have a "mess dress" of their own, having ordered a slightly different one to be worn at the Royal Naval College. On board the Royal yachts, jackets and gold-laced trowsers, with white waistcoats in summer, and blue waistcoats in winter, form the mess dress approved of by her Majesty the Queen. The Admiralty, however, have ordered the same dress, minus the gold-laced trowsers, with plain ones in lieu, to be worn at Greenwich and on board ships in commission. But for these dresses there exists no official descriptive title. Hence, officers never turn out with any uniformity, no matter where they are, or what the occasion. The nearest approach to uniformity we remember was in the Mediterranean, when Admiral Hornby commanded that Fleet. Then the mess dress adopted in the Royal yachts was ordered to be worn at dances, the opera, Military messes, and on guest nights on board. This dress was also used at the Royal Naval College some years ago, when Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key was the President of the College. It was found a very befitting dress, especially when the Naval men joined in the dances of the Royal Artillery Mess at Woolwich, as it corresponds more with the Military mess dress than any other in the Naval officer's wardrobe. It was also approved of by the late Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships went to the Mediterranean, and ascertained for themselves how very popular it had become among the officers of the Fleet and their friends on shore. It is more becoming in many ways to smart, good-looking young men than the tail-coat, and, we think, should be generally adopted, under Admiralty order, as the mess dress of the service. Regarding other combinations, the recent Circular issued by Admiral Hornby supplies five different combinations, which appear to us sufficient for all purposes. It is a pity that they are needed, and had we our way, we would abolish all combinations but the old "iron-bound suit," the mess dress, and the working dress. The others are throwing a needless expense upon Naval officers. The five combinations devised by Admiral Hornby are as follows:—1. A "gala dress," called full dress. 2. "Undress," for courts-martial and ceremonious visiting dress. 3. An "evening dress," to be worn at small dinner parties. 4. "Mess dress," that ordered in the Royal Yacht. 5. "Mess undress," which is that worn at College and on board ship every day at mess. Should any Naval officer be able to propose anything more concise, while covering as much ground, we have no doubt that Admiral Hornby would gladly consider its details. We hope, however, that the subject of Naval uniform having now been prominently brought under the notice of the Admiralty, no time will be lost in taking steps to set at rest, once and for all, this much-vexed question. In our opinion, the full dress should remain. The mess dress should consist either of jacket and epaulettes and gold-laced trowsers, or of jacket and gold-laced trowsers, or simply of jacket and plain trowsers, according to the nature of the entertainment. The "swallow-tail" should be abolished, as an intermediary dress of no value, but of some expense. For the tropics, the frock-coat should give place to a patrol jacket of light texture. Buttoned up, it would hide soiled linen; and open, it would expose a clean shirt. Under both circumstances, it would look neat. But, above all things, side-arms, when in uniform, should always be worn, except when in mess dress, and the question of plain clothes should be definitely settled by an Admiralty Order, stating clearly when they can be indulged in, and no longer leaving the permission to wear civilian apparel to the caprice of the commanding officer.

THE Army Estimates for 1883-4 have appeared this week, and though a slight increase is shown in the total expenditure, the difference in the cost of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces for the coming financial year varies comparatively little from that of their maintenance in 1882-3. The entire sum required amounts to £15,606,700, which is greater than the corresponding amount last year by £148,600. The above figures do not, of course, include the cost of the late expedition to Egypt, which, if added to the expenditure of the past year, would display a decrease in the Estimates for the coming twelve months of nearly £2,500,000, in comparison with the amount spent in 1882-3. The estimated numbers show an increase of 4,727 of all ranks, the establishment being 137,632, against 132,905 in 1882-3. This apparent augmentation of strength is, however, largely caused by the Permanent Staff of the Auxiliary Forces being included in the estimated numbers of the Army establishment, instead of those of the forces to which they are attached for duty, and the actual increase of regimental strength is only 2,829 in the home establishment. This number includes an augmentation of 2,499 in the Infantry of the Line, 136 in the Commissariat and Transport services, 90 in the Cavalry of the Line, 78 in the Army Hospital Corps, and 53, 25, and six in the Artillery, Engineers, and Foot Guards, respectively. Including the Auxiliary Forces, the total armed strength of the Empire at Home and in the Colonies is estimated at 575,310, as against 492,656 from latest returns. The Army Reserve (1st Class) is put down as consisting of 33,500 men, against 19,687. The 2nd-class Reserve is to have a strength of 9,693, as compared with 9,000 in 1882-3. The Militia is estimated at 142,874, the numbers in the past year having been 117,823, The Yeomanry is to be 14,404 strong, against 11,267; and the Volunteers, including their Permanent Staff, are to amount to 247,921, compared with 207,336, as per returns on November 1 last. To the above numbers may be added the strength on the Indian Establishment, 61,641—a slight decrease from the 62,779 of last year—and the entire force under the British Crown stands at 636,957. With regard to the financial differences in the past and present estimates, we find, first of all, a sum of £148,000 put down as a provision for the training of the Irish Militia, which for the past three years has, on account of the state of the country, not been called out. Whether the political prospect will justify the Government in taking the proposed step, remains to be seen; but prolonged inactivity must have the effect of reducing the force to a merely nominal item, and if it is to be retained as an integral portion of her Majesty's troops, some provision for its instruction is necessary. The large numerical increase in the First-class Army Reserve necessitates, of course, a corresponding augmentation in the cost of its maintenance, and the item accordingly stands at £278,000, against £229,500, showing an increase of £48,500. The item of deferred pay naturally increases also in proportion to the number of men joining the Reserve, and accordingly shows £10,000 in excess of the corresponding amount last year. The sum set aside for the purchase of horses amounts to £76,500, which, compared with the same service in 1882-3, exhibits an increase of £15,800. This is, according to official explanation, in order to provide for the sale of horses at an earlier age than heretofore. Gunpowder, small-arm ammunition, torpedo vessels, &c., show an increase of £95,500, but this is more than counter-balanced by a decrease of £115,000 for Naval armaments not now included in the Vote, so that under the head of "Warlike Stores" there is a net decrease of £20,000. Commissariat, Transport, &c., are to cost £421,900, compared with £394,300—an increase of £27,600. This increase is ascribed to increase of establishment, formation of additional Transport Companies, &c. Under the heading of "Works," we find an increase of £23,700, the respective amounts being £739,400, against £715,700. Leap year, with its extra day in 1884, causes an increased expenditure of £31,000. Increased pay for service and miscellaneous wages, &c., amounts to £20,000 more than last year. Against the above, the principal points of augmented expenditure are to be placed the large decrease noted above in the cost of Naval armaments, and the still larger diminution of non-effective pay, which amounts this year to £2,942,972, showing a decrease of £130,000. How far the anticipations of the Ministry as to recruiting in all branches of the service will be realised, remains to be seen. There is, in consequence of the large increase in the Army Reserve this year, a much greater need of men to take the place of those retiring; while, in the face of the late modifications as to age of enlistment, and the falling-off of last year's supply of recruits, it would appear doubtful whether the material required will be forthcoming. The scheme propounded for regiments on home service is as follows:—The twelve regiments first on the Roster for service abroad are to have an establishment of 950 rank and file, the next four 850, and the succeeding fours 750 and 650 respectively, while the 48 battalions most recently returned from abroad are to consist of 520 rank and file. Time only will show whether these anticipations will be justified by the result. The threatened reorganisation of the Cavalry forms no part of the present Estimates, and is postponed for later consideration; while the Volunteers are apparently as little likely to reach 248,000 in numbers as they are to return more than 50,000 non-efficients, as the Government professes to anticipate.

THE Superseded Colonels have found a worthy champion in Lord Powis. His Lordship put a couple of questions to the Under-Secretary of State for War in the House of Lords the other evening, asking for information as to the working of the Warrant in respect to selection for General's rank. The subject is one of such vital importance to the Army, that we had hoped to find some proper explanation given as to the reasons which have induced the authorities to act in such a high-handed manner with regard to a number of most deserving soldiers. The reply furnished by Lord Morley was disappointing in the extreme. Lord Morley stated that it would be inconvenient to discuss the qualifications of those who might or might not be promoted. No doubt it would. Still, the superseded Colonels have a right to expect that their claims may be fairly considered, and it is to their representatives in Parliament that they look to see full justice done them. The supersessions referred to by Lord Powis were so wholesale, that the public cannot but view the matter with suspicion. The officers who have been passed over have held rank in the Army for many years. They have all seen active service, they have filled regimental commands and Staff appointments, and have risen, presumably by merit, to the highest positions on the list of Colonels. Having reached the head of the list, they naturally expected that they would succeed in due course to General's rank. Yet when the time for promoting them arrived, they were refused promotion, and as yet no reason has been assigned for their being passed over. All the War Office, through its representative, can say is that "the responsibility for the appointments rests with the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War, whose reasons for making them cannot be publicly canvassed. Such a state of affairs is scarcely likely to remove discontent. The case of the superseded was bad enough before. The only effect of Lord Morley's explanation will be to make the officers more dissatisfied than ever. The prizes of the service are so few, and the risks so many, that if this sort of thing is to go on, officers will soon begin to ask themselves whether the Army is, after all, a profession worth following. We are ready to give the authorities credit for a conscientious desire to promote the best interests of the Army. But are they not carrying the selection craze too far? As matters now stand, an officer may endeavour by every means in his power to qualify himself for the higher grades, and yet he may have to suffer the mortification of having a junior promoted over his head, simply because the fortunate junior possesses more influence, or is better known than himself. It has to be remembered that there are in the Army, as in all other callings, a certain number of men whose one aim and object in life it is to make friends. There are others who spend the greater part of their service at foreign stations, and who, being, as it were, out of the world, lose the opportunity of ingratiating themselves with those "who will be of use hereafter." The former have everything in their favour. They can attend at the War Office constantly, and push their claims. When a war breaks out, they are on the spot, and by means of the influence they possess, they succeed in securing appointments in the field. These appointments give them a claim to still further favours; and so they go on. The officer who is condemned to do purely regimental work from one year's end to another is seriously handicapped. He can look for none of the privileges which the Staff officer enjoys, and, in these days of short service, he runs far greater risks of incurring displeasure. He is, comparatively speaking, an unknown man. When his term of regimental command expires, he is, perhaps, appointed to a Regimental District, but here, again, he has great difficulties to contend against. The authorities, by their action in the case of the officers referred to by Lord Powis, have established the belief that the regimental officer is considered at the War Office the inferior of the Staff officer. Now, it is evident that, Staff appointments being limited, it would be impossible for every officer to work his way on to the Staff; nor, indeed, is it desirable to underrate the value of regimental work. This, however, is what the authorities have done. We happen to know the reasons why Colonels Appleyard, Dalyell, Colvile, Bowles, Chippendall, Pearson, and Bancroft were passed over, and we have no hesitation in saying that if the War Office follows in other cases the precedent it has established in those of the officers in question, the Army will very soon be irretrievably ruined. The charges trumped up against the superseded officers have been most trivial. In only two instances has there been anything at all to justify the action of the War Office. Lord Morley made out that the selections had been made by the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War. His lordship might have gone further, and added the words "by order of the latter." Seeing what the Duke of Cambridge has done for the Army, and with what even-handed justice patronage has invariably been bestowed by his department, when he has been allowed to work untrammelled, the Army refuses to believe that his Royal Highness would have been party to such a proceeding. The suggestion really emanated from Mr. Childers, and he is the person who is directly responsible for the wrong which has been perpetrated. The Horse Guards had but to carry out his instructions. Of course, it sounds well for Ministers to stand up in Parliament and tell the country that under their *régime* the War Office intends to have only thoroughly efficient soldiers in the higher ranks of the Army. They know what Mr. John Gullible Bull's characteristics are; they know how well clap-trap pays. But it is, after all, clap-trap, and nothing more. The fact of an officer being selected is no criterion of his military capacity, as was lately shown; and because another man is passed over, it does not follow that he is, professionally speaking, a failure. There are always influences at work, and the strongest-minded Minister who ever held office in Pall Mall would find it difficult to resist the temptation of favouring those with influence. The outside public may take in all they are told; the Army is able to judge for itself. It knows pretty well what the respective merits are of those who are chosen, and those who are left behind; and experience has proved that when one officer is "selected," there is, in nine cases out of ten, a reason independent of his professional qualifications for his being picked out. This is really what selection means. We have always viewed the idea with disfavour. We confess, however, that we never expected to find such a barefaced example of the evils of the system as that which was furnished by the latest promotions to the General Officers' establishment.

LORD BELMORE will on Monday bring to the notice of the House of Lords the fact that Naval Officers are in receipt of pay which does not enable them to maintain their position in society as officers and gentlemen. The inadequacy of the pay of Naval Officers is one of the indisputable facts which no First Lord of the Admiralty has ever had the moral courage to face. Small additions have, from time to time, been granted, but the increase has never been commensurate with the requirements for maintenance. If the present rate of pay received by officers serving in our home ports is adequate remuneration for the services they render to the State, it is evident that those officers who are employed abroad on foreign stations, where the necessaries of life are far more expensive than in England, are not adequately remunerated, since they receive no higher pay than do the officers who are employed at home. We have known a lieutenant, who was just promoted, have to exist in London on the small sum of 4s. a day for six months, before he could get employment. Another, on half-pay too, preferred walking home barefooted from a dance than risk ruining his shoes in the rain, as he had not the means to replace them. Numerous other instances of hardships endured could be adduced. Want of space precludes our doing so. The highest rate of pay in each branch is pleasant to look at; but when it is known how long it takes to reach the top of the tree, and the small number that attain the same, the whole is seen to be illusory. Lieutenants receive the same sea pay as at the time of the Crimean Campaign; Captains and Commanders have been granted small additions, but not until the necessity became too glaring. A Lieutenant arrives at that rank at the age of 24 or 25, after serving five years as a Sub-Lieutenant, on 5s. per diem. If he does not obtain the command or second-in-command of a ship, or become a gunnery, torpedo, or navigating officer, his pay remains at 10s. per diem. This is a very small income for a man of 25 years of age, and for a man of 35, a mere pittance. He must take up one of the foregoing appointments, otherwise promotion, which may occur at 37 or 38, will not fall to his lot. If he assumes command or senior Lieutenant's duties, the additional pay acquired thereby is swallowed up in keeping the vessel in order. The intervals of half-pay, at rates ranging from 4s. to 8s. 6d., reduce the average income; and many Lieutenants accept of necessity appointments which do not count for promotion, preferring them and full pay, small as it is, to idleness and a pittance barely sufficient for existence. The average income in this rank rarely exceeds £150. A clerk, on entering the Admiralty, receives £200, which steadily increases, without the drawback of half-pay. A Lieutenant, if made a Commander at the age of 37 or 38, has no chance of becoming a Captain, as he cannot expect promotion under ten years, when he will be 48; and as Commanders must retire at 50, it would be useless to give him a step. His pay as Commander in command is 23s. 9d., for about six years; the remaining four years are spent on half-pay, averaging 9s. per diem. If not in command, he receives 20s., which has to cover his personal expenses, as well as the cost of adorning the ship, and providing necessaries not allowed by Government. When in command, he must maintain a separate table, and is liable, in a lesser degree, to the same expenses as a Captain. His average income for ten years is under £300, while a clerk at the Admiralty, if an "Assistant-Principal," at the same age as a Commander, receives £700 or £800. Officers fortunate enough to attain the rank of Captain hold the same for 16 years, more than half of which time they are unemployed, the average of half-pay being 14s. 6d. per diem, and full pay £700 per annum. For the first five years after promotion, they are awaiting employment, and receive half-pay of 12s. 6d., little enough to maintain themselves on; but when, as in some cases, they have others to provide for as well, the hardship is materially increased. When given a command, the expenses of outfit, mess stock, &c., are necessarily large, and have to be provided at a cost which would be reduced, were ready-money payments possible. Excepting special appointments, the average income in this rank is less than £500. We will now refer to other branches of the Naval service. Since the abolition of Purserage, when the Paymasters were placed on fixed salaries, no increase of pay has been granted them,—the maximum and minimum rates remain almost the same; the intermediate rates have, by "crafty shuffling" in office, been readjusted, without any noticeable increase to the actual cost. Assistant-Paymasters do not attain the higher rank until the age of 37, seven years later than was the case prior to the Childers scheme of 1870. The present conditions of pay and service are less favourable, and they are longer now in reaching the higher rates than under former regulations; those lately promoted can hardly expect to attain the maximum. An improvement in their pay could be effected by making all junior service count, on promotion, for full and half-pay, instead of in the meagre proportion allowed at present. Assistant-Paymasters, on assuming that rank, receive only 5s. per diem; that rate was fixed in 1855, and has remained unaltered. They are the worst off of all junior commissioned officers. The Medical and Engineer branches possess what the Executive and Accountant officers do not,—"a market value." The pay of the Medical Branch has lately been increased, and consideration accorded to claims which were advanced by supporters of the profession. We only hope that their advocates will obtain further concessions, that the very best men our hospitals produce may be induced to join the Navy. Since 1877, the pay of the Engineer branch has been increased, but not appreciably for the rank of Chief Engineer. With under five years' service in that grade, but including junior service allowed, the pay of a Chief Engineer in the Navy is only £237 a year. It then advances at the rate of a shilling a day, after five years' service, until, after 23 years' service in that rank, he receives £400 a year. This may be fit pay for engine-drivers, but it certainly is not for Chief Engineers. Similar observations may be made in regard to the pay granted to Engineers. The same suggestion applies to them as to Paymasters with regard to counting junior service when promoted. With the increase in their professional duties, and the ability required, of this important branch, we feel sure that they will receive proper attention. The Navigating Officers deserve consideration, although their days as a separate branch are numbered. Their case has often been brought before Parliament, but without success; a lingering death seems all that will be accorded them. They labour under great disadvantages. If their position cannot be altered, their pay should be improved. If it is necessary to maintain a costly Fleet, for which the nation does not grudge the money, surely the taxpayers will not object to improve the pay of those who have the care of it? Since the introduction of steam, men-of-war make shorter passages, there is greater wear-and-tear to uniforms, especially of Executive officers, necessitating more frequent expenses in their renewal, than when sailing ships made long sea voyages; and with an enormous increase in the cost of living, the Naval officer of to-day has to meet heavier demands on his income than one who served thirty years before. The professional standard has greatly advanced; the duties of the seaman have been supplemented by the requirements of steam, gunnery, torpedo, and other sciences, and every Executive officer has to master them. Engineers have complicated and ponderous machinery of immense value to deal with, and are called to aid the Executive in torpedo artillery. Paymasters have had their responsibilities largely increased, and are selected for duties, other than that of accountant, which are of great importance to the service, and speak for the value of the branch. Officers of the Navigating Branch have a world-wide reputation; as surveyors they have performed most difficult tasks with admirable ability, and as officers of Dockyards and in the conduct of Fleets their skill is unquestionable. In the present Session of Parliament, we hope that Honourable Members will willingly support in the Lower House any just scheme for improving the pay of Naval officers which may be brought forward by Lord Belmore in the Upper House.

The case of Surgeon-Major Thorburn, which has been widely commented upon by the Indian Press, seems to us to require explanation, for it is difficult to understand on what principle the Military authorities have acted in deciding the officer's fate. Dr. Thorburn appears to have been wrongfully accused of certain transactions prejudicial to his character as an officer and a gentleman, in connection with a race-meeting in India. These transactions were made the subject of a Court of Inquiry, when, after careful investigation, the Doctor was honourably acquitted. The proceedings were subsequently forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief in India, who, by virtue of the powers entrusted to him, recommended that Dr. Thorburn should be called upon to quit the service. The Doctor came to England, and in due course waited upon Dr. Crawford, the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, who informed him of the decision at which the Military authorities had arrived, telling him at the same time that he considered that he retired without a stain on his character. Now, it is perfectly clear that Dr. Thorburn was either guilty or not. If he was guilty, how came it that the Court of Inquiry, after nine days' careful investigation, exonerated him from all blame? If he was innocent, on what grounds did the Commander-in-Chief in India base his decision, which throws an officer of eighteen years' service friendless on the world, with an injured reputation? The case is a very extraordinary one, and we cannot but consider that the treatment which Dr. Thorburn has received is such as to render it most desirable that some further light should be thrown on the matter. It is so easy for charges to be trumped up against an officer on the Turf, that the service cannot but regard with the utmost anxiety the ruling of the authorities in the present instance, establishing, as it has done, a precedent which may prove most damaging to the interests of the officers of the Army as a body. If Dr. Thorburn was guilty, he deserved to be punished. But it has yet to be shown that he was guilty, and, after the finding of the Court of Inquiry, it is only right that the service should know on what evidence it was that the Commander-in-Chief in India felt himself compelled to reverse the decision of a body of gentlemen assembled for the purpose of examining witnesses and forming an unbiassed opinion. The action of the Commander-in-Chief in India is clearly a slight on the conduct of the Court of Inquiry. There is no reason to suppose that the members of the Court of Inquiry were actuated by any unworthy desire to justify Dr. Thorburn's conduct; and yet, if they were not, it is difficult to believe that Sir Donald Stewart would have allowed himself to be a party to an act of injustice to an officer who had served his country honourably and well for a period of eighteen years. We take this case up on public grounds, for the officers of the Army have a right to demand that those in authority will protect them against slanderous tongues, when attempts are made to damage their characters. If this case rests where it does now, it will be a common thing for "sharpers" to vent their spleen on unoffending officers, when money is lost on a race-course, and even bring pressure to bear in high quarters, after an investigation in which they have failed to establish their charges. It would be a pity for the opinion to gain ground that the Military authorities were on the side of traducers, or will act on secret evidence. Yet, there is no gainsaying the fact that in many quarters there is a most uneasy feeling with regard to this latest Turf scandal, and letters which have reached us from disinterested parties serve to show that in India the opinion largely prevails that Sir Donald Stewart has been induced to arrive at a hasty judgment. It would be well, therefore, for the Horse Guards authorities to satisfy themselves that Sir Donald Stewart has acted without prejudice, and that no outside influence has been made use of to cause him to set aside the verdict of the Court of Inquiry, arrived at after due deliberation. The members of the Court of Inquiry are surely as sensible of their good name as the Military authorities are of the honour of the service. Sir Donald Stewart has, however, by recommending Dr. Thorburn to be removed from the Army, as much as inferred that he has reasons for questioning the integrity of the gentlemen who were called upon to legislate in this case in accordance with the recognised rules of Military procedure. This raises, of course, many important questions. We have simply to deal with the military aspect of the case, and we incline to the belief that Dr. Thorburn has reason to feel himself aggrieved, seeing that he has been compelled to leave the service, with a stain on his character, without even being allowed the court-martial for which he had prayed. He has been condemned, in fact, by the ruling of one man, who, for aught we know, may have been biassed against him. Such injustice ought not to be tolerated in this enlightened nineteenth century.

Admiral Lord Alcester is reported by the *Times* as having arrived in London from Malta on February 28, but the Admiralty official announcements state that the gallant Admiral has been directed to proceed to Marseilles in the *Carysfort*, on being relieved by his successor, the Lord John Hay, who is timed to reach Malta on March 4. The *Times* has been misinformed, as Lord Alcester has not joined the Spiritualists, and travelled home so quietly that he has nowhere attracted the slightest attention. We can imagine the sardonic smile on the countenance of the gallant and noble Admiral, as he reads the announcement of his reception at the German Embassy.

At the last Levée, we observed Sir Charles Adair, the Deputy-Adjutant-General of Royal Marines, present, and three of his sons, all of whom are at present serving, the eldest, Captain W. Adair, being Adjutant of the Royal Marines; Lieutenant C. Adair, a Gunnery Lieutenant, R.N.; and Lieutenant H. Adair, R.A. It is not often a father has such a pleasant task to perform, while still himself in the prime of life.

Experiments are about to be made in France with shell-firing machine-guns. The fact that 22 of the revolving cannon adopted are necessary to protect their large ships, has taken the French Admiralty by surprise. Hence the forthcoming experiments, whose object, we understand, will be to ascertain whether a better gun cannot be secured for the use of the French fleet than the one at present being supplied.

The English Admiralty is about to try machine-guns throwing a 6-lb. shell; the French Admiralty one throwing a 4-lb. shell; the Italian Admiralty one throwing a $2\frac{1}{2}$-lb. shell. It will be interesting to compare results.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Admiralty, it seems now certain that a portion of the very modest repairing programme in the last Navy Estimates is not likely, as usual, to be carried out. We are now within a few weeks of the end of the financial year, when we were promised that the repairs to the *Bellerophon* and *Shannon*, ironclads, *Turquoise*, corvette, to the *Forward*, *Frolic*, *Goshawk*, *Express*, *Merlin*, and *Swinger*, gun-vessels and gunboats, should be completed, and that the repairs to the *Emerald*, corvette, *Pelican* and *Cormorant*, sloops, should be begun. Little of this is likely to be realised, we fear. The *Shah* and *Raleigh*, swift, unarmoured frigates, are, in addition, untouched, their repair not even, it would appear, thought of. This is the efficient condition of the Navy.

The Italian Admiralty attach very great importance to the experiments made with torpedo-boats, on the occasion of the late Naval Review at Spezzia. It is a fact, to which no attention appears to have been paid in this country, that, when the *Dandolo* and *Duilio* steamed out into the bay and commenced firing, they were within a very short time enveloped in such a dense cloud of steam and smoke, that two torpedo-boats succeeded in approaching the ironclads unperceived to within 200 mètres. They were, consequently, at a distance at which they could discharge their torpedoes, although the manœuvre was executed in broad daylight. The experiments which took place during the night gave still more extraordinary results. All the torpedo-boats were able to perform the task set them, and one of them approached the *Venezia* to within 10 mètres.

The promotions made by the Admiralty from the Lieutenants' List during the past year give an average seniority of twelve years to each promotion, and fourteen years to the senior and eight years to the junior, a special surveying promotion. These and other facts connected with the present position of the Lieutenants of the Royal Navy form the subject of an article which will shortly be contributed by Lieutenant Sleeman to *Colburn's Magazine*.

Captain Loftus Jones is now named in Naval circles as the most likely officer to be selected for the command of the *Neptune*, since Captain Gordon's refusal of the offer so kindly made to him by the Admiralty. The *Neptune* herself is in a bad way. She is much over-masted, considering that her angle of vanishing stability is only 56°. Her topmasts are so long, that it took two days to get the maintopmast in its place. Her ports are so big, that the crews in her turrets would be all killed by machine-gun fire; and last, but not least, writes a correspondent, the bolts connecting the keel and kelson are eaten through by galvanic action between the copper sheathing and the iron beneath. The *Neptune* is now being bored all over, and looks outside like Jacob's coat of many colours. Such is the ship the Admiralty are going to add to the Channel Squadron. "If they make her sail, she will probably turn turtle like the *Captain*, when the cry at the Admiralty will again be, 'Who would have thought it possible?' leaving the eleemosynary subscription of the country to support the widows and children of her ill-fated crew. She was designed by Sir E. J. Reed, was built by Dudgeons, who failed to launch her, and broke their back in the attempt, as well as that of the ship. She was completed by the Messrs. Samuda, and was sold by them, through Sir E. J. Reed, to the Government in 1878, for over £600,000. Mr. Samuda, M.P., and Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., greatly displeased their constituencies by subsequently supporting Lord Beaconsfield's Eastern policy. At present, the *Neptune* cuts a queer figure. She has been supplied with a mainsail which she could never carry, nor by any possibility set, as the funnels are within a few feet of the main mast; and the Dockyard people talk of making her safe by removing her royal yards!" We do not envy the gallant officer who will be given the command of the *Neptune*. He will have an anxious time of it.

Rear-Admiral Sir F. W. Richards is spoken of as likely to receive the command of the Detached Squadron in May. The *Bacchante*, *Shah*, and *Triumph* are being got ready for commission as soon as the new financial year is entered upon. The *Bacchante* will probably be the flagship of the new Flying Squadron.

Another edition of the "Active List" of Flag Officers and Captains of the Royal Navy has been issued by Messrs. Griffin and Co. This is just one of those works from which neither the author nor the publishers can derive profit of a pecuniary nature, and yet it is one of great use to Naval men, and to them so interesting that it is worth the while of a Naval publisher to bring it out. The last edition was corrected up to January, 1879. In the present edition, many names will be found to have been added, and dropped out in the usual record of services. Some very timely remarks on the working of the Retirement Scheme of 1870, as well as the names of officers coming on for retirement during the next eleven years, will be found in the preface. The age-retirement tables are given in a new form, the reason stated being a desire to leave the tabulated form contained between pages 42 and 51 in the 1879 edition untouched, in order that its prophecies may stand intact for future verification. The time and labour expended over the book must have been considerable. In 1884 there will be retired Admirals Hillyar, McClintock, Macdonald, Chads (if not previously promoted), and Rice; also Captains Bradshaw, Thomson, East, and Carter. These retirements will promote Captains Jago, Brown, Tryon, Heneage, and Sir Walter Hunt-Grubbe to flag rank.

Should the damage sustained by the *Iris* when aground be found to be too great even for the enterprising Malta Dockyard officials to repair—and they would undertake to repair the Ark, if she turned up—the *Mercury* or *Volage* will take her place on the Mediterranean station.

The new breech-loading guns are not a success. The drill is both clumsy and complicated, and even dangerous. We should much like to know who is responsible for the mounting of these guns, which is obsolete.

Last week, a deputation from the Financial Reform Association waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to the "free breakfast-table" question. One of the spokesmen, Mr. Broadhurst, Member for Stoke-on-Trent, stated that "he considered a reduction should be made in our expenditure, especially in the direction of the retired Army and Navy Lists." Possibly, the "honourable Member" is one of those generous beings who, clothed in the "broad-cloth of prosperity" at the expense of the sinews of the working-man, would like to see our ships and regiments officered for nothing, and retiring allowances spurned, the honour of serving being a sufficient reward. Perhaps the next time he meets Mr. Childers, he will call attention to the Higher-Division Clerks of the Civil Service, who "live at home at ease," and receive far better pay and pensions than Naval and Military officers, who spend the greater portion of their time either in ships or at places where comfort is not a leading feature. In a Radical Ministry, Mr. Broadhurst would be a "shining light."

The Italian Admiralty are arming their torpedo boats with a two-barrel machine-gun of the English Admiralty pattern.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, has stated that 280 merchant steamers are registered at the Admiralty as available to be transformed into fast cruisers on the outbreak of war, but declined to enter into any explanation of the plan adopted by the Admiralty to arm these vessels. When we first announced the fact that such a plan was in existence, the Navy was incredulous, and refused to believe it possible.

Mr. Gourley will, on Monday, ask the Secretary to the Admiralty if, in view of the fact that her Majesty already possesses three yachts in full commission, in addition to the *Victoria and Albert* (one of them, the *Osborne*, being of large tonnage), he will consent to postpone the proposed expenditure of £45,000 for repairs to the *Victoria and Albert*. Whether the estimate for the repairs is for the hull only, or if it includes new boilers, overhauling of machinery, cabins, and other equipments; also, regilding of the hull. Whether, before sanctioning the outlay, at a time when the revenue is declining, he would recommend the sale of one or more of the four yachts. And, further, if he will grant a return showing the original cost of all the four vessels, together with the amounts expended upon them for repairs and maintenance since they were built, and how often the two larger yachts have been employed in conveying her Majesty across the Channel during the past ten years.

The reply given by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons to the question put to him by Mr. Macliver in regard to the Eddystone Lighthouse, to the effect that "telegraphic communication would not have prevented the delay in relieving the imprisoned keepers, because it was not attributable to want of knowledge on shore," holds out no hope that telegraphic communication will be laid between the main land and outlying lighthouses. This we regret, as the improvement, first advocated in these columns, is one of paramount necessity, and should be adopted. We are glad to see that the Earl of Hardwicke and the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe in the House of Lords, and Mr. Macliver in the House of Commons, have put questions on this subject, both as to the correctness of the report and the desirability of telegraphic communication. Lord Sudeley, in a measure, confirmed the report, and said that the question as to telegraphic communication was under consideration.

Commander Purvis, who lost his foot at Kassassin, has now entirely recovered, and is able to get about nearly as well as ever with his wooden substitute. The Admiralty have granted this gallant officer a pension of £200 per annum for wounds. He will not be retired, and we hope soon to be able to congratulate him on receiving a home appointment.

The Royal Marines Corps appear to have gained another friend in Viscount Lewisham, his lordship having asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether he had considered if, in the interests of the corps, it would be advisable that a General officer of that force, who should alone be responsible for all things relating to his branch of the service, and who should have direct communication with the Civil Lord, should have a seat at the Admiralty; and further, if he had considered whether, when officers of the Royal Marines are under the Naval Discipline Act, they should have the same rights and privileges as when under the Army Discipline Act? To which Mr. Campbell-Bannerman replied, that "the subject of the first question had been considered, and it did not appear either necessary or desirable that an officer of the Marines should have a seat at the Board of Admiralty. The Deputy-Adjutant-General is now in a position fully to advise the Board on all matters relating to the internal organisation and discipline of the corps. The subject of the second question, which was prominently brought to notice during the operations in Egypt, had also been considered, and the decision arrived at will be expressed in the Bill which it is intended to introduce for the amendment of the Naval Discipline Act." Thus, for the present at least, the Marines Corps has no prospect of being directly represented at the Board of Admiralty. It is, of course, well known that the Deputy-Adjutant-General is the adviser of the Admiralty on matters connected with the corps; but a General officer having a seat at the Board could do more than advise, he would be in a position to urge, and would have the weight of a vote when opinions might differ.

Admiral Sir W. Houston Stewart, K.C.B., Naval Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, visited the Royal Marine Barracks at Stonehouse on Tuesday last, and inspected the officers and men of the Division in naval gunnery at the Gun-drill Battery on the Long-room Hill.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, in reply to a question addressed to him in the House of Commons on Monday, stated that the issue of the Egyptian war medal to the Navy has now commenced, and will be carried on with as little interruption as possible. The delay has arisen from the fact that, under the arrangements hitherto in force, medals were supplied to the Admiralty by the War Office, and thus the Army obtained precedence in the issue. In future, the Royal Mint will furnish medals directly to the Admiralty, so that this complication will be avoided. We wish the same reform were made in the matter of the supply of ordnance for the Fleet.

The exhibition in aid of the Egyptian War Fund at Knightsbridge is daily receiving fresh objects of interest. The latest addition is the celebrated Bible which turned the course of a rifle bullet, and saved the life of Private Roome, Highland Light Infantry. This is the centre at present of attraction to the crowds which visit the exhibition daily.

This copy of the letter addressed by the Secretary of State for War to the Generals selected for the good-service pension, shows plainly why those officers consider that they were very hardly used when they were deprived of their pensions on compulsory retirement for age or non-employ, in 1881. Now, they have nothing to show for "distinguished service" but the letter "R." in the column of "Inactives," in the *Army List*. The "Distinguished Generals" were made to pay, by loss of good-service pension, for the increase of retired pensions all round:—

> "Financial Secretary's Department, War Office.
>
> Sir,—I have the satisfaction to inform you that her Majesty has been graciously pleased, on the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to nominate you as one of the officers to receive a reward for distinguished or meritorious service; and that an authority will be sent to the Paymaster-General for issuing to you the sum of one hundred pounds a year, from ——. I have the honour to add that, with a view to make this mark of her Majesty's approbation of your conduct in the service as public as the names of those officers who formerly received garrison appointments, your name will be inserted in the *Army List* as one of those officers who have been selected to receive a reward for distinguished or meritorious service.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, FRED. STANLEY.
>
> To Major-General ——, &c."

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. A. FitzGeorge, 20th Hussars, has accepted the post of "Director of Contracts with Commanding Officers," on the Board of the "Auxiliary Forces Uniform and Equipment Company," to which we have lately referred as about to be started, under most distinguished patronage.

All interested in shooting were gratified to learn, by the words which fell from the Duke of Cambridge on Wednesday, that, after so many records of disappointment, the National Rifle Association has at last made a steady advance, and has been enabled to obtain a net cash surplus of £1,382. But, beyond this fact, the proceedings at the United Service Institution on the occasion of the general winter meeting were not particularly interesting, and might be considered by the public at large to have been somewhat dull. The Duke of Cambridge had little information to give the meeting beyond the ordinary stereotyped sentences, and, but for his announcement of the addition to the handsome donation of Mr. Mullens, his speech would have been devoid of interest. A challenge to discussion seemed to be thrown down to the "back-position men," when the statement came that the new rule as to position, adopted at the last winter general meeting, had proved, as the Council had reason to believe, far from unpopular, and it was not to be expected this would pass unnoticed. We agree with the Council in their statement that the prize-list of last year was one of the best lists of any Wimbledon meeting; and all Volunteers will coincide in the feeling of pleasure with which his Royal Highness looked forward to giving the American team a most hearty welcome, when they visit us to fire the return match. The final statement which the President of the Association made, with reference to the request of the Yeomanry to be allowed to compete in all Volunteer competitions, and in which he announced that the Council had decided to accede to the request, "as a tentative measure," was very well received; and it was evident from this, and from the statement made subsequently by a member that he should like not merely the Yeomanry, but the Regulars as well, to shoot for her Majesty's prize, that shooting Volunteers are not afraid of healthy competition. The discussion which followed would have been decidedly tame, had it not been for the speeches of Serjeant Gratwicke and Mr. Lowe. The first-named gentleman occupied half-an-hour in detailing some fairly good suggestions, and Mr. Lowe was to the front with his "Two Rifles" suggestion, in which, though he was unsuccessful, he made some very good points.

It appears that the French Circular of January 5, which aimed at reducing the effectives no less than 32 per cent., has been cancelled. The circular in question, due to motives of economy, filled the country with alarm, and was violently blamed by the most ardent supporters of the Government. It reduced squadrons and battalions to a strength, or rather a weakness, which was simply ridiculous; and this reduction was extended even to those regiments lying along the eastern frontier, and consequently charged with the duty of protecting the country in the event of any sudden aggression on the part of Germany. No further furloughs are to be granted, but it is not stated to what extent furloughs were granted before the circular was cancelled and stayed the evil. In the meantime, no officer has yet been appointed to succeed the late General Chanzy in the command of the 6th Army Corps. The 13th Army Corps is also vacant.

The *Progrès Militaire*, under the heading of "Forty Months' Service," says that the various corps have been invited to send home on leave a fifth part of their men, *id est*, 20 per cent. of their privates, corporals, and serjeants. In this way, the French Army will be reduced by 50,000 men. The *Progrès Militaire* says, in an indignant tone, that everyone is demanding the reason of this general dislocation, since the War Estimates of 1882 were calculated for the full effective. This journal then points out the damage which will be caused by this decision, both as regards drill and discipline, while the officers are discouraged at seeing the fruit of their labour thus suddenly destroyed. The *Progrès* protests against the fatal system of furloughs, and would prefer the introduction of the three years' service system, bad as it is, to that now in vogue.

On January 8, Lieutenant-General Sir William Jervois closed his administration of the affairs of South Australia, and left the colony in the mail steamer *Clyde*, to assume the Government of New Zealand. Before his departure, Sir William made the usual farewell speech, in which some latitude has always been allowed; but, unfortunately, he stepped beyond the bounds of discreetness. Adopting the political views and the arithmetic of a certain South-Australian newspaper which had never been very friendly to the Ministry now in power, Sir William touched on the financial condition of the colony. The figures used by him, and the results which he drew from them, were not so accurate as they might have been. The inaccuracy thus endorsed and proclaimed gave great offence to the Ministers, who at once saw whence the borrowing had come, and more coolness than need be was shown by them at the moment and spot of his embarkation. Still, before stepping on board the *Clyde*, he uttered a few parting words. "I shall now go," he said, "to another colony, where, no doubt, I shall find much to interest me, and where I shall find a loyal people; but I am certain that wherever I go, I cannot possibly be treated more loyally or receive greater consideration than has been shown me in South Australia. With these words, imperfectly expressed, I now wish you a hearty farewell, and may God bless you all; may God bless the province of South Australia!" That the irritation is not deeply seated and will not be permanent, an incident connected with Lady Jervois may be taken, let us hope, as a proof. A diamond brooch, and earrings to match, delicately and elaborately mounted in silver, were presented to her, and she assured the ladies forming the committee of presentation that the four years passed by her in South Australia had been the happiest of her life.

One of the only acts of General Thibaudin during his short spell of power at the War Office, in addition to defending the unpopular bill of Proscription against the Princes, was that of transferring General Brincourt from Montpellier to another military district. The crime of General Brincourt was having told off a number of soldiers to be present at a performance which the Republicans said was nothing more nor less than a Royalist manifestation. The only way of accounting for this exaggerated amount of susceptibility is by supposing that the French Republic must be in a very precarious position, and have "its skin off," as our Transatlantic cousins would say. The performance in question was of the most childish description, and no more calculated to pervert a Republican private or endanger a constitution than Punch and Judy. A local paper says that General Thibaudin was not sorry to have the opportunity of coming down upon General Brincourt, who, during the last autumn manœuvres, captured his division, and thus put him to shame. The journal in question makes out that General Brincourt rather despised his adversary, and foretold that he would act like the Comagny of the Army of the East. It must be remembered that General Thibaudin, after he broke his parole in 1870, served under the name of Comagny, and was, in a great measure, responsible for the disaster which overtook the army commanded by Bourbaki. It is rather strange that General Brincourt's Chief of the Staff, Colonel Hubert Castex, should also have made himself personally objectionable to the War Minister, by writing a pamphlet, some years ago, it is true, in which he condemned, in no measured terms, the conduct of those officers who broke their parole during the Franco-German war.

Those of the Purchase Captains to whom exceptionally hard terms have been offered, are hoping that their case will be reconsidered by the new War Minister. Except upon the principle that while there is life there is hope, we doubt their expectation being realised. Till a strong man who will think and act for himself becomes War Minister—we do not say that Lord Hartingten may not prove to be such—the War Office will be guided in such matters by civilian officials, whose advice has already been taken, and has been given against the officers of the Army in the interests of economy. The class most severely hit are those Captains who have been compulsorily retired under the last Warrant, because they were 42 years of age. The dictum that from him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath, has been carried to its extreme in their case. By the action of the Government in 1870, they lost their over-regulation money; by the action of the War Office in 1881, they have lost their profession, and are placed upon a reduced pension, because they were on half-pay when Purchase was abolished. The military Members of the House of Commons ought to note such cases as this.

On Sunday, June 18 last, the Corps of Commissionaires, after their annual inspection, went to Marlborough House Gardens, by special invitation from the Prince and Princess of Wales. When the veterans marched along Pall Mall, the powerful and harmonious band of the corps was headed by a man whose commanding stature, portly figure, gorgeous uniform, towering bearskin, and over-topping plume, proclaimed him *facile princeps* among drum-majors. Since then, he has got the mournful distinction of being the only one left. The Army reformers, whose microscopic eyes are ever seeking pretexts for granular alterations, have, in their unquestioned power, decreed that drum-majors, trumpet-majors, bugle-majors, and pipe-majors shall be no longer. For these old, familiar, and (to ordinary mortals) unobjectionable titles, we are to substitute serjeant-drummers, serjeant-trumpeters, &c. It does not appear why, on the same pretext, serjeant-majors should not be altered into serjeant-serjeants! Are all these "major" titles abolished, as a counterpoise to the creation of the equally unreal designations of those officers who are called in the service "mud majors," and whose hybrid rank is simply the result of a disengenuous evasion of the plain consequences of inexcusable miscalculation? And here we may notice another of the granular reforms,—that of removing chevrons from the left arms of those non-commissioned officers who had worn them till lately. Are the pennies saved by this flint-skinning intended to compensate for the pounds expended in making minor Lieutenant-Colonels and Major Captains? It seems reasonable that the rank of non-commissioned officers should be distinguishable from either side. This might be effected, without much expense, by cutting all the present chevrons down the middle, and sewing the halves one on each arm! But if this be needless, the chevrons might be worn inside the coat, or cheaper still, not worn at all. When, in mercy to our long-suffering Army, shall we see the end of these reforms and reorganisations?

The question of the Princes still continues to trouble France, and the Republicans themselves must regret having raised so terrible a tempest about an imaginary peril. The French opponents of the Proscription Bill point out that one of its consequences will be to change the character of the Army, and to make it political, instead of military. The French Radicals not only denounce the Princes; they denounce the Staff Corps, as forming a corporation in constant revolt against the men and the measures of the Republic; they denounce whole regiments like the 12th Chasseurs, most of whose officers, according to *La Justice*, are Royalists, and belong to the cream of the Faubourg St. Germain. On its side, *La Lanterne* denounces the Commanders of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 11th Army Corps as tainted with Orleanism. No less than fifty Generals deserve to be shot, and all the Colonels with aristocratic names should be at once driven from the service. Such is the tone of the French Radical press, which makes us doubt whether we are very far removed from that Reign of Terror which sent to the scaffold the Venerable Marshal Lucner, and such gallant soldiers as De Biron, De Custine, De Beauharnais, Chancel, Konchard, &c. One of the cries against the Princes is that their promotion has been too rapid, and that they have not gone through the customary preliminaries. As regards promotion, the Duc de Chartres, who won his epaulettes in 1870 fighting with the Army of the Loire, under the assumed name of Robert le Fort, was thirteen years passing from the rank of Captain to that of Colonel. In the same space of time, the Duc d'Alençon has not managed to win his majority. If we turn from the case of the Princes to that of the brother of the President of the Republic, what do we find? We find that Paul Grévy, who was a Major in 1870, has for several years been a General of Division, without having in any way distinguished himself. As for not having passed through a military school, why the Orleans Princes above mentioned were in exile when they should have been studying at St. Cyr, and they were forced to commence their military education in Italy and in Spain. However, they hold their commission by a title which the Republicans should respect, a parliamentary title. Marshal MacMahon was driven from office upon a military question. He preferred to throw up his post as President of the Republic, rather than remove some suspected officers from the command of their Army corps. The present military question may well get M. Grévy into such trouble that he, too, will have to lay down office in despair.

Major-General H. G. Woods, C.B., has been appointed to command the Belfast District in Ireland from April 1 next, vice Major-General J. R. S. Sayer, C.B., appointed to command the Western District.

We see that Marshal Canrobert has left Nice for Paris, to take part in the deliberations of the Superior Council of War. Should the Radicals get the upper hand in the French Parliament, the gallant old Marshal, who is execrated by them, will soon be put on the shelf.

The intention of Mr. Caine, M.P., to apply for a Committee to inquire into the subject of "Drunkenness in the Army," is surely a good one. No one who has the interests of our soldiers really at heart will feel disposed to quarrel with any attempt on the part of well-intentioned Members of Parliament to mitigate the evils of drunkenness. It is the opinion of many reformers that no intoxicating drinks should be permitted to be vended, either in barracks or elsewhere, and that military canteens, as far as the sale of ale and porter is concerned, should be abolished. We know what rapid strides the Blue-Ribbon movement is making throughout England, and how it has taken hold of the Army, and all officers as well as soldiers should be thankful that it is so. In the opinion of many officers, some alteration is necessary in the mode of disposing of the money stopped from soldiers who are fined for drunkenness. At present, the "fines fund" is used for rewarding good and sober men on their discharge from the service; but it is well known by both officers and men that many recipients of this gratuity are no more entitled to it than they would be worthy to be made Bishops. Instances are occurring every day, in which soldiers are discharged the service with three or more good-conduct badges, who have received a sovereign for each badge taken from the pockets of their weaker-headed comrades, and who have been picked up in the streets an hour or so after leaving their regiment in a state of intoxication. One instance in particular, showing how unfair the distribution of this money often is, may be mentioned. A non-commissioned officer was sent from the head-quarters of his regiment to the depôt for discharge. This man had only received the good-conduct medal on the eve of his departure from his regiment; and he, moreover, was in possession of four good-conduct badges. Now, it was well-known throughout the corps that this man was a hard drinker; and although he was never seen by his officers in a state of drunkenness, yet there was little doubt but that he seldom went to bed sober. The day on which he reported himself at the depôt, he was observed by the officers and men of another regiment which was on parade, to be rolling across the barrack-square in a state of drunkenness. Instances of the misdirection of the money from the "fines fund" might be multiplied at leisure. A more satisfactory method of expending the money would be, if it could be applied, in providing greater comforts for soldiers in barracks. Might it not be expended in supplementing the soldier's breakfast meal with something to make the lump of dry bread more palatable? One way of diminishing drunkenness in the Army would be by increasing the food ration, and also by providing rational amusements in barracks during the winter season.

The *Gaulois* of Paris treats us to an anecdote which is eminently French. The writer says that during the fighting round Metz in 1870, the Chasseurs of the Guard surprised the Saxons at breakfast in the Château of Ladonchamps, and that one of the French soldiers had his arm smashed by a shell, and almost severed from his body. Insensible to pain, this hero was looking for an ambulance when a bullet struck his *Eugénie* (*id est*, Chassepôt). Upon this, the Chasseur became wild with rage. "The savages!" he cried. "Wounded me; that was nothing! But touch my Eugénie!" And he at once returned to the front. An hour afterwards, he came back in high spirits, and smoking an enormous pipe, which he had, no doubt, taken from a Saxon. Then, showing his rifle, which was covered with blood up to the guard (*sic*), he said, "I have got rid of my arm, which bored me; but I am satisfied, for I have revenged Eugénie!" A military paper has the good sense to poke a little fun at this extraordinary anecdote, which is worthy of the celebrated Baron Manchausen.

The sum of 65,000,000 marks, voted by the German Parliament between 1872 and 1875 for the purpose of rebuilding and strengthening the fortifications of Strasburg and Metz, has now been expended, and a further grant of about half a million of marks will be required to enable the completion of the same. The special features of these works are the numerous armour-plated caponniers and turrets, which are to be found at every exposed point. While the former are protected by rolled-iron plates of English manufacture, the latter are constructed on the Gruson system, *i.e.*, revolving turrets cased in chilled-iron armour of great thickness, manufactured near Magdeburg. Each Gruson turret contains two guns, the only mark presented to an enemy's fire being an arched roof, composed of large slabs of iron, which are not secured to backing by bolts, as is the case with rolled plates, but are joined together by means of slots, and thus form a compact mass several feet thick. The turrets for coast defence at Wilhelmshaven, Danzig, and other places, are constructed on the same plan, but of larger dimensions.

"The Autobiography of the Late Sir Archibald Alison" (Blackwood and Sons, 1882), shows how, with judicious care, and loving regard for his memory, the life and thoughts of an eminent man, mixing much with, and writing freely about, people famous in war, politics, and letters, may be given to the world within fifteen years of his death, without wounding the susceptibilities of any living person. The opinions and feelings of the historian of so many campaigns regarding our living Generals, or those recently deceased, must be interesting to all military readers, and therefore we quote a few of them. Of our last Commander-in-Chief, Sir Archibald writes :—

"During the season of 1850 I was introduced to Lord Hardinge. He had been gratified by my well-deserved notice of him in the account of the battle of Albuera ; and he was desirous of enlisting my services in a cause which he had now much at heart, viz., the awakening of the nation to a sense of its danger, in the event of a rupture with France, from the defenceless state of the Empire. This subject, on which the public at that period evinced an apathy that is now scarcely conceivable, occupied his attention, to the exclusion of almost every other. His official position as Master-General of the Ordnance gave him the means of ascertaining facts regarding it which no other person enjoyed, and Lady Hardinge told me that he could not sleep at night for thinking of it. He told me that at that time, if England should be invaded, he could not collect above 10,000 men to defend London, after providing for garrisoning the maritime fortresses ; and that he had only forty guns which he could bring into the field, the most of which had not been repaired since Waterloo, and would infallibly go to pieces if driven in wet weather through a clay field. He earnestly besought me to turn my attention to that subject, and furnished me with the official details necessary for doing so. I need hardly say that I shared his apprehensions, and concurred in his views on the subject, which he assured me were entertained by the Duke of Wellington in an equal degree. In consequence, I wrote an essay for *Blackwood* on the subject, in which Lord Hardinge's statistics were engrossed. It is curious now, as containing an authentic proof of the delusion under which, from the influence of Cobden, Bright, and the Manchester school, the nation laboured at that time, and the mortal peril into which it was brought in consequence, and from which we were delivered only by the good providence of God. Lord Hardinge has borne so important a part in British history, that some account of him will not be unacceptable. His appearance was not striking ; his figure rather little, than otherwise ; and his air far from having the martial aspect of his rival in Indian fame, Lord Gough. But his manner was kind, and little acquaintance was required to learn that this was not the result of merely external courtesy, but flowed from genuine benevolence of heart. In conversation he was quick, and in the expression of opinion, vigorous and decided,—a peculiarity common to him with the Duke of Wellington, and one very characteristic of intellectual power."

A railway train has been adopted in Spain, intended for the newly-organised railway detachment. Consisting of two engines and 24 carriages, it contains a complete equipment for the reception, for a lengthened period, of the detachment itself (eight officers and 136 men), is capable of transporting besides about 100 men, and forms altogether a well-found movable war depôt with workshops, materials, &c. A light armour protects the carriages, which are provided with loopholes. The train is armed, in addition, with four guns.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There seems to be little doubt that a reorganisation of Cavalry will shortly take place, and though some may regret any departure from the existing state of things, still, it cannot be denied, after what occurred last autumn, that some change is necessary. When three regiments were put under orders for Egypt, the whole of the remainder were rendered more or less inefficient, owing to the large contributions in officers, men, and horses which they were called upon to send, so as to bring up the 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards and 19th Hussars to war strength. Exactly the same thing took place when the King's Dragoon Guards and 17th Lancers were sent to South Africa, therefore it is impossible to escape from the conclusion that "something must be done." Whenever this change may be made, it is devoutly to be hoped that if those who make it are not soldiers themselves, they will allow themselves to be advised by those who are ; and this I write in reference to a scheme which appeared in the *Times* of Feb. 12, which can hardly have been drawn up by anyone well acquainted with the history or feelings of cavalry. The author of this scheme alludes to the desirability of keeping up regimental numbers, but he does not hesitate to change the nature of regiments ; he makes Hussars (formerly light Dragoons, not Dragoons, as he states) into heavies, and heavy Dragoons into Lancers. While in no way questioning the advantage of retaining old numbers and old titles, there cannot be any doubt that both these could be given up with infinitely less regret than would be felt, were a regiment made to change its nature. I think we may be sure the framers of the scheme of reorganisation will do their utmost to make the necessary changes, while doing as little as possible to impair regimental feeling, and therefore they will steer clear of such a cardinal mistake as the conversion of light cavalry into heavy, or *vice versâ*, merely for the sake of preserving a number. If it is found that any change of nature has to be made, let it be done as sparingly as possible ; and it only seems fair to old regiments, with a long list of honours, that their age and services should hold them safe from change. If conversions are necessary, their younger and less distinguished brethren should be the victims.—I am, &c., Nemo.

Lieut. Victor Balck, of the Royal Swedish Nerikes Regt., and well known in England as the President of the Swedish Royal Gymnastic Club, was married to Miss Anna Forsberg, of Stockholm, on Feb. 24. The *élite* of Stockholm were present at the wedding to do honour to Lieut. Balck and his fair bride, both being great favourites in Swedish society. Cards of invitation to the wedding were sent to Lieut.-Col. Cleather, Inspector of Gymnasia, and all the English officers who accompanied him to Sweden last year.

The Army.

2nd Life Guards. Col. Ewart, C.B., left London on Saturday evening in the suite of the Prince of Wales, *en route* for Berlin, for the silver wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The *Times* says :—"The action brought by Col. Burnaby, of the Royal Horse Guards, against Major-Gen. Owen Williams, M.P., lately commanding the regiment, which is set down for hearing before the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, will not be tried. It will be recollected that Gen. Williams addressed a letter to the Horse Guards alleging that Col. Burnaby was the writer of a scurrilous paragraph relating to him which had been sent to the editor of a weekly paper for publication. Col. Burnaby denied the authorship, and, in accordance with the regulation that an officer whose character has been impugned shall submit the matter to superior military authority, placed the case before the Horse Guards for such investigation as they might think proper. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, however, did not think it was a question which could be satisfactorily dealt by a military tribunal, at the same time intimating that Col. Burnaby should take such other steps as he might be advised for the vindication of his character. Col. Burnaby thereupon commenced an action for slander, to which Gen. Williams pleaded, first, that his communication to the Horse Guards was privileged, and, secondly, justification. He has now, however, written that, while he considers he had, at the time, reasonable cause for attributing the authorship of the offensive paragraph to Col. Burnaby, he fully withdraws all imputations upon that officer. The Duke of Cambridge, on being referred to, has stated that the abandonment of the proceedings would be honourable to both parties, and Lord De L'Isle, who has been acting in the matter on behalf of the past and present members of the Royal Horse Guards, has received the following letter from the Adjt.-Gen. on the subject :—'Dear Lord De L'Isle,—H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that Lieut.-Col. Burnaby would act in the interests of the Army in accepting the withdrawal of the letter signed by Major-Gen. Owen Williams, with reference to the accusation made against Lieut.-Col. Burnaby, *re* the anonymous paragraph, and that no imputation rests upon Lieut.-Col. Burnaby's honour with reference to the whole transaction.—Believe me, yours faithfully, Wolseley.' The legal proceedings have consequently come to an end."

7th Dragoon Guards. On arrival home from Egypt, the regiment will be stationed at Shorncliffe.

6th Dragoons. The Marquis of Hartington, replying to Col. Colthurst, on Thursday, stated that the families of the soldiers of the Inniskilling Dragoons had not been sent out to Natal, not only because the accommodation was insufficient, but because of the great uncertainty which existed as to the length of time during which it might be requisite to keep the regiment in the colony. He trusted it would not be necessary to detain the regiment in Natal much longer.

9th Lancers. Capt. Lord William Beresford, Military Secretary to the Viceroy of India, proceeds on six months' leave in March. He will probably accompany Lady Ripon to England. Major and Pymr. M'Farlan is proceeding to England, preparatory to retiring from the service.

10th Hussars. Lieut. Alexander arrived home from India on Sunday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

11th Hussars. One of the last surviving officers who had served with the regiment in the Bhurtpore Campaigns in 1825-26, died last week in Major F. R. H. Lowrie, a veteran whose name had long since dropped out of the *Army List*. The deceased, who was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, got his first commission in 1822, in the days when the Duke of York was Commander-in-Chief. After a short service with an infantry regiment, he exchanged into the 11th Hussars, and purchased his lieutenancy in October, 1825, serving in the campaign under Lord Combermere, and taking part in the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, for which he had the medal, with clasp. Purchasing his troop in 1839, he exchanged in the following year into the 79th Highlanders, and went with that regiment to Gibraltar, obtaining his majority by purchase in 1842, and retiring by sale in 1846. The deceased, who was a well-known resident at Ealing, had many tales to tell of his past military life, and the days when he served under Col. Childers and Lord Cardigan, and was especially brimful of anecdotes of the last-named cavalry leader.

17th Lancers. Lieut. Anstruther-Thomson arrived home from India on Sunday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. M. O. Hopkins and Lieuts. F. B. Jackson, P. H. Slee, and C. E. Coghill arrived home from India on Sunday, in H.M.S. Euphrates.

Capt. A. N. Rochfort has been appointed an A.D.C. on the Personal Staff of the Viceroy of India, in succession to Lieut. E. L. Brett, of the Scots Guards, who recently succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever, contracted during the campaign in Egypt. Capt. Rochfort has been for some time acting as an extra A.D.C. on Lord Ripon's Staff.

"Gunner" writes :—"Being naturally anxious to form an idea as to my prospects in the service, I have been studying the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, but some points seem involved in such obscurity that I must ask you to allow me the use of your columns, in the hope that some of your readers may be able to assist me in understanding them. 1. Up to what age, or within what period, is a half-pay major eligible to be brought back to his regiment? Article 9 says that 'a captain shall not be eligible for promotion to a regimental majority after the age of 40 years' (42 in certain exceptional cases). Several captains in the Royal Artillery have been promoted to half-pay majorities at the age of 42, and have been brought back to full pay in their proper turn. Is there anything in the Warrant to justify this, or is there any reason to suppose that an officer is more fit for a regimental majority because he has passed a few weeks or months on half-pay, than he would be if he continued to serve as a captain? Again, why should these officers be senior (as majors in the Army) to those regimentally above them, only because the latter have probably worked harder in their youth, and obtained their commissions at an earlier age? 2. Is the retirement for age of majors (Article 100 to be equally inoperative,—*i.e.*, does promotion to a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy, under Article 78, make an officer eligible for appointment to that rank on full pay, in spite of his being over age? 3. Does brevet rank bring an officer under the conditions of retirement laid down for the higher grade?"

"Looker-on" writes :—"An article which has appeared in your paper, with regard to the part played by artillery in war and the efficiency of that arm, has induced me to write on the subject. It was clear to me, after the experience of the campaign in Egypt and the small influence of artillery on the result, that an idea would arise that guns with an Army are only an incumbrance, and that the other arms could do very well without them ; but the campaign in Egypt was altogether exceptional, and cannot form a safe precedent. We cannot always fight a rabble composed of Egyptian Fellaheen, who well supported their reputation of being the worst soldiers in the world ; but when fighting an enemy worthy of our steel, it will be seen whether artillery can be dispensed with as useless or not. As to the Egyptian War, the result would probably have been the same without artillery, and with half the number of infantry armed with 'Brown Bess' and a bayonet at the end of it ; also, the battle of the war being a surprise at dawn (rendered possible by the absence of picquets and outposts), there was no opening for artillery. There is a great deal said about the moral effect of artillery being its strong point, the actual effect being trifling ; but with the latter assertion I do not agree, when artillery is properly used and the material is good. The small proportion of casualties at Gravelotte (only six per cent. of the whole) caused by guns is often quoted, but the practice must have been decidedly bad. The French guns were often badly placed, fired at very long ranges, and they ran short of ammunition during the battle ; also, on both sides, the projectiles were not by any means the best for the field, the Germans using only common shell with percussion-fuzes, while the French fuzes were bad. Nevertheless, the artillery exercised a great influence on the result of most of the battles of the Franco-German War. Even if it were allowed that artillery frightens more than it hurts, it has an advantage over infantry fire, which sometimes does neither the one nor the other, as has appeared on several occasions lately. There are, of course, circumstances in which field artillery can do little more than frighten, and infantry would not even do that,—for instance, firing at troops lying down behind shelter-trenches or other cover when these cannot be enfiladed ; but if the guns have the effect of frightening the enemy, unsteadying their aim, and saving the infantry from loss, their fire is not wasted, nor is their presence with the Army in proper proportion to strength an unnecessary encumbrance. (This proportion being generally about three guns per thousand men.) Properly handled, placed in good position, and not used at absurdly long ranges, but always brought as close as practicable, it has been and will again be found, when occasion arrives, that the effect of artillery is very material indeed, as well as moral ; and that wounds and death, as well as confusion and depression of courage, are the results of a concentrated and well-directed artillery fire. What is commonly called science is certainly not of much use to a soldier, and it is no more required in the Artillery than in the other arms on the day of battle. Skill in handling and placing the guns, courage, prescience, and determination being what are wanted in an officer, coolness and a quick sight are also especially useful for an Artilleryman. Possessing these, science can, of course, do no harm ; but without them, it is useless as a qualification for commanding men in war. Science, however, is very necessary in some of the departments connected with artillery, but the name of Scientific Corps, as applied to the whole service, conveys a wrong impression, and has probably been one of the causes which have hitherto tended to exclude Artillery officers from General commands in the field of troops of all arms, an exclusion which happily no longer exists."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. W. B. Hurst arrived home from India on Sunday, in H.M.S. Euphrates.

We regret to announce the death in Paris, where he was on leave of absence, of Major W. P. Jones. The deceased was attached to the Home District.

1st, or Royal Scots. The 2nd Batn. was to have moved yesterday from Fermoy to the Curragh.

7th Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Lieut. Rhodes, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Sunday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Col. Hinxman, half-pay, late 60th Rifles, who acted as assist-adjt. and qrmr.-gen. in the Western District during the absence of Col. W. F. Butler, C.B., in Egypt, has been appointed to the command of the Regimental District at Lincoln, in succession to Col. Appleyard, C.B. Capt. Warton, 2nd Batn., has been appointed garrison instructor at the Cape. Lieut. and Adjt. W. H. Coode, 2nd Batn., second son of Gen. Coode, of Devonport, was on Friday week shot dead on the parade-ground, Benares, whether accidentally or intentionally is unknown. The deceased, who was 24 years of age, entered the Army four years ago.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. The *Bombay Gazette* says :—"An appointment will fall vacant this year in the Bombay Presidency which is a good deal sought after, as the holder of it is virtually his own master, the duties are pleasant though arduous, and the emoluments are good. It is that of Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry, which Col. Gillespie, Bombay S.C., the present incumbent, will vacate on Oct. 2 next, on completing his five years' tenure of the office. Col. Gillespie is now in England on furlough, and Major Thomas, East Yorkshire Regt., is acting for him. We believe that Major Thomas will succeed permanently to the vacancy in October, and the appointment would be in every way a good one, as he has a thoroughly practical knowledge of musketry in all its branches. The mention of the East Yorkshire Regiment reminds us that that corps has an unusually large number of officers on its rolls who have qualified for, and obtained, Staff employment. Col. Burnett is Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., Bombay Army, and has passed through the Staff College; Major Dundas, D.A.A.G., Bombay District, has also passed through the Staff College; Major Thomas is A.A.G. for musketry; Capt. Johnston is Staff officer, Colaba; Lieut. Wood is A.D.C. to Gen. Wood, C.B., commanding Northern Division; and Lieut. B. Hamilton is acting as A.D.C. to his Excellency the Governor. This seems to show that when officers take the trouble to qualify themselves, they are not often left unprovided for." Lieut. Davies, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Capt. Mayne, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Sunday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut. Newnham is a candidate for the S.C.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. Lieut. Deane-Freeman, 1st Batn., arrived home from India on Sunday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieut. Gaisford, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Sunday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Lieut. Goldsmid, 2nd Batn., a probationer, wing-officer 40th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Nov. 18, 1881. Lieut. Grove, 2nd Batn., has resigned his probationary appointment for the S.C.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. arrived at Dum Dum on Jan. 16, having completed a march of 760 miles. Lieut. Morris has been appointed officiating station Staff officer at Darjeeling, vice Capt. Burnaby, 70th Regt., who has joined the garrison class at Lucknow.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. The command fell vacant yesterday, on the expiration of Col. Davis's term of appointment.

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Plowden and Lieut. Eccles proceed home from India next month, to join the depôt for two years.

44th Essex Regiment. Capt. Stock has been selected for the adjutantcy of the 4th Batn., vice Major Bald, whose period of service in the appointment expires in May.

51st King's Own Light Infantry. Major Græme has been appointed Superintendent of the Lucknow Gymnasium. Lieut. Strachey, a probationer, wing-officer 11th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Sept. 22, 1881. A most extraordinary score has come to us from India. In a match played recently at Moradabad, between two companies of what used to be known as the 51st Regt., one Pte. Davis made 50 runs in eight hits! This astonishing feat was performed in the following proportions:—One hit for eight, one for seven, five for six each, and one for five.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut.-Col. Algar took over command of the 4th Batn. in India, from Lieut.-Col. Henderson, on Jan. 17, on exchange from the 2nd Batn. in England.

63rd Manchester Regiment. Lieuts. Quin, Wilson, and Dawson are candidates for the S.C.

64th North Staffordshire Regiment. A court of sworn private inquiry before Col. Forbes, special resident magistrate, is being held at Athlone relative to the death of the late Lieut. Tothill. It will be remembered that on the morning of July 1, 1882, Lieut. Tothill's servant, on entering his master's quarters in the castle at Athlone, was horrified to find him seated in an easy chair dead. A six-chambered revolver lay at his feet, the contents of two barrels of which had penetrated the skull. An inquest was subsequently held on the remains before Mr. Burke, coroner for the county Roscommon, and a jury, when an open verdict was returned. At the inquiry, which is strictly private, a quantity of evidence has been taken. It is rumoured that the authorities have reason to believe that the death of this promising young officer was neither the result of accident nor suicide. Hence the cause of the inquiry.

74th Highland Light Infantry. At Windsor Castle, on Saturday, 24th ult., the Queen conferred the Victoria Cross on Lieut. W. M. M. Edwards, for the conspicuous bravery displayed by him during the battle of Tel-el-Kebir on Sept. 13, 1882, in leading a party of the Highland Light Infantry to storm a redoubt. Lieut. Edwards, who was in advance of his party, with great gallantry rushed alone into the battery, killed the artillery officer in charge, and was himself knocked down by a gunner with a rammer, and only rescued by the timely arrival of three men of his regiment.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Capt. Westmacott arrived home from India on Sunday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

81st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Litton arrived home from India on Sunday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

84th York and Lancaster Regiment. Brevet Major Kirkpatrick has accepted an adjutancy of Auxiliary Forces.

86th Royal Irish Rifles. Mr. W. Seed, Reserve of Officers, lately of the regiment, has accepted the post of Chief Inspector of Police at Gibraltar. Lieut. Seed has for some years past been at the head of the police in the colony of Fiji.

94th Connaught Rangers. The regiment was to have left the Curragh yesterday.

96th Manchester Regiment. The following correspondence will be read with interest by all friends of the regiment:—"Alexandria, Oct. 13, 1882.—Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the General Commanding-in-Chief, the head-quarters and five companies of the 2nd Batn. Manchester Regt., under the command of Lieut.-Col. Barnard, embarked here this day on board the s.s. Adjutant, and that the remainining three companies embarked yesterday on board H.M.S. Euphrates, for India. I inspected this battalion in marching order on the 13th instant; its general appearance, the cleanliness of the men, their steadiness on parade and precision in drill, also the completeness of equipment, and the manner in which it was fitted, were most satisfactory, and reflects great credit on Lieut.-Col. Barnard and all ranks. This regiment, although unfortunate in not having taken any part in the recent campaign, has performed arduous duties in Alexandria, where it was broken up, detachments occupying dirty police posts, and often only getting one night in bed, yet they never lost their smart appearance. There was almost an absence of crime, and the duties were strictly and well carried out. There is evidently an excellent system and a good *esprit de corps* in this battalion.—I have the honour, &c., (Signed) G. H. Harman, Major-Gen."—"Adjutant-General,—I have much pleasure in submitting this favourable report on the 2nd Batn. Manchester Regt., lately embarked at Alexandria.—(Signed), G. J. Wolseley, General Commanding-in-Chief. Oct. 17, 1882."—"Horse Guards, Nov. 3, 1882.—Sir,—By direction of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a report of the 2nd Batn. Manchester Regt., previous to its leaving Egypt, and to request that you will be so good as to forward it to the officer commanding, and, at the same time, inform him that his Royal Highness considers the report to be most satisfactory, and has desired that the expression of his approval may be conveyed accordingly.—I have, &c., (Signed) J. T. Hawley, D.A.G.; Gen. Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B., &c., Commanding-in-Chief, Bengal Army."

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Major M'Causland arrived home from India on Sunday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

104th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Capt. Evans is a candidate for the Pay Department, and has joined on probation.

Rifle Brigade. The 2nd Batn. will leave Cork for the Curragh on Tuesday next.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major A. Minto arrived home from India on Sunday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

Veterinary Department. Mr. Greer asked on Monday, in the House of Commons, whether it was the intention of the Government to act wholly or partially on that portion of Col. Harrison's report referring to the readjustment, relative rank, and improvement of the position of the Veterinary officers generally. The Marquis of Hartington said the subject to which this question referred was under consideration, although not directly in connection with the report by Col. Harrison. The Committee went somewhat beyond its instructions.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

"X. C." writes:—"It is much to be regretted that so comparatively few Militia officers are able to avail themselves of those excellent institutions, the Schools of Instruction. One reason is that very many of us cannot spare the time over and above that devoted to the month's training, and to others the expense is a serious consideration—a month in London, especially during the season, in the quarter convenient for Wellington Barracks, entailing an outlay by no means covered by the allowance granted—which, it must be remembered, is withheld altogether, in the case of those qualifying for field rank. I beg to suggest that each year a captain and subaltern in every regiment should, in order of seniority, be excused a training, and attend a school-course as alternative, receiving the full training pay and allowances. No extra expense would be entailed on the public, while in a few years the result in the increased efficiency of the force would be most sensibly felt. In fact, nothing would more conduce to the better officering of the Militia than if this plan were made the rule of the service, and commencing with those of each rank first for promotion, a school-course, made compulsory on all in turn unless otherwise properly qualified."

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Middlesex. The annual regimental dinner was held on Thursday evening at St. James's Hall, Regent Street, under the presidency of Qrmr. Bartley, there being about 200 members and visitors present. Mr. Dupont, proposing the toast of the evening, was happy to say that the Yeomanry were now being brought to the front much more than was the case a few years ago. At the next Wimbledon Meeting they would be able to compete on an equal footing with the Volunteers, and they would then be able to show the world that they could not only wield the sword, but could shoot straight as well. In the Transvaal War, the Boers proved that they could both ride and fire to perfection, and it was men of that stamp who were required in that regiment. He considered the Middlesex the finest corps of Yeomanry Cavalry in the Empire, and on that account he had great pleasure in proposing its further success and prosperity. During the dinner the band of the regiment performed a selection of music, under the direction of Mr. Graves.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The complete returns of the Force for the last official year have just been presented to Parliament, and the results are generally considered to be gratifying, as, though there is a slight falling-off in enrolled strength, the percentage of efficients is the largest that has ever been attained. The total enrolled strength is 207,336, of whom 199,374 are efficients, or a per-centage of 96·16, as against 96·08 in the previous returns; 5,692 officers (328 of whom passed the examination in tactics) and 11,929 serjeants have earned the extra grant for proficiency; and 175,878 of all arms were present at inspection. The efficients of each arm are as follows:—Light horse, 210, out of 260; artillery, 36,591, out of 38,261; engineers, 8,551 out of 8,896; mounted rifles, 38 out of 52; and rifles, 153,984 out of 159,857.

Friday's Gazette.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 2, 1883.

Staff.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., Bengal S.C., has been appointed to command a Brigade of the Bengal Army, with the rank of Brigdr.-Gen., in succession to Major-Gen. W. Gordon, C.I.E., who vacated that appointment on promotion (Nov. 28, 1882).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. Lord R. D. Kerr, C.B., from half-pay, to be Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Cavalry, vice Col. the Hon. C. W. Thesiger, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (April 3).

Lieut. W. A. Gough, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp to Brigdr.-Gen. W. Arbuthnot, commanding the Cavalry Brigade in Egypt (Feb. 19).

Commissariat and Transport Staff.

Lieut. J. C. Oughterson, the Royal Irish Regt., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army (July 7, 1882).

Capt. F. S. F. Stokes, Royal Irish Rifles, to be a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation (July 14, 1882).

Lieut. W. H. Cole, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), to be a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army (July 15, 1882).

Veterinary Department.

Vet.-Surg. C. W. Gillard to be Vet.-Surg., 1st Class, in recognition of his services during the recent campaigns in Afghanistan and South Africa (Feb. 15).

The under-mentioned Vet.-Surgs. to be Vet.-Surgs., 1st Class, in recognition of their services during the recent campaign in Egypt (dated Feb. 15):—H. Thomson, I. Matthews, and G. J. R. Rayment.

SOLDIER CADETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your leader of the 10th February, you were pleased to call attention to the falling-off of the recruits for the Land Forces of her Majesty's Army, and although not agreeing with the *Standard's* alternatives (embodied in its article of the previous week), viz, the lowering of the age at enlistment, or doing away with the Reserve, you hinted that some measures might be devised so as to popularise the service, and attract young men to make it their profession for a time under the new rules of short service, modified by recent and current warrants. As an officer of 30 years' service and upwards, I beg to submit the following scheme:—Assuming we have 50 regimental Line Districts' Territorial Depôts (actually there are more), let there be permanently on the establishment of each depôt a company of young soldier cadets, 100 strong, attested at the age of 17 years, to serve until 19 years as cadets; and on attaining 19 years, to be re-engaged for the additional soldier service with the colours. The instruction of these cadets should be exhaustive in field-firing and gymnastic exercises, also all military manœuvres, &c., excluding heavy fatigues, guards, sentry-go, and all other duties or employments except school attendance. Such a scheme, I am confident, would introduce rapidly into our small Army a state of efficiency at present wanting. For these young men, on arriving at nineteen years of age, would join the home battalions for a year or more, and replace the older men drafted abroad or to the Reserve. It would not be advisable to grant deferred pay until they arrived at men's standard—nineteen years of age. Their pay might be a trifle less, and the difference saved expended in providing an evening meal suitable for growing lads. The canteen, to them, should be put out of bounds, and games and other useful amusements substituted. It is evident that from such a system we might, in time, look to obtain a number of well-disciplined, zealous non-commissioned officers.—I am, &c.,

An Approving Field-Officer.

VOLUNTEER DISCIPLINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Volunteer Commanding Officers ought to take steps to check the growth of an abuse which is fast becoming a recognised institution among metropolitan regiments, but would not be tolerated for a moment in a less known provincial corps. I refer to the "dances"—orgies, I should call them—which it is usual for many corps to countenance on the occasion of their annual prize distributions. These "entertainments" are quite out of place in a force like the Volunteers, where discipline can only be enforced by means of a certain moral persuasion. Having attended several prize distributions lately, I regret to find that these "balls" seem to have become a practice in some of our best known regiments. Yet the scenes I have witnessed have been most distressing. There are some men, I am told, who would not continuue to be Volunteers unless they got their annual "dance." As an old Volunteer, I unhesitatingly assert that such men would be infinitely better out of the service than in it. The men who would leave a regiment because a "dance" had been discontinued are simply the black sheep, and black sheep are no good anywhere, and they assuredly are a source of weakness rather than strength in such a force as the Volunteers. In my own regiment we held a "dance" for some years, but it was discontinued, on account of the injury it did to the discipline of the regiment. From what I have seen around me, I feel sure the time has arrived for Volunteer commanding officers to put their feet down firmly, and discontinue such "entertainments' 'for the future. They are not in accord with the severer discipline for which the Volunteers are now principally remarkable. They might have done very well in the old days of "gentleman" regiments, in which Jack was as good as, if, indeed, he did not consider himself much better than his master; but they are out of character now, and can be defended on no grounds.—I am, &c.,

A Red Volunteer Captain.

Several additions have been made to the Egyptian War Exhibition at Humphrey's Hall, Knightsbridge. The Prince of Wales has lent two guns from the entrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir, the Admiralty a Gatling gun which was used from the rigging of the Condor, Lord Methuen a rope shield for the protection of gunners, and Mr. Charles Godfrey a bugle found in the Egyptian lines. There have also been added to the exhibition ambulance waggons, field medical cases, and litters for carrying the sick. The exhibition continues to attract many visitors.

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J. A. STEWART, Colonel, Secretary.

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Application for assistance to be made to the HON. SECRETARY, EGYPTIAN WAR FUND, New Buildings, Little Park Street, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

TO MESS PRESIDENTS AND OFFICERS' MESS COMMITTEES.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY RESTAURANT,
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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Longfellow's Poetical Works, Blackfriars Edition; An Illustrated Shakspere Birthday-Book (G. Routledge and Sons).—The Russian Railway to Herat and India, by C. Marvin (W. H. Allen and Co.)—On the Motion of a Projectile in a Resisting Medium, by A. G. Greenhill, M.A. (Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich).—A Fool's Errand, by One of the Fools (G. Routledge and Sons).—The Shipwrecked Mariner, January (T. Fisher Unwin).—Democracy Across the Channel, by A. Gallenga (Chapman and Hall, Limited).—Magazines for March:—Colburn's United Service (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co.); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.); Self-Culture for All (Ward, Lock, and Co.); The Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.); The Squire (Franklyn and Co.).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

UNIFORM.—That of a General officer.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains eight pages extra.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a long list of Unclaimed Soldiers' Balances.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1883.

WE trust Lord Hartington may be induced to give attention to the case of the Purchase Subalterns, who unquestionably have a grievance, and one which it would not cost any very large sum honestly to redress. Briefly stated, the matter stands as follows:—On the abolition of Purchase, subalterns—cornets, ensigns, and lieutenants—held commissions of the value of from £450 to £700,—we leave out purposely the over-regulation prices. By the retired-pay scale, no provision is made for any increase of pension in the case of such officers, although Purchase captains are allowed both an increase of pension and a higher grade of honorary rank—lieutenant-colonel in place of major—on retirement. In addition to this apparent injustice, the Purchase Subalterns are only entitled to the same terms of pension, &c., as those who have joined the Army since the abolition of Purchase, and whose commissions have cost them nothing. We need not ask,—Is this treatment fair? for no one could pretend to think that it is. The question is,—How can the difficulty be best overcome? To return such officers, either at once or on retirement, the regulation value of their subalterns' commissions is, of course, out of the question, on account of the expenditure which such a proceeding would necessarily involve. The only reasonable plan, it appears to us, lies in the suggestion that the retired pay of the officers should be increased by an addition of five per cent. on the value of the commissions held by them at the time of the abolition of Purchase; thus, a pension of £200 a year, for an officer who was a Line Infantry Lieutenant on November 1, 1871, would be from £235 to £240 a year. It is clearly wrong for the State to do what it has done hitherto,—accept the services of officers under certain conditions, set aside those conditions to satisfy its own ends, keep their money, allow them no interest, and when they retire, give them only the same rate of pension as other officers who entered the Army under different conditions, and who possess no vested rights. Such a course of action can be defended on no grounds. There are some, no doubt, who will consider the grievance of the Purchase Subalterns a very paltry one. It should, however, be remembered that the officers of the Army did not express any desire to have the Purchase system removed. They themselves were perfectly satisfied with things as they found them when they entered the service; indeed, they expressed as forcibly as they could their disapproval of Lord Cardwell's measure. The Government were determined to abolish Purchase, and through their mouthpiece, Lord Cardwell, they promised the House of Commons that no officers should be left in a worse position by its abolition than they were before. But the Purchase Subalterns are in a much worse position, for their purchase-money has been confiscated, and they get no equivalent of any kind. The non-purchase man draws precisely the same rate of pay as the one who has purchased, he gets his promotion on the same terms, and on retirement he draws the same pension, whilst he has spent nothing. This is certainly not as it should be, and as the expense of doing justice would not be great, we hope that the new Secretary of State for War may see his way to reopening the question. The plan proposed by us would be a very simple one, and as it would entirely dispose of the grievance of which complaint has been so repeatedly, and, be it said, so reasonably made, we appeal to Lord Hartington's sense of fairness to set matters right for a class of men who have been hard hit by the acts of a predecessor in office, and who have hitherto been systematically refused that redress which they have a right to demand.

We think it only right to point out that the reports as to the sweeping reorganisation of the Royal Artillery, which have been widely circulated for some time past, are quite premature, and that nothing has yet been done to carry the scheme into effect. That some such changes will, in course of time, have to be introduced must be patent to all who have studied the organisation of the so-called Regiment of Artillery. As yet, however, no steps have been taken by the War Office in the matter, and Artillery officers need have no apprehensions on the subject for the present.

The recent circular regarding the wearing of decorations in plain clothes makes no mention of medals. Now, in plain English, the term "decorations" includes both "orders" and "medals," but on turning to the Queen's Regulations, section 12, paragraph 48, we find that in official language the word "decorations" applies to orders only. Now that the authorities have recognised the agitation in favour of the wearing of decorations, we trust that officers will not have the bad taste to feel squeamish about appearing in evening dress with miniature medals on their breasts. They have the matter now in their own hands, and, as the Army could not fail to be benefitted considerably by officers showing themselves proud of the distinctions they have won, we appeal to them to set aside all feelings of false delicacy, and give evidence that they appreciate the honours conferred upon them by their Sovereign.

Some correspondence has appeared in one of our daily contemporaries recommending that a clasp should be granted for the action at Kassassin. It is really too much to expect that a clasp should be issued to commemorate every little affair in which troops are engaged. If we go on at our present rate, we shall have in our next campaign to provide a yard or two of medal ribbon to which to attach the clasps which will be earned by those who are fortunate enough to pass through the campaign unscathed.

Lord Hartington stated in the House of Commons on February 20, in answer to Mr. A. Connor, regarding the Royal Barracks, Dublin, "that no sanitary defects could be found in the barrack drains, but steps were taken to secure more perfect ventilation." Whence does the Secretary of State derive his information? The fact is, there is no reliable plan of the drains to be found, and the authorities have not the slightest idea where the drains are, *i.e.*, the old drains. A short time ago a non-commissioned officer in one of the regiments stationed at Dublin complained of a bad smell in his quarters, the floor was taken up, and a foul drain discovered immediately beneath it! and this is not an isolated case. The floor of one of the officers' ante-rooms was taken up for renewal, when it was discovered that the boards rested on the soil, and this is probably the case with the rest of the barracks. After a floor has been washed with soap and water for many years, imagine what state the soil must be in, with no ventilation between it and the boards! A few years ago, Messrs. Guinness, it is stated, offered to take these barracks, and build others on any site the Government might select. In heaven's name, why was the offer refused? We may also take this opportunity to mention that there are no closets in the officers' quarters. This, of course, is of little consequence, and Lord Hartington will, no doubt, say that he considers it conducive to health for an officer, especially if he be ill, to have to walk 60 or 80 yards through the pelting rain or snow in the middle of a winter's night!

It seems probable that the command at Woolwich will be conferred on Major-General Smyth, Royal Artillery, a most scientific officer, at present a member of the Ordnance Select Committee.

The Horse Guards letter of February 15 to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland relative to the exemplary manner in which the troops have done their duty during the last two years of agitation is very amusing; amusing because the letter might just as well have been addressed to the commander of the forces in Timbuctoo, as to the Commander of the Forces at present serving in Ireland, for the simple reason that nine-tenths of the men who performed the "very arduous and special duties" are now with the service battalions of their regiments abroad. But what is the Army coming to, when it is deemed necessary to compliment the men for simply doing their duty? We can remember periods in the history of Ireland when the British soldier had quite as disagreeable work to do as he has had in recent years, yet it was never thought necessary to bestow upon him either flattery or praise. It would appear also that his Royal Highness Commanding-in-Chief is much gratified at being able to state that no instance has been brought to his notice of any officers or men having failed to carry out their difficult duties in a most satisfactory manner. But has there ever been a time when the Commander-in-Chief has had to find fault with either officers or men in this respect? It has never been the custom of his Royal Highness to compliment men before for simply doing their duty, and we are under the impression that the letter we have alluded to received its inspiration from another quarter. If this state of things goes on, we shall soon expect to hear the British soldier praised and thanked for doing the most trivial duties, such as going on guard or falling-in on parade.

When the 65th and 81st Regiments return to England from India, the regiments heading the roster for relief will be the 89th, 44th, and 70th. These, with the 54th, have all completed eleven years' foreign service. The 81st, 89th, and 65th have been out twelve years.

Dr. Cameron will on Monday ask the Under-Secretary for India whether it is true that a regiment of Bengal Cavalry, infected with glanders, and without a veterinary-surgeon, was sent to Egypt; that the horses were not medically inspected before embarkation from India; that some died or were destroyed for glanders on shipboard before the regiment reached Egypt; that many were destroyed while in Egypt, and a troop had to be placed *hors de combat* at Suez, the horses of other regiments being placed in great peril of infection; that on the return voyage to India, and subsequently, many more of these Bengal Cavalry horses have been destroyed for glanders; and that an officer of an infantry regiment died at Lucknow of glanders, as well as two natives, these persons having been on board ship with these horses returning from Egypt, and there becoming infected; and whether it is the fact that, with more than 7,000 animals despatched with the expeditionary force from India to Egypt, there were only two veterinary officers, while the proportion in the Imperial Army is one veterinary-surgeon to 250 or 300 animals.

Mr. P. A. Taylor will on Tuesday ask the Secretary of State for War whether every recruit on entering the Army is compelled to be vaccinated, without reference to any objection he may entertain to the operation, to the fact of his having been previously vaccinated, or to his having had the small-pox; and, if so, whether recruiting officers have orders to explain this fact before enlistment.

Now that the retirement of General Officers is dependent on their employment or non-employment, and, therefore, on the vacation of their appointments, at the regulated time, by those who are fortunate enough to be employed, we would call the attention of Lord Hartington to the fact that there are General officers whose appointments seem to be unlimited as to time. For instance, Lieutenant-General C. B. Maitland, C.B., has been Lieutenant of the Tower of London since July, 1876, and Lieutenant-General C. Foster has been a Member of the Council of India for some years; Generals Sir J. M. Steele and Sir D. Lysons, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar are holding appointments which, strictly speaking, ought to be filled by officers of Lieutenant-General's rank; in India, Lieutenant-Generals Sir M. Biddulph, Sir R. Bright, and Lieutenant-General Payn are holding Major-General's appointments; at Jersey a Lieutenant-General combines the duties of Governor with Colonel on the Staff, and at Guernsey a Major-General who is past the limit of age is also Governor and Colonel on the Staff. Such things are not permitted in the Navy. It is manifestly unfair to retire an Army General officer for non-employment whilst these anomalies exist.

Captain Aylmer asked the Secretary of State for War the other evening, "Whether, seeing that 25 regiments are without Paymasters, owing to the difficulty in inducing volunteers to serve in the Pay Department, he was prepared to put the Department on the same footing as other Departments,—viz., with one of its own officers at its head, to represent it at the War Office?" Sir A. Hayter replied:—"The question of representing the Army Pay Department at the War Office by one of its own members has been, with other questions, under the consideration of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for War. The Report of this Committee has just been concluded, and will shortly be laid before the Secretary of State for his decision. It would be premature to anticipate his decision on this particular point." This question of a head to the Department at the War Office, selected from amongst its own officers, has been so frequently urged in these columns, that it is unnecessary to reiterate the reasonableness of such an arrangement, further than to point out that the largest Department in the Army, except the Medical, has no one to look after its interests, and that probationers are not likely to come forward, after the way in which the Department has been treated in the distribution of honours for Egypt.

Provision is made in the Estimates for 1883-4 for 31,000 men in the First-class Army Reserve, an advance of 5,000 men over the preceding year.

In the interest of the Yeomanry service generally, it is to be hoped that this arm may be properly represented at the forthcoming Brighton Review. The War Office ought to offer liberal inducements to the regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry to take part not in the field-day only, but also in the march. The Yeomanry naturally feel that while the authorities are continually exerting themselves to benefit the Militia and Volunteers, nothing is ever done for them. If the force is not worth consideration, it should be disbanded. How often do we hear of a Yeomanry regiment being brigaded with the Line for drill and instruction? Yet the other branches of the Auxiliary Forces are continually being brigaded. The composition of the force (Home District) to assemble at Brighton on Easter Monday is somewhat amusing:—(1), Cavalry, 50; (2), Artillery, 1,005 and 16 guns; (3), Engineers, 1,436; (4), Infantry, 14,596! How an instructive sham-fight can be carried out, with Cavalry to Infantry (alone) as 1 to 292, it is difficult to imagine! And yet there are any number of Yeomanry available, if their services were demanded.

We notice the new Army Estimates provide for the maintenance of two infantry battalions in Nova Scotia and one Cavalry regiment at the Cape. It will be remembered it was proposed to reduce the Halifax garrison from two battalions to one.

The military position of Prince Napoleon is rather a peculiar one. He was a General of Division, but in 1872, when he was suspected by M. Thiers of plotting against the security of the Republic, and was unceremoniously turned out of France, his name was struck off the Army List. A few years later his Imperial Highness, having been elected by the Republicans of Ajaccio to represent them in the Parliament of Versailles, he was allowed to return to France and to take his seat in the Assembly. He then protested against having been deprived by an arbitrary Ministerial decision of his rank in the Army, and the matter was referred to the Council of State, which has not yet delivered judgment. Seeing the manner in which the War Minister defends the idea that rank in the Army is property of which no citizen can be deprived without having committed some specific crime, it is hard to see how Prince Napoleon should have been left so long out in the cold. However, he may console himself by reflecting that his great uncle, before he obtained the rank of General at the siege of Toulon, was three times deprived of his military rank, and for very serious offences.

Purchase Lieutenants, Cornets, and Ensigns at present serving with regiments must indeed have lost all hope of ever having their case recognised, when out of some 1,400 officers interested only 38 have responded to a movement started in May last by a gentleman of experience, who has devoted much time and energy to their cause. They should remember that nearly ten years passed before the Purchase Captains obtained recognition in the shape of increased compensation, through the Warrant of 1881.

We believe the reason for the appointment of Major J. E. Collins, from the Shropshire Light Infantry, to the Hampshire Regiment, is in consequence of none of the Captains of that latter corps having passed the examination for Major. We wonder how long this extraordinary state of affairs is to be allowed to continue to the detriment of the Subaltern officers, and how far this exists in other regiments in the service.

The Navy.

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ADMIRALTY, February 23, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Commander Frederick de Veuillé Sanders has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Staff Surgeon Archibald Grant Colquhoun has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of February 17, 1883.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of February 23:—

ADMIRALTY, February 21, 1883.

Fleet-Surgeon Doyle Money Shaw, C.B., has been promoted to the rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet with seniority of the 16th inst.

ADMIRALTY, February 24, 1883.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major John Cairncross to be Lieut.-Col., vice Ley, retired (January 25, 1883).

ADMIRALTY, February 26, 1883.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Mr. Charles Edward Lloyd to be Lieut. (September 1, 1881).

ADMIRALTY, February 28, 1883.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Captains Cyril Frampton to be Major, vice Cairncross, promoted (January 25, 1883), and Charles Harrington Scafe (G) to be Major, vice Carlyon, retired (February 10, 1883).

ADMIRALTY, March 1, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Captain Samuel Philip Townsend has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Henry Onions has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 28th ultimo.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Gerald Elias, Cecil H. Wright, Leslie C. Stuart, and Charles H. Moore, to the Opal, commissioned; Charles H. Adair, to the Duncan, additional, for service at the Royal Naval Barracks and in the Trent; A. W. E. Prothero, to the Repulse, for gunnery duties; Walter L. Bignold, to the Northampton; Alaric W. J. Portal, to the Minotaur, vice Stuart, as part complement.

Sub-Lieutenant—A. L. Duff, to the Opal.

Navigating Lieutenant—Henry C. Roche, to the Opal.

Paymasters—Henry J. Colling, to the Opal, commissioned; Clement P. Penny, to the Lord Warden, vice Colling; Thos. R. B. Rogers, to the Seagull.

Assistant-Paymasters—Charles Vawdrey, to the Indus, vice Campion; James H. T. Campion, to the Opal, commissioned.

Engineer—John Dinwiddie, to the Indus.

Gunners—James Kelly, to the Opal, commissioned; G. J. Fleece (a.), to the Vernon, additional, to qualify for torpedo duties; Arthur Hicks, to the Indus, additional, for the Express; Frederick Garland, to the Indus, additional, for the Swinger.

Boatswains—Henry T. Atkins and J. V. Luter, to the Opal, commissioned; Harry Jenman (a.), to the London, for service with steam launch.

Carpenters—Philip H. Beale, to the Opal, commissioned; Robert Harvey, to the Britannia, vice Johns; Allen Evans, to the Euphrates, vice Childs.

Coastguard.

Chief Boatmen—Francis Ellis, Barton, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Fosdyke, vice Colburn, promoted; Thomas Smith, Mouth of Boyne, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Portrane, vice Bew, removed.

Commissioned Boatmen—James Ford, Warbarrow, to be chief boatman, Abbotsbury, vice Ash; Henry C. Troke, Budleigh Salterton, to be chief boatman, Challabòro, vice Collis; William Bell, Howth, to be chief boatman, Arklow, vice Walsh, removed; William Fleming, Baldoyle, to be chief boatman, Bray, Dalkey District, vice Pine, promoted; Frederick Hext, Leigh, to be chief boatman, Beaulieu River.

ARAB, Com. Stopford, has returned to Persian Gulf.

BRITON, Capt. Andrew S. Kennedy, was inspected by Rear-Admiral Salmon, after conveying King Cetewayo to Port Durnford. The Commander-in-Chief expressed himself highly pleased with the state in which he found this ship and with the smartness of her crew, which is only what was to be expected with so efficient an officer in command as Capt. Kennedy, who has been ably seconded, we hear, by his 2nd lieutenant and gunnery officer, Lieut. Almack, who has for some months been acting as 1st lieutenant of the ship.

CARYSFORT, Capt. Stephenson, C.B., is ordered to convey Lord Alcester to Marseilles, on the arrival of the Lively with the new Commander-in-Chief at Malta.

CHAMPION, Capt. Pasley, was at Singapore up to Jan. 27, and would await arrival of the Himalaya.

COCKCHAFER, Lieut. and Com. G. W. Hill, arrived at Gibraltar on Feb. 27.

CROCODILE, Capt. H. Hand, left Port Said on Friday last.

DRAGON, Com. Bolitho, at Malta, preparing for further service on the East Indies Station; was to leave Malta for Aden on Feb. 27.

DRYAD, Com. Johnstone, left Trincomalee on Jan. 29 for Zanzibar direct, and will there await further orders; has since arrived.

ECLIPSE, Capt. Garforth, left Bombay on Feb. 2 for Bushire, to assume duties of Senior Officer's ship, Persian Gulf Division.

ESPOIR, Lieut. and Com. E. H. Gamble, arrived at Gibraltar on Feb. 27.

EURYALUS, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies station, would leave Trincomalee on Feb. 3, for Rangoon, returning in March.

FOXHOUND, Lieut. and Com. McQuhae, was at Labuan on Jan. 15, and would visit Sarawak, and then return to Labuan and Singapore.

GANNET, Com. Bourke, was expected at Valparaiso from Santa Maria Island about Jan. 20.

HARRIER, Lieut. and Com. Willcox, is cruising for the suppression of the slave trade in the Mozambique Channel and neighbourhood of the Comoro Islands.

IRON DUKE, Capt. St. John, late flagship on the China station, is to be paid off at Devonport on March 15, and will be placed in the Fourth Division of the Steam Reserve.

JUMNA, Capt. U. C. Singleton, left Suez on Friday last.

LIVELY, Com. A. A. C. Parr, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Station, left Gibraltar for Malta on Feb. 27, and was expected to arrive there on March 4.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. Commerell, K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in Chief of the North-American and West Indies station, was at Port Royal up to Feb. 8, and was about to cruise with the Tenedos, Garnet, Fantôme, Griffon, Flamingo, Firebrand, and Foam, returning to Port Royal about Feb. 19. The Urgent was at Bermuda, but was about to return to Jamaica, in tow of the Dido.

OSPREY, Com. Dowding, is cruising in the Red Sea.

RANGER, Com. W. Darwall, left Trincomalee on Jan. 31 for Colombo, and will remain in Bay of Bengal until relieved by the Tourmaline.

SAPPHIRE, Capt. J. R. T. Fullerton, left Plymouth Sound on Saturday afternoon for the China station, to relieve the Encounter. The Sapphire calls at Madeira, St. Vincent, Tristan d'Acunha, and the Cape of Good Hope. The following are the dates and places to which letters should be addressed for the Sapphire:—Madeira until March 2; St. Vincent until March 6; Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, until March 25.

SAPPHO, Com. B. F. Clark, was at Panama on Jan. 20, and was to leave on the 26th for Galapagos Islands, to join the Commander-in-Chief.

SULTAN, Capt. Walter Hunt Grubbe, K.C.B., left Malta on the 7th and arrived at Gibraltar on Feb. 20; called in at Port Mahon, Minorca, for four days' Whitehead torpedo practice. Leaves on the 26th to join Channel Squadron at or off Lisbon.

SWIFTSURE, Capt. H. C. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral H. M'L. Lyons, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific station, was at Chimbote on Jan. 12, having left Callao on the 8th. He would leave on the 12th ult. for Payta, and then continue his cruise to Galapagos, Honolulu, and Esquimalt.

THETIS, Capt. Curtis, is refitting at Coquimbo.

TOURMALINE, Capt. R. H. Boyle, was at Bombay on Jan. 25 to Feb. 2, making good defects.

UNDINE, Lieut. and Com. Cutfield, is cruising for the suppression of the slave trade in the Mozambique Channel and neighbourhood of the Comoro Islands.

WOODLARK, Com. Nesham, attached to the Persian Gulf Division, would meet Eclipse at Bushire about Feb. 7, and proceed to Bombay, to give leave, refit, &c., on being relieved by Arab.

In consequence of a statement received from Consul-General Stanley as to the condition of the graves of our countrymen in the Crimea, a public meeting will be held at the United Service Institution.

The *Egyptian Gazette* announces that it has authority to state that the petition against the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt will not meet with favour in official circles, and will not influence the British Government. The journal adds that the petition only tends to create ill-feeling between natives and Europeans.

The charge of the Highland Brigade at Tel-el-Kebir is being painted by Mr. De Neuville. He would be much assisted by the loan of photographs of participators in the action, and by particulars of any exceptional incidents. These should be addressed to him, care of the Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, not later than the 8th inst.

It is certain the Queen's Physician, Dr. Fairbank, has written strongly recommending LENTILLA, or TONIC DAILY FOOD. It cures indigestion, heartburn, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c., besides having such wondrous nourishing properties. Makes soup, puddings, porridge, biscuits, custards, &c. Tins, 1 lb., 1s 6d; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10d. Barrels, 28 lb., 30s; 14 lb., 16s. Of all Chemists.—Proprietor, H. J. DEACON, Beckenham, Kent.

GREEK IRONCLADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *Army and Navy Gazette*, Feb. 10 (table, page 109), it is stated that two ironclads are in course of construction for Greece. 1. Can you inform me if these are two of the four mentioned in *Whittaker's Almanack* for 1883 (page 445), for which a sum of money was voted by the Greek Government? 2. Where are these ironclads being built, and by whom? 3. In Mr. Brassey's "British Navy" (Vol. I., page 583), he states that the Greek Government have ordered several torpedo boats in England. I find that you make no mention of these in your list. Has this order been cancelled, or is the non-insertion an oversight on your part?—I am, &c., Z.

[1 and 2. The corvettes mentioned in the table on page 109 of the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Feb 10 are not ironclads, but unarmoured cruisers. Guns, two $9\frac{1}{2}$-in. and two $5\frac{1}{2}$-in. Krupp each; speed (estimated), 14 knots; material of hull, iron and wood. The ironclads, for which a sum of money was voted by the Greek Government, have not yet been ordered. A commission of Greek officers has visited England, and obtained from the Admiralty the designs for the above ironclads. The plans have been forwarded to Athens for approval. It is reported that the order need not necessarily be placed with English firms, and several foreign shipbuilders are now in England endeavouring to secure the contract. 3. A number of the torpedo boats referred to in Sir T. Brassey's "British Navy" have already been built in England and France. Their non-insertion was not an oversight; but, as it would have been impossible to give an accurate statement of all the small boats building for various Governments, they were purposely omitted. About 20 boats are now finished, including the torpedo mooring steamers of the Argy type. In 1880, the Greek Government purchased the Psara, an iron screw yacht of 1,100 tons (formerly the property of Lady Burdett-Coutts), and converted the same into a torpedo depôt-ship on the Hecla plan. She carries four torpedo launches.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

THE SOLDIER'S RATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The introduction of short service into the Army, and the consequent youth of most of the men serving with the colours, necessitates, in my opinion, a change in the treatment of our soldiers. I allude to the increase required in the free ration issued at present, which consists of $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of meat and 1 lb. of bread. I do not mean to imply that the above ration is all our men have to eat. They supplement it by a compulsory deduction from their pay —generally 3d. a day—which is spent in food and tea and coffee, and also by further purchases out of their own pockets of bread, cheese, &c., from the canteen. The food procured by these three methods is not enough for growing lads, and unless the free ration is increased, a larger forced deduction from the men's pay must be made. The regulations sanction 5d. a day being thus compulsorily deducted, but the soldier cannot afford so much. In olden days, this food may have been sufficient. Most of the men had done growing, and the oldest men, for want of appetite, left bread, &c., which the youngest consumed. On board our troopships, where the purchase of food is difficult, the rations issued leave our young soldiers in what an old serjeant described to me as "a half state of starvation." Another soldier, who did not suffer from sea-sickness, said he liked rough weather; he got plenty to eat then.—I am, &c., DRILL-INSTRUCTOR.

"A. L. D." writes:—"It may not be generally known that the extra-duty allowance of a captain who is adjutant in a battalion of the Line is only 2s. 6d., while that of a subaltern remains at the old rate of 3s. 6d. per diem. Now, I fail to see why the older and more experienced officer should receive a lower rate of pay than his junior in rank, unless the duties to be performed by the one are less onerous and responsible than those to be performed by the other. But if, as I believe to be the case, the duties are the same for a captain as adjutant as for a subaltern, then why this cutting-down? Perhaps, attention being drawn to this subject through the columns of your paper, some satisfactory explanation may be rendered in the matter, which at present seems to be needed."

The Veloplastic Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of £100,000. This company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring the valuable patent rights secured by certain Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, for the invention of improvements in the process and apparatus for manufacturing material imitating leather fabrics and the like, and also wood, stone, or other surfaces, embossed or otherwise figured, and also in the manufacture of imitation leather and other fabrics, together with certain improvements and additions to the said inventions provisionally secured; and also all the trade secrets in connection with the said patent rights.

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BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—On February 4, at Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of Captain J. W. Anderson, Poona Horse (late 83rd Regiment), of a son.

KERR.—On February 28, at Steam Reserve House, Chatham Dockyard, the Lady Amabel Kerr, of a son.

WILLAN.—On February 26, on board the training-ship Arethusa, Greenhithe, the wife of L. P. Willan, Retired Commander, R.N., of a daughter.

DEATH.

GREIG.—At 30 Imperial Square, Cheltenham, on February 27, John Greig, Esq., F.R.C.S.E., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Armys late of Edinburgh, in his 79th year. Friend, will kindly accept this intimation.

Advertisements.

WANTED, for the PERMANENT STAFF of the 3RD BATN. ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS, THREE SERJEANTS. Must be at present serving on their Army engagements; be good drill-instructors, and able to perform the duties of colour-serjeant.—Apply, and send testimonials, to the ADJUTANT of the above Battalion, Dumfries, N.B.

DIRECTOR.—WANTED, a DIRECTOR, for a most VALUABLE MINE. Fees, £2 2s per Board Meeting.—Address, IRON, at Horncastle's, 61 Cheapside, E.C.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

FRIDAY, March 9. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Instead of the Lecture by Colonel HERBERT STEWART, C.B., A.D.C., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on "The Future of Cavalry" (unavoidably postponed), a Lecture will be delivered by Major C. G. EDWARDS, (2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry), on "The Yeomanry Cavalry considered as an Auxiliary and a Reserve Force."

To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

THE VINE CLUB.

PATRONS.

THE LORD ROBERT BRUDENELL-BRUCE.
COLONEL CARRICK-BUCHANAN (of Drumpellier), C.B.
GENERAL SIR HENRY DE BATHE, BART.
THE EARL OF ELLESMERE.
VICE-ADMIRAL H.S.H. PRINCE LEININGEN, G.C.B.
COLONEL SIR ROBERT LOYD-LINDSAY, V.C., K.C.B., M.P.
GENERAL LORD WOLSELEY OF CAIRO, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

COMMITTEE.

(Nominated by the Patrons.)

The Club is started as a Grill Club, and to enable its Members to obtain from the Proprietors, for their own home consumption, Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, at the actual, wholesale, cost price.

This last is an entirely new feature, the advantage of which must be apparent to every wine consumer.

Members may introduce Ladies into the Club between noon and 5 p.m., and they may be served with Refreshments, in a Room set apart for the purpose.

Special arrangements will be made for the supply of Naval and Military Messes.

For Rules, Application for Membership, &c., apply to

CHARLES A. PRITCHARD, Secretary, (pro tem.)
Temporary Offices, 20 Regent Street, Waterloo Place,
London, W.

INSTITUTION of NAVAL ARCHITECTS. SESSION 1883.

The MEETING will be held on MARCH 14, 15, and 16, in the Hall of the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi (by permission of the Council).

The Right Hon. the Earl of RAVENSWORTH, President of the Institution, will occupy the Chair.

For cards of admission apply to the SECRETARY, 5 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.

TO be SOLD, at TATTERSALL'S, on MONDAY, March 19, the Property of an Officer, an ARAB HORSE (entire), quiet with troops, and suitable for an Infantry Charger. A BLACK GELDING, broken as a charger, quiet in harness and a good fencer. Both these Horses went through the Egyptian Campaign, and are believed to be perfectly sound.

INDIA.—SOME GENTLEMEN having from £200 to £300 available, are sought for to ASSOCIATE in forming a TRADING and NAVIGATION COMPANY for N.E. India, in co-operation with one who has been twenty years' resident there. Profits equal to 30 per cent. can be shown to be easily possible.—Address, SYNTENG, Messrs. Deacon's, 154 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS and INVESTORS.—To form a Syndicate to raise £16,000, and Purchase a valuable and already made business, which requires some additional capital, and from want of which good orders are obliged to be refused almost weekly. If formed into a Limited Liability Company, some of the present proprietors would probably subscribe to some extent. The business is in England, and the supply of the commodity practically inexhaustible. If carried on as a private partnership, it might afford pleasant occupation to gentlemen of business habits. No special knowledge of the business necessary.—Address, "L. M. N.," at Brown's Advertising Offices, 4 Little George Street, Westminster Abbey.

ARMY TUTOR WISHES to DISPOSE of his CONNEXION. Large house, in one of the best Suburbs, at a very low rent. Capital opportunity for a Retired Officer. Satisfactory reasons for disposal.—Address, "T. P.," East Strand Post Office.

THE PARASCHO CIGARETTES.

THE PARASCHO CIGARETTES are now being made from the New Crop of Yenijeh Tobacco, and will be found to possess in perfection the peculiar and delicate aroma for which these Cigarettes have become so famous. The Parascho Cigarettes are made only from the finest Yenijeh (Turkey) Tobacco, and are rolled in the best paper procurable, free from Nitre, and made specially for the Parascho Cigarettes. The Parascho Cigarettes will be found different from and superior to all others. The Parascho Cigarettes are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking."

The Parascho Cigarettes are supplied to the leading members of Fashionable Society, Clubs, and Messes.

The Parascho Cigarettes are made in eight different sizes, and are put up in boxes, each containing 50, 100, and 250 Cigarettes. The Parascho Cigarettes may also be had in sample boxes, containing 24 Cigarettes (accompanied by a detailed Price List), on receipt of 2s 6d in stamps, or postal order.

THE PARASCHO CIGARETTE DEPOT, 65 Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.
And may be had from all the leading Tobacconists.

ALDERSHOT BREWERY COMPANY, Limited.

LONDON OFFICE — 49 PALL MALL, S.W.

BREWERY — ALDERSHOT.

Secretary—Captain J. J. MALLANDAINE.

The List of Applications for Shares will be Closed on or before Thursday, March 8, 1883, both for London and Country.

THE VELOPLASTIC COMPANY, Limited.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LIMITED LIABILITY ACTS OF 1862 AND 1880.

CAPITAL, £100,000, in 100,000 SHARES of £1 EACH,

OF WHICH 25,000 ARE RESERVED AS PART PAYMENT TO THE VENDOR.

30,000 Shares have already been Applied for, and will be Allotted in full at Par;

AND THE BALANCE OF 45,000 SHARES ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT PAR,

Payable as follows, viz.:—5s on Application, 5s on Allotment, and subsequent payments (if required) at intervals of not less than three months. It is believed that the 5s per Share to be paid on application, and the 5s on allotment will, together, prove ample for payment of purchase-money, for any new machinery required, for manufacturing expenses, and for working capital. Where no Allotment is made, the Deposit will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

Martin Deed, Esq. (John S. Deed and Sons), 91 New Oxford Street, W.C., Leather Manufacturer.
Frank P. Fellows, Esq., F.S.A., Hampstead; and Reform Club, Pall Mall.
Jules Mesnier, Esq. (Poingdestre and Mesnier), 88 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.; Swansea and Paris.
George Rolls, Esq. (James Rolls and Sons), Bermondsey, S.E., Floor-cloth and Linoleum Manufacturer.
General Sir Edward Charles Warde, K.C.B., United Service Club, London; and 57 Brunswick Square, Brighton, Chairman.
Arthur J. Capel, Esq., 4 Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C. (will join the Board after Allotment).

BANKERS.

The London and County Banking Company, Limited, 21 Lombard Street, E.C.

BROKERS.

George Burnand and Co., 69 Lombard Street, E.C.

AUDITORS.

Good, Daniels, and Co., Chartered Accountants, 7 Poultry, E.C.

SECRETARY *(pro tem.)*—Paul Fanct.

OFFICES.

4 ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring the valuable patent rights secured by certain Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, for the invention of improvements in the process and apparatus for manufacturing material imitating leather fabrics and the like, and also wood, stone, or other surfaces, embossed or otherwise figured, and also in the manufacture of imitation leather and other fabrics, together with certain improvements and additions to the said inventions provisionally secured; and also all the trade secrets in connection with the said patent rights.

Any extensions of the said rights for the British Colonies have also been secured by the Company.

The advantages secured by this process are:—

1. That the articles manufactured are exact fac-similes. Thus in the case of leather skins, silks, and such like goods, it is by sight impossible to detect the reproductions from the originals.

2. No pressure being required in the manufacture of this material, the employment of expensive steam machinery and dies is entirely avoided, and it can, therefore, be made at a cost which must, for many purposes, ensure its replacing not only all the more expensive materials now used, but also most existing imitations.

3. Leather skins, being limited in size, seams and joins have of necessity to be made in upholstering large articles, whereas by this process the fac-simile leather can be made in such dimensions as will obviate any join whatever.

4. Unlike leather this material is not injured by grease, and is less liable to suffer damage by stains of every description. It is not so subject to injury from friction, and the colour being the same throughout, any accidental abrasion would be much less visible.

5. The most expensive silks and damasks can be reproduced for wall-hangings, at a price in many cases of one-seventh the cost of the original, whilst they will prove far more durable.

6. The above-named articles can be made in a great diversity of colours, every colour being permanent, and not liable to fade under the influence of strong light.

The following are some of the many uses to which it is particularly adapted:—

1. General Upholstery, including the Covering of Seats and Cushions in Railway and other Carriages, Tram Cars, Steamboat Saloons, Waiting Rooms, &c., and, in fact, for most purposes for which leather is now so much in demand.

2. The manufacture of nearly all articles known in the trade by the name of "fancy leather goods"—covering dressing-bags, mill rollers, bookbinding, wood carving, and other works of art.

3. For copying oaken and other wooden wall panels, and in lieu of expensive leather and tapestry hangings, &c.

4. For floor-cloth—and unlike ordinary oil-cloth, the colour being uniform throughout, the material is not subject to the uneven wearing away of the surface colour.

Careful estimates have been made with reference to the cost of the materials used in the manufacture of the goods by this process, and it is found on comparing it with the cost of other articles used for similar purposes, that a very large profit can be made on the cost of production, after selling the same to the public at a low price.

The machinery and plant acquired by the Directors is equal to a present daily production of upwards of 2,000 yards of fac-simile leather or other fabric, and arrangements having been made for suitable premises, the Company is in a position to commence at once manufacturing.

The Directors feel assured that there will be a very large demand for the fabrics and articles of Veloplastic manufacture, and they have great confidence in the financial prospects of the Company; and estimate that the profits to be derived from an energetic working of the business will ensure very handsome returns to the Shareholders.

Samples of the different fabrics and articles produced by this process can be seen at the Offices of the Company.

The Vendor, who is also the promoter of this Company, has fixed the purchase-money at £50,000. £25,000 is payable in cash and £25,000 in shares, and he is to provide for payment of all expenses incidental to the formation of the Company up to the allotment of shares.

The above-mentioned Letters Patent and the following contracts can be seen at the Offices of the Company:—One dated December 8, 1882, made between Henry Loewenberg, of the one part, and John Melville, of the other part. One dated January 24, 1883, made between John Melville, of the one part, and Henry William Paul, as Trustee on behalf of the Company, of the other part.

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE, March 15, 1883.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TICKETS of admission to view the Race from the Barnes Railway Bridge, price 10s each, including Railway Fares between London, Kingston, Shepperton, Hounslow, or intermediate Stations, and Barnes, can now be obtained at this office on personal application or by letter. In the latter case, a remittance in payment for the tickets required must accompany the application. Tickets can also be obtained on personal application at the Company's West End Office, 30 Regent Circus, Piccadilly; at their Central Office, 9 Grand Hotel Building, Charing Cross, and at their City Office, Exeter Building, Arthur Street West, London Bridge.

For the accommodation of the holders of these Tickets only, a Special Train for Barnes Bridge will leave Waterloo Station on the day of the Race, at a time to be announced by advertisement in the daily papers, and will return from the Bridge with Passengers for London only, about 10 minutes after the conclusion of the Race.

Early applications are desirable, as the number of Tickets will be strictly limited.

FRED. J. MACAULAY, Secretary.

Waterloo Bridge Station, London,
February 22, 1883.

WORCESTER.—To be LET or SOLD, the prettiest place within miles of Worcester, BARBOURNE HOUSE, one mile from Worcester Cross. This large, beautiful, and most complete FAMILY RESIDENCE, £120 per annum.—Apply to EVERILL and DAY, 51 Foregate Street, Worcester.

HANOVER SQUARE CLUB.—This Club will henceforth be conducted in accordance with the spirit of a Members' Club, without the contingent personal liability. In order to complete the full establishment, the Committee have decided to admit the requisite number of Members without Entrance Fee. The Club contains 40 bed-rooms. Town subscription, £8 8s; country, £5 5s; foreign, £2 2s.

Captain SAMPSON, Secretary.

T. W. REAKES

(From E. TAUTZ and SONS),

BREECHES MAKER

AND

MILITARY TAILOR,

makes special arrangements with Officers for the alteration of Uniforms, and will forward Estimates for complete outfits on application.

T. W. R. has a Special Department for

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.

T. W. REAKES,
MILITARY TAILOR,
12 GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

IN FAVOUR OF THE

SPECIAL DEVON TRICYCLE.

Seaton, September 27, 1882.

SIR,—Having had a good trial of the SPECIAL DEVON TRICYCLE, over very rough and very hilly roads, I must tell you that I am much pleased with it. It is an easy one to ride, and the swing frame is a wonderful assistance for hills. It is very strong and comfortable.—Yours faithfully, A. H. TRAHERNE.

The Manager, Exeter B. and C. Co.

I may add that, being lame, I cannot get any exercise by walking; but the exercise I get on the machine has not only restored my health, but I am able to go out into the country when and where I like.—A. H. T.

TO MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Tunics, Swords, Gold and Silk Sashes, Belts, Shell and Patrol Jackets, Cloaks, &c., on SALE or HIRE on moderate terms; also Court Suits, at SIMMONS'S, 8 KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Note Address!

FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS throughout on
MOEDER'S HIRE SYSTEM.
The original, best, and most liberal.
Cash prices.
No extra charge for time given.

Illustrated priced Catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post free.

F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250 Tottenham Court Road; and 19, 20, and 21 Morwell Street, W. Established 1862.

ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 65 (late 464), New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost; or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c. for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Old Uniforms, Epaulettes, Books, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Mr. J. Norton, 5 Wych Street, Strand, continues giving the highest price in the trade for the above. The utmost value remitted by Post-Office order the same day for all Parcels forwarded.

All letters punctually attended to.

N.B.—Mr. Norton has always on hand a large stock of present Regulation Uniforms, equal to new, at very low prices.

UNIFORM.

Several Sets of SASHES and BELTS, quite new, at less than half the original prices; also some TUNICS, DRESS TROWSERS, SWORDS, and HELMETS, for all ranks, at

NATHAN'S
NAVAL AND MILITARY WAREHOUSE.
17 Coventry Street, Piccadilly Circus, W.

EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW, BRIGHTON, 1883.

OFFICERS and Others visiting BRIGHTON for the above Review, can obtain Accommodation at the Under-mentioned Places:—

23 OLD STEINE—Three Sitting-rooms, well Furnished, Gas, &c.; Ten Bedrooms and Three Dressing-rooms. Board, if required.—Apply to PROPRIETRESS.

3 MARINE PARADE, facing the Aquarium.—Three Sitting-rooms, Five Bedrooms Two Dressing-rooms, comfortably furnished. Board, if required.—For Terms and particulars, apply to Mrs. A. WATSON.

BEDFORD MANSION (39 Bedford Square), facing the sea.—Boarding Establishment for Officers and Families.—For Terms, apply to PROPRIETRESS.

19 OLD STEINE.—Three Sitting-rooms, Ten Bedrooms. Will be let together or separately. Every comfort. Board, if required.—For Terms, apply to Mrs. H. BROWN.

58 MIDDLE STREET (Orkney House).—One Sitting-room, with Two or Three Bedrooms. Board, if required.—For Terms, apply, to Mrs. DENNISON.

5 CANNON PLACE.—Two Sitting-rooms, Five Bedrooms. Will be let separately, if required. Board.—Apply, by letter or personally, to Mrs. MANNION.

NEWBURGH HOUSE, Cannon Place (close to sea and West Pier).—Boarding Establishment for Officers and Families.—For Terms, apply to the Proprietors, Mr. or Mrs. HEAVER.

CYPRUS HOUSE (West Street).—Two Sitting-rooms, large, with Gas; Six or Seven Bedrooms. Board, if required.—For full particulars, apply to Miss INNES.

3 MIDDLE STREET (Alexander House).—Two Sitting-rooms, Seven Bedrooms, comfortably furnished. Close to Sea.—Apply, personally or by letter, to Mrs. HARVEY.

3 CANNON PLACE (Russell House).—Three Sitting-rooms, Seven Bedrooms. Piano, &c. Board, if required.—For Terms, &c., apply to Mrs. JOHN IMMES.

135 KING'S ROAD (Albion House).—Three Sitting-rooms, handsomely furnished, 12 Bed-rooms and Dressing-rooms. Gas, &c. Board, if required.—For Terms, address to Mrs. GRINDROD.

79 MARINE PARADE.—Four Sitting-rooms, 10 Bedrooms (12 Beds), comfortably furnished. Gas, &c. Board, if required.—For particulars and Terms, apply to Mrs. BACHE.

34 OLD STEINE, opposite the Aquarium.—Two Sitting-rooms and Six Bedrooms, Two Dressing-rooms, well furnished. Piano, Gas, &c. Board, if required.—Apply to Mrs. BUDD.

CUMBERLAND MANSION (King's Road).—Four Sitting-rooms, 10 Bedrooms (12 Beds), well furnished. Gas, &c. Board, if required.—Apply to PROPRIETRESS.

41 MARINE PARADE.—Two Sitting-rooms, nine Bedrooms (12 beds), handsomely furnished. Board, if required. For Terms, apply to Mrs. REES.

14 NEW STEINE (good sea view).—Three Sitting-rooms, Seven Bedrooms, One Dressing-room, comfortably furnished. Gas, Piano, &c.—Apply for Terms to Mrs. HAYES.

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of business or labourer, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants, and take HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take HOP BITTERS.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, take HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, rich or poor, suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take HOP BITTERS.

Whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, one bottle of HOP BITTERS will do more good than £5 in all other medicines or doctor's visits.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney complaint, disease of the stomach, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be cured if you take HOP BITTERS.

If you have flatulency, rheumatism, or gout, or are simply ailing, are weak and low-spirited, try it! Ask your chemist or druggist for HOP BITTERS.

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE. IT HAS SAVED HUNDREDS.

FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

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THE ONLY PALATABLE

NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR STOMACH, KIDNEY, AND LIVER AFFECTIONS.

The BEST HOUSEHOLD REMEDY and SPECIFIC for CONSTIPATION.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, with TESTIMONIALS, POST-FREE.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS, 1s 6d and 2s PER BOTTLE.

ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, Limited, 38 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF IMITATIONS OF

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

Which are calculated to deceive the Public,

LEA and PERRINS beg to draw attention to the fact that each Bottle of the Original and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Bears their Autograph Signature,

LEA and PERRINS'.

*** Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail by dealers in Sauces throughout the world.

ROYAL SCHOOL for DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY.

Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE will preside at the 19th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution, to be held at the United Service Institution (by the kind permission of the Council), on MONDAY, March 12, 1883, at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

Offices, 22 Cockspur Street, S.W., March, 1883.

ROYAL SCHOOL for DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY.

NOTICE is Hereby Given that the ANNUAL MEETING of this Institution, to be held on Monday, March 12, 18 3 at twelve o'clock, noon, will, at its close be constituted a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, for the purpose of confirming the following alterations to Fundamental Law No. 6.

That in place of the scale of payments for the purchase of Presentations in the Royal School as given in Fundamental Law No. 6, the following scale shall be substituted, viz:—

			£	s.	d.
If 10 y'rs of age	£435				
		Difference for 1 month	4	1	8
,, 11 ditto	386				
		ditto	4	3	4
,, 12 ditto	336				
		ditto	4	6	8
,, 13 ditto	284				
		ditto	4	10	0
,, 14 ditto	230				
		ditto	4	11	8
,, 15 ditto	175				

That the payment for a Life Presentation shall be £956, and for a Perpetual Presentation, £2,066.

By order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

March, 1883.

J. AND W. TOLLEY'S

EXPRESS RIFLES.

·360 bore DOUBLE EXPRESS... ... ... £20
·450, ·500, and ·577 bore DOUBLE EXPRESS £25
If fitted with Tolley's Patent "Giant-Grip" Action, specially designed to prevent the SLIGHTEST MOVEMENT at the moment of discharge. The strongest action extant ... £23
An inspection of above invited.

The shooting of our Rifles is under the personal supervision of a member of the Firm, and is not deputed to any subordinate, AS IS USUAL IN MOST CASES. By this means we are enabled to guarantee to our customers Rifles with a figure of merit that cannot be beaten.

[Extracts.]

From Capt. J. E. B., 45th Regiment: "I yesterday fired with the rifle without raising the back sight from 25 to 200 yards, and almost every shot struck its fellow, with the other barrel."

B. W. W., Assam, India:—"I must certainly give you credit for the splendid weapon that you have built me."

Capt. F. W. M., Mysore:—"I have never had a rifle (and I have had all kinds) which has given me such satisfaction."

Lieut.-Col. W. A., 22nd Regiment:—"The Express Rifle gives me perfect satisfaction."

Lieut. C. W. D., 92nd Highlanders:—"I have fired with it, and find it very accurate and well balanced."

C. F. SHOT GUNS, Hammer or Hammerless, £13 13s, £15 15s, £17 17s, £20, £25, and £30.

We are constantly receiving a supply of above from our manufactory in Birmingham, at our London address, where one of the principals can at any time be seen.

J. & W. TOLLEY,
PIONEER WORKS,
ST. MARY'S SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, and
1 CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET,
LONDON, W.

THE VERSMANN'S

PATENT

GERMAN MOSS LITTER.

This Litter is specially prepared from a moss-peat found in Germany, and introduced into this country by the Patentee, Dr. VERSMANN, Ph.D. After a most severe and extensive trial in public and private stables, cowsheds, and kennels, it is pronounced by the highest practical and scientific authorities to be the best and cheapest litter known.

ITS ADVANTAGES ARE:

1. Cheapness, it being not more than one-half the cost of straw.
2. Absorptiveness, as absorbing all the urine, and rendering drains and flushing of stables unnecessary.
3. Prevention of decomposition and generation of bad odours.
4. Affording an excellent soft and elastic bed, particularly agreeable and beneficial to the feet and limbs of horses.
5. Horses do not eat it as they do straw litter, therefore they do not require to be racked up or muzzled to prevent indigestion or broken wind.
6. It is easily managed in the stable, and does not soil or stain horses.
7. It has a wonderful influence on the growth of the hoofs and in maintaining the feet in health.
8. It is extremely portable, being compressed into bales weighing each about 3 cwt., ¾ cwt. to 1 cwt. being sufficient to litter a horse for a month or six weeks.
9. It is not inflammable, and therefore offers but little danger from fire.
10. It is essentially a sanitary litter.
11. The manure is much more valuable than that of straw, and occupies considerably less space.

It will be found of immense advantage to Veterinary Infirmaries, in Stud Farms, Dairies, Kennels, &c.

Address—
The Versmann's Moss Litter Company,
LIMITED.
63 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C

CAUTION.—Proceedings will be taken against persons infringing the Company's patent.

EGYPTIAN WAR MEDALS
AND DECORATIONS
IN MINIATURE, now ready.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
MINIATURE MEDALS
For all Campaigns.

All the BRITISH and FOREIGN DECORATIONS in MINIATURE.

C.B., C.M.G., Indian Empire, Star of India, Victoria Cross, Legion of Honour,

MEDJIDIE, OSMANIE, &c., &c.

The NEW REGULATION BUCKLE, for any number of Medals, kept in Stock.

A. D. LOEWENSTARK & SONS,
210 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
(Facing the New Law Courts.)

J. M. ENGLISH,
MILITARY SHIRTMAKER,
HOSIER, HATTER, AND OUTFITTER.
REGULATION BULLOCK TRUNKS,
PORTMANTEAUS, BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &c.
OUTFITS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

Officers patronising this Establishment will find *Economy*, combined with Quality and Excellence.

3, 4, and 11 ROYAL OPERA ARCADE,
PALL MALL, S.W.

HAWKES & CO.,
14 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.
HELMET, ARMY CAP, AND ACCOUTREMENT MANUFACTURERS,

TAILORS AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS.

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of
HAWKES'S CORK PATENT HELMETS FOR INDIA.

DISCOUNT TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Agent in Ireland, JOSEPH WRIGHT, 33 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

POTATOES.
J. H. BREEZE,
POTATO SALESMAN, SPITALFIELDS MARKET, LONDON.

Sacks containing 112 lbs. and 168 lbs. forwarded carriage paid to all parts of London. Price Lists post-free.

LAMPLOUGH'S
PYRETIC SALINE.

HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES AND TRAVELS, USING NO OTHER. This is the true antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness, having peculiar and exclusive merits. *Officers and others proceeding to Egypt, India, and the Colonies should not fail to take a supply with them.*

EKOWE (with Col. Pearson).—"There was great demand for Lamplough's Pyretic Saline."—See *Blackwood's Magazine.*

LETTER FROM RAWUL PINDEE.—"Your Pyretic Saline will do more to prevent *fever* than all the quinine can cure."

Observe the GENUINE has my NAME and TRADE-MARK on a BUFF-COLOURED WRAPPER.

113 HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

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LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA.—At the March Military Competitive Examination, EIGHT obtained commissions, viz.:—Richards (4th), Grant (12th), Wimberley (14th), Cass (28th), Shadwell (30th), Woodwright, Legge, Vignoles (Cavalry).

At the last Examination (September) TEN passed, viz.:—Holland (2nd), Blewitt (8th), Whiffin (14th), Gorman (19th), M'Mahon (20th), Morris (25th), Barthorp (28th), Cochrane-Baillie (33rd), Edwards (36th), another was 41st, and Goodair, 42nd, received a cavalry commission.

At the April Further Literary Examination, Three passed, viz.:—4th, 37th, 86th. This October Four passed, viz.:—5th, 10th, 14th, 26th, being all sent in on both occasions.

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The Secretary of State for India will offer 13 appointments in the Indian Public Works Department for competition among the students entering the College in September, 1883, at the termination of their prescribed three years' College course, that is, in the summer of 1886. The Secretary of State for India will further offer two appointments in the Indian Telegraph Department among the same students after two years' course of study, that is, in the summer of 1885.

In the event of there being more candidates for admission than the College can receive, the preference will be given to qualified candidates according to dates of application for admission.

For all further particulars, apply by letter only to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W.; or to the President, Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Staines.

JULAND DANVERS, Secretary,
Public Works Department.
India Office, October 25, 1882.

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University Candidates for Sandhurst are received as non-resident pupils. In this competition two candidates (the only ones sent up) have passed into Sandhurst during the past year; Mr. W. A. Grant taking fourth place in July, and Mr. G. Barton-Smith second place in December.

In addition to the University candidate, two other pupils passed on the general list at the recent Sandhurst Examination,—Mr. C. D. Radcliffe (tenth place) and Mr. H. Marwood.

Mr. B. Smith, on this occasion, made the highest score in Mathematics, and Mr. Radcliffe highest marks in German, as well as second highest in Freehand Drawing, out of 440 candidates up for Examination.

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Also, at the October Literary Examination, Lieut. C. J. Stanton took 4th place on the list.

The results obtained at other Examinations bring the general score up to FORTY-EIGHT SUCCESSES, achieved by pupils in the last 16 months; during that period the number of pupils on the strength of the establishment, resident and non-resident, has always been limited to 60.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY,

CORRECTED UP TO MARCH 3.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. H. P. Ewart, C.B.	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut-Col. F. G. Burnaby	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.	Meerut—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut-Col. W. H. Lee	Manchester	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Edinburgh	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lt-Col. Sir J. D. Bourne, Bt.	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut-Col. J. Goldie [p.s.c.	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. C. Campbell, C.B.,	*En route* England—M'nchester	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut-Col. E. B. Hutton	Dublin	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Ballincollig	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Aldershot	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. Philips	Hounslow	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Col. W. L. Browne	Newbridge	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars)		Col. H. D'A. P. Burnell	Colchester	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut-Col. J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Lieut-Col. E. A. Wood	Lucknow—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	...
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B.,	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox [A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lt.-Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of C'mb'dge's Own) Lancers		Lieut-Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Longford	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut-Col. K. J. W. Coghill, C.B.	Egypt—Aldershot	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut-Col. C. Mangles	Cahir	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. F. Kaye	Dublin	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	—	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Dublin	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	Tower	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Chelsea	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. G. W. Knox, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Wellington Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	West Indies—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Fermoy—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny	Portland—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Peshawur—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Parnell, C.B.	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar—Brbados.	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Stokes	Bombay—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Mullingar—Newcastle	1866	Bengal—Afghanistn	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Agra—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Col. J. N. Colthurst	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. B. Colvin	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Meean Meer—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. W. Daunt, C.B.	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn	Lieut-Col. W. T. Baker	Fyzabad—Bury St. Edmunds	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somerse'shire Lt. Infantry).	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Dublin—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B.	Kamptee—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. B. Cosby	Bradford—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. D. S. Warren, C.B.	Nowshera—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Poona—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nva. Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. W. Adcock	Theyetmyo—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Col. M. J. R. MacGregor	Rawul Pindee—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Malta—Clonmel	1882	Egypt	...
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Hereford	Halifax, N.S.—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. E. Davidson	Belfast—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. F. L. Edridge	Templemore—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Dover—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	—	Jersey—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunsw'k	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Patton	Peshawur—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Bengal—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Pembroke Dock—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Manchester—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Umballa—Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. A. S. Cameron, V.C., p.s.c.	Fermoy—Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn	Lieut-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. D. Geddes	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Lock, p.s.c.	Enniskillen—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Sing'p're	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. Heywood	Quetta—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Col. H. Davis	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Kinsale—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Chatham—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanist'n	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Gibraltar—Kingston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. S. Stabb	Devonport—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Richardson,	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. J. Castle [C.B.	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie,	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D. Johnstone	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. King	Kilkenny—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

A Battery	Dublin
B —	Exeter
C —	Dublin
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Meerut
F —	Umballa
G —	Meerut
H —	Exeter
I —	Canterbury
K —	Newbridge
L —	Sealkote
M —	St. John's Wood
N —	Coventry

B Brigade—

A Battery	Dorchester
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Kirkee
E —	Bangalore
F —	Aldershot
G —	Egypt
H —	Aldershot
I —	Aldershot
K —	Umballa
L —	Newbridge
M —	Secunderabad
N —	Lucknow

Depot—A and B Brigades—Woolwich.
Riding Establishment—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

A Battery	Shorncliffe
B —	Ferozepore
C —	Natal
D —	Shorncliffe
E —	Kilkenny
F —	Woolwich
G —	Benares
H —	Jullundur
I —	Ahmedabad
J —	Newcastle
K —	Dublin
L —	Secunderabad
M —	Kurrachee
N —	Hyderabad
O —	Kamptee
P —	Secunderabad
Q —	Bangalore
R —	Bellary
S —	Bangalore
T —	Aldershot
U —	Athlone
V —	Chatham
W —	Hilsea
X —	Woolwich

2nd Brigade—

A Battery	Kirkee
B —	Neemuch
C —	Ahmednuggur
D —	Kirkee
E —	Kurrachee
F —	Deesa
G —	Belgaum
H —	Bristol
I —	Egypt
J —	Allahabad
K —	Sheffield
L —	Aldershot
M —	St. Thomas Mt.
N —	Egypt
O —	Hilsea
P —	Woolwich
Q —	Sheffield

2nd Brigade (*con.*)

R —	Peshawur
S —	Woolwich

3rd Brigade—

A Battery	Weedon
B —	Weedon
C —	Egypt
D —	Ipswich
E —	Ipswich
F —	Limerick
G —	Clonmel
H —	Christchurch
I —	Bangalore
J —	Trowbridge
K —	Nowgong
L —	Dinapore
M —	Meerut
N —	Cawnpore
O —	Agra
P —	Meean Meer
Q —	Saugor
R —	Fyzabad

4th Brigade—

A Battery	Mhow
B —	Rawul Pindee
C —	Meean Meer
D —	Lucknow
E —	Bareilly
F —	Morar
G —	Meerut
H —	Aldershot
I —	Curragh
J —	Woolwich
K —	Fermoy
L —	Mooltan
M —	Aldershot
N —	Woolwich
O —	Barrackpore
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Colchester
R —	Glasgow

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—Northern Division.

1st Battery	Alderney
2nd —	Jersey
3rd —	Guernsey
4th —	Tilbury
5th —	Bermuda
6th —	Bermuda
7th —	Rawul Pindee
8th —	Attock
9th —	Rawul Pindee
Depot	Newcastle

No. 2.—Lancashire Division.

1st Battery	Fort Widley
2nd —	Weymouth
3rd —	Shoeburyness
4th —	Ferozepore
5th —	Lahore
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Liverpool

No. 3.—Eastern Division.

1st Battery	Landguard Fort
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Fort Victoria
4th —	Woolwich
5th —	Ceylon
6th —	Ceylon
7th —	Theyetmyo
8th —	Kyra Gully
9th —	Tonghoo
Depot	Colchester

No. 4.—Cinque Ports Division.

1st Battery	Dover
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Dover
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Barbadoes
7th —	Quetta
8th —	Bombay
9th —	Poona
Depot	Dover

No. 5.—London Division.

1st Battery	Portsmouth
2nd —	Fort Grange
3rd —	Woolwich
4th —	Malta
5th —	Malta
6th —	Malta
7th —	Fort William
8th —	Delhi
Depot	Woolwich

No. 6.—Southern Division.

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Portsmouth
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Golden Hill
5th —	Govindghur
6th —	Allahabad
7th Battery	Peshawur
8th —	Singapore
9th —	Hong Kong
Depot	Fort Brockhurst

No. 7.—Western Division.

1st Battery	Bull Point
2nd —	Devonport
3rd —	Devonport
4th —	Devonport
5th —	Gwalior
6th —	Morar
7th —	Cape
8th —	Mauritius
9th —	St. Helena
Depot	Plymouth

No. 8.—Scottish Division.

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Sheerness
3rd —	Sheerness
4th —	Sheerness
5th —	Egypt
6th —	Egypt
7th —	Aden
8th —	Aden
9th —	Bombay
Depot	Leith Fort

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY (Continued).

Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
38	38th...	South Staffordshire ...	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre...	Egypt—Lichfield ...	1880	Malta...	...
—	80th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Tralee—Lichfield ...	1872	Singapore—Transv'l	1880
39	39th...	Dorsetshire ...	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon...	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th...		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Roorkee—Dorchester ...	1871	Bengal ...	...
40	40th...	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. C. Brook...	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal ...	...
—	82nd..		2nd Bn.	Col. F. D. Walters ...	Devonport—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	...
41	41st...	Welsh	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff ...	1880	Gibraltar ...	...
—	69th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. Fitzgerald	Londonderry—Cardiff ...	1867	Canada—Gibraltar..	1879
42	42nd..	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Green ...	Egypt—Perth ...	1882	Egypt ...	...
—	73rd...		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Portsmouth—Perth ...	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd...	Oxfordshire Light Infantry ...	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c. ...	Bangalore—Oxford ...	1872	Madras ...	...
—	52nd...		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie... ...	Limerick—Oxford ...	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th...	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Rennie	Ft. St. George—Warley	1871	Madras ...	...
—	56th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Greenland	Gibraltar—Warley ...	1882	Gibraltar ...	...
45	45th...	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. B. Hayward	Castlebar—Leicester ...	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th...		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. J. N. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c.	Lucknow—Derby ...	1881	Gibraltar ...	...
47	47th...	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Straton	Gibraltar—Preston ...	1882	Gibraltar ...	...
—	81st...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Bevan	Allahabad—Preston ...	1870	Gibraltar ...	...
48	48th...	Northamptonshire ...	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent...	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th...		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond...	Natal—Northampton ...	1879	Natal... ...	...
49	49th...	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire) ...	1st Bn.	Col. W. W. Corban ...	Egypt—Reading ...	1881	Gibraltar ...	...
—	66th...		2nd Bn.	Col. S. G. C. Hogge ...	Gosport—Reading ...	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th...	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. E. Fyler...	Cyprus—Maidstone ...	1882	Egypt... ...	...
—	97th...		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne ...	Dublin—Maidstone ...	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st...	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire).	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c....	Bareilly—Pontefract ...	1872	Bengal ...	1880
—	105th.		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Daniell	Curragh—Pontefract ...	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd...	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury ...	1882	Egypt... ...	...
—	85th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon	Aldershot—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th...	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow ...	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th...		2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun	Rangoon—Hounslow ...	1880	Bengal ...	...
60	60th...	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c....	Dublin—Winchester ...	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th...		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. J. S. H. Algar [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th ..		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester ...	1879	Natal	...
—	60th...		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. K. G. Henderson ...	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal ...	...
62	62nd..	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream ...	Woolwich—Devizes ...	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd...	Manchester ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. L. Auchinleck...	Warley—Ashton-under-Lyne...	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th ..		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard ...	Mooltan — Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta... ...	...
64	64th...	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire) ...	1st Bn.	Col. C. H. Sams	Athlone—Lichfield ...	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. T. Simpson ...	Kurrachee—Lichfield ...	1873	Barbadoes ...	...
65	65th...	York and Lancaster ...	1st Bn.	—	Aden—Pontefract ...	1871	Bengal ...	...
—	84th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. E. E. Wilson, C.B.	Aldershot—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
68	68th...	Durham Light Infantry..	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. H. Tucker ...	Meerut—Sunderland ...	1872	Bombay ...	...
—	106th.		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot ...	Gibraltar—Sunderland	1882	Gibraltar ...	...
71	71st...	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton ...	Curragh—Hamilton ...	1868	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1880
—	74th...		2nd Bn.	Col. J. Jago	Plymouth—Hamilton ...	1882	Egypt... ...	...
72	72nd..	S'forth Highl'd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Alb'nys)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th ..		2nd Bn.	Col. A. E. Warren	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona ...	...
75	75th ..	Gordon Highlanders ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. Hammill, C.B. ...	Egypt—Aberdeen ...	1881	Malta... ...	...
—	92nd..		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen...	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th...	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Leith, C.B. ...	Egypt—Fort George ...	1879	Gibraltar ...	...
83	83rd...	Royal Irish Rifles ...	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast ...	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. R. C. Crofton ...	Bermuda—Belfast ...	1880	Bermuda ...	...
87	87th...	Princ's Vict'ria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) ...	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B. ...	Aldershot—Armagh ...	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
—	89th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. B. S. Robinson ...	Belgaum—Armagh ...	1870	Madras ...	...
88	88th...	Connaught Rangers ...	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Mooltan—Galway ...	1877	Cape	...
—	94th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Browne ...	Curragh—Galway ...	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st...	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Suth'rl'd Highl'd'rs)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. A. C. Bruce, C.B., p.s.c.	Cape—Stirling ...	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd...		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. E. H. D. Macpherson	Glasgow—Stirling ...	1879	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1881
100	100th.	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Williams ...	Umballa—Birr ...	1877	Bengal ...	...
—	109th.		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Forbes ...	Birr—Birr ...	...	Bombay ...	1877
101	101st..	Royal Munster Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Hall	Nova Scotia—Tralee ...	1874	Malta ...	...
—	104th.		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. G. Campbell ...	Malta—Tralee ...	1882	Malta... ...	...
102	102nd.	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Duncan, p.s.c. ...	Ceylon—Naas ...	1876	Gibraltar ...	...
—	103rd.		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Frankland, p.s.c.	Dover—Naas	1862	Bombay—Bengal	1871
94A	R.B...	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut -Col. F. H. A. Seymour.	Ahmednuggur--Winchester ...	1880	Bombay ...	...
—	R.B...		2nd Bn.	Col. J. P. C. Glyn ...	Cork—Winchester ...	1874	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B...		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl ...	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India--Bombay	1872
—	R.B...		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Wood ...	Jhansi—Winchester ...	1873	Bengal ...	...
	...	1st West India Regiment ...		Lieut-Col. J. A. Smith...	Sierra Leone ...	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do. ...		Col. R. S. Turton ...	Jamaica ...	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery ...		...	Malta ...	...	...	...

GARRISON ARTILLERY (Continued).

No. 9.—Welsh Division.

1st Battery ...	South Hook
2nd — ...	Ft. Hubberstone
3rd — ...	Pembroke Dock
4th — ...	Secunderabad
5th — ...	St. Thomas Mnt.
6th — ...	Halifax
7th — ...	Halifax
8th — ...	Halifax
Depot...........	Newport

No. 10.—North Irish Division.

1st Battery ...	Sandown, I. of W.
2nd — ...	Shoeburyness
3rd — ...	Sheerness
4th — ...	Rangoon
5th — ...	Mhow
6th — ...	Gibraltar

No 10.—North Irish Division (con.)

7th — ...	Gibraltar
8th — ...	Gibraltar
9th — ...	Gibraltar
Depot...........	Belfast

No. 11.—South Irish Division.

1st Battery ...	Carlisle Fort
2nd — ...	Spike Island
3rd — ...	Camden Fort
4th — ...	Portsmouth
5th — ...	Umballa
6th — ...	Rawul Pindee
7th — ...	Malta
8th — ...	Malta
9th — ...	Malta
Depot...........	Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Ald'shot
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Cape Town
6th—Curragh
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th—Bermuda
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Chatham
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Bermuda
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th Company—Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Egypt
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Gibraltar
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps—Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

It deserves to be noted that Sub-Inspectors of Army schools are now the worst paid officers in India. They have no prospects beyond pension, and the Government allows them no office allowance, although the clerical duties of their appointment necessitates the employment of a clerk, whose remuneration they have to meet from their scanty pay. Their English pay is exchanged at 2s. the rupee, and they get no addition in the shape of tentage, batta, gratuity, or other allowances, such as are included in the pay and allowances of lieutenants, ridingmasters, quartermasters, and paymasters. They are educated men, badly paid.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"The rumour which a home paper has started about Sir Donald Stewart's meditated retirement from the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India, owing to the state of his health, is not supported by the 'Chief's' appearance, for his Excellency never looked in better health. There is as much prospect of his retiring as of the Cathedral steeple moving to the James and Mary Sands."

Amusements.

The period before Easter is rarely marked by novelties in the dramatic world, and apart from morning performances, there is now little for critical commentary.

At Toole's Theatre, Mr. Byron's effective three-act drama of "Uncle Dick's Darling" has been advantageously revived. The piece was originally produced at the Gaiety, on December 13, 1869, when Miss Neilson represented the heroine, Mary Belton, Mr. Henry Irving acted the pompous Chevenix, and Mr. John Clayton the worthy blacksmith Joe. These parts are now effectively sustained by Miss Florence West, a young actress of decided promise, Mr. John Billington, and Mr. E. D. Ward. As Dick Dolland, the noble-hearted "Cheap Jack," Mr. J. L. Toole resumes his original character, and plays with more force and finish than ever. Mr. Horace Lennard's new farce, called "Namesakes," has proved a marked success; and in the musical farce, "Guffins's Elopement," Mr. Toole now obtains no less than six encores nightly for his quaintly humorous song, "The Speaker's Eye." The present programme is very attractive.

At the Olympic, Miss Geneviève Ward has revived for morning performance Mr. Charles Reade's one-act drama, now called "Nance Oldfield," first played at the St. James's Theatre, in March, 1855, under the title of "Art." Miss G. Ward effectively impersonates Ann Oldfield, the famous actress of the seventeenth century, formerly acted by Mrs. Seymour.

"The Silver King" was on Tuesday afternoon played at the Princess's before an audience exclusively composed of members of the histrionic profession, Mr. Wilson Barrett having gracefully issued invitations. On this occasion the general public was not admitted, and the crowds collected in Oxford Street to witness the popular favourites of the London stage pass into the theatre, would have more than sufficed to fill that night every play-house at the West-End.

A complimentary benefit to Mr. William Holland attracted a huge attendance to the Gaiety on Wednesday afternoon, a varied and attractive entertainment being given by some of the most popular members of the musical and dramatic profession. At the end of the farce of "Peacock's Holiday," Mr. William Holland made a concise speech, thanking the public on behalf of the directors of the Alhambra company, and announcing that the new edifice would be completed before Christmas.

Mr. F. C. Burnand's new three-act burlesque drama of "Bluebeard" will be brought out at the Gaiety on Monday evening, March 12.

Next week will close the career of "Dora" and "Love and Money" at the Adelphi, and end the managerial experiment of Mr. Charles Reade.

Certain structural alterations being required, the Lyceum Theatre will be closed from Monday, March 19, to the 23rd, inclusive. The morning performances of "Much Ado About Nothing" will be resumed on Saturday, March 24.

H.M.S. NEPTUNE.

A most extraordinary discovery has been made in connection with the Neptune, sea-going, full-rigged, first-class double turret-ship, at Portsmouth, and Mr. F. K. Barnes, Surveyor of Dockyards, was sent down from the Admiralty on Monday, to make an examination of the ship and report upon her condition. The Neptune was formerly named the Independencia, was purchased from the Brazilian Government in the spring of 1873 for £600,000 odd, and is of 9,310 tons displacement and 8,000 horse-power. On arriving at Portsmouth, her armament of Whitworth guns was changed to guns of the service pattern, her rigging and masts were altered, and numerous other departures from her original trim and equipment were made. She has never yet been in commission, but as it was intended to despatch her to strengthen the Channel Squadron, she was recently docked for the usual scrub down. This docking has been the means of disclosing a serious state of affairs as regards the condition of her hull. Below the water-line the vessel is sheathed with wood, upon which copper is fastened for the purpose of preventing fouling; but the sheathing appears to have been so imperfectly fitted, that the sea water has penetrated between it and the iron plating, so that galvanic action has set in between the copper plating and the iron skin. The heads of the iron bolts are eaten away, and, judging from the exudation of rusty water from all parts of the bottom through the copper, it would seem that the iron plating of the ship must be seriously affected. Nor is this all, for having settled down on the blocks, it was found that the ship was slightly "hogged," and it is probable that the keel-plates have, in parts, been seriously weakened when she was aground in the Thames. The Neptune is over-sparred, and, as the unanimous testimony of officers who took part in the bombardment of Alexandria is that the ironclads engaged would have been better without masts, it is probable that the masts of the Neptune will have to be removed, and that she will be converted into a seagoing turret ship for the defence of the Channel. The alteration would also improve her angle of vanishing stability, which is now 56 degrees.

SHIP'S STORES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The recent court-martial on the officers of the Clyde having given rise to a good deal of correspondence concerning the establishment of paint, &c., allowed to H.M.'s ships, may I, as an executive officer of many years' experience, express my opinion that the allowance is ample for all reasonable purposes, provided it is supplied punctually and applied by skilled hands. The first proviso, viz., "punctual supply," is a mere matter of detail, easily effected, with ordinary care to keep up stock in all the dockyards, especially in those abroad; but the second is a genuine want, felt especially in small vessels, which do not carry a painter. Every one knows that there is as much difference between paint well mixed and paint badly mixed, as there is between a blue-jacket's duff and a plum pudding compounded by the chef of a London club. Bad mixing is absolute waste, and is almost invariably the cause of the allowance proving insufficient. Most officers have their own particular recipe, but unless it is scientifically mixed and skilfully put on, they might as well, or even better, throw their paint overboard. Careful painting being essential to the preservation, as well as to the respectable appearance of Her Majesty's ships, I would suggest that all, however small, should have some person on board who understands the subject. This might easily be effected by allowing one of the crew (if possible, one of the carpenters) to qualify under the master-painter of the dockyard where the ship is fitting out, or at such other time and place as would be most convenient to the service) in all essentials for mixing and laying on paint, but not for fancy work. For this he might be given extra pay of 3d. or 4d. per diem—an allowance which, I feel certain, would be more than made up by increased efficiency and saving of waste.—I am, &c., CAPTAIN, R.N.

[Paint can now be procured ready mixed, of far better quality and cheaper, than the ingredients supplied to the Service by the Admiralty. We fear our correspondent has had but small experience of large ships, or he would not say their allowance was sufficient.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

Throat Irritation.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, Gordon Holmes, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, February 20, 1883.

The following returns show the total number of officers and men on the sick list, out of the entire Army of Occupation in Egypt, on February 16, 1883:—

	Total Force.	In Hospital.	Percentage.
Artillery, Cairo	843	86	10·2
Cavalry ,,	1,109	141	12·7
Engineers ,,	211	10	4·7
1st Brig. (Gen. Earle)	3,016	261	8·6
2nd do. (Gen. Graham)	2,922	236	8·1
Service Corps	813	47	5·8
	8,914	781	8·7
Alexandria	2,190	188	8·6
Ismailia	95	8	8·4
	11,199	977	8·7
Officers	364	19	5·2
Men	10,835	958	8·8
	11,199	977	8·7
Horses	2,216	159	7·2
Mules	712	14	1·9
	2,928	173	5·9

The above figures show a continued improvement all round, an improvement which we must not expect to continue. An average of 8 to 8½ per cent. in hospital is, under all the circumstances, as much as can be hoped for during the present, perhaps healthiest season of the year. In a month, the trying *khamseem* winds will commence, and the weather until next October will be trying, so that the present low sick list can hardly be hoped for. The returns of the Cairo hospital give one rather significant result. The average entries into hospital for the first eighteen days of February are 23, and that these are pretty regular may be seen from the fact that, with the exception of one day, the highest recorded entry is 30, and the lowest 10, but on that one day, which happened to follow two exceptionally warm days, the entries were 55. Those two days were certainly not as severe as we may expect to have for six months at a stretch, and it is useless to close our eyes to the lesson which the fact teaches. I consider that a grave mistake is being committed in keeping so large a force at Cairo. During a considerable portion of the summer, the capital is vacated by all Europeans, except those whose avocations compel them to remain; they are generally persons who are able to remain indoors in their houses or offices during the greater part of the day, and existence is only bearable by keeping the buildings closed thoughout the heat of the day. Large numbers of soldiers cannot live under these conditions. On the other hand, Alexandria is comparatively healthy; it is, moreover, far more necessary to impress the rabble of the seaport with a sense of our power than the quiet Cairene. Everything points to Alexandria as the proper place for the greater portion of our force. Is that the reason it is kept in Cairo? Another mistake, both political and sanitary, is that other portions of the country have not been occupied temporarily by our troops. Towns like Damietta, Tantah, Zagazig Mansourah, Zifta form great centres; and though there is little disaffection, the presence of a few companies would do much to restore confidence both among natives and Europeans, for, as a general rule, it may be said in favour of "Tommy Atkins" in Egypt, that the more he is known, the more he is liked, and, battle-fields apart, the less he is feared. So much for the political effect. In a sanitary sense, the change could hardly fail to be beneficial to the troops. During all but the hot summer months, the villages (as they are called) are always the healthiest part of Egypt, and even in summer many of them are better than Cairo. But, besides this, mere change of air, which is always a valuable specific, is particularly so in Egypt. An unhappy youth who was once going up to Khartoum, made inquiries as to the climate from one who had been there. "Well," was the encouraging reply, "if you change your house every week, you run a very good chance of living several months." In this pessimist view of the climate of Upper Egypt, there was at least this grain of truth, that frequent change, even from one part of a town to another, gives you a better chance of health, and a change from Cairo to the healthy smaller towns of Lower Egypt, would, *a fortiori*, be beneficial. To sum up, the worst climate in Lower Egypt during the summer is Cairo. The quietest part of Egypt is Cairo, and from these two data, the advisability of keeping nearly all our troops there is not obvious. Of course, the change would involve expense and trouble. As to the former, I would say that Tommy Atkins is valuable material, and, looking at it from a pecuniary point of view only, should not be wasted. As to the latter, I do not think that the chiefs of the "Army of no occupation" need grudge it. It will be noticed from the above sick returns that the mules have gone off strike, and are again up to the mark. The following are among the officers returned as sick on February 18:—

Name and Regiment.	Illness.	Date of Entry.
Capt. Mowbray, Royal Highlanders	Phthisis, Pul.	Jan. 2, 1883.
Capt. Griffiths, Highland L.I.	Cong. of Liver	Jan. 9, ,,
Lieut. Scott Elliot, Cam. Highlanders	Enteric Fever	Jan. 11, ,,
Capt. Allsopp, Royal Artillery	Enteric Fever	Jan. 14, ,,
Lieut. Burney, Berks	Enteric Fever	Jan. 19, ,,
Capt. Cautley, South Staffordshire	Enteric Fever	Jan. 23, ,,
Surg. Osborne, A.M.D.	Enteric Fever	Feb. 1, ,,
Capt. Mortimer, A P.D.	Pl. Pneumonia	Feb. 5, ,,
Capt. Harden, Sussex	Bronchitis	Feb. 9, ,,
Lieut. Enthoven, R.A.	Enteric Fever	Feb. 12, ,,
Rev. Male, A.C.D.	Pneumonia	Feb. 13, ,,
Major Darley, South Staffordshire	Dislocation	Feb. 16, ,,
Lieut. M'Cracken, Berks	Simp. Contd. F	Feb. 17, ,,

The military news from the Soudan is not reassuring. How far the facts are understood in England, I do not know. I have myself the smallest possible opinion of British intelligence as regards what are somewhat generally classed as "foreign parts." I should not be surprised to learn that the general opinion in England was that the Soudan was "a province of Egypt beyond Cairo." I am, therefore, going to adopt a very rough-and-ready method of giving a faint idea as to what "the Soudan question" really means. I have before me a map measuring exactly two feet four inches in length (not including the margin. Of these 28 inches, one inch and a half represent the Mediterranean coast, another inch and a half the distance from the sea to Cairo, seven inches more south bring you to the second cataract—the limit reached by the traveller who goes "up the Nile,"—and the remaining 18 inches represent the rest of Egyptian territory vaguely defined as the Soudan. To define it somewhat more precisely, and yet roughly, a straight line from the sea to Egypt's southern boundary would measure 2,000 miles, half-way along which is Khartoum.

In two forts south of Khartoum, named Baru and Obeid, were, until recently, about 6,000 Egyptian troops, hemmed round by about three to four hundred thousand rebels armed with swords and spears. At Khartoum were, and still are, about 10,000 Egyptian troops under a General who has previously held the responsible position of Master of the Ceremonies to the Khedive. There is no particular reason to suppose that the 10,000 were burning to relieve the 6,000: but even if they were, the fact that the rebels had filled up all the wells between Khartoum and the two forts made it impossible until the beginning of the rainy season in April. The 6,000 had, therefore, to do the best they could for themselves, and they have done it, by making an unconditional surrender. Colonel Hicks and seven English officers have now been sent to Khartoum to assist their Master of the Ceremonies, or rather, his successor, a certain Albanian, named Alaiddin Pasha, who is to replace him. What the result will be, it is difficult to say. While some are cheerful, and say that the presence of English officers will work wonders, others take a gloomy view, call the whole thing a mistake, say that the Soudan has to be reconquered, and that Egyptian soldiers cannot do it. England, however, is very determined. "The Soudan does not enter into the sphere of our operations." Clearly not; but suppose Egypt, which is the "sphere of our operations," enters into the Soudan. What then? May the Egyptian Army claim a corner in the *Gazette?* Under Sirdaar Evelyn Wood are two brigades, the one containing English officers, the others purely Egyptian. In command of the former is General Grenfell, 60th Rifles, late A.A.G. The brigade numbers four battalions, the first under Chermside, of the R.E., with Turner, of the 53rd, as second-in-command; the second, under Holled Smith, of the 60th Rifles, with Marriott, of the Marines, as second. Colonel Shakespeare, not yet arrived, commands the third, which is meanwhile in charge of Captain Haggard, of the King's Own Borderers; the fourth is, I believe, to be formed under Captain Hallam Parr. Besides these, Colonel Taylor, of the 19th Hussars, commands the Cavalry, and Colonel Duncan, R.A., the Artillery. A few days ago, there was a great *tamasha* in the parade-ground at Abbassiyeh, 3,000 troops were drawn up forming three sides of a square, looking wonderfully well for young recruits. Into the middle of them rode the Sirdaar, from the ranks was singled out one unhappy private named Osman, and then Osman, looking very sorry for himself, and thinking his last hour was come, was placed in the middle of the square. On to a rostrum mounted Sirdaar Sir Evelyn, three interpreters stood round him to bawl his translated utterances to the three sides of the square. The miserable delinquent, Osman, had been guilty of tendering a bribe of £9 to the medical officer who examines recruits, the desire of the said Osman being that, in consideration of the said sum, the said doctor should declare the said Osman unfit for service. Did the doctor spurn the bribe? No, "Siamo in Egitto!" and he was an Egyptian; he pocketed the £9, and declared the recruit fit to serve. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ!* The offence being duly recounted, Sirdaar Sir Evelyn expatiated on the enormity of the offence from an English point of view; flung the astonished recruit his £9, and then ordered him under arrest for bribing an official. No wonder the soldiers went away with a cheer; this is the sort of justice they can understand. Said an old Egyptian to me, "Have you any more Sir Evelyn Woods? We could manage with a dozen!"

Major-General the Hon. J. C. Dormer, having obtained leave of absence from the 17th to the 25th inst., has gone up the Nile. Lieutenant-Colonel Ardagh, D.A.A.G., has gone to Alexandria on duty. Assistant-Commissary-General Ronald Taylor has left for Ceylon. Captain H. G. Newcombe, R.A., is appointed Brigade-Major, R.A. Captain A. B. Green, R.E., is appointed Brigade-Major, R.E. The (53rd) 1st Battalion Shropshire L.I. have left for Malta. The 7th Dragoon Guards, and No. 12 Company, Commissariat and Transport Corps, leave to-morrow. Surgeon-Major Rogers, having arrived from England per H.M.S. Tamar, is posted to the Cairo district for duty. Leave of absence in extension is granted to Surgeon-Major Walsh, A.M.D., from February 8 to date of embarkation for Egypt; and Surgeon Addison from February 4 to May 3, on medical board.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

We have had splendid weather during the week, which has been fully taken advantage of for out-door exercises, especially route-marching. This latter exercise will be discontinued in a few days, when spring drills will be commenced. There is every sign of an early spring, and should the weather continue favourable, some divisional parades in the Long Valley may soon be looked for. As a drill-ground, the Long Valley proper is much improved by wet weather, and is in a better state for manœuvres immediately after much rain than at any other time, being then free from dust, and the sandy soil cool and firm to the tread. It is the adjacent commons, moors, and bottoms which become morasses, and the various approaches to the Long Valley almost impassable, after continuous rains. Several cases of diphtheria have occurred in the Permanent Barracks. The patients have been removed to an isolated building, and the most stringent measures taken to prevent the spread of this fell disease. The next examinations in Part II. of the Musketry Syllabus of November last, for troop and company certificates, will be held on the 28th inst. and subsequent days. The names of all officers and non-commissioned officers desirous of being examined are to be forwarded to the Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry by Monday next. The following officers commenced a course of garrison instruction here on the 1st inst.:—No. 1 Class, Major Miles, Garrison Instructor, West Infantry Barracks—Captain Peckham and Lieutenant Paterson, 3rd Hussars; Captain Holland and Lieutenant Pocklington, 15th Hussars; Lieutenant Doyle, 85th; Captain Whalley, 39th; Captain Railston and Lieutenants Thuillier and Fetherstonhaugh, 26th; Captain Bowles, Rifle Brigade; Captain Stokes, 83rd; Captain Spurgin, 21st; Lieutenant Barry, 87th. No. 2 Class, Major Anstruther, Garrison Instructor, South Camp—Lieutenant Lysons, V.C., 90th; Captain Hannay, 93rd; Lieutenant McCalmont, 6th; Captain Hogarth, 25th; Lieutenant Stoughton, 14th Hussars; Lieutenant Davis, 96th; Lieutenants Lynch and Bray, 66th; Captain Garfit, 67th; Captain Le Marchant, 39th; Captain Cotton, 99th; Captain Dickenson, 60th. Assistant-Commissary-General E. Grattan, commanding the Transport Companies, is under orders for Jamaica. Captain K. R. Todd and Lieutenant H. G. C. Swayne, R.E., are under orders for Egypt and India respectively. Lieutenant A. E. Sandwith, R.E., proceeded to the School of Musketry, Hythe, on the 1st inst. Surgeon-Major Maunsell, A.M.D., and Captain of Orderlies Joseph have arrived here for duty. It has been notified by the Secretary of State for War that pensioners temporarily employed as hospital stewards, compounders, &c., are entitled to lodging, fuel, and light allowances, at the rates allowed for non-commissioned officers, 2nd class; and no allowances are in future to be issued to men appointed to such temporary employment, without the special sanction of the Secretary of State for War in each case. Several patterns of a new brass valise device are now being tried by regiments here, and will shortly be reported on. They are intended as distinguishing symbols for regiments, under the Territorial system, and are affixed to the back of the valise, in the same manner as the old numerals. This is an improvement on the present mode of marking the valises by stencilling. Detachments, consisting of one corporal and four privates, of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, and two serjeants and 16 privates, A.H.C., left the Camp on Friday, to embark at Portsmouth Dockyard, in the Nepaul, for Bermuda and Barbadoes. The first detachment of Foot Guards at the Camp this season—consisting of 15 officers and 150 men—arrived on Wednesday last, for musketry practice. They are quartered in the North Camp, and attached to the 3rd Brigade. The weather being now in every way suitable for such sport, the Divisional Drag Hounds met on Monday at Guildford Park Farm, and on Thursday at Well. The Beagles of the 87th were also out twice during the week. The following officers commenced a course of instruction at the Army Veterinary School, on the 1st inst.:—Lieutenant-Colonel Eardley-Wilmot and Major Home, Bengal Infantry; Captain Lloyd, Bengal S.C.; Lieutenant J. Oswald, 16th Lancers; Major G. C. H. Parlby, Captain J. E. Josselyn, and Lieutenant C. H. Blount, R.A.; Captain G. Winter, 26th; Captain A. Dumaresq, Commissariat and Transport Staff; Major P. Aubertin, 2nd Dragoon Guards; and Lieutenant C. W. W. de V. Beauclerk, 15th Hussars. Major Kirkpatrick, 84th Regiment, has been appointed to the Adjutancy of a Volunteer battalion. No war games were played during the week. It is not probable that there will be any more of these divisional exercises in minor tactics for the present, the classes of Garrison Instruction having commenced. Lieutenant Viscount Cranbourne, Herts Yeomanry Cavalry, joined the Auxiliary Cavalry Class on the 1st inst. Lieutenant F. Houlton, North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, has been excused attendance at the present class. It is high time we had a new post-office at Aldershot Camp. The portion of a hut at present used for this purpose, in K lines, South Camp, is most unsuitable, and much too small, half the building being occupied as private quarters by the Postmaster. Much additional labour has been thrown on this office lately by the new regulations for the payment of pensions. Scores of pensioners in Government employment at the Camp draw their pay here. The Money-order Office is an ill-lighted, ill-ventilated den, and it must be injurious to health to be employed in it. The Telegraph Office is just as bad, if not worse, and is always in a very dirty state, as, indeed, are all the offices. Even the one letter-box is not what it should be, being evidently not large enough. A few days ago, a short time before the evening clearance, the box was so full that a letter was with difficulty thrust into it, and any person so minded could easily have helped himself to as many letters as he pleased, the orifice being wide enough to admit of this being done. The want of room, and the bad light and ventilation, may, perhaps, account for the absence of ordinary activity on the part of the officials. Those who do much business at the Camp Post Office would need to be blessed with a good stock of patience. The following detail proceeded to the School of Musketry, Hythe, on the 1st inst., for a course of instruction:—3 serjeants, 15th Hussars; Lieutenant F. Healy and 4 serjeants, 39th; 3 serjeants, 85th; Lieutenant Lowry and 3 serjeants, 84th; Lieutenant C. S. Kincaid, 87th. Football matches are in full swing here just now, some corps using Rugby rules, others Association. Indeed, the 87th Fusiliers play this game in a manner peculiar to themselves, and which is more Irish than nice. On Monday, a match was played between the officers of the Royal Engineers and those of the 84th, on the ground between the two Camps, which is now in fine condition. The game was hardly contested, and finally won by the Scientific Corps. At the Divisional Steeplechases, on the 12th and 13th prox., the Aldershot Steeplechase, of 75 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit, for hunters, the property of, and to be ridden by, officers, is open to officers of the Army and Navy on full pay or Staff employ. This is the only race open to the Army at large, and comes off on the second day. The following officers have been examined in subjects (*c*) and (*d*), for promotion, in accordance with Sec. 4, Para. 28, Q.R., and have been found qualified:—For the rank of Major:—Majors F. W. Hemming, 5th D.G.; C. Egerton, 39th Dorset Regiment; V. S. Bagot, 3rd Rifle Brigade; Captains A. Browne, R.H.A.; W. H. N. Locke, 1st Battalion 15th Yorkshire Regiment; J. D. Coghlan, Commissariat and Transport Staff; H. H. Prior, 100th Leinster Regiment; C. D. Cooper, 103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers; C. R. Prideaux-Brune, 3rd Rifle Brigade. For the rank of Captain:—Lieutenants P. B. Hanham, K. Montgomery, and E. A. Fanshawe, R.A.; and G. N. A. Proby, 103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

The following copy of Treasury Minute, dated Feb. 17, 1883, was on Wednesday issued as a Parliamentary paper:—"The Chancellor of the Exchequer states to the Board that her Majesty's advisers have had before them estimates of the cost of the Egyptian Expedition to the Imperial and also to the Indian Exchequer. From these estimates it would appear that the charge for Army services to the Imperial Exchequer is about £1,640,000, of which £900,000 has been voted already, and that in like manner the charge for Navy services is about £1,776,000, of which 1,400,000, has been already voted. Thus the total charge for the Imperial Forces is about £3,416,000, of which £2,300,000 has been voted already, leaving about £1,116,000 to be provided, of which £1,078,000 will come into course of payment before the close of the current financial year. The charge to the Indian Exchequer is estimated by the Government of India at £1,142,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is of opinion that provision should be made for the Imperial expenditure under the form of supplementary estimates to be presented by the Secretary of State for War and the Lords of the Admiralty respectively. He states further that her Majesty's advisers have decided to ask Parliament to grant £500,000 during the current financial year, as a contribution towards the charge incurred by the Government of India in conducting its share of the expedition. A further sum of £30,000 is included in the Admiralty estimate as the cost of transporting Indian troops back to India. He recommends that a letter should be written to the Secretary of State for India in Council, intimating to him the decision of her Majesty's advisers, and stating the manner in which it is intended to give effect to that decision. My Lords take note of the communication made to them by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and they desire that an estimate be prepared for presentation to the House of Commons for a vote of £500,000, in the year ending March 31 next, as a contribution in aid of the expenditure incurred by the Government of India upon the Expedition to Egypt. This vote will be accounted for by the Treasury."

A supplementary estimate was issued on Wednesday of £728,000, being the further amount that will be required in the current financial year to meet the expenses of the expedition to Egypt.

THE OPERATIONS IN EGYPT.

GRATUITIES TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The following important special War-Office Circular has just been issued respecting the gratuity to be given to the troops on the termination of the operations in Egypt:—

1. A gratuity will be issued to the European troops engaged in the recent operations in Egypt. Every officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, and private who landed in Egypt between July 16 and September 14, 1882 (both dates inclusive), will be entitled to participate in the grant.

2. The gratuity will be issued according to the rank or relative rank of the recipient upon the scale shown in the list herewith.

3. The amounts due to officers will be paid to them by the agent of the corps or department to which they belong, and charged against the public in his accounts, the charges being supported by a certificate, signed by the officer commanding the corps or department, that each officer was actually in Egypt between the dates in question.

4. Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men will be settled with by the paymaster or other officer paying the corps or battalions with which they were serving in Egypt, the charge being supported by a similar certificate to that required in the case of officers, and by proof of payment.

5. Each paymaster and other accountant will transmit to the War Office, as soon as may be practicable, a list of such warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men as may be entitled to the grant, but whom he is unable to settle with, owing to death, discharge, transfer to the Reserve, or any other cause.

Table for Distribution of Gratuity on Termination of Operations in Egypt.

1. Staff.—General, amount of gratuity, £1,000; Chief of the Staff, £500; Lieutenant-General, £304; Major-General, £152; Brigadier-General, £114; Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, £102; Colonel on the Staff, £102; Military Secretary, £102; Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General, £114; Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, £34; Brigade-Major, £24; Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, £24; Aide-de-Camp, £24; Staff Captain, £24; Staff Lieutenant, £15.

2. Regimental.—Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, and Lieutenant-Colonel, amount of gratuity, £34; Major, £32; Captain, £24; Lieutenant, £15; Riding-master and Quartermaster, £24—if less than 10 years' service, £15.

3. Departmental.—Chaplains' Department—1st Class Chaplain, amount of gratuity, £34; 3rd Class Chaplain, £32; 4th Class Chaplain, £24. Commissariat and Transport—Commissary-General, £152; Deputy-Commissary-General, £34; Assistant-Commissary-General of over five years' service as such, £34; Assistant-Commissary-General, £32; Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, £24. Medical—Surgeon-General, £152; Deputy-Surgeon-General, Brigade-Surgeon, Surgeon-Major (after 20 years' service), £34; Surgeon-Major, £32; Surgeon, £24. Ordnance Store Department—Commissary-General, £152; Deputy-Commissary-General, £34; Assistant-Commissary-General, £32 and £34; Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, £24. Veterinary Department—Principal Veterinary-Surgeon, £34; Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon, £32; First-class Veterinary-Surgeon, £24; Veterinary-Surgeon, £15. Pay Department—Chief Paymaster, £34; Staff Paymaster, £32; Paymaster, £24.

4. Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.—Warrant Officers, amount of gratuity, £8; Staff Serjeants, as under—Quartermaster-Serjeant, Serjeant Instructor of Musketry, Serjeant Instructor of Fencing, Serjeant Instructor of Gunnery, Armourer Serjeant, Paymaster Serjeant, Orderly-room Serjeant, Farrier Quartermaster-Serjeant, 3rd Class Master Gunner, 2nd Class Staff Serjeants (Ordnance Store Corps, Commissariat, and Transport Corps), Staff Serjeant Army Hospital Corps, £6; Colour-Serjeants, Battery Serjeants-Major, Troop Serjeants-Major, Company Serjeants-Major, 3rd Class Staff Serjeants (Ordnance Store Corps, Commissariat and Transport Corps), £5; Serjeants, Artificers having that rank, £4; Lance-Serjeants, Corporals, Bombardiers, Second Corporals, Artificers ranking as Corporals, £3; Lance-Corporals, Privates, Boys, Drummers, &c., Artificers not holding higher rank, £2.

The following special Circulars have been issued by the Admiralty and the War Office, in regard to the gratuities awarded to the officers and men of the Naval and Military Forces that took part in the recent operations in Egypt:—

Admiralty, March 1, 1883.

Sir,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to enclose for your information and guidance a list of the ships, to the officers and crews of which, while engaged in the operations in Egypt, between the dates specified in the enclosures, my Lords approve the payment of special gratuities.

2. The scale of payment for each rank or rating is shown in enclosure A (Parts I. and II.), and my Lords desire that immediate payment be made accordingly to each person now on board her Majesty's ship under your command, who served on board either of the ships specified in enclosure B, within the periods named, or who formed part of the Marine Battalion serving on shore. The fact of men and others having so served is to be substantiated by inspection of their certificates, on which are to be noted "Egyptian grant paid." No remittances are to be forwarded to men who may not be actually on board her Majesty's ship under your command.

3. These payments are, if practicable, to be made before March 31, 1883, and the payments are to be supported by lists in the enclosed form C, and verified by the signatures of the officers and men.

4. The payments are to be shown in the cash accounts for the month of March, 1883, classified under Vote 1 G.G.

5. You are to report by telegram on the 31st inst. to the Accountant-General of the Navy the total amount (in pounds) paid by you to that date under these instructions.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

The Commanding Officer, H.M.S. ——. G. Tryon.

A.—Part I.

Scale for officers and men employed afloat.—Commander-in-Chief, £923 7s.; other flag officers (each), £230 17s.; captain (except such as were employed for transport service), £114 6s.; commander (except such as were employed for transport service), £57 3s.; lieutenant commanding, staff captain or staff commander commanding, and navigating lieutenant commanding, £38 2s. each; inspector-general or deputy-inspector-general of hospitals and fleets when embarked with a fleet, inspector of steam machinery afloat when embarked with a fleet, staff captain, secretary to Admiral of the Fleet or Commander-in-Chief, paymaster-in-chief, in the event of such officer being employed afloat, £22 10s. each; senior lieutenant of a rated ship, not bearing a commander under the captain, staff commander, fleet surgeon, paymaster over 15 years' seniority, chief engineer over 15 years' seniority, secretary to an admiral or to a commodore first-class not commanding-in-chief, £17 10s. each; lieutenant, navigating lieutenant, captains of Marines (Artillery or Light Infantry), whether having higher brevet rank or not, staff surgeon, secretary to commodore second class, paymaster under 15 years' seniority, chief engineer under 15 years' seniority, chaplain, £15 each; lieutenant or quartermaster of Marines (Artillery or Light Infantry), naval instructor, sub-lieutenant, chief gunner, chief boatswain, chief carpenter, surgeon, navigating sub-lieutenant, assistant-paymaster-in-charge, assistant-paymaster, engineer, assistant-engineer, gunner, boatswain, and carpenter, £10 each; midshipman, pilot, clerk, master-at-arms, chief gunner's mate, chief boatswain's mate, admiral's coxswain, chief captain of the forecastle, chief quartermaster, chief carpenter's mate, chief yeoman of the signals, skilled chief carpenter's mate, naval schoolmaster, chief torpedo artificer, chief engine-room artificer, head schoolmaster, writer, first, second, and third class, old system, ship's steward, first, second, and third class, writer first class, new system, engine-room artificer, ship's cook old system, ship's cook first class, chief bandmaster, and all chief petty officers, serjeant-major and quartermaster-serjeant of Marines (Artillery or Light Infantry), £6 each; naval cadet, assistant-clerk, ship's corporal, first and second class, gunner's mate, boatswain's mate, captain's coxswain, captain of the forecastle, quartermaster, yeoman of the signals, coxswain of the launch, captain of the maintop, captain of the foretop, captain of the quarter-deck men, captain of the hold, sailmaker, ropemaker, carpenter's mate, caulker, skilled carpenter's mate, torpedo artificer, blacksmith, armourer, plumber, painter (1st class), leading stoker, sick-berth steward, ship's cook (2nd class), bandmaster, tindal and head krooman in rated ships, and all first-class petty officers, serjeant of Marines (Artillery or Light Infantry), £5 each; coxswain of the barge, coxswain of the pinnace, captain of the mast, second captain of the forecastle, second captain of the maintop, signalman, second captain of the foretop, second captain of the quarter-deck men, captain of the mizzentop, sailmaker's mate, coxswain of the cutter, skilled shipwright, cooper, caulker's mate, painter (2nd class), plumber's mate, writer (2nd class—new system), musician, sick-berth attendant, and persons acting as such in ships where this rating is not allowed, tindal and head krooman in other than rated ships, and all second-class petty officers, leading seamen, corporal of Marines (Artillery or Light Infantry), £3 10s. each; shipwright, stoker and coal trimmer, yeoman of store-rooms, second captain of the hold, 2nd and 3rd class signalmen, sailmaker's crew, blacksmith's crew, tinsmith, armourer's crew, carpenter's crew, carpenter's crew (2nd class), plumber's crew, writer (3rd class, new system), stoker (2nd class), cooper's crew, able seaman, bandsman, tailor, shoemaker, butcher, lamp trimmer, flag-officer's steward, cook, and domestic, captain's steward, captain's cook, ward-room steward, ward-room cook, ship's steward's assistant, ordinary seaman, dock and victualling-yard apprentices, second-head krooman and second tindal, private of Marines, drummer and bugler of Marines (Artillery or Light Infantry), gunner of Marine Artillery, gun-room steward, gun-room cook, assistant-sick-berth attendant, engineer's cook, engineer's servant, captain's servant, commander's servant, secretary's servant, warrant officer's cook, cook's mate (old system), cook's mate (1st and 2nd class), barber, bandsman (2nd class), ordinary seaman (2nd class), ward-room servant, captain's cook's assistant, ward-room cook's assistant, ward-room officer's servant, gun-room servant, warrant officer's servant, and all 1st, 2nd, and 3rd-class domestics, seedie, krooman, ship's steward's boy, signal boy, band boy, boy writer, boys (1st and 2nd class), £2 each.

Part II.

Scale for Royal Marine Battalion serving on shore.—Lieutenant-colonel, £34; major, £32; captain having higher rank by brevet, £28; captain, £24; first lieutenant, £15; second lieutenant, £13; staff serjeant, £6; brigade and colour-serjeant, £5; serjeants, £4; bombardier and corporal, £3; gunner, R.M.A., private, drummer, bugler, &c., £2 each.

B.

List of ships engaged in operations in Egypt.—Achilles, July 12 to Sept. 14; Agincourt, July 16 to Sept. 14; Alexandra, July 11 to Sept. 14; Beacon, July 11 to Sept. 14; Bittern, July 11 to Sept. 8; Carysfort, July 20 to Sept. 14; Chester, July 16 to Sept. 14; Cockatrice, Aug. 26 to Sept. 14; Condor, July 11 to Sept. 14; Coquette, July 11 to Sept. 14; Cygnet, July 11 to Sept. 14; Decoy, July 11 to Sept. 14; Dee, Aug. 7 to Sept. 14; Don, Aug. 7 to Sept. 14; Dragon, July 11 to Sept. 14; Eclipse, July 24 to Sept. 14; Euphrates, Aug. 6 to Sept. 1; Euryalus, July 22 to Sept. 14; Falcon, July 28 to Sept. 14; Hecla, July 11 to Sept. 14; Helicon, July 11 to Sept. 14; Humber, July 11 to Sept. 14; Inconstant, July 19 to Sept. 14; Inflexible, July 11 to Sept. 14; Invincible, July 11 to Sept. 14; Iris, July 11 to Sept. 14; Malabar, July 23 to Sept. 9; Minotaur, July 15 to Sept. 14; Monarch, July 11 to Sept. 14; Mosquito, July 11 to Sept. 14; Northumberland, July 16 to Sept. 14; Orion, July 25 to Sept. 14; Orontes, July 18 to Sept. 14; Penelope, July 11 to Sept. 14; Ready, July 11 to Sept. 14; Ruby, July 25 to Sept. 14; Salamis, July 16 to Sept. 14; Seagull, July 11 to Sept. 14; Seahorse, Sept. 5 to Sept. 14; Sultan, July 11 to Sept. 14; Superb, July 11 to Sept. 14; Supply, July 22 to Sept. 14; Tamar, July 17 to Sept. 14; Temeraire, July 11 to Sept. 14; Thalia, Aug. 19 to Sept. 14; Tourmaline, July 20 to Sept. 14; Wye, Aug. 18 to Aug. 31.

SURGEON-MAJOR THORBURN'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg you will give insertion to what follows, in the interests of justice. I found myself convicted of turf dishonesty in November, 1881, on secret evidence. The race took place in the preceding August. I tried in vain at the time to discover what the nature of the evidence was. I took every step possible, both as a civilian and as a military man, to clear my character during the seven months the matter remained unnoticed by the military authorities. When they did take action, the following correspondence took place, which I enclose. After sending in my defence, I was ordered home on duty, but insisted on a court of inquiry, as this was the first opportunity I had of clearing my character, and of facing this secret evidence on which the Commander-in-Chief had acted. A court of inquiry was then ordered, and after some nine day's thorough investigation, during which time the alleged money connection between me and the supposed misconduct of the rider of my pony, was proved to have been wrongly represented to the Calcutta Turf Club by the secretary, and the misconduct of the rider was allowed by the court not to be established. The court exonerated me fully; each member of it shook hands with me at its conclusion. The president asked me whether I would like him to write to Calcutta, to have the sentence reversed. But I thought it best that the Commander-in-Chief should himself publicly exonerate me. The president remarked that he would not hear any one accuse me of dishonourable conduct in his presence. I heard no more of the affair for two months after this court, when I received a registered confidential letter from Simla, stating that Sir Donald Stewart considered, from reading it, that the same evidence convicted me which the five members of the court who patiently heard the evidence held to completely exonerate me. This letter contained my travelling orders to start immediately for England, and also the information that the papers relating to the case had all been sent home. On arriving in England, I was informed by the Director-General, Army Medical Department (who shook hands with me, and said that he would not do so if he thought me guilty), that the fiat of the Commander-in-Chief in India was final, and that I must retire from the service, and that there was no use in doing anything, as the case was closed. On his advice I applied for half-pay, and I appealed to the Duke of Cambridge, who "permitted me to retire on a gratuity." I appealed to the Secretary of State for War, when I received the following letter:—

"Army Medical Department, War Office, Jan. 16, 1883. —Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence, I am directed to inform you that your case, having received the fullest consideration, the Secretary of State has decided that you cannot be allowed to withdraw your application to retire, and that, consequently, your retirement from the service on a gratuity of £2,500 will be notified in an early *Gazette*. I am to add that the only alternative to your retirement in the above manner, would be removal from the service.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, T. CRAWFORD, D.G.

"Surg.-Major D. A. S. Thorburn, A.M.D."

I wish now to make public the fact, on which I think the case hinges, that the official action taken against me was taken in consequence of the submission to the Commander-in-Chief of a Calcutta Turf Club report, which I was falsely accused by the Calcutta Turf Club of "drawing up" ("forgery"). This document was introduced to the Court thus:—Question by the Deputy-Judge-Advocate: "Did you ever see the document which, in your letter of Jan. 27, you described as the report of the Calcutta Turf Club before that document was forwarded to you from Army Head-quarters with the Adjutant-General's Memorandum, No. 1,199, dated Jan. 23, 1882? How did you come to describe it as the Calcutta Turf Club report?" Answer by Gen. Cureton: "I had never, to the best of my knowledge, seen it before. The letter came from the Surgeon-General to the Adjutant-General, and I was directed to submit a report of the case. The whole of the paper is in one hand and forms one document, and bears the signature of Mr. Dickson. On this paper I am ordered to report, understanding from the signature it to be from the Calcutta Turf Club. I submitted a report regarding it as ordered. "Then when you wrote your letter of Jan. 27, 1882, you were conscientiously of opinion that the document in question emanated from the Calcutta Turf Club, and was their report?—Undoubtedly." I then asked Gen. Cureton when he first knew the document to be a forgery, and what he did for his sake and my sake when he found it out. He refused to answer. I felt sure there was something wrong, as the Deputy-Judge-Advocate had informed me before the court sat that the document was allowed to have been written by the Lucknow stewards. And I accordingly stated, in my report on the proceedings of the court to the Commander-in-Chief, that Gen. Cureton had aided and abetted a "forgery" unintentionally, if he could prove it so. As I believe this statement influenced Sir D. Stewart's "confidential decision," I am justified in begging Dr. Crawford, D.G., to state publicly who wrote that document, of which Mr. W. Dickson, secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club, whose name is at the end of it, denies the authorship, in an official letter which I hold. Dr. Crawford forwarded it to the Commander-in-Chief, and now that I publicly call upon him, he is in honour bound to explain how this document was furnished, whose hand wrote it, and whether any of the Lucknow stewards were in any way connected with it; and also to inform me why I, a senior medical officer, who have been thanked by former Commanders-in-Chief in India for zeal, energy, and devotion to my work, who have been mentioned in despatches from Afghanistan, and whom Surg.-Gen. Clutterbuck stated, at the court of inquiry, he had never had to find a fault with, should be removed from the service, publicly disgraced, and utterly ruined, after having been exonerated by all the members of the only court who inquired into my case? If I have done wrong, why is it not stated, and why refuse a court-martial? I publicly call on the authorities to state a single fact against me. The head of my own department could not do so, who had the whole case in his office. He shook hands with me, and said he believed me innocent. I appeal to Englishmen and ask them whether Sir Donald Stewart has acted fairly to me in turning me out of the service by a confidential reversion of the opinion of five officers who for nine days carefully considered the case. I offered to stand cross-examination on all points at the court of inquiry,—I am, &c.,

DAVID ARNO SMET THORBURN,
late Surgeon-Major, A.M.D.

ARMY NOTES.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, March 12, at 2 o'clock.

The following letter, dated Horse Guards, War Office, S.W., February 15, 1883, has been addressed to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland:—"Sir,—During the last few years, throughout which very arduous, and in some cases very special duties have devolved on her Majesty's troops quartered in Ireland, his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has not failed to observe with much satisfaction the uniform good conduct of officers and soldiers of all ranks; and has received from the civil authorities frequent testimony of the marked forbearance which the troops have exhibited under circumstances calculated to provoke acts of retaliation on their part, especially when employed on protection duty in aid of the civil power; a service to which his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant in recently expressing his thanks, has alluded to in terms of the highest praise. Protracted service of such a nature has severely tested not only the general discipline of regiments under arms, but also the temper and disposition of the men, and the tact and discretion of the officers; and his Royal Highness is much gratified in being able to state that no instance has been brought to his notice of any officers or men having failed to carry out their difficult duties in a satisfactory manner. I am to request that you will make known the gratification of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to the troops under your command, and inform them that his Royal Highness has brought their good service to the notice of her Majesty through the Secretary of State for War.—I have, &c. (signed), WOLSELEY, A.G."

The regimental savings' bank balances of officers promoted from the ranks serving in India, are to be remitted to England at the rate of 2s. 0½d. the rupee, on their transfer, whenever it may take place, from the Indian to the British establishment. So long as they are serving in India, any sums withdrawn from their savings' bank balances must be withdrawn in India and in Indian currency.

The most important measure likely to be brought before the Canadian Parliament by the Government this Session will, it is said, be an act to consolidate and amend the Militia laws.

It is understood that Col. J. V. Hunt, C.B., Deputy-Commissary-General, Bengal, will succeed the retiring head of his department, Col. Mylne.

Cols. R. A. Moore and C. E. Bates, of the Madras S.C., have been admitted to the colonel's allowance.

"Purchase Officer" writes:—"In your issue of February 10 appears a paragraph relative to the new regulations applicable to many senior officers desiring to commute the whole or part of their pensions for the education or getting out in the world of their children, and in another paragraph a list of officers who were captains under the Purchase system, and who were compulsorily retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel at £259 per annum. This is a leaf out of the German book. The German officer is compelled before marriage to get a certain sum secured upon his wife, and as he gets as a lieutenant about £70 a year, and as a captain about £120, the deficiency has to be made up probably on her part; and as selection generally stops his promotion as captain or major (if he be without interest), for selection is favouritism in the broadest sense, we may expect to see many others presented with the barren rank, and sent off with the annual sum you mention. Had the value of the commission been paid in full at the time of the abolition of Purchase, and the difference (about £1,200) in grades from colonel to captain not been withheld, there would have been no necessity for any humiliating declaration having to be made, and there would have existed no grievance of any sort. Why not remedy the mistake towards, and promulgate the future conditions of retirement for the information of men about to commence?"

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS. —The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Reviews.

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Colburn's United Service Magazine.—With the reduction in price from half-a-crown to a shilling, this oldest of magazines shows every sign of renewed vitality, as its articles on military and naval subjects seem to become more interesting and valuable each number that appears. In the one for the present month, there is an excellent paper on the French Navy. The authentic and very entertaining "Records of the Household Cavalry" are continued; a very readable and romantic story, "For a Woman's Sake," begins; and another instalment of the biographical sketch of Robert Surcouf appears. We have only room for an extract or two from the records of the Life Guards, who a couple of centuries ago seem to have had a pretty lively time of it, between escorting Royalty over bad roads, conveying treasures, and hunting for highwaymen. Probably attending the Court at Oxford or Newmarket was, on the whole, easy duty for the Horse Guards, and from the following extract it will be seen that horsetaming was not exactly an unknown art in 1684:—"By a letter from Newmarket, 'we have an account' that when the Court was there, her Majesty was pleased to divert herself with seeing a mare (which belonged to a gentleman of her own troop of Horse Guards) show several tricks, as telling of money; then, turning her loose, she will walk on three or four legs, as he tells her; she will pick up a glove in her mouth, and give it to her master, as he sits on her back; when he pleases, she will lie down and he on her back; and if he alight off her, she will lie still till he gets on her again, though he go from her; and many more tricks too tedious to relate. His Majesty has likewise seen her, and ordered the owner to teach the mare more tricks, and if he can, to teach her that she will do them at the bidding of another person. His Majesty will give him a great reward for her, intending (as is thought) to make a present of this horse to some beyond sea." Very pleasant must also have been that review of the Guards in Hyde Park before the Moorish Ambassador, on January 25, 1684, who, having witnessed what English soldiers could do, set his own followers to exhibit their skill in the saddle with their weapons, "some of the performances being throwing of lances, which, with incredible swiftness and dexterity, they would catch again before they fell to the ground." Then there was in the same year a grand fête, given by the French Ambassador, at his residence in St. James's Square, where we learn that the performance of the musicians and trumpeters of the Life Guards caused general exhilaration. It is added here that, "Possibly a portion of the exhilaration was due to the "erection of two scaffolds in the square at 6 in the evening, on which arbours were placed that concealed the sources from whence plenty of wine flowed for the use of the populace; and at night ten pillars, each supporting four vases of inflammable matter, illuminated the area. In addition to these, a stage 18 ft. long by 16 ft. wide and 12 ft. high, covered with deep blue drapery, adorned with golden *fleur-de-lis*, was erected, at the bottom of which was a representation of the sea, with boys bearing the French standard and sporting with dolphins, and at two of the angles were figures of Discord and Envy." "On the stage already described was a second, 8 ft. high, covered with dolphins supporting a figure of Fame. A variety of brilliant and excellent fireworks terminated the pleasures of the evening." From the foregoing, it is evident that people did enjoy themselves in the days of the Merry Monarch, though it was scarcely fair for the populace to pull down an arbour and make a bonfire of it—as they did on this occasion—because the wine cisterns had run dry. Altogether, this is a capital number.

The first number of *The National Review*, which has enlisted under the Conservative banner and in defence of Conservative principles, is now published, and seems to have made ample preparation for any literary combat it may be called upon to sustain. *The National Review* is edited by Alfred Austin, and the contents-bill of this first number discloses the names of several writers who have long since secured high literary reputations. Mr. Austin contributes a paper which is entitled, from a phrase of Lord Beaconsfield's, "Above all, no Programme." The Earl of Carnarvon contributes an interesting article on the position of literary matters on March 1, 1711, the day on which the first number of the *Spectator* was published. The contributor takes the opportunity of lauding this periodical, and tells of its career during the entire period which elapsed from its birth up to the present day. In March, 1711 and 1714, the *Tatler* existed, also the *Spectator* and the *Guardian*. "They were all great works, but the greatest was the *Spectator*. It is alone now read, and generally known and quoted, and its pure English, sound morality, true wit, and genial, good-humour are the foundation stones of periodical literature. I know not that, 170 years after, and with our far greater resources, we have anything better to show. Perhaps the most remarkable characteristic of the *Spectator* is the gentle satire with which it touched the faults and foibles of the day, and it is this which distinguishes it from its successors, however gifted." Canon Gregory reviews the work of the Church during the present century at considerable length. This is followed by a powerfully written paper, entitled, "Conservatism in Art," which is contributed by W. G. Courthope. "Berkeley's Life and Letters" are commented on by Arthur Balfour, M.P., and "Radicalism and the People," by W. H. Mallock. The concluding papers are an important one from M. Ferry, on "France and Judicial Reform in Egypt," and a still more important one on "Irish Legislation and its Results." The conductors of the *National Review* have made, in the pages of its first number, a powerful bid for popularity and success. Judicious selection, able treatment, and complete absence from unworthy bias, form the leading characteristics of this new periodical.

We cannot say much in favour of the March number of the *Cornhill Magazine*. A new serial, "By the Gate of the Sea," has been commenced; and another, "No New Thing," has accomplished its 28th chapter. The other articles in the number are comprised of one with a by no means favourite title, "Boys." Another, named "Wild Shooting," which reintroduces the reader to scenes of travel and adventure with which he is probably perfectly familiar. Then comes "Al Hariri," to understand which requires deep study. "Pictures for the People" concludes the number.

Blackwood for March is an excellent number. It opens with a sketch of "Jonathan Swift" and his works, which can scarcely fail to interest every reader. Of course, it contains a version of "The Story of Stella," but throws no new light on the subject. Swift's patriotic feelings, as described in Mr. Froude's work on "The English in Ireland," are quoted in *Blackwood*. That historian remarks that Swift, who was, in the best and noblest sense, an Irish patriot, poured out tract after tract denouncing Irish misgovernment, each of them composed with supreme literary power, a just and burning indignation showing through the most finished irony. "In those tracts, in colours which will never fade, lies the picture of Ireland as England, half in ignorance, half in wilful despair of her amendment, had willed that she should be." "The Progress of the New Dominion" is an ably written and instructive article. "Contemporary Art" brings under consideration the works of Rossetti and Tadema, Linnell and Lawson. The twelfth part of "The Ladies Lindores" is contained in this number, and we are, no doubt, soon to see the beginning of the end. In all probability, when this attractive serial is complete, it will be regarded as nearly, if not entirely, the best of Mrs. Oliphant's works, notwithstanding a few minor faults which it possesses. Some readers will probably complain that the story is spun out too much, and that the "Ladies" fail in creating any strong interest. There are characters, however, in sketching and sustaining which we see the authoress at her best,—for instance, those of "Rolls" and "Baubie," "Lord Lindores," "Mille Fleures," and the impulsive Rintoul.

Among several other attractions offered by *Temple Bar* for March is a most interesting sketch of "Sims Reeves," contributed by Lady Pollock. This eminent tenor's career is sketched from a very early period, and ample justice done to his great deserts, without a single passage of unfair laudation. Lady Pollock does not pass over the fact of the constant disappointments which have more than irritated his patrons, as well as the public. Lady Pollock thus refers to it:—"The apparently uninterrupted prosperity of the singer may have surprised the reader, for do we not know that the gods are chary of their gifts? And is not the magic lore which shows us the good and wicked fairy ever contending at the baptism of genius a true representation of human life? Have we not marked a thousand times how it happens that just as the cup full of blessings is bestowed upon the favourite infant by a fair enchantress, there rolls up to the gate a fatal, perfidious car, and out comes a withered witch, who flings into this cup of benedictions the one sour grain which is just enough to mar them. Such a grain there has been to trouble the career of Sims Reeves, and while the one fairy endowed him with the finest of vocal chords, and with a heart and brain to direct them, the other pronounced this sharp malediction, 'He shall have an irritable mucous membrane.'" Sims Reeves was 30 years of age when this malady became developed. The attack is always sudden, and in a few hours a strange irritation in the larynx is perceived, the bronchial passage is inflamed, and the beauty of the voice is veiled. The pecuniary damage done to this great tenor between 1852 and 1882 has amounted to the sum of £70,000. In the face of this fact, how absurd and unjust to attribute this inability to sing, to vanity and self-sufficiency!

NAVAL PAYMASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very glad to see your remarks in the *Army and Navy Gazette* relative to Mr. Moore, paymaster, Royal Navy (and not Lieutenant as stated by the *Broad Arrow*), Lord Alcester's secretary, not having been granted a C.B. for his services in Egypt; and I was equally surprised to see that Mr. Dewar, the very senior Paymaster on the List, and who was present in the flagship at the bombardment of Alexandria, and, I believe, afterwards landed to organise the Naval commissariat arrangements, had also been omitted from this honour, while every other head of a department on board the Alexandra was at once rewarded by honours or promotion. These omissions are a great injustice, not only to these two officers, but to the whole class of Paymasters; and it is certainly most unfair that this invidious distinction should have been made by excluding the Paymaster of the Navy from any reward for the Egyptian campaign, as, unlike other officers, they have no promotion open to them. While on this subject, I should like, with your permission, to say a word as to the Naval Paymasters' grievances generally, as it is often thought that, because we do not publicly complain, we, as a body, are quite satisfied with our present position and prospects. Not at all. We have many reasons for complaint, and, as a class, are now worse off than any other branch of the service. Our grievances are, viz.:—1. We have no grade on the Active List higher than "paymaster," on which list an officer remains from the day he is first promoted until he retires. There should be the higher grades of "staff paymaster" and "chief paymaster" (as in the sister service), and thus the Admiralty would have the opportunity of encouraging and promoting the zealous and deserving officer. 2. A limited number of good-service pensions should be awarded to some of the senior paymasters; at present paymasters are not accorded this boon. Surely some of these officers must deserve this reward as well as other branches of the service? 3. Our Greenwich-Hospital pensions are fewer in number and less in amount than other branches receive. We should have one pension of £80 and three at £65, in addition to the thirteen at £50 a year, as paymasters are excluded from the "Naval pensions." 4. The senior 20 paymasters ("chief paymasters," as I would call them) should be employed "at home," as the senior officers in other branches of the service are, and not, as at present, the senior paymaster on the list sent away in a sea-going ship to take his turn among officers considerably his juniors. 5. Occasional C.B.'s, or other honours, should be awarded when really deserved. At present, paymasters appear to be the only class of officers who are debarred these rewards. 6. To encourage zeal and efficiency among the assistant-paymasters, one or two of really the most deserving and efficient of these officers should be annually selected for promotion, instead of, as now, keeping the zealous and careless officers in the same position till they get respectively to the top of the list (after being 15 years on it). At present, the Admiralty have no opportunity of rewarding merit and efficiency among this class of officers. I am prepared with the details of the plans for carrying out these suggestions, but I will not trouble you with them in this letter; but I am convinced that the changes would encourage zeal and emulation in an important branch of the Navy, and be simply an act of justice and equal treatment, which we have a right to expect, the same as deserving officers of other branches of the service. The Naval world is moving on, but the Paymasters alone seem to be standing still.—I am, &c., ONE OF THE AGGRIEVED.

MODELS FOR MILITARY LECTURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During a course of lectures recently given in Manchester to officers and serjeants of the 1st Manchester R.V., I was so successful in the use of a billiard-table as a model, that acting on the suggestion of several officers of the garrison, both cavalry and infantry, who were present, I venture to send a short account of the simple means used. By the aid of some large meat dishes and plates of different sizes, turned face downwards, with a piece of thin, green, cashmere cloth thrown lightly over them, an excellent representation of hills and slopes, stretching towards the centre of the table, was obtained, giving in miniature a great variety of undulating country. Everything was done on a rough scale of one foot to about one thousand yards. For a base, I took a stretch of hills of 4,000 yards, *i.e.*, 2,000 yards on each side of the centre pocket (taking the table lengthways), behind which I supposed a division to be bivouacked. I was able on the table to show a complete system of outposts, covering front and flanks of the position to be occupied by the division. Picquets, supports, and reserves, all posted at their proper relative distances from each other, and from the position to be guarded against surprise, were all represented by small pieces of wood painted red (allowing 2¼ miles as the distance for the supports to be from the position to be protected); while every other sentry-post, double and single, together with visiting and reconnoitring patrols, was shown each in their proper place by means of small tin soldiers. "These tin soldiers only were out of proportion to the rest of the model, too large;" but the lectures being given for company officers and serjeants chiefly, these details were important. All three kinds of woods were shown, with sentries, picquets, supports, detached posts, patrols, &c., applicable to each case, viz.,—the small wood, whose outside edge can be reached by the cordon of sentries; the large forest, whose edge on the enemy's side cannot be reached; and the wood, whose edge does not come up to the sentry-line. The large forest alone was off the billiard-table, on the right flank, placed on a small table covered with green cashmere cloth. The woods were composed of artificial moss, tied on to narrow strips of cardboard, about a quarter of an inch high, and hedges, plantations, &c., about one-eighth of an inch high. For roads, strips of thick brown paper, not quite so thick as cardboard, the same as used for putting under carpeting. A box of very small bricks showed villages, detached buildings, farms, &c.; and thin blue tissue paper a river on the left flank and a stream through the forest. The cost of the entire model, including four yards of green cashmere cloth, and tin soldiers enough, both cavalry and infantry, to show all the sentries and patrols for a whole battalion of infantry and two troops of cavalry, moss, &c., was under 10s.; and the damage possible to happen to the billiard-table absolutely *nil*, a few plates, some card-board, and artificial moss being all that was put upon it. I have, at some length, I fear, described the above model, which took about two hours to put up. Other representations of ground, &c., occupied by advanced troops, were equally successful, and did not require so much time. Next winter I hope to have a boarding made to cover the billiard-table, which can be removed bodily. This would not interfere with the table so much, and the necessary space and room provided for a billiard-table would still be available for the short time required for instruction round the model. The billiard-table quoted is in general request nightly for its legitimate purpose, but the fact that I was requested to leave this last model standing for a week has emboldened me to send you a description of it, in the hope that this simple and inexpensive way of getting a model and utilising the necessary space and lighting allowed for a billiard-table may prove of some use to others.—I am, &c.,

H. R. GALL, Captain,
2nd Batn. Manchester Regt. (Adjt. 6th L.R.V.)
Manchester, Feb. 9.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your last issue, I read an article on the subject of the non retention of good-service pensions by officers after retirement. The rule laid down in the case of retired Indian Artillery officers is, I think, peculiarly hard, and I bring it to your notice, in the hope that you will call attention to the subject. Several of these officers were entitled, under the Warrant of 1878, to pensions of £1,000 per annum. Those who held good-service pensions forfeit their pensions; but these are not made available for other officers. The retired officers have, I consider, no claim, as they knew the conditions of their retirement before sending in their papers, but I think the pensions ought certainly to be given to others.—I am, &c.,

A RETIRED INDIAN GUNNER.

THE SO-CALLED TERRITORIAL SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel sure you are no admirer of the cruel treatment that most of our Infantry regiments of the Line have recently experienced at the hands of would-be reformers, who never possessed in their own breasts any sentiment akin to *esprit de corps*. Our numbers, which in order marked the seniority of the regiment, and many of our ancient titles, formerly won through the gallantry of those who went before us, have been swept away under our eyes; in some instances even Royal blue facings have been stripped off and replaced by, perhaps, green or drab. Of course, *esprit de corps* is dead amongst our rank and file, and fast dying amongst the officers, the old ones of whom are disheartened and disgusted, and the young ones, daily joining now, have small chance of cultivating the sentiment; and yet the old Duke of Wellington tells us of what inestimable value this fine feeling is, and what a trump-card it was to him with regiments in the field; and even Lord Wolseley, in our own day, sings its praises as highly as possible in his "Soldier's Pocket-book," which is now one of the text-books recognised by authority for the unfortunate British officer to acquire professional knowledge from in his examinations before promotion. I have lived all my life in Buckinghamshire, and I want to ask you why my county has recently been entirely dissociated with the Army, and even the Militia, as the following circumstances will show you:—The 14th (Buckinghamshire) Regt. have been turned into Yorkshiremen, and their depôt placed at York. The 85th Bucks Volunteers (King's Light Infantry) have now to rejoice in the sobriquet of "The King's Shropshire Light Infantry," with depôt at Shrewsbury. The Royal Bucks King's Own Militia, with blue facings, changed to white, are sent away from the old county to Oxford, being ordered to call themselves the "3rd Batn. of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry." Indeed, we live in wonderful times. Bucks is now represented by no regiment of the Line or Militia. Although it is composed exclusively of agriculturists, who are known to make the best soldiers we possess, it is exceptionally loyal and Conservative in feeling; and when I look around me here in Cork and Buttevant, &c., and see the attenuated battalions which the state of this country does not recommend, I feel we certainly should do our best to obtain some decent recruits, and my own county would find a good share of them, if properly attended to. The regiments in this command have recently been furnishing drafts, varying from one to two hundred strong, for their linked battalions abroad; and I think the British public would open their eyes wide, if they saw the appearance these corps now present. They are little over 300 strong, and, with detachments deducted, they could scarcely bring out half that number from headquarters ready for action on an emergency.—I am, &c.,

Fermoy, Ireland, Jan. 9. BUCKS.

Tuesday's Gazette.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 25, 1883.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Field-Marshal his Imperial Highness Frederic William Nicholas Charles, Crown Prince of Prussia, K.G., to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 27, 1883.

1st Life Guards—Lieut. D. V. Pirie, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., vice R. Brooke, resigned.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. W. Howard, from the 16th Lancers, to be Lieut., vice J. C. de V. Tattersall, promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt. and Brevet Major M. C. Day has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces (Feb. 2).

8th Hussars—Lieut. P. L. Clowes to be Capt., vice W. S. D. Abbott, retired (Feb. 21).

12th Lancers—Serjt. James H. Ensor, from the 8th Hussars, to be Lieut., vice the Hon. G. W. H. Vernon, promoted.

19th Hussars—Capt. H. M. A. Warde has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Feb. 2); Lieut. H. O'C. Henchy to be Capt., vice H. E. Reynolds, resigned (Jan. 10).

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Cols. R. J. Hay and J. Spurway have been placed on the Unemployed Full-Pay List, under the provisions of Article 79 I of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882; Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. F. Betty, upon the Seconded List, having completed five years' service as Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (all dated Feb. 20); Capt. E. C. Trollope retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. W. M. Thomas resigns his commission; Capt. S. C. Pratt, upon the Seconded List, to be Major; Capt. W. H. F. Sorell to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Broadrick, retired; Lieut. S. C. Hickman to be Capt., vice W. H. F. Sorell (all three dated Feb. 14).

The under-mentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military
Academy, to be Lieuts. (Feb. 14):—Charles Edward Baynes, vice A.
H. Browne, placed upon the Seconded List; William Alleyne
Macbean, vice J. W. B. Meade, placed upon the Seconded List;
Malcolm Sydenham Clarke Campbell, vice C. B. Fuller, deceased;
Francis Richard Drake, vice G. W. R. Howard-Vyse, pro-
moted; Charles Cunliffe Owen, vice E. U. Blackett, promoted;
Walter Henry Robinson, vice W. G. de Jersey, promoted;
Walter Lloyd Davidson, vice E. J. Priestley, promoted; Richard
William Breeks, vice C. F. Hadden, promoted; George Frederick
Herbert, vice W. D. B. Fenton, promoted; Christopher George Old-
field, vice J. M. S. Brunker, promoted; Oswald Charles Williamson,
vice J. C. Shirres, promoted; Algernon Hamilton Stannus Goff, vice
H. V. Cowan, promoted; Ralph Arthur Kaye, vice H. H. Champion,
resigned; Arthur Fox Pullen, vice W. H. B. Morris, resigned;
Heathfield Butler Dodgson, vice H. A. Carleton, appointed a pro-
bationer for the S.C.; Christopher Reginald Buckle, vice M. O.
Hopkins, promoted; John Claude Thorp, vice K. S. Davidson,
appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Rion Philip Benson,
vice H. J. Baly, deceased; James Berkley, vice C. H. Rickards,
promoted; Frederick William Starkey Stanton, vice L. A.
McClintock, promoted; Henry Hatton Flood, vice H. L. Gardiner,
placed upon the Seconded List; Herbert Crofton St. George Moles-
worth, vice W. Tylden, promoted; Henry Rex Cook, vice S. D.
Rainsford, promoted; James Laurance Frederic Shepherd, vice J.
Adye, placed upon the Seconded List; St. John Arthur Douglas
Muter, vice L. Bell, placed upon the Seconded List; William Arthur
Perssé, vice S. C. Hickman, promoted; Cortlandt Gordon Mackenzie,
vice C. H. L. F. Wilson, placed upon the Seconded List; Lewis George
Watson Milles, vice F. H. M. Leader, resigned; Gerald Edward Gal-
braith, vice E. Peel, resigned; Lawrence Christian Gordon, vice C.
D. Cottrell, placed upon the Seconded List.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. E. Ogle to be Col.-Com., vice Gen. Sir H. D. Harness, K.C.B., deceased (Feb. 11).

The following Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts. (Feb. 14):—George Alexander Swinton Stone, John Wallace Pringle, James Robert Bezoe Serjeant, Herbert Vaughan Kent, Eyre Houston, Burdett Edward Morony, William Baker Brown, Charles Frederick Mould, Thomas Francis Bruce Renny-Tailyour, Charles Stuart Rose, Walter Alfred John O'Meara, and Edward Dashwood Haggitt.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. E. Appleyard, C.B., commanding the 10th Regimental District (the Lincolnshire Regt.), retired on half-pay.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. W. Hinxman, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. to command the 10th Regimental District (the Lincolnshire Regt.), vice Col. F. E. Appleyard, C.B.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. E. Oakes, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. R. C. Colvin, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Norfolk Regiment—Capt. J. B. S. Deverell to be Major, vice C. H. Shepherd, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces Jan. 10).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt. F. B. Bradshaw to be Adjt., vice Lieut. A. Lumb, appointed a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation (Jan. 3).

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. A. W. St. George to be Capt., vice E. E. S. Schuyler, seconded.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut. H. D. Stacpole, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice H. St. L. Wood, seconded.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. J. R. Mecham to be Major, vice G. H. Wilson, retired (Jan. 24).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Capt. J. L. Rose to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. P. Beamish, promoted (Dec. 19, 1882).

The Border Regiment—Capt. C. J. G. Inglis retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur has been appointed to command a batn.; Major H. Grattan to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. S. Hackett, placed on half-pay; Capt. E. B. St. John to be Major, vice H. Grattan (all three dated Feb. 2); Lieut. J. E. Pierson to be Adjt., vice Capt. H. L. Sapte, who has vacated that appointment.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. P. H. Dalbiac to be Capt., vice F. E. Trower, seconded (Jan. 19).

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Capt. M. Churchill to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. M. Saunders, retired (Dec. 16, 1882).

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. G. C. Vesey to be Adjt., vice Capt. P. H. Murray, who resigns that appointment.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. H. A. H. Ward retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Capt. T. V. Shepherd retires on half-pay.

1st West India Regiment—Capt. J. Tinkler to be Major, vice J. E. Bale, seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Dec. 14, 1882); Supernumerary Capt. J. R. H. Wilton to be Capt., vice J. Tinkler (Dec. 14, 1882).

2nd West India Regiment—Capt. G. A. Macintire retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Staff—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. G. MacGregor, half-pay, to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Major E. C. Money, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (March 8, 1883).

Provisional Battalion—Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. V. Watson has been placed on half-pay (Feb. 1).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. W. H. Bullock, Chaplain to the Forces of the 3rd Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces of the 2nd Class (Feb. 19).

Medical Department—The local rank of Surg.-Gen. conferred on Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. Irvine, M.D., whilst employed as Principal Medical Officer in Egypt, is dated Dec. 28, 1882, not Jan. 10, 1883, as previously stated; Brigade-Surg. G. Whitla has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. (Feb. 1). The under-mentioned Surgeons on probation to be Surgeons (Feb. 3):—W. G. M'Pherson, M.B.; R. J. S. Simpson, M.B., F. W. Reid, M.B.; E. V. A. Phipps, V. E. Hunter, A. Baird, M.B.; T. W. O'H. Hamilton, M.B.; D. Semple, M.D.; J. R. Stuart, M.B.; T. R. Morse, B. W. C. Deeble, J. M. Prendergast, R. P. Bond, J. McD. Stewart, G. T. H. Thomas, and G M. H. Colman, M.B.

Ordnance Store Department—Qrmr. F. Paterson has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health (Feb. 8).

Retired Full Pay—Major R. S. Shinkwin, half-pay, has retired on full pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Dec. 17, 1882).

BREVET.

Major the Hon. A. B. de Montmorency, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col., under the provisions of Article 11 (*f.f.*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (Feb. 4).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. A. H. Dawson, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (Jan. 19).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Hardy, half-pay, has been placed upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col. (Feb. 16).

Capt. T. V. Shepherd, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

Capt. A. J. Tetley, half-pay, has been placed upon retired pay (Jan. 18).

Lieut. J. M. Johnstone, half-pay, resigns his commission; Hon. Capt. J. Jackson, late Barrackmaster, Bombay, to have the hon. rank of Major on retirement (March 27, 1882).

The following Hon. Capts. and Deputy-Commissaries, late of the Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Major on retirement:—J. Miller, V.C. (Aug. 10, 1882), G. B. Bleazby (Aug. 11, 1882; since deceased), J. Ford, W. Swinnerton, H. B. Steward, D. Johnson, and P. Riordan (all five dated Sept. 16, 1882).

The following Hon. Lieuts. and Assist.-Commissaries, late of the Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Capt. on retirement:—A. Litster (Aug. 18, 1882), James Wilks and T. Foxton (both dated Sept. 16, 1882), and W. F. Hardinge (Sept. 28, 1882).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

H. P. Andrew, Esq., late Capt. 8th Hussars, to be Capt.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date February 28, and the current year must be understood.)

INDIA OFFICE, February 20, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the S.C. and Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Major A. D. Butler (Dec. 12, 1882); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. C. R. Clifford; Majors H. S. Jarrett, L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I.; E. Swetenham, W. C. Anderson; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. M. Pratt, and Majors C. H. Cantor (all seven dated Dec. 13, 1882); H. B. Sanderson, C. O'Donel, G. F. I, Graham, C. J. Garstin, A. Murray, and G. Atkins (all six dated Dec. 20, 1882).

To be Major:—Capt. and Brevet Major E. B. Bishop (Dec. 2, 1882).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. A. Masters, F. D. Welchman, C. G. B. Hervey (all three dated Nov. 30, 1882), and C. F. Vyse (Dec. 14, 1882).

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy-Surgeon-General:—Brig.-Surg. R. F. Hutchison, M.D. (Dec. 9, 1882).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors E. W. Shaw (Dec. 12, 1882); R. G. Jenkins, G. S. Keith, J. B. Taylor, T. O. Underwood, J. A. Richmond, C. A. Porteous (all six dated Dec. 13, 1882); C. J. O. Chambers, and S. E. R. Butler (both dated Dec. 20, 1882).

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon:—Surg.-Major H. King (Nov. 26, 1882).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors C. F. James (Dec. 12, 1882); J. S. Iredell and G. A. Jacob (both dated Dec. 13, 1882); F. J. S. Adam and W. H. Wilson (both dated Dec. 20, 1882).

To be Captain:—Lieut. F. G. Alexander (Dec. 7, 1882).

BREVET.

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Col. C. S. Steward, Madras Cavalry (Oct. 22, 1881); Lieut.-Col. H. St. G. Tucker, C.B., Bengal Infantry (Nov. 10, 1881).

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Major H. A. Shakespear, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Ramsay, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal S.C., transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (July 1, 1882); Major C. C. Morris, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. C. Cooke, Madras S.C., transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (Oct. 1, 1882). The promotion of Major H. P. Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, to the rank of Lieut.-Col. by brevet, is antedated to July 1, 1882, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Sir D. N. Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

An Indian Good-Service Pension has been conferred upon Col. W. C. R. Mylne, Bengal S.C., vice Col. C. J. Godby, Bengal S.C., retired. Col. Mylne entered the Army Feb. 20, 1845, and became brevet col. Feb. 20, 1876.

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. George D. Morant	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (Rear-Admiral Sir F. Sullivan)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Chas. Hicks	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry H. Rawson. C.B. (Admiral Lord John Hay)	Re. Jan., 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. G. W. Allen	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. N. Bowden-Smith	March 21, 1882—Devonport	South-East Coast of America
Antelope	2	63	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. Hon. W. H. Jolliffe	Re. Feb. 25, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Charles R. Wood	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb (Rear-Admiral J. D. M'Crea)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. R. E. Tracey (Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B.)	August, 1882—Devonport	China
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Com. W. M. Annesley	Nov. 3, 1881—Devonport	For Coast of Ireland
Beacon	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. A. W. Moore	Jan. 23, 1879—Chatham	Mediterranean
Beagle	1	28	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. M. Maturin	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Fras. M. Prattent	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Devonport
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. Church (Rear-Admiral N. Salmon, V.C.)	April 11, 1882—C. of G. Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsm'th	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship	Capt. Richard Wells	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartm'th	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. W. E. B. Atkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service on C. of Ireland
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. A. J. Kennedy	March 29, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. H. Stephenson, C.B.	Sept. 15, 1880—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. R. G. S. Pasley	Dec. 7, 1880—Sheerness	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry H. Hippisley	Aug. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargent	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine	May 10, 1881—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. G. W. Hill	Jan. 3, 1883—Devonport	China
Comus	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Jeffreys	Re. Aug. 20, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Herbert J. G. Garbett	Re. Jan., 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Crocodile	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Jan., 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Curacoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Feb 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. H. Jauncey	Re. Jan., 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Hon. C. Cadogan	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. F. J. J. Elliot	Feb. 10, 1881—Sheerness	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade	Re. Sept. 21, 1882—P'rtsm'th	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Henry Bigge	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Dee	3	47	S. iron gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. A. Harston	June 21, 1882—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Fred. S. Vander-Meulen	May 27, 1879—Portsmouth	N. America and West Indies
Don	3	47	S. iron gunboat	Lieut. and Com. W. Wilson	June 21, 1882—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. A. Bolitho	Re. Oct. 18, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of W'llingt'n	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Adml. Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. D'Arcy (Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. John H. Vidal	Re. April 1, 1881—Sunderland	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. M. M'Neile	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	206	S. corvette	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Jan. 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. George Robinson	Jan. 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. E. H. Gamble	Jan. 3, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. C. S. Cardale	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. W. Codrington, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	Jan. 1, 1880—Devonport	N. America and West Indies
Fawn	4	121	S. sloop	Com. P. Aldrich	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Red Sea, surveying
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. J. L. Sisson	Dec. 9, 1878—Devonport	N. America and West Indies
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Edward G. F. Law	June 5, 1879—Devonport	S.E. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. FitzH. E. Crowe	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda	N. America and West Indies
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. R. F. Hammick	Re. May 19, 1882—Devonport	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Re. Oct. 22, 1872—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Lieut-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Julian A. Baker	June 15, 1880—Chatham	N. America and West Indies
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. E. W. Hodgkinson	Borne in Defence	Tender to Defence
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Gannet	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	N. America and W.I.
Glatton	2	185	S. turret ship	—	Tender to Excellent	Portsmouth
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. G. Gough	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and W.I.
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lieut-Com. S. J. B. Willcox	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Mediterranean
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. F. Heneage (Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsm'th	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 20, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rear-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec., 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop and storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Navigating-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Iron Duke	14	459	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. C. St. John	July 5, 1878—Devonport	On passage home
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Charles W. Spring	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	6	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. Evans	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. C. R. Harris	Sept. 20, 1882—Chatham	China
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. A. C. Parr	Jan. 3, 1883—Sheerness	Channel Squadron
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsm'th	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel	Lieut-Com. A. Carpenter	Re.Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. W. A. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Sloop	Lieut-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. John Fellowes (V.-Ad. Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. Burges Watson	July 22, 1880—Devonport	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret ship	Capt. Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C.	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. H. Corfe	Re. June 25, 1879—H'ng K'ng	China
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Commodore J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Netley	2	18	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. P. K. Smythies	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. G. F. Digby	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America and W. I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	(V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell, V.C., [K.C.B.) Capt. G. S. Bosanquet	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Orion	4	249	S. arm. corvette	Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy	June 24, 1882—Chatham	Mediterranean
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	Feb. 7, 1876—Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. R. B. Needham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. H. Rose	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 20, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus		39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pembroke		57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr (Rear-Admiral Geo. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. St. G. D'Arcy Irvine	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	July 30, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Leonard Dick	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Pioneer	6	44	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. H. M. C. Festing	Re. Apl. 13, '82—Sierra L'one	W. C. of Africa
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. W. H. May	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. Apr. 1, '81—W. Ind. D'cks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. A. Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	March 8, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Renard	1	28	Schooner	Lieut-Com. George E. Richards	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. L. Sulivan	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. P. R. Sharpe (Rear-Admiral Hamilton, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut-Com. V. B. Orlebar	Re. July 25, 1878—Esquima'lt	Ordered home
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Ad. Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut-Com. Walter S. King	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Scorpion	4	...	S. turret-ship	Tender to	Terror	Bermuda
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. G. C. Higgins	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	91	S. gunvessel	Lieut. Walter H. B. Graham	Re. Feb. 18, 1879—Devonp'rt	Ordered home
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. A. de G. Sutton	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (special service)
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. John Ferris	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. Arthur E. Dupuis	Re. July 1, 1880—P'rtsmouth	Indian troop service
Sheldrake	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. M. L. Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong K'ng	China
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	N. America & W.I. (survey)
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. A. R. Wonham	Tender to Dk. of W'llingt'n	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Francis W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W. Coast of Africa
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	China
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth.	Mediterranean
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Cpt. T. Le Hunte Ward, C.B., A.D.C	Oct. 4, 1880—Chatham	Mediterranean
Supply	...	25	Tank-vessel	Staff Com. T. J. H. Rapson	June, 1882	Bermuda
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Admiral A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. W. J. L. Wharton	Feb. 16, 1882—Sheerness	S.E. Coast America (survey)
Tamar	2	212	S. troopship	Capt. Thos. H. Royse	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B.	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Chas. G. Fane	March 25, 1878—Devonport	N. America and West Indies
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. Thos. Barnardiston	Re. Jan 1. 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thalia	6	437	S. corvette	Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	July 21, 1882—Devonport	Particular service (order'd to [Zanzibar)
Thetis	14	225	S. corvette	Capt. A. C. Curtis	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Sept. 25, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Trent	3	13	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. L. F. C. Jackson	Tender to Duncan	
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. F. Crohan	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Surveying
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Tyrian	1	40	S. gunboat	Tender to	Urgent	Port Royal, Jamaica
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lieut-Com. Henry McA. Cutfield	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. J. C. Purvis	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Poland	April 1, 1880—R. Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. Walter Stewart	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Particular service
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lieut-Com. E. J. P. Gallwey	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emmanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. W. H. Cuming	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel	Lieut-Com. C. Lindsay	Re. March 26, '81—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Warrior	32	342	S. armoured	Capt. Edward S. Adeane, C.M.G	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsm'th	Greenock
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. J. D. Nicholls	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Wildfire	...	19	P. vessel	Chief Officer W. Blakey	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. T. P. W. Nesham	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. C. Arbuthnot	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Capt. H. D. Sarratt	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

Obituary.

◆

Vice-Admiral Joseph Martin Mottley died on Thursday, at his residence, Slindon House, Bognor, aged 82. He entered the Navy in 1812, and was soon engaged on active service, having been employed on shore at the destruction of the batteries in the Gironde at the close of that year and beginning of the following year. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1829, and commanded the batteries on the north coast of Spain during the Civil War, and he was frequently engaged with the Carlist forces in 1836-7. He was employed as lieut. of the Revenge at the battle of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840, for which service he obtained a medal. His subsequent promotions were—commander in 1843, captain in 1857, rear-admiral in 1875, and vice-admiral in 1879. He was placed on the Retired List in 1870. Admiral Mottley was twice married—first to a daughter of Mr. William Stone, of Chatham Dockyard, and, secondly, to a daughter of the late Mr. Simon Little.

MEMORIAL BRASSES.—Messrs. JOHN HARDMAN and Co., who pay special attention to Military Brasses, have lately executed for her Majesty the Queen several important works for St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Designs are prepared for approval, with estimate of cost. —Offices, 13 King William Street, Charing Cross.

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "WRIGHT, SOUTHWARK," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

NAVAL UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Naval world at Portsmouth has been much exercised of late by the question of uniform. Not content with revising the late Commander-in-Chief's orders on this subject, Admiral Sir G. Hornby has ordered all Naval officers to wear "jackets and gold-lace trousers" on guest night at mess dinners, both ashore and afloat; and they are also ordered to wear this "Hussar" costume at small dances. The Admiralty regulations permit jackets to be worn on board, but it is a novel reading of the instructions "that they are to be worn on shore." However, Admirals and such like can do as they please, and read the instructions upside down, if they like, whilst woe betide the junior officer, unless he is one of the specially-favoured clique, who even presumes to consider that he has carried out the spirit of the instructions, if he fails to observe the actual letter! On Wednesday last, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth expressed a wish, which is tantamount to an order, that all officers inside the Hilsea Lines should be constantly in uniform. This is really playing fast and loose. No wonder that the officers of one ship respectfully requested their captain to interceed with the Admiral, "so that they might be permitted to comply with the Regulations." If the Admiralty are not capable of regulating the uniform of the Navy in plain, common-sense language, Naval officers must appeal to the House of Commons, for life is not long enough to be continually worried by the different whims of Commanders-in-Chief, who appear to have the power to order their inferiors to wear any conceivable combination of the several articles of costume comprising the seven or eight different "rigs-out" that Naval officers have to provide themselves with. Example is contagious, and if no notice is to be taken of the irregularities at Portsmouth, an increased impetus will be given to the custom of each ship having her own uniform, according to the views of her captain, and we may again see red waistcoats and white cocked hats *de rigueur*, whilst "smart" officers will still insist on buttoned-up frock-coats and sword-belts, with the temperature at 100° in the shade.—I am, &c., A NAVAL OFFICER.

[We have received other letters on same subject, in same vein, which we do not publish, as it would be uselessly filling our space. We refer the writers to our editorial columns, and shall be glad to insert their criticisms on our own views.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

ENGINEERS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An article appeared in your issue of Jan. 20 on the subject of the position, &c., of Engineers, R.N., in which you state that the system of messing them with the gun-room officers has worked well in the Nelson. Now, from personal experience, I can assure you that you have been misinformed as regards this statement. During the voyage out from England, the engineers and gun-room officers were constantly at loggerheads. On more than one occasion, the gun-room officers were "planked" by the engineers, one midshipman losing three months' time for having offended the engineers. Since the Nelson's arrival on the Australian station, matters have improved; but the bad feeling still exists between the two sets of officers, and occasionally brings forth disputes of a more or less serious nature. The experiment of messing the gun-room and engineer officers together can hardly be called a success, so far.—I am, &c., Y. Z.

The following official intimation will be read with interest in the engineer branch of the Navy:—"The Chinese Government have applied, through the Foreign Office, for the services of an engineer officer of the Royal Navy as Professor of Naval Engineering in the Naval College attached to the Arsenal at Foochow, and the Admiralty have no objection to the appointment being accepted by any chief engineer or engineer, either active or retired, who is possessed of the necessary scientific and practical knowledge, and is, in all respects, qualified to fill it with credit. Copies of the draft of the provisional agreement which it is intended shall be signed by the selected candidate and the Chinese Minister in this country are posted at the Commander-in-Chief's office and the Steam Reserve office, where they can be seen by officers desirous of becoming candidates for the appointment. Should an officer on the active list be selected, he will be allowed his half-pay while holding the appointment with their Lordships' consent."

Another armour test was made on the Nettle at Portsmouth on Wednesday. In this instance, the plate was manufactured by Sir John Brown and Co., on the Ellis principle. It is a sample of about 300 tons' weight of armour, intended for the Warspite, building at Chatham. Though of the uniform thickness of 10 in., the peculiarity of the plate lay in the fact that the steel surface varied from 3¼ in. to 2¾ in., so as to enable the plate to be tapered from 10 in. to 7 in., for the protection of the water-line of the ship, without diminishing its power of resisting shot. The dimensions of the plate were 8 ft. by 6 ft., and the test, which was conducted by Com. Drury, in the presence of Mr. J. Barnaby, Inspector of Armour Plates, consisted in firing three shots at it from the 18-ton gun. The first round produced a hair crack 16 in. long, taking the direction of a concentric ring round the point of impact. The second shot struck the plate near the right edge, 2 ft. below the first, and produced several surface cracks. The last round struck near the left edge, where the steel face was the thinnest, causing further cracks, developing those produced by the second shot, and making a through fissure extending parallel with the lower edge. The heads of all the shots remained imbedded in the plate, so that the precise depth of the indentures could not be ascertained, but they were supposed not to be more than 4 in. deep.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,205.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

A LETTER from Egypt dated February 5 informs us that Messrs. Cook and Son's steamer Behera arrived at Luxor from Cairo, with 119 invalids, under medical charge of Brigade-Surgeon Tippetts, on February 3. Captain Gordon Money, 79th Highlanders, senior officer, the Rev. Father Windle, R.C., Chaplain, Mr. Thompson, 7th Dragoon Guards, Mr. McCracken, 49th Regiment, and two other officers accompanied the detachment, which comprised men of all arms, from Helwan, Abhasiyeh, Kasr el Nil, the Citadel, &c. Officers and men had derived much benefit from the excursion, and the arrangements on board had given every satisfaction. The weather was delightful. By order of the excellent Mamour of Luxor, the establishments which might have exercised a pernicious influence on the health of the troops, and the peace of the town, were closed. When there are no means of intoxication at hand, British soldiers are as quiet and well behaved as any troops in the world. On the day of their arrival, the soldiers landed, and were allowed to wander over the ruins of the temples at Luxor. Mustafa Aga, the old and excellent Consular Agent of Great Britain, and his son, Achmet Effendi, did their best to enable the officers to pass their time to advantage. In the evening, there was a fantasia for them and some visitors from France at the French Consular Agent's. The officers and some of the men crossed the river, and visited Medinet, above the Colossi; and on Saturday and on Sunday, 40 men were selected to make an excursion to the most interesting ruins on the western side of the Nile, whilst the officers and others went to spend the day at Karnak. Father Windle chanted Mass in the Catholic church, to a Coptic congregation of the Roman rite. It may be fairly said that all the men do not feel equal satisfaction at the opportunity afforded them of improving their minds and regaining their health, by the most liberal arrangement ever made by any Government for soldiers. The pot of beer and the can of grog are needed, to crown the capital of their social enjoyment; but a very large number do greatly appreciate what is done for them, and the party from the Theban side were enthusiastic in their expressions of wonder at the ruins. Those who liked to pay for them had donkeys sent over, and a troop some thirty-five strong or more streamed over the fields to Medinet, in high spirits. A considerable number, however, are suffering from ailments which do not permit them to ride. On Monday, the Behera left Luxor at 11 o'clock, on her return voyage. She was to arrive at Keneh in the evening. There she would be met by El Masr, the largest of Messrs. Cook's steamers, and a concert and fireworks were to be in readiness, after an entertainment, prepared by Mr. Cook, who was on board the Masr, for the soldiers, who have every reason to be grateful to the firm of which he is a member. Mr. Cook telegraphed to General Conolly and Dr. Russell, who are at Luxor, to invite them to go down in the Behera, and return in the Masr; and the former left with the officers and troops, in order to be present at the festivities.

Cairo, February 11, 1883.

Return of sick for week ended February 9, 1883:—

	Total Force.	Sick.	Percentage.
Artillery, Cairo	869	111	12·8
Cavalry ,,	1,111	172	15·5
Engineers ,,	217	15	7
1st Brigade ,,	3,041	267	8·7
2nd ,, ,,	3,032	256	8·4
Service Corps ,,	670	30	4·5
	8,940	851	9·5
Alexandria	2,202	181	8·2
Ismailia	96	9	9·4
	11,238	1,041	9·2
Officers	365	21	6
Men	10,873	1,020	9·3
	11,238	1,041	9·2
Horses	1,993	145	7·4
Mules	722	42	5·8
	2,715	187	6·9

This shows a steady improvement all round, except in the mules, who are apparently beginning to think they have borne their full share of work.

The following are among the officers in hospital, February 12:—

Name and Regiment.	Illness.	Date of Admission.
Major Sinclair, Staff	Bronchitis	Jan. 31, 1883
Capt. Cautley, Staff	Enteric Fever	Jan. 23, ,,
Major Grattan, Sussex	Influenza	Feb. 7, ,,
Capt. Harden, Sussex	Bronchitis	Feb. 9, ,,
Lieut. Enthoven, C Bty. 3rd Brig. R.A.	Simp. Contd. F.	Feb. 10, ,,
Surg.-Major Mackinnon, A.M.D.	Sprain	Feb. 12, ,,
Capt. Mowbray, Royal Highlanders	Phthisis, Pul.	Jan. 2, ,,
Capt. Griffiths, Highland L.I.	Cong. of Liver	Jan. 1, ,,
Lieut. Scott Elliot, Cam. Highlanders	Enteric Fever	Jan. 9, ,,
Capt. Allsopp, Royal Artillery	Enteric Fever	Jan. 11, ,,
Lieut. Burney, Berks	Enteric Fever	Jan. 19, ,,
Surg. Osborne, A.M.D.	Enteric Fever	Jan. 31, ,,
Capt. Mortimer, A.P.D.	Pl. Pneumonia	Feb. 5, ,,
Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Gaussen	Ague	Feb. 7, ,,
Capt. Reid, Cameron Highlanders	Simp. Contd. F.	Feb. 11, ,,

Arrivals reported and posted as follows:—Surgeon-Major W. D. Wilson, to Citadel (in charge), Gordon Highlanders; Surgeon A. V. Lane, to Citadel Station Hospital; Surgeon A. H. Anthonisz, to Abbassiyeh (in charge), South Staffordshire Regiment; Surgeon E. R. Power, to Helwan (in charge), G Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

Leave of absence has been granted to Surgeon-Major T. F. O'Dwyer, Army Medical Department, from February 13 to March 5, to proceed up the Nile; Lieutenant Ind, N-2, Royal Artillery, from January 23 to April 22, in extension, on the recommendation of a medical board; Lieutenant D. W. Stewart, Gordon Highlanders, from January 8 to August 8, with permission to proceed to India at his own expense; Lieutenant J. Craig, N-2, Royal Artillery, till April 29, on the representation of a medical board.

Lieutenant F. M. Beaumont, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is attached for topographical duties to Lieutenant-Colonel Ardagh, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General. Lieutenant J. H. Verschoyle, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, is appointed Garrison Adjutant at Alexandria, with status of Captain on the Staff. Lieutenant Welche, 19th Hussars, proceeds to England, invalided.

The Tamar will embark troops at Alexandria on the 14th or 15th inst. The Egyptian Army, commanded by General Sir Evelyn Wood, Pasha Ferik and Sirdaar, V.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., entertained Cairo with athletic sports on Monday last. The Egyptian "Tommy Atkins" has many amiable qualities, but a sense of fair-play has not been inculcated in his mind by previous training, so that when in the tug-of-war the gendarmes seemed to be getting the best of it, fifty friendly arms were at once brought to the assistance of their brethren, and they appeared hurt and conscious of injustice when made to do it all over again. The second time, the gendarmes had learnt the lesson, and the weight came from the other side. A third time, by dint of threats, fair-play was enforced, and the gendarmes were triumphant, receiving from Lady Wood their four piastres per man with a delicious expression of astonishment, whether at their luck or our stupidity, I will not say. But on the whole, the men were a success, and the presence of English officers will undoubtedly do much to raise them to the level of human creatures.

YOUNG NELSONS' EDUCATION.

The gallant officers and distinguished gentlemen who have endeavoured to grapple with that most difficult of subjects, "young Nelsons' education," seem, somehow, to be successful only in seizing the bull by the horns and tail, leaving the unfortunate, but very essential part, the body, struggling between the two extremities. The Britannia beginning and the Greenwich end of young Nelsons' education are perfection itself, when compared to the system of training (if it can be called system) during those valuable years which lie between. Those most important years are spent in a constant struggle between ship's duties and educational efforts. Both are attempted, but neither is properly done. Young Nelson and his instructors get wearied and worried, and the commanding officers unite in declaring that "midshipmen are no use, in these days." Can we not picture to ourselves an oft-repeated scene? Young Nelson has joined his first ship. A table full of youngsters, in the steerage of a large corvette, some fresh from the training-ship, some of three or four years' standing, some sleepy after useless night watch in harbour, some absent on duty,—all agreeing in one thing, and one thing only, viz., a deep-rooted conviction that they ought to have their "watch below," like any other man, without being bothered with mathematics. Gun drill is going on overhead, some Marines are filing stanchions in the immediate vicinity, and the cooper is heading up a cask in the nearest hatchway. The distracted Naval Instructor is raising his voice, in the vain endeavour to fix the attention of some weary youngster to a rudimentary problem in algebra; but, with x still in the distance, all chase after him is ended by the entrance of the messenger,—"Please, Sir, the Commander wants Mr. Knownothing to go in his cutter for beef." A somewhat similar scene occurs in the afternoon. Mr. Foresight, the Gunnery Lieutenant, is endeavouring to gather young Nelson and his messmates under his wing, for the short two hours per week allotted for that much despised subject, "gun drill." When the report is made,—"All present, Sir, except Mr. Alsleep, who is taking the wardroom officers ashore in his cutter, and Mr. Leafstop, away in the launch for holystones." However, an attempt is made to begin, when the inevitable messenger comes,—"Please, Sir, the Commander says the guns are not to be cast loose, as the ship's side has just been painted green and gold." And what is the result? After six months' endeavour to do his duty, against powers that are stronger than he, the Instructor's patience is exhausted. Human nature can stand it no more. His zeal evaporates, and matters are allowed to slide. As long as a fair show can be made in the progress books, and, with a little management, in the half-yearly reports, all is well. Young Nelson himself becomes contented. He finds that the attempts to acquire knowledge are so uncommonly painful, that at his age ignorance is bliss. Captain Trimsail, he discovers, takes no interest in him; while Commander Brassrags is quite content, so long as his cutter is clean and his watch-bill correct. Eventually, young Nelson reaches Greenwich, and knowing rather less than he did when he left the Britannia, finds that he has to cram. A few pounds judiciously expended enable him to emerge from the educational machine with a 3rd-class certificate,—a confused idea of a variety of subjects, and a total ignorance of any foreign language. Young Nelson's head, after this very unsatisfactory process, naturally requires relief. This he obtains by throwing his books away for ever, and soon, during a four years' commission under a tropical sun, his superficial knowledge quickly evaporates. Young Nelson, at this stage of his career, begins to speculate on the best method of obtaining his promotion to the higher ranks of his chosen profession. He observes, with much natural acuteness, that the gallant Admiral who periodically inspects his ship, and upon whose report so much depends, knows nothing about the gun, ram, and torpedo, but is very particular concerning the whiteness of the deck, and the smartness with which the royal yards are crossed. "Here, then," says young Nelson, "is the royal road. Animated with the laudable desire of pleasing my superiors, I will devote my life and energies to the study of those two most interesting subjects,—the ornamentation of my ship and the promotion of the activity of my men." Such zeal could not be overlooked. Young Nelson rises rapidly, and as a Post-Captain, no doubt he will join the ranks of those who, unable to see that a mathematical education is a mental gymnasium that enables men to take a wider grasp and more reasonable comprehension of even the practical questions of a Naval life, are for ever echoing the cry,—What is the use of x-chasing, for a Naval officer? We venture to think that until some well-considered scheme of winter college sessions and summer training-ship cruises for seamanship, gunnery, and steam instruction is systematically carried out,—young Nelson being considered as a student, and not a ship's officer, until he is at least 19 or 20, and that then he should go to sea with his education in general subjects complete, join a general mess (that venerable institution, the gun-room, where bad living and bad language are so generally to be found, being abolished),—until then, we must expect to have our Fleet officered by gentlemen who, though of undoubted ability, determination, and pluck, are, as a body, unquestionably more ignorant than they should be of the use of the gun, ram, and torpedo, and of the tactics that must be adopted in a modern Naval war. There are still many in power who, with the editor of the *Times* as their mouthpiece, are sleeping peacefully in a certain well-known paradise, as regards our Naval supremacy. Although we have fewer ships, inferior guns, and, according to Professor Soley, officers less satisfactorily trained than our nearest European neighbour, yet, they say, with strong arms, stout hearts, and a full national purse, our Navy is equal to any emergency. They forget that in a duel, the man who has the best pistol, and who has been thoroughly trained to use it, has a far better chance of his life than his opponent, however strong, rich, and brave he may be. If, through unpreparedness and self-confidence, our Navy is over-matched in the next great European struggle, we shall have to learn the bitter lesson that ironclads, and Nelsons to command them, are not to be made in a day.

MR. KINGLAKE AND "THE LADY-IN-CHIEF."

In the concluding chapters of the Seventh Volume of Mr. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," the author draws attention to the fearful sickness and mortality which existed throughout the whole of the English Army. Prior to February 22, 1855, the state of the sick list disclosed appalling features. On that day, our Army had lying disabled in either sickness or wounds no less than 13,640 men; but during the eight weeks that followed, the decrease which took place in the admissions to hospitals became so great, that during the last month of the occupation of the Crimea, in 1856, it might be indicated, without very large error, by a ratio of ten to one. Mr. Kinglake alludes to the maladministration in the English hospitals which at one time existed, and attributes it to the sheer non-existence of any sufficient State engine, built up in good time for the purpose; and accordingly, the real work in hand was not so much to reform, but rather all at once to create. "But happily, after a while, and in gentle, almost humble, disguise, which put foes of change off their guard, there acceded to the State a new power." When the intelligence reached England of how our troops had fought on the banks of the Alma, the hearts of many women in England, in Scotland, in Ireland were stirred with a heavenly thought, impelling them to offer and say that if the State only were consenting, they would go out to tend our poor soldiers; and so it happened that the honour of welcoming into our public service this new and gracious aid belonged to Mr. Sidney Herbert. Fortunately, he had formed a strong belief in the advantages our military hospitals would gain by accepting womanly aid; and acting on it, he at once sent to the East some chosen bands of ladies and salaried attendants, for whose reception proper provision was made, and, moreover, enjoined the principal medical officer at Scutari to point out to these new auxiliaries how best they could make themselves useful, and of all things to receive with attention and deference the counsels of "the Lady-in-Chief." And thus it was, the author points out, that under the sanction of a Government acceding to the counsels of one of its most alert and sagacious Members, there went out angel-women from England, resolved to confront that whole world of horror and misery that can be gathered into a military hospital from camp or battle-field; and their plea, when they asked to be trusted with this painful mission, was simply the natural aptitude of their sex for ministering to those who lie prostrate from sickness or wounds. Using that tender word which likened the helplessness of the down-stricken soldier to the helplessness of infancy, they only said they would "nurse" him. Having sketched in some eloquent passages the great services performed by Miss Stanley and the Sisters that followed her, as also the ceaseless devotion and energy with which the instructions given by the medical officers were obeyed, Mr. Kinglake thus introduces "the Lady-in-Chief," whose accession bore date November 4, 1854, and who, with 10 Roman Catholic nuns, 8 Protestant Sisters, and 20 nurses, took up her quarters in the barrack hospital at Scutari:—

> "If the generous women thus sacrificing themselves were all alike in devotion to their sacred cause, there was one of them, 'the Lady-in-Chief,' who not only came armed with the special experience needed, but also was clearly transcendent in that subtle quality which gives to one human being a power of command over others. Of slender, delicate form, engaging, highly-bred, and in counsel a rapt, careful listener, so long as others were speaking, and strongly, though gently, persuasive whenever speaking herself, 'the Lady-in-Chief,' the Lady Florence, Miss Nightingale, gave her heart to this enterprise in a spirit of absolute devotion, but her sway was not of the kind that many in England imagined."

According to Mr. Kinglake, this lady exercised a powerful influence over every one who came within its reach. She it was who came to the rescue of Mr. Macdonald, of the *Times*, who sat in the public places in Scutari, oppressed with a heavy burden of coin, and a full command of all the markets, but still proved inadequate to solve the problem of how those large resources, eager for employment, should be administered. She it was who disclosed to Mr. Macdonald that the report of the medical officers at the hospital at Scutari that "nothing was wanted" was a mere sham, inasmuch as at that time a regiment of British soldiers, on its way from Gibraltar to the seat of war, had reached the Bosphorus, and was going on to meet the rigours of a winter in the Crimea, without having been supplied with any addition to the light clothing appropriately worn in hot countries. She it was who here saw through the red-tape, which rather than be intruded upon would plead ignorance to any dereliction of duty, and at once appealed to the sympathisers of "the *Times* Fund," referring them to the "audacious surgeon" of the 39th Regiment who clamoured aloud on behalf of his men:—

> "It was thus that, under the sway of motives superbly exalted, a great lady came to the rescue of our prostrate soldiery, made good the default of the State, won the gratitude, the rapt admiration of an enthusiastic people, and earned for the name she bears a pure and lasting renown. She even did more. By the very power of her fame, but also, I believe, by the wisdom and authority of her counsels, she founded, if so one may speak, a gracious dynasty that still reigns supreme in the wards where sufferers lie, and even brings solace, brings guidance, brings hope into those dens of misery that, until the blessing has reached them, seem only to harbour despair. When into the midst of such scenes the young, high-bred lady now glides, she wears that same sacred armour—the gentle attire of the servitress—which seemed 'heavenly' in the eyes of our soldiers at the time of the war, and finds strength to meet her dire task, because she knows by tradition what the first of the dynasty proved able to confront and vanquish in the wards of the great barrack hospital."

Mr. Kinglake next invites attention to the untiring zeal of our Medical officers, and points out how their power to heal and to cure was greatly strengthened by the authority of the Lady-in-Chief, the force of whose actual sway caused order to spring out of chaos. While the internal administration of our great barrack hospital at Scutari was manifesting signs of decided improvement, our male rulers were making every effort to secure promptitude in matters of hospital business; so that there was undesignedly constituted an interesting trial of both brain-power and speed, between the sex which had hitherto engrossed the whole public service, and the one newly coming to share in some of the toils of State. In concluding his observations on "the care of the sick and wounded" during the winter troubles, Mr. Kinglake writes:—

> "But whilst dwelling on those happy changes which raised our hospital management to an almost unknown height of excellence, it less becomes our people to harbour a sense of complacency than to think of the lives—the lost lives—that timely care might have saved. A sustained though painful remembrance of those trials, those wants, under which our troops suffered and died, would, perhaps, afford some ground for hoping that, in wars yet to come, the due penalty of State incapacity may not again have to be borne."

TURKISH OFFICERS IN GERMANY.

The Sultan of Turkey is doing his utmost to consolidate the good understanding which has sprung up between his Empire and that of Germany. It is his earnest desire to strengthen the bond of union which already exists between the two Empires, and, not content with handing over the reorganisation of the Turkish Army to German officers, he has recently obtained the sanction of the Emperor of Germany to forty Turkish officers being trained each year in the German Army. Another object of the Sultan, says the *Berliner Tageblatt*, is to prove to Mussulmans that, not only can they be commanded by Christian officers to great advantage, but also that good Mahommedans can just as well command Christian soldiers, and that the difference of creed in no manner interferes with the performance of military duties. The detachment of Turkish officers sent this year to Berlin includes representatives of each branch and arm of the Turkish service. Each year a further detachment of young officers will leave Turkey for the same destination. As yet but two officers of the Turkish General Staff, eight of the Infantry, three of the Cavalry, and four of the Artillery, have been detailed for duty with the German Army, but the number will by degrees be increased to forty. Prior to these officers leaving for Berlin, they were received in audience at the Palace, and the Sultan presented each with a present of five Turkish pounds. In further proof of the paramount influence of Germany at the present moment in Constantinople, the German papers cite the following facts:—At the same time that the foregoing steps were being taken, Colonel von Schilgen, who is serving with the Turkish Army, was promoted to the rank of General, and there are at this moment no less than nine German officers serving in the Ottoman Army, in which they hold the rank of Pasha; while another German officer, Baron von Drigalsky, is attached to the household of the Sultan. In addition to these, there are officers of various other nationalities serving in Turkey,—amongst others, Hungarian, French, and English. The Hungarians, who joined the Ottoman service in 1848, have nearly all adopted the Mahommedan faith, and have thereby lost all influence with the Government, having, as it were, effaced themselves. Besides these, is the Chief of the Constantinople Fire Brigade, Count Seczenyi Pasha. The English officers are said to have been under a cloud since Baker Pasha left the country. The only exceptions are General Borthwick and Admiral Hobart, two Pashas who have maintained their influence with the Sultan throughout, and are at the present moment looked upon as two of the staunchest pillars of the Ottoman State. French interests are represented by Pachas Dreysse and Vitalis. Of these, Pasha Dreysse holds the highest rank in Turkey of all foreign officers in the Imperial Ottoman Service, namely, that of Mushir, or Field-Marshal and Inspector of the Army. The tact and *savoir-faire* of Dreysse Pasha are so well known, that he has made for himself a world-wide reputation. Not to offend Turkish susceptibility, he has never worn the uniform of a Mushir, but, instead, a fancy uniform of his own design. Neither does he draw the pay he is entitled to from his rank, being content with the numerous presents his Imperial master and protector chooses from time to time to bestow upon him. With the forty Turkish officers ordered to Germany, things will be different. They will all be attached to various regiments of the Prussian Army, will do regular duty, and will draw their pay and allowances like other officers. Four of these Turkish officers have been appointed to the 10th Prussian Jäger Battalion. At the same time, the report reaches Berlin that the Sultan has accepted in principle the plan for the radical reorganisation of the Turkish Army drawn up by Kaihler Pasha, and the German officers serving under him. This will have the effect of placing the defensive forces of the Turkish Empire on a level with those of the other Military Powers of Europe.

Reviews.

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Thirty-eight Years in India. By William Tayler. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

Although Mr. Tayler's first volume, *Thirty-eight Years in India*, rapidly passed into a second edition, it did not create the same amount of interest as has been accorded to its successor. The reason is obvious. In the first portion of his work, he wrote pleasantly and confidentially, as if he were addressing most intimate friends on ordinary topics. In the present volume, he has a much higher duty to perform. He has to vindicate himself, and at the same time crush the host of calumnies that have for a lengthened period been levelled at his official reputation. This is a task of no ordinary magnitude, and yet the author approaches it with an amount of ease and confidence sufficient to enlist the sympathies of his readers, and disarm even the "captious critic." A considerable portion of this volume, written, as it is, with the author's usual vivacity of description, will be chiefly valued as leading up to the great event of the work,—his self-defence. It will be for an unprejudiced and justice-loving public to study carefully all the circumstances of the case, and then say whether Mr. Tayler is not right in declining to continue still longer the victim of what has years since been fully recognised as a gross miscarriage of justice. The story of the political conspiracy which was brewed at Patna is a very old one indeed, but one which succeeded in arresting the attention of Sir John Kaye, Colonel Malleson, Sir Herbert Edwardes, and other historians, although it has signally failed to procure for a most distinguished public servant the most scanty justice. Early in the summer of 1855, Mr. Tayler held the appointment of Official Commissioner at Arrah, and subsequently received from Mr. Halliday, the Lieutenant-Governor, a highly flattering letter, appointing him to the Patna Commissionership. Thence sprang all the evils. The first unfortunate disagreement between Mr. Tayler and the Lieutenant-Governor arose from the former's proposed system of national education. As the subject is one intimately connected with his administration in Patna, he sets forth all the particulars in detail (p. 197), to which we must refer the reader. It is sufficient for the present to mention that feelings of jealousy were aroused, unpleasant correspondence indulged in, and the relations between Mr. Halliday and Mr. Tayler painfully strained, the rather absurd result being that "the Commissioner" found himself acting under the orders of a Governor who had the strongest personal interest in securing his removal from Patna. Mr. Tayler thus pictures the situation:—

> "It was during this most painful and embarrassing crisis that the Mutiny broke upon us, at a moment when the Lieutenant-Governor was annoyed and prejudiced by the calumnies of others, and when I was deeply hurt and indignant at my treatment, feeling conscious that in all I had attempted I had been actuated by conscientious motives."

The thirteenth chapter of Mr. Tayler's volume is headed "The Patna Conspiracy," and presents a point at which it becomes necessary for the author to enter upon a narrative of his administration of Patna in 1857. In a few preliminary observations, he submits to the general reader a correct idea of the important city and district under his immediate control, so as to enable him to estimate the extent of the Commissioner's responsibilities, and the perilous character of his duties. At first, it was considered by Mr. Tayler, as well as by Mr. Halliday, that Patna might possibly escape the contagion of disaffection, but this unwise confidence was soon dispelled. On the morning of June 7, 1857, Mr. Tayler received a letter from the Assistant-Adjutant-General at Dinapore, informing him that there was excitement in the lines, and warning him to be on his guard. On the evening of the same day, the commander of the police brought to him a letter which had been delivered by two Sepoys from Dinapore. The letter was addressed by their body to the Patna police, stating that they were coming down that night, and begging the latter to be ready with the treasure. Here, indeed, was a critical position, one which required cool judgment and consummate tact to grapple with. The misdelivery of the letter saved the Christians, who would have been massacred, had it reached the person for whom it was intended. The curtain which hitherto effectually concealed the mischief that was brewing was by this event withdrawn, and it became obvious that there was an understanding between the regiments and the Patna police. There are not many who will hesitate in admitting that Mr. Tayler proved himself equal to the occasion, particularly when it is shown that his dispatches narrating this event to Mr. Halliday, who was distant more than 400 miles, were received with something like derision, the only reply being, "I could not satisfy myself that Patna was in danger, and the mutiny of the Sepoys is inconceivable." Mr. Tayler, however, commenced active operations. He disarmed the city, as far as possible, forbade the inhabitants to leave their houses at night, and, what was of the last importance, placed the Wahabee leaders in a precautionary confinement. Events now marched quickly on. Serious *émeutes* occurred in the city. An English officer was murdered in the streets, and several notorious rebels were executed. At length, the event which Mr. Halliday pronounced to be "inconceivable" became fully accomplished. The Dinapore regiment mutinied, and, escaping unhurt, arrived at Arrah, and placed it under siege. With a view to rescuing the garrison, Major Eyre proposed to march down to Arrah, and wrote to ask Mr. Tayler's opinion on the subject. That officer was aware that Major Eyre's force amounted to only 150 men, and also knew that he had not heard of the disaster that had just occurred; and therefore suggested, in reply, the more prudent course of dropping down by his steamer to Patna, then enlisting some additional men, and marching up to Arrah. This proved, no doubt, to be an important letter; but as it was one only containing advice from one civilian to another, it was sent open to the General at Dinapore, that he might pass his own orders. At the same time, contemplating the terrible condition of the outlying Christians in the province, and carefully considering their utter helplessness in the event of Major Eyre's defeat, Mr. Tayler called in the officers from the two stations of Gya and Mozufferpore. And what were the consequences of these counsels and actions? Mr. Tayler laconically relates them:—"A few days afterwards, Major Eyre's glorious victory and the relief of the Arrah garrison were announced, and Mr. Halliday, accusing me of 'panic,' dismissed me from my appointment." Having described the events which led up to his dismissal from office, Mr. Tayler proceeds at considerable length to consider the "controversy" which ensued, in all its bearings, and to place on record all the charges, great and small, which the Lieutenant-Governor at the time recorded to his prejudice, as justifying his summary removal from the high office which he held, and then to exhibit the evidence recorded on the opposite side on each and all of the points referred to. A careful and conscientious comparison of these statements will, no doubt, enable the public to form a just conclusion on the subject in all its branches, previous to Mr. Tayler's return from India. Even a cursory examination of the facts elicited on both sides can scarcely fail to impress the reader, not so much with wonder at the meagre nature of the evidence on which the Commissioner of Patna was sent to execution by the Lieutenant-Governor, as with wonder at the undeniable fact that nearly a score of years have passed by, during which Mr. Tayler constantly courted inquiry, but in vain, and that he is now obliged, as a last resource, to resort to his by no means feeble pen. We have not space to enter minutely into the correspondence and other documentary evidence relied on by either of the controversialists, but will merely select two pieces of cogent evidence which will be sure to impress the most thoughtless reader. The first is a letter addressed to Mr. Tayler as far back as 1868, by Sir Herbert Edwardes, after his examination of the Wahabee conspiracy, and is as follows:—

> "The centre of this truly bitter and formidable political conspiracy was Patna. You lived there, and knew what was going on, you acted on your knowledge, and paralysed the whole of the Wahibi sect, by seizing their leaders at the very moment when they could and would have acted against us. The Bengal Government was determined not to believe in the Wahibi conspiracy, and punished you for your vigour. Time has done you justice, shown that you were right, and hanged or transported the enemies whom you suspected and disarmed."

The other piece of evidence is a copy of Lord Derby's remarks in the House of Lords, 1857. His lordship said:—

> "Then there is another gentleman whose conduct has not received the sanction of the Government,—I mean Commissioner Tayler, of Patna. His conduct has been disproved by the Government, but the papers seem to me to show that he had a more enlarged view of the crisis, a keener sense of the danger, and a better idea of the remedy, than the Government itself."

In concluding this notice of Mr. Tayler's second volume of *Thirty-eight Years in India*, we must not omit to draw the attention of those readers who do not care a pin's head for "Patna" or "Arrah," or Tayler or Halliday, to the clever delineations of society in India, and the excellent etchings which illustrate them, that are to be found in abundance in this volume.

A Summary of Tactics. By Captain H. F. Morgan. (Marcus Ward and Co.)—In these days, when examinations in tactics have been introduced for the Auxiliary Forces, as well as the Regular Army, any work on the subject of tactics will necessarily command a sale. Captain Morgan has performed a valuable service in compiling this volume, which abounds in useful information, all summarised in such a way as to show the student at a glance the meaning of technical terms, and enable him to overcome the many difficulties which surround him, in his desire to post himself in the duties which would devolve upon him, if employed with an army in the field or a force engaged in peace manœuvres. We most strongly recommend the work to the notice of all those preparing for examination, as from its conciseness it cannot fail to prove most valuable.

Hints to Young Officers of the Volunteer Force. By "Centurion." (London: W. J. Johnson.)—Seeing that many gentlemen who accept commissions in the Volunteer Force have but the slightest acquaintance with Military etiquette, and have rarely ever seen such a work as the "Dress Regulations of the Army," this little book may be recommended, for it will give young military aspirants an insight into many subjects on which they are usually ignorant. Not only does "Centurion" tell his readers how they are to dress, but he also devotes chapters to "Camping," "Schools of Instruction," "The Inspection of a Company," "The Issuing of Orders," and other matters which may seem unimportant in themselves, but a knowledge of which will assist a young officer in holding his own when he puts aside his civilian garb for the panoply of war.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Since I last wrote, there has been a vast improvement in the weather, and the ordinary routine work of route-marching, regimental drills, and instruction of recruits has been possible. Some little musketry practice has been going on, but only for 3rd-class shots and recruits; the annual course for regiments will not commence till April 1. The Reservists who arrived from Egypt lately have been leaving the Camp in batches during the week for their homes, on six weeks' furlough, pending final relegation to the Reserve. Any man unable to obtain employment during that period can rejoin the colours for a further term of service; and if married, his wife will be taken on the strength; and indeed, under present circumstances, those who do return will be welcome. The Division is, at the present time, very weak, and duties of all kinds press heavily. The two Cavalry corps forming the Cavalry Brigade, 3rd and 15th Hussars, would not together make one efficient regiment for an ordinary field-day; and the six battalions which form the three Infantry Brigades could barely muster 3,000 bayonets. The 85th Shropshire Light Infantry is the weakest regiment in the command (having a company detached at Portland for duty), and cannot number more than 350 of all ranks at Aldershot. The number of men on furlough, and the Division being five battalions under its ordinary winter establishment, will account for this state of affairs. The 2nd Brigade has consisted of only one battalion, the 84th York and Lancaster, for some months past. Various regiments have been named lately as intended for Aldershot, but these announcements are unreliable, nothing in this direction having been as yet definitely arranged. Twenty-three rank and file of the Ordnance Store Corps arrived on Wednesday from Woolwich for duty. Fifty mules from the Commissariat and Transport Corps were conveyed by special train on Tuesday from the Camp to Nine Elms, for sale. A war game was played on Thursday, by eight officers of the 26th Cameronians, assisted by two officers each from Cavalry and Artillery. Twenty-eight subalterns of Militia, candidates for commissions in the Line, will undergo examination here on the 8th and 9th prox. It has been notified, under authority of Horse Guards' letter, dated 15th inst., that the regimental quartermaster-serjeant ranks regimentally senior to all other non-commissioned officers in the regiment ranking as quartermaster-serjeant, and that non-commissioned officers ranking as colour-serjeants, whether company colour-serjeants or others, rank according to dates of promotion or appointment. Until the publication of this order, the seniority of regimental quartermaster-serjeants, colour-serjeants, orderly-room clerks, and paymaster clerks holding similar rank, has been an open question. This decision now sets the matter at rest. The Bowyers' Prize of 25 guineas will be shot for at the Army Rifle Meeting at Aldershot, in August next, at moving objects, at unknown distances. The members of the field-sketching and reconnaissance classes, which were formed early in December last, have returned to regimental duty, on completion of the course. Fresh classes have been formed, each consisting of one officer (competent to act as instructor) and four non-commissioned officers from each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry, and are struck off all duty for this purpose. The instruction is carried out under the supervision of the Garrison Instructors. Lieutenants H. Jenkinson and A. B. Denne, R.A., have been posted to batteries at Aldershot. Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Rawlins, R.H.A., will shortly proceed to India. An Officers' Whist Club has been formed at the Club-house. There was no promenade concert at the Club on Wednesday, owing to the theatricals. A range-finder, the invention of a London optician, especially adapted for infantry, is now being tried here, along with the Weldon range-finder. The Army Athletic Meeting will be held at the Camp on two days in June next. The following officers of Yeomanry Cavalry have been ordered to join the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Cavalry Forces at Aldershot on the 1st prox., for a course of instruction, Commandant and Instructor, Captain E. Hegan, 5th Dragoon Guards:—Lieutenants D. W. Shaw, Ayrshire; T. Bate, Denbighshire; J. A. Campbell, Lanarkshire; W. L. Pilkington, Lancashire Hussars; H. T. Barclay, R. A. Falkner, and W. J. Martin, Leicestershire; C. B. Wright, South Notts; Captain H. Bromley, Sherwood Rangers; Lieutenants R. Hardy, Staffordshire; E. A. Sassoon, Middlesex; Major W. S. G. Langton, Lieutenants N. McLean, F. Houlton, F. J. W. Bennett, and C. G. Hill, North Somerset; Lieutenants S. H. Lambert, Bart., J. B. E. Bourne, and E. M. Everitt, Warwickshire. The non-commissioned officers of Yeomanry Cavalry attending the school at present will shortly rejoin their corps, on completion of the course. On Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning last, the North Camp Military Church, used by both the Church of England and Roman Catholic denominations, was burglariously entered, and the communion services of both persuasions carried off. The thieves also drank a quantity of the sacramental wine. The building being of wood, and no sentry over it, entrance was easily effected. The act is believed to have been the work of professional burglars. No arrests have yet been made. A court of inquiry on the matter was held on Monday. This is the church at which the Empress Eugénie is a constant worshipper at the 10.15 a.m. Roman Catholic service on Sundays. Performances were given by the Officers' Dramatic Club at the Club house on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. On Sunday afternoon last, about the time of church-going, it was reported to the military police that a fire had broken out in All Saints' Military Church, Permanent Barracks. The fire alarm was at once sounded. The fire, which was caused by the overheating of the apparatus for warming the church, was soon got under. The promptitude of the fire brigade on this occasion is worthy of all praise. By their timely arrival, they were the means of preventing what might have been a serious conflagration. A new Veterinary Class will be formed at the Veterinary School here on the 1st prox. It has been notified that officers wishing to join are to forward their names without delay to the Assistant-Adjutant-General's Office. An Aldershot Brewery Company has recently been started here; chairman of the board of directors (who are all soldiers), Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. A. FitzGeorge, 20th Hussars. The sale of beer and porter on the Camp is said to amount annually to £80,000. There is no other local brewery. It is stated that there is a desire at the War Office that the military should deal locally, wherever practicable, and the object of this company is to supply pure malt liquor at fairly remunerative prices. Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Taylor has proceeded to the Depôt of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, at Armagh. Major F. A. Dashwood has rejoined the battalion from the Depôt. Captain H. C. Bowles has been posted to the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, in India, from the 3rd Battalion.

NAVAL EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have before me the table of marks obtained in the last examination for Naval Cadetships, and have compared the results with those of the previous June. It appears, that in November, 11 who obtained more marks than some of the successful candidates, failed in one or more subjects, whereas last June this did not occur in a single instance. The cause is certainly, in four cases out of the 11, to be attributed to the arithmetic paper alone, in one to the arithmetic and algebra; and I think, having had an experience of 20 years in preparing boys for the Naval and other examinations, I may truly say that the arithmetic paper was too difficult for young boys. The fact that last June 87 per cent. of the marks were obtained by the 24 successful candidates, and only 71 per cent. by the 33, or 75 per cent. by the first 24, speaks for itself. I should imagine that the boy who failed with 1,032 marks must have been fair in mathematics, for though his failure is due to his obtaining only 100 for arithmetic, yet he obtained full marks for algebra, and 128 for geometry, and in the optional mathematics 213 out of 300,—a number only exceeded by three candidates, with 267, 247, and 214 marks respectively. The boy who was successful with 847 marks, exactly qualified in geometry, obtained eight above the minimum for algebra, and 64 only for optional mathematics. Though comparisons are odious, it seems to me that the rejected candidate, with 1,032 marks, was the better one of the two. These statistics may interest some of your readers, and induce the examiners to remember the age of the candidates, at least in the qualifying portion of the examination.—I am, &c.,

SCRUTATOR.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

ARMY NOTES.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and suite left Charing Cross by the 8.5 mail train on Sunday evening for Paris.

Major Gildea had been appointed hon. secretary to the Army Coffee Tavern Association, vice Lieut.-Col. F. Duncan, R.A, appointed to a command in Egypt. The council has resolved to place on record its unanimous appreciation of the valuable services so zealously and cheerfully rendered by Col. Duncan.

The *Times*' correspondent writes from Cairo:—"The organisation of the Egyptian Army is proceeding very satisfactorily. All rumours as to recruits suffering any other hardships than such as arise out of their unavoidable withdrawal from the fields are unfounded. Great difficulties naturally exist in inducing the men to obey the elementary rules of cleanliness and discipline; but the patience, forbearance, and conscientious desire to secure the well-being of their men on the part of every officer, from Sir E. Wood downwards, excite the admiration of foreigners, and seem to be already producing a beneficial effect on the soldiers themselves. At the same time, the task is an extremely difficult one; and if in England we hardly expect to manufacture a soldier within three years, at least this time must be allowed before the raw Egyptian recruits can be left as the sole guardians of order. The army of occupation might, however, be safely reduced to 6,000, its mission here being to emphasize the existence of available force rather than to employ it. It is much to be regretted that detachments are not sent during the present fair season to the more important villages. As a general rule, the objection to a British occupying force is greatest where the experience of one has been least, and it would be a mistake if the Army left Egypt before a larger proportion of the population recognise that the British are no longer enemies, but peaceful residents, increasing the profits of the bazaars."

The *Irish Times* says:—"It is announced by a service journal that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Beauchamp Walker's appointment—that of Director-General of Military Education—is a seven years' appointment. This is not the case. Gen. Walker was appointed for five years only, the Royal Warrant distinctly laying down that 'the appointments in the Department of the Director-General of Military Education shall be considered Staff appointments, and shall be held subject to the conditions which are applicable to appointments on the General Staff of our Army.' Now, appointments on the General Staff are five and not seven-year appointments, so that Sir Beauchamp Walker would have left the War Office on Jan. 19 but for the fact that the Secretary of State for War, after considering his claims, decided that it was to the advantage of the public service that he should be given an extension of his term of office."

The Russians are said to have opened a mercantile office in Cabul.

The organ of the Russian general staff, the *Russki Invalide*, describes the Egyptian war in its military summary for 1882. It says:—"The first thing that strikes one is the immense transport power possessed by England;" and it adds that the infantry "showed at Tel-el-Kebir that it still preserved the spirit of the good old times, and that, in spite of the breechloader, the bayonet is still the most decisive weapon of war." From a "Continental point of view, however, the war was not so satisfactory. The difficulty the Government experienced in raising attenuated regiments to their proper strength, and the numerous cases that occurred of mere skeletons of detachments being sent to the seat of war, showed that at the very utmost England could not land more than 40,000 troops on the Continent of Europe without considerable difficulty, and that even this could not be effected without leaving England completely bare of an army."

It is stated that the Bombay Government have followed the action of the authorities in Bengal with regard to the introduction of new facing-cloths for the Native Army, and that it has been proposed to adopt white facings for all regiments in that Presidency, except the 5th, 9th, and 10th N.I., which will adhere to "black," and the 4th Rifles, 27th, 29th, and 30th (Belooch regiments), all of which will retain their "red" facings.

A new General Order has been issued on the subject of recruiting for the Bengal Army, of which the following is an abstract:—The enlistment is forbidden of men belonging to the menial castes—namely, Khutteeks, Mehtars, Chamars, Dhanootes, Pasis, Lodhs, Gararias, Baniahs, Kaiths, Kurmis, Bhaths, and other castes inferior to these. Only five regiments—namely, the 11th and 19th Bengal Lancers, and the 20th, 21st, and 26th Bengal Infantry, will be permitted to enlist Afreedies. These Afreedies are to be kept together in one troop or company. Punjabi Hindoos or Moonahs may be enlisted in the Sikhs or Dogra troops or companies, to the extent of one-tenth of the normal strength. Men enlisted in the districts of Delhi, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Karnal, Rohtak, and Hissar are to be classed as Hindostanees, and not as Punjabees. The Goorkha regiments are to be mainly composed of the four classes of Goorungs, Magars, Khawas, and Thakoors. Assam regiments may enlist any class of Goorkhas, but are not permitted to obtain recruits from any part of Nepaul west of Khatmandoo. Regiments enlisting hillmen—namely, Gurtawalis, Newars, and Kumaonis—should do so in communication with the Resident in Nepaul, or the Commissioner of Kumaon; but the enlisting of Goorkhas under the name of hillmen is forbidden.

"Half-pay" writes, in reference to the discussion on public schools and Army examinations, "It might interest the services to know that one of the successful public schools at the last examination for entrance to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, was the United Services College, whose pupils took 1st and 17th places, without the assistance of a crammer. A pupil direct from it also took the 15th place among the candidates at the last Sandhurst entrance examination. The United Services College was set on foot by some 200 officers of the Army and Navy, about eight years ago, and has proved a most successful experiment, combining efficiency with economy."

Tuesday's Gazette.

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ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, February 20, 1883.

8th Hussars—Capt. W. S. D. Abbott retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

12th Lancers—Lieut. the Hon. G. W. H. Vernon to be Capt., vice W. Colquhoun, seconded (Feb. 6).

Regimental District.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. D. Barrett, from half-pay, to be a Lieut.-Col., to command the 19th Regimental District (the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt.), vice Col. R. Mockler, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Feb. 23).

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Supernumerary Capt. H. W. Tombs to be Capt., vice S. B. Moore, appointed Adjt. 3rd Batn. (Jan. 26).

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. J. R. C. Colvin has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Nov. 1, 1882).

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. E. E. S. Schuyler has been seconded, for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Jan. 1). Lieut. W. C. Loudon has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Nov. 17, 1882).

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. J. C. B. Craster has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Nov. 11, 1882).

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. N. Irving-Noble has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Dec. 5, 1882).

The East Surrey Regiment—Lieut. L. R. H. Roberts resigns his commission.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut. E. H. Studdy to be Capt., vice L. B. Beaumont, retired (Feb. 7).

The Hampshire Regiment—Major J. E. Collins, from the King's (Shropshire L.I.), to be Major, vice J. S. White, seconded from Dec. 2, 1882, for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieut. M. Z. Darrah has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Nov. 1, 1882).

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Capt. F. E. Trower has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Jan. 19).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Capt. J. C. M. Pigott has been seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 27).

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Capt. J. K. Kirkwood to be Major, vice J. E. Collins, transferred to the Hampshire Regt.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt. L. R. M. Maxwell, from the Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Capt., vice J. Reeves, who exchanges; Lieut. T. M. Hawtayne to be Adjt., vice Lieut. E. W. Newland, who has relinquished the appointment (Jan. 1).

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Col. L. S. Warren, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (Feb. 16); Capt. and Brevet Major W. J. Kirkpatrick has vacated the Adjutancy, on completion of five years' tenure of that appointment (Feb. 2); Capt. T. Horton to be Adjt., vice Capt. and Brevet Major W. J. Kirkpatrick (Feb. 23).

The Highland Light Infantry—Capt. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. R. E. Gooldtires Adams to be Capt., vice H. L. Lopes, deceased (Dec. 11, 1882).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. J. S. Brown to be Adjt., vice Capt. W. B. Marling, who has resigned the appointment (Dec. 16, 1882).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt. J. Reeves, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), to be Capt., vice L. R. M. Maxwell, who exchanges.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. the Hon. W. F.-W. Elliot to be Major, vice G. N. Stevenson, retired (Jan. 31).

Staff—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Lascelles, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Col. G. F. C. Bray, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (April 1).

Medical Department—Brig.-Surg. C. M. Jessop, from half-pay, to be Brig.-Surg., vice J. S. Comyn, M.B., granted retired pay (Jan. 26).

Memoranda.

Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. S. Goad, late Major 107th Foot, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Feb. 2).

Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. J. Y. Armstrong, late Major the Lincolnshire Regt., has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Feb. 3).

Major W. Everett, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst employed as her Majesty's Consul at Erzeroum.

Indian Staff Corps.

The under-mentioned officers have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Cols. C. Thompson, Bombay (Jan. 30), and J. A. M. Macdonald, C.B., Bombay (Feb. 11).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut. W. R. Ludlow, Capt. 1st Volunteer Batn. the Royal Warwickshire Regt., resigns his commission; Lieut. W. H. Bleck, 1st Essex A.V.C., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date February 21, and the current year must be understood.)

INDIA OFFICE, February 20, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the restoration of the under-mentioned officers from the Half-Pay List to the Effective List:—

Bengal Infantry.

Major C. O. W. Apperley (Dec. 13, 1882).

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Surg. C. H. Beatson (Dec. 22, 1882).

Lieut. A. L. Sinclair, Bombay S.C., adjt. 27th Bombay N.I., has been given an appointment on Sir E. Wood's staff. Up to the present, 26 officers of the English Army on the Active List, including two of the Royal Marines, have accepted appointments in the new Egyptian force.

There must be a good deal of expenditure by the Admiralty that needs explanation, if the figures given by Mr. Henry Watt, master mariner, of Liverpool, are accurate. He says that there is a great waste of money in repairs. In 1877, there was an estimate of £21,000 to repair the Enchantress, a wooden ship 14 years old, though a new iron vessel might have been built for £30,000. "The dockyard blue-books now show that the repairs cost £30,099, to which has to be added 33 per cent. for charges, making, in round numbers, £41,000. To repair and fit out the training-ships Eurydice and Atalanta we spent £62,846. Four new and much better iron or composite vessels might have been had for the same sum. By Mr. Campbell Bannerman's Return, No. 307, of 1882, the Garnet, Opal, Sapphire, and Turquoise have served only one commission of about four years, and require, on the average, about £35,000 each to repair them. Some of this class were built in private yards, and it is well known they are a failure in design, both as to hull and engines; hence the excessive cost for maintenance." But Mr. Watt has a still more striking comparison:—"The Nautilus, a wooden sailing training-brig, of 501 tons displacement, built in 1879, cost, with charges as above, £21,250. The writer built for his own use, in 1881, a sailing vessel of iron, of 1,000 tons displacement, of the best description, and fitted with steam gear to work the anchors and cargo, for £7,800." It would be interesting to know what superiority on the part of the Nautilus made her worth £13,000 more than Capt. Watt's ship of double her tonnage.

Capt. A. Dupuis, R.N., has been appointed to the command of the Serapis, in succession to Capt. G. Twiss, and will take over the command of the vessel at Portsmouth, where the Serapis has just arrived from India.

Amusements.

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At the Olympic Theatre, under the title of "Meg Merrilies, or the Gipsy's Prophecy," Miss Geneviève Ward has presented an American version of David Terry's once popular drama of "Guy Mannering," originally produced at Covent Garden on March 12, 1816, when the exquisite music composed by Sir Henry Bishop gave the piece special advantages, and its popularity was extended through many succeeding seasons. With the excision of the musical element the play loses all the attraction it formerly possessed, and when the intensity of purpose displayed by Miss Geneviève Ward as Meg Merrilies is duly acknowledged, and the cleverness of the assumption by Mr. Vernon of Dandie Dinmont is placed on record, the limit of praise suggested by the revival is fairly reached. Mr. E. Lyons caught effectively some of the peculiarities of Gilbert Glossin, but Mr. Hilton utterly failed in realising the mingled humour and pathos of the faithful pedant, Dominic Sampson. Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Lucy Buckstone, and Miss Kate Lee were included in the cast. Few seem to remember that a much better version of Scott's novel was written by Mr. J. R. Planché, and produced at the old English Opera House, now known as the Lyceum, on May 30, 1821, under the title of "The Witch of Derncleugh." In this adaptation, the famous Fanny Kelly represented Meg Merrilies, and T. P. Cooke the smuggler, Dirk Hatteraick.

A morning performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday introduced a clever actress to a metropolitan public. Miss Lingard, of English birth, and who has attained much popularity on the American stage, has also for some time figured conspicuously as a theatrical star in the Australian colonies. An adaptation of the well-known novel by Alexandre Dumas the Younger, familiar as the "Lady of the Camélias," and here presented under the title of "Camille," was chosen for the occasion. The *débutante*, with much advantage derived from personal appearance, is manifestly a well-trained exponent of characters demanding force and earnestness of expression. Her elocution was excellent, and her success was decided. The support afforded was in every respect adequate, Mr. J. H. Barnes very effectively portraying Armand Duval, while Mr. E. F. Edgar as M. Duval, Mr. Temple as Gaston, Mrs. Leigh as Madame Prudence, Miss Bella Howard as Olympe, Miss Phyllis Broughton as Nanine, and Miss Connie Gilchrist as Nichette, were included in the cast.

Those who desire to see a really good drama, well played and well mounted, cannot do better than book seats at the Princess's, where "The Silver King," by Messrs. Jones and Herman, is still drawing crowded houses. Mr. Wilson Barrett never does things by halves, and on the present occasion he may fairly be said to have excelled all previous efforts, having produced a piece which will hold the boards for some months to come.

About Easter, more comic opera may be expected. Offenbach's posthumous "La Belle Lurette" will be produced at the Avenue; and at the Strand Theatre, "The Magic Thimble," for which Mr. Harry Paulton has supplied the libretto, is to be placed in immediate rehearsal. The composer is "Florian Pascal," the pseudonym, it is understood, of the son of Mr. Joseph Williams, the well-known music publisher of Berners Street, Oxford Street, whose songs have lately obtained considerable popularity.

The tenth season of French plays will be commenced at the Gaiety on Monday, June 4, and will be continued for six weeks.

The Carl Rosa English opera season at Drury Lane will begin on Easter Monday, March 26, with Goring Thomas's "Esmeralda."

The usual "Moore and Burgess" Minstrels' entertainment at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, is now supplemented by the Martinetti Troupe, who appear during the second part of the programme in a lively pantomimic ballet.

With this week has terminated the season at Mr. Charles Hengler's well-managed equestrian establishment in Argyll Street, Regent Street. The esteemed proprietor of "Hengler's Grand Cirque" took his benefit on Wednesday, when a varied entertainment was given, both in the afternoon and in the evening.

A German official report lately published in the *Marine Feordnung's Blatt* states that it is the opinion of German naval authorities that for the future an effective blockade has become impossible. The reasons given are that a fleet would always be obliged at sunset to gain the open sea, and to remain sufficiently far off to prevent torpedo-boats issuing from the harbour coming up to the vessels in the darkness; and not even a single ship could be left on guard in sight of the port without the risk, almost amounting to certainty, of being sunk during the night; whilst the port would remain open not only to light and speedy cruisers, but to any ship whose entrance might be desired. Under such circumstances, the probability of a few torpedo-boats lying hidden along the coast would, it is thought, be sufficient to paralyse the action of the most powerful squadron, and to prevent the possibility of any serious operations. This opinion has now been adopted by Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby, C.B.

Admiral Acton, the Italian Minister of Marine, has laid before the General Budget Committee the documents relating to the contract for the construction of the ironclad Italia. In these it is stated that the Government did not think it expedient to give the commission to a French house, but preferred the more prudent course of entering into a contract with English firms, who, moreover, undertook to supply iron plating which would possess quite as much resisting power as any armour that could be provided by the most eminent French ironmasters.

Rear-Admiral Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, was at Rangoon on Monday last, and is expected to arrive at Calcutta on the 26th inst.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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THE reply of the First Lord of the Admiralty to the Earl of Belmore relative to the pay of Naval Officers cannot be viewed with satisfaction. Whatever attention successive Boards have paid to the matter, their concessions have not been productive of much advantage, being so small and infrequent as to have lost their value, and hardly to be appreciated. Lord Northbrook says that since 1856 the position of all branches has been improved, but with all deference to his Lordship, we demur to that. Can he point out that the substantial pay of Lieutenants has been increased? Certain allowances have been given for additional qualifications, which every one cannot acquire. Provision was made in the Estimates of 1882-3 for 52 Lieutenants in command, 125 Senior Lieutenants, and 65 Gunnery Lieutenants, leaving 406 in receipt of only 10s. per diem; therefore the Lieutenants' pay of to-day is no better than it was a quarter of a century ago. A longer period is served as Sub-Lieutenant; and as the Lieutenant acquires seniority, the only advantage which the future holds out to him is retirement at the age of 45 on £300 a year, without he is lucky enough to obtain promotion. Whatever favourable comparison may be drawn between the prospects of those who enter the Navy and young men who aspire to the leading professions of civil life, the latter are not subject to the hardships and dangers of a sea-life or warfare; and the Lieutenant has to travel a rough road, with many risky episodes, before he attains a retiring allowance. A progressive increase of full pay according to actual sea-service would be just, and effected at small cost. Paymaster's pay, in 1855, commenced at 13s. 8d., the maximum rates being £1 12s. 11d.; the Childers scheme, 1870, increased them to 14s. and £1 13s. respectively, merely fixing the rates at equal shillings. Promotion in 1855 was at the age of 29, it happens now at 37. The small allowances for flag and depôt ships apply to only 20 officers. This branch does not labour under obligations for favours, but has from time to time been "heavier weighted" by responsibilites. Engineers below the Inspectorial grades have been granted small additions, and their allowances have been improved, but in no way commensurate with their increased duties. The Navigating branch have been under consideration for many years, and found too useful to be cleared off at once; they have been granted an occasional crumb, as an assurance that their existence is still remembered. The Medical officers we congratulate on having friends (not at Court) who will not take "No" for an answer. Evidently, Lord Northbrook obtained his information from those who do not know "where the shoe pinches;" let him seek for it outside the Admiralty walls, and he will then be convinced that Lord Belmore did not speak unnecessarily. A leading daily contemporary on Wednesday last viewed this subject in a way which commends itself to all unbiassed people, admitting that the question is one which has grown to be of national importance, and one which can no longer be kept within the four walls of either the Admiralty or the Treasury. Lord Belmore, viewing the matter from this stand-point, made a strenuous attempt to obtain from the First Lord of the Admiralty a promise of fair play and fair pay for the officers of the Navy. Lord Northbrook, however, declined to pledge himself to any reform in this much-needed direction. He sheltered himself under the fact that the half-pay and allowances of Lieutenants had been increased since he was at the Admiralty, in 1856, although he did not attempt to deny that the daily pay of the Lieutenant is the same now as it was in the year 1840. In the meantime, the wages of professional services or labour have increased, in many cases having been doubled and trebled, owing to the increased cost of living. Among the working-classes, this has been brought about by strikes; among the Civil servants of the Crown, by political influence and Parliamentary interest. The Naval Lieutenant alone is allowed to starve on a bare pittance. The Naval Surgeons, the Engineers, all grades, in fact, have been granted higher rates of pay, or are about to have the same granted, except the Lieutenant. Why is this? Because, Lord Northbrook informs us, the supply of cadets for the Navy is greater than the demand. "He has not found any indisposition on the part of fathers to send their sons into the Navy." Is this any reason why the faults of the fathers should be eternally visited upon those sons? A father sends his son into the Navy for various reasons. Some few fathers have great interest, and know that their sons are safe to pass rapidly into the higher ranks of the service. The greater number of fathers know nothing of the service. They send their sons into the Navy for two reasons. One is the desire to provide the son early in life with a profession, and thus get him off their hands. The other is the importunity of the boy to be rid of school life by going to sea. The lad has probably read Marryat's novels. He has formed an inordinate appreciation of the glories of a Naval officer's life. His brain has been turned by ideas of gallant deeds, prizes, prize-money, promotion, and fighting, like Midshipman Easy, under a petticoat. But neither father nor son ever dreams of looking at the reverse side of the picture, and of considering the position in life of the Lieutenant who, at the age of 35, has to maintain himself and family on an income which, counting full-pay and half-pay time, never exceeds the average of £150 a year. The boy was not a free agent when he entered the Navy. It is no excuse that fathers continue to send their sons into the service, to thus treat men who have learnt the mistake both they and their fathers committed, when it is too late to remedy it. It is, in reality, taking advantage of a popular fallacy to doom hundreds of honourable men to a life of incredible privation, misery, and destitution, and with them the daughters of our land whom they have wedded, and the innocent progeny of these ill-starred unions. The only remedy is a scale of progressive pay, as before stated. And we strongly recommend fathers of families to think twice, aye, thrice, before sending their sons into the Navy until the scale of pay they may hope to attain during the best years of their lives is made to correspond somewhat more than it does at present with the requirements of the age.

THE question raised by the declarations of members of the Government respecting the withdrawal of the Army of Occupation from Egypt is one of great importance. Lord Hartington's words have been taken as a formal promise that the British Army shall retire on a certain and not distant date, but Lord Granville's less oracular and more guarded words refer to conditions which may not be attained for some time to come, and which are, moreover, subject to control, should it be considered desirable to prolong the occupation. It is a very difficult matter to prove that order is established, and that guarantees have been provided for the working of the new Constitution, should it be thought necessary to argue that there are grounds for apprehension and doubt on these points. *Le Temps*, the organ of jealous and offended France, has girded at the British Government for the delays which have occurred in the reduction of the force of the Army in Egypt. We hope our contemporary will be candid enough to admit that its innuendoes and accusations were ill-founded. But, if some months hence, *Le Temps*, or any other organ, or if any foreign Minister, should call attention to the presence of a British Army in Egypt, and quote Lord Hartington's words, it is possible that explanations and excuses may be needed, if we desire to justify our continued occupation. It will not be in the power of any Government to refuse to receive them. It is unquestionable that there is a large party in Egypt—and we need not now specify how high its chiefs are, or of what elements it is constituted—which looks forward to the liberation of the soil from the liberating Army which overthrew the dictatorship of Arabi. It is also true that the foreign element, whose cry is, "Egypt for the Europeans!" desires, above all things, a prolonged, if not an indefinite occupation; and that there are Egyptians with financial interests at stake who would welcome a Protectorate or annexation, because it—either one or the other—"would send up Egyptians" to the celestial region where fortunes are floating for Bondholders in the money market. But the pledges of the Queen's Government to Europe do not permit them to gratify the wishes of the "Colonies" in Egypt, or to execute the mandate of the Stock Exchanges by any specific assumption of a Protectorate, or by a decree of annexation. The matter to be determined, then, is one of time. *Quo quousque?* We are not abusing the patience of any Power, or violating any law, or evading any promise, in keeping an Army in Egypt till the Army, the gendarmerie, and the police of the Khedive are in such a state of efficiency as to assure the maintenance of the authority of the Viceroy, and the preservation of law and order among his subjects. We must be judges whether and when that condition is established. When the last English soldier has left Egypt, there will begin the test-time of the new organisation, but on the British Government will devolve the full responsibility of the consequences of the experiment, though some of the consequences must be felt by Egyptians, if there be failure. We have reason to believe the best authorities think there is no prospect that in three, or in six, or in nine months there will be a disciplined army, gendarmerie, and police at the disposal of the Khedive. If that be so, the Division now in Egypt will have to put in another summer and autumn at Alexandria and Cairo, and the War Office must not overlook the fact, or neglect the necessary measures for the health of the men. The sickness which clings to the Army there may diminish, but it would be well, we think, to consider how far the Indian reliefs can be worked out in connection with a tour of duty in Egypt, so as to give a change of station to the battalions which have been so long in that country. From what we hear, the attractions of the Valley of the Nile have ceased to reconcile officers and men to service there, though they may go farther and fare worse. Until the Soudan rebellion be suppressed, Nubia and Upper Egypt must be exposed to alarm and disquiet; and the reports which have reached us of the conduct of the Turkish and Egyptian officers of the forces employed in making head against the Mahdé, give reason for serious apprehension that the British officers who have gone up to Khartoum may not be able to inspire their men with confidence and courage, or retrieve the disasters which have been caused by incompetence and cowardice. There must be a backbone left in the body politic.

As the Army Estimates are to be brought forward immediately "in Supply," it seems to us the proper moment to draw attention to the treatment which the Purchase Colonels have received from the War Office, under cover of the Warrant of June 25, 1881, by compulsory removal from the Army, under the age and non-employ clauses recently introduced. The Purchase Colonels purchased commissions under the rules and regulations of the Army which existed up to 1871, when Purchase was abolished. Their money was invested in the Army under State guarantee, and when Purchase was abolished by Royal Warrant, we are of opinion that Mr. Muntz's sensible proposal in Parliament—that the Regulation value of all commissions should be paid "down"—should have been adopted. If this course had been followed, the Purchase Officers would have had no just cause of complaint against the alteration of their terms of service, the inauguration of a new era, or the action of new Warrants regulating promotions and retirements under the non-Purchase rules and regulations. Unhappily, this payment of the "Regulation down" was not adopted, and in the end the Government had to pay both the regulation and over-regulation on all sales of commissions. Moreover, since 1871 there has been a continual sense of injury established amongst all Purchase Officers who are or were injuriously affected by the post-Purchase Warrants, continually changing their prospects. Eventually, the last step was taken against the Purchase Officers, by their removal from the Army by the Warrant of June, 1881. This was the last straw which has intensified the resentment of the senior officers, who were immediately brought under the action of this obnoxious Warrant. The Generals were more easily dealt with than the Colonels, because they forfeited the money invested in commissions, on their electing to become Generals by promotion. But even the Major-Generals were very hard hit by removal from the Active List for age or non-employ, as most of them had paid large sums of money for their commissions up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under Government rules, regulations, and guarantee, and never contemplated enforced retirement under new rules which struck them out of the profession almost in the prime of life. But in their cases, to soften the blow, larger pensions were given, with a step of honorary rank. But even then, the Government made the singular mistake of taking away the distinguished-service pension from those Generals to whom they had been awarded. This was plainly done on economic grounds, and had the effect of making the most distinguished officers pay for the increased pensions to those less distinguished. This was a skilful War-Office, "net-loss" calculation, which soldiers are so obtuse as not to understand. But the Colonels had *not* forfeited the money paid for commissions, or the vested rights in the commissions, for which they had served, when they were removed from the service for age and non-employ. The cases differ, therefore, very much from those of the Generals. The Purchase Colonels have remonstrated with the Secretary of State for War, ever since the issue of the Warrant of June, 1881, against removal under that Warrant without adequate money compensation. As the War Office authorities adhered to their decision, and shielded themselves under the Army Purchase Commission—which the officers do not recognise as an independent court of arbitration—the Colonels asked for an unprejudiced arbitration, before whom they could lay their claims for compensation on the general question of compulsory removal. This was not granted, though all the awards of the Army Purchase Commissioners were, we understand, vigorously contested. The result has been that the Purchase Colonels have printed their claims and cases, and now appeal to Parliament for redress. We have seen this pamphlet, which is in the nature of a private one, and is now, we believe, in the hands of a few Members of both Houses. We consider that the Colonels have made out a very strong case, and we fail to understand on what grounds independent arbitration was refused. The Colonels now "contest the power of Government to remove from their profession without adequate compensation, officers who paid for their commissions under Government rules and regulations, and thus inflict great and undeserved hardships and money losses on officers of high rank, who had purchased proprietary and vested rights in their commissions, and, moreover, gave long service, and thus further established their claims for equitable treatment." It is a curious fact, that very recently General Billot, the French Minister of War, laid down as an axiom in the French Chamber that French officers (who have never paid a shilling for commissions) had a proprietary right in their commissions, and that they could not be deprived of them, except for misconduct. This opinion was not contested or denied in the French Chamber. That compensation was at first contemplated in the case of the Removed Colonels is clear enough, as at page 15 of the pamphlet before us we find the following letter from the War Office, addressed to one of the Colonels:—

> "*War Office, September* 26, 1881.
>
> "Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 17th ult., addressed to the Military Secretary, and to acquaint you in reply that, inasmuch as *full compensation* will be granted to you for any pecuniary loss which you may sustain through the introduction of the rule, against which you appeal, of being obliged to retire at 59, instead of 63, *you will in no way suffer pecuniary loss through the action of the existing Warrant.*—I am, &c., E. Tudor Johnson,
> Acting Deputy-Accountant-General."

On June 9, 1882, the same Colonel is informed by the War Office that as the Army Purchase Commissioners have reported that he had not suffered any net loss (whatever that may mean), no addition could be made to his retired pay under Article 978-XII. All the Colonels now claim the regulation value of their commissions when Purchase was abolished, as proposed by Mr. Muntz, M.P., in addition to the pensions they have earned by long service. So much for the "net-loss" calculations of the War Office and Army Purchase Commissioners, which seem to have produced general dissatisfaction. A table of the awards of compensation by the War Office are given at the end of the pamphlet. This is a very curious list, including the magnificent compensation of £1 19s. per annum to a Colonel of the Guards, and £5 12s. to an Infantry Colonel who paid over £6,000 for his commission. We consider, after a careful perusal of the Colonels' case, that the whole matter was very insufficiently considered, when the vested rights of the Purchase Colonels were over-ridden by the Warrant of June, 1881. The report of Lord Penzance's Commission in 1876 warned the Government against applying compulsory retirements to Purchase Officers, which was called a very delicate question, requiring most careful handling. "Regulation down" in 1871 would have saved all this dire confusion, and would not, in the end, have cost more money.

The Civilian Administration of the Navy is one of those anomalies common to England, but to be found in no other country. Were a Naval man to ask Lord Wolseley whether he would not get on better at the War Office if he removed all the Military men at present serving in its various Departments, except the Commander-in-Chief, the Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, Director of Artillery and Stores, and the Military Secretary, and replaced them by Civilian Clerks, he would most likely be looked upon as a madman or a fool. And yet the Navy, notwithstanding that it is supposed to be the leading service, is governed in this manner. The Naval Lords and officers at the head of the Reserves and Transport Departments represent those military officers named, but at the Admiralty there is not a single Naval officer corresponding to the numerous military men employed in various capacities at the War Office. The whole of the Administration of the Navy is vested in Civilian hands. This is all the more remarkable, in that Civilians of necessity can know nothing of the Navy, of Naval matters, nor of the hundred and one requirements of a life spent on the ocean wave. Of Military matters, civilians do know something. Hundreds of thousands of Englishmen have passed through the ranks of the Militia and Volunteer forces, which are upwards of a quarter of a million. Hence it might be presumed that some excuse could be found for the civilian element preponderating in the government of the Army. But it does not. It is only at the Admiralty that it does. Here all questions as they arise are submitted to civilian clerks, who prepare them by collating all that has gone before on the subject, for the information of the Chief or Naval Lord at the head of the Department. In this manner, purely Naval questions, such as movements of ships, complements, signals, surveying, port orders, blockades, war operations, manning the Navy, organisation, reserves, uniforms, pilots, gunnery, appointments, promotion, services and claims of officers, were divided not long ago among three branches, worked exclusively by civilian clerks. How can it be expected that civilians should be able to deal intelligently with questions on any such matters? So long as they have only to do what has been done before, so long as their labour is one of mere routine, performed mechanically and with the regularity of a machine, of course the capacity of these civilian clerks suffices. But, when doubt arises, when reforms are needed or improvements sought to be introduced, when something out of the ordinary routine has to be faced and considered, as they cannot understand the subject, any more than the parrot who recites the Lord's Prayer, they cannot select the record or information which really bears on the knotty point in default. They are then likely to mislead the Chief or Naval Lord at the head of their Department, unless the latter does as that distinguished officer did, who vacated his seat on the Board in 1877 to assume a most important foreign command, that is, performs the clerk's work himself, and declines to sign any documents placed before him until he has himself gone thoroughly into the matter to which they relate. Now, had the Chief Naval men under him, these would have mastered the whole subject, and would explain in two words the nature of the case and the decision to be arrived at, in accordance with the regulations of the service. This would save many an unjust act from being perpetrated. We contend, therefore, that the branches at the Admiralty which deal exclusively with Naval matters should be filled entirely and exclusively by Naval men. In those branches which deal with questions of discipline, organisation, war operations, surveying, and training, executive officers should preponderate, while the remainder should be drawn from the Paymaster line. In those branches relating to manning, victualling, appointments, half-pay, &c., Paymasters should be freely employed. In this manner, all Naval questions would be dealt with by men who understood them. There would still remain plenty of work for civilian clerks at the Admiralty. The purchase of stores and provisions; legal matters; correspondence with the Treasury, Foreign and Colonial Offices, and Board of Trade, should be left in civilian hands. It is essentially civil work, and can be best performed by civilians, while Naval work can be best done by Naval men, as military work is by soldiers at the War Office. We are fully aware that the difficulties in the way of such a change as we propose are immense. Resistance will be encountered both from the Admiralty clerks and from the Civil Service, who will naturally object to give up any portion of the monopoly they now possess at the Admiralty. Politicians, who know that a body of Naval men working together at the Admiralty would have but one end in view—the efficiency of the service—would object to the change on the ground that it would at times be most inconvenient to have men in the branches of one of the great spending Departments unamenable to political influences, who would never swerve an inch to favour any measure of a political nature, brought in on a political emergency, to lighten the Estimates or otherwise. In a country governed as is this one of ours, the Government might at times feel itself hampered by the Admiralty making a determined stand in the interests of the Navy, and probably politicians of neither party would care to subject themselves to such inconvenience. But we look only to the efficiency of the Navy, in the interests of the great body of the taxpayers of the country. We see in such a change as we advocate, the only chance of making the administration of the Navy what it ought to be, and the service thoroughly efficient. It should at all times be capable of ministering to the requirements of the British Empire, requirements so vast as to be very seldom fully appreciated, even by those called upon to watch over and safeguard British interests in all quarters of the globe; but which, nevertheless, are daily becoming more widely known and better understood.

War between France and Madagascar seems imminent. The French fleet are at Nossi Bé. Madagascar is arming. There is no English man-of-war on the coast. The question is now being asked, "Has the English Government come to an understanding with that of France, whereby the French are to seek compensation in Madagascar for what England has obtained in Egypt?"

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will, we are given to understand, shortly present, as Honorary Colonel of the Royal Marines, some seventy or eighty officers of the corps to her Majesty the Queen.

Admiral Lord Alcester, having handed over the command of the Mediterranean Fleet to his successor, Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, left Malta on Sunday last in the *Carysfort* for Marseilles, where he landed on Wednesday, under a salute of 21 guns from the forts. The crews of the French men-of-war in harbour cheered Lord Alcester as he left the *Carysfort*, and the British ensign was hoisted at the hotel he stopped at. Lord Alcester left Marseilles the same evening for England. The Admiralty yacht *Enchantress* left Portsmouth on Thursday for Cherbourg, where Lord Alcester will embark, landing this day at Portsmouth. By command of the Queen, Lord Alcester will proceed to Windsor.

Captain John Fisher, C.B., is, we hear, likely to succeed to the command of the *Excellent*, on Captain Codrington taking up his duties at the Admiralty as Director of Naval Ordnance.

Mr. Hopwood, M.P., has given notice that on going into Committee of Supply on the Naval Estimates, he will call attention to certain inequalities and defects of administration affecting the Corps of Royal Marines, and move:—"That the Military and Naval value of the Corps of Royal Marines deserves to be adequately represented on the Board of Admiralty, so that the just claims of the corps may be recognised, and defects in its administration remedied." We wish him success, but fear he will not get more satisfaction than did Lord Belmore, namely, that of advocating a good cause. We shall, however, be favoured with the views of the Admiralty on the subject.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Symonds is apparently unaware of the fact that the French Minister of Marine has announced in the Assemblée Nationale that the French Admiralty have decided not to construct, or purchase, or arm any of their ironclads with ordnance exceeding 60 tons in weight. It is only on this assumption that we can account for Sir Thomas Symonds persisting in the statement that six French ironclads are to be armed with ordnance of from 100 to 76 tons. We have so often given the exact state and condition of the Navies of France and England in these columns, that we deem it our duty to remind the gallant Admiral yet once more of this inaccuracy, which can be set down by opponents as exaggeration indulged in to alarm the country. There is quite sufficient ground for sensible men to feel uneasy as to our future Naval supremacy, without in any way exaggerating facts.

The Admiralty have awarded to Captain Morgan Singer, R.N., the Good-service Pension of £150 a year rendered vacant by the retirement, on March 1, of Captain S. P. Townsend, R.N.

Gunnery Lieutenants who have reached ten or twelve years' standing have, apparently, a somewhat gloomy prospect before them. They are not, it appears, to be permitted in future to occupy the position of first lieutenant, either of ironclads or corvettes, as gunnery officers; nor are they to throw up their *spécialité* with the object of obtaining any such appointments; at the same time, since their juniors not unfrequently come in for such berths, it is not easy to see how they are to be appointed as second lieutenants; lastly, lieutenants have of late years been unofficially informed that in order to establish any substantial claim for promotion, they must have been senior lieutenant of an ironclad. Employment and promotion are thus practically barred to these officers—excepting, of course, the favoured few who may from time to time be selected for advancement through some special qualifications, or for war services. Of the two remaining alternatives—half-pay and retirement—the latter is, to say the least of it, discouraged, so that these fortunate individuals have to look forward to unlimited half-pay as their future lot in life. The day of the Gunnery Lieutenant is, in fact, over; the prestige which formerly attached to his office is fast waning, while the star of his brother-scientist, the Torpedo Lieutenant, is in the ascendant. One or two early—though by no means undeserved—promotions have been bestowed upon members of this latter branch; while the Gunnery Lieutenants are rapidly realising—though the Staff promotions still retain some show of vitality—that they are practically left out in the cold. This seems a pity, as they are certainly not unnecessary. But it is only one phase of the many-sided problem of which no one has as yet been able to furnish the solution, but which will have to be solved, sooner or later, by some more or less sweeping measure,—and the sooner, perhaps, the better.

In the special circulars which have been issued specifying the amount of gratuities which are to be paid to officers and men in both services for the Egyptian Campaign, it is noticeable that those who served on shore are awarded a higher scale than those who served only on board ship,—a measure which is, no doubt, just, as both officers and men on shore must have had greater wear and tear, and consequently more outlay, than those who were compelled to stick to their ships. There is, however, an anomaly in the two scales in respect to Serjeants and Corporals of Marines, inasmuch as a Serjeant of Marines afloat receives £5, while his brother-serjeant on shore receives but £4; a Corporal or Bombardier, afloat, £3 10s.; on shore, £3. Privates are paid the same either on shore or afloat, but all other ranks receive in excess for shore service, except, of course, the Naval officer landed for duty, who receives no more than he would have done had he remained on board.

The following are the conditions under which officers have been allowed to accept service in the new Egyptian Army:—"The Secretary of State for War and H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief have approved of officers on full pay being seconded while serving under the Egyptian Government. Every officer, on taking over his duties in Egypt, must be capable of carrying on official correspondence and conversation in the French language. He will be required to pass a colloquial preliminary examination in Arabic within six months of his engagement, and a further examination after twelve months. Officers passing the second examination with 'honours' will receive a donation of £100. Agreement of regimental officers to be signed for two years' service in the Egyptian Army, under the following conditions:—(*a*.) An officer will be allowed to quit the Egyptian service at his own request, after giving three months' notice, receiving pay up to and including the date of his ceasing to do duty in Egypt. (*b*.) The Egyptian Government to have the right of dispensing with the services of any British officer at any time within his first six months' service, such officer receiving three months' pay from the date of ceasing to serve, provided his services have not been dispensed with for misconduct or debt, in which cases he will receive pay up to and including the date of his ceasing to do duty in Egypt. (*c*.) Should the Egyptian Government dispense with the services of any British officer who has already served six months in the Egyptian Army, and has passed the preliminary examination in Arabic, such officer will receive a gratuity of one year's pay, provided that the total period for which pay is drawn shall not exceed two years. (*d*.) Every British officer may, when the exigencies of the service permit, be granted two months' leave of absence a year, or four months in all in two years, without loss or reduction of pay. (*e*.) Pay at the following rates (sterling) will be issued monthly in arrear:—

	Per annum.
CAVALRY.	
1 Commandant	£750
1 Second-in-Command	550
ARTILLERY.	
1 Colonel Commanding	1,000
(He will command also the Batteries officered by Egyptians.)	
2 Commandants, each	600
2 Supplementary Officers	450
INFANTRY.	
1 Brigadier	1,200
4 Commandants, each	750
4 Second-in-Command, each	550
5 Supplementary Officers for Cavalry and Artillery	450

The sum of £20 will be granted to officers as 'passage money,' on joining and finally leaving the Egyptian Army for England; and £55, if the officer joins from or returns to India on completion of the engagement. All British officers will be mounted. They will provide themselves with horses, but forage will be issued in barracks for the same. No quarters are to be expected. Any officers accepting the above terms must agree to abide by the decision of Sir Evelyn Wood, or his successor, and forego any right of reference to International tribunals. Special arrangements as to agreement to be signed by Staff officers will be made hereafter."

The Belfast District, which has come to be regarded as the mere stepping-stone to some better appointment, has seen no less than six changes of General Officers in the past half-dozen years. When the command fell vacant in November, 1879, by the death of Major-General E. W. D. Bell, C.B., V.C., it was conferred upon Sir Evelyn Wood, as a reward for his South-African services. Within less than four weeks General Wood was promptly transferred to Chatham, Major-General Torrens, C.B., appearing on the scene as his successor in January, 1880. In October of the following year, General Torrens was transferred to Cork, and the Belfast District was then assigned to Major-General Sir John McLeod. The latter officer held the command for exactly six months, and when he accepted his present appointment in Ceylon, Major-General Sayer was appointed as his successor. The out-going commander has filled the duties for exactly twelve months, and to judge from precedent, Major-General Woods should look forward to a higher appointment in the course of next year. The district, as at present constituted, has existed since 1870, when Major-General Warre accepted the command. He was succeeded, in 1875, by Brigadier-General Elrington, who, however, threw it up in a few weeks, and made way for Major-General Bell. As a separate command, Belfast was suppressed at the time of the Crimean War, when the Irish Staff arrangements underwent many changes. Elderly officers will, no doubt, remember Ireland when it found employment for no less than six General Officers, and had district commands at Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Kilkenny, the latter being substituted for Athlone, which in the days of 1848 was a separate command.

The promotions which have been made in the Army Veterinary Department are well deserved, for nothing could be more satisfactory than the reports furnished by Lord Wolseley and Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe as to the working of the Veterinary arrangements in Egypt. Both Lord Wolseley and General Lowe say that there was not a hitch from beginning to end, so far as the Veterinary Staff were concerned, and it is due almost entirely to Lord Wolseley's persistent advocacy of their claims that Messrs. Thomson, Matthews, and Rayment owe their promotion. It may be remembered that Mr. Matthews was publicly thanked on parade by the Duke of Cambridge, before his regiment, the 4th Dragoon Guards, for the devotion he had displayed. It certainly is to be regretted that an officer with the claims of Veterinary-Surgeon Walker, who went out with the Household Cavalry, and acted for a long time as Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon in the field, should have got nothing, only because there is nothing to give him.

It has been finally decided to abolish the appointment of Deputy-Quartermaster-General for the Intelligence Department, held by Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, previous to his departure for Egypt.

A correspondent, in the *Transvaal Advertiser*, asks:—"Whose duty is it to look after the military cemetery? There was some stipulation in the Convention with regard to the proper care and preservation of the graves of such of her Majesty's Forces as have died in the Transvaal. The place, which, until recently, looked very nice, now resembles an enclosed piece of veldt. If there is no other means of seeing the place kept in proper order, I should suggest a public subscription, and would willingly contribute my share." We may point out that a portion of the general cemetery at Pretoria was enclosed with a stone wall by the 1st Battalion 13th Light Infantry in 1877, and the military graves were kept in proper repair up to the time of the battalion leaving there. Since the departure of the 13th, nothing has apparently been done.

The "cramming" question is one which so seriously affects the prospects of so many young men, and the pockets of so large a number of military officers, that we are not surprised that our recent remarks should have been the means of calling forth a host of correspondence. We cannot, in the present crowded state of our columns, publish any number of letters which have been addressed to us, but the following from a well-known Field Officer and a devoted soldier, fully expresses the views of the majority of our correspondents:—

"Every one is glad you have taken up the subject of crammers and cramming. Numbers of officers are sadly crippled in their incomes owing to the enormous and extravagant sums of money they are compelled to pay to these crammers, who are rapidly making large fortunes from officers who can ill afford to pay them. As for the candidates for Sandhurst, their health is much injured, and, in some cases, their eyesight ruined, by the incessant work and toil they have to undergo, in order to prepare for these absurd examinations. I know myself of two young fellows who were obliged to leave their crammer, and go to the South of France, as their health was fast giving way under the 9 and 10 hours' daily work. One of your correspondents says 'he is surprised that 550 young fools should go up to compete for 50 commissions.' The reason of this is, that the 550 young fools do not know what to do, there are so few openings; and so their parents make an endeavour to get them into a profession which commences with mechanic's pay, and may end in compulsory retirement at 40. As your correspondent wisely remarks, the Army is indeed a rotten profession. The War-Office authorities have given notice that they intend to raise the standard in the ensuing examinations, so there is no chance for any but a book-worm to get into the Army in future."

The selection of General Boulanger as Chief of the French General Staff is welcomed by the *France Militaire* as a movement in the right direction. The journal in question expects of the General that he will at last carry out the provisions of the General Staff Law of March 20, 1880, by breaking with the traditions of the old General Staff Corps, and strictly applying the law, conformation with which has hitherto been only of a formal nature. As the lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains of the old corps have to re-enter their respective regiments by March 20, 1884, General Boulanger will have fully a year before him to carry out the reorganisation of the General Staff service.

The retirement of Major-General C. R. O. Evans, Royal Artillery, which takes place this month, gives no promotion in the Royal Regiment.

The vacancy caused by the death of General Chanzy—who, by the way, is to have a statue in his native town—has at last been filled up. General Fevrier is to go from the 15th to the 6th Army Corps. As this latter corps lies along the eastern frontier, and will be the first to stand the brunt of war in the event of another German invasion, the command is a highly important one, and the only wonder is that it was left vacant so long.

For years past, the sanitary condition of the Royal Barracks in Dublin has been the subject of constant complaint. The authorities, however, still persistently refuse to do anything to improve the drainage of the barracks, and meanwhile typhoid fever is carrying off its victims week by week.

All the barracks in Paris are now connected by telephone with the Élysée, the private room of the War Minister, and the Governor of Paris.

From a statement given in the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, it appears that the total peace strength of the cavalry of the European armies is 17,814 officers, 358.898 men, and 301,504 horses; the war strength, 27,027 officers, 690,325 men, and 607,314 horses. The order in which the various countries follow according to numbers is, Russia, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Great Britain, and Spain. With the exception of the Austrian, French, and Spanish cavalry, the effective in case of mobilisation in the other armies is at least doubled, in Russia and Italy almost trebled.

The following Notices have been given on going into Committee on the Army Estimates:—Dr. Cameron—To call attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the Veterinary Establishment of the Indian Army, and the cruelties, losses, and risks resulting therefrom in the Afghan and Egyptian wars. Colonel Colthurst—To call attention to the unsatisfactory condition of recruiting, and to move "That in the opinion of this House, a careful inquiry, whether by Royal Commission or otherwise, is desirable." Sir George Campbell—To call attention to the defects of the equipment of the English troops in Egypt as compared to those sent from India; also to the present deficiency in the establishment of European soldiers in India; and to move "That experience shows that no system will provide adequately for the military requirements of the British Empire which does not provide for two distinct classes of soldiers, short-service men to stay at home and form a Reserve for defence, and long-service men to form a professional army to serve in India and distant foreign possessions."

It is said that but for the political business on hand—the getting rid of the Orleans Princes—General Campenon, who was War Minister under M. Gambetta, and who is considered a first-rate administrator, would have resumed his old post. However, when M. Jules Ferry invited him to join the new Ministry, he appears to have replied, in blunt, military terms,—"I don't care a d—— for the Princes, but I am not going to do a piggishness."

General G. Macdonald, Colonel of the 16th Regiment, who died the other day, was the oldest officer in the British Army, having been born as far back as October 10, 1784. He had, therefore, reached the great age of ninety-nine years, and it may be noted that he had survived three severe wounds received at the battle of Waterloo,—viz., one in the leg, one in the neck, and a bullet through the body, which wounded the lungs. He entered the Army September 5, 1805, accompanied the Expedition to Hanover in the same year, and was afterwards with our Army in Sicily from 1806 to 1810; in the expedition to Naples in 1810, including the capture of Ischia and Procida; operations against the French in Sicily during the year 1811; the campaign in 1812 in Spain, including the battle of Castalla and siege of Tarragona; and embarked for Canada in 1814, taking part in the operations before Plattsburg, and returning in time to share in the glories of the Waterloo Campaign. Despite these services, he did not obtain his majority until he had completed twenty-five years' service, and was not promoted a Major-General until two days after his completion of fifty years' service, the slowness of his advancement being due to the fact that he had not lodged any money for the purchase of his steps.

General Thibaudin, much to the disgust of the military world in general, has virtually driven the Duc d'Aumale, the Duc de Chartres, and the Duc d'Alençon from the French Army. This must be a great relief for the Republic, so desperately alarmed by the manifesto of Prince Napoleon, but it is difficult for a rather obtuse British intellect to comprehend the utility of this arbitrary measure, apart from the folly, or crime, of visiting the sins of a Bonaparte on the heads of the Orleans Princes. How far are the three Dukes above mentioned Pretenders? In the first place, the younger branch has renounced all claim to the throne until after the death of the Comte de Chambord; and should the Comte de Chambord die, then the Bourbon or Orleanist Pretender will be the Comte de Paris, who is a Colonel in the Territorial Army, and who has not been molested. It is said that the Duc de Chartres, who is devoted to his profession, intends shortly visiting Persia (should the War Minister give him leave), and studying from a military point of view the country where Russ and Briton will some day fight for the possession of India. As the Duc d'Aumale expected no more employment from the Republic, the decree, as far as he is concerned, is a *brutum fulmen*. The Duc d'Alençon, whose wife is the sister of the Empress of Austria, thinks of joining the Austrian Army, as the First Napoleon's son, the King of Rome or Duc de Reichstadt, was obliged to do.

The following is the text of the order in reference to wearing decorations in plain clothes:—"It is not in the province of his Royal Highness to issue any regulations controlling officers as to their dress when they appear in Society as private gentlemen, but I am authorised to state, for the information of any officers under your orders who may desire to be informed on this subject, that there is no objection to their wearing miniature decorations at dinners or evening parties, or on occasions of ceremony, and that it is expected that they shall do so when they are invited to meet Members of the Royal Family."

The *France Militaire* states that the French Army expects from the new War Minister the solution of several important questions which are pending. Amongst them are the introduction of three years' service, the abolition of one-year volunteers and the existing abuses in the exemptions, increase of the effective, the drawing-up of Military regulations, the law of promotion, the modification and equalisation of pay and pensions, and other minor reforms. A very heavy programme, for an energetic Minister.

According to the *Kamerad Kalender*, the Austrian Army includes 258 Generals, 389 Colonels, 1,322 Staff officers, 4,607 Captains, and 17,178 subalterns; together, 23,754 officers.

General Billot, the late French War Minister, recently stated before the Army Commission that, during the last ten years, £91,560,000 have been granted by the Chamber for replacing the war material taken by the Germans in 1870-71, of which £15,560,000 has not yet been spent. But at least another £12,000,000 will be required, so that the total expense under the above head will reach a sum of £103,560,000.

A correspondent writes that as it is now impossible to tell either the front or the back of one regiment from another at Aldershot, it is seriously proposed to put some conspicuous "territorial" badge on the battalion valises, *en derrière*, so that people may be able to track the solid charge forward or the strategic advance to the rear of particular counties. The coat-tails of the Army have been so much exhibited to our foes since 1870, this seems a desirable arrangement, and will probably be noted as another reorganisation.

In the *Fortnightly Review* for last month, in an article on "The Third Reform Bill," by the Rev. T. W. Fowle, the following passage occurs:—

> "Now, the Ministry is at this moment by common confession exceedingly strong, the Conservatives ascribing it to the victorious campaign in Egypt, while the Liberals, with surer instinct, prefer to ascribe the victorious campaign to the great Army reforms, particularly the abolition of Purchase, of Mr. Gladstone's first Ministry, of which, by a stroke of political justice, his second Ministry is reaping the fruits."

Most civilians hold decided opinions on all large questions of Army administration, and some, who (like the reverend writer whose words we have quoted) have evidently no knowledge of military matters, take every opportunity of expressing crude notions in dogmatic terms about subjects which can hardly be understood without long experience or careful research.

Some people in France have sought to excuse General Thibaudin for having violated his parole in 1870, on the ground that other officers did the same! The case of the War Minister, too, has been compared to that of General Ducrot, but General Ducrot simply undertook to go to Pont-à-Mousson. This he did, and, finding no train to take him on, he made his escape. This was rather close sailing, and the conduct of the General was not quite approved of by his comrades. After the war, General Ducrot, who had commanded a corps in Paris during the siege, offered to go to Berlin and stand a court-martial. Field-Marshal von Moltke replied that this was useless, and the family of General Ducrot have kept this letter. A military writer observes that if General Thibaudin was so anxious to fight, he should have imitated the example of General Saussier, who is now Commander-in-Chief in Algeria. That General asked to have his parole annulled, and to be confined in prison. He was shut up in Konigsberg, from which fortress he made his escape, at the risk of his life. We are led to believe that not only Germany, but Austria and Italy, are irritated at the reappointment of General Thibaudin. One of the Princes driven from the Army is brother-in-law of the Empress of Austria, and another a nephew of the King of Italy.

The recently-published Bengal *Army List* affords further proof, were any wanted, that the ever-increasing number of field officers in the Indian Army is likely before very long to cause serious embarrassment to the Government, and to necessitate the introduction of some scheme to induce surplus field officers to retire. In the Bengal Staff Corps there are 222 effective lieutenant-colonels, and during the course of the present year no fewer than 48 majors will be promoted, which will give a total of 270 lieutenant-colonels. There are 185 majors, and more than 20 captains will be promoted to that grade during 1883. But taking the numbers as they actually stand at present, we find there are 407 field officers in the Bengal Staff Corps, besides the colonels who remained local, and who number about 50.

The Army.

6th Dragcon Guards. Capt. M'George reverts to regimental duty from the 16th inst., on the completion of his term of appointment as adjt. of the Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry Cavalry.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). The Ballincollig military barracks was the scene of a very melancholy and fatal accident on Friday night last. The victim was a serjeant named Shadrach Goold, who, it appeared, with two other men, had been told off for special duty in connection with some suspicious persons who had been seen about the barracks. The night was very dark, and it was impossible to distinguish objects at any distance, when Goold and his men concealed themselves beneath some bushes at a short distance from each other. They were still watching, when Lieut. Torrens, the orderly officer for the night, went on his rounds. Before leaving his quarters, the officer had loaded a small Colt pistol, which he placed in his right pocket, still holding it in his hand. He was crossing the space between where the main guard was stationed in the centre of the barracks and the gate at the east side, when Serjt. Goold ran against him. Concluding that he had been attacked, the officer quickly drew his hand from his pocket, quite forgetting, in the excitement of the moment, that he still held the pistol, and made a blow at his supposed assailant. In doing so, his hand touched the hammer, which fired the pistol, and the next moment Serjt. Goold fell dying into the arms of the officer who had thus unintentionally caused his death. The bullet had entered the left side close beneath the heart, and in a few minutes the unfortunate man expired. Lieut. Torrens is the possessor of a gold medal awarded for his bravery in saving the lives of a ship's crew. Goold was 28 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. The inquest was held on Saturday. The jury found that death was the result of an accident, and attached no blame to Lieut. Torrens.

8th Hussars. Lieut. Mahon is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

9th Lancers. The announcement of the India Press that Capt. Lord W. Beresford, V.C., Military Secretary to the Viceroy, will come home this summer is, we understand, without foundation. Capt. M'Innis has been appointed station staff officer at Kussowlee. Lieut. Hopkins has returned home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

13th Hussars. Lieut. Smithson has returned home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

17th Lancers. The *Bombay Gazette* learns that Lieut.-Col. Boulderson will shortly avail himself of furlough to Europe, and Lieut.-Col. Cooke will command during his absence.

18th Hussars. Capt. Pryce has passed the necessary examination for promotion to the rank of major.

19th Hussars. The regiment was to have moved on Wednesday or Thursday from the Helwan Sulphur Baths, situate in the Desert near Cairo, to Abbassiyeh.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major E. E. Ellis has been appointed an officiating assist.-qrmr.-gen. on the Staff of the Bengal Army.

Capt. R. A. Mundy completes his period of service as adjt. of the 3rd Brigade, South Irish Division, on the 18th inst.

The Government of India have issued final orders on the manufacturing of ammunition at Kirkee. Lieut.-Col. A. J. Wake (late Bengal), Superintendent Small-arms Ammunition Factory, has been relegated to duty under the Commander-in-Chief, and will be succeeded by Lieut.-Col. A. Walker (late Bengal), from the Dum Dum factory; and Major-Gen. Bayly, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay, has been gravely censured for not bringing the state of the manufacturing departments to the notice of Government, and for having in some cases acted without the orders of Government. An additional Assistant-Superintendent of Factories for the Bombay Presidency is to be appointed. Meanwhile, Lieut. Fixott, the Assistant Superintendent at the Gunpowder Factory, will be attached to the Small-arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee. Additional accommodation for the Kirkee factory is to be provided, and the following additional European establishment is to be entertained:—Laboratory Branch—One head overseer, conductor; one overseer, sub-conductor; two assistant-overseers, serjeants of the Royal Artillery. Small-arms Ammunition Factory, Inspection Branch—One head overseer; one assistant-overseer, serjeant of the Royal Artillery. The present Head Overseer at the Kirkee Factory is to be sent to Dum Dum for one month, to learn the duties in connection with the proof of ammunition. The *Times of India* says:—"The announcement that the services of Col. Wake have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief brings to a close a very painful business. Col. Wake is the superintendent of the Small-arm Factory at Kirkee. For years past complaints had been made that the ammunition supplied from the Kirkee factory was not of the best. Amongst those who grumbled most loudly were the Volunteers, who professed to have found in Kirkee ammunition a good explanation of indifferent class-firing. The general public were perfectly well acquainted with the inferior nature of the ammunition. But it was not supposed to be their business, and the military authorities at Poona turned a very deaf ear to all complaints. It was not the fault of the ammunition, we are told, but the fault of the soldiers, who kept their guns dirty, or who did not shoot straight—the trite old story of petty departmental pride attempting to keep the truth from being discovered. At length, the story of the badness of the Kirkee ammunition came to the ears of the Supreme Government at Simla from—London. Some of the Kirkee ammunition had been taken to Natal during the Zulu War, and found to be bad. The English public are more easily aroused than the public of India, and when it was known that inferior ammunition had been served out to troops facing the enemy, there was a loud outcry for inquiry and punishment. The Supreme Government are in their resolution very justly indignant at the roundabout way in which the intelligence reached them. However, it is not the present Government of Bombay or the present military authorities who are to blame. The story of the Kirkee ammunition is only another illustration, if another be needed, as to how things were managed at Poona, in the good old days of Gens. Aitchison, Burrows, and Co. The Supreme Government, on receiving the complaint regarding the Kirkee ammunition from the Horse Guards, determined that the matter should be investigated. They sent Major Walker, of the Dum Dum Factory, to report on the matter. Of course, it is not pleasant to Bombay pride to have a Bengal officer reporting on the military factory, but Major Walker was in every respect competent to undertake the task deputed to him. He has had long experience in managing a Small-arm Factory, and is an officer of considerable scientific attainments. After many careful experiments, Major Walker came to the conclusion that the defect in the ammunition was not due to the powder, but to the dirty state of the lead used for bullets, to the wads not being properly fitted, and, as the report said, to 'inadequate supervision, inferior accommodation, inefficient subordinates, and unskilled artificers.' This charge, continues the *Times of India*, is grave enough in all conscience; but we are warned that, when the reports speak of the Kirkee ammunition being 'bad,' they do not mean bad in the common sense, but in the scientific or Pickwickian use of the word. The Kirkee ammunition is relatively bad by a certain percentage."

"Ubique" writes:—"As it now appears that the present organisation of the Royal Artillery is to last for at least another year, it is to be hoped that some arrangement will be made for striking acting adjutants of Divisions of Horse and Field Artillery off the strength of batteries, as in the Garrison Artillery. Acting adjutants hold a responsible position, having charge of the regimental documents; but as they are not assisted by an adequate staff of efficient clerks, as are adjutants of regiments of cavalry or battalions of infantry, they are obliged to exercise a most thorough supervision over all that passes through the divisional office. This allows them no time to look after their battery work, which suffers in consequence."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. M. C. Brackenbury, who has just returned to India from short leave, goes to Rawul Pindee, as assistant-manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

We regret to learn that Lieut.-Col. Ardagh had been obliged to leave Cairo and go to Alexandria for a change, on account of the state of his health.

Mr. Greer asked on Thursday in the House of Commons whether it was a fact that, on Jan. 1, 1883, the approximate average service of the senior subalterns of the cavalry regiments was six years, eleven and a half months; infantry of the Line was eight years, nine and a half months; Royal Artillery was nine years, five months; Royal Engineers was twelve years; and if so, considering that the rate of promotion of subalterns to the rank of captain in the Royal Engineers is about three years slower than in the other combatant branches of the Army, and considering also that the senior subalterns of the Royal Engineers had already been superseded by about 600 officers of other branches of the service, whether it was the intention of the Government to take steps to place the subalterns of the corps in a better position as regards promotion. The Marquis of Hartington said there was no reason to doubt the accuracy of the facts set forth in the hon. Member's question. The question of accelerating promotion in the ranks of the junior officers was now under consideration. He had, however, to point out that slow promotion in the subaltern ranks did not injure Engineer officers to the same extent as those in other branches of the service, because whatever might be the current rate of promotion, every Engineer officer was entitled to be promoted to the rank of major after twenty years' service, and consequently he was saved the temporary or permanent retirement to which other officers were subject at forty years of age, and he would probably recover any supersession he might have suffered in consequence of the slow rate of promotion in the subaltern rank.

1st, or Royal Scots. The head-quarters and four companies of the 1st Batn. were inspected at Malta on Feb. 16, by his Excellency Sir Arthur Borton, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., prior to their embarkation for the West Indies. At the conclusion of the parade, his Excellency addressed them as follows:—"Royal Scots,—I take this opportunity of saying a few words to you before you leave, to bid you farewell. You have been serving with me ever since I have had this command, and are now the most seasoned and efficient soldiers in the garrison. I have always been much pleased with your smartness and good-behaviour, especially during the past two years, in which your conduct has been most exemplary. I am sorry now to bid you farewell, and in so doing I wish you prosperity and good-fortune wherever you may go." His Excellency then left the parade-ground, and Major-Gen. the Hon. P. R. B. Feilding, C.B., commanding the Infantry Brigade, spoke to the regiment as follows:—"This may be the last time that I shall be able to see you on parade, and I take the opportunity of saying a few words to you before you leave. You have served with me now for upwards of four years, and I naturally take a greater interest in your regiment than in most others, and I think I may be allowed to say what you thoroughly deserve. I am proud to speak thus, from having been associated with your regiment for so long, and I shall always look back upon the time with pleasure, not only on account of your clean and soldier-like bearing, and general good conduct, but also from my connection with one of the oldest regiments in the world. Your regiment has historical traditions, perhaps, unsurpassed by any other in the British Army; and since you have been here, you have upheld its reputation thoroughly. During the last two years, your conduct, cleanliness, smartness, and drill would compare most favourably with any regiment in the service. We have both experienced a great disappointment in not having been amongst those selected to take part in the recent Egyptian Campaign, and I am convinced that, had you been there, you would have done your duty thoroughly well, and added to the glorious traditions of 'The Royal Scots.' We can afford to forget the faults of some of you at the commencement of your service, who at first, perhaps, found discipline a little irksome, considering your exemplary conduct for the last two years. You have now learnt discipline, and I am sure that those men returning to civil life will benefit by the lesson, and will be helped into speedy employment by the good characters they carry away with them. Another thing I should especially wish to mention is the thorough order and cleanliness of your barracks. During 37 years I have been associated with many regiments, some of them noted for the cleanliness of their barracks, but I can say without hesitation that I have never yet met one that equalled yours. I attribute this to the system in the regiment, and which Col. White cannot but take a pride in, as he has so much contributed to the result. Those of you who have a year or so to serve in the West Indies, I bid beware of the drink, which is as cheap and as pernicious (if not more so) as it is here. You are about to have some hundreds of young and inexperienced men joining your ranks, and I would wish you to remember that the making of them greatly depends upon you. Remember that for every man in prison, the duty is harder on the remainder, and, therefore, whenever you see any of these young men in a grog-shop who do not know when to put the 'stopper on' for themselves, it behoves you to do it for them, remembering that by so doing you add to the comfort of the barrack-room and lighten your duties. Where there is no drunkenness, there is no insubordination. I am pleased to hear that there are about 100 men amongst you who have joined the temperance society, which fact, I have no doubt, is due to the admirable example of an officer in the regiment, whose name it is not necessary for me to mention. And now, in bidding you good-bye, I wish you every success in the country you are going to, and I trust you will maintain the good name you have so well earned in Malta. It will be a credit to yourselves and an honour to the Royal Scots."

2nd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment. Major Trench, 2nd Batn., has been confirmed in his officiating appointment as deputy-assist.-qrmr.-gen. on the Bengal Establishment. Capt. Whittle, 2nd Batn., is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

4th King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment. Lieut. Penrose, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the S.C., and has been appointed to the 23rd Bombay N.I., on probation. Lieut. Vigors has resigned his probationary appointment for the S.C., and joins the 2nd Batn., for duty.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Capt. and Adjt. Trafford, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

7th Fusiliers. Capt. and Adjt. Gall, 2nd Batn., is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

8th King's (the Liverpool Regiment). Lieut. Holland, 2nd Batn., is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Lieut. Thompson, 2nd Batn., has returned home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Capt. Yule and Lieut. and Adjt. Park, 2nd Batn., have left England for India in H.M.S. Euphrates. Lieut. H. W. Yarde-Buller, 2nd Batn., has applied to resign his commission. A General Order, issued on Saturday, states that "her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the Devonshire Regt. being in future permitted to bear, as a regimental badge, the castle of Exeter, with the motto, 'Semper fidelis,' in substitution for the rose and the present regimental badge."

12th Suffolk Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Pearson and Major Williams, 1st Batn., are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

13th Somerset Light Infantry. Lieut. West, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. The 2nd Batn. left Nowshera on Jan. 29 for Sealkote, where the head-quarters arrived on Feb. 17.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Jones-Vaughan, Lieut. Gosset, and a draft of 130 men are *en roate* to India in H.M.S. Euphrates. Major Smyth, 2nd Batn., succeeds to the commandantship of the Purundhur Depôt, Bombay.

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Gen. G. Macdonald, colonel of the regiment, died on the 28th ult. at Torquay, in his 99th year. The deceased entered the Army as an ensign as far back as 1805, and in that year accompanied the expeditionary force to Hanover. In the following year he joined the army in Sicily, and was employed with it in various operations until 1810, in which year he went with the expedition to Naples, and was present at the capture of Ischia and Procida. He afterwards returned to Sicily, and was employed against the French Army in 1811. In 1812 we find him serving in Spain, taking part in the battle of Castalla, and in the siege of Tarragona. He subsequently embarked for Canada, and was present at the operations before Plattsburg. He afterwards served in the campaign in 1815, and was thrice wounded at the battle of Waterloo. He obtained a colonelcy in 1851, and was promoted to Major-Gen. in 1855, Lieut.-Gen. in 1863, and full Gen. in 1871. He was appointed Col. of the 16th Foot in 1863, and was placed on the retired list of Generals in 1877.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Col. Winsloe, A.D.C., and Major Browne, 2nd Batn., are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Euphrates. Lieut. Gaisford, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for eight months, on private affairs.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The staff serjeants and serjeants, 23rd Regimental District, Wrexham, celebrated the anniversary of their patron saint, St. David, by a grand ball and supper on the 1st inst., to which about 180 Military and civilian friends accepted invitations, including some who had formerly served in the regiment. Supper was served at 10 o'clock, Serjt.-Major White in the chair, when all loyal and appropriate toasts were duly honoured, and comrades at Dum Dum and Pembroke were not forgotten. Mr. Jennings, bandmaster, Denbigh R.V., supplied the music, and dancing was continued with great spirit to an advanced hour, when this most successful social gathering came to a close.

24th South Wales Borderers. Lieut. Phipps, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on private affairs. Lieut. Way, 2nd Batn., is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

25th King's Own Borderers. Lieuts. Blosse and Blakeney, 1st Batn., are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Major Clowes has returned home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

33rd West Riding Regiment. Capt. Preston has been detailed for duty with the depôt, for two years.

42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch). Capt. Fox has been appointed to be Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., to perform the duties of Assist.-Inspector of Gymnasia. The *Irish Times* says:—"Capt. Cumberland, who was severely wounded in the attack on Tel-el-Kebir, and has been for some time past under treatment in the Military Hospital at Netley, we are pleased to learn is making most satisfactory progress, and it is hoped that he will shortly be able to resume the active duties of his profession, when he will proceed to Ceylon to join the staff of Major-Gen. Sir J. C. M'Leod, K.C.B., as aide-de-camp."

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The fifteen months' leave from India to England granted to Lieut.-Col. Crozier has been extended to Oct. 31 next. Lieut. Eccles has returned home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

44th Essex Regiment. Major Hill, Capt. Morrell, and Lieut. Jones are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

ROYAL MARINES.

The reports from the different Marine Divisions show that the progress of the Marine Infantry men in big-gun drill has been most excellent during the past year, undoubtedly owing to the fact that the Government give each man a penny per day extra for proficiency in gun practice. At present it is estimated that 1,200 men from the three Divisions of Portsmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth have passed the required examination, and in three or four years' time it is believed that the three Divisions will be able to turn out at least 6,000 Marines who can do the duty of seamen-gunners.

"Veritas" writes:—"An Admiralty order has just restored an officer of the Staff Corps to his old position in the Royal Marines, the wording of the order being, 'On account of the different regulations, officers of Royal Marines are now allowed to join the Indian Staff Corps.' Allow me to draw attention to the fact that officers, under the present regulations, cease to belong to the Royal Marines after two years' probationary for the Staff Corps? Yet this officer has been nearly three years in India, having joined the Staff Corps in August, 1880. I submit that this is a lame excuse for a breach of faith with those who preferred remaining in the Royal Marines."

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. Lieut. Lushington has returned home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

56th Essex Regiment. Major Spencer proceeds home from India next month to rejoin his regiment, on vacating the appointment of Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras.

59th East Lancashire Regiment: We take the following notes from *The 5 and 9, Lilywhites' Gazette*, an excellent little regimental paper:—"It may be gratifying to the vanity of some of our readers to learn that General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B., commanding Southern District, on seeing the conducting party of the battalion sent down in charge of draft for embarkation at Portsmouth, addressed himself to the officer in command to the effect 'that he wished he had battalions under his command now of the same stuff as we were made of when we arrived home and were under his command,' and well we know it. The colours of the regiment are about to be thoroughly repaired. They are probably the last '59th' colours that will ever be issued to us. They were presented to the regiment in Ceylon by Lady Robinson in 1867, and were carried throughout the late Afghan Campaign, having been under fire at Ahmed Khel on April 19, 1880. The addition of the new honours, *i.e.*, Afghanistan, 1878-79-80, and Ahmed Khel will be included in these repairs. Lieut. White has proceeded to the depôt, Burnley, in relief of Lieut. Medhurst, who will take up the duties of Instructor of Musketry to the battalion, vacated by Lieut. Lake on admission to the Staff College, Sandhurst. We are glad to learn that there is every prospect of an active campaign being prosecuted in the coming season by Lilywhites' in the cricket field. Subscriptions have been raised; engagements made and a piece of ground on the Lines taken in hand. For this display of energy, we are indebted to Major Tidy, who, by tact and good management, has enlisted the sympathy of all, which augurs well for Lilywhite cricket in the future. Capt. Apthorp, Serjts. Woodcock and Hoare proceeded from Chatham on the 28th ult. to join the School of Musketry at Hythe. Serjt. Pemberton, now employed as Instructor in the Garrison Gymnasium, has passed the examination for a serjt.-instructor in the Volunteers. Lieut. Leonard, who served throughout the late Egyptian Campaign as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. in the Transport Corps, and who arrived at Tel-el-Kebir just as the last shots were being fired with a welcome supply of rum for the troops, has, we hear, sent in his name as a candidate for the new Egyptian Army that is now being formed under the Command-in-Chief of our late Brigadier, Sir E. Wood. Lieut.-Col. Ffolliott, late of the regiment, is, we hear, likely to obtain command of the First Volunteer Battalion which is about to be raised at the Cape. He has been acting Military and Private Secretary for some time past to Major-Gen. (Chinese) Gordon."

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut. Stuart has been appointed interpreter to the 4th Batn. Qrmr. Cane has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on private affairs. Lieut. Stuart-Wortley, A.D.C. to

Sir E. Wood, who had been rather seriously ill, was reported convalescent when the mail of Feb. 27 left.

64th North Staffordshire Regiment. The *Irish Times* says:—"At the private sworn inquiry (before Col. Forbes, a special resident magistrate) being held at Athlone, relative to the death of the late Lieut. Tothill, evidence of a most important nature, implicating certain parties, is said to have been given. From the manner the bullet, or bullets, entered the skull, it is believed that it would have been impossible that death was the result of accident or suicide."

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. Col. Warren completes five years in command, and will be placed on half-pay from the 20th inst. Lieut. Stewart is a candidate for the S.C., and has been appointed to the 10th Bengal Lancers, on probation.

70th East Surrey Regiment. Lieut. Couper has returned home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

74th Highland Light Infantry. Lieut.-Gen. Pakenham, commanding the Western District, presented the Egyptian War medals to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men at Devonport on Friday last. Addressing the regiment, Gen. Pakenham said:—"Col. Jago, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Highland Light Infantry, it gives me, I assure you, the greatest pleasure to call the garrison together to-day for such an interesting ceremony as this. I consider it the greatest honour that I shall be allowed to hand you these medals. It will be one of the happiest recollections of my command here—which is about, I am sorry to say, to close—that I have had the honour to-day of calling you here to give you your Egyptian medals. I wish you all every joy in receiving them, and a very long life to wear them. The other day, one of your number received the Victoria Cross at the hands of our most gracious Majesty. Such a distinction is a great honour to the regiment. Then there is the case of another in your ranks to which I would refer—I mean the colour-serjeant who so gallantly conducted himself at the same time that Lieut. Edwards won the Victoria Cross. I refer to Colour-Serjt. Robinson, who deserves immense credit. And all the more do I think that he deserves such credit, when I know that he has been offered by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, by her Majesty's direction, a commission in the Army for his conspicuous conduct. That offer he has declined, and I think wisely declined. But I do trust that his gallant conduct will not go unrewarded, and it certainly shall not do so, if I can help it. I trust some other position, which will suit him better, will be found for him, and thus show that the authorities know how to reward gallant deeds like those which he has performed."

75th Gordon Highlanders. Capt. Mathias has passed for promotion to the rank of major, obtaining the "special mention" certificate.

79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. A correspondent writes from Cairo:—"The Egyptian medals for the regiment were presented to the regiment by Major-Gen. Sir G. Graham, V.C., K.C.B., at Cairo, on Feb. 21. Gen. Sir A. Alison had undertaken to perform this duty, but was compelled, by a sudden attack of severe indisposition, to relinquish it. In addressing the troops, after expressing regret at Sir A. Alison's absence, and referring to the gallant services of the Cameron Highlanders during the campaign, Sir Gerald Graham observed:—'There are some critics who profess to think little of the action of Tel-el-Kebir, because our loss was small. It is true that our loss was comparatively small, but the results were great, and I venture to think that history will judge by the results. It is related of a man, who afterwards became one of the greatest soldiers of his day, that, on his first battle-field, when viewing the heaps of slain on his own side, he exclaimed, with the confidence of genius, "Had I commanded, these brave fellows would still be in life!" You may be thankful that your commanders were as capable as they were brave, and that the battle—so ably planned, so nobly fought—was won with so little loss. But that loss should not be forgotten, as it is right that we should remember our losses as well as our gains. In going round the rooms of your barracks shortly after the new year, I noticed in one room, among traces of the past festivities on the walls, the name of "Donald Cameron." Now, who was Donald Cameron? He was the first man of the 79th who mounted the trenches of Tel-el-Kebir, where he was killed. It is well that you should remember your fallen comrades, even in your mirth. These men are dead, but their memories do not perish. They live in the history and traditions of the regiment, which links you with the past. Let those who come safely through the battle have honours such as the Queen bestows; but let those who are left on the field not be forgotten. Think of them as still belonging to your regiment, as silent contributors to its honour and glory.' Sir Gerald Graham then referred to the part taken by the Cameron Highlanders in the landing at Aboukir Bay, under Abercrombie, in 1801; to their services in the Peninsula, at Waterloo, in the Crimea, and in India, telling the men that they had shown themselves worthy descendants of the heroes of those fields, and concluded by reminding them that 'it was only by the strictest discipline in time of peace that such glorious results were achieved in war.' After a few appropriate words from Col. Leith, C.B., commanding the regiment, the presentation of the medals was proceeded with, Lady Alison herself pinning them on to the breasts of the officers, and of a great many of the non-commissioned officers and men who were selected for the distinction, in recognition of long and good-service or of gallantry in the field. The ceremony was witnessed by Lord and Lady Dufferin, Lord Napier of Magdala, Nubar Pasha, and a large concourse of distinguished guests of the regiment."

81st Loyal North Lancashire. Capt. and Adjt. Davidson has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs. Capts. Tennant and Crosbie have returned home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Capt. Money completed five years' service as D.A.A. and Q.M.G. of the Northern District on the 8th inst.

90th Cameronians, Scottish Rifles. Major Campbell is about to retire. Capt. Fergusson and Lieut. Hopkins have returned home in H.M.S. Crocodile.

95th Sherwood Foresters, Derbyshire Regiment. Majors De Salis and Seagram are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Euphrates. Capt. Smith-Dorrien has returned home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

96th Manchester Regiment. Lieuts. Dawson, Quin, and Wilson, with a draft of 133 men, are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

97th Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. Major Smith has been granted four months' leave of absence, on the recommendation of a medical board.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Major M'Causland has been granted eight months' leave from India to England, on private affairs.

105th King's Own Light Infantry, South Yorkshire Regiment. The regiment proceeded from Cork to the Curragh on Tuesday.

106th Durham Light Infantry. Capt. FitzGerald has returned home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. Bowles, 4th Batn., is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. Col. E. A. C. Gordon, R.E., commanding the Chatham District, on Sunday last presented 42 Egyptian War medals conferred by her Majesty on the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 17 Company, which took a very active part in the late expedition under Lord Wolseley. The officers received their medals at Windsor shortly after the return of the troops from the East (Capt. Johnson and Qrmr. Battersby). The company was drawn up in review order in Upper Chatham Barracks, and Col. Gordon was received by Assist.-Comy.-Gen. G. H. Sanders on his arrival. Col. Gordon, in a soldierlike speech, addressed the company, and told them that one of the most pleasing duties a commanding officer had to perform was that of presenting to soldiers medals awarded to them by her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, as a token of her approbation of their services in the field. Each non-commissioned officer and man then filed past, and received his medal from the hands of the colonel commanding the district. Mrs. Sanders, the Misses Sanders, and numerous other ladies were present to witness the presentation.

Pay Department. The following particulars respecting the Pay Department appear in the Army Estimates for the year 1883-4:—Increase of cost, £12,297. The numbers of the various ranks are the same as last year, except that the number of Staff paymasters is increased from 79 to 82, and the number of Staff Officers of Pensioners reduced from 27 to 18. Allowance in lieu of servants: Increase, from £1,423 to £3,450. About half a dozen retirements appear to be provided for. It would seem from the above that, beyond granting servant's allowance to the majority of the department, there is no provision for any increase in the number of Chief Paymasters, or any intention of granting the other points urged in these columns.

Medical Department. One of the few surviving medical officers who took part in the Peninsular War has just passed away, in the person of Surg. J. Wyer, on the Half-pay List, whose death is announced as having taken place at Whitechurch, Dorset, in his 94th year. He entered the Army as hospital assistant in 1811, and was at once sent to the seat of war in the Peninsula, where he attended the wounded from Busaco. He served on the staff and with the 88th Regiment during 1812, 1813, and 1814, and received the war medal and five clasps for the battles at which he had been present. He also served in Canada, and was at the taking of Plattsberg, at the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Wyer was in the receipt of a pension of £100 per annum. The following is a list of the candidates who were successful for appointment as surgeons in her Majesty's British Medical Service, at the competitive examination in London on Feb. 19:—D. Bruce, 2,630 marks; H. C. Gordon, 2,460; H. L. Bell, 2,447; J. Riordan, 2,435; H. A. de Lom, 2,415; R. H. Firth, 2,400; G. Nelis, 2,350; P. J. Gallwey, 2,280; R. R. H. Moore, 2,220; J. O'Shaughnessy, 2,170; J. R. S. Robertson, 2,170; A. E. Tate, 2,130; C. E. Faunce, 2,130; W. H. Lendrum, 2,090; H. J. Wyatt, 2,050.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The officers of the 5th Batn. held their annual dinner a few evenings ago at the Antient Concert Rooms, Dublin. There were present:—Col. Vesey; Majors Lord Brabazon, Mansfield, and Darley; Capts. Mansel (adjt.), Kirwan, and Lambert; Lieuts. Finlay, Manly, Macnamara, Luscombe, and Dillon; the Rev. F. Sadleir, military chaplain to the troops at the Curragh; Surg. Stokes, and Capt. M'Auliffe, late qrmr.

A Parliamentary return has been published, showing the establishment of each regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom, the numbers present, absent, and wanting to complete, and the number of Militia Reservemen enrolled and effective at the training of 1882. The return is in continuation of Parliamentary command paper No. 2,499 of the Session of 1879. The total number of all ranks present at training was 80,991; the absentees numbered 11,103. The maximum establishment of all ranks for England and Scotland is given as 106,516. As regards Ireland, the establishment of Militia (not trained) is set down as 32,777. The total number of men of the Militia Reserve effective at inspection was 23,019; and the number of men enrolled for the Reserve during the year was 6,068.

The under-mentioned regiments are ordered to proceed to Aldershot this season, for the annual training:—2nd Derby, 2nd Middlesex, Oxford, Tower Hamlets, Royal Westminster, South Middlesex, and 1st and 3rd Surrey.

The preliminary 56 days' training of the recruits of the following regiments commenced last Monday:—Lancashire Artillery, at Liverpool; and Royal London, at Finsbury. The recruits of eleven regiments assemble next Monday, for the same period, as follows:—Artillery—Royal Sussex, at Lewes; Cornwall and Devon Miners, at Pendennis Castle. Infantry—2nd Cheshire, at Macclesfield; Sherwood Foresters, at Newark; 2nd Devon, at Plymouth; Huntingdon, at Huntingdon; Flint, at Mold; Norfolk, at Norwich; Tower Hamlets (King's Own), at Dalston; Cambridge, at Ely; and Royal Carnarvon, at Carnarvon.

Exclusive of the Irish Militia, the dates of training of which are now being arranged, the number of regiments to be trained in camp during the ensuing season is 50, seven in Scotland, and the remainder in England and Wales.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Middlesex. A most enjoyable smoking concert was held at the Regimental Club, Albemarle Street, on Thursday evening.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

It is notified that her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the 21st Middlesex (the Finsbury) R.V.C. being associated with the King's Royal Rifle Corps, instead of with the Rifle Brigade, as at present. Also, of the 2nd, 4th, 6th, and 8th Surrey R.V.C. being in future designated respectively the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Volunteer Batns. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).

Friday's Gazette.

ARMY.

WHITEHALL, March 7, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant to the under-mentioned officers in her Majesty's service her Majesty's Royal licence and permission that they may accept and wear the insignia of the several Classes of the Orders of the Osmanieh and Medjidieh, attached to their respective names, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon them, in recognition of their distinguished services before the enemy during the late campaign in Egypt:—

3rd Class Medjidieh—Col. W. W. Corban, Princess Charlotte of Wales's Berkshire Regt.; Lieut.-Col. W. O. Barnard, the Manchester Regt.

4th Class Osmanieh—Lieut.-Col. D. M. Home, Royal Horse Guards.

4th Class Medjidieh—Capts. T. B. Hitchcock, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry; F. G. Slade and F. O. B. Foote, R.A.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 9, 1883.

5th Dragoon Guards—Gent. Cadet William Eden Stobart, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. H. L. Buchanan, transferred to the 8th Hussars.

4th Hussars—Gent. Cadet Pandia John Zigomala, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. W. Exham, promoted.

5th Lancers—Gent. Cadet James Bernard Richardson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. Freer, transferred to the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)

18th Hussars—Gent. Cadet Henry Thornton Laming, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. H. T. Van Notten Pole, promoted.

19th Hussars—Gent. Cadet Edward Stamford Craven, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. O'C. Henchy, promoted.

21st Hussars—Gent. Cadet Ralph Broughton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice B. T. Mahon, transferred to the 8th Hussars.

Coldstream Guards—Gent. Cadets Francis Alexander Newdigate, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. Vincent, resigned; George Wyndham, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. R. Stopford, seconded.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Hon. Queen's (India) Cadet David Gillespie Wemyss, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. C. Logan-Home, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Gent. Cadet James Gurwood King, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. W. G. Tulloch, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Hugh Walter George Campbell, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. H. Daunt, placed upon temporary half-pay.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Arthur Henry McMahon, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. L. Maisey, promoted.

The Norfolk Regiment—Gent. Cadet John Manners Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice O. Mayne, promoted.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Queen's (India) Cadet Louis James Andrews, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. J. Anderson, transferred to the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regt.

The Devonshire Regiment—Gent. Cadets Allan Laing Peebles, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice V. Frisby, resigned; Robert Alexander Carruthers, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. E. Peters, deceased.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire) Light Infantry—Gent. Cadet Cecil Noel FitzRoy, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. G. W. Hayward, resigned.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. G. Freer, from the 5th Lancers, to be Lieut., vice J. F. Erskine, transferred to the Dorsetshire Regt.; Gent. Cadet Walter de Sausmarez Cayley, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. C. Loudon, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Hon. Queen's Cadet Richard Meredith de Berry, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. B. C. Williams, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Queen's (India) Cadets Frederick Aubrey Hoghton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. A. Kemball, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Henry Haggard, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. H. Reynard, transferred to the 9th Lancers.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Francis Gordon Cardew, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. C. B. Craster, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Sydney Francis Crocker, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. H. De L. Lacy, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Queen's (India) Cadet John Archer Loudon, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. H. P. Burne, appointed Adjt.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Gent. Cadets Thomas Louis Segrave, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. F. Loch, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; John St. John Knowles, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. C. Oughterson, seconded.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Thomas Adam Fischer, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. J. Spottiswoode, promoted.

The Cheshire Regiment—Gent. Cadet William Frederick White, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. G. Parsons, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Queen's (India) Cadet Claude William Wilkieson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. O. Anderson, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Gent. Cadet Henry Reginald Cholmondeley, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. L. Ussher, placed on temporary half-pay.

The South Wales Borderers—Gent. Cadet George Turner, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. Honywood, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The King's Own Borderers—Gent. Cadet Edgar John Dent, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. S. Mulock, deceased; Queen's (India) Cadet Edward Alexander Gayer, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. C. P. Haggard, promoted.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Queen's (India) Cadets Glenelg Gregor Grant, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. A. Graves, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Charles Vaughan Mainwaring, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice S. G.

Radcliff, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Gent. Cadet William Wilfred Cordeaux, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. E. de la P. Beresford, promoted into the King's (Liverpool Regt.); Hon. Queen's Cadet Charles Cecil Archibald Sillery, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. A. Whitla, transferred to the 5th Dragoon Guards.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Hon. Queen's Cadet Charles Edward Halkett Connell, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice N. Irving-Noble, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Bernard Hervey Randolph, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. E. Barry, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The East Surrey Regiment—Gent. Cadet Charles Perceval Lynden Bell, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice L. R. H. Roberts, resigned; Queen's (India) Cadet Alexander Loch Stuart Ogilvie, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. C. Way, transferred to the South Wales Borderers; Hon. Queen's Cadet Donald Mackenzie Stuart, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. F. K. Waldron, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Gent. Cadets Alexander Lumsdaine Lindesay, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. Seton, promoted; John Boulger, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. G. Fellowes, resigned; Queen's Cadet Francis Walter Douglas Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice K. Chesney, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Border Regiment—Gent. Cadet Philip Orde Sandilands, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. L. S. Charlton, promoted.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Gent. Cadet Rhys William Wykeham Jones, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. W. C. Cass, transferred to the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry); Queen's (India) Cadet Robert James Reid Brown, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. M. Reed, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Hampshire Regiment—Gent. Cadets William Henry Moor, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice M. E. O'Donoghue, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Robert Hinds Gill, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice S. C. Gough, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Walter George Bond, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice L. Munro, appointed Adjt.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Gent. Cadets Herbert James Fooks, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. G. St. George, promoted Capt. on half-pay; Robert Worgan Falcon, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice M. Thackeray, promoted; Charles Walter Young, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. W. Moloney, resigned.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Gent. Cadets Charles Schofield, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. H. Law, promoted into the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment); Robert Arthur Godwin-Austen, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. L. Phillips, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Gent. Cadets Francis Henry Bagot Commeline, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice M. Z. Darrah, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Arthur Edwin Stewart Hartigan, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. E. F. Jacob, appointed Adjt.

The Welsh Regiment—Queen's (India) Cadet Robert Mitchell Betham, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. A. H. Walford, transferred to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Gent. Cadets Eric John Eagles Swayne, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. E. Wimble, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; William Stafford Copland, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. Humphreys, seconded; Queen's (India) Cadet George Wyndham Chichester Knatchbull, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. V. Dickinson, promoted.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Hon. Queen's Cadet Charles Edward Gerald Marshall Fairtlough, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. G. Mansel, seconded.

The Essex Regiment—Gent. Cadets Robert Cole Bowen, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. F. N. Hopkins, transferred to the Lancashire Fusiliers; John Percy Bagwell, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. I. Massy, promoted; Alfred Wilberforce Leonard, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice S. Neary, appointed Adjt.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Gent. Cadets Lionel Arthur Bosanquet, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. Newton, transferred to the King's Royal Rifle Corps; Laurence Impey, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. L. Smith-Dorrien, promoted.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Arthur Herbert Cleveland Kenny-Herbert, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. J. Bethell, transferred to the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.); Hon. Queen's (India) Cadet Mackenzie Walcott Baugh, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. M. Dallas, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Raoul Guy Richard de Vismes de Ponthieu, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. P. Wood, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Gent. Cadets Arthur Warre Elles, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. E. Johnson, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Edward Severin Heard, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. A. S. Reid, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Leonard Alison Hall Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice L. Dorling, appointed Adjt.; Claude Frank Boileau, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice T. C. Hunt, transferred to the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.); Arthur Swanston Robertson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice M. W. Bayly, resigned.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Gent. Cadets Frederick Mark Carter, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. H. Collette, promoted; Henry de Teissier, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. E. A. Blakeney, transferred to the King's Own Borderers; Benjamin Cotton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. Butler, transferred to the Norfolk Regt.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Kenneth John Mackenzie, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice S. E. Bellingham, promoted.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Hon. Queen's Cadet Wilfred Nash Bolton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. D. M. Purvis, resigned.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Arthur Lewis Caldwell, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. P. Campbell, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Durham Light Infantry—Gent. Cadets James Deane, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. S. FitzGerald, promoted; Henry de Beauvoir de Lisle, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. P. O'Callaghan, deceased; Queen's (India) Cadet Harold Richard Mead, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., on augmentation; Gent. Cadets Joseph FitzGerald MacCartie, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., on augmentation; Thomas George MacLaren, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., on augmentation; Adrian John Hebron Vanrenen, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., on augmentation.

The Gordon Highlanders—Gent. Cadet Francis Hugh Neish, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. G. Pirie, died of wounds received in action.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Gent. Cadets John Fisher, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. S. Brown, appointed Adjt.; Harold Martin Cliff, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice S. C. F. Jackson, transferred to the Hampshire Regt.; Queen's (India) Cadet James Fearnley Stewart, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. G. Harris, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Gent. Cadets Arthur Francis Bruce, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. Welman, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Albert Joseph Henry Carstairs, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. F. R. Formby, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Connaught Rangers—Queen's (India) Cadet Albert Walter de Wilton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. H. V. Haldane, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Queen's (India) Cadet Arthur Cyril Beaumont Johnson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. Hamilton, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Queen's Cadet John Fraser Stewart, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. W. Repton, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Hon. Queen's (India) Cadet Henry George Bowen Raitt, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. H. Cole, seconded.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Gent. Cadet Herbert Stirling Belli-Bivar, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. C. Olpherts, transferred to the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Gent. Cadet Henry Deschamps Chamier, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. H. Halford, transferred to the Grenadier Guards; Hon. Queen's (India) Cadet Lionel Combe, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. C. Oates, promoted; Queen's Cadet Henry Lynch Talbot, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. W. Priestley, transferred to the East Yorkshire Regt.

INDIA OFFICE, March 9, 1883.

The following appointments has been made to the Personal Staff of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India:—Lieut. F. S. St. Quintin, Bengal S.C., to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp (Dec. 18, 1882).

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—Major G. Poignand, Leinster Regt., to be a Garrison-Instructor in India, vice Capt. G. Henry, R.E., appointed to the General Staff of the Madras Army (Dec. 14, 1882); Col. W. Hands, Madras S.C., to be Judge-Advocate-General, Madras, vice Col. Wilson, retired (Jan. 7, 1882); Capt. W. A. Yule, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be an Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., Madras, vice Capt. Walsh, whose term of service has expired (Dec. 17, 1882).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 9, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Northern Division—Lieut. C. McP. Henderson resigns his commission.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. W. C. Selby to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Frederic Justin Nelson, gent., to be Lieut. (Feb. 23).

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Dudley Henry Alexander, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. C. T. McM. Kavanagh resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. G. M. de Stacpoole resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. F. C. Romer, from 3rd Batn. the Essex Regt., to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—William Riddell Birdwood, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. C. H. France-Hayhurst is granted the hon. rank of Col.; Lieut. C. W. Daubeny resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. J. G. W. Griffith resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. (Hon. Major) D. Maclachlan resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—David Knox-Ruttledge, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Lieut. F. M. Helme resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Border Regiment—Richard Evans Hamer, Esq., to be Capt. The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—H. Lowther and J. A. Rowley.

3rd Battalion, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—The Honble. George Harry William Walsh to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Alan George Finch, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Capt. S. Pattisson resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. the Hon. M. C. F. Bertie to be Capt.; Frederic Cambridge Theobald, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Lieut. G. S. E. Caillard resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Manchester Regiment—Capt. H. Garland-Matthews to be Major.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Major J. W. P. Lowe is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Richard Pelham Maitland Cochrane, gent., to be Lieut. (Feb. 24).

6th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Lieut. C. B. E. Seymour resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Arthur Florian Hugo de Burdet Burdett, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March, 9, 1883.

Lancashire Hussars—Capt. H. C. Morland, 5th Lancers, to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major B. Relf, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (March 7).

Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire)—Lieut. the Hon. F. Strutt resigns his commission.

Staffordshire—Francis Edward Fitzherbert, gent., to be Lieut.

Westmoreland and Cumberland—Capt. E. R. H. Torin, 13th Hussars, to be Adjt., in succession to Major W. H. MacGeorge, 6th Dragoon Guards, whose term of service as Adjt. expires (March 16).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 9, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Lieut. G. H. Eustice resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Edinburgh (City)—Lieuts. A. T. Pringle resigns his commission; W. H. B. Heygate, R.A., to have the rank of Capt. whilst serving as Adjt. in the corps (June 1, 1882).

1st Forfarshire—Capt. G. C. Keiller to be Major. The under-mentioned Hon. Quartermasters resign their commissions; also are permitted to retain their rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on their retirement:—D. S. Littlejohn and J. S. Lithgow.

5th Lancashire—Lieut. E. G. Stead to be Capt. Henry Benjamin Sharples, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—Lieut.-Col. A. S. Stevenson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Capt. E. Vaux to be Major.

The Tynemouth—Lieut. T. M. Favell to be Capt.

Engineer.

2nd Tower Hamlets (East London)—Lieut. W. Whetherly to be Capt.

Rifle.

3rd Aberdeenshire (The Buchan)—Lieut. W. M'Connachie to be Capt.

1st Bedfordshire—Arthur Philps, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cambridgeshire—Capt. J. G. Bellingham resigns his commission; Lieut. H. Taylor to be Capt.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—Lieut. A. H. Smith to be Capt.

2nd Derbyshire—William Moxon, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Dumbartonshire—John Falconer Murison, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Edinburgh (City)—Capt. R. W. Henderson resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Harcourt Palmer Landon, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. G. Gwinn to be Capt.

2nd Forfar (Forfarshire or Angus)—Lieut. C. Tait resigns his commission.

2nd Hertfordshire—Capt. B. Hamilton resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. F. R. Burrows resigns his commission.

1st Lanarkshire—Capt. M. Robinson, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 23, 1883, is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

3rd Lanarkshire—Lieut. W. Brock to be Capt.

1st Lancashire—Capt. D. P. Barry resigns his commission.

3rd Lancashire—Capt. J. S. W. Grant is granted the hon. rank of Major.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Henry Cardwell, gent., to be Lieut.

20th Lancashire (2nd Manchester)—Capt. A. C. Crossley, from 21st Lancashire R.V.C., to be Capt.

2nd London—Capt. H. C. Lang resigns his commission; George Dickinson Byfield, gent., to be Lieut. (Feb. 13); Qrmr. F. B. Williams resigns his commission.

4th Middlesex (West London)—Lieut. W. Coutts resigns his commission.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish)—Lieut. P. R. Rodger resigns his commission.

11th Middlesex (Railway)—Charles Henderson, gent., to be Qrmr.

2nd Midlothian and Peebles-shire—Capt. A. W. L. Rickards, 1st Batn. the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay, the Highland Light Infantry, who has retired from the service (Feb. 23).

1st Monmouthshire—Hon. Assist.-Qrmr. T. Moses resigns his commission.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—Lieut. C. C. Child to be Capt.

1st Perthshire—Lieut. E. L. Paton resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Herbert Leigh Sommerville, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Herbert Mosse Robinson, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F. Low and S. H. Peter.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. J. E. Jones resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. A. J. Dickson resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Capt. and Brevet Major W. J. Kirkpatrick, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. T. Horton, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Feb. 23).

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—William Whitaker Thompson and Walter Bairstow.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date March 10, and the current year must be understood.)

DR. THORBURN'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read the letter of Dr. Thorburn in your issue of March 3, and also your admirable leader on the subject. It is a case which must prove of the greatest interest to every officer of the Army Medical Department, and also, I should think, to every officer and soldier in the British Army. The subject will, no doubt, be taken up by more able pens than mine, for daylight must now be let into it, and a full and searching investigation take place, which will be demanded by all lovers of truth and fair-play; but, pending this, I should just like to ask a question, on which, in my judgment, the whole case depends. Who is answerable for the mysterious document purporting to emanate from the Calcutta Turf Club, the authenticity of which is denied by that body? Where did it come from? Who concocted it? The secretary of that club, Mr. W. Dickson, denies its authorship. Yet on this document Dr. Thorburn is condemned and made to leave the Army, a disgraced man, with a ruined reputation. No doubt either Sir Donald Stewart, General Cureton, or Dr. Crawford will now make some public reply. Dr. Thorburn must be either innocent or guilty. I am not his judge, but it says much in his favour that he demanded a court-martial, which was denied him, and he was honourably acquitted by a Court of Inquiry, when it was granted him. If guilty, he was surely entitled to no consideration. Yet he was given £2,500, although he was deemed guilty of a dishonourable transaction, and he is now a member of two of the leading Military Clubs in London. If innocent, he is one of the most unfortunate and ill-used officers who has ever served her most Gracious Majesty, and is entitled to the sympathy of every right-minded man. Innocent or guilty, is the question which the British public will demand to know.—I am, &c.,

Miles.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I wish you would moot in your columns the subject of the supply to the canteens of Dover, Chatham, and Shorncliffe, of bread, potatoes, milk, and groceries; it is a subject worthy of being investigated, quite as much as the Clyde and other service scandals. Troops pay about 25 per cent. more for their goods than is necessary. Compare prices paid for potatoes, cheese, tea, &c., with prices paid by convict prisons, and I can assure you that the latter have far superior goods, and pay about 20 per cent. less. If contracts were made annually at the War Office for every district, I am quite certain that it would effect a saving of at least 25 per cent. to the troops. Just as well as it is done for meat and commissariat bread, so it could be done for groceries, potatoes, vegetables, bread, and milk. But at present some wholesale grocer takes the supply into his hands for everything, and charges the troops 3¼d. per 2-lb. loaf of bread, which the baker would gladly supply at 2¾d.; milk, 4d. a quart, which any milkman would gladly supply at 3d. per quart; potatoes, 8d. a stone, which a potato merchant would gladly supply at 6½d. per stone,—and so on through the chapter. These contractors are generally local men of importance, who have influence somewhere, and who manage to get all this in their hands.—I am, &c.,

A Soldier.

The Emperor of Germany has appointed the Prince of Wales a Field-Marshal in the German Army. His Majesty presented the Prince with the Marshal's bâton with his own hands. This appointment, it is said, is universally approved in Germany.

General von Kameke formally gave up his portfolio as German Minister of War on Wednesday. He had held this position for 10 years. The Emperor has bestowed on him the Cross and Star of Grand Commander of the Hohenzollern Order. It is reported that the ex-Minister will also be raised to the dignity of Count. Gen. von Blumenthal, who was offered the post, has refused, on account of age, he being 73 years old. The appointment has accordingly been conferred on Lieut.-Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorff, who is commander of the Second Division of Infantry of the Guard at Berlin.

Sir H. Fletcher asked in the House of Commons on Tuesday if the men of the Anglo-Indian regiments sent from India to Egypt last year retained their Indian pay and allowances till Oct. 10, 1882, whereas the officers were put on English pay, &c., on landing in Egypt. The Marquis of Hartington replied that both officers and men were put upon the British rate of pay from the day of their landing in Egypt.

EGYPTIAN WAR FUND.

NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAMILIES OF THOSE KILLED, OR WHO HAVE DIED FROM DISEASE, AND ALSO OF THOSE SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, &c., WHO HAVE SERVED IN EGYPT, AND HAVE BEEN DISABLED BY WOUNDS OR SICKNESS.

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Application for assistance to be made to the HON. SECRETARY, EGYPTIAN WAR FUND, New Buildings, Little Park Street, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

TO MESS PRESIDENTS AND OFFICERS' MESS COMMITTEES.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY RESTAURANT,
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The MANAGER desires to bring to the notice of Mess Presidents who are about making arrangements for Annual Regimental Dinners the great advantages offered for such meetings at his Establishment.

The Cuisine Department and Wine Cellars are under his personal supervision, and the utmost care is taken to make every such gathering a success.

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P. M. C.

ON account of Orders recently issued regarding Mess Expenditure, Messrs. PELLATT and CO. (formerly APSLEY PELLATT and CO., of Holland Street, Blackfriars—the original firm—established in the year 1759, by the father of the late Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P.), Falcon Glass Works and China Manufacturers, Manufacturers, by special appointment, to H.M. the Queen and the Royal Family, &c., Contractors to H.M.'s Government, the Lords of the Admiralty, the Indian Stores, &c., have decided on supplying all Regiments with their Manufactures at their wholesale-trade Prices, which are very much below those usually paid by Officers' Messes. This Firm have made Mess Contracting the speciality of their business for upwards of 150 years, and have, at the present time, upwards of 140 Regiments on their books, including the most prominent of H.M.'s Service. For the past 18 months, Messrs. Pellatt and Co. have obtained the commands of every regiment giving their orders on arrival home from foreign service, without a single exception. On receipt of patterns from any Regiment, Messrs. Pellatt and Co. return estimates for the exact matching of goods. Several Regiments have taken this course of late, many being Native Indian Regiments, and the estimates returned have always shown such a great saving, as to secure the future commands and greatest satisfaction of the Mess.—All Communications and Patterns should be sent to the Offices and Show Rooms, addressed,

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

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MARCOVITCH and CO.'s Turkish Tobacco and Cigarettes only.
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WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 14, at 8.
MR. MELTON PRIOR, THE SPECIAL ARTIST OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Life of Lord Wolseley, by Charles Rathbone Low, I.N., F.R.G.S. (R. Bentley and Son).—L'Année Maritime 1880-1881 (Paris: Challamel Ainé).—The United Service, March (Philadelphia: L. R. Hamersly and Co.)—Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, Vol. 8, No. 4 (Annapolis, M.D., the Institute).—Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes, 1883, (Kelly and Co.)—The Sporting Mirror (H. Etherington).—The Red Cross, its Past and its Future, by Gustave Moynier, translated by J. Furley, (Cassell and Co.)—The Competitor, March (Longmans and Co.)—Memoir of Major H. B. Lane, R.A., by his Son (Usk: J. H. Clark).—Debrett's Peerage, 1883 (Dean and Son).—The Sunbeam Library, Vol. 2 (Longmans and Co.).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B.—1. Yes. 2. Under £200, depends on nature of outfit. It is less expensive, but the examination is in reality harder.

E. A. O.—The subject shall receive our early attention.

LINE COMMISSION.—All depends upon yourself. It would be impossible to answer your questions.

BLUNDERGUN.—After the Crimean War.

LETTER HELD OVER:—The Distribution of Naval Gratuities.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1883.

ALTHOUGH the Army Estimates for the coming year show no preparation for a change in the organisation of our Cavalry Regiments, we may, nevertheless, take it for granted that such has been resolved upon, and will take place within a short time. The *Times* has already published two or three articles on the subject, setting forth views which are doubtless to some extent inspired. Our contemporary has also published a list of the regiments as it is proposed to amalgamate them. In this list appear such striking absurdities, that we feel it our duty to say a few words concerning them. First of all, it is proclaimed that "Dragoon Guards" are doomed, the name being considered inappropriate; but the *Times* takes care to hide from the public the origin of the term. Now, these regiments were formerly regiments of "Horse," and when, from motives of economy, they were reduced to the pay and status of "Dragoons," they were given the title of "Dragoon Guards," as an honorary compensation for the loss they sustained. As this title has existed for 137 years, we think it rather late to challenge its propriety! In the next place, the scheme propounded by the *Times* appears to be altogether based on the present system of numbers; but although regiments may be loathe to part with these, still we feel sure they would infinitely prefer doing so to being jumbled together, as far as we can see, without reference to any other consideration. For instance, the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards and the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars are linked together, the latter losing its title, and being made "Heavy." The same fate befalls the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, joined to the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, thus losing its English nationality into the bargain; while the 7th Dragoon Guards is made "The Queen's Hussars." The 5th Dragoon Guards is made Lancers, and called "The King's," but for what reason does not appear. Again, though the *Times* has often deprecated the indiscriminate distribution of distinctions, such as were showered on the 20th and 27th Regiments of Foot when the Territorial system was introduced, yet it proposes to call the 13th and 21st Hussars—both of them very modern additions to that branch of the Cavalry—"The Royal Hussars," though why they should receive that pre-eminent distinction we cannot conceive. Now, all this shuffling and complication is quite unnecessary. There are at present an even number of Heavy regiments and an even number of Light, but as there are five regiments of Lancers and thirteen of Hussars, it is necessary to turn a regiment of Hussars into Lancers, or *vice versâ*; and having regard to their relative numbers, the former alternative appears the more advisable. In going through the list, we find three regiments of Hussars bearing the appellation of "King's," viz., the 3rd, 14th, and 15th. Now, the last named is one of the oldest Hussar regiments in the service; the 14th is therefore the junior of the three, and is for that reason selected for transformation into Lancers. It also appears advisable to transfer one regiment from the Irish to the English establishment; this we prefer to do in a direct manner, by changing the nationality of the 5th Lancers, instead of adopting the circuitous plan advocated by the *Times*, which proposes to transfer two regiments, the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, to England, and one, the 4th Queen's Own Hussars, to Ireland. We place the following table before our readers, feeling satisfied that it will be better appreciated by those most concerned than that which our contemporary proposes should be thrust upon them:—

DRAGOON GUARDS AND DRAGOONS.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	The King's Dragoon Guards.
7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards	
2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)	The Queen's Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)	
3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	The Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards.
5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	
4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards	The Royal Irish Dragoon Guards (Inniskillings).
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	
1st (Royal) Dragoons	The Royal Scots Dragoons.
2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)	

LANCERS.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers	The King's Royal Lancers.
14th (King's) Hussars	
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers	The Queen's Royal Lancers.
16th (Queen's) Lancers	
12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers	The Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers.
17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers	

HUSSARS.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars	The King's Hussars.
15th (King's) Hussars	
4th (Queen's Own) Hussars	The Queen's Own Hussars.
7th (Queen's Own) Hussars	
8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars	The King's Royal Irish Hussars.
18th Hussars	
10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars	The Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars.
13th Hussars	
11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars	Prince Albert's Own Hussars.
20th Hussars	
19th Hussars	The Imperial (?) Hussars.
21st Hussars	

For our own part, we fail to see that there is any necessity for interfering with the traditions of regiments; but since the reformers are bent upon carrying on their work of destruction, no arguments will, we fear, induce them to yield to public opinion, which is dead against the changes they have in contemplation. As the success of their latest scheme will depend entirely on the way in which it is carried into effect, it is as well to point out the mistakes that have been made, in order that they may be rectified before it is too late. The amalgamation of our Cavalry regiments, however it may be arranged, will cause intense dissatisfaction, while its advantages will be only problematical. There is an alternative which, judging from the failures in Infantry reorganisation, we would earnestly recommend to the authorities at the War Office—that of leaving the Cavalry regimental system undisturbed.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a Levée at 1 o'clock on Wednesday next, at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the number being limited to 150. Applications to attend should be addressed to the Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary will not hold a Levée on Tuesday next.

Although the Duke of Connaught returns to his Brigade command at Aldershot in April next, he has not abandoned his idea of visiting India.

Distinguished-Service Rewards of £100 per annum have been conferred upon Major-Generals W. G. Cameron, C.B., Hon. P. R. B. Feilding, C.B., and M. Walker, V.C., C.B., and Colonels E. H. H. Foster and J. Miller. General Cameron entered the Army May 24, 1844, served in the Crimea including battle of Alma and siege of Sebastopol (mentioned in despatches, and severely wounded), and in the Abyssinian campaign (mentioned in despatches). General Feilding joined the service August 8, 1845, and served in the Crimea, including battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (mentioned in despatches, and wounded). General Walker joined the service September 25, 1846, served in the Crimea, including battle of Alma (wounded) and siege of Sebastopol (mentioned in despatches), and in the China war of 1860 (mentioned in despatches); and Colonel Foster joined the service May 2, 1842, served in the Kaffir war of 1851-53. Colonel Miller joined the service November 8, 1842, served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, in the Indian Mutiny campaign, and in the Abyssinian campaign (mentioned in despatches).

Sir Evelyn Wood has completed his selection of European officers for the new Egyptian Army, and the names of those who have accepted service under the Khedive are to be submitted to her Majesty, before steps are taken to second them in their regiments.

The number of Assistant-Adjutant-Generals borne on the establishment at head-quarters is to be increased by one—from four to five.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has issued a General Order praising the conduct of the troops quartered in Ireland for the manner in which they have carried out the arduous eviction duties upon which they have been engaged during the past two years. No mention is made, however, of any compensation to the men for extra wear to clothing replaced at their own expense, especially cavalry soldiers, who frequently for weeks together have been kept in the saddle all day, in pouring rain, when in aid of the civil power. If the authorities really approve of the conduct of the officers and men, why not grant compensation to the latter, and relieve some of the regiments in Ireland, who have been over a year at their present stations, to quarters where both men and horses would be less severely worked?

Colonel W. La Touche, Bombay S.C., has been selected to command the Police Force in Egypt, under Baker Pasha, with the rank of Major-General. He will have as his assistant Mr. Vincent, late Deputy Commissioner of Police in Bombay.

Arabi has written to his wife at Cairo to express his complete contentment with his quarters at Ceylon, and she and her children will proceed to join him, as soon as her health permits.

The Royal Warrant of June, 1881, provides for an establishment of six Field-Marshals. As yet, however, we have only four. It clearly is due to the senior Generals that the two vacancies should be filled, and we trust that ere the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday comes round again, the Secretary of State for War will be induced to consider the propriety of carrying out the terms of the Warrant.

The Prince Consort's Library at Aldershot ought to be the best Military library in the kingdom; but it is sadly neglected, and cannot compare with that of the Royal United Service Institution. There is plenty of space for new publications, but even official Blue-books and other works of reference are conspicuous by their absence. The gallery is filled with lumber. The catalogue was printed in 1860, and has but few additions entered. It appears, moreover, to be generally kept behind a bookshelf, where it is difficult to find. Books which have been in the library for years have no book-plates or any mark or stamp on them to show to whom they belong, and could not be identified if they were removed. Such a state of things is far from creditable to those concerned. The Library was intended by its lamented founder to supply a want which had long been felt. It certainly does not do this now, for it has been so shamefully neglected of late years that it has lost all its value.

Major-General C. Tower, C.B., will be retired on the 20th inst., having been five years unemployed.

Captain E. Ward, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Inspector of Warlike Stores at Bermuda.

An impression seems to have gained ground that the 65th and 81st Regiments are to be brought home at once from Aden and India. This idea has arisen, no doubt, in consequence of the steps taken by the War Office to make known its intentions with regard to providing change of quarters for Infantry battalions. Lists appear from time to time in the daily papers giving details of changes of stations. These lists are invariably most misleading. They are published one day, to be contradicted a few days afterwards, and they are prepared in such a way as to blind the unwary. It has never been intended to order home the 65th and 81st before the next relief season.

A Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General is to be added to the Staff establishment of the Northern District, from April 1.

Colonel F. W. Grenfell, King's Royal Rifle Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, has vacated his appointment as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Army of Occupation in Egypt, and taken up his duties on the Staff of Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, with the rank of Brigadier-General, her Majesty having approved of his acceptance of service under the Khedive.

The training of several Militia Battalions has been fixed to commence on Wednesday. For what reason Wednesday is chosen, it is difficult to understand. It will cause great inconvenience and be a decided failure, and is most unfair to the men, most of whom will lose an extra fortnight's work, as they will not be able to get work, or leave, in the middle of a week.

Lord Napier of Magdala, who has been for some time at Shepheard's Hotel, Cairo, looking, in his quiet way, into the situation, has been much benefited by his residence, notwithstanding the bad weather which has prevailed recently in Northern Egypt. It was expected that he would inspect the troops in garrison a day or two after the mail left, but as Sir A. Alison was still confined to his room, the review was not fixed for any day.

The number of Captain Instructors at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, is to be raised from four to five.

The proposed division of the Manchester District into two separate commands will not be carried out this year. The subject has been deferred for future consideration, and will be gone into again when Lord Hartington has had time to consider other matters of more pressing importance.

It is rumoured at Aldershot that the command of the Division, which will become vacant by Sir D. Lysons' compulsory retirement in August next, will be given to a distinguished officer who held a high command in Egypt during the late campaign. The appointment would be a most popular one with the service.

Parliament is to be asked to vote the sum of £38,000 for expenditure during the year 1883-4, in replacing the present wooden huts at Aldershot, Shorncliffe, and the Curragh. The largest sum, £20,000, will be spent at the Curragh, Aldershot will take £13,000, and Shorncliffe £5,000.

We learn from Egypt that Sir E. Wood and Baker Pasha are running a friendly race in the business of reorganisation, but the Gendarmerie are already at work. At present, it is the Gendarmerie who do all the garrison duty at Cairo, as far as the Egyptian part of it is concerned. Colonel Synge has been inspecting the state of the Delta, and Colonel Baker has gone up country, and was at Assiont by last accounts. There are exaggerated reports of disturbances made by those who are interested in making it appear that the country is agitated, and that it would be dangerous to withdraw such profitable customers as the Army of Occupation.

The 3rd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment (3rd West York Militia) are under orders to assemble for training on July 11, and go into barracks at York, which will be a great advantage to them, after being so many years in camp. The Pontefract people, it is said, object, and are making efforts to get the present arrangement altered. It is hoped that the Military authorities will not give way, and sacrifice the interest of the public service to local pressure. Mr. Childers, being no longer Secretary for War, the Pontefract inhabitants will find they have not the same power as formerly.

The Navy.

EGYPT MEDAL.

Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, Spring Gardens, March 7, 1883.

Notice is hereby given, that medals for the operations in Egypt are ready for issue to the officers and crews, entitled thereto, of the ships named below; viz.:—Her Majesty's ships Dee, Decoy, Don, Dragon, Inconstant, Orion, Penelope, and of the officers and men of the Royal Marine Battalion. Application should be made personally or by letter to the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, London, S.W. Petty officers and seamen, &c., whether applying in person or by letter, are requested to produce their certificates of service.

ADMIRALTY, March 2, 1883.

The under-mentioned Assistant-Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Engineers in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 1st inst.:—John Samuel Rees, Alfred John Nye, and William James Brown.

ADMIRALTY, March 3, 1883.

The following qualified candidates for the Naval Medical Service have been appointed to be Surgeons in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of February 26 last:—Bowen Stilon Mends, Timothy Joseph Crowley, M.D., Arthur Keess, David Lennox, M.B., Bassett Charles Edward Fitzgerald Gunn, Donald Templeton Hoskyn, John Evans Penn, Robert Howard Nicholson, Percy Bellamy Bury, M.B., John Nicholson Seymour, M.B., John Leslie Barrington, and Jeremiah Sugrue, M.D.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Chaplain the Rev. George Godfrey Ward Clemenger, B.A., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 1st inst.

ADMIRALTY, March 6, 1883.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The under-mentioned officers have been appointed probationers in the S.C. (dated March 3):—Lieutenants Mansel Travers Shewen, Charles Charnier, and Clarence Herbert Macdonald.

The following Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 2nd inst., viz.:—John Lyon, M.D., John Tyndall, and Alexander Richard Joyce.

ADMIRALTY, March 8, 1883.

With reference to the notification of special promotions made in her Majesty's Fleet for services rendered at the attack on the Forts at Alexandria on July 11, 1882, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of August 8, 1882, Commander Thomas Seymour Brand has this day been promoted to the rank of Captain in her Majesty's Fleet.

Navigating Lieutenant Walter William Browne has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 3rd inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Paymaster Edward Foster has been placed on the Retired List from February 10 last, with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer John Watson (*a.*) has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 6th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—John R. E. Pattison, to the Neptune.

Staff Commander—William H. James, to the Neptune.

Lieutenants—James B. Hay, to the Excellent, additional, to complete requalifying in gunnery; W. B. Charter, to the Crocodile, vice Robilliard; Arthur C. Clarke, Stuart B. Roupell, Powlett H. S. Hungerford, Henry M. T. Jones, Alan B. Leslie, and Norman G. Macalister, to the Neptune; Charles W. W. Ingram, to the Crocodile, vice Roberts; Edward B. T. Hall, to the Penelope, vice Hungerford; Charles B. P. Hume, to the Duke of Wellington, vice Macalister; William P. Shakespear, to the Cambridge, vice Jones; Angus W. S. Douglas, Frederick S. Sieveking, and George E. B. Bairnsfather, to the Fantôme.

Fleet Surgeons—Ingham Hanbury, C.B., to the Crocodile, vice McMorris; Duncan McN. Johnston, to the Neptune.

Staff Surgeons—Mathew F. Ryan, to the Fantome; William M. Power, to the Hector, vice Johnston.

Surgeons—Bowen S. Mends, Donald T. Hoskyn, Timothy J. Crowley, M.D., John E. Penn, Arthur Keess, Robert H. Nicholson, David Lennox, M.B., Percy B. Bury, Bassett C. E. F. Gunn, John N. Seymour, John L. Barrington, and Jeremiah Sugrue, to the Duke of Wellington, on entry; William H. Patterson and Maurice M. R. Mackenzie, to the Neptune; John J. Dennis, to the Asia, vice Patterson; Malcolm V. Stace, to the Cambridge, vice Mackenzie; Charles A. Macaulay, to the Haulbowline Hospital, vice Tyndale; Charles E. Geoghegan, to the Warrior, vice Macaulay; James McC. Martin, to the Superb, vice Joyce.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. Septimus Farmer, to Gwithian, vice Sanctuary.

Paymasters—Samuel Crooke, to the Urgent, in charge, vice Yockney; Thomas W. Hill, to the Valiant, vice Crooke.

Engineers—John J. R. B. Wright, to the Indus, additional, for service in the Mistletoe; Benjamin R. King, to the Asia, additional, for the Avon.

Assistant-Engineers—John H. Slade and Thomas Branton, to the Asia, additional, for the Neptune.

Carpenter—Alfred W. Childs, to the Neptune.

Clerks—Albert W. Scullard and Walter H. J. Pym, to the Neptune; Lewis Le Brun, to the Vernon, complement increased.

Gunners—William Rowland, to the Neptune; Patrick Sweeney, to the Fantôme; Samuel Jenkins, to the Cambridge, vice Ellis.

Boatswains—William H. E. Rattenburg, to the Euryalus, vice Twohy; George Lavington, John Read, and Henry W. Horne, to the Neptune; Samuel C. Philpot, to the Fantôme.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatmen—Edward Tatler, Bognor, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Cuckmere; John Wolfe, Dungeness, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Beaulieu River; Henry Bishop, Claggan, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Ballyhague, vice J. Halloran, deceased.

Commissioned Boatman—Timothy Higgins, Blyth Haven, to be chief boatman, Barton, vice Ellis, promoted.

Algerine, Com. G. W. Allen, left Simon's Bay on the 9th ult. for St. Helena, and will await there the arrival of the mail of the 1st inst. from England, and then take it on to the Commander-in-Chief at St. Paul de Loanda.

Audacious, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the China station, was at Hong Kong on Jan. 29. The Curaçoa was at Yokohama on Jan. 19, and would remain at Yokohama as senior officer in Japan. The Daring was at Kobé on Jan. 19, and was to leave on Feb. 1 for Yokohama. The Moorhen was at Yokohama on Jan. 19, and was to leave on Feb. 1 for Kobé. The Cleopatra was at Shanghai on Jan. 24, and would remain. The Zephyr was at Shanghai on Jan. 24, and would remain. The Sheldrake left Shanghai on Jan. 24 for Kobé, calling at Simonoseki. The Audacious had arrived at Hong Kong on Jan. 18, and was refitting. The Encounter was at Hong Kong on Jan. 29, and would remain. The Pegasus was at Hong Kong on Jan. 29, preparing for recommission. The Albatross was at Hong Kong on Jan. 29, waiting to be recommissioned; the crew turned over to the Wivern. The Fly, at Hong Kong on Jan. 29, was to leave early in February for the Straits Settlements Division, calling at Saigon and Bangkok. The Swift was at Hong Kong on Jan. 29, refitting. The Lily left Hong Kong on Jan. 20 for Singapore, calling at Hoihow, to await relief by the Linnet, and would proceed to England, calling at Colombo, Aden, Malta, and Gibraltar. The Kestrel left Hong Kong on Jan. 20 for Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, and would then return. The Vigilant was at Hong Kong on Jan. 29, refitting. The Champion was at Singapore on Jan. 15; ordered to visit Johore, and then proceed to Penang. The Foxhound was at Labuan on Jan. 7; had visited Sulu, Sandakan, and Kudat; was to leave on the 15th for Sarawak, and would then return to Labuan about Jan. 25. The Magpie is wintering at Kobé. The Flying Fish was at Nagasaki on Jan. 19; ordered to leave for Hong Kong. The Wivern (manned by the crew of the Albatross) was at Canton on Jan. 28, and would remain.

Briton, Capt. A. J. Kennedy, was at Simon's Bay refitting on Feb. 6.

Carysfort, Capt. Stephenson, C.B., flying the flag of Admiral Lord Alcester, arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, and exchanged the customary salutes with the French naval and military authorities. Lord Alcester's flag was hauled down at sunset. The Carysfort will remain at Marseilles for a few days, and will then return to Malta.

Cockchafer, Lieut. and Com. H. W. Hill, was to leave Algiers on March 5, weather permitting, for her station.

Dart, Lieut. and Com. Moore, arrived at Sydney on March 3.

Decoy, Lieut. and Com. H. C. Bigge, arrived at Limasol on March 5.

Dragon, Com Bolitho, left Malta last week for the East Indies station.

Espoir, Lieut. and Com. Gamble, arrived at Malta on March 7, *en route* for the China station.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, was to leave Hong Kong on March 8.

Lively, Com. Parr, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station, arrived at Malta on March 3.

Mallard, Lieut. and Com. Littledale, arrived at Bermuda on Feb. 3; would accompany Dido and Urgent to lat. 37° N., *en route* to Jamaica on Feb. 16, and would then proceed to Jamaica or return to Bermuda, according to circumstances.

Minotaur, Capt. Fellows, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B., senior officer in command of the Channel Squadron, with the Achilles, Agincourt, and Minotaur in company, arrived at Lisbon on March 3. Would sail March 12.

Nelson, Comdre. James E. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Sydney on March 3.

Neptune, Capt. W. H. Maxwell, has been commissioned; complement, 542. The *Times* of March 8 supplies the following:—"The commissioning of the Neptune, turret-ship, for the Channel Squadron, has been postponed from the 20th to the 28th inst. As already stated, she will be commanded by Capt. Maxwell, who will have Com. Pattisson as his second-in-command."

Rocket, Lieut. and Com. Orlebar, arrived at Monte Video on March 3, homeward bound.

Sapphire, Capt. Fullerton, arrived at Maderia on March 7, and was to have left again on the 9th, *en route* for the China station.

Seagull, Lieut. Rae in charge, was to leave the Cape of Good Hope, weather permitting, on Feb. 6.

Stork, Lieut. and Com. Blennerhasset, arrived at Madeira on March 1, and was to sail last Sunday.

Sultan, Capt. Walter Hunt Grubbe, K.C.B., joined the Channel Squadron at Lisbon on March 3.

Thalia, Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G., arrived at Singapore on Wednesday, and was to leave the same day for Hong Kong.

Headaches and Disordered Stomach.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, Robert Humphreys, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

"Sapo Carbonis Detergens" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "Wright, Southwark," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

BIRTH.

Stewart.—On March 4, at Kirkley, Lowestoft, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. A. Stewart of a son.

DEATH.

Herapath.—On the 7th inst., at Derwent Lodge, Addison Road, W., Spencer Harriott Sambourne Oakes, infant son of Captain Spencer John (4th Batn., Royal Fusiliers) and Ada Mary Herapath, aged eighteen months.

WANTED, for the PERMANENT STAFF of the 3rd BATN. ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS, THREE SERJEANTS. Must be at present serving on their Army engagements; be good drill-instructors, and able to perform the duties of colour-serjeant.—Apply, and send testimonials, to the ADJUTANT of the above Battalion, Dumfries, N.B.

MILITIA TRAINING, 1883.—To MESS PRESIDENTS.—A MESSMAN, thoroughly experienced, is open to accept an Engagement with one or two officers' messes for the Annual Training; first-class testimonials.—Address, "MESSMAN," care of Mr. Sharman, 25 Aldbridge Street, Old Kent Road, London, S.E.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),
117 VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.
March 9, 1883.

NOTICE.

The STORES will be CLOSED from March 23 to March 26, inclusive, the 23rd being GOOD FRIDAY, and the 26th a BANK HOLIDAY. The execution, before the closing of the Stores, of Country Orders received after TUESDAY, the 20th, or of Town Orders received after WEDNESDAY, the 21st, cannot be guaranteed.

By order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.

OFFICER'S FURNITURE.—First-class Chest of Drawers, with Secretaire. Made of Teak-wood and brass-bound. The whole, in two parts, fitting into strong inch cases, screw fastened, cost £15. Price £8 8s.—Apply, "E. F. G.," 42 Hildrop Crescent, Camden Road, N.W.

INSTITUTION of NAVAL ARCHITECTS.—SESSION 1883.
The MEETINGS will be held on MARCH 14, 15, and 16, in the Hall of the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi (by permission of the Council).
The Right Hon. the Earl of RAVENSWORTH, President of the Institution, will occupy the Chair.
For cards of admission apply to the SECRETARY, 5 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.

HANOVER SQUARE CLUB.—This Club will henceforth be conducted in accordance with the spirit of a Members' Club, without the contingent personal liability. In order to complete the full establishment, the Committee have decided to admit the requisite number of Members without Entrance Fee. The Club contains 40 bed-rooms. Town subscription, £8 8s; country, £5 5s; foreign, £2 2s.
Captain SAMPSON, Secretary.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's Square, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock precisely, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, P.C., President of the Institution, in the Chair. RICHARD LEWIS.
14 John Street, Adelphi, March 10.

TO be SOLD, at TATTERSALL'S, on MONDAY, March 19, the Property of an Officer, an ARAB HORSE (entire), quiet with troops, and suitable for an Infantry Charger. A BLACK GELDING, broken as a charger, quiet in harness and a good fencer. Both these Horses went through the Egyptian Campaign, and are believed to be perfectly sound.

MILNERS'
REGIMENTAL THIEF-RESISTING
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Specially designed for Paymasters' use, with two handles on either side, and fitted with polished-mahogany drawers for Paymaster, Quartermaster, Mess, Canteen, and Band. Dimensions:—Height, 22 inches; width, 20 inches; depth, 16 inches; price £19 18s; door, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch wrought iron; body, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, very strongly secured with massive hinges, bolts, and back fastenings, and fitted with Milners' patent solid lock and attachment; gunpowder, drill, and firelock proof.

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ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.
The Lecture by Colonel Herbert Stewart, C.B., A.D.C., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on "The Future of Cavalry," is postponed until after Easter; and the Lecture by Major C. G. Edwards, 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry, on "The Yeomanry Cavalry considered as an Auxiliary and as a Reserve Force," is postponed until Wednesday, March 14, at 3 o'clock.
By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.
LECTURE, FRIDAY, March 16. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. F. A. Abel, Esq., C.B., F.R.S., &c., on "The most recent Progress in the Production and Application of Explosive Compounds." To be followed by a Discussion.
By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

A CAPTAIN, retired from a Line Regiment, has for DISPOSAL his COMPLETE UNIFORM, nearly new (made by Johnson, Sackville Street). Size, 5 ft. 6 in. high, 40 in. round chest.—Apply, "Capt. Z.," care of Mr. STRADLING, Teignmouth, South Devon.

LAMPLOUGH'S
PYRETIC SALINE.

HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES AND TRAVELS, USING NO OTHER. This is the true antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness, having peculiar and exclusive merits. *Officers and others proceeding to Egypt, India, and the Colonies should not fail to take a supply with them.*

Ekowe (with Col. Pearson).—"There was great demand for Lamplough's Pyretic Saline."—See *Blackwood's Magazine.*

Letter from Rawul Pindee.—"Your Pyretic Saline will do more to prevent *fever* than all the quinine can cure."

Observe the Genuine has my NAME and TRADE-MARK on a BUFF-COLOURED WRAPPER.

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OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE, March 15, 1883.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TICKETS of admission to view the Race from the Barnes Railway Bridge, price 10s each, including Railway Fares between London, Kingston, Shepperton, Hounslow, or intermediate Stations, and Barnes, can now be obtained at this office on personal application or by letter. In the latter case, a remittance in payment for the tickets required must accompany the application. Tickets can also be obtained on personal application at the Company's West End Office, 30 Regent Circus, Piccadilly; at their Central Office, 9 Grand Hotel Building, Charing Cross, and at their City Office, Exeter Building, Arthur Street West, London Bridge.

For the accommodation of the holders of these Tickets only, a Special Train for Barnes Bridge will leave Waterloo Station on the day of the Race, at a time to be announced by advertisement in the daily papers, and will return from the Bridge with Passengers for London only, about 10 minutes after the conclusion of the Race.

Early applications are desirable, as the number of Tickets will be strictly limited.

FRED. J. MACAULAY, Secretary.
Waterloo Bridge Station, London,
February 22, 1883.

A COMFORTABLE HOME is offered to TWO or THREE LADIES up till July next, in the house of a Gentlewoman. Highest references.—Miss CARTER, Bethel Villa, Madeira Road, Ventnor, I.W.

UNITED SERVICE WATCHES.

Warranted English-made Lever Hunting Watches, in strong Silver Cases, Hall-marked, compensation balance adjusted, two pairs of Extra Jewels. Specially adapted for rough usage and change of climate. Keep excellent time.

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Premises have been secured at 27 Dover Street, Piccadilly, and will be OPENED on APRIL 2, on which day the List of Original Members will be Closed.

For Rules, Application for Membership, &c., apply to
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. CHLORODYNE.

From SYMES and Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1881. To J. T. DAVENPORT, Esq., 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES and Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a Liquid Medicine which assuages Pain of every kind, affords a calm, refreshing sleep without Headache, and invigorates the Nervous System when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Dr. J. C. BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff), discovered a remedy to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

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Kept in three sizes: No. 1, Boys; No. 2, medium Men's; No. 3, large Men's. Prices from 1s 6d (advancing 6d per pair) to 8s 6d.

⁂ Be very careful to get the right size, when perfect comfort is guaranteed. Size of waist required.

Retail of every Hosier and Army Outfitter throughout the Civilised World, or of

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ROYAL SCHOOL for DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY.

Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE will preside at the 19th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution, to be held at the Royal United Service Institution (by the kind permission of the Council), on MONDAY, March 12, 1883, at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
Offices, 22 Cockspur Street, S.W., March, 1883.

ROYAL SCHOOL for DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY.

NOTICE is Hereby Given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution, to be held on Monday, March 12, 1883, at 12 o'clock, noon, will, at its close, be constituted a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, for the purpose of confirming the following alterations to Fundamental Law No. 6.

That in place of the scale of payments for the purchase of Presentations in the Royal School as given in Fundamental Law No. 6, the following scale shall be substituted, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.
If 10 y'rs of age	£435				
		Difference for 1 month	4	1	8
,, 11 ditto	386				
		ditto	4	3	4
,, 12 ditto	336				
		ditto	4	6	8
,, 13 ditto	284				
		ditto	4	10	0
,, 14 ditto	230				
		ditto	4	11	8
,, 15 ditto	175				

That the payment for a Life Presentation shall be £956, and for a Perpetual Presentation, £2,066.

By order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
March, 1883.

J. AND W. TOLLEY'S EXPRESS RIFLES.

·360 bore DOUBLE EXPRESS... ... ... £20
·450, ·500, and ·577 bore DOUBLE EXPRESS £25
If fitted with Tolley's Patent "Giant-Grip" Action, specially designed to prevent the SLIGHTEST MOVEMENT at the moment of discharge. The strongest action extant ... £28
An inspection of above invited.

The shooting of our Rifles is under the personal supervision of a member of the Firm, and is not deputed to any subordinate, AS IS USUAL IN MOST CASES. By this means we are enabled to guarantee to our customers Rifles with a figure of merit that cannot be beaten.

[Extracts.]

From Capt. J. E. B., 45th Regiment: "I yesterday fired with the rifle without raising the back sight from 25 to 200 yards, and almost every shot struck its fellow, with the other barrel."

B. W. W., Assam, India:—"I must certainly give you credit for the splendid weapon that you have built me."

Capt. F. W. M., Mysore:—"I have never had a rifle (and I have had all kinds) which has given me such satisfaction."

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Lieut. C. W. D., 92nd Highlanders:—"I have fired with it, and find it very accurate and well balanced."

C. F. SHOT GUNS, Hammer or Hammerless, £13 13s, £15 15s, £17 17s, £20, £25, and £30.

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This Litter is specially prepared from a moss-peat found in Germany, and introduced into this country by the Patentee, Dr. VERSMANN, Ph.D. After a most severe and extensive trial in public and private stables, cowsheds, and kennels, it is pronounced by the highest practical and scientific authorities to be the best and cheapest litter known.

ITS ADVANTAGES ARE:

1. Cheapness, it being not more than one-half the cost of straw.
2. Absorptiveness, as absorbing all the urine, and rendering drains and flushing of stables unnecessary.
3. Prevention of decomposition and generation of bad odours.
4. Affording an excellent soft and elastic bed, particularly agreeable and beneficial to the feet and limbs of horses.
5. Horses do not eat it as they do straw litter. Therefore they do not require to be racked up or muzzled to prevent indigestion or broken wind.
6. It is easily managed in the stable, and does not soil or stain horses.
7. It has a wonderful influence on the growth of the hoofs and in maintaining the feet in health.
8. It is extremely portable, being compressed into bales weighing each about 3 cwt., ¾ cwt. to 1 cwt. being sufficient to litter a horse for a month or six weeks.
9. It is not inflammable, and therefore offers but little danger from fire.
10. It is essentially a sanitary litter.
11. The manure is much more valuable than that of straw, and occupies considerably less space.

It will be found of immense advantage to Veterinary Infirmaries, in Stud Farms, Dairies, Kennels, &c.

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CAUTION.—Proceedings will be taken against persons infringing the Company's patent.

EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW, BRIGHTON, 1883.

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135 KING'S ROAD (Albion House).—Three Sitting-rooms, handsomely furnished, 12 Bed-rooms and Dressing-rooms. Gas, &c. Board, if required.—For Terms, address to Mrs. GRINDROD.

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34 OLD STEINE, opposite the Aquarium.—Two Sitting-rooms and Six Bedrooms, Two Dressing-rooms, well furnished. Piano, Gas, &c. Board, if required.—Apply to Mrs. BUDD.

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For Grinding, Setting, Strapping, and Finishing Razors, Penknives, and Surgical Instruments. To all who value ease and comfort in shaving, this Strap will be an invaluable acquisition. The bluntest razor or penknife may be instantly restored to its primitive keen edge.

Prices, 5s 6d, 7s 6d, and 9s 6d. Cowvan's Razor Paste, 6d and 1s per packet.
Warehouses—31 and 32 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.; and 93 and 95 City Road.

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Reserve Fund, £600,000.

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The LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., for London and the Country.

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CAPITAL, £60,000, in 12,000 SHARES of £5 EACH.

2,374 Shares have already been applied for, and will be allotted in full.

1,000 Shares will be reserved for the Vendor, in part payment of the purchase money; leaving

8,626 Shares, which are now offered to the public for Subscription at par.

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Captain F. H. Newton (late 14th Hussars), Newton Hall, Haddingtonshire, and Arthur's Club, S.W.

Captain Conway Seymour, 75 Victoria Street, S.W.

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SECRETARY—Captain J. J. Mallandaine.

OFFICES—49 Pall Mall, London, S.W.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing the Freehold Brewery and Premises, established in a central position of the town of Aldershot (close to the South-Western Railway Station), and acquiring the Plant, Machinery, Casks, Horses, Drays, Utensils in Trade, and all the Fixtures thereof and therein. The Stock is to be taken at a valuation at the time of taking possession.

The Brewery is a lofty brick-built and slated structure, fitted with all the latest modern improvements for brewing Ale, Stout, and Porter on a large scale, the whole forming a handsome block containing Beer, Hop, and Malt Stores, and all the usual requirements for an extensive trade.

There is no other Brewery at Aldershot, where in time of peace there are from 12,000 to 20,000 men. The resident civilian population of Aldershot is, according to the last census, over 12,000. The consumption of Beer and Porter at the sixteen Regimental Canteens during the time of peace averages about £72,000 per annum, and at the thirty-six messes about £8,000 per annum.

An arrangement has been made with a Local Agent having a large Military connection to take over for the Company his business of ten years' standing with the Camp, the gross returns from which have on an average of five years been at the rate of not less than £3,000 per annum, and also to secure his services.

The Company will also act as Agents for the supply of Burton Ales (the commission on which alone is estimated at £1,000 per annum), and will become Agents for Wine Growers and Distillers. They will also manufacture Aerated Waters.

It is estimated that of the capital, £40,000 will be required to be called up, and that this will purchase the Freehold and Plant, and provide working expenses sufficient to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum. The following calculation will show that such profit may be reasonably expected:—

At present the Brewery is capable of turning out 600 barrels per week, at an average price of 30s per barrel, say £46,800 per annum; 15 per cent. profit upon this sum is £7,020, or equal to 17½ per cent. upon £40,000 of capital paid up.

The profitable nature of the Brewing trade is well known. The Stock and Share Lists illustrate the success of Joint-Stock Brewery Companies.

The purchase price of the Property is £30,000' and the Vendor will remain by agreement as Manager for a term of two years, and until after a dividend of 10 per cent. has been earned by the Company.

The Directors have caused an independent valuation of the property to be made by an experienced valuer, whose Report may be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors.

The Title has been legally investigated, and certified to be perfect.

The Vendor, who is the promoter of the Company, will pay all expenses incidental to its formation up to the allotment of Shares, including agency, law costs, advertising, brokerage, printing, and postage.

The Shares will be allotted in accordance with the priority of their application, and should no allotment be made the deposits will be returned in full.

The following Agreements have been entered into:—One dated 15th of November, 1882, between Thomas Sheldrake (the Vendor) of the one part, and James John Mallandaine (as Trustee on behalf of the Company) of the other part; another Agreement, dated 29th of November, 1882, is between Thomas Sheldrake of the one part, and Cornelius Wren of the other part; and another Agreement, dated the 30th day of December, 1882, is between the said Thomas Sheldrake of the first part, the said James John Mallandaine of the second part, and the Company of the third part.

These Agreements, with the Articles of Association, Report, and Valuation may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. Poole, Hughes, and Poole, 33 Chancery Lane, Solicitors to the Company.

Prospectuses, with Forms of Application, may be obtained on application to the Bankers, or the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, 49 Pall Mall, London, S.W.

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Speke Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
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Date and Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Total No. of Marks.
July, 1882.			
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L.	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W.	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26	Sandhurst	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34	Sandhurst	5239
Knight, W. C.	35	Sandhurst	5232
Langdale, P.	45	Sandhurst	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50	Woolwich	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54	Sandhurst	5048
Benett, H. V.	60	Sandhurst	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63	Sandhurst	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64	Sandhurst	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65	Sandhurst	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74	Sandhurst	4818
December, 1882.			
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickinson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5868
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston - Johnson, W. G.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Warland, W. N. M.		Marine Infantry	4655
Burne, Knightley O.	1	Sandhurst	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

At the Preliminary Examination held in February, 1882, Six out of Seven Candidates, and at the Preliminary Examination held in March, 18:2, all Four Candidates, sent up from the Manor House, were successful.

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LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA.—At the March Military Competitive Examination, eight obtained commissions, viz.:—Richards (4th), Grant (12th), Wimberley (14th), Cass (28th), Shadwell (30th), Woodwright, Legge, Vignoles (Cavalry).

At the last Examination (September) ten passed, viz.:—Holland (2nd), Blewitt (8th), Whiffin (14th), Gorman (19th), M'Mahon (20th), Morris (25th), Barthorp (28th), Cochrane-Baillie (33rd), Edwards (36th), another was 41st, and Goodair, 42nd, received a cavalry commission.

At the April Further Literary Examination, Three passed, viz.:—4th, 37th, 86th. This October Four passed, viz.:—5th, 10th, 14th, 26th, being all sent in on both occasions.

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In the event of there being more candidates for admission than the College can receive, the preference will be given to qualified candidates according to dates of application for admission.

For all further particulars, apply by letter only to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W.; or to the President, Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Staines.

JULAND DANVERS, Secretary,
Public Works Department.
India Office, October 25, 1882.

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In addition to the University candidate, two other pupils passed on the general list at the recent Sandhurst Examination,—Mr. C. D. Radcliffe (tenth place) and Mr. H. Marwood.

Mr. B. Smith, on this occasion, made the highest score in Mathematics, and Mr. Radcliffe highest marks in German, as well as second highest in Freehand Drawing, out of 440 candidates up for Examination.

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Also, at the October Literary Examination, Lieut. C. J. Stanton took 4th place on the list.

The results obtained at other Examinations bring the general score up to Forty-eight Successes, achieved by pupils in the last 16 months; during that period the number of pupils on the strength of the establishment, resident and non-resident, has always been limited to 60.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,207.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, February 25, 1883.

Hospital returns for week ended February 23:—

	Total Force.	Sick.	Proportion per cent.
Artillery, Cairo	845	59	7·0
Cavalry „	1,103	94	8·5
Engineers „	211	8	3·8
1st Brig. (Gen. Earle)	2,330	173	7·4
2nd do. (Gen.Graham)	2,905	181	6 2
Sundries	729	40	5·5
	8,123	555	6·8
Alexandria	1,790	136	7·6
Ismailia	95	7	7·1
	10,008	698	7·0
Officers	323	15	4·7
Men	9,685	683	7·0
	10,008	698	7·0
Horses	2,123	102	4·8
Mules	707	11	1·6
	2,830	113	4·0

The above are extremely satisfactory, as showing only a general average of 7 per cent., even the Cavalry having come down to 8½. The weather still remains very cool. Among officers placed on sick list during the week are the following:—

Name and Regiment.	Illness.	Date of Entry.
Major Darley, South Staffordshire	Dislocation	Feb. 16, 1883.
Lieut. Welch, 19th Hussars	Enteric Fever	Feb. 16, „
Lieut. M'Cracken, Berks	Simp. Contd. F.	Feb. 17, „
Capt. Eden, 1st Royal Highlanders	Gout	Feb. 19, „
Colonel Corban, Berks	Rheumatism	Feb. 21, „

Sir Archibald Alison is suffering from an attack of fever, and General Graham has been for some days laid up.

The following officers proceed up the Nile, per Nile steamer Tatah, in charge of 57 convalescents, viz.:—Captains Harden, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, and Moubray, Royal Highlanders; Lieutenants Mackenzie, 1st Cameron Highlanders, and Sir G. Thomas, Bart., R.H.A., and Rev. W. C. Magill, Roman Catholic chaplain.

Passages have been provided for Captain Sapte, Royal Sussex Regiment, to Cyprus; Lieutenant Welch, 19th Hussars, to England, invalided; and Miss Forest, Nursing Staff.

The following alterations were made in movements:—7th Dragoon Guards—Head-quarters and five troops proceed to England, per steamship Assyrian Monarch; Surgeon-Major Mackinnon in medical charge, assisted by Surgeon R. V. Ash, A.M.D. Remainder will go per steamship Lydian Monarch, in medical charge of Surgeon-Major Wood, assisted by Surgeon J. M. Beamish, A.M.D.

Captain Cummings, 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, is appointed to superintend the commission of Criminal Investigation at Alexandria.

Captain A. O. Green, R.E., has ceased to be employed on surveying duties.

Lieutenant Gough, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, arrived in Egypt on the 17th inst., and took up his duties as A.D.C. to the General Officer Commanding Cavalry Brigade on the 19th inst.

Surgeon-Major T. G. Rogers has reported his arrival in Cairo, and is posted for duty with the 1st Brigade.

Lady Alison recently delivered the Egyptian medals to the 79th (Camerons), General Graham representing the Commander-in-Chief, who was confined to his bed by fever. The 38th and 42nd are still waiting for their decorations.

There is a rumour that the 79th will be the next regiment to leave, and the total force will certainly be shortly reduced to 6,000 or 7,000 men. The Cavalry being now reduced to one regiment, the 19th Hussars, it seems likely that it will no longer be classed as a separate Brigade, and that either General Arbuthnot will leave or will take the place of General Earle, who, it is understood, will receive a Staff appointment at the Horse Guards. Should this be the case, the two Cairo Brigades would be commanded, the one by an Engineer and the other by a Cavalry General Officer.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Route-marching will be discontinued after this week, and spring drills commenced on the 15th inst. These drills will be carried out under the general supervision of Brigadiers, who have been instructed to frequently visit the corps of their brigades while at drill, in order to regulate the progress at the course so as to bring all to a conclusion about the same time, the middle of April. During the month of May, each company of infantry in succession will be instructed in field-cooking, shelter-trench digging, tent-pitching, &c., every man belonging to the company to be in the ranks on these occasions. It is not anticipated that the work for the drill season will be anything more than usual. No great assemblage of troops is expected, nothing exceptional being provided for in the Estimates. During the month of May there will be steady drills by brigades and practice in the new system of attack, to be followed in June by divisional field-days and minor operations of all arms two or three times a week. In July and August manœuvres on a more extended scale will be carried out, and perhaps a flying column or two, but nothing definite can be arranged until it is known what forces will be available. Minor operations and field-days will be continued till the end of October. With Divisional Orders of Saturday last, instructions were issued for the practice of outpost duty by brigades during the present week. On Wednesday last, all Infantry General Officers, Staff, Mounted Officers, and Captains met the General Commanding the Division at the Prince Consort's Library, where he explained the nature and object of the practice. The general idea of these exercises is as follows:—"Two forces, one from Reading and one from Winchester, are ordered to concentrate at Aldershot. The force marching from Reading, which comprises about 8,000 infantry, has reached Farnborough. It receives orders to bivouac on Cove Common, and protect itself by outposts. The outposts, if seriously attacked, to fall back on the North Camp, where a defensive position will be taken up, until the Winchester force arrives." The special idea assumed that "three battalions of 400 men each, or a total of 1,200 out of the 8,000 infantry (about one-sixth of the force), would be detailed for outpost duty. Of these, a battalion from the advanced guard would be sent forward to the centre of the position to be occupied, and the other two from the main body to right and left of the first. The battalion for the right having reached the Queen's Parade, North Camp, it receives orders from the General Commanding the outposts to advance by way of the Camp Farm, and take up an outpost position on the south part of the Fox Hills, fronting east, its left (which would be in connection with the centre battalion previously sent forward) resting on Ricochet Hill, and its right on the South-Eastern Railway." Orders have been issued during the week for Brigadiers to carry out these outpost duties as early as convenient. Reports of what is done, and a sketch showing the positions taken up by pickets and supports, and the general line of sentries, are ordered to be sent to the Assistant-Quartermaster-General the day after each exercise. Major-General Sir F. FitzWygram, Bart., has returned from leave of absence and resumed command of the Cavalry Brigade, which was held temporarily by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Luck, C.B., 15th Hussars. Officers commanding regiments of cavalry and battalions of infantry have been ordered to make such arrangements for the preliminary training of the non-commissioned officers (in accordance with par. 35, Musketry Regulations) as will ensure the target practice of the first troop or company being commenced on the 1st prox., on which date the annual course of musketry will commence. War games have been discontinued until further orders. A telescopic range-finder, for infantry, the invention of the Earl of Wemyss, is being experimented with at the Camp. The A Troop, R.E. Train, will proceed to Chatham at an early date, returning to Aldershot with pontoons. Major R. Stephens and Lieutenants A. H. Cowie and J. E. Capper, R.E., will shortly proceed to Chatham, for duty at the School of Military Engineering. Several haversacks of a new pattern, intended to be worn with the new valise equipment, are now being tried by regiments in the 1st Brigade, and will be severally reported on. Captain E. W. Murphy, 109th Regiment, has joined the Army Veterinary School; Captain H. W. Maclear, 3rd Buffs, has joined No. 1 Garrison Instruction Class; Lieutenant W. S. J. Barry, 87th, has been excused attendance at the present garrison class; Surgeon Ward, A.M.D., has been posted to Aldershot. The following Boards assembled on Thursday, for the examination of the under-mentioned Lieutenants of Militia who are candidates for commissions in the Line:—A Board of Medical officers at the Cambridge Hospital. Military Boards.—To conduct the competitive examination in military subjects. 1st Board.—Consisting of a field officer and two Captains, 3rd Brigade, to examine Lieutenants Holland and Payne, 3rd Royal West Surrey; Needham and Thursby, 3rd Royal Warwickshire; Woolmer, 4th Royal Fusiliers; Mylne, 3rd Bedfordshire; Milward, 5th Royal Irish; Phillips and Cox, 3rd Cheshire; Armstrong and Pakenham, 3rd South Wales Borderers; Combe, 3rd Hampshire; Lysons, 3rd Oxfordshire L.I. 2nd Board.—Consisting of a field officer and two Captains, 1st Brigade, to examine Lieutenants Burne, 3rd Berkshire; Jaffray, 3rd West Kent; Bainbridge, 3rd Middlesex; Browne, 3rd Royal Irish Fusiliers; Koch, 5th Royal Irish Fusiliers; Cochrane, 4th Leinster; Connor and Riach, 3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers; Gordon, 2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, R.A.; McGregor, 9th North Irish Division, R.A.; Larking, Hants Engineers; Boultbee, 3rd Shropshire L.I.; Caldwell, 6th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Monday, the 5th inst., was the anniversary of the Battle of Barrosa, in 1811, where the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers (Faugh-a-ballaghs), by an irresistible bayonet charge, drove the French from the key of the position, captured an Imperial eagle and several guns, and covered themselves with undying fame. In conformity with time-honoured regimental custom, the bands paraded at reveille, and with patriotic and loyal airs on fife and drum and brass awoke the slumbering echoes among the old huts of the North Camp, as they marched through the lines. With ringing cheers Barrosa morn was greeted by the brave young Irishmen of the 87th, which has distinguished itself on many fields since that memorable day. I learn that Mr. Docherty, late Schoolmaster, 85th, whose case was recently drawn attention to, and who has petitioned the highest military authority for mitigation of sentence in vain, is, with his family, at the present time in a state of absolute starvation. He has tramped the country seeking employment in any capacity, even as a labourer, but without success. His unfortunate children have scarcely a rag to cover them, and are, in fact, in such a shocking state of destitution as beggars description. Yet this man comes of a family who have served the Crown for generations, and has himself done good and faithful service for his country during many years, twelve of them in India. The one act of drunkenness for which he has been discharged the service pensionless is the only crime recorded against him. Under any circumstances, the quality of mercy would not have been strained, if exercised in his favour, and especially on account of his helpless offspring. The Egyptian medals for the 87th only arrived on Tuesday. The 84th have not yet received theirs. Those for the corps of Military Police have been received, and will be presented on parade next week by Sir Daniel Lysons. A Committee, not yet constituted, will shortly assemble at Aldershot to go into the whole question of the Infantry valise equipment, and report on the merits of the new valise equipment, as compared with the old; also, on a number of subsidiary inventions. A pretty general belief exists that the Oliver magazine equipment was not fairly tried in 1879-80. The labour of the Committee which then sat has resulted in a new regulation valise, which this new Committee will be called upon to practically test. Dr. Oliver claims that his equipment is superior to any other, and all that he asked for his invention was a fair trial to demonstrate this. It is contended by not a few that this fair trial it did not get. An opportunity will soon arise for settling this debateable matter, by giving the Oliver equipment another trial.

The following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination at Burlington House on the 19th ult. and following days. Twenty-two candidates competed for five appointments, 21 were reported qualified:—J. M. Young, 2,555 marks; G. Jamieson, 2,525; M. A. T. Collie, 2,515; W. H. Quicke, 2,255; A. O. Evans, 2,225.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy Estimates, issued yesterday, show an apparent increase upon the Votes for the current year of £273,099, but this augmentation of expenditure is explained to mean a "net actual increase" of only £129,567, the difference between these two sums representing the amount transferred from the Army Estimates for gun mountings, electrical and torpedo fittings, and for medals to seamen, and the amount included in these Estimates for the expenses of the military operations in Egypt over and above the ordinary expense of the Navy. The gross estimate of the cost of the Naval service for the ensuing year is set down at £11,582,758, against £11,155,909 for 1882-83, giving a gross of £426,849. But the gross cost of the Navy is only £10,757,000, or £825,758 less, this last-mentioned amount being the value of the old-store moneys and extra receipts which last year it was decided should henceforth be appropriated in aid of the Votes. Comparing the appropriations in aid in 1883-84 with those estimated for 1882-3, we find an anticipated increase of £153,750. This is made up chiefly of increases upon two items, viz.,—£77,000 upon the credits to Naval stores, including the proceeds of the sale of ships, and £60,000 upon the credits to the vote for the Transport service, including a contribution of £48,000 from the Egyptian Government towards the maintenance of the Army of Occupation. The total sum which the House of Commons is to be asked to grant, independently of the appropriations in aid, is £10,757,000, against the £10,483,901 voted for 1882-83, exclusive of the £350,000 voted a few nights ago on the Supplementary Estimate, and of £1,400,000 provided for the Naval service in the Vote of Credit for the expenses of the Military operations in Egypt. This sum of £10,757,000 is provided for nominally under 17 votes, but virtually under 19, two of the votes being divided into two sections. Upon 12 of these an increase amounting in the aggregate to £423,382 appears, and seven are more or less reduced, the total of the reductions amounting to £150,283. Dividing the Estimates into the three natural divisions of effective, non-effective, and non-Naval, we arrive at the following result:—The effective votes (1 to 14) show a net increase of £259,448. This is made up of small additions to Vote 1, for wages; Vote 3, for the Admiralty establishments; Vote 4, for the Reserves; Votes 7, 8, and 9, for victualling, medical, and marine establishments; Vote 13, for Naval prisons, law charges, &c.; and Vote 14, for miscellaneous services. Very large additions are proposed to be made on Vote 6 and Vote 10, Section 2, under which provision is made respectively for the cost of labour in the Royal Dockyards, and for machinery and ships built by contract. On the former of these the increase is £109,142, and on the latter £285,447. Large reductions are proposed on the following votes:—Vote 2, for provisions, £58,691; Vote 10 (Section 1), for shipbuilding and repairing materials, £60,000; Vote 11, for new works, buildings, &c., £17,203; while Vote 5, scientific and educational, and Vote 12, for medicines, also show a small diminution. Passing on to the non-effective votes, we find that Vote 15, for half-pay and retired pay to officers, shows a substantial decrease, larger than that presented in last year's estimates; but upon Vote 16, Section 1, for military pensions, the increase is less than hitherto. Altogether, the non-effective votes make a demand for only £1,050 more than last year, whereas last year's estimates for the same services were £7,434 in advance of those for 1881-82. Vote 17, which is the non-Naval, or Army Transport Vote, shows a large increase, amounting to no less a sum than £136,300 against £123,700 voted last year. The entire cost of the Transport Service is given in a note, under Vote 17, as £136,300, and under other votes £122,467; total, £258,767. Reverting to Vote 1, we find that provision is made for 44,850 officers, seamen, and boys of the Navy, and for 12,400 Marines, that is, for 250 officers and men of the Navy fewer than last year. This reduction seems to be distributed over all ranks pretty equally: thus flag officers and their retinues are reduced by five, commissioned officers by 49, subordinate officers by 14, and seamen by 174. Under Vote 4, we find that the Reserves are to be maintained on their present footing, namely, 18,000 men of the Royal Naval Reserve, and 1,750 of the Seamen and Marine Pensioners Reserve, but that only 1,600 of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers are provided for, instead of 1,800. Turning to Votes 6 and 10, for the matériel of the Fleet, we find in the former a large addition to the cost of our Dockyards provided for in the shape of increased wages to the artificers, and yet the Admiralty decline to increase the pay of the Naval officer. The programme of Shipbuilding Works in the Home Yards and at Malta estimates for the employment of 1,375 more men at home, and 397 more at Malta, than were shown in the previous year's Estimates. Looking at the statement of new work to be performed at the Dockyards, it would seem probable that the larger proportion of these additional men are to be employed upon repairs, as the new construction provided for falls somewhat short of that promised in last year's programme. During the year it is proposed that the Royal Dockyards shall be occupied on 36 vessels of all classes, including 12 ironclads, 3 corvettes, 4 sloops, 5 steel steam cruisers, 11 composite gun vessels and boats, and 1 paddle-wheel vessel; 15,172 tons are to be built during the year, of which 11,224 are to be armoured and 3,948 unarmoured. In addition to these, private shipbuilders are to turn out 1,982 tons of armoured construction, and 2,270 tons of unarmoured, including 27 torpedo boats. This gives an aggregate of 19,644 tons to be built in the year, against 20,142 in 1882-83, and is certainly not the way for this country to keep pace with other Naval Powers. Under Vote 10, Section 2, for the first time, a sum of £161,905 is taken to provide gun-mounting, hitherto supplied to the Navy by the War Office authorities, and is, we presume, intended to supply machine-guns and mountings to the Fleet. We shall revert to these Estimates on a future occasion.

TORPEDO AND GUNNERY COURSES, 1883.

1. Special full-pay torpedo course, including Whitehead, commences third Wednesday in July, and lasts 66 working days, *i.e.*, 43 for torpedo, 21 for Whitehead, and two for examination, for gunnery and torpedo lieutenants, and lieutenants R.M.A., and a few others. To be borne in Vernon, July 18 to Oct. 17.

2. Special half-pay torpedo course, for senior officers, commencing second Monday in April, and lasts 40 working days, to be followed by a gunnery course for commanders and upwards, which lasts 20 working days. A similar gunnery course will be commenced at other times, whenever five officers are ready to join it. To be borne in Vernon, April 9 to June 1; Excellent or Cambridge, June 4 to June 29.

3. Lieutenants' short courses. (Eight weeks torpedo and three months gunnery.)

To join on the Saturday Before the—	Vernon.		Excellent.	
	Commencing.	Ending.	Commencing.	Ending.
2nd Monday in Jan.	Jan. 8	March 2	March 3	June 1.
Ditto in April	April 9	June 1	June 2	Aug 31.
				1884.
1st Monday in Oct.*	Oct. 1	Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Feb. 29.

* Including seven days in addition, for Christmas vacation.

4. Acting Sub-Lieutenants.

Arriving Home from Se vice abroad, or Passing in Seamanship at Home on or after	Join College by 9 a.m., ready for Study.	Join Vernon for 1 Month. To be on Board by 8.45 a.m., ready for Instruction.	Join Excellent for 3 Months. To be on Board by 8.30 a.m., ready for Drill.	Complete Courses.*
Feb. 15, 1882	March 14, 1882	Nov. 13, 1882	Dec. 11, 1882	Mar. 20, '83
Mar. 15 ,,	April 13 ,,	Jan. 8, 1883	Feb. 5, 1883	May 9 ,,
April 14 ,,	May 9 ,,			
May 10 ,,	June 13 ,,	March 5 ,,	April 9 ,,	July 6 ,,
June 14 ,,	Aug. 11 ,,	April 9 ,,	May 7 ,,	Aug. 3 ,,
Aug. 12 ,,	Sept. 12 ,,	May 7 ,,	June 4 ,,	Aug. 31 ,,
Sept. 12 ,,	Oct. 10 ,,	June 4 ,,	July 2 ,,	Sept. 28 ,,
Oct. 10 ,,	Nov. 14 ,,	July 9 ,,	Aug. 6 ,,	Nov. 2 ,,
Nov. 14 ,,	Jan. 19, 1883	Sept. 17 ,,	Oct. 15 ,,	Jan. 23, '84
Jan. 19, 1883	Feb. 13 ,,	Oct. 15 ,,	Nov. 12 ,,	Feb. 20 ,,
Feb. 13 ,,	March 13 ,,	Nov. 12 ,,	Dec. 10 ,,	Mar. 20 ,,

* Officers who entered the Britannia after Dec. 31, 1875, must undergo the course of instruction in pilotage, in accordance with the instructions contained in Circular No. 11 of 1882.

5. Engineer Officers. Four courses, at dates to be arranged, and to last about seven weeks.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR MEDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper, dated March 3, I observe a paragraph,—"Some correspondence has appeared in one of our daily contemporaries that a clasp should be granted for the action at Kassassin," &c. Is it really too much to expect that a clasp should be given for the year "1882, Egypt," for those officers and men who were "under fire," but not at Tel-el-Kebir? Many men and officers were wounded or knocked over with sun and sickness before the decisive action took place. While the Highland Brigade were lying in the Bay of Ismailia for days, waiting to disembark, the Line regiments, Mounted Infantry, Household Cavalry, Royal Marines, and Royal Marine Artillery were bearing the heat and burden of the day, and many a gallant fellow lost his chance of the clasp for Tel-el-Kebir. Surely it is not too late to expect a clasp for Egypt, 1882, for those who were under fire?—I am, &c.,

PER MARE, PER TERRAM.

Preliminary examinations for admission to the Royal Military College will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on July 11 and 12, and on Aug. 29 and 30, 1883, under the regulations issued with G. O. 113, 1880. No preliminary examination for admission to Sandhurst will take place immediately preceding the "Further Examination" of Dec., 1883.

We (*Irish Times*) regret very much to learn that the health of Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., continues to give great anxiety to his friends, and that there is no prospect of the General being able to return to the active duties of his profession, to which he is devotedly attached.

The directors of the Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, have presented their thirty-fourth annual report, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1882. It contains several features calculated to prove satisfactory to the shareholders. Among others may be mentioned that a further reduction in the rate of expenditure in both branches has been continued during the year, and that the invested funds of the company, including the paid-up capital, now exceed three millions. Also that in the ordinary branch the new business for the year consists of over seven thousand policies, producing a new annual premium income of over £32,000. The annual premium income also shows at the end of the year a very large increase; while the rate of expenditure of the branch is considerably reduced. In the industrial branch, also, there appears a large increase of premium receipts, and a satisfactory reduction in the rate of expenditure. No charges for extension expenses appear in the accounts, inasmuch as the company is now fully represented in every part of the United Kingdom, and there is no necessity to incur any.

Reviews.

Memoirs of the Services of the 64*th Regiment (Second Staffordshire), from* 1758 *to* 1881, by H. G. Purdon. (Allen.)

On January 1, 1836, his Majesty King William IV commanded that an account of the services of every regiment in the British Army should be published under the superintendence and direction of the Adjutant-General. This work was undertaken by Mr. Richard Cannon, and the records of about half the regiments were published in 1853. That gentleman's "Historical Records" does not appear to have given complete satisfaction to the service, but, nevertheless, no effort, excepting McNair's "Colours of the British Army," seems to have been made since then to suppy a want of such great importance, with the exception of those isolated contributions which, from time to time, have issued from the press, and are the work of individual members of the corps whose services are recorded. The time has now arrived when additional importance is lent to this subject. So mischievous has been the "hanky-panky" course pursued by the military authorities under the present system of uniting battalions together which had no previous connection with each other, that regiments seem likely to lose their identity altogether. This seems to have been the *raison d'être* of Mr. Purdon's book, and he can now rest with a satisfied conscience at having not only foreseen the danger, but also at having endeavoured to do good service to "The Second Staffordshire," by rescuing them from what may prove eternal oblivion. The compiler of this record divides it into seven chapters, each of which is devoted to a different subject. He first treats of the formation and first sources of the regiments, then the American War of Independence, next the campaign in the West Indies. The fourth chapter is devoted to the operations in which the regiment was engaged, from 1815 to 1856; then follows the Persian Campaign and the Indian Mutiny, followed by a chapter detailing the services of the regiment from 1861 to 1881. The record all through deserves much commendation for descriptive power and simple statements of facts as they occurred, without any imitation of the inflated style which is so often affected in similar works. The concluding paragraph thus describes the expiring moments of the old regiment:—

> "The regiment was still quartered at Templemore on June 30, the last day of their existence as the 64th, and of the black facings. After muster parade on that date, they were formed into line, and the Colonel addressed the regiment, after which they gave three cheers for the old corps, and next day found themselves the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment, with white facings and no number."

Cassell's History of the Franco-German War.—A new edition of this important work is now in course of publication by Messrs. Cassell and Co. It is intended that it shall be completed in twenty-four parts, and embellished with about 500 illustrations and plans of battlefields. With Part 1, there is issued, free of charge, a large presentation plate, representing "The Battle before Belfort," one of the remarkable incidents of the war. The issue of this new edition of a work that has long since become so popular with the multitude will give general satisfaction.

Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s publication, entitled *The History of the Year*, has evidently been prepared with considerable care. It covers the period that has elapsed from Oct. 1, 1881, to Sept. 30, 1882, and affords much useful information.

Messrs. George Routledge and Sons have issued a most attractive edition of Longfellow's *Poems*. It embraces the author's complete copyright edition, occupying 680 pages of large crown octavo, and is illustrated with sixteen page-plates by Sir John Gilbert, R.A. This work affords a striking instance of the progress that is being made in providing cheap literature for the million. Its remarkable feature is that it not only contains every poem printed in any other edition issued in England, but also 125 copyright poems which can only be found in its pages. The price of the volume is 3s. 6d.

An Illustrated Shakespeare Birthday-Book is rather a quaint idea, but it has been carried out by Messrs. Routledge with decided success. The tasty little volume which represents the *Birthday-Book* contains nearly 350 illustrations compiled from Shakespeare's plays and poems. No doubt it will afford much amusement, and even more as a medium for testing the memory and affording pleasing information, particularly to juvenile readers.

We have received a copy of Messrs. Kelly and Co.'s *Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes for* 1883. The corrections have been brought down to the end of January, and the volume will, no doubt, be found equal in accuracy to any of its predecessors.

More than 50 years of existence has been enjoyed by *Dod's Parliamentary Companion*, and the number now published contains a complete revision of the whole work. In it the latest alterations in Parliamentary procedure forms an attractive feature; also does the careful record of the great number of Ministerial appointments which have been made during the past year. Altogether, it affords evidence of careful preparation, and seems determined to achieve a century of political existence.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES
Also makers of E

AN UNDOUBTED HARDSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to see a letter by "Quid pro Quo," in your paper, on the subject of Half-pay Majors being brought into regiments, as it is a grievance that will act most detrimentally—in these days of enforced retirement—to all the captains and subalterns throughout the regiments concerned, and one that I trust and feel sure the Secretary of State for War will see rectified. If it is necessary to do something for them, let them be given unattached promotion, or put back into their old regiments, which formerly gained a step on their retirement, or let them be kept supernumerary to the establishment until such time as they shall be forced to retire, but do not allow a regiment which has borne the heat and burden of a campaign to suffer. I will take one example of a regiment now serving in Egypt, which one of these half-pay majors was brought into on augmentation. A major of that regiment retired, and, in the ordinary course of events, three captains would have been promoted (two being seconded). Now, the half-pay major takes his place, and no promotion ensues, the consequence being most disastrous to the juniors, for these three captains which ought to have been promoted will not have to retire in seven years, as they otherwise would have done, unless again promoted. Surely it cannot be intended by the Authorities that the officers of this regiment, who gained nothing in the way of promotion by the recent campaign, should actually suffer by it. It is but just, at all times, to give officers the benefit of promotion due to them, and far more so when hardly earned, at the risk of their lives, on the field of battle, and in an unhealthy climate.—I am, &c., FULL JUSTICE.

NAVAL PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read your admirable leading article on the pay of Naval officers with much interest, and I consider that the thanks of the Navy are due to you for so ably advancing their claims. I trust you will be well supported, as you deserve to be. The fact is that, we have to thank that old skinflint St. Vincent for the way we are treated; his notorious expression, "Keep them poor, and they will serve you well," has never been forgotten. The hardship is the compulsory half-pay to which Naval officers are subjected, and the cruel part of it is, it is not half-pay, but only about a third, quite insufficient to live upon, even without a family to support. A wealthy country like ours ought to be ashamed to treat her faithful servants so shabbily, but until we have some one to represent us in Parliament, we can expect no improvement. The few representatives in the House of Commons are wealthy men, or, at all events, are not dependent on the profession, and consequently do not care to move in the matter. All honour to Lord Belmore, for taking up our case! It is certainly scandalous that Admiralty clerks, &c., who never are a night out of bed, except for their own pleasure, should be paid more than Lieutenants, who are grinding away in all climates. The pay of a Captain in command is, I consider, ample, so I write quite disinterestedly on the subject, being a POST CAPTAIN.

SIR,—All the articles in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of March 3 are well worthy of attention, that on the pay of the Navy is especially so. I can assure you that a dear friend of mine, who is now in command, and who has a large family, says he almost begrudges shoe-leather expended in a walk on shore. Unfortunately, I see but little chance at present of a rise, for the exchequer is pretty low. Your feeling remarks on the navigating line will be appreciated. Can you do anything to induce the Admiralty to allow all commissioned time to count for retired rank, as it does for pay? Some have been seven years acting-master, or in charge of vessels for many, and always on foreign service, and lose the whole of it. Neither do they give us a chance of a step after retirement, as they do executive commanders. Some have over 20 years' service as master in various grades (including flagships), and might as well have retired, so far as rank goes, on promotion. Occasionally, we feel it keenly.—I am, &c., STAFF CAPTAIN.

Rear-Admiral R. V. Hamilton, C.B., completes his command at Queenstown on the 6th prox., and will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral Herbert, who will hoist his flag in the Revenge, the Directorship of Naval Ordnance devolving upon Capt. Codrington, of H.M.S. Excellent.

"We understand," says the *Portsmouth Times*, "that upon the formation of a Flying Squadron early in the approaching financial year, Rear-Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., will, in all probability, hoist his flag in the Bacchante, on being appointed to the command of the squadron."

The Forth Yacht Club, Granton, N.B., has received the command of her Majesty to style itself "The Royal Forth Yacht Club." The Admiralty have accordingly granted a warrant authorising the Club to wear its distinguishing marks—a crown and Maltese cross, on the blue ensign of her Majesty's Fleet. The R.F.Y.C. has a capital club-house, in its own grounds at Granton, two miles from Edinburgh, and will doubtless continue to be much appreciated by Naval officers stationed in the Firth of Forth.

The monster Italian ironclad Lepanto, constructed in Leghorn, at the docks of MM. Orlando, will be launched on March 12. The King and Queen of Italy will be present at the ceremony.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth for stores and a steaming party to be sent to Pembroke to bring round the Edinburgh, formerly Majestic, turret-ship, for purposes of completion and trial.

The Aldershot Brewery Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with a capital of £60,000, for the purpose of purchasing the freehold brewery and premises established in a central position of the town of Aldershot (close to the South-Western Railway Station), and acquiring the plant,

ARMY NOTES.

All officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers of infantry who have served abroad for a period of eight years, and those who have served at home for a similar period, will in future be permitted to register their names for posting to the home and foreign battalions respectively, and their applications will be favourably considered whenever the exigencies of the service admit of an interchange being offered. This order will apply to warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers, serving out of India.

The sword of honour presented by the inhabitants of Cairo to Lord Wolseley has been forwarded to his lordship through the Foreign Office.

The *Irish Times* says:—"The reorganisation of the Egyptian Army, under Major-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood's command, is being steadily proceeded with, and the details have reached the War Office. The General's staff is to consist of Lieut.-Col. T. Fraser, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, Capt. F. G. Slade, Royal Artillery, Lieut. E. J. Stuart-Wortley, King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut.-Col. A. M. Taylor commands the cavalry, being assisted by Brevet-Major H. C. Chermside, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, as second-in-command. The artillery will be under the command of Lieut.-Col. F. Duncan, R.A., the other officers being Capt. Wodehouse and Lieuts. C. S. B. Parsons, R.H.A., H. M. L. Rundle, and Carter, R.A. The infantry brigade will be under Col. F. W. Grenfell, A.D.C., King's Royal Rifle Corps, who will hold the local rank of Brigadier-General."

The annual meeting of the Royal United Service Institution was held in the theatre of the building, Whitehall, on Saturday, the Earl of Morley in the chair. The report showed that forty-three members and 138 annual subscribers—making a total of 181 new members—had joined during the past year. The loss by death amounted to eighty-six, and sixty-six members had withdrawn their names, whilst the names of fifteen had been struck off the list in consequence of the non-payment of their subscriptions, after frequent applications. The increase in numbers was, therefore, fourteen. As to the future locality of the institution, the council were still unable to afford the members any information; nor did they anticipate that any change would take place during the present year. The funded property of the institution on Jan. 1 last amounted to £14,069 1s. 6d. On the motion of Admiral Sir F. Nicholson, seconded by Lieut.-Gen. Sir B. Walker, the report was adopted. The Secretary announced the decision of the referees—Gen. Schomberg, Major-Gen. Cameron, and Major-Gen. H. A. Smyth—on the six essays received in competition for the gold medal, the subject being "The Best System of Field Training applicable to the British Army." The referees reported that the essays had not attained a sufficient standard of excellence to justify them in awarding a gold medal. Votes of thanks were accorded to the referees for their services, and to the Earl of Morley for presiding. The Earl of Morley, in replying, said that Lord Hartington had begged him to assure them how deeply he felt at not being able to be present. Since he last had the honour of occupying the chair, he did not think any great revolutions or reforms had taken place. The question which was then on the paper—namely, the future locality of the institution—was still in the same condition. As regarded the general condition of the society, it was extremely satisfactory. Year by year—he might almost say, day by day—science was becoming more applied to war, both by land and sea, and there could be no question that an institution like that stimulated not merely a desire for information on subjects of mechanical science, but for scientific information applicable to the operations of war generally, and also useful to our services at large. The meeting then terminated.

Col. Webber, C.B., R.E., lectured on the subject of Military Transport, at the Royal United Service Institution on Friday. Gen. Sir A. Herbert presided. Col. Webber first entered into a discussion of experiences of military transport in the actions of British armies beyond our own frontiers. While he commended the energy, intelligence, and devotion of individuals in connection with the transport, he was sparing of commendation in regard to the system as it was seen in work. He entered at length into all the details of the system, presented an account of the organisation of the German transport system, and discussed the question of separating the transport service from the supply service. His proposals, briefly stated, amounted to the complete separation in time of peace of "supply" and "army transport" and the organisation of the latter branch on a purely military footing; the establishment of a school, not only of instruction, but of examination in the subject of army transport, connected with the peace cadres; the most rapid transfer to the reserve of drivers of every man who had been trained and served sufficiently long to take his full share in the training of others; the adoption of waggons on the principles of construction followed in the American buck and army wagons; the distinction between "army transport" in peace and war and "line of communication" or "general transport," and the establishment of a "transport intelligence officer," whose duty would be to be able at a day's notice to guide the authorities straight to all the sources of supply of animals, drivers, and waggons in the world. A discussion followed on the many points raised in the paper.

The following General Order has been issued from the War Office:—"1. His Highness the Khedive of Egypt (authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey) having signified his desire to express his approbation of the services rendered by the British Army in suppressing the late rebellion in Egypt by conferring a bronze star on all the troops engaged in this service, her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to notify her assent to the proposal, and the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has it in command to convey her Majesty's permission that the decoration be accepted and worn in uniform by all officers and soldiers who are entitled to the Egyptian medal, under the provisions of General Order 280 of 1882. 2. Officers who served on the general, divisional, and brigade staff, as also officers who were specially employed, will submit their applications to the Adjutant-General to the Forces, Horse Guards, War Office, stating the nature of the appointment held by them during the campaign, and the address to which the star should be sent. 3. Officers who served as heads of departments will furnish returns of officers and others who served under their command. 4. Officers commanding regiments of cavalry, battalions of infantry, and companies of Commissariat and Transport and Ordnance Store Corps, will forward nominal rolls of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who served under their command. Officers commanding batteries of Royal Artillery and troops and companies of Royal Engineers will not be required to furnish these rolls, as sufficient information exists in the offices of the Deputy-Adjutants-General Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to ensure the correct issue of the stars for these services."

"We [*Irish Times*] understand that had Sir Beauchamp Walker vacated the appointment of Director-General of Military Education, the post would have been offered to Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley, K.C.B., in recognition of his services in Egypt; but a certain article in a magazine had the effect of turning the tables against the author of the well-known operations of war, and it is feared in military circles that his chances of obtaining anything good from the present Government are very remote."

It is stated that definite orders have been given regarding the scale of allowances to be paid to the officers and men of the Indian Division, Egypt Expeditionary Force, who lately visited England; and that accordingly (1), British officers will receive their full Indian pay and allowances, with full staff salaries, for the whole period; (2), the Native officers and men full pay, together with staff pay of any regimental appointments they may have held, such as subadar-major, adjutant, kote duffadar, pay havildar, &c.; also field batta for the whole period of their absence, and until the date they rejoined their corps; (3), officers and non-commissioned officers (British as well as native) who may have acted for the absentees *pro tem.*, will be granted the usual acting allowances; and (4), such advances of pay as may have been made to the party in England will be recovered at the official rate of exchange for the year.

There are 197 captains in the Staff Corps, and 261 lieutenants actually admitted, with 134 on probation; total subalterns, 395, a marked and gratifying increase on the numbers of recent years. It is, of course, useless to deny that Bengal is the favourite Presidency with young officers, and very naturally so. There is more chance of seeing service in the Bengal Army than in that of either Bombay or Madras, and rightly or wrongly, it is an article of faith with subalterns that most of the plums in the military pudding are given away in Bengal.

The Government of India have sanctioned the formation of two regiments of Pioneers in the Madras Army.

It is stated that the Government has under consideration the abolition of batta to native regiments, and the grant of a commuted allowance as an addition to pay, with free carriage on the march.

Owing to the great advantages which it is felt would result from the adoption of machine guns for land service and the protection of hill stations and fortresses in India, pressure is, the *Irish Times* hears, about to be brought to bear on the local military authorities in India, to induce them to submit the subject to the consideration of an independent committee, it being felt that owing to professional bias, the subject has not received the notice which its importance demands.

Under instructions from Government, all soldiers of the British Service under sentence of discharge with ignominy are to be removed to England in sufficient time to allow of their discharge being carried out before the expiration of their terms of imprisonment.

The provisions of the order regulating the tenure of commands in the Native Armies of India are extended to the corps of Sappers and Miners in the three Presidencies. Present incumbents coming under the operation of the rule are to be allowed to hold their commands for one year from Dec. 22, 1882.

There is said to be no truth in the statement that the Commander-Chief in India contemplates interfering, under any circumstances, with the wholesome rule limiting the tenure of command of native regiments to seven years. On the only occasion on which an officer sought to have the rule suspended in his favour, he is said to have been snubbed in reply.

The *Times* says:—"An intimation was received at Chatham Garrison on Tuesday that Major-Gen. the Hon. R. Monck had been appointed to the command of the Chatham District, which has been vacant since Major-Gen. Sir E. Wood proceeded to Egypt. It is understood that Chatham will only be retained as a separate command for another year, after which it will be divided and connected with the South-Eastern and Woolwich districts."

A brace of pistols, of excellent Egyptian workmanship, have been forwarded, through the Foreign Office, for presentation to Major-Gen. Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe, K.C.B., by the inhabitants of Cairo.

The *Irish Times* says:—"The General officers promoted for distinguished service in Egypt—viz., Gen. Lord Wolseley, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Alison, and Major the Hon. Sir J. C. Dormer—are to continue as supernumerary to the fixed establishment, until the officers receive promotion who would have stood next junior to them on the establishment of the present rank, if they had to wait their promotion in the ordinary course."

The *Morning Post* says:—"The question of the wearing of decorations has been so far decided by the issue of an intimation from the Horse Guards which states that, while it is not in the province of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to issue any orders with respect to officers when they appear in society as private gentlemen, there is no objection to their wearing miniature decorations at dinners or evening parties."

The band of the Corps of Commissionaires will perform this afternoon between the hours of 3 and 10 p.m. at Humphry's Hall, Knightsbridge, in aid of the Egyptian War Fund.

Tuesday's Gazette.

◆

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 6, 1883.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt. B. Relf is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

8th Hussars—Lieut. G. H. L. Buchanan, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., vice P. L. Clowes, promoted.

12th Lancers—Capt. G. H. Dean has been seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 1).

19th Hussars—Capt. W. P. Warner resigns his commission.

Royal Artillery.

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. D. J. McGrigor (late Madras), to be Col., vice W. D'O. Kerrich (late Madras), promoted Major-Gen. (Jan. 19); E. Maitland, from the Seconded List, to be Col., vice R. J. Hay, placed upon the Unemployed Full-Pay List (Feb. 20); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. M. Rawlins (late Madras), to be Lieut.-Col., vice D. J. McGrigor (late Madras), promoted (Jan. 19): Capt. A. W. Ferrier to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. M. Rawlins (late Madras) (Feb. 14); Capt. and Brevet Major F. L. Graves to be Major upon the Seconded List (Feb. 28); Capt. G. S. Parry to be Major, vice C. Morley, placed upon the Seconded List (Feb. 28).

The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—A. H. W. Brett, vice H. G. Newcome, seconded for service on the Staff; F. L. Cunliffe, vice A. W. Ferrier, promoted (both dated Feb. 14); T. E. Rowan, vice E. M. Flint, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Feb. 16); J. W. M. Newton, vice E. C. Trollope, retired; W. H. E. Dobie, upon the Seconded List; C. M. Haggard, vice G. S. Parry, promoted (all three dated Feb. 28).

Lieut. H. B. Brownlow to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service with the Punjab Frontier Force.

The under-mentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military (both dated Feb. 14); Charles Frederick Leudy, vice F. E. Rowan, Academy to be Lieuts.:—David Finlay Hosken Logan, vice A. H. W. Brett, promoted; Henry Minchin Ferrar, vice F. L. Cunliffe, promoted promoted (Feb. 16); Hugh Kennedy, vice J. W. M. Newton, promoted; Charles Noel Lyall, vice C. M. Haggard, promoted; Francis Arthur Randolph, vice W. M. Thomas, resigned (all three dated Feb. 28); Charles William Tyler, vice H. B. Brownlow, seconded.

The dates of promotion of the under-mentioned officers are altered as stated against their names:—Major F. B. Knox (Jan. 19); Major S. C. Pratt (Jan. 24); Major W. H. F. Sorell (Jan. 24); Capt. S. D. Rainsford (Dec. 31, 1882); Capt. S. C. Hickman (Jan. 24).

The date upon which Capt. W. L. Davidson was absorbed from the Seconded List is altered to Jan. 19.

Grenadier Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. L. J. Oliphant to be Major, vice Lieut.-Col. R. T. Thynne, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. and Capt. H. E. Colvile to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col, vice L. J. Oliphant (both dated Nov. 1, 1882).

Scots Guards—Lieuts. R. Cutlar-Fergusson has been seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 31); J. F. Erskine, from the Dorsetshire Regt, to be Lieut., vice R. Cutlar-Fergusson.

Line Battalions.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Capt. H. C. S. Goldfrap has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Feb. 16).

The Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. C. Kennedy, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Sept. 7, 1882).

The Leicestershire Regiment—Capt. H. C. Michel retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major; Lieut. H. Cowper has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Feb. 5).

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carey has been appointed to command a batn.; Majors F. W. B. Parry to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. A. E. Watson, retired; Capt. R. A. Blane to be Major, vice F. W. B. Parry.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. H. Dolben is placed temporarily on the Half-Pay List, on account of ill-health.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. J. de W. Jebb to be Major, vice J. R. Mecham, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. E. Cooke to be Capt., vice J. de W. Jebb (both dated Jan. 24).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. M. D. Holwell, Adjt., to be Capt., vice J. L. Rose, promoted (Dec. 19, 1882).

The Border Regiment—Capt. E. L. S. Charlton, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Major H. F. Morewood has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Feb. 28).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capts. and Brevet Majors J. N. Blackwood-Price to be Major, vice H. P. M. Wylie, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Oct. 21, 1882); C. H. Smith to be Major, vice H. A. H. Ward, whose promotion has been cancelled; Capt. H. S. Marsham to be Major, vice J. T. D. Talbot-Crosbie, retired (both dated Dec. 20, 1882).

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Major F. L. Story has been seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 25, 1881). The promotions to the ranks of Major and Capt. respectively of Capt. C. H. S. Kennedy and Lieut. H. W. Rowden are antedated to Oct. 25, 1881, in succession to Major F. L. Story.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut.-Col. W. Byam has been appointed to command a batn. Major and Col. G. B. Wolseley, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. L. S. Warren, placed on half-pay (both dated Feb. 16).

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Major A. R. Hopwood retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Capts. A. C. E. Kaye (Nov. 18, 1882) and F. J. Kempster (Jan. 14) have been seconded as probationers for the S.C. Lieut. H. Bedford is superseded for absence without leave.

1st West India Regiment—Lieuts. C. H. M. Hitchins and R. Errington have been appointed probationers for the S.C. (both dated Feb. 5); Lieut. C. H. Saunders, from the 2nd West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. H. M. Hitchins; Gent. Cadet Frederick Margaretus Gray, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. Errington.

2nd West India Regiment—Gent. Cadet Stephen Walter, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. H. Saunders, transferred to the 1st West India Regt.

Staff.

Major-Gen. the Hon. R. Monck to be a Brigdr.-Gen. on the Staff, to command the troops in the Chatham District, vice Major-Gen. Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., who has vacated that appointment.

Col. G. C. Henry, R.A., to be a Col. on the Staff, to command the Royal Artillery in the Southern District, vice Col. R. J. Hay, R A., who has vacated that appointment (Feb. 20).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Qrmrs. F. Battersby and W. J. Barrell to have the hon. rank of Capt., in recognition of their services during the recent campaign in Egypt.

Medical Department—Surg.-Gen. J. S. Furlong, M.D., has been granted retired pay (Feb. 6); Surgs.-Major J. Mackay, M.D., has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brigade-Surg. (Feb. 18); L. A. White has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brigade-Surg. (Feb. 11).

Army Hospital Corps—Capt. of Orderlies and Hon. Capt. D. Pringle has been placed on retired pay on reduction of establishment, with the hon. rank of Major; Lieut. of Orderlies D. O'Connor to be Qrmr. (dated July 1, 1881, such antedate not to carry back pay as Qrmr. prior to Feb. 6).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. J. W. Evans to be Vet.-Surg. 1st Class (Feb. 15).

Memoranda.

Major-Gen. W. H. B. de Horsey has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (Feb. 13).

Col. W. D'Oyly Kerrich, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Major-Gen., in succession to Major-Gen. A. H. Dawson, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, retired (Jan. 19).

Lieut.-Col. F. Ley, retired R.M.L.I., to have the hon. rank of Col. (Jan. 25).

Capt. E. L. S. Charlton, half-pay, is placed on the Retired List, subject to the limitations of Article 87 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882.

Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., W. E. Turnley, 3rd Batn. the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., A. Boulger, V.C., the York and Lancaster Regt., to have the hon. rank of Major, in recognition of his services during the recent campaign in Egypt.

Qrmr., with the hon. rank of Capt., R. H. Murdoch, R.A., to have the relative rank of Capt. (Feb. 19).

Indian Local Service.

Lieut.-Gen. J. G. Halliday, Madras Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (Jan. 8).

Reserve of Officers.

Capt. W. Barnett resigns his commission. R. A. B. French-Brewster, Esq., late Lieut. 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 6, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

4th Brigade, Northern Division—Henry Heywood Heywood-Lonsdale, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. Moncrieff, C.B., resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Brigade, North Irish Division—The services of Lieut. R. B. Sparrow are dispensed with.

2nd Brigade, South Irish Division—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. H. Warren to be Lieut.-Col., vice P. Duncan, resigned (Jan. 31).

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut. C. F. Drummond resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—The resignation of Capt. the Hon. S. Hylton-Jolliffe is antedated to May 11, 1882.

4th Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—F. H. F. Walker, G. M'L. Bigoe-Williams.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—James Douglas Stoddart Douglas Archer, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. Sir K. H. Kemp, Bart., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. B. C. Garfit to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment — John Mainwaring Uniacke, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. J. K. Aitken resigns his commission; Alexander George William Tod, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry) —Edward Hopton Swayne, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—G. G. W. Hayward. Esq, late Lieut., 1st Batn., to be Capt. (Jan. 24).

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. C. G. Smyth resigns his commission; Herbert Acheson Moore, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. H. Blackett resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Cleveland Edmund Greenway, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. C. A. Fry resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Knox resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Henry John Cleaveland, gent., to be Lieut. (Feb. 20).

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieut. H. G. Powers resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—John Hargreaves, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. F. J. P. Gibson resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—William Nepean Peareth, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt. H. W. Holmes resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut. F. H. H. de C. Reade resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Highland Light Infantry—Francis Myles Sandys-Lumsdaine, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Archibald James Leofrick, Viscount Clandeboye, to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. B. V. Shaw resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 6, 1883.

Derbyshire—Q. D. Hume, Esq., late Capt. Antrim Militia, to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Royal 1st Devon—E. F. John, Viscount Exmouth, late Lieut. 4th Batn. the Devonshire Regt., to be Lieut.

Lancashire Hussars—Humphrey Francis de Trafford, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Leicestershire—C. Smith, Esq, late Capt. 1st Dragoons, to be Capt. (Feb. 13).

Shropshire—Lieut.-Col. C. G. Wingfield is granted the hon. rank of Col.

Worcestershire—Lieut. F. J. A. Wood resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regt. on his retirement.

1st West York—Capt. A. A. C. Nelson, 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Adjt., in succession to J. C. Kinchant, promoted Lieut.-Col. in the 11th Hussars (Feb, 22).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 6, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—A. Guthrie and W. M'Gibbon.

1st Banff—William Fergusson, gent., M.D, to be Surg.

1st Devonshire—Capt. W. A. Gillow resigns his commission.

1st Fifeshire—Capt. J. W. Johnston to be Major.

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—The services of Lieut. H. Scott-Russell are dispensed with.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Ernest Frederic Taylor, gent., to be Lieut.

Engineer.

1st Gloucestershire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts: —Alfred de Courcy Lyons, M.B., and James William Helps.

2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol)—The under-mentioned officers resign their Commissions:—Lieut. F. G. Newbolt, and Qrmr. R. Cripps.

1st Lanarkshire—David Laidlaw, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

Rifle.

3rd Aberdeenshire (the Buchan)—John Edington Park, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Cheshire (Earl of Chester's)—Lieut. C. Gamon resigns his commission; William Thorne, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cumberland—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. Mitchell, and J. Ostell, jun.

2nd Devonshire (Prince of Wales's)—The Rev. J. W. Neligan, B.A., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Glamorgan—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. F. C. Williams; Lieuts. W. J. Rayner, J. Roberts, and J. H. W. Edmond.

1st Gloucestershire (City of Bristol)—William John Sympson Whitty, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Herefordshire—John William Hinings, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Isle of Wight—Acting Surg. J. G. S. Coghill resigns his appointment.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Reginald Henry Bartram, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd (East) Kent—Lieut. A. B. Burrows to be Capt.

1st Lanarkshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieutenants (supernumerary):—James Headridge M'Ewan and Peter Lang Scott.

2nd Lanarkshire—Lieut. R. S. Paterson resigns his commission.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 1st Northern)—David M'Cowan, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

4th Lancashire—Capt. G. W. Nelson resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—James Isherwood, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

4th Middlesex (West London)—Lieut. A. J. Hopkins to be Capt.

13th Middlesex (Queen's, Westminster)—Cornelius Graham Shaw, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court)—Lieut. W. H. Macnamara resigns his commission.

15th Middlesex (the Customs and the Docks)—Lieut. W. F. French to be Capt.

17th (North) Middlesex—Hon. Major and Adjt. E. Mills resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (March 1).

20th Middlesex (Artists')—William Goldsmith, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—William Denton, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Monmouthshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—J. W. Green and T. D. Gill.

1st Pembrokeshire—Major (Hon. Lieut.-Col.) W. P. L. Lewes resigns his commission.

1st Ross-shire (Ross Highland)—Capt. P. J. Dewar resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

4th Staffordshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—C. W. Graham and E. Hickman.

1st Stirlingshire—Capt. H. Hume resigns his commission.

5th Surrey—Capt. J. T. Nightingale to be Major.

1st Sutherland (Highland)—Lieut. J. Waters resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. S. I. Whitfield resigns his commission.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. R. B. Parker resigns his commission.

3rd West Riding of Yorkshire—Henry Ridley Cranmer Latimer, gent., to be Qrmr.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date March 7, and the current year must be understood.)

Amusements.

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With this week has terminated the career of the elaborately-illustrated Drury-Lane annual of "Sindbad," Mr. Augustus Harris being enforced to withdraw the pantomime to permit the requisite rehearsals taking place of the novelties to be introduced by Mr. Carl Rosa during his ensuing English-opera season, commencing at Easter. The operatic term is limited to thirty nights.

At a morning performance at Toole's Theatre last Saturday, the merry farce, by Maddison Morton, called "My Wife's Second Floor," was advantageously revived. Mr. J. L. Toole, who now plays the hard-worked domestic, Jacob Close, sang for the first time in London the once famous dolorous ditty, "Villikins and his Dinah," with which Robson in 1853 was wont to delight Olympic audiences. Mr. Toole, who naturally is endowed with much of the Robsonian talent, elicited considerable laughter, and was admirably supported by Miss M. Linden, Mr. E. Garden, and Mr. John Billington.

On Wednesday a morning performance at the Gaiety was associated with the benefit of that mirthful comedian, Mr. W. J. Hill, who is about to leave London on a provincial tour. Mr. W. J. Hill appeared in his amusing impersonation of Beethoven Brown in the musical, farcical eccentricity called "Crazed," and the programme was aided by Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Edward Terry, Mr. Charles Warner, Mr. Harry Paulton, and Mr. F. Celli.

Arrangements have been made with the Royal Italian Opera Company to continue the Promenade Concerts in the autumn. It is understood that Covent Garden Theatre and the Floral Hall have been leased for this purpose to Mr. W. F. Thomas, the late lessee, for the term of three years.

Mr. Pinero's new four-act play will be produced at the Court Theatre on the Saturday preceding Easter Monday, the cast including Miss Marion Terry, Miss Kate Rorke, and Messrs. John Clayton, Arthur Cecil, Mackintosh, Kemble, Elwood, and Philip Day.

On Thursday, Mr. Walter Frith's adopted drama of "Ensnared" was produced at the Gaiety, and Mr. Calmour's comedy, entitled, "Wives," was brought out at the Vaudeville, both morning performances being tentative representations of an encouraging kind.

For the benefit of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, a performance will take place on Tuesday afternoon at Drury Lane Theatre, kindly granted for the occasion by Mr. Augustus Harris. A very attractive programme has been arranged.

Mr. F. C. Leader will open Her Majesty's Theatre on Monday, March 26, with an operatic spectacular entertainment, in which the ballet will be made a prominent feature. It is confidently hoped by the new lessee that he can keep this large establishment open all the year round.

Mr. John S. Clarke will probably remove "The Comedy of Errors" from the Strand to the Globe Theatre on Easter Monday.

Messrs. T. W. Robertson and H. Bruce will commence their London season at Toole's Theatre on July 28, with a revival of the late T. W. Robertson's comedy of "M.P.," in which Mr. Macklin will play the part formerly acted by Mr. Bancroft.

A lively little piece, called "The Mountain Heiress," written by Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, and associated with some tuneful music composed by Mr. Lionel Benson, was introduced on Wednesday evening as the first portion of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment. Miss Fanny Holland, Miss Marian Wardroper, Mr. Corney Grain, Mr. North Home, and Mr. Alfred Reed effectively sustain the characters developing a slight but amusing story. Mr. Corney Grain's new musical sketch, entitled "Our Mess," will be given for the first time on Easter Monday.

"SPECTACLES: their USE and ABUSE," a Pamphlet by Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, should be read by all suffering from weak and defective vision; valuable and special instructions are given to those using and requiring Spectacles. It shows how sight is seriously injured by the indiscriminate purchase of Spectacles without regard to their proper adaptation, and traces more cases of blindness and defective vision from this than any other cause. Sent post free. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square, daily (Saturdays excepted), 10 to 4. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Similar testimonials from Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; the Rev. Tidd Pratt, Bracknell, Berks; Rev. O. Thorpe, Peckham; Rev. Mother Abbess, Mill Hill, Hendon; Lieut.-Gen. Macmullen, Brentwood, &c.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE Army Estimates were brought forward "in Supply" on Monday evening, when Lord Hartington made what may be considered his *début* as Secretary of State for War. His lordship's statement was eminently businesslike, and showed that notwithstanding his recent assumption of the "portfolio of the War Office," he has already mastered his subject, and does not intend to spend his time idly. He started by apologising to the House for the want of novelty which the new estimates presented, attributing the absence of change to the fact that the strain caused by the late Campaign in Egypt had induced the officials of his Department to seek rest during the recess, instead of devoting themselves to the work of maturing schemes for the further reform of the services placed under their charge. On this point, apology was scarcely necessary, for after the experience of the last twelve years, the Army and the country will be very pleased to have rest too. Proceeding to examine the several votes, his lordship explained that the only increase of any magnitude was under the head of Commissariat and Transport, due to a decision which had been arrived at to add to the *cadre* of the Transport Branch of the Commissariat six additional companies. To this decision no one can object, seeing how seriously the transport difficulty operated for some time in Egypt to prevent the onward progress of the main body of the Expedition from Ismailia. It is intended, in the first instance, to expend the additional money placed at the disposal of the War Office by increasing the establishment of the Transport Corps; but Lord Hartington has not yet committed himself to any definite course of action, for he intimated that a Committee is to be assembled to go into the question of regimental transport, and upon the report of that body it will be determined whether or not it is desirable to adopt the idea of those who wish to see the regiment made a more independent unit than it is at present. The announcement with regard to the Pay and Veterinary Departments is a satisfactory one. There is no doubt that much requires to be done to improve the prospects of the *personnel* of these two Departments. His lordship went on to speak on the subject of recruiting and the organisation of the Army. It cannot be said, however, that this part of his statement was as encouraging as it might have been. Opinions differ considerably as to the advantages of our existing system. There are some who hold that short service is operating to the advantage of the service. Many, on the other hand, contend that the effect of the system is to ruin the efficiency of the Army. Referring to the question of recruiting, his lordship admitted that the waste was considerable, but there are, he thinks, signs of improvement. We confess we do not know on what grounds this assurance is based. That recruiting was bad last year Lord Hartington attributed in some degree to the revival of trade, but still more to the standard of age being raised. However, the medical inspectors are in future to be allowed a wider latitude in passing men. As to the Reserves, we are told that the arrangement worked well during the late war in Egypt, and next year the numbers would reach 31,000 men. We may, therefore, calculate on having an increasing and efficient Reserve in any emergency in which protracted operations may be necessary,—*i.e.*, if all goes well, as it is presumed it will. Our system of military organisation, Lord Hartington argued, was subjected to a practical though not severe test in the Egyptian Campaign, which has enabled us to see that the system works easily and efficiently, and that there is no reason to be dissatisfied with late changes. These are the opinions of the framers of that system. Those who have had experience at home and abroad do not take an equally bright view of the situation, as our readers are aware. The Secretary of State for War gives great credit to his administration for having been able to send battalions to Egypt at a strength of 800 men, with only a small proportion of Reserve men in the ranks. But he forgets that the expedition sent out only consisted of one Army Corps. A country which cannot put such a force in the field without straining its organisation, must be in a bad state indeed. We congratulate the War Minster on the measures he is adopting to meet the wants of the wives and families of men employed on active service, and the orphans and children of men who have lost their lives on service. The treatment which the wives and families of soldiers have hitherto received has undoubtedly been a great blot on our military system and a lasting disgrace to the country, and any liberality in this direction will be approved by the most rigid economist. The scheme drawn up for meeting the serious difficulty caused by the periodical despatch of large drafts to India has been well thought out, and ought to secure the smoother working of the whole Military machine. The depletion of the home battalions year after year of almost all their duty men, in order to fill up gaps created in the foreign-service battalions, has naturally created great heart-burning among officers and non-commissioned officers, and has, besides, had the effect of rendering the home battalions unfit in many cases to carry out the duties required of them. "It cannot be denied," Lord Hartington remarks, "that at the present time the strain upon an Army whose organisation is now primarily directed to the formation of an efficient Army Reserve is somewhat severe." It is not only "somewhat," but very severe, and unless means are found for removing the serious defects incidental to such an arrangement, the time will surely come when the eyes of those in office will suddenly become opened to the fact that the regimental officers who have raised their voices so persistently, and shown the folly of the present system, were justified in regarding with disfavour changes the immediate effect of which has been to crush all the vitality out of the first line, whilst seeking to establish a second line of defence. Lord Hartington sees the force of the arguments raised by those who have to bear the heat and burden of the day as regimental officers at home stations, and has devised means for overcoming the difficulty. He says :—

> "Last year, the lowest establishment voted was 450 rank and file; but by sending out a draft to India, the establishment was frequently reduced much below that figure. The result has been that the average establishment of a battalion has been frequently very much below the establishment voted by Parliament. The only way to obviate this defect is to allow a corresponding excess for some months before the draft is sent out. It was not considered right to exceed the numbers voted by Parliament, even temporarily, and therefore the proposal is now made to increase the establishment to 520 rank and file. Recruiting will be permitted up to that number for a certain number of months before the drafts are sent out. When the drafts are sent out the numbers will fall a corresponding amount below the establishment, and the average establishment will thus remain the same as it was last year voted by Parliament,—namely, 450. No additional cost will be entailed by this proposal."

The part of the War Minister's statement which will be read with most eagerness will be that in which he refers to the long-talked-of reorganisation of the Cavalry. Here, again, it is advisable, perhaps, that we should quote his own words :—

> "It is necessary that I should now refer to the arrangements for Cavalry organisation, and for providing drafts for regiments in India. Last year papers were laid upon the table of the House containing a scheme which had been prepared by a Committee appointed by the War Office. Considerable objections were entertained to the proposal of General Wardlaw's Committee, and a considerable number of other schemes of organisation have been put forward. It had been thought better, therefore, to postpone for a time the adoption of any large system of reorganisation of the Cavalry, and to adopt a plan which will enable us to meet the present necessity of finding drafts for the Cavalry in India. The plan is this :—All recruits will be enlisted at the depôt for cavalry regiments in India generally, and they will be posted to such regiments as require them, care being taken to appoint them as far as possible to regiments of their own selection. Under the present system, the depôt is encumbered with a number of men invalided from India. This will be no longer allowed, but all men found unfit on arrival will be immediately discharged with usual pensions, while those considered fit for further service will be passed to the Reserve. By this means the cavalry depôt will only have on its strength the permanent training staff and the recruits, and although the permitted establishment will be exceeded by 90 during a certain portion of the year before drafts are sent to India, a corresponding diminution will take place after the drafts have been sent. In other words, care will be taken that the number of cavalry at home voted by Parliament is not exceeded. It is hoped that in this way the drafts required for India annually will be furnished without seriously interfering in any way with our existing cavalry organisation. If experience shows us this can be done, the difficulties experienced when the Army was sent last year to Egypt can in future be surmounted by sending regiments into the field with three, instead of four squadrons. The cavalry brigades would then consist of four, instead of three regiments each."

The authorities are to be commended on having yielded to the wishes of Militia commanding officers in the matter of the preliminary drill of recruits. In theory, it was, no doubt, a good thing to send a man at once to his depôt to be drilled on enrolment; but seeing that it has tended to unpopularise the Militia with the classes who furnish the bulk of the rank and file, a new order is to be issued, by which a Militiaman will have the option of doing his drills at once on joining, or putting them off until just before the annual training. Of the Volunteers, nothing but good can be said. The force continues to make steady progress, and the results of the examination in tactics instituted last year has more than come up to the most sanguine anticipations of the Military authorities. It is very creditable to the officers of the Volunteers as a body that they should have displayed so commendable a desire to increase their usefulness, and the zeal they have shown will, no doubt, have its effect in obtaining for them further concessions hereafter. No information can yet be given as to the Report of Lord Morley's Committee on Army Medical organisation. The House was informed by Lord Hartington that the Committee had concluded its labours, but its Report is not yet completed. The announcement that it is determined to publish the Report of Sir D. Lysons' Committee on the musketry instruction of the Army, which has hitherto been withheld, will give infinite satisfaction, as will also the promise which his lordship was able to make with regard to one of the recommendations of that Committee, viz., that an increase should be made at the rate of 50 per cent. on the present amount of ammunition issued for practice during the annual course. In these days, a soldier who cannot use his arm with effect is little better than an encumbrance, and any money spent in perfecting men in the use of the rifle is money judiciously expended. The item will not form any very great strain on the financial resources of the country, yet its effect on the general efficiency of the Army will be considerable. Referring to the question of uniform, Lord Hartington had something to say. The subject is one which is so interesting to the services, that here, again, we will give his lordship's words *in extenso*:—

> "Another Committee was appointed by my right hon. friend to inquire into the question of the colour of the undress uniform, and they have reported against the red uniform, on the ground that it is too visible, and not sufficiently serviceable. They recommend gray or khakee colour, between which it is difficult to choose, as far as visibility is concerned. There is, however, this difficulty about applying khakee dye to serge—namely, that it is not durable. But the difficulty has been overcome, and the recommendation of the Committee is being carried out experimentally. This is a matter which involves sentimental considerations, and it is by no means certain that either officers or men would willingly change the colour of red, to which they have been so long accustomed, and which has linked with it so many honourable memories. The khakee colour has, however, been long used in India, where, I believe, it is popular. But it would not be wise to force the change upon the Army, and we shall, therefore, issue a certain amount of clothing of the new colour, as a tentative test only. It should be noticed that the Committee do not recommend any change of full-dress uniforms; they only recommend that an undress suit of khakee colour shall be the service uniform of the Army. We propose to issue to the troops at certain stations an undress uniform of the new colour, and to issue similar uniforms to certain battalions at home, if commanding officers are willing to try the experiment."

We commend Lord Hartington for the good-sense he has shown in not forcing a change of uniform upon the Army. Scarlet has always been our national colour. Despite all arguments against its adaptability for service, the fact remains that our great victories—and no nation can boast of more brilliant military achievements than our own—have been won by men clothed in scarlet. Any compulsory change would disgust the service beyond measure. The compromise which has been offered is, therefore, a wise move on the part of the War Office, and will leave the matter really with the Army itself. The concluding portion of the very interesting statement was devoted to gunnery matters, but, as the facts brought forward related exclusively to Naval ordnance, we may pass this part of the address over, A long and interesting discussion followed his lordship's statement, in which Colonel Stanley, Sir G. Balfour, Sir W. Barttelot, Sir J. Hay, Colonel Alexander, Mr. Illingworth, Sir J. Pease, and Lord Eustace Cecil took part.

WE have the greatest respect for the opinions expressed on most matters by the *Times*. When, however, our contemporary treats of Military subjects, we find ourselves obliged to oppose it. A wonderful article appeared on the 6th inst. This article was simply one long series of weak excuses, varied once by what appears to be an attempt at a joke, for when the *Times* speaks of the "magnificent gift" bestowed upon the great body of the officers in the shape of abolition of Purchase, it cannot really be in earnest. We never defended promotion by Purchase. We always admitted that in principle the system was wrong, but when the system established by authority was swept away without giving either increase of pay or compensation to those affected, we can easily understand how they thought it to be a confiscation, seeing that men who had given thousands for their promotion found themselves serving side by side and doing exactly the same work with those who had never spent a penny either for their first commissions or for their subsequent promotion. Had promotion by Purchase merely been a custom amongst officers, tolerated, though not sanctioned, by authority, we should have thought officers unreasonable, if they had deemed themselves hardly used when the custom was forbidden, but it was a very different thing when the Government was a party to the transaction. The *Times* thinks that the intrinsic advantage of six years' active service and six years' with the Reserves ought to have secured the popularity of the system; but, unfortunately, it has not. When speaking of the "magnificent gift" above alluded to, the *Times* says,—"No one could be positive that the benefit of short service might not be misrepresented with a similar strange perversity." What object could there be for misrepresentation? The officers of the Army have tried loyally to carry out a scheme which they have known from the beginning was very defective. The *Times* would have people believe that the failure in any organisation is not due to its faulty nature, but to the imperfect manner in which the reform has been carried out. We know that such is not the case, and if there is any strange and perverse misrepresentation, it is on the part of those who, to bolster up a defective system, persistently turn deaf ears to adverse criticism. The *Times* says that the result of the short-service system is an undoubted success. If so, how is it that our battalions at home are attenuated, and we have such a difficulty in obtaining recruits? The *Times* itself cannot shut its eyes to the fact that there is a difficulty in this respect, and though it does not deem it to be alarming, yet it thinks it demands earnest consideration. This is a concession that we were not prepared for, and it creates in our mind a hope that the day may come when even the *Times* will cease to theorise upon Army matters, and deal with things as they really are. The country does not want to be told what the Army would be, if certain conditions were fulfilled; it wants to know what is its state at the present time, and how far we are prepared to protect our interests abroad, and defend ourselves at home. Of what use is it to say that no doubt we lost many recruits owing to the places in civil life vacated by the 10,000 Army Reserves being filled up by young men who, perhaps, might have enlisted, had the Reserve men not been mobilised? This is purely problematical, and so it is to attribute the falling-off of recruits to the dormant state of the Irish Militia. It is strange that the regimental district which seems to have least difficulty in obtaining recruits is the 25th (Berwick-on-Tweed), which has neither Militia nor Volunteers attached. We do not doubt the truthfulness of the returns of the Inspector-General, but when the *Times* says that in twenty-one Districts, or about one-third of the whole, the locality contributes over 80 per cent. of the recruits of the territorial regiments, and in twelve more the proportion exceeds one-half, we must decline to take this statement with implicit confidence, until it can be proved to our satisfaction that the men really belonged to the districts they were enlisted in, our experience being that men leave their own districts to enlist in others. As far as recruiting is concerned, the Territorial System has not been a success. This must be acknowledged. The authorities have tacitly admitted it, by issuing a recent order calling upon all commanding officers to enlist every eligible recruit who offers himself at head-quarters. The *Times* sees no way out of our present difficulty, except by lessening the precautions at present taken, and giving up the restriction as to age. This will be pernicious in the extreme, for it will mean the taking of every likely-looking boy who may happen to present himself, and the enlisting of immature lads is most extravagant to the country, as has been shown in the report of Lord Airey's Committee. But how is it that the Army is still unpopular? As the *Times* says, the advantages and prospects of the soldier are beginning to be thoroughly understood. Perhaps a reason may be found here,—the advantages and prospects may be too well understood. It must be admitted that the soldier's condition has been very materially improved, but there have been counteracting influences. A regiment is now no longer a home to a man. He knows he will be in it for a few years only. There are constant changes and great uncertainty, men going away every day and their places being taken by complete strangers, so that it is almost impossible to make a lasting friendship, and comradeship has been almost entirely swept away. Added to this, the prospects as to pension are extremely small. Again, the advantage of belonging to the Reserves is not apparent, for recent experience has shown that a man is at all times liable to have his prospects in civil life blighted, whenever the country becomes engaged in a petty war. There can be little doubt that during the Egyptian Campaign the Reserve men were for the most part discontented, and when they retired again to private life, it would be only reasonable to suppose that they would discuss the matter very freely, and then their ideas would be disseminated amongst the class from which we are most likely to obtain the bulk of our recruits.

THE influential meeting which was held at the Royal United Service Institution, on Saturday last, canvassed a subject of great interest to Englishmen at large, and the services in particular. The object of the meeting was to call the attention of the country to the state of the Crimean cemeteries, and to suggest plans for the amelioration of a state of things which all agreed was discreditable to the country. As many of those present had played their part in the great campaign, and had risked leaving their bones on the battle-field, their pleading for the remains of their dead comrades comes with special force. From the report placed before the meeting by Colonel Haygarth, it appears that the eleven cemeteries into which most of the dead have been concentrated have been allowed to fall into a deplorably neglected state. Not only have the various memorials erected by loving hands been allowed to decay and fall to pieces, but the poor relics themselves have been in many cases torn from their parent earth, and scattered abroad by the half-civilised tribes in the vicinity, partly from savage hatred even of the Christian's tomb, and partly from a deeply-rooted idea that treasure had been buried with the dead. This is no more surprising than it is discreditable to the English nation, when it is understood that the whole sum allowed by Government for the repair and guardianship of the Crimean graveyards is £90 a year. To those who know and can analyse the soldier's feelings, this official stinginess will appear the more culpable and inexcusable. From the highest in command to the poor lad going through his baptism of fire, there is supposed to be in all campaigns the great sustaining thought that the soldier's services will earn, either in life his country's gratitude and applause, or in death an honourable grave. We are as a nation not over-generous to those who fight for us and live, while it seems the depth of meanness to allow the bones of our heroes gone to rest to be scattered by ruthless hands, and gnawed by prowling animals of prey. Embodying this idea, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales proposed the resolution of the evening—"That the present condition of the British cemeteries in the Crimea is not creditable to the nation, and that endeavours should be made to raise the necessary funds to have them restored, and to preserve them from further desecration." Soldiers will be grateful to his Royal Highness for his action in this matter, and for the few well-chosen words with which he submitted the resolution to his hearers, informing them that as far back as 1869 he had seen and deplored the condition of the cemeteries. Despairing, apparently, of rousing officialism from its apathy, the meeting opened a private subscription towards the object in view, and the only point upon which any variance of opinion was expressed was whether it would be better to remove all the remains into one or more central mausoleums, and there treasure them securely, or to leave them still under the turf, and only to collect the memorials into one convenient spot. With all deference to those who favoured an idea of an "ossuary," or large receptacle for the bones, we think the generally-expressed opinion will be in favour of Lord Wolseley's suggestion, that the tombstones only should be removed, and collected on Cathcart Hill, and that the resting-places of the dead soldiers should be levelled and protected by stone cairns, so that they may be for ever undisturbed. There is nothing in which nations differ more than in their sentiments concerning their dead. Continental cemeteries are in many cases only the temporary abodes of their inmates, whose relics are, after a certain time, removed to "bone-houses," to make room for future sleepers in their narrow bed. This idea the French have carried out in the Crimea, but the English people have an almost poetical notion of the sacredness of their last home "beneath the sod," and it would be repugnant, we feel sure, to that feeling of reverence which for centuries called the graveyard "God's Acre," to unearth, with however good a purpose, those who were laid there by grieving comrades thirty years ago. It is a pity that the £1,200 which, according to the report of the meeting, will be required for the necessary restoration and concentration of the tombstones and memorials should have to be made up by voluntary subscription. The work is essentially a national duty, and ought to be borne by the national purse. We trust that a resolution passed at the meeting, on the motion of Sir Lintorn Simmons, seconded by Lord Chelmsford, that the Government be earnestly requested to increase the annual grant, will receive the consideration it deserves. But we would go farther, and affirm that the whole work of reparation ought to be undertaken at the public expense, for it is little less than pitiful for the Government of the nation in whose defence those heroes died, to stand by and allow what ought to be one of its most sacred duties to devolve upon private munificence, or the surviving comrades of the slain.

THE Secretary of the Admiralty, in recent speeches at Dunfermline and Tunbridge Wells, dwelt at length on the reforming policy of the Government. Such expressions sound well, when coming from the Parliamentary representative, in the Lower House, of a Department which of all others needs reform. During the past ten years many changes have been made in the personnel of the Admiralty Office, with a view to economy and the best method of obtaining the largest amount of labour for the smallest remuneration. The necessity, if it ever existed, of employing high-class clerks in ordinary office work has long passed away; but with all the alterations which have been made, the originators have gone "wide of the mark" in legislating for an efficient system, or reconstruction. The constitution of the Board we will not deal with, other than by saying it appears reasonable to have a civilian at its head who is independent and selected from those who have Parliamentary experience; it is also right that his colleagues should be taken from the superior grades of the service, and be men who have gained a good reputation; but there the Naval element at the Admiralty virtually ends, and in carrying out their duties the Naval Lords have only the assistance of a private secretary, whose experience in Naval matters is derived from the few years he has been employed inside the Admiralty walls. Nowhere else are professional men holding administrative appointments without some one of their own service to aid them. In the administration of the Army, the Military element abounds, and contrasts strongly with the paucity of Naval officers who have any connection with their own Head-quarters, where the Civil element predominates, and is allowed to exercise too great an influence in matters which are entirely the province of Naval men. A more sound and satisfactory state of affairs would be brought about, if the present system of the Secretariat Department of the Admiralty were replaced by one purely Naval. Under the present régime, the Navy forms the head and tail of the Admiralty carcase; at one end are the professional Lords, and the other the Naval pensioners who act as messengers; the intermediate portion is "made up" of civilians, who, in nautical phraseology, know not the "stem from the stern of a ship." The post of Secretary, either Parliamentary or Permanent, has at times been filled by Naval officers. A post captain on the Active List (since deceased, while a retired Admiral) was Permanent Secretary for several years, and the Parliamentary Secretaryship was filled for nearly seven years by a noble lord when on the Active List of Flag Officers. It is not always possible to obtain a Naval officer for the latter post who has a seat in Parliament, but we consider that the Permanent Secretary should always be a Naval officer. Parliamentary representation is necessary in both Houses; the difficulty of obtaining a Ministerial Lord from the Upper House is not always met. A Parliamentary Civil Lord has then to be taken from the Peerage, generally a Junior not intimately acquainted with Naval affairs. Seats at the Board have been filled by active Admirals who were M.P.'s, but under the present rules of sea-service, and the desire to hoist their flags, it is hardly worth their while to enter Parliament, when they are liable to be called afloat at any time. Each Naval Lord should be assisted by an executive officer of high professional attainments; the importance of the post would induce keen competition, and it should be held either by a Captain, Commander, or Lieutenant; in the last two grades, promotion should be the reward, and with Captains, it could be a qualification afterwards for a seat at the Board. Naval Lords should be allowed to select their own secretaries, the same as when they hoist their Flags, and thus be further aided in the details of their official duties. Paymasters, from the training they undergo in the Naval service, are well qualified for employment at the Admiralty, and would carry out the work with an ability which would satisfy the most prejudiced. As an evidence of their value, we point to the fact that the revision of the Queen's Regulations has, for the last forty years, been entrusted to Paymasters; it is a work requiring great professional knowledge, and has been performed by officers with large experience of secretariat duties, and who possessed the confidence of the most distinguished of our Flag Officers. It is a strong argument in favour of their being detailed for duty at the Admiralty. The substitution of a civilian permanent secretary for a permanent Naval secretary is an instance of the exclusion of Naval officers from the Admiralty; such a change seems to suggest that they are incapable of filling the appointment, but it would be a grave scandal on the service, if from 284 Admirals and 530 Captains on the Active and Retired Lists none were eligible. Professional ability and experience in this last alteration were secondary considerations; it suited the official mind, and was approved by those who look on Naval officers as machines, to be worked by the Civil element from within the four walls of a Government office. The "Jack-of-all-Trades" system is evidenced in this appointment; a man who in three years jumps from the Board of Trade to Accountant-General of the Navy, and then to Secretary of the Admiralty, taking a turn at Irish affairs shortly after dropping into the last office, can know but little, if anything, of the Navy; and it shows that "Our Economic Catos" consider the service "on which the safety of the nation mainly depends" is better cared for by one skilled only in official routine, than by an officer selected from the large list of those who, by years of faithful service, have proved themselves efficient as professional administrators. The Assistant as well as the Permanent Secretaryship should be held by an executive officer, selected from those whose attainments would enable them to aid and advise in the administration of the service afloat. The present Assistant-Secretary receives £1,200 a year, a salary exceeding that of a captain superintendent of a dockyard or one in command of a first-class ship; more than one-half could be saved, were he replaced by a Naval officer. The charge in the Estimates for 25 clerks of the Higher-division is £15,757, while the cost of 22 Lower-division clerks, with the employment of temporary writers, is £5,043, giving a difference of £10,000 in the pay of the two grades, more than half of which could be saved by the employment of either active or retired officers. The salaries of the Higher-division clerks are far in excess of the value of their services. Why three "Principal Clerks" are paid from £900 to £1,000, and six "Assistant-Principal Clerks" from £700 to £800 each yearly, is one of those secrets of legislation with which the Treasury are peculiarly gifted; and the grant of £200 per annum, with progressive increase to £600, for 15 "clerks," when their professional ability commences at zero, and their only attainment afterwards a knowledge of official routine, shows how largely the interests of the Civil Service are considered; while the taxpayer is ignorant of the value he receives in return for such large incomes to public servants. Let the question be asked in Parliament why 24 Higher-division clerks each cost on an average £656 per annum, when a far less sum would provide a more efficient staff, were a selection made from the list of Naval officers. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that the clerkships of the Higher Division would be better filled by officers of the Accountant Branch of the Navy. Fifty-four Paymasters appear by the *Navy List* to have served as Secretary, the majority of whom have proved their value in that particular part of their profession, and with the ability displayed by a smaller portion in legal matters, there is undoubted proof of their advantages over civilians whose career is passed entirely within the Admiralty. The senior Paymasters thus employed would be important to Members of the Board in advising and giving opinions on matters which are now referred to the Departmental Offices, and much "red-tape" and inconvenience would be removed. The employment of Civil-Service clerks entirely at the Admiralty is opposed to the interests of the Naval service, and prevents proper administration; the civil element should be confined solely to the Parliamentary and other Departments mentioned in these columns last week, and they should be aided by Naval officers when necessary. Excepting the Army, all other Departments of the Government are essentially civil, but the Navy stands out as a branch of the public service which should be managed by its own people. It is a long-standing error of legislation that Naval Lords should be alone at the Admiralty, and not allowed direct professional assistance. Were it possible to overcome the political leanings and personal obligations of Ministerial officials, the way could easily be paved to a readjustment of this Department; but the Navy has only a small hold in the Lower House, and its existence merely comes to light when external interests, either individual or collective, are concerned. The expense for maintaining the *personnel* is grudgingly accorded, and small rewards for long service and provision in old age are considered by many unnecessary. In the event of national danger, the cry at once is, "Where is the Navy?" Millions are sanctioned for it, and, of course, people expect it to be efficient; but the public are ignorant of the defects in its administration, and believe that as the present system has so long existed, it must be the right one. It never occurs to them that all professions and trades are worked by their own craft, but that the Admiralty is not; and they are blind to the fact that individuals with mere clerical ability, and only a superficial knowledge of Naval affairs, give judgment in matters which should be decided by officers of high standing and experience. Naturally, when Parliamentary representatives are civilians, they have an affinity for non-professional subordinates, and allow the machinery of office to remain unaltered; it is this sameness of working which causes chronic debility in the Admiralty action; spurts of activity at times occur, but are too evanescent to effect improvement, and are generally directed to matters which larger minds would meet by moderate measures. If men of the upper stratum of middle-class life can find a comfortable existence in employment at the Admiralty, we blame them not; the error is with those who, when placed in authority, do not make it a duty to ascertain the best system on which the Department they control could be worked, for the public good and the efficiency of the service it represents.

THE value of the meetings held at the Royal United Service Institution in throwing light upon the organisation and employment of various branches of the Service, was fully illustrated in the lecture so carefully prepared and delivered by Captain Colomb, R.M.A., on "The Use and Application of Marine Forces, Past, Present, and Future." We have already offered some observations on the suggested future of the corps, and it is, perhaps, as well also to recapitulate some of Captain Colomb's remarks upon its past history and present usefulness; and especially so after the reception given to the motion brought forward in the House of Commons on Thursday by Mr. Hopwood. With regard to the past history of the corps, it was ably shown how troops were embarked on board ships of the Navy, in the first instance to avoid disbandment on shore, in consequence of the constitutional struggle between the Crown and the people respecting the maintenance of armed forces, but did not apply to troops serving afloat; and, secondly, to be of service in landing on an enemy's coast. The lecturer then showed how, subsequently becoming Marines, and being set aside solely for sea service, they became not only the principal fighting strength of the ships, but, the Navy being fed solely through the press-gang, its discipline was only preserved by the military element on board, so that the Marines by their example corrected tendencies to be insubordinate among the sailors, and were the guardians of Naval law and order on board. The Marines were England's sheet-anchor, when seamen were obtained mostly by force and restrained chiefly by fear. This is evidenced from the fact that newly-commissioned ships, with a careful assortment of officers and full complement of Marines, thus making complete all appliances for discipline, often waited vainly for weeks without tempting a sufficient number of blue-jackets to walk in; and although the press-gang had for many years been abolished, yet this difficulty in obtaining seamen for the newly-commissioned ships continued until the passing of the Naval Continuous Service Act in 1853, which placed the seaman of the Royal Navy, as regards conditions of service, on a level with his comrade, the British Marine. Captain Colomb clearly showed how that for many years the Royal Marine Artillery were the gunnery, and the Marine Corps generally the military, instructors of the Navy, and that they were the only instructed fighting force which the country placed at the disposal of Naval officers; in spite of which, the use and application of Marines were wholly subordinate to internal Naval requirements. They were, however, always to the fore when there was anything to be done; and although Naval gunnery had vastly improved at the outbreak of the last war with Russia, detachments of the Marine Artillery, under their own officers, were specially employed in gun and mortar-boat flotillas, in the Baltic and Black Seas. Captain Colomb only touched on the fact that although there is at present a force of 2,532 Artillery and 9,862 Infantry Marines, of whom there are generally between 6,000 and 7,000 afloat, yet they are not directly represented on the Board of Admiralty; and, also, that although the Royal Commission which sat in 1858 to inquire into the best means of manning the Navy examined 79 witnesses, not one single officer of Marine Artillery or Marine Infantry was called. A Pay-Serjeant was asked some questions about pay and clothing, and that was all the direct evidence given on behalf of Artillery and Infantry Forces on which the Navy relies, a single paragraph, in a voluminous report of 21 pages, finishing off the Marines in four sentences. It was also set forth that when Marine Artillery or Infantry officers are landed as part of a Naval force for fighting on shore, they are under the command, direction, and control of Naval officers; so that officers carefully and specially trained by the State for military operations on land, are placed in the face of an enemy under the guidance and directions of officers carefully and specially trained for Naval operations on water. With regard to actual duties on board ship, it was urged that Marine Artillerymen are not sufficiently employed at the guns, and that when so employed they are often working under a young seaman, captain of a gun, who has not as much sea service as themselves; and Captain Colomb has hit upon the root of the evil, when he quotes the evidence of Captain Sir Thomas Maitland (afterwards Lord Lauderdale), given before the Commissioners, where he says:—"I consider the Marine Artillery the most valuable men in her Majesty's service, and also the Marines; but, still, the Marine Artilleryman, I think, is totally thrown away on board ship, for if we can get a seaman capable of being captain of a gun, we put him to it, because we do not like the guns of the Navy taken out of our hands." To this, Captain Colomb honestly adds, "I perfectly understand their feelings, and applaud them for their *esprit de corps*, but it is impossible to believe that our national system can be anything but the most false, to tolerate the misuse and misapplication of the public money by the creation of a corps of splendid land and sea artillery, for the distinct and settled purpose of allowing it to be totally thrown away on board ship. There are so many startling statements in the lecture as to the way in which the corps has *not* been utilised, that after quoting extensively, there is little room left for comment—in fact, the statements speak for themselves. The suggestion that Marine Artillery and Marines should man the mastless ironclads, leaving the sparred ships of the Navy to the seamen, could scarcely be carried out under the present organisation of the Royal Navy. Such a procedure would of necessity materially reduce the numbers of seamen required, and proportionately increase the military branch, while the whole Naval system would be revolutionised. Without such an entire change, the proportion of Marine Artillery gunners might be increased on board the ironclad fleet, and the corps more generally utilised, as proposed in the latter part of the lecture, and upon which we have already touched. With reference to a war between England and other great Naval Powers, it always has been and will be, as Captain Colomb says, a struggle for positions commanding the sea; and for this purpose, troops independent of internal Naval conditions are necessary to take and keep such positions. For such services as these, Marines are the best troops that could be employed. Accustomed to ship-life, to boat service, and to shaking-down and making themselves at home and useful under all circumstances, they are admitted to be the most handy force; and this observation applies equally to their suggested employment in defence of the Colonies and coaling stations abroad. We strongly advise Mr. Hopwood to follow in the House of Commons the good example set him by the Earl of Belmore in the House of Lords—to return to the assault on the first favourable opportunity, having previously well organised his force, and to positively decline to take "No" for an answer.

The Earl of Belmore has given notice in the House of Lords that, on Monday, April 16, he will move:—"That in the opinion of this House, the rates of full-pay of Naval Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants should be assimilated to those of officers holding relative rank in the Army. The half-pay of Naval Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants should be in all cases the actual half of the full pay, except when length of service entitles them to a higher scale." We believe we are justified in stating that Lord Belmore does not intend to let this matter drop until he has succeeded in securing a better rate of pay for the ranks named in the motion, one more adequate to the requirements of the age than they are at present receiving; and we also hope, at no distant date, to see his Lordship take in hand the question of Naval Reform, and the reorganisation of the Admiralty. Lord Belmore is already connected with the Navy by ties far thicker than water, and he may confidently rely upon the hearty support of the service in his endeavours to regenerate its administration by sweeping away abuses which scandalise the age we live in. A select Committee, with power to examine witnesses on oath, should be appointed.

The Admiralty are certainly well disposed to the Citizen Army, and have issued an order that those gentlemen serving under them who are going to take part with their corps in the route-march to Brighton, prior to the forthcoming Easter Monday Review, are to be allowed a day's leave on Saturday, the 24th inst., without deducting the same from their annual leave.

The *Pioneer* has conveyed the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony from Accra to Axim, to inquire into the circumstances of the murder of a Mr. Barrow at Torquah.

It appears that the Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth has given the officers serving under his command to understand that he has no objection to the carrying and use of an umbrella, to protect their uniforms in wet weather when on shore on ordinary leave.

Much has been written about the destruction of the town of Alexandria during the bombardment, but the real cause of the catastrophe has only just been discovered. It appears that when the Woolwich authorities adopted the "gas check," and applied it to the base of all Naval projectiles, they never informed the Admiralty that the range of the guns was thus materially increased, in some cases by about 250 yards in 1,500. The result was that the sights of the guns used in the Navy have remained uncorrected; and, as a result, when the Fleet opened fire on the forts at Alexandria, half their shell flew over into the town. When will the Government liberate the Naval Ordnance Department from the Woolwich bondage?

We understand that Mr. C. McL. McHardy, Director of Stores at the Admiralty, is to be promoted to the post of Storekeeper-General, which will include his present appointment and that of Director of Victualling, at present held by Mr. Samuel S. Lewes, who retires on a pension and gratuity.

Captain M. B. Seager, Royal Marines, who, since the occupation of Cyprus, has been employed there, first as Assistant-Commissioner and latterly as Commissioner, has now been appointed President of the District Court at Nicosia. Captain Seager was called to the Bar in 1874, he having studied law with a view to further his prospects in the service, and we are glad to be able to announce his appointment to a Judgeship.

This year's German Squadron of Evolution will, for the first time, be accompanied by a hospital-ship. The old steam-corvette *Arcona* has been fitted up for this purpose with a double row of swinging bedsteads on the main-deck, operating tables, and every necessary accommodation for sick and wounded officers and men. Special arrangements have also been made for embarking invalids and lowering them into the hospital with the least possible inconvenience to them. Besides flying the Geneva flag, the *Arcona* will be painted white with a red streak, so as to make her character immediately apparent. This is of importance, as it will be her mission to accompany the Squadron in time of war, as well as in peace.

Great offence has been given by the Admiralty to the Navy by the so-called gratuitous grant for Egypt. The Admiralty appear to have gone on the prize-money system in awarding the shares. But coming out at the same time as the Military awards, the unfairness of the Naval scale is made most apparent. That a Lieutenant in the Navy who ranks with a Captain in the Army should get no more than a Lieutenant in the Army is unjust, while to make no distinction between Naval Lieutenants ranking with Majors and those ranking with Captains in the Army is so absurd that we can only assume that this is another illustration of the effect of civilian government at the Admiralty. The mistake should, however, be remedied. On the other hand, that a Post Captain should receive over a hundred pounds when Colonels in the Army are only granted £34, and that Commanders should receive £57, and Lieutenant-Colonels only £34, form anomalies not easily explained, but clearly set out by our correspondent "Observer."

Rear-Admiral Salmon, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, was at Cape Coast Castle at the end of last month, when all the Squadron was assembled to meet him. He was to remain about a week, and would then proceed south on his way back to the Cape of Good Hope.

Notwithstanding reports that have been current since the close of the Egyptian Campaign as to the restoration of the Woolwich Division to the Royal Marines, or in any case a substantial addition to its ranks, to be distributed among the existing Divisions, it does not appear that any such step is contemplated for the coming financial year, since the Navy Estimates, which were published last week, provides only for 12,400 Marines, the same strength at which the corps was fixed by the last Order in Council of November, 1881, and at which it at present stands. It is the old story over again, of services forgotten when the emergency has passed; and it looks as if the corps will have to wait until its services are required for another campaign, before it can expect any increase to its present establishment.

Experiments will shortly be made in Kiel Bay and at sea with a hand-launching apparatus for miniature "fish" torpedoes. This arrangement is not identical with the gear already supplied to German ships-of-war for their steam pinnaces and launches; but it is of such a light construction that the complete apparatus, including the torpedo, can be carried and worked by one man.

The new breech-loading ordnance has been the cause of another serious accident in the Navy, confirming the opinion we have previously expressed that the so-called "improved French system" is not as safe as the genuine article. The accident in question occurred on board the *Stork* in February 27, while target practice was going on. The flame of the charge burst out at the breech on the gun being fired, seriously burning the captain of the gun and one of the crew. The captain of the gun also had his leg severely shattered, the bone being broken. We hope that Mr. W. H. Smith will do more than threaten to have the whole Naval Ordnance question inquired into.

We hear that the Danish torpedo-ram *Tordenskjoeld* has *not* been a success in so far as the torpedo-gear is concerned, as the broadside ejection-tubes give satisfactory results only when the vessel is motionless, or nearly so.

Some interesting experiments will be made in the course of the month at Copenhagen with compound and iron deck-plates for a new ironclad, which is shortly to be built at the Government Dockyard.

The following are some particulars of the Swedish gunboat *Edda*, lately launched at Carlskrona:—Length, 181 ft.; beam, 26 ft. 7 in.; draught, 9 ft. 7 in.; displacement, 613 tons; estimated horse-power, 960; estimated speed, 13 knots. The engines were manufactured by the Bergsund Company. The *Edda* will carry two guns, viz., one 26½-ton Armstrong breech-loader, and one 6¾ in., of Swedish make.

The requisite number of officers having applied to undergo the senior torpedo course for officers of the rank of Commander and upwards, which assembles on board the *Vernon* on the 9th proximo, no further applications to join can be entertained by the Admiralty.

The machine-gun question has reached the following stage:—France and Germany have adopted shell-guns, but are not quite satisfied. France has determined on making further trials, and has also decided that a machine-gun firing a 4-lb. shell is required. Italy is trying a gun firing shell of 2½ lb. weight, and England is about to experiment with three machine-guns, each firing 6-lb. shell. These guns have been manufactured by Sir William Armstrong, Mr. Hotchkiss, and Mr. Nordenfelt. We have not yet heard that either Herr Krupp, Dr. Gatling, Mr. Gardner, Sir Joseph Whitworth, or Mr. Vavasseur have decided on competing. The weight of the gun and carriage, as we stated some months ago, has been limited by the Admiralty to 10 cwt. The trials with the first three named guns will be shortly commenced. The Nordenfelt six-pounder has already been fired in competition with the Hotchkiss 37-millimetre revolving cannon, but the new gun to be tried is a single-barrel six-pounder, from which great things are expected.

A correspondent writes that the Chief of the British Navy in Chinese waters is not disposed to show much humanity to the sick or wounded, and that a Court of Inquiry had been ordered to investigate the circumstances under which Lieutenant Baker, of the *Flying Fish*, when suffering from fever, had been left behind on the recommendation of the medical officer of the ship, who did not consider that officer to be in a fit state to be removed to Hong Kong; and in the absence of sufficient Naval attendance, recommended that the sick officer should be attended to by himself. We feel convinced that Sir John Reid will see that Naval Surgeons suffer no undue hardships. Why will Commanders-in-Chief and Commanding Officers persist in trampling the Instructions under foot?

As we stated on January 6, the Austrian Government have ordered the construction of a powerful turret-ship at the Pola Dockyard. This vessel will be named the *Salamander*, and is to replace an old ironclad of the same name. The armament of the new vessel, as at present arranged, will consist of two 12-in. Krupp guns. The old wood-built ironclad, *Erzherzog Ferdinand Max*, of Lissa renown, is to be "converted" into a modern ironclad, and will be rebuilt of steel and iron. She will also be re-armoured and re-armed, so that nothing will remain of the old vessel except the name. The word "conversion" plays a great *rôle* in the Austrian Navy Estimates. Thus, some years ago a sum of money was voted by the Austro-Hungarian Parliament for the conversion and repair of three wooden ironclads, viz., the *Don Juan d'Austria*, *Kaiser Max*, and *Prinz Eugen*. The cost of converting and repairing the same would—with the exception of the engines, which were compounded—have sufficed for the construction of three new vessels, which, in fact, they are. If, however, the Naval authorities had at once stated that the grant was required for building new vessels, there is no doubt but that the required funds would not have been supplied. This has, to a certain extent, also been the case with the ships now in course of construction. A third vessel, to be named the *Kerka*, will also shortly be laid down. She will be unarmoured, with the exception of a steel deck, and will in all respects resemble the fast cruisers built by Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co. Her displacement will be 880 tons, and the indicated horse-power of her engines 2,000. All the new vessels will be provided with torpedo-discharging gear. It is a curious fact, that whilst the British Government ignore the Armstrong cruisers, such vessels are either building or being laid down at Trieste, Castellamare, and Stettin!

Captain Adeane, C.M.G., in command of the *Warrior* and of the Greenock Coastguard District, accompanied by Lieutenant the Hon. H. N. Shore, Divisional Officer, and Captain Eagan, R.M.L.I., inspected last week the Stornoway Royal Naval Reserve Battery. The Reserve men mustered in the park of Lews Castle, lent by Lady Matheson for the occasion, and were drawn up in line under the command of Chief Officer Heathcote and Chief Instructor Naylor to receive the Inspecting Officer. Captain Adeane minutely inspected the men, and then put them through their field-firing, sword, bayonet, and cutlass exercises. Various battalion movements were gone through, and the men, having been marched down to their battery, were put through their great-gun drill. At the close of the inspection, Captain Adeane formed the battery into three sides of a square, and expressed himself as well pleased with the smart appearance and efficiency of the men, of whom 306 were on parade. The total number of men enrolled in the Lews district is about 1,600, but recruits are being added each week to the strength of the corps to make the Second-class Reserve up to the establishment proposed by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Russian Minister of War has ordered the various detachments of the Russian Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry which are to take part in the ceremony of the Coronation of the Czar, to leave their present quarters and proceed to Moscow during the middle of May. From this we expect the coronation will take place somewhere about June 1.

In view of the confusion and trouble caused by the horse-collar at present in use when the Army is mobilized, the German Government have, after extensive trials, adopted an adjustable collar, the invention of Messrs. Martens and Co., of Stralsund, as the best. Experiments are at present also being made with a new saddle, the "Sperling" saddle, but no decision as to the general introduction of the same into the Army has, at yet, been arrived at.

A French paper, the *Progrès Militaire*, lately gave currency to a report that, before the spring of 1886, all the German "Jäger"-battalions, and one battalion of each of the 161 Infantry regiments, would be supplied with the repeating rifle. This report is denied in German military circles, as only a limited number of magazine-rifles have been supplied by Messrs, Mauser for experimental purposes. Several companies, certainly, have received the converted arm, but this is only to test its efficiency during the coming manœuvres. That it is the intention of the War Office to adopt the magazine-rifle, if it proves reliable, there can be no doubt, but, as yet, all reports to this effect are premature.

There is a vacancy on the List of Captains of Invalids at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, by the death of Major W. H. Warner, which occurred on Thursday.

Prince Gortschakoff is now asserted to have died from the effects of phosphoric poison, administered to him in his food. The German papers state the police have proofs of the fact.

The German papers ridicule the idea that the appointment of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to be a Field-Marshal in the German Army has the slightest political significance. The *Kölnische Zeitung* alone reproduces the article published by the *Standard*, but the *Berliner Tageblatt* remarks that, while the comments of its contemporary are well worthy of consideration from a literary stand-point, they are unworthy of the slightest attention being paid to them.

We learn the death of General Vesco, who is spoken of as the oldest General in the French Service by our Parisian contemporaries. This is not quite the case, as General Schramm can lay claim to that honour. General Vesco, whose parents came from Piedmont, was born at Metz in 1789; he joined the Army in 1806, and fought through those big wars of Napoleon which made ambition virtue. On the return of the Bourbons, being then a Colonel, he, like many other Imperialist officers, was placed on the Retired List, where he remained until he was reinstated, also like many other Imperialist officers, by Louis Philippe, one of whose sons and two of whose grandsons have just been virtually struck off the roll of the French Army. In 1852, General Vesco passed into the Reserve, where he remained until 1879, when he finally laid down his sword. Although Vapereau says that General Schramm was born also in 1789, and joined the Army at 10 years of age, we believe he was born in 1783, and joined at the age of 16. It is true that Béranger, translated by Father-Prout, is made to sing:—

> "For every drop of blood we spent,
> Did not our flag give value plenty?
> Were not our children, as they went,
> Jocund, to join the warrior's tent,
> Soldiers at ten, heroes at twenty?"

But this is a poetical licence. General Schramm was, like General Vesco, usually in the forefront of the battle during the campaigns of the Empire, and he was lying, as every one thought, mortally wounded on the field of Wagram, when the Emperor, to console him, made him a Captain. He soon recovered, and rapidly rose in rank. While Vesco did not become a General until 1845, Schramm was a Brigadier as early as 1813. He declined serving the Bourbons on their restoration, but he donned his uniform once more when Louis Philippe became King. After the fall of the Constitutional Monarchy, General Schramm served Prince Louis Napoleon, who appointed him Minister of War. He did not long retain that post, preferring to resign office, rather than be a consenting party to the dismissal of General Changarnier. He lived to see the Emperor and the General make up their differences in 1870, when the German armies threatened the frontier. We regret to learn that General Schramm, who lives at Courneuve, just outside the walls of Paris (which he helped to defend in 1814), is ailing. As he commanded in chief in presence of the enemy, his name is still retained on the Active List. From 1806 to 1883, is a pretty good spell of service.

We learn from Paris that General Martimprey, Governor of the Invalides, died the other day, and was buried with all the honours due to his rank. Marshal MacMahon, who still holds himself erect, and a crowd of Generals, attended the funeral service; and among the officers who held up the pall was the Sub-Governor, General Sumpt, who had both his hands shot away in the Franco-German War (they have been replaced by iron claws). General Martimprey, who was, no doubt, known to many English officers in the Crimea, was the twenty-fifth Governor of the Invalides. The first, François Lemaçon, Seigneur d'Arnoy, was appointed in 1675. How long will the institution founded by Louis XIV. resist the attacks of our modern Radicals, who wish to see it abolished, for the sake of economy? It is urged that the pensioners would prefer living at home on a pension, but the veterans protest; few of them have any home to go to, or any one to look after them.

The annual general meeting of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army was held on Monday, at the United Service Institution, Whitehall. The Duke of Cambridge, who presided, said that the report in itself was satisfactory generally, although there were some points in it which were not so encouraging as they might have been. The only part not satisfactory was a deficit of £761, the whole of which was accounted for by the heavy repairs at the Bath schools, consequent upon the bad weather. There were also some irreconcileable arrears from pupils, amounting to £217. This debt had from time to time been brought forward in the accounts, but now it was thought desirable that the amount should be written off. Against the deficit there were legacies and presentation money to be placed, amounting together to £1,024, by which amount the foundation fund had been increased. No doubt a considerable saving would result from the amalgamation of the two establishments, but he doubted whether it would be desirable to depart from the course of keeping them separate. In the meanwhile, he might mention that the general condition of things was fairly satisfactory, even as far as financial affairs went, and at the same time nothing could be better than the education afforded. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the interest hitherto taken in the institution would be continued, and that an effort would be made to get rid of the debt which had been incurred.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Cairo writes, "Gen. Baker's gendarmerie scheme is making satisfactory progress. It consists of two battalions, one of gendarmerie proper, under Gen. Whinyates; the other of urban police, under Col. La Touche. For gendarmerie purposes, Lower Egypt has been divided into four and Upper Egypt into three districts, each with a resident inspector. Two superior inspectors, Cols. C. Baker, V.C., and Synge, will reside in Cairo, and supervise Upper and Lower Egypt respectively. The details with respect to the urban police are not yet completed. Besides these, Gen. Baker has two inspectors for the repression of the slave-trade."

Major A. R. Kenney-Herbert, of the Madras Cavalry, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, the Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, in succession to Major A. G. Spencer, 44th Regt., who recently vacated that appointment.

The *Irish Times* says:—"Her Majesty has sanctioned the issue of the bronze star, which the Khedive proposes to grant to mark his sense of the services rendered by the British troops in connection with the recent operations. The issue of the decorations will, however, be restricted to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army and Royal Marines, and officers, petty officers, and seamen of the Royal Navy, who served in Egypt between July 11 and Sept. 13, 1882, whether they were under fire or not. Those who landed in Egypt subsequent to the action of Tel-el-Kebir are not to be considered to have any claim to the distinction."

The German Army (not reckoning that of Bavaria) is quartered in 304 garrison towns. Berlin has a garrison of over 15,000 men (17,813). Then follow Metz, with 14,441 men; Strasburg, with 8,968; Mainz, with 7,712; Cologne, with 7,655 men. The garrisons of Potsdam, Coblenz, Königsburg, and Magdeburg number over 6,000 men; there are over 5,000 men in Dantsic, Hanover, and Posen; then follow six garrisons with over 4,000, six more with over 3,000, and 15 with over 2,000 men. Excluding Bavaria, there are in Germany only 39 towns with large garrisons.

Rear-Admiral T. B. Lethbridge has accepted the Naval command at Queenstown, in succession to Rear-Admiral R. V. Hamilton, C.B., whose term of service expires on the 6th prox.

The Admiralty have awarded medals for long service and good conduct to the following men:—Jacob Carter, able seaman (rigger), of the Victoria and Albert; John Lewis and Patrick Garran, commissioned boatmen, and John Soper, boatman, of the Coastguard.

The Duke of Edinburgh will attend the coronation of the Czar in May as a special Ambassador from her Majesty. He will be accompanied by a large and distinguished suite.

The Army.

3RD DRAGOON GUARDS. Lieut. J. J. Martyn died at Mentone on the 5th inst., aged 23 years. The deceased, who was younger son of Mr. J. Martyn, of Tullyra Castle, County Galway, Oct. 23, 1880.

5TH LANCERS. Capt. Morland has arrived at Ashton-in-Makerfield, and taken over duty as adjt. of the Lancashire Hussar Yeomanry Cavalry.

9TH LANCERS. Lieut. Hopkins, who has arrived home from India, has been granted six months' leave, on medical certificate.

13TH HUSSARS. Lieut. Smithson, who has arrived home from India, has been granted twelve months' leave, on private affairs.

19TH HUSSARS. The regiment has been ordered home from Egypt.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major-Gen. J. E. Michell, C.B., only son of the late Gen. Sir J. Michell, K.C.B., died last week at Tunbridge Wells, aged 55. The deceased served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854 up to May, 1855, and took part in the battles of the Alma and Balaclava, and the siege of Sebastopol. On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, he proceeded to India and served throughout the campaign of 1857-58. For his services in India he was promoted to brevet lieut.-col., had received the medal with clasps, and was nominated a C.B.; and for his services in the Eastern Campaign, received the medal with three clasps, the Sardinian and the Turkish medals, and the 5th Class of the Medjidie. He obtained his first commission as 2nd lieut. in Sept., 1846; was promoted to capt. in June, 1854; brevet-major in Nov., 1855; brevet lieut.-col. in 1859; col. in 1867; and major-gen. in 1880.

"Ubique" writes:—"Can you inform your readers for what reason Capt. Barrington Foote, R.A., has been granted the 4th-class Medjidieh decoration? I ask this question as this young officer proceeded as far as Alexandria at a late period, never saw a shot fired, in fact had nothing to do with the campaign. It is really making a total farce of the whole thing, and very hard on deserving officers without interest."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. J. H. C. Harrison has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

5TH NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS. Lieut. Hore, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

9TH NORFOLK REGIMENT. Major J. Gillespie, 1st Batn., died at South Town Barracks, Great Yarmouth, on the 11th inst. The deceased, who was son of Mr. A. Gillespie, of Heathfield, Weybridge, was 39 years of age. He joined the Army Dec. 19, 1862; became lieut., June 14, 1864; capt., Sept. 14, 1870; and major, July 1, 1881.

10TH LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT. A sad and terrible tragedy has been reported from Benares, where the wing of the 2nd Batn., under Lieut.-Col. Stockwell, is stationed, poor Lieut. Coode, the adjt., having been murdered by a private soldier named Cocklin. Lieut Coode was engaged on Feb. 16 in afternoon drill between 5 and 6 o'clock, when shots were heard at some distance off, near one of the bungalows, and bullets came whistling over the men on parade. One man was already badly wounded in the ranks. Lieut. Coode galloped off at once in the direction of the firing. When only a few paces from the miscreant, Cocklin, the latter shot the horse, and at the next shot the unfortunate officer himself fell, mortally wounded in the groin, from the effects of which he shortly bled to death. The murderer, who is said to have been suffering from delirium tremens, induced by hard drinking, was at once disarmed and arrested by his comrades. The news of this fearful occurrence being telegraphed at once to the head-quarters of the battalion at Sitapur, the same evening, Lieut.-Col. Berger ordered a full parade, in review order, on the following morning, and after forming a hollow square at open order, with fixed bayonets and the colours unfurled, the following regimental order was solemnly and impressively read by the adjt., Capt. H. Wiley:—"Regimental morning orders, by Lieut.-Col. E. A. Berger, commanding 2nd Batn. Lincolnshire Regt. Sitapur, Feb. 17, 1883.—With horror, and with the deepest feelings of sympathy and regret, the commanding officer has the extreme pain of announcing (by telegram from Lieut.-Col. Stockwell) the death of Lieut. W. H. Coode, adjt. of the detached half-battalion, which took place, under most distressing circumstances, from the effects of a shot fired on parade yesterday, at Benares. The commanding officer is well aware that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of this battalion know best how to sympathise with the relatives and friends of this promising and much-esteemed young officer thus suddenly taken from them and from themselves, and hurried to his violent and untimely end, apparently by the hand of one of his own men; and the commanding officer most cordially feels assured that they will all bitterly mourn with him, not only for the poor young officer himself, but also for the awful crime which seems to have been committed in their very midst, and for the indelible stain which has, alas! thus fallen upon the honoured colours of the battalion." The colonel then ordered the band to play "The Dead March," after which the battalion presented arms, saluting the colours, wheeled back into line, and dismissed. The head-quarters at Sitapur have just passed their annual inspection, when the lieutenant-general was pleased to comment most favourably on the appearance and good-behaviour of the men. A draft of 200 joined from England early in February, nearly half of them being Lincolnshire men. Though young, they seem a fine and promising body of men. Lieut. Rawlinson, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

13TH SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY. Capt. Townsend, 2nd Batn., is retiring from the service.

14TH YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. Lieut. Loudon, a probationer for the S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

18TH ROYAL IRISH. The 2nd Batn. is to be brought home from Malta, and will be stationed at Aldershot.

22ND CHESHIRE REGIMENT. Lieut. Parsons, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

23RD ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS. An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Capts. Griffith and Edwards, Capt. Griffith joining the 1st and Capt. Edwards the 2nd Batn.

25TH KING'S OWN BORDERERS. Capt. Dandridge, 1st Batn., has been appointed Station Staff Officer at the Dalhousie Convalescent Depôt.

31ST EAST SURREY REGIMENT is to be brought home shortly from Malta, and will be stationed at Aldershot.

35TH ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT. Capt. A. T. Chapman died at Algiers on the 14th inst., aged 36 years. He entered the Army Feb. 27, 1867; became lieut., March 30, 1870; and capt., June 25, 1878.

38TH SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT. The regiment is under orders to proceed from Egypt to Malta. Capt. W. T. Cantley died at Cairo on March 2, from enteric fever, and was buried with military honours on the 3rd inst. The deceased entered the Army Jan. 22, 1868, became lieut., Jan. 24, 1870, and capt., Sept. 27, 1876.

40TH SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT. Considerable surprise seems to have been expressed at the way the two vacant majorities in the regiment have been lately filled up. It is certainly hard upon Capt. Linton, an old regimental officer, that he should not have received his well-earned promotion. It will be remembered that this officer was hardly used some years ago, when Major (then Lieut.) Moberly was allowed to exchange into the regiment, to come in senior to him, though junior in the service; and now, to add to the injustice done to Capt. Linton, two majorities are absorbed, and still he is kept unpromoted.

43RD OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY. Lieut. Rideout, a probationer, wing-officer 31st Madras N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Jan. 9, 1882.

45TH SHERWOOD FORESTERS DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT. Capt. Dowse is about to be appointed to the adjutancy of the 5th Batn.

49TH BERKSHIRE REGIMENT. The regiment is under orders to leave Egypt for Gibraltar.

63RD MANCHESTER REGIMENT. Lieuts. Quin and Dawson, candidates for the S.C., have been appointed to the 23rd Madras N.I., on probation.

70TH EAST SURREY REGIMENT. Lieut. Anderson, a probationer for the S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

71ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY. We (the *Irish Times*) hear that Col. Allen will shortly retire on the full pay of his rank.

72ND SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS. The Egyptian war medal, with clasp for Tel-el-Kebir, was presented to the regiment on the 9th inst. at Parkhurst, I. of W., by Lieut.-Col. Stockwell, C.B. Prior to the presentation, the battalion was drawn up in quarter-column, and addressed by the lieut.-col. commanding as follows:—"'Seaforths,' it is again my proud privilege to be able to present you to-day, in the name of her Majesty the Queen, with another medal for yet another campaign. Not many months ago, at Aden, I had the honour of presenting you, in the name of the Queen-Empress, with medals and clasps for the Afghan Campaign, as also a bronze decoration for the famous march to Candahar. At the time I made these presentations, I wished you all luck, and expressed a fervent wish that I might again have the honour of leading you in action. I am proud and pleased to think how speedily my wishes have been fulfilled in the recent Egyptian Campaign; I am now about to present you, in the name of her most gracious Majesty, with the medal and clasp you have earned in that short, but brilliant campaign; and in doing so, I again wish you all luck, and I hope you may be all long spared to wear this honourable decoration which your Queen is pleased to bestow on you. I will now repeat her Majesty's own words, when she presented these medals to the representatives of the Army of Egypt, who, by her command, attended at Windsor Castle, on Nov. 21, 1882:—'I have summoned you here to-day to confer upon you the well-earned medals in commemoration of the short and brilliant, although arduous campaign, in which all have done their duty well, and with courageous and undaunted devotion. Tell your comrades that I thank them heartily for the brilliant services they have rendered their Queen and country, and that I am proud of my sailors and soldiers, who have added fresh glories to the victories won by their predecessors.'" On the conclusion of the address, the regiment was formed into line, when Col. Stockwell pinned the medals on the breasts of each officer, staff serjeants, and colour-serjeants, as representing their companies. After this, the company officers decorated their men, assisted by the Commanding Officer and Field officers. The proceedings terminated with a royal salute. The men were in high spirits, and their smart and soldier-like appearance gained them the well-deserved applause of all spectators.

81ST LOYAL NORTH LINCOLN. Capt. Farrant, who has arrived home from India, has been granted fifteen months' leave, on private affairs.

89TH ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. Capt. Barker has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

91ST ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS. We take the following from the *Wynberg Times* of the 10th ult.:—"We understand that the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who have been stationed at Wynberg since July 6 last, will return to Cape Town on Friday next, and will be quartered in the main barracks, which have been thoroughly renovated during the absence of the regiment. The 91st Regt. and the rest of the military, who have been our neighbours for many months, will leave behind them the very highest reputation for good discipline and friendly behaviour. It has been a pleasure to have such soldiers and officers in the neighbourhood. Although everything possible has been done by Colonel Robley to promote the comfort of those under his command, and to lessen the tedium of camp life by affording means of recreation and amusement, we have no doubt the order to return to quarters will be received with satisfaction, as such a lengthened stay under canvas, together with the restrictions as to bounds, to which the soldiers were necessarily subjected during the late epidemic, tended to become tiresome, and the change to comfortable quarters, with greater liberty as to the limits to be observed, will be gladly welcomed. The regiment has sustained the loss of a highly-esteemed officer, by the death of Capt. Caudwell, which took place on Jan. 2, during his absence on leave in England. Capt. Caudwell served in the corps for nearly 23 years, during the latter five of which he was paymaster. A shooting match took place on Wednesday last between fifteen officers of the battalion and a similar number of officers of the D.E.O.V. Rifles. The Martini-Henry rifle was used, the distances being 200, 500, and 600 yards, and the scores were respectively 922 and 837 points, the Highlanders being the winners by 85 points."

95TH SHERWOOD FORESTERS (DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT). Capt. St. John has resigned the adjutancy of the 5th Batn., which he has held since Dec. 1880, for the purpose of becoming a probationer for an appointment in the Army Pay Department.

97TH QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT). Major Jameson has been ordered to Maidstone for two years' duty with the depôt.

99TH WILTSHIRE REGIMENT. Lieut. Johnson, a probationer, wing-officer 24th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C.

100TH LEINSTER REGIMENT. Lieut. Willocks, who has arrived home from India, has been granted nine months' leave, on private affairs.

101ST ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. Major W. H. Warner, capt. on the Retired List, late Capt. of Invalids, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, died, after a short illness, on the 15th inst., aged 44 years. Major Warner joined the Army Dec. 13, 1856, and served in the Mutiny Campaign (medal, with clasp).

104TH ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. Capt. Evans is a candidate for an appointment in the Pay Department, and has been attached on probation to the Pay Office at Malta.

PAY DEPARTMENT. The following changes have taken place during the past month:—Major Forbes, on passage to Ceylon, to relieve Major Ewing; Majors Chauncy, from leave, to the 22nd Regimental District, Chester; Spiller, from the 19th Hussars, to the 74th Regt.; Whittington, from leave, to the 20th Regimental District, Bury; Capts. Griffith, from the 74th Regt., to Unattached List; Compigné, on passage to Ceylon; Brockman, on passage to Bermuda; Jackson, from the 43rd Regimental District, Oxford, to Unattached List; Graham, from the 100th Regt., to the 53rd Regimental District, Shrewsbury; Bromfield, from District Office, York, to the 1st Batn. 10th Regt.; Dempster, from the 28th Regt., to Unattached List; Reid, from the 1st Batn. 10th Regt., to the 108th Regt.; Maycock, 64th Regt., to the Unattached List; White, appointed to the 1st Batn. 22nd Regt.; Assist.-Pymr. Beardmore, from the 22nd Regimental District, to the 66th Regt. Two officers have joined on probation, Capts. Hanstock and Colquhoun. There are eight Regimental Districts, three Cavalry, and twenty-seven Infantry regiments requiring paymasters—total, 38 vacancies—as follows: Regimental Districts—Taunton, Clonmel, Berwick-on-Tweed, Dorchester, Oxford, Reading, Sunderland, and Galway; Cavalry, 1st Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, and 19th Hussars; Infantry, 1st Batn. 3rd, 1st and 2nd Batn. 6th; 1st Batn. 8th, 2nd Batn. 11th, 2nd Batn. 13th, 1st and 2nd Batn. 15th, 2nd Batn. 19th, 2nd Batn. 24th, 28th, 31st, 52nd, 55th, 56th, 58th, 61st, 64th, 69th, 78th, 85th, 86th, 91st, 103rd, 106th, 1st Rifle Brigade, and 1st West India Regt. "Rama" writes:—"Although the fact of not having an officer of the Army Pay Department to represent its members at the War Office has, no doubt, some influence in causing combatant officers to hold back from entering the department, yet, from frequent converse with many such, it appears to me that the great stumbling-block in their way is the obligation to serve for 30 years, and that were a fair retiring allowance after 20 and 25 years' service offered, lodging allowance assured under all circumstances, and servants' allowance made optional, the Department would soon become popular, and no difficulty would be experienced in keeping its ranks always recruited and with the best men available."

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. The services of 1st-Class Vet.-Surg. A. E. Queripel, assistant-superintendent of horse-breeding operations to the Punjab, being no longer required in the horse-breeding department, have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS (DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT). The recruits of the 4th Batn. (late Nottingham) assembled at Newark on Monday for 83 days' preliminary drill, under command of Major McCleverty. The whole of the recruits were individually inspected on the day of assembly, and finally approved by Col. the Hon. R. H. de Montmorency, commanding 45th Regimental District. He expressed his satisfaction at the general appearance and physique of the men. They are billetted in the town. The strength present at head-quarters is 8 officers, 30 serjeants, 9 drummers, and 380 rank and file. The officers present are Capts. Keyworth and Bradish, Lieuts. Good, G. M. Eyre and V. Eyre, Qrmr. Birch, and Surg. Greenwood.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE. We regret to announce the death of Lieut.-Col. Ewens, which occurred on Thursday, the 15th inst. The deceased officer commenced his military career in an English Militia regiment (that of his native county, Dorsetshire, we believe). He was soon after appointed to the 30th Regt., and on the formation of the 4th Batn. of the 60th Rifles, Lieut. Ewens was transferred to that regiment, and appointed adjutant of the newly-raised battalion. After serving a few years in the 60th, Lieut. Ewens retired from the Army. He afterwards joined the Highland Borderers Militia as captain. Soon after the enrolment of the London Rifle Brigade, Capt. Ewens was appointed its adjutant, and when he vacated that post in October last, he was the senior adjutant in the Volunteer Force. He became major in the London Rifle Brigade, with the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel. His loss is much deplored by the regiment, the high reputation of which he was in a large measure instrumental in building and maintaining.

23RD MIDDLESEX (LONDON AND WESTMINSTER) RIFLES. This regiment proceeds to Wimbledon on Saturday next, under Lieut.-Col. Routledge, to practise route-marching and extended-order drill. Lieut. R. G. Routledge will be on the Staff of Col. Hon. P. S. Methuen, C.B., Scots Guards, during the march to Brighton.

24TH MIDDLESEX (POST-OFFICE) RIFLES. The officers and their friends, to the number of about 50, dined at Limmer's Hotel on Monday evening, under the presidency of Col. H.S.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.B.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF LORD NELSON'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be very much obliged if you would insert this "unpublished letter of Lord Nelson's" in your popular journal. The letter can be seen in Add. MSS., "Haldimand" Collection, British Museum, 21,800, f. 342 (1778-1784).—I am, &c., W. B. TOBIN.

22 Brompton Square, London, S.W., Jan. 24.

"*Albemarle, Quebec, October* 12, 1782.

"SIR,—Upon my application to the captain of the port for a pilot for the Gulph of St. Lawrence, 'John White,' he informed me that the only pilot for the Gulph was kept by your order. Therefore, if the service you keep him for is not of greater consequence than the service he is wanted for at present, I must request that the captain of the port may be ordered to send him with me.—I am, Sir, your humble servant, HORATIO NELSON.

"To his Excellency General Haldimand."

[Short, and to the point.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

ESPIONAGE IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The un-English proceeding of the Admiralty in encouraging anonymous communications from subordinates is an insult to the service. In these days, when the race for advancement is so eager, it may be that some will endeavour to reach the goal by any means, however dishonourable, but let us hope they will be few, indeed. Oddly enough, I have just heard that a seaman of the flag-ship at the Cape of Good Hope has been tried by court-martial, charged with writing three anonymous letters, and attempting to stir up a disturbance on board, for which he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and dismissal from the service. How will their Lordships deal with his case? Shall we see this sentence revoked, and the seaman bloom into a petty officer? as, of course, he meant well by the anonymous letters; and the attempt at a disturbance, —well, it was probably the result of others not seeing the matter in its proper light. —I am, &c.,

FIDUS ACHATES.

Rear-Admiral F. A. Herbert will, it is said, replace Admiral Sir William Mends as Director of Transports. If this is the case, Capt. Codrington will, it is believed, be offered the Directorship of Naval Ordnance, and Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B., the command of the Excellent.

The Channel Squadron arrived in Cascaes Bay on Thursday, March 1. The Sultan, from Gibraltar, joined them the next afternoon, when they proceeded into the Tagus, and anchored off Jacob's Ladder, a little below Belim, for the night, with the intention of going on early the next morning. On Saturday morning a thick fog had set in, which occasioned a delay in starting. It lifted at about 10 o'clock, and the squadron weighed anchor and proceeded up the river. Soon after passing Belim Castle, however, the fog set in again as thick as ever, and the ships had to keep station and moor by fog-signals. They succeeded in doing so with great accuracy, and without any mishap. When the fog finally cleared off, the ships were all found to be in their right places, and there was no necessity to make the unwelcome signal, "Shift berth," to any of them. Unhappily, another fatal accident has to be reported. The Achilles lost a man through a fall from aloft, while hoisting out boats. During the last week, the usual routine of drills, &c., has been suspended, while the ships have undergone a slight refit, coaled, and given general leave. The admirals and captains were received by Don Ferdinando, the ex-King, on Wednesday, and by the King on Thursday. Cricket matches have been played; on Thursday, between the ships' companies of the Minotaur and Sultan, the latter being successful; and on Friday, when the officers of the squadron beat the Lisbon Club. The squadron have been informed by signal that they will call at Gibraltar on their way to Madeira. circus also proves very attractive to both officers and men. The weather is fine, but cold. Boat work, always unpleasant in the Tagus, is more than usually so, as spring tides are making; and, owing to the fog at the time of anchoring, the ships are rather farther down the river than they generally lie. The squadron left for Gibraltar on Monday last, arriving there on Thursday, and will leave again this day for Madeira.'

A correspondent asks us to give him some information as to the origin of the word "Lance," as prefixed to the titles of corporal and serjeant. We hope some of our readers will send us a satisfactory answer to the question.

The Penelope, guardship of the Naval Reserve, having completed her refit and repair, was to have left Sheerness on Friday last, to resume her duties at Harwich. She was, however, run into by a steam collier, and has been seriously damaged. When repaired, she will proceed on the annual cruise with the seamen of the Royal Naval Reserve.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, March 9, 1883.

The under-mentioned Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of March 7, 1883:—Richard John Barry and Gerard James Irvine.

Assistant-Paymaster George Augustus Frederick Cunyngham Sceales has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of March 7, 1883.

ADMIRALTY, March 10, 1883.

The following promotion has been made:—Lieutenant the Hon. Hedworth Lambton to be Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieutenant William John Langford, of the Staff Corps, has been permitted to revert to the Royal Marines, with his original seniority of September 19, 1877 (dated Feb. 24, 1883).

The notification in the *London Gazette* of March 8, 1883, of Lieutenant Charles Char*n*ier being appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps, should read Lieutenant Charles Cha*m*ier.

ADMIRALTY, March 12, 1883.

Staff Surgeon George Maclean, M.A., M.B., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet-Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of March 2, 1883.

ADMIRALTY, March 13, 1883.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (London Brigade).—Charles Swaby Smith, Esq., M.R.C.S., to be Surgeon (March 13).

ADMIRALTY, March 15, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and November 29, 1879, Lieutenant Thomas Harvie Shersby Robertson has been placed on the Retired List from the 13th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander from that date.

Assistant-Paymaster Thomas Willoughby Hall has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of March 13, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—William H. Maxwell, to the Neptune; Arthur T. Brooke, to the Opal.

Commanders—George A. G. Grey, to the Northampton, additional, for service in the Fantôme, when commissioned; Hon. Foley C. P. Vereker, to the Magpie, vice Carpenter; Arthur G. Fullerton, to the Algerine, vice Allen, invalided.

Lieutenants—William J. Moore, to the Excellent, additional, to re-qualify in gunnery; Frank A. Harston, to the Alecto, in command; Stephen H. Thompson, additional, to the Hector, for service in the Avon, tender; Peter O. Cazalet, to the Alecto, additional, in lieu of a navigating sub-lieutenant; Arthur Y. Moggridge, to the Crocodile; Thomas E. Maxwell, to the Antelope, in command, when recommissioned; Algernon B. G. Grenfell, to the Lion, vice Meldrum; Sackville H. Carden, to the Antelope, re-recommissioned.

Navigating Lieutenant—Frederick C. A. Crooke, to the Indus, additional, for the Royalist.

Sub-Lieutenant—Lionel H. Hordern, to the Antelope, recommissioned.

Midshipman—Michael Culme-Seymour, to the Monarch, supernumerary.

Staff Surgeon—Gerard J. Irvine, to the Espiègle, vice Dunlop (Mr. Dow, lent to the Espiègle from the Nelson, returning to that ship).

Chief Engineers—George Rigler, to the Northampton, additional, for service in the Fantôme, when commissioned; John Bettison, to the Penelope; Reginald C. Oldknow, to the Neptune, commissioned.

Surgeons—John L. Baynall-Oakeley, to the Alecto; John Wilson, M.D., to Plymouth Hospital, vice Barry; Horatio S. R. Sparrow, to the Diamond, vice Irvine.

Assistant-Paymasters—James Maxwell, to the Repulse, vice Inch; William Le G. Pullen, to the Valiant, vice Crooke; Frederick W. J. Airey, to the Alexandra, supernumerary; George W. H. Maggs, to the Alecto, in charge, when recommissioned; Henry H. Rickard, to the Hercules, vice Sceales, promoted; Henry A. Malaher, to the Antelope, recommissioned.

Engineers—Robert C. Moon, to the Alecto; George Elliott, to the Lord Warden; William Pearson, to the Hercules, additional, for service in the Hawk, tender; James Barre, Henry Attwood, and William H. Pibworth, to the Neptune, commissioned.

Assistant-Engineers—William Fedarb (b.), to the Alecto; John S. Slade and Thomas Branton, to the Neptune, commissioned.

Carpenters—Henry Hill, to the Indus, additional, for Pelican; William Thomas, to the Indus, additional, for the Prince Albert, vice Eddy; Edward H. G. Rosevere, to the Northampton, additional, for service in the Fantôme, when commissioned; William Cleverly, to the Hibernia, for the Orion.

Clerk—William F. Horniman, to the Pembroke, vice Maggs.

Gunners—Alfred H. Churchill, to the Cambridge, additional, for service in the Foudroyant; Richard Daly, to the Alecto; William Walsh (a.), to the Hector, additional, for service in the Avon, tender; William Daly, to the Indus, additional, for the Royalist; John T. Newland, to the Penelope, vice Russell; John H. Wells, to the Asia, for the Volage, vice Newland; Christopher H. Deighton, to the Excellent, vice Wells.

Boatswains—Edward A. Smith, to the Indus, additional, for the Royalist; J. Vincent, to the Antelope, recommissioned; George W. Watkins, to the Boscawen, vice South.

Coastguard.

Chief Boatmen—George Beabey, Lowestoft, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Woodbridge Haven, vice Vandeleur, pensioned; Charles Boyle, Ryde, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Hamble River, vice Drowley, promoted.

Commissioned Boatmen—Michael Coady, Pitt's Deep, to be chief boatman, Dungeness, vice Wolfe, promoted; John Ramson, Ventnor, to be chief boatman, Bognor, vice Tatler, promoted; John G. Thompson, Garrison Point, to be chief boatman, Lowestoft, vice Beabey; Samuel Dean, Bridport, to be chief boatman, Cawsand, vice Borlase, discharged.

Algerine, Com. Allen, was at Simon's Bay on Jan. 23, and was to leave on Feb. 10 for St. Helena, and remain until March 19, when she will join the flag at St. Paul de Loanda, and afterwards proceed to Cape Coast Castle.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Noel Salmon, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, was at Sierra Leone up to Feb. 12, and would leave on Feb. 19 for Cape Coast Castle.

Briton, Capt. Andrew J. Kennedy, was at Simon's Bay on Jan. 23, and will proceed to Zanzibar early in April, calling at intermediate ports.

Carysfort, Capt. H. Stephenson, C.B., after landing Admiral Lord Alcester at Marseilles, proceeded thence to Malta and Port Said, there to assume the duties of senior Naval officer. Mails to Port Said.

Champion, Capt. Pasley, was at Singapore up to Feb. 9; on arrival of Himalaya would proceed to Penang (Himalaya arrived 13th inst., and would leave for Colombo on the 14th inst.) The Lily awaiting relief by Linnet, which passed Colombo on Feb. 2. The Foxhound would proceed to Penang on Feb. 11, and return to Singapore, on relief by Champion.

Crocodile, Capt. H. Hand, arrived at Portsmouth on March 11, with drafts numbering about 1,120 officers and men from Bombay, and left again on Friday.

Dasher, Com. C. E. Reade, arrived at Portsmouth on March 11.

Enchantress, Staff Com. Hills, arrived at Portsmouth on March 11, with Admiral Lord Alcester.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies station, was at Rangoon up to Feb. 15; left Trincomalee on Feb. 7, arrived at Rangoon on Feb. 12, and would leave for Calcutta on Feb. 20. The Tourmaline was at Bombay, making good defects, and would be ready for sea on March 1. The Philomel left Bushire on Jan. 30, and arrived at Bombay on Feb. 9; was preparing to pay off and recommission on arrival of new crew in the Wye. The Woodlark, attached to the Persian Gulf-Division, was waiting arrival of the Eclipse at Bushire, and relief by the Arab. The Dryad arrived at Zanzibar on Feb. 12. The Ranger left Colombo on Feb. 8, and arrived at Trincomalee on Feb. 10; remains at Trincomalee until the return of the Euryalus from Calcutta. The Osprey, cruising in the Red Sea, arrived at Aden on Feb. 23, and will proceed thence to Zanzibar. N.B.—Was at Aden on Feb. 28. The Arab was at Bombay, making good defects after steam trial, and will leave Bombay for the Persian Gulf on Feb. 20. The Harrier and Undine were cruising in the Mozambique Channel and neighbourhood of the Comoro Islands, for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Flirt, Com. Hammick, was at Cape Coast Castle on Feb. 19, and would leave for Ascension after the Admiral's inspection. The Pioneer, Bullfrog, and Wrangler were at Cape Coast Castle, and would remain in Bights to meet the Commander-in-Chief at Cape Coast Castle on Feb. 22.

Monarch, Capt. Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C., at Port Said, will return to Malta after the departure of the Royal Marine battalion in the Nepaul, about the 11th inst. Mails to Malta.

Nelson, Comdre. J. E. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Hobart up to Jan. 29; would leave for Sydney about the end of Feb.; was at Sydney on March 10. The Diamond arrived at Hobart on Jan. 12 and the Espiègle on Jan. 26; both would leave for New Zealand about the end of Feb. The Miranda at Sydney Jan. 28; about to proceed to Brisbane and Fiji, with prisoner and witnesses in Jabberwock murder trial. The Lark, at Auckland Jan. 19, would leave for Lyttelton middle of March. The Beagle, Sandfly, and Renard were at Sydney on Jan. 27.

Opal, Capt. Arthur T. Brooke, was commissioned at Sheerness on March 13.

Starling, Lieut. and Com. Saunders, was at Ascension Feb. 2; sailed on that date for St. Paul de Loanda, and would remain in the South Sub-division, West Coast, until further orders.

Sultan, Capt. W. Hunt Grubbe, K.C.B., left Gibraltar on Feb. 27, arriving at Cascaes Bay on March 2, with the Channel Fleet, and weighed and anchored for the night in the Tagus, below Belem. The Fleet weighed next morning, and moored off the town. After weighing, a very thick fog came on, lifting at intervals, and, considering that at the time of anchoring the ships could not see each other, it was lucky that when the fog cleared they found themselves in very good position. In getting out the boats, one poor fellow on board the Achilles, who was hooking the stays, overbalanced himself and fell from aloft; he was buried next day. The Sultan, on her way from Malta to Gibraltar, called in at Port Mahon for five or six days—a splendid anchorage, wherein the various qualities of the boats were tested in races which the Commander gave prizes for, in the shape of bags of potatoes, &c. Two days were spent at sea, firing at a target, the opportunity being taken advantage of to expend the quarter's ammunition and get through the quarterly exercise with torpedoes. The result of the prize-firing of the Mediterranean Fleet has just been made known. The Sultan is second ship, taking the guns as a whole, but one of her guns made the highest number of points in the Fleet. Since arriving at Lisbon, the ships have been refitting, coaling, and giving 24 hours' general leave. The Squadron was to weigh anchor and proceed on March 12 for Madeira.

Temeraire, Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B., is at Corfu. Mails to Corfu.

A serious accident took place on Wednesday on board the Defence, lying in the Mersey. The vessel had been on a cruise for firing practice, and while the anchor was being weighed, in order to return her to her regular moorings, the capstan took charge, and 20 men were more or less injured, two of them, named Samuel Riley and Thomas Sertin, being taken to Birkenhead Hospital with broken legs, the latter having also a shocking wound in his head. Why were not the pauls down?

The Neptune, on being commissioned at Portsmouth on the 28th inst., is ordered to be supplied with gunnery men from the Cambridge, owing to a scarcity of men for draft on board the Excellent.

ADMIRAL LORD ALCESTER.

Admiral Lord Alcester reached Portsmouth in the Enchantress early on Sunday morning last, from Cherbourg. Lord Alcester embarked at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, shortly after which the weather became so boisterous that not only was it found undesirable for the yacht to leave her moorings, but also impossible to communicate with the shore. The storm continued with unabated violence throughout Friday night and Saturday. As evening approached, the gale began to moderate, and at 5 o'clock the Enchantress left the anchorage at Cherbourg for Portsmouth. She encountered heavy head winds all the way across, and on anchoring at Spithead at midnight her deck and spars were covered with snow. In the meantime great preparations had been made by Admiral Sir G. T. P. Hornby, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, for according Lord Alcester a suitable reception. It was arranged that, as the Enchantress approached the harbour, the Admiral should be received with salutes of 17 guns from the Duke of Wellington and St. Vincent, and that the crews should man the rigging and cheer as she passed. On the jetty at the appointed time, a guard of honour was drawn up, composed of seamen gunners of the Excellent and 80 Blue-jackets, under Lieut. Poulter, who had served during the Egyptian Campaign, while the band of the Royal Marines was drawn up in the rear to receive his lordship with musical honours. All the captains and commanders of the port, with a couple of lieutenants from each ship, were also officially in attendance, in undress uniform, with cocked hats and epaulettes, as well as a strong body of the Metropolitan Police. Among others who were waiting the arrival of the Admiral were Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and his staff, Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, Admiral Hornby, Lord Colville, Cols. Mawbey and Bennett, the Commandants of the Marine Divisions at Eastney and Forton, the Mayor of Portsmouth, Col. Tulloch, and a number of military officers. A luncheon had also been provided at Admiralty House. The day was intensely cold, and time dragged heavily. At 2 o'clock, it became generally known that the Enchantress had not left Cherbourg, and, as she could not possibly arrive until evening, the parade was abandoned, and band and sailors returned whence they came. After lying at Spithead for the night, the Enchantress steamed into harbour on Sunday morning shortly after 7 o'clock. There was only a solitary policeman on the jetty, as she drew alongside with the Admiral's flag flying at the main, and the whole proceedings presented a strong contrast to the animation of the previous day. In the course of the morning, Lord Alcester, accompanied by Lieut. the Hon. Stanley C. J. Colville, flag-lieutenant, waited upon Admiral Hornby, at Admiralty House, and on his return to the yacht Lord Alcester was visited by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, Capt. Fisher, and Capt. Codrington, of the Excellent. At half-past 11 Lord Alcester left Portsmouth by special train for Clapham Junction, Admiral Hornby, Capt. Codrington, Capt. Colomb, and Col. Sir Owen Lanyon attending at the station to shake hands. At Clapham there was a train in waiting to convey Lord Alcester to Windsor on a visit to her Majesty. Windsor was reached at 2.25 in the afternoon. His Lordship alighted at the Royal waiting-rooms, where he was met, on behalf of her Majesty, by Col. the Hon. H. Carington and Lord Methuen. He was loudly cheered by a number of non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Batn. Scots Guards, wearing the Egyptian medals, and assembled in the Datchet Road. It being Sunday, very little was known in Windsor of Lord Alcester's expected visit. On Monday, Admiral Lord Alcester took leave of her Majesty and left Windsor for London, arriving at Paddington at 11.15 a.m., where he was met by the First Lord of the Admiralty and Capt. Tryon. Lord Alcester then drove to the Admiralty with Lord Northbrook and took his seat at the Board at 12 o'clock, in the room of Lord John Hay, who has assumed the duties of Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. Lord Alcester has appointed Mr. A. J. Clayton his private secretary, that gentleman having acted in the same capacity to Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, when at the Admiralty. Last night the Earl of Northbrook entertained Lord Alcester at dinner at his official residence, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, and other distinguished officers being among the guests. Lord Alcester was the guest of the Marlborough Club on Wednesday, and he will shortly be entertained at dinner by the members of the United Service Club. Several other banquets and festivals are in course of preparation to give the gallant Admiral a fitting reception on his return home from active service in the East.

Letters addressed to the Seagull will reach her at Gibraltar up to April 16.

At a recent full meeting of the Committee of the Royal Naval Female School, Admiral the Hon. Arthur Duncombe in the chair, Miss Jemima Leys, an old pupil of the school, was elected lady governess (*nem. con.*) from a list of 40 candidates, in the place of Miss Quinan, who is resigning on account of ill-health. Miss Leys has been engaged in teaching ever since she left St. Margaret's 14 years ago, latterly as head mistress of the High School at Farnworth. The Committee have every reason to believe that Miss Leys will not only bring her experience but a hearty devotion to work, for the best interests of the school, to which she is bound by ties of gratitude and affection. We sincerely trust that the good reputation which this excellent institution has so long enjoyed will be thoroughly maintained under the rule of the new lady principal, with whom rests our best wishes of success.

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PATRON.
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Application for assistance to be made to the HON. SECRETARY, EGYPTIAN WAR FUND, New Buildings, Little Park Street, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

TO MESS PRESIDENTS AND OFFICERS' MESS COMMITTEES.
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P. M. C.
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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Wyld's Plan of the Volunteer Review (J. Wyld)—The Interpreter, by G. J. Whyte-Melville (Longmans and Co.)—Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, Vol. 7, 1882 (E. Stanford)—Tea, the Drink of Pleasure and of Health (Field and Tuer)—India in Six and Australia in Sixteen Days, by W. Campbell (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Croesus's Widow, by Dora Russell, 3 vols. (J. and R. Maxwell)—Report of the State of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada (Ottawa: Maclean, Roger, and Co.)—The Emigrant's Guide, 1883 (Pitt and Scott).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ENQUIRER.—1. The relief of Candahar. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No.
BRONZE STAR.—We do not see that any useful purpose would be served by the adoption of your suggestion.
MAJOR-GENERAL.—The order was published in our issue of March 10.
AUDAX.—Apply through your own orderly-room. All depends on your own commanding officer.
J. R. R.—Yes, certainly.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1883.

IN the House of Commons, last Monday, Mr. Whitley asked the Secretary of State for War, "Whether it was true that of the Army Pay Department in the Egyptian Campaign, numbering over 30 officers, only one had received any acknowledgment of his services, whereas other Departments had been widely recognised; and, if so, what reason there was for thus passing over a Department which had been officially acknowledged to have well performed its responsible duties." Sir A. Hayter replied,—"The duties of the officers of the Pay Department are rarely such as to call for the display of those qualities which are rewarded by honorary distinctions in the time of active service. They do not, as a rule, necessitate officers going under fire. As a matter of fact, Lord Wolseley only recommended Colonel Olivey, the Chief Paymaster, for a distinction, whose services were specially arduous, and he received a Companionship of the Bath; but he expressed his satisfaction in despatches at the way in which the officers of the Department performed their duties in Egypt, and they will all receive the war medal and the Egyptian star." It would appear, therefore, that because the duties of the officers of the Pay Department necessarily preclude them from being under fire, responsible work at the base during a campaign does not entitle an officer to any recognition of his services. This is, indeed, a startling doctrine, particularly when we note the decorations and promotions given to the officers of the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Departments, most of whom were similarly detained by the exigencies of the service, either at Ismailia or Alexandria, and therefore never saw a shot fired. For of the Commissariat, over 21 per cent. were honoured, 12 being decorated by the Khedive, three made C.B.'s, and three promoted; and of the Ordnance, 45 per cent. were honoured, five being decorated by the Khedive, one made a C.B., and three promoted. Considering that the Director of Army Clothing at Pimlico was given a Civil C.B., in the same (supplementary) *Gazette* in which Colonel Olivey's arduous services were acknowledged by a similar Civil C.B.-ship, and that many officers, both Staff and Departmental, such as Colonel Sir O. Lanyon, Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. MacGregor, Lieutenant-Colonel Dawes, Deputy-Commissary-General

Russell, Assistant-Commissary-General Morgan, Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Mills, all of the Ordnance, and Assistant-Commissary-General Randall and Reeves, of the Commissariat, &c., who were decorated or promoted, never left Alexandria or Ismailia, as the case might be, until after Tel-el-Kebir, it is simply ridiculous to urge that honorary distinctions, as Sir A. Hayter defines "decorations and promotions," were confined to those who were actually at the front. When it is known that five-sixths of the officers of the Army Pay Department in Egypt were old combatants of long service, half having previous service in the field, the treatment of this Department, compared with others in Egypt, is simply disgraceful. At the present time, there are only seven officers on probation to fill up some forty vacancies. In the discussion on the Army Estimates last Monday in the House, some changes favourable to the Department which have been often urged in these columns were announced. But from all we hear, we feel convinced that candidates will not come forward to join a Department which has been treated in almost every respect, but notably as regards the recent campaign, differently to all other Departments in her Majesty's service.

The speech of the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons last Monday, and the Army Estimates themselves, indicate that the following points as regards the Army Pay Department will be carried out very shortly:—1. The number of Chief Paymasters to be increased from 12 to 15. 2. Honorary rank of Major to Paymasters after five years' service in the Department for those who joined before June, 1881, and after 10 years' service for those who joined after that date. 3. Retirement after 25 years' total service, and in cases of ill-health and other causes before that service, on the same rates as combatant officers. 4. Lodging allowance or quarters. 5. Servant's allowance optional. 6. The formation of a corps of clerks. 7. Increased facilities for officers obtaining leave by the employment of another officer on extra pay. These points will be embodied in a Royal Warrant, and we have reason to believe that Chief Paymasters will be called upon to perform administrative duties in their respective districts, and that there will be a rearrangement of the honorary rank now held in the several grades.

The death of Major-General J. Mitchell, C.B., R.A., and the retirement of Major-General Evans, R.A., promotes Colonel Sir R. Biddulph, K.C.M.G., R.A., Governor of Cyprus, to Major-General's rank.

It was recently stated in the House of Commons that 25 regiments required Paymasters. A reference to our "Regimental Intelligence," under the heading "Pay Department," shows that that number is now considerably within the mark, there being, according to the current *Army List*, three Cavalry regiments, twenty-seven Infantry regiments, and eight Regimental Districts without Paymasters, making a total of thirty-eight vacancies, though in a few instances officers who have retired from the Department are serving temporarily in the latter. We also understand that more officers are urgently wanted for finance duties both in South Africa and Egypt; hence it will be seen that the figures above, which indicate that the Department is more than 12 per cent. under its establishment, do not exaggerate the numerical inefficiency; and this unsatisfactory state of affairs is further illustrated by the fact that numbers of officers are anxiously looking forward to the chance of retiring at the earliest possible date. For this condition of things, we are indebted to the brilliant administration of the War Office during the last five years, and we feel that such results must lead the new Secretary of State for War to acknowledge that the government of the Army Pay Department by an officer of its own might by worth a trial, at any rate.

We understand a very large number of Artillery officers—at least seventy per cent.—are in favour of the break-up of the Royal Regiment, and the separation of the mounted and dismounted branches, but are prevented from expressing their views, which are at variance with the powers that govern this portion of the Scientific Corps.

In a recent gazette Captain of Orderlies D. Pringle, Army Hospital Corps, was placed upon half-pay "on reduction of establishment." This is such a strange proceeding, and one so manifestly unfair to the British taxpayer, that we trust some Member may take notice of it in the House of Commons, as we cannot believe that Lord Hartington can really be aware of the serious waste of public money that Captain Pringle's retirement entails. Captain Pringle was some time since Staff Officer of the Army Hospital Corps at headquarters, his salary being £182 10s. per annum. By a marvellous piece of official manœuvring he has been got rid of, and his duties have been undertaken by a couple of Medical officers, who carry them out much less efficiently at a cost to the State of £1,300 per annum. Hume once remarked "I can detect a penny miscalculated in the estimates, but they put on a pound for every penny I take off." Now we have always objected most strongly to any interference with the Army Hospital Corps. The corps was essentially a cheap organisation, and its officers were men who had risen by merit to the commissioned ranks. The only effect of the recent changes has been to treble expense, and this without in any way increasing efficiency. Such "reform" is, to say the least of it, ill-judged, and we cannot think that the financial authorities at the War Office can have had their eyes as open as they might have been when they sanctioned Captain Pringle's removal from his appointment as Staff Officer, A.H.C. Leaving out of the question the injustice done to a deserving soldier, we hold that a serious wrong has been done to the tax payer, for a medical officer, with his professional education, can be better employed than doing work such as that which devolves on the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army Hospital Corps.

Lieutenant J. G. Bagnell, 15th Regiment, has been appointed a Lieutenant Instructor at the School of Musketry, Hythe.

The War Office have recently received information of the death in Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum of Captain John Goode, late of the 10th Regiment, who in 1837 committed a gross outrage upon the Queen, and was subsequently tried at Queen's Bench for sedition. Captain Goode was sent to Bethlehem as insane, and was subsequently admitted to Broadmoor, where he died from natural decay at the advanced age of eighty-nine. Few careers have been more sad. Captain Goode, a young man well connected, entered the Army in 1811, and saw considerable service in our last war with the United States, serving under General Ross in the operations in the *Chesapeake*, at the battle of Bladensburg, capture of Washington and Alexandria, action near Baltimore, and destruction of the American flotilla. In 1815, he was at the attack and capture of Guadaloupe. Eleven years later, he joined the 10th Foot as a subaltern, and was promoted to an unattached company in 1835. He had long harboured the delusion that he was entitled to the Throne of England, and on her Majesty's birthday, May 24, 1837, was taken into custody for creating a disturbance and forcing his way into Kensington Palace. After his release, the unfortunate man found his way into Birdcage Walk, and accosting the Queen on her way to Buckingham Palace, made use of obscene language, shook his fist in her Majesty's face, and announced his intention of replacing her Majesty on the Throne. He was subsequently taken into custody, and was tried as above stated. To his dying day, he adhered to the delusion that he was the son of George IV. and Queen Caroline, and consequently entitled to the Throne. It having been proved that he was insane, the War Office very properly declined to deprive him of his commission, and had regularly remitted his half-pay for the past forty-six years to the proper authorities.

It is proposed by the Army Estimates for 1883-4 to convert the Grand Store, at Gibraltar, into barracks, for 450 men.

The Militia Return for 1882 shows an extraordinary deficiency in the Permanent Staff of the Infantry, when in England no less than 100 serjeants and 65 drummers are required, and in Scotland 24 serjeants and 13 drummers. It would be supposed the authorities would have taken the greatest care in keeping always complete this valuable staff.

The state of the Yeomanry for 1882 does not appear to us very satisfactory. Out of an establishment of 14,458 officers and men, there was a deficiency of 3,364, including 12 serjeants of the Permanent Staff. The regiments which show the greatest deficiencies are the Warwick, 178 of all ranks; Wilts, 153; 1st West York, 152; Oxford, 151; Stafford, 150; North Somerset, 140; Lanark, 139; Montgomery, 133; Dorset and Gloucestershire, 127 respectively; 1st Devon, 126; East Kent, 122; Hampshire and Shropshire, 116 each; and West Somerset, 107.

The following is a complete list of the appointments made to the new Egyptian Army and Gendarmerie. For temporary employment in the Egyptian Gendarmerie, under Lieutenant-General Baker Pasha:—Majors S. M. J. Sunderland, 35th Foot; W. A. Smail, 75th Foot; and C. B. Gordon, 79th Foot. Egyptian Army:—Sirdaar and Chief of the Staff of the Army, His Excellency Major-General Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Sirdaar, with rank of Major, Lieutenant E. J. M. Stuart-Wortley, 60th Rifles; Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, with rank of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Fraser, C.M.G., Royal Engineers; Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain F. G. Slade, Royal Artillery; Surveyor-General, with rank of Colonel, Major C. M. Watson, Royal Engineers. In command of 1st Brigade of Infantry, with rank of Brigadier-General, Colonel F. Grenfell, A.D.C., 60th Rifles. In command of Artillery, with rank of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Duncan, Royal Artillery. In command of Cavalry, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Taylor, 19th Hussars. In command of batteries of Artillery, with rank of Major, Captain T. H. Wodehouse, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant C. S. Parsons, Royal Horse Artillery. In command of Infantry Battalions, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel:—1st Battalion, Major H. C. Chermside, C.M.G., Royal Engineers; 2nd Battalion, Major C. H. Smith, 60th Rifles; 3rd Battalion, Major H. H. Parr, C.M.G., 13th Foot; 4th Battalion, Major A. S. Wynne, 51st Foot. Second in command of Infantry Battalions, with rank of Major:—1st Battalion, Captain T. O. Quirk, 41st Foot; 2nd Battalion, Captain A. Shakespeare, Royal Marine Artillery; 3rd Battalion, Captain C. B. Pigott, 21st Hussars. Second in command of Cavalry, with rank of Major:—Captain H. Kitchener, Royal Engineers. Supernumeraries, with rank of Major:—Captain A. C. Haggard, 25th Foot; Lieutenants R. A. Marriott, Royal Marine Artillery; C. C. Turner, 53rd Foot; D. Carter, Royal Artillery; H. M. L. Rundle, Royal Artillery; A. Sinclair, 1st Beloochee Regiment; A. Mantell, Royal Artillery; C. Davidson, 79th Foot.

The number of men who deserted from the Army in 1882 was 6,942, against 7,530 in 1881, and 9,299 in 1880.

Major-General H. A. Smyth, Royal Artillery, succeeds Lieutenant-General Hon. E. Gage, C.B., in command of the Woolwich District, as we anticipated. It is an interesting fact that the new Commandant is the most junior of the thirteen major-generals of Artillery on the Active List who, it was supposed, were fit for service.

Colonel R. Hay, Royal Artillery, is likely, we believe, to succeed Major-General Smyth as member of the Ordnance Select Committee.

It would seem that the Militia Force continues to show a steady and alarming falling-off in numbers. Whereas on January 1, 1882, the effectives stood at the grand total of 112,953 men (including the Irish Militia); on January 1, 1883, that strength had diminished to 106,054 men. The establishment voted by Parliament every year is 139,293 men, showing a net deficiency of over 33,000 men. It will, therefore, be interesting to know what steps the authorities are taking to keep up this most valuable force, unless it is intended it should in time disappear altogether.

On the abolition of the convict establishment at Spike Island, the Depôt Battery and Head-quarters of the so-called South Irish Division of Royal Artillery is expected to move up thither from Kinsale, we presume because there are no Militia Artillery at Queenstown. Such is Artillery localisation.

The force in Egypt after the approaching withdrawal of troops will consist of seven and a half battalions of Infantry, one Cavalry regiment, one battery Royal Horse Artillery, two garrison batteries Royal Artillery, and two companies of Engineers.

It is probable that the selection of Major-General Smyth, R.A., for a command will lead to the speedy retirement of Major-Generals H. P. Yates, C.B., N. O. S. Turner, C.B., E. A. Williams, C.B., and G. T. Field, Royal Artillery, who are now unlikely ever to be employed again.

No mention in the Army Estimates is made of any intention on the part of the authorities to raise the 4th Militia Battalion to the following territorial regiments, viz., Lothian, Northumberland Fusiliers, East York, East Lancashire, Cornwall, Hants, Dorset, South Lancashire, Welsh, Black Watch, Berks, Wilts, York and Lancaster, Duke of Albany's, and Gordon Highlanders. The King's Own Borderers remain as before, without any Militia whatever being attached to them. It seems strange, in such centres of population, at least, as Reading, Cardiff, Warrington, Burnley, Newcastle, and Aberdeen, that the necessary recruits cannot be obtained.

Two Distinguished Service Rewards of £100 per annum are vacant, one by the appointment of General E. S. Claremont to the Colonelcy of a regiment, the other by the death of General T. C. Smith.

The public attention is occupied, almost to the exclusion of other matters, by the attempted destruction on Thursday night of the offices of the Local Government Board in Whitehall, and by the simultaneous explosion at the printing offices of the *Times*. Though the former attempt fortunately effected little harm beside an extensive destruction of glass, and the latter proved futile, these outrages have caused general and reasonable apprehension. When the duration of massive public buildings seems precarious, and vague rumours of intended violence are afloat, it behoves the Government to take all possible precautions against the recurrence of such events as those we have mentioned. We would suggest their adding to the usual safeguards of the public peace by employing those trustworthy old soldiers, the Commissionaires, as extra watchmen or sentries. It happens that a larger number than usual of the corps are available for such duties at present. Should it be deemed expedient to arm the veterans, the rifle and bayonet, or the sword in some cases, would soon again be familiar to those hands which have often used them against their country's foes abroad, and might be depended upon to use them against traitors at home.

Reviews.

The Officer's Field Service Note and Sketch-Book, by Major Gunter, 2nd Batn. East Lancashire Regt., is a pocket-book no officer should be without, and makes its appearance in time for all officers of the Auxiliary Forces who are about to participate in the Eastertide march of the Volunteers to Brighton, to use. To these it will prove of inestimable value, for it can be used as a field-book for measuring distances, for the measurement of works, &c., and can be used without a sketching-case. It is sufficient in itself to enable any officer to make very complete, rough sketches for all military purposes, accompanied by reports which the printed *aide-mémoire* will make more complete and useful than if drawn up merely from memory. Few things are more important in war than complete and careful reconnaissances; but Volunteers, as a rule, know little of the duties imposed by such work; while, in the matter of outpost duty, they are lamentably deficient of knowledge. With this book in hand, the deficiency is made up. An officer will therein learn how to make road reports, river reports, encampment reports, bivouac reports, cantonment and billeting reports, reports on positions and outpost reports, and will find the notes on outpost of great value. The remarks on the defence of villages and railways should also be studied, and any Volunteer officer possessed of this book will only have himself to blame should he commit any serious mistake in the eyes of the military authorities superintending the march to Brighton. The publishers, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Limited, deserve the highest credit for the neat and practical form in which they have produced this eminently useful officer's pocket-book.

Obituary.

Gen. T. C. Smith, on the half-pay list, late of the 27th Regiment, died on Sunday, at his residence in Cambridge Street, Eccleston Square, in his 89th year. He entered the Army in 1813, prior to which he had served for a short period in the Navy, and was three times wounded. He served in the Peninsular campaign from June, 1813, till the end of that war in 1814, and was present at the engagement at Ordal. He served also in the campaign of 1815, and was wounded at the battle of Waterloo. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1819, was promoted to a captaincy in 1835, became major in 1842, lieut.-col. in 1848, and col. in 1854. He obtained the rank of major-gen. in 1862, was promoted to lieut.-gen. in 1871, and gen. in 1877.

It is certain the Queen's Physician, Dr. Fairbank, has written strongly recommending LENTILLA, or TONIC DAILY FOOD. It cures indigestion, heartburn, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c., besides having such wondrous nourishing properties. Makes soup, puddings, porridge, biscuits, custards, &c. Tins, 1 lb., 1s 6d; ½ lb., 10d. Barrels, 28 lb., 30s; 14 lb., 16s. Of all Chemists.—Proprietor, H. J. DEACON, Beckenham, Kent.

Amusements.

Mr. Robert Buchanan's new drama, entitled "Storm-Beaten," was produced at the ADELPHI on Saturday evening, with a strong cast. The plot, which served as the basis of one of the author's recent novels, is of a very elaborate kind, and requires to be unfolded in a prologue and five acts. The hero, Christian Christianson, is very ably and impressively represented by Mr. Charles Warner, and Mr. J. H. Barnes embodies, in an equally commendable manner, his antagonist, Richard Orchardson. The other personages in the piece, all more or less important, are played by Miss Amy Roselle, Miss Ewerctta Lawrence, Mrs. Billington, Miss Clara Jecks, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. H. Proctor, Mr. E. F. Edgar, and Mr. J. G. Shore. The strong situation occurs on the ice-floe, shown both in the third and fourth acts, where Christian encounters his enemy. Everything likely to contribute to the success of the drama has been done both by the management and the performers, and with a litttle compression, "Storm-Beaten" should win the favour of Adelphi audiences for some period.

At the GAIETY on Monday evening was produced Mr. F. C. Burnand's new version of "Bluebeard," in the form of a three-act burlesque drama, so freshly imagined, so brightly written, and so admirably acted, that a complete success was attained by the most legitimate means. Mr. Burnand has humorously conceived the notion that the dreaded mystery of the famous blue chamber was connected with certain cerulean cosmetics, by which the owner of the castle was enabled to renew the azure colour of the ringlet over his forehead, alone endorsing his pretensions to be the lineal descendant of the original Abomelique, and the inheritor of the estate. Miss E. Farren, with unflagging spirit, plays young Bluebeard, and cleverly caricatures the extravagances of the old melodrama. Miss Kate Vaughan, as the traditional victim to curiosity, adroitly travesties the spasmodic style of Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt. Miss C. Gilchrist as Sister Anne, and Miss Phyllis Broughton as a young shepherd, caper and carol agreeably enough; and Mr. Henley astonishes as well as amuses the audience by a singularly close imitation of Mr. Henry Irving. Another diverting impersonation is that of Bluebeard's fussy father-in-law, played by Mr. Edward Terry in his most quaintly comical fashion. The decorative accessories are tasteful and brilliant, the music, arranged by Herr Meyer Lutz, full of melody; and a deserved success, likely to be long-enduring, may happily be chronicled with unalloyed satisfaction.

The well written, capitally acted, and superbly mounted melodrama, "The Silver King," reached its hundredth performance, at the Princess's Theatre, on Thursday evening, and judging by the plaudits of the very numerous audience (comprising representatives of art, literature, music, and the drama) assembled on the occasion, which followed the close of each act, the popularity of the production of Messrs. Hermann and Jones remains undiminished. That the admiration and respect of the public for Mr. Wilson Barrett as manager and actor has greatly and deservedly increased, was made apparent by the ovation he received at the conclusion of the performance.

On Wednesday evening, at the Banquet Room of ST. JAMES'S HALL, Mr. F. B. Chatterton made his first appearance as a public reader, by a recital from memory, of "The Christmas Carol" and "The Trial from Pickwick."

The troop of eight Broncho horses, brought from America by Mr. Farini, and cleverly taught by their trainer to perform some surprising tricks, greatly add to the attractions of the ROYAL WESTMINSTER AQUARIUM. The horses are said to have been captured with the lasso on the plains of Colorado about five years since, and are supposed to be the descendants of some Barbary coursers left behind in Peru and Mexico by Pizarro and Cortes.

It is stated that Col. Malcolmson, late 3rd Sind Horse, has been finally and completely exonerated from all pecuniary responsibilities in connection with the regimental accounts. We should be glad to add that the same officer had been completely exonerated from all the costs of the Maiwand Court-martial.

It is understood that the H, K, M, and N Batteries, 1st Brigade, Field Artillery, and Nos. 7 and 8 Batteries, Scottish Division, 1st Brigade, Garrison Artillery, will return to England during the next trooping season; and it is very probable that the 10th Hussars, 65th, 81st, and 89th Regts. will also proceed home from India next trooping season.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington has consented, as Secretary of State for War, to become a patron of the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society.

The Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts is one well deserving of encouragement. The programme for the 25th session, 1883, is most comprehensive. The second conversazione will take place at the Galleries of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, on Thursday, 5th prox. On Thursday, April 19, there will be a lecture by Brinley Richards, Esq., on "The Music of Wales, and the 11th Century MSS. in the British Museum" (with selections of music). On Thursday, April 26, a lecture by W. H. Cope, Esq. (member of council), on "The History of Stained Glass in England during the Middle Ages." On Thursday, May 10, a lecture by G. A. Storey, Esq., A.R.A. (member of council), on "Art." On Thursday, May 24, a lecture by Chas. Pfoundes, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.R.Asiatic S., &c. (member), on "Art and Literature of Old Japan;" and on Thursday, May 31, the third conversazione will be held.

The *Standard* says:—"The Government of Japan has just sanctioned an increase of the army by 12 battalions of infantry, of 640 men each, which, with a strengthening of the cavalry, artillery, and engineers, means an addition of 10,000 men to the armed forces of the Mikado."

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "WRIGHT, SOUTHWARK," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

BIRTH.

HARRIS.—At Ravenswood, Havelock Road, Southsea, March 9, the wife of Edwin Harris, Paymaster, R.N., H.M.S. Tamar, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GREGG—ATKINS.—On the 6th inst., at Christ Church, Rushbrook, county Cork, by the Rev. J. D. Craig, D.D., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Canon Loane, M.A., and by the Rev. W. Daunt, M.A., William Gregg, Captain in the Leicestershire Regiment (17th), only surviving son of Richard Gregg, Esq., J.P., to Susan May (Susie), eldest daughter of the late John C. Atkins, Esq., of Carrig, Queenstown.

DEATHS.

MICHELL.—On the 7th inst., at Bishop's Down Spa, Tunbridge Wells, universally regretted, Major-General John Edward Michell, C.B., Royal Artillery, of Huish House, Langport, Somersetshire, aged 55, only son of the late General Sir John Michell, K.C.B., and nephew of the late Brigadier-General Edward Michell.

DICKSON.—On the 13th inst., David John A. Dickson, Lieutenant 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, son of the late D. J. Dickson, of Mount Charles, Portobello, age 24.

SAM BERRIDGE, formerly of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, who, in 1820, enlisted under an assumed name as a soldier in the Horse Regiment of Artillery, and had been in the Foot Guards, and his Wife and Children (if any), are requested to at once communicate with Mr. W. F. LAW, Solicitor, of Stamford, from whom they will hear of something to their advantage. The mother of Sam Berridge was Elizabeth Berridge. Sam Berridge had two brothers, Tom and Anthony; and three sisters, Di, Ann, and Sarah.

WANTED, for the PERMANENT STAFF of the 3rd DURHAM RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, a SERJEANT. He must be a good drill instructor, and able to keep accounts.—Apply to the ADJUTANT of the above Battalion, Sunderland.

MILITIA TRAINING, 1883.—To MESS PRESIDENTS.—A MESSMAN, thoroughly experienced, is open to accept an Engagement with one or two officers' messes for the Annual Training; first-class testimonials.—Address, "MESSMAN," care of Mr. Sharman, 25 Aldbridge Street, Old Kent Road, London, S.E.

TO be SOLD at TATTERSALL'S, on MONDAY NEXT, March 19, in the Sixteen-Stall Stable, the property of an Officer, an ARAB HORSE, quiet with troops. Has been ridden by a Lady in the Park. A BLACK GELDING, Broken Charger; quiet in harness, a good fencer. Both these Horses were ridden through the Egyptian Campaign, and are believed to be perfectly sound.

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IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

IN FAVOUR OF THE

SPECIAL DEVON TRICYCLE.

Seaton, September 27, 1882.

SIR,—Having had a good trial of the SPECIAL DEVON TRICYCLE, over very rough and very hilly roads, I must tell you that I am much pleased with it. It is an easy one to ride, and the swing frame is a wonderful assistance for hills. It is very strong and comfortable.—Yours faithfully, A. H. TRAHERNE.

The Manager, Exeter B. and C. Co.

I may add that, being lame, I cannot get any exercise by walking; but the exercise I get on the machine has not only restored my health, but I am able to go out into the country when and where I like.—A. H. T.

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NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at GROSVENOR HALL, No. 200 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., on THURSDAY, March 29, at 2 p.m.

By order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.
March 14, 1883.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),
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LONDON, S.W.
March 9, 1883.

NOTICE.

The STORES will be CLOSED from March 23 to March 26, inclusive, the 23rd being GOOD FRIDAY, and the 26th a BANK HOLIDAY. The execution, before the closing of the Stores, of Country Orders received after TUESDAY, the 20th, or of Town Orders received after WEDNESDAY, the 21st, cannot be guaranteed.

By order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—The under-signed offers his services in PREPARING MILITIA OFFICERS in MILITARY LAW and TACTICS, or would prefer joining another Officer, late R.A. or R.E., or P.S.C., in preparing Candidates for the above Examination.—Address, F. O. BELMONT, St. Nicholas Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.

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New Price List.—The Half-yearly Price List, March to September, is now ready.

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Directors' Report and Accounts for the past year can also be had by any shareholder, on application.

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This Company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing the patented inventions of Ferdinand Mannlicher, of Vienna, for improvements in breech-loading firearms, and also for the purchase of any patents or inventions of a similar character, so that the Company may not be restricted in its operations, or in any way hindered from availing itself of any improvements or additions that may be brought under the Directors' notice.

It is considered that the Mannlicher Rifles are as nearly perfect as may be, in the present state of science, as breech-loading weapons, of both single and repeating action, having regard both to the various requirements that have been indicated by the best military authorities, and also to the objections existing to other systems which require to be avoided.

The principal valuable inventions of Mr. Mannlicher, of Vienna, of improvements in breech-loading rifles, have been made the subjects of patents in England and other leading countries. One consists of a rifle containing in the butt a reserve of twenty military cartridges, and therefore capable of discharging twenty-one shots without reloading; another, of a rifle containing also in the butt twelve similar fully charged cartridges, and therefore capable of firing thirteen times without reloading. The third is a military rifle of extremely simple and strong construction, with a detachable magazine capable of holding from five to ten cartridges.

The first of these arms is considered particularly serviceable for Naval Purposes, for Artillery, and for Mounted Infantry; the second and third would be more applicable for the use of the Infantry of the Line, who do not need so large a reserve of cartridges, and require a rifle of the utmost strength and simplicity.

It has been tested at Vienna, where 1,000 rounds have been fired from one and the same rifle with most perfect success. It has also been tried on the military ranges at Plymouth, where it worked equally well, and made excellent practice, its accuracy and the rapidity of fire being most remarkable. The Directors are assured that this weapon can be made cheaper than any other Repeating Rifle which has hitherto been produced. It is handsome in appearance, and entirely devoid of any approach to clumsiness. It is also simple and strong, and easily taken to pieces.

Rifle No. 2 is a very inexpensive weapon, and can be supplied at a slight increase of price upon the ordinary Martini-Henry.

Rifle No. 3 is claimed to have the peculiar merit of a greater simplicity of construction than that of any other military rifle hitherto invented, and can be taken to pieces in the field and put together again in 30 seconds, without the aid of any tool or instrument. An attachable magazine on the same principle as the fixed magazine can be used with this rifle.

The moment for introducing weapons of this class appears peculiarly opportune. For the time has now arrived in which a general transformation of the infantry weapons of all countries is likely to commence, when millions of new arms on the repeating principle would have to be produced throughout Europe within the next few years. It is evident that into the calculations of every Power, even the richest, the question of expense must largely enter, and that a gun yielding to none in rapidity and efficiency must, if the cheapest, stand the best chance of adoption. Now, it is claimed that these are precisely the conditions of the Mannlicher Rifle, and that whilst as rapid as any in its action, it is the simplest weapon, the easiest to machine, and the cheapest to manufacture ever brought forward, under which conditions the Company would be able to realise a very handsome profit, and yet supply the gun cheaper than any other in the market. The Company does not propose to manufacture these weapons themselves, at present, and, moreover, would be inclined to dispose of their first order in such a manner as to realise an early dividend.

It is evident that the profits of the arms trade in times of transformation must be large, and that the re-equipment of the army of but one Power of any standing would alone run into hundreds of thousands. If, therefore, an order for 100,000 Rifles is secured, profits sufficient to pay dividends from 30 per cent. ought to be relied upon.

Nor is the military arms trade the only one to which the Directors can confidently look as a source of income. As is well known, the older forms of magazine arms have found all over the world a market for sporting purposes, and for those of defence, both afloat and ashore. It cannot be that a weapon so far superior to these in every essential point will fail in like manner to find a great private sale. Means have been taken to bring the weapons before all the principal Governments in Europe, and the notice taken of them has been most encouraging, and the first, and indeed almost the only immediate outgoings, after paying for the Patents, will consist in providing a good supply of sample arms, and bringing them properly before the various Committees on Small Arms now sitting, or about to assemble.

The purchase price of the Patents is to be paid as follows:—£12,000 cash and £20,000 in fully paid-up shares, with royalties calculated on a sliding scale, so as to be in great measure dependent on the success of the Company.

The only agreements entered into are one dated the 23rd day of February, 1883, and made between Ferdinand Mannlicher of the one part, and Charles Thomas Hawke Bennett of the other part; and another dated the 24th day of February, 1883, and made between Charles Thomas Hawke Bennett of the one part, and George F. Bambridge, a Trustee for and on behalf of the Company, of the other part; and may, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, as also lists of Patents and scale of Royalties, be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

The Vendor of the Patents, who is the promoter of the Company, will pay all the costs and charges incurred in the formation of the Company, except the usual brokerage, up to the allotment of shares. Should no allotment be made, the deposits will be returned in full.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Bankers, Brokers, or the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, 174 New Bond Street, W.

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Macdonogh, G. M. W....	14 ...	Woolwich ...	6122
Norie, E. W. M............	25 ...	Sandhurst ...	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26 ...	Sandhurst ...	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34 ...	Sandhurst ...	5239
Knight, W. C.	35 ...	Sandhurst ...	5232
Langdale, P.	45 ...	Sandhurst ...	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50 ...	Woolwich ...	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54 ...	Sandhurst ...	5048
Benett, H. V..............	60 ...	Sandhurst ...	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63 ...	Sandhurst ...	4952
Milne, A. H. R............	64 ...	Sandhurst ...	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65 ...	Sandhurst ...	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74 ...	Sandhurst ...	4818
DECEMBER, 1882.			
Hardy, W. K..............	6 ...	Woolwich ...	7350
Dickinson, T. M.	14 ...	Woolwich ...	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H. ...	18 ...	Woolwich ...	5868
Swinburne, Anthony ...	5 ...	Sandhurst ...	6480
Watson, Edward Y.......	12 ...	Sandhurst ...	5983
Thruston, A. B............	25 ...	Sandhurst ...	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40 ...	Sandhurst ...	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46 ...	Sandhurst ...	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.......	49 ...	Sandhurst ...	5235
Lillingston - Johnson, W. G.	65 ...	Sandhurst ...	4970
Warland, W. N. M.		Marine Infantry ...	4655
Burne, Knightley O. ...	1 ...	Sandhurst ...	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

At the Preliminary Examination held in February, 1882, SIX out of SEVEN Candidates, and at the Preliminary Examination held in March, 1882, ALL FOUR CANDIDATES, sent up from the Manor House, were successful.

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LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA :—1882: At the March Military Competitive Examination, EIGHT obtained commissions, viz. :—Richards (4th), Grant (12th), Wimberley (14th), Cass (28th), Shadwell (30th), Woodwright, Legge, Vignoles (Cavalry).

September :—TEN passed, viz. :—Holland (2nd), Blewitt (8th), Whiffin (14th), Gorman (19th) M'Mahon (20th), Morris (25th), Barthorp (28th), Cochrane-Baillie (33rd), Edwards (36th), another was 41st, and Goodair, 42nd, received a cavalry commission.

Literary Examination :—All sent up in 1882 passed, viz. :—4th, 5th, 10th, 14th, 26th, 37th, 86th.

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Also, at the October Literary Examination, Lieut. C. J. Stanton took 4th place on the list.

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J. E. Cullinan	12th	C. L. Crutchley......	31st
C. W. Garraway ...	16th	B. T. Mahon.........	38th

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,208.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, March 7, 1883.

Hospital returns for week ended March 3, 1883 :—

	Total Force.	Sick List.	Proportion per cent.
Artillery, Cairo	849	60	7·0
Cavalry „	558	57	10·2
Engineers „	212	7	3·3
1st Brigade	2,315	158	6·8
2nd do.	2,887	191	6·6
Sundries	609	37	6·1
	7,430	510	6·8
Alexandria	1,766	112	6·3
Ismailia	111	7	6·3
	9,307	629	6·7
Officers	299	16	5·3
Men	9,008	613	6·8
	9,307	629	6·7
Horses	1,732	73	4·2
Mules	640	4	0·6
	2,372	77	3·2

These figures still show general improvement, though there is slightly more sickness among cavalry.

Captain Cautley, South Staffordshire, was admitted into hospital for ague on January 23 ; in a week, his illness was declared to be enteric fever ; he died at the Abbassiyeh Hospital at 8.10 p.m. of the 2nd inst., and was buried with military honours the next day. The following officers are among those upon the sick list:—

Name and Regiment.	Illness.	Admitted.
Capt. Griffiths, Highland L.I.	Congestion of Liver	Jan. 9, 1883.
Lieut. Scott Elliot, Cameron H.	Enteric Fever	Jan. 11 „
Capt. Alsopp, R.A.	Enteric Fever	Jan. 14 „
Lieut. Burney, Berks	Enteric Fever	Jan. 19 „
Surg, Osburne, A.M.D.	Enteric Fever	Feb. 1 „
Capt. Mortimer, A.P.D.	Pleuro-Pneumonia	Feb. 5 „
Lieut. Enthoven, R.A.	Enteric Fever	Feb. 12 „
Lieut. Welch, 19th Hussars	Enteric Fever	Feb. 16 „
Major Darley, S. Staffordshire	Dislocation	Feb. 27 „

Colonel Hammill, Gordon Highlanders, was discharged from hospital on the 4th inst.

The following show entries into hospital and deaths in Cairo only during the last four months :—

	Entries.	Deaths.
November	1,956	55
December	1,407	20
January	1,023	17
February	586	6
Total	4,972	98

The summer weather may be said to have commenced with the present month, though as yet only pleasantly warm.

The 19th Hussars have been ordered in from Helwan, and will take up their quarters at Abbassiyeh, where the first brigade, under General Earle, are stationed.

The Calabria will take home No. 2 Battery, Royal Artillery, with Veterinary-Surgeon W. B. Spooner in charge ; and Assistant-Commissary-General Reeves, C.B., Brigade-Surgeon O. Barnett, C.I.E., and Surgeon W. E. Webbe, A.M.D., will embark by the same vessel.

Surgeon L. W. Swaby is transferred from Alexandria to Ismailia, and Surgeon W. Rowney from Ismailia to Cairo.

Lieutenant F. C. Heath, R.E., is attached to the Staff of Major-General Earle, commanding 1st Brigade, for one month.

Lieutenant Cutlar-Fergusson, Scots Guards, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General commanding.

Surgeon A. G. Kay, A.M.D., will proceed without delay to India for duty in that country, passage being provided.

Superintending Sister Miss Cannell proceeds to Ramleh, as convalescent, for change of air ; and passage to England is provided for Nursing Sister Lee, invalided.

The following officers have passed in subjects A and B, sec. 4, par. 28, Queen's Regulations :—1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry—Captain and Brevet Major H. H. Parr, C.M.G. ; 1st Battalion, Black Watch—Captain C. G. Eden ; 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry—Captain H. R. Kelham ; 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps—Captain and Brevet Major C. H. Smith, Captains F. W. Archer, H. D. P. Parry Okeden, W. S. Anderson ; Lieutenants E. T. Scudamore Stanhope and W. H. Kennedy ; Gordon Highlanders—Lieutenants E. Gilpin Brown, H. K. Stuart, C. Miller Wallnutt, J. S. Henderson, and F. Gordon ; Cameron Highlanders—Lieutenant J. S. Ewart.

The following form of oath, administered to Egyptian native officers sitting in court-martial, may be of interest :—"I swear by the great God thrice, by all his honourable Prophets, by his Holy Books, by my creed, by my honour, and by my conscience, that I will investigate this case justly, void of any partiality, and shall decide it with equity in accordance with truthful proofs which may be produced ; that in case of a doubtful matter, I shall decide it conscientiously, and according to the custom of war in like cases ; that I shall avoid feelings of friendship, relationship, and brotherhood, as well as all hatred and malice, towards anyone who shall be summoned before me for judgment ; that I shall cause justice and equity to be my guide, and I swear that I shall disclose to no one the verdict until it is officially made known, nor shall I permit the opinion of any of the members of the court-martial to be known, unless in a subsequent assembly of that Court ; and God is my Judge to what I say."

It is probable that Captain Haggard, of the King's Own Borderers, will be named second-in-command of the 4th Battalion.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Little outpost practice was possible for some days (in accordance with instructions published last week), owing to the extreme cold. After the open weather of many weeks past, the recent rigorous frost, accompanied by piercing north winds, was keenly felt by the hut-dwellers on the Aldershot plateau. The Divisional Order of Saturday last, announcing that the Secretary of State for War had sanctioned for the troops quartered in wooden huts an additional extra issue of fuel, to the extent of one-third the ordinary winter allowance, was welcome news, especially to married soldiers and their families. The weather is now, however, much milder and spring-like, and some outpost duties were practised regimentally on Thursday and Friday. Spring drills commenced on Thursday, and are now in full swing, being carried out in strict accordance with a memorandum by Sir Daniel on the subject circulated during the week. The 2nd Battalion 18th, at Malta, and the 31st, at Gibraltar, are held in readiness for Aldershot, and may be expected here in the course of two or three weeks. No. 12 Company, Commissariat and Transport Corps, will also shortly arrive at the Camp from Egypt. Unless the Egyptian Division be still further reduced, which is improbable, any increase of the Aldershot command after the arrival of these regiments cannot be looked for much before July next, when, in that and the following month, according to a recently circulated official memorandum,—"Manœuvres on an extended scale will probably be carried out, and additional forces will arrive in Camp ; consequently no definite programme can be laid down, but within the two months it is hoped that some flying columns of all arms will march, and that it will be practicable to practise bivouacs, encampments, outpost duties on an extended scale, and entrenchments." This programme is almost identical with that proposed for the same months last year, but which was not carried out. At least one-fourth of the troops forming the Egyptian expedition was organised and equipped at the Camp during these months and despatched to the seat of war, and the sum voted for Aldershot manœuvres absorbed in the war expenditure. During the autumnal manœuvres of 1871, 40,000 troops assembled at the Camp for a month's operations, and for several years afterwards manœuvres on a more or less extensive scale were carried out. But these annual camps of exercise have gradually fallen away, and will probably not again be revived on a large scale until, as in 1871, a great European convulsion frightens us into drawing up our battalions and reckoning our resources. Aldershot Camp of recent years has been neglected and starved, and is now nothing more than a huge theoretical school ; practical training in the operations of war, on a large scale, has not been possible here for a long time. Even flying columns cannot be organised, for want of funds. Some two years ago, when it was proposed that a small flying column should take the field for a few days, a sum of less than £1,000 was refused for this purpose, and the project was, in consequence, abandoned. As a means of training all ranks for war, in times of peace, flying columns are simply invaluable. Yet a force of this kind has not been exercised at the Camp for years. The under-mentioned officers, having been examined in January last, in accordance with the Musketry Syllabus of November, 1882, have been found qualified to instruct their troops and companies in musketry :—Majors Napier and Jervoise, 3rd Hussars ; Lieutenant Kennedy, 26th ; Captain Beatty, Lieutenants Harris and Lamb, 39th ; Major the Hon. C. Dutton, 85th ; Major Money, Captain Martin, and Lieutenants Wolfe, Henry, and the Hon. E. Stopford, 87th ; Captains Hervey and the Hon. P. Sidney, and Lieutenants McGrigor and C. à Court, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade. The Marris system of rifle practice, which has been recently highly spoken of by Lord Wolseley, finds much favour among the regiments here, and is in pretty general use. By means of this patent tube, it is found possible to teach a man to be a good shot up to 900 yards by practice in an ordinary barrack-room. A committee, composed as follows, is appointed, and will assemble at an early date, under arrangements to be made by the president, to make a trial of and to report upon the old and new valise equipments :—President—Colonel R. Harrison, C.B., A.Q.M.G. ; members—Colonel T. R. Stevenson, C.B., 87th Fusiliers ; and Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Hale, 26th Cameronians. Captain G. M. Fox, 42nd Highlanders, succeeds Captain F. A. Gore, 84th Regiment, as Assistant-Inspector of Gymnasia, on the 15th prox. Captain B. C. Quill, 84th Regiment, has been appointed Superintendent of the Shorncliffe Gymnasium. Captain F. L. Cunliffe, R.H.A., is under orders for India. Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Ward and F. J. Fox, R.A., have been ordered to Aldershot. A committee, consisting of Colonel Harrison, A.Q.M.G., Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, 26th, and Major Burnett, R.H.A., have been ordered to assemble and report on some steel shield-carts which have been sent to Aldershot for trial. The 11th Middlesex R.V. will arrive at the Camp about the 21st inst., for a week's drill with the Regulars, under the command of Colonel C. E. G. Browne. This battalion will probably be quartered in the South Camp. The 56th Army Signalling Class, composed of the following officers, and 22 non-commissioned officers of various corps, assembled on Thursday, at the Army Signalling School, for a course of instruction, under Major Thrupp, Inspector of Army Signalling :—Majors Hemming, Royal Dragoons, and Peckitt, 84th ; Lieutenants Calley, 1st Life Guards ; Peel, 2nd Life Guards ; Patten, 18th Hussars ; Drummond, Grenadier Guards ; Lovell, Coldstream Guards ; Hall-Parlby, 11th ; Hamilton, 20th ; Lloyd, 24th ; Voyle, 59th ; Chads, 38th ; Farrer, 39th ; Alderson, 97th ; Thatcher, 53rd ; Reade, 85th ; Legh, 60th ; Rooke, 62nd ; Tryon, 92nd ; and Adye, 83rd. To join in April :—Lieutenants Hare, Scots Guards ; Lang, 84th ; and two non-commissioned officers. The Serjeant-Major and Serjeants of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers held their annual ball on St. Patrick's Eve, in the North Camp Gymnasium. Invitations were sent to all those of similar rank in the Division. A battalion of Foot Guards is expected to arrive at the Camp during the ensuing week, for a course of musketry instruction, and will be quartered in the North Camp. Lieutenant Healy, 39th, is under orders to join the 54th in India. The order for Major Stevens, R.E., to proceed to Chatham is cancelled. Lieutenant Swayne, R.E., is struck off the strength of the Division.

It is stated that Col. Galloway, Commandant of the Madras Body Guard, has refused the offer of the appointment of Military Secretary to the Governor of that presidency, in succession to Major Spencer.

A committee has been formed of General Officers and gentlemen in Scotland to collect and cause to be preserved in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, the regimental colours of old Scottish regiments. The military authorities at the Royal Hospitals at Chelsea and Netley, where stands of old colours exist, will be invited to deliver up any that will assist in completing the proposed collection.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE FORTS OF ALEXANDRIA.

Two highly-instructive lectures on the effects of the bombardment of the forts around Alexandria on July 11, 1882, have been recently delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, by Captain Walford, R.A. These lectures are so replete with information, that a careful consideration of them must prove useful. The lecturer divides his subject into two parts, in the first of which he relates in detail the construction of each of the Egyptian works and their armament, and also the effects of the fire on the guns and works, taking each fort in detail; whilst in his second paper, the lecturer describes the effects of the Egyptian fire on the ships engaged, and then points out what, in his opinion, are the lessons to be learnt from this recent bombardment of forts by some of the heaviest armed ships afloat. The Mediterranean Squadron, upon which devolved the task of destroying the Egyptian defences, was composed of eight armoured ships, five small gunboats, and one despatch vessel, giving a grand total of thirteen fighting ships. The large ships of the Fleet were divided into two squadrons, as follows :—*Outside Squadron*—Inflexible, Temeraire, Alexandra, Superb, and Sultan; *In-shore Squadron*—Monarch, Invincible, and Penelope; and the following tables show the armament of the different ships, and the expenditure of ammunition :—

Ship.	Gun. 16″	12″	11″	10″	9″	8″	7″	64	40	Total.
Alexandra	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	12
Inflexible	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Superb	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
Sultan	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	12
Temeraire	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	8
Invincible	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	4	...	14
Monarch	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	7
Penelope	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	3	11
Total	4	4	6	38	16	8	1	4	3	84

Each ship had in addition from 6 to 8 20-pr. R.B.L. guns, and also from 8 to 12 machine-guns.

Expenditure of Ammunition.—Shot and Shell.

Ship.	Gun. 16″	12″	11″	10″	9″	8″	7″	Total Heavy Guns.	Gun. 64-pr.	40-pr.	20-pr.	9-pr.	7-pr.	Grand. Total.	Martini-Henry.	Norden-felt.	Gat-ling.	Rock-ets.
Alexandra.	...	...	48	221	...	...	...	269	...	...	138	...	...	407	...	4,000	340	...
Sultan	...	...	...	137	50	...	...	187	...	...	139	...	12	338	...	1,800	2,000	...
Superb	...	...	...	310	...	...	...	310	...	...	60	41	...	411	...	1,161	880	...
Penelope	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	231	...	96	23	30	...	380	5,000	1,672	...	...
Monarch	...	117	...	...	48	...	21	186	...	...	...	153	28	367	1,800	3,440	2,680	21
Temeraire.	...	...	136	84	...	...	...	220	...	...	8	...	...	228	...	160	...	...
Invincible.	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	126	106	...	18	...	...	250	2,000	2,000	1,000	...
Inflexible.	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	120	...	...	208	...	2,000	...	...
Beacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	22	...	53	...	10	101	320	...	...	3
Condor	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	65	128	...	...	...	8	201	1,000	...	200	13
Bittern	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	56	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...
Cygnet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	42	...	...	143	...	...	...	...
Decoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	20	...	...	69	40	...	...	...
Helicon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Total	88	117	184	752	224	231	135	1,731	412	152	621	224	58	3,198	10,160	16,233	7,100	37

The amount of powder fired away was 131,856·5 lb., of which amount the Inflexible used 39,900 lb., and the Superb, 22,897·75 lb. The 3,198 projectiles fired from the larger guns of the whole Fleet, included 233 Palliser, 2,246 common, 261 shrapnel, 154 segment, and 175 empty shells, and 126 solid shot, and 3 case shot. The Penelope fired the highest average number of shots per gun, viz., 28·8, and the Invincible the lowest, viz., 12·6. The average number of shots per gun for the Inflexible was 22·0. The defences of Alexandria may be summed up as follows:—Looking from the seaward, on the left hand of the city, are situated Forts Silsileh, Pharos, Adda, and the Ras-el-Tin lines, which comprise Fort Ras-el-Tin, the Hospital Battery, the so-called Moncrieff Battery, and the Harem Battery; whilst on the right hand, we find Forts Saleh Aga and Oom-el-Kubeba, the Meks sea lines, comprising Fort Meks and the Citadel or Fort Namusia, and at a distance of three miles from these lines, the Forts Marabout and Ajami. The proper sea defences of the city extend a distance of six miles, and including Fort Marabout, a distance of nine miles. The lecturer then proceeds to point out the general character of the Egyptian defences, and their armament. The parapets are formed, without exception, of sand, covered with a thin coating of cement. The interior slope is invariably revetted with stone, and is vertical. The escarp, except where it is very low, and the few counterscarps which exist are revetted with soft limestone. The cheeks of the embrasures are revetted with this soft limestone. Traverses are to be found in the batteries for rifled guns. The rifled guns, without exception, fired through embrasures, whilst the smoothbores, with rare exception, fired over parapets. The lecturer mentions that no effort was made by the Egyptians to give flank defence to any portion of the forts, and only at Silsileh and Oom-el-Kubeba was the use of a ditch adopted. The following table gives the number of ordnance actually mounted at the time of the bombardment, and, in addition to these, there were eight rifled guns unmounted :—

Ordnance Mounted.

Fort or Battery.	R. guns.	S.B. guns.	Mortars.	Total.
Fort Silsileh	2	3	1	6
„ Pharos	8	37	4	49
„ Adda	5	14	5	24
Ras-el-Tin Lines	9	30	10	49
Fort Ras-el-Tin	6	28	3	37
„ Saleh Aga	...	12	...	12
Battery	...	4	...	4
Fort Oom-el-Kubeba	2	16	2	20
„ Kamaria	...	5	1	6
Meks Sea Lines	...	24	...	24
„ Fort	5	9	5	19
Total	37	182	31	250

The action of the Fleet during the engagement is clearly set forth by the lecturer as follows :—

> From the commencement of the action (about 7 a.m.), the stations were as follows :—
>
> (1st phase. 7 a.m to 10.30.) The Alexandra, the Superb, and the Sultan engaged the forts and batteries from Ras-el-Tin to Pharos. These ships were under way until about 9.30, and up to that time engaged at a range of from 1,500 to 2,400 yards. They then anchored at a range of from 2,200 to 3,550 yards, firing principally on the Ras-el-Tin Fort and lines. The Inflexible, stationary, but not anchored, engaged Fort Ras-el-Tin (at 2,700 yards), and Oom-el-Kubeba (at 4,000 yards). The Invincible and the Penelope, at anchor, at a range of 1,500 yards, engaged Fort Meks. The Monarch, under way, at various ranges, engaged Meks Fort and lines, and Oom-el-Kubeba. The Temeraire, at anchor, at a range of 4,000 yards, supported the Invincible and the Penelope.
>
> (2nd phase. 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.) At or about 10.30 a.m., Fort Ras-el-Tin and Meks Fort were silenced. The Alexandra and the Sultan then engaged the West Battery (Harem), which was silenced about noon; they then attacked the Centre Battery. The Superb engaged Adda, and the Temeráire Pharos, while the Inflexible divided its attention between these two forts. The Monarch finally silenced Oom-el-Kubeba, about 1 p.m.
>
> (3rd phase. 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.) At 1.20 a shell from the Superb blew up the magazine at Adda, which was then silent. The Temeraire, Inflexible, and Superb continued to bombard Pharos, which was silenced about 2.30 p.m., at which hour also the Centre (Moncrieff) Battery ceased to reply to the Sultan and Alexandra. The Inflexible and the Temeraire then turned their attention to the Hospital or Bluff Point Battery; this was silenced by 3 p.m., but venturing on the 12th again to open fire, it was finally silenced by seven rounds from the same ships. Between 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. (at which latter hour all firing ceased by signal), a few shots were fired at the forts, with the object of preventing the garrison from attempting to bring their guns again into action. The Alexandra also threw some shell into Fort Silsileh, while in the earlier part of the day some of the gunboats had been employed in shelling Fort Marabout, and in covering with their fire a landing party, which succeeded, without opposition, in dismounting some of the guns at Fort Meks.

The lecturer then goes on to treat the effects of the fire of the ships on each fort seriatim, which, though exceedingly valuable and instructive, want of space will not permit our quoting in full. The pieces of Egyptian ordnance which, according to the lecturer, were dismounted by the fire of the ships, are seventeen in number, of which four are rifled guns; in addition to these, four other pieces, three smooth-bores and one mortar, were dismounted, either by bursting or by excessive recoil, the latter being due to the increased charges and extreme elevation used by the Egyptians in their endeavours to obtain greater range. Further, the lecturer considers that at least six pieces were rendered unserviceable by various causes during the bombardment. The following account of the dismounting of a 36-pounder in Fort Pharos is very interesting :—

> "On the rear face, a 36-pounder, having been hit on the cascable by a chance shell, has been thrown completely over the parapet, and is now, after passing through the roof of a shed in the ditch, standing on its muzzle at a distance of 30 feet from its original position."

In summing-up the damage done to the parapets and escarps of the forts and batteries, the lecturer, roughly calculating, comes to the conclusion that of the shot which have hit the forts, 50 per cent. have passed over the parapet, 33 per cent. have struck the escarp, and 17 per cent. the parapet. The difficulty experienced in seeing the guns and embrasures, on account of the smoke and mist, the natural tendency to fire at conspicuous objects, and the inclination to take too full a sight when firing rapidly, are some of the causes which, the lecturer considers, led to the elevation of the ships' guns being too high. These deductions seem very reasonable, and for which it seems difficult to suggest a remedy. Looking to the fact that the average number of rounds was only 22·0 per gun of the Fleet during the eight hours-and-a-half engagement, the aim between each shot need not, therefore, have been a hurried one. The A Battery of Fort Adda was entirely destroyed at 1.20 p.m., by a shell fired from the Superb, which pierced its magazine, and blew it up. The lecturer notes a curious incident in connection with the left-flank battery of Fort Meks, where the fire of its two 10-in. smooth-bore guns greatly annoyed the Invincible, and it was found very difficult to silence them. These guns appeared to those on board to be protected in a Moncrieff gun-pit, or some similar plan; while the comparative safety of this battery was, in reality, due to the fact of there extending in its front, 90 ft. distant, a wall 16 ft. high and 3 ft. thick, which, being 6 in. below the crest of the battery, allowed its guns to fire over it, but stopped and exploded the shells fired by the ships, which would otherwise have hit the battery. In only one case did a shell actually pierce any parapet. This happened in the fort of Oom-el-Kubeba, and was the effect of one of the Inflexible's 16-in. shells. The thickness of the parapet was 12 ft., and the trough made by this shell was 16 ft. long and 8 ft. wide. The losses of the Egyptians in this engagement have been variously estimated at from 280 to 500 men, whilst on board our ships five men were killed and 28 wounded. The damage done to the ships was comparatively slight. The Alexandra received the greatest number of hits, viz., sixty, of which twenty-four penetrated the ship above the armour-plating. The shell which effected the most serious damage was that one which struck the muzzle of one of the Penelope's 8-inch guns, stripped the outer muzzle-tube for 6 inches, then broke up, and destroyed the transom-plate of the gun-carriage. The gun and carriage were put out of action, and eight men were wounded. The Monarch and Temeraire received no hits and suffered no losses. The armour-plating of the ships was not penetrated in a single instance, but only dented. Having thus briefly touched on the first part of Captain Walford's lecture, we will proceed to consider his view of the lessons learnt therefrom. The general action of the Fleet is first commented on; and here the lecturer, after passing in review the tactics adopted by the ships, arrives at the conclusion that in future bombardments,—

> "It is probable that ships will attack forts at a range beyond the armour-piercing power of ordinary projectiles, but from a more or less stationary position, and will thus abandon the advantage conferred upon them by their power to refuse a fixed target to their adversaries. The ships will, however, of course, still possess, and make use of, every facility to change their posts, whenever the forts may find their range."

Thus, according to the lecturer, ships engaging land batteries will have to discard the plan of attack hitherto considered most advantageous, viz., steaming past the batteries in line ahead, and each ship to deliver her fire as the batteries came in range, thus preventing the enemy from obtaining the correct range of the ships, but allowing the latter to lay their guns for the exact distance at which they intend to pass, the disadvantages of moving gun-carriages for the ships being more than compensated for by the disadvantages to the enemy of moving targets to aim at; and notwithstanding the fact of these tactics having been altered to that of keeping the ships nearly stationary or at anchor, after the first two hours of the bombardment, we maintain that the former method of engaging forts, under the same circumstances as occurred at Alexandria, is the only practical one. The lecturer reasons that because during the first two and a half hours of the engagement the ships received most of their hits when the line-ahead tactics were performed, and that after adopting the stationary plan the fire of the ships improved considerably (as seen from the ships), and at the same time the enemy's fire slackened, therefore the latter system would seem to be the better one. But it seems feasible to suppose that if the fire of the enemy, when the ships were moving, was so accurate, it should have been considerably more so, provided nothing serious had occurred to render it less so, when the ships presented fixed targets to the enemy; therefore, as, after the first two and a half hours of the engagement, when the ships were stationary, little or no damage was received by them, it is only fair to conclude that the fire of the Fleet in the early portion of the bombardment was terribly effective, and had then completely demoralised the Egyptian gunners. It is only natural that the fire of the ships' guns should improve, as the officers and guns' crews became more accustomed to the work of laying their guns under an enemy's fire. It is extremely unlikely that ships will ever be employed to bombard a place possessing first-class fortresses, manned by properly-disciplined and trained gunners; but should such a work be necessary, then specially-constructed and specially-armed vessels for this express purpose will have to be devised and used. The lecturer draws attention to what would be the probable result of a large shell entering a ship's port, and bursting on the gun, throwing it off its slide. A 12-ton gun was in this way actually thrown some 10 or 12 ft. clear of its carriage in Fort Ras-el-Tin. Undoubtedly, the effect of such a lucky (?) shot would be the sinking of the ship, due to the gun so dismounted breaking its way through the decks and the bottom of the vessel. But it seems hardly possible to suppose such an occurrence happening, more especially when the breech-loading guns have been mounted in all our ships, because of the very small space left in a ship's port for a shell of a size capable of dismounting a ship's heavy gun to pass in, without coming into contact with the muzzle of the gun, when, though it would probably disable that gun and carriage, it would not destroy the ship. The number of blind shell is estimated by the lecturer to have been about 50, of which 67 per cent. were Palliser, and 33 per cent. were common shell. No blind shrapnell were observed. This number of blinds cannot be considered as very serious, as the total number of Palliser, common, and shrapnell shells fired by the Fleet were 2,894, so that the per-centage of blind shell was only 1·7 per cent.; and of these, the greater portion were Palliser, which are hardly expected to be exploded against masonry and sand works. The lecturer then goes on to speak of the machine-guns, the Nordenfelt and the Gatling, from which a large quantity of ammunition was fired, 16,233 from the former, and 7,100 from the latter gun. Though diligently searched for, the lecturer states that no sign whatever could be found of the effect of the Gatling bullets, and only five marks made by the Nordenfelt bullets on the Egyptian guns were discovered by him; and there were no visible marks of these latter projectiles on the escarps and parapets, whilst the effects of the shrapnell he states to have been numerous and very pronounced. The average range of the ships (2,200 yards) was too great to expect the Gatling rifle-calibre gun to have been effective, but the Nordenfelt machine-gun used by the ships was a one-inch calibre weapon, throwing a bullet weighing ½ lb., with an initial velocity of 1,500 feet per second, and besides fired volleys of four shots; while the round shrapnell bullets weigh only 4 oz., and would have at 2,000 yards hardly more than 200 f.s. velocity, against 500 to 600 f.s. for the Nordenfelt bullets at that range. The range of this Nordenfelt gun is some 3,500 yards, and the fact of one of the Nordenfelt bullets having made an oblique hit 1·25 inches in depth on one of the 10-inch guns in Fort Meks, proves conclusively that the range was well within the power of the gun. Further, it must be conceded that if the big ship guns were accurately aimed, as they undoubtedly were, the Nordenfelt guns ought also to have been as well directed, therefore it seems extraordinary that so few marks of these bullets should have been discovered. As regards the hits on the parapets and escarps of the forts by the Nordenfelt bullets, they must have easily penetrated the outer thin coating of cement, and buried themselves several feet in the sand, and therefore little trace of their whereabouts would have been left even the same day, and still less likely to be discovered three weeks after, at the time of the lecturer's examination. Also, looking to the fact that 70 per cent. of the shrapnell shells fired by the Fleet were directed against the Meks forts, where 54 smooth-bore guns were mounted *en barbette*, and, therefore, legitimate objects for shrapnell fire, and that the greater portion of the Nordenfelt bullets were directed against the rifled guns which were fired through the embrasures, thirty out of a total of thirty-seven such pieces being mounted in the Ras-el-Tin works and Forts Adda and Pharos, against which works only some 37 shrapnell were fired, it may be fairly allowed that the demoralisation of the Egyptian gunners in these works and the silencing of their fire were due, to a great extent, to the torrent of Nordenfelt bullets poured on them, which was the effect desired to be achieved by the Nordenfelt guns, and not the marking of the guns or parapets. The Nordenfelt guns have too often proved their perfect shooting qualities, to need enlarging on here. The senior Naval Lord, Sir Astley Cooper Key, in the discussion which ensued, spoke very highly of the value of the Nordenfelt guns to the Fleet on the occasion of the bombardment. In conclusion, the lecturer deduces certain points from the statements contained in his lectures, which he offered for the consideration of the meeting. These were, among others:—1. It is of importance that the batteries for coast defence should have a considerable command above the sea, but should not be conspicuous objects on the coast. Speaking generally, this is undoubtedly a correct deduction; but it is a curious fact, in the face of it, that the heavy guns mounted and being mounted at Gibraltar are placed in works with only a command of some 20 feet. The lecturer states that many of our batteries are very deficient in invisibility. This is a matter that most certainly should be very carefully looked into. The forts or batteries should not be small in size, or, if small, several must be built, to support each other. We prefer to believe that several small works capable of concentrating the fire of their guns, and affording the maximum of support to one another, are better, in these days of huge guns, and, consequently, huge shells, than one or two large forts, a smaller mark being offered to the attacking ships, and not so general a demoralising effect produced by the explosion of a large shell, such as one of the Inflexible's 16-inch projectiles. Of course, by the construction of proper traverses, each gun of a fort is, to some extent, isolated; but not so completely so, as if they were mounted in separate works. 2. It is of less importance that coast defences be good forts than that they be good batteries. By this the lecturer means that all care and money should be devoted to the sea-face, and that it is not of great importance whether the gorge be closed or not. Here we can hardly agree with the gallant lecturer, for looking at the enormous strength of the land defences of the principal forts as they exist at the present time, it seems improbable that they would be attacked by a fleet, unless an army on shore were co-operating with the ships. And this reminds us of the capture of the Taku Forts, which were undefended on their land side, by the French and English troops, which had landed on the coast above the forts, and circumventing them, assaulted and took them in the rear, which the Chinese considered most unfair. 3. Great care must be taken to render the magazines and stores absolutely secure, and also to provide bomb-proof cover for the garrison. Here we entirely agree with the lecturer, and also in his rider that the use of several small stores and magazines is both more safe and more convenient for the service of the guns than is that of one or two large buildings. 4. Some description of counterguard should be made in front of all low-lying batteries, both for the purpose of deceiving the enemy as to the position of the true parapet, and of covering the latter from some portion of the fire. 5. The parapet of a coast battery should be certainly 10 feet high, of which 9 feet should be revetted. 6. It is absolutely necessary that the rear of the gun portion should be enfiladed, at least from the bullets of shrapnell and machine-guns. 7. Each gun should be divided from its neighbour by a bomb-proof traverse, and a parados should be provided in rear of each battery, in order that the remainder of the fort may be sheltered from fire. 8. Embrasures should be so constructed as to afford the worst possible mark for fire or sight. Several other deductions were drawn by the lecturer, but the foregoing seem the more important of them. No doubt, officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers will find a vast deal of information contained in Captain Walford's lectures, which can but prove of great value to them, and worthy of careful study. We would point out one feature of the fire of the ships which calls for some explanation, which is that every description of weapon was fired, and every description of projectile, including solid shot and case shot. In studying the excellent report of the effects of the bombardment of the Alexandria Forts drawn up by Captain Walford, we were much pleased with the ample evidence therein afforded of the excellence of the fire from the ships in point of direction, and also the fact that though the Ras-el-Tin lines, and some of the other forts, covered the town of Alexandria, yet only one or two shells actually fell within that city. The necessity of avoiding such a possibility must certainly have very seriously hampered the Admiral in his plan of attack. The lecturer rather complains of the Fleet not having made any deliberate attempt to form practicable breaches in the revetments, but we cannot help believing that Lord Alcester, knowing, as he did, the exact condition of the Egyptian works, and of the men fighting the guns, performed most effectually, and in the most rapid manner, the work of silencing the enemy's fire and destroying their forts, so that they should no longer remain as a menace to our Fleet. Another feature of the bombardment necessitating a few remarks, is the abundant proof afforded of the exceeding gallantry displayed by the Nubian gunners in sticking to their guns to the last, though from the first the task must have appeared to them a hopeless one. In the discussion which followed, Sir Astley Cooper Key, Lord Waveney, Admiral Boys, Sir John Hay, M.P., and several others took part. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who took the chair, made some very apposite remarks at the conclusion of the discussion, and the interesting meeting was brought to a conclusion by a vote of thanks to Captain Walford, R.A., for his papers, and to the Duke for presiding.

THE NAVY IN PARLIAMENT.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The echoes of the dynamite explosions at the Foreign Office and at the offices of the *Times*, and the din and crash of shattered windows and crumbling masonry, had scarcely died away on Thursday evening, when the Members of the House of Commons turned their attention to Naval matters. But the shock produced by the attempted Fenian outrages had evidently perturbed the minds of the assembled legislators. While Mr. Hopwood was bringing forward his motion on behalf of the Royal Marines, while Mr. Gourley was dilating on the state of our Naval Reserves and the exhaustive report of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on the Naval Reserves, and even while the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty was introducing the Navy Estimates, it was easy to detect a feeling of impatience, not only in the speakers themselves, but also among those who sat and listened, which was only partially relieved when the Home Secretary, in reply to Sir Richard Cross, stated that he had received from the police a report that at five minutes past nine an explosion had taken place on a ground-floor room at the Local Government Board Office, wrecking the room and injuring the buildings in the neighbourhood. He would state nothing further as to the cause until there had been an official inquiry. He was also informed that about half-past seven there was a canister found at the offices of the *Times* newspaper, containing some explosive materials, which seemed to have caused a slight explosion, but led to no serious effects.

On going into Supply, Mr. Hopwood called attention to certain inequalities and defects of administration affecting the corps of Royal Marines. Especially he complained that Staff appointments and other rewards were not open to Marine officers; that the service was not represented on the Board of Admiralty; and that the rates of pay, &c., of the non-commissioned officers and men were not equal to those of the Line. To devise a remedy for these grievances, he moved for the appointment of a Select Committee. Lord Lewisham seconded the motion, and laid particular stress on placing a General officer of Marines on the Board of Admiralty. Sir G. Balfour, Sir J. Hay, Mr. E. Collins, Lord H. Lennox, Sir W. Barttelot, and Sir H. Fletcher supported the motion, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking on behalf of the Government, protested that the Admiralty had every desire to do justice to the claims of the Marines, and enumerated various advantages which have recently been conferred on them. As to the representation of the Marines on the Board of Admiralty by a General officer, he could see no advantage to be gained from that, and that the Government would be unwilling to sanction such an interference with the administration of the Navy as would be involved in the appointment of a Committee. They had already done much to improve the condition of the service, and if the steps taken were not sufficient they were willing to look into the matter to see what could be done. Colonel North supported the motion, while Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir E. Reed, and Admiral Egerton advised Mr. Hopwood not to press the question to a division; but he declined to withdraw, and, on his going to a division, his motion was negatived by 60 to 39. After this there was a short conversation on the Duke of Edinburgh's report on the Naval Reserves, and the House having gone into Committee of Supply,

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman made the usual statement on the Naval Estimates, his speech contrasting strongly with that of Mr. Trevelyan's of last year. At the outset we must remark that the proposed increase of service for seamen will be generally regarded throughout the Navy with disfavour. The aggregate amount of the Estimates, he said, was £10,757,000, as compared with £10,483,901 expended last year. This year's estimate included £25,000 for the Egyptian Expedition, and taking into account transfers from the Army votes and other abnormal charges, the real increase in this year's estimates was £129,567. This increase, however, he showed in an exhaustive analysis of these votes was confined to the two shipbuilding votes, and on all the others there was a total net decrease amounting to £146,000. This result, he said, typified the policy of the Board, which was by thrifty administration of the other votes to concentrate as much money as possible on the shipbuilding vote. The programme of the Board, however, was not startling or ambitious, for it had refused to listen to the suggestions of those who wished us to rush into a new era of shipbuilding. On the whole—including wages for repairs and new construction, amounting to £948,147, materials and stores to be worked up valued at some £800,000, and the contract vote—he showed that £2,750,000 was actually and directly devoted to the maintenance and building of ships. Passing to particulars, he stated that during the year it was proposed to build 6,218 tons of unarmoured ships, of which 2,270 tons would be by contract, and 13,206 tons of armoured vessels, in which he included 925 tons on the Mersey and Severn,—two ships, which, not being completely armoured, he proposed to class as "protected." In this way, he claimed that the Board would add the greatest amount of strength to the Navy with the smallest burden to the taxpayers. Next he gave details as to the progress and probable date of completion of the ships building and under repair, mentioning, among other matters, that it is intended to place two 100-ton guns of the Elswick pattern on one of the ships of the Admiral type. With regard to the guns, he stated that 241 breech-loaders of various sizes would be completed by the end of the financial year. Dealing last of all with the personnel, he took the opportunity of expressing, on behalf of the Board, their high appreciation of the services of the Navy in Egypt, eulogising both the professional attainments of the officers and the courage and unbroken discipline of the men. On this vote, he stated also that the Board intends to apply to Parliament for powers to grant pensions to seamen's widows and near relatives out of the Greenwich Hospital funds, and to make an alteration in the conditions of enlistment, by which the first term would be extended from 10 to 12 years, so that seamen will have to serve until they are 40 years of age, instead of 38, as at present, before they can claim their pension. The main principle of the Naval policy of the Government, he described as concentration upon the shipbuilding votes. In the present transition state of Naval construction, it would be the height of unreason to make a fresh start, and the Admiralty were, therefore, proceeding tentatively and cautiously in making such additions to the Navy as would enable the country to maintain its position, without exciting the alarm of other nations. In the discussion which ensued, Mr. W. H. Smith intimated that unless satisfactory information was given with regard to Naval gunnery, when the vote came on he should move for an inquiry into the whole subject; and Sir E. J. Reed complained of the increase of the non-effective vote, and remarked that the Estimates strengthened rather than weakened the apprehensions of those who were anxious about the state of our Navy. Ultimately, the vote was agreed to, as were also a vote of £261,300 for the wages of seamen and Marines, and a vote on account of the Civil-Service Estimates.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh visited the House of Commons during the evening, and remained watching the debate on the Royal Marines, in the future of which corps he naturally takes the most lively interest. Had not the Fenian outrage occurred, it is generally believed that Mr. Hopwood's motion would have been carried. But owing to the explosion, the House was nearly empty when the debate came on.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

◆

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 13, 1883.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. E. S. Claremont, C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. G. Macdonald, deceased (March 2).

3rd Dragoon Guards—Capt. W. F. H. Yatman resigns his commission.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. C. W. Crosse to be Capt., vice A. C. McKean, promoted.

19th Hussars—Lieut. D. E. D. Barclay to be Capt., vice H. M. A. Warde, seconded (Feb. 2).

Scots Guards—Surg.-Major W. H. Pickford, M.B., retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brigade-Surg.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. Mockler, having completed five years' service in command of the 19th Regtl. District (The Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt.), has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Feb. 23).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. J. Chads, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 50th Regtl. District (The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.), vice Col. D. R. Barnes, who retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Major E. G. Graham retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. B. St. J. Barter to be Capt., vice H. C. S. Goldfrap, seconded (Feb. 16).

The Devonshire Regiment—Capt. D. T. Kinder to be Major, vice C. S. Bailey, retired (Nov. 18, 1882); Lieut. the Hon. W. Yarde-Buller resigns his commission.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut. T. N. Bagnall has been seconded for service as a Lieut. Instructor at the School of Musketry, Hythe (Nov. 9, 1882).

The Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut. A. W. McKinstry to be Capt., vice J. H. C. Michel, retired (March 7).

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Major F. W. Hamilton to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. A. Templeman, placed on half-pay (Jan. 23).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Major A. D. Eden retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Col. H. Davis, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on retired pay (March 2). Lieut. A. E. Aitken has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Dec. 31, 1882).

The Hampshire Regiment—Major W. E. Gilbert retires from the service receiving a gratuity.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut. the Hon. A. F. G. Hay, from half-pay, to be Lieut., vice J. A. Park, died of wounds received in action.

The Essex Regiment—Capt. E. C. Parker retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—The resignation of the appointment of Adjt. by Capt. M. Wynyard, and the appointment in his succession of Capt. E. B. L. Bevan, are postdated to Oct. 12, 1882.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Capt. A. N. Hayne to be Major, vice H. F. Morewood, retired (Feb. 28); Capt. M. T. Lyde has been seconded as a probationer for the S.C. (April 29, 1882).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Major W. Forster retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Capt. T. S. Clarke to be Major, vice N. W. Wallace, retired on half-pay (Jan. 24); Capt. F. M. Ward retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; Lieut. G. H. Wells to be Capt., vice C. Michell, retired (Dec. 2, 1882); Lieut. the Hon. A. H. F. Greville to be Capt., vice H. A. H. Ward, retired (Feb. 28).

The Manchester Regiment—Capt. J. A. Barlow to be Major, vice E. P. Phillipps, whose promotion has been cancelled (Feb. 14).

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Capt. A. W. Brooke has been seconded as a probationer for the S.C. (May 29, 1882).

The Durham Light Infantry—Major F. Dawson retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. C. H. Scott-Plummer resigns his commission. The restoration to full pay of Lieut. the Hon. A. F. G. Hay, from half-pay, dated Feb. 7, is cancelled.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. D. J. A. Dickson is removed from the Army on account of ill-health.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Major E. A. P. Burnell retires from the service, receiving a gratuity. Supernumerary Major J. A. Fergusson to be Major, vice H. C. G. Dugdale, seconded from March 8, for service as Commandant of the Deolalee Depôt (April 17); Capt. R. F. Meysey-Thompson to be Major, vice A. R. Hopwood, retired (March 7).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Capt. W. H. A. Denys has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Feb. 28).

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. H. H. Keighley to be Capt., vice G. A. Macintire, retired (Feb. 28).

Staff—Major-Gens. M. Walker, V.C., C.B., to be a Brigdr.-Gen. on the Staff, to command an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, vice Major-Gen. J. B. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; H. G. Woods to be a Brigdr.-Gen. on the Staff, to command the troops in the Belfast District, vice Major-Gen. J. R. S. Sayer, C.B., appointed to the command of the troops in the Western District; His Royal Highness A. W. P. Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., to be a Brigdr.-Gen. on the Staff, to command an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, vice Major-Gen. H. Rowlands., V.C., C.B., who vacates that appointment (all three dated April 1).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. A. Gib, C.B., Madras S.C., to be a Brigdr.-Gen., to command a Brigade in the Madras Presidency, vice Major-Gen. H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B., who has vacated that appointment on promotion (Jan. 18).

Capt. G. M. Fox, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., to perform the duties of Assist.-Inspector of Gymnasia, vice Capt. F. A. Gore, the York and Lancaster Regt., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (April 15).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—The under-mentioned officers to be Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-Generals on probation, with the temporary rank of Captain in the Army:—Lieuts. G. Frend, the Northumberland Fusiliers (Oct. 13, 1882); A. G. Leonard, the East Lancashire Regt. (Oct. 29, 1882); C. W. S. Hallett, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.) (Nov. 4, 1882).

African Commissariat—Deputy-Comy. J. C. Gore to be seconded on appointment as Auditor-Gen. of the West African Settlements (April 1).

Royal Military College—Capt. H. B. Mortimer, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), to be an Instructor, vice Lieut.-Col. R. O. de Montmorency, the Royal Irish Rifles, who has vacated that appointment on promotion (March 1).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Capt. A. S. G. Jauncey, 12th Lancers, to have the hon. rank of Major (Feb. 1).

BREVET.

Capt. S. C. Hickman, R.A., to be Major, in recognition of his services during the recent campaign in Egypt (Jan. 25).

MEMORANDA.

Major C. W. Carlyon, retired, R.L.M.I., to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Feb. 10).

Paymaster and Hon. Major E. McArthur, retired, R.M.A., to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Feb. 15).

Deputy-Assist.-Comy. C. Bather, Bombay Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. (July 5, 1882).

The under-mentioned Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols.;—H. G. Puckle, Madras S.C. (Dec. 9, 1882); A. T. Cox, Madras S.C. (Dec. 10, 1882); A. G. D. Logan, Madras S.C., and S. H. Williams, Madras S.C. (both dated Dec. 12, 1882); A. T. Reid, Bombay S.C.; W. H. Ross, Bombay S.C.; J. W. H. Johnstone, Bengal S.C.; J. Lampen, Madras S.C.; J. C. Hay, Madras S.C. (all five dated Dec. 20, 1882); S. Darling, half-pay, Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. (for Recruiting), Dublin District (March 8).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

William Smith Dunbar Abbott, Esq., late Capt. 8th Hussars, to be Capt.

Capt. F. A. Lucas, 20th Middlesex R.V.C., to be Lieut.

Lieut. W. Basham resigns his commission.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 13, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

7th Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. G. H. M. Roberts resigns his commission.

ENGINEER.

Royal Monmouthshire—Lieut. H. A. M. Worsley resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Edgar James Temple Crutchley, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Herbert Lionel James, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. and Hon. Major E. Burton resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Lieut. S. J. R. Dremel resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. M. A. Faulkner, from the 3rd Batn. the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. H. T. Mills resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. H. E. Vipan resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. H. P. Levita resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Philip Henry Trew, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. J. E. Radcliffe resigns his commission; William Joseph Manley, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lindsay Buchanan Scott, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—The services of Capt. E. Redding are dispensed with. Robert Marmaduke Bird-Thompson, gent., to be Lieut.; Qrmr. C. Perry is placed on a retired allowance (April 1).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. W. H. Cooke resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. F. W. Turner to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. R. M. Gore resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the East Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. R. Creyke resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Lieut. G. O. Graham resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—William Horsley Persse, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Border Regiment—Capt. T. A. Irwin (Capt., retired pay), from 3rd Batn. the Manchester Regt., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Sussex Regiment—Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., W. Goldby, is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement (March 31).

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment—Walter Hugh Rawnsley, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Capt. (Hon. Lieut.-Col.) H. G. Bowen resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. R. B. Colvin to be Capt., vice S. Pattisson, resigned.

3rd Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Capt. E. L. S. Charlton, half-pay, late the Border Regiment, to be Capt. (March 7); Herbert Rhodes, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Charles Gaitskell, gent., to be Lieut.

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. J. C. H. Purcell resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—The Hon. H. A. M. Wellesley to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Alfred Richard Wood, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—R. H. Keown and H. S. Perceval-Maxwell.

4th Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. W. H. Maxwell resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Lieut. A. C. Shaw-Stewart resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 13, 1883.

Royal 1st Devon—Capt. C. T. D. Acland to be Major.

Leicestershire—Lieut. H. T. Barclay resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 13, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Lancashire—John Davey Hayward, gent., M.B., to be Lieut.

2nd Lancashire—Capt. H. Cockson resigns his commission.

3rd Middlesex—Francis Edward Knott, gent., to be Vet.-Surg.

1st Midlothian (Coast)—Lieut. J. H. Gillespie to be Capt.; Hon. Major and Adjt. C. W. Maynard resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (April 1).

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne—Arthur Taylor Wear, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—Ernest Vaux, gent., to be Lieut.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. W. Morant resigns his commission.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire—Major J. B. Holroyde resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

ENGINEER.

1st Cheshire—Lieut. A. Reid to be Capt.

1st Gloucestershire—Arthur Frederick Griffiths, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol)—Henry Augustus Vernet, gent., to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

2nd Aberdeenshire—Lieut. G. Wilson resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. C. J. O'Brien resigns his commission.

1st Brecknockshire—Acting Surg. E. A. Applebe resigns his appointment.

4th Cheshire—Capt. W. M. P. Coleman, 1st Batn. the York and Lancaster Regt., resigns his commission as Adjt.

1st Clackmannan and Kinross—Thomas Henderson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Derbyshire—Capt. F. J. Robinson resigns his commission.

2nd Devonshire (Prince of Wales's)—The under-mentioned Gents. to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—James Harrison and Percival Skinner Snell.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. J. Drew, jun., to be Capt.

2nd Edinburgh (City)—Lieut. P. MacGlashan to be Capt.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—The surname of Lieut. F. E. Heubeck is as now described, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 13.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. W. E. Keymer, from the 3rd Volunteer Batn., to be Lieut.

1st Forfar (Dundee)—Charles Templeman, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Forfar (Forfarshire or Angus)—Lieut. D. P. Booth resigns his commission.

3rd Glamorgan—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—William John Lewis and Francis John Carlyle.

1st Gloucestershire (City of Bristol)—Lieut. E. A. S. Hounsell, from the 1st Volunteer Batn. the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to be Capt.

2nd Hampshire—Alfred Herbert Jolliffe, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. A. T. F. Simpson to be Capt.

5th Kent (The Weald of Kent)—Charles James Jessel, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Lanarkshire—Lieut. P. MacLellan resigns his commission.

7th Lanarkshire—Lieut. J. Wallace to be Capt.

5th Lancashire (the Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. H. C. S. Rooke resigns his commission; Oswald Emyn Brown, gent., to be Lieut.

9th Lancashire—Capt. W. M'C. O'Leary, 2nd Batn. the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), to be Adjt. in succession to Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. P. Bertram, placed on a retired allowance (Jan. 25).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. J. Humber, jun., resigns his commission.

2nd Lincolnshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—William James Eland Hobson and Charles Edward Bonner.

2nd London—Lieut. H. W. Hummell to be Capt.; Howard Wallace Soutter, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Middlesex (Victoria)—Capt. S. T. Holland resigns his commission.

11th Middlesex (Railway)—John William Beningfield, gent., to be Lieut.

18th Middlesex—Surg. P. H. Bird resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers)—Lieut. P. Lambert to be Capt.

23rd Middlesex—Edwin Denny Berton, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

4th Norfolk—Major (Hon. Lieut.-Col.) R. T. Gwyn resigns his commission; E. B. Mansel, Esq., late Capt. 6th Dragoons, to be Major.

1st Stirlingshire—Patrick Francis Connal-Rowan, Esq., to be Capt.; Lieut. D. Duncan resigns his commission.

1st Suffolk—Capt. and Hon. Major E. St. G. Cobbold resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

6th (West) Suffolk—Charles Watts Whistler, gent., to be Acting Surg.

3rd Surrey—Frederic Allan Nicholl, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Ernest Heron Carr, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. H. Heaton, jun., resigns his commission.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. F. J. Ingoldby resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. E. Nesfield resigns his commission.

3rd West Riding of Yorkshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. C. Russell and F. Ambler.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—Capt. V. T. Thompson resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date March 14, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

◆

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, March 16, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant:—Second Lieut. H. S. G. Hall, from the Derbyshire Regt. (Sept. 14, 1880).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. R. F. Clothier, from the 2nd West India Regt. (dated Sept. 29, 1879, but to rank from Aug. 12, 1875); A. M. Lloyd, from the Hampshire Regt. (dated June 1, 1881, but to rank from Aug. 7, 1880); H. G. Sutton, from the Bedfordshire Regt. (dated Nov. 9, 1881, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

It is but rarely that the public have the opportunity of hearing the pupils and students from Kneller Hall play together as a band in any public place. Such was, however, the case last Monday, at the War Exhibition at Humphrey's Hall, Knightsbridge, where about 40 members of the band played for the benefit of the Egyptian War Fund. The expectations which the initiated had formed as to the performances of this most excellent band were more than justified, for it was impossible to know which to admire most, the full and rich harmonies of the intermediate parts, or the excellence of the solo-playing. It is to be hoped that the public will soon again have the advantage of hearing this splendid band, which is too little known outside military circles, and of which Col. Thompson, the commandant of the school, and Mr. Cousins, director of musical studies, may well be proud.

As several applications for estates of soldiers of her Majesty's British regiments, who have died in India, have been made to the India Office, in consequence of communications received from India by the applicants, officers commanding are reminded that such estates are dealt with and distributed by the War Office.

The *Times of India* says:—"The rumour we referred to last week about the marriage of an English officer with the daughter of an Indian Rajah turns out to be true, though the English papers had mutilated the Rajah's title out of all recognition. The marriage took place between Major Gilbert and one of the two daughters of the late Rajah of Kapurthala, who died at Aden on his way to England some dozen years ago. The Rajah served with distinction in the Mutiny and was presented with a gun, which his troops took from the rebels at Lucknow, by Sir Hope Grant. He married, singularly enough, the daughter of a Ludhiana missionary, to whom he was devotedly attached, and he is said to have adopted his wife's religion. After his death at Aden she went to Paris with her two daughters, and eventually married a doctor. She was always known in India as the 'Ranee,' but on her return to Europe she dropped her Indian title, and brought up her children in a European manner. The two young ladies, one of whom was married last month, were from twenty to twenty-two years of age."

The Repeating Rifle Company (Mannlicher System), Limited, has been incorporated, with a capital of £75,000, for the purpose of purchasing the patented inventions of Ferdinand Mannlicher, of Vienna, for improvements in breech-loading firearms, and also for the purchase of any patents or inventions of a similar character, so that the Company may not be restricted in its operations, or in any way hindered from availing itself of any improvements or additions that may be brought under the Directors' notice.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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GENERAL SIR LINTORN SIMMONS has an article in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* on "The Weakness of the Army." Sir Lintorn Simmons's ideas on Army Reform are pretty well known. His present contribution to the literature of this all-important subject may be regarded as a reply to the arguments of General Sir Patrick MacDougall, whose pamphlet on "Short-service Enlistment and the Organisation of Our Infantry" we lately noticed. That General Simmons handles his subject in a masterly manner goes without saying, for whatever he undertakes to do he does thoroughly. The writer uses as the groundwork of his arguments the Annual General Return of the Army for 1881. He starts by pointing out that with a "paid Army at home with a strength of 92,784 men of all ranks, we were compelled, in order to send a small expedition, comprising about 32,000 men, to Egypt, to have recourse to India for about 4,500 men, to our Mediterranean garrisons, which were reduced in strength by about 2,000, and to call in 10,800 of the Reserves, so that, abstracting these extraneous sources of supply, the great home Army contributed not more than about 20,000 men to the expedition." Sir Patrick MacDougall, it may be remembered, contended that the Campaign in Egypt had "gloriously vindicated the new organisation." Sir Lintorn Simmons maintains, on the other hand, that it has done nothing of the sort,—that the campaign against Arabi was no test at all of the soundness of the principles upon which our Army is organised, and that, if it was, the system has entirely broken down. So that we have two high authorities expressing opposite opinions. As both are men who, from their rank and professional attainments, deserve to be heard, it may be well to take the views of the two together, and see what the facts are that are adduced by both sides, and how those brought forward by the one are set aside by the other. General MacDougall says:—"Those who, with a view to disparage young soldiers, have shown that many of the battalions in Egypt were composed of men averaging seven years' service, at a date when the Short-service system had been eleven years in operation, are really paying the highest compliment to a system capable of producing the results they describe." General Simmons replies:—"The effort that was made to accomplish this object [the placing of 32,000 men in the field] has been eulogised as a feat of the highest administrative order, and, no doubt, as compared with previous displays of a like nature, it was highly creditable; but the fact, nevertheless, remains that the Military machine, possessing, to use an engineering expression, a nominal power of 92,000 fighting men, was very severely strained to place 20,000 of their number in the field; and not only so, but if general report is to be believed—and there is good ground for the belief—those that remained behind were by no means in a satisfactory condition, as regards training and formation; so much so, that if the remainder of the Army Reserve had been called out, the utmost that could have been accomplished within a reasonable delay of a few months would have been to mobilise and place a force of about 20,000 more men in the field, a fact that is well known in foreign countries." When we criticised Sir Patrick MacDougall's pamphlet, some weeks ago, we were severely censured by one prominent Army reformer, because we asserted that its only effect would be to make us, as a nation, appear ridiculous. This statement, we were told, was not justified, and it was held that we had taken an extreme view. But here is an authority, surely as reliable as General MacDougall, who endorses what we said. And what says the Continental Press? General Simmons quotes a passage from the *Russki Invalide*, in which it is stated that "the difficulty the [English] Government experienced in raising attenuated regiments to their proper strength, and the numerous cases that occurred of mere skeletons of detachments being sent to the seat of war, showed that, at the very utmost, England could not land more than 40,000 troops on the Continent of Europe without considerable difficulty, and even this could not be effected without leaving England completely bare of an Army." We ask, is this the case? Unfortunately, the answer can only be given in the affirmative; and yet the reformers ask us to believe them, when they say that the campaign in Egypt "gloriously vindicated" the soundness of the principles on which they have been working for the last twelve years! Now, it is only by putting any system to a practical test that its weak points can be discovered. The campaign in Egypt was not a big affair, still, it enabled us to form a pretty fair estimate of our real fighting strength. It may serve the purpose of prejudiced officials, who have had a hand in the building-up of the "organisation which has been so gloriously vindicated," to profess that all has gone well; but independent critics, such as General Simmons, prefer to draw their own conclusions. General Simmons is content to found his arguments on official statistics, and it may be presumed that these figures are reliable. From the returns furnished by the Adjutant-General, from statistics extending over the eight preceding years—during which short service had been in existence, and 184,110 recruits had been enlisted—it was ascertained by Lord Airey's Committee that an average of 123 men regularly disappeared from the ranks of the Army out of every 1,000, before the end of the year in which they were enlisted, or with an average of about three months' service; 246 per 1,000 before the end of the next year, or with an average of eight months' service; and 290 per 1,000 before the end of the second year from that in which they enlisted. Of these 290 men, 13 will have died and 39 been invalided, 50 will have purchased their discharge, 160 will have been lost by desertion, struck off the rolls on conviction of fraudulent enlistment, or discharged for felony with ignominy or to penal servitude. It certainly is most remarkable that the number of men lost by desertion and misconduct should reach so formidable a proportion. These facts, which are indisputable, seeing that they are gleaned from the report of a War-Office Committee, General MacDougall has overlooked. General Simmons does not allow the matter to escape his notice, and the inference he draws is, that these men, "On their return to civil life, will assuredly bring what influence they have to bear upon their friends to prevent them from yielding to the solicitations of recruiters. Their experience of service in the Army, combined with that of the vast number who quit it at later periods before completing their engagements, is quite sufficient to account for the difficulty there is in getting able-bodied men to enter the Army, even in seasons when there is a general lack of employment throughout the country, and for the comparatively small number of really good and respectable men who enlist, and are fit for promotion to the rank of non-commissioned officers." This is no doubt, only too true; the influence of the old soldier must necessarily be considerable, both for good and for evil. At the present time, thanks to the tendency of the reformers to attack everything that is time-honoured, discontent reigns supreme throughout the Army. The duties of non-commissioned officers and men, owing to the attenuated state of home battalions, is double what it was ten years ago. The reformers cannot or will not see the short-sightedness of a policy which only has the effect of making every man, directly he joins the service, look forward to the day when he will be able to leave it, either legitimately or otherwise. It has always been made out that under short service the Army was being popularised. But do the figures published in the Annual General Return of 1881 show that this is the case? We find that, out of 26,258 recruits enlisted in 1881, 3,449, or 131 per thousand, had disappeared before the end of that year; also, that out of 25,622 enlisted in 1880, 6,125, or 239 per thousand, and out of 25,927 enlisted in 1879, 6,641, or 256 per thousand, had gone before the end of 1881. If the Army has been popularised, how are we to account for the large number of men who no sooner don a uniform than they want to set it aside again for the civilian garb? Figures may be misleading, but these figures tell their own tale. We will make every allowance. We know that, under a short-service system, the number of recruits required each year to fill up gaps is much greater than under a system which secures the services of men for more lengthened periods. Yet the fact remains that the leakage is very large, and this of itself must constitute a source of considerable weakness, and naturally tends to unpopularise short service with the Army itself. It has to be remembered that a man who joins the service, is "licked into shape," and decamps just when he is becoming a useful fighting unit, is not only a dead loss, he is an expense as well. He has to be equipped, fed, housed, and drilled, and to no purpose. It would be interesting to know how much money is recklessly wasted in this way year by year. Sir Patrick MacDougall expresses surprise at "the changes in our military organisation introduced by Lord Cardwell, and recently developed by Mr. Childers, are still viewed with dislike by regimental officers, who are unable to perceive how the Army can be benefited by a system under which the condition of individual battalions was allowed not long ago so palpably to deteriorate." For our own part, we do not see that there is much reason for astonishment that short service is unacceptable to the regimental officer, indeed, how could it be otherwise than unpopular with any soldier who has the welfare of the service at heart. The idea is good enough, but as it is worked out, it has the effect of doing no possible good, nay, incalculable harm. "Short service," General MacDougall argues, "is the pivot on which the changes lately effected in our Army organisation really turn. The first object of short service, and its primary advantage, is the formation of a Reserve." Of course, it is a great thing to have a well-organised Reserve to fall back upon, in case of necessity; but in forming a Reserve, we ought not to commit the serious error of undermining the very vitality of the Regular Army. General Simmons shows clearly how imaginary the benefits are which are supposed to be derived from this Short-service and Reserve system. To summarise his figures, we find that during the first six years, from 1870 to 1875, inclusive, *i.e.*, since the introduction of short service, 64,588 men were enlisted for long service, and 57,693 for short service, making in all 122,281. On January 1, 1882, of the long-service men, only 28,800 were still serving; of the short-service men, 7,811 men were still serving, whilst not more than 22,062 were in the Reserve. The whole number of men available was therefore about 58,673, giving a loss of 63,608 men, or 529 per thousand. Out of 18,494 men enlisted in 1875, only 10,302 were serving in the Army or the Reserve on January 1, 1881. The loss had been 8,192, or 443 per thousand, in less than six years. In face of figures such as these, is it to be wondered at that "the changes in our military organisation introduced by Lord Cardwell, and recently developed by Mr. Childers, are still viewed with dislike by regimental officers, who are unable to perceive how the Army can be benefited by a system under which the condition of individual battalions is allowed so palpably to deteriorate." With all due deference to Sir Patrick MacDougall and those of his school, it surely is a good thing for the British Army that regimental officers do "still view with dislike" changes which have had the effect of completely ruining the Army, and rendered it incapable of meeting any foe more formidable than half-hearted Egyptian Fellaheen. It is the one consoling reflection at the present time, to those who wish to see the Army of Great Britain rise again from the ashes to which it has been reduced, that throughout the great struggle which has taken place over the vexed question of long *versus* short service, the regimental officers and a few men like Sir Lintorn Simmons have remained loyal to themselves and the service. Sir Patrick MacDougall contends that "according to an actuarial report presented to Parliament, short service accomplishes a prospective saving in respect of pensions to the amount of half a million pounds. The belief that without offering the inducement of a pension recruits could not easily be obtained has been signally disproved. Recruits over 19 years of age are now obtained in greater numbers than when men were invited to enter nominally at 18, but practically at 16 years old, with the prospect of a pension." With regard to the first of these statements, it need only be observed that the return in question takes no account of the serious losses incurred under the new system, by reason of the waste that goes on. General MacDougall's allusion to recruiting is a particularly unhappy one, having in view the announcement in the Inspector-General of Recruiting's recently issued report, that there was last year a falling-off of about 25,000 men, who were obtained by the Army, notwithstanding the fillip that ought to have been given to recruiting by the war in Egypt. There is another statement of General MacDougall's which calls for remark. He observes that the general result, as shown by the Inspector-General of Recruiting, is, that during 1881, rather more than half the recruits raised within the Territorial Districts were for the territorial regiments, and the proportion has increased yearly. Has it? Then how will he account for the particulars which he will find in the Annual General Return for 1882, under the head of "Recruits raised in Regimental Districts and Regimental Sub-districts during 1881," which give the numbers as follows:—Total obtained for the Army (in Infantry Regimental Districts), 18,227; total enlisted for regiment or brigade, 5,506? These figures show conclusively that not a third of the men obtained passed into the service in the several Regimental Districts and for the local brigades. We should like to hear General MacDougall's explanation of his statement that more than half of the men are passed into the ranks of the local regiments, "and the number has increased yearly." We simply quote a few passages from General MacDougall's pamphlet to show what his statements are worth, and guard the uninitiated against being led by such rash assertions. But to return to Sir Lintorn Simmons. The General does not advocate a return to long service. "To return to long service," he says, "is impossible, and would not give the country what it requires, and what the experience already gained by short service has demonstrated to be practicable, viz., a force of moderate dimensions with the colours, which can be supplemented, in case of necessity, from a reserve trained in its ranks, and whose services are secured by a retaining fee. The real question at issue is not one of long or short service, but rather of the enlistment of boys or men, and of retaining them in the ranks when enlisted. A highly experienced officer of rank who served in Egypt has expressed a very decided opinion that immature youth, of whom there were a few, were next to useless, as they had invariably to be sent on board ship after a few days' work on shore. Lord Airey's Committee, at page 21 of their Report, showed the extravagance of enlisting boys, by stating the cost to which they put the country before arriving at maturity, and becoming fit to endure the hardships of war, or even of service in India." The writer will have every practical soldier with him, in what he says as to the shortsightedness of filling the ranks with a large number of undeveloped striplings, incapable of performing any but the easiest duty. And yet the Secretary of State for War, as he told us the other day, has decided to set aside the 19 years age limit, and return to the old arrangement condemned by Lord Airey's Committee, by which the service was simply flooded by undersized youths. The object of Sir Patrick MacDougall has clearly been to represent the system, in the building-up of which he has played a prominent part, a success. Sir Lintorn Simmons has adopted a more commendable course. He demonstrates that the whole organisation has collapsed; and he appeals to Lord Hartington to look the situation in the face as an honest Minister, jealous of the good name of the Department over which he presides, should do, and seek to find a remedy for existing defects. He goes further, and shows how the difficulties can be overcome. The plan proposed by him is almost identical with that suggested by Lord Airey's Committee, viz.:—1. The formation of training depôts. 2. The lightening of the duties of recruits. 3. An increase in the amount of deferred pay. "The only true method of maintaining an Army by voluntary enlistment," Sir Lintorn Simmons considers, "is to make it popular, not only in the ephemeral sense that people will cheer it when parading the streets on its return from a successful campaign, not in that sense that the ordinary toasts at public banquets shall be received with cheers, but in the only sense in which it can be of any practical value,—by inducing young men to surrender their liberty for a considerable portion of their lives to enter its ranks, submit to its discipline, and endure its hardships, for the honour and safety of their Queen and country. It is neither fair nor right to expect young men to make such sacrifices, while giving them less wages than they can earn in civil life, coupled with perfect freedom and the power to change their employers whenever they like. The inadequate wages is the real cause of the existence of bad soldiers and bad characters, and of the tremendous waste and useless expenditure named. It also accounts for much of the deterioration of discipline, and of the vast amount of crime and punishment which, as is revealed by these returns, is lamentably on the increase in the Army." After reading Sir Lintorn Simmons' article side by side with the pamphlet of Sir P. MacDougall, one cannot but be struck by the earnestness of tone in which General Simmons' paper is written throughout. It bears the impress of truth all through, and there is in every line of it an evidence of sound reasoning and good taste. The Army reformer, and those who uphold him, have striven—ineffectually, it is true, but persistently—for some time past, to prove that recruiting has been going on briskly, that Territorial is a huge success, that there is an absence of crime, little or no desertion, and that young soldiers are as good, if not better, in every way than old; in fact, that by slow degrees the Army was attaining that state of perfection which we have all along been led to believe it would reach, if only we gave the ideas of the reformers time to work themselves into order. One by one, the pet theories of the party of progress have failed, and no more conclusive evidence could be adduced to show how untenable is their position than the pamphlet of Sir P. MacDougall, and some recent articles in the *Times*. Sir Lintorn Simmons's paper has appeared opportunely. Lord Hartington has now assumed charge in Pall Mall. He would do well to take Sir Lintorn into his counsels, for he evidently understands the subject upon which he treats, and knows exactly where the shoe pinches.

EASTER has come round again, and with it we are to have a repetition of the military spectacle which, on several previous occasions, has been witnessed on the Downs at Brighton. It is well known how steadfastly we protested for years against the Easter outing of the Volunteer Army, and how adversely our criticisms have in turn been criticised by those who professed to be the "friends of the Volunteers." But the occasion for protest, it must be confessed, is gradually passing away. The Easter review is by slow degrees developing into what we always aimed at its being made—a really useful lesson in the art of war. There is a certain amount of holiday-making in connection with the Review, it is true, but this year it will be associated with practical work which reflects considerable credit upon those who take part in it, for it shows them to be earnest in their desire to learn all they can in the limited time at their disposal. The Volunteer Force of to-day is a different institution to what it was eleven years ago. The idea of a regiment being a sort of shooting club has happily died out, and with it the services are being lost of the old school of Volunteers, who, by their eccentricities of dress and eccentricities of bearing, brought much ridicule on the service, in the earlier years of its existence. There are some, no doubt, who view the disappearance of these worthy men with alarm. For our own part, we fail to see that there is anything to fear from their withdrawal. We are prepared to do them full credit. For many years they stimulated their relatives and friends to exert themselves, and they may fairly claim to have laid the foundation of the fabric which has since assumed such definite proportions, and has by slow degrees acquired those qualities that are now earning for it the respect and good-will of the most sceptical of military critics. But there is no gainsaying that in this more practical age, when warfare has become an art, the Volunteer of the old school is sadly out of place, even in the ranks of a semi-military body. It was the great aim of the founders of the movement to resist all attempts at militarising the force. Their views were that a Volunteer should be a sort of independent sharpshooter, untrammelled by any rules as to discipline. He was to be dressed "anyhow," his great merit was to consist in his intelligence, and this intelligence was supposed to give him a claim to make rules and regulations and choose officers for himself. The campaign between Germany and France taught us many important lessons. One of the most striking of these was that a military body without proper organisation and 'without discipline,' is useless in modern warfare. The founders of the Volunteer Force, actuated by the best possible intentions, had been striving for twelve years to induce our Military authorities to do the very opposite to what the Germans were doing. The war of 1870-71 put the German organisation to a severe test, and the result showed how much there was to admire in a system which enabled the Government to place the whole military machinery of the country in motion, as it were, by one stroke of the pen. Since 1871, the War Office has been actively engaged in reforming all branches of our defensive forces. The Volunteers have been taken vigorously in hand, with the rest of the Army. We have no hesitation in saying that the changes introduced, so far as the citizen soldiers are concerned, have been in every way beneficial. The Volunteer Force of to-day, as we have observed, is quite a different institution to what it was eleven years ago. It is different, because it is more in hand, more efficient, and composed for fighting purposes of far better material. Eleven years ago, the discipline was of the loosest kind; there were no examinations for officers and serjeants; Jack was encouraged to think himself as good as, if not better than, his master; everything was done, in fact, in the most rough-and-tumble manner. All this has been altered. The places of the grey-bearded old gentlemen who were to be found in the ranks in such large numbers have been filled by younger men, Schools of Instruction have been established, Aldershot has been utilised annually as a training-place, and more stringent rules have been framed as regards discipline and efficiency. Indeed, the whole spirit of Volunteering has been changed. And what has been the effect produced on the Force itself? Increased numbers, increased popularity, increased efficiency,—*i.e.*, improvement all round. Eleven years ago, we were regarded as one of the greatest enemies the Volunteers had, because we ridiculed the idea of reviews being held on a large scale, in which forces were engaged which were little better than a rabble under arms. We ask,—Is there any Volunteer in the whole service who would wish to go back to the old state of affairs? And yet if the recognised Volunteer champions had had their own way, they would have let things remain as they were. They were perfectly satisfied with matters as they existed in 1871, and attributed all adverse criticism to professional jealousy. But who have been the best friends of the Force,—those who favoured it with so much ill-advised laudation, or the much-abused military critics, who, appreciating the exertions that were being made, strove to point out shortcomings, and show how defects could be remedied. Had the Volunteer champions had it all their own way, the movement would have fallen through long ere this.

It has only been due to the persistent advocacy of men of the new school that the concessions have been obtained which render the service to-day a valuable auxiliary to the Regular Army. Much has been done, much more still requires to be accomplished. The Volunteers have shown that they themselves are desirous of being treated as soldiers. It does them credit that, notwithstanding all the silly rubbish that was written and said about them, when Sir Hope Grant's famous report appeared which put a stop for a while to the Easter outings, they have readily responded to each successive appeal on the part of the Military authorities. They are now reaping their reward, for those who see them on the Downs at Brighton on Monday will regard them in quite a different light to what they did formerly. It would be idle to pretend that the Force, constituted as it is, has attained to a degree of perfection which would allow it to take the field in earnest; but that it has made rapid strides forward, there can be no doubt; and that it should have done what it has is greatly to its credit, seeing the immense difficulties with which it has had to contend.

THE question of the increase of pay to certain ranks in the Royal Navy, raised in the House of Lords by Lord Belmore, is of such magnitude and importance, that no opportunity should be lost of urging its consideration. The replies given to suggestions for increasing the pay of officers either in the Army or Navy are not usually couched in a liberal spirit. In this instance, it was said that those who entered the Navy were, as a rule, the sons of gentlemen acting from patriotic motives, and not merely looking to the question of pay; and on a former occasion, when reference was made to the pay of the junior ranks of the Army, the matter was looked upon in the light of supply and demand; that so long as the supply greatly exceeded the demand, there would be no necessity to offer an increase of pay. Thus, a rich country like Great Britain, which pays its Civil servants most liberally, and whose manufacturers and merchants pay their employés the value of their labour, shelters itself from the just payment of those who expatriate themselves from their homes, and subject their lives to disease from climate and peril from the enemy, on the plea that the officers who serve do so from patriotic motives, or that there are hundreds ready to take their places at the same price. Neither of the arguments used is either just or fair, and it is more than doubtful whether the expression of Lord St. Vincent quoted by "Post Captain," in a letter we published last week, "Keep them poor, and they will serve you well," is a fair exposition of the motive for good and faithful service in the Royal Navy. A British officer is always ready to do his duty, and it matters not whether he has his thousands of private income, or only a pittance of pay, he still performs that duty honestly; but instead of a man doing his duty the better for being kept poor, there is little doubt he would do it with a better heart if fairly paid for his day's work than when he is stinted and his pockets kept empty. Of late years, the one idea with regard to the services appears to be the limiting of age in the several ranks, and the creation of redundant retired lists of officers who are still ready, able, and willing to serve; and it is morally certain that a time will come when the country will protest against the increase of the non-effectives. In consequence of the wholesale retirements during the past twelve or fourteen years, there are at present between five and six hundred more officers of the Navy and Marines on the Retired Lists than there were twelve years ago; and even this number does not represent the actual relative monetary value of the pensions now, and then, since before the Orders in Council which considerably raised the scale of retirement to induce officers to accept it, the List of Lieutenants of the Royal Navy who were on the reserved half-pay of only six shillings per diem amounted to 500, whereas now there are none upon that scale, all being upon a higher rate of retired pay. The ages also of the generality of retired officers are less now than at the time referred to, as since that date about 700 old war officers, dating from 1797 to 1840, have been wiped off by death, and have been replaced by the same number of younger men, together with nearly 600 in addition; the total retired officers of Navy and Marines now reaching over 2,900. That deferred promotion creates discontent, there can be no question; but in nine cases out of ten, the discontent arises as much from the fact that an old officer has to grub along upon the same pittance of pay he has been receiving for years, as from the actual waiting for higher rank. A substantial increase of pay to those serving would not cost the country more than is now being expended in increasing the retired lists, and if an officer knew that for every year's service an addition would be made to his pay, he would wait more cheerfully his turn for promotion. Much has been said of late of the higher payment of the Civil servants of the Crown, and reason fails to explain why men who spend their lives at a desk should receive so much more liberal a reward than those who wear the sword. Most assuredly, the pay of the junior ranks of the Navy should be made to correspond with those of the Army, or why should "relative rank" exist? At any rate, the same system which applies to the Civil branch of increase of pay by annual increments, ought to be equally applied to the Executive of both the Army and the Navy; rising to a maximum for each rank, and commencing afresh on promotion. Such a system as this would enable an officer to look before him, and feel that his income at least increased with his length of service.

THE founders of the Royal Naval Reserve were far-seeing men, to whom the country owes a deep debt of gratitude. The success of the old school, and the ill-disguised feeling of superciliousness with which the officers were at first greeted by their *confrères* of the Regular service, have in some measure died out; but it is quite evident, from the manner in which their services have been ignored for Egypt, that their status is not yet what it should be. It certainly appears invidious, to say the least, to give the chief of the Transport Department four decorations, and not even to mention the officers whose zeal and seamanship contributed in no small measure to the success of the expedition. A grand opportunity was thus missed of bringing the members of the respective services together on common grounds, an opportunity which may not again occur during the active life of the present generation. Disguise it as we may, the reef-topsail school of seamen, who formed the bone and sinew of the force at its inauguration, are, owing to the introduction of steam and mechanism in Naval warfare, relatively of less value than they formerly were. To these Islands, the new motor has not, notwithstanding the leading part its inhabitants take in engineering enterprises, been an unmixed advantage. A hundred fights have shown that on the ocean men of English breed have no superiors, and so long as seamanship was the *sine quâ non* of success, but few equals. The inventions of the engineer and the chemist have, however, in a very great measure, reduced the value of practical seamanship, and thus brought one at least of the leading nations of Europe perilously near an equality with ourselves. This would seem to indicate that the Reserve of the future should have in its ranks a certain element of mechanical skill, to leaven the rough characteristics of the majority. In the neighbourhood of our great cities and factories, this want, under judicious supervision, can easily be supplied; but to obtain it, some inducement is wanting. Men will not serve without remuneration if, when honours are distributed for a share of which they have a reasonable claim, as in Egypt, they are studiously neglected. Wars have, thanks to many causes, ceased to drag on through a number of years. The expense of modern campaigning by land or by sea renders such a policy impracticable to the most wealthy of nations; hence, the great object of statesmen and generals is to have a force in hand to strike suddenly and effectually. Now, if this axiom holds good, of what service are the majority of our First-class Naval Reserve, who at the critical moment will be in India, China, or the Pacific? There are not wanting those who are of opinion that many of these men will endeavour to shirk their agreement, should the necessities of the Empire make a sudden demand on their services necessary. But admitting that they are loyal, months must elapse before they could report themselves ready for service at a home rendezvous. The question has not yet been raised as to the authority of a commander of one of her Majesty's ships over Naval Reserve men on a distant station, should hostilities suddenly break out. In the interest of all parties, it is desirable that a point of so much importance shall at once command attention, and be finally settled. Although the merchant ship can at any time ill spare a member of her scanty crew, the services of the State are paramount to every other consideration; therefore, no uncertainty should for a moment interfere with its effectiveness. A very concise yet clear report on this subject has recently been made to the Admiralty by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on his relinquishing the command of the Coastguard to Sir Anthony Hoskins. It confirms in a remarkable manner the opinions which we have from time to time formulated on the subject, notably in that part relating to the expediency of recruiting the ranks of the First-class Reserve men from sources nearer home than we do at present. Even in point of physique, this plan would have great advantages over that now followed, for it is a well-known fact that English fishermen are superior in muscular development, in endurance, and in intelligence, to the average run of the seamen who now man the ships of the Merchant service. The former are accustomed from their earliest infancy to the management of boats and small craft in all weathers, while many of the latter, who have taken to the sea late in life, are unable to pull an oar. It is more than doubtful if the twenty-eight days' annual drill on board an old wooden frigate, moored head and stern in a close dock, is sufficient to give an untrained man the necessary amount of knowledge of all arms which in theory he is supposed to acquire. The Boer war has conclusively shown, to our sorrow, that a few skilful marksmen are superior to any number of untrained levies; and we question the ability of the most consummately skilled gunners to impart to a novice, under the present system, all that is required to constitute him an effective. It would be far better to take these men on a cruise, and instruct them to fire at a target under varying circumstances of wind and weather, rather than to continue in the stereotyped groove of twenty years since. The pay of seamen of the Reserve, joined to the prospective pension, should make the service popular, and there is every reason to believe that it is so. Up to the present time, the State has paid liberally for services which may never be required, and such being the case, it should not hesitate to make its own terms with the fortunate recipients of its bounty. We are certain that an unlimited supply of excellent materials is at command, if the proper means are taken to seek them out, not a difficult task for those who are interested in the welfare of the force, and the protection of these Islands. The Duke of Edinburgh has very properly pointed out the evils which arise from the present system of manning the cruising tenders by Fleet men. He might have gone a step farther, and illustrated the gain which would accrue to the service, if the officers belonged to the Executive, in lieu of the Civil branch, of the Navy. Seamen are keen observers, and have a strong objection to serve under those whom they somewhat contemptuously term "interlopers." No better school for young officers than the rough work of coasting is to be found. In the performance of their ordinary duties, they could not help acquiring that confidence in emergencies which theory cannot give. If this change were made, it is probable we should not hear of any further complaints of a want of discipline on board these useful little craft. The remarks on the status of the Commanders and Lieutenants of the Coastguard are also worthy of attention, indicating, as they unquestionably do, that high consideration for the happiness of all classes which is pre-eminently one of the characteristics of a right Royal race. It would be well for the Navy if a shadow of this disinterestedness and love of fair-play fell on a Board whose powers for good or for evil are almost despotic. It is unreasonable for them to attempt to ignore the existence of the ordinary qualities of human nature, by practically shelving an officer who accepts the supervision of a district. After the hard struggle for promotion which unavoidable circumstances now compel the majority of lieutenants to endure, a short relaxation from the monotonous grind on shipboard is highly desirable. Two or three years on shore will enable an officer to start with renewed energy; and the time might be well utilised in adding to his store of theoretical and, in many instances, practical knowledge of the details of shipbuilding, and other useful subjects.

The death of Rear-Admiral J. Dobree McCrea, occurring as it did so suddenly, whilst in the prime of his life, has deprived the service of one of its most popular and respected officers. A strict officer, and yet a kind and genial superior, Admiral McCrea's death will be universally regretted by the Navy.

Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Sullivan, Second-in-Command of the Channel Squadron, struck his flag on board the *Agincourt* on March 17, at Gibraltar, on being appointed to succeed Sir William Mends, as Director of Transports at the Admiralty, Rear-Admiral J. C. Wilson being appointed Second-in-Command of the Channel Squadron. Captain Hopkins has been selected to succeed Rear-Admiral Herbert as Director of Naval Ordnance, early next month. Captain Codrington vacates his command of the *Excellent*, it is said, much against his wish, and at the personal request of Lord Northbrook, to take up the appointment of Captain Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, and Captain John A. Fisher, C.B., assumes the command of the *Excellent*. Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins is spoken of as likely to become Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, and, out of the dozen or so of flag officers who this week visited the Admiralty, we think that Vice-Admiral the Hon. F. A. Foley or Rear-Admiral Gordon Douglas stand the best chance of immediate employment, should Rear-Admiral Herbert not accept the vacancy at the Reserve Office. It is evident, however, that the Navy is suffering from a similar complaint as that which has for some time past afflicted the sister service. This latest shuffle of the Admiralty pack makes scarcely any change in the distribution of employment. Before their seats have had time to get cold, our few "only men" take one another's places, with as great regularity and precision as if their so-doing were a matter of course, while officers of equal merit, but who are not in "the swim," remain out in the cold shade of unemployed half-pay.

The reports regarding the state and condition of the bottom of the *Neptune* are, as the Secretary to the Admiralty stated to the House of Commons, considerably exaggerated, there being nothing to prevent her being put in commission, as intended, at the end of the month. There was, however, an ominous ring about the terms in which Mr. Campbell-Bannerman expressed himself; it is no doubt perfectly true that "no immediate outlay is necessary"; but it is to be feared that the *Neptune* will give some trouble in the future. No one who walked under her bottom, when in dock the other day, could fail to be struck by the extensive corrosion of the iron bottom, as evinced by the quantity of rust exuding through the zinc sheathing and staining the whole floor of the dock. No amount of care bestowed upon the "double bottoms" will compensate for the rapid rusting of the inaccessible exterior surface of iron thus exposed to the action—all the more fatal because partial—of salt water. True, the zinc bottom will always be clean, and the destructive effects of galvanic action can be provided for by the application of new sheets from time to time. But who is to answer for the condition of the iron plates, thus carefully covered up with a kind of wooden sieve? It is to be hoped that we shall hear no more of this plan of wood sheathing in future; if we have not as yet adopted—and it is said that we have not—the best anti-corrosive and anti-fouling compositions for our ironclads, then let us do so as soon as possible; but no more of these ingenious contrivances for partially electro-plating their rusty bottoms with zinc. As for the alleged straining of the iron frames, there was nothing to catch the eye of a casual observer; but of course, since her memorable mishap on the Thames, the *Neptune* has been looked upon with more than suspicion by outsiders, and there are those among Naval officers who assert that even now they can detect a break in her sheer when afloat.

The facts relating to the accident on board the *Defence* are as follows:—The mooring swivel was being hove in, and the officer at the main-deck capstan put one paul down. The tide gave the ship a shear, which brought extra strain on the cables, when one parted. The jerk on the capstan thus caused the accident, by the paul not acting. More pauls should have been down, but they are defective, and will probably all be replaced with new at Plymouth. The cable was brought up by patent controller, and thus only a few feet went out. Two men had each a leg broken badly, and at once were sent to hospital for more comfort than the dark sick bay. Seven others were put on sick list for cuts, contusions, and sprains. Two have already returned to duty, and all the rest are doing well. The two in hospital give some cause for anxiety, as complications may set in, but at present all goes well. After the accident, both bowers were slipped, as the anchors were foul, and the ship was once more brought to her moorings. Ships of this size, with only half steam-power, are not fitted for such strong tidal rivers. Only moorings will hold them, as their cables often part, if used as they were twice last week. We hope we shall hear no more of such accidents, as most probably in May next the crew of the *Defence* will be turned over to some smaller ship with adequate steam-power.

The Commander of the Russian dockyard at Vladivostock, Commodore Venkovitch, has been tried by court-martial, and condemned to be dismissed the service, for peculation and corruption. The frauds were proved to have extended over a long period, and to have been participated in by a large number of officials under Venkovitch's charge. They were brought to light when Admiral Lesovsky temporarily resigned the post of Minister of Marine, and went out to Vladivostock in 1879, to take charge of the Russian Pacific Fleet, during its demonstration against China.

The fourth colossal Italian ironclad, the *Lepanto*, sister-ship to the *Italia*, was launched last Saturday from the shipbuilding yard of the Chevalier d'Orlando, at Leghorn, in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy and a brilliant suite, which included the English Ambassador, Sir Augustus Paget. The keel of the *Lepanto* was laid in August, 1877, and her dimensions are as follows:—Length, 122 mètres; breadth, 22¼ mètres; displacement, 14,500 tons. Her engines will be of 18,000 indicated horse-power, and are estimated to give a speed of 17 knots. She will carry four 100-ton guns, besides numerous torpedo boats and Nordenfelt machine-guns, both shell-firing and mitrailleuses.

The total number of recruits drawn for the Russian Baltic Fleet for this year amounts to 2,288 men. Of this number 1,738 have already arrived at Cronstadt, and the remainder are due within the next ten days. Out of the 1,738, nearly 600, or 30 per cent., can read and write, showing that, as a class, Russian seamen are better educated than the recruits drawn for the Army. An account of the trades of the recruits throws an interesting light on the sort of men impressed by the conscription into the Russian Navy. 827 have been employed as wherrymen on the inland rivers, or as seamen and fishermen along the coast; 430 are peasants, 63 joiners, 62 stokers, 50 tailors, 40 shoemakers, 28 carpenters, 27 engine-drivers, 20 smiths, 19 cabinet-makers, 13 wheelwrights, 14 boiler-makers, 9 painters, 9 coopers, 6 bandsmen, 6 stove-setters, 5 cooks, 2 draughtsmen, 2 skippers, &c. Thus, the greater number of the recruits possess a knowledge of arts of more or less value to the Navy, which are secured by the State at no extra expenditure, thanks to the law of universal conscription.

The two leading torpedo officers in Russia, Captain Verkoksky, head of the Mining School at Cronstadt, and his immediate assistant, Lieutenant Tveritinoff, have just returned from Moscow, where they have been engaged in making plans for the illumination of the Kremlin with the electric light, during the Czar's coronation. Acting upon their report, the Admiralty has placed at their disposal a number of officers and men of the Baltic torpedo service, who will proceed to Moscow forthwith, and commence operations.

The following statement shows what essential changes have been made in the German scheme of 1873 for re-organising the Navy. The German Fleet includes, at present, of battle ships, seven ironclad frigates and five corvettes; of cruisers, ten spar-decked corvettes, eight flush-decked corvettes, four gun-vessels of the *Albatross* class, and five first-class gunboats; for coast defence, one ironclad, eleven armoured gunboats, fourteen torpedo-boats, one second-class gunboat; eight despatch-boats (including the *Hohenzollern*); two transports; twelve training ships; for harbour service, eleven steamers, eight pilot vessels and lightships; total, 107 vessels. There are at present building one ironclad corvette, one spar-decked corvette (to replace the *Victoria*), two flush-decked corvettes (one to replace the *Nymphe*), one gunvessel of the *Albatross* class, two ironclad gunboats, one torpedo-boat (to replace the *Natter*). The effective has been increased by one flush-decked corvette (the *Sophie*), seven torpedo-boats, two despatch-boats (the *Pfeil* and *Blitz*), one steam-tug for harbour service. By the scheme of 1873, there were required by 1882 twenty-three ironclads, namely, eight frigates, six corvettes, seven monitors, two batteries, as well as twenty corvettes of various sizes, including training ships, six despatch-boats, station tenders, &c., eighteen gunboats, including surveying-vessels, two gunnery ships, three sailing brigs, twenty-eight torpedo-vessels. According to this statement, only the number of sailing brigs actually provided for is in existence. The planned effective is short by one ironclad frigate, one armoured corvette, and six ironclads, of the monitor class, two armoured batteries, one gunnery ship, seven gunboats, and thirteen torpedo-boats. There are, on the contrary, completed, in excess of the original plan, three corvettes (including training-ships) eleven armoured gunboats, and two despatch-boats.

The Russian Government have sold a large number of their older torpedo boats, which are now being replaced by boats of a modern type.

The entire *personnel* of the Russian Aral Fleet has been broken up, and the officers punished in various manners for peculation, neglect of duty, &c. The commander of the fleet, Captain Kulikoff, has been sentenced to Siberia for life, his immediate subordinate cashiered and sent to serve as a common seaman on board the Pacific Squadron, and the other officers punished with fines and terms of imprisonment. The severity of General Tchernayeff towards these officers has produced quite a panic in Turkestan, where, under General Kaufmann's *régime*, officials were allowed to do almost what they liked, and indulged in every form of venality.

A westerly gale is not a very rare phenomenon in Portsmouth Harbour, yet the landing-places in the dockyard are so arranged that, in the event of a really hard blow from the westward, there is not a single landing where it is possible to embark or disembark with any degree of comfort, except up the Camber, by the rigging-house, which is usually crammed with lighters and lumps, and is obviously not intended for landing, in having no proper steps. The advantage of a steam launch on such occasions is heavily discounted by the risk of hard knocks alongside awkward steps, with a strong tide running past, and a gale of wind on shore. It is strange that, amid all the modern improvements, some kind of sheltered landing, in the shape of a T pier or camber, has not been constructed.

We imagine the first regiments to whom the new invisible grey uniform will be supplied will be the Rifle Battalions; their green uniform, it is well known, is more visible than the scarlet. We trust these distinguished corps will appreciate the honour conferred upon them by the authorities.

In consequence of the feeling of insecurity caused by the late abortive attempts to destroy buildings, by explosions of dynamite or some kindred substance, the Government have resolved to provide additional means for protecting the public offices. The Secretary of State for the Home Department has announced, among other measures, an intended addition of 500 men to the Metropolitan Police; but he admits that some time must elapse before even this small augmentation can be completed. The expediency of the suggestion which we offered last week, that Government should at once avail themselves of the services of the Commissionaires, has thus been confirmed. The employment of these trusty veterans for this particular purpose is not without precedent; for in 1867, when the explosion at Clerkenwell Prison caused general alarm, a detachment of the Commissionaires were sworn in as special constables, and at the request of the proper authority, took charge of the Privy Council Office for some time. Besides, in anticipation of a serious riot, a considerable number were kept at their head-quarters in constant readiness to turn out.

We have before us a memorandum of the grievances of the General-List officers of the Indian Army, who have decided to bring their case before the Secretary of State for India. From a perusal of the document in question, their demands appear very reasonable. They only ask to be placed, in regard to retiring pension, on an equality with officers of the Staff Corps, many of whom entered the service at a date subsequent to themselves; and they feel it a hardship that after having been for 23 years, to all intents and purposes, under the same rules as the officers of the old Honourable East India Company, they now find themselves practically cut off from participation in the off-reckonings. The reason of the difference made appears to be that General-List officers did not enter the Staff Corps before September, 1866, which seems a little illogical. Had they been told at the time that their not joining the Staff Corps would have entailed on them such serious pecuniary consequences, they would, of course, have joined it to a man. But they, like their comrades of the Cavalry, seem to have been ignorant of the consequences of standing aloof from the Staff Corps. In dismissing the matter for the present, we can only say that the General-List officers have a good case, and that if they unite, and do not demand too much, they will probably stand a very good chance of having their claims taken into consideration.

A French writer says:—"On July 1, 1798, Napoleon arrived off Alexandria. On the 23rd of the same month he entered Cairo with an army of 30,000 men, and the French were virtually masters of Egypt." It would be highly interesting, not to say instructive, to know how he managed his transport, &c.

The Grand Duke Michael, brother of the late Emperor, who is acting as Ordnance-General of Russia, has issued this week the following circular with respect to the slowness of firing in many fortresses:—"In going through the reports of the gunnery inspectors, I have been struck with the difference of speed in the firing of fortress guns, particularly in those situated along the coasts of Russia. In some the interval between each discharge of 11-inch guns does not exceed four or five minutes; in others the interval amounts to eleven or twelve minutes. Taking into consideration that the vast sums lavished on coast defences can be productive of results only in the event of those in charge of them displaying activity, energy, and skill, I call the attention of commanding officers to the slowness of speed in the firing of guns in many fortresses, and request of them to take measures to accelerate it. I inflexibly demand that all recruits of the present levy shall, at the end of the six months' course, be able to fire from 11-inch guns at intervals of not more than five minutes, and from guns of ordinary calibre at intervals not exceeding three minutes."

As in former years, manœuvres on a large scale will take place in Italy in the first half of next September. Two army corps will take part in the operations, one of which will be commanded by General de Lemaz, whilst the chief of the general staff, General Cosenz, will superintend the manœuvres between Alessandria and Piacenza.

An order has been issued by General Thibaudin prohibiting collective subscriptions for the erection of a statue of General Chanzy, in his native town of Vouziers. But it is intimated, at the same time, that no obstacles would be placed in the way of those who desired to subscribe individually. French officers are therefore at liberty to contribute their share, just the same way as private persons.

The locality for the manœuvres of the Twelfth German Army Corps is the country between Gotha and Eisenach, the former town being the principal *point d'appui.* As already announced by us, the operations will take place in the presence of the German Emperor.

The Czar has given orders for the Coronation fêtes at Moscow to be enlarged, so as to provide for the celebration on a grand scale of the 200th anniversary of the formation of the Regular Army by Peter the Great. In consequence of this celebration, the Preobrajensky Regiment, which is the oldest in Russia, and in which Peter the Great served as a drummer-boy, will proceed to Moscow in full strength. It may not be without interest to note that the regiment was organised by officers from Scotland, many of whom, like Generals Gordon, Crawford, and Bruce, left their mark on Russian history.

An anniversary of seventy years of service in the army is not of every-day occurrence. This singular event was celebrated by Lieutenant-General Baeyer, the president of the German Geodetic Institute, on February 8, who on that day in 1813 entered the East Prussian Regiment of Infantry as volunteer, and took part in the campaigns of 1813-14 and 1815. The old veteran received on the day of his jubilee an autograph letter of the Emperor William, conveying his Majesty's congratulations.

It was authoritatively announced a short time ago by a Berlin paper, the statement being copied by several English journals, that Count Moltke and Count Waldersee, as well as other eminent German military authorities, had given written reports in favour of the Channel Tunnel scheme to an English correspondent. There is no truth in that statement. It is semi-officially denied that either the Chief of the General Staff or the Quartermaster-General ever supplied such documents to any person.

It is stated by the *Italia Militare* that, for the present, the 9-centimètre batteries of the Italian field artillery are to receive, in place of the 9-centimètre cast steel (Krupp) breechloaders now in use, similar ones of compressed bronze. The change is to be effected this month in four batteries of each regiment of field artillery, for which 320 guns will be required. Steel barrels are to be used only in fortresses, for reserve batteries, &c. The reasons given for this important measure are that, with at least equal penetrating power, bronze barrels possess greater durability, are more easily preserved, and are handled with greater facility.

It is announced by the Russian journals that an invention, due to the late General Skobeleff, is about to be tried,—we presume, when the weather gets warmer and the ice breaks up and disappears. This invention consists in furnishing each trooper with two bladders, which can be blown out at will, so as to facilitate the passage of rivers by cavalry. A French military writer points out that the invention of the lamented Russian General really belongs to the Romans, as may be seen in the pages of Polybius. Then, without going so far back, one finds the Chevalier de Folard making experiments, similar to those which are going to be tried in Russia, in the year of grace 1701. The Chevalier was very enthusiastic on the subject, and his proposition was taken up by the Court; but, alas! peace was signed, and his suggestion was never adopted. He often tried the experiment himself, at night, and always with success, and on one occasion with 500 mounted dragoons. With these skins, the Chevalier says that a cavalry force might push boldly into the enemy's country, without any fear of being cut off at the passage of a river.

The Household Cavalry, when mounted and in full dress, do not show the medals they have got for the late campaign in Egypt. Medals cannot be seen through cuirasses, and they cannot easily be placed so as to be seen over them. The ribbon might be attached to the lower edge of the collar of the tunic, or to the edge of the lining of the cuirass, so that the medal might be seen; but, unfortunately, the pouch-belt comes so close to the collar that it would either cover the medal, or else would tear away the ribbon. The medal, or medals, might be buckled to the pouch-belt by means of small loops, like those through which the red or blue cord passes. For obvious reasons, the Household Cavalry have experienced no difficulty, till lately, in displaying war decorations. Yet it seems hard that they alone should be unable to show in full dress the medals they have so fairly and honourably won.

THE NEW BREECH-LOADING GUN.

We have lately purchased a copy of the new drill for the 6-inch breech-loading guns, broadside carriage, Armstrong pattern, as supplied to H.M.S. Volage. These guns will in future form the principal armament of all our swift cruisers, and they should certainly be fitted, instead of the obsolete 64-pounders, not only to all our men-of-war, but also to those merchant vessels which have satisfied the Admiralty requirements, and are considered capable of being converted into Alabamas in the case of a maritime war. Weighing only four tons, they are, from their great length and increased chambering, able to penetrate compound steel and iron armour-plating of 7 1-5th inches thickness; whilst the 8-inch gun, weighing more than twice as much, viz., nine tons, from its decreased velocity, cannot penetrate a 7½-inch plate of the same nature. That this gun is an immense advance on our former ordnance is undoubted, and the policy which has caused its adoption in the Navy is enlightened and far-seeing. Would that we could say the same for the mounting, and for the details of the breech-loading apparatus. In a recent issue, we stated that the mountings of these guns were obsolete, and we asked,—Who was responsible? thinking that perhaps our Excellent gunners had been too conservative, and had elected to retain the Elswick compressor, with its screw-shaft and unscientific means of overcoming the recoil. It is a wonder to us how this same Elswick compressor has held its ground in the Navy for nearly fifteen years, and though its faults are so patent, and have been so frequently unfavourably reported on by Naval officers, the Woolwich authorities who know nothing of ship necessities have continued to thrust it on our Naval gunnery authorities. After the gun is run out, the whole of the bars in the Elswick compressor are jammed tightly together. These bars are situated some feet below the longitudinal axis of the gun, where the strain of recoil takes its maximum effect. It would be bad enough if the severe strains thus caused by the leverage exerted were gradually overcome, and the force of the recoil thus slowly expended; but, instead of this, the Elswick compressor acts like a man who, trying to catch a cricket-ball, does not move his arm an inch, and thereby either misses the ball or bruises his hand. These bad qualities are intensified when the guns are fired in a sea-way, and it is more by good-luck than good management that so few accidents have happened to guns thus fitted. In the Inflexible, Dandolo, and Duilio, the immense weight necessary to the fitting of either Elswick or Scott compressors have necessitated the adoption of what is practically nearly similar to a very much better plan, viz., Mr. Vavasseur's. In these vessels, the trunnions themselves are on a slide, and the recoil is thus felt where it takes most effect, whilst hydraulic power is brought into play to gradually overcome it. If the principle is right in the Inflexible and the Italian ships, why should it not be adopted in all our men-of-war? The answer is, that the "Woolwich authorities will not have it!" How long, may we ask, are the requirements of one service to be judged of by men who are and must be ignorant of their nature? We say this in no sense of criticising the capacity of the Arsenal to supply forts and guns for military purposes. In heaven's name, then, let us come to an understanding! Let the cobbler stick to his last, and the Woolwich authorities stick to making guns for their own service! A Committee is now sitting at the War Office, to decide whether or no the manufacture of gun carriages and mountings can be entirely handed over to the Admiralty, and we hope nothing will be allowed to interfere with this step in the right direction being taken. We have more to say on this subject, but must reserve our comments for a future number.

THE STAYING POWERS OF A SOLDIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A comparative test of the staying powers of officers and non-commissioned officers at different periods of service has been afforded by the result of several paper chases that have recently taken place in the county Tipperary. The distance run on each occasion was between 13 and 14 miles, and the time occupied two and a half hours. The course lay straight across country, walls, hedges, ditches, and bog-land having to be taken. The pace was a steady double, varying occasionally into a run, or a walk for breathing intervals, but no halt was allowed; ordinary fatigue-dress was worn. Twenty started:—

	14 to 20 years.	8 to 14 years.	2 to 8 years.
Numbers, inclusive of hares, who took the whole course	4	2	2
Numbers who took short cuts, did not keep up the running, and who came in late	—	4	4
Numbers who fell out and returned to barracks, before four miles had been gone over, they having lost sight of the "field"	—	1	3
Totals	4	7	9=20

—I am, &c.,

L. F.

A REASONABLE COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is high time the instructors of musketry were made acquainted with the position they are to occupy in the coming year's training of the men in this branch of instruction, which commences on the 1st prox. That some change is contemplated is evident from the fact that the instructorship in many battalions having become vacant, no officer has been gazetted to fill the post, and I believe it is now generally understood that the officer instructor is to be dispensed with, so far as the companies are concerned. I myself can only regret that such a decision has been arrived at with regard to the serjeant-instructors. If it is intended to again lower them on the roll of non-commissioned officers, or to dispense with their services altogether, it would be only fair to let it be known at once what the intention is, so that they might have an opportunity of joining the Auxiliary Forces, as, no doubt, they would not care to serve on in the regiment, should a misfortune of this sort befall them from no fault of their own.—I am, &c.,

ONE OF THEM.

Reviews.

The British Navy. By Sir Thomas Brassey. (Longman & Co.)

The third volume of Sir Thomas Brassey's work on *The British Navy* is valuable, not only as a book of reference, but as one which will probably serve to correct public opinion as to the state of our Navy, and perhaps induce some of the uninitiated to take a less gloomy view of this important subject than that which seems, at present, to be the most fashionable one. Until recently, the British Navy seemed to get on quietly and effectively, but suddenly the flood-gates of criticism have been opened, and theorists have sprung into existence prepared to prove that our Navy is going to the dogs as fast almost as our Army, and that safety can only be secured by the adoption of theories diametrically opposed to each other. In order to "steady" the public mind on the question of the shipbuilding policy of the Navy, and on other equally important ones, Sir Thomas Brassey has carefully prepared a summary of the opinions thereon which are entertained by the most thoroughly competent men throughout Europe, and some of which have been published, or verbably expressed in both Houses of Parliament. It would be difficult to overrate the value which has been the outcome of Sir Thomas Brassey's labours. A summary thus prepared may be regarded as a miniature history of the British Navy of the present day, its strength, resources, and administration; every record of opinion which is entitled to consideration has been carefully preserved, so that with the aid of this book of reference it will be difficult for either the optimist or pessimist to plead want of information as to the present position of the Navy, as to the most effectual mode of improving it, and most particularly as to the nature of its armaments. It is interesting to learn that moderate-sized ships and guns and plates are preferred by the Admiralty, a preference which is fully endorsed by its professional advisers. It is also interesting to learn that professional opinion is most decidedly opposed to a dependence upon a few large and heavy guns. In concluding the introductory portion of his work, Sir Thomas Brassey expresses his individual opinion that the protection of our commerce at sea should be the primary aim of our shipbuilding policy. Foreign officers and constructors are agreed that they cannot engage in the line of battle against England with the hope of success. They point to our commerce as the vulnerable spot—the heel of Achilles. These ideas are being carried out in practice. We see in foreign navies a recent and rapid development of a formidable class of cruisers, lightly armed, but of great speed and coal-endurance. Vessels of this class are plainly intended not so much to fight an action as to intercept and destroy the defenceless, yet valuable, ships of the mercantile marine of an enemy. We must be prepared to protect ourselves against the form of attack which we have most reason to apprehend, and the nature of which seems to be foreshadowed not obscurely in the shipbuilding operations of our maritime rivals.

Obituary.

Rear-Admiral John D. M'Crea, Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, died suddenly at his official residence on Monday. The deceased officer was first lieut. of the Penelope in the Baltic, and was present at the bombardment of Bomarsund, Aug. 1854. He also served in the Hastings in the Baltic Expedition of 1855, and had the Baltic medal. He was Admiral Superintendent at Malta, from whence he was transferred to Portsmouth, in succession to Vice-Admiral the Hon. F. A. Foley. The remains were interred at Portsmouth on Thursday with full naval honours, the pall-bearers being Flag-Capt. Rowley, A.D.C., Capt. Codrington, Capt. Colomb, and Staff-Capts. Johnstone and Watts.

Gen. T. Charlton Smith, whose death we recorded last week, served for a short time in the Royal Navy on the east coast of Spain, and was three times wounded. In June, 1813, just after the unsuccessful siege of Tarragona, he joined the 2nd Batn. 27th Inniskilling Regiment, still wearing his midshipman's uniform. He was present in the action at Ordal on Sept. 12, when the position of the allies was carried by overwhelming numbers, after a determined resistance. The 2nd Batn. 27th (the only British engaged), had 8 officers and about 300 men killed and wounded. He remained with this battalion during its service in Spain and France, and till its return to Ireland in 1814. Ensign Smith was with the 1st Batn. 27th at Waterloo, and was severely wounded. Capt. Smith (he attained that rank in 1835) served with the 27th in South Africa, and was appointed Comdt. of Natal in 1842. For his defence of that post against the Boers, he received the brevet rank of Major, after 29 years' hard service, and a magnificent sword bearing on its blade the following inscription:—"Presented to Major T. C. Smith, H.M.'s 27th Regiment (Inniskillings) by British subjects of the Cape of Good Hope, to express their sense of his indomitable bravery in maintaining his post at Port Natal, against an overwhelming force, from May 24 to June 25, 1842." The deceased officer retired on the half-pay of Major, but attained the rank of Gen. The Distinguished-service Pension was conferred on him in 1856. Gen. Smith suffered severely for the last two years from the effects of two old wounds; a ball which lodged in his left leg, in a boat action in 1813, and another which passed through his right leg at Waterloo. Gen. Smith was, throughout his very long life, a poet of undoubted merit. A small volume of his works, printed for private circulation in 1819, would suffice to establish his reputation. We hope that a complete publication of his poems will soon appear.

The Army.

5th Dragoon Guards. The regiment proceeds from York to Ireland in the autumn, and will, it is believed, be quartered in Dublin.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). Capt. Sprot has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

7th Dragoon Guards. The regiment is in fairly good health at Shorncliffe, officers and men having picked up considerably since their arrival from Egypt.

2nd Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys. The regiment will be moved in the autumn from Ireland to Great Britain, and will most probably be stationed at York.

3rd Hussars. Lieut. the Hon. C. E. Bingham proceeds to Egypt, in charge of a draft of the 19th Hussars.

4th Hussars. The reports which are circulated as to the desertion of a captain of this regiment are exaggerated. An officer did take himself off, it is true, in a rather unaccountable manner, but it is not a fact that he has been apprehended by the police as a defaulter. We caution our readers against relying on the sensational stories which are being circulated.

6th Dragoons. The *Natal Mercantile Advertiser* of Feb. 9 has the following:—"The Cetewayo military escort, under command of Major Froom, arrived in Durban from Zululand yesterday at 12.30. It consisted of a squadron of Inniskilling Dragoons, numbering 160, two companies of the 41st Welsh Regt., 50 Mounted Infantry, the Army Hospital Corps, and some of the Commissariat. The column left the Tugela on Monday morning, and had a very wet march, as it rained the whole time from starting until arrival at Stanger about 11 o'clock, the inducements to outspan not being sufficient. On Tuesday the escort marched to Victoria village, and from there on Wednesday it reached Verulam, which was left a little before six yesterday morning. A short outspan took place on Smerdon's Flat, and then, as stated, Durban was reached at 12.30. A company of the 41st Mounted Infantry has been left behind at Etchowa, until the formation of the Border Police, under Mr. John Shepstone. The work of the column has been wonderfully and most successfully carried out, there not having been a hitch anywhere; and although sixteen spare horses were taken, only two have died of the horse sickness, which is rather a remarkable fact, the disease in these two cases having been contracted in Umhlatoosi Valley. The escort had a strange experience at the Intanjaneni Mountain, where they encamped, and were enveloped for the whole time of their stay in a heavy, wet cloud, which was very cold; but directly they got down on the Ulundi Flat, the heat was so great that it could hardly be borne. The escort is to be congratulated on the most satisfactory execution and the completion of its work."

17th Lancers. Capt. Jenkins, whose leave of absence from India has expired, has been posted to the depôt.

19th Hussars. The date of departure of the regiment from Egypt is still uncertain. All that is known is that it will return as soon as it can be spared.

21st Hussars. Capt. Wyndham is a candidate for admission to the Staff College, and has been attached to the office of the Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. of the Dublin District for Staff work for one month.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. F. Morley, lately proof officer at the Royal Arsenal, has taken up his appointment as inspecting officer to the Royal Gun Factories, the post being a new one, for which an allowance of £500 a year has been made to the department, including regimental pay.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The cadre of the late Bombay Artillery shows how soon the officers of that splendid old regiment will cease to require a page of the *Army List* to themselves. They are returned as three colonels commandant, three removed from the list as general officers, 12 lieutenant-colonels, and 15 majors. The commission of the junior of these officers bears date 1860. The old Bombay Engineers, too, like their comrades of the Artillery, are a corps of field officers, and have two colonels-commandant, four colonels removed from the corps as general officers, three colonels, 13 lieutenant-colonels, and 20 majors. That an officer's prospects should be seriously interfered with by too rapid promotion sounds like a contradiction in terms, but in the case of many Indian Engineers we believe that promotion to general has been regarded almost as a calamity."

"R.A." writes:—"Surely, if the general hope that the Royal Regiment of Artillery will shortly be broken up, and organised like the Infantry and Cavalry, is doomed to be disappointed, something might at least be done to alter the present confusing and ridiculous nomenclature. Two or three batteries, as the case may be, make what is called a 'division,' two guns also make a 'division;' then there is a term, sometimes used on parade, 'grand divisions.' Why not call the 'division' made up of two or more batteries a 'regiment,' and the 'division' made up of two guns a 'gun troop?' Neither name would be, perhaps, very appropriate, but it might help to prevent confusion. The late Col. Home, in his valuable 'Précis of Modern Tactics,' protested against the manner in which the word 'division' was used to denote different military units; but when the Royal Regiment was reorganised last year, some term was required to express a lieutenant-colonel's command of two or three batteries, and 'division' appears to have been the only name that could be thought of. If the reformers would only leave the Cavalry alone, and take a turn at us, they would find not only a fine field for the exercise of their ingenuity and resource, but would also do a very great service to the Artillery and to the Army."

The new code of regulations, as sanctioned by the War Department, for the future management of military savings banks, has been promulgated. In future a military savings bank is to be attached to every cavalry and infantry regiment, and to the corps of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. A sum of £30 only is to be deposited in any one year, and not more than £200 in the whole. The interest allowed to depositors is at the rate of £3 15s. per cent. per annum.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, whom the corps are proud to claim as their own, has been in Egypt now for some time for the benefit of his health, in company with his son, the Hon. Major Napier. Our Cairo letters inform us that his residence in Cairo has been attended with benefit, and that he has nearly recovered the vigour which, for a man of his years, is rather exceptional. The garrison of Cairo has been paraded in his honour. Lord Napier, in plain clothes, took the salute at the march-past. The officers of the Royal Engineers have entertained him at a banquet, and he has been received with marked consideration by the British and native authorities. Among the places of interest he visited (and he has left but little unseen) has been, of course, the battlefield of Tel-el-Kebir, which he has inspected on two occasions and studied closely; and it is mentioned in one of our letters that his Lordship is strongly impressed with the neglect of transport, to which must be traced the mortality of the Army and the losses consequent on a front attack, as a very short and simple movement to flank Arabi's left would have enabled Lord Wolseley to have rolled up the Egyptians instantly. But to move away from the rail and the canal was impossible without carriage, and none was provided. Lord Napier of Magdala went to Luxor on March 12, and was expected back in a fortnight.

Grenadier Guards. The 1st Batn., consisting of about 26 officers and 560 non-commissioned officers and men, arrived at Aldershot from London on Monday, for the purpose of going through a course of musketry practice.

1st, or Royal Scots. Major Sheringham, 2nd Batn., is about to exchange to the 22nd Regt. with Major Blane.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Particulars have now been received of the murder of Lieut. W. H. Coode at Benares. On Feb. 16, deceased was drilling the men on parade, when two rifle shots were fired from the corner of the barracks. The bullets passed close over the heads of the men, and almost immediately a third shot was fired, severely wounding a private named Lilley in the knee. The men got very excited and wanted to "scatter," but Lieut. Coode ordered them to remain steady, and rode in the direction of the firing. As he was advancing at a canter, a fourth shot was fired by a private named Cocklin, who was standing outside the barrack door. The bullet did no damage, and the man again discharged his rifle. This time the bullet entered the breast of Lieut. Coode's horse, but notwithstanding this the officer still courageously advanced towards Cocklin, shouting, "What are you about, sir?" The man replied, "Stand back, sir, or I will shoot you, too." Lieut. Coode, when about twelve paces from the soldier, was dismounting, apparently with the intention of seizing his assailant, when Cocklin again fired, and this time struck the officer in the groin. Medical aid was quickly secured, but the main artery of the leg was found to be nearly severed, and he died in about an hour. Cocklin, when taken to the cell, remarked that he wished he had been able to "do" for Serjt. Brent. Serjt. Brent had been instrumental in obtaining a conviction against Cocklin's "chum" for insubordination, and deceased, as adjutant of the regiment, had prosecuted him. This is the only reason that can be assigned for the occurrence.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Lieut. Davies has been granted leave from India to England for nine months, on private affairs.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Saunders succeeds Col. Warren, C.B., in command of the 2nd Batn., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Dixon becoming 2nd lieut.-col. Lieut. Lester, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, for 15 months, on private affairs.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. The 2nd Batn., on arrival at Aldershot from Malta, will occupy quarters in the permanent barracks.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieut. D'Aeth, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Major Blane has arranged an exchange to the 1st Royal Scots with Major Sheringham.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The following result of a general court-martial, held at Chester on Jan. 12, for the trial of No. 207 Pte. J. Conlan, depôt, was promulgated to the troops at a full parade in the barrack square, Wrexham, on Monday last:—"Charge—After having been discharged with disgrace from a part of her Majesty's Forces, enlisting in the Regular Forces without declaring the circumstances of his discharge, in that at Wrexham, on Sept. 20, 1882, after having been discharged from the 102nd Regt. with ignominy and from the Royal Horse Artillery with ignominy, he enlisted into the Regular Forces without having declared the circumstances of such discharges. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service. Her Majesty has been pleased to confirm the finding and sentence, and to command that the sentence be carried into effect."

31st East Surrey Regiment, on arrival at Aldershot from Gibraltar, will occupy quarters in the permanent barracks.

34th Border Regiment. Capt. Richmond, Adjt. 4th Batn., becomes major, vice Major Tufnell, retired.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. The following regimental order was issued at Cairo on the 2nd inst.:—"It is with great regret that the commanding officer announces to the battalion the death of Capt. W. T. Cautley, this evening, in hospital, of enteric fever. The late Capt. Cautley served in the battalion for 15 years, and the commanding officer feels the battalion has lost a most zealous, hard-working officer, a good comrade, and a kind-hearted friend."

41st, the Welsh Regiment. A correspondent writes from Natal:—"Large placards are placed in all our English towns and cities, picturesquely showing the advantages of the Army, describing as good the pay, clothing, and accommodation. Now, in Natal, the pay is very poor, beer being one shilling per quart, and provisions are likewise expensive in proportion; and taking into consideration that twopence halfpenny is deducted out of the 'one shilling' for vegetables, and sixpence deducted for family allotment, there is a balance of threepence halfpenny per day left. And we are to supply out of this balance the common necessaries of life, pipe-clay, butter, &c. The clothing, I will say, is fair, only we find it much too hot for this country in the summer months. As for our accommodation, after being nearly two years under canvas, in time of peace, there was erected what are termed a barracks, made partly of earth, and of a very dusty nature. With each gust of wind, our nostrils, eyes, ears, and mouth get unpleasantly filled with the dust. Again, the married men have been in time of peace separated from their families for over two years. What is the reason? If the Government intend to keep them in the colony, why do they not build suitable quarters, and send the families out to them? They have endured all the hardships, without the gains, of a campaign. There are 300 men whose first term of army service expires this year, and not one will re-engage or extend his service, for they are thoroughly disgusted at the treatment they have received. While the troops of the Egyptian Expedition have received extra money compensation, we, after two years in the field, have received none! One regiment in the colony has had all its families sent out to them. This seems as if our poor, unfortunate men were being punished. I hope some Member of Parliament will take our case up, and see justice done to our regiment. Believe me, I do not complain without reasonable cause." See 6th Dragoons.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. Thomas Moore, R.M.A., has been nominated adjutant of the 1st Essex Artillery Volunteers, vice Capt. A. J. Hill, R.M.A., completed period of service with Auxiliary Forces, and directed to join that corps at Stratford on the 1st prox.

Capt. C. D. Fowler, R.M.L.I., has been granted three months' leave of absence, on disembarkation from H.M.S. Urgent.

The under-mentioned have been awarded medals for long-service and good-conduct:—R.M.A.—Musician W. E. Hyde, 3rd Company; Gunners Felix Gower, 2nd Company, Frederick Cridland, 3rd Company, and Henry George, 6th Company; Serjts. James Deans, 6th Company. R.M.L.I.—Serjt. Josh. Herbert, 17th Company; Pte. David Sibley, 45th Company.

The following circular respecting the transfer of officers of the Royal Marines to the Indian Staff Corps, has been issued to the several Divisions, viz.:—"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having approved, in concurrence with the Secretary of State for War for India, the transfer of certain officers of the Royal Marine Forces to the Indian Staff Corps, on the same terms as officers of her Majesty's land Forces, under General Order No. 117, of 1878, as modified by General Order No. 1, of 1882, have been pleased to direct that the number of such transfers in future is not to exceed, in the aggregate, one annually from the Royal Marine Artillery, and two from the Royal Marine Light Infantry. It must be understood by officers of the Royal Marines that the announcement of this limit does not imply any pledge that officers will be required for the Indian Staff Corps, annually or otherwise, for this depends upon arrangements over which the Admiralty have no control. All applications for transfer are to be made on or before July 1 this year." As yet, more officers have been transferred from the Royal Marines to the Indian Staff Corps, since entries were first opened, than are now provided for by this circular.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. It is stated by the Indian papers that Lieut.-Col. Gosset will officiate for Col. E. F. Chapman, C.B., as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of India, when the latter goes on leave in April next.

66th Berkshire Regiment. A court of inquiry has assembled at Portsmouth to investigate certain serious charges brought against Capt. E. G. P. Mayers, paymaster of the regt. Among other things it is alleged that some important documents relating to regimental accounts were wilfully lost after the battle of Maiwand, and that the accused has embezzled public money to the extent of £3,000 or £4,000. It is understood that Capt. Mayers will shortly be tried by general court-martial. Meanwhile, he is under arrest. He maintains that he is perfectly innocent of the charges brought against him, and asserts that he shall be able to rebut them if certain witnesses now in Poonah can be brought home to give evidence in his favour.

67th Hampshire Regiment. Gen. William Mark Wood, colonel of the regiment, died a few days ago, at his residence, Bishop's Hall, Romford, Essex. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Mr. W. J. Lockwood, of Dews Hall, Lambourne, Essex, by his marriage with Rachel, daughter of Sir Mark Wood, and was born in 1817. He was educated at Eton, entered the Army in 1836, and in the following year assumed the name of Wood in lieu of his patronymic. He obtained a lieutenantcy in 1841, became capt. in 1844, was promoted to lieut.-col. in 1853, and col. in 1854. He served with the Coldstream Guards in the Crimea from Oct., 1854, till May, 1855, taking part in the battles of Balaclava and Inkerman, and in the siege of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, and 5th Class of the Medjidie). He attained the rank of major-gen. in 1868, lieut.-gen. in 1876, and gen. in 1878. In 1877 he was appointed col. of the 67th.

74th Highland Light Infantry. The *Western Morning News* says:—"During the Egyptian Campaign, the 2nd Batn. Highland Light Infantry, now quartered in Plymouth, lost more men in action and from disease than any other single regiment. Three officers, five non-commissioned officers, and thirteen privates were killed at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, three subsequently died of the wounds received in that engagement, and eleven died of diseases contracted during the campaign. In memory of their comrades, the officers and men are anxious to erect a monument in Glasgow Cathedral, and towards a fund for that purpose all ranks have already liberally subscribed. To swell the amount an officer of the corps has had published in pamphlet form, price 6d., an account of the proceedings of the regiment in Egypt, from the day of landing until the day of leaving for England. The story is full of interest, and will be welcome reading, not only to soldiers, but civilians. The pamphlet can be obtained of the canteen steward at the citadel."

78TH SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS. . Col. Warren completes his five years in command, and will be placed on half-pay from Tuesday next.

79TH CAMERON HIGHLANDERS. Major Oldham, Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry in the Cork District, is to be transferred to head-quarters in Dublin for duty from May 1, in succession to Major Agnew, 34th Regt., whose period of appointment will expire on that date.

81ST LOYAL NORTH LINCOLN. Capt. Crosbie has been granted leave from India to England for nine months, on medical certificate.

82ND SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT. Col. Walters completes his five years in command of the regiment, and retires upon half-pay from Tuesday next.

87TH ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. Gen. Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., colonel of the regiment, died shortly before 5 a.m. on Monday, at his lodgings in Bolton [Street, from heart disease. The deceased was eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. Doyle, K.C.B., G.C.H. He was born in 1804, and was educated at the Military College, Sandhurst. He entered the Army as ensign in the 87th in 1819. His principal services were in the Colonies, having served in the East and West Indies, and British North America. During the Eastern Campaign, he served as assist.-adjt.-gen. of the 3rd Division. He was placed on the Staff as assist.-qrmr.-gen. from 1847 to 1856, in which year he was appointed Inspector-Gen. of Militia in Ireland, which post he held for five years. He was then appointed to command the troops in Nova Scotia, and was placed on the Staff as major-gen. He had received the thanks of the Canadian House of Assembly, as well as of the English and United States Governments, for his judicious management of the affair of the Chesapeake during his temporary administration of the Colonial Government, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, upon the confederation of the North American provinces in 1867. He resigned in May, 1873, and returned home, when he was appointed, in April, 1874, to the command of the Southern District, which appointment he held till May, 1877. He became a col. in 1854, major-gen. in 1860, lieut.-gen. in 1870, and gen. in 1877; and was placed on the Retired List in the same year. He was appointed col. of the 70th Foot in May, 1868; was transferred to the 87th in 1870, and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1869.

89TH ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. Lieut. Fry is a candidate for the S.C., and has been appointed to the 9th Bombay N.I., on probation.

100TH LEINSTER REGIMENT (ROYAL CANADIANS). Brevet Lieut.-Col. Dawes has joined the 2nd Batn. at Birr, on reverting to regimental duty for Staff employment.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. The following transfers of Medical officers have been ordered in India:—Surgeons-Major R. Jackson, from the Presidency to Pachmaree; J. d'Altera, from Sitapore to Naini Tal; E. Wilkes, from Dinapore to Landour; S. G. White, from Nowshera to Kasauli; W. Venour, from Meerut to Jutogh; T. Rudd, from Rawul Pindee to Dalhousie; J. Ferguson, from Mooltan to Murree; C. S. Wills, from Barrackpore to Ranikhet; G. W. McNutty, from Meerut to Chakrata; W. Temple, from Rawul Pindee to Subathu; J. Good, from Pachmaree to Cawnpore; H. Scott, from Landour to Sitapur; F. A. Turton, from Allahabad to Dinapur; J. Hector, from the Presidency to Allahabad; R. de la C. Corbett, from Dum Dum to Barrackpore; and G. Martin, from Peshawur to Mooltan. Brigade-Surgeons W. Ashton, from Allahabad to Chonbattia; R. W. Meadows, from Murree to Lucknow; and T. N. Hoysted, from Allahabad to Rawul Pindee. All these officers will have medical charge of the station hospitals.

PAY DEPARTMENT. Capt. Compigné, from the 13th Regimental District, Taunton, embarked for Ceylon on the 7th inst., to relieve Capt. C. C. Budd; Capt. J. H. Jackson, from the 43rd Regimental District, Oxford, embarked on the 15th inst for Malta, to replace Capt. R. M. Ireland, ordered home; Capt. W. B. Wade, 2nd Batn. 5th Fusiliers, left for Bombay, to rejoin his regiment in India, on the 15th inst. From Egypt we hear that Capt. C. B. Griffiths, invalided home, is on passage to England in the Nepaul. Capt. Mortimer is slowly improving in health, and will be invalided home as soon as he is fit to undertake the voyage. Capt. Fox accompanies his regiment, the 49th, to Gibraltar, and Capt. Stradling proceeds with the 38th Regt. to Malta. A correspondent writes:—"With reference to Sir A. Hayter's remarks in the House of Commons, as stated in the *Times* of the 13th inst., regarding the proposed changes in the Army Pay Department, I do not think what is proposed will meet the requirements of the case or give general satisfaction to the officers of the Department. As regards the increase of rank, it is those officers with long service who most feel the inequality in this respect, and their position compared with that of regimental officers. There are many who will not benefit for some time by the increase of rank to major, as it is proposed to be given, and if all officers who joined the Department before June, 1881, were given the rank of major irrespective of their departmental service, it would be simply an act of justice to them, and place them on an equality with regimental officers of their own standing. As regards filling up vacancies in the Department, the proposal to give rank of major after ten years' departmental service will not be an inducement to combatant officers to resign their commissions, as very few of them would not obtain that rank regimentally in a shorter time. Those officers who have joined the Department since June, 1881, or who may hereafter join, should be granted the rank of major after five years' departmental service, provided they have a total service of 20 years. All officers of the Department should have an unqualified right to lodging and servants' allowances. Further, the vacancies caused in the list of staff paymasters by promotions to the rank of chief paymaster should be filled up; otherwise, the Department generally derives no advantage from such promotion. There are no officers who have harder work or such pecuniary responsibility as paymasters, and it is very unjust that they should not have the same benefit as regards rank, &c., as officers of their own standing in other corps and Departments."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

4TH BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT. The recruits of the 4th Batn. assembled for 56 days' preliminary drill at Hertford on Monday, the 12th inst.; 246 recruits were finally approved on that day by the Commanding Officer, Col. R. B. Fellows, and are now undergoing instruction, under the command of the Adjt., Capt. F. W. Becher. The battalion, which is up to its full strength, will assemble at Hertford on Monday, May 7 next, and will proceed to Colchester on the following day, for the annual training.

"Militia Adjutant" writes:—"Noticing the remarks in your last issue on the falling-off in the strength of the Militia, I would propose, as a remedy, a small retaining fee to non-commissioned officers, in the shape of daily pay during the non-training periods; say, serjeants, 6d.; corporals, 4d.; and lance-corporals and bombardiers, 2d. They could be paid quarterly, similarly to the pensioners, by the paymasters of their own regiments. This would, I feel sure, not only render the Militia more popular, but would also increase immensely its efficiency. I think most Militia officers will agree with me that the weak point of their regiments is their non-commissioned officers. These appointments are not lucrative, and have many disadvantages for men who, in civil life, may find themselves under those whom as soldiers they commanded. Few men care to take the stripe, and those who do have little to gain by remaining in the regiment. This is especially felt in Artillery corps, where non-commissioned officers have to act as instructors in gunnery; and it is most discouraging to battery commanders and the permanent staff to find their trouble in preparing these non-commissioned officers is thrown away, by their leaving perhaps after one training. The small daily pay would make men hesitate before surrendering it, and being within the reach of all, would act as a strong inducement to steady men to enlist. I am aware that this would be a serious innovation, but it is far from being impracticable. The cost, I calculate, would be somewhere about £70,000 a year, a small sum, compared to the gain in the efficiency of such a valuable force as the Militia."

Earl Percy will on Friday ask the Secretary of State for War if he will state the reason why the form of the oath taken by a Militia recruit on attestation has been altered by the omission of the words, "in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, for the defence of the same," and of the words "so help me God."

The eight battalions of Militia ordered to train at Aldershot this year will be encamped and attached to brigades as follows:—7th Batn. Rifle Brigade, May 7, Church Plateau, 3rd Brigade; 3rd Derbyshire, May 28, Thorn Hill, 1st Brigade; 7th King's Royal Rifle Corps, June 4, Swan Inn Plateau, 3rd Brigade; 3rd East Surrey, June 4, Rushmoor Hill, 2nd Brigade; 3rd Royal Fusiliers, June 25, Rushmoor, 1st Brigade; 5th Royal Fusiliers, June 4, Rushmoor, 1st Brigade; 4th Oxfordshire L.I., June 11, North of Cove Hill, 3rd Brigade; 4th East Surrey, July 9, Rushmoor Hill, 2nd Brigade.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE. The funeral of Lieut.-Col. A. T. Ewens took place on Tuesday. There was a very large muster of the regiment at South Kensington Railway Station, to which point the coffin was conveyed on an open funeral car, and there transferred to a gun-carriage of the Royal Artillery. Beside the firing-party, which was under Lieut.-Col. Adrian Hope, many present and former members of the brigade, as well as other Volunteers, followed the bier to Brompton Cemetery, the regimental band playing the "Dead March," and the *cortége* proceeding the whole distance in slow time, the firing-party with arms reversed, and the officers of the brigade being the pall-bearers. In the cemetery, a large number of Regular and Volunteer officers were assembled, among the former, Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District, and Col. Clive, Grenadier Guards, to which the London Rifle Brigade is attached; while the Lord Mayor was represented by Major Campbell, the City Marshal.

The annual return of the Volunteer Corps made to the War Office has been presented to Parliament. From this we learn that the total enrolled strength of the Force on Nov. 1 last was 207,336, of whom only 7,962 were classed as non-efficients; while 17,621 (5,692 being officers, and 11,929 serjeants) had qualified as proficients for the special grant of 50s. In addition to these, 328 officers had passed in tactics, and qualified for the special grant of 10s. The per-centage of efficients to the total number enrolled is given as 96·16, whilst the per-centage of men present at the official inspection was 84·83. In total numerical strength the Force is nearly a thousand less than in the preceding year, when it numbered 208,308, compared with 206,537 in 1880, 193,893 in 1870, and 119,146 in 1860. That the efficiency of the Force has also made continued progress is shown by the fact that the per-centage of efficients enrolled has improved from 69·66 in 1863, to 89·11 in 1873, 96·08 in 1881, and 96·16 last year. The enrolled Volunteer Force is composed as follows:—Light Horse, 260 (per-centage of efficients, 80·77); Artillery, 38,261 (per-centage of efficients, 95·63); Engineers, 8,896 (per-centage of efficients, 96·12); Mounted Rifles, 52 (per-centage of efficients, 73·08); Rifles, 159,867 (per-centage of efficients, 96·32).

In reply to Mr. M. Scott, Mr. Brand stated on Monday, in the House of Commons, that it was true that a request had been made for the loan of harness for the guns of the Metropolitan and other Artillery Volunteers at the Brighton Review, and that, being contrary to the regulations, it was at first refused. It was pointed out, however, that this might lead to great inconvenience, and an exception had been made in this case, and the harness would now be lent.

THE ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT IN EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The officers of the Army Pay Department are deeply indebted to you for animadverting in your last issue on the treatment its members have received in the distribution of honours for service in Egypt, as compared with officers of other departments similarly detained at the base of operations. Permit me, however, to draw attention to one point in Sir A. D. Hayter's reply to Mr. Whitley's question in the House of Commons last Monday week. The Financial Secretary concluded with the words:—"And they [the officers of the Pay Department] will all receive the Egyptian war medal and the Egyptian star." Exactly; and so will every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man, in both services, employed in the war. Civilians reading the reply would be inclined to say, "Oh! they have got the medal and star; what cause have they for complaint?" forgetting, perhaps, that the main point in Mr. Whitley's question—the treatment compared with other Departments who had been widely recognised—was quietly ignored by Sir A. Hayter in the reply. All sensible men—and there are some within the portals of the War Office who sympathise with the Pay Department in this matter—must see that if officers who have the conduct of the financial duties of an army on active service are to be excluded from all participation in honours and rewards, they had better be converted into a branch of the Civil Service (Treasury) at once, and paid accordingly. No officer with a lively sense of past service as a combatant and respect for his future position can be expected to join a Department where he receives less pay and less rank than officers of other Departments, and no special recognition for hard work in a campaign.—I am, &c.,

FIAT JUSTITIA.

A correspondent writes:—"I notice in the Aldershot notes of your issue of Feb. 24, that by a Horse Guards' ruling the regimental quartermaster-serjeant is senior to all other quartermaster-serjeants in a regiment. This is rather hard, as I have heard that since the rank was given to orderly-room and paymaster-serjeants, all commanding officers to whom the case had been referred had ruled that the quartermaster-serjeant longest in the rank was the senior. Now this is reversed, and the men of, say, a year's standing, must give place to the one of a month."

A correspondent says:—"Recruits on joining the service are very often deceived both by recruiting-serjeants and advertisements. Men offering themselves for attestation are led to believe that they will receive 1s. per day clear, but they are very soon undeceived, and find that 3½d. or 4d. per diem is stopped for additional food which is quite necessary, as 'Cardwell's boys' cannot possibly exist, much less do 'sentry-go,' on 1 lb. of bread and ¾ lb. of very inferior meat. When he learns the above facts, the recruit perhaps tries to reconcile himself to 8d. clear and free clothing; but alas! his boots want repairing, he is 'put down' for a new kersey jacket, he has to buy under-clothing in the regimental stores,—a shirt costs him 5s. I have four years' experience, and I find that a private instead of being 7s. per week to the good, could not scrape together 3s. Then why try to deceive?" There is unquestionably a great deal of truth in what this correspondent says. False statements such as those referred to, do incalculable mischief.

The appointment of Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, which Major Spencer lately resigned, is said to have been offered to, but declined by, Col. Galloway, commanding the Body Guard. The appointment has since been offered to, and accepted by, Major Kenney Herbert, Assistant-Secretary in the Military Department of the Government of India. A Calcutta paper remarks that Madras is to be congratulated on getting back an officer who made himself so popular when stationed there before.

An Army Circular (India), dated Jan. 31, notifies the appointments which qualify a lieutenant-colonel of the Staff Corps or Indian Army for promotion to the rank of brevet colonel. General duty is, under the authority of this circular, now raised to the dignity of an appointment. But we fail to understand why a substantive lieutenant-colonel of the Indian Army should be allowed, by virtue of doing nothing,—or general duty, the terms are synonymous—to qualify for his brevet, unless it be that that privilege is accorded to Staff Corps lieutenant-colonels. In place of thus debasing the rank of colonel, we should prefer to see these unemployed lieutenant-colonels retire into private life; as doubtless they would be glad to do, on the offer of a sufficient inducement in the way of pension.

The Secretary of State for India has decided that the following appointments are not considered as coming within the category of those qualifying a lieutenant-colonel for promotion to the rank of brevet colonel:—Commissioner, deputy-commissioner, assistant-commissioner, secretary, judge, magistrate, cantonment magistrate; also appointments in the Postal, Survey, Forest, Telegraph, Police, and Educational Departments.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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Consul-General Stanley.
Captain Harford.

It is not proposed to disturb the present interments, or to remove the remains of the dead, but to collect together all tombstones and other memorials on Cathcart's Hill, so as to ensure more certain supervision.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to carry on this work may be sent to Messrs. COX and CO., Craig's Court, who have kindly consented to act as Treasurers.

FRANCIS HAYGARTH, Colonel, } Hon. Secretaries.
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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

At Fault, by Hawley Smart, 3 vols. (Chapman and Hall)—Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, 1883 (Dean and Son)—Purim, a New-fashioned Annual (S. Valentine)—Longman's Magazine, Vol. I (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—Our Gilded Youth (Vizetelly and Co.)—The Decisive Battles of India, by Colonel G. B. Malleson, C.S.I. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—A Sketch Book of R. Caldecott's: The War in Egypt, illustrated by R. Simkin; Shakspere, illustrated; Wordsworth; Sacred Poetry, by R. A. Willmott, M.A. (G. Routledge and Sons).—Magazines for April:—The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); Longman's Magazine (Longmans and Co.); The National Review, April, (W. H. Allen and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883.

WE gather the following personal statistics from the new official *Army List*. The oldest General officers are Generals P. V. England and Sir Edward Sabine, Royal Artillery, both born in 1788; and the two youngest, Major-General the Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, and Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, born February 9, 1838. Field-Marshal Lord

Strathnairn, born April 6, 1801, is the oldest officer on the Active List of the Army. Colonel the Hon. G. Villiers, Grenadier Guards, is the youngest Colonel in the service, our Military Attaché in Paris having been born September 27, 1847. A brother-Guardsman, Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, C.B., Scots Guards, born September 1, 1845, is the next youngest; and the third place on the list is taken by Colonel T. M. Bailie, 52nd Light Infantry, born August 16, 1844. The youngest Cavalry Colonel is Herbert Stewart, C.B., 3rd Dragoon Guards, born June 30, 1843; and the youngest Colonel in the Indian Army is Sir C. M. Macgregor, who is in his forty-third year. Turning to the Lieutenant-Colonels' List, we find that Guardsmen occupy the first five places on the age scale, the youngest being Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Mackinnon, Grenadier Guards, born December 15, 1852—Lieutenant-Colonels V. Hatton and the Hon. E. C. Digby, both of the Grenadier Guards, have only recently passed their thirtieth birthday; and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. W. Fraser, Grenadier Guards, is also among the "juveniles," the Master of Saltoun having been born in August, 1851. The youngest Lieutenant-Colonel of the Line is Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Taylor, 19th Hussars, whose promotion has been exceptionally rapid. He was born September 9, 1850, and entering the Army December 30, 1871, after the abolition of Purchase, has risen in less than twelve years to his present rank. The oldest regimental officer is the veteran Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, the Marquis de Piro, having been born in 1824. It will be noticed that the monthly *Army List* and its sister quarterly are not quite agreed as to the rank of the Maltese Marquis; for eighteenpence he can be seen in the pink monthly as Major commanding, and for fifteen shillings, as Lieutenant-Colonel, in the bulky quarterly. Coming to the Majors' List, the youngest field-officer in the service is Brevet Major R. C. B. Lawrence, 5th Dragoon Guards, born July 23, 1857. Major Lawrence, who gained Brevet promotion for his services with the Mounted Infantry in Egypt, is nephew of the late Lord Lawrence, Governor-General of India, and has been in the Army since February 12, 1876, when he passed for his commission. The next youngest on the List is a Gunner, Major H. V. Cowan, R.A., recently promoted for the Egyptian Campaign, and also decorated for Afghan services under Sir Frederick Roberts. Major Maude, 90th Light Infantry, born in 1852, and son of the Crown Equerry, is the youngest Infantry Major; and Major Crofton, 8th Hussars, also born in 1852, the youngest regimental Major of Cavalry. On the Captains' List, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, in Captain A. W. Brooke, 65th Regiment, is the junior. He was born June 19, 1858. There are two other Captains born in the same year, viz., E. D. Sandys, 58th Foot, and F. W. Kitchener, 14th Regiment; while twenty Captains have yet to attain their twenty-third birthday. The three youngest officers in the service, if we may believe the figures in the *Army List*, are Lieutenants G. A. French, C. N. Trotman, and R. M. Byrne, all of the Royal Marines. The first-named was born January 21, 1865, and is the youngest of the three. Lieutenant Naylor Leyland, 2nd Life Guards, born January 24, 1864, is the youngest Cavalry subaltern, Mr. H. R. Blyth, 6th Regiment, the youngest lieutenant of Infantry, and Lieutenant W. S. Lindsay, R.A., the youngest officer in the Ordnance Corps. Riding-master Mathews, King's Dragoon Guards, born in 1852, is the youngest of his rank, and Quartermaster Hart, 46th Regiment, born in 1854, presumably the youngest officer holding that appointment. There is no medical officer under 23, and the youngest Commissariat officer has passed his 25th birthday. In the Army Pay Department, the oldest officer is Staff Paymaster Henry Burke, born in August, 1823, and the youngest, Paymaster (Captain) Creighton, 87th Fusiliers, born September, 1857.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Herbert, the Quartermaster-General, has addressed the following letter to Messrs. Cook and Son, in reference to their services in connection with the sanitary arrangements for the Egyptian expedition:—"Gentlemen,—The Lieutenant-General commanding the troops in Egypt, having forwarded, for the information of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, a report of the cordial assistance rendered by your firm in conveying convalescents, for sanitary reasons, in your steamers on the Nile, I have now the honour, by desire of his Royal Highness, to convey to you an expression of his thanks for the admirable arrangements made by you on these occasions, by which the troops have greatly benefited. His Royal Highness fully appreciates the public spirit evinced by you in conducting the various services on which you have been employed for military purposes in the above country."

It is understood that Major-General Earle's Brigade being broken up, he will return to England from Egypt; and that Brigadier-General Arbuthnot will succeed Major-General Harman at Alexandria, when the latter gives up his command, on going home, to take up the duties of Assistant-Adjutant-General.

The curious War-Office tactics which were adopted against the retired Generals, in depriving them of their distinguished-service pensions on retirement, has attracted a great deal of attention in the Army, as the most distinguished officers were made to pay for the higher rates of pensions granted to all retired Generals, to cover the bitter pill of enforced retirement under Post-purchase Warrants. It was a remarkably bad precedent for military administration, as it may some day be carried lower down. Other officials may persuade Ministers to deprive serjeants, corporals, and privates of their good-conduct pay on retirement, as a means of slightly increasing the pay of their comrades whilst serving, without additional cost. What is sauce for the goose may be made sauce for the gander.

A Militia officer has called our attention—not unnaturally, either—to the practical exclusion of Militia officers of the present generation from the honour of becoming Queen's Aides-de-Camp. There are at present seven Militia Aides-de-Camp, besides one supernumerary. Of these seven, no less than five have retired from the service, some of them for many years. The only appointment, and that a supernumerary one, made for a very long period has been that of the Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, and it was bestowed upon him, not for service in the Militia, in which he was a very junior officer, but for presiding over the Royal Commission on the Militia and the Brigade-Depôt system. If officers are permitted to retain these appointments after retiring from the service, it would seem fair that they should do so as supernumeraries, thus affording some chance for others. This principle seems to be admitted in the case of the Volunteers, since Lord Wemyss, the senior Volunteer Aide-de-Camp, was gazetted as supernumerary, presumably because he had retired. It would seem reasonable to extend the same rule to the Militia, in which there are still not a few officers who had served for many years, including long periods of embodiment, before the Volunteer Force was created. It may be remarked that the 170 odd officers now commanding Militia battalions who are not fortunate enough to have a handle to their names can scarcely consider a list composed of a duke, two marquises, three barons, one baronet, and one brother and heir presumptive of an earl, as fairly representative of their branch of the service. If Lord Hartington wishes to give a little encouragement to the Militia, he might fairly take this matter of Aide-de-Campships into consideration.

By a lucky fluke—promotion not having reached them by April 1—Major-Generals Sir F. FitzWygram and G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., will retain their commands, the former at the head of the Cavalry at Aldershot, the latter in charge of the Home District, for another year. This is, of course, a most agreeable thing for the officers themselves, but a sad disappointment to many anxious Major-Generals, who see looming in the future all the pains and penalties incidental to five years of idleness.

Generals Sir H. P. de Bathe, Bart., and the Hon. Sir F. Colborne, K.C.B., complete five years' unemployed service on Saturday next, the 31st inst., when they will be removed to the Retired List. Sir Henry de Bathe was born June 19, 1823, and is, therefore, under 60 years of age, the five years' rule hitting him seven years before he would have had to retire, had he been fortunate enough to have secured an appointment. His last employment was in command of the Manchester District, which command he held from July 2, 1874, to March 31, 1878. Sir Frederick Colborne was born April 23, 1817, and therefore loses two years' service. He commanded the troops in China from August 29, 1874, to March 31, 1878.

Colonel G. Bagot, half-pay, late of a brigade depôt, and formerly of the 69th Regiment, having attained the age of 59 years, will be retired from the 23rd inst.

Considering the great paucity of subalterns, more especially in those regiments stationed in Ireland, owing to the numerous detachments a regiment has to find in that country, we cannot but think that it would be a good thing to allow Militia subalterns to be attached to the Line battalions of their territorial regiments. This arrangement would help to foster a good feeling between the affiliated Line and Militia battalions. By the present regulations, Militia subalterns are only allowed to be attached, with pay, once during their entire service, and then only for one month. If they were permitted to attach themselves, say, for three months, they would then be able to thoroughly understand the interior economy of a regiment, &c., and they would also lessen the work of their brother subalterns of the Line, who are often overworked, owing to the absence of other officers who are undergoing courses at Hythe, Chatham, and elsewhere. Many Militia subalterns would be only too pleased to avail themselves of this opportunity of gaining experience.

Brevet Major W. H. Holbech, 60th Rifles, has rejoined the staff of Major-General Luard, commanding the Canadian Militia, from active service in Egypt. How is it that Major Holbech has not yet been seconded in his regiment? Considering how unfortunate the senior subalterns of the 60th have been during the last two years, in consequence of the number of supernumerary captains there have been to absorb, they ought not to be overlooked, when a chance offers of making up to them for past disappointments.

It is a strange but significant fact that, whereas the principal War-Office officials have been decorated and thanked for their services, the officials in India who bore the heat and burden of the work of preparation in Bombay, in connection with the despatch of the well supplied and admirably organised Indian Contingent for Egypt, have got nothing. Every Continental paper devoted to service matters has spoken in high terms of the Indian Contingent, the perfect organisation of which put our home authorities to shame; and yet in the drawing for honours, the Indians drew far more than their fair proportion of blanks.

We understand that more than one recognised military authority is of opinion that the clerks at the War Office are inordinately highly paid for the work they do, and that, moreover, a very large part of the work could be carried out better and cheaper by officers and non-commissioned officers from the Army. As the War Office have recently arrogated to themselves so much of the real control of the Army, it is time that a Commission should be assembled to inquire into the increasing cost of the civil branch of that overgrown department.

A feeble effort, we notice, is being made by the authorities to raise four of the new Militia Infantry Battalions, the Estimates providing for a 4th Battalion to the West Surrey, Lancashire Fusiliers, South Yorkshire, and Highland Light Infantry, at Guildford, Bury, Pontefract, and Hamilton, respectively. Inasmuch, however, as the total numbers of Infantry Militia for 1883-4 is in diminution of those borne for 1882-3, it is dubious what material advantage is gained.

It is intended to maintain at home during the coming financial year twelve Infantry Battalions, at a strength of 950 rank and file, four at 850, four at 750, four at 650, and 48 at 520. Some of these battalions, of course, are now in Egypt, from which country they may not be so easily recalled.

The List of General Officers is fast being reduced to the new establishment. There is now an excess of full Generals of but seven Cavalry and Infantry, one Artillery, and one Engineer; of Lieutenant-Generals, four Cavalry and Infantry, one Artillery, and two Engineer; of Major-Generals, 11 Cavalry and Infantry, and four Artillery. The Staff Corps appears already to have attained its proper proportions. It seems strange that the authorities, with all their professions of having an efficient, but small establishment of Generals, should still keep on this list many officers who, from ill-health and other causes, are, it is well known, never to be employed, and who thus force into retirement young and efficient Colonels who are unable to rise above that rank.

We should have imagined the present condition of both branches of the Scientific Corps would have caused some anxiety to the authorities,—the Royal Artillery with 1,400 men under strength, and the Royal Engineers with 500. Nothing, however, seems contemplated to remedy this. The condition of most of the garrison battalions of Artillery at home, with a paucity of officers and men, and an unduly large proportion of recruits to trained soldiers, seems also to invite a catastrophe at no distant date.

Captain T. Carey, 98th Regiment, of unfortunate history in Zululand, has, we regret to hear, died under mysterious circumstances in India, a victim of much persecution.

The particulars given by Mr. O. Morgan in the House of Commons relative to drunkenness in the British Army generally, and also in reference to the existence of crime in Egypt, presents a rather striking contrast to the experiences of Lord Wolseley, who was fortunate enough not to see a single case of drunkenness during his entire stay in Egypt. It appears from the returns made up to the present day that the total number of district courts-martial held in that country upon European soldiers of all arms amounted to 364. This is, no doubt, a startling total, and the only explanation is afforded by the fact that men were not actively employed, and consequently had ample leisure to get drunk, and used it "not wisely, but too well."

Captain R. A. Hickson, 3rd Buffs, has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-General Mark Walker, V.C., C.B., at Aldershot, from the 1st prox.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, March 16, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieutenant Alfred William Brookes has been placed on the Retired List from the 13th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander from the same date.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Liverpool Brigade).—Henry Briggs, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., to be Surgeon (March 16).

ADMIRALTY, March 17, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet-Surgeon Duncan McNab Johnston has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 16th inst.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Gunning Morehead Campbell to be a Lieutenant (September 1, 1880).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Leonard Christopher Peters has been appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps.

EGYPT MEDAL.

Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, Spring Gardens, March 21, 1883.

Notice is hereby given, that Medals for the operations in Egypt are ready for issue to the officers and crews, entitled thereto, of the ships named below; viz.:—Her Majesty's ships "Achilles," "Beacon," "Condor," "Humber," "Orontes," and "Ready." Applications should be made personally or by letter to the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, London, S.W. Petty officers and seamen, &c., whether applying in person or by letter, are requested to produce their certificates of service.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Charles E. Gladstone, to the Neptune; Norman G. Macalister, to the Temeraire, additional, vice Cave-Brown-Cave; D. M'N. Riddel, to the Garnet; Herbert C. Sayce, to the Humber, vice Watt; Cresswell J. Eyres, to the Assistance, vice Bairnsfather; Thomas Henry M. Jerram, to the Boscawen, for the Seaflower; Charles Gerald S. Eeles, to the Ganges, for the Skylark; Robert Maitland King, to the Impregnable, for the Nautilus; Neville Edmund C. Legh, to the Valorous, vice George Herbert King; Frederick Lancelot and George Sarsfield Walsh, to the Impregnable, for the Pilot; W. B. Charter, to the Revenge, as Flag Lieut. to Rear-Admiral Lethbridge.

Sub-Lieutenants—Robert Lowry H. Armstrong, Ernest G. Barton, and Rupert George H. Blomfield, to the St. Vincent, for the Martin; Arthur Dodgson and Arthur Wartensleben Ewart, to the Boscawen, for the Seaflower; Richard Sidney B. Bird and Ernest Charles T. Troubridge, to the Lion, for the Liberty; Edward Lohet Lowdell and Selby Horne B. Ash, to the Ganges, for the Sealark; Henry V. Hart and the Hon. Philip B. Tyrwhitt, to the Impregnable, for the Nautilus; William James, to the Impregnable, for the Pilot.

Midshipmen—Charles George C. Taylor, to the Lion, for the Liberty; Cunningham Robert de C. Foot, to the Boscawen, for the Seaflower.

Fleet Surgeon—Adam Brunton Messer, to the Neptune.

Chief Engineers—H. Benbow, to the Antelope; William Waterfield, to the Hibernia, for the Orion.

Surgeon—G. M. Cuffe, to the Antelope.

Paymaster—James Cox, as Secretary to Rear-Admiral Lethbridge.

Assistant-Paymaster—William Le Geyt Pullen, to the Revenge (as secretary's clerk).

Engineers—B. R. King, to the Hector, additional, for service in the Avon; O. G. Egan, to the Antelope; John Moysey, to the Hibernia, for the Orion; George T. Simmons, to the Hibernia, for the Thunderer; Richard T. Serle, to the Indus, additional, for the Shannon; William H. Moon, to the Indus, vice Serle.

Assistant-Engineer—William Bromley, to the Inflexible.

Chief Gunner—Israel Harding, V.C., to the Asia, additional, for the Spey and Tees.

Boatswain—Charles Miller, to the Asia, supernumerary.

Carpenter—Thos. H. Smith, to the Cambridge, vice Garland.

COASTGUARD.

Quartermaster—William Lewis, of the Royal Charlotte, to be chief quartermaster of the Adder, vice Kenyon, drowned.

Commissioned Boatmen—William England, Littlehampton, to be chief boatman, Ryde, vice Boyle, promoted; John Devine, Ballydavid, to be chief boatman, Claggan, vice Bishop, promoted; Thomas Cobbledick, Ardmore, to be chief boatman, Cairn Ryan, vice Sewell, pensioned; Frederick Maine, Sizewell Gap, to be chief boatman, Shoeburyness, vice Buckham, promoted.

Alexandra, Capt. H. H. Rawson, flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., was at Malta on March 12, when the following ships were in harbour:—Superb, Invincible, Inflexible, Iris, Hecla, Bittern, Cruiser, Antelope, Coquette, Cygnet, Helicon, and Lively. The Invincible will relieve the Orion at Alexandria when ready. The Hecla is about to proceed to England; left Malta on the 20th inst. The Cockchafer arrived on March 9, making good defects, *en route* to the China station, left on March 15. The Temeraire was at Corfu; since ordered to Port Augusta and Malta. The Monarch was at Port Said, and will shortly leave for Malta; mails to Malta. The Falcon was at Port Said. The Orion was at Alexandria, and will probably return to Malta early in April. The Condor was at Alexandria. The Cockatrice was at Constantinople. The Grappler was at Gibraltar. The Carysfort was at Malta, and remains at present. The Decoy was *en route* from Cyprus to Malta, and has since arrived. The Beacon was *en route* to Malta from Port Said. The Bittern arrived on March 4, and will remain.

Audacious, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, Commander-in-Chief on the China station, was at Hong Kong up to March 19. The Curaçoa at Yokohama Feb. 2; would leave Japan in time to arrive at Hong Kong about March 1. The Daring at Yokohama, Feb. 2; would remain. The Moorhen at Kobé, Feb. 2; would proceed, about the end of February, to Yokohama. The Sheldrake left Shanghai on Jan. 24 for Kobe, calling at Simonoseki. The Cleopatra at Shanghai, Feb. 7; would remain as senior officer of the North-China Division, and would return to Hong Kong on March 15. The Zephyr at Shanghai, Feb. 7; would remain. The Encounter left Hong Kong on Feb. 6 for Manila; ordered to stay there 14 days, and then return to Hong Kong. The Pegasus at Hong Kong; ready for recommission. The Albatross at Hong Kong; ready for recommission. The Swift at Hong Kong; would remain. The Vigilant at Hong Kong; would remain. The Kestrel arrived at Amoy on Jan. 22; would leave on Jan. 29 for Foochow and Swatow, and then to return to Hong Kong. The Fly left Hong Kong on Feb. 4 for Saigon and Bangkok; would then proceed to Singapore, and be stationed in the Straits Settlements Division. The Champion was at Singapore on Feb. 1; would remain. The Foxhound was at Labuan on Jan. 13; was to leave on Jan. 25 for Sarawak, and then return. The Lily arrived at Singapore on Feb. 4; she was awaiting relief by the Linnet, and would then proceed to England. The Magpie was at Kobe on Feb. 2; would remain till March, and then proceed to Hong Kong. The Flying Fish arrived at Hong Kong on Feb. 2, to refit.

Carysfort, Capt. Stephenson, C.B., arrived at Malta from Marseilles on March 19, and has been ordered to remain there for the present.

Comus, Capt. East, was at Payta on Feb. 4. The Kingfisher was to leave Callao about Feb. 10, for South Pacific Islands, returning to Coquimbo about July 15. The Thetis would start for England, *viâ* Falkland Islands, Montevideo, St. Vincent, and Madeira, on being relieved at Coquimbo by the Constance. The Gannet, unless detained by the state of affairs in Ecuador, would start for England, on being relieved by the Heroine at Coquimbo.

Decoy, Lieut. and Com. H. C. Bigge, arrived at Malta on March 20.

Dido, Capt. Domvile, left Bermuda, with the Urgent in tow, on Feb. 16, for Jamaica.

Espoir, Lieut. and Com. Gamble, arrived at Port Said on March 18, and proceeded.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., was at Calcutta on Feb. 27, and would leave on March 8. The London, at Zanzibar, was paid off on Feb. 22, and recommissioned next day. The Tourmaline, at Bombay, will be ready for sea on March 1. The Philomel, at Bombay, was docked on Feb. 19. The Woodlark, on passage to Bombay, left Gwadur on Feb. 27. The Dryad, left Zanzibar for Tamatave, Island of Madagascar, on Feb. 25. The Ranger left Trincomalee on Feb. 19, arrived at Calcutta on Feb. 25, where she will remain until March 8. The Osprey returned to Aden from a cruise in the Red Sea on Feb. 20, was there on March 8, and will remain as senior officer's ship of the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea Division. The Arab left Bombay on Feb. 20 for Gwadur, to relieve the Woodlark, and would remain in the Persian Gulf under the orders of the senior officer of the division. The Harrier and the Undine were cruising in the Mozambique Channel and neighbourhood of the Comoro Islands for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Fawn, Com. Pelham Aldrich, arrived at Sheerness on Sunday from the Red Sea, where she has been engaged for four years on surveying service. The Fawn has proceeded to Chatham, to be paid out of commission.

Hecla, Capt. Arthur K. Wilson, arrived at Malta on March 20.

Humber, Com. C. H. Hawkins, has just completed an extensive repair at Sheerness Yard, and is ordered to commence loading with War Department and Naval stores for various stations.

Nelson, Comdre. James E. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Sydney on March 18.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., left the West Indies for Bermuda last week. The Gannet was to remain with the flag. The Fantôme was to remain among the Windward Islands. The Flamingo at Jamaica.

Orion, Capt. Fitzroy. It is expected that she will be relieved in April.

Sapphire, Capt. Fullerton, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, on March 18, and would proceed March 20.

Temeraire, Capt. Nicholson, C.B., is ordered to Port Augusta; would return to Malta about March 24.

Thalia, Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G., arrived at Hong Kong on March 16.

SEAMEN IN PORT.

The first number of "The Official Year-book of the Church of England," just issued, contains a good deal about shipping, both of the Royal and of the Mercantile Navies, which has an especial interest, not only for seamen, but for all who concern themselves in maritime affairs. Speaking of the Mercantile Marine, it says:—"The Convocation of Canterbury, in its report of 1878 on 'Church-work amongst Sailors in Sixty-four Home Ports,' remarks that 'there are various societies founded for the purpose of administering spiritual service to our seamen; but the one that in every way stands first on the list is the Missions to Seamen Society, 11 Buckingham Street, London, W.C., to whose excellent and extensive work we shall very often have occasion to refer with much thankfulness and gratitude. A young clergyman of Bristol may be regarded as the founder of this society, as in the year 1835 he began to serve as a volunteer missionary in the Bristol Channel by visiting the shipping in the outer roads of Penarth, off Cardiff; King's Road, off Bristol; and Milford Haven, &c. After 20 years of devoted service, and the foundation of a society at Bristol to carry on the good work, he resigned. The following year the Missions to Seamen Society was founded in London, which was subsequently united to the Bristol Society.' This has gradually grown, and it has now 71 honorary chaplains who either themselves engage in or locally supervise work afloat, two travelling clerical superintendents, 23 chaplains, three of whom, however, are only paid in part by the Society, 41 Scripture readers, and four paid lay helpers, who also act as boatmen to the mission vessels. There are also 350 volunteer missions to seamen helpers, being captains and officers of ships who engage to further the efforts of the chaplains for the promotion of godly living amongst sailors, their spiritual intercourse and mutual recognition, and for the more devout observance of the Lord's Day. One hundred and thirty members of the crews have been recently enrolled as Missions to Seamen's associates. The salaried mission staff labour for God amongst the shipping and barges and fishing-vessels, ministering from vessel to vessel, day by day, in all weathers, all the year round, in 46 seaports at home and abroad, in anchorages, rivers, and docks. The 12 principal outer roadsteads around our shores, where ships seek shelter in tempestuous weather or during adverse winds are thus provided with 12 mission yachts, two of which are propelled by steam, whilst numerous row-boats are furnished for inner harbours, &c. The Society has eight special mission churches and church ships, and several mission rooms, institutes, &c., in active operation for the use of seamen, bargemen, and fishermen when in docks, or in boarding-houses on shore. Attention is devoted to emigrant ships, to organise services, classes, and schools on board for the voyage, and to furnish them with books and other literature. The Convocation report says:—'Church work afloat is done at a great cost, and especially where the provision of yachts or boats for use in the roadsteads is absolutely necessary, and it is also attended with considerable danger and personal inconvenience; but all such opportunities of approaching seamen are most valuable, and likely to be successful, they are gladly made use of, and often attended with the happiest results.' The income of the Society for 1881 amounted to £18,881 7s. 11d., including offertories from 646 churches. During that year 6,121 merchant seamen were enrolled as total abstaining members of the Missions to Seamen's branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, making upwards of 15,000 pledges taken in three years. There were 3,804 Bibles and 1,287 prayer-books sold; and at least half a million of publications of various kinds placed on board ships. Seamen themselves contributed £450 to the weekly offertories at five of the mission churches; whilst at the short week-day services at the Missions to Seamen Church at Bristol, there were 10,535 attendances of seafaring men, mostly 'strangers;' and at the Cardiff Church there were 5,000 attendances of men at the morning services alone at week days; and at the Swansea Church for Seamen 4,734 men, mostly from other ports, attended the week-night services; besides the crowded attendances of seamen and their families at the Sunday services and week-night meetings at these ports. And there can be no doubt that if similar accommodation for non-resident seamen worshipping were provided at other ports, with an adequate visiting staff, similar results would follow elsewhere. The Society is anxious to have a church, institute, and chaplain's house combined, built at the cost of about £5,000, at South Shields, Newport (Mon.), Hull, Sunderland, the Hartlepools, and other ports. The Convocation report, after animadverting on the great difficulties as to worship experienced in the brief intervals of their voyages by seamen in ports where their families do not reside, adds, 'Hence we cannot be surprised to find, as a fact, that in some waterside parishes thousands of seamen habitually worship God on His appointed day of rest, and many are communicants; whilst in others there are very few who worship, and next to none who communicate. A living sympathising agency is absolutely necessary to extend the invitation and the welcome to the wanderer of the sea to that church in which his more favoured brother of the shore is privileged to worship.' Reviewing the spiritual condition of the chief seaport towns of England, and the great need for supplemental aid specially directed to non-resident seamen, Convocation adds, 'The Mission to Seamen may be, indeed, regarded as a second Additional Curates' Society for ministering to seamen on the best and soundest principle, and as one of the most precious aids of the Church with respect to the fulfilment of her duty towards her sailor sons.' The opportunities for influencing sailors are often much greater when their ships are in foreign ports than when at home, for there the crews generally reside on board, and are always to be found in their vessels; whereas in the docks of London and Liverpool, for example, the foreign-going ships have no crews belonging to them. But the difficulties of obtaining support for missions to seamen chaplaincies in foreign and colonial ports, and the expense attending them, has prevented this part of the society's operations being so fully developed as its home-work. Dunkerque, Havre, Lisbon, Bilbao, Marseilles, Malta, Singapore, and Yokohama are the only foreign ports to which its paid agency is attached; but arrangements have been made with the English clergy at 70 ports abroad, both to personally befriend the crews of British ships, and to welcome sailors to their services. And a list of these has been printed and pasted into the books and periodicals, &c., issued to ships outward bound for foreign and colonial ports. Similar information as to the clergy and their services in eighty-six home ports, is printed and pasted into the books, &c., issued to vessels in the coasting trade; the services being also given in the sheet almanacks, 15,000 of which are annually placed on board ships." "The Official Year-book of the Church of England" concludes:—"Considering the wide sphere for Church work on board ships, and amongst seamen when on shore in the brief intervals of their voyages, especially when at ports other than their own; and remembering that the Missions to Seamen had only £18,881 income in 1881, which can only support a limited agency, Convocation may well conclude one of its reports thus:—'This account of the survey of the principal ports of England and Ireland will, we feel confident, be read with sorrow, for although it assures us that much good work has been done and is doing to the great spiritual advantage of our seamen, in few ports are they sufficiently cared for, whilst in others they are totally neglected.'"

The Alecto, commissioned for service on the West Coast of Africa, is being got ready for sea with all despatch, as it has been arranged for her to accompany the Opal, also commissioned for the West Coast of Africa, as far as Sierra Leone. The Alecto being designed especially for river service, it is considered desirable that she should be convoyed by a larger vessel. The Alecto will relieve the Pioneer on the river Congo, and the Opal will join the Briton at Sierra Leone.

BIRTH.

EDEN.—On the 20th inst., at 118 Ebury Street, S.W., the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald D. Eden, late 1st Battalion, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), of a son.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN.—On the 14th inst., at Algiers, Arthur Thomas Chapman, Captain, Royal Sussex (late 35th) Regiment, third son of the late Joseph Barker Chapman, Esq., of Whitby, aged 36 years.

WESTBY.—On the 3rd inst., at Ventimiglia, Italy, Bernard Hogar Westby, late Captain, H.M.'s 16th Bedfordshire Regiment, and Brevet Major H.M.'s Rifle Brigade, third son of the late George Westby, Esq., of Mowbreck House, Lancashire. R.I.P.

Advertisements.

WANTED, for the PERMANENT STAFF of the 3rd DURHAM RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, a SERJEANT. He must be a good drill instructor, and able to keep accounts.—Apply to the ADJUTANT of the above Battalion, Sunderland.

WANTED.—A MAN COOK, for the training of a Militia Regiment at Shorncliffe, commencing April 23.—Address, stating terms and reference, to "J. F.," Saracen's Head Hotel, Ashford, Kent.

AN ESTABLISHED FIRM wish to materially extend operations, and REQUIRE a SLEEPING PARTNER, with a Few Thousand Pounds. No Agents' replies will be noticed.—Address, "SOLICITORS," care of Wm. Dawson and Sons, Advertising Agents, Cannon Street.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Old Uniforms, Epaulettes, Books, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Mr. J. Norton, 5 Wych Street, Strand, continues giving the highest price in the trade for the above. The utmost value remitted by Post-Office order the same day for all Parcels forwarded.

All letters punctually attended to.

N.B.—Mr. Norton has always on hand a large stock of present Regulation Uniforms, equal to new, at very low prices.

GILL MEMORIAL.—The PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION for this object is to be AMALGAMATED with the AMOUNT COLLECTED by the BRIGHTON-COLLEGE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, in order, should a sufficient sum be obtained, to found an Exhibition for the Sons of Officers of the Army in reduced circumstances (Indian Service included) at Brighton College, where Captain Gill was educated. It is requested that Contributions may be forwarded to Captain C. F. C. Beresford, R.E., Adair House, War Office; or to Henry Griffith, Esq., Montpellier Lodge, Brighton.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Limited.
117 VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at GROSVENOR HALL, No. 200 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., on THURSDAY, March 29, at 2 p.m.

By order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.
March 14, 1883.

THE MILITARY and ROYAL NAVAL CLUB,
16 ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

For Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Auxiliary Forces, and those retired from the same.

For particulars, apply to the SECRETARY, at the Club.

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HORSES	...Working in an unfit state	155
,,	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	29
,,	Overdriving and overloading	10
,,	Starving by withholding food	5
,,	Travelling (unharnessed) when lame	2
,,	Dragging behind a cart—consequent suffering	1
,,	Dragging by neck with chain—consequent suffering	1
DONKEYS	Working in an unfit state	7
,,	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	7
CATTLE	...Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	1
,,	Travelling when lame	1
,,	Conveying whilst unfit (by rail and boat)	1
,,	Tying tails together—consequent suffering	7
CALVES	...Conveying improperly in a cart... ...	1
SHEEP	...Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	3
PIGS	......Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c	2
,,	Starving by withholding food	2
DOGS	...Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	3
,,	Setting to fight, consequent suffering	1
CATS	...Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c	6
FOWLS	....Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.	1
,,	Cockfighting	2
,,	Overcrowding in crates	3
,,	Tying legs tightly, consequent suffering	1
PIGEONS	..Plucking feathers at a trap-shooting match	4
VARIOUS	...Owners causing, in above	79
,,	Obstructing Inspector in execution of duty	1
		336
	During January and February	584
	Total during the present year	920

Seventeen offenders were committed to prison (full costs paid by the Society); 319 offenders paid pecuniary penalties (penalties are not received by the Society); 35 convictions were obtained in Metropolitan Courts, and 301 in Provincial Courts.

The Committee invite the co-operation and support of the public. Printed suggestions may be had on application to the undersigned. Anonymous complaints of cruelty are not acted on.

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Mr. WOLFFRAM'S LIST of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES:—

Date and Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Total No. of Marks.
July, 1882.			
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L.	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W.	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26	Sandhurst	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34	Sandhurst	5239
Knight, W. C.	35	Sandhurst	5232
Langdale, P.	45	Sandhurst	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50	Woolwich	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54	Sandhurst	5048
Benett, H. V.	60	Sandhurst	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63	Sandhurst	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64	Sandhurst	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65	Sandhurst	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74	Sandhurst	4818
December, 1882.			
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickinson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5868
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston - Johnson, W. G.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Warrand, W. N. M.		Marine Infantry	4655
Burne, Knightley O.	1	Sandhurst	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

At the Preliminary Examination held in February, 1882, Six out of Seven Candidates, and at the Preliminary Examination held in March, 1882, all Four Candidates, sent up from the Manor House, were successful.

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September:—TEN passed, viz.:—Holland (2nd), Blewitt (8th), Whiffin (14th), Gorman (19th) M'Mahon (20th), Morris (25th), Barthorp (28th), Cochrane-Baillie (33rd), Edwards (36th), another was 41st, and Goodair, 42nd, received a cavalry commission.

Literary Examination:—All sent up in 1882 passed, viz.:—4th, 5th, 10th, 14th, 26th, 37th, 86th.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,209.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, March 12, 1883.

The following are the sick-list returns for the week ending March 9, 1883:—

	Total Force.	Sick List.	Proportion per cent.
Artillery, Cairo	681	46	6·8
Cavalry "	556	52	9·3
Engineers "	212	7	3·3
1st Brigade	2,310	173	7·5
2nd do.	2,882	196	6·8
Sundries	658	39	5·8
	7,299	513	7·0
Alexandria	1,767	115	6·5
Ismailia	108	12	11·1
	9,174	640	7·0
Officers	294	15	5·1
Men	8,880	625	7·0
	9,174	640	7·0
Horses	1,547	60	3·9
Mules	693	3	0·4
	2,240	63	2·8

The above shows little change from last week, but such as it is, it is for the worse. It is to be noted that Alexandria is still slightly more healthy than Cairo, in spite of the fact that Alexandria returns show as sick men who are really invalided from Cairo.

Major Sinclair, South Staffordshire, is entered on sick list from March 5.

Surgeon-Major W. C. Boyd and Surgeon J. E. V. Foss, A.M.D., will proceed to England on duty with troops on board the ss. Nepaul, the former officer in medical charge. Deputy-Surgeon-General Fox, having returned from sick-leave, will take over the duties of Principal Medical Officer, Alexandria District. Surgeon-Major Warren will resume medical charge of Staff and Departments, and Surgeon-Major Conolly will return to duty with the 1st Brigade. Brigade-Surgeon H. Ferguson and Surgeon-Major S. K. Ray are struck off the command from February 27.

Assistant-Commissary-General Reeves, C.B., Commissariat and Transport Staff, having left for England, is struck off the strength of the command from March 6.

Major G. N. Marshall, R.A., has assumed command of N-2, R.A.

It will be observed that the total force in Egypt is now 9,174 officers and men. The already announced departure of the South Staffordshire and Berkshire Regiments, a battery of Artillery, and company of Engineers will reduce the force to under 7,400 men. I have reason to believe that the Gordon Highlanders will very shortly receive their orders, still further reducing the numbers to about 6,700. The 1st Brigade, under General Earle, will then consist of only the Royal Sussex (35th), and will not improbably be joined with the other brigade, under General Graham, consisting at present of the Black Watch (42nd), Camerons (79th), and the King's Royal Rifles (60th).

I understand that Lieutenant Burney, Berkshire Regiment, is likely to receive from the Khedive a decoration, in recognition of the fact that he, when travelling on the Nile, saved the lives of two natives, upset from a native craft which came into collision with the Nile steamer.

In the last batch of General Orders appeared the following announcement, which is interesting, as marking a new departure in the Bombay Army:—"Native Gentleman Sydoola Khan to be jemadar (in the 1st Lancers), vice Ragonath Sing, pensioned." This, we believe, is the first direct commission that has been bestowed in the Army of this Presidency, and we congratulate the Mohammedan gentleman who has thus stepped at once into the commissioned ranks of as good a cavalry regiment as there is in India.

A correspondent writes:—"If musketry-instructors, when abolished, are to be allowed their extra pay and horse allowance, they might be employed as parade-adjutants, superintend the instruction of recruits at drill, musketry, &c., as adjutants cannot always give sufficient time to their outdoor work, on account of the amount of office-work they have to do."

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Though the weather has not been favourable for such practice, being still very cold, the whole of the Infantry battalions have been exercised in outpost duty during the week, by brigades, in the neighbourhood of the Fox Hills. Numbers of officers and men have rejoined from leave of absence and furlough, and the spring drills are being pushed forward with all possible expedition, the annual course of musketry commencing on the 1st proximo. The 2nd Battalion 18th and 31st Regiments, from Malta and Gibraltar, will, on arrival, be quartered in the Centre and West Blocks, Infantry Permanent Barracks, and be attached to the 2nd Brigade. These regiments will not arrive, however, before the middle of May. The 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, 26 officers and 570 men, arrived at the Camp from London on Monday, for a course of musketry, and are attached to the 3rd Brigade. No. 12 Company, Commissariat and Transport Corps, recently returned from Egypt, two officers, 86 men, and 100 horses, arrived here from Hilsea by march route on Wednesday. The 11th Middlesex R.V. (Railway Battalion), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gore Brown, arrived on Thursday, for a week's exercise. This battalion, about 350 of all ranks, is quartered in the Centre Block, and attached to the 2nd Brigade. Contrary to recent announcement, there does not seem to be any immediate probability of the 19th Hussars returning from Egypt. A detachment of that corps for Egypt, two serjeants and 50 privates, and two serjeants and seven privates of the Commissariat and Transport Corps for Cyprus; are under orders to leave the Camp today (Saturday) for Portsmouth Dockyard, and embark in the Calabria for their respective destinations. Lieutenant the Hon. C. E. Bingham, 3rd Hussars, will proceed to Egypt in charge, and return after handing over draft. On the 3rd prox., the following parties will leave for a course of instruction at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham:—Lieutenant Greenway, 39th; Lieutenant Wise, 26th; and Captain Lousada, 84th, to join the Officers' Field-work Class; and six non-commissioned officers from various corps, to join Pioneer and Field-work Classes. Twenty-one officers of Yeomanry Cavalry will join the Cavalry School of Instruction, for a month's course, on the 2nd prox. A class of Volunteer officers will shortly be formed at the Infantry School of Instruction for Auxiliary Forces. A class has not assembled at this school for many months. The two steel shield-carts, for experimental trial and report, have arrived here from Woolwich, and are now ready for the Committee. That they have been pretty severely tested elsewhere is plainly to be seen, being marked with bullet-dents, evidently from machine-guns, and having undergone very rough usage generally. All young officers in the command who have not, since joining the service, been put through the prescribed course of gymnastics, have been ordered to attend at the gymnasia in the North Camp and Permanent Barracks for this purpose on the 2nd prox. The Annual Divisional Steeplechase Ball has been fixed to take place on the 13th prox., at the Officers' Club. A meeting to make arrangements was held at Head-quarters on Thursday, Major-General Sir F. FitzWygram, Bart., presiding. The positions of officer and serjeant-instructor of musketry in regiments will shortly be abolished. A proportion of the serjeant-instructors will be posted to the School of Musketry, Hythe (the establishment of which is to be largely increased), retaining their pay and promotion till absorbed. It is believed that the Staff appointment of D.A.A.G. for Musketry at Aldershot Camp will not now be abolished, at least not for some time to come. Deputy-Surgeon-General J. Ekin, C.B., sanitary officer of the Division, left the Camp during the week, in accordance with instructions from Head-quarters, to make arrangements connected with the medical organisation for the Easter-Monday Review, he having been appointed P.M.O. of the force to be assembled. Early in the week a misunderstanding suddenly arose in the North Camp between some men of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers and Grenadier Guards recently arrived from London, in the canteen of the former regiment, which resulted in an exchange for a short time of some rather rough compliments. Care has since been taken to prevent a recurrence of disturbance; the corps quartered in the North Camp have been restricted to their own canteens, and have not since been allowed to fraternise in these establishments with men of other regiments. The committee on valise equipment, of which Colonel Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., is president, will commence its labours immediately after the holidays, This committee will be a standing one, and will be assisted by various sub-committees. It will deal with, and report on, various other matters appertaining to equipment, dress, &c., besides the immediate question of the relative merits of the old and new Infantry valises. Two boards of examination will assemble on Wednesday next to examine the following officers and non-commissioned officers in Part II. of the Musketry Syllabus for company certificates:—First board—President, Lieut.-Col. Field, 15th Hussars; members, Lieut.-Col. Cox and Major Dashwood, 87th. To examine Lieut. Scott, 3rd Hussars; Lieuts. the Hon. R. Leigh, Holland, and Frith, and four serjeants, 15th Hussars; Capt. Conran and one serjeant, 30th; and eight serjeants, 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade. Second board—President, Lieut.-Col. Simpson, 84th; members, Majors Berkeley and Egerton, 39th. To examine Lieuts. Maul and Scholes, and 26 serjeants, 84th Regiment. The examination will be conducted, and the marks subsequently assigned, by the members of the boards in accordance with Memorandum dated Horse Guards, July 3, 1882, and the Syllabus dated November 3, 1882.

LANCE-RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your last number, you ask for information as to the origin of the word "lance," as prefixed to the titles of corporal and serjeant. The origin is well known, but is curious enough. In the days when chivalry was dying out, and the infantry were becoming the chief arm, a mounted man who had lost his horse and "broken his lance" in fair fight, thought it no shame to serve as a "Lancia-spezzata" (a "broken lance") in a company of foot. He served in the ranks, but was relieved from sentry-go, &c., and became, in fact, a sub-corporal. The French cut off the first letter of "lancia," and called such a non-commissioned officer an "Anspessade." The English kept the first word, but discarded the "spezzata" altogether, whence "Lance-corporal." Coleridge, in his translation of Schiller's "Death of Wallenstein," renders by "Anspessade" the German word "Gefreiter," a soldier who is relieved from going on sentry—the old French "Exempt," written by us phonetically "Exon," (of the Yeomen of the Guard, &c.) I imagine that the extension of the prefix "lance" to the title of serjeant is modern. My chief authorities are Grose's "Military Antiquities," London, 1801, Vol. ii., pp. 261-2; Littré's "Dictionnaire de la Langue Française," Paris, 1872, *sub voce* "Anspessade"; Barretti's Italian-English dictionary, *sub voce* "Lancia."—I am, &c.,

J. R. MacDonnell.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

THE PURCHASE SUBALTERNS' CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We have, indeed, at last found a friend to espouse our cause in you. But why is a legitimate grievance like this left to the Press to endeavour to rectify? The answer to your question as to "why no one has responded to a movement started in May last by a gentleman of experience" is this,—(1.) The officers of the Army are, rightly, very averse to anything even approaching to "agitation," however just their cause. (2.) The case of Purchase Lieutenants should be considered quite separately from that of cornets and ensigns. The former, although undoubtedly entitled to compensation for the loss of the money they have sunk, come within the same category as the Purchase Captains, that is to say, they obtained their second step of promotion by purchase, in many cases passing over the heads of non-purchase officers, and thus, although they realised something in the shape of an advantage for the value of their outlay, they should, undoubtedly, receive an increased pension. On the other hand, purchase ensigns, that is to say, those who having paid the value of their first commission to Government, were unable to purchase further steps (on account of the abolition of the purchase system), obtained absolutely nothing for their £450, which has been quietly pocketed by Government, and they find themselves put on exactly the same footing, in every respect, as officers who have not paid one farthing to the State. The only fair way to compensate these latter officers is to return them their £450 at once. It would not amount to a large sum, and it would do away with the glaring injustice under which they are now suffering.—I am, &c.,

A Purchase Ensign.

THE CLYDE COURT-MARTIAL.

Numerous correspondents write to us narrating cases which have come under their own immediate observation, in which officers in command of stations or individual ships have used Government stores for their own private purposes, and have caused the said stores to be logged and entered in the expense books as expended on Government work. They point out that these cases are far more serious than that of Commander Maxwell Heron, who used three sacks of coal to air his house and 100 lbs. of paint to renovate its outward appearance, and argue that the Admiralty were fully aware that the practice was going on throughout the Service when they brought the Commander of the *Clyde* up with a round turn. It would serve no good purpose to publish the details of numerous cases reported by our correspondents, and our object, did we do so, might be misunderstood. It has been our desire to bring clearly before the public the fact that certain customs have obtained in the Navy for generations past. That the Admiralty were fully aware of the existence of such customs, there can hardly be any doubt, for, has not each Naval Lord been brought up in the service, and has he not been an eye-witness of what has taken place around him? That the officers who tried Commander Maxwell Heron were also aware that he had not exceeded the custom of the service, there is not the slightest doubt, but the Admiralty having ordered the trial on charges which, while ignoring the custom of the service, transformed the use of Government stores for private purposes into "theft," pure and simple, left them no option but to convict and sentence. And yet they did this well knowing that Commander Maxwell Heron was being made to pay for the sins of others. A wave of dishonesty had been sweeping over the service, and had to be checked; Maxwell Heron was made the breakwater. The Admiralty have apparently decided to put a stop to the use of Government stores for private purposes, such as painting cabins or official residences, making bedsteads, travelling trunks and packing cases, and charging the stores thus expended to "repairing boats." This is all very right and proper, but what we object to is the practice of pouncing upon a junior officer, and making an example of him; holding him up, as it were, as a scarecrow to the Fleet, to deter Admirals and Captains from continuing a practice which has obtained in the Navy since, we may say, the days of King Edgar. We should like to see the Admirals at the Admiralty have the courage to inform the Admirals-in-Command of stations that they are to set the example to their subordinates. But, as matters stand, the Admiralty select a subordinate whereby to warn the superiors to discontinue a practice they are all well known to indulge in, to a greater or lesser extent, on every station. It is, however, absolutely impossible to draw a hard-and-fast line, or lay down a law, whereby commanding or subordinate officers shall on no occasion use Government stores for their own private purposes. There are many occasions when it is absolutely necessary that they should do so. But the Civilian Staff of the Admiralty would never recognise the necessity, and would always charge the stores so expended against the officers' pay, were they aware of the real nature of their expenditure. Hence the reason why, when stores are used on the personal responsibility of officers for purposes other than those laid down in the instructions, but which, nevertheless, contribute to the maintenance of the credit of her Majesty's service, they are entered in the log and expense books as expended for one of the purposes for which they have been drawn. This custom has existed for generations in the Navy. It is nothing more nor less than falsifying documents, but has never been regarded in that light. With an unscrupulous second-in-command, as in the case of the Clyde, this custom could lead to peculation on a large scale, unless the commanding officer examined each document most closely, and also personally inspected the stores on board. This Commander Heron never did. He trusted the gunner, and went on leave. He signed everything put before him. The result was that the gunner had no difficulty in implicating his commanding officer, and in making it appear that he was fully cognisant of all that was going on. But it should not be forgotten that the gunner was at the time a close prisoner under arrest, that he was charged with appropriating to his own use money received from the sale of Government stores, and that he was directly interested in shifting the blame from his own to his commanding officer's shoulders. He was a prisoner, but was not even admitted to be "Queen's evidence." He knew that his only chance of escape from a heavy sentence was in so incriminating his commanding officer as, by the sentence of the court, to render it impossible for that commanding officer to give evidence against him. In this the gunner succeeded. The court sentenced Commander Maxwell Heron, on the evidence of the gunner, to be dismissed her Majesty's service, and then proceeded to try the gunner, dispensing with the evidence of the late commander of the Clyde. We understand that Mr. Bullen, the leading junior counsel on the Western Circuit, is of opinion that no English jury would have convicted upon such evidence, and we believe that, were the case brought before a civil tribunal, it would be found that the evidence of the gunner was inadmissible, and the sentence of the court invalid.

ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERS.

The following *resumé* of the concessions granted by the Admiralty to the Engineers of the Navy will not be uninteresting to our readers. Several alterations have been authorised to be made in the Queen's Regulations. The Active List of Engineers is to be reduced to 650, or such lower number as their Lordships may think fit. The chief inspectors of machinery are not to exceed five; inspectors, seven; chief engineers, 220; and engineers and assistant-engineers, 418. The only difference here made is as regards the strength of the engineers and assistant-engineers, who were to be gradually reduced by previous orders to 600. As a matter of fact, they had already been reduced much below the fixed limit, the number on January 1 being 453, viz., 327 engineers and 126 assistant-engineers. The Active List, including engineers of all grades, and 17 engineers who were temporarily employed from outside the service, stood at 700, or 100 in excess of what is to be the future standard. As regards pay, the full pay and half-pay of chief inspectors is to be raised from £1 12s. and 18s. to £1 15s. and £1 per day; that of inspectors, from £1 8s. and 17s. to £1 10s. and 18s.; while that of engineers, after nine years' service, which is a new rating, from 11s. to 12s., the half-pay remaining unchanged at 6s. per day. It is also stated that an allowance of 4s. a day may be granted to the chief engineer in charge of the machinery of an exceptional ship, although the engines are under 3,000 indicated horse-power. The new orders with respect to mess are important, as showing the abolition of certain distinctions which have been hitherto regarded as humiliating and vexatious on board ship. Engineer messes are to be discontinued as opportunities offer. But in ships which may be hereafter commissioned with independent engineer messes, it is ordered that all engineers of eight years' seniority, and the senior engineer of a ship commanded by an officer under the rank of commander, will mess in the ward-room, and all others and assistant-engineers in the engineers' mess. It is, however, stated that the allowance which has hitherto been paid to engineer officers required to mess in the ward-room will only be granted to assistant-engineers, as all engineers are to belong to the ward-room mess in ships where there is no engineers' mess. These alterations, while deemed satisfactory from a social standpoint, are not giving universal satisfaction from the pecuniary point of view. The extra 1s. a day which is given to engineers of nine years' seniority will be consumed by the additional 1s. which will be added to their mess expenses, while the 1s. 6d. per day which a young engineer receives on promotion will be reduced to 6d. by the abolition of the customary allowance. Engine-room artificers under the new regulations are to be divided into four classes, with emoluments varying from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. a day; while chief engine-room artificers will consist of two classes, their pay rising from 7s. to 7s. 6d. a day. The latter class will rank after first-class writers, and are liable to be disrated for misconduct. No engine-room artificer is to be advanced from one class to another unless he has maintained a "very good" character during the previous twelve months.

On the recommendation of Gen. Sir F. Roberts, two regiments of Madras Infantry are to be formed into Pioneers, on the model of the 23rd and 32nd Punjab N.I.

The following are the officers of the Bombay Cavalry who have accepted the terms of the Secretary of State for India, and joined the Staff Corps:—Lieut.-Col (Brevet Col.) J. Blair, V.C., Capt. (Brevet Major) C. Grant, Capt. (Brevet Major) C. F. Erskine, Capt. (Brevet Major) G. C. Hogg, Capt. (Brevet Major) A. Currie, and Capt. (Brevet Major) W. H. J. Stopford. All these brevet majors thus became Staff Corps majors on Jan. 1, 1883, and on the 4th idem Major Grant became lieutenant-colonel in the Staff Corps; thus passing in four days from a captain in the cavalry to a lieutenant-colonel in the Staff Corps. It is almost too much to expect that cavalry officers will be quite content with this tardy recognition of their claims, but at any rate their gain is immediate and substantial.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"Lord Napier of Magdala, when Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, was most anxious to see direct commissions given to native gentlemen and to the younger sons of nobles and chiefs, but the experiment has not been successful on this side of India, nor do we think that the classes mentioned will ever care much to serve in our Army, except in a few crack cavalry regiments. The theory of direct commissions to native gentlemen is an excellent one, and within certain limitations is desirable in practice; but it must not be forgotten that the only prizes open to our native soldiery are officers' commissions, and that to give away too many direct commissions would seriously diminish the popularity of the service. However, this is a danger lying as yet in the very remote distance."

"SPECTACLES: THEIR USE AND ABUSE," a Pamphlet by Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, should be read by all suffering from weak and defective vision; valuable and special instructions are given to those using and requiring Spectacles. It shows how sight is seriously injured by the indiscriminate purchase of Spectacles without regard to their proper adaptation, and traces more cases of blindness and defective vision from this than any other cause. Sent post free. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square, daily (Saturdays excepted), 10 to 4. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Similar testimonials from Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; the Rev. Tidd Pratt, Bracknell, Berks; Rev. O. Thorpe, Peckham; Rev. Mother Abbess, Mill Hill, Hendon; Lieut.-Gen. Macmullen, Brentwood, &c.

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "WRIGHT, SOUTHWARK," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

NAVAL NOTES.

From Constantinople we hear that Capt. Woods Bey, formerly an officer in the British Navy, but who has been for some fifteen years in the service of the Turkish Government, has just received a well-deserved recognition of his really valuable services to the Ottoman Porte. The Sultan, having made known his intention of promoting this officer to the rank of Rear-Admiral and Pasha, desired that he should be presented to him after the usual Friday's reception. In obedience to the Sultan's commands, Woods Bey waited on Friday upon his Majesty at the Yildiz Kiosk, where he had the honour of being received in private audience, being introduced by Hobart Pasha. Abdul Hamid expressed to him the pleasure he felt in making the acquaintance of an officer who had faithfully served his Government during so many years, and while complimenting him on his promotion trusted that he would display in his new rank the same zeal as had marked his services in the past.

The Admiralty have awarded medals for long service and good conduct to the under-mentioned men:—Alexander Agius, bandmaster, of the Minotaur; William John Gernon, yeoman of signals, of the Indus; John Palmer, stoker, of the Royal Adelaide; Samuel Robinson and Maximilian Glennie, commissioned boatmen, William Pawley, Frederick Broadbridge, and Henry Jones, boatmen, of the Coastguard.

Another addition has been made to the Royal Navy by the launching on Wednesday, at Devonport, of the Rapid, 12, single-screw, composite sloop, 1,420 tons, 950 h.p., sister-ship to the Royalist, recently launched at the same yard. The christening ceremony was performed by Miss Nina Stewart, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir H. Stewart, the Commander-in-Chief. Her complement will consist of 150 men.

The despatch-vessel Vigilant has been on a trial trip, after undergoing considerable repairs at Hong Kong. The engines and boilers have been put into thorough order, a new main shaft has been fitted, and various other work has been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. H. Williams, R.N., Inspector of Machinery. Admiral Willes was on board. The vessel steamed out through the Lyeemoon Pass, with her engines making thirty-two revolutions per minute, and at a speed of about 13 knots. This speed was increased another knot on reaching smoother water, though by the orders of the Admiral she was not driven as most vessels are when upon their trial trips. The vessel behaved as well as could be desired, and everything went well with the engines, excepting a very slight heating of one of the bearings, and a small amount of priming in the boilers. Altogether, the results of the trip were considered very satisfactory.

"A visitor to Keyham Yard on passing the Queen's Dock," says the *Western Morning News*, "would not imagine that the apparently worn-out ironclad lying there will, in a few short months, proceed to sea as one of the newest armed vessels in the service. The ship is the Bellerophon, a spacious craft of the earliest type of ironclads, and she is to be brought forward to be the pioneer of a new system in connection with the Queen's Navy. We have long had gunnery ships in harbours for training seamen gunners, but the idea of a seagoing gunnery ship has been left for fulfilment to Lord Northbrook and his colleagues. The Bellerophon is a most suitable ship for the experiment; her engines and hull are in good repair, and the chief cost on her will be the necessary fittings for the armament she is to carry in her new capacity. The change in this respect is of a decidedly revolutionary character. In former commissions the Bellerophon carried ten 12-ton guns, five 6½-ton guns, two 20-pounders, seven 12-pounders, one 9-pounder, one Gatling gun, and twelve torpedoes. She will go to sea at the fall of the present year with guns of the newest pattern made, not only in England, but in the world. In fact, the weapons which she is to be armed have not all yet been cast. She is to be fitted with ten 'short' 8-inch guns of new pattern. The word 'short' is humorously applied to these guns, for they are 18 feet 6½ inches long and weigh 11½ tons. On the upper deck will be fitted a 'long' 8-inch gun, new pattern, which is 21 feet 2½ inches long, and weighs 11¾ tons. There are to be, in addition, two 6-inch breech-loading guns, new pattern, 14 feet long, weighing 81 cwt.; six 4-inch guns, one 9-pounder, and one 6-pounder, and six Nordenfelts. All the guns are to be on Vavasseur mountings. The great length of these weapons makes them exceedingly formidable, the charges employed being very large, and the velocity of the projectile extraordinary. The 8-inch guns will have charges of 90 lb. of powder, the 6-inch 34 lb., and the 4-inch 12 lb. The old 20-pounders on board the Bellerophon used to throw a shot of 20 lb. weight with 2 lb. 8 oz. of powder, whereas the 4-inch, or 25-pounder, which is to be part of her new armament, will take a charge of 12 lb. of powder to throw a projectile of 25 lb. weight. But the velocity of the gun is marvellous, being calculated to carry the shot 2,000 feet in a second after it leaves the muzzle. These guns are supposed to carry a projectile a distance of from five to six miles. It may be fairly said that the crew of the Bellerophon will have plenty to do when they go on board her, in learning the newest inventions for the destruction of life and property."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., LL.D., Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affections of the throat and larynx, especially in consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of hooping-cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole Consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

EASTER MONDAY REVIEW.

In command—GENERAL H.S.H. PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR, K.C.B.

ATTACKING FORCE.

Major-Gen. G. W. A. HIGGINSON, C.B., Home District.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Command—Major-Gen. R. White, C.B.

Assist.-Adjutant and Qrmr.-Gen.—Col. G. H. Walker.

Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Major F. Morrison, Royal Scots.

Aides-de-Camp on the Staff—Lieut. G. Molyneux, West Riding Regt.; Lieut. the Hon. R. Lawley, 7th Hussars.

First Brigade, Col. E. H. Clive, Grenadier Guards.

Second Brigade, Col. Viscount Ranelagh, K.C.B., 2nd Middlesex R.V.

Third Brigade, Col. H. Kent, 7th Regimental District.

TROOPS.

Artillery—Col. Fitzgerald, R.A., H.A.C. Hon. Artillery Company, Major Rawlings (four 9-pounders), 62; 3rd Kent, Lieut.-Col. Hozier (eight 20-pounders), 350; 1st Hants, Lieut.-Col. Twiss, 143; 1st Sussex, Lieut.-Col. Tester (seven 40-pounders, one 18-pounder), 672; total, 1,227 men.

1st Brigade—12th Middlesex Rifles and 14th Middlesex R.V., Major Sandeman, 310; 15th Middlesex Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Kennard, 437; 2nd London Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Vickers, 550; 3rd London Rifles, Col. Laurie, 777; total, 2,074 men.

2nd Brigade—1st Middlesex Engineers, Lieut.-Col. Ball, 536; 1st London Engineers, Lieut.-Col. Drew, 400; 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers, Lieut.-Col. Comyn, 500; 1st Volunteer Batn. Essex Regt., Lieut.-Col. Burgess, 365; 3rd Volunteer Batn. Essex Regt. and 4th do., Lieut.-Col. Birt, 361; total, 2,162 men.

3rd Brigade—3rd Middlesex R.V., Major Church, 402; 5th and 9th Middlesex R.V., Lieut.-Col. Mears, 484; 8th Middlesex R.V., Major Clark, 481; 17th Middlesex R.V., Lieut.-Col. Brown, 553; 23rd Middlesex R.V., Lieut.-Col. Routledge, 560; total, 2,480 men. Divisional Battalion—1st Tower Hamlets R.V., Lieut.-Col. Wigram, 450; total of Division, 7,166 men.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Command—Major-Gen. F. A. Willis, C.B.

Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster General—Major Paterson, Yorkshire Regt.

Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Major H. S. G. Miles, Munster Fusiliers.

Aides-de-Camp on the Staff—Capt. Hughes, Scottish Rifles; Lieut. E. P. Curzon, 3rd Hussars.

1st Brigade, Col. G. R. FitzRoy, Coldstream Guards.

2nd Brigade, Col. T. F. Lloyd, 2nd Regimental District.

TROOPS.

1st Brigade—4th Middlesex R.V., Lieut.-Col. Lewis, 340; 1st Middlesex R.V., 6th do., 449; 16th Middlesex (London Irish) R.V., Col. Ward, 610; 18th Middlesex, Major Villiers, 750; 21st Middlesex R.V., Lieut.-Col. Morris, 502; total, 2,651 men.

2nd Brigade—1st Volunteer Batn. Royal West Surrey, Lieut.-Col. Robinson, 445; 2nd Volunteer Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., Lieut.-Col. Paine, 431; 3rd Volunteer Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., Lieut.-Col. Payne, 350; 4th Volunteer Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., Lieut.-Col. Ray, 550; 1st Bucks R.V., 1st Oxford (University), Lieut.-Col. Wethered, 453; total, 2,229 men. Divisional Battalion—22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers) R.V., Lieut.-Col. Alt, 500; total of division, 5,380 men.

Artillery, 1,227; 1st Division, 7,166; 2nd do., 5,380; total, 13,773. A troop of Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry will be attached to the division.

DEFENDING FORCE.

Major-Gen. G. E. NEWDIGATE, C.B., S.E. District, Dover.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Command—Major-Gen. R. Rowland, V.C., C.B.

Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Lieut.-Col. W. Molyneux, Cheshire Regt.

Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Major Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards.

Aides-de-Camp on the Staff—Capt. Sawyer, Lancashire Regt.; Lieut. C. A. Hunter, Rifle Brigade.

First Brigade, Col. G. H. Moncrieff, Scots Guards.

Second Brigade, Col. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G., 12th Middlesex R.V.

Third Brigade, Col. W. Fitz-Roy, 31st Regimental District.

TROOPS.

Artillery—Lieut.-Col. Finch, R.A. 2nd Middlesex A.V., Lieut.-Col. Lord A. Hill, 400; 3rd Middlesex, Lieut.-Col. Lord Truro (12 20-pounders), 542; total, 942 men.

1st Brigade—2nd Middlesex R.V., Lieut.-Col. Wylde, C.M.G., 500; 7th Middlesex (London Scottish) R.V., Col. Lumsden, 500; 10th Middlesex R.V., Col. Blackburn-Tew, 552; 13th Middlesex R.V., Lieut.-Col. Bushby, 638; 20th Middlesex and 2nd Cambridge University, Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Leighton, 570; total, 2,760 men.

2nd Brigade—1st Sussex Rifles and 1st Cinque Ports Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Verrall, 502; 2nd Sussex Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Fletcher, Bart., 563; 1st Hereford R.V. and 3rd Hants R.V., Lieut.-Col. Sayer, 556; 21st Lancashire R.V., 5th ditto, and 2nd Gloucestershire R.V., 348; total, 1,969 men.

3rd Brigade—1st Surrey Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Irvine, 314; 3rd Surrey R.V., Lieut.-Col. Coles, 410; 5th Surrey R.V., Major Nettleship, 425; 7th Surrey R.V., Lieut.-Col. Porter, 450; 2nd Volunteer Batn. Royal West Kent Regt., Lieut.-Col. Lenon, V.C., 537; 3rd Volunteer Batn. Royal West Kent Regt., Lieut.-Col. Farrell, 373; total, 2,509 men. Divisional Battalion—2nd Tower Hamlets R.V., Lieut.-Col. Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., 492; total of Division, 7,730 men.

Artillery, 942; 3rd Division, 7,730. Total, 8,672.

Army Corps Orders, by H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B. (Commanding Volunteer Review):—

Head-Quarters, Grand Hotel, Brighton, March 23.

1. The march-past will take place before the manœuvres. The troops will be formed up at 11 a.m. on White Hawk Hill, south of the grand stand, and will be ready to march off punctually at 11.30 a.m. The guns will be prepared to move on to the race-course at the latter hour.

2. The 1st Division, under Major-Gen. White, C.B., will parade at the rendezvous assigned to it in the level, so as to be ready to march at 9.30 a.m. It will march off left in front, and proceed by Elm Grove; on reaching the race-course, it will turn down behind the grand stand, and take up a position preparatory to the march-past in the following formation. Each brigade will be in mass of quarter-columns facing north at six paces interval between battalions, and 18 paces distance between brigades. After the whole division has formed up, the men will pile arms, or ground arms if unable to pile from the roughness or formation of the ground, and will then fall out until 11 a.m., when the division will fall in preparatory to the march-past at 11.30 a.m.

3. The 2nd Division, under Major-Gen. Willis, C.B., will parade at the rendezvous assigned to it in the level or enclosures, so as to be ready to march off at 9.30 a.m. It will march off left in front, and proceed by the Grand Parade, Marine Parade, and East Park Road, and on reaching the race-course, will turn southwards, and take up its position in the rear of the 1st Division, aligned along White Hawk Road, and in the following formation. Each brigade will be formed up in mass of quarter-columns, six paces interval between battalions, and 18 paces distance between brigades, facing north. The men will pile or ground arms according to the formation of the ground, and will fall out till the 1st Brigade 1st Division has marched past, when it will fall in. After the 1st and 2nd Brigades of the 1st Division have marched past, the 2nd Division will move up, and occupy the ground just vacated by the 2nd and 3rd Brigades of the 1st Division. When the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, is clear of the left front of the 2nd Division, the latter will move in fours to the left until in prolongation with the racecourse, when it will halt, front, and march past in rear of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division.

4. The 3rd Division, under Major-Gen. Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B., will parade at the rendezvous on the level or enclosures at an hour which will be indicated hereafter, and will march off, left in front, by Grand Parade, Marine Parade, and East Park Road, and on reaching race-course will turn southwards, and take up a position in rear of the 2nd Division, facing north, and aligned along the White Hawk Road, in the following formation, preparatory to the march-past. Each brigade will be in mass of quarter-column, six paces interval between battalions and 18 paces distance between brigades. The division will move off 10 minutes after the 2nd Division has moved off to march past, and will march past in mass of brigades of quarter-columns.

5. The head-quarter staff will be formed up on the south end of the race-course at 11.30 a.m. punctually, preparatory to marching past—*vide* memo. attached. The Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry will march past in front of the Artillery by half-troops.

6. The Artillery will be parked to the east and west of the south end of the race-course, and in front of the 1st Infantry Division. They will march past in divisions, according to precedence of corps, but the attacking artillery will march past before the defending artillery. After the march-past, the Artillery will proceed to the positions assigned to it by the Generals of the respective attacking and defending forces. The Hampshire Artillery band will play all the Artillery past the saluting-point.

7. After the march-past, the defending and attacking forces will proceed to the positions assigned to them, and should be ready with advance and outposts thrown out, to commence the manœuvres by 3 p.m., when a signal-gun will be fired from Newmarket Hill.

8. The limits of ground over which the troops are to manœuvre will be marked with flags. Every precaution must be taken to prevent the gorse being set on fire. This paragraph, No. 8, is to be read to the men by officers commanding on parade, and by officers commanding companies, on the ground before the commencement of the manœuvres.

9. When the "cease fire" sounds (which is to be repeated by every brigade and regimental bugler), the troops will remain halted in the position which they then occupy.

10. When the "assemble" sounds (which is to be repeated by every brigade and regimental bugler), both, forces will form up by brigades, and afterwards by divisions ready to march to Brighton.

11. The whole of the Infantry will march past in quarter-column and battalions, arms at the "trail," and will come to the "shoulder" by battalions on entering the saluting base, which will be marked by a flag. The infantry will come to the "trail" again after they have passed the reviewing officer about 50 paces.

11A. In marching past 30 paces distance will be preserved between battalions, 150 paces between brigades, and 200 paces between divisions.

12. The position of mounted officers in marching past is laid down in Part 7, miscellaneous subjects, inspections, or reviews, field exercise.

13. Officers commanding battalions will not fall out as directed above, but will remain with their battalions after marching past the reviewing officer.

14. Brigadiers will not fall out of place themselves on the right of the reviewing officer, but will remain in their places and proceed with their brigades; but brigade-majors will act as directed in separate memo.

15. General officers commanding divisions, with one aide-de-camp only, after passing the saluting point, will place themselves on the right of the reviewing officer until their divisions have passed, when they will rejoin their divisions; but assist.-adjt.-gens. will act as directed in separate memo.

16. Bands are to be massed by brigades for the march-past, and to be formed up at the heads of their respective brigades, when the divisions are formed up preparatory to the march-past.

17. The massed bands after passing the saluting-point will continue playing and march straight on at the head of the brigade, with the exception of the rear band of the massed bands, which will turn to the left into a railed enclosure which is clear of the racecourse, and after playing the brigade past, will at once move out of the enclosure by an exit to the left, follow its battalion, and so make room for the rear band of the next brigade. The brigade bands will be under charge of a staff officer. Each brigade band will commence playing as soon as the band of the preceding brigade ceases. After the brigade bands have passed the saluting point, the bands composing them will not rejoin their battalions until the brigade gets into the open country well clear of the race-course. Having rejoined their battalions, bands will remain with them during the manœuvres.

18. After the march-past, the attacking force will follow the race-course in mass of brigades, and will not attempt to get into any other formation until well on to the Downs. Particular attention of brigadiers is drawn to this order, which, if not carried out, will lead to a check to the troops in rear who are still marching past.

19. The attacking force will continue to march across the Downs, keeping within the boundaries of the review ground to Falmer, and then form up facing south-east.

20. The Artillery will use the road by Upper Bevendean, and turn into the Falmer Road.

21. When the "assemble" sounds after the manœuvres, the attacking force will return to Brighton by the Falmer Road, those corps nearest to Falmer will march through that place. Corps west of Rottingdean and Falmer Road may return through Hodshove Farm, south of Hog Farm, by the Falmer Road, and will proceed to the rendezvous originally started from.

22. After the march-past the defending force will march along the Drove towards Newmarket Farm, where it will take up a position under instructions from Major-Gen. Newdigate, C.B., commanding the force.

23. After the manœuvres, the "cease fire" will be followed by the "assemble," when the defending force will form up in division, and move off in division to Brighton, proceeding by the Drove, down the racecourse, and return to the rendez vous in Brighton, by East Park Road, Marine Parade, and the Grand Parade.

24. The troops, after returning to their rendezvous, will have time given them for refreshments in the rendezvous enclosures before marching to the railway-stations, and should arrange for being thus supplied.

No bugle sounds are to be used during the manœuvres except the "cease fire" and the "assemble," the signal for which will be given by the General commanding the Volunteer Review Forces. These calls are to be immediately taken up and repeated by brigades and regiments.

26. With reference to par. 28, General Orders, Brighton Volunteer Review, ammunition will be collected when the troops are formed up on their return to their rendezvous.

27. The field-states will be collected by Assistant-Adjutants-General of Divisions at the rendezvous previous to marching off, and will be sent on Monday evening to the Assistant-Adjutant-General, Brighton Volunteer Review, Grand Hotel, Brighton.

28. Gallopers are not expected to march past.

29. Generals commanding each force are requested to forward to the Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Portsmouth reports on the day's proceedings, together with those of the majors-general commanding divisions and brigades, and the officers commanding the attacking and defending artillery, on or before Saturday, March 31.

30. Major-Gen. Smyth, R.A., chief umpire, is requested to furnish his report as soon as possible before the 31st inst. to the Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Portsmouth. The umpires will furnish their reports to the Chief Umpire by the 29th inst., addressed 18 Stanhope Gardens, London, S.W.

Attention is drawn to paragraph 29, General Orders, Brighton Volunteer Review. No other officers than those whose names are published in the details of Staff are to march past.—By command,

GEORGE BRAY, Colonel,
Assistant-Adjutant-General, Volunteer Brighton Review Forces.

Assistant-Adjutant-General's Office, Portsmouth, March 17.

Memo.—Gen. H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B., directs that General officers commanding divisions and brigades will be good enough to issue instructions to assist.-adjts.-gen. and brigade-majors that they will rejoin their respective divisions and brigades after they have passed the saluting-flag, and will superintend the march-past, and be careful to see that the divisions and brigades preserve the regulated distances. After the divisions or brigades shall have passed the flag, the assist-adjts.-gen.- and brigade-majors will rejoin their Generals.

The necessity of preserving the proper distances at the march-past is to be strongly impressed on divisions, brigades, and regiments.—By order,

GEO. BRAY, Col., A.A.G.

The Admiralty have ordered the immediate cessation of all overtime at Chatham Dockyard, and a considerable reduction in the number of workmen employed. Several hundreds of hands will be discharged this week.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—" JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 20, 1883.

5th Dragoon Guards—Capt. A. A. O. Nelson has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Feb. 22).

5th Lancers—Capt. H. C. Morland has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (March 7).

13th Hussars—Capt. E. R. H. Torin has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (March 16).

Royal Engineers—Major G. V. Sivewright is placed upon half-pay. The second Christian name of Capt. J. T. Johnston is "Tayler," and not as hitherto stated.

Scots Guards—Surg. A. B. R. Myers, from the Coldstream Guards, to be Surg.-Major, vice W. H. Pickford, M.B., retired (March 14).

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. L. L. Brett, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. to command the 62nd Regimental District (the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt.), vice Col. H. F. B.thesea, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (April 3).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Capt. A. W. L. Rickards has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Feb. 23).

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. G. E. Bunbury resigns his commission.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Col. D. S. Warren, C.B., having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay (March 20).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. E. A. I. Pym has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Jan. 2).

The Border Regiment—Major A. J. Tufnell has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (March 15).

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut. W. J. Peyton has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Jan. 31).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. F. W. N. McCracken to be Adjt., vice Capt. F. B. R. Hemphill, who resigns the appointment.

The Manchester Regiment—Supernumerary Lieut. G. R. Pearce, who has ceased to be a probationer for the S.C., to be Lieut., vice E. W. Codrington, appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Nov. 23, 1882); Lieut. D. J. T. O'Brien has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Nov. 20, 1882).

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. B. Wolseley, who retains his Staff appointment on promotion, has been placed on half-pay (Feb. 16); Capt. and Brevet Major W. J. Kirkpatrick has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces (Feb. 23).

The Highland Light Infantry—Capt. and Brevet Major C. M. MacDonald has been seconded for service as Military Attaché to the Consular Agency in Egypt (Feb. 5).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. O. C. Armstrong has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Jan. 29). The restoration to full pay of Lieut. A. Anderson from half-pay, dated Dec. 20, 1882, is cancelled.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—The seconding, as a probationer for the S.C., of Capt. F. J. Kempster, dated Jan. 14, is cancelled; the promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. F. J. Kempster (who has ceased to be a probationer for the S.C.) is antedated to Nov. 18, 1882, in succession to Capt. A. E. C. Kaye, seconded. Lieut. W. H. Cole to be Capt., vice J. L. J. Gordon, seconded (Jan. 14).

2nd West India Regiment—Gent. Cadet Frank Rowley Metcalfe Charles De Rittich Mauduit, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. H. Keighley, promoted.

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. C. A. Wetherall, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces of the 2nd class, to be Chaplain to the Forces of the 1st class (Feb. 28).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major F. W. Wade to be Brig.-Surg., vice G. Whitla, granted retired pay (Feb. 1).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Capt. W. F. Longbourne has been seconded for service in a civil capacity in Ireland (July 1, 1882).

BREVET.

Capt. W. H. Fairtlough, retired pay, to be Major (March 24, 1863); Capt. and Brevet Major W. H. Fairtlough, retired pay, to be Lieut.-Col. (May 23, 1873); Major J. Herschel, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Lieut.-Col., under the provisions of Article 11 (*f.f.*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (March 10).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. J. D. Johnstone, the Royal Sussex Regt., to be Col. (March 15).

Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. H. Fairtlough, Retired Pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. Molyneux, late Major 7th Dragoon Guards, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (March 1).

Major E. B. Burnaby, half-pay, is placed on retired pay.

Qrmr. F. Butterworth, Scots Guards, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (March 25).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. W. J. Mittin, 24th Middlesex R.V.C., to be Lieut.

INDIA OFFICE, March 20, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the under-mentioned officers of the Indian Military Forces being permitted to retire from the service:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. Horsley, of the Madras S.C. (Feb. 2); Lieut.-Cols. J. H. Willoughby-Osborne, of the Bengal Army (Feb. 21); T. H. Stoton, of the Madras S.C. (Feb. 7); and W. Chisholm, of the Madras S.C. (March 20); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. G. Birch, of the Bengal Army (Jan. 13); Brigade-Surg. R. Dempster, of the Madras Army (Feb. 28); Surg.-Major H. Day, M.D., of the Bombay Army (March 4).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of hon. rank on retirement:—

To be Major-General:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. Horsley, of the Madras S.C. (Feb. 2).

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Cols. T. H. Stoton, of the Madras S.C. (Feb. 7); W. Chisholm, of the Madras S.C. (March 20); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. G. Birch, of the Bengal Army (Jan. 13).

To be Surgeon-General:—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Sir A. Christison, Bart., M.D., of the Bengal Army (Nov. 24, 1882).

To be Deputy Surgeon-General:—Brigade-Surg. H. Adam, of the Madras Army (Dec. 31, 1882).

To be Brigade-Surgeon:—Surgs.-Major J. B. White, of the Bengal Army (July 15, 1882); T. E. Charles, M.D., of the Bengal Army (Sept. 18, 1882).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date March 21, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 23, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Carrington, to appoint Lieut.-Col. J. H. Culme-Seymour, late 82nd Foot, to be one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Major G. Nicholas, who retires upon half-pay.

INDIA OFFICE, March 23, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the admission of the under-mentioned Surgeons to her Majesty's Indian Medical Department:—

To be Surgeons (dated Sept. 30, 1882):—Bengal—Albert William Denis Leahy, William Wilfrid Webb, and Richard Rose Weir. Madras—Robert Evans Stuart Davies, Herbert Knowles Fuller, and William Henry Neilson. Bombay—William Henry Burke and John Crimmin.

The dinner to be given to Lord Alcester by the Committee of the Empire Club will take place at the Clubhouse, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, on April 9. Admiral H.R H. the Duke of Edinburgh will preside.

HALF-PAY MAJORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very glad to see "Full Justice's" letter in yours of the 10th inst. I quite agree with him, and I go a bit further, and suggest that, instead of the most unfortunate regiments who received a half-pay major, and which now appear to be quietly being absorbed into the regiments, that they should be sent back to their old regiments, and let their former regiments have an establishment of nine majors, and not us, who neither want nor deserve to be punished for, I hope honourably, at any rate, serving our country in Egypt. As an instance, I will give you one. A regiment which was through the late war has had a majority vacant since one of its majors was seconded as a Volunteer adjutant in December, 1881. A captain has quite lately been promoted, but has not been given that step, but one that occurred at the end of 1882. The regiment has but eight majors, and nine is its establishment. This looks, to my mind, rather as if the half-pay major was meant to take the place of the man who was seconded in 1881. We do not expect much now-a-days, but we do expect to be fairly and open-handedly treated.—I am, &c., ONE WHOSE SERVICE HAS BEEN BLIGHTED IN CONSEQUENCE.

By an Order in Council, dated the 19th inst., the Queen has directed that the period of training and exercise of the following Regiments and Brigades of Militia shall, for the current year, be extended under the provisions of the Act of 1875 from 28 days to the number of days mentioned in each case:—5th Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, 34 days; 3rd Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, 34 days; Royal Anglesey Engineer Militia, 42 days; Hampshire (Submarine Miners) Engineer Militia, 56 days; Royal Monmouthshire Engineer Militia, 41 days.

The members of the United Service Club gave a dinner on the 7th inst. in honour of Admiral Lord Alcester, G.C.B., on his return from his command in the Mediterranean, at the Club House, Pall Mall. Covers were laid for about 150 persons. The Prince of Wales presided on the occasion, supported on the right by Lord Alcester, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn; and on the left by the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Alexander Milne.

H.B.M.'s Consul-General for the territory of his Highness the Sultan of Brunei, Dr. Peter Leys, arrived in the Foxhound on Jan. 18, and presented his credentials to the Rajah as H.M.'s British Consul to Sarawak on the following day. Dr. Leys and Lieut. McQuhae, commanding the Foxhound, who were guests at the Astana, visited the gold workings in Upper Sarawak, both those belonging to the Chinese Gold Companies and the stamping carried on by the Borneo Company. On their return to Kuching, H.H. the Rajah entertained the European residents to meet the Consul and the officers of the Foxhound.

The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin writes:—"Lieut.-Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, hitherto commanding the 2nd Infantry Division of the Guards, has been appointed War Minister, in succession to General von Kameke, resigned. The latter retires with the usual pension. In conversation with some Parliamentary friends, he is said to have avowed that the Increase of Pensions Bill had less to do with his resignation than certain momentous questions of military reform, on which he materially differed from his superiors. His successor, Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, was born at Dantsic in 1832, and has won a solid reputation, both as a regimental and staff officer, and as a military author; his 'Functions of the General Staff,' in particular, being a standard work. Attached to the Headquarters' Staff during the campaign of 1870-1, he attracted the special notice of King William. When the French had been hurled back into Sedan, it was Lieut.-Col. Bronsart von Schellendorf whom his Majesty sent into the town, with a flag of truce, to demand its unconditional capitulation; and who returned in company with General Reille—the bearer of Napoleon's well-known letter of surrender—'N'ayant pas pu mourir à la tête de mes troupes, je dépose mon épée aux pieds de votre Majesté.' After the war he was made Chief of the General Staff of the Guards Corps, in which he then successively received command of the 2nd Brigade and the 2nd Division. Throughout his career he has shown himself to be 'un homme de tête et d'action,' a combination which Prince Bismarck once said was not very common among his Prussian countrymen. The selection of General Bronsart von Schellendorf to fill so high and important an office as that of War Minister, has naturally not failed to cause certain disappointments and heartburnings; and it is certain that other resignations and transfers will follow. Several of the new Minister's seniors in the War Department have been passed over, and this, according to an almost invariable rule in Prussia, has only one meaning and one result. In particular, it is rumoured that General von Albedyll, Chief of the Private Military Cabinet of the Emperor, a department which is subject to the Ministry of War, has already resigned. For about 20 years, General von Albedyll has been deeper in the confidence of the Emperor, as far as the work of the Military Cabinet is concerned, than any other man. This office is the one where appointments and promotions, and the character and qualities of every officer in the army—some 15,000 or 18,000 in number—are registered; and woe to any aspirant after the Marshal's *bâton* under whose name ambition has been bracketed with idleness, or any other disqualifying vice, by the omniscient Chief of this inquisitorial bureau. Rumour now attributes the resignation by General von Albedyll, of the important post which he has worthily held so long, to the fact that Bronsart von Schellendorf is his junior, and that his Majesty cannot be prevailed upon to render his Military Cabinet wholly independent of the Ministry of War."

THE DISTRIBUTION OF EGYPTIAN WAR GRATUITIES IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the classification recently adopted, in distributing gratuities to the Royal Navy, for services in Egypt. I do so in the hope of obtaining your powerful advocacy for the redress of what I deem an injustice. Relative rank is generally supposed to carry with it all advantages, except name or actual command; and departmental officers in the Army were given gratuities in accordance with their relative or honorary rank. Thus Commissariat, Ordnance, Medical, and other officers ranking with captains, obtained the gratuity due to captains, and so on through the various ranks. In the Navy, however, surgeons, and many other non-combatant officers ranking with lieutenants in the Navy, were only given the same gratuity as sub-lieutenants, boatswains, gunners, and carpenters. Considering the acknowledged value of surgeons in war, and the many risks and hardships, in addition to those peculiar to the profession, which they often share with their combatant brethren, it is strange that they should suffer in the distribution of pecuniary rewards. The chaplain—man of peace though he be—gets a larger portion of the sinews of war than the surgeon, who is as necessary as a combatant officer in warfare when once begun. The classification adopted was founded on an Order in Council of May 16, 1871, regulating the distribution of prize-money, before medical officers had their present relative rank. I feel that the matter only wants representation to the Admiralty, to prevent a recurrence of what is manifestly an anachronism. The point in question touches all ranks of non-combatant officers of the Navy, but especially, perhaps, the Medical Department.—I am, &c., SCALPEL.

SIR,—Permit me to ask through the medium of your columns why it is that, although surgeons in her Majesty's Navy rank with lieutenants, when it comes to a distribution of either prize-money or gratuities, their shares are only equivalent to those of sub-lieutenants, chief carpenters, &c.—I am, &c., LUCRE.

Amusements.

The Easter novelties are not numerous. DRURY LANE THEATRE will be opened by the Carl Rosa Company for a season of four weeks, Mr. Goring Thomas's new opera of "Esmeralda" being produced on Easter Monday. At HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE will be presented "A Trip to the Moon," being a new version of Offenbach's fantastic comic opera, "Le Voyage dans la Lune," played at the Alhambra a few years ago. At the STRAND will be brought out a new comic opera, entitled, "Cymbia," composed by Mr. Florian Pascal, and written by Mr. Harry Paulton. At the AVENUE THEATRE, which now passes under the direction of Messrs. John Hollingshead and Michael Gunn, Offenbach's posthumous opera, "La Belle Lurette," will be transferred to the English stage. The characters sustained at the Gaiety, Paris, in July, 1881, by Mdlle. Granier, Mdlle. Meyer, and M. Jolly, will be embodied by Miss Florence St. John, Miss Lottie Venne, and M. Marius.

The Easter novelty at the SURREY is a sensational four-act drama, by Mr. W. H. Poole, called "The Miracle;" and ASTLEY'S will be opened by Messrs. Holt and Wilmot, with Mr. James Willing's elaborate drama of "The Ruling Passion," transferred from the Standard Theatre.

A morning performance, given at the OLYMPIC on Saturday, in aid of the funds of "The School of Dramatic Art," attracted a numerous assemblage, including the Prince of Wales. A new comedy by Mr. Hamilton Aidé, called "A Great Catch," was produced on the occasion, and though considerable condensation of dialogue is obviously required, the merits of the piece are sufficient to warrant the expectation of its early repetition as a portion of the regular evening programme. Miss Genevieve Ward has a part exactly suited to her, as the representative of the widow, Mrs. de Motteville, tracking the true history of an early lover, who has not merited her cruel suspicions. Mr. W. H. Vernon gives a vigorous delineation of Sir Martin Ingoldsby, whose wealth distinguishing him as an eligible husband accounts for the title of the play; and Mr. David Fisher as an old nobleman, Miss Lucy Buckstone as a young relative, and Mrs. Leigh Murray as a heartless woman of fashion, are conspicuously placed in the cast. Mr. Beerbohm Tree achieved a distinctive success as a foolish fop, known as Lord Boodle; and Mr. Frederick Cape was prominent as the worthy solicitor, Mr. Shakerly.

Mr. Pinero's new four-act comedy at the COURT THEATRE will be produced this (Saturday) evening, under the title of "The Rector; a Story of Four Friends."

The NOVELTY THEATRE, Great Queen Street, renamed the FOLIES DRAMATIQUES, will be reopened at Easter, under Mr. Francis Fairlie's management, with a comedietta and a new version of "Les Cloches de Corneville."

The NEW ROYALTY THEATRE, Soho, entirely reconstructed, will be opened at the end of this month, under the management of Miss Kate Santley. A new comic opera, by Mr. Frederic Clay and Mr. G. R. Sims, called "The Merry Duchess," will be the opening production. The house, rebuilt by Mr. Thomas Verity, the architect, will hold an audience of about 650 persons. New entrances and new exits have been provided.

A Naval pension of £50 per annum has fallen vacant by the death of Com. C. E. Powys, R.N., which has just taken place at Acton, in his 74th year. The deceased officer, who entered the Royal Navy as cadet more than half a century ago, viz., on September 5, 1822, was awarded the pension on January 28, 1881.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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THANKS, in a large measure, to the untiring exertions of General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Major-General Higginson, and Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, the brief campaign which culminated in a decisive action on Brighton Downs on Monday last has to be pronounced a complete success. There appears now to be one general consensus of opinion in favour of the Easter outing of the Volunteers. Twelve years ago, these gatherings were viewed with disfavour, not only by competent Military critics, but by many of the best-known Volunteer commanders. They were unpopular, because it was recognised that the work was too hurriedly executed to admit of any really practical experience being gained. Now, however, matters are gradually getting into a right groove. With the resuscitation of the Easter Review, a desire was manifested on the part of a few earnest Volunteer officers to take advantage of the opportunity for acquiring an insight into that all-important part of a soldier's training,—minor tactics. Marching detachments were, therefore, organised to proceed by road to the scene of operations. These detachments were for some years allowed to act independently. It was not until last year that the Military authorities took the matter in hand, and told off a Regular officer to superintend this portion of the arrangements in connection with the Review. So eminently satisfactory were the results of the experiment, that this year the new feature has been still further developed. Some 5,000 men have given evidence of their martial enthusiasm by putting themselves under Military discipline for four days, with a view of gaining experience of a useful nature. We have no hesitation in saying that nothing could possibly have been better than the way in which all ranks acquitted themselves in the operations of Friday and Saturday. Indeed, the only break-down was on the part of the Transport, which, as usual, showed itself quite incapable of carrying out the duties assigned to it, and left the unfortunate men in some cases, after a long day's march, shivering in barns until the early hours of Saturday morning, for want of blankets. Colonel Methuen speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the force under his command. There was evidently a desire on the part of both officers and men to learn all they could. The discomforts they had to endure were considerable, owing to the state of the weather, yet there was no case of insubordination. This is the more creditable, as one well-known commander put the discipline of his men to the severest possible test, by his ill-advised zeal in parading his detachment and drilling the men for nearly an hour, after they had done a long day's march. As to the Review itself, we are pleased to be able to speak in terms of unqualified approbation. There was none of that hurry and scurry which was noticeable some years back. Officers and non-commissioned officers appear now to have got a firm hold over their men. As a result, the operations were carried out with soldierly precision, there were few stragglers, and what is of even more importance, there was in most battalions an absence of talking in the ranks. All these things tend to show the advance that has been made. The march-past was the only portion of the day's proceedings which was disappointing. Some will contend, no doubt, that marching past is, in itself, no true criterion of efficiency. Nevertheless, it has its uses, and military critics who witnessed the defile of the troops before the Duke of Cambridge on Monday could not fail to have been struck by the vast difference there is in the drill of many of the corps. In some few battalions, every detail seemed to have been studied. Distances were correctly kept, heads were held erect, the supernumerary ranks were properly dressed, officers "carried" their swords, and the rear ranks were well closed up. These are the points by which a march-past has to be judged, rather than by the wall-like dressing of the men. Dressing, it has to be remembered, can be thrown out by the carelessness of one man, but attention to what may appear to some to be petty details shows at once whether a battalion has been well drilled or not, and whether the company officers and serjeants have been constant in their attendance at battalion parades. However, we must not expect too much from men who only take up soldiering from patriotic motives, of their own free-will. The Volunteers have given evidence that they are anxious to do all that is required of them, and the progress they have made in the last ten years has been such as to earn for them a recognised position in the defensive forces of the country. It can no longer be said of them that they are only playing at soldiers, for they have proved long since that they have got beyond all such childish frivolities. It rests with the guardians of the public purse to decide whether or not they shall continue to improve. Increased efficiency can only be obtained by means of increased funds. At present, the Government grant is quite inadequate. Consequently, the deficiency has to be made up out of the pockets of the officers themselves. Many Lieutenant-Colonels spend from £250 to £500 a year on their regiments, whilst company officers subscribe in proportion; and there are very few regiments in which a Captain gets off under £50 to £100 a year. To us, it seems manifestly unfair that an officer should be called upon to give money and time too, and until this abominable state of things is put a stop to, the service can never be considered in a really satisfactory condition. It is for the Government to remove the blot. A great outcry was made some years back against the iniquity of the Purchase system, but here we have Purchase still existing in an even worse form. It is, however, a fact of which the country should be proud, that men can be found so self-sacrificing as to give their services voluntarily to the State, and even pay for the privilege of doing so. There are several points in connection with the Review to which we may draw attention. First and foremost is the fact that a force of 23,000 men were called upon to manœuvre without cavalry and field artillery. We admit the difficulties which stand in the way of these wants being supplied, but it is a pity that means cannot be found for providing the Generals in command with a sufficient force of each arm to allow of their carrying out the operations with something like military reality. A British General gets now-a-days so very few opportunities of handling large bodies of troops, owing to the attenuated condition of most Line battalions, that every endeavour should be made to constitute these Easter Reviews a training for Generals and Staff officers, who ought to learn more than anybody else on such occasions. We are glad to find that the absurdity of allowing Volunteer colonels to command brigades is dying out by slow degrees; but even on Monday last two Volunteer officers held commands, and the remarks made openly by those who were included in their commands proved convincingly that this delicate attention on the part of the Military authorities is not appreciated by the Volunteers, who, as a rule, are greatly disappointed when they find themselves posted to a brigade under one of their own chiefs, because, as a very smart field officer remarked to us, "the selections are not always made on the ground of ability, but rather by favouritism." We have taken great pains to ascertain the views of the Volunteers on this subject, and we find that the feeling prevails almost unanimously throughout the service that brigades should invariably be commanded by qualified Regulars, and we consider it only fair to let it be known that such is the case, for we are sure that two devoted Volunteers such as those in question will not again allow themselves to be put in a false position, when they know what the wishes are of the service to which they belong. A very serious evil which is growing up in connection with the Review, is that of General officers and Brigadiers taking on to their Staff Volunteer gallopers. In one case on Monday, a General commanding a Division unnecessarily harassed a brigade, in consequence of one of his gallopers having taken a wrong order to a Brigadier. The men who aspire to the position of galloper are of two classes,—those who are good regimental officers and those who are bad. If a man is a good officer, he should on such an occasion remain with his regiment. If he is what is commonly called a "duffer," he is quite unfitted for Staff work. The only qualification for a galloper seems to be that he must ride well. Some, unfortunately, cannot even do this, and the scenes witnessed on Monday were not always edifying. We are sorry to find that many Volunteer Colonels err on the side of zeal. They are such keen soldiers, that they work their men almost to the utmost limit. A good commander always takes care that, when trying duties have to be done, the strength of his men should be reserved. Depend upon it the man who is most considerate in these matters will be most popular, and have the smartest and best battalion. Every opportunity should be taken advantage of to stand a battalion at ease, and no order should be given unnecessarily. We saw some few Lieutenant-Colonels on Monday worrying their battalions frightfully, whilst many company commanders, by their incessant talking, succeeded in doing the very opposite to what they wanted. These are things which require to be seen to on future occasions, and we offer the suggestions in all friendliness. We cannot but express a hope that next year the War Office may see its way to testing the efficiency of the Commissariat and Transport at Easter. It would entail some expense, it is true, but seeing how miserably our Commissariat and Transport arrangements fail when a strain comes, the experience gained at Brighton would help materially to show weak links in the chain, and allow of their being mended in time. It is obvious that if we could not manage to provide a substantial meal for 25,000 men at Brighton at two months' notice, we are in a very deplorable state indeed. No question of expense ought to be allowed to interfere with the efficiency of the Army. The Easter Monday Reviews, it appears to us, offer a brilliant opportunity for testing the efficiency of the Commissariat in a practical manner, and we are sure that the officers of the Department would gladly exert themselves if they were required to do so, if only on account of the experience which would be gained. The question of great-coats is one that ought to be taken seriously into consideration. Most regiments have now got regulation water-bottles and haversacks, provided, as a rule, by the officers, but very few have great-coats. There are surely any number of partly-worn great-coats in store, which could be issued to the Force, and there ought not to be a moment's delay in giving these very necessary portions of a soldier's equipment.

LORD WOLSELEY, in a speech delivered by him shortly after his return from Egypt, is reported to have said that during the period he held command of the Army operating in that country, he had only seen or heard of two cases of drunkenness. Presuming that his Lordship's speech might have been incorrectly reported, we confined ourselves at the time to a mere expression of surprise at this statement. As, however, there has been no qualification or retractation of these words in the interim on the part of his Lordship, we deem the present to be a fitting opportunity for recurring to the subject. Mr. Osborne Morgan, the Judge-Advocate-General, in reply to Mr. Caine—one of the apostles of Temperance—in the House of Commons on the 20th inst., stated that 145 soldiers were fined for drunkenness by Superior Courts-martial in Egypt in 1882, irrespective of, the Judge-Advocate-General was careful to point out, the cases of drunkenness disposed of by Regimental Courts-martial, as well as those cases summarily dealt with by Commanding Officers during the same period. The service will, we feel confident, bear us out in our assertion that for every case of drunkenness brought before a court-martial, there are fully ten other cases of this nature disposed of summarily. Furthermore, we believe we are not outside the mark when we say—if we are in error in our estimate, we shall be glad to be set right—that for every recorded case of drunkenness in the Army, another such case goes unpunished and unrecorded, for we believe it still is, and most certainly it used to be an understood thing, that, if a soldier be but quiet and undemonstrative in his cups, he will, in most instances, be allowed to sleep off unnoticed the effects of his potations. In other words, if he turns out for parade next morning and passes inspection, all goes well. Now, supposing our premisses to be correct, or even approximately so, there must have been some three thousand cases of actual drunkenness—and how much hard drinking besides does this total represent!—in the Army of Egypt in 1882. Say a quarter of this number occurred during Lord Wolseley's tenure of command, does it not appear most strange that his Lordship only saw or heard of two drunken soldiers? Now, whilst in no way wishing to impugn the mere accuracy of Lord Wolseley's purely negative statement, surely we have a right to ask,—Did Lord Wolseley, when commanding the forces in Egypt, ever have to confirm the proceedings of a general court-martial in which drunkenness formed a charge against a soldier? Were no charges of drunkenness preferred against soldiers arraigned before district courts-martial ever brought to his knowledge by the General officers commanding divisions? May we venture to ask his Lordship if he ever, or never, asked commanding officers whether there were any cases of drunkenness in their battalions? Without doubt, he must have made some inquiries of the sort, and have demanded from his lieutenants full and explicit information on this subject, for it would be positively insulting to his Lordship, and derogatory to his character and credit for sagacity as a Commander in the field, to deem it possible for him to have acted otherwise, in a matter of such paramount importance. Granting this, therefore, we submit that the public, if not the Army, has a right to inquire what Lord Wolseley's object was in making this celebrated and now historic statement, before a large and influential gathering of his countrymen. Did Lord Wolseley desire the British public to understand from him that the new Territorial Army had become so thoroughly reformed under his 'prentice hands that that bane of the service, drunkenness, had altogether disappeared from its ranks? Can Lord Wolseley, the Adjutant-General of her Majesty's Forces, and the trusted servant of his country, by, as he imagined, prudently ignoring facts, have been guilty of a *suppressio veri?* In the face of the Judge-Advocate-General's statistics, we feel with extreme reluctance compelled to admit that it looks uncommonly like it. Perhaps, however, the Adjutant-General will now tell the country what he really did mean. But this is not all we have to say on the subject of drunkenness in the Army of Egypt. Mr. O. Morgan has further stated, in reply to Sir G. Balfour, that there were 379 courts-martial held on soldiers in Egypt during a period of upwards of seven months, and that "trials for drunkenness had been unusually frequent." Pending, therefore, Lord Wolseley's explanation, probably Mr. Caine, or some other Member of Parliament interested in the subject, will take an early opportunity of asking the Judge-Advocate-General or Secretary of State for War what was the number of cases (if any) of drunkenness taken cognisance of, both summarily and by court-martial, in the Army of Egypt during the period in question. This information would prove of interest. We therefore sincerely trust it will be supplied without delay. As the obvious corollary of Lord Wolseley's statement, we would express a hope that, in future, if a General trusts to the correctness of his own exclusive observation in an important matter, he may be diffident in proclaiming the result thereof, or defer doing so pending corroboration.

THE Army Corps orders, dated the 23rd instant, promulgated by H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar to the troops to be engaged in the Volunteer Review of Easter Monday, certainly lacked nothing in volume. We wish we could say they were no less wanting in other respects. The thirty odd paragraphs of which these orders are composed bear the stamp of having been most loosely and hurriedly strung together, —a paragraph, to all appearance, being added here and there, as a fresh idea struck the author. We shall as briefly as possible invite attention to a few of their salient characteristics, as regards composition and general arrangement, in no carping spirit, but in order that more care may be exercised next year. The intention being that the Review should commence with the march-past, paragraphs 1 to 7 referred to this part of the day's programme. A jump is now made to No. 11, in which, together with the paragraphs as far as No. 20, the march-past is again treated of. With another jump or two, we reach paragraphs 28 and 30, and last of the series, but only to ascertain the fact that the march-past is still further referred to. By a strange opposition in the arrangement of the sequence of these lengthy orders, their very last words contain instructions relative to the commencement of the day's proceedings. We would observe, in passing, that the march-past must have been considered to be of primary importance in the events of the day; at any rate, that impression is reasonably gathered from the fact that about three-fourths of the Orders are entirely devoted to this subject. We have now to deal with the remaining fourth, bearing upon the "Cease fire" and "Assemble," in paragraphs numbered 8, 9, 10, 22, 23, 25, and upon the "manœuvres" and "rendezvous" in the remaining half-dozen paragraphs, these latter, it is almost unnecessary to add, evidencing a similar absence of exactitude in arrangement. Throughout the orders, there is an utter want of precision in the composition. To begin with, they are issued in the name of the officer "Commanding Volunteer Review." Fancy a General "commanding a review!" and they are signed by the Assistant-Adjutant-General "Volunteer Brighton Review Forces." Was there ever a more awkward or stranger jumble of words? To continue, the author suddenly becomes intoxicated by the exuberance of his verbosity, and so the troops are ordered "to be ready" or "prepared" to parade, or march, or "move off" "punctually" at certain named hours. We wonder where it is that British troops are ever ordered to parade or march *un*punctually. Again, at par. 5, we find the "Head-quarter Staff" spoken of. Why Head-quarter? Really, in these high-pressure days of examinations, selection, confidential reports, Staff College, &c., we have a right to expect, aye, and exact too, from our Staff Officers a more careful attention to their duties; and, in the present case, we cannot help expressing our astonishment that any responsible Staff Officer, or body of officers, could be so little jealous of his, or their, professional reputation, as to be capable of promulgating such confusing orders, and ostensibly for the guidance (!) of our non-professional soldiers, forsooth!

IT is no satisfaction to Naval officers that they are subject to the influence of individuals unconnected with the service, and who are in no way interested therewith. An Admiralty clerk cannot be expected to care much for the Navy. He merely looks on employment as a comfortable means of existence; and it is not his fault that his remuneration is above his market value. The blame rests with administrators who will not admit that better men can be found to do the work. It is absurd to imagine that a Naval Lord can carry out all the duties of office by himself; and why he should be without professional aid, when, if he were on active service he would have an efficient staff at his command, is not met by the reply "that the present system answers." Is a Naval officer so different a being to his brother in the Army that he should find a Civil-Service clerk who is in no way identified with him "the mouthpiece" of his professional representative at the Admiralty, when, in the other service, officers are brought in direct contact with their own cloth at head-quarters? Divesting this question of economy, the advantage to the public service generally, and to the interests of those legislated for by this particular department, point out that an entire reconstruction of the Secretariat Department of the Admiralty should be effected, in spite of political opposition, and the resistance of those who would sooner see maladministration of Naval affairs go on, than forego one fraction of their patronage. As we have previously stated, it would be necessary to retain a certain portion of the Civil Service at the Admiralty for those duties which would bring them in connection with their own element in other Departments, excepting the Army, but the majority of the Admiralty Office Staff should be purely Naval. The officers of the Navy have varied and valuable experiences of places and facts, both foreign and colonial, which a civilian cannot acquire. He consequently must deal with questions thereon merely from official records. We know an instance in which the coal agent at a British possession was asked by letter, from the Admiralty, if a ship of a certain draught could be discharged there. This could have been easily found out by referring to the charts, which were new, but the Whitehall subordinate probably considered that his dignity would suffer, had he referred to the Hydrographer for information. Letters are written by clerks who have only an office knowledge of Naval business, and are generally signed by the Secretary in an automatic manner, as it is impossible for him to ascertain the contents of everything placed before him. It may be the opinion of some individuals that when the Secretariat Staff are unacquainted with any particular matter, they can easily obtain what they require from professional officers outside the Admiralty; but, we ask, why should not the places of these civilians be filled by Naval officers, whose ability and knowledge of all subjects which come within the scope of Naval administration would enable them to act without delay, and elucidate matters satisfactorily? On the Executive Lists of the Navy are many officers who have devoted themselves to the higher subjects of their profession, which in this age are a necessity in an elementary form for all grades of the Military branch. The "public Press" contains evidence of their ability to master and discuss subjects which, some years ago, but few Naval men cared to acquaint themselves with, and were thought too scientific for the general mind to acquire. The advantages which Greenwich affords to officers they gladly avail themselves of, and the acquisition of prizes indicates the keen competition for such rewards, which, in addition to their substantiality, are marks of individual mental superiority, and a desire for professional distinction. The services of such valuable officers ought to be utilised in assisting the Admiralty Board, and in addition thereto those who from intellectual advantages have shown their aptitude as disciplinarians, and acquaintance with the "interior economy" of ships-of-war, should be called also to help in the administration of their profession. Executive officers of brilliant capacity and attainments are allowed to rust, and their knowledge lapse, from want of opportunity of displaying their ability, and of being brought in contact with the subjects on which they are well informed. Let the doors of the Admiralty be opened to such men, and instead of one solitary Naval officer being admitted, as at present, as Private Secretary to the Ministerial Lord, let each of his Naval colleagues be allowed to select from the grades below that of flag officer, professional assistants to aid in carrying out duties which are second to none in national importance. In the separate Departments of the Admiralty the same absence of Naval officers is seen. Official wisdom has ordained that the Controller of the Navy shall be a Naval officer, with a seat at the Board; First Lords have oscillated in their opinions as to the necessity for his presence, but it is to be hoped he will always remain. Examining the list of his staff, we find but few Naval officers thereon. We will not refer to the Ordnance Committee, confining ourselves at present to the Constructors and Engineers. With the improved training of Naval Engineers, and the advantages held out to those who qualify for the higher standard of their profession, there are several valuable officers to select from. In the Constructive and Engineering Staff, there should be a larger representation of the latter branch, drawn entirely from the list of Naval Engineers, who, in addition to the superior education afforded them at the Royal Naval College, should possess a sound practical knowledge of their profession. In the constructive section, we consider that the services of high-class Naval architects should be obtained, even at a large cost, and sufficient inducement offered them to remain. The withdrawal lately of a most valuable official of this branch is an instance of the short-sightedness of underpaying superior talent. We must of necessity be far ahead of other nations in the superiority of our Navy, therefore we should ungrudgingly give a high price for the best ability in designing the most efficient type of war-vessel, even if we have to go outside the Naval service to obtain it. The introduction to the Admiralty of a Civil Lord of "special professional qualifications" cannot be too highly commended, and should be followed by additions to the Constructive Staff of gentlemen of similar ability; and we trust that this necessity will become apparent to those, both in and out of Parliament, who hold to practical advantages, in preference to political considerations and leanings. We cannot look entirely to the Royal Dockyards to fill all the posts of the Constructive Department. It must be admitted that many Dockyard officials acquire a superior knowledge of Naval architecture, and if they are able to compete with others in designing the best description of fighting-ships, we maintain that they should be considered for such appointments in preference to private individuals; but from whatever section of the profession selection is made, let the highest standard of qualification be the guide. The subject of Naval Construction and Engineering is of vital importance to the nation, and will, we trust, engage the attention of the Legislature, the members of which will, we know, agree with us that, to ensure the efficiency of the Royal Navy, we must willingly pay for professional skill.

PEOPLE of the present day who are accustomed to the sight of enormous troopships and ponderous vessels-of-war, can scarcely realise the fact that Cæsar's Legions were transported in war-galleys so small that when they invaded the British Isles, they ran their prows into water sufficiently shallow to allow the Roman soldiers to jump overboard and wade but a few yards to land. At a later period, Philip of Spain embarked 32,000 men in the ships composing the celebrated Armada, the largest of which did not exceed 1,200 tons. These were chased by Howard and Drake, Hawkins and Frobisher, in vessels of much less size, armed with little better than pop-guns. Later still, at the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, and in other actions, wooden three-deckers ranged alongside each other, and ground their sides together with comparative impunity, as far as material damage to the hull was concerned. These facts can scarcely be realised, when the ships of the present day of over 10,000 tons, all heavily armoured, are considered and regarded as the models of vessels for offensive and defensive warfare. With regard, however, to the protection afforded by extreme thickness of metal, it has been clearly proved from time to time that no sooner is a vessel constructed with heavier armour than any of her predecessors, than immediately a more powerful gun appears, which is capable of sending a shot through her sides; and so the gun must, in the end, prove the victor. Nor is it presumed that a shot penetrating an ironclad would cause the same result as when it entered the sides of a wooden ship. In the latter case, an old 24-pounder shot often passed in at one side and out at the other, leaving a hole that might be plugged, and at the most killing or wounding a few, either by direct contact or by splinters; but if a projectile from one of the 80 or 100-ton guns pierced an armour-clad ship, a considerable breach would be made, and the scattered backing and lumps of armour would spread desolation right and left. If such a shot struck the ship on the water-line, there is scarcely a doubt that, instead of a clean hole, the fracture would be of such an extent that, with anything like a sea on, the ship must go down. Thus one well-directed shot may now do more irretrievable damage than the discharge of a whole broadside of the old type against a wooden vessel. Nor is this the only danger of annihilation incurred by monster vessels-of-war. The invention of the torpedo has introduced a means of warfare that, in the hands of a wily and energetic enemy, might carry unavoidable destruction before it. It is true that counteracting means have also been introduced either to intercept or ward off a torpedo, but it remains yet to be seen whether any of these means are effectual when tried in actual warfare; and it should not be forgotten that improvement in the construction and manipulation of torpedoes is constantly taking place. Again, the tactics of a fleet of ironclads in encountering an enemy of equal strength must be very different from what they were in the days of Nelson. Then to play at long-bowls was scorned by the British seaman, and to run his enemy on board was his heart's desire. But now, unless in an attack by boats on a ship at anchor, boarding would almost seem a thing of the past, for the mere impact of two heavy ironclads would probably carry destruction to one, if not to both; and even ramming, although certainly fatal to the vessel struck, might also be equally fatal to the aggressor, if performed at more than a moderate speed. In order, however, to keep the sea against all comers, we must have armoured ships of large size; but it is a question whether, when occasions arise, such as the attack upon forts or fortresses and other inshore work, extraordinarily large and costly vessels should not give place to a more numerous and smaller description of vessel, a fleet that will cost less in the outset, and be less liable to such a loss as was suffered in the destruction of the *Vanguard*, or by the Germans in the loss of the *Grosser Kurfürst*. Such a fleet, consisting of vessels of comparatively small tonnage, built for strength and speed, offering small mark, and carrying but few guns, of the most powerful type, would be a match for any of the largest ironclads, and of equal if not greater value when pitted against a fort; even taking it for granted that some half-a-dozen were sunk, yet one well-aimed shot, or one well executed ram, which must, first or last, happen from the many, would be fatal to the larger ship. The cost of building and maintaining such a fleet could not amount to nearly the sums expended on the immense iron structures now built, and in the event of loss, the casualty would cost but a few thousands, instead of the best part of a million, as at present.

A correspondent, writing from Gibraltar on the 17th inst., says:—"The Channel Squadron left Lisbon on the afternoon of Monday last, the 12th. The following day advantage was taken of fine weather and smooth sea to exercise at steam tactics. On Wednesday morning, a strong breeze from E.S.E. was blowing. As it freshened during the forenoon, it was deemed inexpedient to expend coal in steaming up to Gibraltar against it, so the Squadron stood across towards Cape Spartel, and came to in Jeremias Anchorage in the afternoon. On Thursday the wind having gone down, the Squadron left Jeremias at 8 a.m., and arrived at Gibraltar at 2 p.m., the *Minotaur* and *Sultan* going alongside the Mole, and the others mooring. The *Achilles* parted one of her cables, and had to let go a sheet anchor to moor with. She has, however, since recovered her bower. All the ships have completed with coal, and some boat torpedo work has been done. March is the wet month at Gibraltar, and it is at present keeping up its reputation, as it has been raining nearly the whole time of our stay. Admiral Sullivan left by the homeward bound P. and O. steamer yesterday, to take up his new appointment. Last evening Lady Adye had a reception and a small dance, which was attended by many officers of the Squadron. A start will be made for Madeira to-morrow morning at 6. In the absence of an Admiral as second-in-command, the *Sultan* will lead the second division."

Mr. Eugene Collins will on Tuesday, April 3, ask the Secretary to the Admiralty whether he can hold out the hope that the position of Marine pensioners serving as serjeants on the permanent staff of the Auxiliary Forces, will be favourably considered by him, with the view of removing the inequalities which at present exist between them and Army pensioners, serving in a like capacity, as regards pay and status.

A new feature appears in the Navy Estimates, viz.: —"Vessels *not* shown in programme for 1882-3 and completed during the year," and "Vessels shown in programme for 1882-3 and completed during the year." The authorities have conveniently forgotten that that which we suggest might in future be added, viz.:—Vessels shown in programme for 1882-3, and *not* completed as intended.

The Vote required for the extension of Portsmouth Dockyard this year amounts to £10,000,—the further amount required for completing the work is £74,000. £25,000 appears in the Navy Estimates for the new Seamen's Barracks at Keyham, leaving £65,000, to be voted in future years, to complete the work.

The present Navy Estimates provide for the commencement of two new *Merseys*—of the protected type—three gun-vessels of the *Mariner* class, and a despatch-vessel, to be built by contract. We venture to think that, with an increased charge, a smaller shipbuilding programme has never been presented to Parliament. No ironclad now building is to be finished. The *Collingwood* is to be completed three-fourths, and sent to Portsmouth; the *Impérieuse*, 80-100ths; *Warspite*, 66-100ths; *Rodney*, 47-100ths; *Mersey*, 42-100ths; *Howe*, 27-100ths; *Camperdown*, 16-100ths; *Anson*, 8-100ths; and the *Benbow* advanced to 2,147 tons,—nine ironclads in all, if the *Mersey* is counted as one. Of unarmoured cruisers, the *Amphion* is to be completed 84-100ths, and sent to Devonport; the *Arethusa* will complete after delivery by contractors, the *Leander* and *Phæton* partially so. Of corvettes, the *Calypso* is to complete 96-100ths, and the *Calliope* 50-100ths. One sloop, the *Racer*, is to be launched; the *Pylades* to advance 50-100ths; three gun-vessels and three gunboats are to be completed after delivery by contractors; one gun-vessel, the *Reindeer*, is to be launched. It may thus be seen that no effort is to be made to keep pace with the rapidly-increasing French Fleet, and that if this apathy continues, in a short time we will have become no longer the first, but the second, Naval power in the world.

Mr. Gourley will on Thursday, April 5, ask the Secretary to the Admiralty what portion of the amount (£83,226), in Vote 6 of the Navy Estimates for repairs in Portsmouth Dockyard, appertains to the *Victoria and Albert*, and how much of the further sum of £63,802 is for repairs to other yachts; and how many riggers and other workmen have been employed on board the *Victoria and Albert*, and for what purpose, since she was pronounced unfit for ocean service.

The ships-of-war it is proposed to completely repair in the Home Dockyards during the coming financial year are:—Ironclads, 1—*Bellerophon**; frigates, 1—*Raleigh*; corvettes, 4—*Turquoise**, *Emerald*, *Bacchante*, and *Active**; sloop, 1—*Pelican*; gun-vessels, 1—*Myrmidon*; gunboats, 5—*Forward**, *Express**, *Firebrand*, *Swinger**, and *Sheldrake*; despatch-vessel, *Salamis*; yacht, *Victoria and Albert*. The ships with asterisks were in last year's programme. The following it is proposed to begin repairs on:—Ironclads, 3—*Hercules*, *Iron Duke*, and *Triumph*; sloops, 4—*Cormorant*, *Egina*, *Penguin*, and *Wild Swan*; gun-vessel, *Lily*; troop-ship, *Tamar*. It will be interesting to observe how much of this work is completed in March, 1884. The repairs to the *Shannon* seem to have dropped out altogether, and the *Shah* is to spend another year deteriorating up Portsmouth Harbour.

To promote the enlightenment of Russian seamen, the St. Petersburg Admiralty has made arrangements for giving bi-weekly lectures to them at Cronstadt and Nicolaeff. The first of the series was given at Cronstadt last week, and was attended by 2,000 seamen, who were marched to the lecture-room under the command of their officers. The subjects selected deal with the history of Russia and the growth and exploits of its fleet.

Experiments are being made on the Seine, near Ivry, with a divisible iron boat-carriage, equipped with pack-saddles and draught harness. After taking the carriage to pieces, the various parts and the harness are deposited in the carriage body, which resembles a boat, and is of sufficient buoyancy to carry men and provisions, or articles of trade. Iron being chosen as the material, the novel boat-carriage may be used both in hot and cold climates.

The Russian naval journal, *Morskoe Obozrainie*, or "Marine Review," which was started at Nicolaeff a few months ago, has come to an end, owing to insufficiency of subscribers. During its short career the "Marine Review" manifested considerable talent, and it is greatly regretted that by its disappearance Russia should have lost its only independent service journal. The Cronstadt and Nicolaeff *Vestniks* are both of them official sheets, and as they contain little information beyond the regular gazette and a few local paragraphs, the Russian Navy is without any critical representative whatever. This may be satisfactory, one way, to the Russian Admiralty, which is exposed thereby to no criticism, but, on the other hand, it is recognised that the absence of any technical discussion on the progress of the fleet exercises an injurious effect upon it.

We fancied the ironclads *Edinburgh*, *Colossus*, and *Conqueror* had been launched,—certainly the *Conqueror* was reported to have lately made a most successful trial of her engines at sea; but on pages 204 and 210 of the Navy Estimates these vessels are all classified as building,—no doubt, to give proof of the extraordinary activity of the Admiralty. The real numbers of ironclads building, or about to be built, appears to us not twelve, but eight.

The activity which the Germans are displaying at Kief, in constructing there four docks, capable of containing the largest ironclads in the world, has caused Russia to look to her dockyard at Cronstadt, where no important improvements have been made for some years past. Plans are now being examined at the Admiralty for enlarging the Cronstadt docks, to render them of larger capacity, and the work of extending one of them will be taken in hand the moment the snow melts in the spring.

Malta Dockyard is to have, for the first time, the honour of constructing a ship. Provision is made in the Navy Estimates for a gun-vessel of the *Mariner* class to be laid down there, of which one-tenth is to be built during the next financial year.

Captain C. T. Jago has been promoted to flag-rank, consequent on the death of Rear-Admiral McCrea. This places a Good-Service Pension of £150 a year at the disposal of the Admiralty.

The Admiralty have ordered the repairs being made to the *Victoria and Albert* to be suspended, and it is thought probable that the proposal to spend £55,000 on this yacht having been reconsidered, a new yacht for the use of her Majesty will be constructed.

Major-General Laurie, late Deputy-Adjutant-General of Militia in British Columbia, is announced as the reader of the paper at the United Service Institution on April 6, entitled, "On the Protection of our Naval Base in the North Pacific." It is high time that some ships were stationed to make our position at Vancouver Island safe from attack. Hitherto the dockyard has been guarded by one or more of our men-of-war retained there for the purpose, but this has been rather a costly system, and has been discontinued, and now the shores are entirely without protection. Engineer officers of high standing have from time to time been sent to prepare reports on our position out there, but no steps have been taken to make things more safe. We are now to have the opportunity of hearing from the lips of an officer who has been on the spot, and whose duty it was to make himself acquainted with the country, what, in his opinion, are the steps to be taken to adequately protect our naval depôt, and it is fair to assume that he will also consider whether the Canadian Pacific Railway Terminus and the Nanaimo Coal Mines should be protected. We await with interest General Laurie's views, as a contribution to an important, but little considered question, and we hope the meeting will be well attended, and the matter fully discussed.

Two captive ascents were made in a balloon at the Easter-Monday Review, by Lieutenant B. Baden-Powell, Scots Guards, the rope being held by a detachment of Naval Volunteers; but the wind was so strong that no great height could be obtained. From an elevation of 200 or 300 feet, however, a very good view of the whole battle-field was obtained. On one occasion the wind blew so strongly that about thirty men holding on the rope were dragged over, and the balloon got away. The rope was soon caught again, however, and retained. This experiment is interesting, as showing the rough usage a captive balloon is capable of enduring.

It is really very pleasant to remark the manner in which the French Radical papers, dealing with the military profession, write on the subject of the law of 1834, which was strained and violated in its spirit in order to get rid of the Orleans Princes. Now that the Dukes of Aumale, Chartres, and Alençon have been deprived of their employment by General Thibaudin, acting in contradiction to the Senate, the Radicals declare the law of 1834 to be "an iniquitous, arbitrary, and lying law, which, far from guaranteeing the rights of officers, places them at the absolute discretion of the War Minister." After saying that the Princes are not to be pitied, the Radical writer we quote adds:—"But what concerns us is that this law menaces, in a like manner, every officer in the Army. They are all exposed to see themselves suddenly deprived of their employment, that is to say, of their personal fortune, and to find themselves without any means of existence." Observe what follows. "The Republic, which is, by its essence, a Government of justice and reparation, will make it a point of honour to give to the officers of the Army—not to the Princes, who were officers *de fantaisie*, but to real officers—that guarantee for their rank which they do not possess to-day." Now that General Thibaudin has driven a coach-and-four through this law of 1834, and has misapplied it in order to throw a sop to the Radicals, its infamy is held up to public scorn, and it is denounced as a relic of the Monarchy which must be swept away as soon as possible. It is proposed that not only shall the War Minister no longer have the power of depriving an officer of his employment, which really means dismissing from the service, but that the War Minister shall not be able, on his own authority, to suspend an officer. The writer who makes these remarks mentions a very curious fact, to wit, that the non-commissioned officers enjoy those guarantees, with respect to their rank, which the law does not accord to their superiors. A non-commissioned officer cannot be suspended from employment for more than two months, and he can, under no circumstance, be deprived altogether of his employment. It is probable that this matter will be debated in the French Parliament as soon as it reassembles, and that it will open the door to a good many cutting allusions to that justice which is the essence of the Republic, but which can make use of an iniquitous law in order to further its own ends.

Colonel the Hon. Ralph Kerr, C.B., takes up his appointment as Inspector of Yeomanry Cavalry in the Northern District, vice Colonel the Hon. C. W. Thesiger, from Tuesday next.

The commands of three Regimental Districts become vacant on May 1, viz., those of the 17th (Leicester), vice Colonel C. Blewitt; 22nd (Chester), vice Colonel T. Tyacke; and 101st (Tralee), vice Colonel W. A. Armstrong.

In a book just published in Paris ("Le Camp Retranché de Paris"), the author, M. A. Quillet-Saint-Ange, arrives at the conclusion that, even with its present means of defence, it is possible for an enemy to blockade the French capital, and that the new forts forming the entrenched camp of Paris are not of themselves sufficient protection. In order to secure communication with the country, the author proposes to connect Paris with Havre by an underground railway, defended by two fortified lines running along the banks of the Seine. He supposes the construction of such a line to be practicable, but leaves that point to be decided by engineers. The guarding lines of fortifications are not to present an uninterrupted front, but to consist of thirty-four detached works, so placed as to afford mutual flanking protection and support to each other. Twenty-one of those forts would be on the right, thirteen on the left bank of the Seine. The length of the line of fortifications on the right bank of the river would be 119 miles, that on the left bank 82 miles. The cost of the railway and works combined is estimated at £4,200,000. It is calculated that the protecting forts would require a garrison of 215,000 men.

The following General Officers assume the duties of their commands from to-morrow, viz.:—Major-General J. R. S. Sayer, C.B., transferred from Belfast to the Western District, vice Lieutenant-General Pakenham; Major-General M. Walker, V.C., C.B., a Brigade at Aldershot, vice Major-General J. B. Spurgeon, C.B., C.S.I.; Major-General H. G. Woods, the Belfast District, vice Major-General Sayer, transferred to Devonport; Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, a Brigade at Aldershot, vice Major-General H. Rowlands, V.C.; and Major-General H. A. Smyth, R.A., the Woolwich District, vice Lieutenant-General the Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B.

If what we hear be true, the mad project of abolishing the Indian Presidency Armies, for the purpose of consolidating all the commands into one cocked hat, is irrevocably decided upon. The Commands-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay are to be abolished next spring, four Army Corps commands being created instead; one for each of the Presidencies, and one for the Punjab and North-West Provinces. The appointment of a Chief of the Staff at Head-Quarters, with Deputies at the head of the Adjutant-General's Office and Quartermaster-General's Office, in the three Presidencies, is also said to be determined on. Two Brigade commands in Bengal are to be abolished, and when Brigadier-General Sir C. H. Palliser retires, as he is about to do, the vacancy will not be filled up. Generals Hughes and Bright are mentioned for the command of the two Army Corps in Bengal. We do not think that the proposed changes are likely to do any good, beyond effecting a paltry saving in the Estimates. On the other hand, there will be fewer to do work which, if it were to be well done, is already entrusted to too few, rather than to too many hands. If the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General were relieved of much of their present duty as clerks, and were employed in making the Indian Armies what they ought to be—complete and ready to take the field whenever and wherever required—it would be much more to the purpose than making their deputies still harder-driven clerks than they have been heretofore. It is really astonishing that so suicidal a measure as that of the effacing of the distinctions between the three Presidency Armies should have elicited no protest, save that which has been so generally made by the Anglo-Indian Press of all the Presidencies alike; that the Home Press should have looked on unconcerned, though it must be seen that this is but a first step towards the introduction of the Local-Army system for India, and the ultimate reduction of the Army at home and gradual dismemberment of the Empire. O that god Economy, how much mischief is practised in his name!

The large companies so much in favour on the Continent, and which seem to answer their purpose so well, were originated on account of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient officers for a larger number of companies. Would the four-company system not be applicable to our Indian Army, where our battalions have so few officers? If our native battalions were divided into four companies, each company would have its own commander, with native subalterns. An officer commanding one of these large companies would take more interest in his command than under the present system of wing-commanders and wing-subalterns, who have no independent command, but only a sort of supervision. The squadron system in the Native Cavalry seems more rational, where each squadron-commander has his own squadron under his own immediate control.

Herr Krupp is to provide some of his shot and shell for the next experiment at Spezzia. This was to be expected, from the results obtained in the last experiments, when the shot signally failed to represent the enormous power of the Armstrong guns. Krupp's shot are acknowledged to be far superior to any now made. Russian experts, who have carefully examined them, report that the hardening process is excellent. It extends gradually down to the very centre of the projectile. All attempts to imitate them have failed, and the secret is carefully preserved. The sale of these projectiles is being extended now to foreign Powers, but none will be allowed to enter England, the reason given being that pieces would be distributed among English steel manufacturers with an invitation to imitate them. The saying, "England must look to her guns," is not now necessary, but we must take care that these guns be provided with shot inferior to none. This cannot be done in haste, it takes time and careful experiments. The Ordnance Committee are at work, but we doubt if the War Office cares to go to the expenditure so necessary in this important matter.

There is a story in Paris that General Thibaudin wished to promote Colonel Riu, the officer charged with the protection of the Chamber of Deputies, but that it was otherwise decided at a Cabinet Council. We now get into two versions: on one hand, it is asserted that the Cabinet refused the rank of Brigadier, because the Colonel had not seen enough active service; and on the other, that his promotion was vetoed because the gallant officer had had a difficulty with the late M. Gambetta, whose friends are now in office. Some people say that the Colonel at once applied to be sent on active service; others that he has been packed off to Tunis by way of punishment. However this may be, there can be little doubt about Colonel Riu being an officer of considerable energy, and that he will uphold the honour of the cloth. In the year 1878, he was president of a court-martial which assembled in Algeria to try Serjeant-Major Crottet, who, attacked by a native, drew his revolver, and unfortunately shot the wrong person. The serjeant-major was acquitted, but at the same time sharply reprimanded by the president of the court, who terminated his observations as follows:—"Remain calm in presence of aggressors, and return a blow in such a way that your adversary may remain stretched. Never lose sight of the fact that the arm you have the honour to bear would be covered with a layer of shame, unless vigorously and skilfully used against those who insult your uniform. Serjeant-Major Crottet, never forget that you missed the guilty party; you bungled. Go, therefore, to target-practice, and remember that the revolver ought to be fired at close quarters." It is clear that the natives in Tunis, and the Italians in that Protectorate, will do well, on the arrival of Colonel Riu, to respect French sentries. Colonel Riu has been replaced at the Palais Bourbon by Colonel Macé, who has, in all probability, fallen on what will turn out to be unpleasant lines.

The following Staff Paymasters and Paymaster serving under former Warrants will attain the age of sixty years during the financial year ending March 31, 1884, and consequently be liable to be compulsorily retired on the following dates:—Paymaster (Hon. Major) J. W. M'Farlan, July 16, 1883; Staff Paymaster (Hon. Major) H. Burke, August 4, 1883; Staff Paymaster (Hon. Major) T. Timbrell, December 25, 1883; Staff Paymaster (Hon. Major) J. E. Large, January 21, 1884; Staff Paymaster (Hon. Major) J. Mahony, C.M.G., March 16, 1884; Staff Paymaster (Hon. Major) J. Campbell, March 22, 1884; Staff Paymaster (Hon. Major) A. Baird, March 24, 1884.

Among other things, the French Radicals want to disband the Regular Army, to arm all citizens, to re-establish the National Guard, and to demolish the enceinte round Paris, and use the site for building salubrious dwellings for the working-classes. The gentlemen in office are not likely to listen to these insane ideas, and yet, before the Franco-German War, the present Prime Minister belonged to a party which was stoutly opposed to standing armies, which considered the National Guard quite capable of giving an account of any foreign force, which cut down the military estimates, and which hampered Marshal Niel in his attempt to create a reserve. However, M. Jules Ferry in office in 1883 is a very different person from M. Jules Ferry in opposition in 1870. It is true that the lesson by which he has profited has been a severe one for the country. This does not prevent the Radicals from recommencing the old game, at the risk of bringing about the further dismemberment of France.

Excluding Bavaria, there are 304 garrison towns in Germany. According to the *Allgemeine Militär-Zeitung*, only Berlin has a garrison of over 15,000 men (17,813). Next follow Metz, with 14,441 men; Strassburg, with 8,968; Mainz, with 7,712; Cologne, with 7,655 men. Over 6,000 men are garrisoned in Potsdam, Coblenz, Königsberg, and Magdeburg; over 5,000 in Danzig, Hanover, and Posen. There are six garrisons of over 4,000, six with over 3,000, 15 with over 2,000 men. Altogether, there are in Germany, excluding Bavaria, 39 large garrison towns.

We hear that the organisation of the Austrian Railway and Telegraph Regiment will be taken in hand shortly, the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel H. von Schlayer, of the General Staff, to the command of the corps, although not yet officially announced, being an open secret. Colonel Schlayer is an eminent Engineer officer, and is stated to be the right man in the right place, a condition of things which does not generally prevail.

The French War Minister has already issued his programme for the Autumn Manœuvres, and in consequence the various Commanders of Army Corps will have plenty of time for preparing to take the field. Six Army Corps—the 5th (Orleans), the 6th (Chalons), the 7th (Besançon), the 8th (Bourges), the 9th (Tours), and the 13th (with its head-quarters at Clermont-Ferraud)—will be out for 21 days, comprising the time necessary for concentration and dislocation. The 7th and 8th Corps are to operate against each other. Six other Army Corps—the 4th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 17th, and 18th—will execute divisional manœuvres, and the remaining six corps will manœuvre by brigade for a fortnight. The 6th and 7th Divisions of Infantry, which are in garrison in Paris, are not to take part in the manœuvres, it being, no doubt, considered that their presence is absolutely necessary in the capital for the purpose of maintaining tranquillity. The Cavalry Manœuvres, inaugurated three years ago, under the supreme direction of the Marquis de Galliffet, are, according to the French military papers, to receive a new extension. Two divisions will assemble at the camp at Chalons, and manœuvre from August 1 to 10, when they will be replaced by two more divisions, which will manœuvre from the 13th to the 22nd of the same month. Two other cavalry divisions will take the field in the neighbourhood of Chartres, between August 25 and September 3. In addition to this, the Cavalry will furnish detachments to act with the Infantry divisions, which will also be supplied with the regulation force of Artillery. It is said that the Infantry companies, which will be swelled by the Reserve, are not to exceed 180 men, and the squadrons, 100 sabres. On a war establishment, the French company is some 250 strong, but we much doubt whether many will come up to 180. Last year the Cavalry Manœuvres were surrounded with a vast amount of mystery, and no foreign officers were allowed to be present. Evil tongues attributed this to the fact that the squadrons were absurdly weak, that the force had been disorganised, and that it was deemed impolitic to reveal the nakedness of the country. We cannot say whether the same stringent orders will be issued for this year.

A French journal quotes some pages from a work entitled, "Episodes de la Guerre de 1870, et Blocus de Metz," due to the pen of the ex-Marshal Bazaine, who seems to be still residing in Madrid. Nor is this to be wondered at. In his youth, he obtained permission to fight in the ranks of the Spanish Army against the Carlists; he always retained the friendship of Queen Isabella, who wrote to him a letter of condolence the day after the ex-Marshal was sentenced to death by the court-martial which sat at the Trianon, under the presidency of the Duc d'Aumale. M. Bazaine married a Spanish lady, who aided him to escape from St. Marguerite. It is almost needless to say that his commentaries are dedicated to Queen Isabella. In the few pages before us, we find the author saying that Napoleon III. took a proper view of the situation, when, after the first defeats of August, he gave orders for the retreat of the army on Verdun, behind the line of defence of the Soufel. But this movement was interfered with too roughly by the Germans. The French corps had not time to retire, but were driven back in defeat. MacMahon should not have given battle at Froeschwiller under circumstances so unfavourable, as regards both position and numbers; but if we are not mistaken, MacMahon counted upon the co-operation of General de Failly, who might have rendered him assistance. Then, according to the author, the defences of the east had been sadly neglected. "Lorraine and Alsace," he says, "are regular military provinces, where the patriotism which reigned, and the nature of the soil, seemed to offer the best chance of establishing a national resistance. A system of defence should, therefore, have been created in advance to which the courage of the inhabitants would have given a hundredfold greater value in the hour of danger." Bazaine, remarking on the painful sensation created by the gallant hero of Malakoff and of Magenta, says:—"False patriots took advantage of it to seize upon power by leading the nation astray, and dragging it into a resistance disastrous for the country, but which was to serve them as a pedestal. Wars *à outrance* do not belong to our epoch, for they produce consequences so terrible that, in the interests of humanity, one should desire never to see them." Bazaine writes very strongly upon this point, observing, among other things, that the real motive for the war was known neither to the nation nor to the Army, and that the affair should have been settled by diplomacy. This work is said to contain several interesting lithographs, such as a letter which the Marshal wrote to the Empress Eugénie in September, 1870, asking her to repair to Metz, and place herself at the head of the troops.

General Delebecque has been appointed to the command of the 5th Army Corps, vice General Gresley, whose term of service has expired. General Lewal, the talented military writer, is appointed to the command of the 17th Army Corps.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL SUPREMACY.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ironclad vessels launched each year in England and France since the introduction of armour-plates (the floating batteries built during the Crimean War not included):—

ENGLAND.			FRANCE.		
Year.	Ironclads Launched.	Tons Launched.	Year.	Ironclads Launched.	Tons Launched.
1859	...	...	1859	1	5,618
1860	1	9,106	1860	2	11,160
1861	3	21,309	1861	3	19,554
1862	4	26,633	1862	...	...
1863	6	30,592	1863	3	14,149
1864	8	35,512	1864	9	40,160
1865	6	42,085	1865	5	22,350
1866	2	11,863	1866	3	5,334
1867	1	4,392	1867	5	15,535
1868	3	23,189	1868	5	21,790
1869	3	19,858	1869	1	7,477
1870	6	37,348	1870	2	11,362
1871	5	24,680	1871	1	3,600
1872	3	18,250	1872	2	8,087
1873	...	...	1873	2	17,240
1874	1	9,310	1874	...	...
1875	3	29,488	1875	3	18,390
1876	6	45,940	1876	2	12,984
1877	...	...	1877	2	10,420
1878	1	4,870	1878	1	4,524
1879	1	8,510	1879	3	26,008
1880	1	8,510	1880	2	10,405
1881	2	8,640	1881	2	14,368
1882	3	27,450	1882	3	26,955
Building	8	67,530	Building	23	104,552

From the foregoing tabular statement of the ironclad tonnage launched each year in England and France since 1859, it will be observed that the increase of the British Navy since the year 1876 is certainly not calculated to "excite the alarm of other nations," as the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty seems to fear might be the case, did the Admiralty really study the interests of the British Empire when compiling their shipbuilding programme, instead of the interests of the political party that happens to be in power for the time being. This is all the more apparent if we study the number and tons of ironclads launched in England, France, Italy, and Germany since 1876, when we find that there have been launched, in

Germany,	12 ironclads,	of	38,480 tons
Italy	4	„	48,556 „
England	8	„	57,980 „
France	13	„	92,780 „

This is a serious matter, which is rendered all the more grave when we come to study the following table, which compares the armour-clad tonnage ordered to be built by Parliament in her Majesty's Dockyards during the last 10 years, with that shown by the Navy Estimates as having actually been built. The figures represent tonnage "weight" of hulls, excluding engines, boilers, and other dead-weight comprised in the tonnage of "displacement." The nett deficiency during this period was 15,160 tons, or equivalent to three first-class armour-clad ships:—

	Tonnage.			
Year.	Estimated and ordered by Parliament.	Actually Built.	Deficiency.	Excess.
1873-4	7,606	5,093	2,513	...
1874-5	8,253	8,537	...	284
1875-6	10,359	10,091	268	...
1876-7	8,037	7,547	490	...
1877-8	8,621	4,855	3,766	...
1878-9	9,831	4,506	5,325	...
1879-80	6,793	5,314	1,479	...
1880-1	7,139	7,833	...	694
1881-2	10,816	9,802	1,014	...
1882-3	11,016	9,733	1,283	...
Totals	88,471	73,307	16,138	978

Nett deficiency ....15,160 tons.

The above figures do not include work estimated for and done to the ships which were purchased in 1878 under the vote of credit. But, according to this return, we find that a deficiency of 15,160 tons exists. That is to say, although the money has been voted and spent, the 15,160 tons of ironclads which should have been built with that money have not been constructed, yet the money has been spent. How? The *Morning Post*, in an able article on this subject, remarks that,—"An aggregate deficiency of so marked a character as that shown must have an important bearing upon the present unsatisfactory condition of our Ironclad Fleet, and the three first-class ironclads to which, in fact, this deficiency practically amounts, would, if they existed, be an invaluable adjunct to our Fleet just at the present moment. Although at times a departure from the programme of shipbuilding as voted by Parliament might, under certain conditions, be permissible, it becomes a serious matter when, as seems now to be the case, no after-efforts are made to recover the ground so lost; but, on the contrary, that the programme is habitually broken through, and, moreover, that, as a rule, the Admiralty authorities have altogether failed, even without any disturbing circumstance, to carry out the extent of shipbuilding suggested by themselves and sanctioned by Parliament. It is but natural that these serious departures from all official guarantee, upon the good-faith of which the Estimates have often been permitted to pass the House of Commons without any discussion at all, should cause grave anxiety and even doubt with the public as to the *bona fides* of the Government in all their recent expositions of Naval matters. We might inquire—What has become of the funds (both for labour and materials) which, voted by Parliament during past years for the express purpose of shipbuilding, have not been so utilised? We do not find that any attempt has been made to carry forward such surplus moneys on the ship votes of the one year to the credit of the next; on the contrary, the sums voted appear to have been expended to the uttermost penny, quite irrespective of the fact as to whether the authorised shipbuilding programme may have been carried out, or not. This is a most important feature of the case, because although there is a deficiency of fifteen thousand tons nominal of ironclad shipbuilding, which, to follow the method by which tonnage is reckoned in the Navy Estimates, practically amounts to three first-class ironclads, not a farthing of the sums voted for the building of this amount of tonnage is now available. In other words, the money which this represents—no less a sum, computed for labour, materials, engines, &c., than a million and a half pounds sterling—must have been diverted from its authorised channel, and devoted to objects foreign to the purpose for which it was originally intended." A grave charge is thus brought against the Admiralty, which should most assuredly be inquired into by Parliament, and it is to be hoped that the Earl of Belmore will succeed in inducing the Legislature to thoroughly investigate the manner in which the Navy has been in times past and is at present being administered by the Admiralty.

THE COMMISSARIAT & TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the above branch of our service is about to be thoroughly reorganised, it is to be hoped it will be placed on a sound basis, for at present it is extremely faulty. To officer it entirely from the combatant branch, some steps must be taken to ensure a flow of promotion for those officers selected. At present there is no prospect of their ever attaining a higher grade, as they will be compelled to retire (owing to age and service) several years before their seniors of the non-combatant branch, who are, in most cases, junior as regards age and service, the only recompense being that the regimental officers are to receive a slightly higher rate of pay after three years' service in the Department, than their seniors of the same grade. For the benefit of the service this should be remedied without delay, as the senior grades and junior are affected simultaneously by age and length of service, thus burning the candle, as it were, at both ends, and leaving this branch of the service denuded of officers. I would suggest a separate list being formed, a proportion of steps being given in each grade to the combatant and non-combatant officers, unless the latter are induced to retire by offers of good retiring allowances. The combination of the duties of this Department are far too complicated at present, and should be separated. They are —(1) transport, (2) supply, (3) barrack, and (4) questions on finance. 1. Transport should be composed entirely of Military men, and belong to the Quartermaster-General's Department. 2. Supply should be part of the Transport, and a branch capable of easy expansion in the event of war. To do this, each regiment in peace time should have a certain complement of men utilised as drivers, bakers, and butchers, &c., these to be massed together when their respective regiments were brigaded; thus, each brigade, when about to take the field, would have, as it were, a trained "Supply Corps." 3. Barracks should be handed over to the Ordnance Department, stores to be issued by them direct to regiments, instead of, as at present, through the Commissariat. This increases clerical labour and expense, and is practically useless. 4. Questions on finance is surely an Army Pay Department duty, and when questions arise of a complicated nature, they should be dealt with direct by their own officers, and not submitted through the Commissariat. The latter is now nothing more than a range-finder for exploded Army Circulars and Royal Warrants, to give authority to pay.—

I am, &c.,

Remodel.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, a permanent committee, composed as follows, has been appointed to consider and report upon such questions as may be laid before it in connection with the dress, equipment, &c., of the Army:—President, Col. Harrison, C.B., Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. Members, Col. Vincent, 3rd Hussars; Lieut.-Col. Luck, 15th Hussars; Lieut.-Col. Hale, 1st Scottish Rifles; Col. Stevenson, C.B., 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut.-Col. Magenis, Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Jones, Royal Engineers; Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Reeves, C.B., Commissariat and Transport Corps; and Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Jeans, Ordnance Store Department.

Information from Cairo states that on the 19th inst. the Khedive inspected the batteries of Artillery which have been organised by Lieut.-Col. F. Duncan, R.A., and expressed his great satisfaction at the wonderful progress made in a few weeks. English officers present spoke highly of the way in which the men did their drills.

The following is the complete return furnished by Surg.-Gen. J. Irvine, the principal medical officer of the Army of Occupation in Egypt, of the Cairo hospital returns for the four months ended the 28th ult.:—November, 1882, entries into hospital, 1,956; deaths, 55. December, entries, 1,407; deaths, 20. January, 1883, entries, 1,023; deaths, 17. February, entries, 586; deaths, 6. Although a large number of troops have left Egypt this month, it is probable that the full return for March will be of a slightly more unfavourable character, as the hot season has now set in.

The Agamemnon is ordered to proceed to Devonport, there to be employed as a drill ship.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. The regiment leaves Hyde Park Barracks on Wednesday next for Windsor.

2nd Life Guards. The regiment leaves the Spital Barracks for the Regent's Park on Wednesday, and it is announced that there will be a "farewell service" on Sunday at Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, on which occasion the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Arthur Robins, and preparations are being made to accommodate an enormous congregation. "The Soldier's Hymn," which is dedicated to the Prince of Wales, the words of which are by the Rev. Arthur Robins, will be a special feature of the service.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The regiment will move on Wednesday next from Hyde Park to Regent's Park Barracks.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). Col. J. Fryer, C.B., on the Half-Pay List, has been appointed to the command of the 17th Regimental District (Leicester). He commanded the Carabiniers throughout the Afghan War of 1879-80, and on Jan. 13 of the latter year commanded a force of Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry, and after a desperate engagement repulsed with heavy loss a large body of Momunds at Ali Boghan. He also served with distinction in most of the other engagements of the campaign.

7th Dragoon Guards. Col. Bell Martin, formerly commanding the regiment, and lately commanding the Royal Cork City Artillery Militia, was killed on Friday week at Bishopstoke Station, on the London and South-Western Railway. On the arrival of the train, the Colonel alighted and went to the refreshment-room. Before he returned, his train began to start, and the Colonel, in his hurry to catch it, ran against a pillar and fell, his hand being caught between the footboard of the carriage and the platform. He was dragged along some distance, and was pulled under the train and killed instantly. Deceased entered the Army Aug. 27, 1852, and served with the 9th Lancers in the Mutiny Campaign (four times mentioned in despatches, and medal).

5th Lancers. Major Harvey completes his five years as adjt. of the Royal First Devon Yeomanry on the 20th prox.

9th Lancers. Capt. Fife completes his five years as adjt. of the North Somerset Yeomanry on the 17th prox.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. Duncan, Egyptian Artillery, after one or two rehearsals, had an inspection of his men lately at Ghizeh, which was attended by the Khedive, &c., and was pronounced to be a marvellous success. The Khedive at the close called Col. Duncan, Col. Wodehouse, and officers, and expressed his great satisfaction at the progress made by the recruits.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The Duke of Cambridge has appointed Capt. P. Cardew to be instructor in telegraphy at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, in succession to Major R. Y. Armstrong, who has been selected by the Board of Trade to superintend the carrying-out of the provisions of the Electric-Lighting Act, 1882.

Major-Gen. H. Drummond died on Wednesday at his residence, near Bedford. The gallant officer had served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46; also served in the Burmese War of 1852-53, for which he received the medal with clasp for Pegu. He was principal Field Engineer with Sir John Jones's column in the Rohilcund campaign of 1858, and for his services in that campaign was promoted to major, and had his name honourably mentioned in despatches. For some time he was officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the D.P.W. Railway branch, and was in charge of the Northern Bengal Railway Survey at Simla.

Coldstream Guards. The Secretary of State for War has approved of Lieut. Corbet being appointed A.D.C. to Major-Gen. the Hon. R. Monck, commanding the troops at Chatham. The 1st Batn. has moved from the Tower of London to St. George's Barracks.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Col. Colthurst completes his five years in command of the 1st Batn. on Tuesday next, when he will be placed on half-pay.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Capt. Kennedy, 2nd Batn., has been noted for appointment as an Adjt. in the Auxiliary Forces.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. The following is the farewell address of Col. Gildea to the 2nd Batn.:—"Comrades, the time has come when I must say good-bye to you. I cannot find words to express how much I feel having to leave you. We have been associated for many years, in times of joy and times of sorrow, and I hoped, had my health allowed of it, to have soldiered with you as long as the regulations of the service permitted it. I shall always look back with pride to the time I had the honour of commanding you, and with feelings of admiration for the way you behaved during the severe trial of a war such as the Transvaal War was—where you fought unseen and unheard of, bearing privations and hardships seldom equalled, without a murmur—the knowledge that you nobly did your duty to our Queen, and upheld the honour of the flag under which we serve, that, as yet, has been your only reward. In going to the 1st Batn., I shall not quite lose touch of you; I only hope it will tend to draw the two Batns. more together, and strengthen the brotherly feeling that ought to exist between all who have ever served under the colours of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Remember my services to help you are at your disposal, the same as if I was still your colonel; publicly or privately, it will be my greatest pleasure to do what little I can for you collectively or individually. I pray of you to continue in the path of duty I have always endeavoured to lead you; by a strict performance of all duties, by good conduct, obedience to orders, good comradeship, one with another, and, by fostering the fact that your regt. is second to none in her Majesty's service, you will be able to keep it in that proud position. Remember that no colonel can make a regiment a happy or a smart one, unless all ranks individually lend their aid; this you have always given to me, and I thank each one of you for it. I trust you will continue to give the same support to my successors.—(Signed), Fred. Gildea, Colonel, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Tullichewan Castle, Dumbartonshire, Nov. 11, 1882."

42nd, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). The latest presentation of medals at Cairo was to the Black Watch, the venerated "Forty-twa," now a rapidly vanishing quantity in print, but a number that in memory will long outlive the destructive efforts of those who are wont to obliterate local character, associations, and battalion *esprit de corps*. The presentation took place on the 2nd inst. Sir Archibald Alison, but for a fever, would have given them away. His reply was:—"There is no regiment in the Army to which I would present medals with such sincere pleasure as the Black Watch. In two campaigns they have been in my command, and I have been with them in three actions, and am sorry," &c. In his absence, the colonel presented the medals. The fortunate recipients may well be proud of this recognition of their services. Storming, as the Highlanders did, an entrenchment of considerable magnitude—not a mere shelter-trench, as on the extreme right of the attack—under the fire of some 3,000 rifles, advancing apparently into the very jaws of death, as they were unaware that the fire of the enemy would be so atrocious, then forming for a second supreme effort on a second line, was a deed reflecting the greatest credit on the regiment. In effecting this, it lost three officers and the serjeant-major dead, and five wounded. Amidst the honours that were showered broadcast in this campaign, it seems striking and inexplicable that the gallant colonel of the Black Watch should be omitted. He served in the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, Ashantee, was second-in-command at Tel-el-Kebir, and has never yet received any special reward for his services, although he was twice mentioned in despatches. The legitimate conclusion to arrive at is that honours, like kisses, go by favour.

ROYAL MARINES.

The officers and men of the Forton Division of the Royal Marines have attended a special service in the parish church of Alverstoke, near Portsmouth, when was unveiled a brass lectern, which has been placed there by Mrs. Strong and the officers of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, to the memory of Major H. H. Strong, of that corps, who fell while gallantly leading his division at Tel-el-Kebir.

58th Northamptonshire Regiment. Pending the approval of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Capt. Phillips will be attached to the Royal Engineer Signalling Class at Aldershot, prior to his proceeding to South Africa to join the service companies of his corps.

63rd Manchester Regiment. The regiment has been moved from Warley to the Tower of London.

74th Highland Light Infantry. Col. Jago completes his five years in command of the regt., and will be placed on half-pay from Tuesday next. Brevet Major Macdonld has been appointed Military Attaché at Cairo.

75th Gordon Highlanders. The officers gave a ball at the Citadel, Cairo, on Friday, March 16, which was not attended with the success it deserved. Either the invited did not come, or the invitations were not issued with a view to filling the ball-room, and the result was that there was a bare look about the entertainment, to which the bad lighting of the rooms may have contributed. It was interesting, at any rate, to find the Highlanders "at home" in the saloon which Egyptian guests remembered as the favourite working room of old Mehemet Ali, when he was doing "Araby" against the Sultan. The general health of the Gordons is much improved.

82nd South Lancashire Regiment. Col. Walters' five years in command expired on Tuesday, and at a full parade the Colonel made a farewell address. He thanked the men for their good conduct, smartness, soldierlike bearing, and *esprit de corps*, and said that the fact that more than 2,000 men, including the reserves, had passed through the hands of the regimental instructors, in addition to the strength of the regiment during these years, showed that their work must have been no sinecure. It was very gratifying to find that the signallers of the battalion were at the head of the British Army in point of merit; and he was also pleased to learn that a temperance society had been formed in the regiment. Subsequently the officers of the regiment entertained Col. Walters at dinner.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. A correspondent writes:—"The regiment seems just now to be having a run of ill-luck. Arrived in India in October, 1870, three out of the first five years of Indian service were spent in moist and unhealthy coast stations in the Madras Presidency. They were then sent over to Burmah, and were condemned to five years' penal servitude in one of the worst climates of India, losing in the meantime all chance of seeing any of the active service going on in Afghanistan. As a sop to the regiment having been kept in Burmah two years beyond the time usually allotted, they were sent to their present quarters at Belgaum, in the Bombay Presidency, there, as they supposed, to have one year of a good climate before they went home. But towards the end of 1880 came rumours, too speedily confirmed, that the regiment was to remain another two years abroad. This was bad enough, but the unkindest cut remained behind. Just as everyone was congratulating himself that the last year of Indian service was drawing to a close, came the overwhelming tidings that yet another year was to be spent at Aden, the most unpopular station of any garrisoned by the British Army. In this case, I think that the Government has practically committed a distinct breach of trust. Regiments who went abroad under the old rules of 12 years' service should not be compelled to remain abroad beyond that time. It is all very well to say that no man or officer will in future be obliged to spend more than eight years at a time abroad. I should like to know how a rule of that sort comes in here. Are all the senior officers and non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be sent home at once with all men over eight years' service? I imagine not. Then, for goodness' sake let there be an end to this cruel procrastination which is fast turning honest soldiers into soured and discontented men, disinclined to do anything more than they can help for a master who shows them so little consideration."

94th Connaught Rangers. A sad event took place at Fermoy on Saturday last, the 24th inst., in the death of Mr. John Sherlock, after a comparatively short illness. Since the return of the battalion from Africa in April last, Mr. Sherlock had filled the appointment of canteen steward, having left the Corps of Commissionaires in London for that purpose. He was interred with military honours in the cemetery at Fermoy on the 26th inst., his funeral being attended by the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men forming the head-quarters; also the majority of the non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Batn. 25th. The following Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. J. Browne commanding was issued on the 25th inst.:—"The Lieut.-Col. commanding regrets to have to announce the death of Canteen Steward Mr. John Sherlock, late serjeant-major of the 94th Regt. He was born in the regiment, and remained with it almost continuously for 45 years. The Lieut.-Col., while regretting his loss, wishes to express the high opinion he entertains of the late Serjt.-Major Sherlock, and to draw attention to the exemplary conduct and valuable services rendered by him, which obtained for him the greatest respect from all with whom he served."

97th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Bandmaster M'Laughlin died in the Royal Infirmary, Dublin, on the 19th inst.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Capt. J. B. Carey, whose name attained such notoriety a few years ago in connection with the death of the Prince Imperial in Zululand, died recently at Kurrachee in his thirty-sixth year. The deceased officer was the son of the Rev. A. F. Carey, vicar of Brixham, and was born in 1847. His first commission in the Army was that of ensign in the 3rd West India Regt., to which he was gazetted in 1865, and three years later he attained his lieutenancy in that corps. In 1867 he served with his regiment in the expedition into Yucatan in Central America, on which occasion he was brought to notice in the despatches. In 1870, he was placed on half-pay, and in the following year was posted to the 81st Foot, being in 1873 transferred to the 98th Foot. From 1873 to 1875, he was garrison adjt. at Jamaica, and on his return home he entered the Staff College, Sandhurst, where he passed the final examination in 1878. In 1879, he was selected for special service in connection with the Zulu campaign in South Africa, being nominated a D.A.Q.G. On his passage to South Africa, he was wrecked in the transport Clyde, and his services on that occasion were mentioned in despatches. In 1879, Capt. Carey accompanied the Prince Imperial on the reconnaissance which proved fatal to the latter, and the conduct of the former on that occasion underwent the scrutiny of a court-martial, the result of which was that his sword was returned to him. Capt. Carey, who attained that rank in 1879, accompanied his regiment to India in 1880.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. "Economy" writes:—"Now that this branch of the service is to consist of military men entirely, recruited from the Regular Forces, would it not be economy to have officers and men clothed in scarlet? It is hoped that the authorities at the War Office will see the desirability of saving officers on joining from providing themselves with the present blue tunic, belts, &c., which cost at least £50, when their regimental uniformis sufficiently good and as endurable. The red kersey provided for infantry soldiers is quite as endurable as the blue now issued to the Commissariat."

Pay Department. An exchange has been sanctioned between Majors G. W. Rippon and W. S. Morburn, the former proceeding to Gibraltar as district paymaster, and the latter to the 29th Regimental District at Worcester.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Capt. Franks has been appointed Instructor of Musketry to the 4th Batn.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Middlesex. A squadron of this regiment was employed during the late Volunteer Campaign, mainly composed of the A Troop. It furnished orderlies to Col. Methuen's columns during the march from London. These were composed of troopers from the B Troop, under the command of Capt. Bickersteth, and were employed in keeping up the lateral communications of the several columns on the march. This duty was so well performed, that Col. Methuen spoke in the highest terms of these troopers. On Saturday, the squadron paraded in field-day order at 5.30 a.m., at Brighton, under the Adjutant and Lieut. Lambert, and proceeded by special train to Hayward's Heath, where, unboxing their horses, they had a short halt. Parading again at 8.30, they were joined by Capt. Bickersteth, who took over command, and were accompanied by Major Herbert, Staff officer, and started to reconnoitre the country along the left flank to the front, some distance in front of the infantry columns, marching in service advanced-guard formation, *viâ* Wivelsfield and Ditchling, to the Downs. On reaching Ditchling Common, the advanced parties, with their carbines drawn, spread out like a fan, and on coming to enclosed country again (as it was in close proximity to the Downs, where the enemy was expected), the flankers did not close in, but rode across country, without even returning their carbines, and taking fence after fence, keeping up with the whole party, which was moving at a trot. After halting to examine the village of Ditchling, the Yeomanry pushed on up a steep bostle to the top of the Downs, reporting on all they saw of the enemy coming into position, then sweeping round to the right, came on to a half-battalion in their rear, before they could observe them. Having finished the reconnaissance, they fell back on Wostemsbury Hill, and awaited the arrival of the Honorable Artillery Company's guns, to which they acted as escort during the engagement that day. The fight over, the squadron formed the vanguard of Col. Methuen's Division, marching into Brighton, and formed up in the King's Road in front of the Grand Hotel, where the Head-quarters of the Army Corps was established, arriving at six p.m., having been 12 hours in the saddle. In the evening, Major Tritton gave a smoking concert at the Yeomanry Club in the Drill Hall, Middle Street, where the Brighton detachment have their head-quarters, to which all the Staff and many others were invited. On Sunday the squadron paraded, under the command of Major Tritton, in the drill hall, and, headed by their band, marched to the parish church. On Easter Monday, the squadron paraded in review order in front of the Grand Hotel, and formed an escort to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who first inspected them, complimenting them on their turn-out. Marching on to the race-course, they were then told off to keep the ground during the march-past of the Volunteer Corps. The march-past over, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge ordered the squadron to form up. This being done, he then inspected them, and complimented them on their smart appearance. The Yeomanry were then ordered to join General Newdigate's force during the sham fight, and were very useful in sending in reports of the movements of the enemy as soon as the line of demarkation was allowed to be crossed, at gunfire. Later on in the day, they were ordered to charge a battalion of the enemy encroaching too near, and which they did successfully. Considering the Yeomanry horses have not been on parade for drill purposes since last training in August, it is wonderful how any attempt at a line can be formed. The officers on duty with the squadron were Capt. Bickersteth, in command (Major Tritton being incapacitated for mounted duties), Lieuts. Lambert and Sassoon, and the Adjt., Major Kenyon-Stow. On Tuesday the troopers shot for prizes at the Sheepscote Valley ranges, and at 4 p.m. the London members paraded and marched to the station, where they boxed their horses, and returned to town by special train.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

London Rifle Brigade. The Brigade, under command of Lieut.-Col. Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, with Lieut.-Col. Adrian Hope as second-in-command, proceeded by special train to Havant on Thursday evening, the 22nd inst., and marched to Fort Purbrook, which they continued to occupy until Tuesday morning. The total strength of the brigade was 450 of all ranks. On Good Friday there was a drill before breakfast, another at half-past 10, and a third at 2 o'clock. On Saturday there was an early serjeant-major's drill, followed by a battalion drill; and on Sunday morning, the regiment attended divine service at Christ Church, Portsdown Hill, and in the afternoon the band played from 2 to 4 o'clock. On Monday the regiment was inspected by Col. Tuson, C.B., R.M.A. Col. Tuson, at the close of the inspection, expressed his extreme satisfaction at the appearance of the men. He remarked that of late he had seen several Volunteer Corps drilling, and in his opinion their drill was quite as good as that of several of the Regulars. After the inspection there was another drill, when Lord E. Pelham Clinton said he felt that he could conscientiously echo the words of Col. Tuson. In the afternoon a detachment returned to London, but the head-quarters left on Tuesday morning, when *réveille* was sounded at half-past 3, and, after breakfast, the regiment marched to Havant, and left by special train at half-past 5 for London Bridge.

Col. R. Low, C.B., head of the Indian Transport Service, has just drawn up a scheme for a field ambulance corps for the Madras Army, which would enable a division of 5,000 men to go on active service at short notice. There is every probability that the scheme, which has been approved by Sir Frederick Roberts, will be immediately carried into effect.

Major-Gen. Burnaby, M.P., has been confined to his room at his country seat, Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire, by a serious illness.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that the regimental savings bank balances of officers promoted from the ranks may be remitted to England at the rate of 2s. 0½d. the rupee on their transfer, whenever it may take place, from the Indian to the British establishment. So long as they are serving in India, any sums withdrawn from their savings bank balances must be withdrawn in India and in Indian currency.

The Punjab, as a recruiting ground, has been absolutely closed to the Bombay Army for the present. If this restriction is to be permanent, it is much to be regretted, because the Sikhs form a most useful and soldierly element in the Bombay Army. If it is merely temporary, as we imagine to be the case, it will do good by obliging commanding officers to enlist Mahrattas, who ought to form the majority in every Bombay regiment, and whose good fighting qualities ought to be too well known in this Presidency to necessitate reminder.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its Unequalled Efficacy in General Debility and Emaciation.—In cases of debility and emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks:—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole Consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

THE EXAMINATION IN TACTICS.

The following are the names of the Field-Officers and Captains of Auxiliary Forces who passed in Tactics in Jan., 1882, under the provisions of G.O. 20 of 1882:—

[p., Passed; s.m., Special Mention.]

Northern District.—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Antrobus, Cheshire Yeomanry, p.; Capt. H. Turner, 4th Cheshire Regt., p.; Capt. R. T. Richardson, 1st Cheshire R.V., s.m.; Capt. F. Haworth, 3rd Cheshire R.V., p.; Capt. J. H. Wilkinson, 1st Staffordshire R.V., s.m.; Capt. B. T. Oswell, 5th Staffordshire R.V., p.; Capt. O. L. Stephen, 4th Northamptonshire Regt., p.; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Anstice, 1st Shropshire R.V., s.m.; Hon. Major H. Ashton, Duke of Lancaster's Yeomanry, p.; Capt. J. Caister, 2nd Brig. Lancashire Division, R.A., p.; Capt. R. C. Drury, 2nd Brig. Lancashire Division, R.A., p.; Lieut.-Col. R. Peacock, 7th Lancashire A.V., p.; Capt. T. W. H. Garstang, 7th Lancashire A.V., s.m.; Lieut.-Col. J. Rothwell, 2nd Lancashire E.V., p.; Major C. Birch, 4th North Lancashire Regt., s.m.; Major G. H. Morrison, 5th Lancashire R.V., s.m.; Major C. Spencely, 5th Lancashire R.V., p.; Hon. Major J. Eaton, 7th Lancashire R.V., p.; Capt. H. Healy, 12th Lancashire R.V., p.; Capt. F. N. Molesworth, 12th Lancashire R.V., p.; Capt. J. W. De Silva, 15th Lancashire R.V., s.m.; Capt. T. B. Walker, 15th Lancashire R.V., p.; Capt. R. Waring, 15th Lancashire R.V., s.m.; Capt. W. G. Barker, 15th Lancashire R.V., p.; Capt. J. A. Horner, 20th Lancashire R.V., p.; Capt. A. P. Ledward, 20th Lancashire R.V., s.m.; Capt. E. H. Preston, 20th Lancashire R.V., s.m.; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Harding, 1st West York A.V., p.; Major W. Ward, 2nd West York E.V., p.; Capt. G. H. Sanday, 1st North York R.V. p.; Major J. Liddell, 6th West York R.V., p.; Capt. J. M. Richardson, 3rd Brig. Northern Division, R.A., p.; Capt. J. G. Hicks, 2nd Northumberland A.V., s.m.; Major J. H. Bentham, 1st Newcastle R.V., p.; Major J. E. Gawith, 1st Westmoreland R.V., p.; Capt. W. N. Davison, 2nd Durham R.V., p.; Lieut.-Col. T. Reed, 3rd Durham R.V., p.; Capt. J. A. von T. Römler, 5th Durham R.V., p.

Western District.—Col. H. C. Adams, 1st Devon A.V., p.; Capt. J. R. Goodwin, 1st Volunteer Batn. Worcester Regt., p.; Capt. H. Poate, 1st Gloucester E.V., s.m.; Capt. W. Ball, 1st Gloucester E.V., s.m.; Capt. A. Webb, 2nd Worcester R.V., s.m.; Capt. H. S. Caldicott, 1st Volunteer Batn. Worcester Regt., p.; Major J. A. Watson, 5th Devon R.V., p.; Capt. P. F. S. Amery, 5th Devon R.V., p.; Capt. T. Buchanan, 2nd Gloucester R.V., p.; Capt. M. Holland, 2nd Gloucester R.V., s.m.; Capt. B. A. S. Tuttiett, 3rd Glamorgan R.V., p.

South-Eastern District.—Capt. R. Chignell, 2nd East Kent R.V., p.; Major C. W. Morland, 5th Weald of Kent R.V., p.; Capt. T. Neve, 5th Weald of Kent R.V., p.; Capt. A. J. Ramsden, 5th Weald of Kent R.V., p.; Capt. W. B. Tylden-Patterson, 5th Weald of Kent R.V., p.; Capt. E. W. Hussey, 5th Weald of Kent R.V., s.m.; Capt. W. Hoare, 5th Weald of Kent R.V., p.; Capt. E. E. Scott, 1st Sussex R.V., p.; Capt. T. J. Verrall, 1st Sussex R.V., p.; Lieut.-Col. G. J. Courthope, 1st Cinque Ports R.V., p.; Capt. E. Satterthwaite, 3rd West Kent R.V., s.m.; Capt. A. B. Williams, 3rd West Kent R.V., s.m.; Capt. T. W. Lovibond, 3rd West Kent R.V., p.

Home District.—Major J. Fawssett, 2nd Middlesex R.V., p.; Major G. C. Clarke, 10th Middlesex R.V., p.; Major E. Vaughan-Jones, 16th Middlesex R.V., p.; Major H. W. Gray, 2nd Middlesex R.V., s.m.; Capt. C. H. Clarke, 1st London A.V., p.; Capt. C. B. Dimond, 2nd Middlesex R.V., p.; Capt. W. Ruston, 8th Middlesex R.V., p.; Lieut.-Col. F. R. Wegg-Prosser, 1st London A.V., p.; Capt. C. H. Nevill, 1st Surrey R.V., p.; Capt. A. S. Harrison, 1st London E.V., p.; Capt. G. H. Dimond, 2nd Middlesex R.V., p.; Capt. P. S. Canning, 13th Middlesex R.V., p.; Capt. E. B. Lemmon, 16th Middlesex R.V., p.; Capt. E. C. Stevenson, 3rd London R.V., p.; Capt. L. W. Ridge, 20th Middlesex R.V., p.; Capt. G. T. Messervy, 12th Middlesex R.V., s.m.; Capt. D. W. Wynfield, 20th Middlesex R.V., p.; Capt. W. J. Martin, 3rd London R.V., p.; Capt. R. Gray, 7th Surrey R.V., p.; Capt. A. H. Dove, 5th Rifle Brigade, s.m.; Capt. F. A. Lucas, 20th Middlesex R.V., p.; Capt. H. B. H. Tytheridge, 12th Middlesex R.V., p.; Capt. E. H. Paxton, 2nd Oxon R.V., p.; Capt. R. Dixon, 4th Surrey R.V., p.

Woolwich District.—Major C. D. Davies, 4th Kent R.V., s.m.; Capt. B. J. Barlow, 4th Kent R.V., p.; Capt. J. W. Gidney, 4th Kent R.V., p.

Dublin District.—Major Lord Brabazon, 5th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, p.

Eastern District.—Lieut.-Col. S. L. Howard, 1st Essex A.V., p.; Major E. H. H. Combe, 2nd Norfolk R.V., p.; Capt. C. S. Orde, 2nd Norfolk R.V., p.; Capt. O. F. Reid, 6th West Suffolk R.V., s.m.; Major J. H. P. Fry, 1st Essex R.V., p.; Capt. G. A. Smith, 1st Essex R.V., p.; Capt. G. R. S. Gallaher, 1st Essex R.V., p.

North British District.—Lieut.-Col. P. Dods, 1st Haddington R.V., p.; Capt. D. H. Wilson, 1st Edinburgh R.V., p.; Lieut.-Col. J. S. Hamilton, 9th Lanark R.V., p.; Capt. R. G. Abercrombie, 1st Clackmannan and Kinross R.V., p.; Lieut.-Col. J. Matheson, 1st Lanark A.V., p.; Capt. G. S. Marsh, 1st Lanark A.V., p.; Capt. R. Shaw, 1st Lanark A.V., p.; Capt. A. M. Lindsay, 1st Lanark A.V., s.m.; Capt. R. A. Bryden, 1st Lanark A.V., p.; Capt. W. Kidston, 1st Lanark A.V., p.; Capt. J. Broadfoot, 1st Lanark E.V., p.; Capt. W. R. Broadfoot, 1st Lanark E.V., p.; Capt. J. Lang, 1st Lanark E.V., p.; Capt. R. B. Shaw, 8th Lanark R.V., p.; Capt. J. G. Smith, 8th Lanark R.V., p.; Capt. J. F. Dalrymple-Hay, 4th Royal Scots Fusiliers, p.; Lieut.-Col. J. Dickie, 1st Ayrshire R.V., p.; Major Z. J. Heys, 3rd Renfrew R.V., p.; Capt. T. Locke, 3rd Renfrew R.V., p.; Capt. J. Lennox, Galloway R.V., p.; Capt. J. McFarlane, 1st Lanark R.V., p.; Lieut.-Col. R. E. S. Harrington-Stuart, 2nd Lanark R.V., p.; Capt. T. B. Ralston, 2nd Lanark R.V., p.; Capt. D. D. Napier, 6th Lanark R.V., p.; Lieut.-Col. J. Mactear, 5th Lanark R.V., s.m.; Capt. J. Outram, 5th Lanark R.V., p.; Capt. J. A. Simson, 2nd Forfar R.V., p.; Capt. R. H. Miller, 2nd Forfar R.V., p.; Major F. C. Mackenzie, 1st Elgin R.V., p.; Capt. R. Urquhart, 1st Elgin R.V., p.; Capt. J. M. Duff, 1st Kincardine and Aberdeen R.V., p.

Southern District.—Major A. F. Perkins, 3rd Hants R.V., p.; Capt. J. H. Appleby, 3rd Hants R.V., s.m.; Capt. G. E. Kent, 3rd Hants R.V., p.; Capt. F. Stubington, 3rd Hants R.V., p.; Major F. G. D. Watson, 3rd Brig. Southern Division, R.A., p.; Capt. W. L. N. Clayton, 3rd Brig. Southern Division, R.A., p.; Capt. J. A. Lainson, 3rd Brig. Southern Division, R.A., p.; Capt. W. H. G. Gordon, 3rd Brig. Southern Division, R.A., p.; Capt. A. Wills, Hants A.V., p.; Capt. H. P. Holley, Hants A.V., p.; Capt. J. T. Thackara, Hants A.V., p.; Capt. S. Gamblen, Hants A.V., p.

CAVALRY REORGANISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to your leading article on the subject of the reorganisation of the Cavalry, in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 10th inst., and with which I feel sure most cavalry officers will entirely agree, allow me to suggest a modification in the rearrangement of the regiments of Dragoons and Dragoon Guards, which would appear to entail even less alteration of regimental numbers, titles, and facings, as well as less cost to the public; at the same time that it fully meets the requirements of the proposed new scheme. To go into details: it gives a regiment of Dragoons for King, Queen, Prince of Wales, Ireland (2), Scotland, and England. It preserves the title of the King's Dragoon Guards, and the "Royal" of the 1st Dragoons. The "Bays" retain the title of "Queen's" and their white facings, whilst the "Scots Greys" retain their nationality. The 3rd Dragoon Guards retain their title, whilst assuming the additional title of the "Inniskillings," and both retain their present facings. The 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, being both heavy regiments, would amalgamate more readily, the 4th retaining their title and the 5th their facings. The title of "Princess Charlotte of Wales" might be retained or not, as agreed upon by the corps concerned. The 6th Dragoon Guards would retain their title of "Carabiniers," and the 7th Dragoon Guards, which now head the list of good shooting in the Cavalry, would, whilst sacrificing their number, readily accept the now appropriate designation of "Carabiniers," and retain their black facings.—I am, &c.,

Twenty Years a Dragoon.

	Dragoons.	Facings.
1st King's Dragoon Guards 1st Royal Dragoons	1st King's Royal Dragoons	Blue.
2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) 2nd North British Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)	2nd Queen's North British Dragoons	White.
3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards 6th Inniskilling Dragoons	3rd Prince of Wales's Inniskilling Dragoons	Yellow.
4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards 5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards	4th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Irish Dragoons	Green.
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) 7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards	5th Princess Royal's Dragoons (Carabiniers)	Black.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF GRATUITIES FOR EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If you refer to the following list of Naval officers, with the amount of their gratuities, for service in Egypt, and also to the Military officers of corresponding ranks, with their gratuities, you will see there is a vast difference, sometimes one way, sometimes another. I should be very much obliged if you could tell me the reason of this extraordinary difference.—I am, &c.,

Observer.

Relative Rank.

Naval.	£	s.		Military.	£
All Flag officers, except Commander-in-Chief	230	17		Lieutenant-Generals. Major-Generals	304 152
Captains	114	6		Colonels Lieutenant-Colonels	34 34
Commanders	57	3	with but after	Lieutenant-Colonels	34
Lieutenants	17	10		Majors	32
	15	0		Captains	24
Sub-Lieutenants	10	0		Lieutenants	15
Midshipmen	6	0		2nd Lieutenants	15

THE PURCHASE SUBALTERNS' CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with much interest the excellent article in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of March 3, regarding the injustice which Purchase subalterns suffer under existing arrangements. In common with all concerned, I beg to thank you for the notice you have constantly taken of our grievance. Nothing could be fairer than the small addition to pension which you advocate. No man capable of seeing both sides of a question can think that the Purchase subalterns are fairly treated at present. My chief object, however, in writing, is to ask if you will favour me with the address of the "gentleman of experience," alluded to in a paragraph in your last Saturday's issue, "who has devoted much time and attention to the cause," in order that I may at once communicate with him. I know others who are quite ready to do so, too, but, like myself, have never heard of the movement.—I am, &c.,

Hard Lines.

A telegram to the *Standard*, dated Cairo, says:—"Gen. Hicks will start to-morrow for Koee, on the Blue Nile, with the whole of his fighting force. The General hopes to be able to compel the Mahdi to a decisive engagement before the rains come on."

The Duke of Cambridge has accepted an invitation to the banquet to be given at the Mansion House on Wednesday, April 11, to Lords Wolseley and Alcester. Earlier in the day the Corporation will present a congratulatory address in a gold casket to Lord Wolseley, and the freedom of the City and a sword of honour to Lord Alcester. Lord Wolseley received the freedom and a sword in 1874 on his return from the Ashantee war. On April 3, Lord Alcester will be invested with the honorary freedom and livery of the Cutlers' Company.

EGYPTIAN WAR FUND.

NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAMILIES OF THOSE KILLED, OR WHO HAVE DIED FROM DISEASE, AND ALSO OF THOSE SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, &c., WHO HAVE SERVED IN EGYPT, AND HAVE BEEN DISABLED BY WOUNDS OR SICKNESS.

PATRON.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

Subscriptions are earnestly requested. Remittances can be sent to Lady Jane Taylor, 16 Eaton Place, S.W.; or to Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.

Application for assistance to be made to the HON. SECRETARY, EGYPTIAN WAR FUND, New Buildings, Little Park Street, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

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P. M. C.

ON account of Orders recently issued regarding Mess Expenditure, Messrs. PELLATT and CO. (formerly APSLEY PELLATT and CO., of Holland Street, Blackfriars—the original firm—established in the year 1759, by the father of the late Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P.), Falcon Glass Works and China Manufacturers, Manufacturers, by special appointment, to H.M. the Queen and the Royal Family, &c., Contractors to H.M.'s Government, the Lords of the Admiralty, the Indian Stores, &c., have decided on supplying all Regiments with their Manufactures at their wholesale-trade Prices, which are very much below those usually paid by Officers' Messes. This Firm have made Mess Contracting the speciality of their business for upwards of 150 years, and have, at the present time, upwards of 140 Regiments on their books, including the most prominent of H.M.'s Service. For the past 18 months, Messrs. Pellatt and Co. have obtained the commands of every regiment giving their orders on arrival home from foreign service, without a single exception. On receipt of patterns from any Regiment, Messrs. Pellatt and Co. return estimates for the exact matching of goods. Several Regiments have taken this course of late, many being Native Indian Regiments, and the estimates returned have always shown such a great saving, as to secure the future commands and greatest satisfaction of the Mess.—All Communications and Patterns should be sent to the Offices and Show Rooms, addressed,

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Catechism of Shorthand, by T. Anderson (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The Channel Tunnel and Public Opinion, by James Knowles (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—Historical Record of the King's Liverpool Regiment (Harrison and Sons)—Kashgaria, by Colonel A. U. Kuropatkin, translated from the Russian by Major W. E. Gowan (Thacker and Co.) Magazines for April:—Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co.); Self-Culture for All (Ward, Lock, and Co.); Colburn's United Service (Simpkin and Co.); Blackwood's Magazine (Blackwood and Sons).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BARRACK SERJEANTS.—The subject is under consideration.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a long list of Soldiers' Unclaimed Balances.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1883.

IN another column we give the Report of a Committee which was appointed to consider the comparative invisibility of colours, with reference to a proposed change in the uniforms of the Army. This "Colour Committee," as it is oddly called, was convened as long ago as January, 1882; the recorded experiments made by the two scientific members commenced in February, and concluded in June; the Report is dated July 25, and eight months are allowed to elapse before this important document is presented to Parliament and published. The investigations of the Committee were based on the assumption that the colour which gave the nearest approach to invisibility must necessarily be the most suitable for military clothing. But this is a narrow and a one-sided view of a question which has several aspects worthy of serious consideration. The evident disadvantages of invisibility, under many circumstances, are utterly ignored. If our soldiers, even when fully exposed, are scarcely distinguishable by the enemy, will they not be liable to heavy loss from our own artillery opening fire without regard to men whom they cannot see, and even to the danger of being shot by our own infantry in rear? And will there be no difficulty experienced by invisible Staff officers in conveying orders to invisible battalions? Few officers have seen much active service without also seeing men mistaken for enemies and fired on by their friends, even when the differences in appearance were marked. Besides, we should at once forego the moral effect so often produced in battle long ago by the sudden apparition of the "thin, red line." It is true, painfully true, that recent changes have lessened that effect, if not nullified it. The experiments of the Committee have proved that, under ordinary circumstances, white is the most conspicuous colour; that black comes next, that the very dark colours are scarcely distinguishable from black at 400 yards, that scarlet in a bright light is more conspicuous than black, and that sundry shades of grey and brown are comparatively invisible. Who that gave the matter any thought, or had any practice in "judging distance," did not know all this, without the aid of Committees? No experiments appear to have been made with soldiers in clothing and accoutrements of different colours, in different positions, and moving, as well as still. All that was ascertained was the comparative visibility of large square pieces of cloth of different colours and shades, crossed in some cases by bands of different colours not closely resembling military accoutrements. We know that the uniforms of our soldiers are not those best suited for war, and that several changes might be introduced with advantage, without destroying the distinctive appearance of our Army. A reversible helmet-cover, of two neutral colours, one much lighter than the other, was the practical suggestion offered some time ago by an officer, whose name, unfortunately, we cannot at once recall. With the conspicuous helmet thus concealed, with umber-coloured belts and grey trousers, and with all the metal "fixings" painted for service, our soldiers might be made to look dull enough to suit their reformers. A dress which was conspicuous from the rear, but comparatively invisible from the front, might be the best theoretically. Such perfection might be attained by transferring the plates to the backs of grey helmets, making the uniform grey and umber in front, but retaining the present colours for the back. Surely such a dress would be a great incentive to bravery, by vastly increasing the danger of running away! It is strange that the Volunteers should be induced to adopt scarlet and discard greys, just when evidence has been procured of the utter unsuitableness of the former colour and the transcendent advantages of the greys. The Committee think it unadvisable to break away from the glorious traditions attached to the scarlet uniforms, almost the only glorious traditions left; and they recommend that the old colours should be retained for full dress, but chiefly as a bait for catching recruits. From the entire absence of any expressions of dissent, and the apparent unanimity of this, as of many other committees on miscellaneous military alterations, we cannot help suspecting that they are called together rather to give official confirmation to the foregone conclusions of some originators of change, than to give a thoroughly independent, and possibly inconvenient, opinion.

As we lately announced to be probable, Lieutenant-General Lord A. Russell, C.B., has been appointed to command the troops stationed in the Dominion of Canada, vice General Sir P. M'Dougall, whose tenure of that appointment will expire on May 24.

The aptitude of the Egyptians in their exercises, and their quickness to learn their drill, excite the surprise of our officers, and are constantly under observation, and we have received many testimonies to their good qualities; but there are still doubts in the minds of many as to their being imbued with the gift of fighting, which is the *ultima ratio* of any army. The officers all round are pretty bad, and leave much to be desired. The sublime calmness with which the *Times* alluded lately to Baker Pasha, as having been unjustly accused of engaging foreign mercenaries, has amused a good many people and irritated others, who remember the source from which the unjust accusation emanated. There never was, perhaps, any event in history which produced such a crop of wild and utterly baseless accusations as Arabi's rebellion, and the harvest went on long after the event.

Major-General G. B. Harman, C.B., commanding at Alexandria, will succeed Major-General R. B. Hawley, C.B., as Deputy-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards.

The War Office has lately issued—not with very good grace perhaps; but no matter—a most instructive paper, showing among other things "the numbers and ages of the men of each draft sent to India from January 1, 1878, to December 31, 1880." The general belief is that no soldier under 21 years of age ever finds his way to our Indian Empire, and this belief is fully justified by the regulations, circulars, and other documents which, from time to time, have been issued by divers War Ministers. But what says the War Office in the return before us? It must be confessed that the statistics herein given are very discouraging to those who have laboured under the impression that lads are held back from embarkation. It certainly is the reverse of pleasant to find that out of 5,297 men, the total strength of the drafts in 1878, 2,175 were under 21 years of age. In the following year, the total strength amounted to 9,840, and of these 3,542 had not attained 21 years of age; while last year, 2,208 out of 6,271 were under 21. The broad result is that during the triennial period, out of 21,408 men who left England to fill gaps in the European portion of the Indian Army, no fewer than 8,925 were below the age which has been fixed by a consensus of authority, both medical and military, as the minimum for service in India. Other equally disagreeable facts come to light on analysing the several heads of the return. Thus we find that during the three years, more than 300 lads under 18 years went out to India, 114 between 18 and 19, and 2,413 between 19 and 20, making a total of nearly 3,000 whom it would be farcical to consider men in any sense of the term. And what was the result of such precipitancy? Out of these drafts there died during the three years, exclusive of those killed in action, or who subsequently died of wounds, 871 men; whilst 526 were invalided, making 1,397 out of 21,408 who were rendered *hors de combat* in this short space of time by disease alone. Now, to say nothing about the inhumanity involved in such wholesale expenditure of young lives, the monetary loss to India must have been very considerable.

The friends of those officers and men who fell during the Egyptian campaign will feel satisfaction in hearing that the authorities have enclosed a large graveyard near the Tel-el-Kebir Railway Station. The remains will be removed to the cemetery, and buried according to the rites of the churches to which the deceased belonged.

Colonel Warren, C.M.G., R.E., accompanied by Lieutenants Burton and Haynes, who proceeded on special service last year to Egypt, will arrive in England this week. Ever since his landing in Egypt, Colonel Warren has been employed on the difficult duty of tracking out and bringing to justice the murderers of the ill-fated Palmer, Gill, and Chatterton. His efforts have so far proved successful, that five of the culprits have been hanged and eight others sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The remains of the three murdered Englishmen have been recovered, and will arrive at the end of this week in the hired transport *Nepaul*. Colonel Warren achieved these results without the assistance of any troops. Accompanied by his two young companions, and escorted only by a few friendly Bedouins, he proceeded alone, and remained for weeks together in the very heart of the country where the murdered men met their fate. We trust that on their arrival in England the services of these officers, which have hitherto been overlooked, will be properly recognised.

We learn from Cairo that Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison recovers slowly from his fever, and, accompanied by his family and Major Hutton, Assistant Military Secretary, has gone to stay at the Beau Séjour Hotel, Ramleh. This small suburb of Alexandria, situated on the desert between the Mahmoudieh Canal and the Mediterranean, enjoys during most of the year a perfect climate, which it is hoped will so far restore the General to health, that he will be able to take a cruise in the *Condor*. The General is attended by Surgeon-Major Pollock, A.M.D.

When will our Military authorities learn to work on some kind of system? No sooner do they issue an order for the carrying-out of spring drills at Aldershot, with an excellent programme of elementary drills to take place between March 15 and April 7, than they stultify themselves by ordering a General Parade on March 29 for the presentation of medals, the effect of which has been to stop these most necessary drills for the best part if not the whole of a day, just when officers and men have settled down to them properly. The medals might have been given out on Saturday (muster day), or on church parade on Sunday, without interfering with the drills. It is a pity that we do not copy the method of the German Army, as well as the badges on the shoulder-straps. With them, spring drills are not mixed up with general parades, nor is the drill of recruits disturbed in order that they may be shown off in a semi-trained state in the middle of winter to Malagassy Envoys.

The newly-raised Egyptian Artillery is said to be in a more forward state and to give greater promise for the future than the other branches of the Khedive's Army. The Artillery has, indeed, always been a *corps d'élite* in Egypt, the officers and men being specially selected and scientifically trained. Many of the former have been appointed to the new Army, and in physique and intelligence they are undoubtedly superior to their brethren of the Cavalry and Infantry. As at present organised, the new Artillery Corps consists of four batteries, two field and two camel batteries. The field batteries have the same Krupp gun which was the weapon of the late Egyptian Artillery. The camel batteries are to be armed with the 7-pounder jointed guns, which proved so successful in Afghanistan. Carrying guns on camels is no new experiment A camel battery has been in existence for some years past at Aden, and has repeatedly done useful service in operations against the Arab tribes of Yemen. Of the four Egyptian batteries, one field and one camel battery will have English officers; the other two batteries will be commanded by Native officers. The whole Egyptian Artillery will, however, be under the direct command of the English Commandant, who has the rank of Colonel on the Staff. The batteries are, at present, unhorsed and imperfectly equipped; but Colonel Duncan, R.A., and his small band of officers are working with the utmost energy, and have already achieved results surpassing the most sanguine expectations.

A Military correspondent writes to us from Cairo:—"Depend upon it, the new Egyptian Army will never be of any real use till the system of recruiting is altered. It is literally true that the British officers who were lately sent on recruiting service into Upper Egypt had to bring back the unwilling conscripts in chains. Critics complain that General Wood's new levies do not look like soldiers, and appear to have no heart; but what can be expected from recruits who are driven like felons to the ranks? Military service is more unpopular than it ever was in Egypt, chiefly owing to the false reports spread by the Mudirs of Districts, whose object is to secure bribes from the terrified conscripts, in order that they may be released from serving in the Army. It is understood that Sir Evelyn Wood has sent in a very strong report to Lord Dufferin, showing that the greatest corruption prevails on the part of the civil authorities who are responsible for the recruiting of the Army, and urging the necessity of a complete reform of the whole system of military service in Egypt."

A Committee is about to be assembled, under the presidency of Major-General Sir F. FitzWygram, Bart., to consider and report upon the present regulations for the movements of brigades and divisions of Cavalry, and propose changes therein.

The Lords of the Treasury have intimated that in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee of Public Accounts, 1879, they have decided that a charge against a vote of credit shall not in future exceed the aggregate of the sums which the spending departments can identify as directly occasioned by or for the event or object to meet which the vote has been taken. To fulfil this direction, their Lordships are agreed that it will not be necessary or practicable in every case to single out particular items in accounts of stores, or pay, or works, as wholly chargeable to a vote of credit. Very commonly the charge against the vote of credit will consist simply of an excess, or part of an excess, or any ordinary grant of Parliament, caused by a multitude of circumstances indistinguishable in their several effects, and perhaps partly normal, partly extraordinary. The spending department is, therefore, to be able in every case to produce reasonable grounds for maintaining that any individual charge, or excess of charge, defrayed in whole or part from a vote of credit, has been incurred directly for the purposes for which Parliament intended such vote to be applied.

The system of employing mounted orderlies at all hours and in all weathers is greatly abused in the Dublin garrison. Not only are such orderlies at the beck and call of various departments which are already in telegraphic communication with each other, but the clerks and others take it upon themselves to send letters, messages, and parcels on their own account, by these orderlies. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the horses, the property of the Government, suffer thereby, to say nothing of orderlies being employed on unsoldierly errands.

In a letter which appeared in the *Morning Post* of the 29th inst., Lord Eustace Cecil expresses the gravest apprehensions about the deficiency of recruits and the prospects of the Army generally. He deprecates the admission of boys or lads into the Army, and proposes the alternative of raising some battalions from the natives of the hill countries in India, who would be available for general service, and would be able to stand any ordinary vicissitudes of climate. The subject thus broached is very important, but, from pressure for time and space, we are compelled to postpone the consideration of it for the present.

We find it difficult to conceive that any misunderstanding can really have arisen between the Middlesex Yeomanry and the Honourable Artillery Company Light Cavalry on a question of precedence. We are aware that the constitution of the Honourable Artillery Company is a peculiar one, and that the Company enjoys many privileges; but if the corps are not Volunteers, we do not see what they are. They certainly are not Regulars, nor are they Militiamen, nor Yeomanry. Under the circumstances, we consider that the officer commanding the Yeomanry Cavalry was right in protesting against the place assigned to him and his men in the march-past last Monday at Brighton.

According to the new Army List, the Spanish Infantry numbers 60 regiments, the disciplinary regiment of Ceuta, and the 20 battalions of rifles, disciplinary battalion of Melilla, 140 reserve battalions, 140 depôt battalions, and one battalion of orderlies and writers.

The Navy.

EGYPT MEDAL.

Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and
Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, Spring Gardens,
March 29, 1883.

Notice is hereby given, that Medals for the operations in Egypt are ready for issue to the officers and crews, entitled thereto, of the ships named below:—Her Majesty's ships "Cockatrice," "Euphrates," "Mosquito," "Salamis," "Seahorse," "Tamar," and "Temeraire." Application should be made personally or by letter to the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, London, S.W. Petty officers and seamen, whether applying in person or by letter, are requested to produce their certificates of service.

ADMIRALTY, March 24, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet-Surgeon Robert James McMorris has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 20th inst.

ADMIRALTY, March 27, 1883.

In consequence of the death, on the 19th inst., of Rear-Admiral John Dobree McCrea, the following promotion has been made from the 20th inst.:—Captain Charles Trelawny Jago to be Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions have been made on the Retired List from the same date:—Captains Philip Saumarez, Stapleton John Greville, Charles Matthew Buckle, and Cortland Herbert Simpson to be Rear-Admirals on the Retired List.

ADMIRALTY, March 28, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Paymaster Robert Deveson has been placed on the Retired List from the 28th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief from the same date.

ADMIRALTY, March 29, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and November 29, 1879, Lieutenant Archibald James Farquharson has been placed on the Retired List from the 28th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander from the same date.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Major Henry Bevan Isaacson has been placed on the Retired List (March 27).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—William Codrington, C.B., to the Duncan, additional, for service as Captain Superintendent of Sheerness Yard, from April 6.

Lieutenants—G. M. Dolphin, to the St. Vincent, additional, for the Martin, in lieu of a sub-lieutenant; Lewis E. Wintz, F. St. L. Luscombe, M. H. M. Seymour, S. D. Lacy, F. W. Keary, Charles J. Briggs, H. E. P. Cust, J. L. Marx, Harry Rivers, Peyton Hoskyns, H. J. Keane, W. L. Down, C. A. Forlong, R. G. Fraser, M. Napier, R. B. S. Wrey and A. W. Torlesse, to the Vernon, additional, for short course of torpedo instruction (to date April 7); John Denison, to the Warrior, vice Hudson; James B. Hay, to the Duke of Wellington, for gunnery duties; George F. King Hall, to the Lord Warden, for gunnery duties.

Sub-Lieutenants—F. H. Peyton, to the Alecto; H. W. Thierens, to the Neptune; Edward L. Lowdell, to the Lion, additional, for the Liberty; R. T. B. Bird, to the Ganges, additional, for the Sealark; C. F. Thursby, to the Bullfrog; A. P. Stoddart, to the Pioneer.

Midshipmen—Edward Hay and F. C. H. Allenby, to the Opal; E. F. B. Charlton, A. B. E. Greville, D. R. De Chair, and C. D. Mackenzie, to the Neptune; R. S. P. Hornby, to the Dido; William H. Boys, to the St. Vincent, additional, for the Martin.

Chaplain—Rev. John S. Knight, B.A., to the Neptune.

Naval Instructor—James M. Pask, B.A., to the Neptune.

Surgeons—Robert J. Lawson, M.B., to the Ganges, for the Sealark; John Cashin, to the Impregnable, for the Nautilus; Francis Woore, to the Lion, for the Liberty; John M. Phillips, to the Impregnable, for the Pilot; Percy E. Todd, M.B., to the St. Vincent, for the Martin; Wm. M. Craig, M.B., to the Boscawen, for the Seaflower.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. Michael Carmody, for Arran Islands.

Paymaster—Alexander Thompson, to the Lord Warden, additional, for service on shore at Leith and Clyde Division of Coastguard.

Chief Carpenter—Richard J. Grigg, to the Pembroke, vice Church.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatmen—Samuel Vescoe, Misner Haven, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Cliff Creek, vice Sandwith, pensioned; John Wedlake, Torquay, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Budleigh Salterton (Lower Detachment); Richard Banks, Kimmeridge, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Beer, vice Gibbons, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—G. W. E. Ridge, Cawsand, to be chief boatman, Kimmeridge; John Dunnaway, Babbicombe, to be chief boatman, Gowan Haven, vice H. Hooper, transferred to Torquay; George Fooks, Beadnell, to be chief boatman, Burnham, vice Bacon, pensioned; John Morgan, Carlingford, to be chief boatman, Mouth of Boyne, vice Thomas Smith, promoted; Charles Randle, Reculvers, to be chief boatman, Misner Haven, vice Vescoe.

ANTELOPE, Lieut. and Com. the Hon. Walter H. Jolliffe, will be paid off at Malta, and recommissioned.

BEACON, Com. Mann, has left Port Said for Malta. She will be dismantled and paid out of commission.

BOADICEA, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Salmon, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and South-west Coast of Africa station, arrived at Cape Coast Castle on Feb. 22, and was to leave on her way south to the Cape of Good Hope about Feb. 28, after inspecting the four small craft there, viz., Flirt, Bullfrog, Wrangler, and Pioneer. The Wrangler, on the arrival of her relief, the Stork, was to proceed to the South-east Coast of America, calling at St. Helena. Mails, after March 22, to be sent to the South-east Coast of America.

BULLFROG, Lieut. and Com. Papillon, has being doing duty as senior officer at Cape Coast Castle for the last month.

COMUS, Capt. J. W. East, on leaving Callao, does not proceed to San Francisco, as stated in the notice of the movements of her Majesty's ships on the Pacific station.

DECOY, Lieut. and Com. Poore, arrived at Malta from Alexandria and Cyprus on March 20.

ENCOUNTER, Capt. Robinson, was at Colombo on March 30. Would leave this day, homeward bound.

FLIRT, Capt. Hammick, was at Cape Coast Castle on Feb. 24. She was to go to Ascension for a month to recruit the health of her crew, who have suffered much from fever since the Niger Expedition. Mails to Cape Coast Castle.

GANNET, Com. E. G. Bourke, at Lota, Chile, on Jan. 3, would proceed home, when relieved at Coquimbo by the Heroine, calling on the way at Sandy Point, Monte Video, St. Vincent, and Madeira.

HECLA, Capt. Wilson, left Malta last Sunday for Portsmouth, where she was expected to arrive yesterday. The crew will be granted ten days' leave.

HEROINE, Capt. F. R. Blackburne, on being relieved at Callao by the Constance, will go to Vancouver, calling at the ports which have not been visited by the Sappho.

KINGFISHER, Com. R. H. Thornton, at Callao on Jan. 27; was about to visit the Marquesas, Society, Cook, and Hervey Groups, and Pitcairn Island, then going to Coquimbo.

LILY, Capt. R. Evans, arrived at Aden on Sunday last.

LIVELY, Com. Parr, was undocked at Malta on March 13, having made good defects and repaired damages received in the Bay of Biscay while conveying Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay to Malta.

MONARCH, Capt. H. Fairfax, arrived at Malta from Port Said on March 23.

MUTINE, Com. Edwards, arrived at Esquimault on March 29.

NEPTUNE, Capt. Maxwell, was commissioned on Thursday at Portsmouth, with a complement of 540 officers and men. As already stated, she will join the Channel Squadron for a short commission. Rear-Admiral Wilson, who has been appointed to be second-in-command of the squadron, will hoist his flag on board the Neptune, and will take passage in her to join the Agincourt.

ORION, Capt. FitzRoy, will be paid off shortly and laid up at Malta.

PENELOPE, Capt. D'Arcy Irvine, C.B., having had the damage sustained in the collision with the screw collier Dunelm repaired, left Sheerness last Saturday for Harwich. The Penelope was more injured in the collision than at the bombardment of Alexandria.

PIONEER, Lieut.-Com. Festing, is found to be full of defects, and it is doubtful whether on survey she will be considered fit to undertake the voyage to England.

ROCKET, Lieut. and Com. Orlebar, arrived at Bahia on March 29, homeward bound.

SAPPHO, Com. B. F. Clark, was at Charles Island, Galapagos, on March 8, and was about to proceed to Callao to assume the duties of senior officer on the coast of Peru on the departure of the Comus for San Francisco, until the arrival of the Heroine.

SEAGULL, Lieut. Rae in charge, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, on March 27, and sails for Teneriffe on the 31st inst.

STARLING, Lieut. and Com. Izat, has been invalided, and Lieut. Hadley, from the flagship, has filled his vacancy. The Starling was on the southern sub-division of the West Coast station on March 1.

SWIFTSURE, Capt. H. C. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral A. M'L. Lyons, Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station, left Honolulu on March 22 for Esquimault.

SYLVIA, surveying vessel, Capt. W. J. L. Wharton, was still in the Straits of Magellan, surveying, on March 8.

TEMERAIRE, Capt. Nicholson, C.B., arrived at Malta from Corfu on Saturday last.

THALIA, Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G., will be detained at Hong Kong until the middle of April.

THETIS, Capt. A. C. Curtis, was at Coquimbo on March 8, and was to proceed to England when relieved by the Constance, calling at Sandy Point, Falkland Islands, Monte Video, St. Vincent, and Madeira.

NAVAL NOTES.

The under-named men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—John Bridgewater, 1st-class ship's corporal, of the Duke of Wellington; William George Roberts, ward-room cook, of the Belleisle; John Hoare, stoker, of the Victoria and Albert; John F. Mitchell, bandsman, of the Duke of Wellington; Thomas Mansell, sick-room steward, of the Victoria and Albert; Edward Phillipson, commissioned boatman, and Henry Thorne, John Tapson, Henry Goodly Robert Roberts, Thomas Cole, and William Howard, boatmen, of the Coastguard.

Navigating-Lieut. J. W. Dixon, attached to the Admiralty Survey of the Coast of Western Australia, has had a narrow escape of losing his life from drowning by his boat capsizing in Sharks Bay. Luckily, he succeeded in swimming ashore. The life of the man who was with him in the boat was saved by a colonial seaman, named Fay, who, on the recommendation of the Governor of the Colony, has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal. Fay, at great personal risk, swam out to the boat with a line, notwithstanding that the place is infested with sharks.

It is stated that the distinction of making the deepest sounding in the Atlantic ever yet recorded has been achieved by the officers of the Coast Survey steamer Blake, recently returned to New York from a two months' cruise. The deepest sounding ever before reported was 3,862 fathoms, which was made by the Challenger. The depth reached by the Blake is 4,561 fathoms. The spot is 75 miles north of San Juan, Porto Rico, and not far from the place at which the Challenger sank her deepest lead.

The Rupert, having undergone extensive repairs in her hull and machinery at Portsmouth, went out of harbour on Thursday for a two hours' full-power trial of her machinery in the Solent. With a mean of 70 revolutions, the engines indicated 3,542½ horses, while the ship realised a speed of close upon 13 knots. The Rupert will complete her torpedo and Nordenfelt fittings, after which she will be turned over to the 1st Division of the Steam Reserve. Her torpedoes will be discharged from air guns.

The *Royal Navy List* for April has been issued, and may now be called an "official work of reference," since it is supported by the Admiralty, who place it regularly in the libraries of all ships in commission. The *Royal Navy List* now gives to the public the "war and meritorious services" of Naval officers, and also of officers of the Royal Marines, and must prove of the greatest interest to all those having relations or friends in the Navy. The answer to the question, "Have you a *Navy List?*" should no longer be "No," but "Yes." The *Royal Navy List*, not only in families, but in all mercantile houses in any way connected with the service, will prove of inestimable value.

Gen. Caprivi, the newly-appointed Chief of the German Admiralty, has arrived at Berlin, and has assumed charge of his duties. Thanks to the Emperor's personal interference, the higher Naval officers, who objected to a soldier being placed over their heads, have withdrawn their strenuous remonstrances, and will remain in active service. Admiral Batsch, the most disappointed at not being entrusted with the direction of the Naval administration, was the last to yield to the Emperor's solicitations. The Admiral and his colleagues, always ready to imitate England's example in Naval matters, were entirely oblivious of the fact that for a long number of years the British Admiralty has been exclusively presided over by Parliamentary leaders who have seldom had any previous practical knowledge of the duties pertaining to their high office. Gen. Caprivi, who also bears the high-sounding patronymic "di Montecuculi," is, as his name tells, of Italian extraction, though of German birth. He is in years the youngest lieutenant-general, and enjoys the reputation of being an exceedingly clever and efficient administrator. The reason why a General officer of the Army is invariably at the head of Naval affairs in Germany is to ensure the observance of strict military discipline and etiquette in the Navy, and to render impossible habits so prevalent in the English Navy, but entirely at variance with military discipline.

One of the first results of the action taken by the Committee appointed by the Admiralty to carry out the reorganisation of the dockyards, is an order received at Chatham for a reduction to be made in the staff of messengers connected with the principal office at that yard. The course pursued by the Committee is, however, warmly opposed by the heads of departments, who have addressed a remonstrance on the subject to the Admiralty, in which they point out the serious inconveniences which will accrue from the adoption of the course ordered. It is understood that certain other proposals which were considered to be of a sweeping character have also been recommended to the Admiralty by the Reorganisation Committee.

The Royal Humane Society have recently granted honorary rewards to various officers and men for saving, or attempting to save, life from drowning under the following circumstances:—On the night of Jan. 28 last, the Valiant was moored off Tarbert, when a man, named Hooper, fell overboard while ascending the ladder. The night was very dark, a gale of wind blowing, and the ship was half a mile from shore. George Bennett, an able seaman, at once jumped overboard and succeeded in supporting the helpless man, who was insensible after rising to the surface. Lieut. C. Home Cochrane, observing by the light of a signal that the men were drifting away into the darkness, gallantly jumped in and towed them both to a life-buoy, which was hanging over the stern to a grass-hawser; they were afterwards picked up by the boat; Hooper's life was extinct. Silver medals were awarded in this case. Lieut. W. B. Fisher, R.N., and boy, T. G. Rose, of the St. Vincent, were awarded bronze medals for rescuing T. Hunt, who became immersed while engaged in hoisting the gig to the davits. In this case the tackle gave way, and the boat turned bottom upwards, the boy remaining underneath, totally unable to extricate himself. Lieut. Fisher and Rose immediately jumped over, righted the boat, and rescued the lad. The bronze medal was awarded to John Quinn, ship's corporal, of the Clyde, for rescuing a seaman, named Ritchie, who became immersed in Aberdeen Docks on Jan. 18 last. Quinn promptly jumped off the quay and held the man above water until assistance came.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The remarks on Naval appointments given in your last week's number, must of necessity meet the approval of all lovers of justice and fair-play. As an outsider, and one who is in no wise affected by them, I have lately been both amused and puzzled to see how the favoured few keep the ball rolling, dropping quietly from one good appointment to another, and never tasting the bitterness of what you so aptly call "the cold shade of unemployed half-pay." Are these gallant officers endowed with any extraordinary ability above their fellows; or is it to personal interest they owe this constant run of good-luck in this magic circle? You, Sir, with your knowledge of the inner working of the Naval service, may be able to inform

FAIR-PLAY.

SIR,—Can you tell us what are the prospects for senior lieutenants as regards promotion? Most of these officers had not the luck to be serving in the Mediterranean during the Egyptian Campaign, but have still a lingering hope that constant and faithful service may entitle them to some consideration; or are they to continue obscured in the dust raised by the rush to the Commanders' List of the victorious Egyptian heroes, and so be forgotten until too old? It would seem that service afloat, for however long a period, is of no avail, and that promotion at the present time can only be obtained for each individual at the personal request of some influential friend. Please tell us if this is so with regard to the remaining lieutenants (I mean those with nothing against them) who head the list, and over whose heads juniors are passing day after day? Most of those passed over can count 14 or 15 years' actual sea time as commissioned officers. Any remarks you may be pleased to make on this subject will be read with interest and gratitude by the unfortunate

SENIOR LIEUTENANTS.

NAVAL UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are several points in your article on this subject, which appeared in last week's issue, upon which I should like to comment. It is evident, as you point out, that officers cannot appeal to the Instructions to justify them in wearing plain clothes, for, as it is there laid down that "permission may be given," it may also, by inference, be withheld; but let any one who is well acquainted with the service compare the old Instructions with those of 1879, at present in force. There is only one deduction to be drawn from the comparison, and that is that the latter instructions were intended to legalise the custom which, with the full knowledge, and therefore with the tacit sanction, of the highest authorities, had existed for many years. That the custom has existed, and that it has been systematically winked at, I presume that not even the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth will attempt to deny. I believe I am right in saying that no civil law could be legally enforced which had been knowingly allowed to fall into desuetude for five-and-twenty years or so; but in any case, nothing is more irksome than the sudden application of the "screw" under such circumstances; and as the naval officers stationed at Portsmouth do not believe that it is the wish of their Lordships that this permission should be withheld, they very naturally complain of this summary withdrawal, at the caprice of a single individual, of a privilege which they have enjoyed, probably with scarcely an exception, during the whole period of their service. It is commonly reported that Admiral Hornby denies that term "ordinary leave" is intended to include going for a walk in Southsea. If it be not so intended, then the framer of the paragraph, must be put down as either a very stupid or a very disingenuous person; for what is "ordinary leave," if it is not landing under "ordinary" circumstances,—that is, for the afternoon, to take a walk or visit friends? Then again, why is the order, or "wish," couched in such ambiguous terms that, while one captain feels bound to issue a stringent order to his officers, another puts it in a form which may be disregarded with impunity? This, I am assured, is the case, and it tends to discredit the whole business. A wish, as Admiral Hornby must be perfectly well aware, goes for nothing, where it clashes with personal comfort or convenience. Why, then, not issue a written order? The universal and obvious inference is that he fears he would not be borne out by the Admiralty in so doing. You imply, in your remarks, that it is only Naval officers of ward-room rank who persistently wear plain clothes at Portsmouth, and state that "officers and men of the Army, and superior and subordinate officers of the Navy, appear habitually in uniform." In this you have been entirely misinformed. There is no such custom. The orders to military officers are but little attended to, and, in fact, it is the rarest thing possible to meet any one in uniform at all. Whether this universal doffing of uniform when on shore is a good thing or otherwise, is quite another question. I myself am of opinion that, as his ship, and nowhere else, except under well-known conditions, which are habitually recognised, is a naval officer's place of duty, he may without detriment to the service be permitted to appear in plain clothes when absent from it. One thing at any rate is certain, and that is that every naval officer, except Admiral Hornby, believes that the intention of the authorities in introducing the paragraph about "ordinary leave," was to legalise the prevailing custom; the only pity is, that they had not the courage of their opinions. They hoped, no doubt, that it would go on all right, and that "permission" would always be given. The present state of things at Portsmouth is sufficient condemnation of such half-measures, and it is to be hoped that their Lordships will not now be slow to recognise the evils of

LOCAL OPTION.

SIR,—In your issue of March 3, you make some remarks in a leading article on the recent request expressed by Admiral Hornby that officers should wear uniform when on shore. It appears to me that you have not quite grasped the matter, and with your permission I will make a few observations on your article. You say that officers "insist on wearing plain clothes, and assert their right to do so." Now there may, of course, be officers who do say so, but the majority of them do nothing of the sort. The Admiralty Instructions are very clear on the subject, and what officers object to in Admiral Hornby's request is not that he is infringing a right, but that a privilege which has always existed in the service has been taken away from those officers who chance to be at Portsmouth without any apparent cause; and further, that this privilege has been taken away, not by the Admiralty, but by one particular Admiral. If officers did not dress decently in plain clothes, or if they were made a shield behind which to indulge in rowdyism, then the request would be perfectly legitimate; but since such is by no means the case, it appears to myself and others to be, to say the least of it, unnecessary. You further say that, "In no other military nation does this exist," and this is quite true; but I would venture to point out that in no other military nation are the officers collectively drawn from so high a rank in life as ours are, in addition to which, it seems to me that the logical deductions from this kind of argument would compel us to eat with our knives, forswear soap, ard cultivate a taste for garlic. One more remark of yours I will draw attention to, and it is this, "In a large port, such as Portsmouth, where officers and men of the Army, and superior and subordinate officers of the Navy and seamen, appear habitually in uniform;" and I should wish to point out to you that in Portsmouth officers of the Army do not appear habitually in uniform. To take two examples of superior officers. H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar does not, and Admiral Hornby himself does not, other superior officers of both services following their good example.—I am, &c., MAGNA CHARTA.

SIR,—As you invite opinions relative to Naval uniform, and living, as I do, at Portsmouth, the habitat of so many gallant officers, I beg to inform you that among my Naval friends, especially the younger officers, the order has been received with general satisfaction. So long as Naval officers are only ordered to wear their proper uniform—and surely they cannot be ashamed of it?—the action of Admiral Hornby must commend itself to all reasonable men and women. If Naval officers must provide themselves with gold-laced unmentionables, surely there is no hardship in wearing them, instead of allowing them to mould away or become moth-eaten at the bottom of their drawers? A young friend of mine told me that he had worn his gold-laced trousers—he called them "trous."—for the first time last mess guest-night. They had been to China and back, and never been taken out of his chest of drawers, except to be aired. It is when Naval men are ordered to provide themselves with and wear articles of costume which are not uniform, they very reasonably complain. Admiral Hornby has given no such order, but I am told that other officers have usurped the authority, not only of the Admiralty, but of Commanders-in-Chief, and ordered all sorts of fancy dresses to be worn. "If there were no differences in opinion, there would be no fancy waistcoats," says the old proverb; but Naval men rightly object to be subjected to orders to comply with which on different stations they have to incur a very considerable expense, so as to meet the views of Admirals and Captains, as they come and go. They tell me they would gladly see, as you suggest, the full and undress uniform made one, and they would hail with acclamation an Admiralty Order that during hot weather a light patrol-jacket "should," not "may," be uniform, and a "service hot-weather head-dress" ordered. The expense of providing these would be more than met by the unification of the full and undress uniform.—I am, &c.,

A NAVAL OFFICER OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' SERVICE.

Naval Assistant-Paymasters of five years' seniority will no longer be allowed the option of joining the ward-room mess, but are, on board all ships, to be ward-room officers.

Instructions have been issued at Chatham Dockyard to the effect that the privilege granted to visitors to inspect that establishment on obtaining a pass has been withdrawn, and all visitors will now be accompanied on their tour of inspection by a policeman. This order has been issued in consequence of certain information which has come into the possession of the authorities.

The Admiralty have directed that the following six ships on arrival are to be paid off at Devonport and placed in the fourth division of the Steam Reserve, viz., the Thetis, Lily, Firebrand, Moorhen, Sheldrake, and Firefly.

The Edinburgh is expected to arrive at Portsmouth from Pembroke on Monday. Mr. Philip Watts, Assistant-Constructor at the Admiralty, and Mr. Robert Barnaby, Constructor at Portsmouth, have been detailed to watch her behaviour at sea.

An Admiralty order has been received at Sheerness Dockyard directing the cessation of all overtime, and the immediate discharge of nearly 100 of the mechanics who were taken on at the time of the Egyptian War. Capt. Codrington, who has been appointed to succeed Capt. Hopkins as Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, will take up his appointment on April 6.

The death is recorded of that esteemed Shakespearian actor, Mr. Henry Marston, who expired a few days since, on the verge of his eightieth year. Mr. Marston, who held a distinguished position on the London stage for more than half a century, had a complimentary benefit given to him at the Lyceum in April, 1879, as a deserving testimony to his talents as exhibited on the stage, and his claims to the personal regard and esteem of all who knew him in private life.

MARRIAGES.

GABBETT—RICHARDSON.—On the 27th inst., at Holy Trinity, Lee, by the Reverend B. W. Bucke, M.A., Pool Robert Dalton Gabbett, A.M.D., eldest son of the late Major R. P. Gabbett, Royal Artillery, to Edith Mary, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Stewart Richardson, C.B., commanding 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

NINNIS—SUTTON.—On the 28th inst., at the Parish Church, Streatham, by the Rector, the Rev. J. R. Nicholl, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Herbert Witherby, M.A., Belgrave Ninnis, M.D., Fleet-Surgeon Royal Navy, to Ada Jane, elder daughter of the late James Sutton, Esq., of Pembroke House, Streatham.

DEATH.

RUSPINI.—On the 26th inst., at 156 Davidge Terrace, Kennington Road, the Chevalier B. Ruspini, of bronchitis, aged 83.

Advertisements.

MESSMAN WANTED, for a small Militia Regiment, going into camp this year in North Wales for 27 days, from May 28. Probable number of officers, 13. To save time and unnecessary correspondence, applicants are requested to state in detail at what charge they are prepared to supply everything required. The Officers find their own wine and plate, and pay their own wine butler. There is a good town within half-a-mile of the camp. —Address, Major G. W. RAIKES, Dunnington Heath, Alcester.

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ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.
LECTURE, FRIDAY, April 6. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Major-General J. W. LAURIE, late Deputy-Adjutant-General, Militia, Canada, on "The Protection of our Naval Base in the North Pacific." To be followed by a Discussion.
By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

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NOTICE.
At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held on March 29, 1883, an additional deferred Bonus of 10s was added to each Share.

A Dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the Society's Shares, and Interest on the original Bonus of 30s, at the rate of 3⅓ per cent. per annum, were declared.

The Dividend and Interest on Bonus will be payable upon application, on and after April 12.
By order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.
March 30, 1883.

GILL MEMORIAL.—The PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION for this object is to be AMALGAMATED with the AMOUNT COLLECTED by the BRIGHTON-COLLEGE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, in order, should a sufficient sum be obtained, to found an Exhibition for the Sons of Officers of the Army in reduced circumstances (Indian Service included) at Brighton College, where Captain Gill was educated. It is requested that Contributions may be forwarded to Captain C. F. C. Beresford, R.E., Adair House, War Office; or to Henry Griffith, Esq., Montpellier Lodge, Brighton.

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New York, March 26, 1883.

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March, 1883. Major E. MILLS, Secretary.

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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

India Office, March 22, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for FIVE APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in London, in August, 1883.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding the Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained, on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

A further Notice will be issued when the exact date of the Examination has been fixed.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Major-General,
Military Secretary.

SANDHURST and WOOLWICH EXAMINATIONS in the YEAR 1882.

Mr. WOLFFRAM'S LIST of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES:—

Date and Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Total No. of Marks.
July, 1882.			
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L.	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W.	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26	Sandhurst	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34	Sandhurst	5239
Knight, W. C.	35	Sandhurst	5232
Langdale, P.	45	Sandhurst	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50	Woolwich	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54	Sandhurst	5048
Benett, H. V.	60	Sandhurst	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63	Sandhurst	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64	Sandhurst	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65	Sandhurst	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74	Sandhurst	4818
December, 1882.			
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickinson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5868
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston - Johnson, W. G.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Warrand, W. N. M.		Marine Infantry	4655
Burne, Knightley O.	1	Sandhurst	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

At the Preliminary Examination held in February, 1882, SIX out of SEVEN Candidates, and at the Preliminary Examination held in March, 18:2, ALL FOUR CANDIDATES, sent up from the Manor House, were successful.

H. WOLFFRAM, the Manor House, Lee, S.E.

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LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA:—1882: At the March Military Competitive Examination, EIGHT obtained commissions, viz.:—Richards (4th), Grant (12th), Wimberley (14th), Cass (28th), Shadwell (30th), Woodwright, Legge, Vignoles (Cavalry).

September:—TEN passed, viz.:—Holland (2nd), Blewitt (8th), Whiffin (14th), Gorman (19th) M'Mahon (20th), Morris (25th), Barthorp (28th), Cochrane-Baillie (33rd), Edwards (36th), another was 41st, and Goodair, 42nd, received a cavalry commission.

Literary Examination:—All sent up in 1882 passed, viz.:—4th, 5th, 10th, 14th, 26th, 37th, 86th.

STAFF COLLEGE Successes:—1881: 1st, 4th, 16th. 1882: 1st, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

Captain JAMES prepares Officers for the Promotion Examination. Fifty-eight have passed since December, 1881.

Captain JAMES begs to announce that Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison Instructor, Home District, is about to join him.

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WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—There will be an ELECTION in OCTOBER, 1883, to a DURAND SCHOLARSHIP, of the value of about £60 a year. This is confined in the first instance to the Sons of Indian Officers. Also, to FIVE OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS. Candidates must be under 14 and over 12, on JUNE 1, 1883.—For particulars, apply to the BURSAR, Wellington College, Wokingham.

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A GARRISON INSTRUCTOR, contemplating retirement from the Army, would entertain a proposal to enter into Partnership, from some gentleman engaged in the preparation for Examinations of officers, candidates for the Army, &c.—Address, "P. S. C.," care of S. V. INSTONE, Esq., 25 The Avenue, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.

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The NEXT TERM commences on FRIDAY, May 4. New Boys to arrive May 3. Entrance Examination, May 4, at 9 a.m.

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University Candidates for Sandhurst are received as non-resident pupils. In this competition two candidates (the only ones sent up) have passed into Sandhurst during the past year; Mr. W. A. Grant taking fourth place in July, and Mr. G. Barton-Smith second place in December.

In addition to the University candidate, two other pupils passed on the general list at the recent Sandhurst Examination,—Mr. C. D. Radcliffe (tenth place) and Mr. H. Marwood.

Mr. B. Smith, on this occasion, made the highest score in Mathematics, and Mr. Radcliffe highest marks in German, as well as second highest in Freehand Drawing, out of 440 candidates up for Examination.

Special arrangements made for officers studying for the Staff College or other Military Examinations.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The standard originally fixed for this Examination having been much raised in September, 1881, no results previously gained should be taken into account in considering the successes obtained by Militia pupils. Since the date named, there have been three competitions. At these trials Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured 24 COMMISSIONS for their pupils, although they have only prepared and sent up a very limited number for Examination. The names of all successful pupils have already been published.

Also, at the October Literary Examination, Lieut. C. J. Stanton took 4th place on the list.

The results obtained at other Examinations bring the general score up to FORTY-EIGHT SUCCESSES, achieved by pupils in the last 16 months; during that period the number of pupils on the strength of the establishment, resident and non-resident, has always been limited to 60.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION ONLY.—A Few Candidates desiring special individual attention are Prepared by Major COWPER, assisted by an Officer of equal experience, who has taken high honours in Fortification, Surveying, &c. At the last Four Examinations (the average number sent up for each being between 3 and 4), Pupils passed at their first trial 1st, 10th, 21st, 30th, 33rd, 34th, and 37th on the List.—10 Clifton Villas, Maida Hill, London, W.

SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, C. S., MILITIA, &c.—The Rev. A. PRITCHARD, M.A. Oxon., assisted by his Brother, Professor PRITCHARD (late R.M. Academy, Woolwich), and a large Staff of resident Assistant-Tutors, PREPARES for any of the above.

The next Term will commence Jaunary 3, 1883.

For particulars of all this year's successes and previous ones, address Rev. A. PRITCHARD, Hill Lands, Wargrave, Henley, Oxon.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE for MILITIA OFFICERS.—The Rev. A. PRITCHARD, who is assisted by a retired Field Officer of 8 years' experience as a Garrison Instructor, has, during the year 1882, gained five Commissions with the 14 Candidates who went up from him.

For particulars of marks, places, &c., address Rev. A. PRITCHARD, Wargrave, Henley, Oxon.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA desirous of competing for Line Commissions can be received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., at Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. They will be thoroughly prepared in all Military Subjects by Major Dickens (late 11th Foot), Staff-College Graduate, formerly Assistant Royal Engineer, S.E. District, and Colonel Palmer, late R.A., formerly Instructor at the R.M.A., Woolwich, and two of whose pupils obtained special mention from the Examiners at the last September Examination.

Great individual attention is given, as few pupils are taken, and each comes under actual *vivâ voce* instruction for 6½ hours a day. Since the introduction of the Military Competitive, out of Thirty-nine Lieutenants of Militia sent up, Twenty-four have been successful, several taking high places in the list. There are opportunities for healthy country amusements and games, a cricket and football ground, lawn-tennis courts (grass and asphalte), a private billiard-room, &c., and in all other respects a liberal and gentleman's establishment is kept.

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ARMY AND NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE,

GAZETTE.

AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,210.—Vol. XXIV.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1883.

[REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, March 19, 1883.

The following are the Hospital returns for the week ended March 17, 1883:—

	Total Force.	Sick List.	Proportion per cent.
Artillery, Cairo	671	40	5·9
Cavalry ,,	554	45	8·1
Engineers ,,	212	10	4·7
1st Brigade	2,311	153	6·6
2nd do.	2,885	196	6·8
Sundries	657	40	6·1
	7,290	484	6·6
Alexandria	1,768	114	6·5
Ismailia	105	10	9·5
	9,163	608	6·6
Officers	293	11	3·8
Men	8,870	597	6·8
	9,163	608	6·6
Horses	1,517	68	4·5
Mules	706	6	0·9
	2,223	74	3·3

The continued improvement is the result of a return to perfect weather. The following are among the sick officers:—

Name and Regiment.	Illness.	Admitted.
Capt. Allsopp, R.A.	Enteric Fever	Jan. 14 ,,
Surg. Osburne, A.M.D.	Enteric Fever	Feb. 1 ,,
Capt. Mortimer, A.P.D.	Pleuro-Pneumonia	Feb. 5 ,,
Major Darley, S. Staffordshire	Dislocation	Feb. 16 ,,
Major Sinclair, S. Staffordshire	Ulcer	Mar. 5 ,,
Major Timbrell, A.P.D.	Bronchitis	Mar. 15 ,,
Rev. D. Horman, A.C.D.	(Illness not stated)	Mar. 17 ,,

The fresh entries into Cairo hospitals only average 20 per day.

Lieutenant A. Alison, Rifle Brigade, has arrived in Egypt, and is temporarily attached to the Staff of the Lieutenant-General Commanding as Acting Orderly Officer.

Passages to England are provided for the following:—Captain Allsopp, N-2, R.A., invalided; Captain Griffiths, A.P.D., invalided; Lieutenant Enthoven, C-3, R.A., invalided; Captain Kelly, Royal Sussex Regiment, in charge of invalids; Lieutenant Burton, R.E.; and Lieutenant Haynes, R.E. These officers will proceed per ss. *Nepaul*, which will take 123 invalided men, the 21st Company, Royal Engineers, consisting of five officers, 250 men, and five horses, and the South Staffordshire Regiment.

Lieutenant S. D. Cleeve, R.E., will not embark with the 21st Company, Royal Engineers, his services being required in Egypt.

The following ungallant but necessary paragraph appears in General Orders:—"To prevent misunderstanding, it must be distinctly understood that the wives and families of officers returning to England or proceeding elsewhere are not entitled to passages, and it is more than probable that there will not be spare accommodation for them on board transport ships. When ordered to embark, married officers must be prepared to make private arrangements for the embarkation of their wives by ordinary steamers."

Captain Dorward, R.E., has taken up the duties of commanding Royal Engineer at Alexandria.

Surgeon W. Rowney, A.M.D., is posted for duty with the 1st Brigade.

The number of troops in Egypt at present exceeds 9,000 men, but in the course of a few weeks will be reduced to 6,500. That number will, perhaps, be more than sufficient for all that Egypt requires, and, as it is Egypt that has to pay the piper, it may be hoped that still further reductions are in contemplation. But, however that may be, it is clearly unnecessary, and therefore unjust, that she should be required to pay for the luxury of one General per thousand men. Your readers may possibly have heard of the untoward accident which happened in Washington shortly after the American Civil War, when a pistol accidentally discharged in the street wounded seventeen Generals of brigade and five Generals of division—"and," added the reporter, "it wasn't a good day for Generals either." Well, in Cairo we are fast approaching a similar state of things. In the Army of occupation alone we have, first, the General in command; we have General Dormer, as chief of the Staff; we have General Earle, in command of the 1st Brigade, which will shortly be reduced to one battalion, the Royal Sussex; we have General Graham, who, when the 75th have left, will have a brigade of three battalions, 42nd, 60th, and 79th; we have General Harman, with one battalion of Infantry, and General Arbuthnot, with one battalion of Cavalry. I leave out of count the Surgeon-General, with an army of doctors at the rate of one for every seven sick, as well as the Generals of the Church Militant. Let it be remembered that even civilly Egypt has always been over-Generalled. We have had Controllers-General, Directors-General, Inspectors-General, Accountants-General, and Consuls-General without number, until the title has become unpopular, and familiarity has bred contempt. It becomes a relief to meet a subaltern, while a full private is greeted with enthusiasm.

The Egyptian Army has had two field-days.

On Saturday the British officers were invited to dinner by Sir George Elliot. The proceedings were solely of a convivial nature, and the eloquent host was with difficulty restrained from proposing the Queen's health in a set speech, which, however, eventually found delivery, in reply to a toast in honour of himself.

On Monday, the Egyptian Artillery, under Colonel Duncan, was paraded before the Khedive and the Sirdaar Evelyn Wood, the former with a carelessness which his Highness's Chief of the Staff should have prevented, appearing in the eternal light overcoat, which has witnessed so many oaths of fidelity and rebellions. Appearances go for much in the East, and if his Highness the Commander-in-Chief cannot be induced to wear his uniform, he cannot expect to find it much respected by his men. The Artillery did their work admirably, dismounting their guns in 20 seconds,—a performance which, after one month's drill, reflects equal credit on the men and their English officers.

It is a little curious to hear the words of command given in Turkish,—a language not more foreign to the men than to the officers.

It was expected at Alexandria, when the mail left for England, that Brigadier-General Arbuthnot, now his brigade has gone, would be ordered to Alexandria to relieve Major-General Harman, who is proceeding home. There will still be a large Staff. Sir A. Alison was to have been moved to Ramleh from Cairo the day the mail left, for the benefit of the sea air. Major-General Dormer had returned from his trip up the Nile. Major-General Earle was still in the Palace at the Abbassiyeh. Sir G. Graham was looking after his diminished brigade at Cairo. These officers represent large Staffs and small charges. As for the Egyptian Army, one may say that Sir E. Wood has done marvels. The Gendarmerie and Police, under Baker Pasha, are fast assuming form and substance. When all these three arms are complete, the question for the Khedive will arise, "What will he do with them?" to be preceded by the more important one to which every one in Egypt looks with hope or fear, "When will the occupation be at an end?" *i.e.*, "When will the troops go?"

THE BRIGHTON REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

At London Bridge Station on Monday morning, at 4 o'clock, a plain intimation of the coming Review was given by a bugler sounding a call so execrably that I thought nothing less than five years' penal servitude would be an adequate punishment for his atrocity. I would rather not know what regiment has the advantage of that bugler's services. After that bugle-call sleep was impossible, and the station was soon alive and stirring. Railway officials were at their posts, ready to answer any number of questions, and Staff officers were prepared to send off any number of corps or detachments. Contingents of various regiments, headed by silent bands, marched in, and were despatched at their appointed times, or even before them. Two new words have sprung into use in connection with these operations; I mean "entraining" and "detraining." They may be convenient, but they are inexcusable barbarisms, and I decline to use them. Besides the parties that marched in, several individuals walked in, generally wearing offensive overcoats, and some of them carrying jars or other unwarlike impedimenta. The trains ran down to Brighton without any delays, and rapidly deposited their chilled occupants, and then, like Oliver Twist, wanted more. The air was, to put it mildly, bracing, and the Volunteers were glad to get even the exercise of marching to the rendezvous of their respective Brigades. Then there was a pause, during which men piled arms and drank hot coffee, &c., and some snow fell. Soon after 8, bugles sounded, corps fell in, and, when the requisite preparations were made, the march to the Downs began. The Artillery arrived on the race-course and were formed up when the Infantry began to appear, about 10 a.m. Each battalion in succession, as it left the road and marched towards the course, formed companies to the front, closed to quarter-column on the march, and took up its assigned position in the mass of quarter-columns facing towards the Grand Stand. Even in these simple operations there were some points that seem to call for remarks. Nearly all the bands straggled, or rather tailed out, to an unconscionable length. One battalion, a composite one, was headed by three bands, that occupied more space than the battalion they preceded. As soon as one particular battalion began to close to quarter-column, the commander of the next ordered his battalion to double. The prolonged run that resulted was, of course, unnecessary, and must have been hard on men who had just completed the long and steep ascent from the town. But such strictures do not apply to all, for I observed that the Croydon Volunteers, now styled the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, formed companies, closed, and marched on compactly, and with distances correctly kept. Other corps may have done as well, but I did not notice them. General satisfaction was felt when it was known that H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief would be present, and when he appeared, looking remarkably well and in good spirits, he was cordially cheered by the spectators. After a brief inspection of the Volunteers as they stood in massed columns, the Duke rode towards the flag-staff, opposite the Grand Stand, and took his position under the Royal Standard at 20 minutes to 12, when the march-past at once began. During the passing of the many batteries and battalions, though this occupied nearly an hour, his attention never flagged, nor did his interest abate. His observant and practised eyes closely scanned the passing lines, and evidently noticed the minutest details. While he frequently pointed out to the attendant General Officers the errors and irregularities he noticed in their respective divisions as they passed, he plainly expressed his approval, whenever any corps seemed to deserve it. He found fault with the saluting of many of the mounted officers, and not without cause, for some were almost grotesque in their stiffness, and a few even excruciating in their attitudes. He also noticed the irregular way in which many of the company officers carried their swords. In describing the march-past, I think it unnecessary to recapitulate the details, which have been fully given in the daily papers. It may suffice here to say that the various corps and their numbers, and the staff of divisions and brigades, were almost exactly those announced as about to take part in the day's work. But there were a few exceptions, which will be noticed incidentally. The band of the Hants Artillery led the way, followed by General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Staff of the Southern District. Next came Major-General Smyth, R.A., and the other umpires; and then Major-General Higginson, commanding the attacking force, and his staff. The Light Cavalry Troop of the Honourable Artillery then passed, followed by the field battery of the same corps, the 3rd Kent, 1st Hants, 1st Sussex, 2nd Middlesex, and 3rd Middlesex. The first of these Artillery corps had nine-pounders, and the other five had heavy breech-loading guns, 40-pounders and 20-pounders, drawn by large cart-horses. All these corps looked and moved fairly, except the 3rd Middlesex, who are disfigured by wearing busbies of a dirty grey fur. The three Engineer corps—Middlesex, London, and Tower Hamlets—were of good stature and marched well. It is difficult, and perhaps impossible, without seeming partial or invidious, to particularise the Infantry corps, that, in my opinion, passed the ordeal most satisfactorily. Yet I cannot omit mentioning a few. A company of the Inns of Court Volunteers, forming, with the Civil Service, the 1st Battalion of the 1st

Brigade 1st Division, were as remarkable for their tall, athletic figures, as for their bright, intelligent faces. The 22nd Middlesex marched past evenly and well, and were spoken of with marked approval by the Duke. This regiment, it is evident, is carefully commanded, and minor details receive due attention. Yet I do not see why they should be called "Rangers." It was scarcely possible for the London Scottish to march better, or to look better in so dull a uniform. They were in uniform, and this could not be strictly said of many other battalions, with whom diversity was the rule rather than the exception. As we may notice spots on the sun, I may mention two imperfections among the Scottish. A man in one of the rear companies, from the laudable determination not to stoop, was not satisfied with holding himself erect, for he bent his body backwards till he reminded me of the peculiar spinal curvature that is described as a symptom of poisoning by strychnine. The other sun-spot was a man that I saw without his water-bottle. The 3rd Hants (Portsmouth) Regiment were less distinguished by their scarlet uniform, with yellow facings (which they alone wore), than by their superior height and splendid physique. They looked, and marched, too, like an infantry regiment of the stamp that used to win our battles, whenever victory was possible, rather than like one of those immature "Line battalions" which have not been quite so successful in the field. I forgot to mention before that each brigade was preceded by its bands massed together, and playing very creditably, considering that they cannot have had any opportunity for previous practice. All these bands played in quicker time than that prescribed in the drill-book, namely, 116 paces to the minute, their rate being from 120 to 125 per minute. This acceleration suited the men, for the day was cold, and they were inclined to step fast and vigorously. When the bands were ordered not to play so fast, the only result was a dragging and uneven time, and a heavier gait, without any advantage in accuracy of movement or dressing. The quickest rate of marching that can be maintained without distress is the most suitable for war. If our Infantry generally were like the 3rd Hants or the London Scottish, the tendency to a further acceleration would be irresistible. I noticed in the course of the day some very well turned-out regiments. Foremost among these I may name the Artists. This battalion, though it did not acquit itself particularly well in the march-past, is composed of a well set-up and most soldierlike body of men, who evidently take a pride in maintaining the character of the regiment. The 23rd Middlesex, under Lieutenant-Colonel Routledge, seems to improve, as it certainly ought to do, seeing how thoroughly its popular Colonel throws himself into the work of command. When he took over charge of the London and Westminster, the regiment was in the worst possible condition, and by slow degrees it is becoming as soldierlike as it would be possible for a Volunteer battalion to be. The 4th Middlesex, though wearing a very ugly uniform, is evidently well in hand. This regiment possesses an exceptionally able and popular "Chief" in Lieutenant-Colonel Somers Lewis, an ex-Adjutant of Marines, who has done much to pull it together, and well deserves the support of his officers. The 10th Middlesex, under Colonel Blackburne Tew, have also improved greatly, and appear to have in the ranks a better class of men than formerly. There is decidedly also some improvement in the 2nd London. The 17th Middlesex, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, always turns out well, and they certainly looked particularly businesslike on Monday. One Surrey corps—the 8th, now the 4th Volunteer Battalion, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment—(ye gods, what a mouthful!) deserves a special word of praise. I never saw it to such advantage as on Monday. There was one regiment which everybody missed,—I allude, of course, to the Bloomsbury Rifles. It is to be regretted that Colonel Smith Richards' battalion did not take part in the Review, for it always does well, and there is no corps in London which more richly deserves the high reputation it has earned for itself. The London Rifle Brigade, too, were conspicuous by their absence; but they were performing what was doubtless more useful work elsewhere, having been taken down by Lord Edward Pelham Clinton for four days' garrison duty at Portsmouth. The appearance of the Volunteers assembled on Monday showed an indisputable improvement, as compared with former similar occasions; yet much remains to be done. In several battalions great-coats were carried by some of the men only, and were not properly folded, but rather made into bundles fastened by straps, and placed at all heights on the wearer's backs. Great-coats should be carried by all the men in a battalion, or by none; and the folding and position should be strictly regulated. Many of the officers seem quite unconscious of the changes which, in the course of years, have taken place in their figures; and they complacently, if not comfortably, continue to wear tunics which have not grown with that growth which is evident to the eyes of others, and lower garments the excessive tightness of which is distressing and even alarming to behold. The efficiency of most of the infantry battalions was marred by the presence of men who were very short, very slight, very fat, or very old and stooping. These men can get through such a day's work as that of last Monday, but that they could stand the strain of even a week's campaign is highly improbable. The result of strictly adhering to a higher standard than that prescribed by the regulations is evident in the London Scottish, London Irish, and some other regiments. The various corps, after passing the saluting-point, marched on to the positions they were to occupy, before commencing the operations of mimic war. The signal-gun was fired about 3 p.m., and an Artillery fight at long ranges was kept up for about a quarter of an hour. The advance of the first and second divisions from Falmer, under General Higginson, and the supposed discomfiture of the defending force (third division), under General Newdigate, have been described with much minuteness and considerable variations in the daily papers, and few of your readers would care to have them repeated here. I shall, therefore, only make a few remarks on the movements which came under my own observation. As the first division moved across the valley between Falmer and Newmarket Hills, its formations were past comprehension. At one time, there were actually eleven consecutive lines of men in more or less extended order, and nearly all of them advancing. But they were by no means parallel, and kept on crossing and intersecting each other in succession. Entire companies were to be seen lying down, or worse, standing, a few yards before or behind some feature of the ground which would have afforded good cover from the fire of artillery and small arms, if the men had been taught to take advantage of it. The plain truth is that most Volunteer regiments know little or nothing about skirmishing. Company and battalion drill may be learned in barrack-squares or on drill grounds of small extent, and men are often taught to extend or close in such places in rather funereal style. But quick and useful skirmishing requires a large space on which it can be taught, and great variety of ground on which it can be practised. Hence it is that our Volunteers generally, having neither the requisite space to learn, nor the requisite varieties of ground to practise, are unable to acquire what I may call the spirit of skirmishing. Any one looking at these several lines of men advancing anyhow or halted, last Monday, might have seen how completely and uselessly they were exposed. When the battle was over, some Artillery and Infantry on the left of the attacking force seem to have been forgotten, for the guns continued to fire from Falmer when most of the force was formed up for its march back to Brighton. The ground was kept during the day by a detachment of that fine regiment, the 4th Dragoon Guards, who had as much tact and patience as if they belonged to the Metropolitan Police. These splendid troopers show no traces of their late war services, except the medals which most of them wear. A smart troop of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry was present, and was useful in many ways; but, in consequence of some question about the relative rank of their regiment, these neatly-dressed Hussars did not march past. Soon after twelve, a large balloon, not fully inflated, was seen to rise very slowly from the Kemp Town gas-works. Attached to it, and reaching nearly round it, was a broad white band bearing in black letters the words "*Illustrated London News.*" The balloon was held down by a strong rope, and was towed slowly in a northerly direction by a party of the Brighton Naval Volunteers. As the wind was adverse at first, this operation was tedious, but the vicinity of the mimic fight was reached in ample time. The car had only two occupants, one of whom was the experienced draughtsman, Mr. Simpson. After many alternate risings and fallings, and one alarming bump against the ground, the artist and his companion left the car, and the balloon was soon emptied. Perhaps Mr. Simpson got a much clearer conception of the movements from aloft than we on the ground could obtain; if not, his ascent was hardly worth the trouble. The balloon used was that in which Colonel Burnaby crossed the Channel, and which is now known as "The Colonel." Had it been placed at the disposal of General Newdigate, he would have been at once aware of all the dispositions of the attacking force. This might have given him such an advantage, that his defence must have been considered successful, and the action would have had a different result from what had been prearranged. The arrangements for the return journey were not nearly so satisfactory as those for taking the Volunteers to Brighton. Some of the trains took four hours in getting back to London Bridge.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Easter Monday was only partially observed as a holiday by the troops; in several regiments, spring drills, fatigues, and preliminary musketry training went on as usual. About 150 of the 11th Middlesex R.V. left on Monday evening for town, having to resume business the following morning. Those who remained went out with the 84th Regiment on Tuesday morning, for a field day, and returned by rail to London in the afternoon. Four officers and 40 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Battalion 18th Royal Irish Regiment arrived from Shorncliffe on Thursday, and are quartered in the Centre Infantry Barracks, to await the arrival of the battalion from Malta. The annual musketry course of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, now at Aldershot, is being carried out with all dispatch, to enable the battalion to speedily return to London. It was rumoured during the week that a regiment of infantry from the 1st Brigade would shortly proceed to London, there to be stationed. As yet, there has been no official intimation of such a move. A belief exists in the 87th that the regiment will leave Aldershot for another station early next month. This is problematical. A party of three officers, 60 non-commissioned officers and men, and 63 horses of the Commissariat and Transport Corps proceeded by march route to Woolwich on Monday, and returned yesterday (Friday), with 44 waggons from the Royal Arsenal. It is stated that four regiments of Irish Militia will train at the camp during the summer months, probably a larger number, as some 15 regiments are expected to be brought over for this purpose. On Saturday night last, a fire broke out in No. 3, Officers' hut, G Lines, South Camp, in the occupation of the 85th Shropshire Light Infantry. The hut, which contained much private property, was completely consumed, and two valuable dogs in the building at the time burned to death. Although the night was perfectly calm, for a wonder, it was only by great exertion that the adjoining buildings, including the Officers' Mess, were saved from destruction. No fault can be found with the Camp firemen, or the way in which they are handled by their new superintendent. They were on the spot with their engines without delay, and worked zealously; but to an impartial observer there seems to be something radically wrong, either with the fire-engines (more correctly, water-engines), or in the system of supplying water for fire-extinguishing purposes. If this be not remedied, a great disaster may occur here at any time, and more than dogs be roasted to death. The North and South Camps, built of wood, are admirably adapted for general conflagration, more especially since it has become the practice to crowd up around the quarters, particularly in the married cantonments, shanties, outhouses, and stockades and fencing of all kinds, making the Camp a huge collection of tinder-boxes, among which, once let a fire get headway, with a strong gale on, the fire brigade, with their obsolete appliances, would be utterly powerless, and the fire-screens as useful as if made of cardboard. On Thursday morning, at 11, the Division—4,000 officers and men, 900 horses, and 40 guns—paraded in review order on Central Plateau, Eelmoor Hill, facing east, to witness the presentation, by Sir Daniel Lysons, of medals for the Egyptian Campaign to upwards of 1,000 officers and men of the 84th and 87th Regiments, Depôt 19th Hussars, and Military Mounted Police Corps. The officers and men to receive the medals were formed in front of their respective corps, those of mounted corps dismounted. After being inspected, they filed past the General Commanding, from whom they received their medals. The medals were handed to Sir Daniel in the rotation in which the recipients approached. Each man, after receiving his medal, moved back to his place in the general line. Means were provided for attaching the medals to the tunics as the men returned to the ranks. This interesting ceremony having been concluded, Sir Daniel inspected the whole parade, after which the troops formed up and marched past, returning to their quarters about 1.30 p.m. Lieutenants Cullinan, Garraway, and Morris, 2nd Battalion 18th, have been ordered to Aldershot, and will be attached to a regiment in the 2nd Brigade until the arrival of the battalion. On July 11 last, Serjeant G. Shephard, R.H.A., was tried by general court-martial at Aldershot for having, during the previous month, while stationed at Canterbury, endeavoured to persuade men of his battery to mutiny, by advising them not to attend a foot parade ordered by his commanding officer. The court found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, and imprisoned, with hard labour, for two years. Her gracious Majesty the Queen has been pleased to now remit the remainder of the sentence, because of the man's previous good character, the excellent service rendered at Kassassin by the division of the battery to which he belonged, and the strong recommendation of his late commanding officer. Gunner Shephard was released from the Aldershot Military Prison, and has rejoined his battery, at St. John's Wood. A Committee will shortly assemble to go into the whole question of Army transport, and report thereon. The members of this Committee have not yet been appointed. It is announced that the Officers' Divisional Dramatic Club, under the patronage of General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., will give two performances of the plays "Chiselling" and "Partners for Life," at the Officers' Club, on the 10th and 11th prox., during the steeple-chase week. The examination of the officers attending the Army Veterinary School will take place to-day (Saturday). Much indignation has been aroused at Aldershot amongst all ranks by the recent conduct of the Hants Constabulary, in handcuffing together a serjeant, a corporal, and a private of the 84th Regiment, and marching them through the public streets to the railway station, *en route* to Winchester, though a cab had been offered by the regimental authorities to convey them, which was refused by the civil police. The matter concerning which these three men find themselves so treated is a very trivial affair in itself, being simply a question of whether a certain soldier of the 84th was or was not in a public-house at a certain hour on a certain night. The rural police swear that he was; the serjeant (who was commander of the guard on the night in question) swears that he was not, and is supported by his men. The regimental authorities are naturally incensed that men should be thus degraded who are presumably innocent until they are found guilty; not to mention the most objectionable proceeding, to say the least of it, of handcuffing together, as if convicted felons, soldiers of different grades of rank.

THE IRISH MILITIA.

The following return has been promulgated from the War Office, showing the dates and places, &c., for this year's training :—

DISTRICT.	Division or Regimental District.	Brigade or Regiment.	Date of Assembly for Prel'n'y Drill.	Date of Assembly of Regiment.	Where Trained.
BELFAST-DUBLIN	North Irish Division.	R. ARTILLERY.			
		2nd Brigade	Apl. 9	June 4	Carrickfergus
		3rd ,,	Apl 27	Jun22	Letterkenny.
		4th ,,	Apl. 2	May28	Linenhall Bks., Dublin
		5th ,,	May 8	Jun28	Galway.
		6th ,,	Apl 16	Jun 11	Dungannon.
		7th ,,	Jun25	Aug20	Wicklow.
		8th ,,	Apl. 9	June 4	Sligo.
		9th ,,	Mar30	May25	Londonderry.
CORK.	South Irish Division.	2nd Brigade	May 7	July 2	Charles Fort, Kinsale.
		3rd ,,	Apl. 2	May28	Charles Fort, Kinsale.
		4th ,,	June 1	J'ly27	Tarbert.
		5th ,,	Apl.30	Jun25	Duncannon Fort.
		6th ,,	Mar30	May25	Duncannon Fort.
		7th ,,	Mar22	May17	Tarbert.
BELFAST.		INFANTRY.			
	27th	3 R. Innis. Fusiliers	Apl. 2	May28	Enniskillen.
		4 ,,	Mar15	May10	Omagh.
		5 ,,	Apl. 2	May28	Lifford.
	83rd	3 R. Irish Rifles	Apl.16	Jun 11	Newtownards.
		4 ,,	Apl.16	Jun 11	Camp at Antrim.
		5 ,,	Apl. 9	June 4	Downpatrick.
		6 ,,	May21	J'ly 16	Drogheda.
	87th	3 R. Irish Fusiliers	Apl. 9	June 4	Armagh.
		4 ,,	Apl. 9	June 4	Cavan.
		5 ,,	Apl. 9	June 4	Monaghan.
DUBLIN.	88th	3 Con. Rangers	May 3	Jun 28	Westport.
		4 ,,	Apl. 2	May28	Galway.
		5 ,,	May 7	July 2	Boyle.
		6 ,,	Apl. 5	May31	Ballina.
		8 Rif. Brig (Att'ch'd)	May 7	July 2	Carrick-on-Shannon.
	100th	3 Leinster Regiment	May 7	July 2	Birr.
		4 ,,	Apl.23	Jun 18	The Heath, Maryboro'
		5 ,,	Apl. 9	June 4	Navan.
		6 Rif.Brig.(Att'ch'd)	May10	July 5	Longford.
		9 Rif. Brig. ,,	May10	July 5	Mullingar.
	102nd	3 R. Dublin Fusili'rs	Apl. 9	June 4	Naas.
		4 ,,	June 4	J'ly 30	Linenhall Bks, Dublin.
		5 ,,	June 7	Aug. 2	Marshalsea Bks, Dblin.
		8 K.R.Rif.C. Attch'd	June 4	J'ly 30	Carlow.
CORK.	18th	3 Royal Irish Regt.	Apl. 9	June 4	Wexford.
		4 ,,	May21	J'ly 16	Clonmel.
		5 ,,	Apl. 9	June 4	Kilkenny.
	101st	3 R. Munster Fus.	May10	July 5	Fermoy.
		4 ,,	Apl.23	Jun 18	Tralee.
		5 ,,	Mar12	May17	Limerick.
		9 K.R.Rif.C.Attch'd	May 7	July 7	Buttevant.

Obituary.

◆

Rear-Admiral William Horton, C.B., died at Livermore Park, Bury St. Edmund's, on the 22nd inst., aged 62 years. He served on board the Talbot at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in Nov., 1840; and while lieut.-com. of the Ardent was promoted for his services in the Azoff expedition, in 1855; and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and received the Order of the Medjidie of the 5th Class, the Crimean and Turkish medals, and Azoff clasp. He obtained his first commission as sub-lieut. in Dec., 1839; was promoted to lieut. in May, 1842; com. in Aug., 1855; capt., April, 1862; retired capt., April, 1870; and rear-admiral, Dec., 1877. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in June, 1877.

LANCE RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to be able to supplement Mr. J. R. MacDonnell's very able and interesting letter in your last number by a quotation from a work much older than those he refers to. In "The Compleat Body of the Art Military," by Richard Elton, Lieutenant-Colonel, published in 1668, p. 178, is given the "Duty of a Lanspassadoe.—His duty is concerned, in the absence of his Corporal, to officiate in all things belonging unto his place, and is at all times to be an assistant unto him, for his ease and help-mate upon all occasions, for the better managing of his place; and many times they are Rounders and Sentinel Perdues in time of great necessity. The Duty of a Corporal.—The Corporals of a company are not tyed to a set number, but to be ordered according to the several strengths and divisions of the same, for each to take his charge and care of every Squadron thereof. And unto each of them there is a Lanspassadoe for an assistant; for their Rule of Dignity, I conceive, it makes not much more matter than to make them the right-hand File leader in every particular division." In the above extract, I have followed carefully the quaint spelling and diction of this curious work, a copy of which I am fortunate enough to possess. The "Lanspassadoe" is not alluded to in it in any other capacity than that of assistant to a corporal, from which it is evident that the rank of lance-serjeant is of much more recent date. This curious and obsolete term "Lanspassadoe" forms the connecting-link between the original Italian and the French corruption, both given by Mr. MacDonnell. I can see in the office no resemblance to the German "Gefreiter" or the modern "Freiwilliger."—I am, &c.,

Roken, Sunderland, March 28. ARTHUR ROBSON.

THE COLOUR OF ARMY UNIFORM.

The Report of the Colour Committee appointed by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to consider and report what colour suitable for military uniform is least conspicuous, has been published as a Parliamentary paper. The following is the Report of the Committee :—"On the termination of the experiments by the scientific members of the Committee, and on the rendering of their report, the Committee desire to lay before the Secretary of State the conclusion to which they have come, after careful consideration of that report. In accordance with the instructions of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, at the first meeting of the Committee, Profs. Abel and Stokes were consulted on the best means of carrying out the scientific inquiry as to the comparative visibility of different colours suitable for military uniform in the field. A detailed account of these experiments will be found in their report, which is submitted herewith. It may be briefly stated that a series of experiments were carried out, under varying conditions of weather, atmosphere, surroundings, and background,—the object being to make them as exhaustive as possible. Various members of the Committee were present during these experiments, which were under the immediate superintendence of Professors Abel and Stokes. The result was to eliminate all the colours at present used in the dress of the Army, and the glaring conspicuousness of white and scarlet was at once evident. On the other hand, the neutral colours, more particularly the Indian 'khakees' and certain Volunteer greys, were indistinct even at short distances, and in comparison with the Army colours all but invisible at long ranges. The question was in the end narrowed down to a shade of gray, which, besides its character of invisibility, stands exposure to rain and sun without fading. The Committee recommend that this gray (now worn by the 3rd Devon Volunteers) should be adopted as the service dress of the Army. As it would, however, be unadvisable to break entirely with the traditions attached to the red uniform of the British Army, the Committee recommend that red or scarlet (and blue or green for corps wearing those colours) should be retained for full dress; but that on all other occasions the gray should take the place of the present undress. By this arrangement, the Committee think the advantages, as regards recruiting, to be gained from an attractive uniform will be retained, while at the same time men and officers will become familiar with a colour which, there can be no question, is the best for active service. The Committee consider that the great-coats and trousers should be of this gray colour, and that a gray helmet-cover should also be issued. Intimately connected with the question of the colour of the uniform is that of pipeclayed belts and white haversacks. White, under all but very exceptional circumstances, is the most conspicuous colour of all, and it would avail little to substitute gray for scarlet, if the white accoutrements are retained. By the use of an umber colouring (of a similar nature to pipeclay), the belts may be made nearly invisible at a distance, and its employment permits of their colour being changed at will. This colouring, as prepared by Professor Abel, has been practically tried, and found to answer remarkably well. The Committee, therefore, recommend its general adoption throughout the Army, the umber belts to be worn at all times on active service. The haversack, instead of being of a white material, should be of the same colour as the belts. No practical test was made as to the conspicuousness of the shining metal portions of the soldier's uniform and accoutrements, but it is evident that in the sunlight these would attract the eye, and so weaken the advantages gained by the use of the gray uniform and brown belts. The Committee, therefore, recommend that all ornaments, buttons, &c., of the gray uniform should be bronze, and not polished; and that on active service a brown lacquer should be applied to the bayonets, metal scabbards, and all other bright portions of the accoutrements.

G. J. WOLSELEY, A.G., President.
R. B. HAWLEY, D.A.G.
JOHN ELKINGTON, D.A.G.
GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Director of Clothing.
F. A. ABEL.
G. G. STOKES.
H. C. REYNOLDS, Major, D.A.Q.M.G., Secretary.
July 25, 1882."

The report of experiments by the scientific members of the Committee is added, and an appendix giving details of the experiments.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"Spectacles can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience."—We have the highest medical authorities confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but the spectacles you have adapted suit admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." The Rev. Oscar J. Thorpe, M.A., of Christ's Church, Camberwell, writes:—"Mrs. Thorpe has been greatly benefited from the use of your spectacles. They cool and rest the eyes, and, in consequence, the brain, and thereby the tendency to severe headaches from which she has long suffered have been lessened." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age (82). I can now read the smallest type, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Testimonials from Earl and Countess Lindsay; F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Mill Hill, Hendon; C. J. Alford, Esq., Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry Road, Westminster, &c. Mr. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 OLD BOND STREET, W. (late 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square), personally adapts his Improved Spectacles daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10 to 5. Special arrangements are made for invalids and others unable to wait on Mr. Laurance. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branch, 6 Poultry, Cheapside.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

Amusements.

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Mr. Carl Rosa's Opera Company commenced on Monday last a short season of four weeks at DRURY LANE. Mr. Rosa has long since earned the support,—more than that, the gratitude,—of the British public, by his efforts to popularise in England the lyric drama. He alone of late years has dared persistently to cast off the old traditions of the operatic stage; and, in the interests of English musical taste and talent, to bring opera within the reach and comprehension of the people. His method has been to produce all his works in our mother-tongue, to look carefully into every detail of the performance, so as to ensure a *tout ensemble* as near perfection as possible, and to do this at prices less than half what opera-goers have been accustomed to pay to hear ill-supported "stars" on the "Italian" stage. Moreover, and for this perhaps, more than aught else, we owe him thanks, he has steadily encouraged English musical talent, and so laid the foundation of indigenous opera. Following out these plans, he produced, for the first time, on Monday, a new work, by Mr. Goring Thomas, "Esmeralda," the success of which more than justified the venture. The ever-fresh "Bohemian Girl" occupied Tuesday's programme; while on Thursday Beethoven's "Fidelio," with Madame Marie Roze as Leonora, drew a very large audience. To Madame Roze, Mr. Rosa will doubtless owe a considerable portion of the success which we feel sure he will command, since by her powerful assistance he is enabled to present to the public works beyond the capacity of most artistes. Such rôles as Aida, Leonora, Norma, Lucrezia Borgia, demand physical and vocal power such as are given to few, and no higher praise can be bestowed on this talented lady than to mention that she is almost re-creating parts that seemed for a time to have died with Tietjens, and, moreover, investing them with such force and grandeur by her histrionic ability as leave nothing for the most exacting critic to desire. "Esmeralda" will be performed on Monday and Wednesday next, the "Trovatore" on Tuesday; and on Thursday next, another new English work, "Colomba," by A. C. Mackenzie, will be submitted to the public for the first time.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, reopened under the management of Mr. F. C. Leader, has a spectacular attraction in a revised version of Offenbach's opera-bouffe, "Le Voyage dans la Lune," transferred from the Parisian Gaiety to the Alhambra seven years since. Lavish expenditure has been bestowed on scenery and costumes, and the several ballets are of an unusually brilliant description, under the familiar control of M. Bertrand; while the experienced M. Jacobi takes his old position as the conductor of a highly-skilled and numerous orchestra. The fantastic story is vocally illustrated by Miss Annie Albu, Miss Marie Williams, Miss Annie Barnadelli, and Mr. E. Rosenthal; while the terpsichorean department is most adequately supported by Mdlle. Rossi, Mdlle. Sampietro, Miss Florence Powell, Mdlle. de la Brujere, that expressive pantomimic dancer, Mdlle. de Gillert, and the flying choregraphist, Mdlle. Ænea, who has never been seen before to so much advantage. On the first night, when the Prince of Wales was present, the performance was prolonged till past midnight; but the entertainment, closing with the charming Snow Ballet, now ends about 11.

"Cymbia, or the Magic Thimble," a new three-act comic opera, produced at the STRAND, is an undoubted success, much of which must be acknowledged due to the very tasteful accessories by which it has been so liberally adorned. A fanciful libretto is supplied by Mr. H. Paulton, dealing with an imaginary King Arthur, three wild Princesses, and a shepherdess, who having had a witch for a grandmother, is in possession of a silver thimble, enabling every wish of the owner to be granted. The music is by a young English composer who calls himself "Florian Pascal," and some of his drawing-room songs are likely to be popular. The heroine is prettily played by a young Belgian vocalist now named Mdlle. Camille D'Arville; Mr. Henry Walsham, as her lover, sings several melodious love-songs in his best style; and Mr. Harry Paulton, as an impecunious monarch without even a crown in his pocket, keeps the audience all through the performance in the merriest mood.

At the COURT THEATRE, Mr. Pinero's new comedy of "The Rector, a Story of Four Friends," rather irritated the audience on the first night, by showing them, in the last act, how cleverly they had been hoaxed by the author. The fault of construction is now remedied, and the spectators are placed in full possession of the secret from the first. The piece is admirably acted by Mr. John Clayton as the rector, Miss Marion Terry as his unjustly suspected wife, and by Mr. Arthur Cecil as an Irish major of doubtful antecedents. No less credit is due to Mr. Philip Day as the man-servant at the Rectory, Miss Kate Rorke as his sweetheart, and Mr. H. Kemble and Mr. Mackintosh as the village doctor and the grim postmaster.

The AVENUE THEATRE has produced an English adaptation of "La Belle Lurette," Offenbach's last opera, and with Miss Florence St. John as the heroine, Miss Lottie Venne as the mistress of the laundry, and M. Marius as the scheming valet, the principal characters are admirably sustained. The lively opera has been well placed on the stage by the new managers, Messrs. Hollingshead and Gunn, and its success seems likely to be enduring.

The FOLIES DRAMATIQUES, lately known as the Novelty Theatre, has this week entered on a new career, under the direction of Mr. Francis Fairlie. A farcical comedy, in two acts, called "Ascot," produced in the provinces three years ago, receives the aid of Miss Florence Marryat and Mr. Gilbert Farquhar, and a revised version of "Les Cloches de Corneville" brings into requisition a numerous company of vocalists.

The Easter novelties at the other theatres include a four-act drama at the SURREY, called, "A Miracle;" "The Slave of Ambition" at the STANDARD; a four-act drama, entitled, "Fathom's Deep," at SADLER'S WELLS; and Mr. James Willing's sensational drama, "The Ruling Passion," at ASTLEY'S, which has now passed under the management of Messrs. Holt and Wilmot. On all these productions a favourable verdict has been pronounced by the holiday audiences.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

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ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 27, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. D. J. Welsh (late Bengal) has retired upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Major-Gen. (Feb. 24); Majors M. L. Porter retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; M. J. Clarke, C.M.G., supernumerary to the Establishment, retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; W. V. Legge, upon the Seconded List, to retire upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (April 1); Capt. Thomas Llewellyn Morgan retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. the Hon. C. M. Ramsay resigns his commission; Lieut. T. W. L. Stansfeld to be Capt., vice A. N. Rochfort, placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General of India (March 9); Gent. Cadets Francis Vans-Agnew, from the R.M. Academy, to be Lieut., vice T. W. L. Stansfeld, promoted (March 9); Montagu Wynyard Sabine Pasley, from the R.M. Academy, to be Lieut., vice the Hon. C. M. Ramsay, resigned.

In consequence of the appointment to the Madras Ordnance Department of Lieut.-Col. S. H. E. Chamier (late Madras), having been made from Sept. 18, 1878, from which date he should have been seconded, the dates of promotion of the under-mentioned officers are altered as stated against their names:—Lieut.-Col. J. Ketchen (late Madras) (May 17, 1879); Major J. G. Pollock (late Madras) (Sept. 18, 1878); Major W. S. Hebbert (late Madras) (July 1, 1879); Capt. J. P. Rogers (July 1, 1879).

STAFF.

Major-Gen. H. A. Smyth, R.A., to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff, to command the troops at Woolwich, vice Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., R.A., who vacates that appointment in consequence of promotion (April 1).

Capt. R. G. Warton, the Lincolnshire Regt., to be a Garrison Instructor (April 7).

BREVET.

Capt. G. C. Bayly, R.A., to be Major, under the provisions of Article 10 (*f.f.*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (March 1).

MEMORANDUM.

Major-Gen. C. R. O. Evans, R.A., retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen.

INDIA OFFICE, March 27, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the S.C. and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Battye, C.B. (Jan. 6); Major G. L. K. Hewett; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Tweedie, C.S.I. (both dated Jan. 20); Major F. F. J. Toke (Jan. 22).

To be Majors:—Capts. and Brevet Majors the Hon. R. W. Napier (June 8, 1882), and A. Gaselee (Jan. 9); Capts. G. T. Morris (Jan. 9), and H. M. M. Wood (Jan. 17).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. H. P. P. Leigh, F. G. Vivian, and R. C. Temple (all three dated Jan. 4).

BENGAL ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels (dated Jan. 1):—Capts. and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. B. R. Branfill and R. Beadon.

To be Majors (dated Jan. 1):—Capts. and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. T. F. C. Rochfort, A. W. Capel, H. A. Shakespear, and H. M. Buller; Capt. and Brevet Majors R. Morris, G. C. Jackson, H. Y. Murray, G. T. Halliday, and H. C. Creak; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. C. Kemble, and Capt. and Brevet Major F. Currie.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors M. Furlong (Jan. 4); G. A. Strover and W. Vertue (both dated Jan. 20).

To be Major:—Capt. and Brevet Major W. S. Macleod (Jan. 17).

MADRAS ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels (dated Jan. 1):—Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. A. H. E. Campbell, E. M. Cherry, C. S. Steward, and J. M. Kerr; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. D. Parsons.

To be Majors (dated Jan. 1):—Capts. and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. F. S. Cherry, P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., J. M. C. Galloway, H. C. Stevens, and C. Beadon; Capts. and Brevet Majors W. W. Hooper and J. G. D. Walker.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon:—Surg.-Major B. Williamson (Jan. 1).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major H. N. Reeves (Jan. 4).

BOMBAY ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Majors (dated Jan. 1):—Capt. and Brevet Majors C. Grant, G. E. Erskine, G. C. Hogg, A. Currie, and W. H. J. Stopford.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 27, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Lieut. E. H. Orlebar resigns his commission.

4th Brigade, Welsh Division—Capt. E. D. Thornburgh-Cropper resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. M. W. Dalway resigns his commission.

3rd Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. J. B. A. Hare resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut. J. D. D. Wauchope resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. F. St. George resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Capt. H. C. G. Montgomery resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Granville Frederick Villebois Bathurst, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. W. N. C. D'Arcy, from the 4th Batn. the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L.I.), to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. C. H. Dowker resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Major Sir P. le B. Egerton, Bart., resigns his commission, also is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., and is permitted to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement; Capt. R. W. Swettenham to be Major; Major J. D. Edge, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. G. A. Christian, whose period of service as Adjt. is about to expire (April 4).

4th Battalion, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. J. C. C. C. Brown resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Edward de Rosen Jervis, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Capt. C. H. Bird is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Capt. J. Preston, from the 4th Batn., the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Capt.

5th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. M. E. Loftus resigns his commission.

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. R. C. M. Smyth resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. R. B. Stanier and Lieut. W. L. P. Mark.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt. E. Harding resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Capt. C. Mackenzie is granted the hon. rank of Major.

5th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. H. Becher resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. H. F. Coghlan-White resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Capt. J. T. Blakeney resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Capt. T. S. Trench resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. A. M'D. Baird resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 27, 1883.

Leicestershire—Lieut. J. C. O'Neal to be Capt.; Lieut. Charles Edward, Earl of Loudoun, resigns his commission.

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)—Surg. E. Wright resigns his commission.

West Somerset—Lieut. J. A. Winter to be Capt.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 27, 1883.

LIGHT HORSE.

1st Fifeshire—The Hon. Hugh Frederick Hislop Elliot to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

ARTILLERY.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway—Lieut. J. Hogarth, jun., to be Capt.

1st Banff—William Lemmon Stewart, gent., M.A., M.D., to be Acting Surg. The Rev. John Bine Davidson to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Devonshire—Acting Surg. G. C. Steele-Perkins, M.B., resigns his appointment.

1st Essex—Capt. T. Moore, R.M.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. A. J. Hill, whose period of service as Adjt. is about to expire (April 1).

1st Hampshire—William Thomas Dupree, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Inverness-shire—The name of the officer hitherto described as "Edward Simpson" is Edward Ellis Simpson." Lieut. J. Davidson resigns his commission.

1st Lancashire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. W. Ayrton and Lieut. E. R. Cleaton.

1st Midlothian (Coast)—Lieut. L. Barrett, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major C. W. Maynard, placed on retired pay (April 1); Lieut. L. Barrett, R.A., to have the rank of Capt., whilst serving as Adjt. in the corps (April 1).

1st Norfolk—William Ribton Spowart, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Shropshire and Staffordshire—Thomas Osborne Young, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Worcester—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—W. D. Short and R. H. Bate. Douglas Hall, gent., to be Lieut.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Edward Banks, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. A. W. Lassen to be Major.

ENGINEER.

1st Lanarkshire—Lieut. D. Rowan, jun., from 3rd Lanarkshire R.V.C., to be Lieut.

2nd Tower Hamlets (East London)—Frank Alston, gent., to be Lieut. (March 6).

RIFLE.

3rd Aberdeenshire (the chan)—Lieut. J. Stephen resigns his commission.

4th Aberdeenshire—Daniel Baxter, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Berwickshire—Capt. R. C. Rouse resigns his commission.

1st Cambridgeshire—John Read, gent., to be Lieut. Acting Surg. W. Easby resigns his appointment.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—Lieut. W. H. Lowe to be Capt.; Alfred Hamilton Douglas-Hamilton, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Cheshire (Earl of Chester's)—Capt. E. Brassey resigns his commission.

3rd Cheshire—Acting Surg. W. H. Sutcliffe resigns his appointment.

1st Denbighshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—R. G. Ellis and T. H. Clayton.

2nd Devonshire (Prince of Wales's)—Acting Surg. J. L. Cutcliffe resigns his appointment.

5th Devonshire—Charles Henry Eastley, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Durham—Lieut. H. Boazman resigns his commission.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Horace Marriott Ford, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Fifeshire—Lieut. T. B. Rintoul resigns his commission.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 1st Northern)—John Westall King, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

8th Lanarkshire (the Blythswood)—Alexander Simpson, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

4th Lancashire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. Hilton and J. Tunnicliffe.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Lieut. W. Woodhouse resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—William Butler, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

21st Lancashire—Major J. Cross resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. H. Cross and Lieut. J. K. Slack.

17th (North) Middlesex—Lieut. C. Wallington to be Capt.

19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury)—William Coode Adams, gent., to be Acting Surg.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—Alfred Vernon, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Monmouthshire—Lieut. T. G. Jones to be Capt. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—George Augustus Bevan and Richard Frederick Baker-Gabb.

1st Ross-shire (Ross Highland)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—G. Ross and J. H. Dixon.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (the Border)—John Sanderson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Stirlingshire—Lieut. A. Duchart resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Hon. Major and Adjt. G. Lidwill resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement (April 1).

2nd Sussex—William Henry Bernard Lintott, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Wiltshire—Alfred Baskett Pinckney, gent., to be Lieut.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. A. Thorney to be Capt.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire—John Richard Dickson Romyn, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date March 28, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

◆

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, March 30, 1883.

The following appointment to his Personal Staff has been made by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India:—Capt. A. N. Rochfort, R.A., Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Lieut. E. L. S. Brett, deceased (Dec. 9, 1882).

The following appointments to the Staff of the Bengal Army have been made by the Government of India:—Major H. I. E. Ford, R.A., Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., to be 1st Assistant-Adjutant-General, vice Lieut.-Col. F. Eteson, whose tenure of appointment has expired (Jan. 25); Lieut.-Col. B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., to be an Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., vice Major Ford (Feb. 2); Major F. B. Jerrard, West Riding Regt., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., vice Major A. G. Wynen, whose tenure of appointment has expired (Jan. 24); Major H. W. Trench, Royal West-Surrey Regt., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., vice Lieut.-Col. Combe (Jan. 25).

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Reviews.

◆

Egyptian Handbook. By the Rev. Anton Tien. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The author of this volume, though he has fallen into the error common to compilers of such works, and has taken up some of his limited space with dialogues which never can be of the least service to a beginner, because the answers to questions would be unintelligible to him, has produced a handy little book, more likely to be serviceable in Syria than in Egypt. The mode Mr. Tien has adopted of spelling the Arabic words is suited to the pronunciation of the people of the Lebanon, rather than to that of the people of the Nile. The value of Arabic increases every day, and recent events in Egypt will make the knowledge of it more desirable and useful than ever.

The War in Egypt. By Richard Simkin. (George Routledge and Sons.)—Notwithstanding the large number of books, pamphlets, letters, &c., which have already been published on the recent campaign in Egypt, there is not one better calculated to afford pleasure and instruction to the reader than Mr. Simkin's pictorial sketch of that remarkable event. It is profusely illustrated by the author, while the text and valuable maps are made available by the special permission of the *Times.* The pictures in colour, which illustrate the most striking events of the war, number sixteen, while the sketches in black and white count forty, and the maps six. In the opening pages of the book, the reader's attention is drawn to the remarkable nature of the expedition—remarkable, inasmuch as it is the first instance in English military history where the means were exactly calculated for the end to be obtained, where the Government thoroughly supported the commander of its choice, and where the campaign was brought to a conclusion in the very manner and at the very time which had been calculated in London before a single soldier had been sent forth from this country. In his concluding observations, the author points to the proved necessity for a system of organised transport, so prepared that the animals provided for the campaign shall be landed at the same time as the men, as the most valuable lesson of the war. Mr. Simkin's sketch of the campaign in Egypt has so many points to recommend it, that it can scarcely fail to become a universal favourite.

Glossary of Navigation: a Vade-mecum for Practical Navigators of the Royal Navy, Mercantile Marine, and Yacht Squadrons. By the Rev. J. B. Harbord, M.A., R.N. (Portsmouth: Griffin and Co.)—This valuable *vade-mecum* contains explanations of the technical terms used in nautical geography, meteorology, and astronomy, as also most valuable hints to young officers for systematic study. Much of its information is not generally accessible when wanted, and it is published in so handy a form that no navigator should be without it.

A Sketch-Book of R. Caldecott's. (George Routledge and Sons.)—The artistic excellence which marks R. Caldecott's *Sketch-Book* is only to be equalled by the judgment exercised in the selection of the subject, which it illustrates. It is altogether a remarkably clever work, and entitles the reproducer of the sketches, Mr. Edmund Evans, to a good many words of praise.

The Coloured-Border Poets.—Under this quaint title, Messrs. George Routledge and Sons are issuing an entirely new series of the works of poets who have long since become established favourites with true lovers of literature. Each volume contains several woodcuts, and is rendered still more attractive by an original border, especially designed for it, and a novel binding representing groups of flowers with coloured edges. As first instalments of the works intended to be included in the series, we have received copies of the following:—*Shakespeare,* edited by Charles Knight, containing 832 pages, with 64 page plates by Sir John Gilbert, R.A., and a portrait. *Wordsworth's Poems,* edited by R. A. Willmott, 576 pages, entirely reset, with 110 illustrations designed by Sir John Gilbert, R.A., J. Wolfe, and Birket Foster, printed in blue, sepia, pink, black, and green tints. *Home Affections Portrayed by the Poets,* with 100 illustrations by Sir John Gilbert, Harrison Weir, and others. *Sacred Poetry,* with 79 illustrations by Holman Hunt, J. D. Watson, Sir John Gilbert, J. Wolfe, and others. Each of these volumes is brought out in a highly satisfactory manner, and may be regarded as forming the base of a series of publications which will, in the course of time, become developed into an instructive work of no little importance.

Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s publications for April deserve high commendation in every particular. It is only to be regretted that want of space renders it quite impossible for us to devote to these instructive publications the attention they so decidedly merit.

The Duke of Connaught, who appears in the Prussian *Army List* as "Major-General of the Third or Ziethen Hussars," on Wednesday inspected his Prussian regiment at Rathenoro, where they are quartered. The Duke held a review of the regiment in the early part of the day, and in the evening dined with the officers, with whom he is very popular.

We are advised that the sterling bonds and coupons of the Railroad Equipment Co., New York, maturing on the 1st prox., will be paid on and after April 2, on presentation at the Company's London Agency (Messrs. Russell and Co.), 5 and 7 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "WRIGHT, SOUTHWARK," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

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AND

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE remarks we have deemed it our duty to make in regard to the exclusion of the Naval element from the Admiralty, apply to Departments other than the Controller's. Until the advent of the economic scare of 1869-70, which was not the success its originator intended, the Victualling Department was presided over by a Paymaster; but the retention of an official purely Naval was opposed, as it is now, to the "spirit of the age." Had a civilian held the appointment, he would have been retained at the great reshuffling of the official pack by the Right Honourable Member who takes credit for the most judicious administration of Naval affairs; but because the Comptroller of Victualling was a Naval officer he was displaced to make room for his chief clerk, one better able to identify himself with political requirements, and more mobile to official autocracy. The late Earl of Lauderdale always condemned this change, and took advantage of every occasion, when Naval affairs were introduced in the Upper House, to denounce such an unnecessary alteration, asserting that officers who had to deal practically with stores at sea were the best men for regulating the Department charged with the supply of such articles. But the wisdom of the greatest statesman, who did not then "belong to the crew," would not have turned the tide of political intention. To "cut down" and "weed out" all officers, and "blend them in one harmonious whole," was the cry of the Ministerial gods; and they effected their purpose with a success which was crowned with "muddle," and remains to this day in testimony of the ability of our rulers to do the wrong thing. The Storekeeper-General's office was abolished, and a different one created, under the title of "Director of Stores," corresponding to that of "Director of Victualling," the duties being of an almost executive nature. The examination and audit of ships' accounts for Naval stores, provisions, and clothing, were transferred to the Accountant-General, all important questions relating thereto being referred by him to the Directors of either branch. If this reference is a necessity, it was absurd to remove the examination of the questions to another office. It would be more consistent if the audit of ships' Naval store accounts were entirely in the hands of Naval officers who have good practical experience in such matters, and let *their* examination be final, instead of allowing questions to be handed from one department to another, as they are at present, before a decision can be arrived at. The Directorship of Naval Stores is an important post, and, under the Controller of the Navy, should be filled by a competent Naval officer of standing in the service, assisted by one of each particular branch in whose charge the stores are placed on board ship. If the report is correct that the present Director of Stores is to assume that of he Victualling Department, in addition to his town, when the latter post is vacated, we assert that it is an unmistakeable error to resort to the "harmonious blending" principle, and an attempt to save a few hundreds of pounds, when it would be no gain to the efficiency of either department. We maintain that it is quite sufficient for one man to have to deal with one and a quarter million's worth of Naval stores, without saddling him with the responsibility of a corresponding amount for provisions and clothing. It would be impossible for him to divide his attention, and one branch must necessarily fall to the care of a senior clerk. If this alteration occurs, it will be due to the "cutting down" policy of the present Administration. This policy owes its existence to those few who have gained desirable appointments by treating others in a way they would not care to be treated themselves. The system which admits of individuals thus banding together to advance each other's interests, is open to grave objections. It is the outcome of our civilian government of a military force. The political wire-pullers of the day find in these men able assistants, for Ministerial purposes, in appeasing Parliamentary clamour, when troublesome questions are directed to financial explanations of the "robbing Peter to pay Paul" system, which exists in every vote of the Navy Estimates. They are deemed valuable public servants, and are greatly commended for abilities which are attributable to the Radical development of the present age. They can, at will, assist contractors to palm off worthless goods upon the Service, or they can make it impossible for an honest firm to become contractors to the Admiralty, or do business with the Government. And there is no doubt that they could explain how the money has been spent which was voted to build some 37,000 tons of ironclad shipping never constructed. In the Accountant-General's department, where the majority of the subjects dealt with belong to the service afloat, there is a large field for reform. We hear that both captains and paymasters complain of the unnecessary correspondence from that office, and evidently written by individuals not gifted in the art of polite correspondence. The various sections of this department, under which ships' accounts come, are each presided over by a chief clerk; under him a senior clerk, assisted by one or two juniors and several Lower-Division clerks, is detailed for the examination of each description of account rendered by the service afloat. The Lower-Division clerks examine and pass them on, with their remarks, to the junior of the Higher Division, who hands them, with his opinion, to the senior clerk, whose decision is final, unless the matter is of sufficient importance for reference to the Director of Victualling, the final arbiter; the result, in the form of a letter, is then placed before the chief clerk, who generally signs it unaware of its contents. These letters, not written in the most pleasant strain, mostly require a reply; and the Naval officer, even when he can clearly prove that the office people are wrong, rarely, if ever, obtains a reversal of the official dictum, and need not expect a moderate view to be taken of any errors. In the examination and audit of cash, victualling and clothing accounts, Naval savings banks, ships' ledgers, and allotments, claims for medals, pensions, and all matters pertaining to the Fleet, Paymasters should be solely employed; their knowledge of the peculiarities and customs of the Navy, and constant communication with the Executive, give them great advantages, and a much better acquaintance with the requirements of the service, than can be attained by a civilian. When it is remembered that Paymasters have mainly contributed to improvements in the system of Naval book-keeping, none but the most prejudiced will fail to see that these officers are the proper persons to be employed in this Department for the particular duties connected with their profession. Their practical knowledge would be of the utmost advantage, in suggesting alterations, and framing orders in connection with the section in which each officer was employed; and the inconvenience which occurs afloat from want of proper "printed forms," and clear instructions for rendering accounts, would be overcome. Financially, there would be much saved on the salary list of the Estimates, and eventually a large reduction in pensions for the Civil Service of the Admiralty. These are matters which we commend to the consideration of Honourable Members, especially those who complain so largely of the cost of the non-effective service of the Navy, and the small sum, in consequence, at present annually spent on the construction of ironclads.

WE have before us a pamphlet emanating from the Warrant Officers of the Navy, and setting forth the disadvantages under which they labour with a calmness and moderation which cannot fail to attract the attention and sympathy of the service. The first point to which the petitioners advert is the question of compassionate allowances to their orphans. They point out that, in this respect, they are worse off than their inferiors, the Petty Officers, whose children receive an allowance of 1s. 6d. a week each, so that the united pension of the wife and five children of a petty officer dying on service would be £35 2s. per annum, while that of a warrant officer's family would be only £30, the wife's allowance. In the case of a widower leaving orphans the case is much harder, for the children of the warrant officer are left destitute and unprovided for by the State. Hinging upon this question is that of widows' pensions. The Warrant Officers refer to the unfairness of an arrangement by which the widow of one of their number of 20 years' service is no better provided for than if her husband had died immediately on promotion, while the widows of officers of all other grades receive allowances proportionate to their husband's length of service. The scheme submitted in the pamphlet has the advantages of fairness and moderation, and provides for increments of five pounds for every five years' service after the first ten, the maximum pension for the widow of a warrant officer killed in action after 25 years' service in his rank being £55. It only stands to reason that the older the widow the less chance has she of providing for herself, while her claims upon the State are greater in proportion to her husband's seniority. The paragraph in the Queen's Regulations providing for the promotion of warrant officers to commissioned rank as the reward of gallantry and daring is next referred to. As, in spite of many acts of bravery on the part of warrant officers during the last 70 years, this regulation has remained a dead letter, while it has been quoted as a point in their favour when other recompense has been asked, its repeal and the substitution of some less visionary advantage is now suggested. Then follow most reasonable requests as to pay and store allowance. At present, the warrant officer's position is an anomaly, inasmuch as the longer he serves, the smaller proportionate increase of pay he gets. After five years, he has an advance of 1s. 6d. a day; after ten, another shilling, and as the reward of a third five years, only sixpence more. After attaining this maximum, he has nothing practically to look forward to, while other ranks have a triennial increase after the first five years, and after twenty, a yearly increment of 1s. per diem, till a certain maximum is reached. The present regulations as to store allowance are equally unfair, since, while the difference in the responsibility of the warrant officers of a small sloop, and men in the same position on board a line-of-battle ship, is immense, the allowance of 6d. a day is the same in each case. Common-sense strongly supports the proposition that the allowance should be in proportion to the responsibility, with a maximum of 2s. per diem. The questions of uniform and relative rank, next raised, show a worthy desire on the part of the Warrant Officers to improve their social and Naval position, and as the little extra lace which they ask for, and the relative rank which they aspire to, can be accorded without touching the nation's pocket, no doubt, on these points, they will be satisfied. In their final petition for increased retiring allowance, honorary rank, and Naval pensions, they are equally moderate, and suggest a pension of £6 per annum for each year of warrant rank, with a maximum of £150. In the case of Chief Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters, they ask for £7 a year, for each year served as officers, with a maximum of £200. As they point out, a man may under present regulations be invalided through disease contracted on an unhealthy station, after 10 or 12 years as a seaman and petty officer and nine years as a warrant officer—say, 21 years' service—to almost starve on £50 a year. Their scheme, therefore, based on seniority, needs no recommendation. We fear that ths suggestion to grant the honorary rank of lieutenant to chief gunners, boatswains, and carpenters on retirement is not likely to be acted upon, as it involves the question of a commission. At the same time, Chief Warrant Officers might well be granted a certain proportion of the higher rate of pensions, could regulations be made to admit of it. Considering the reality of the grievances brought forward by the Warrant Officers, and the simple and comparatively inexpensive remedies which are suggested in their appeal, we feel sure that the authorities will give their serious attention to the case of this deserving body of men, whose position, being the reward of long and meritorious service, should be made as free from discontent as possible, since it is the one goal which the best class of English seamen can aspire to.

THAT Lord Wolseley would recommend the re-organisation of the Commissariat and Transport Staff was to be expected, judging by the views expressed by him in the last edition of "The Soldier's Pocket-book." Assuming that the proposed reorganisation will lead to the separation of the Transport from the Commissariat, and the formation of a Transport Corps on the lines of the Military Train, the question arises, How is the new corps to be officered? Not, it is to be hoped, like the Military Train, by outcasts from the Line! To obtain good officers, the corps should be made popular; to be popular, it must be well paid and officered by gentlemen. The system by which the Commissariat and Transport Staff is now officered would, no doubt, answer well, provided sufficient care was taken in the selection of candidates,—to the exclusion of such men, for instance, as Lieutenant Jones, who is "awfully unpopular in his regiment," and who, on an order being promulgated permitting officers of certain service to volunteer for the new corps, attends orderly-room next morning, and asks Colonel A to recommend him. As soon as Jones has left the room, Colonel A says to his Adjutant, "This is a splendid chance of getting rid of Jones; I shall certainly recommend him." The Adjutant points out that only proficient and deserving officers are to be recommended, and that Jones is the dullest and most incompetent of subalterns. Colonel A, however, thinks more of the social side of the question, and so recommends and "gets rid of Jones," much to the satisfaction of both himself and his regiment. Such officers as Jones will be no credit to the Transport Corps, and it is to be hoped they will be rigorously excluded. Lord Wolseley says, "Transport, to be efficient, must have a perfect military organisation;" but he also adds, "Officers and men should remember that they are employed upon non-combatant duties." Now, it seems to us that a Transport Corps, to be really efficient, should not only possess a perfect organisation, but should be well armed, and the men so trained as to be able to use their arms with effect. The Commissariat and Transport Corps are armed at the present time with the Artillery carbine, a good weapon, no doubt, but unfortunately not one man in ten knows how to fire it, much less use it with effect. Were a man of the Commissariat and Transport Corps called upon to use his carbine in the field, the chances are, if he shot anybody, it would be his nearest comrade. Though the duties of the Transport are, as Lord Wolseley says, non-combatant, occasion may arise for the men to defend not only the stores in their charge, but their own lives too. It is as well, therefore, that they should be properly armed and properly trained. Lord Wolseley says, "Our present Transport companies are well organised." So they may be, but they are much too weak. If our Army is to have Transport at all, its Transport should be fit to take the field at a moment's notice. Now, it is a fact perhaps not generally known, that to raise the companies of the Commissariat and Transport Corps proceeding to Egypt to a war establishment, Infantry Army Reserve men, who knew absolutely nothing of horses, riding, or driving, were posted to them; while the additional horses supplied were raw remounts, entirely untrained. The untrained portion of the companies was the largest, and it was with such material that officers were expected to carry out Transport duties in a hostile country in presence of an enemy; and then, when failure came, people raised their heads in amazement. Now, it is evident that either some plan for completing the companies to war strength in an emergency, with trained drivers and trained animals, should be devised, or, failing this, a certain number of companies must be retained at a sufficient strength to take the field at any moment. Large sums are paid annually for transport by civil contract in our Dockyards and in the Royal Arsenal. Why should not this transport work, in peace-time, be performed by the Transport of the Army? The civil-contract system could be resorted to in war-time, and the trained Transport could proceed on active service. This would be one step towards the formation of an efficient Transport reserve, and would remove one serious difficulty. There are, of course, many other important questions involved, but these we must leave for future consideration, until we are in possession of further details as to the scope of the Committee's inquiry.

ATTENTION has been drawn by constant letters, appearing in the Indian newspapers, to the agitation now going on among the Subalterns of the Indian Staff Corps to obtain quicker promotion to the rank of Captain. It appears that officers joining the Indian Staff Corps have now to serve twelve years before being promoted to the rank of Captain. This is considered a hardship, taking into consideration the present rate of promotion in the British Army, which is about eight years, on an average. To try and ameliorate their condition in this respect, the Staff-Corps Subalterns are endeavouring, by subscriptions among themselves, to raise a fund to employ some competent lawyer in England to take up their case, and lay it before the Secretary of State for India. From a cursory examination of the case, it certainly appears to us that the term of twelve years—which, at the time that it was fixed, was a fair average—is now unreasonably long. On turning to the *Army List*, we find that the average service of the senior Subalterns of British regiments is about eight years, and that of the senior Subalterns of the Royal Artillery nine and a half years. Promotion in the Royal Engineers is at present very slow, owing to the peculiar position of that corps. But by a late Order, subalterns of Royal Engineers on attaining twelve years' service are promoted to Captain, whether they become supernumerary to the Establishment or not; and against this decision the Royal Engineer officers have recently appealed, pointing out that this order does not save them from constant supersession. It was stated that the last subalterns of the Royal Engineers who were promoted to Captain, after completing twelve years' service, had been superseded by 600 subalterns of the Line. It is not unnatural that discontent should prevail, under the circumstances. The Royal Engineer subalterns are, however, peculiarly situated, and especially so in India. There they are almost all borne on the strength of the Public Works Department, and hold lucrative appointments, being virtually more civilians than soldiers. The case is, therefore, widely different to that of the Staff-Corps Subalterns. In spite of the misnomer of Indian Staff Corps, these officers are really nothing more than regimental officers, receiving pay and doing duty as such. They come into daily contact with their brother-officers in British regiments, perform the same garrison duties, courts-martial, &c., and go through the same classes of signalling, musketry, and other instruction. Formerly, if a Staff-Corps subaltern had good interest in India, he could get into the political or civil departments, which were looked upon as the great prize of the service. Now, all this is changed; the military-civilian or political officer is being rapidly pushed aside by the more brilliant and perhaps better educated Civil-Service competition wallah, and the Staff-Corps subaltern has to make up his mind to serve with his native regiment, and live in the hope of obtaining an appointment on the "real Staff." He, therefore, looks around him, and seeing that his position is bad in every possible way, he commences to agitate, in a direction which, if successful, will secure him to some extent against supersession by his brother-officers in the British service, and at the same time give him better pay. We certainly think that this case deserves the attention of the Secretary of State for India. The Indian Staff Corps consists of a good and devoted body of officers, as the present state of the Indian Army shows. By a small concession to the claims of its junior officers, *i.e.*, by reducing the term of service to the rank of Captain from twelve to ten years, renewed interest in work would be engendered, in place of the discontent, dissatisfaction, and we may almost say dismay, now prevailing.

We understand that H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany has consented to launch the new steel corvette *Calypso* at Chatham on June 7, and that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will also be present on the occasion.

During the trial of a new screw-propeller at Portsmouth on Thursday, the tubes of the boiler gave out, and the steam, rushing into the stokehold of No. 6 torpedo-boat, severely scalded two seamen. Moral,—never use old boats for experimental purposes.

Lord Henry Lennox has given notice in the House of Commons that on Tuesday, April 24, or if not on that day, then on going into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, he will move for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of our ironclads, and into the present method of manning the Navy.

The Admiralty have awarded the good-service pension of £150 a year vacant by the promotion of Captain C. J. Jago to flag rank, to Captain Richard Carter.

Rear-Admiral Frederick A. Herbert was on Wednesday appointed Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, in succession to the late Rear-Admiral J. D. McCrea. The vacancy thus created at the Admiralty has been filled by Captain Hopkins, who has been replaced at Sheerness by Captain Codrington. Captain John A. Fisher, C.B., was on Wednesday appointed to succeed to the command of the *Excellent.*

. It appears that the ironclad tonnage, "weight of hull," shown in the Navy Estimates to have been built since 1859 has been calculated upon a misleading principle, and that, taking only a few years, here and there, within the ironclad period, we find that even Mr. Hamilton, when in office, discovered that somewhere about 9,000 more tons of ironclads are taken credit for in the Estimates as having been built than has really been the case, and that the actual deficit of ironclad tonnage over that promised to be paid for, instead of amounting to 15,000 tons, as stated last week, actually exceeds 24,000 tons weight, or 37,000 tons' displacement, equivalent to no fewer than six ironclads of the *Conqueror* type. How has this money been spent, during a time when the price of material has been constantly falling, and yet leave nothing to show for it? Doubtless, Lord Henry Lennox will elicit some explanation on the subject.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty will, we presume, inform the country at no very distant date that the discrepancy found to exist between the number of ironclads built and the number of tons of ironclads to be built, and for which money has been voted and spent, is due to large sums having been spent in repairing the hulls, engines, and boilers of ships afloat. Should such an explanation be forthcoming, we would advise Members of Parliament to narrowly scan the account rendered by the Admiralty of the cost of the repairs to each individual ship. It will then be found that, in most cases, more money has been spent in repairs than it would take to build a brand-new ship of the class repaired.

The incidental or indirect charges upon the shipbuilding votes have often occupied the attention of Parliament, but no subject is less understood outside Naval circles. The attacks made by Mr. Seely upon Dockyard extravagance are still fresh in the memory of Naval men, who will remember that one of Mr. Seely's most important charges related to the leakage which was thus allowed to go on in the money voted by Parliament for shipbuilding purposes. The result of the inquiry made into the subject by the Committee appointed in 1880 led to these charges being reduced from £273,177 to £177,554 in 1882-83, thus effecting a saving of nearly £100,000; and we have no doubt that inquiry into the shipbuilding accounts of the Navy would lead to discoveries necessitating reforms which would likewise produce vast savings to the Exchequer, while giving the taxpayers better value for their money. As matters now stand, the country has actually paid for six first-class ironclads which the Admiralty have failed to deliver, notwithstanding that this department has been paid in advance, and has spent the money. Hence, the Admiralty, in regard to the country, are in the same position as the private individual who has overdrawn his salary to pay his debts, and finds himself obliged to live on nothing for an indefinite period, or else adopt the alternative of throwing himself on the mercy of his employer, and stand the chance of being dismissed.

A careful consideration of the system, or want of system, governing the present Administration of the Navy, which renders possible such gross irregularities as we have disclosed, cannot fail to impress all right-minded men with the fact that the course adopted by Lord Henry Lennox in demanding the appointment of a Royal Commission, is the only one likely to rehabilitate the Admiralty in public opinion, and again set the Department on its legs with a fair start. As matters now stand, there is not the slightest chance of the Admiralty ever being able to cope successfully with the vast strides being made by France in her attempt to wrest from us that Naval supremacy we have so long held, and of which Englishmen are so justly proud.

The Russian fleet in the Black Sea, which at present possesses only the two ironclads, the *Admiral Popoff* and the *Nowgorod,* is to be strengthened by the addition of three powerful ironclads. The first of these, a turret-ship of the *Peter-the-Great* type, is to be laid down at once at the Nicolayew Government Dockyard, and will be of the following dimensions. Length between the perpendiculars, 320 ft.; length over all, 341 ft. 9 in.; breadth, extreme, 69 ft.; mean draught of water, 25 ft.; displacement, 9,990 tons; horse-power, indicated, 9,000. Unlike the *Peter the Great,* the new vessel will be provided with three barbette turrets, protected by 18 in. of compound armour, each mounting two long 12-in. breech-loading guns of Russian manufacture. In addition, seven 6-in. breech-loaders will be mounted in the casemates. The hull will be constructed of iron and steel.

The German aviso *Blitz,* a double-screw, steel-built despatch-vessel, of the *Iris* type, has lately made her trial trip in Kiel Bay. The results obtained were not considered satisfactory, as the power developed by the engines fell considerably short of that contracted for, and the speed of the vessel was, therefore, greatly below the estimate. It is, however, anticipated that the defects in the machinery can be remedied, and that on a future trial better results will be obtained. The *Blitz* was launched last year from the yard of the North-German Shipbuilding Company at Kiel. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length between the perpendiculars, 245 ft. 1 in.; extreme beam, 32 ft. 6 in.; depth in hold, 19 ft. 10 in.; draught, 13 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 1,382 tons; horse-power, 400 (2,700); estimated speed, 16 knots. Her armament consists of one $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. and four $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. Krupp guns, besides which she is provided with under-water torpedo-dischargive tubes. Rig, two poles; crew, 104 officers and men. The *Pfeil,* a sister-ship to the *Blitz,* is building at the Wilhelmshaven Imperial Dockyard.

Four French torpedo-vessels, of the *Papin* class, a new type, are at present building at Toulon and Rochefort. Those in course of construction at the former dockyard are the *Papin* and *Inconstant,* which are of the following dimensions:—Length between the perpendiculars, 223 ft. 1 in.; beam, 29 ft. 2 in.; depth in hold, 19 ft. 8 in.; displacement, 1,240 tons; indicated horse-power, 700 (?). They will be built of steel, and "protected," but to what extent is as yet unknown.

The *Acheron, Cocyte, Phlégethon,* and *Styx,* French ironclad gunboats of the first class, are all building at Cherbourg. The four second-class ironclad gunboats of the *Grenade* type are building at Lorient, Cherbourg, and Rochefort.

The Admiralty have decided that the half-yearly report of sailing and other qualities of her Majesty's ships and vessels (Form S., 200) is to be transmitted in future half-yearly during the first commission of a ship, yearly during the second commission, and not at all in any future commissions. It has also been decided that this return shall in future be excluded from the list of documents which have to be received at the Admiralty, before the commanding officer of a ship can be placed on half-pay.

According to a report just issued at St. Petersburg, the steel armour-plating of the new frigate cruiser *Vladimir Monomarchus* weighs nearly 400 tons, and cost the Government £33,210. It was supplied by a Sheffield firm. The steel used in the construction of the hull was obtained from Scotland. Altogether, by the supply of material for this vessel and the sister one, the *Dimitri Donskoi,* British trade benefited to the extent of nearly £200,000. The three ironclads now under course of construction in the Black Sea are to be built, as far possible, with Russian material. The order will, no doubt, be carried out as regards the steel for the hulls, but the armour-plating is almost sure in the end to be obtained from this country.

Experiments are being made at Portsmouth with Nordenfelt 1-inch machine-gun bullets, electro-coppered, instead of wrapped in a copper capsule, to take the grooves,—an invention which promises to greatly simplify the question of coating projectiles.

Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Hotchkiss have delivered their 6-pounder machine pinnace-gun or field-piece to the War Office, and the authorities are only waiting for Mr. Nordenfelt to complete his carriage and deliver his gun, to hand the competing machine field-pieces over to the Ordnance Committee, and direct the experiments to be commenced at Sheerness.

Lord Alcester is to be congratulated on having promoted his late flag-lieutenant over the heads of some five hundred deserving officers, who, no doubt, view with satisfaction and pleasure the advancement in life and in their profession of the *jeunesse dorée* who join the Navy, while the ungilded and uncared-for pass their life for the most part in the cold shade of unemployed half-pay.

Some interesting experiments with armour-plates have just been concluded at Copenhagen, the details of which we reserve for a future occasion. At Portsmouth, a compound plate, manufactured by Messrs. Sir John Brown and Co. for the Russian Government, was tested on board the *Nettle,* in the presence of Captain Codrington, and Captain Linden, the Russian Naval Attaché. The plate represented the belt protection of the Russian cruiser *Dimitri Donskoi,* and withstood the usual test in a highly satisfactory manner.

The Rev. J. B. Harbord, M.A., Chaplain of the Fleet, and late Inspector of Naval Schools, whose "Glossary of Navigation," issued through Messrs. Griffin and Co., we noticed last week, is indefatigable in his endeavours to benefit Naval officers. This is made apparent by a very simple sentence in the introduction of his brochure, in which he expresses the hope that his work may be regarded as a confidential and silent friend, able to remove the student's difficulties, without exposing his ignorance. Such a friend is really worth having.

The detachments which lately sailed in the *Nepaul,* hired troopship, were duly turned over to the *Tamar* at Gibraltar. So crowded was this latter vessel that large quantities of baggage was piled upon deck, and amidst other items of luggage were two entire carriages belonging to the Royal Scots. So much for orders and regulations about officers' baggage! When the *Tamar* embarked a regiment for Kingstown some years ago, the captain was good-natured enough to take on board a large quantity of baggage in excess of regulation. This baggage was piled on each side of the quarter-deck, and was a source of considerable inconvenience. A furious gale, at times almost amounting to a hurricane, overtook the ship in the Bay of Biscay, causing her to labour heavily, and the luggage was on the point of being thrown overboard when the wind moderated. On this occasion a heavy carriage, in a huge case, was perched upon the forecastle. The Admiralty should look to this, or some day a terrible catastrophe may occur. From present information received, it appears that the *Tamar* has a large quantity of powder, shot and shell, guns and torpedoes, on board.

The Admiralty have awarded to Commander John Ward (a.) the Naval pension of £50 a year rendered vacant by the death of Commander Charles E. Powys, on March 13.

A funeral service of peculiar interest was performed in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday, when the remains of Professor Palmer, Captain Gill, R.E., and Lieutenant Charrington, R.N., who were murdered in Arabia during the campaign in Egypt, were interred near the tombs of Wellington and Nelson. At the appointed hour of noon the funeral procession entered the Chapel of the Crypt, where the relatives and friends of the deceased and representatives of the various professions had assembled, to the number of about 500. A single coffin of polished oak, with plain fittings, contained all that had been found of the three murdered friends, and it was appropriately covered by the flag of their country, in the service of which they lost their lives. The funeral service was read by the Dean of St. Paul's, and the lesson by Canon Liddon. The Royal Navy was represented by Lord Northbrook, Lord Alcester, Admiral Hoskins, Commander Kemble, &c. There was a large attendance of the Royal Engineers, including Major-General Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., Colonels Sir John Stokes, K.C.B., and Warren; Lieutenant-Colonels Stuart, Malcolm, Sim, Durnford, Jones, Micklem; and Majors Melville, Salmond, Athorpe, Grover, and Harrison.

A correspondent with the Channel Squadron, writing from Madeira on March 27, says:—"The Squadron left Gibraltar early on Sunday morning, the 18th, and arrived here shortly after noon on the following Saturday. The passage was uneventful, but very unpleasant. A persistent head wind was encountered nearly the whole time, accompanied by almost constant rain. Square sail could only be set for a few hours, and fore and aft for little more, though every endeavour was made to use it as much as possible. A rather heavy westerly swell was experienced, which caused the long ships, especially the *Northumberland* and *Agincourt,* to roll heavily. Steam tactics, principally in groups, were performed on one or two of the more moderate days, and there was a certain amount of exercise at shifting spars, &c., sail drill being out of the question. Since our arrival, the weather has been fine, the quarterly spar torpedo exercise has been completed, and special leave has been given to each watch. Last night, a theatrical performance was given by the officers of the *Northumberland.* They played 'Box and Cox' and 'Dearest Mamma.' Both pieces were capitally rendered and much applauded. The usual excursion to the Grand Curral has been made by large parties, all the horses in the place having been pressed into the service. We leave early to-morrow for Port Praya, Cape de Verde Islands, and are timed to be eight days *en route.*"

The Russian Government has appointed a special Commission to inquire into the condition of the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company, the State-aided concern on which it relies for transport in the Black Sea in time of war. Since its formation shortly after the Crimean War, the Company has received nearly £3,000,000 in subsidies, without, however, fulfilling the expectations of the Russian Government. During the war in 1877-78, it rendered very little service to Russia; and in spite of the strong criticism to which it has been since subjected, it has only increased its fleet by two or three steamers. The concession of the Company expires in 1887, and it is to report upon the desirability of renewing it that the present Commission has been appointed. The Government is far from being desirous of withdrawing the subsidy, but it is determined that the fleet of the Company shall be an efficient and reliable one. No doubt the members of the Commission and the Directors of the Company will be able to arrive at an understanding which will be beneficial to all concerned, —*selon la coutume Russe.*

The Admiralty have awarded to Captain Edward B. H. Franklin, R.N., the Naval pension of £80 a year, rendered vacant by the promotion of Captain Stapleton J. Greville, R.N., on March 20.

Cronstadt is in full activity again, preparing the Baltic Fleet for the opening of the navigation, which is expected to be later this year than usual, owing to the severity of the winter. Among the more important refitments, we may mention that the *Peter the Great* is having a new false-keel made to replace the one scraped away in passing down the Clyde last year; the clipper *Kreutzer* is having her zinc sheathing replaced by copper; and the *General Admiral* is being lightened—and weakened—by being deprived of a band of armour-plating. The latter is the vessel that proved to be 500 tons heavier than originally designed, and has all along sat too heavily in the water.

The new Flying Squadron is, we believe, to consist entirely of corvettes, most probably the *Bacchante, Volage, Canada,* and *Rover,* with possibly the *Active* and *Carysfort.*

The reticence of Mr. Childers in reference to questions put to him last week, relative to Inland Revenue Clerks getting Members of Parliament to air their grievances, reminds us of his action while at the Admiralty, when Circular Letter E, January 15, 1869, was issued, a paragraph in which ran as follows:—"The attempt on the part of any Naval officer or Civil Servant to approach them (the Admiralty) on these matters" (increase of salary) "through the private intercession of persons not officially connected with the applicant, is virtually imputing to this Board either that it is likely to turn a deaf ear to a reasonable application, unless supported by political influence, or that it may be induced to accede to an unreasonable application, if such influence be brought to bear upon it." It is a pity the right honourable gentleman did not carry his principle into practice in dealing with the senior grades of the Naval and the Higher Division of the Civil Services; but his bombastic effusion was only intended for those of the former branch who, unable to advocate their own cause, or without relatives to do it for them, are obliged to seek aid of members of the Legislature; and with the latter, the Civil Service, the unfortunate lower section, who are underpaid for doing the brunt of the work, would never obtain any improvement of their prospects excepting by the advocacy of generous-minded politicians. The Higher Division complains not, their interests being well cared for. The cry comes from the labourer, who is allowed bread, without the chance of getting butter to eat with it. In large mercantile firms, clerks are not split into two classes, each individual commences at the foot of the ladder, and rises by service and ability to better-paid posts; but in the Imperial service, there are two sections,—the Upper, a part of the political patronage, where younger sons enjoy comfortable remuneration for light duty; the Lower, an official necessity, where poor men are chained to an office desk, and drive the pen at a high rate of speed to compensate for the slackness of those placed over them. At the War Office, there are 196 Higher-Division clerks, who cost £87,579, averaging £446 each; and the expense of 176 Lower-Division clerks is £19,963, averaging £113! The 25 Higher-Division clerks at the Admiralty, Whitehall, absorb £15,806 of the Estimates, the average income of each being £632; while 23 Lower-Division clerks are maintained for £4,700, at an average at £200 each. Were officers employed in these two departments, in place of Higher-Division clerks, the money saved could be appropriated to improve the pay of the ill-paid juniors, who would receive better treatment, and find a more satisfactory administration of the official duties, and the balance would swell the sum spent on ironclad construction.

By the death of Retired Commander Robert A. Newman, on April 1, a Naval Pension of £50 per annum is placed at the disposal of the Admiralty.

The French are increasing their Naval force in Madagascar waters, which looks like a bombardment. We also perceive that the French Minister of Marine has ordered the formation of a squadron, which will be stationed on the north and west coasts of France. This squadron will be composed of the ironclads *Bayard*, *Surveillante*, *Tempête*, and the cruiser *Château Renault*, and will be under the command of a Rear-Admiral.

We hear that the Chinese Government have decided to create a permanent naval station in the Corea, with a view to arresting the extension of the Japanese Power in that direction. At the same time, the news reaches us that the Japanese Government has decided to largely increase the strength of its Naval and Military Forces, nearly doubling that of the Army. These signs of the times bode anything but a long spell of peace in the East.

We perceive that the nomination of General Lewal to the command of the 17th Army Corps in France has given great satisfaction, because that officer has written very ably upon military matters. Those gentlemen who are so strong on paper often make sad blunders in the field, as we have found, to our cost and humiliation; however, the French papers declare that General Lewal "knows how to put in practice, either during the autumn manœuvres or in presence of the enemy, those theories which he teaches in his writings, and those systems of operations which he explains in his lectures."

There has been a good deal of unpleasantness between the French War Minister, some of his colleagues, and that dashing cavalry officer, the Marquis de Galliffet. The Marquis is a thorough soldier, and devotes his whole existence to his profession. For some time past he has been regarded as the leading spirit in his branch of the service; he was desperately wounded in Mexico, he charged the Prussians with reckless gallantry at Sedan, but the Radicals remember nothing but the severity he exercised in dealing with the Communists who fell into his hands, and they are determined to lose him. Citizen Henri Rochefort is peculiarly bitter against his brother Marquis, who captured him as he was trying to escape from Paris. It had been settled by General Billot, and confirmed by General Thibaudin, that the Marquis de Galliffet should assume the command-in-chief of some extensive cavalry manœuvres on the eastern frontier; but this arrangement was suddenly cancelled, in consequence of General Thibaudin having allowed himself to be influenced by the Radicals, who are his chief supporters. Hence a row in the Cabinet, which disagreed with the War Minister in this matter. By the last account, a compromise has been effected, and each party claims to have gained his point.

THE CHANGE OF UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the authorities at the War Office have decided on a change of colour in the tunic of the British Army, it may be a pertinent question to ask—Are they also going to give the soldier a chance of wearing a more easy tunic as to cut, for no one can possibly walk on a moor, say, and do a day's heavy work, dressed in a tight-fitting tunic? To be sure, England is not all moor; but rough ground in war time would have to be traversed. Surely a man going for a day's deer-stalking or a long walk across country would not select the tunic as now worn? The cut of this is far too close-fitting; as radical a change is required here as in the "battle colour" or "service colour" of the troops. Greater freedom at the neck is required, and ample room for the play of the arm and chest. The present fashion falls little short of the ridiculous. The dress of the Papal Zouaves was not a bad one as worn in 1869 and 1870. It was loose and serviceable; grey, with red and silver facings. I wish also to attract the attention of the War-Office authorities to the fatal error of providing no shade for the temples; the modern "roofing" (with a spike inserted) of the British soldier allows of no shade to this vulnerable portion of the head. The troops of no age and in no land were ever so ill-provided as are our troops with head-gear at the present moment. I am not alluding to the hideous service-helmet dealt out to the Guards when going to Egypt, but the every-day black-felt "lightning-conductor."—I am, &c., ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

SIR,—In the proposed changes in the colour of Army uniform, it is intended to retain the scarlet tunic for full-dress only, and this, it is hoped, may still operate to induce men to enlist, for the sake of the uniform. It is, perhaps, worth while to remember that since a strong movement set in in favour of the adoption of scarlet uniform for Volunteers, the strength of that force has materially increased. Any one in a position to judge of the feeling of the Volunteer rank and file would bear me out in saying that were it proposed to alter the colour of the uniform of scarlet-clad battalions, such a change would be most unpopular, and would certainly check recruiting. What applies to Volunteers applies equally to Regular troops. It is, in many instances, the red coat which induces men to enlist, and were a dirt-coloured grey one substituted for it, I fear that the difficulty would be, not for the enemy to discern our soldiers in action, but for anybody to discern them at all.—I am, &c., A VOLUNTEER OFFICER.

The War Office has issued instructions for experiments to be made at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, for the purpose of preparing an analysis of the various forms and component parts of all substances capable of being employed for explosive purposes.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, March 25, 1883.

The following are the Hospital returns for the week ended March 23, 1883:—

	Total Force.	Sick List.	Proportion per cent.
Artillery, Cairo	670	39	5·8
Cavalry "	539	49	9·1
Engineers "	224	10	4·5
1st Brigade	2,028	144	7·1
2nd do.	2,856	181	6·4
Sundries	642	27	4·2
	6,959	450	6·5
Alexandria	1,566	111	7·1
Ismailia	107	10	9·3
	8,632	571	6·6
Officers	279	10	3·6
Men	8,353	561	6·7
	8,632	571	6·6
Horses	1,462	67	4·6
Mules	620	3	0·5
	2,082	70	3·4

Lieutenant Le Quesne, C Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Cuthbertson, Royal Highlanders, have been placed on the Sick List during the week.

It was intended to have a review of the Egyptian Army for the Khedive on St. Patrick's Day, but so many of the men had been recently vaccinated that Sir Evelyn Wood postponed it. Meantime, the progress made by the men is so rapid, that it will be difficult to maintain they are not as good as Egyptian troops can ever be in a few weeks more. The other day, Colonel Wodehouse had out his artillery, and they quite astonished some distinguished English visitors by the way in which the men went through their gun-drill, dismounting and mounting guns, &c., close to regulation time according to the English drill-book, though they have not been two months in the service. Baker Pasha's gendarmerie has also sprung into full life and vigour almost at once, and owing to the number of old soldiers and non-commissioned officers has attained to such a state of efficiency as to do all the garrison duty, and furnish the guard for Cairo *ad interim*. Their excellent health is in strange contrast to the condition of the British soldiers here. Out of 4,000 men, only 28 were on the sick-list, and crime is scarcely known; nor is there any appreciable number of desertions, which is the more remarkable, considering how the ranks are filled, and the facility for escaping into the country and of getting away among the Fellaheen.

On Thursday, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, accompanied by Sir E. and Lady Wood, Baker Pasha, Colonel Mitchell (Natal), Brigadier-General and Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mr. W. H. Russell, Major S. Wortley, Captain and Mrs. Gough, proceeded to Ismailia, returning next morning by special train, which stopped at Mahsema, in order to enable the party to visit the interesting excavations of M. de Naville at Ramses, which have led to the identification of the ruins as the site of Pithom.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

On Saturday last, at a late hour, a Divisional After Order was issued, to the effect that the annual course of musketry for 1883-4 should commence throughout the Division forthwith, under the new system, in accordance with G.O. 51, specially issued on the 29th ult. As this General Order makes a pretty clean sweep of all previous musketry arrangements, and establishes quite a new order of things, it is not to be expected that the annual course can immediately begin. Musketry instruction, therefore (except in the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, who finish their course with field firing this week), is in abeyance until the new rules have been thoroughly studied, and various doubtful points cleared up. On Sunday last, Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., resumed command of the 3rd Brigade, which he temporarily relinquished in August last. Major-General Rowlands, V.C., C.B., who held the command during his absence, is struck off the strength of the Division. On the same date, Major-General Mark Walker, V.C., C.B., assumed command of the 1st Brigade, vice Major-General J. B. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I. The 21st Company Royal Engineers arrived at Aldershot from Egypt on Saturday last. This company has been abroad for the past eleven years. The men appear to be seasoned veterans, and look nothing the worse for their recent experiences. A draft, consisting of Major Robertson, 107th Regiment, one serjeant, two corporals, 120 privates, of the 85th L.I., is held in readiness to proceed to Malta at an early date, to join the 53rd Light Infantry. The 85th is at present very weak, and has a company detached for duty at Portland. The present system of keeping up the strength of battalions abroad by periodically sweeping the home battalions of their best men is a ruinous one, and cannot much longer continue. When this draft leaves for Malta, the 85th will practically cease to be a regiment, and will be merely a cadre. Notwithstanding statements to the contrary in the Irish Press, it is known here that four regiments of Irish Militia will train at Aldershot during the months of June and July, viz., the Royal South Down, Kerry, Wexford, and Roscommon. In accordance with instructions received from the Horse Guards, a committee, under the presidency of Major-General Willis, C.B., has been ordered to assemble for the purpose of considering and revising the existing rules for the war game. The Aldershot Kriegs-spiel apparatus has now been lying unused at the clubhouse for some years. When first introduced here, ten years ago, a well-known Head-quarters Staff Officer was secretary, and much interest was taken in the weekly games. No difficulty was then found in getting officers to play or umpire. We are likely to see a revival of these interesting studies at the Camp at an early date. The course of instruction for the Officers' Class at the Army Veterinary School has been concluded, and the officers have rejoined their regiments. On Monday a Farriers' Class was formed, composed of 20 non-commissioned officers from various corps. The bronze star for Egypt has been received during the week for 400 men of the Royal Engineers, and those officers and non-commissioned officers of the Divisional Staff who served during the recent campaign. The general opinion seems to be that it is an exceedingly ugly decoration, and that the blue ribbon is too suggestive. It is certainly very weighty and very plain. The Committee on Equipment, Dress, &c., under the presidency of Colonel Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., has been sitting during the week at the Assistant-Quartermaster-General's Office, Head-quarters. The members of this Committee have plenty of work cut out for them, sufficient to occupy them for months, having to inquire into and report upon a great variety of matters. Certainly the year 1883 will be known in military annals as the "Committee year." Yet another one!—this time, to consider and report upon the necessity of a revision of the "Manual of Instruction in Army Signalling." Members:—Major Thrupp, D.A.Q.M.G. for Signalling; Major Hamilton, R.E.; Lieutenant Davidson, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles. G.O. 50, "Military Training of Soldiers," specially issued on the 29th ult., is an excellent order, and if carried out in spirit, in conjunction with the new musketry system, cannot but tend to vastly improve the Army as a fighting machine. But will it be found practicable to carry out these orders in their integrity? The crying evil of all garrisons is the great number of useless and illegal (in a military sense) fatigues, "duties," &c., on which the time of young soldiers is worse than wasted. Although stringent rules are laid down here to regulate such matters, they are often evaded, and many men are constantly employed on anything but legitimate duties, these irregularities being winked at all round. Next week will be given up to amusement; theatricals at the Clubs, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Divisional steeplechases, on Thursday and Friday; concert by the Royal Engineers Band from Chatham, and race ball, on Friday night. Permission has been given to place a brass tablet in All Saints' Church, to the memory of those officers and men of the 94th Regiment who fell in South Africa in 1877-8-9. The 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), at Manchester, will shortly be ordered to Aldershot; L Battery, 2nd Brigade, and M Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, are under orders for Ireland, and will probably leave during the ensuing week. C Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, at present in Egypt, but under orders for home, is expected to be stationed at Aldershot. Colonel Mussenden, Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry, inspected and dismissed the class of Yeomanry Officers on the 27th ult. The new class of officers assembled on the 2nd. A sufficient number of officers of Infantry Auxiliary Forces not being forthcoming, there will be no class of instruction at the Infantry Auxiliary School this month.

RATE OF MARCHING AT THE BRIGHTON REVIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the report of your special correspondent at the Brighton Review, the following sentence occurs:—"All these bands played in quicker time than that prescribed in the drill-book, namely, 116 paces to the minute, their rate being from 120 to 125 per minute." Your correspondent must be unaware that the rate of marching was increased from 116 to 120 paces per minute some time ago.—I am, &c., A VOLUNTEER.

Col. G. F. C. Bray, half-pay, late 96th Regt., who, after five years' service as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Southern District, concluded his period of appointment as Staff officer on Saturday last, was, on his return to his lodgings, Overton House, 46 Shaftesbury Road, Southsea, in the afternoon, seized with a paralytic stroke, which extended over the whole of his left side. From inquiry we are enabled to state that the condition of the patient was improving.

Major-Gen. the Duke of Connaught resumed command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, and Major-Gen. Mark Walker succeeded to the 1st Brigade at Aldershot, from the 1st inst. inclusive.

Col. Lord Ralph Kerr, half-pay, late of the 10th Hussars, took over the duties of his appointment as Inspector of Yeomanry in the Northern District on Tuesday, vice Col. the Hon. C. W. Thesiger.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. The regiment moved on Wednesday from Hyde Park to Windsor.

2nd Life Guards. The congregation, brought together from all parts, that assembled on Sunday morning last at Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, on the occasion of the farewell service to the 2nd Life Guards, probably surpassed in genuine enthusiasm anything of the kind ever seen at this, or indeed at any other church. Within, a vast but singularly orderly multitude, sitting and standing, filled every corner; whilst without, a great surging crowd vainly endeavoured to get even to the doors. The sermon of the Rev. Arthur Robins, which was heart-to-heart preaching from the first word to the last, was received with an earnest and respectful interest that it is difficult to describe. A pin literally would have been heard to drop amongst the 2,000 or more packed within those walls. The band, under the direction of Mr. Winterbottom, was at its best, entering into the spirit of the whole thing *con amore*, and the music accordingly was very fine. Such services as these, if they did nothing else, would at any rate go to show the extent and the reality of the good-feeling that has now so long been established between the Rev. Arthur Robins and the Household Troops. Ten years ago, such a happy state of things between soldiers and their chaplain would have been thought almost incredible.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The regiment moved on Wednesday from Regents Park to Hyde Park.

5th Dragoon Guards. Lieut. and Adjt. Short is, it is reported, likely to be transferred to his old regiment, the Blues.

7th Dragoon Guards. The regiment, recently returned from Egypt, has been inspected at Shorncliffe, by Major-Gen. Newdigate, C.B., commanding the South-Eastern District. The troops were paraded in review order on the new drill-ground in the rear of the E lines. The General, in a short address, wished the Dragoons a hearty welcome home, after their arduous duties in the East. The men have not yet received their war medals, and it is stated that the Secretary of State for War will present them in person at an early date.

11th Hussars. A correspondent draws attention to the fact that this regiment, and not the 5th Dragoon Guards, ought to proceed this year to Ireland.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The 21st Compy., under command of Major Pusey, arrived at Aldershot on Saturday evening from Egypt.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Greer asked the Secretary for War whether it was a fact that the approximate average service of the senior captains of the Cavalry and the Infantry was 16 years and six months, while that of the senior captains of the Royal Engineers was 20 years; whether it was a fact that the junior majors of the Royal Engineers who were commissioned in December, 1862, had already been superseded by a total number of 388 officers of the Cavalry and Infantry, and that of the officers who joined those branches during the five years subsequent to December, 1862, and who were still serving, no less than 46 per cent. had passed over the heads of the junior majors of the Royal Engineers; whether he would state in what manner the junior majors of the Royal Engineers (superseded as shown in the above figures) would be enabled to recover such supersession, considering that they were subject to the general rules for compulsory retirement; and whether he had yet come to any decision as to the advisability of accelerating the promotion in the junior ranks of the Royal Engineers, and, if so, whether he would communicate such decision. The Marquis of Hartington, in reply, said:—"At present, the average service of majors in the Line on reaching that rank is, no doubt, less than that of majors of the Royal Engineers, and, therefore, supersession of the latter has taken place. This is due to the fact that in 1881 the number of lieutenant-colonels and majors in the Line was doubled, so that officers half-way down the list of captains became majors. This quickened Line promotion at the moment, but it was a special act of reorganisation which is not likely to be repeated, and the very fact of the majors reaching that rank before the average age will tend to retard promotion later on. The five years' rule of retirement was only applied in the Royal Engineers in 1877, and lieutenant-colonels did not begin to retire under that rule till last October. Thus abnormal causes have accelerated promotion in the Line, while in the Royal Engineers the retirement of lieutenant-colonels has not yet had time to be appreciably felt in the lower ranks. On the other hand, the Royal Engineers have a far larger proportion of lieutenant-colonels than any other arm of the service, and the numbers have been so calculated as to reduce to a minimum the chance of any major qualified for promotion naving to retire. It is expected that the majors of Engineers now superseded will to a great extent recover their supersession in the next rank, and, as the ranks in all arms are now organised with a special view to promotion being, under normal circumstances, practically equal, I do not contemplate adopting any exceptional measures as regards the Royal Engineers, unless greater necessity should arise than now appears."

Grenadier Guards. Col. the Hon. E. G. P. Littleton is about to retire.

Scots Guards. A special parade of the 1st Batn. was held on Saturday morning at Windsor, for the purpose of distributing the Khedive's bronze medal to the troops who served in the Egyptian Campaign. The decorations were presented by Col. G. W. Knox, C.B.

3rd the Buffs (East Kent Regiment). The officers of the 2nd Batn. gave a ball last month at the City Hall, Hong Kong, when nearly 300 guests were present, including H.E. the Administrator and Mrs. Marsh, and Miss Thornton; their Excellencies Vice-Admiral Willes, C.B., Major-Gen. Sargent, C.B., and Admiral Meyer, the Admiral of the French Fleet on the China station. The ball was opened by the Administrator and Mrs. Hobson. The ball committee consisted of Major Halahan, Capt. Newnham-Davis, and Lieuts. Bunbury and Vyvyan, and the decoration committee was composed of Capt. Gelston, Lieuts. Knight, Chippindall, Vyvyan, and Somerset. Major Kerr, 1st Batn., has joined the depot at Canterbury for the usual period of two years.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. A good "field" attended the weekly paper-chase on Saturday, and the running was well sustained. The course lay to the left of "Clunekeep," around by Loughmore Castle, and back home by Dovea. The Suir, which at Templemore, is a narrow, shallow stream, was crossed twice. Only a few made clear leaps, the others waded or came to grief in the jumping. Distance run, about ten miles; time, two hours.

49th Regiment. The Khedive recently applied to Sir E. Malet to enable him to testify the high sense he entertained of the gallantry displayed by Lieut. Burney in saving the life of a woman and child who were drowning in the Nile. The answer of Sir E. Malet was, of course, disappointing to his Highness, but it was inevitable; the rules of the service do not permit any British officer to accept a foreign decoration, except by the leave of the Queen. Perhaps the War Office will be pleased to take some notice of the fact?

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut. C. Field, R.M.L I., has been ordered to embark in H.M.S. Pembroke, to relieve Lieut. A. E. Houghton, R.M.L.I., appointed adjutant at the Gosport Division, vice Adair, period of Staff service expired.

The following officers have been granted leave of absence as expressed against their names, viz.:—Capt. A. D. Corbet, R.M.L.I., six weeks, Lieuts. L. T. Pease, R.M.A., one month, F. G. Cotter, R.M.L.I., six weeks, G. Skipwith, R.M.L.I., six weeks, and C. V. F. Townshend, R.M.L.I., one month, on return from service at Port Said; Lieut. A. Orford, R.M.A., one month, as a special case; Capt. C. J. Cheetham, R.M.A., one month in extension, for benefit of health; Lieut. E. G. Wilkinson, R.M.L.I., two months, for benefit of health.

The detachment of Royal Marines serving until lately in Egypt was brought home in the Nepaul, and landed last Saturday at Portsmouth. Some 80 men of the detachment were left behind, having been distributed among the ships of the Mediterranean Fleet. Those on board consisted of Lieuts. Pease and Orford, Surg. Pearson, and 50 men of the Royal Marine Artillery; and Major Colwell, Capts. Gritton and Corbett, Lieuts. Skipworth, Cotter, Stamper, and Townshend, and 100 men belonging to the Royal Marine Light Infantry. The detachments attached to the local divisions were played to their several barracks at Eastney and Forton by the bands of the corps. The Chatham detachment was not expected so soon at its headquarters, and, consequently, no preparations had been made for its reception. The Marines garrisoning Port Said having thus been withdrawn, the corps is no longer represented in Egypt.

It is presumed that the under-mentioned officers, who were retired as captains of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, with the honorary rank of major, but who have now been gazetted to brevet majorities prior to the date of their respective retirements, in accordance with the Order in Council of March, 1883, viz., Brevet Majors N. W. I. H. Stephens, W. E. E. Morley, P. R. Champion, and O. R. W. Wood, will receive the honorary rank of lieut.-col.; and that honorary major and Pymr. E. M'Arthur, of the Royal Marine Artillery, who retired in February last, and who has been similarly antedated to honorary lieut.-col., will now be gazetted honorary col. In addition to the officers already gazetted, the following will benefit by the recent Order in Council, by receiving a brevet step of promotion during the current year, viz., Majors Suther, R.M.A.; Allnutt, Hore, Moody, Heriot, Kay, and Way, R.M.L.I., to brevet lieut.-cols.; and Capts. Poole, Clements, Ramsay, Gritton, Fagan, and Wright, R.M.L.I., to brevet majors.

The retirement of Major H. B. Isaacson, R.M.L.I., does not give a step of promotion, as that officer has for some time been seconded on the list of Majors, while holding a civil appointment.

A Quartermastership has become vacant at the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, by the death of Qrmr. Giles Rendell, who only obtained his commission in December, 1881. Mr. Rendell died of bronchitis and congestion of the lungs on the night of Friday, March 30, and was buried with military honours in the cemetery attached to the Royal Naval Hospital at Stonehouse, on Monday last. The following appeared in the regimental orders at Plymouth:—"In referring to the melancholy death of the late Qrmr. Giles Rendell, the Commandant desires to express his high sense of the zeal and ability displayed by the deceased officer, and his personal regret at the loss, which he feels quite sure will be shared by all ranks at the Division." A notification has been issued calling for the names of candidates for the appointment.

The Admiralty have communicated to the various divisions of the Royal Marines a copy of a letter from Capt. H. Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C., R.N., of H.M.S. Monarch, drawing attention to the valuable and efficient service rendered by the battalion of Royal Marines that were stationed at Port Said. Their Lordships express their satisfaction at the receipt of this gratifying report of the services of the battalion, and have ordered it to be read at three successive parades.

59th East Lancashire Regiment. The following "Sayings and Doings" are taken from the 5 *and* 9, *Lilywhite's Gazette*:—"Lieut. Lake, who lately passed so well into the Staff College, is at present studying at that institution, and at the conclusion of his course of study will, without doubt, make the seventh officer in the East Lancashire Regt. in possession of a Staff-College certificate, six of them being in the 2nd Batn. 59th, viz., Major Griffiths, Major Gunter, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sartorius, V.C., Major Elias, Major Tidy, Lieut. Lake, the 1st Batn. 30th claiming Major Goodwyn. On reference to some old *Army Lists*, we find that the facings of the 59th Regt. were purple until 1805, and in the *Army List* of 1813 the facings first appear as white. The authorities, it appears, do not intend filling up the companies vacant by the retirement of Capt. Hornby in the 1st Batn. and the seconding of Major Gunter, as these vacancies bring the East Lancashire Regt. down to their proper establishment of captains, viz., 10. This, however, will leave C Compy. 2nd Batn. and a company in the 1st Batn. permanently without a captain, until such time as vacancies shall be caused among the senior field officers of each battalion, there being a major in each battalion, who, having been promoted prior to July, 1881, do not command companies. The strength of the battalion on March 10 was as follows:—Officers, 25; warrant officers, 2; serjeants, 39; drummers, 16; rank and file, 259. The educational certificates in possession of non-commissioned officers and men are:—First-class, 9; second-class, 70; third-class, 61; fourth-class, 10; total, 240."

66th Berkshire Regiment. The *Globe* has the following:—"While all praise is due to the War Office for the quick despatch with which the Egyptian medal has been issued, there seems to be room for complaint in connection with the decoration of the troops who served in Afghanistan. Some regiments have got their medals, but a correspondent of a military contemporary affirms that the 2nd Batn. Berkshire—the 66th—are not among the recipients. This was the corps, it will be remembered, which suffered so terribly at Maiwand, through the egregious blundering of the General in command, and the devoted gallantry of the men on that occasion was the theme of universal praise. It is, therefore, something like a public scandal that the comparatively few who escaped from that fatal field with their lives have nothing to show for their bravery but a scrap of ribbon. During the two and a half years that have elapsed, many have died, and an even larger number have retired, leaving only 140 men in the regiment who are entitled to wear the Afghan medal."

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. "One Who Knows" writes:—"I think attention should be drawn to the following hard case in the 64th and 98th Regts. By Capt. Carey's death, the other day, a vacancy has been created, which, it is said, will be absorbed. Now, there has been no subaltern promoted for about eighteen months in either of these battalions, and it seems very hard on the senior subalterns that this vacancy should not be filled up, especially as the 98th have just gone up to Quetta over 950 strong, and with very few captains with them. It does seem as if a little exception to a hard-and-fast line might have been made with advantage, both to the public and the unfortunate senior subalterns, in this instance."

Commissariat and Transport Staff. A correspondent writes:—"Are the military authorities aware that an officer, who retired from the Army by the sale of his commission, has been for the past four years, and is still, doing the duty of principal Commissariat officer in the Island of Jersey, and drawing pay from Government, to the exclusion of other officers of the corps holding her Majesty's commission, and serving at a less rate of pay in more unpleasant stations? Surely this is an injustice that ought to be inquired into and remedied?"

Pay Department. A correspondent writes:—"What is the reason for the breakdown of the Army Pay Department? If the report is to be relied upon,—that no less than 45 vacancies exist, and that only seven probationers are forthcoming—there must be something radically wrong somewhere. The fact is, that there is more than one reason why combatant officers are chary of volunteering. When the new régime was first inaugurated, there were plenty of candidates for the appointment of Paymaster, as the authorities baited the hook with a very taking kind of fly; but when the victims of misplaced confidence found how artificial the lure really was, they said to other would-be aspirants, 'Don't rise to the bait, 'tis only tinsel after all.' The Paymasters of Brigade depôts are exceptionally heavily weighted, for the duties which were hitherto performed by staff officers of pensioners are falling upon them, and no extra remuneration for the increase of work has been given. Again, the system of continually moving paymasters from one regiment to another, and from a regiment to a depôt, or *vice versâ*, is a reason for the dearth of candidates. The writer was lately informed by an old and experienced staff paymaster that the authorities intended to continually move the younger paymasters about. The scurvy manner in which the Department has been treated in the matter of rewards for arduous duties during the last campaign, is quite enough to disgust hard-working and meritorious officers. There may be yet another reason for this dearth. The late Warrant governing the promotion of officers was not in existence when the new Pay Department was called into being, and many officers who despaired of ever attaining to field-rank were induced to join the non-combatant branch of the service. But now that every captain has a far better chance of becoming a mounted officer, they naturally prefer to cling to the old corps, in which they have the advantages of a good mess and genial comradeship. In conclusion, the following suggestion is offered for the consideration of Lord Hartington, viz., select from volunteers from the 'Reserve of Officers' a sufficient number to fill the existing vacancies in the Pay Department, and confer upon them an acting commission as paymaster; and as the Pay Department increases in number, the volunteers could retire to the 'Otia cum,' &c., of civil life."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

A correspondent writes:—"I am extremely obliged by your advocating the just claims of the Militia with reference to honours and rewards. It has been for years the cry of our official Military reformers that the Militia was to be assimilated to the Line, and, in so far as additional work and responsibility are concerned, this has been largely done, and willingly and loyally accepted. But when it came, two years ago, to the distribution of honours and rewards, the Militia can hardly be said to have been assimilated to the Volunteers, as, out of upwards of thirty honours distributed among the Auxiliary Forces, but ten fell to the senior service. Yet surely there is some difference between the duties and responsibilities of the Militia and those of the junior branches of our Auxiliaries? The labours of an officer who has for the last quarter of a century attended the training of his regiment, often under canvas and in most inclement weather, are surely more severe; moreover, he is liable at any moment for embodied service for a period entirely unlimited, which extended in the Peninsular War to twenty years, and in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny to from two to four years. Only last year upwards of thirty battalions had their training prolonged at a few days' notice from 27 to 55 days, and constituted at that time the only really available body of troops remaining under arms in the country. The Militia officer, moreover, is subject all the year round to the Articles of War, and cannot go abroad, even for a day, without a formal application for leave. It has always been an honourable characteristic of the Militia that they have been content to do any duty required of them, and often very much more than their duty, quietly and unostentatiously, and have avoided any undue agitation or advertisement of their claims, but it would be a mistake to attribute their silence to satisfaction with their treatment in this matter."

The Secretary for State of War has approved of the following regiments of Irish Militia on their assembling for training proceeding to Aldershot, to undergo the same, instead of remaining in Ireland during the period :—The 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt. (Wexford Militia), under the command of Lieut.-Col. P. C. Alcock, stationed at Wexford; the 5th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles (Royal South Down Militia), under Lieut.-Col. Commandant T. Waring, at Downpatrick; the 5th Batn. Connaught Rangers (Roscommon Militia), under Lieut.-Col. R. J. C. French, at Boyle; and the 4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers (Kerry Militia), under Lieut.-Col. Commandant Lord Ventry, at Tralee. The regiments will be placed under canvas during their training.

The four regiments of Irish Militia ordered to train at Aldershot this year will arrive at the camp and be encamped and attached to brigades as follows :—5th Batn., Royal Irish Rifles, from June 4 to 30, Rushmoor, 1st Brig.; 4th Batn., Royal Munster Fusiliers, from June 18 to July 14, Rushmoor Hill, 2nd Brig.; 3rd Batn., Royal Irish Regt., from June 4 to 30, Church Plateau, 3rd Brig.; 5th Batn., Connaught Rangers, from July 2 to 28, Cove Hill, 3rd Brig.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

4TH BATTALION, QUEEN'S ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT.—By an error in the press, this regiment (late 8th Surrey) was inadvertently designated the 4th Volunteer Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment. The regiment, since the promotion of its present commanding officer, has made such great progress, and has increased so much in soldierly attribute, that we regret that any mistake should have arisen to rob Lieut.-Col. Ray of the credit which he so richly deserves.

The commanding officer of the 24th Middlesex R.V. (Post-Office Corps) is asking for men who have had experience in artillery and cavalry regiments, to act as drivers to the recently-acquired telegraph van. This completes the equipment of the Postal Telegraph Corps, which now numbers more than 150 men, so reliable and prompt information may now be expected, when the occasion arises, from future seats of war.

The Secretary of State for War has approved of a new Volunteer Cadet Corps being formed of the pupils of the Forest School at Walthamstow. This new corps will have an establishment of one company, and will be attached to the 1st Volunteer Batn. of the Essex Regt.

The Mayor of Brighton (Mr. Alderman Cox) has received a letter from Col. Sir Wm. Owen Lanyon, dated Portsmouth, March 28, in the following terms :—"My dear Mr. Mayor,—H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has desired me to convey to you the expression of his cordial thanks, for the ready assistance and co-operation which you and the officers, and the corporation, accorded to him in the arrangements necessary for the review on Easter Monday. His Highness has already expressed to Mr. Terry, the superintendent of police, his thanks for the efficient arrangements he made for keeping clear the streets and ground where the march past took place. He regrets that he was unable personally to thank Mr. Tilloson, town clerk, and Mr. Lockwood, the borough surveyor, for the great help they rendered. His Highness would, therefore, be glad if you would kindly inform them how much he appreciates the same."

The following General Order was specially issued on Monday :—"His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief has again much pleasure in conveying to his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and his Staff, his unqualified approbation of the manner in which the Volunteers acquitted themselves on the occasion of the Review on Easter Monday. His Royal Highness did not fail to notice the marked improvement exhibited by every arm of the service represented, and the greatest credit is due to the commanding officers' and their Staff, for the zeal and care which, combined with their professional ability, they must unquestionably have shown in bringing their several regiments and corps to such a high state of efficiency. The march from Three Bridges to Brighton was most satisfactorily carried out. The conduct of the troops was all that could be desired, and the manœuvres of the day, favoured by exceptionally fine weather, were a complete success. In concluding these remarks, his Royal Highness desires that General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar will convey to all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Volunteer Force, his thanks for the patriotic spirit which induced them to assemble in such numbers on this occasion; and he trusts that the experience gained by these Reviews will serve as a stimulus to future displays, and maintain the force in its present high state of efficiency.—By command, WOLSELEY, A.G."

"To Capt. Reid, of Bucksford House, agent to the Godinton Estate, we," *Kentish Express and Ashford News*, "are indebted for a perusal of some interesting documents in connection with the enrolment of Volunteers in the parish of Great Chart, in 1803, to resist the threatened invasion of England by Napoleon Bonaparte, and from these we are enabled to recognise the patriotic ardour which inspired our villagers in the olden days. Volunteer corps were at that time raised throughout this county, as it was supposed that the landing of the French troops would be attempted on the Kentish shores. The parish of Great Chart was called upon to provide sixty men, and Capt. Toke, great-uncle of the present Major Toke, of Godinton Park, undertook the command of the detachment. His subalterns were two farmers, named Lieut. Jell and Ensign Bishop. In response to the call for recruits, all the able-bodied men in the village must have readily come to the front, as we find that 122 gave in their names, their ages ranging from 17 to 84. All classes joined—farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cordwainers, butchers, bricklayers, millers, keepers, labourers, apprentices, and servants, while husbands and fathers with large families were not deterred from donning the scarlet. Happily, circumstances never arose to require their services, but the alacrity with which they came forward sets an example which, it is to be hoped, would be eagerly followed by the present generation, if occasion required. The enrolment is within the memory of Daniel Norton, the oldest inhabitant of Great Chart, who was born in the year 1795."

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 3, 1883.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. J. F. S. Lee-Barber to be Capt., vice W. F. H. Yatman, resigned (March 14).

5th Dragoon Guards—Brevet Major F. W. Hemming, from Supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice A. A. C. Nelson, seconded (April 1).

5th Lancers—Lieut. A. C. Little to be Capt., vice H. C. Morland, seconded (March 7).

13th Hussars—Lieut. H. J. Blagrove to be Capt., vice E. R. H. Torin, seconded (March 16).

20th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. F. Chenevix-Trench has been placed on half-pay on appointment as Military Attaché at St. Petersburg (Feb. 4).

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut-Col. A. J. Wake (late Bengal), from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice D. J. Welsh (late Bengal), retired (Feb. 24); Capts. F. W. J. Barker, upon the Seconded List, to be Major; C. A. Empson, upon the Seconded List, to be Major; W. F. de H. Curtis to be Major, vice M. L. Porter, retired; Lieuts. St. A. B. Warde to be Capt., vice W. F. de H. Curtis, promoted; J. B. Archdall to be Capt., vice T. L. Morgan, retired; Gent. Cadet Arthur Rice Knox, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieut., vice St. A. B. Warde (all six dated March 28).

Coast Brigade—Capt. E. Dillon has retired upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major; Lieut. J. McCaffery to be Capt., vice E. Dillon (both dated March 13).

Royal Engineers—The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. A. A. W. Beamish, dated Dec. 17, 1882, is cancelled, under the provisions of Article 34 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882; Capt. C. C. C. Barlow retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. L. V. Loyd resigns the appointment of Instructor of Musketry.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieuts. G. C. Peard to be Capt., vice A. W. L. Rickards, seconded (Feb. 23); C. W. S. Hallett has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (Feb. 4).

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Major E. J. Lynch retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Capts. R. A. Hickson to be Major, vice E. G. Graham, retired (March 14), and C. R. Taaffe, from half-pay, to be Capt., with precedence in the regt. next below Capt. C. H. Gordon, vice R. A. Hickson.

The Devonshire Regiment—Capt. E. H. Vaughan to be Major, vice S. B. Astley, whose promotion has been cancelled (Dec. 20, 1882); Lieut. S. K. Harries to be Capt., vice D. T. Kinder, promoted (Nov. 18, 1882).

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. E. W. Saunders has been appointed to command a battalion (March 20); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. F. de B. Dixon to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. D. S. Warren, C.B., placed on half-pay; Capt. C. S. Gordon to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. F. de B. Dixon (both dated March 20).

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Capt. W. H. N. Locke to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Grove, seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 31).

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. G. L. E. May, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to be Major, vice G. H. Reynolds, placed on retired pay.

The South Wales Borderers—Major T. Rainforth retires on retired pay; Lieut. W. C. Godfrey resigns his commission.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. G. Winter to be Major, vice A. D. Eden, retired (March 14).

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. J. M. Stewart has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Feb. 28).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton has been appointed to command a battalion; Major J. C. Douglas to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. H. Davis, retired; Capt. G. W. F. Claremont to be Major, vice J. C. Douglas (all dated March 2).

The East Surrey Regiment—The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. T. A. Freeman, vice J. J. C. Miller, seconded, is cancelled. Capts. F. F. F. Roupell to be Major, vice J. J. C. Miller, seconded; and T. A. Freeman to be Major, vice F. F. F. Roupell, seconded for service on the Staff (both dated Aug. 1, 1882).

The Border Regiment—Supernumerary Major W. F. C. Gray to be Major, vice A. J. Tufnell, retired (March 15).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. T. P. Walsh resigns his commission.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Col. F. D. Walters, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (March 27); Capt. W. McC. O'Leary has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Jan. 25).

The Welsh Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. have been appointed probationers for the S.C. (dated Feb. 28) :—R. B. Coke and F. C. Rynd.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. W. A. Gough has been seconded for service on the Staff (Feb. 19).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. W. H. Fitz Gerald resigns his commission.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. G. Adamson to be Capt., vice G. H. Denshire, retired (Feb. 14).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieuts. E. E. Foley to be Capt., vice A. W. Hill, appointed Adjt. 3rd Batn. (Nov. 23, 1882); G. A. Robertson resigns his commission; S. Fraser has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Feb. 28).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. G. N. Prendergast, from the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice R. C. D. Wilson, promoted.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Capt. R. B. Cotton to be Major, vice A. McA. Moir, promoted (Jan. 7, 1882).

The Manchester Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. have been appointed probationers for the S.C. :—L. H. Reid (Feb. 28); T. Quin, A. Wilson, and R. H. Dawson (all three dated March 3).

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Major M. L. Elliot to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. G. B. Wolseley, placed on half-pay (Feb. 16); Lieut. F. E. Wallerstein to be Capt., vice A. W. Brooke, seconded (May 29, 1882).

The Highland Light Infantry—Lieut. F. Maxwell to be Capt., vice Brevet Major C. M. MacDonald, seconded (Feb. 5).

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Col. A. E. Warren, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (March 27).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Capt. W. H. Cole has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (Jan. 14).

2nd West India Regiment—Capt. J. E. W. S. Caulfeild to be Major, vice P. Sheppard, promoted (Jan. 1).

STAFF.

Major-Gen. G. B. Harman, C.B. (now a Major-Gen. on the Staff of the Army in Egypt), to be Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. to the Forces, vice Major-Gen. R. B. Hawley, C.B., who is about to vacate that appointment (April 18).

Col. C. B. Ewart, C.B., R.E., on the Unemployed Full-Pay List, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, vice Brigdr.-Gen. W. E. M. Reilly, C.B., R.A., who has vacated that appointment.

Capts. W. Cooke-Collis, the Royal Irish Rifles, to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. (April 1); H. D. Dunlop, R.A., to be a Garrison Instructor, vice Major E. J. Lynch, the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), who has vacated that appointment (March 21); J. W. T. Spencer, R.A., to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. H. A. Smyth, R.A., commanding the troops at Woolwich (April 1).

Medical Department—Deputy-Surgs.-Gen. G. Auchinleck, M.D., to be Surg.-Gen., vice J. S. Furlong, M.D., granted retired pay (Feb. 6); J. Ogilvy, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Surg.-Gen.; Brig.-Surg. R. W. Meadows to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice G. Auchinleck, M.D. (Feb. 6); Surg.-Major T. Rudd, M.D., to be Brig.-Surg., vice R. W. Meadows (March 13).

Army Hospital Corps—Qrmr. T. Manser has been granted retired pay (March 11).

Army Pay Department—Assist.-Pymr. in the Army H. W. K. Burgess to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (April 1).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. T. J. Symonds to be Vet.-Surg., 1st Class (March 22).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned Majors of Royal (late Bengal) Engineers to be Lieut.-Cols. under the provisions of Article 11 (*f.f.*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (dated March 30) :—I. P. Westmorland and A. C. Padday.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. (with the local rank of Major-Gen. in Cyprus) Sir R. Biddulph, K.C.M.G., C.B., Royal Artillery, to be Major-Gen., vice C. R. O. Evans, Royal Artillery, retired (March 28); Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. Bagot, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (March 23).

The under-mentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—G. E. Fryer and G. Briggs, Madras S.C., A. Tulloch, Bengal S.C. (all three dated Jan. 20), and T. G. Clarke, Madras S.C. (Jan. 26).

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. S. Macbean, C.B., Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (March 4).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 3, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Western Division—Lieut.-Col.-Commandant and Hon. Col. Sir C. Rashleigh, Bart., resigns his commission; Sir C. Rashleigh, Bart., late Lieut.-Col.-Commandant, to be Hon. Col. of the Brigade.

3rd Brigade, Welsh Division—Lieut. J. C. B. Booker resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. W. S. Smith resigns his commission.

3rd Brigade, North Irish Division—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. H. A. Stewart, retired pay, to be Major.

ENGINEER.

Royal Monmouthshire—Capt. T. P. Price resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. H. C. E. Smithett resigns his commission. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. :—Harold Nash Hilliard and Edward Albert Haddock (both dated March 7).

4th Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. A. R. Verschoyle resigns his commission; Lieut. F. G. M. Mason to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Cumming resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—James Heron Walker, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. W. W. Lawrence, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major E. H. Le Breton, transferred to the Adjutancy of the 3rd or South Regiment, Royal Jersey Militia (March 6).

4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Herbert Flamstead Walters, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. J. W. Arrowsmith, from 3rd Batn. the Welsh Regiment, to be Capt.; Lieut. W. E. Scott resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Border Regiment—Charles Augustus Edwards, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. P. C. F. Atherley resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment—Lieut. G. R. W. Stuart resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Capt. F. A. Kay resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. C. Caddell to be Capt. (March 16).

4th Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Arthur Whitehead, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut. A. E. Longden resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Arthur George Egerton, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Qrmr. J. Hart has been placed on a retired allowance (April 1).

7th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. J. L. B. Templer to be Major.

3rd Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Capt. J. C. Biddle-Cope resigns his commission; Qrmr. R. Southwell has been placed on a retired allowance (April 1).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. G. W. Spankie to be Capt.

5th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Samuel Algernon D'Arcy, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. F. C. R. La Fargue resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. J. A. Henderson resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 3, 1883.

Royal North Devon—Lieut. R. F. G. Johnson resigns his commission.

Gloucestershire—Thomas Butt Miller, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Royal East Kent—Capt. A. G. Dickson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Leicestershire—Lieut. E. H. Warner to be Capt.

Middlesex—Walter Herbert Ingram, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

North Somerset—Capt. J. J. N. Spicer, 5th Lancers, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. W. H. Fife, 9th Lancers, whose period of service as Adjt. is about to expire (April 17).

West Somerset—George Hill Elder, gent., to be Veterinary Surg.

Suffolk—The Hon. George Ashburnham to be Lieut.

Worcestershire—John Howard Cartland, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 3, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Francis Haniel Harvey, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Fifeshire—Peter Redford Scott Lang, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Forfarshire—Capt. A. C. Johnston resigns his commission; Alexander Charles Johnston, gent., to be Qrmr.

5th Lancashire—The Rev. C. O. L. Riley, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne—The Rev. Canon A. T. Lloyd, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Norfolk—Lieut.-Col. H. M. Leathes is granted the hon. rank of Col.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire—James Robert Gillespie, gent., to be Qrmr.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield)—The permission granted to Capt. B. Shepherd to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement, notified in the *London Gazette* of July 7, 1882, is cancelled on his re-appointment; B. Shepherd, Esq., to be Capt.; Henry Peech, gent., to be Lieut.; Qrmr. R. B. Streatfield, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 13, 1883, is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Surg. G. S. Taylor resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

ENGINEER.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—Lieut. J. Simpson resigns his commission.

RIFLE.

1st Cambridgeshire—Capt. J. G. Bellingham, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *London Gazette* of March 9, 1883, is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

5th Cheshire—Francis Vere Starkey, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Devonshire (Prince of Wales's)—Lieut. C. Bewes to be Capt.

2nd Forfar (Forfarshire or Angus)—The under-mentioned Acting Chaplains resign their appointments:—The Rev. W. Workman and the Rev. D. Miller.

3rd Glamorgan—Lieut. L. Richards to be Capt.

3rd Hampshire—Lieut. T. Caparn, from 2nd Lincolnshire R.V.C., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. L. Hassell and Lieut. F. Dawes.

3rd Lanarkshire—Lieut. W. Dunlop, from 2nd Lanarkshire R.V.C., to be Lieut.

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow, 2nd Northern)—Capt. T. L. Selkirk resigns his commission; Lieut. H. J. M'Dowall, from 2nd Renfrewshire R.V.C., to be Capt. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Charles Albert Knight and Alexander Robert Reid.

1st Lincolnshire—Capt. L. R. Lucas resigns his commission (March 31).

1st London (the City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Edward Holbrook, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd London—Lieut. A. E. Bunn, from 1st Suffolk R.V.C., to be Lieut.

3rd Middlesex—Capt. F. A. Renshawe resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

18th Middlesex—James Ernest Lane, gent., to be Acting Surgeon.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—Capt. F. T. Penton, 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Hon. Colonel of the corps.

2nd Midlothian and Peebleshire—R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay, Esq., late Capt., Highland Light Infantry, to be Major.

2nd Renfrewshire—Capt. T. M'Cunn resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—George Elwick Jemmett, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment)—Lieut. W. W. Neale to be Capt.

2nd Wiltshire—Lieut. N. Prower resigns his commission; Henry William Harris, gent., to be Lieut.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—Capt. J. W. Harding resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Capt. E. M. Baines resigns his commission; Lieut. J. G. Hirst to be Capt.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date April 4, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 10, 1883.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony, to be her Majesty's Consul for the territories not being British Possessions, lying between the Eastern frontier of Liberia and the fifth degree of East longitude, in the rivers and water communications lying between the two points named, and so far inland as British trading settlements or trading operations exist.

INDIA OFFICE, April 6, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieut. G. S. Goldsmid, from the Cheshire Regt. (dated Nov. 18, 1881, but to rank from Feb. 11, 1876); Lieut. J. Strachey, from the South Yorkshire Regt. (dated Sept. 22, 1881, but to rank from Feb. 19, 1881); 2nd Lieut. G. B. Unwin, from the Somersetshire L.I. (April 28, 1881).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieut. E. J. P. Warden, from the Somersetshire L.I. (dated Dec. 5, 1881, but to rank from July 15, 1879); 2nd Lieut. F. W. Dawson, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers (Oct. 9, 1880); Lieut. F. C. W. Rideout, from the Oxfordshire L.I. (dated Jan. 9, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant:—2nd Lieut. W. G. Alban, from the Royal Irish Rifles (Nov. 9, 1880).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 6, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, Scottish Division—Major F. W. Carter to be Lieut.-Col. (March 7).

5th Brigade, Welsh Division—Capt. R. L. Scarlett, R.A., to be Adjt. in succession to Major W. V. Legge, R.A., who has retired from the service (April 1).

8th Brigade, North Irish Division—Capt. C. J. Holroyde resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut.-Col. F. H. Warren is granted the hon. rank of Col.

5th Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. E. B. Purefoy resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

6th Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. D. Watt resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. H. A. Phillips resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Capt. P. E. Sankey resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. C. A. W. Osmond, from 4th Batn. the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. W. J. Haughton resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. G. R. Murray to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieuts. W. L. Stronge to be Capt.; R. G. Gore resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. H. A. B. Wallis resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut. C. D. J. Carmichael resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Charles William Butler, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieuts. H. C. Masterman to be Capt.; M. B. Doyne, from 3rd Brig. North Irish Division, R.A., to be Lieut. (both dated March 24).

4th Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. H. W. Calverley, from 3rd Batn. the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Capt. E. C. Dowse, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. O. H. B. St. John, who has resigned the Adjutantcy (March 20).

3rd Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. E. L. Green resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Vere de Lone Temple, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. W. P. Lowe resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut. W. H. Vernon resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—Capt. E. L. Smith is granted the hon. rank of Major; Lieut. F. A. Vane-Tempest resigns his commission; Henry Frederick Routledge, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut. A. Y. Thomson resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. G. F. Paterson to be Capt.

4th Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. H. Macdowall resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. F. H. F. Newland resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—H. T. Finlay, late Ensign, 6th Foot, to be Capt.

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major W. Humphries, M.D., Royal Anglesey Engineer Militia, resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 6, 1883.

Berks—Lieut. J. Brooks resigns his commission.

Middlesex—Lieut. E. Dresden resigns his commission.

Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire)—John Ralph Starkey, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 6, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Argyll and Bute—Robert James Graham, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Devonshire—Charles Dunn Willis, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Fifeshire—William Carmichael-M'Intosh, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Forfarshire—Lieut. J. G. Grant to be Capt.

1st Glamorganshire—Lieut. F. S. Trayes to be Capt.

1st Lancashire—Stanley Thomas Stephenson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Midlothian (Coast)—Lieut. J. Speid resigns his commission.

2nd Northumberland (the Percy)—Thomas Tomlinson, gent., to be Lieut.

ENGINEER.

2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol)—James Williams Arrowsmith, gent., to be Qrmr.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—Lieut. H. M. Munby to be Capt.

RIFLE.

1st Bedfordshire—Lieut. J. C. L. Andrews to be Capt.

1st Berwickshire—Lieut. A. Noble resigns his commission.

4th Cheshire—Capt. J. F. Holliday, from 3rd Cheshire R.V.C., to be Capt.

1st Derbyshire—Capt. F. J. Robinson, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *London Gazette* of March 13, 1883, is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. George Martin Coulson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Edinburgh (City)—Major J. Hall resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Capt. W. U. Martin to be Major.

1st Elgin—Robert Alexander Gordon, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Gloucestershire (City of Bristol)—Paul Lamphier Hudden, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Gloucestershire—Henry Knowles, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. P. F. Battiscombe resigns his commission.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. G. W. Crapnell resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

3rd Lanarkshire—Capt. W. Brock resigns his commission.

6th Lanarkshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Robert Macfie, Matthew Cochrane Hinshaw, and William Sorley.

7th Lanarkshire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions; also are permitted to retain their rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on their retirement:—Major J. Craig and Capt. J. Murray.

1st Lancashire—John Mawdsley Gibbons, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Lancashire (the Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Charles Dale Clunie, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Capt. H. R. Gall, the Manchester Regt., resigns his commission as Adjt. (April 1).

19th Lancashire (Liverpool Press Guard)—Lieut. G. H. Hopkins resigns his commission.

2nd London—Capt. T. H. Schacht resigns his commission. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F. R. Thomson and R. A. Brown.

9th Middlesex—Frederick Harry Blake Gordon, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury)—John Adams, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

23rd Middlesex—Capt. J. F. Raw resigns his commission.

2nd Midlothian and Peeblesshire—The under-mentioned gents. to be Lieuts.:—Robert Greaves Craster and Thomas Ainslie.

1st Norfolk (City of Norwich)—Lieut. F. W. Skipper resigns his commission.

2nd Oxfordshire—Surg. and Hon. Surg.-Major E. L. Hussey resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Perthshire—Lieut.-Col. J. M'Nab resigns his commission.

1st Staffordshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—F. A. York and A. T. Lawden.

1st Suffolk—Lieut. H. C. Edwards to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. H. Fentum resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

1st Westmoreland—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. G. Procter and Lieut. T. Rauthmell.

1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Charles Albert Renny Jowett, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date April 7, and the current year must be understood.)

CAVALRY REORGANISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Twenty Years a Dragoon," proposes some alterations in your scheme for the reorganisation of Cavalry regiments, which he thinks will meet with approval. I fear he will be disappointed. I will take his suggestions *seriatim*. He first deprives all the regiments of Dragoon Guards of their title, and then coolly asserts they retain it! He flatters himself that "The Royal Scots Greys" (whom, by-the-by, he designates "The North British Dragoons") and the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards will receive with acclamation his proposal to abolish their royal facings; while instead of uniting the two present Irish regiments, he adds an English regiment to each, thus unduly increasing the Irish establishment. A very cursory examination of these proposals—made, your correspondent avers, partly on the score of cheapness!—serves to show that no single regiment would benefit by them except the 1st Dragoons, which would be promoted from its proper position at the bottom of the list to the top. Can it be possible "Twenty Years a Dragoon" is interested in that regiment? With further reference to the scheme in your paper of March 15, the *Court Journal* says it is proposed to link the 3rd and 11th Hussars; and, no doubt, titles like "Prince Albert's Own," which have only a temporary interest, should be avoided. In this case, I presume, the 19th would revert to its old character as Lancers, and the 14th and 15th put together. The only objection to this is that the two regiments, "The King's Own Hussars" and "The King's Hussars," would be too similar in title. The latter might, therefore, be called "The Royal Hussars," a title to which the 15th, as the oldest Light Cavalry regiment in the service, is pre-eminently entitled.—I am, &c., A.

PURCHASE LIEUTENANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a Purchase lieutenant, who paid over-regulation for his step, I have been much interested in the correspondence which has lately appeared in your columns on the subject, and I venture to intrude a few suggestive remarks, without, I hope, trespassing too far on your valuable space. Although the ex-Secretary of State for War is reported to have declared that the purchase rights of the Purchase Lieutenants had been fully met, he must have forgotten that the extra pension given to Purchase captains was given in consideration of the over-regulation money expended, and that the principles of equity are not dependent on proportion:—If it is equitable to give compensation for the loss of £800, the same principles are applicable to a loss of one-fifth of that amount. The amount individually may be but small, but multiplied by the number of losers will form a very pretty little sum for the benefit of a public exchequer, freed from the charge on account of the small amount of the claims, which it has allowed in more substantial cases, better able, perhaps, to urge their interests. With reference to the means lately referred to in your columns, which have been taken to bring this matter before the House of Commons, I hope to be permitted to remark that the seeming causes of failure to elicit responses to the circular were (1), the want of description of the gentleman who was good enough to start it; (2), the failure to show the exact steps that were going to be taken in consideration of the expenditure involved, and the subscription solicited; (3), the absence of any names on the circular of any sort of committee, or references to members of military clubs, who might, from a more extended acquaintance, draw the attention of a larger circle of fellow claimants for this equitable compensation. I do not make these remarks in any spirit of carping criticism, but only as an honest endeavour to help to put the matter upon a proper basis, should those, who were good enough to start the circular originally, be induced to resume operations.—I am, &c., W.

"Purchase" writes:—"The article in the *Nineteenth Century*, by General Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., must have completely upset all the theories and statements of the advocates of boy soldiers; and the reason of the desertion, as a rule, is that the men cannot endure the compulsory education, or rather the constant attendance at school, with the certainty of leaving a service at the end of a short period, with a total loss of the best period of their lives, to learn a trade or make a livelihood, with a prospect of no fixed stipend whatever. They have seen how on the abolition of Purchase their officers were dealt with—and the "magnificent gift," as the *Times* terms it, was turned into a confiscation of money actually paid by others—and they naturally are not only suspicious, but perfectly aware that any claims they may have will be put aside when their services are no longer required or the authorities see fit to dispense with them. Had the authorities paid the *bonâ fide* value of the commissions when Purchase was abolished, there would have been little difficulty in getting good men to enlist."

Major-Gen. H. G. Woods assumed command of the troops in the Belfast District on Sunday last, in succession to Major-Gen. Sayer, C.B., removed to Devonport.

One of the handiest horse equipments for colonial work we have seen has been designed by the Rev. W. Henry Cooper, F.R.G.S. (late King's Own Staffordshire Regt.), who has had long experience of travel in all our Australasian colonies, and is now about to proceed on a special tour for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to the North-Western Provinces of Canada as far as the Rocky Mountains. The entire kit has been on view at Messrs. Pratt, of Tavistock Street, and the patterns will be in the possession of the Auxiliary Forces' Uniform and Equipment Company.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will commence in London on Thursday, June 21 next, the medical examination taking place at the Academy on the previous day. The number of vacancies to be competed for will be 50. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with the regulations. The successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy about Sept. 24 next.

"Abolished" writes:—"Now that the Serjeant Instructors in Musketry have been abolished, and allowed to retain their rank and pay until provided for, may I be allowed to suggest that all those Instructors—and they are not a few—who have 18 years' service and over, be discharged to pension, receiving, of course, the amount they would be entitled to on completion of 21 years' service? This would provide for a good many of them, and save the Government a large round sum into the bargain, viz., difference between pay and pension for the three years. Supposing 50 were so discharged at 18 years' service, the gain would be £2,053 2s. 6d."

A collection of pictures of the late war in Egypt of exceptional interest will open very shortly at the Fine-Art Society, New Bond Street. Mr. de Neuville has arrived from Paris, with his picture of "The Charge of the Highland Brigade at Tel-el-Kebir." With this will be exhibited "The Charge of the Household Brigade at Kassassin," by Mr. Woodville; and two very talented pictures by Mr. Wyllie, of "The Bombardment of Alexandria." The private view of these pictures will take place on Saturday next, the 14th inst., and we are authorised to say that officers of both services will be admitted on that day, on presentation of their cards.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM for SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.
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Each widow has a furnished room, and receives seven shillings weekly, besides a monthly allowance of two shillings and sixpence for coals.

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The funded income of the charity yields only £830, with an additional £50 from the Princess Mary's Fund for Nurses, to meet an estimated expenditure of £3,000 per annum.

An annual subscription of half-a-guinea, or a donation of five guineas, entitles to one vote at each election, with the right of nominating a candidate.

J. A. STEWART, Colonel, Secretary.

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THE SAME LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO MEMBERS.

P. M. C.

ON account of Orders recently issued regarding Mess Expenditure, Messrs. PELLATT and CO. (formerly APSLEY PELLATT and CO., of Holland Street, Blackfriars—the original firm—established in the year 1759, by the father of the late Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P.), Falcon Glass Works and China Manufacturers, Manufacturers, by special appointment, to H.M. the Queen and the Royal Family, &c., Contractors to H.M.'s Government, the Lords of the Admiralty, the Indian Stores, &c., have decided on supplying all Regiments with their Manufactures at their wholesale-trade Prices, which are very much below those usually paid by Officers' Messes. This Firm have made Mess Contracting the speciality of their business for upwards of 150 years, and have, at the present time, upwards of 140 Regiments on their books, including the most prominent of H.M.'s Service. For the past 18 months, Messrs. Pellatt and Co. have obtained the commands of every regiment giving their orders on arrival home from foreign service, without a single exception. On receipt of patterns from any Regiment, Messrs. Pellatt and Co. return estimates for the exact matching of goods. Several Regiments have taken this course of late, many being Native Indian Regiments, and the estimates returned have always shown such a great saving, as to secure the future commands and greatest satisfaction of the Mess.—All Communications and Patterns should be sent to the Offices and Show Rooms, addressed,

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Application for assistance to be made to the HON. SECRETARY, EGYPTIAN WAR FUND, New Buildings, Little Park Street, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Portugal and the Congo (E. Stanford.)—Magazines for April: The Royal Navy List (Witherby and Co.); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.); The Squire (Franklyn and Co.); The United Service (Philadelphia: L. R. Hamersly and Co.); The Army and Navy Magazine, (W. H. Allen and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. J. W.—Sixty drills in first two years; third and fourth years, nine drills, including annual inspection; afterwards, seven drills annually. 40 points in class-firing, or 60 rounds.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1883.

WE are exceedingly gratified at finding that an article on the proposed change of colour of the uniforms of the British Army, which appeared in our columns last week, is in complete harmony with the opinions expressed on the same subject by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, in his speech at the Mansion House on Monday. And further confirmation reaches us from experienced officers of less exalted position. One who, after serving many years in India, commanded a Volunteer regiment in this country, and who is deeply interested in all questions bearing on the efficiency of the Army, has sent us the following observations from personal experience:—"What is the colour of grass under the snow? The smart answer to this riddle is, invisible green. The same answer, *mutatis mutandis*, might be given to the question, 'What is the colour of soldiers' uniforms under dust?' It has been my fate to march for months, day by day, through varying country,—light sand, black cotton-ground, grassy plains, &c. Whether the soldiers were dressed in blue, or red, or white, their appearance during a march was much the same, for they were covered with dust of the colour of the ground they were marching over. The important question about clothing is not so much one of colour as of cut." Another officer, who fought at Maiwand, reminds us that all the troops we had engaged there, European and Native, wore *khakee* uniforms. Had they been dressed in the brightest colours of the rainbow, the issue of that battle could not have been more disastrous. It must not be forgotten that the khakee so long used in India, was introduced during the Mutiny, instead of the white clothing, which was found to be too conspicuous and inconvenient in other ways, and not as a substitute for scarlet, or blue, or green. If the object of the "Colour Committee" had been to ascertain the most suitable kind of flags for signalling, under different circumstances and at moderate distances, their experiments might be as useful to the Army as they were interesting to the members; but as bearing on the complex question of the best colours for our soldiers' uniforms, they have no practical value whatever. The plain speech of the Duke of Cambridge will give sincere pleasure to the whole Army, with a very few exceptions. We trust we shall not have long to wait for some further equally decided expressions of his opinion, and that we shall soon see the last of government by Committees.

The Service will learn with regret that Brigade-Surgeon W. S. Oliver, A.M.D., the inventor of the equipment bearing his name, is about to retire, heart-broken at the treatment he has received. After a long and practical trial by the 52nd Light Infantry and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, the Oliver equipment was pronounced perfect in every way. The inventor asked nothing for his idea, only that credit might be given him for having so modified the valise as to remove the defects of which complaint had long been made. This credit the War Office has systematically refused to accord. The worthy doctor's ideas have been copied, he has been openly snubbed; but not one word of thanks has he received in return for all the money and time he has devoted to the public service. And all because he warned the Equipment Committee that the modified accoutrements recommended by them would fail, just where they have failed. Knowing, as we do, how perfect the Oliver accoutrements are, and how highly they were spoken of by the officers and men of the 52nd and Rifle Brigade, we have always espoused the doctor's cause. We have done this with no desire to support one inventor more than another, but only because all those who have had any opportunities of testing its merits are agreed in pronouncing the "magazine" superior to any other form of accoutrements; and experience has shown that the reports of committees are rarely, if ever, worth the paper they are written on—that of the Equipment Committee certainly was not. Dr. Oliver will carry with him into retirement the good-will and sympathy of the entire Army. He has laboured in a most disinterested spirit to promote the efficiency of the service, and has given much offence for doing so. However, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has done his duty, and that to him will be due all improvements which may be effected hereafter in the equipment of our Infantry.

We consider too much value need not be attached to the recommendations of the Committee on Soldiers' Uniform, as the signature of one out of the four members of the Committee is that of the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Reserve Forces, who has, rightly enough, since he has held office, been endeavouring to induce the Volunteers to adopt the red coat, with such success that out of 208 battalions of Volunteers but 40 wear different shades of grey, 59 green, the worst of all colours, and the rest, 109, scarlet. The tailors, however, always have had much influence in Pall Mall.

It is reasonable to believe that if the magical benefits to be derived from an Army clad in grey are as great as the War-Office Committee imagine, other nations not less wisely governed than ourselves will also adopt the same grey uniform. We would suggest, therefore, that another Committee should be appointed, to report on the management of a future campaign in which the armies engaged wear the same dress.

Major-General Hawley will complete his 62nd year on the 18th inst., when he must be removed from the Horse Guards' Staff under the Warrant of June 25, 1881, although his five years' Staff appointment will not expire until October 1, 1883. General Hawley served as Assistant Military Secretary from 1873 to 1878, so that he will have had a continuous Staff service of about nine years at the Horse Guards. General Hawley will, on removal to the Retired List, have the same claims for "compensation" for compulsory removal from the Army and the Staff as other Generals and Colonels who have been similarly treated, and have been fighting the Minister of War for equitable compensation since the introduction of that very expensive and injudicious Warrant of June 25, 1881. General Hawley will, moreover, under the same act, on removal be deprived of his distinguished-service pension, as a further recognition of his long and faithful services.

In the House of Commons, on Monday last, the Marquis of Hartington, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Puleston, stated "generally" that it was not intended to enter on any large scheme for the re-organisation of the Cavalry, and that measures would be at once taken to provide the number of men required for the drafts for the cavalry regiments in India. So the Military authorities will be satisfied for the present with the enormous amount of discontent and injury they have caused by mashing up our Infantry regiments. We heartily congratulate the Cavalry on the benefit thus involuntarily conferred on them by their unfortunate brethren in arms.

Colonel Robert Hay, R.A., has succeeded Major-General Smyth, R.A., as a member of the Ordnance Select Committee, as we anticipated.

The Governments of Victoria and New South Wales, having 50 converted Palliser 80-pounder guns mounted on their works at Melbourne and Sydney, have determined to try the new Palliser shot for these guns, to see if they can be made armour-piercing, as they now only fire common shell. These Governments have purchased a 6-inch compound plate, which will be fired at, on the return of Major-General Scratchley from Australia, with the new jacketed Palliser shot. The experiments are being conducted by the Ordnance committee. One of the new shot which had been rejected by Captain Edward Palliser for being badly chilled, was fired on Thursday at a 9-in. wrought-iron plate. The plate was merely placed erect, with two timber props to prevent it toppling over. When in this position, it was fired at by the 80-pounder gun, with 20 lbs. of pebble powder, at a range of 70 yards, and with a velocity of 1,400 feet. The ribbed and jacketed Palliser shot passed clean through the plate unbroken, and impressed itself on a slanting target in rear, leaving the impress of the ribs and body of the shot on the plate. The body of the shot was broken in half by this blow. The result was quite unexpected, and very interesting, in view of the reports of the continued progress made by Herr Krupp's steel shot and shell, which we are bound to equal, if we cannot excel.

It is hoped the armament of the Portsdown Hill Forts will be completed in the course of the ensuing summer. A Garrison Battery of Artillery is now stationed in the forts to expedite the work.

It has been found necessary to reinforce Portsmouth Garrison, which had already six service batteries of Garrison Artillery, by a seventh battery. This is caused by the batteries being much below their strength, and composed in a great measure of recruits. The work of mounting the heavy guns on the outer forts of the Spithead defences, viz., the Horse and No Man, will now be actively proceeded with. The inner or Spit Fort has been for some time complete in armament.

"The Finsbury Volunteers have been transferred from the Rifle Brigade to the King's Royal Rifle Corps." How long will this farce continue? What connection have the Metropolitan Volunteers with either regiment? Why, only a few weeks ago, the Adjutancy of one of them became vacant, and notwithstanding an application from a Captain of the regiment for the appointment, it was given to an officer from a distant district. So much for association and the "harmonious (w)hole!"

The Militia are at length to receive the valise equipment, but only "gradually." The Militia are clothed and equipped in a disgracefully shabby manner. If ever they are brigaded at Aldershot, they are made plainly to feel, by having no full-dress suit, by wearing great-coats 20 or 25 years old, and carrying knapsacks rather older, that they are considered very inferior to the Line. Several rifle regiments were made to cut a ridiculous figure, by wearing white belts with green uniforms during a great part of last year's training.

Considerable anxiety is felt at the difficulty of obtaining sufficient recruits for the Militia, but it does not seem to have occurred to the War Office that men who give 27 days yearly to the country at a mere nominal rate of pay deserve better treatment than Militiamen have hitherto received. The tailor, it is said, makes the man. If this is so, no wonder the Militia service is lacking in smartness, for certainly the tailoring department of the "old constitutional force" is a very weak point in its organisation. However, let us hope that better times are in store for the service, now that it has been welded with the Army into Lord Cardwell's "harmonious whole," of which so much was heard a few years back.

Lord Wolseley, the Adjutant-General, considers that *nine hours'* work a day for each company struck off duty is not too much to expect from the rank and file of the British Army. *Nous verrons.*

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Captain F. T. Penton, 4th Dragoon Guards, to the Honorary Colonelcy of the 21st Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. This appointment may appear at first sight rather an extraordinary one; but, seeing that Captain Penton's father held a similar position for many years, and that his family are large landowners in the neighbourhood in which the Finsbury Volunteers have their head-quarters, the officer had clearly a claim to the appointment by right of inheritance, and the War Office is to be commended rather than censured for not having raised technical objections to the nomination which was made by the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, in what he considered to be the interests of the Volunteer service.

Now-a-days, when so many officers have passed through Hythe, the abolition of musketry instruction will not be greatly felt by regiments, but the doing away with the Serjeant-Instructor is a very great mistake. A responsible non-commissioned officer, independent of any company, is an absolute necessity; and no doubt applications from commanding officers will be made for these Instructors to be reappointed.

Referring to the recent General Order, it may be instructive to those in authority to learn that in one regiment, not a hundred miles from Dover, there are not above sixty duty men; and the first company to be struck off duty for a six weeks' worrying at all sorts of drill numbers only eight files! And they tell us that we have built up a military system. It *is* a system, indeed!

Lord Truro has given notice that on Thursday next he intends "to call attention to the case of Surgeon-Major Thorburn, and to ask her Majesty's Government whether it is true that, notwithstanding a Court of Inquiry at Lucknow completely exonerated him from a charge of turf irregularity, the Commander-in-Chief in India held that, in his opinion, the same evidence confirmed a previous adverse decision of a Calcutta Racing Club, and ordered him to England, refusing to grant a court-martial; and whether, upon the matter being referred to the Military authorities at home, a court-martial was again refused, and Dr. Thorburn forced to retire, which presented him with a gratuity of £2,500, with the alternative of removal from the service; and whether any other acts of civil or military misconduct than that referred to were the real grounds upon which this determination was arrived at." It is to be hoped in the interest of the service that there may be no disposition shown to hush up this case, and that the matter may be thoroughly sifted.

The strength and general utility of the service-pattern "Wallace" entrenching tool, as proved by the numerous trials, and specially by the Egyptian Campaign, have led to its adoption by the Navy. The Admiralty have, through the War Office, ordered the manufacturers, Messrs. E. Lucas and Son, of Dronfield, to deliver 5,000 as soon as possible. Several of the Colonies have also ordered small quantities, with a view to eventually equipping their forces with it.

The debate in the House of Commons on the position assumed by the Government in regard to the claims advanced by Portugal to supreme rights and jurisdiction over the territory at the mouth and on the banks of the River Congo resulted in the adoption by the House of a resolution affirming "That, in the interests of civilisation and commerce in the South-west of Africa, this House is of opinion that no treaty should be made by her Majesty's Government affecting territories on or adjacent to the Congo that would compromise any engagements on which her Majesty's Government has heretofore entered, or that would not afford adequate securities to all the civilising and commercial agencies at work in those regions." We have, however, had a practical illustration in the "Boer Convention" of how the Government enforce engagements entered into by those who are at all likely to resist or resent interference, and to fight in earnest and shoot straight. Hence we can only look on the attitude of France and Portugal on the Congo with the greatest alarm, feeling convinced that the benefit of the work performed by Livingstone and Cameron is about to be reaped by foreigners, and a noble inheritance, the advantages of which it is impossible to over-estimate, lost to the nation. Stanley, supported by Belgium, is hardly a match for De Brazza, backed by France and French gunboats; and Portugal will, doubtless, further impede the progress of civilisation.

Captain Lord W. de la Poer Beresford may be expected soon in England, on a short leave of absence from his hard work as Military Secretary to the Governor-General.

The Cairo rumours are various. Major-General Dormer is to relieve Major-General Harman at Alexandria. The latter is to take up his home Staff appointment, as already announced, and Brigadier-General Arbuthnot will take over the Brigade at Abbassiyeh when Major-General Earle leaves to succeed General Whitmore at the Horse Guards.

In spite of the large amount to which the French war estimates have risen, we find that the French War Ministers are always asking for more money. The *Progrès Militaire* shows us that the soldier, when he goes on leave, receives only 1 franc 25 cents per diem, which is not sufficient to procure him two meals. The Minister hoped to be able to have this allowance raised to 2 francs (1s. 8d.); but it is feared that the Committee which scrutinises this budget will not sanction so great an increase, and that 1 franc 50 cents, or an increase of 2½d., is all that can be expected.

The Navy.

EGYPT MEDAL.

Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, Spring Gardens, April 5, 1883.

Notice is hereby given, that Medals for the operations in Egypt are ready for issue to the officers and crews, entitled thereto, of the ships named below:—Her Majesty's ships "Bittern," "Chester," "Falcon," "Superb," and "Wye." Application should be made personally or by letter to the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, London, S.W. Petty officers and seamen, whether applying in person or by letter, are requested to produce their certificates of service.

ADMIRALTY, March 30, 1883.

Staff Surgeon George Andrew Campbell has been promoted to the rank of Fleet-Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 23rd inst.

ADMIRALTY, March 31, 1883.

Royal Marine Artillery—Captains Augustus James Hill rejoins from the Seconded List, having completed period of service as Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Thomas Moore, seconded for service as Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces (both dated April 1).

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The following Brevet promotions to take place under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council (dated March 19):—

Royal Marine Artillery.—Major Colpoys Parkyns Heaslop to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (December 20, 1882).

The following officers to be Brevet Majors from the dates stated against their names:—Major Robert Calder Allen, Captains John Layland Needham (seconded), William George Tomlin Bickford (General Staff), George Farquharson Pengelly, William La Trobe Cockraft, Patrick William O'Connor, Augustus James Hill (seconded), Charles Cooper King (seconded), William Miller Lambert (seconded), Captain and Brevet Major Vivian Dalton Mathias, Captains Barnett Greive Hall (seconded), Frank Roberts (all dated July 1, 1882); and Samuel Hamilton Bunce Northcote (Oct. 12, 1881).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The following officers to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels from the dates stated against their names:—Lieutenant-Colonels Arthur Huntly Hill Walsh and John Cairncross (both dated April 19, 1882); Majors John Delves Broughton, Ponsonby Ross Holmes, and Alfred Henry Pascoe (all three dated June 24, 1882).

The following officers to be Brevet Majors from the dates stated against their names:—Majors Henry Bevan Isaacson (seconded), Henry Fuller, William Taylor Miller, Henry Ainslie Alfred Turner (since retired), John Alfred Sweny, Edward Nicoll William Holbrook, Francis Mordaunt Shairp, Nassau William Irwin Hampden Stephens (since retired), William Henry Wells, Wilbraham Evors Evelyn Morley (since retired), Frederick Vincent Godfrey Bird, Perceval Robert Champion (since retired), Charles Surtees Chapman Webb, Thomas Everard Hungerford, Orlando Robert William Wood (since retired) (all dated July 1, 1881); Henry John Lawrence Norcock (October 12, 1881); William Gage Armstrong, William Frederick Campbell (both dated January 2, 1882); and Charles Harington Scafe (February 4, 1883).

The following officers to be honorary Lieutenant-Colonels from the dates stated against their names:—

Royal Marine Artillery—Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel and Paymaster Edward McArthur (since retired), and Honorary Major and Barrackmaster Thomas Quin Meade (both dated July 1, 1881).

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Honorary Major and Paymaster James Conway Travers (July 1, 1881).

ADMIRALTY, April 2, 1883.

Assistant-Engineer William Fedarb (*b*) has been promoted to the rank of Acting Engineer, with seniority of March 1; Assistant-Paymaster Reginald Otho Bray has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of March 30.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admirals—Frederick A. Herbert, to be Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, vice McCrea; Thomas Bridgman Lethbridge, to be senior officer of H.M.'s ships and vessels on the coast of Ireland, vice Hamilton.

Captain—John A. Fisher, to the Excellent, vice Codrington.

Lieutenants—Henry B. Jackson, to the Vernon, vice Gladstone; Hon. W. G. Stopford, to the Indus, additional, for Rapid; Percy Hockin, to the Vernon, additional, for short course of torpedo instruction, thence to the Cambridge, for short course of gunnery; Alfred Whitehouse, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Frolic.

Navigating Lieutenant—Edward W. Collier, to the Grappler, vice Wild.

Chief Engineers—Alexander G. Smith, to the Indus, for the Hotspur, vice Kelly; George Whiting, to the Asia, for the Devastation, vice Jessop; William T. Coope, to the Indus, for the Royalist, vice Stewart; Charles Walmsley, Frederick Turner, W. Castle, and Gustav A. C. Bencke, to the Vernon, for torpedo instruction.

Surgeon—Henry W. D. Walsh, to the Repulse.

Assistant-Paymasters—W. H. Rowe, to the Valiant, vice Pullen; Colville D. W. Kiddle, to the Royal Adelaide, vice Whiddon; W. le G. Pullen, to the Revenge, as secretary's clerk.

Gunners—Edward Pears, to the Indus, additional, for the Rapid; George T. Roper, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Frolic; George H. Chubb, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Goshawk.

Boatswain—George Vosper, to the Indus, additional, for the Rapid.

Alexandra, Capt. Harry Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station, was at Malta up to March 26. The Hibernia, Superb, Monarch, and Temeraire were at Malta. The Invincible, at Malta, will leave for Alexandria about April 8, to relieve the Orion. The Iris was to leave Malta about April 6 for Port Said, to replace the Monarch. The Inflexible, Antelope, Coquette, and Cygnet were at Malta, in dock; the Carysfort, Bittern, Cruiser, Decoy, Helicon, Condor, and Lively were also at Malta. The Orion was at Alexandria, and will go to Malta to pay off on relief by the Invincible about the middle of April. The Falcon was at Port Said; the Cockatrice at Constantinople; the Grappler at Gibraltar; and the Beacon on passage from Port Said to Malta,—mails to Malta.

Audacious, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral George O. Willes, C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the China station, was at Hong Kong up to Feb. 26. The Curaçoa was at Kobé, and would return to Hong Kong about March 1. The Daring was at Yokohama, and would proceed to Corea with Mr. Aston, Consul. The Moorhen was at Yokohama on Feb. 9, and would proceed to Kobé at the end of Feb. The Sheldrake was at Kobé on Feb. 9, and remains. The Cleopatra was at Shanghai on Feb. 21, and would leave about March 8 for Hong Kong. The Zephyr was at Shanghai on Feb. 21, and would proceed to Chinkiang, returning to Shanghai by March 7. The Pegasus was at Hong Kong, refitting. The Albatross was at Hong Kong, refitting. The Swift was at Hong Kong, and remains. The Vigilant was at Hong Kong, and remains. The Encounter was at Manila on Feb. 12, and was to leave on Feb. 26 for Hong Kong, and has since left for England. The Kestrel was at Swatow on Feb. 25, and was to leave on Feb. 27 for Hong Kong. The Fly left Hong Kong on Feb. 4 for Saigon and Bankok, and would then proceed to Singapore. The Champion was at Singapore on Feb. 9, and would proceed shortly to Penang. The Foxhound was at Singapore on Feb. 9, and was to leave on Feb. 11 for Penang. The Lily was at Singapore on Feb. 20, and would leave at once for England, *viâ* Suez Canal. The Linnet was at Singapore on Feb. 19, and was to leave at the end of the month for Hong Kong. The Flying Fish was at Hong Kong, refitting. The Magpie was at Kobé on Feb. 9, and was to leave for Hong Kong so as to arrive about March 12.

Briton, Capt. E. J. Kennedy, left Simon's Bay on March 12, and proceeded to sea, to carry out the usual exercises; would return to Simon's Bay in a day or two.

Dryad, Com. C. Johnstone, arrived at Tamatave on March 5, where she found the French gunboat Vaudreuil. The Dryad remains at Tamatave watching British interests, but scarcely protecting them.

Encounter, Capt. George Robinson, was at Colombo on the 30th ult., and was to leave the following day (Saturday), homeward bound.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies station, was at Calcutta up to March 13, and would leave on the same day for Madras, Trincomalee, and Bombay; she is due at Bombay about April 8. The Eclipse is in the Persian Gulf, and remains for the present as senior officer's ship of the division. The Tourmaline, at Bombay, will proceed to sea on March 13 on a week's cruise. The Philomel was at Bombay from March 7 to March 13; she would pay off and recommission on the arrival of the Wye with her new crew. The Wye left Aden on March 18, and arrived at Bombay on March 26. The Woodlark was at Bombay, in dock. The Dryad is on detached service at the Island of Madagascar. The Ranger was at Calcutta, and would sail for Madras in company with the flagship. The Osprey was at Aden as senior officer's ship in the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea division of the station; she left Bombay on March 21. The Arab was in the Persian Gulf, under orders of the captain of the Eclipse, senior officer of the division. The Dragon arrived at Aden on March 18, and would remain as senior officer's ship. The Harrier was cruising in the Mozambique Channel and neighbourhood of the Comoro Islands. The Jumna arrived at Bombay on March 8.

Firebrand, Lieut. and Com. Macdonald, left Bermuda for England on March 2.

Griffon, Com. Davies, arrived at Bermuda on March 5, and was docked on March 7.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, left Hong Kong on March 8, on her return voyage to England, and arrived at Suez on April 5.

Lively, Com. A. A. C. Parr, arrived at Gibraltar on April 4 from Malta, *en route* for Plymouth, leaving on Thursday for her destination.

Mallard, Lieut. and Com. Littledale, left Bermuda for Jamaica on March 12.

Mutine, Com. F. Edwards, after staying at the Sandwich Islands for the coronation of the King of the Sandwich Islands, proceeded to Honolulu, and arrived at Esquimalt on March 29.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. Commerell, V.C., Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indies station, was at St. Thomas up to March 14, and was to leave the following day for Bermuda. The Tenedos and the Griffon were at Bermuda, and would shortly be joined there by the Garnet and the Fantôme. The Flamingo and the Foam were at Jamaica; the latter ship had gone to Ocho Rios to give general leave, and was to return by March 20. The Dido, at Barbadoes, after being recommissioned, would remain as senior officer's ship on that division.

Opal, Capt. Brook, will take her departure this week from Sheerness for the Cape of Good Hope and the West Coast of Africa, to relieve the Briton, screw corvette. She has taken in her powder and stores, and has made final preparations for her voyage, and will convoy the Alecto to the West Coast of Africa, to relieve the Pioneer on the river Congo, parting company at Sierra Leone.

Rocket, Lieut.-Com. V. B. Orlebar, arrived at Bahia on March 29, homeward bound.

NAVAL NOTES.

The under-mentioned men have been granted the medal for long service and good conduct:—Edmund Richards, leading stoker, of the Alexandra; Paolo Demarco, A.B., of the Hibernia; Charles Jones, colour-serjt. R.M.L.I., of the Heroine; and John Robbins and George Banfil, commissioned boatmen-in-charge, Timothy Murphy and Patrick Kenny, chief boatmen, and Denis Mead, boatman, all of the Coastguard.

The following is a list of officers whose deaths have been reported to the Admiralty since December 20, 1882:—Flag-officers—Rear-Admiral John D. McCrea; on Reserved List, Admiral John Hallowes; on Retired List, Vice-Admiral Joseph M. Mottley. Captains: William H. M. Molyneux; on Retired List, John Hamilton, Orbell Oakes, William C. Metcalfe, Walter Reid, David Aird. Commanders: Frank Rougemont; on Retired List, William R. Ward, Edwin Lipscombe, William V. Lee, John D. Robinson, Charles E. Powys, Hon. Robert F. Boyle, James C. C. Dennis, William B. Calver. Lieutenant on Retired List: Harold G. Bird. Staff Commanders: Richard T. N. Pearce; on Reserved List, William Vincent, William H. Williams (*a*), Richard E. Pym. Inspector of Machinery on Retired List: John Sear. Chief Engineers: John T. Goff; on Retired List, Frederick W. Sutton (*b*). Engineer: John P. Spurrell. Fleet-Surgeon on Retired List: Charles D. Shephard. Surgeon: William C. Sandys. Paymaster on Retired List: John G. Barnes. Gunners: George A. Worthington, James Nodder. Boatswain: Thomas W. Cook. Officer of Royal Marines on Retired List: Col. Harry L. Evans.

The names of the following officers have been removed from the Active List since Dec. 20, 1882:—Commander: Frederick W. B. Maxwell Heron (dismissed service by sentence of court-martial). Lieutenant: Francis Alexander (resigned). Sub-Lieutenants: Frederick J. C. Norman (resigned), Lionel O. Browning, acting (resigned). Chaplain: Rev. Arthur W. Mayow, B.A. (resigned). Engineer: William Ames (dismissed by sentence of court-martial). Assistant-Paymasters: Rishton S. Jones (name removed), William W. Inch (resigned, to avoid trial by court-martial), Ernest E. Row (resigned), Henry F. Tracey (resigned), Richard H. Chapell (resigned, to avoid trial by court-martial). Gunner. Maurice Fitzgerald (dismissed by sentence of court-martial). Carpenter: Robert Gosden (dismissed by sentence of court-martial). Royal Marines. —Lieutenant: John A. Bartlett, R.M.L.I. (resigned). Removed from the Retired List.—Lieutenant: Robert H. Armit (own request). Warrant Officers pensioned.—Chief Gunner: Patrick J. Crone. Chief Boatswains: John Farrell, Henry Blake. Chief Carpenter: George H. Church. Gunner: George K. Reed. Boatswain: Walter T. Daw. Carpenters: Richard Curtis and William H. Johns.

The Colossus, in dock at Portsmouth, is now having her armoured turrets fixed to her deck. The other ships in the new steam-basin are the ironclads Rupert, Devastation, and Dreadnought, the unarmoured ships Mercury and Bacchante, and two gunboats. The corvettes Active, Volage, Canada, and Cordelia are lying in the old steam-basin; the ironclad Triumph and the unarmoured frigates Shah and Inconstant are up the harbour, dismantled, waiting repair.

The surgeons of Haslar Hospital gave their third amateur dramatic entertainment, for the amusement of the patients, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The use of a vacant ward was sanctioned by Inspector-General Morgan, C.B., and a temporary stage was erected. The performances consisted of "Husbands to Order," by Maddison Morton; and "Puzzled," an original comedy by Surgeon Collins, under whose direction both pieces were produced with marked success, eliciting hearty laughter and applause. Miss Collins, Miss Hungerford, and Miss F. E. Hungerford played the ladies' parts most charmingly, the men's parts being taken by Surgeons Vasey, Collins, Johnston, Craig, Gunn, Lennox, and Hoskins, all of whom acquitted themselves very creditably. These praiseworthy attempts to break the monotony of hospital life amongst the patients are greatly appreciated by the convalescents.

The only step that will be taken this Session towards the new War Office and Admiralty will be a vote of £100,000 for the acquisition of lands and buildings, leaving a further sum of £65,000 to be voted next year, to complete the service under this head.

The reason why the Emperor of Germany found it necessary to make a change in the Ministry of Marine turns out to be, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, "that Count von Moltke and Gen. von Stosch could not agree. The Field-Marshal holds the opinion that the German Army is of more importance to the Fatherland than is the Navy. Gen. von Stosch, on the other hand, is of opinion that the Navy is of quite as much, if not of greater, importance to Germany than is the Army. He, therefore, proceeded to create a Navy, and, as is universally admitted, succeeded in a most marked manner. But now came the question of finance. Field-Marshal von Moltke wanted all the available money for the Army. Gen. von Stosch insisted on the claims of the Navy being attended to. These claims Von Moltke thought exorbitant, while Von Stosch, on the other hand, was only astonished at his own moderation. He pointed to the vast strides made by German commerce since her flag had been properly represented abroad and her commercial interests protected in all quarters of the globe, and he argued that, colonies being necessary, to absorb German emigration, a navy was necessary to protect those colonies. But Count von Moltke pointed to the political situation on the continent of Europe, and carried the day. The Army got the money, and General von Stosch was told to stay his hand. On this, he determined to retire, and an officer of views not so pronounced, and holding opinions more in consonance with those of the Grand General Staff, has been selected to succeed to the post of Prussian Minister of Marine. This irritated Admiral Batsch, who, on learning the news, at once resigned his appointment of Commander-in-Chief at Kiel, and without waiting to know whether the King accepted the resignation, at once left for his private estate near Hamburg. The King of Prussia forthwith ordered him back to Kiel, and it having been forcibly conveyed to Admiral Batsch's mind that the Grosser Kurfürst incident was not forgotten, the wrath of the Admiral has given place to a spirit of repentance, and he has resumed his duties at Kiel. The Navy belongs to Prussia and is Royal, while the Army belongs to Germany and is Imperial. Hence, the Army is the senior service. General von Stosch desired to secure for the Prussian Navy in Germany the same position as is held by the Royal Navy in this country."

A Parliamentary paper has been issued showing the capital and income accounts of Greenwich Hospital for the year ending March 31, 1882. The capital held for the hospital on March 31, 1882, exhibits the following balances:—Government stock, £1,611,840 9s. 10d.; Indian Railway Stock and North-Eastern and Great Western Railways Debenture Stock, £766,340; Canadian four per cent. Guaranteed Bonds, £40,000; Indian Government four per cent. Debenture Bonds, £240,000; money on loan, £867,256 7s. 9d. We wonder what has become of all the old and priceless Queen-Anne plate?

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FRENCH CRUISERS.

The *Avenir Militaire* has recently taken up the idea of building rapid cruisers, advocating their immediate construction with great warmth. It says that France has now an opportunity of once more becoming a great Naval Power (we consider that she is one), because the old type of war-ships has gone out of fashion, and because the nation which possessed the greatest number of those ships will suffer the most by the change. The writer refers to the uneasiness which this revolution has created in England to the doleful prognostics of Sir Thomas Symonds with regard to our Naval supremacy, and then complains that France has not done all that might have been accomplished with the money voted for the Navy, and that,—

> "She has neglected to follow the advice of the clever Naval architect who suggested steel ships, who built the *Devastation*, the best fighting vessel afloat, and who designed several other ships which have been too long on the stocks. The arsenals have not worked with sufficient activity; our resources are greater than those of our neighbours, for we have 26,000, as compared to 16,000 workmen [but few private yards], and our climate is more favourable than that of England. If the promises made to the Chamber when it voted the Budget of 1878 had been kept, we should have had in the Mediterranean last year, at the time of the Egyptian Expedition, a squadron stronger than that of England in ironclads of the best type and in heavy breech-loading guns. It is useless to regret . . . . . . the evil cannot be repaired; but at the moment when arrogant England deems herself authorised to oppose our civilising action and our commercial enterprises at every point of the globe, it behoves us to assure our country and our jealous rivals that we are determined henceforth to support our rights with energy, and to procure the means for so doing. England knows better than we do how vulnerable she is, depending for existence on corn which comes by sea from various parts of the world. As soon as she knows that we are in a position to cut off her supplies, and to stop her merchant vessels, which form 60 per cent. of the steamers and 37 per cent. of the sailing ships afloat, we shall find it much more easy to negotiate with her. . . . . . . What must we do? . . . . . . We have a sufficient number of fighting ironclads of the 1st class on the stocks; these must be finished as soon as possible."

The *Avenir Militaire* then directs attention to the arrangements made by England for arming her Merchant Marine in time of war, and turning the fast steamers now engaged in commerce into cruisers. After remarking that most of the sailors engaged on board these vessels are foreign vagabonds, while the French Government has at its disposal the whole maritime population of the Republic, the writer goes on to say:—

> "But there is a sad counterpoise to this advantage; we have not a single war cruiser afloat, not a single merchant steamer fulfilling the conditions enumerated above. . . . . . We have at Brest the Sfax, which was laid down a year ago, and which will be ready for sea in three or four years. The cruisers, more or less fast, which we possess, in wood or iron, are all liable to be burned or disabled by a shell."

This, and a good deal more, is to be found in the columns of the *Avenir Militaire*, which journal ought not to be so dissatisfied with a fleet which causes England so much uneasiness. Why the *Avenir* should allude to what France would have done at the time of the Egyptian expedition, had she had the ships afloat which she has on the stocks, is a mystery we cannot explain. We invited the French to join us in the expedition, and M. de Freycinet's Ministry was upset for desiring to send some Marines to look after the Suez Canal. Again, it was a well-recognised fact in France that if our campaign in Egypt had not been successfully conducted, Algeria and Tunis would have been all ablaze, and the French would probably have been driven from Africa. Then why these threats about bringing us to our knees, and starving us into submission? We might just as well write articles saying that France had best be quiet, for Germany would like to have the Champagne country, and Italy to win back Nice and Savoy, and that on the slightest provocation we shall be ready to aid in her further dismemberment. We may have no reason for apprehending any difficulty with France, but still we consider that the attention of our Admiralty cannot too often be called to articles such as the one of which we have given a brief sketch, for they indicate the feeling of the country, and the danger to which we might be exposed by one of those sudden convulsions which so often disturb the equanimity of our restless neighbours.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"Spectacles can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience."—We have the highest medical authorities confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but the spectacles you have adapted suit admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." The Rev. Professor W. A. Hales, M.A. Cantab., 2 Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park, writes:—"The spectacles are perfect, and a most decided boon. I had occasion on Monday to write to Lord ——, and took the opportunity to mention your name and the wonderful power of your spectacles." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age (82). I can now read the smallest type, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Testimonials from Earl and Countess Lindsay; F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Mill Hill, Hendon; C. J. Alford, Esq., Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry Road, Westminster, &c. Mr. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 OLD BOND STREET, W. (late 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square), personally adapts his Improved Spectacles daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10 to 5. Special arrangements are made for invalids and others unable to wait on Mr. Laurance. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branch, 6 Poultry, Cheapside.

LORD ALCESTER ON THE WAR.

Admiral Lord Alcester was entertained on Tuesday evening by the Worshipful Company of Cutlers, and was presented with the honorary freedom and livery of their ancient company, by Mr. Joseph Thorne, its master. After the ceremony, dinner was served in the great hall, the Master being supported by the guest of the evening, as well as by the Rev. Lord S. G. Osborne, Major-Gen. Alexander, Capt. C. F. Hotham, C.B., R.N., Capt. Alan B. Thomas, R.N., Com. Morison, Lieut. Colville, R.N., and other Naval officers. The Master gave the toast of the evening, "The health of their newly-made freeman and brother-liveryman, Admiral Lord Alcester," which having been drunk with three times three, Lord Alcester, who was loudly cheered, said:—"Our Master, in the kindest terms imaginable, has been pleased to allude to the success which accompanied the efforts of the Navy and my humble self during the recent operations in Egypt. But I will ask you one thing,—How was it possible not to succeed, with such a body of officers as I had, and many of whom I am glad to see here now? It was impossible, in fact, to fail. I may be allowed to speak also of the support we received from home. There was the country at one's back, and I knew that whatever we did, if it were done in a right spirit, and in an endeavour to maintain the honour of the country, the country would carry us through. There was opposition, as there must always be, in various shapes, in Parliament and in the country; but, as I said before, the country backed us, and the result was what you have seen. I may also give you another reason for our success. We had the honour of being associated with the finest army that I, with no small experience, have ever seen embarked for foreign service. That army had the advantage of having at its head the General of the age to carry us through, an officer whose merits I did not know for the first time, for he had been an ensign and I a commander in Burmah 30 years before. I knew who Sir Garnet Wolseley was, and I was confident that I could look to him for everything which I could possibly expect. Then, again, I may speak of the support we received from our superiors at home. There was nothing I could ask for which was not anticipated. Such was the character of the support I received from every one of my superiors—from the Admiralty, from the Transport Office, and elsewhere. Now, also, I can speak more freely of those with whom I was associated. There was a time—a very awkward one—when France, under the admirable management of M. de Freycinet, thought fit to back out. Of course, every nation has a right to its own policy. We thought we would not back out; and the support we did not receive France may regret, or may not. But no doubt there was a week before the force could be brought down the Suez Canal, in accordance with the plan arranged, when, if it had not been for the admirable management of my colleague, Sir Anthony Hoskins, I do not know what would have happened. At Suez there was one of the finest officers in the British Navy, Sir William Hewitt. At Port Said there was Sir Francis Sullivan, with a magnificent body of officers and men under his orders; and, lastly, there was my own squadron. I now take this opportunity—the first which has offered in England—to return my most sincere thanks to Capt. Hotham, Capt. Thomas, and Com. Morrison, and another young friend of mine whom I see here, (Lieut. the Hon. S. C. Colville, R.N.) I wish, indeed, to speak in the highest terms of all associated with me, both officers and men. Under these circumstances, I ask you again, gentlemen, is it difficult to account for the success attained by us? I thank you most sincerely and heartily for the great honour done me, and I will now only ask you to join me in a toast which I beg to propose in honour of my superior officer, Master Thorne, and to thank him for this magnificent banquet, and for the kindness he has shown in proposing my health."

OUR NAVAL BASE IN THE NORTH PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. Laurie, late Deputy-Adjutant-General of Militia in Canada, read a paper at the United Service Institution on the 6th inst., on "The Protection of our Naval Base in the Northern Pacific." Admiral Sir Edward Fanshawe, K.C.B., presided. The lecturer started by demonstrating the necessity for a strong squadron in the Northern Pacific, owing to the large trade relations we have in those seas. He spoke of the efforts Russia is making to strengthen her position out there, which must be for aggression, as she has no trade interests to protect. He next dwelt on the importance of a strong and well-fortified depôt whence the ships could draw supplies; pointed out that in Vancouver Island we possessed the only coalfields producing coal fit for steamers to use; also reminded his hearers that the Canadian Pacific Railway would be finished in 1885, and that its terminus must be protected. The present Naval yard at Esquimault is in a very indefensible condition, requiring strong works and a large garrison, and then the other interests alluded to would not be guarded. He advised the abandonment of the present Naval yard, and its establishment close to the railway terminus at Burrard Inlet, where it could be placed in a secure position, and whence Nanaimo coalfields could be guarded. The difficulties of navigation, owing to the occupation of San Juan by the United States, were fully considered, but the evidence of experts was relied upon to show that these difficulties were over-rated.

The gun with which an accident recently occurred on board her Majesty's ship Stork was one of the original Armstrong or "vent-piece" pattern guns, and was not one of the new breech-loaders. The gun in question was introduced into the Navy in 1859 as a boat or a field gun, and is called the "pinnace gun." It weighs 13 cwt. The accident occurred in consequence of the vent-piece not having been properly screwed up.

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WASTE OF NAVAL FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following facts show up a little job which has walked into a good sum of the taxpayers' money. By the Admiralty Instructions, officers travelling on duty are allowed a certain quantity of baggage to be conveyed at the public expense. A scale is authorised according to relative rank, and this is rigidly adhered to when payments are made by the paymasters of her Majesty's ships, who would be charged by the Admiralty with the slightest sum paid in excess by error or oversight. A few months ago the Vivid was sent from Plymouth to Pembroke for the purpose of conveying the private effects of the present captain of the yard. The Vivid expended a large quantity of coal and stores. Many of your readers will remember that she had a very narrow escape from foundering off Mount's Bay. You may be assured that a very nice little bill was sent in for defects made good. Now, by the Admiralty Instructions, Capt. Chatfield was only entitled to have 26 cwt. of luggage conveyed at the public cost, and this could have been done at very small expense by goods train. According to the laws of equity and their Lordships' hard-and-fast rules, the value of the stores, wages, and defects should be imprest against the official who authorised such an improper use of the taxpayers' property for private purposes. If the Treasury auditors do their duty, the expenses of the vessel during her absence from Plymouth should be disallowed. I think there is very good ground for one of our Devonport Members to ask a question on this subject when Parliament meets. I fancy Captain Price, who knows the service, would work up a good case. A much worse case of wanton and improper expenditure of the Naval funds has just taken place. The Lively has just managed to crawl into Corcubion, disabled, and leaking in all her seams. Will some Member call for a return of the Lively's expenses, stores, and defects, from leaving England until she is reported ready for sea? Our friends the taxpayers will rather open their eyes. Lord John Hay is only entitled to have 40 cwt. of his baggage conveyed at the public expense. At least the Regulations say so; but with the Admiralty Lords the Regulations are idle forms, only to be enforced on Naval officers. My Lords look after themselves. The P. and O. steamer would have taken Lord John Hay and his staff to Malta for £15 per head, and a large amount of money would have been saved. Whatever the expense, the Navy has gained by his departure from Whitehall, for he is condemned in the Fleet as one of those who, when in office, allowed an honourable service to be insulted by civilian secretaries, and by encouraging the "spy" system has done a vast amount of mischief on board her Majesty's ships.—I am, &c., TAXPAYER.

ORIGIN OF "LANCE" AS APPLIED TO ACTING SERJEANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your suggestion, in your last issue, that some of your readers should send an explanation why the term "Lance" is used to designate acting serjeants, will you please insert the following? Like most of our military titles, it is taken from the French. The word "Lance" means a "portfire stick," derived from the French word "Lancinante" (shooting). In the French Army, during the 16th and 17th centuries, a company of infantry consisted of about equal proportions of pikemen and musketeers; the serjeants in charge of the latter were armed with a long weapon called a halberd, while the serjeants of pikemen only carried a short pike, which was fitted to receive a portfire. In those days percussion caps, and even the old hammer and flint combination, were not invented, the only method to ignite the powder-charge being by means of a lighted slow match. On the line of march the slow match was kept by each musketeer in his cartouche-box, for preservation from damp, but before going into action it was the duty of the lance (or portfire) serjeant, whose slow match was always kept lighted, to pass down the ranks and light each man's slow match. As this duty was not so important as that of directing the movements of the men, it would naturally devolve on the junior serjeants, who were thus called lance-serjeants, to distinguish them from platoon serjeants (also French). The improvements in small arms in time done away with the necessity for these duties, but the title "Lance" still remains; the Army, as is well known, being very conservative on these points. For instance, in the Royal Artillery, a proportion of portfires and slow match is still held on charge as part of the equipment of each fort, so as to be available in the event of the supply of friction tubes being exhausted by a long siege. Those of your readers who have done garrison duty in Gibraltar may have noticed that an artilleryman always mounts with the guard. His duty is to fire a loaded piece of ordnance (under the orders of the officer of the guard) at any Spanish guardacosta or revenue cutter, which, in the pursuit of smugglers, ventures within the limits of British waters, and he is still called the "linstock" gunner, that being the name of the instrument fixed in rear of the battery on which the slow match is suspended when in use.—I am, &c.,

March 20, 1883. MASTER GUNNER.

A general order directs that in future there will always be in each battalion serving in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Channel Islands, one company struck off all duties for one and a half month at a time, for the purpose of instruction under its own officers. In thus handing over to the officers commanding companies the responsible duty of instructing their own men in all they should know, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief feels the utmost confidence in the zeal, ability, and tact they will bring to bear in carrying out this order, and he will in future estimate the fitness of company officers for promotion by the manner in which their companies are able to drill, to shoot, and perform outpost and reconnaissance duties, &c. It is suggested that lectures should be given by the officers to their men during this course of instruction.

MARRIAGES.

BERTRAM—MESSITER.—On the 28th ult., at the Parish Church, Highweek, Devon, by the Rev. S. G. Harris, Rector, Julius Alfred Bertram, of Adelaide Road, South Hampstead, to Miriam Sophie Adelaide, only daughter of Major William Gammell, late of the Rifle Brigade, and widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Messiter, late commanding H.M.'s 28th Regiment.

PENNY—GORDON.—On the 3rd inst., at Stellary's Pro-Cathedral, Edinburgh, in presence of his Grace Archbishop Strain, of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, by the Right Rev. Angus Macdonald, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles (cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Charles Gordon, brother of the bride), Clement Phillimore Penny, Paymaster, R.N., to Helen Isabella Mary, youngest daughter of the late Sir Charles Gordon, of Drimnin, Morvern, Argyllshire.

TRENCH—ROBERTS.—On the 29th ult., at St. Stephen's Church, East Twickenham, by the Rev. T. Cobb, M.A., Vicar of Stockburn, Kent, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Johnston, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, F. A. Le Poer Trench, son of the late Rev. F. Le Poer Trench, M.A., Rector of Moore and Drum, county Galway, to Mary Gertrude, only daughter of the late C. W. Roberts, M.R.C.S., of Radstock, Somerset. No cards.

DEATH.

SEAGER.—On March 30, at Lion House, Scarborough, aged 70, Lieutenant-General Edward Seager, C.B., late of the 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars.

Advertisements.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120 PALL MALL.—The 30th ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, by Artists of the Continental Schools, is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling.

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ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, April 13. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Lieutenant-General R. W. LOWRY, C.B., on "Coaling Ships or Squadrons on the Open Sea.' A Paper by Lieutenant R. S. LOWRY, R.N., H.M.S. Espiegle. To be followed by a discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. — The next GENERAL QUARTERLY COURT of this Corporation will be HELD at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on MONDAY, April 16, 1883, at 12 o'clock precisely.

J. WAGSTAFFE, R.N., Secretary.
Offices, 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

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NOTICE.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held on March 29, 1883, an additional deferred Bonus of 10s was added to each Share.

A Dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the Society's Shares, and Interest on the original Bonus of 30s, at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, were declared.

The Dividend and Interest on Bonus will be payable upon application, on and after April 12.

By order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.
March 30, 1883.

FOR SALE. — TWENTY PAID-UP SHARES of £10 Each, in the OXFORD MILITARY COLLEGE, covering a Nomination to the College, at a reduction of 20 per cent. on the ordinary fees, together with other advantages; will be disposed of at a considerable discount to an immediate purchaser.—Applications to Sir C. R. McGREGOR, Bart., and CO., 25 Charles Street, St. James's Square.

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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

India Office, March 22, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for FIVE APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in London, in August, 1883.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding the Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained, on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

A further Notice will be issued when the exact date of the Examination has been fixed.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Major-General,
Military Secretary.

SANDHURST and WOOLWICH EXAMINATIONS in the YEAR 1882.

Mr. WOLFFRAM'S LIST of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES:—

Date and Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Total No. of Marks.
July, 1882.			
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L.	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W.	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26	Sandhurst	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34	Sandhurst	5239
Knight, W. C.	35	Sandhurst	5232
Langdale, P.	45	Sandhurst	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50	Woolwich	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54	Sandhurst	5048
Benett, H. V.	60	Sandhurst	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63	Sandhurst	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64	Sandhurst	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65	Sandhurst	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74	Sandhurst	4818
December, 1882.			
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickinson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5868
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston - Johnson, W. G.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Warrand, W. N. M.		Marine Infantry	4655
Burne, Knightley O.	1	Sandhurst	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

At the Preliminary Examination held in February, 1882, Six out of Seven Candidates, and at the Preliminary Examination held in March, 18:2, ALL FOUR CANDIDATES, sent up from the Manor House, were successful.

H. WOLFFRAM, the Manor House, Lee, S.E.

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL.—Rev. CHARLES J. WYNNE, M.A., Jesus College, Oxford, Head Master.

Rev. J. M. EUSTACE, St. John's College, Cambridge; F. E. BENNETT, M.A., New College, Oxford,—Vice-Masters.

The Education is individual and thorough. Boys are prepared for the Army, Navy, and other Competitive Examinations, as well as for the Universities and Professional Life.

At the Preliminary Examinations for Woolwich and Sandhurst, held last month, SIXTEEN sent up were SUCCESSFUL, and during the last year Candidates direct from this School passed the Further Examinations for Woolwich and Sandhurst, also for the Marine Artillery, Marine Infantry, as well as the Examinations in Arts of the Society of Apothecaries.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., 19 Lexham Gardens, W., PREPARES Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA. A Special Class for the STAFF COLLEGE. Captain James passed from the Staff College in 1877 with honours, first in mathematics, &c. During the past fifteen years over 500 Pupils have passed from this Establishment. Eighty-three successes last year. Last year, for WOOLWICH, five passed, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, 27th, out of seven sent up.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA:—1882: At the March Military Competitive Examination, EIGHT obtained commissions, viz.:—Richards (4th), Grant (12th), Wimberley (14th), Cass (28th), Shadwell (30th), Woodwright, Legge, Vignoles (Cavalry).

September:—TEN passed, viz.:—Holland (2nd), Blewitt (8th), Whiffin (14th), Gorman (19th) M'Mahon (20th), Morris (25th), Barthorp (28th), Cochrane-Baillie (33rd), Edwards (36th), another was 41st, and Goodair, 42nd, received a cavalry commission.

Literary Examination:—All sent up in 1882 passed, viz.:—4th, 5th, 10th, 14th, 26th, 37th, 86th.

STAFF COLLEGE Successes:—1881: 1st, 4th, 16th. 1882: 1st, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

Captain JAMES prepares Officers for the Promotion Examination. Fifty-eight have passed since December, 1881.

Captain JAMES begs to announce that Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison Instructor, Home District, is about to join him.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—The under-signed offers his services in PREPARING MILITIA OFFICERS in MILITARY LAW and TACTICS, or would prefer joining another Officer, late R.A. or R.E., or P.S.C., in preparing Candidates for the above Examination.—Address, F. O. BELMONT, St. Nicholas Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA PREPARED, by the undersigned. Only a very limited number received, the object being to give individual attention and ensure success. Instruction, five hours daily. Officers prepared for the Promotion Examinations.—Apply to Captain H. C. KING, 13 Blomfield Street, Westbourne Terrace, W.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Dr. KAIM and H. ZOBEL, assisted by the Rev. W. FULFORD, M.A., and Colonel COATES, late 99th Regiment, PREPARE CANDIDATES for Woolwich and Sandhurst. Also, in separate classes, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the Military Competitive Examinations, and Officers for admission to the Staff College.

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University Candidates for Sandhurst are received as non-resident pupils. In this competition two candidates (the only ones sent up) have passed into Sandhurst during the past year; Mr. W. A. Grant taking fourth place in July, and Mr. G. Barton-Smith second place in December.

In addition to the University candidate, two other pupils passed on the general list at the recent Sandhurst Examination,—Mr. C. D. Radcliffe (tenth place) and Mr. H. Marwood.

Mr. B. Smith, on this occasion, made the highest score in Mathematics, and Mr. Radcliffe highest marks in German, as well as second highest in Freehand Drawing, out of 440 candidates up for Examination.

Special arrangements made for officers studying for the Staff College or other Military Examinations.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The standard originally fixed for this Examination having been much raised in September, 1881, no results previously gained should be taken into account in considering the successes obtained by Militia pupils. Since the date named, there have been three competitions. At these trials Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured 24 COMMISSIONS for their pupils, although they have only prepared and sent up a very limited number for Examination. The names of all successful pupils have already been published.

Also, at the October Literary Examination, Lieut. C. J. Stanton took 4th place on the list.

The results obtained at other Examinations bring the general score up to FORTY-EIGHT SUCCESSES, achieved by pupils in the last 16 months; during that period the number of pupils on the strength of the establishment, resident and non-resident, has always been limited to 60.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION ONLY.—A Few Candidates desiring special individual attention are Prepared by Major COWPER, assisted by an Officer of equal experience, who has taken high honours in Fortification, Surveying, &c. At the last Four Examinations (the average number sent up for each being between 3 and 4), Pupils passed at their first trial 1st, 10th, 21st, 30th, 33rd, 34th, and 37th on the List.—10 Clifton Villas, Maida Hill, London, W.

SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, C. S., MILITIA, &c.—The Rev. A. PRITCHARD, M.A. Oxon., assisted by his Brother, Professor PRITCHARD (late R.M. Academy, Woolwich), and a large Staff of resident Assistant-Tutors, PREPARES for any of the above.

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For particulars of all this year's successes and previous ones, address Rev. A. PRITCHARD, Hill Lands, Wargrave, Henley, Oxon.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE for MILITIA OFFICERS.—The Rev. A. PRITCHARD, who is assisted by a retired Field Officer of 8 years' experience as a Garrison Instructor, has, during the year 1882, gained five Commissions with the 14 Candidates who went up from him.

For particulars of marks, places, &c., address Rev. A. PRITCHARD, Wargrave, Henley, Oxon.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA desirous of competing for Line Commissions can be received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., at Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. They will be thoroughly prepared in all Military Subjects by Major Dickens (late 11th Foot), Staff-College Graduate, formerly Assistant Royal Engineer, S.E. District, and Colonel Palmer, late R.A., formerly Instructor at the R.M.A., Woolwich, and two of whose pupils obtained special mention from the Examiners at the last September Examination.

Great individual attention is given, as few pupils are taken, and each comes under actual *vivâ voce* instruction for 6½ hours a day. Since the introduction of the Military Competitive, out of Thirty-nine Lieutenants of Militia sent up, Twenty-four have been successful, several taking high places in the list. There are opportunities for healthy country amusements and games, a cricket and football ground, lawn-tennis courts (grass and asphalte), a private billiard-room, &c., and in all other respects a liberal and gentleman's establishment is kept.

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The undersigned offers his services in PREPARING LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for LINE COMMISSIONS, and Officers of Volunteers and Militia for Promotion Examinations, under G.O. No. 20 of 1882.—Apply to Colonel W. J. STEWART, care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45 Pall Mall, S.W.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS, &c.—In the late Examinations Mr. WATKINS, late Scholar, Christ's College, Cambridge, passed Messrs. Plomer, Panton, Carpendale, Brownlow (U.C.), and Voyle (I.C.), for Sandhurst, and Mr. Cronin took honours at the Academy; Mr. Brett qualified for Woolwich.

Twenty-two other pupils have taken high places past year for the above, the Universities, Student Interpreterships, and Militia Examinations, Military and Pass.

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Address, 90 Kensington Park Road, W.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA.—A COURSE of INSTRUCTION, including Fortification, Surveying, Tactics, Army Discipline Act, Drill, Queen's Regulations, &c., given by Major DAUBENY and A. PINHEY.—Apply to A. PINHEY (late R.A.), Burlington House, Spring Grove, Isleworth, W.

WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and MILITIA.—Mr. S. H. WINTER PREPARES PUPILS for Military and other Examinations. More than 200 of his pupils have passed, many of them taking very high places.—Connaught House, the Common, Woolwich.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

MR. J. WINDER, M.A., Cranworth House, Eastbourne, Sussex, PREPARES TEN PUPILS for Woolwich and Sandhurst. At recent Examinations Candidates prepared by Mr. Winder obtained 6th and 22nd places for Woolwich, and 20th and 27th places for Sandhurst.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—Lieutenants of Militia PREPARED, at 37 Cambridge Gardens, W. At the last September Examination, the following, out of Twelve sent up, were successful:—

C. H. Farquharson	5th	J. F. Campbell	23rd
J. E. Cullinan	12th	C. L. Crutchley	31st
C. W. Garraway	16th	B. T. Mahon	38th

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Major De Thoren was Professor of Tactics at Sandhurst, Garrison Instructor at Madras, and D.A.Q.G. in the Abyssinian Campaign.

Major H. F. Morgan passed the Staff College, and is the author of "Summary of Tactics" and "Summary of Law."

For further information, apply to Major MORGAN, 3 Douro Terrace, Jersey.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. CARDEW, p.s.c., is PREPARING a Class of LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA. As the number is strictly limited, early application should be made.—14 Observatory Avenue, Kensington, three minutes from the High-Street Station.

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		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut-Col. E. B. Hutton	Dublin	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Ballincollig	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Aldershot	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. Philips	Hounslow	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Col. W. L. Browne	Newbridge	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars)		Col. H. D'A. P. Burnell	Colchester	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut-Col. J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Lieut-Col. E. A. Wood	Lucknow—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	...
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B.,	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox [A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lt.-Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of C'mb'dge's Own) Lancers		Lieut-Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Longford	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut-Col. K. J. W. Coghill, C.B.	Egypt—Aldershot	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut-Col. C. Mangles	Cahir	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. F. Kaye	Dublin	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	—	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Dublin	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	St. George's Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Chelsea	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. G. W. Knox, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Wellington Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	West Indies—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Curragh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny	Portland—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Peshawur—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Parnell, C.B.	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar—Brbados.	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Stokes	Bombay—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Mullingar—Newcastle	1866	Bengal—Afghanistn	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Agra—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Col. J. N. Colthurst	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. B. Colvin	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Meean Meer—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. W. Daunt, C.B.	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn	Lieut-Col. W. T. Baker	Fyzabad—Bury St. Edmunds	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somerse'shire Lt. Infantry).	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Dublin—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn	Col. P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B.	Kamptee—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. B. Cosby	Bradford—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Poona—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nva. Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. W. Adcock	Theyetmyo—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Col. M. J. R. MacGregor	Rawul Pindee—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Malta—Clonmel	1882	Egypt	...
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Hereford	Halifax, N.S.—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. E. Davidson	Belfast—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. F. L. Edridge	Templemore—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Dover—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	—	Jersey—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunsw'k	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col, H. C. Patton	Peshawur—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Bengal—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Pembroke Dock—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Manchester—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Umballa—Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. A. S. Cameron, V.C., p.s.c.	Fermoy—Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn	Lieut-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. D. Geddes	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Lock, p.s.c.	Enniskillen—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Sing'p're	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. Heywood	Quetta—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Buxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Kinsale—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Chatham—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanist'n	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Gibraltar—Kingston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. S. Stabb	Devonport—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Richardson,	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. J. Castle [C.B.	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D Dyson-Laurie,	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D. Johnstone	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. King	Kilkenny—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

A Battery	Dublin
B —	Exeter
C —	Dublin
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Meerut
F —	Umballa
G —	Meerut
H —	Exeter
I —	Canterbury
K —	Newbridge
L —	Mean Meer
M —	St. John's Wood
N —	Coventry

B Brigade—

A Battery	Dorchester
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Kirkee
E —	Bangalore
F —	Aldershot
G —	Egypt
H —	Aldershot
I —	Aldershot
K —	Umballa
L —	Newbridge
M —	Secunderabad
N —	Lucknow

Depot—A and B Brigades—Woolwich.
Riding Establishment—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

A Battery	Shorncliffe
B —	Ferozepore
C —	Natal
D —	Shorncliffe
E —	Kilkenny
F —	Woolwich
G —	Benares
H —	Jullundur
I —	Ahmedabad
J —	Newcastle
K —	Dublin
L —	Secunderabad
M —	Nusserabad
N —	Hyderabad
O —	Kamptee
P —	Secunderabad
Q —	St Thomas Mt.
R —	Bellary
S —	Bangalore
T —	Aldershot
U —	Athlone
V —	Chatham
W —	Hilsea
X —	Woolwich

2nd Brigade—

A Battery	Kirkee
B —	Neemuch
C —	Ahmednuggur
D —	Kirkee
E —	Kurrachee
F —	Deesa
G —	Belgaum
H —	Bristol
I —	Egypt
J —	Allahabad
K —	Sheffield
L —	Aldershot
M —	St. Thomas Mt.
N —	Woolwich
O —	Hilsea
P —	Woolwich
Q —	Sheffield
R —	Peshawur
S —	Woolwich

3rd Brigade—

A Battery	Weedon
B —	Weedon
C —	Egypt
D —	Ipswich
E —	Ipswich
F —	Limerick
G —	Clonmel
H —	Christchurch
I —	Bangalore
J —	Trowbridge
K —	Nowgong
L —	Dinapore
M —	Meerut
N —	Cawnpore
O —	Agra
P —	Meean Meer
Q —	Saugor
R —	Fyzabad

4th Brigade—

A Battery	Mhow
B —	Rawul Pindee
C —	Meean Meer
D —	Lucknow
E —	Bareilly
F —	Morar
G —	Meerut
H —	Aldershot
I —	Curragh
J —	Woolwich
K —	Fermoy
L —	Mooltan
M —	Aldershot
N —	Woolwich
O —	Barrackpore
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Colchester
R —	Glasgow

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—Northern Division.

1st Battery	Alderney
2nd —	Jersey
3rd —	Guernsey
4th —	Tilbury
5th —	Bermuda
6th —	Bermuda
7th —	Rawul Pindee
8th —	Attock
9th —	Rawul Pindee
Depot	Newcastle

No. 2.—Lancashire Division.

1st Battery	Fort Widley
2nd —	Weymouth
3rd —	Shoeburyness
4th —	Ferozepore
5th —	Lahore
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Liverpool

No. 3.—Eastern Division.

1st Battery	Landguard Fort
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Fort Victoria
4th —	Woolwich
5th —	Ceylon
6th —	Ceylon
7th —	Theyetmyo
8th —	Theyetmyo
9th —	Tonghoo
Depot	Colchester

No. 4.—Cinque Ports Division.

1st Battery	Dover
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Dover
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Barbadoes
7th —	Quetta
8th —	Bombay
9th —	Khandalla
Depot	Dover

No. 5.—London Division.

1st Battery	Portsmouth
2nd —	Fort Grange
3rd —	Woolwich
4th —	Malta
5th —	Malta
6th —	Malta
7th —	Fort William
8th —	Delhi
Depot	Woolwich

No. 6.—Southern Division.

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Portsmouth
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Golden Hill
5th —	Govindghur
6th —	Allahabad
7th Battery	Peshawur
8th —	Singapore
9th —	Hong Kong
Depot	Fort Brockhurst

No. 7.—Western Division.

1st Battery	Bull Point
2nd —	Devonport
3rd —	Devonport
4th —	Devonport
5th —	Gwalior
6th —	Morar
7th —	Cape
8th —	Mauritius
9th —	St. Helena
Depot	Plymouth

No. 8.—Scottish Division

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Sheerness
3rd —	Sheerness
4th —	Sheerness
5th —	Egypt
6th —	Egypt
7th —	Aden
8th —	Aden
9th —	Bombay
Depot	Leith Fort

[See next page.]

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY (Continued).

Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Malta—Lichfield	1880	Malta...	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Tralee—Lichfield	1872	Singapore—Transv'l	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Roorkee—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. C. Brook	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Col. F. D. Walters	Devonport—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	...
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. Fitzgerald	Londonderry—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar..	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Green	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Portsmouth—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Rennie	Ft. St. George—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Greenland	Gibraltar—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. B. Hayward	Castlebar—Leicester	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. J. N. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c.	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Straton	Gibraltar—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Bevan	Allahabad—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	...
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Natal—Northampton	1879	Natal...	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. W. W. Corban	Egypt (for Gibr'lt'r)—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Col. S. G. C. Hogge	Gosport—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. E. Fyler	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt...	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Dublin—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c.	Bareilly—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Daniell	Curragh—Pontefract	...	Aden...	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt...	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon	Aldershot—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun	Rangoon—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. J. S. H. Algar [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal...	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. K. G. Henderson	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Woolwich—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape...	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Tower—Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan— Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta...	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Col. C. H. Sams	Athlone—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. T. Simpson	Kurrachee—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes...	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. Byam	Aden—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	...
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. E. E. Wilson, C.B.	Aldershot—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. H. Tucker	Meerut—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Sunderland	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Curragh—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. Jago	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt...	...
72	72nd	S'forth Highl'd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Alb'nys)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Col. A. E. Warren	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta...	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Bermuda—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princ'ss Vict'ria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Aldershot—Armagh	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. B. S. Robinson	Belgaum—Armagh	1870	Madras	...
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape...	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Suth'rl'd Highl'd'rs)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. A. C. Bruce, C.B., p.s.c.	Cape—Stirling	1879	Natal...	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. E. H. D. Macpherson	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Williams	Umballa—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Hall	Nova Scotia—Tralee	1874	Malta	...
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. G. Campbell	Malta—Tralee	1882	Malta...	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Frankland, p.s.c.	Dover—Naas	1862	Bombay—Bengal	1871
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut -Col. F. H. A. Seymour.	Ahmednuggur—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Col. J. P. C. Glyn	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India--Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. J. A. Smith	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Col. R. S. Turton	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		...	Malta	...	...	...

GARRISON ARTILLERY (Continued).

No. 9.—Welsh Division.

1st Battery	South Hook
2nd —	Ft. Hubberstone
3rd —	Pembroke Dock
4th —	Secunderabad
5th —	St. Thomas Mnt.
6th —	Halifax
7th —	Halifax
8th —	Halifax
Depot	Newport

No. 10.—North Irish Division.

1st Battery	Sandown, I. of W.
2nd —	Shoeburyness
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Mhow
6th —	Gibraltar

No 10.—North Irish Division (con.)

7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
9th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Belfast

No. 11.—South Irish Division.

1st Battery	Carlisle Fort
2nd —	Spike Island
3rd —	Camden Fort
4th —	Portsmouth
5th —	Umballa
6th —	Theyetmyo
7th —	Malta
8th —	Malta
9th —	Malta
Depot	Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Ald'shot
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Cape Town
6th—Chatham
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th—Bermuda
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Chatham
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Bermuda
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th Company—Southampton [(Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Egypt
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Gibraltar
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps—Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

The opening dinner of the patrons and committee of the Vine Club and their friends took place on Monday evening, April 2, Lord Robert Brudenell-Bruce in the chair. It was mentioned that at the committee meeting held before the dinner, no less than 137 candidates were up for election, and 101 of them were elected as members, although only five days had elapsed since the last meeting.

On the occasion of the presentation to Lord Wolseley and Lord Alcester at the Guildhall on Wednesday, April 11, the library will be used as a reception-room, and detachments of the City of London Rifles and the Naval Volunteers will probably form the guards of honour. Invitations to the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Mansion House in the evening, to meet Lord Wolseley and Lord Alcester, have been accepted by the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Childers (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Major-Gen. Drury-Lowe, Gen. Sir G. Willis, Sir H. Keppel (Admiral of the Fleet), Gen. Sir E. A. Whitmore, Admiral Brandreth, Lord Sandhurst, Admiral Sir A. Hoskins, Col. Sir S. R. Buller, V.C., C.B., Major-Gen. Sir A. Clarke, Major-Gen. Blake, Col. Sir Owen Lanyon, Col. the Hon. P. Methuen, Sir J. Stokes, &c.

Reviews.

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Colburn's United Service Magazine.—A very excellent article on the "Money's Worth in Our Army" occupies the leading position in the current number of this oldest Naval and Military magazine. Commencing with a remark of Mr. Illingworth's, that "We do not get the full value for the money spent on our Army," the writer (who, we believe, is also the editor) goes on quietly and expressively to show that there is a good deal of truth in the assertion, pointing out very truly that the real Commander-in-Chief is neither the Duke of Cambridge nor the Marquis of Hartington, but some civilian or clerk who owes his position to political more than practical considerations. In the expectation of a perpetual peace, no attempt is ever made to prepare for war, the consequence being that when only a small one breaks out, the loss at first is nearly always on our side heavy. The suggestions or remonstrances of Generals and of other officers in authority, are replied to by civilians, who, knowing next to nothing about the matter in discussion, settle it in a dozen words by letter. We shall watch with interest the continuation of this important subject in the following numbers. "The Navies of the World" is another paper which will repay perusal; and the next article, the "Historical Records of the Household Cavalry," will be read with interest. A new feature introduced in this number, one which will prove of great advantage in the future, is a "Record of Naval and Military Events." This begins with January 1, and is continued until March 19, 1883, containing in a few pages a vast amount of valuable information.

The Nineteenth Century, for April, does not contain any article connected with the services.

The United Service, for April, opens with a biographical sketch of Field-Marshal Suvaroff, by David Graham Odel. It is followed by "A Comparison of Our System of Artillery Organisation and Administration with Those of Foreign Armies," contributed by Major Sanger, U.S.A. This instalment treats of a highly important subject,—"The Artillery Schools."

There is a good deal of variety in the new number of *The National Review*, but it seems a pity to devote at least a dozen pages to a subject which can scarcely prove attractive to half that number of readers. If the writer of "Our Critics" thinks he will cause as great a sensation as was caused some fifty years ago by "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," he will be considerably disappointed. It seems what schoolboys vulgarly call a "cheeky thing," to introduce so much rubbish into the pages of a periodical which deserves a far different kind of consideration.

Although there is no particularly striking feature in the April number of *Blackwood*, it is quite up to the average. The opening pages of a new serial promise highly, and in all probability "The Millionaire" will prove as attractive a story as "The Ladies Lindores" has done. The latter is on the eve of conclusion, but still there is much to be managed, and no little curiosity exists as to how far Mrs. Oliphant will succeed in securing a graceful exit for each of her characters. There can be no doubt that "Old Rolls" is on the horns of a dilemma, and he most eloquently expresses his own knowledge of the fact. The only one as yet who has spoken his adieux is the pleasant little Marquis,—a well-drawn character, though a wee bit over-done. "Fleurette" is a charming though sad story, which will attract many admirers.

The War Office has decided to give the newly-invented repeating-rifle an exhaustive trial at Aldershot, at the Curragh, and the School of Musketry.

The following district order was promulgated at Portsmouth on Monday:—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Lascelles, Rifle Brigade, to be Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. Southern District, vice Col. Bray, whose period of staff service has expired.

The *Times* announces that "The head-quarters of the Emperor and his foreign guests during the manœuvres of the German Army Corps this autumn will be at Homburg, which in that season is generally crowded with English visitors. The Prince of Wales and Prince Rudolf of Austria will be present. The 11th is the strongest corps in the Imperial Army, the Hesse-Darmstadt division being linked with the two divisions supplied by Hesse-Nassau, the whole furnishing a force of about 42 battalions, 30 squadrons, and 108 guns. The Emperor last manœuvred the Hessian troops in 1878, before he had completely recovered from the wounds inflicted upon him by Nobiling, and with his arm still sustained in a sling. It is expected that this year's manœuvres near Homburg, which promise to be more than usually brilliant, will commence about September 20."

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

Obituary.

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Gen. E. Seager died at Scarborough on Friday, aged 71. He enlisted in the Army in 1832, and after serving for nine years in the ranks, he was gazetted, in 1841, to a cornetcy in the 8th Hussars, obtained a lieutenancy in 1843, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1854. He served in the Eastern Campaign up to Feb. 1855, with the 8th Hussars, taking part in the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and also in the siege of Sebastopol. In June, 1855, he was appointed assistant-military secretary to Major-Gen. Lord William Paulet, commanding on the Bosphorus, and he continued to act in the same capacity to Sir Henry Storks until the end of the Russian War. For his services in the Crimea, he received the medal with four clasps, and the 5th Class of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal. In 1858-59, he served in Central India, and was present at the action of Boordah. He was afterwards for some time employed as inspecting officer of the Yeomanry Cavalry Forces in Great Britain. He obtained the rank of lieut.-col. in 1859, and was promoted to a colonelcy in 1864. In 1877, he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and he retired from the Army in 1881, with the rank of lieut.-gen.

Com. Robert Amyett Newman, R.N., died on April 1, aged 90. This gallant veteran officer entered the Navy in 1803, and was present in the Courageux at the capture of the French West India Islands in that year. He was the last surviving officer of the flying squadron of the Trafalgar Fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, Bart., who, on Nov. 4, 1805, captured off Ferrol Admiral Dumanoir's French Squadron, which a fortnight before had escaped from the battle of Trafalgar. Com. Newman was likewise present at the Walcheren Expedition, &c., in 1809. During Bonaparte's incarceration at St. Helena he was attached to the guardship stationed there, and on one occasion received the honour of an interview with the Emperor. He also saw much service during the American War.

Gen. von Hobe Pasha, one of the German officers who went to Constantinople last year for the purpose of reforming the Turkish Army, has been appointed an aide-de-camp of the Sultan and chief master of the horse.

"Sapo Carbonis Detergens" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "Wright, Southwark," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

NAVAL NOTES.

At the last periodical meeting of the general committee of management of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, held at its central office, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge—there being present Capt. the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., in the chair, Lord Ashley, Admiral Sir Claude Buckle, K.C.B., Capts. V. Budd, J. J. Holdsworth, D. Mainland, T. C. Porteous, and Col. W. Stuart, with the secretary, Mr. W. R. Buck—the usual half-yearly extra issues of charitable relief for the most necessitous dependants of deceased mariners, &c., were formally sanctioned to poverty-stricken recipients, numbering, on this occasion, 618 widows and 967 orphans respectively. Approval was also given to the allotment of the society's special marine aneroid barometers (as placed at the committee's disposal, through the philanthropic gifts of various private and public donors, "To help fishermen to save their own lives, and encourage them in saving the lives of others") in six individual instances, and to 47 fishing stations, to meet pressing local needs; while the silver medal of the institution was likewise awarded in 14 cases of exceptionally heroic exertions, at great personal risk, on the part of master mariners or their crews, in rescuing life from shipwrecks on the high seas during the more recent gales. The completed statistics of the society's work and operations during the past year, 1882, as carried out at home, abroad, and in the colonies, through its 1,200 honorary agencies, showed that urgent aid and relief had been extended to a total of 13,145 shipwrecked persons and widows or orphans, with other variously distressed sufferers amongst the seafaring classes. In these figures for the year were comprised a more than ordinarily large number of sad claims from Ireland, in relation to which it was noteworthy that the society's local chief representative and honorary agent-general (Mr. Thomas F. Brady, H.M.'s Inspector of Irish Fisheries) had on their behalf specially reported the whole maritime community as being, without exception, conspicuous for their complete holding aloof from all participation in the unfortunate course of events in that country. With respect to the society's later operations during the current year, the demands upon its organisation and resources from nearly all parts of the coasts of the United Kingdom generally had, owing to recurrent storms, been unprecedentedly excessive.

Admiral Lord Alcester was entertained at dinner on Friday evening by Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, at his official residence, Sheerness, a number of the Naval and Military officers of Chatham and Sheerness being invited to meet his lordship. In the morning his lordship inspected the vessels in the steam basin at the dockyard which are preparing for sea, including the Satellite, Caroline, Alecto, and Frolic.

It is understood at Chatham that a large ironclad will be selected to take the place of the Duncan as flagship of the Vice-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief at the Nore, the latter ship being altogether unsuited for the particular service on which she has been for so many years employed. The Ajax, now in the steam basin at Chatham, attached to the Steam Reserve at that port, will, it is believed, supersede the Duncan as the flagship at the Nore.

The Trent has left the Nore for the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, where she is to be employed for surveying duties in the Thames. She is placed under the temporary command of Chief Officer W. J. Blakey, of the Wildfire, during the time she is engaged on surveying duties.

The Agamemnon arrived in Plymouth Sound on Monday from Sheerness.

The trial trip of the Merlin took place in the Channel, off Plymouth, on Monday. The speed attained was 10 knots. The trial was considered satisfactory. The Merlin is to prepare immediately for commission.

The Edinburgh arrived in Portsmouth Harbour on Monday morning. She left Pembroke under convoy of the Valorous at 10.45 on Saturday morning, under easy steam, the engines going at from 40 to 50 revolutions. The machinery was gradually worked up to and maintained at from 70 to 75 revolutions a minute, as many as 80 being occasionally recorded. The Valorous was soon left far behind. The Start was passed an hour after the ships parted company, Spithead being reached at 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The engines worked well, and a mean speed of about 14 knots was realised. Mr. Philip Watts, assistant-constructor at the Admiralty, made careful observations as to her rolling during the passage.

The Triumph, in her coming refit at Portsmouth, is to have no alterations made in her armament. She will, therefore, carry during her next commission ten 9-inch 12-ton, four 64-pounders, two 8-cwt., and one 6-cwt. muzzle-loader guns, six 20-pounder breech-loaders, and ten Nordenfelt machine-guns.

Two of the departments at Chatham Dockyard were permanently closed on Monday, by order of the Admiralty. The more important of the two was that used for the remanufacture of iron sent from the other dockyards, and which employed about 80 men. The work will now be done by contract, and the men who have been employed at the work have been discharged, but work of another description will be found for them in other parts of the yard. The other department which is closed is that which has been used for the manufacture of lead. This building is situated near Melville Hospital. The supply of lead will be contracted for. It is a fact, somewhat strange, but nevertheless true and significant, that the departments closed by the present Government are invariably those which increase the contracting powers of the Administration, while decreasing the self-supporting resources of the Navy. From day to day the service is becoming more and more dependent on private manufacturing firms, and in due proportion less reliable and efficient in its *matériel*.

The Shannon, having had a thorough repair of her machinery at Devonport, was taken into the Channel on Saturday for a six hours' full-power trial. During the run, the mean pressure in the boilers was 52 lb., the minimum vacuum in the condensers 25·6 in., the mean revolutions a minute 66·6. The speed indicated by the patent log was 12·3 knots. The trial was considered satisfactory. The Shannon is to be attached to the Coastguard service.

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. George D. Morant	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (Rear-Admiral Sir F. Sullivan)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Chas. Hicks	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry H. Rawson, C.B. (Admiral Lord John Hay)	Re. Jan., 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. G. W. Allen	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. N. Bowden-Smith	March 21, 1882—Devonport	South-East Coast of America
Antelope	2	63	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. Hon. W. H. Jolliffe	Re. Feb. 25, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Charles R. Wood	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb (Rear-Admiral J. D. M'Crea)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. R. E. Tracey (Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B.)	August, 1882—Devonport	China
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Com. W. M. Annesley	Nov. 3, 1881—Devonport	For Coast of Ireland
Beacon	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. A. W. Moore	Jan. 23, 1879—Chatham	Mediterranean
Beagle	1	28	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. M. Maturin	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Fras. M. Prattent	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Devonport
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. Church (Rear-Admiral N. Salmon, V.C.)	April 11, 1882—C. of G. Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsm'th	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship	Capt. Richard Wells	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartm'th	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. W. E. B. Atkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service on C. of [Ireland
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. A. J. Kennedy	March 29, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. H. Stephenson, C.B.	Sept. 15, 1880—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. R. G. S. Pasley	Dec. 7, 1880—Sheerness	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry H. Hippisley	Aug. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargent	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine	May 10, 1881—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. G. W. Hill	Jan. 3, 1883—Devonport	China
Comus	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Jeffreys	Re. Aug. 20, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Herbert J. G. Garbett	Re. Jan., 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Crocodile	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Jan., 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Curacoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Feb 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. H. Jauncey	Re. Jan., 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Hon. C. Cadogan	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. F. J. J. Elliot	Feb. 10, 1881—Sheerness	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade	Re. Sept. 21, 1882—P'rtsm'th	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Henry Bigge	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Dee	3	47	S. iron gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. A. Harston	June 21, 1882—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Fred. S. Vander-Meulen	May 27, 1879—Portsmouth	N. America and West Indies
Don	3	47	S. iron gunboat	Lieut. and Com. W. Wilson	June 21, 1882—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. A. Bolitho	Re. Oct. 18, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of W'llingt'n	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Adml. Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. D'Arcy (Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. John H. Vidal	Re. April 1, 1881—Sunderland	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. M. M'Neile	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	206	S. corvette	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Jan. 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. George Robinson	Jan. 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. E. H. Gamble	Jan. 3, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. C. S. Cardale	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. W. Codrington, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	Jan. 1, 1880—Devonport	N. America and West Indies
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. J. L. Sisson	Dec. 9, 1878—Devonport	N. America and West Indies
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Edward G. F. Law	June 5, 1879—Devonport	S.E. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. FitzH. E. Crowe	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda	N. America and West Indies
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. R. F. Hammick	Re. May 19, 1882—Devonport	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Re. Oct. 22, 1872—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Lieut-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Julian A. Baker	June 15, 1880—Chatham	N. America and West Indies
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. E. W. Hodgkinson	Borne in Defence	Tender to Defence
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Gannet	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	N. America and W.I.
Glatton	2	185	S. turret ship	—	Tender to Excellent	Portsmouth
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. G. Gough	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and W.I.
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lieut-Com. S. J. B. Willcox	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Mediterranean
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	3[illegible]7	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. F. Heneage (Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsm'th	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 20, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rear-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec., 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop and storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Navigating-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Iron Duke	14	459	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. C. St. John	July 5, 1878—Devonport	On passage home
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Charles W. Spring	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	6	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. Evans	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. C. R. Harris	Sept. 20, 1882—Chatham	China

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. A. C. Parr	Jan. 3, 1883—Sheerness	Channel Squadron
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsm'th	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel	Lieut-Com. A. Carpenter	Re.Mar. 26,1881—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. W. A. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Sloop	Lieut-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. John Fellowes (V.-Ad. Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. Burges Watson	July 22, 1880—Devonport	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret ship	Capt. Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C.	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. H. Corfe	Re.June 25, 1879—H'ng K'ng	China
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Commodore J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. Maxwell	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Netley	2	18	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. P. K. Smythies	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. G. F. Digby [K.C.B.) (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell, V.C.,	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America and W. I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. S. Bosanquet	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brook	March 13, 1883—Sheerness	Cape of Good Hope
Orion	4	249	S. arm. corvette	Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy	June 24, 1882—Chatham	Mediterranean
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	Feb. 7, 1876—Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. R. B. Needham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. H. Rose	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 20, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus		39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pembroke		57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr (Rear-Admiral Geo. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. St. G. D'Arcy Irvine	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	July 30, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Lennard Dick	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Pioneer	6	44	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. H. M. C. Festing	Re. Apl. 13, '82—Sierra L'one	W. C. of Africa
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. W. H. May	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. Apr. 1, '81—W. Ind. D'cks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. A. Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	March 8, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Renard	1	28	Schooner	Lieut-Com. George E. Richards	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. L. Sulivan	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. P. R. Sharpe (Rear-Admiral Hamilton, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut-Com. V. B. Orlebar	Re. July 25, 1878—Esquima'lt	Ordered home
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Ad. Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut-Com. Walter S. King	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Scorpion	4	...	S. turret-ship	Tender to	Terror	Bermuda
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. G. C. Higgins	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	91	S. gunvessel	Lieut. Walter H. B. Graham	Re. Feb. 18, 1879—Devonp'rt	Ordered home
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. A. de G. Sutton	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (special service)
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. John Ferris	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. Arthur E. Dupuis	Re. July 1, 1880—P'rtsmouth	Indian troop service
Sheldrake	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. M. L. Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong K'ng	China
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	N. America & W.I. (survey)
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. A. R. Wonham	Tender to Dk. of W'llingt'n	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Francis W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W. Coast of Africa
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	China
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth.	Mediterranean
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Cpt. T. Le Hunte Ward, C.B., A.D.C	Oct. 4, 1880—Chatham	Mediterranean
Supply	...	25	Tank-vessel	Staff Com. T. J. H. Rapson	June, 1882	Bermuda
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Admiral A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. W. J. L. Wharton	Feb. 16, 1882—Sheerness	S.E. Coast America (survey)
Tamar	2	212	S. troopship	Capt. Thos. H. Royse	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B.	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Chas. G. Fane	March 25, 1878—Devonport	N. America and West Indies
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. Thos. Barnardiston	Re. Jan 1, 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thalia	6	437	S. corvette	Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	July 21, 1882—Devonport	Particular service (order'd to Zanzibar)
Thetis	14	225	S. corvette	Capt. A. C. Curtis	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Sept. 25, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Trent	3	13	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. L. F. C. Jackson	Tender to Duncan	
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. F. Crohan	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Surveying
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Tyrian	1	40	S. gunboat	Tender to	Urgent	Port Royal, Jamaica
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lieut-Com. Henry McA. Cutfield	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. J. C. Purvis	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Poland	April 1, 1880—R. Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. Walter Stewart	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Particular service
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lieut-Com. E. J. P. Gallwey	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. W. H. Cuming	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel	Lieut-Com. C. Lindsay	Re. March 26, '81—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Warrior	32	342	S. armoured	Capt. Edward S. Adeane, C.M.G	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsm'th	Greenock
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. J. D. Nicholls	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Wildfire	...	19	P. vessel	Chief Officer W. Blakey	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. T. P. W. Nesham	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. C. Arbuthnot	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Capt. H. D. Sarratt	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

"Justice" writes:—"I think military examinations have gone a little too far. I know an officer who has been denied promotion because while on active service he failed to qualify for promotion. He went up for the examination under most exceptional circumstances, and was then qualified in every subject, but did not get the aggregate number of points to qualify. The officer I refer to has some practical experience, for he has at least two medals. He probably was examined by some one who never saw or never heard a shot fired, and because he gave practical answers instead of theoretical he was 'ploughed.' I call it an abuse, and surely some small allowance might be made to officers who on active service try and cope with men fresh from garrison instruction. The examiners seem to look upon all alike, and the result is that officers who serve their country are passed over by those who prefer staying at home."

The *Standard* says:—"A Committee will be assembled at the War Office during the week to consider the present system of military sketching, &c., under the presidency of Major-Gen. Creagh-Osborne, Commandant Staff College. Col. Richards, from the Staff College, and Capts. Roberts, R.A., and Boyle, R.E., from Woolwich and Chatham respectively, will attend to give evidence."

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Amusements.

The Carl Rosa Opera season at DRURY LANE continues to greatly interest the musical public. "Il Trovatore" on Tuesday, with Madame Valleria's appearance as Leonora, has been a prominent feature of the week's programme, which has besides included a new opera written by Franz Hueffer, and composed by A. C. Mackenzie, entitled "Colomba." "Fidelio" was given for the last time on Friday, and "Maritana" is represented this evening, introducing Miss Amy Sherwin as the heroine. The new opera of "Esmeralda" was most warmly welcomed on repetition, and the general completeness of the orchestra and the excellence of the vocal interpretation claim in every instance the fullest acknowledgment.

The new play, entitled "Bondage," adapted from a drama produced a few years since at the Odéon, Paris, is not likely to encourage hopes of a financial success attending Miss Hilda Hilton's management of the OPERA COMIQUE in the Strand. The gloomy subject is not altogether new to the stage, and it has not been skilfully handled by the adapters. A financier has unconsciously engaged his first wife as governess to a little girl of whom he has become the father through a bigamous marriage, and he commits suicide to escape the consequences of discovery. Miss Hilda Hilton works hard to give tragic importance to the awkwardly situated governess, Miss Nelly Bromley represents the widow who has never been a wife, and Mr. Charles Kelly can do little with all his acknowledged talent to make an impressive character of the bigamist. There is comedy of a grim kind in the younger Mr. William Farren's representation of a suspicious partner in the firm of L'Estrange and Co., and Miss Agnes Thomas and Mr. Benn agreeably play two of the subordinate characters.

A lively vaudeville, called, "A Private Wire," furnished by MM. Felix and Desprez, with music composed by Mr. Percy Reeve, now precedes the comic fairy opera of "Iolanthe" at the SAVOY. A slight plot illustrates the misapprehensions which take place in a family circle from the use of a telephone; and with Miss Brandram, Miss Sybil Grey, Mr. Rowan, and Mr. Eric Lewis to serve as the interpreters of the pleasing melodies introduced, a favourable reception has been awarded. "Iolanthe" continues its successful career, and no immediate change of programme seems likely.

The GLOBE THEATRE will be reopened this evening with Mr. Robert Buchanan's new drama, called, "Lady Clare," a romantic play, illustrating phases of modern society. The cast includes Miss Ada Cavendish, Miss Jay, Miss Lydia Cowell, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, and Mr. Horace Wigan.

The benefit for Mr. Royce, who was so suddenly incapacitated by paralysis from continuing his profession, will take place at the GAIETY THEATRE early in May, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales.

When the Carl Rosa opera season has terminated at DRURY LANE THEATRE, Mr. Augustus Harris will revive the pictorial drama of "Youth," with a reproduction of the military effects on a more extensive scale.

At TOOLE'S THEATRE on Monday next, Mr. Toole appears in his original character of Robert Spicer Romford, in Mr. Burnand's amusing dramatic adaptation of "Artful Cards."

The final night of "Caste," at the HAYMARKET THEATRE, is now fixed to be Friday, April 13, when Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft will act for the last time their original parts of Captain Hawtree and Polly Eccles; Mr. Hare appearing, for this occasion only, in his old character of Sam Gerridge. A few farewell performances of Mr. T. W. Robertson's comedy of "School" will afterwards be given.

Mr. Clifford Harrison gave, last Saturday evening, by special desire, his musical and dramatic recitals at Sandringham, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and a distinguished audience.

Mr. Whitworth, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Connolly waited upon Lord Wolseley at the War Office on the 30th ult., and presented him with the freedom of Drogheda, in compliance with a resolution passed by the town council.

Major-Gen. Sayer, lately in command of the Belfast District, who has been selected to succeed Lieut.-Gen. Pakenham, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday morning by the London mail train, and at once drove to the Royal Hotel, Devonport, where he will remain until Government House is prepared for his reception.

A return just issued shows the ages and length of service of the non-commissioned officers and men of the British cavalry and infantry present at the action of Tel-el-Kebir. The total number engaged (exclusive of two companies of the 2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders) was 10,652; of these, 220 of the Line had volunteered or been transferred, while 1,293 were "reserve men;" 25 of the soldiers were under 18 years of age, 31 under 20, and 1,025 under 21; 398 men had seen less than one year's service.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, from a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases, to other cod liver oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in tubercular and the various forms of strumous disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other cod liver oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other cod liver oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only cod liver oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; by all chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE General Orders published on April 1 contain the details of a new system of instruction in all kinds of Military duties, to commence on the very day of their publication. These details were, however, "specially issued" on March 29; otherwise, it would have been absolutely impossible to begin the new course on the day named. In describing these General Orders and commenting on them, we shall not take the various items in the succession in which they occur; because we wish to present their more important features to our readers in a concise and comprehensible form. To follow the course of these details *seriatim*, as they appear in the *Army List*, would defeat that object, and waste time that may be valuable. It might at first be supposed, from the entire absence of any verbal limitation to "Line battalions," that the new system was to be applied to the Militia. But, apart from the impossibility of carrying it out in any Militia battalion not permanently embodied, we learn quite incidentally that it is not intended for those portions of the Territorial regiments. For the purposes of the new course of instruction, the year is divided into eight periods of a month and a half each; and the companies of every battalion at home are to be in succession struck off all regimental and other duties for one of these periods. During this time, they are to be handed over to their own officers for a course of instruction in drill of all kinds,—shooting, outpost duties, reconnaissance, &c. No leave of absence or furlough, except under the most urgent circumstances, is to be granted to any one belonging to a company undergoing this course of conversion into military "Admirable Crichtons." During the whole six weeks, more or less, drill and out-door instruction are to occupy every available hour of fine weather, and wet days are to be devoted to in-door instruction and lectures. When this course is over, the performances of the several companies are to be compared, and the efficiency of the company officers is to be measured by the proficiency of their men. But what chance has a company that shoots during the fogs and frost and snow and gales of winter of making as good scores as one that shoots in the genial months of summer, or the clear stillness of autumn? It is ordered, by way of compensation, that a company that shoots in winter is to shoot in summer the following year. But that is very poor consolation, because when men are passed so quickly through the military mill, and when wholesale transfers and extensive volunteering are so frequent, the personal identity of a company is soon changed. No allowance is made for those undoubted and by no means uncommon cases of a good and valuable working officer who cannot lecture in a style likely to edify any one, and who would be painfully and evidently conscious that he was appearing to such a disadvantage before his men as must tend to lessen his influence. There are many gallant and capable leaders who cannot extemporise the shortest address without hesitating and blundering, and who cannot even read the words of others clearly and impressively. The first alteration announced under the heading "Musketry," is that "all Regimental Instructors and Serjeant-Instructors of Musketry *will be* abolished," (not their offices, but themselves, poor fellows!) on March 31, the day before the date of the General Order! The Serjeant-Instructors, though "abolished," will be permitted to retain their rank and pay until otherwise provided for,—that is, we presume, otherwise than by abolition. From April 1, the instruction in shooting will be confided to the company officers and non-commissioned officers. The number of rounds to be fired annually by the "trained soldier," whether cavalry or infantry, is increased to 160. Cavalry soldiers have special arms to use and special duties to learn and to practise, while for infantry soldiers the effective use of the rifle is of paramount importance; yet here we find that the same number of rounds are allotted to men of both these arms of the service, without any reason being given,—because, perhaps, there was none to give. Ten rounds will be fired "individually," at each of eight distances from 150 to 200 yards. Twenty rounds will be expended in volleys, five at 300 yards in close order, and five at each of the other distances, 400, 500, and 800 yards, in extended order. Ten rounds will be used in "independent firing." In what is called the second part of the annual course, 50 rounds will be expended in various, and varying, practices, including the extravagant number of 10 rounds for match-shooting or private practice. Among the exercises in the second part, we find shooting at a "figure-target," 6 ft. by 2 ft. A diagram shows the part of the target which is blackened, to represent about the portion that would be covered by a man. When firing at this target, at distances between 285 and 140 yards, the sight for 100 only is to be used, and the aim is to be taken in every case in a line with the middle of the head of the figure, that is, about 6 in. below the top of the target. From 285 to 240, the legs should be struck; from 240 to 180, the body; and from 180 to 140 the head. Those shots only which strike the parts that ought to be hit at each particular distance will be counted. This would be reasonable if it were not followed by the startling addition that "*all ricochets will count!*" A premium is here clearly offered for bad shooting, even if we assume, in opposition to the terms of the order, that ricochets, as well as direct hits, will not count, unless they strike the parts that ought to be hit. If a man aim a little too high or too low, and so hit the target in the wrong place, he will get no marks; but if he should "bob" nervously, or drop the muzzle of his rifle so that his bullet may strike the ground far in front of the target, and then in its rebound chance to hit the right part of the figure, he will get marks for good shooting, instead of extra drill for unsteadiness. It may be said that ricochets count against an enemy; but this would apply equally to the rest of the course of shooting to which the same hap-hazard rule might be applied. Besides, the chance of hitting by ricochet depends mainly on the nature of the ground in front of the target. It is calculated that, allowing for Sundays and wet days, 22 mornings and 22 afternoons in each calendar month will be available for target practice. An estimate which provides for only four wet days in a month, and makes no allowance for fogs and gales, must surely be founded on the experience of a climate far more equable than ours. One paragraph seems so amusing, that we must quote it verbatim:—"In order that General and other officers may acquire a practical knowledge of the use and value of the various sorts of musketry fire, and of their application in the field, 1,200 rounds per battalion, and 800 rounds per regiment of Cavalry, may be annually drawn by order of any General Officer commanding a district or station, to enable him to carry out any experimental-fire tactics he may wish to practise." A General Officer who can acquire a practical knowledge of the use and value of the various sorts of musketry fire by seeing his men fire two shots apiece must be a transcendent military genius. On disentangling the rules for the instruction of recruits from other subjects with which they are needlessly involved, we find that recruits are to be drilled at Regimental Depôts for three months, as a general rule; that they are to be sent from the Depôts on the precise day on which one of the periods begins with the Home Battalion they are to join; and that on their arrival they are all to be posted to one company. It is hoped that their being all posted to one company may facilitate their musketry training, which will be conducted not according to, but "*under* the Musketry Regulations." The conditions according to which prizes are to be gained for good shooting are complicated beyond any before laid down. We notice that, for some inscrutable reason, the corporals and paid lance-corporals are to compete for a prize among themselves, while the serjeants are not specially mentioned. We are also told that "the *daily* work of a battalion on a range should be divided into two *daily* periods,"—whatever that may mean. If care has been taken in the composition of these General Orders, we have failed to discover any traces of it. The several subjects are mixed, and the paragraphs are placed without any regard to clearness. The inaccuracies and ambiguities of expression are too numerous to be noticed. The system laid down seems crude and ill-considered, and requiring extensive modifications. We hope it will soon be altered, notwithstanding the finality indicated by the frequent occurrence of the expression "in future." It is one more instance of hasty legislation, and its date is unfortunately suggestive.

THE Egyptian who reads the *Times*—there are some Egyptians who do—might prepare a very just remonstrance against the views expressed by the leading journal respecting the necessity of a permanent subjugation of his country, founded on an analysis of the subject set forth in the columns of our contemporary in relation to England itself. The sweeping indictment against the whole Egyptian nation which the *Times* has filed, is meant to secure a verdict in favour of a permanent military occupation of Egypt by a British Army, at the very moment that the other end of the African continent is abandoned to chaos. "Every department of the State in Egypt is rotten, and there is no health in it; but if a British Army is in garrison at Cairo and Alexandria, peace, plenty, and purity will prevail along the Valley of the Nile, the Fellaheen will be prosperous, the land will be fertile, the magistracy will be incorruptible!" Now, what might an Egyptian say who merely took the debates in Parliament and the news in the *Times* as his "guides" to arrive at a true estimate of the success of the British system of Government, if he perused the accounts of the condition of Ireland, or of the South-African colonies? He could scarcely be led to a favourable conclusion of our capacity for governing, nor would he be much struck with the superiority of our civilisation, as exemplified in London and our great cities, over that which prevails in Cairo, and along the Valley of the Nile, if he turned to police reports and the records of the trials before our Judges of Assize. But if he had no mind for a *tu quoque*, he might ask,—"Why this special solicitude about Egypt? Why have you abandoned Armenia and Asia Minor to the Turk, whom you were to have restrained and purified? Why don't you turn your attention to the Boers, and insist on their performance of treaty obligations? Why do you not take in hand the pacification of the States in South America which are given over to anarchy and bloodshed?" The answer would be, doubtless, that our interests in Egypt are of such a nature that we could not apply to that dependency of the Turkish Empire the rules laid down by our politicians in power for our conduct with regard to other provinces of the Ottoman Monarchy and other parts of the world. With the power to back such an answer, there would be quite enough logic in it to settle the Egyptian's argument. Nevertheless, what we think unwise and impolitic, even if the statement be true, which it is not, is to declare that all Egyptians are dishonest and incapable, and that the government of their own country must be taken from them, and given over to foreigners. It was the exasperation produced by the manner in which the annexation of the Transvaal was effected which caused an irreparable breach between the Boers and the British in South Africa. The charge that the Boers were cruel, cowardly, and incapable might or might not be well founded, but no one can think that the public assertion of the fact as a justification of our forcible suppression of the Republic was calculated to lead to friendly relations between the British Government and the newly-made subjects of the Queen. Whatever may be the Government of Egypt, the Administration must rely on natives to conduct all its minor operations, and it is most important that where there is such a difference in number between foreigners and the natives employed in the service of the State, these friendly feelings should be maintained between them, or failure is inevitable. These feelings cannot be entertained by the natives for Englishmen, if they are assailed with what is in substance coarse abuse by the English Press. Arab newspapers and Arab orators are quick enough to use such weapons as the London journals place in their hands, and there are plenty of enemies to British interests who would call attention to them, if needful. The recent "economies" demanded by foreign interests in the public service in Egypt must make hosts of enemies, for it is the poor and the many who suffer, and they are Egyptians. The paras and piastres are swept away—the pounds are only touched by the percentage of reduction—in other words, many small employés are sent away, and the great officers at the head of departments are only docked five per cent. There will not be wanting tongues and pens to attribute the privations and distress which menace Egypt, in spite of the prospects of a good harvest, to the burthens of the Army of Occupation. If they point out the fact that Egypt is paying its quota to keep six British Generals in the country for an army of 6,000 men, it will not be easy to make the people believe that even-handed justice is observed in our dealings with the Khedive. To show our right to be in Egypt at all might not be difficult, but that right would be sharply questioned, and even threatened, if we exasperated the Egyptians by invective in order to strengthen it, and if we exhibited the disregard of equity we attribute to their rulers. As to the Army in Egypt, it must be a matter almost of indifference to officers and men whether they are in that country, in India, in the Colonies, or at home. At present, the general good conduct of the troops has won for them a large measure of confidence and respect, but it would be positively hateful if they were placed on bad relations with the people. The foreigners, and notably the Greeks, who number, it is said, 40,000 in Alexandria alone, would hail with delight a declaration that the occupation would be postponed indefinitely; but the Egyptian people—and there are more than 5,000,000 of them—would be less enthusiastic on that point, and they would certainly not be amiable or grateful if they were called on to submit to an indetermined extension of the time in which law, and order, and guarantees for their maintenance are to be established under the pressure of a double Administration—the direct Government of the Khedive and the indirect Government of the Queen, especially if they were assured they were fit for nothing else. Let us do our spiriting gently, at all events, and do our best to prevent the irritation which is inspired amongst the most gentle or thick-skinned of races by the presence of a foreign garrison. When the time comes for the withdrawal of the British troops proper from Egypt, the Khedive will have at the command of his Government an efficient, well-disciplined standing army quite strong enough for his legitimate purposes, supported by a powerful gendarmerie and an active, intelligent, and honest police. Those who know Sir Evelyn Wood only as a brilliant soldier would be astonished indeed at the complete success of his labours as an organiser and administrator, but he would be the first to assign due share of the credit to the exertions of the excellent officers, such as Grenfell, Duncan, Slade, and others, who have accepted service under the Khedive, nor would he deny to the preliminary work of Baker Pasha full recognition among the causes of his rapidity of progress. There have been objections made to the constitution of the Gendarmery by the last-named officer, on the ground that he has followed too nearly or closely the lines of a purely military organisation; but we think an investigation would show that Baker Pasha had adopted a system admirably suited to the people and the country, and which in regard to economy and effectiveness leaves nothing to be desired. The police force is admitted to be already in a very satisfactory state, and we learn from Cairo that the Government have, through Sir Ralph Thompson, officially expressed to Baker Pasha their appreciation of the scheme he has devised for both Gendarmery and Police, and their promptness in rendering him so much justice makes some amends for the want of consideration which was evinced towards him when the Khedive was compelled by home pressure to remove him from the command of the Army. If it were only made plain to all concerned that the superintendence of the new order of things must be reserved to the Power which alone has sacrificed blood and treasure to institute it, without any interference whatever, we believe, the initial velocity once given, that our battalions, having established peace, might return home with honour.

THE Admiralty were pleased, about two years ago, to appoint a Committee to inquire into the expenditure incurred through the large and growing charges for non-effective services administered by the Board. The Committee were further instructed to report the measures which, after a full and careful consideration, they thought desirable to be introduced, with a view of ensuring that the non-effective expenditure of the Navy shall be so regulated in future, as to secure that the total inducements offered in the shape of pensions should not more than suffice to attract and retain efficient service. The inquiry was not to comprise commissioned officers, but was to be extended more especially to the classes of petty officers and seamen of the Fleet and Coastguard, and non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Marine Force. The members of the Naval Pensions Committee were Captain W. Codrington, R.N.; Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Domville, R.M.; Mr. R. D. Awdry, of the Secretary's Department; Mr. C. D. Loveless, Superintendent of the Greenwich Hospital Branch of the Accountant-General's Department; with Mr. R. G. C. Hamilton, Accountant-General of the Navy, as president, and Mr. G. W. Godfrey as secretary. The inquiry entrusted to this Committee was one of a most serious and important character. They endeavoured not to go beyond the terms of their instructions, but found it very difficult to avoid dealing with questions having a grave executive bearing. For example, the question of periods of service had to be dealt with as an essential part of the inquiry. This raised incidentally the questions as to the proportion of petty officers in the Navy, and as to the possibility of combining sea and shore service for mechanics. There are in the Navy over 2,500 chief and first-class petty-officer appointments in home ships, while there are in the whole Fleet about 5,000 petty officers with less than twenty years' service. The Committee propose, in view of the fact that an immediate relief of the growing charge for pensions can only be effected by postponing the discharge of men now serving, that a further attempt should be made to induce men to enter into third engagements for periods of five or seven years, and, with this view, recommend that the Order in Council of April 20, 1880, be reissued, with the following amendments:—(1.) Its application to be general throughout the Fleet, instead of being restricted, as at present, to certain classes. (2.) The clause which guarantees the amount of pension earned after twenty years' service against any reduction or forfeiture on account of venial offences during subsequent service to be emphasized, clearly stating that only such offences as would lead to forfeiture of pension after discharge from the service would entail this penalty during the period of a third engagement; and these should, the Committee are of opinion, be defined. (3.) Employment in a home ship to be guaranteed, and in the same port, so far as is practicable, during the third term. This guarantee to be suspended only in time of war. Before making these proposals, the Committee satisfied themselves that the Orders in Council of August, 1878, and April, 1880, had not been productive of any good results, the re-engagements up to the present time numbering less than seventy. Hence, the Committee, having ascertained that in the harbour and reserve ships in which, under the above conditions, the third-engagement men would serve, at least 1,000 chief and first-class petty officers might be so employed, without unduly interfering with the present practice of giving to men of shorter service a fair proportion of employment in home ports, and giving to each of the 5,000 petty officers with less than twenty years' service about one year in every three and a half in home ships, strongly urge the Admiralty to grant the proposed concessions, with a view of obtaining immediate relief for the growing charge for pensions. In the case of Artificers, the Committee point to the fact that in our Dockyards these men have to serve until they are 60 years of age before becoming entitled to receive pension; and they suggest that, on an artificer of the Fleet having completed his sea time, he should be turned over to the Dockyard establishment, and made to serve on shore until he shall have attained the required age before being pensioned. Furthermore, the Committee consider a reduced scale of pensions for the first 12 years' service a desirable means of reducing the excessive pensions of the whole Artificer class, and others, such as Engine-room Artificers, whose entire service is in first-class Petty officer's ratings. The new scale they propose will not in any material degree affect the seamen class, as these seldom attain Petty officers' rank until after 10 or 12 years; but the prospective liability to the Crown on account of seamen's long-service pensions would be reduced from nearly £1,000,000 under the existing, to £450,000, under the proposed system of making men serve 22 years, instead of 20, before they can claim pension or discharge. The first term of service would be 12 years and the second ten, and this proposal having been adopted by the Admiralty, the financial effect of the new scale will be an average long-service pension to all ranks of about £25. The average rates for first class, second class, and non-petty officers will be about £28, £19, and £15 10s. respectively. The maximum for a first-class petty officer will be £37 15s., and a non-petty officer will be eligible for a pension of £18 5s., by earning the additional grants for badges, medal, and very good character. Those men who elect to re-engage for a further term of five years, making their total service in the Navy 27 years, will be able to secure an average pension of about £35 10s., or about £41 10s., £27, and £21 10s., for First Class, Second Class, and non-Petty Officers respectively. The maximum that can be earned by a First-class Petty Officer after 27 years' service on the new scale proposed by the Committee is £51 7s., and by a non-Petty Officer, £24 7s. The Committee have adjusted the rates as above, so that the financial effect to the State will be practically the same whether the men elect to leave the service on the completion of their 22 years' service, on a moderate pension, or to serve on for a third period, and then retire with a largely increased pension, yet retarding the growth of the expenditure by having served through a third engagement. These recommendations of the Committee, effecting so large a reduction in the non-effective expenditure of the Admiralty, have been based upon, and are in accordance with, the action taken by the late Conservative Board, in endeavouring to extend the service of men on the Active List. Such extension of service largely reduces the cost of the non-effective list, both by materially lessening the numbers upon it, and by reducing the period for which those on it will draw non-effective pay. At the same time, the Committee have shown how a reserve of seamen pensioners can be formed under their scheme at a comparatively small cost, from the men leaving the Navy after their first period of engagement. The Committee did not propose to touch the terms of the engagement under which existing men have entered, but merely to offer inducements which would be advantageous both to those men who may now take advantage of them, and to the State. But the Admiralty have thought differently; and while adopting the suggestions of the Committee, have made the longer service retrospective. As stated by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, when introducing the Estimates last month to the House of Commons, all men now serving their first engagement of ten years will have to re-engage for twelve years, to obtain a pension. This is a pure breach of faith, and is regarded in that light by the men. They entered the service under conditions which enabled them to obtain a pension after 20 years' service, and they now find the term altered and lengthened to 22 years. The scheme proposed for the Royal Marines we purpose publishing next week. We cannot conclude without complimenting the Committee on the thoroughness of their report, and the fearless manner in which they have done their duty, even to exposing the errors committed by successive Boards of Admiralty. To quote the words of the Committee, "Before concluding this Report, we desire to state that our inquiry has shown us the vital importance of careful estimates being required in all cases of the financial effect of any contemplated alterations in the conditions of service which involve a future liability. It is clear that in the past this has not been fully considered, and, in many instances, it does not appear to have been considered at all. And we would further point out that when increased inducements are proved to be required, in order to secure the description of service wanted, it is frequently better that these should be given in the shape of increased pay than in that of increased pensions; for it will often be found that a present increase to an individual or class is much more attractive and much more appreciated, than such deferred advantage in the shape of increased pension as could be given at anything like an equal cost to the public."

IT is interesting to observe how, notwithstanding the assertions of Sir William Armstrong, the greatest importance is attached in Italy to the question of protecting war-vessels with powerful armour. If one were to judge from the tone of a part of the Press of that country, one would come to the conclusion that the elements for the future Naval progress of Italy are tenderly nurtured by the statesmen and politicians of modern Rome; and reading the articles published on the subject, one might even be led to conclude that a new Carthage is threatening them. Hence, the experiments made in Italy on the armour-plates to be used for the protection of the newly-constructed ironclads deserve especial attention. We need hardly refer to the assertions made a short time ago at a public meeting, by Mr. Barnaby, regarding the monster ironclads of proportions similar to those which are at present being constructed in Leghorn and other Italian docks, but it is important to note that, it being considered indispensable to proceed in haste to the arming with plates of one of their ironclads, the Italian Naval constructors, including Signor Brin, proposed, some twelve months ago, the adoption of compound plates, on the system lately adopted in England and partially in France, for several among the latest and greatest of the Italian ironclads. These compound plates, 48 centimètres thick, required to protect the ironclad from guns of the calibre adopted by the *Inflexible*, the *Admiral Baudin*, or the *Duilio* herself, were ordered in England, as there did not exist on the Continent any other manufactory of colossal armour-plates considered efficient, with the exception of the Creuzot, in France, a manufactory which of late has been greatly surpassed by our English ones. The Creuzot had never produced compound armour-plates. The steel plates cast in one block, and certainly powerful, made at the Creuzot, had proved, until November last, inferior to the compound plates used by us. It is no easy task to follow the arguments set forth by technical journals, both in this country and Italy, on several points connected with this question, because, with the exception of one point, on which all seem to be agreed, viz., the necessity of using powerful armour-plates, great moral, national, material, and industrial interests, besides purely scientific ones, are at stake; and as though this were not enough, party interests in Italy complicate the question. We had occasion to refer some time ago to the excellent results obtained by the experiments which took place at Spezia in November last, by two compound armour-plates 48 centimètres thick, furnished by Messrs. Brown and Cammell, by a new steel armour-plate of the same thickness, cast in one block, and submitted for competition at the last moment by MM. Schneider, of the Creuzot. Several newspapers in Italy exaggerated the importance of the results obtained by the Schneider plates, though, when compared with the English plates, the Schneider really were the worst perforated. In fact, the first shots perforated the plates in the following proportions:—1st, Brown, 75 millimètres; 2nd, Cammell, 175 millimètres; 3rd, Schneider, 210 millimètres. At the second experiment the following results were obtained:—1st, Cammell, 200 millimètres; 2nd, Brown, 205 millimètres; 3rd, Schneider, 235 millimètres. The Schneider plate, which had been more accurately fixed, was enabled to receive a third and fourth shot, while the other two, having fallen from their backing, because badly fixed, appeared at first-sight less powerful. Indeed, the simple looker-on believed that the other two plates had been completely beaten. In consequence of this most unfavourable impression, the corps of Naval Constructors in Italy, the artillery and naval authorities, and the Admiralty itself, were most severely attacked, on the ground that the armour plates by which the *Italia* is to be protected must necessarily be subject to equal destruction. The war waged against the Italian Minister of Marine, Signor Acton, by a few journals of the Opposition, has been as unjust as it has proved absurd. Admiral Acton is one of the ablest and most enlightened members of the Italian Navy, and has acted throughout this question of armour-plates in perfect understanding with the technical Committees and Commissioners whose duty it is to treat such matters. It must be remembered that the armour-plates for the ironclad *Italia* were ordered after a vote of the Chamber of Deputies in 1881, which called upon the Minister of Marine to hasten the arming of the new and monster vessel. The point which the Italian Opposition journals ought to have verified before attacking, for political reasons, the Minister of Marine, was whether, in ordering the compound armour-plates from the firms of Cammell and Brown, the Minister acted of his own caprice, or in accordance with the resolutions taken by the technical authorities to whom the question had been submitted. The following resolution was adopted by the Committee on December 5, 1881:—"The Committee, having become acquainted with the preceding report, expresses its unanimous opinion that compound armour-plates should be employed for protecting the ironclad *Italia*, and is furthermore of opinion that these armour-plates should be provided in equal parts by the firms of Cammell and C. Brown and Co., these two firms being the only ones which present sufficient guarantees for the execution of the work, and because it is considered necessary to entrust the work to two firms, in order that the amount of armour required may be obtained as soon as possible." This resolution, which contained other particulars, bears the signatures of Cavaliere Bozzoni, the Director of Naval Engineers; the Inspector of Naval Engineers, Cavaliere Micheli; of the Junior President of Naval Constructions, Cavaliere Brin; and of Captain Martinez. Admiral Acton, in compliance with these resolutions, signed the contracts with the English firms. After the experiments at Spezia, the question was brought before the Italian Parliament. Politicians who know nothing of military and naval questions will rise in every Parliament to discuss matters they are absolutely incompetent to deal with. This has been the case even in Italy, where Admiral Acton was attacked on the ground of having signed a contract for the arming of the *Italia*, disregarding to a certain extent existing laws and regulations. These accusations have proved fallacious and absurd, and Italian patriots, who have at heart the future of the Italian Navy, must hope that Admiral Acton may continue to fulfil his duties with the intelligence and impartiality exhibited since his first accepting office. In the Chamber of Deputies, on April 7, Admiral Acton, replying to Signor Boselli's interpellation, stated that no one was more desirous than he of encouraging the national industry, but in certain cases it was desirable to have recourse to foreign countries, as Italy has not yet the great means of construction which were available abroad. He justified the commission given by the Italian Government to Messrs. Armstrong for the ship *Giovanni Bauson*, as also the orders for the armour-plates above referred to, on the ground that they would be able to have the vessel in fifteen months instead of thirty, and also the plates much sooner than would have been the case if they had been built in Italy. The utmost would be done by the Government to promote the national industries without sacrificing the interests of necessary military preparations.

Viscount Sidmouth moved on Thursday night in the House of Lords for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the present state and condition of the Navy, and the adequacy of the Fleet to meet the increasing demands made on its services, and such further demands as might hereafter arise in consequence of the augmentation of the strength of foreign navies. Lord Sidmouth compared the strength of the English and French Navies, and in reply, the Earl of Northbrook made light of such comparisons, remarking that he found "that the tonnage of the ships launched during the last six or seven years was greater by ourselves than by France." The First Lord of the Admiralty also stated that the reason of the present activity in the French dockyards was due to the decision of a Commission of the French Chamber in 1878, that in a certain number of years a considerable number of wooden armour-plated ships in France would become unserviceable, and that it would be necessary to replace them with new ships. The same necessity has long existed in regard to the ironclads designed and built in this country between the years 1859-76; but of this fact Lord Northbrook took no notice. His lordship, on the contrary, prided himself on the Navy of England being superior to that of France. The facts of the case are, however, very different. It cannot be denied that the the ironclads of both countries designed and launched prior to the year 1876 are now obsolete. During these years, England built and launched 55 ironclads, of a gross tonnage of 343,616, displacement; and France, 47 ironclads, of 221,806 tons' displacement. These are all obsolete. The new type of ironclad was first launched in 1876. Since then, England has constructed 14 ironclads, with a gross tonnage of 103,920 displacement; and the French, 15 ironclads, of 105,664 tons' displacement. England has now building eight ironclads, of 27,450 tons' gross displacement; and France 23 ironclads, of 104,552 tons' gross displacement. These will be ready to launch in 1885-86, at the latest, for the French are straining every nerve to get these ships afloat. How will matters then stand? Omitting from our consideration the obsolete ships of both nations, the facts are as follows:—England, 22 modern ironclads, of 131,370 gross displacement tonnage; and France, 38 ironclads, of 210,216 tons' gross displacement, thus giving France the advantage over this country of 16 fast, powerful ironclads, of modern type, displacing together 78,846 tons, or an average of nearly 5,000 tons per ship. The displacement of the *Conqueror*, one of our newest ironclads of the most approved type, being only 6,200 tons, it will be seen that the French Navy will soon have an enormous preponderance of modern ironclads over the Navy of England.

The Earl of Belmore will, on Tuesday next, move the House of Lords to express an opinion on the present position of the Sub-Lieutenants and Lieutenants of the Navy. Lord Belmore asks that the pay of these officers should be assimilated to the pay of Captains and Lieutenants in the Army. A more fair request could hardly be made. It is an anomaly that these ranks in the Army, the junior service, should be better paid than the corresponding ranks in the Navy, the senior service. Should the Government grant the request, the cost to the State will be under £36,000 a year. Considering the increased responsibility thrown on the Lieutenants of the Navy since the introduction of ironclads, and also the fact that these officers carry their lives, so to speak, each day in their hands, we are of opinion that the country will support this most just proposal.

The Greenwich Hospital Age Pensions, established in 1865 upon the recommendation of a Committee presided over by Mr. Childers, are about to be abolished, the Committee on Naval Pensions recommending the extension of the award of special pensions in lieu, to be styled "Greenwich Hospital Pensions."

It used to be customary to allow service in the Army to count towards pension when a soldier joined the Marines or the Navy. But now that short service has been adopted in the Army, we find the Committee on Naval Pensions making the following recommendation to the Admiralty:—"With respect to men who leave the Army and join the Marines, the present system of short service in the Army will render it almost impossible for such men to fulfil the conditions required by the Regulations to enable them to reckon their Army time for Marine pensions; but if any such cases should arise, we are of opinion that Army time should be excluded. Men who leave the Army after 12 years' service do so without any right to a pension, and we consider, therefore, that the Admiralty is in no way required to recognise on account of Army service a claim that is repudiated by the War Office."

We understand that the Accountant-General of the Navy has brought before the Admiralty the position of Yarmouth Hospital, in which, at present, the number of Naval Pensioner inmates is as great as the number of inmates who are not pensioners, and that the Admiralty are seriously considering the advisability of discontinuing this hospital.

The various memorials referred by the Admiralty to the Naval Pensions Committee, having reference to the claims of Chief Petty Officers to a distinct and higher rate of pension, have been carefully considered, but the Committee are of opinion that no sufficient reason has been advanced for creating such a distinction, the more so that the chief petty officer's rank appears to have been conferred in some ratings more for the sake of its additional dignity than on account of any claim arising from the attendant duties. Chief petty officers receive a higher rate of pay, which is considered in itself sufficient remuneration for the additional responsibilities of their positions.

Naval pensioners emigrating will soon be allowed to commute their pensions, receiving in lieu gratuities at the rate of not more than four years' purchase of their pensions.

The Secretary of State for War has called the attention of the Admiralty to the fact that Staff Officers of Pensioners have been superseded by the new district Paymasters, whose military duties so fully occupy them that they will be unable in future to undertake the duty of paying Naval pensions. The Admiralty were requested two years ago to relieve the district Paymasters of this task. The matter was referred to the Naval Pensions Committee, who, having fully considered the question, have proposed that the Admiralty should undertake the payment of their own pensions in the Naval ports, and also in London, Woolwich, and the surrounding districts, where the bulk of the Naval Pensioners reside, the payments to be made by an Admiralty officer to be appointed for the purpose. Why could not the Naval Reserve Office undertake this duty? It seems absurd, though, that the Admiralty should take two years considering a request of this nature.

The present net income of Greenwich Hospital is about £160,000 a year, and the present normal expenditure may be taken at £148,000 a year, leaving a surplus balance of about £12,000 a year, which the Admiralty have determined to devote to form a fund out of which to pay pensions to the widows and orphans of seamen and marines killed in action or by accident while on active service.

We understand that it was the intention of the War Office, prior to the Egyptian Campaign, to discontinue the employment of Marine officers and non-commissioned officers in the Auxiliary Forces, as Adjutants and Staff Serjeants, and to apportion such duties to officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army. But the gallant behaviour of the Marines in Egypt appears to have altered this decision, and to have even necessitated the throwing open of further Staff appointments to the corps.

The Earl of Sandwich will on Monday ask the First Lord of the Admiralty as to the appointment of First Lieutenants to the *Garnet*.

The Russian Admiralty has issued a circular this week directing that officers who quit their ships, while on foreign service, for domestic reasons, are not to be allowed the full term of leave, nor yet the rewards assigned to other officers remaining with the vessel throughout its cruise. The order has been provoked by the frequency of the attempts made by officers to quit vessels on foreign service for purely fictitious reasons. In regard to officers ordered home on such leave, the circular adds that the right of such individuals to furlough and rewards will be treated in each case upon its own merits. Another circular, issued at the same time, refers to the dislike shown by commanders of men-of-war to Cardiff coal. In the Baltic Fleet no native coal is used, the fuel being obtained entirely from Cardiff and Newcastle. But the commanders of men-of-war do not like Cardiff coal, and hence in drawing their supplies at Sveaborg and Cronstadt either take an undue proportion of Newcastle coal, or refuse Cardiff coal altogether. In consequence of this, Newcastle coal fell short at Sveaborg last season, while 3,000 tons of Cardiff coal remained on hand. To prevent a recurrence of this, the Russian Admiralty orders that in future any commander refusing to take a proportion of one-third of Cardiff coal to the quantity drawn upon, will be treated as having disobeyed the instructions of his superior officers.

The Danish Government have finally decided upo an expenditure of 6,500,000 crowns yearly, to carry into effect the project of the Minister of Marine for creating a fresh Navy during the next 10 years; to comprise 8 ironclads, 4 large unarmoured cruisers, 10 corvettes, 12 gunboats, and 30 torpedo cutters. The Swedish Government is also going to spend 2,250,000 crowns extra yearly, in order to develope its fleet in the Baltic. On the other hand, Russia has reduced her estimates for ship-construction in the Baltic by 1,000,000 roubles this year, although no important additions have been made to the Baltic Fleet for several years past.

Colonel Makins will on Monday ask the Secretary of State for War what was the number of officers and men wanting on April 1, 1883, to complete the establishment of the Army and the Militia respectively in the United Kingdom.

Our special correspondent at the Brighton Review and sham-fight admits that he was not aware of the alteration in the number of paces in quick time from 116 to 120, which was announced in G.O. of April 1, 1881. But others, too, were not aware of it, for the bands which advanced playing at the rate of 120 were ordered to play more slowly. General Orders and Army Circulars have latterly become so voluminous, that few who have any other work to attend to can master their endless intricacies and alterations.

Brevet Major C. F. Call, R.E., has been appointed a member of the Royal Engineer Committee at the War Office, to represent the Government of India.

Sir Henry Fletcher will on Monday ask the Secretary of State for War whether, in consequence of the contemplated change in the undress uniform of the Infantry of the Line, viz., from red to grey, it is intended to carry out the instructions for officers to provide themselves with the badges, forage-caps, &c., of the new Territorial Regiments to which they now belong; and whether any allowance will be made to officers towards providing these new uniforms, after having already been put to a considerable expense during the last few years by frequent changes of uniform. Sir Henry Fletcher is earning the gratitude of all concerned,—except, perhaps, the tailors!

What with new forts round Paris, and new forts and entrenched camps necessary to replace Metz and Strasburg, and the other strong places which formerly protected the eastern frontier, the French, although pretty safe from attack, go on spending money on defensive works. We believe that £100,000,000 has been laid out since the close of the Franco-German war in armaments of various kinds, and now we see that another £1,000,000 is required for fortifications. A good many officers object to all these works, as uncongenial to the instinct of the French soldier, which is to dash on the enemy. With a system of forts and entrenched camps you will have, they say, Generals afraid to leave their shelter.

One of the most injudicious reorganisation moves against the distinguished officers of the Army, was depriving the Generals of distinguished-service pensions on their compulsory removal for age or non-employ to the Retired List. These pensions were specially given for distinguished or exceptionally good service, and were held by all General officers, to whom they were awarded, until death or advancement to the emoluments of "Colonel of a regiment." But in 1881 all distinguished Generals who were removed for age or non-employ on the new scale of pensions for all General officers were deprived of the £100 a year good-service pension, and all Generals, good, bad, and indifferent, were reduced to a common denominator. This act is still considered extremely unjust to the most distinguished officers of the Army. And it is thought that this arbitrary act might be reconsidered with immense advantage, and to the great content of the Generals, by the new Secretary of State for War. It must be borne in mind that these officers have now not even a "good-service cross" or a bit of ribbon to put on their coats like foreign officers for similar services, to show that they ever did anything but garrison duty all their lives. The institution of a "good-service cross" or gold medal would be highly appreciated. Here is an opportunity for Lord Hartington to introduce a reform advantageous, we think, to the Army. If money should stand in the way, let each good-service pension officer be charged for the decoration, and doubtless they would pay for it, to have something to *show* for their good service.

The review of seven battalions of the Egyptian Army under Sir Evelyn Wood, before the Khedive, at the Abbassiyeh, on Saturday, March 31, was, we learn from one of our correspondents at Cairo, a very interesting spectacle, and as an experiment, a decided success. One battalion was absent, we believe, at Tantah, but the Infantry in its entirety, with that exception, was on the ground, with one battery of six guns, under Colonel Duncan, R.A. The Khedive, who is constitutionally Commander-in-Chief of his Army, does not appear to set much store on military insignia or uniform, and his Highness, who was dressed *en bourgeois*, with a dust-coloured paletôt over plain clothes, wore no more deadly weapon than his well-beloved, green-lined umbrella, and received the salute on foot, standing in front of his carriage, reminding one of the homely tastes and garniture affected by the "Citizen King" of France. But the Khedive, nevetheless, watched the march past with keen and appreciative interest, and when the review was over, his Highness shook Sir Evelyn Wood warmly by the hand, and expressed the thankful satisfaction he felt at the display. There were about 3,500 men on the sand, and the appearance of the troops, as they were drawn up in battalions, was very striking. The neat white tunics, trousers, and gaiters, relieved by the red fezzes, looked very smart, and the impression of "brightness" was enhanced by the glittering barrels and bayonets of their rifles. A considerable number of spectators drove or rode out from Cairo to the ground, and the officers and soldiers of Earle's force, in the barracks near at hand, furnished a liberal contingent of military critics, whose verdict, on the whole, was very favourable. Lord and Lady Dufferin, the members of the diplomatic and consular bodies, the Egyptian Ministers, and a large number of the Europeans resident or visiting were also present. The Khedive, who drove on to the ground with his usual mounted escort at 5 o'clock, was received by a salute from the battery, which left something to be desired in regularity, and which was fired before he was on the actual *schauplatz*. The salute announced that he was coming, at all events. His Highness, who was met on the road outside the parade-ground by Colonel Slade, Adjutant-General of the Army, was received by Sir E. Wood and his staff, and drove down the line of the battalions, front and rear, and then took up his station at the saluting-point, near which were massed the carriages of the ladies of the Viceregal and other hareems. The English Brigade, as it is called, under Brigadier-General Grenfell, first marched past by companies, each about 100 strong; generally the distances were well kept, but the imperfect vision of the Egyptian fellah sometimes prevents him seeing the points distinctly. Without going into the comparative anatomy of the different regiments (one battalion each), it may be said that it would not be possible, our correspondent thinks, to have produced such results in the time with average English recruits, for the aptitude of the Egyptian to learn his drill up to a certain standard is very great. The men are, on an average, an inch and three-quarters taller than our Line. They are very straight and broad-shouldered, with flat backs and muscular arms, but many of them are rather flat-footed. Egyptians, as of old, have large feet, these do not go with their modern shoes and white gaiters or leggings. There were to be observed in the ranks men who put down their feet in a very gingerly fashion, but for all that the companies marched past with extraordinary steadiness and *élan*, and "as straight as a wall." It has been asserted that the Egyptian Brigade under Usuf Pasha was more advanced than the so-called English Brigade under General Grenfell; our correspondent, having watched them both narrowly, says he has come to the conclusion that there is truth in the assertion, but he adds it is natural it should be so, for several reasons. First of all, the officers of the Egyptian Brigade speak the language of their men, and the non-commissioned officers have no difficulty in understanding their orders; secondly, the Egyptian officers do not hesitate, our correspondent thinks, to quicken up the men at drill by little stimulating processes which the British officers cannot employ; and thirdly, it is understood that the Egyptians have made a point of showing that they can, under their own Egyptian officers, do better than they can under foreigners. This latter we may question, but it is possible. With all drawbacks, however, the marching and appearance of the battalions generally were extraordinary. It must be remembered they have only been two months at work, and that they are all fresh recruits. It is in the native officers that shortcomings exist. Many of them offer strong contrasts in physique and setting-up to the men they command. Usuf Pasha and several of the native officers are indeed very fine, soldierly-looking fellows, but there are some who could not either lead or follow, and with no "command" about them. The English officers, from Sir Evelyn Wood downwards, wore the fez. The new white tunic of the officers looks smart, but several wore an ugly, glazed, white shoulder-belt, which spoiled their appearance greatly. It is plain that there is still something to be done to complete and set off their present uniform. There cannot well be a more unmeaning head-dress than the fez, unless, perhaps, it be the crumpet stuck on three hairs which decorates the top-knots of some of our hussars; but it keeps off the sun as well or as badly as a glengarry, or the new cheesecutter. The advance and salute at the close were exceedingly well executed. A murmur of pleasure ran through the crowd, who were politely callous and undemonstrative; but every one whose opinion was worth anything said openly that "Sir Evelyn has done wonders." On the Monday following, the Khedive held a levée of all the officers at Abdeen Palace, and expressed his very great satisfaction at what he had seen, returning to one and all his best thanks for the exertions which had resulted in securing an efficient and well-drilled army for the service of the country.

A grand military assault-at-arms will take place on Monday at the Albert Hall, under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke andDuchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, the Duke of Cambridge (Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief), and the other members of the Royal Family, in aid of the Egyptian War Fund. The spectacle to be witnessed on this occasion in the arena of the Albert Hall is one which will be certain to fill the loggia, stalls, and galleries of this noble building with the *élite* of London society. The same Military Gymnastic Staff which, in July last, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Cleather, won such applause in Sweden, will on this occasion enable their own countrymen to judge of the proficiency of the British Army in the calisthenic art. In addition, other attractions, have been provided. Mons. Theviet, Professor d'Escrime of the London Fencing Club, will cross foils with Mons. Davet, Professor d'Escrime of the French Club, Paris, who has come over to this country on purpose to meet his rival swordsman. Other points of interest there are *en masse* in the programme: Shaw's Fire Brigade; Nordenfelt machine-guns; the tug-of-war between boys of H.M.S. *St. Vincent*, who come up expressly from Portsmouth under Commander Bromley, and boys from the Woolwich Garrison. The gymnastic exercises of Serjeant-Major Clisham and the trained Staff Serjeants, led by their gallant Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Cleather, form an exhibition of skill, strength, and endurance no lover of the calisthenic art should miss witnessing. It astonished the Swedes, professed gymnasts though they be; and it will not fail to create a great sensation in London society, when once witnessed and understood.

It is to be hoped that when men of the Reserve are sent home for discharge from foreign countries or after a campaign, that measures will be taken to enforce strict discipline among them on their way back, and that the complaints of their behaviour last autumn and early this year will not be repeated.

With that ignorance of facts for which officials are remarkable, as a rule, in their replies in Parliament to questions put to them on matters relating to the services, Sir A. Hayter, in answer to Mr. Whitley, stated on Thursday that "the grant of decorations for service in time of war is generally limited either to those who have been actively engaged under fire, or have performed duties of special responsibility during the campaign. Of the officers of the Commissariat and Store Departments who received decorations, the whole number, with one exception in each department, served at the front and accompanied the advance to Tel-el-Kebir. Of the two excepted, the Commissariat officer was in chief charge at Ismailia, and the Store officer was in chief charge at Alexandria, where their duties were exceptionally heavy and responsible. The Paymasters were all, or almost all, at Ismailia, and their duties were of a specially responsible character, excepting those of the Chief Paymaster, Colonel Oliver, who received both a decoration and a C.B." It really is distressing to find a gentleman in the position of the Financial Secretary displaying such a want of accurate information and inexcusable inconsistency. Here is a Minister who in one sentence asserts that rewards are generally limited to those who have been actively engaged, and yet admits, in the next breath, that though this may be the rule, it is oftentimes more honoured in the breach than the observance, and was so in Egypt. When Members ask for information in Parliament, they have a right to be treated as rational beings. He would be a clever man, indeed, who could make anything of Sir A. Hayter's statement. Sir A. Hayter complained that there were various inaccuracies in the article which appeared in our columns. He was, however, particularly careful not to say what those inaccuracies were; indeed, he fully bore out all we said on the subject by the details he gave. Mr. Whitley asked "whether it was true, as asserted in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of March 17, on the authority of an official statement regarding the treatment of the Army Pay Department in Egypt, that various departmental officers who were never under fire had displayed qualities which were rewarded by decorations and promotions; and whether he could explain why none of the officers of the Army Pay Department who had been recommended by the head of their Department in that country, for their services under similar circumstances, had not been decorated or promoted." Sir A. Hayter holds that this statement is not borne out by facts, but by his reply virtually admits its truth by showing that two Departmental officers were decorated, one of whom never got beyond Alexandria, while the other served at Ismailia!

Colonel Dulier,—a Belgian officer, who, if we mistake not, with the unfortunate Maximilian, entered the service of the Khedive about ten years ago, and was engaged on the Staff in the war with Abyssinia, and in the war between Russia and Turkey,—was attached to Sir Garnet Wolseley's head-quarters during the late campaign, and accompanied them from Alexandria *viâ* Ismailia, to Tel-el-Kebir. When the Cavalry set out in pursuit, Colonel Dulier placed his services at the disposal of General Drury-Lowe, and proved of the utmost assistance to us in the advance to Belbeis, owing to his knowledge of the country, &c.; but it was at the critical moment of the arrival of the exhausted and scanty force of horsemen on the sandhills outside the Abbaseyah Gate, on the evening of September 15, that Colonel Dulier rendered the most important and really invaluable aid in the conduct of the *pourparlers* which led to the surrender of the mass of men in garrison, and of Arabi and the chiefs who were in Cairo. General Drury-Lowe has, we are sure, expressed the sense he entertains of that assistance, and the officers of the Army with which Colonel Dulier served have given their testimony in his favour; but he is now not merely passed over in the distribution of honours, but is actually exposed to great injury and virtually driven out of employment by the action of the Anglo-Egyptian authorities, as he is ordered to go off, with his wife (an English lady of position and family), to live in some filthy village, on the pretence that there is no room for him in the work of the Cadastre at Cairo or any of the large cities, and the post he had at Court is abolished. M. Van den Nest, the able and excellent Consul-General of Belgium, has made several efforts to avert the hardship; but the Egyptian authorities are only too happy to avail themselves of the protection of the words "economy and the English Government," when they are cutting down the salaries or wiping out the offices of European employés; and it seems as though Colonel Dulier would be made a victim to the spirit of reform, and illustrate the hollowness of national "gratitude" when the pinch is past.

The Government of the Queen is oftentimes very ill served by those whose duty it is to see that the interests and "reputation" of the Empire are not neglected and vilipended by slovenly, careless, or callous administration. Nothing can be worse than the way in which some work is done by our officials, and the manner in which honours and rewards are conferred stands *haud facile princeps* in the category of slovenly, tardy, inelegant administration. Certain officers of the Khedive's army attached to the British expedition rendered very valuable services in the field last year, and it was at last decided that these officers should be included in the list of those entitled to the British medal, &c. But when the time came for these officers, after long and impatient waiting, to receive the coveted mark of the Queen's recognition of their services, the form in which it was conveyed to them was in the worst possible taste. There was no ceremony of any sort or description, no official "acte" of any kind. The ribbons and medals, neatly done up like parcels of cheese from a grocer's, were sent to each officer, to do as he pleased with them, and there was an end of the business. Bad as that was, however, in point of form, there has been greater mischief done in substantial neglect of the Englishmen who gave such admirable assistance to the authorities at the time when local knowledge and experience were of priceless worth, as every officer who was conversant with the operations at and before Alexandria can testify. Night and day the services of Captain Blomfield, R.N., Captain of the Port, were given to those who were engaged in the naval and transport services, afloat and ashore, and the thanks of the authorities have been freely and fully conveyed to him; but "fine words butter no parsnips," and men are astonished, as each gazette arrives, to learn that there is nothing done to reward zealous and devoted labours in the national interest. But Captain Blomfield only represents a considerable class, and though he may be at the head of it, the claims of such men as Morice Pasha, Morice Bey, Mr. H. P. Le Mesurier, Mr. Gibson (of the Cadastre), Mr. Carey, Mr. Donald, Mr. Baines, &c., for some mark of favour for the important aid they rendered, each in his degree, to the expedition, are so strong, that it seems almost incredible there should be so great a delay in according to them the acknowledgment of the part they played in the operations against the Egyptian rebels of 1882.

There would appear to be some evil spirit dominating the administration of the Army Pay Department by the authorities at the War Office. In his speech introducing the Army Estimates to the House, about a month ago, the Secretary of State for War stated, with reference to the Pay Department, that Warrants had been prepared and referred to the Treasury, and provision made in the Estimates, for the following, amongst other changes:—The number of Chief Paymasters to be increased from twelve to fifteen; Paymasters, after five years' service as such, who joined before June, 1881, to have the rank of Major; and the published Estimates also provide for three more Staff Paymasters. As the military year commences on the 1st of this month, it was naturally expected that the *London Gazette* would have announced the promotions alluded to above, a fortnight ago. Nineteen Paymasters completed five years' service in the Department on March 31 last, some of these having performed arduous but unrewarded service in the recent campaign in Egypt. All these should have been gazetted to the honorary rank of Major from the 1st inst., and the three selected for the grade of Staff Paymaster to complete establishment been promoted at the same time. The selections for Chief Paymaster should also have appeared concurrently with the above. Now, considering the paucity of candidates for the Department, and the widespread feeling of dissatisfaction of which we are receiving constant proofs —notably in connection with the recent distribution of honours for Egypt—it is a matter of amazement to us that the War-Office authorities, merely as a question of policy, have not seen the expediency of promptly announcing these promotions in the first *Gazette* of the new (official) year.

NAVAL PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is evident by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's report, lately presented to the Admiralty, that he sees that the present state of the Lieutenants' List and general state of affairs as to promotion are unfair to the greater body of the executive officers, and detrimental to the interests of the service. Under the existing circumstances, can anything else be expected but that the greater number who have not sufficient interest to get appointments that lead to promotion will but do their duty in a grudging spirit, and curse the day they entered the service, telling their captains, when remonstrated with and threatened with stoppage of promotion, as one officer did, "that a thing cannot be stopped that is never likely to be given?" If officers had a certainty of promotion if their work was performed well, or the certainty of a retirement on which they could live, if from disease brought on by the exposure to bad climates, or the strain on the system caused by night-watches, and the general grind of a service where the officers are always on duty, and may be, and often are, called upon at any moment by night or day; if, I say, promotion or a sufficient retirement were held out as a prize to officers who may have served the country in a most wearing service for 14 years as commissioned officers, I might safely say all officers would serve with zeal and good-will, knowing that they were being treated with justice; and the general atrophy which is daily growing over the lieutenants would disappear. My general idea of what would be just to the lieutenant is the following:—After a lieutenant has served ten years in that rank, he is probably 33 years old, and has about 14 years' commissioned officer's time. If he is then fit to serve, he is fit for promotion. If he is unfit to serve, first, from incapacity, the Admiralty ought not to have employed him for five years previously, and so have got rid of him, for surely there can be no question as to the impropriety of employing incapable officers, and four years as sub-lieutenant and four more as lieutenant should be a sufficient time for the Admiralty to test an officer's capability. Second, if an officer is unfit, through general ill-health, as many are, through no fault of theirs, then give them a retirement they can live on, and let them go to some healthy climate to recruit their health and make their living. The sum I would suggest would be £100 a year, in addition to the half-pay they had earned on the present scale, as the least possible sum officers in their condition could live on. By these means, we should have no lieutenants on the list over ten years' service, a very proper state of things. But we should have a much larger commanders' list, and employment would be the difficulty. This, I would suggest, could be managed by giving the Coastguard appointments, at present held by antiquated lieutenants, to the young commanders for three years only, and also by appointing the junior commanders to the other appointments held at present by the senior lieutenants, such as the commands of gun-vessels and gunboats, at present tenders to the Reserve ships, and the other independent commands. I would also cut off from the top of the Commanders' List all having served ten years in that rank, which would bring their age to about 43 or 44 on the proposed system, promoting the fit, and retiring the unfit. A doctor's examination would do it, and it would be working with the immutable laws of nature, the survival of the fittest. Of course, a fair retirement should be given, for officers at the age of 43 or 44 would be too old to emigrate, and appointments now-a-days are difficult to obtain on shore. Besides, an officer, after 24 years' commissioned officer's time, is entitled to some little ease and comfort. To obtain this, I would suggest that a commander's first half-pay should be 10s., and after three years' full-pay service 15s. Then, when it became necessary, after ten years' service, to promote or retire, give an extra £100 a year to the retiring commanders, making about £370 a year, surely not an extravagant sum, after so much service. Whether it would be advisable to carry the same system higher up the tree, I leave to those better able to judge; but I feel confident that for the lower branches the system would improve the general tone of the service, cause a just and equable flow of promotion, lop off all the antiquated and unfit, and dive scarcely any, if any, deeper into the taxpayer's pocket. Of course, at present, as the service is now, the few who get promotion, or expect to get it, having sufficient interest to get the appointments that bring promotion, are all enthusiasm; but the many who have, through no want of ability, to leave hope behind of even obtaining a sufficiency to begin life again on, are filled with bitterness and disgust, and the tone of the service depends on the many. Those in authority can be little aware of the feeling of the service at present; treat these men with the commonest justice, and things would be very different. It may be urged against this plan that it would put too many on the Commanders' List at once, whilst only taking 36 off it that are at present on. I don't think so, for if given the option of retiring on half-pay, plus £100 a year, most of the lieutenants in the Coastguard would go, in preference to being promoted and being placed on 10s. a day half-pay; and a considerable number of those who had obtained their maximum half-pay as lieutenant would also gladly go. However, the Admiralty could use their discretion in letting these officers retire; and if the Admiralty cannot spare their services, they should be promoted and employed as described above.—I am, &c.,

December, 1882. LIEUTENANT, R.N.

ARMY NOTES.

Notice is given that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, April 23 next, at 2 o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at the levée shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars, it being a collar-day.

Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, who has spent the last few months in an extended tour of travel, is expected to return to England in the early part of next month.

A well-executed chromo-lithograph has been published by the well-known firm of Mr. A. Ackermann, 191 Regent Street, from the original drawing by Orlando Norie, representing a group of seventeen officers and men of the Indian Contingent, engaged with the British Forces in the Egyptian Campaign, 1882. The engraving shows the uniforms of the several branches of the service, and is in all respects most admirably finished.

The Queen has signified her intention of conferring the honour of knighthood upon Professor Frederick Augustus Abel, C.B., F.R.S., in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the War Department, and to other departments of the Government, in his capacity of War Department Chemist.

In compliance with instructions received at Aldershot from the War Office, a committee, consisting of Major Hamilton, Royal Engineers; Major Thrupp, Inspector of Army Signalling; and Lieut. Davidson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, has assembled at the Signalling School, Aldershot, to consider and report upon a revision of the "Manual of Instruction of Army Signalling."

A Royal Warrant, just issued, notifies that in future the First-class Army Reserve will consist of two divisions—the men in the second division not being liable to be called out on permanent service until directions have been given for calling out the whole of the first division on such service.

It is believed that Gen. Hardinge has submitted proposals for the assimilation of the dress and equipments of all native cavalry regiments in the Bombay Army, on the understanding, however, that the utmost consideration shall be shown to all ranks on the introduction of the changes involved. Gen. Hardinge has also proposed to adopt the Bengal system, whereby native cavalry regiments, as a general rule, provide their own swords, accoutrements, saddlery, and equipments, by private arrangement, without the intervention of the Ordnance Department.

The Army.

2nd Dragoon Guards. The regiment is to be moved shortly from Manchester to Aldershot.

4th Dragoon Guards. The regiment was paraded in the barrack-yard at Preston, Brighton, on the afternoon of the 6th inst., to receive the Khedive's star for the Egyptian Campaign, the ceremony being performed by Gen. Shute, C.B. After addressing his old companions-in-arms in a few well-chosen sentences, Gen. Shute proceeded to decorate the officers and men, commencing with Col. Shaw-Hellier, specially complimenting him on the smart appearance of the regiment.

7th Dragoon Guards. On Wednesday last, Lord Hartington, the Secretary of State for War, presented the Egyptian medal and Khedive's star to the regiment at Shorncliffe. The whole of the other troops composing the Shorncliffe garrison were paraded to do honour to the occasion. The 7th were drawn up in line on foot, facing the saluting-point, the other troops forming a second line in rear. His lordship arrived on the ground a few minutes after 12 o'clock. having travelled down from London by the ordinary tidal train. His arrival at the saluting-flag was the signal for a general salute, almost the first he has received from troops under arms since his accession to the office of Secretary of State for War. The salute over, the 7th were formed into a three-sided square. A barrack-table escorted by two of the troopers, and carried by a couple of infantry Tommy Atkins's, then made its appearance from the crowd of sightseers, the cortége being brought up in rear by the nine dragoons carrying a clothes-basket full of medals. The table having been duly placed in a proper position, it was covered with the Union Jack, which gave it the appearance, from the crowd, of a coffin about to be deposited in the grave. His lordship, escorted by Major-Gen. Newdigate, C.B., then advanced to the table, and the ceremony of presenting the medals commenced. First, the officers received theirs, then the band, and as fast as the other soldiers could come to the table, they were presented with their well-deserved decorations. One lady was observed busily assisting the officer commanding a troop to pin the men's medals to their manly "buzzums." After Lord Hartington had presented the last medal, he addressed the regiment as follows :—"Col. Campbell, officers, and non-commissioned officers and men of the 7th Dragoon Guards,—I have been asked to say a few words to your regiment to-day, and I have great pleasure in doing so. The regiment has well deserved the medals which I have had the honour of presenting to-day by the part it has taken recently in the short but brilliant campaign in Egypt. You who were in the field could have no adequate idea of the anxiety and interest with which every action and event of that short campaign was followed at home. It was not that we had any doubt as to the result. Of that we were certain. We thought the enemy was a very formidable one; but we felt that the eyes of all Europe were upon our Army, and we hoped and trusted that the work which it had to do would be done well, efficiently, and quickly. That was done, and this regiment, I am glad to learn, has borne its full share in the labours and in the honours of the campaign. You took part, and a brilliant part, in the charge of Kassassin—one of the most stirring incidents of the campaign; and you have also played a distinguished part in other actions, which I need not recite. We never felt at home a doubt that the British Army would on this occasion show any lack of its ancient valour and good-conduct in the field. But I would remind you that it is necessary, in order that the British Army should effectually serve its country, not only to show valour in the field, but that it should arrive on the field in a state of efficiency and in good order. I am glad to know that the condition of this regiment on its arrival in Egypt, during the campaign in Egypt, during the occupation in Egypt, and on its return from Egypt, has been creditable to its character and to the officers who command it; and I am glad to learn that the regiment has returned as it went out,—with its men, and especially its horses, in a state of efficiency which reflects credit upon all. Col. Campbell, I have been informed that an ancestor of my own was instrumental in the original formation of this gallant corps. William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, is one of my ancestors, of whom his family have always felt most proud, not only on account of his own gallant character, but because he bore a large part in those matters which have led to the creation of our present free Constitution, and have secured to the country the privileges which it enjoys. He originally raised this regiment, and I wish it had been possible that it should have continued in some way or another to maintain its connection with the family of its first colonel; but that has not been so. Your regiment has served under many names, but it has always served with distinction in the past, and I doubt not that it will continue to do so in the future. Col. Campbell, I have had much pleasure in taking part in the interesting proceedings here to-day, and I will not detain you longer, but conclude by wishing you every prosperity in the future to your gallant regiment." Col. Campbell, in reply, on behalf of the regiment of the 7th Dragoon Guards, thanked his lordship for the honour he had done them. The troops then marched past, the 7th leading the way, and the 16th Regt. bringing up the rear. A mead of praise must be awarded to the excellent marching of the Bedfordshires; and considering that the majority of the men composing the six companies only averaged between seven and eight months' service, the regiment certainly deserves great credit. The men wore their Indian helmets, scarlet tunics, and drab overalls. They appeared to be a very fine and well-set-up lot; and if our infantry soldiers were like the cavalry men, what an Army we should have! With the exception of the 16th, all the troops had served in Egypt, and every man and boy wore one or more decorations. The Marquis was afterwards entertained at lunch by Col. Campbell and the officers. The death is officially announced of Lieut. J. Murphy as having occurred on the 22nd ult. He entered the service July 29 last.

12th Lancers. Capt. Hill has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate. Capt. Dean, military secretary, has been appointed private secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

14th Hussars. Lieut. Mitchell has leave from India to England for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following movements are announced :—Nos. 1 and 2 Batys. 1st Brig. Cinque Ports Division, at Dover, embarked on Monday, the former for Guernsey and the latter for Alderney; on Tuesday, the 2nd Baty. 1st Brig. Lancashire Division left Weymouth for Jersey. During the week, the 1st Baty. 1st Brig. Northern Division has left Alderney for Weymouth; the 2nd Baty., Jersey, for Dover; and the 3rd Baty., Guernsey, for Dover.

Officers of Royal Artillery in India are to be allowed to compete for joining the advanced class at Woolwich, and, if successful, will be seconded.

Grenades and numerals are no longer to be worn on the collars of the great-coats of the Royal Artillery.

The following appointments appear in Indian General Orders :—"Lieut. J. D. H. Waller, R.A., to be an Assistant-Superintendent of Factories, vice Capt. J. G. Stone, R.A., appointed Superintendent of Factories. Punjab Frontier Force, No. 2 Mountain Battery.—Lieut. C. P. Triscott, R.A., 2nd subaltern, to be officiating 1st subaltern, vice Lieut. E. A. Smith; and Lieut. W. Moore-Lane, R.A., to be officiating 2nd subaltern, vice Lieut. C. P. Triscott. No. 3 Mountain Battery.—Capt. R. A. C. King, R.A., commandant, No. 5 Garrison Battery, to be officiating commandant, vice Capt. W. Aitken, R.A., on furlough. No. 5 Garrison Battery.—Lieut. E. A. Smith, R.A., 1st subaltern, No. 2 Mountain Battery, to be officiating commandant, vice Capt. R. A. C. King."

I Baty. 1st Brig., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, under command of Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. G. Yeatman-Beggs, is under orders to move to Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

K Baty. 4th Brig., under command of Major W. L. Hutchinson, will be removed from Glasgow to the Curragh, to replace the I Baty. 4th Brig.

M Baty.. A Brig. R.H.A., under command of Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. S. Curzon, is in readiness to move from St. John's Wood to Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

Capt. R. N. Young, late of the regiment, died on the 7th inst.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. A. B. Fyers, Surveyor-General of the Island of Ceylon, died at Bath on the 5th inst., in his 54th year. The deceased was the son of the late Major-Gen. T. Fyers, R.E. He was born in 1829, and gazetted 2nd lieut. in 1847. He was promoted to capt. in 1856, and to lieut.-col. in 1873. From 1849 till 1858 he served in the Mauritius, and during the greater part of that period he was "Government Meteorological Observer" in that island. He was stationed at the Curragh Camp from 1858 until 1861, and and at Malta from 1861 until 1865. In 1866 he was nominated Surveyor-General of Ceylon, and was then placed on the seconded list of the Corps of Royal Engineers. In 1878 he attained the brevet rank of colonel in the Army. As Surveyor-General of Ceylon he held a seat in the Legislative Council.

Col. R. N. Dawson-Scott has been appointed Deputy-Director of Works for Barracks at the War Office, in succession to Col. P. Ravenhill, C.B.

Major-Gen. A. C. Cooke, Director-General of the Ordnance Survey at Southampton, vacated his appointment on the 6th inst., being succeeded by Col. R. H. Stotherd, who has been for some time in charge of the Ordnance Survey at Mountjoy Barracks, Dublin.

No. 5 Compy. is under orders to proceed from the Cape to Gibraltar, and No. 32 Compy. from Gibraltar to the Cape.

The *Bombay Gazette* says :—"When the order was issued limiting the tenure of command of native regiments to five years, it was not clearly understood whether it was the intention to include a corps like the Sappers and Miners. But on reference, it was ruled that the order applied to the Sappers and Miners, as well as to native regiments; and in consequence, Col. Hills, C.B., R.E., the distinguished officer at present in command of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, will have to vacate, as he was appointed commandant of the corps in Aug. 1871. We believe that, in recognition of Col. Hills' services in the field, and of his efforts to bring the corps to the high pitch of efficiency to which it has long attained, he has been granted an extension of command to the end of this year. We are decidedly of opinion that the period might have been still further lengthened with advantage to the service."

Grenadier Guards. Lieut. the Hon. C. R. W. Colville has resigned his appointment as A.D.C. to Gen. Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

Scots Guards. Lieut.-Col. W. Wheatley, late of the regiment, died at Glenhurst, Esher, on the 31st ult., aged 51 years.

4th King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment. The 2nd Batn. will, it is rumoured, leave Bombay in the winter for Poona.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Capt. N. F. Mansergh, Adjt. 3rd Batn., died at Warwick, after a short illness, on the 9th inst., aged 37 years. He joined the Army Dec. 4, 1866; became lieut., Oct. 27, 1871; and capt., May 17, 1879.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Colvin, commanding the 2nd Batn., died at Bellary on the 8th inst., aged 42 years. The deceased entered the Army Nov. 17, 1851; became lieut., Aug. 16, 1859; capt., Nov. 7, 1862; brevet major, Dec. 19, 1876; major, Sept. 25, 1878; lieut.-col., March 23, 1881; and served in the Afghan Campaign. Lieut.-Col. Butler will succeed to the command of the batn., Major Sweny becoming lieut.-col. Lieut.-Col. Butler, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on urgent private affairs. Major Smith, 2nd Batn., is about to retire.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Private John Cocklin was charged before Mr. Justice Straight, at the Allahabad Sessions, on March 12, with the murder of Lieut. and Adjt. W. H. Coode, at Benares, on the evening of Feb. 16. Nine European and East Indian gentlemen formed the jury, Mr. Robert Carr being the foreman. Mr. Hill, who prosecuted, stated at some length the circumstances upon which the prosecution was based. Provost-Serjt. Cosgrave said that when prisoner fired the last shot he was 15 or 20 yards distant from Mr. Coode, who was in the act of dismounting when that shot was fired. He called out, "What are you doing, man?" two or three times. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to death.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Col. Baker, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut. MacAdam, a probationer for the S.C., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. The 2nd Batn. is expected to move next relief season from Poona to Bombay. Lieut. Hamilton, 2nd Batn., has been approved Aide-de-Camp to Sir J. Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay. Capt. G. B. Skinner, late of the regiment, died at Montpellier, Bristol, on the 4th inst., aged 39 years.

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Wetherall, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Lieut. Cowper, a candidate for the Madras S.C., has been appointed to the 14th Bengal N.I., on probation.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. The move of the regiment from Malta to Aldershot will be carried out next month.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. As it is a matter of the rarest occurrence for one officer during his term of command to command the two battalions of the same corps, and as the rarity is realised in the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the following address by Col. Gildea, A.D.C., may be interesting, on the occasion of his first appearance on parade in command of the 1st Batn. after he had resigned command of the 2nd Batn. :—"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, I think it will not come amiss of me to say a few words to you on this, the first parade, I have had the honour to command in the 1st Batn. As a rule, an officer or man joining a new regiment must feel a little strange, but when I look around me and see so many of my old comrades, and remembering, as I shall ever do with pleasure, the many happy days I have spent under the same colours as you have, I do not feel so. I need say nothing to my old comrades (men of the 2nd Batn.), beyond that I hope they are as glad to see me as I am to see them. To those of you to whom I am unknown, I would say it will always be my utmost endeavour, as your colonel, to perform my duty to you justly and strictly, to make your soldiering under me as happy as I can, and to use my utmost endeavours to instil into you that *esprit de corps* and love for our regiment which alone can keep it second to none in her Majesty's service; but I cannot do this unless you will join me, and I trust, from the senior officer in this battalion to the last-joined recruit, I shall receive every support. You must, one and all, endeavour, by a strict performance of your duty, whether that duty is, by obedience to all orders, by attention to your drill, by your good conduct, both in and out of barracks, and with your good comradeship one with another, to help me. If you do this, I feel certain in after-life we shall be able to look back with pleasure to the time we have soldiered together. And one word more. I trust that during my tenure of command I may be able to unite the two battalions, so that they may look on each other as one and the same,—to repress all jealousy, and to have one great aim always in view, and that is, to raise, if possible, the good name of the Royal Scots Fusiliers."

23rd Welsh Fusiliers. Lieut. Helbert, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

24th South Wales Borderers. Lieut.-Col. Caldwell, 2nd Batn., has leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. Logan, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

25th King's Own Borderers. The 2nd Batn. has moved from Fermoy to Kinsale. Capt. M'Causland, 1st Batn., has passed the necessary examination for appointment to the Pay Department, and has been posted to the King's Dragoon Guards as pymr. Lieut. Keene, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, and Lieut. Johnston for eight months, on urgent private affairs.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Hilton has been granted leave from India to England for eight months, on private affairs.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Major Clowes has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.

31st East Surrey Regiment. The move of the regiment from Malta to Aldershot will be carried out next month. The death is officially announced of Lieut.-Col. J. U. Mosse, captain on the Retired List. The deceased entered the Army April 18, 1856; became capt., April 1, 1870; and retired with the hon. rank of lieut.-col.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Simpson has leave from India to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

41st Welsh Regiment. Lieuts. Ansell and Jones are candidates for the S.C. Lieut. Ansell has been posted to the 28th Madras N.I., and Lieut. Jones to the 14th Madras N.I., on probation.

42nd, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). The *Bombay Gazette* says :—"Lieut. T. Souter, who has lately received a commission in the Black Watch, is an Anglo-Pathan. His father was a major in the Army, his mother a Pathan lady. After the father's death, the mother pined away; and on her death-bed she sent for Mrs. Clark, wife of the Rev. Robert Clark, C.M.S., who was then at Peshawur, and consigned the son to her care. Mrs. Clark accepted the charge, and educated young Souter at her own expense, both in India and Scotland. Not wishing to burden his foster-parents, he enlisted. His distinguished valour at Tel-el-Kebir has been made the occasion for giving him a well-earned commission."

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Acton is a candidate for the S.C., and has been posted to the 1st Madras N.I., on probation.

44th Essex Regiment. Lieut. Watson has leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs. Major J. W. Glubb, formerly of the regiment, died at 1 Norfolk Square, Brighton, on the 7th inst., aged 70 years.

ROYAL MARINES.

Vacancies on the Staff of the Royal Marines will occur during the present year, in consequence of periods of Staff service expiring, as follows, viz. :—Deputy-Adjt.-Gen., on Sept. 3; Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., Aug. 9; Commandant, R.M.A., July 3; and Commandant, R.M.L.I., at Gosport, July 4. A vacancy for Quartermaster will also occur at the depôt at Walmer, by the retirement of Qrmr. Herring, who will reach the limit of age in July next. Rumours point to Col. Howard Jones, C.B., A.D.C., who commanded the Marines in the late Egyptian Campaign, as the coming Assistant-Adjutant-General.

57th Middlesex Regiment. Lieut. Fraser, a candidate for the S.C., has been appointed to the 2nd Madras N.I., on probation.

58th Northamptonshire Regiment. The regiment is under orders to move from Natal to the Cape.

61st Gloucestershire Regiment. The first wing arrived at Kurrachee early last month from Quetta.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. Lieut. Wilmer, a probationer, wing-officer 19th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C. from August 23, 1881.

66th Berkshire Regiment. The *Globe* says :—"The members of the 2nd Berkshire Regt. (66th Foot) may be pardoned for viewing the process of military medal giving as somewhat peculiar. For services in Egypt, about six months ago, the Duke of Cambridge handed others on Saturday not only the Egyptian medals, but the Khedive's stars; while for their services in the Afghan Campaign, and particularly at Maiwand, two years and a half ago, the gallant 66th only then received their solitary decoration. Why the 2nd Berkshire should be selected for such an unnecessary test of patience, after it has given such unmistakeable proof of bravery, the public will be at a loss to understand."

67th Hampshire Regiment. It is stated that Lieut.-Col. Baker, who served in the Afghan Campaign, and was with his regiment in the march on and capture of Cabul, and at the fighting round Sherpur, &c., is to be appointed to the command of Wellington Depôt in the Nilgiris. Lieut. Henderson is a candidate for the S.C., and has been appointed to the 10th Madras N.I., on probation.

68th Durham Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Shaw has been appointed commandant of the convalescent depot at Kussowlee.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. The regiment was inspected by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, on the 6th inst. The battalion was drawn up in line, under command of Lieut.-Col. Stockwell, C.B. His Royal Highness, who arrived on the ground shortly after 12 o'clock, was received with a Royal salute. He walked down the ranks, making a close inspection of each individual officer and man. After the inspection, the battalion was formed into column and marched past. It was then wheeled into line, and by command of his Royal Highness was formed into three sides of a square. His Royal Highness then addressed the regiment as follows :—"Col. Stockwell, officers and men of the Seaforth Highlanders, I cannot express how great a pleasure this brief visit to you has afforded me. I congratulate you cordially on the magnificent appearance of your regiment, and the smart and soldier-like way it has been brought before me by you, Colonel Stockwell, on the steadiness of the men in the ranks, and the precision with which all movements have been executed on parade. I can assure you it has never fallen to my lot to inspect a finer regiment, and I hope that when, in future years, I shall visit you again, I shall find the regiment in the same magnificent state. The excellent example set by Col. Stockwell, the officers, and such smart non-commissioned officers, and so well followed by the men, has earned for the regiment the distinguished name it now bears, and has brought it to a state of efficiency I have never seen surpassed. Men of the 72nd, of your behaviour on parade I can judge for myself; the medals on your breasts speak for themselves. What the regiment has done in India and in Egypt is well known to all, and I have no doubt that, should war arise in future, you will well sustain the glorious name which you already bear. Col. Stockwell and officers of the Seaforth Highlanders, I thank you for the great pleasure it has given me merely to look at your magnificent regiment to-day, and I congratulate myself on having had the honour of inspecting such a distinguished corps; and you, Col. Stockwell, much more so on commanding it." Before dismissing the parade, his Royal Highness ordered the regiment to march past him to their quarters in fours. His Royal Highness was accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, General commanding the Southern District, Col. Lord W. F. E. Seymour, the Duke's A.D.C., Col. Sir Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Lieut.-Col. Lascelles, Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.

83rd Royal Irish Rifles. Lieut. Armstrong, a candidate for the S.C., has been appointed to the 1st Bombay N.I., on probation.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Capt. Boyle has been appointed military secretary to Sir J. Fergusson, K.C.M.G., the Governor of Bombay, in succession to Capt. Dean, 12th Lancers, who takes up the appointment of private secretary.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Capt. Fergusson has leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The regiment is ordered to move from the Cape to Ceylon.

95th Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment). Lieut. Gifford is ordered home from India to join the depôt for two years.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Heathcote has resigned his appointment as comdt. of the Parundhur Sanatorium, Bombay. A correspondent writes :—"Under the head of '98th North Staffordshire Regiment,'—98th and 64th Regts.,—allusion was last week made to the stagnancy of promotion on the subalterns' list, and to the still further prospect of its suspension by the intended absorption of Capt. Carey's vacancy, so reducing the list of captains to its minimum, no allowance being made for the two adjutants, who happen to be subalterns, although the regiment has been sent, 950 strong, to the Afghan frontier—Quetta. It is difficult to see upon what sound principle, if upon any principle at all, the War Office have acted of late, in carrying out Royal Warrants and in the distribution of Staff appointments and promotions, &c. It is inconceivable that a gallant regiment should remain under a ban for the delinquency, real or imaginary, of the unfortunate officer recently deceased. Yet that officer, although having passed the Staff College five years ago, and for a brief time on the Staff in South Africa, never was seconded, and hence gave no promotion. It is further observable that, while a wholesome—nay, rapid—flow of promotion of subalterns has taken place in many regiments through seconding, no officer of the 98th Regt. above the rank of lieutenant is seconded. A pall is thus felt to rest on them." The second wing left Kurrachee on the 4th ult. for Quetta, on relief by the first wing of the 61st Regiment returning from Quetta. The families have been permitted to accompany the regiment; consequently, no depôt of the corps will be formed at Kurrachee as originally intended.

100th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Capt. Denys, having passed his examination for the Army Pay Department, has been posted to the 2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders as Paymaster. Capt. Kempster has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment for the S.C., and revert to duty with the regiment.

101st Royal Munster Fusiliers. On arrival home from Nova Scotia, the regiment will be stationed at Aldershot.

102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The regiment is ordered to move from Ceylon to Natal.

1st West India Regiment. Lieut. Errington, a candidate for the S.C., has been appointed to the 1st Bombay N.I., on probation.

Pay Department. During the past month, the following changes have occurred in the Department :—Majors Forbes, on passage to Ceylon; Rippon, from 29th Regimental District, Worcester, to District office, Gibraltar; Thorburn, from District office, Gibraltar, to 29th Regimental District, Worcester; Noyes, from Cyprus, to 43rd Regimental District, Oxford; and Beaumont, from 2nd Batn. Grenadier Guards, to unattached list; Capts. Compigné, from 13th Regimental District, Taunton, on passage to Ceylon; Brockman, on passage to Bermuda; Jackson, to Malta; Bell, from Southern District to Discharge Depôt, Gosport; Ward, from 37th Regt., to District office, Cork; and Longbourne, to civil employment, Ireland. One officer has joined on probation, Capt. W. H. A. Denys. There are seven Regimental Districts, three cavalry, and 28 infantry regiments wanting paymasters; total, 38 vacancies. From Egypt we hear that Capt. Stradling is recovering, sufficiently to accompany his regiment to Malta; and Capt. Mortimer has so far improved in health as to be able shortly to proceed to England, on sick-leave. Capt. A. Gleg, 53rd Light Infantry, who had a very bad fall from his horse in Egypt, is still under medical treatment from the effects of the accident.

Medical Department. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. W. G. N. Manley, V.C., lately serving with the Expeditionary Force in Egypt, has been appointed principal medical officer to the Chatham Division.

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surg. J. Anderson, recently on active service in Egypt, succeeds Vet.-Surg. Queripel as Assistant Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations in India. The death is officially announced of Inspecting Vet.-Surg. H. Tatam, on the Retired List, as having occurred on March 8.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Scots Fusiliers. We (*Ayr Advertiser*) regret to announce the death of Major James Miller, which occurred at his residence, Netherby, Racecourse Road, on the 5th inst., at 6.30. Deceased, who had reached his 80th year, enjoyed perfect health until the previous day, when he had a shock of paralysis, and never regained consciousness. Major Miller was adjutant of the Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia for a period of over 20 years, during the colonelcies of Sir Thomas M. Cuninghame and Sir James Fergusson. He retired about 17 years ago with the rank of major, and has resided in Ayr since, enjoying the respect of all who knew him. He rendered efficient service as a Director of the Ayr Industrial Schools; and though refraining as a rule from taking part in public movements, his sympathies were enlisted on behalf of all good objects, and he was never happier than when he had the opportunity to do a good turn to anybody.

In answer to Sir J. Bailey, the Marquis of Hartington stated on Tuesday that a new edition of "Regulations for the Militia," issued in 1880, was in course of preparation.

The Hampshire Engineers assembled at Gosport on Thursday for 56 days' training. The following regiments are ordered out on Monday :—Artillery : 6th Brig. North Irish Division, at Dungannon. Infantry : 5th Batn. Derbyshire Regt., Derby; 4th Batn. Norfolk Regt., Great Yarmouth; 3rd and 4th Batns. Northamptonshire Regt., Lichfield; 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, Newtownards; 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, Antrim.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

1st Essex Artillery. Authority has been received for the brigade to encamp at Harwich from May 10 to May 16. During the stay under canvas, Lieut.-Col. Howard's command will carry out a course of gunnery practice.

17th (North) Middlesex Rifles. This battalion will go into camp for a week at Ealing at Whitsuntide, and will be officially inspected on May 12.

19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Richards entertained Major-Gen. Higginson, the Staff of the Home District, and some fifty other guests, on Saturday evening, at dinner, at the new head-quarters of the corps, in Chenies Street, Tottenham-Court Road, to meet the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment. No wonder the Bloomsbury Rifles stand foremost among Metropolitan Volunteer regiments, when they are commanded by a chief whose generosity knows no bounds! If ever a Volunteer commanding officer deserved recognition, he is Col. Richards, for he, by his liberality and soldierly devotion, has set an example to the whole Volunteer service.

24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles. The Khedive's star was distributed to the contingent which served in Egypt, at a parade at St. George's Barracks, on Wednesday morning, 34 non-commissioned officers and men receiving the award at the hands of Major-Gen. Higginson, who was accompanied by Col. the Hon. P. S. Methuen, A.A.G. The battalion proceeds to Portsmouth on the 9th prox., and will, as usual, be officially inspected on the day on which her Majesty's birth will be celebrated (May 26).

Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B., has approved of the various regiments in the Home District undergoing their annual official inspection on the dates and at the places indicated below :—Artillery.—1st London, July 21, Wellington Barracks; 2nd Middlesex (Customs), June 9, the Tower; 3rd Middlesex, June 23, Wellington Barracks. Engineers.—1st London, June 23, Regent's Park; 1st Middlesex, June 9, Wellington Barracks; 2nd Tower Hamlets, June 16, Victoria Park. Infantry.—1st London, June 23, Hyde Park; 2nd London, June 16, Horse Guards; 3rd London, June 23, Horse Guards; 1st Middlesex (Victorias), July 2, St. John's Wood; 2nd (South) Middlesex, June 9, Hyde Park; 3rd Middlesex, July 7, Hornsey; 4th Middlesex (West London), July 7, Hyde Park; 5th (West) Middlesex, June 9, Regent's Park; 6th Middlesex (St. George's), July 30, Hyde Park; 7th Middlesex (London Scottish), June 9, Hyde Park; 8th (South-West) Middlesex, at Hounslow; 9th Middlesex, May 17, Harrow; 10th Middlesex, June 16, Regent's Park; 12th Middlesex (Civil Service), and 25th Middlesex (Bank of England), June 30, Richmond; 13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster), June 23, Hyde Park; 14th Middlesex (Inns of Court), June 23, Richmond; 15th Middlesex (Customs and Docks), June 23, Battersea Park; 16th Middlesex (London Irish), July 7, Hyde Park; 17th (North) Middlesex, May 12, Ealing; 18th Middlesex, June 16, Hyde Park; 19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury), June 23, Foundling Hospital; 20th Middlesex (Artists), July 7, Hyde Park; 21st Middlesex (Finsbury), July 7, Regent's Park Barracks; 22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers), July 7, Hyde Park; 23rd Middlesex (London and Westminster), June 30, Hyde Park; 24th Middlesex (Post-Office), May 26, Hyde Park; 1st Tower Hamlets, June 30, Hyde Park; 2nd Tower Hamlets, June 16, Regent's Park; 1st Surrey, June 16, Camberwell; 1st V.B. West Surrey, June 16, Croydon; 2nd V.B. West Surrey, July 23, Shalford Park; 3rd V.B. West Surrey, June 2, Southwark Park; 4th V.B. West Surrey, June 30, Lambeth Palace; 3rd Surrey, June 23, Wimbledon; 5th Surrey, June 11, Bushey Park; 7th Surrey, July 7, Lambeth Palace; 1st Oxford, June 15, Oxford; 2nd Oxford, at head-quarters of corps; 1st Bucks, August 8, in camp; 2nd Bucks, July 28, Eton.

The annual meeting of the Volunteer Services Accident Fund Society, which was established in 1862, was held on the 4th inst., Major Norbury Pott, Surrey Rifle Volunteers, in the chair. The report for 1882 showed that 186 claims on the fund had been made during the year, and that grants of money, varying from 10s. to £37, had been made to 165 claimants, the remaining 21 having either withdrawn their applications, or failed to comply with the rules of the society. Since its establishment, the society has made grants of money amounting to more than £10,500, to 2,308 claimants. The annual subscription is only 1s.

It may not be generally known, yet it is a fact (says the Calcutta *Englishman*), that the European garrison of India has been during the last two months reduced by 5,000 men. The reduction, which has been going on steadily and quietly, has been accomplished by reserve men out of their time being sent home, and no new men brought out to fill up the rather serious deficiency. Whilst, on the one hand, the revenue will benefit to some extent by this move, and Major Baring's expenses be lightened during the year, we think that, on the other hand, it presents matter for grave and thoughtful consideration, and we trust the authorities may yet see fit, although the trooping season is past, to bring up our army of occupation to the number which has been laid down as absolutely necessary for the interests of India.

The Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to permit the Bombay Sappers and Miners to bear upon their appointments the inscription "Candahar, 1880," in commemoration of the services of No. 2 company of that corps on Sept. 1, 1880.

It is notified that the Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased to decide that existing commandants of native regiments who have not completed 32 years' service for pension on March 31, 1883, may retain their commands until April 1, 1884, provided that any commandant who completes the term of 32 years' service for pension between March 31, 1883, and March 31, 1884, shall vacate his command on the date of completion of that term.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Indian Contingent (Arthur Ackermann).—Carnet de l'Officier de Marine, 1883 (Paris: Berger, Levrault, and Co.)—Manual for the Use of Artillery Volunteer Corps, by Captain C. E. Coffey, R.A. (Worcester: W. Leicester).—The Riding School Assistant's Drill Book, by F. W. Eaton, Ridingmaster, 8th Hussars (H. Little and Son).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BAGGAGE.—We are not aware of any troopship going out just at present. There is none under orders.

CONSTANT READER.—Left arm.

BOB.—1. In May. 2. Really, the order is so foggy on the subject, that it is almost impossible to say.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1883.

WHEN the Royal Warrant came into operation in October last by which Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels on the old Royal Artillery List promoted subsequent to September 30, 1877, were run out of regimental employment after five, and Majors after seven, years in the rank, we drew attention to the anomaly of the officers of the late Indian Lists being exempt from its operation; and, as it was felt on all sides that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the regiment having officers serving together under such entirely different conditions, it was generally assumed that arrangements would soon be made to put an end to such a state of things. Six months have now elapsed, and there seems no sign of any move in the matter. The sores caused in the Royal Regiment by the amalgamation have been healing year by year. The only effect of this new arrangement will be to open them all again. This cannot be wondered at, if a portion of one class of officers serve on more advantageous terms, as regards tenure of command, than another. In the best interests of the regiment at large, the sooner this matter is put right, the better. The following facts will serve to show the serious consequences likely to arise to many of the Captains in consequence of the present anomaly. Of the 30 senior Captains, three reach the age of 42 this year, and 16 will be 41 before April 1, 1884. As they cannot expect to run through the Majors' List under seven years, it is of vital importance to them, in order to avoid compulsory retirement at 48, to obtain speedy promotion. If the dead-lock in the Indian lists continues, many of the junior Captains also will ultimately be forced to retire, either as Captains or Majors, for the evil assumes serious proportions, when we recollect that there are 76 Royal and 54 Indian Lieutenant-Colonels, or, in other words, that four of the promotions to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel hinge on this question. The seniors of the Royal List naturally complain of their forced retirement, whilst their Indian compeers continue to serve; and the juniors feel that their interests suffer from the same cause; and the amalgamation of the regiment into one harmonious whole will never take place, so long as officers of the same corps serve under such different conditions. Surely some pressure might be brought to bear, either by the removal of these officers to an unemployed list after five years in their respective ranks, or by a revision of their pension regulations. If this is impossible, the Authorities might, at all events, modify the Warrant (Article 100), by substituting 49 for 48 years, as the age for compulsory retirement of Majors, so long as such a large proportion of their seniors are unaffected by the regulations for compulsory retirement.

We see it stated that Lord Wolseley is to succeed Sir Daniel Lysons in command of the Aldershot Division. What next shall we be told?

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. W. Wilson, K.C.M.G., C.B., who has been employed for some time past on special service in Egypt, has been selected to succeed Colonel R. H. Stotherd, R.E., in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, on that officer's transfer to Southampton, as Director of Ordnance Survey.

It has been remarked in Cairo with surprise that, owing to a slip, Colonel Hicks, who is chief of the Staff to the Governor of the Soudan, describes himself in a recent despatch as "giving orders to his own General, Abd-el-Rader." It may be that it was so, but it would be more politic, any way, not to say so publicly.

We are glad to be able to state that Colonel George Bray, the late highly popular Assistant-Adjutant-General of Lieutenant-General Prince Saxe-Weimar's Division, is better, and slowly rallying from the severe illness with which he was seized on the very day on which he completed his five years' Staff service at Portsmouth, and immediately after the Volunteer Review, at which he served as Chief of the Staff. Colonel Bray served for three years in the 39th Regiment, and for 31 years in the 96th Regiment, which he commanded for eight years. He held various Staff appointments, including Assistant-Adjutant-General and Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, and Assistant-Adjutant-General of the South-Western Division. Colonel Bray is a most popular and well-known officer, who has made a host of friends, who deeply regret his severe illness.

A Distinguished Service Reward has been conferred upon Colonel the Hon. E. G. Curzon, half-pay, late 52nd Light Infantry. Colonel Curzon, who held, until a few weeks ago, the appointment of Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Aldershot, joined the Army December 14, 1844, and became colonel February 19, 1875. He served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1857-58.

Major Clarke, R.A., whose services in the Cape Colonies, Transvaal, &c., were conspicuous during the past few years, has arrived in Egypt, and will be entrusted by Baker Pasha with the command of a select body of gendarmery.

The utmost regret is felt at the retirement of Major E. J. Lynch, 3rd Buffs, who has resigned his appointment as Garrison Instructor, and left the service. It would be difficult to find words to express the esteem in which Major Lynch was held by all classes of officers throughout the Home District. Fortunately, Major Lynch is not to be entirely lost to the service, for he is about to bring his experience to bear in the preparation of Army aspirants, of whom there are so many now in search of a qualified "coach."

A return lately presented to Parliament shows the numbers wanted to complete the establishment of the Militia in the United Kingdom at the training of 1881. The total deficiency in England and Scotland was 14,702, an increase of 7,547 on the former year. There were also absent without leave 7,168, so that the total deficiency was 21,870, against 14,950 in 1880. The chief delinquents are, as usual, the Infantry; the worst, as in previous years, being the South Lancashire (late 4th Lancashire), with 655 of all ranks, and in the Liverpool (late 2nd Lancashire), with 545. The additional battalion to these regiments appears a misnomer. The next in order of demerit are the South Yorkshire (late 1st West York), with 414; the Sussex (double battalion), 387; 2nd Surrey (double battalion), 377; 3rd Stafford, 351 (to be now reduced two companies); East Kent (double battalion), 342; and 4th Devon, 334. Following these are the 4th Stafford, 291 short; Dorset, 279; West Kent (double battalion), 259; North Lancashire (late 3rd Lancashire), 257; 3rd East Lancashire, 254; 3rd Shropshire (to be reduced two companies), 227; 3rd Essex, 221; Cornwall, 219; 3rd Devon, 214; South Stafford (double battalion), 214; York and Lancaster (late 3rd West York), 213; West Riding, 222; 7th King's Rifles (late 2nd Middlesex), 206; 4th Oxford, 205; 3rd Suffolk, 204. Twenty-seven other regiments have deficiencies from 200 to 100, of which the worst-off are the 4th Derby, 199 short; 3rd Lincoln, 191; 3rd Northumberland, 182; 4th Essex and 3rd Wilts, 177; 3rd Cheshire, 173 (to be reduced two companies); 3rd and 4th Leicester, 181 (to be increased two companies). For the first time, four of the Scotch regiments show large fallings-off,—the Highland Borderers, 215; Ayr and Wigtown, 202; Aberdeen Highlanders, 175; and the Edinburgh Light Infantry, 140. It would seem, therefore, that the authorities are not really desirous of bringing up the Militia to the establishment voted by Parliament.

Dr. Cameron will on Monday ask the Financial Secretary to the War Office, with reference to the mules purchased by Major Carre for the Egyptian Expedition, whether they have as yet been paid for; if so, it being acknowledged that the Veterinary Surgeon who accompanied Major Carre to Smyrna refused to pass the mules, and that the Committee appointed to report on them on their arrival at Ismailia reported only 198 out of a consignment of 612 animals as fit for service, by whose authority the payment was made.

Apropos of Wednesday's ceremony at Shorncliffe, we would suggest that Secretaries of State for War, when inspecting or decorating troops, should wear their official uniform, instead of appearing in an official capacity, at a full-dress parade of her Majesty's troops, in a very ordinary suit of mufti. More *éclat* would be conferred upon the proceedings if this suggestion could be carried out. Lord Hartington is Honorary Colonel of the 3rd Battalion (Sherwood Foresters) Derbyshire Volunteers. He might surely have donned his uniform on Wednesday in honour of the occasion.

Captain Farquhar (late Coldstream Guards), now in the Soudan, has received brevet rank as field-officer with the forces there.

Mr. Macfarlane will on Monday ask the Secretary of State for War if he will lay upon the table a copy of the memorial presented to the War Department by Mr. Lynal Thomas, and the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Thomas and the War Office since July, 1882, having reference to a claim for repayment of expenses in connection with heavy rifled cannon.

It is currently reported that, as one of the results of Lord Morley's Committee, no more promotion to the rank of Quartermaster or Lieutenant of Orderlies will be made in the Army Hospital Corps, and that the positions held by these officers will in future be filled by warrant officers, to which rank a number of non-commissioned officers in the corps will shortly be raised.

From all we hear, a wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction exists, and we must admit that it is not unreasonable, at the extraordinary delay in publishing the long expected and long promised Army Pay Department Warrant. Scarcely a month ago, with a flourish of trumpets, the contemplated changes were announced by the Secretary of State for War, when introducing the Army Estimates to the notice of the House of Commons, and the natural inference was that the Warrant would appear with the April Circulars; but in those issued with the current official Army List, there is nothing whatever directly or indirectly bearing on the subject. It may possibly be urged that delay has been occasioned by the Treasury, but even if such is the case, the War Office are alone to blame, for not having formulated their proposals months ago, particularly when it is remembered that the Accountant-General, so far back as last June, acknowledged that the proposals laid before him for the improvement of the Department were just and reasonable, and that he trusted to have them carried out in the autumn. In the face of all this, why such delay?

The difficulty in regard to the land at Dungeness having been overcome, a camp of instruction will, we understand, be opened in June near Lydd for garrison batteries of Artillery, who will undergo there a course of siege practice with heavy guns. The first commanding officer of the camp will, it is believed, be Lieutenant-Colonel Tupper, R.A., now stationed at Portsmouth.

Dr. Farquharson will, in Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, Vote 4, Governor and Commandant of Netley, move to reduce the vote by £548.

Mr. Dillwyn will, on Civil Service Estimates, Class 1, Vote 7, Public Offices' site, move to negative the vote, which is for the purpose of acquiring land for the new War Office and Admiralty.

We cannot congratulate Mr. Marriott on the appositeness of the suggestion made on the 10th inst., in the House of Commons, that ground should be taken for the annual review of the Volunteers compulsorily from the farmers of Brighton, or any other place at which the review may in future be held. Apart from the new principle which would be involved in such an act, the fact of such compulsion would be an unnecessary disturbance of the rights of property. As Lord Hartington remarked in reply, if the authorities of Brighton or any other place are anxious to have the review held in their vicinity, it is obviously their duty to provide a suitable field for the operations. The inhabitants of Brighton have certainly more than compensated themselves for any such expense by the high rates charged for accommodation to the Volunteers during the Easter holidays. It was the same last year at Portsmouth, where as much as 15s. a night was paid for stabling an officer's charger. It is certainly hardly reasonable for the Brightonians to complain of the cost of entertaining, after having the *kudos* of doing so, especially as the entertained paid to the fullest extent for the hospitality accorded.

A Royal Warrant has notified that the First-class Army Reserve will "in future" consist of two divisions, of which the second will not be liable to be called out on permanent service till all the men of the first division have been called out. In the event of an important war, all the Reserves, if we may judge by the late small war, would be required to fill the vacancies left by the striplings unfit to take the field, so that the subdivision now ordered is immaterial. We would suggest the division of our Reserves into many classes. This might lead any foreigners who know nothing about our Military organisation to suppose that we have a Reserve worth dividing.

A work of extreme interest will be published in a few days by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., from the pen of Mr. Charles Marvin. The book is of 500 pages, divided into five parts, one of which contains all the opinions of interest in the work recently published by the Russian General Staff on the Afghan War. This work, a voluminous one of 819 pages, was compiled under the auspices of General Soboleff, the head of the Asiatic Department of the General Staff, and now Minister-President in Bulgaria, and is remarkable for the rancour with which he attacks most of the individuals of prominence who took part in the campaign. Besides giving all the opinions expressed in this work, Mr. Marvin furnishes an annotated translation of General Annenkoff's pamphlet on the military position of England and Russia in Central Asia; the adventures of two officers who penetrated in disguise to Merv, a short time ago; the explorations of Lessar, in Afghanistan, and a series of essays on the changes that have come over the Central Asian question since the evacuation of Candahar. Finally, the book is illustrated with 30 sketches and views of Merv and the Turcoman region, including a full-sized one of the fortress of Merv, and a series of the railway from the Caspian to Kizil Arvat, and several maps of the country recently surveyed by Lessar and other explorers. In an appendix is an account of the actual condition of the Russian Navy, and the results that would attend a development of Russian cruisers acting against our communications with Merv.

There is no truth whatever in the report, which has been widely circulated, that Major-General W. Earle, C.S.I., C.B., now in Egypt, will succeed Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Whitmore as Military Secretary at the Horse Guards. General Whitmore has no intention of resigning his appointment.

Mr. Melton Prior, the special artist for the *Illustrated London News*, gave a lecture at the Public Hall, Croydon, on Tuesday, 10th, on the late Campaign in Egypt, illustrated by his original sketches. Many of these drawings were very spirited and lifelike, but the test of being enormously magnified was too severe for some of them. Mr. Prior mentioned his own share in the events he described without any of that reserve which is usually shown by naval and military men.

The latest frivolity on the part of irrepressible military officials seems to be to gazette an officer a Major in his regiment, and after allowing him to hold the rank for a term more or less lengthy, to cancel the previous announcement, and relegate him to his former position as a captain. This sort of proceeding may be all very well for those who have idle time on their hands, and do not know exactly how to employ it, but they forget that there exist persons who are only blessed with ordinary intellects, and cannot understand on what principle, under a system of selection, an officer is selected for promotion, when he is not qualified for the grade to which he is advanced. Is this pretty little arrangement copied from the Germans, like so many other of our recent reforms?

Sir A. Alison, by our last accounts, had benefited very much in health by his residence at Ramleh, the Brighton of Alexandria, and was still at his quarters in the little hotel of "Beau Séjour," but the fever had not left him. Duty, however, he does, notwithstanding. On March 28, he made a careful and tedious inspection of the Palace Hospital, Ramleh, accompanied by Major-General Harman and the medical staff. A few days later, he inspected the 46th, under Lieutenant-Colonel John (the 2nd Battalion of "The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry," which has got exactly *one* Cornishman, an officer, in it), and he certainly does not take absolute rest. Surgeon-Major Pollock is in attendance on the General, and Deputy-Surgeon-General Irvine was to leave Cairo on the day after the mail left for Ramleh, to consult with his colleague as to Sir Archibald's condition. The fever returns regularly every night, and the temperature mounts to 100 degrees.

There was another of those gatherings in the City on Wednesday, with which the country is becoming unfortunately only too familiar. The occasion was the presentation of a sword of honour to Lord Alcester, and a casket and address to Lord Wolseley, in recognition of their recent services in Egypt. Now, no one objects to any honours which may be conferred upon soldiers and sailors who have distinguished themselves in the service of the State, as Lords Alcester and Wolseley have done lately. But there is a medium in all things, and when civic banquets are made use of for the display of back-scratching to the extent that this pleasing occupation was carried on Wednesday, the services cannot but feel some amount of uneasiness. Where will it all end? Really, if we go on much longer as we have been doing, somebody will, one of these days, stand up, and compare the engagement of Tel-el-Kebir to the decisive battle fought sixty-eight years ago on the plain of Waterloo!

The Navy.

EGYPT WAR MEDAL.

Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, Spring Gardens, April 12, 1883.

Notice is hereby given, that Medals for the operations in Egypt are ready for issue to the officers and crews, entitled thereto, of the ships named below:—Her Majesty's ships "Agincourt" and "Invincible." Application should be made personally or by letter to the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, London, S.W. Petty officers, seamen, and marines, whether applying in person or by letter, are requested to produce their certificates of service.

ADMIRALTY, April 9, 1883.

NOTICE.—His Highness the Khedive of Egypt (authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey), having signified his desire to express his approbation of the services rendered by the Naval Forces during the recent operations in Egypt, by conferring a bronze star on the officers and men of such forces, her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to grant permission to the officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who were engaged in those operations from July 11 to Sept. 14, 1882, both days inclusive, to accept and wear the decoration in question. A further notice will be given by advertisement in the *London Gazette* when the Stars are ready for issue.

ADMIRALTY, April 6, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, the under-mentioned retired officers, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commanders, have been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the 3rd inst.:—Commanders Stratford Tuke, John Robert Deane Cooper, and Hugh Davis.

Acting Engineer William Fedarb (*b*) has been confirmed as Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of March 1, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet-Surgeon John Richard Burke, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List from this date, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

ADMIRALTY, April 7, 1883.

Staff Surgeon William Jabez Inman has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of April 2, 1883.

ADMIRALTY, April 10, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Staff Captain Frank Inglis has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, the under-mentioned Engineers have been placed on the Retired List from the 9th inst.:—Andrew Ross Stewart and Robert Roots.

ADMIRALTY, April 11, 1883.

The seniority of Mr. George Augustus Frederick Cunyngham Sceales as Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, is Jan. 19, 1883, instead of March 7, 1883, as stated in the *Gazette* of March 13 last.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admirals—Sir Francis W. Sullivan, K.C.B., C.M.G., to be Director of Transports, vice Sir William R. Mends, G.C.B.; John C. Wilson, to be Second-in-Command of the Channel Squadron, vice Sir Francis W. Sullivan, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Commander—Edgar R. Mathews, to the Belleisle, additional, for the Coastguard, vice Meyer.

Staff Commander—Thurston Stringer, to the Indus, additional, for the Agamemnon.

Lieutenants—Wm. J. W. Barnard, to the Asia, additional for the Volage, vice Scullard; Hastings G. F. Berkeley, to the Valorous, vice Legh; Robert A. J. Montgomerie, to the Inflexible, vice Foley.

Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets—John D. Macdonald, to Plymouth Hospital, vice Irwin, M.D., F.R.S.

Fleet Surgeon—Henry F. Norbury, C.B., to the Belleisle, vice Burke.

Chief Engineers—Alfred Waters, to the Indus, for the Agamemnon; William Ingles (b.), to the Asia, for the Phaeton.

Assistant-Paymaster—Harry Robinson, to the Hercules, additional.

Engineers—Nicholas Meaden and Elijah Thomas, to the Indus, for the Agamemnon.

Carpenter—James Strong, to the Indus, for the Agamemnon.

Gunners—Richard Hutson, to the Indus, for the Agamemnon; Wm. Richards, to the Terror, vice Bateman; Joseph Merrett, to the Cambridge, vice Pears.

Boatswains—James Steel, to the Indus, for the Agamemnon; Job Adams, to the Victor Emanuel, for Hong Kong Yard, vice Leary; Charles Marsh, to the Asia, for the Speedy, vice Adams; Joseph White, to the Repulse, vice Boddie.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral George O. Willes, C.B., was at Hong Kong an April 11, and would leave for northern part of station on April 18. The Champion was at Singapore on March 10, and would remain there for the present. The Fly was at Singapore, and was to leave for Borneo towards the end of March. The Foxhound left Penang to visit Dinding Islands and ports of Salangore and Perak, and was to return to Penang about March 20. The Curaçoa was to have left Kobé on Feb. 24 for Yokohama, then to proceed to Hong Kong, where she was to arrive on March 8. The Daring was at Yokoska on March 6, and was expected to be ready for sea by the end of March. The Moorhen left Yokohama on Feb. 22 for Kobé. The Sheldrake was at Kobé on Feb. 24, and was about to proceed to Yokohama. The Cleopatra was at Shanghai on March 1, and was to leave for Hong Kong about March 9. The Zephyr was at Chinkiang on Feb. 24, and was to return to Shanghai by March 7, and then proceed to the Gulf of Pechili, to be stationed there. The Kestrel was at Hong Kong on March 6, and was about to proceed to Shanghai. The Swift was at Canton on March 5, and would remain there a fortnight, and then return to Hong Kong. The Pegasus and Albatross were paid off at Hong Kong on Feb. 23, and recommissioned next day. They were refitting at Hong Kong on March 6. The Vigilant was at Hong Kong on March 6, and remains there. The Encounter left Manila on Feb. 26 for Hong Kong, and would return to England through the Suez Canal. The Linnet was at Singapore on Feb. 25, and would leave on Feb. 27 for Hong Kong. The Thalia left Hong Kong for Colombo on April 11. The Flying Fish was at Hong Kong on March 6, refitting, and was to be ready for sea by the end of March. The Magpie was at Kobé on Feb. 26, and would return to Hong Kong by March 25.

BOADICEA, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Salmon, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the Cape Station, was at Lagos on March 6, and would leave on April 7, in continuation of the programme of movements. The Flirt was at Old Calabar, and would convey mail due at Cape Coast Castle, March 12, from Fernando Po to St. Paul's de Loanda, and then proceed to Ascension. The Wrangler was at Little Popo; on arrival of her relief, the Stork, will proceed to South-east Coast of America, calling at Ascension. The Bullfrog was at Cape Coast Castle March 4; would convey the mail due at Cape Coast Castle, March 12, to Fernando Po, and then proceed to St. Paul's de Loanda, and take charge of South Subdivision; on relief by the Stork, about May 10, will proceed to St. Helena to give leave, thence to Ascension and Cape Coast Castle, arriving about July 4. The Pioneer, at Cape Coast Castle, remains in the Bights. The Starling, South Subdivision, was to meet the Commander-in-Chief at St. Paul's de Loanda on March 14. The Briton, Flora, Algerine, and Stork were at Simon's Bay.

DEFENCE, Capt. Pollard, parted from her moorings in the Mersey on Tuesday last, and drifted down the river. She was luckily brought up by the Cunard buoy in the Sloyne, and was towed into dock. It is high time the Admiralty supplied this ship with reliable ground tackle.

DIDO, Capt. Domvile, was at Barbadoes on March 29, cruising.

ENCOUNTER, Capt. Robinson, will leave Aden on April 14, homeward bound.

EURYALUS, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewitt, V.C., was at Madras up to March 21, and was to leave on March 22 for Trincomalee, *en route* to Bombay. (Has since arrived.) The Eclipse was at Busreh on Feb. 24, and remains in the Persian Gulf. The Tourmaline left Bombay on March 13 for a week's cruise, and was to return to Bombay. The Woodlark was at Bombay on March 21, refitting, and will be ready for sea about April 15. The Dryad was at Tamatave. The Ranger arrived at Madras from Calcutta with flag, and left for Trincomalee on March 20, calling at Pondicherry on the way. The Osprey was *en route* to Bombay from Aden. The Dragon was at Aden, and remains as senior officer's ship. The Arab was in the Persian Gulf. The Philomel was at Bombay, and would pay off on March 31, and recommission next day. The Harrier and the Undine were cruising in the Mozambique Channel.

FLAMINGO, Com. Custance, was at Port Royal, Jamaica, on March 24, refitting, and would be ready for sea on April 5.

FOAM, Lieut. and Com. Julian A. Baker, left Port Royal for Inagua on March 19, and was to return, calling at Turk's Island.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Palliser, arrived at Malta on April 12, and left the same day, calling at Gibraltar on her way home.

LILY, Com. Evans, arrived at Aden on March 25 from Singapore, and was to leave on March 30, homeward bound; arrived at Suez on April 12.

LIVELY, Com. Parr, arrived at Plymouth on April 11 from Malta.

NELSON, Comdre. James E. Erskine, A.D.C., in command of the Australian station, was at Sydney on March 5. The Diamond left Hobart on Feb. 25, for Lyttelton, New Zealand, to take up duties as senior officer. The Espiègle left Hobart on Feb. 25, for Wellington, New Zealand. The Miranda left Brisbane on Feb. 11 for Fiji, *re* Jabberwock trial. The Dart was at Sydney on March 5, refitting. The Lark was at Auckland on Feb. 19, surveying; would proceed to Solomon Islands shortly. The Beagle, Sandfly, and Renard were at Sydney on March 5.

SERAPIS, Capt. A. E. Dupuis, which arrived at Bombay on March 31, left on Wednesday for Portsmouth.

SWIFTSURE, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station, was at Honolulu up to March 11 (arrived there March 8), and would leave for Esquimault March 22 (arrived there April 12). The Comus, senior officer's ship, was cruising off Chili and Peru coasts; she was at Callao on March 4. The Thetis will proceed to England, when relieved by the Constance; she was at Valparaiso on Feb. 25, about to proceed to Coquimbo. The Gannet will proceed to England, when relieved by the Heroine; she was at Guayaquil on Feb. 26, about to proceed to Valparaiso. The Mutine left Honolulu for Esquimault on March 11. The Sappho, on the coast of Peru, will proceed to Esquimault from Callao, calling at Panama and Central-American ports; she left Callao on Feb. 20 to relieve the Gannet, at Guayaquil, and will shortly proceed to Esquimault. The Kingfisher, cruising amongst the Marquesas, Society, Cook, and Hervey groups of islands, will call at Pitcairn Island, and then proceed to Coquimbo. The Heroine will proceed to Esquimault on arrival on the station, calling at Panama and other ports; and on the arrival of the Heroine at Esquimault, the Mutine will leave for southern ports.

TAMAR, Capt. T. H. Royse, arrived at Bermuda on April 4. She is to proceed to Gibraltar, to bring home the families of the 1st Batn. East Surrey Regt.

THALIA, Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G., left Hong Kong for Colombo on April 11.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C.B., late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the wasting diseases of children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of mesenteric and pulmonary tubercle, and in the atrophic diseases of children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all Chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

NAVAL NOTES.

Capt. William Codrington, C.B., has taken up his appointment as Captain-Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, in succession to Capt. John O. Hopkins, A.D.C., who has been appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Herbert, C.B., as Director-General of Naval Ordnance.

The committee which has been constituted to inquire into the whole subject of torpedo fittings on board men-of-war, and with special reference to the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the submerged gear of the Polyphemus, is composed as follows:—Capt. Wilson (chairman), of the Hecla, torpedo store ship; Mr. Phillip Watts, Assistant-Constructor at the Admiralty; Com. May, of the Polyphemus; Lieut. Gallwey, of the Vesuvius, torpedo vessel; Chief Engineer Miller, of the Vernon, torpedo school; and Mr. Anderson, of Woolwich Laboratory. It is proposed to conduct a long series of experiments on board the Polyphemus at Portsmouth. In the meantime, the condemned locomotive boilers of the ship are to be examined, and reported upon, by two locomotive engineers connected with railways.

On Sunday last, at a full parade of the Chatham Division of the Royal Marines, the men of the division who took part in the recent Egyptian Campaign were presented with the medal which had been awarded them for their services. The presentation was made by Col.-Comdt. Bland Hunt, A.D.C., who expressed his regret that the Colonel-in-Chief of the corps, the Duke of Edinburgh, was unable to be present to make the presentation. The Commandant alluded to the conspicuous part taken in the campaign by the men of the division, and hoped they would never disgrace the medal they were about to receive.

The bands of the several divisions of Royal Marines assembled at the head-quarters of the Royal Marine Artillery, at Eastney, on the 12th inst., for combined practice, prior to performing as an orchestral band in London on the 16th inst., at the banquet to be given on that day to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on his appointment as honorary colonel of the corps.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund, held on the 10th inst., Sir W. R. E. Smart, K.C.B., M.D., Inspector-General, in the chair, the sum of £55 was distributed among the several applicants. At this meeting a case of two young orphans of a medical officer was brought forward, in whose favour a grant would have been made, had the father, who entered the service since compulsory subscription to the fund was abolished, ever constituted himself a member of the fund by a voluntary contribution.

Some interesting trials took place at Westminster on Monday last, in the presence of Admiral Sir Cooper Key, Rear-Admiral Brandreth, Mr. George Rendel, and Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby, with a second-class torpedo-boat, recently built for the English Government by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., in order to illustrate the new system of steam impulse introduced by them. The gear is similar to that recently tested at Portsmouth with great success, it being found very superior to the plan previously adopted. The arrangement consists in building two troughs inclined at an angle of five degrees in the bow of the boat, which are provided with suitable guides for carrying the Whitehead torpedo. Aft of these troughs or guides are two long steel steam cylinders, six inches in diameter and seven-feet stroke, the piston-rods of which press against the ends of the torpedoes, and upon steam being admitted into these cylinders the torpedoes are instantly forced out with considerable velocity, the speed being estimated at about 15 miles an hour. The arrangement is exceedingly simple, and under the entire control of the steersman. After the torpedo had been fired several times, the boat proceeded down the river with the Admiralty authorities, and the opportunity was taken to inspect a small launch driven by electricity, stored in accumulators manufactured by the Electrical Power Storage Company, the construction of which was fully explained by Mr. Volckmar; after which the Admiralty authorities inspected the Brazilian ironclad being built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, returning to town in the torpedo-boat.

Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B., last week assumed the command of the Excellent, in succession to Capt. Codrington, C.B., transferred to Sheerness Yard.

Sir Thomas Brassey paid another visit to Portsmouth Dockyard on Saturday. His purpose was to conclude the interviews with representatives from the various classes of workmen in the yard who had any grievances to complain of. Sir Thomas sat for about two hours at the office of the Admiral-Superintendent, during which he received numerous deputations, mainly, on this occasion, from the steam or factory department.

Rear-Admiral Sir Francis W. Sullivan, K.C.B., C.M.G., was on Saturday appointed Director of Transports, in the place of Admiral Sir W. R. Mends, G.C.B.

Rear-Admiral John C. Wilson was on Saturday appointed second in command of the Channel Squadron, in the place of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis W. Sullivan, K.C.B., C.M.G.

The Italian Minister of Marine, Admiral Acton, has entrusted to MM. Maudslay and Elder the construction of the engines for the ironclads Lauria, Morasini, and Doria, now in course of construction.

The dinner that was to have been given to Admiral Sir William Mends is unavoidably postponed, owing to the indisposition of that gallant officer. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has expressed his desire to attend, and invitations have been accepted by Lord Alcester, Lord Wolseley, and by many of the highest officers at the War Office and at the Admiralty.

The under-named men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—George Conway, John Cashman, John James Tregashis, Henry C. Clark, and Samuel Robert, commissioned boatmen, John Donovan, boatman, Maurice Scanlon James McCoubrey, William Chittick, chief boatmen-in-charge, all of the Coastguard; Walter Davis, stoker, of the Osborne; William Tarrant, ship's corporal, 1st class, of the St. Vincent; George Reeves, boatswain's mate, of the Excellent; Philip Adams, chief quartermaster, of the Duke of Wellington.

THE CHANGE OF UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is proposed to change the red uniform of the British Army to grey, on account of the conspicuous target which the former presents to an enemy. Now, there are three great reasons for retaining the bright scarlet coat:—1. For its old traditions. 2. For its attractive propensities to would-be recruits. 3. For its smart and distinctive appearance. So that what is really required is a uniform which, while being most invisible at long ranges, should, at the same time, be red, gorgeous, and distinctive at close quarters. But can these conditions be combined? They can. We know that a series of black and white stripes at a distance look grey. So, also, do stripes of red, yellow, and blue. This is because of the combination of complementary colours. For this reason, a red coat, with bright green or even blue and yellow facings (and a few additional badges, &c., to relieve otherwise large red patches), and green accoutrements, is, I believe, as invisible as grey, and has a dazzling and smart look when near. This, therefore, fulfils all our conditions, and has the advantage of retaining the existing coats and accoutrements, which latter could easily be made green or grey, when required. The trousers might be grey, for this would not interfere much with traditions or appearance. I have worked out the details of such a dress, and tested it with model figures against different backgrounds, and beside other uniforms. The wear and expense are, of course, important matters, but these need be no greater than at present. The old English uniforms of the last century give a good idea of a handsome yet inconspicuous combination, although introducing too much white. I hope, before any change is definitely decided on, the committee may consider the invisibility of the combination of complementary colours at a distance.—I am, &c., A PHANTOM WARRIOR.

SIR,—I was glad, and hundreds of others, thousands, one may safely say, rejoiced, at the national loyalty of the Duke of Cambridge, in his recent protest against a reckless and ill-considered renunciation of our old colours. The "too-clever-by-half" plan of letting the people see "I think and can show what never man could before," may be all very well for the gratification of personal vanity, and for the purpose of keeping one's-self always *coram publico;* but the same misty morning which makes grey somewhat indistinct will equally do so with the "varied" colours which our old Redcoats, when in field equipment, display. These blended do more to make a figure or a body of men indistinct than any other process could accomplish. I have had great difficulty in recognising at a couple of miles' distance the old red battalions on field service. You could see some movement, and your eyes might detect a long column, but only with difficulty, and this was not because the "party-coloured" grey was absent, but exactly because red blended with other colours becomes exceedingly indistinct. The dark green of rifle regiments is, on the contrary, near or far, extraordinarily visible. For what it is worth, therefore, I hope the whole service will give its support to the manly maintenance of its old colour, and truckle in no way to the aims at glorification by any THERSITES.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it a mistake to do away with the Musketry Instructors. We know that musketry is distasteful to both officers and men, but it is a necessary evil. A head is, like in everything else, essential to arrange the details and give necessary instructions. More especially in the Militia would this change be felt, where perhaps in a regiment there is not a single officer who would understand how to instruct the men, and a musketry serjeant is indispensable. He has to hunt about and get the names of Instructors for the various squads, and a great deal of other work to arrange, ordering fatigue men, &c. The colour-serjeants would not have the time to do it. In aiming drill, one often finds a man taking a bad aim, and on inquiring, it is found he has lost or damaged his eyesight by breaking stones since last training. If you did away with Instructors, you would not be so likely to find these cases, and it would simply be a public waste of ammunition their firing. As the figure of merit is to be done with in the Army, it does not matter so much, but let a strict order be issued that no officers or serjeants be allowed to fire during the practice of their companies, as it causes confusion; and a separate account should be kept of the hits, otherwise, in checking targets, these would be unfairly added to the register, and give a wrong figure of merit. Above all things, give a few more prizes for shooting.—I am, &c., INSTRUCTOR.

As the determination of Vice-Admiral Batsch to quit the service is now definite, notwithstanding the Emperor's letter requesting him to remain, the deepest regret is manifested in German Naval circles. Admiral Batsch retires into private life because, like Admiral Werter, he endeavoured, but in vain, to separate the chief command of the German Navy from the Navy Minister, and bring the former into the hands of an experienced seaman. As long as the system of appointing infantry Generals as Ministers of Marine is continued, similar conflicts will occur, much to the injury of a service in which men really qualified for superior commands are not over-numerous. It would be better to appoint a civilian First Lord of the Admiralty, as is done in this country.

The flag of Rear-Admiral F. A. Herbert, who has succeeded Rear-Admiral M'Crea as Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, was on Saturday last hoisted on board the Asia, but before being saluted it was discovered that Admiral Herbert was on leave, and, consequently, the flag was hauled down again. Admiral Herbert was to arrive in Portsmouth to-day, when his flag will be again hoisted and saluted.

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "WRIGHT, SOUTHWARK," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

LINE AND MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been reading for a very long time of the amalgamation of the Auxiliary Forces with the Regulars, and the many advantages thereby arising to both services. I have served many years in both branches, and at present am in command of a Militia regiment that, I believe, has always been most favourably reported on. Notwithstanding all that has been said, I fail to see any one point by which we derive the slightest benefit. In fact, the so-called "amalgamation" has been only in name. The Territorial System is disliked. The officers have been put to great and unnecessary expense by the change of uniform, and the young officers who join with the uniform of the Linked Line battalions rarely, if ever, get appointed to the regiments of which they are supposed to have formed a part on being gazetted to the Army, after passing what must now be looked upon as a most trying examination. The recruiting has certainly been most seriously affected by the non-training of the Irish Militia for the last two years. I am glad to see that the authorities intend calling out the regiments this year, and I would suggest that they should be trained for 56 days, or, at all events, for a longer period than 27 days. They cannot otherwise be expected to bear comparison, or in any way to be as efficient, as the English and Scotch regiments, many of which were out for the full period last year. The recruiting should be carried on by the permanent staff of the regiments, and the adjutants should be recruiting officers. This system has hitherto worked well. Why has it been changed? I also approve of training the recruits for the two months immediately preceding the training of the regiments. Too much, however, is expected from regiments in the short time there is for work; and if the Militia is ever to be better than it is at present, more time must be given to them. From my long experience, I think I could give many practical hints that might be useful, but I fear I have already trespassed too much on your valuable space.—I am, &c., COLONEL.

"Fair Play" writes, "Can you inform me why it is that by a Royal Warrant recently issued all captains of Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery are promoted brevet majors after 20 years' full-pay service, and Royal Marines after 21 years', but the unfortunate Line captain of cavalry and infantry does not get the same advantage? In the cavalry and infantry of the Line, there are at present about 10 captains of 20 years' service."

Lieut. Gimlette, of the Alexandra, fell whilst on watch from the gangway into a dockyard launch which was alongside, owing to the rail giving way. He sustained some serious injury, but it is not considered of a very dangerous nature.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with ROWLAND'S ODONTO, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such ROWLAND'S ODONTO has aways proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

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THE PARASCHO CIGARETTES are now being made from the New Crop of Yenijeh Tobacco, and will be found to possess in perfection the peculiar and delicate aroma for which these Cigarettes have become so famous. The Parascho Cigarettes are made only from the finest Yenijeh (Turkey) Tobacco, and are rolled in the best paper procurable, free from Nitre, and made specially for the Parascho Cigarettes. The Parascho Cigarettes will be found different from and superior to all others. The Parascho Cigarettes are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking."

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It is started as a Grill Club, and to enable its Members to obtain, for their own cellars, Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, at the actual, wholesale, cost price.

This is an entirely new feature, the advantage of which must be apparent to every wine consumer.

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BOW CHURCH FURNISHING GALLERIES, OPPOSITE BOW CHURCH,
85, 86, 89, 90, 107, & 108 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

MARRIAGES.

Bertram—Messiter.—On March 28, at the Parish Church, Highweek, Devon, by the Rev. S. G. Harris, Rector, Julius Alfred Bertram, of Adelaide Road, South Hampstead, to Miriam Sophia Adelaide, only daughter of Major William Gammell, late of the Rifle Brigade, and widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Messiter, late commanding H.M.'s 28th Regiment.

Reynolds—Collis.—On the 10th inst., at the Parish Church, Hove, by the Rev. Dr. Pattenden, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Tilden Smith, cousin of the bride, Herbert Edward Reynolds, Captain late 19th Hussars, youngest son of the late Jas. Reynolds, Esq., of Pembridge Gardens, W., to Etheldreda Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Collis, Esq., of Blackheath, Kent.

DEATHS.

Aplin.—On the 10th inst., at 10 Edith Road, West Kensington, Lieutenant-General John Guise Rogers Aplin, aged 63 years.

Colvin.—On April 8, at Bellary, India, William Butterworth Colvin, Lieutenant-Colonel, the Royal Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Bazett D. Colvin, Esq., aged 42.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, April 20. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Major Emilius Clayton, R.A. (Gold Medallist, R.U.S.I.), on "The Russo-Turkish Frontier in Asia Minor." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120 PALL MALL.—The 30th ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, by Artists of the Continental Schools, including Professor Müller's Studies of Eastern Life, is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling.

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WORCESTER.—To be LET or SOLD, the prettiest place within miles of Worcester, BARBOURNE HOUSE, one mile from Worcester Cross. This large, beautiful, and most complete FAMILY RESIDENCE, £120 per annum.—Apply to EVERILL and DAY, 51 Foregate Street, Worcester.

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Tourist Tickets will be issued from May 1 to October 31, 1883.

For particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.

JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.
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INCREASE of INCOME.—To Gentlemen, Retired Officers in the Army and Navy, and others.—An opportunity presents itself for largely increasing income, by becoming AGENTS for an established Machine of great public importance, which has been supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham, the Duke of Manchester, and many others; and being of great value to owners of mansions, and all large establishments, offers a wide field for business. The invention is a valuable one, and the subject such as gentlemen may properly represent, and requires no outlay whatever by them. Terms liberal.—Applications (which will be treated as confidential) must be made in the first instance by letter, addressed "COMPANY," care of Messrs. W. J. LOWE and CO., 47 Threadneedle Street, E.C.

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Beware of Worthless Imitations.

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SANDHURST and WOOLWICH EXAMINATIONS in the YEAR 1882.

Mr. WOLFFRAM'S LIST of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES:—

DATE AND NAME.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Total No. of Marks.
JULY, 1882.			
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L....	6 ...	Woolwich ...	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9 ...	Sandhurst ...	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W....	14 ...	Woolwich ...	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25 ...	Sandhurst ...	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26 ...	Sandhurst ...	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34 ...	Sandhurst ...	5239
Knight, W. C.	35 ...	Sandhurst ...	5232
Langdale, P.	45 ...	Sandhurst ...	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50 ...	Woolwich ...	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54 ...	Sandhurst ...	5048
Benett, H. V.	60 ...	Sandhurst ...	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63 ...	Sandhurst ...	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64 ...	Sandhurst ...	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65 ...	Sandhurst ...	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74 ...	Sandhurst ...	4818
DECEMBER, 1882.			
Hardy, W. K.	6 ...	Woolwich ...	7350
Dickinson, T. M.	14 ...	Woolwich ...	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H. ...	18 ...	Woolwich ...	5868
Swinburne, Anthony ...	5 ...	Sandhurst ...	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12 ...	Sandhurst ...	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25 ...	Sandhurst ...	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40 ...	Sandhurst ...	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46 ...	Sandhurst ...	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49 ...	Sandhurst ...	5235
Lillingston - Johnson, W. G. *	65 ...	Sandhurst ...	4970
Warrand, W. N. M.		Marine Infantry ...	4655
Burne, Knightley O. ...	1 ...	Sandhurst ...	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

At the Preliminary Examination held in February, 1882, SIX out of SEVEN Candidates, and at the Preliminary Examination held in March, 18 2, ALL FOUR CANDIDATES, sent up from the Manor House, were successful.

H. WOLFFRAM, the Manor House, Lee, S.E.

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL.—

Rev. CHARLES J. WYNNE, M.A., Jesus College, Oxford, Head Master.

Rev. J. M. EUSTACE, St. John's College, Cambridge; F. E. BENNETT, M.A., New College, Oxford,—Vice-Masters.

The Education is individual and thorough. Boys are prepared for the Army, Navy, and other Competitive Examinations, as well as for the Universities and Professional Life.

At the Preliminary Examinations for Woolwich and Sandhurst, held last month, SIXTEEN sent up were SUCCESSFUL, and during the last year Candidates direct from this School passed the Further Examinations for Woolwich and Sandhurst, also for the Marine Artillery, Marine Infantry, as well as the Examinations in Arts of the Society of Apothecaries.

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SANDHURST and ROYAL MARINES.—At the Four Competitive Examinations held in 1881 and 1882, EIGHT out of TWELVE Candidates prepared by Mr. J. A. GRATTAN (late Royal Artillery) were successful, viz.:—Messrs. W. G. Baker, C. Boileau, W. G. Cameron, A. P. Elphinstone, E. F. David, G. B. Geach, D. A. Hailes, and O. H. Wilkie, (Hon. Q.C.) During these two years, FOURTEEN out of EIGHTEEN Gentlemen sent up passed the ARMY PRELIMINARY Examination, and EIGHT out of NINE Lieutenants of Militia passed the Literary ARMY ENTRANCE Examination.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., 19 Lexham Gardens, W., PREPARES Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA. A Special Class for the STAFF COLLEGE. Captain James passed from the Staff College in 1877 with honours, first in mathematics, &c. During the past fifteen years, over 500 Pupils have passed from this Establishment. Eighty-three successes last year. Last year, for WOOLWICH, five passed, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, 27th, out of seven sent up.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA:—1882: At the March Military Competitive Examination, EIGHT obtained commissions, viz.:—Richards (4th), Grant (12th), Wimberley (14th), Cass (28th), Shadwell (30th), Woodwright, Legge, Vignoles (Cavalry).

September:—TEN passed, viz.:—Holland (2nd), Blewitt (8th), Whiffin (14th), Gorman (19th) M'Mahon (20th), Morris (25th), Barthorp (28th), Cochrane-Baillie (33rd), Edwards (36th), another was 41st, and Goodair, 42nd, received a cavalry commission.

Literary Examination:—All sent up in 1882 passed, viz.:—4th, 5th, 10th, 14th, 26th, 37th, 86th.

STAFF COLLEGE Successes:—1881: 1st, 4th, 16th. 1882: 1st, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

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Captain JAMES begs to announce that Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison Instructor, Home District, is about to join him.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Dr. KAIM and H. ZOBEL, assisted by the Rev. W. FULFORD, M.A., and Colonel COATES, late 99th Regiment, PREPARE CANDIDATES for Woolwich and Sandhurst. Also, in separate classes, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the Military Competitive Examinations, and Officers for admission to the Staff College.

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University Candidates for Sandhurst are received as non-resident pupils. In this competition two candidates (the only ones sent up) have passed into Sandhurst during the past year; Mr. W. A. Grant taking fourth place in July, and Mr. G. Barton-Smith second place in December.

In addition to the University candidate, two other pupils passed on the general list at the recent Sandhurst Examination,—Mr. C. D. Radcliffe (tenth place) and Mr. H. Marwood.

Mr. B. Smith, on this occasion, made the highest score in Mathematics, and Mr. Radcliffe highest marks in German, as well as second highest in Freehand Drawing, out of 440 candidates up for Examination.

Special arrangements made for officers studying for the Staff College or other Military Examinations.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

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Also, at the October Literary Examination, Lieut. C. J. Stanton took 4th place on the list.

The results obtained at other Examinations bring the general score up to FORTY-EIGHT SUCCESSES, achieved by pupils in the last 16 months; during that period the number of pupils on the strength of the establishment, resident and non-resident, has always been limited to 60.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION ONLY.—A Few Candidates desiring special individual attention are Prepared by Major COWPER, assisted by an Officer of equal experience, who has taken high honours in Fortification, Surveying, &c. At the last Four Examinations (the average number sent up for each being between 3 and 4), Pupils passed at their first trial 1st, 10th, 21st, 30th, 33rd, 34th, and 37th on the List.—10 Clifton Villas, Maida Hill, London, W.

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MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—Lieutenants of Militia PREPARED, at 37 Cambridge Gardens, W. At the last September Examination, the following, out of Twelve sent up, were successful:—

C. H. Farquharson	5th	J. F. Campbell......	23rd
J. E. Cullinan	12th	C. L. Crutchley......	31st
C. W. Garraway ...	16th	B. T. Mahon.........	38th

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ARMY AND NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE,

GAZETTE.

AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,212.—Vol. XXIV.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1883.

[REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, April 2, 1883.

The following are the Hospital returns for the week ended March 30, 1883:—

	Total Force.	Sick List.	Proportion per cent.
Artillery, Cairo	664	32	4·8
Cavalry "	539	40	7·4
Engineers "	223	11	4·9
1st Brigade	2,026	159	7·8
2nd do.	2,872	199	6·9
Sundries	647	31	4·8
	6,971	472	6·8
Alexandria	1,568	116	7·4
Ismailia	92	9	9·8
	8,631	597	6·9
Officers	283	8	2·8
Men	8,318	589	7
	8,631	597	6·9
Horses	1,463	66	4·5
Mules	636	4	0·6
	2,099	70	3·3

As an instance of the varying health of the troops, I may mention the South Staffordshire, with 53 sick out of 533 men; and the King's Royal Rifles (60th), with only 29 out of 671.

The s.s. Calabria, expected to arrive at Alexandria about the 7th inst., will convey troops to Malta, Gibraltar, and England—probably the South Staffordshire, and the C Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, which will leave, instead of I Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, previously ordered.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elton, C.B., Royal Artillery, will proceed to England, on appointment to the Auxiliary Forces; and Captain Allsopp, Royal Artillery, is invalided, and permitted to proceed to England at his own expense. Captain Moubray, Royal Highlanders, has similar permission.

Surgeon-Major T. Wood, A.M.D., Surgeon R. V. Ash, A.M.D., are struck off the strength of the command, from March 17.

The Rev. F. W. Agassiz has taken over the duty of Chaplain with the 2nd Brigade at Abbassiyeh.

The services of Lieutenant Graham Thomson, R.E., are placed at the disposal of Lieutenant-Colonel Ardagh, C.B., D.A.A.G., for survey duties.

It has been announced that the summer dress of all regiments and corps in Egypt shall be grey serge. Mounted corps to wear Bedford cords and high boots. The full dress, which is also to be worn on guard, of Highland regiments will be grey-serge frocks and kilts. Officers will wear the uniform prescribed in Sec. XII., Para. 11, Army Regulations, viz., blue patrol jackets, except on guard, courts-martial, or parades, where the men wear helmets; tunics on these occasions must be worn, but officers may furnish themselves with a second tunic of serge or light cloth. The blue patrol jacket may also be made of any thin material, provided it is of regulation colour and pattern. Helmets to be worn on all occasions by officers and men, in and out of barracks, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Summer clothing to commence from April 15.

It has been currently rumoured in Alexandria that the whole of the troops will be transferred to that town, which will become the head-quarters. Lest such a report, ridiculous as it is, should have been telegraphed to England, it may be as well to state that there is not the smallest foundation for it.

A sanatorium will be established at Ramleh, near Alexandria, to which will be sent invalids and convalescents, as well as officers and men who may from time to time require change of air.

The General commanding will return to Cairo in about a week, and will stay there until the Khedive comes to Alexandria, when a portion of the head-quarters will also be transferred to that town.

As regards the command in Alexandria, General Harman leaves to take up his duties in England, and will probably be succeeded either by General Earle or General Dormer.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

There has been little Military exercise or instruction at the Camp during the week. Horse-racing, theatricals, and amusements of all kinds have been in full swing, to the exclusion of all business. Thursday and Friday were observed as half-holidays, and Divisional offices closed, because of the steeplechases. The races, notwithstanding the weakness of the garrison and the stern prohibition of luncheon tents for officers, have been an unqualified success, thanks in a large measure to the indefatigable exertions of the honorary secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Toogood, late R.A. (of Aldershot Lodge). The theatre at the Officers' Club was crowded on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, many being unable to obtain admission. On Wednesday afternoon, a concert was given by the Royal Engineers' Band from Chatham, in the Royal Engineers' theatre; and on Friday night, the steeplechase ball at the Club House brought the week's festivities to a conclusion. Musketry instruction under the new system has been going on during the week. Many inquiries have been necessary to clear up doubtful points in the new orders, which have already been considerably altered and amended by Horse-Guards letters and memoranda. It has been notified in Divisional Orders that if any troops or companies of a regiment or battalion have fired the 150 yards at a target with the 1-foot bull's-eye, then all the other troops or companies of that regiment or battalion may for this year fire the 150 yards at a target with a 12-inch bull's-eye. The target practices of the Cavalry recruit and cavalry trained soldier will be carried out in all respects as laid down for the Infantry, including volley and independent firing in close order. The preliminary drills and judging-distance practices will be carried out in the Cavalry as heretofore. The rule established in Paragraph 42, Musketry Instructions, 1879, will in future be relaxed, and companies will be struck off duty from time to time, at the discretion of commanding officers. The 1st Grenadier Guards proceeded to Pirbright, on Wednesday, for field-firing, returning to Camp in the afternoon. This brings their course of musketry to a conclusion. The bronze star for Egypt has been arriving at the Camp by the hundredweight. Although a divisional parade was talked of for distributing them, the idea, if entertained, has been abandoned, and the distribution of the distinction is being proceeded with regimentally. Those for the Royal Engineers were handed round on church parade last Sunday; those for the 84th, on Wednesday. With reference to General Order 10, of 1883, the following officers are attached for instruction, under the Staff College Regulations, from this date, as follows:—To Cavalry—Captains Innes and Trotter, R.A.; Leefe, R.M.A.; Warton, 2nd 10th; Gordon, 21st; Lieutenant Bamfield, 22nd. To Royal Artillery—Majors James, 2nd Dragoons; Allen, 15th; Morris, 58th; Captains Stephenson, 56th; Mortimer, 64th; Lloyd, B. S. Corps; Lieutenants Codrington, Coldstream Guards; C. M. Hutton, 52nd. To 3rd Infantry Brigade—Lieutenant de Haig, R.E. An alarming rumour circulated in the camp on Sunday afternoon last, that an attempt had been made to blow up or damage the Queen's Pavilion. A strong guard is daily mounted on this building, as if it were permanently in occupation by Royalty, though rats and mice and such small deer are its only tenants. The foolish report referred to originated in the over-zealousness of an individual, who, observing a small group of civilians in close proximity to the building, immediately alarmed the guard, the commander of which reported to the Field Officer of the day, who acquainted the police, civil and military, who made no little noise in the matter. Double sentries and police kept watch and ward all night, and the structure is still intact. It has transpired since (diligent inquiries having been made), that the civilians observed near the Pavilion were not Fenians, but innocent natives, engaged in the harmless game of "pitch-and-toss," who, on finding that they were observed, had made tracks. It is certain that this crazy old place is about the last building in the kingdom that dynamitards would attempt to hoist. The operations of the Egyptian Relief Society (Lieutenant-Colonel Sartorius, V.C., D.A.Q.M.G., honorary secretary), formed at Aldershot for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers serving in Egypt, have been brought to a close. A sum of about £200 has been expended in and around the Camp, for the relief of sufferers. Surgeon-Major Scott, C.M.G., has assumed medical charge of the 3rd Brigade; Surgeon-Major Maunsell, the Horse and Field Batteries; and Surgeon-Major Beattie, the 2nd Brigade. F Battery B Brigade and H Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery will this year carry out their annual firing practice at Oakhampton. Lieutenant R. J. Tudway, 56th Regiment, will proceed with the draft of the 85th to Malta, instead of Major Robertson, 107th. Surgeon H. J. Barratt, A.M.D., is under orders for foreign service. The 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards (less one company, to remain behind to go through the prescribed course of drill) returned to Chelsea Barracks from the Camp on Thursday, on completion of musketry practice. A general court-martial will assemble on Monday next (president, Colonel Stevenson, C.B., 87th Royal Irish), for the trial of Private Richardson, 84th Regiment, for fraudulent enlistment.

Reviews.

Manual for the Use of Artillery Volunteer Corps. By Capt. C. E. Coffey, R.A., Adjutant 1st Worcestershire A.V. Corps. (W. Leicester, High Street, Worcester.)

Originating in a series of lectures delivered to his corps by Captain Coffey, this neat and handy manual is a complete *résumé* of the information required by the officers of our Volunteer Artillery, contained in a small compass, and it may well be studied also with advantage by their brother-officers of the Royal and Militia Artillery. Time is of much value to our Volunteer officers who sacrifice their own leisure to apply themselves to military work, and such a handbook as Captain Coffey's is most useful, in saving the necessity of searching for necessary information in a number of larger works. Part 1 deals concisely with the materiel employed by garrison gunners, and is illustrated by diagrams. The explanations are short and clear, and an officer wishing to spare any risk when working with artillery appliances can, by means of these explanations, readily calculate what strain he can, with safety, put upon such appliances. Gunnery is treated of in Part 2, and the most recent text-books have been laid under contribution to bring this portion up to date, to explain the terms in gunnery now used, and to make clear the general considerations of artillery fire. An exceedingly useful and interesting portion of the *Manual*, for Volunteer officers, is that contained in Parts 3 and 4, which deal with the interior economy of a corps of Volunteer Artillery, and the mode of carrying on official correspondence. These are points of considerable importance, and even the most experienced officers may here find many hints not to be despised. References are given throughout this portion of the book to the various Volunteer Acts and Regulations where necessary, and will doubtless save much time and trouble, and the turning-over of many a long page of these Acts in many cases. This unpretending little manual is a useful addition to the military literature of our Volunteer Artillery, and may be well recommended to the notice of Artillery officers, Royal, Militia, and Volunteers.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"Those officers who are anxious to obtain employment in Egypt would do well to make certain of the terms on which their services would be lent to the Egyptian Government. As we stated before, Col. W. P. La Touche, who has been appointed Chief of the Police in Egypt, will be paid £1,200 a year by the Egyptian Government, and he will receive £365 per annum as English (unemployed) furlough pay, the total being £1,565 per annum. But this, of course, is an exceptionally good appointment. The pay of the commandant of one of the newly raised local corps will be £750 per annum, and if the holder of the post be an Indian Lieut.-Col. he would receive £365 per annum unemployed pay from his own Government, giving a total of £1,115 per annum. The question is, whether this pay, good as it undoubtedly is, is good enough to tempt Indian officers to give up appointments in this country, and to undertake work which will most certainly be difficult, if not harassing. For officers of the British service, we think the chance of employment in Egypt is a very good one, because officers in the British Army (at any rate in England) are not at all highly paid, nor are their prospects at all secure, as long as the present mania for constant change prevails in high places."

NAVAL DINNER TO LORD ALCESTER.

The President and officers of the Royal Naval College entertained Admiral Lord Alcester at dinner, in the mess-room of the College, at Greenwich, on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. The following were asked to meet his Lordship:—Admiral of the Fleet Sir H. Keppel, G.C.B.; Admirals Sir A. C. Key, G.C.B., and Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.; Rear-Admirals Sir F. Sullivan, K.C.B., and Sir A. Hoskins, K.C.B.; Major-Gen. Sir C. Adair, K.C.B., Royal Marines; Capts. George Tryon, C.B.; Lord Walter Kerr; J. A. Fisher, C.B.; C. Hotham, C.B.; L. A. Beaumont; Atwell Lake; A. B. Jenkings; and A. Thomas; Staff Capt. Henry Hosken; Pymr. Moore (secretary); Lieut. Hon. T. C. J. Colville (flag-lieutenant to Lord Alcester), &c. Admirals Hornby and Sullivan and Capts. Fisher and Hotham were unavoidably prevented from being present. The total number who sat down to dinner was 130, including the Chinese, Japanese, American, and Russian Naval officers now studying at the College. At the conclusion of the dinner, the President, Vice-Admiral Luard, C.B., gave the toasts of "The Queen" and "The Royal Family," the Admiral appropriately referring to the words of Sir H. Keppel on a previous occasion, that "if all Royal families were like ours, there would be no Republics." These toasts having been loyally drunk with the usual honours, the President next proceeded to give the toast of the evening. In an eloquent speech of considerable length, he traced out the career and past services of Lord Alcester. He referred particularly to the successful way in which the delicate negotiations were carried out by his lordship when in command of the international squadron in Austrian and Turkish waters before Dulcigno in 1880, the difficult task of keeping together a fleet of different nationalities and representing so many conflicting interests having been so successfully performed by his lordship as to prominently bring before the world his great tact and talents, gaining for him the friendship and regard of the numerous distinguished foreign officers with whom he was at that time associated, and for the successful termination of which negotiations his lordship (then Sir B. Seymour) received the G.C.B. Referring to his lordship's services during the Egyptian Campaign, he remarked that few people appeared to understand fully the responsibilities of his lordship's position during the anxious time immediately preceding the attack on the forts of Alexandria, or to appreciate how admirably the whole of the delicate negotiations with the other Powers represented in Alexandrian waters had been conducted. When the right moment came, his lordship had to decide as to the proper course to pursue; the right one was chosen, and the plans of attack so well and carefully prepared as to result in the signal success which crowned the operations of the day. Admiral Luard then proceeded to refer to the other operations of the campaign in which the Navy took part,—to the harmony which existed between the Navy and Army, and which was so conducive to success, and also to the splendid services of the Royal Marines, and concluded an eloquent speech by thanking Lord Alcester for finding time amongst his numerous engagements to come down and dine at Greenwich. He also expressed the great pleasure that it had given to all the officers at the College to be able to express in some way to his lordship the feelings of pride and admiration with which he was universally regarded by the Navy, as well as their united best wishes for his future welfare and prosperity. The President, during his speech, was constantly greeted with rounds of hearty applause, and at its conclusion, "Rule, Britannia," having been played by the band, three cheers were given for Lord Alcester. Lord Alcester, on rising to return thanks, was again loudly cheered. In a forcible speech, his lordship thanked the President for the way his past and recent services had been alluded to, and expressed the pleasure that it gave him to be there on that occasion, in an atmosphere pleasantly familiar to him, surrounded as he was entirely by Naval officers, amongst whom he was glad to see so many who had recently served with him in Egypt. He proceeded to refer to the cordial relations maintained between the numerous men-of-war representing the different nations at Alexandria, and in graceful terms to the personal friendship that existed between himself and Admiral Conrad, the Admiral commanding the French squadron, especially mentioning the valuable services rendered by Admiral Nicholson, commanding the Squadron of the United States Navy in European waters. In this case, "blood was truly thicker than water," and the manner in which our American cousins came to our assistance will never be forgotten. His lordship then referred to the great assistance he had received from all under his command, particularly from Admirals Dowell, Hewett, Sullivan, and Hoskins. In alluding to the services of the Royal Marines, he mentioned that when operations were first undertaken, he was determined that, whatever had taken place upon former occasions, on this one, so far as lay in his power, they should not be put in the background, and mentioned as an instance, upon a battalion of Marines being sent out for his disposal by the Admiralty, that although they were urgently needed for services connected with the squadron, and might also have been well employed in guarding the canal and line of communications, where Sir A. Hoskins would have been extremely glad to have had them, still, he decided to push them to the front, and so had placed them at the disposal of Sir G. Wolseley. Lord Wolseley had since frequently testified to their splendid services, and they were enabled to be among the first and foremost of the British line at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Again thanking Admiral Luard for the way he had spoken of him, his lordship concluded with a piece of advice to young Naval officers. If in the future any of them should find themselves in a position of doubt when two courses appeared open to them, and they might well hesitate as to the right one to pursue, he recommended them always to choose the manly British one,—to fight. The public would always bear them out and see them through, and, where British officers and men were concerned, the result could never be doubtful. Lord Alcester then resumed his seat, amidst loud and continuous cheering. Sir Charles Adair, in a vigorous speech, returned thanks for the allusions that had been made to the services of the Royal Marines; and Sir A. C. Key proposed "The Health of the President," in words which found a ready response in the rounds of applause that greeted them. It is much to be regretted that the speeches were not fully reported, as they were all admirably to the point and suited to the occasion, and would have been extremely interesting to the public, and particularly so to Naval officers in all parts of the world.

H.M.S. CLIVE.

The new Indian troopship Clive, built by the Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, left the Alfred Dock on Wednesday last for a series of trials, commencing with full-power trials over the measured mile, in which the performance of ship and engines considerably exceeded the contract requirements, showing a speed of nearly 13½ knots, instead of 12 knots, with 2,300 indicated horse-power, against 2,000 indicated horse-power. The exact time taken on the four runs was as follows:—

	Time—Min.	Sec.	Speed.
First run	5	10	11·613 knots.
Second run	3	53	15·451 ,,
Third run	5	18	11·321 ,,
Fourth run	3	48	15·789 ,,

True mean speed, 13·491 knots.

After this, several trials were made to test the handiness of the vessel, so important for the special service of going from port to port round the sea-board of India, both in steering and in stopping and starting the engines practically at a moment's notice. There were on board Mr. Abercrombie Jopp, director-general of stores, India Office; Com. Walter Powell, who commands the Clive, and Lieut. J. Rocastle Finny; Mr. Lamborne, chief engineer, and other officers of the Indian marine; Mr. T. Dodd, inspector of ship-building by contract, and Mr. Butler, of the Engineers' Department, Admiralty; Messrs. Barnes, William Laird, Henry Laird, R. R. Bevis, and others. On Thursday the trial consisted of steaming for six hours at full-boiler power, and this was accomplished most satisfactorily at a speed of over 13 knots, the engines working throughout at 72 to 74 revolutions and developing about 2,200 horse-power, the boilers giving abundant supply of steam with easy firing, the coal used being Nixon's navigation steam coal. On this occasion, besides those officially present on Wednesday, the Earl of Sefton and three sons and others interested in the Clive joined the party, who embarked about nine o'clock, and returned to the moorings about seven in the evening. The Clive is now practically ready for service, and will shortly leave Birkenhead, and may be expected to be a most successful and useful addition to our means of transporting troops. We may remind our readers that the Clive has been constructed from designs prepared by Messrs. Laird Brothers, on the invitation of the Viceregal Government in India, and submitted to the approval of the authorities there and at the India Office, who, in conjunction with the Admiralty, gave them very careful consideration. The Clive has accommodation for 640 officers and men, 137 ladies, servants, soldiers' wives and children, and 140 followers, in addition to a crew of 166 officers and men, all told, or a total complement of 1,083 persons; or, when occasion requires, she will carry 130 horses, for which special fittings are provided. The ventilation—so important a matter in vessels carrying large numbers of passengers, especially in tropical climates—is obtained by means of large side ports and scuttles, and trunk ways from the upper deck above the level of the poop and forecastle to each space below deck, with tube ventilators and cowls for carrying off the heated air, and also by an arrangement of tubes through which the foul air will be drawn by means of fans worked by steam, or by the current induced by the heat passing up the funnel, which is double. The dimensions of the vessel are—length, 300 ft.; breadth, 45 ft. 8 in.; depth in hold to upper deck, 25 ft. 6 in.; tonnage (builders' measurement), 3,003 tons; gross measurement, 2,730 tons. The mean load draught is 16 ft. 6 in. The engines are a pair of direct-acting inverted-cylinder compound engines, to indicate 2,000 horse-power. The cylinders are 48 and 84 inches in diameter, and have a stroke of four feet. The boilers are cylindrical, four in number, to work at 75 lb. pressure, and proved to 150 lb. The Clive is constructed partly of iron and partly of steel. She has three decks, with poop and forecastle connected by sidehouses, which give uninterrupted communication from stem to stern for working the ship, and afford convenient stowage for boats and other necessary fittings, and is not unlike the five large Indian troopers, one of which, the Euphrates, was built and engined by Messrs. Laird. There is an inner watertight skin, forming a double bottom, and there are numerous watertight bulkheads, five of which are carried to the upper deck, and the remainder to the main deck, and all carefully fitted, where necessary, with watertight doors. Water ballast can be carried in the compartments of the double bottom to trim the ship, as coals or stores are consumed. She has a straight stem and elliptic stern, with show galleries, is rigged as a barque, and has one funnel.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY AND THE YEOMANRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The question raised as to the rank and precedence of the above-named forces being a matter of considerable interest to the Auxiliary Forces, and as the position and organisation of the Hon. Artillery Company does not appear to be clearly understood, I trust you will allow me a small space to state the case of our ancient and distinguished regiment. A letter recently appeared in a contemporary (the *Times*) from a well-known Yeomanry officer, which is calculated to create a very erroneous impression, as most of his assertions regarding the Hon. Artillery Company are incorrect; and while, on the one hand, he states that our antiquity is not clearly established—which it is, beyond all doubt—he claims that the Yeomanry existed from a very early period, and were "merely reorganised in 1793." As a matter of fact, the Yeomanry Force was not raised until 1794, whilst the Honourable Artillery Company was incorporated on Aug. 25, 1537, more than a century before any regiment in the service. The Honourable Artillery Company has not always been placed junior to the Yeomanry in the *Army List*, as stated by Major Edwards, but until 1860 was inserted before them; nor is the Company subject to the Regulations for the Volunteer Force or to the Volunteer Acts, but is specially exempted by Clause 52 of the 26 and 27 Vict. cap. 65. The Yeomanry, on the contrary, are very closely connected with the Volunteers, and not with the Militia, as Major Edwards leads his readers to suppose. In the earlier Acts of Parliament, the Yeomanry and Volunteers are treated as one force; for example, the 34 George III., cap. 31, which was passed in 1794, authorised the formation of Volunteer Corps of Cavalry and Infantry, and a few troops or corps raised under this Act subsequently became or were styled Yeomanry, the first Yeomanry Act passed being the 38 George III., cap. 51, in 1798, in the body of which Act the Yeomanry are called Volunteers. These Acts were followed in 1802 and 1803 by the 42 George III., cap. 66, and the 43 George III., cap. 121, both of which Acts were consolidated and amended in 1804 by the 44 George III., cap. 54; and according to "Clode's Statutes relating to the War Office and the Army," p. 83, this Act is the only Parliamentary consent yet obtained as to the Yeomanry, and under which they still continue to serve. The Honourable Artillery Company, strictly speaking, belongs neither to the Militia, Yeomanry, nor Volunteers, nor yet to the more ancient "Trained Bands," with whom they are often confounded. It is a distinct force in itself, and can only be described as the Honourable Artillery Company. It is the only military body over which Parliament has no control, but exists during the pleasure and under the direct control of the Crown, and for this reason may be considered more as a personal bodyguard to the Sovereign (like the Royal Archers of Scotland) than any other corps. The so-called revival of the Company is rather misleading, as it refers to a resumption of the more active duties of the Company in musters for drill, &c., as, owing to the jealousy with which any armed force was formerly looked upon, the numbers were strictly limited by Order in Council at various periods, being at one time reduced to 250. The Honourable Artillery Company boast of a unique position in the Military Forces of the country; for centuries they have been commanded either by the King or Prince of Wales, and the officers hold commissions from the Queen, under which, when on service, they take rank in the Army as the youngest of their rank, and not after the Militia, like the Yeomanry and Volunteers. The rank or precedence of the Honourable Artillery Company has never been fixed officially by the Horse Guards, probably because until now their seniority has rarely or never been questioned. In 1814, when the Volunteer Force was ordered to be disbanded, the Secretary of State wrote to say that the order did not extend to the Honourable Artillery Company. At the coronation of George IV. and William IV., the Company was on duty, and on each occasion placed next to the Foot Guards. At the coronation of her Majesty in 1838, the Honourable Artillery Company was the only corps not belonging to the Regular Army allowed to parade, and they were placed between the 1st Batn. and the 3rd Batn. of the Grenadier Guards. It does not seem a fair or reasonable claim that a corps which has existed for over three centuries, and from which the officers of the Trained Bands were, in olden times, selected on account of their efficiency, should be superseded by a branch of the Auxiliary Forces which is of comparatively recent origin. It is not necessary to enter here into a discussion as to the rank or position of the Militia, as the question has been definitely settled by Section 1, Queen's Regulations, 1881. All regiments naturally pride themselves on their seniority and other distinctions and badges, which may appear trivial to an outsider, but such feeling maintains that *esprit de corps* which carries a regiment successfully through many difficulties; and when a question like the present one arises, it is well worth careful consideration. From the Honourable Artillery Company the oldest military body in America has sprung, in the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, formed in 1638 by members of the London Company who had emigrated to the New World, and our American cousins to this day are proud to claim relationship with their parent Company. The Honourable Artillery Company do not wish to lay claim to any honour to which they are not fairly entitled, but their right to rank as the senior corps of all Yeomanry and Volunteers is undoubted, and cannot be questioned; but, at the same time, it is to be hoped that it may soon be authoritatively settled.—I am, &c.,

G. A. Raikes, Capt.,

Reserve of Officers, and 3rd Batn. the York and Lancaster Regt., Instructor of Musketry, Hon. A. C.

Junior United Service Club, April 11.

Rumours current fixing "five years" and other dates for the further occupancy of Egypt by British troops are, the *Daily News* of Tuesday understands, without foundation. The period of the withdrawal of the troops will be determined by circumstances that have yet to develop themselves.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge on Saturday morning presented Afghan and Egyptian war medals and Khedive stars to such men of the Portsmouth Garrison as took part in those campaigns. The scene of the ceremony was the Officers' Recreation Ground.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Col. R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G., late 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieut.-Governor of British Honduras.

Lewis's 2s Tea.—Send Postal Orders for 2s, and you will immediately receive, carriage free, delivered at your own house, 1 lb. of Lewis's 2s Tea, neatly packed in a box; or, if you have tried Lewis's wonderful Tea, and you know its merits, you can order 6 lbs., 12 lbs., 20 lbs., 60 lbs., or 100 lbs. Lewis's have these quantities packed in boxes ready to send, carriage paid, to any part of the United Kingdom. All remittances must be made payable to Lewis and Co., Ranelagh Street, Liverpool.

A COMPLAINT FROM EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to bring to the notice of the public a grievance at present existing amongst some of the troops engaged with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. The authorities have granted a sum of money to all ranks serving in this country between the dates of June 16, 1882, and Sept. 14, 1882, irrespective of their length of stay here; whilst those men who were sent in the month of August, 1882, to what was at first the base of operations,—viz., Cyprus, the climate of which is equally as bad as that of Egypt, from which it is only a few hours' sail, and from whence they were transferred, after about a couple of months' stay, to this country, receive no reward whatever. These men were, to all intents and purposes, a portion of the Egyptian expeditionary force, and were equipped and embarked from England as such. I think it scarcely right that the men who landed in the country between the stated dates, but whose stay, in a great many instances, did not exceed three days, they having been sent home (not from the effect of wounds, be it understood, the men I am referring to having never seen a shot fired in the country), should receive a medal from the Queen, a star from the Khedive, and a sum of money from the Government; whilst those who were engaged in the same work at a few miles distance, and who rendered equally as good service to their country, and who were afterwards transferred here—to remain, in all probability, until the whole of the troops are cleared out of Egypt—receive no recognition whatever. Surely, the Government have made a mistake in this matter. I think that some notice might be taken of the party I have referred to. I should be glad if you would insert this letter. By so doing you would greatly oblige ONE OF THE UNFORTUNATES.

Kasr-el-Nil Barracks, Cairo, April 3.

THE LATE MILITARY TRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the chance of no officer senior to myself in the late Military Train writing to contradict the following, which appeared in your last issue, viz., "How is the new corps to be officered? Not, it is to be hoped, like the Military Train, by outcasts from the Line!" I request, as a matter of justice, you will insert this letter without delay. If reference be made to *Gazettes*, *Army Lists*, &c., it will be seen that the late corps was officered not only from the Line, but from Cavalry, Militia, and first appointments. The reflection of being "an outcast" is one under which I am not willing to remain. I therefore take the first opportunity of denying the assertion, and requesting its withdrawal. To disprove the statement (as far as I am personally concerned), I sign myself, &c.,

GEO. E. BRACE, late Captain, Military Train.

Rue Castiglione 6, Paris, April 11.

[We certainly did not intend to disparage the old Military Train, the officers of which were a body of high-minded and most deserving soldiers.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

SOLDIERS' RAILWAY FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Among the small favours proposed to be granted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in introducing his Budget is the following:—"That soldiers and sailors should be carried at two-thirds of the regular fare when in small numbers, but for half the regular fare when travelling in large numbers, such as battalions or regiments." Having long advocated that some concession, such as travelling for half-fares when at their own expense and in uniform should be granted, may I point out that the former proposal of a two-thirds fare will be a little or no boon at all to that which is already generally conceded by the railway companies, while the latter will only benefit the Government in the movement of troops, &c.? One of our leading companies (the Great Western) have for many years allowed marines and seamen of H.M.'s ships stationed at ports in the United Kingdom, on leave, the privilege of obtaining return tickets at a single fare. Why should not this concession, a very considerable one, and much valued, be granted on all railways to men of either service?—I am, &c.,

JAMES GILDEA.

20 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W., April 9.

The Admiralty, it is reported, have decided not to form a flying squadron for training and evolutionary purposes during the current financial year.

An Admiralty order received at Chatham directs that four of the old lighters employed at the dockyard are to be sold out of the service.

The Thunderbolt, floating battery, the first iron vessel of the kind constructed at Chatham for operations in the Black Sea during the Crimean war, and since stationed in Chatham Harbour, is ordered to undergo a thorough repair, and has been removed for that purpose into one of the vacant docks.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"Spectacles can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience."—We have the highest medical authorities confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but the spectacles you have adapted suit admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." The Rev. Professor W. A. Hales, M.A. Cantab., 2 Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park, writes:—"The spectacles are perfect, and a most decided boon. I had occasion on Monday to write to Lord ——, and took the opportunity to mention your name and the wonderful power of your spectacles." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age (82). I can now read the smallest type, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Testimonials from Earl and Countess Lindsay; F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Mill Hill, Hendon; C. J. Alford, Esq., Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry Road, Westminster, &c. Mr. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 OLD BOND STREET, W. (late 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square), personally adapts his Improved Spectacles daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10 to 5. Special arrangements are made for invalids and others unable to wait on Mr. Laurance. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branch, 6 Poultry, Cheapside.

Obituary.

Lieut.-Gen. G. Dean Pitt, C.B., the Keeper of the Crown Jewels, who was only appointed to the office last year, died at his residence in the Tower, on the 4th inst., at the age of 59. Gen. Dean Pitt entered the Army, Oct. 11, 1839; became lieut., Jan. 19, 1844; capt., May 4, 1849; major, March 9, 1861; lieut.-col., March 21, 1865; col., March 21, 1870; major-gen., June 7, 1880. The deceased raised and trained the Victorian Volunteer Force, for which he received the thanks of the Government. In 1863, he was commissioned by the Colonial Government, on Sir D. Cameron's recommendation, to raise local corps to aid the troops, and in a short time assembled 2,000 men. For this service, he received an unattached majority. In December, 1863, he was appointed assist.-military secretary to Sir Duncan Cameron; served in the Waikato Campaign, including the attacks on Orakou and Gate Pah; also in the Wanganui Campaign of 1864-5, including the action at Nukumaru, and Kakoramia (mentioned in despatches, and brevet lieut.-col.). On the departure of Sir D. Cameron, he was appointed assist.-military secretary to Major-Gen. Chute, and served through the Wanganui and Taranaki Campaign of 1865-6, including the assaults at Okotuku, Pataki, and Waikato, and the march through the Taranaki Forest (mentioned in despatch, C.B., and medal).

The death is announced as having recently taken place in Dublin of Lieut.-Gen. A. Browne, C.B., of Mount Hazel, Galway. Gen. Browne served in the Crimean War with the 44th Regt., and, while in the trenches on Oct. 20, he was severely wounded by a shell, which occasioned the amputation of his right arm and part of the left hand. He was commended in despatches, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his services during the China War of 1860. The gallant officer, who was a member of an old Galway family, was, at the time of his death, in his 63rd year. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Gen. on July 1, 1881.

Lieut.-Gen. J. G. R. Aplin, on the Retired List, died at 10 Edith Road, West Kensington, on the 10th inst., aged 63 years. The deceased, who was eldest son of Vice-Admiral J. G. Aplin, and grandson of Vice-Admiral P. Aplin, joined the Army Oct. 7, 1837; became lieut., April 23, 1841; capt., Nov. 20, 1845; major, July 17, 1855; lieut.-col., Nov. 23, 1860; col., Nov. 23, 1865; major-gen., July 25, 1870: and lieut.-gen., July 1, 1881. He served with the 28th Regt. throughout the Crimean Campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and affair in the cemetery. Wounded while in command of the sharpshooters (medal with three clasps, brevet of major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Commanded 48th Foot 1865-70, and 29th Brigade Depôt 1873-77. Retired 1881.

Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. H. Clifford, V.C., C.B., K.C.M.G., died on Thursday at Ugbrook, near Chudleigh. He was a son of the seventh Baron Clifford, of Chudleigh, by Mary Lucy, daughter of Thomas Weld, of Lulworth. He was born in 1826; entered the Rifle Brigade in 1846; became capt. in 1854; major in 1855; lieut.-col. in 1858; col. in 1864; and major-gen. in 1877. He served in the Kaffir War, in the Crimea, and in China; and, besides the Victoria Cross (which he gained in the Crimea), he had the Orders of the Legion of Honour and Medjidie.

Col. A. G. Bell-Martin, who was accidentally killed at Bishopstoke on March 23, was the eldest and only surviving son of the late Edward de Tour Gonne-Bell, of Brookhill and Streamstown, co. Mayo. He entered the Army on Aug. 27, 1852, as an ensign in the Cape Mounted Rifles, and became a lieutenant in the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers in the year 1856, and served with that distinguished corps during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-59. He was engaged in the action of Budlikeserai and the siege and capture of Delhi, having a horse shot under him on Sept. 14. He served on the Cavalry Staff with Greathed's column in the action of Bolandshuhur and Allyghur, and in the battle of Agra. He was also engaged in the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, the battle of Cawnpore and pursuit of the Gwalior Contingent on Dec. 6; actions of Serai Ghat and Khuda Gunge, capture of Meean Gunge (as brigade-major of cavalry), action of Kalu Nuddee, and occupation of Futtehghur, the siege and capture of Lucknow, the summer campaign in Oude and Rohilcund, actions at Rhodamow and Allyghur, the capture of Bareilly, the action at Shahjehanpore, and the pursuit to Mahomdee. He was four times mentioned in despatches, and received the Indian Mutiny medal, with three clasps. On account of the above services, he was promoted to a captaincy, unattached, on Feb. 8, 1861, and afterwards served in the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, and subsequently in the 7th Dragoon Guards. In the latter regiment he was promoted major April 17, 1869, and lieut.-col., April 22, 1871. He retired from the service June 28, 1871, but was appointed to the command of the Royal Cork City Artillery Militia March 10, 1875, and was in command of that corps at the time of his death.

We regret to have to announce the death of Col. Second Comdt. Joseph Hamilton Maskery, R.M.L.I., of the Walmer Depôt, which took place suddenly yesterday morning. Col. Maskery was born in Aug., 1831, and entered the service as second lieut. in Nov., 1848; was promoted to first lieut. in 1852, capt. in 1860, major in 1872, lieut.-col. in 1877, brevet col. in 1881, and was appointed col. second com. in Dec. of the same year. He served in the Black Sea during the latter part of 1855; was adjt. of the 2nd Batn. during the China Expedition, 1857-59, including the blockade of the Canton River, and the operations before and capture of the city (medal and clasp).

The Victoria and Albert will probably be superseded by a steel yacht, the Admiralty having directed that no further expense is to be incurred on that yacht.

Rear-Admiral Lethbridge hoisted his flag on Tuesday, and exchanged salutes with the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, on appointment as senior officer on the Irish coast.

Amusements.

The production of a four-act grand opera, called "Colomba," written by Mr. Francis Hueffer, and composed by Mr. A. Campbell Mackenzie, has been the notable event this week at DRURY LANE THEATRE, and Mr. Carl Rosa may be congratulated on the successful issue of his enterprise. Colomba's determination to revenge the death of her father, who has been cruelly murdered, is the leading motive of the story, which is derived from Prosper Mérimée's well-known novel. Some of the songs are very effective, and the composer has displayed throughout his refined taste as a writer of vocal melodies and his skill in instrumentation. The heroine, Colomba, is acted with much dramatic power by Madame Valleria, who also distinguished herself as a vocal executant. Madame Baldi, who possesses a well-trained soprano voice, made a favourable first appearance as Lydia. Mr. Barton McGuckin won the warmest applause by his rendering of the tenor part of Orso, and Mr. Ludwig rendered valuable assistance as the detected murdered, Barracini. On Monday night the composer, the librettist, and the principal vocalists were, at the end of the opera, enthusiastically called before the curtain, to receive their respective congratulations.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. R. Buchanan's new drama, entitled "Lady Clare," was produced at the GLOBE THEATRE, with favourable result. The dialogue is poetically written, and some of the situations dramatically effective. The Casino at Dieppe forms one of the prominent scenes. The cast includes Miss Ada Cavendish as Lady Clara Brookfield, Miss Harriett Jay as the Hon. Cecil Brookfield, and Miss Carlotta Leclerq, Mr. Philip Beck, and Mr. Horace Wigan in the other conspicuous characters.

"The Rector" is this week withdrawn from the COURT THEATRE, and "All for Her," by Messrs. Merivale and Palgrave Simpson, has been revived in its place. Mr. John Clayton resumes his original character of Hugh Trevor, Mr. Gilbert Farquhar is now the representative of Captain Damer, and Miss Marion Terry, Miss Kate Rorke, and Mr. Mackintosh are included in the present cast.

At TOOLE'S THEATRE has been reproduced Mr. F. C. Burnand's clever adaptation of "Artful Cards," originally produced at the Gaiety in February, 1877, about one month after the original piece, called "La Clé," by MM. Labiche and Duru, had been brought out at the Palais Royal. In the earlier cast appeared Mr. Bishop, Mr. De Belleville, Mr. Robinson, Miss Hazleton, Miss Henderson, and Mrs. Leigh. There places are now well supplied by Mr. E. D. Ward, Mr. Louis Waller, Mr. E. W. Garden, Miss Marie Linden, Miss Ely Kempster, and Miss Eliza Johnstone. Mr. J. L. Toole and Mr. H. Westland resume their original positions, as Robert Spicer Romford, and his nephew, the volatile barrister, Fred Flutter. In this lively farcical comedy, the spontaneous humour of Mr. Toole finds unrestrained employment, and the revival piece, carefully transferred to its present quarters, excites continued merriment through its performance.

The Royal Italian Opera season at COVENT GARDEN will be commenced on Tuesday, May 1, and will be continued twelve weeks. Madame Adelina Patti and Madame Pauline Lucca are prominent members of the company. An engagement also has been formed with Madame Christine Nilsson, but it is cautiously intimated her appearance is not guaranteed. Mr. Maas will be among the vocalists making their first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera. The orchestra and chorus will remain nearly the same as during last season, and special concerts, under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict, will be given, both at the Floral Hall and the Albert Hall.

Mr. Edward Rose's dramatised version of Mr. Anstey's whimsical story of "Vice Versa" has been tentatively performed at a GAIETY morning performance, but it is not likely to secure a permanent place on the metropolitan stage.

With this week, Mr. Maskelyne has commenced at the EGYPTIAN HALL his promised series of explanations of so-called spirit mediums. The once famous cabinet mysteries of the Davenport Brothers, which, when first exhibited at the Hanover Square Rooms, fifteen years ago, puzzled and perplexed some of the shrewdest folk in London, are here unreservedly revealed, and the simplicity of the process, when explained, is even more astonishing than the apparently miraculous feats so readily accomplished. Mr. Maskelyne's mental telegraphy, by which he transmits, without the aid of confederacy or visible mechanical contrivance, to his writing automaton Zoe words and numbers whispered in his ear by any one of the audience, is also a new feature of a remarkable programme.

Mr. Collette, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, has now been on an uninterrupted tour with the "The Colonel" for 20 months, and has represented the piece over 550 times. He has played in 84 different towns, not including numerous return visits. Great Britain has been traversed by him north, south, east, and west; he is known from Aberdeen to Jersey, and from Scarborough to the Isle of Man.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B., arrived at St. Vincent, Cape Verd, on Tuesday last, and will sail on the 19th inst.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 10, 1883.

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Comy.-Gen. F. E. Watt, C.B., has been placed on retired pay (March 10).

INDIA OFFICE, April 10, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the S.C. and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors C. H. Ewart and W. E. Chambers. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. P. Palmer, and Major E. Beddy (all four dated Feb. 20).

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeons:—Surgs.-Major A. M. Dallas (Dec. 1, 1882), C. Kilkelly (Dec. 9, 1882).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors E. G. V. Holloway and W. O. Foord (both dated Feb. 20).

MADRAS ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. T. H. T. Chalon and P. D. Henderson, C.S.I. (both dated Feb. 20).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major W. F. F. Waller, V.C. (Feb. 20).

BOMBAY ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major C. Grant (Jan. 4).

INFANTRY.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. S. de B. Edwardes, C.B. (Feb. 4).

BREVET.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. G. S. Hooper, Madras Cavalry (Feb. 20).

ERRATUM.—In the *London Gazette* of Feb. 27, among the promotions to the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Bengal S.C., for Major Arthur Donald "Butler," read Major Arthur Donald "Butter."

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 13, 1883.

2nd Life Guards—Lieuts. H. D. Brocklehurst resigns his commission; H. Short, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., vice H. D. Brocklehurst.

9th Lancers—Lieuts. the Hon. C. G. Lascelles resigns his commission; R. Broughton, from the 21st Hussars, to be Lieut., vice the Hon. C. G. Lascelles.

Royal Artillery—Major S. de L. Lacy has been removed from the Army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services (April 3).

Grenadier Guards—Major and Col. the Hon. E. G. P. Littleton, C.M.G., retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. the Hon. J. M. Stopford, from the Oxfordshire L I., to be Lieut., vice H. R. L. Holden, who exchanges; Lieut. Sir J. H. Williams-Drummond, Bart., resigns his commission; Gent. Cadet Hercules Arthur Pakenham, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice Sir J. H. Williams-Drummond, Bart.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. H. F. Bythesea, 62nd Regimental District (the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt.), having completed five years' service in command, has been placed on half-pay (April 3); J. H. Hall, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 22nd Regimental District (the Cheshire Regt.), vice Col. T. Tyacke, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; J. Fryer, C.B., from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 17th Regimental District (the Leicestershire Regt.), vice Col. C. Blewitt, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (both dated May 1).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Major R. A. Blane, from the Cheshire Regt., to be Major, vice A. W. Sheringham, who exchanges.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. C. W. Boddam, from the Leicestershire Regt., to be Capt., vice C. E. Whittle, who exchanges.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Supernumerary Lieut. T. M. Vigors, who has ceased to be a probationer for the S.C., to be Lieut., vice E. R. Penrose, appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Jan. 30).

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. G. Frend has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (Jan. 13).

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Col. J. N. Colthurst, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (April 3); Capt. T. G. Lumsden has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Dec. 7, 1882).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Major J. Smith has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (March 27).

The Suffolk Regiment—Major A. French retires on retired pay.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. A. Lumb has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation (April 3).

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. W. W. P. Joyce, from the Dorsetshire Regt., to be Capt., vice C. H. Law, who exchanges.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J O. Travers retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.; Capt. C. E. Whittle, from the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to be Capt., vice C. W. Boddam, who exchanges.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. C. H. P. Dunne resigns his commission.

The Cheshire Regiment—Major A. W. Sheringham, from the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), to be Major, vice R. A. Blane, who exchanges; Serjt.-Major Frederick Howard to be Qrmr., vice W. Kelly, posted to the 4th Batn.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. E. C. Thwaytes has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Jan. 17).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. J. F. Stewart, from the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Lieut., vice E. Cooke, promoted.

The East Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. A. G. Leonard has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation (Jan. 29).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Capt. and Brevet Major W. F. D. Cochrane to be Adjt., vice Lieut. C. E. Heath, appointed a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen.

The Hampshire Regiment—Major A. H. Fraser, from half-pay, to be Major, vice W. E. Gilbert, retired. The date of the appointment of Lieut. M. E. O'Donoghue as a probationer for the S.C., is "Oct. 20, 1882," and not "Oct. 28, 1882," as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 23.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Capt. C. H. Law, from the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), to be Capt., vice W. W. P. Joyce, who exchanges.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt. G. M. Fox to be seconded for service on the Staff (April 15); Lieut. H. L. Custance has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (March 15).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. H. R. L. Holden, from the Grenadier Guards, to be Lieut., vice the Hon. J. M. Stopford, who exchanges.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. A. M. Bowles, dated April 1, 1882, is cancelled under the provisions of Article 34 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882. Capt. O. H. B. St. John has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (April 2). The promotion to the rank of Lieut., dated May 18, 1881, of 2nd Lieut. H. S. G. Hall is cancelled, he having been subsequently transferred to the S.C., with an anterior date. The Christian name of Lieut. Impey is *Lawrence*, and not *Laurence*, as stated in the *Gazette* of March 9.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. H. A. Taylor resigns his commission.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. and Col. S. G. C. Hogge retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. H. C. Hinxman, dated Jan. 4, 1882, is cancelled under the provisions of Article 34 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieuts. O. S. W. Nugent, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice the Hon. A. H. F. Greville, promoted; W. H. Salmon, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice C. B. Pigott, promoted into the 21st Hussars; F. B. M. Henniker, from the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. H. Wells, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt. H. B. Mortimer has been seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College (March 1).

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut. W. Stewart has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Jan. 8); Serjt.-Major Robert FitzPatrick to be Qrmr., vice R. Southwell, retired (April 1).

The Highland Light Infantry—Col. J. Jago, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (April 3).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. C. I. Fry has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Feb. 13).

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut. G. T. I. Swann resigns his commission.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—The notification in the *Gazette* of March 13, removing Lieut. D. J. A. Dickson from the Army on March 14, 1883, on account of ill-health, is cancelled, that officer having died on the 13th idem.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Lascelles has been placed on half-pay on appointment to the Staff (April 1); Capt. V. N. Ward retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

2nd West India Regiment—Col. R. S. Turton, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Feb. 2).

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Col. the Hon. C. W. Thesiger, having completed five years' service as an Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Cavalry, has been placed on half-pay (April 3).

Provisional Battalion—Lieut.-Col. and Col. the Hon. C. J. Addington has been placed on half-pay.

Medical Department—Surgs.-Major A. J. Belemore has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg. (March 22); J. E. Purdon, M.B., half-pay, has been granted retired pay (March 16); Surg. J. L. Ritchie resigns his commission.

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned officers, having resigned their combatant commissions, to be Pymrs., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army, from the dates specified against their names, such ante-dates not to carry pay prior to April 14:—Capts. J. K. McCausland, from the King's Own Borderers (Sept. 11, 1882); W. H. A. Denys, from the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians) (Nov. 30, 1882).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. C. Tower, C.B., has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (March 20).

Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. H. Lewis, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col. (April 1).

Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. T. D. Talbot-Crosbie, late Major, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (March 22).

Major H. B. Isaacson, retired, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (March 27).

Capt. T. S. W. Bernard, retired pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

The under-mentioned Deputy-Commissaries and Hon. Lieuts., Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Capt. (dated Sept. 16, 1882):—J. Neal, D. Buckley, J. Halliday (since retired), J. Brown, T. Shanahan (since retired), C. Dodge (since retired), F. Fraser, and C. Owens.

The under-mentioned Deputy-Assist.-Commissaries, Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. (dated Sept. 16, 1882):—W. Crawford, J. Burns, J. B. Reilly, J. Kelly, M. O'Connor, P. Leahy, C. O'Gorman, and M. Carew.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Lieut.-Gen. A. C. Silver, Madras Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (March 19).

To be Lieutenant-General:—Major-Gen. F. C. Maisey, Bengal Infantry (March 19).

To be Lieutenant-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Major-Gens. W. W. Taylor, Bombay Infantry, and G. Strangways, Bengal Infantry (both dated March 19).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 13, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, Northern Division—Lieut. A. S. Reed resigns his commission.

3rd Brigade, Western Division—Henry Napier Roome, gent., to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—George Gilbert Randolph Stewart, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut. H. S. Blaydes, from the 3rd Batn., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. H. V. Brackenbury, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. H. W. Rose resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. Sir W. H. C. Hoste, Bart., resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. H. Alcock resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. A. Montagu resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. the Hon. C. T. Dundas resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. B. Sawrey retires under the provisions of Clause 173, Army Circulars, 1881; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Lieut. R. P. Walsh, from 5th Batn. the Royal Irish Regiment, to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. G. V. Bethell resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Qrmr. R. W. Jones resigns his commission, and is placed upon a retired allowance; also is granted the honorary rank of Capt., and is permitted to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Edward Alfred Daubeny, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Border Regiment—Capt. C. W. Braithwaite-Wilson is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—John Conway Hurly, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Lieut. R. G. Lewis resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Champion Branfill Russell, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—William Thomas Reid, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. F. H. Douglas resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—John Edward Laurie Gibbs, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Lieut. E. A. G. Pery resigns his commission.

9th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Thomas Gibbons Hawkesworth Smyth, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. G. H. Hunt resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 13, 1883.

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Capt. and Hon. Major R. H. Ainsworth to be Major; Lieuts. H. G. F. Newall to be Capt.; C. J. Robinson resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 13, 1883.

LIGHT HORSE.

ARTILLERY.

1st Fifeshire—Randolph Gordon Erskine-Wemyss, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Banff—Capt. R. Maitland is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Lieut. J. Renton resigns his commission; Arthur St. John Lane, gent., to be Lieut.; William King Bullmore, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surgeon.

1st Inverness-shire—Capt. G. G. Allan resigns his commission.

1st Lancashire—Lieut. W. J. Pelly to be Capt.

2nd Lancashire—Capt. P. Kewley is granted the honorary rank of Major.

7th Lancashire (the Manchester)—Acting Chaplain the Rev. F. A. Lallemand, M.A., resigns his appointment.

3rd Middlesex—Herbert Cayley Webster. gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

The Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps—John Noble, Esq., to be Lieut.-Col. George Findlay, Esq., to be Lieut.-Col.

RIFLE.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Major H. L. Hunter is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. Hon. Capt. H. C. Steel to be Capt.

3rd Cheshire—Lieut. T. A. Jones to be Capt.

1st Derbyshire—Lieut. J. S. Story to be Capt.

1st Dumfries—Lieut W. M. Crosbie resigns his commission.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. J. W. Deas resigns his commission.

2nd Edinburgh (City)—William Low Jamie, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Fifeshire—Graham Macpherson, gent., to be Lieut.

Galloway—Capt. M. J. Symons resigns his commission.

1st Hertfordshire—Hon. Major and Adjt. A. Campbell-Walker resigns his commission, and is placed upon a retired allowance.

2nd Hertfordshire—W. F. Wheatley, Esq., late Lieut. 84th Foot, to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. C. Holcroft to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. J. Hesketh resigns his commission.

22nd Lancashire—Lieut. A. E. Beaumont resigns his commission.

4th Middlesex (West London)—A. Campbell-Walker, Esq., late Hon. Major and Adjt., 1st Hertfordshire R.V.C., to be Major; Major A. Campbell-Walker is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—Lieut. J. J. A. Soper resigns his commission.

23rd Middlesex—Lieut. P. L. Hall to be Capt.

24th Middlesex—Lieut. V. G. Gollmick resigns his commission.

3rd Renfrewshire—Capt. W. Pollock resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Stirlingshire—William Wilson, gent., to be Lieut.; Robert Proudfoot Roy, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

6th (West) Suffolk—Lieut. A. Newman resigns his commission; Edward Womack Robinson, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. H. A. Scrope resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. S. Kitching to be Capt.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date April 14, and the current year must be understood.)

LANCE RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I cannot accept the statement of "Master-Gunner," in your last number, as anything but purely conjectural, and unless he can prove it by any authority of weight, I fear he will not shake my faith in Mr. MacDonnell's derivation of the word "lance," as applied to non-commissioned officers. To begin with, "lancinant" is an adjective, and would not have a final "e," if applied to a non-commissioned officer, unless in the army of the Amazons. The word itself is seldom met with. I cannot find it in my dictionary, but in Schuster and Regnier's French-German Dictionary it is thus defined:—"Lancinant," adj., e, *f.* (Lat., "lancinans") (se, me, io, l.), "stechend," "lanzenstich ähnlich," "lanzinirend" (er schmerz); and in the German part of the same work, I find among the definitions of the word "stich," "douleur poignante ou lancinante." It is, therefore, impossible to admit "Master-Gunner's" definition of "lancinante" as "shooting," except as applied metaphorically,—the cantiniere might cast "un regard lancinant," which would not, however, ignite powder. The French word "lance" is certainly not derived from "lancinante," nor does it mean a port-fire stick, except in the form of lance-à-feu. "Master-Gunner" need not have gone so far as France to find out that companies of infantry in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries consisted of pikemen and musketeers. The same formation and constituent parts were to be found in our service at the time; but it may have been peculiar to the French service for the serjeants in charge of the pikemen to carry a short pike, to serve as a port-fire for the musketeers. It certainly was not the case in our service, if the old drill books are to be believed. The Musketeers in the English service carried lighted matches in pipes, and among the words of command in the exercises of the seventeenth century were, "Draw forth your match," "Blow your coal," "Cock your match," "Fit your match," "Uncock and return your match," &c. In a list of ammunition and warlike necessaries carried by the Prince of Orange (not William III.), written by Capt. Thomas Rudd, chief engineer to King Charles I., I find enumerated, "Pipes to hide light matches in, 3,000; half-pikes, 300." This, I think, disposes of "Master-Gunner's" theory of the antiquity and origin of the rank of lance-serjeant, but I shall be glad to know if he can quote any authority in support of it, as my object is to obtain information, not to provoke controversy. He introduces linstocks into his letter upon lance-serjeants, why, I know not, except, perhaps, that, like "Monmouth" and "Macedon," they have a common initial, and leads one to infer that the linstock was always a fixed instrument. It was originally the lance-à-feu, pure and simple. Capt. Rudd gives the following sensible advice:—"Before you load your Piece, take care to cleanse the touch-hole; then (observing the Winde) set your powder-barrel to weather your piece, and your linstock on the contrary." And further, "In firing of any Piece, take your linstock in your right hand, and coming to the side of your Piece, set forward one Leg, keep your Body upright, and your arm extended at full length; the cole of your Match being cleared, give 'fire' to the Powder; so shall you perform your work both safely and gracefully." The linstock gunner was simply the present No. 5 at the gun.—I am, &c.,

ARTHUR ROBSON.

Roker, Sunderland, April 10.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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ATTENTION was called in the House of Commons, on Monday, to the case of Mr. Lynall Thomas, by a question put to the Secretary of State for War by Mr. Macfarlane. Mr. Macfarlane asked that the House might be placed in possession of the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Thomas and the War Office since July, 1882, having reference to a claim for repayment of expenses in connection with heavy rifled ordnance. It may be well to place before our readers the full facts of Mr. Thomas's case against the War Office, the details of which have, doubtless, been forgotten by the majority of persons not actually interested in gunnery matters. It must be known that the subject of rifled ordnance was, when first introduced some 25 years ago, an entirely novel one, on which there was absolutely no acknowledged authority, and to which the then received theories, in accordance with which the old-fashioned Artillery had been designed and constructed, were totally inapplicable. Consequently, when attempts were first made to introduce rifled ordnance into our service, much money and time was expended, without the attainment of corresponding beneficial results. The protracted litigation Mr. Thomas had with the War Department resulted in the establishment of the fact that it was to him the country was indebted for first showing the enormous power attainable with rifled cannon, when designed on a more correct and scientific principle than that which till then had obtained. The principle he proposed was new; one which he had worked up to in a long course of experiments, and submitted to public criticism in a paper read before the Royal Society in 1858. For the purpose of practically illustrating the correctness of his views, Mr. Thomas designed and produced, with the consent of the Minister of War, the first heavy 7-inch and 9-inch rifled guns; though, owing to the difficulty which at that time existed in manufacturing guns of so large a size, he had to leave the question of metal and construction to others better qualified than himself to solve the problem. Various reasons being alleged against the Thomas guns, such as their heavy charges, weight, &c., there was a most determined opposition to their introduction into the service. Finally, however, in 1866-7, these powerful plate-piercing guns were adopted, and the first-named 7-inch 7-ton gun became the acknowledged standard gun of the service. But though no one ever urged any counter-claim to the origination of these guns, which effected a complete revolution in heavy artillery, being diametrically opposed in every respect to the guns they superseded, the inventor was denied, on the most trivial grounds, the repayment of the expenses he had incurred in their production. Hence arose the long litigation which resulted in the complete establishment of Mr. Thomas's claims. Mr. Thomas's argument is that, in common justice, the expenses incidental to the experiments carried out by him for the good of the public service ought to be repaid. After repeated efforts to recover the amount due to him, and which sum he had disbursed in faith of a contract with the War Office for his reimbursement, Mr. Thomas was compelled in July, 1872, to have recourse to litigation, and commenced proceedings against the War Office by "Petition of Right." In defence, the Crown disputed, by way of demurrer, whether a "Petition of Right" would lie for a breach of contract resulting in unliquidated damages. This was argued at great length before three Judges, who, after taking four months to consider their verdict, gave, on November 20, 1874, a unanimous judgment against the Crown. Mr. Thomas then applied to the Court for discovery and production of documents and correspondence, which the Crown resisted. The Court on November 24, 1874, decided that the Act which enables a plaintiff in an action to obtain such discovery as between subject and subject, does not extend to a suppliant in a Petition of Right. The Crown then relied for their defence on the "Statute of Limitations," to which Mr. Thomas demurred, on the ground that the statute did not apply to "Petitions of Right;" whereupon, on August 9, 1876, the Crown abandoned that defence. The action was at last tried at the Guildhall, before a special jury. It commenced on February 19, 1877, and was not concluded till March 10 following, having occupied fifteen days. It resulted in a verdict against the Crown, damages £8,790 11s. 6d., and costs. In June, 1877, the Crown moved the Court to set aside the verdict, and the Court exercised—it is believed for the first time in the case of a "Petition of Right"—the power given to them by the Judicature Act of determining the law upon the materials before them, holding that, in their opinion, no contract existed between the Crown and Mr. Thomas, and suggesting that Mr. Thomas could appeal on that point; and if the Court above decided against the Crown, he would then have the advantage, in the event of a new trial, of having that point in his favour. Now, it is evident that Mr. Thomas has a very strong case. The Crown having succeeded in preventing the inspection by the plaintiff and his solicitors of the documents relating to the case, he went to trial under the most serious disadvantages, being quite unable to ascertain the nature of the defence, except during the progress of the trial. This, in itself, was a most high-handed proceeding. The late Lord Chief Baron, who tried the case, declined to stop it on the objection raised by the Counsel for the Crown, that there was no valid agreement, and said there was sufficient evidence for him to leave the question to the decision of the jury. Whatever may be the technical objection to the existence of a contract, there can be little doubt that the Judge and jury who tried the case, having the advantage of hearing the evidenc as it was given, and seeing the demeanour of the witnesses, were a competent tribunal for determining that question. The late Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, remarked that "without uttering a reproach against the witnesses on either side, yet over and over again he could get no answer from any of the Crown witnesses to various plain questions which bore on the most essential points of the case." The case is an unpleasant one, showing, as it does, the length to which the War Office will go, in order to resist the legitimate claims of inventors. It should, however, act as a warning to others not to follow Mr. Thomas's example, and labour in the interests of the State without first having bound the responsible Ministers down hand and foot, and given them no loophole through which they can escape from their liabilities, for it is only too evident that they will stop at nothing in order to repudiate responsibility. It is not a pleasing reflection to know that such is the case. But there it is, and Mr. Thomas has found to his cost how little value is to be attached to the words, or even the bonds, of those in office, when once their turn has been served. It is a lamentable state of affairs, truly; and we regret to say that Mr. Thomas is not the only man who is labouring at the present moment under a sense of most serious personal injury, owing to the dishonesty of those who represent the authority of the State. Inventors lead the van of progress and reform. They add by their inventions to the wealth of the nation. And yet the Government of this country attempts, in its blindness, not only to dispense with and crush them, but to rob them of the fruits of their labour, after having been handsomely paid to protect their interests.

WE have drawn attention, on several occasions since the publication of the "Honours" Gazette for the Campaign in Egypt, to the unmerited slight passed on the officers of the Army Pay Department, owing to the absence of all Staff Paymasters and Paymasters from the list of rewards. The replies of the Financial Secretary to two questions in the House of Commons have been so unsatisfactory and contradictory that we deem it necessary to expose this flagrant injustice more in detail. Now, the duties of Paymasters are more analogous to those of officers in the Commissariat and Ordnance than other Departments. We shall therefore compare the numbers decorated and promoted in these two Departments with the rewards conferred upon officers of the Pay Department, as shown by the official *Army List* and the *London Gazette*, remarking *en passant* that *all* receive the medal for the campaign and the Khedive's star:—Of the Commissariat, 63 in number, 13 officers (21 per cent.) were rewarded as follows:—Commissary-General Morris, K.C.B. and Medjidie; Deputy-Commissary-General Robinson, C.B. and Osmanieh; Deputy-Commissary-General Randall, C.B. and Medjidie; Assistant-Commissaries-General Saunders, Medjidie and promoted; Hughes, Medjidie and promoted; Reeves, Medjidie and promoted; Ronald-Taylor, Medjidie; and Grattan, Osmanieh; Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General Nugent, Medjidie; Hamilton, Medjidie; Lea, Medjidie; Johnson, Medjidie; and Fryer, Medjidie. Of the Ordnance, 12 in number, 6 officers were rewarded (50 per cent.):—Deputy-Commissary-General Russell, C.B. and Medjidie; Assistant-Commissaries-General Mills, Medjidie; and Morgan, promoted; Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General Campbell, promoted and Medjidie; Steevens, promoted and Medjidie; and Skinner, Medjidie. Of the Pay Department, 31 in number, *only one* officer, was rewarded—Chief Paymaster Colonel W. R. Olivey, who received a Civil C.B. and the Osmanieh—the Orders of Knighthood conferred on officers of the Commissariat and Ordnance being military, not civil. Parliament being prorogued a few days after the appearance of the Honours Gazette in November last, no opportunity presented itself of interrogating the Secretary of State for War as to the extraordinary treatment of the officers of the Department, until the Session reopened, when on March 12, Mr. Whitley asked, "Whether it was true that of the Army Pay Department in the Egyptian Campaign, numbering over 30 officers, only one had received any acknowledgment of his services, whereas other Departments had been widely recognised; and if so, what reason there was for passing over a department which had been officially acknowledged to have well performed its responsible duties." To which Sir A. Hayter replied, "The duties of the officers of the Pay Department are rarely such as to call for the display of those qualities which are rewarded by honorary distinctions in time of active service. They do not as a rule, necessitate officers going under fire. As a matter of fact, Lord Wolseley recommended only Colonel Olivey, the Chief Paymaster, for a distinction, whose services were specially arduous, and he received a Companionship of the Bath; but he expressed his satisfaction in despatches at the way in which the officers of the Department performed their duties in Egypt, and they will all receive the war medal and the Egyptian star." The principle, therefore, enunciated by the Financial Secretary's reply appears to be that, having been granted the medal and star which every one serving in the campaign received, and having had the head of their Department honoured by a Civil C.B., the Paymasters are to rest content, and see half the officers of the Ordnance Store Department, and one-fifth of the Commissariat, the majority of whom were necessarily never under fire, honoured with decorations and promotions which are denied to them. After such an answer, it was but natural that the Member for Liverpool should again return to the charge last week, and inquire, to put it briefly, "Why, if Departmental officers who had never been under fire had been decorated and promoted, should not Paymasters also, under similar circumstances?" As Sir A. Hayter's reply was given *in extenso* in our last issue, we need not repeat it. Finding, however, like an Old Bailey attorney, that he could not sustain the "under fire" argument advanced in the March reply, he added that decorations were given "also to those performing duties of exceptional responsibility," so as to cover the grant to the Commissariat and Ordnance officers in charge respectively at Ismailia and Alexandria. But the Financial Secretary carefully refrained from alluding to those who had been promoted who were included in Mr. Whitley's question. The assertion that the duties of the Chief Paymaster only were of a specially responsible character is most assuredly not borne out by facts, and Colonel Olivey himself would be the first, we believe, to disavow such an idea. There are at least six officers on whom very heavy and responsible duties fell in Egypt. Major Forbes, for instance, was District Paymaster and Treasure-chest Officer at Alexandria, and was assisted by Major Whittington. Major Rouse had financial charge of the whole of the Royal Artillery, including the batteries from India. Major Pyne had a still larger charge, including all the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers, Commissariat and Transport, Ordnance Store Department, and Army Hospital Corps out in Egypt. Captain Bateman and Captain Long were associated with the Chief Paymaster at the Head-quarters Treasure-chest Office, first at Ismailia, and after Tel-el-Kebir at Cairo. If the Financial Secretary wishes to know the character of the work which devolved upon the officers above named, he should consult some of the Head-quarters Staff now in England; they, at any rate, would give an unprejudiced testimony. But why should the recommendations of the Chief Paymaster have been ignored, when those of other heads of Departments were not? Sir A. Hayter's reply indicated a doubt as to the accuracy of the particulars furnished by us of Departmental officers not under fire who were promoted or decorated —or both. We should certainly have expected an official occupying the position of financial secretary to an important Department to have taken the trouble to have posted himself as to facts, before giving such a painful exhibition of ignorance. Far from our having over-estimated the injury done to the Pay Department, we understated the case, for it has come to our knowledge that another officer of the Commissariat got the C.B. and Osmanieh for duty performed not in presence of the enemy; and we find that of the officers of the Ordnance Store Department, two, at the utmost, were ever under fire. The truth is that, considering the lavish distribution of honours to some even who were only a few days in Egypt, the treatment of the officers of the Pay Department is more than mere neglect, and the authorities may rest assured that unless something is done to recognise, though late in the day, the responsible work performed by the Department in the late campaign, duty may in future be performed, but nothing more. We have no desire to underrate the value of the work performed by the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments in Egypt. Our duty is to watch the interests of all branches of her Majesty's service, and we consider that the Pay Department has been so cruelly treated, that we willingly espouse the cause of a body of officers who had great responsibilities, and ought to have been fittingly rewarded, as others were.

UNDER the head of "Machine-Guns and Home Defence," a correspondent in another column draws attention to the want which exists of a properly-defined system by which the large force of Volunteer Artillery could be utilised in case of invasion, for the protection of our shores. Our correspondent, being an artillery officer of considerable experience, cannot be accused of being prejudiced in favour of the machine-gun, and yet he recognises its value, and endeavours to show in what manner it could be utilised with advantage. There is no disputing the soundness of his arguments. Recent events have proved conclusively that, under certain conditions, the machine-gun could be of immense practical value. In Egypt, the new arm may be said to have been tested for the first time, and the reports of those who were called upon to work it in face of an enemy demonstrate that occasions may arise when the presence of a number of machine-guns with an army operating in the field may be of the greatest benefit. There was a disposition lately to decry all machine-guns. The French, it was contended, tried the gun in their campaign against Germany, and it failed; but the fact is lost sight of that in 1870 the machine-gun was in its infancy. Since then the arm has been vastly improved. Our Admiralty has experimented with it, and successive trials at Shoeburyness and elsewhere have served to show that it possesses undoubted merits. The only question now to be considered is how it can best be used. It seems to us that our correspondent, "Experience," has made out a strong case in support of the gun. There may exist doubts as to the advisability of employing machine-guns with bodies of troops in the field, but there can be no two opinions as to the good which would result from its adoption for coast defence and for the protection of fortified posts. It is foolish in the extreme for us to close our eyes to the march of events. All the nations of Europe are up and doing. We, too, should make an endeavour to keep pace with the times. We certainly are not doing this now. Either from feelings of false economy or other reasons less commendable, our War Office has hitherto refused to countenance the machine-gun. But is it promoting the interests of the State by such a course of action? Only the other day, when the Commanding Officer of a Metropolitan Volunteer regiment added, at his own and his officers' expense, a couple of machine-guns to the equipment of his regiment for purposes of experiment, the War Office was so wanting in foresight as to forbid the use of the guns, because, as it was contended, "it would never do to allow the Volunteers to take the lead in such matters." It happens, however, that of recent years the Volunteers have taken the lead in almost every movement which has been for the good of the Army. The War Office has only led in a wrong direction by instituting reforms which have in almost all cases broken down completely when brought into actual operation. When any subject of real importance has had to be considered, it has been due principally to the enthusiasm of the Volunteers that the question has been forced upon the powers that be. And so, we believe, it will be with machine-guns. The Volunteers have led the way, and eventually the gun will undoubtedly be adopted; but at present, the responsible authorities look on in a lukewarm manner, and do not care to commit themselves to any definite course of action. They spend their time in discussing minor details, such as the colour of a soldier's facings, whilst the broad questions of organisation and equipment they leave "to be gone into at a future date." We should be glad to see steps taken to consider the proposals put forward by "Experience," for we feel convinced that our correspondent will have every thoughtful soldier with him in the views he expresses. The arm of the service to which the machine-gun should be attached is simply a matter of detail. The questions to be decided are,—Could the guns be made available for service on land? and if so, how could they best be employed? A committee of experienced officers ought to be assembled without delay to report on these two points. Depend upon it, the time spent in such a discussion would be far more profitably employed than in formulating plans for the sweeping-away of *esprit de corps*, and the establishment on a so-called territorial basis of an Army which, from the very nature of its service, never can be territorialised. There would be something to be gained by the deliberations of a committee on a pressing question of armament. Unfortunately, those who have the interests of the country in their keeping, cannot rise beyond buttons and pipeclay. They can only follow, they fear to lead; and until Germany shows its hand in any matter, they cannot move for themselves. And yet they complain if their policy is not supported, and seek to make out that the Army is too Conservative. The Army may be Conservative when its traditions are being assailed, but in any matters where real progress is made, the service, we feel certain, will be found to give willing support to those who may inaugurate change.

IN the House of Lords on Tuesday, Lord Truro drew attention to the case of Surgeon-Major Thorburn, whose treatment by the Military authorities has already been made the subject of an article in our columns. In commenting on the matter in our issue of March 3, we pronounced the case an extraordinary one. The effect of the discussion raised by Lord Truro on Tuesday must be to render the action of the Military authorities more unaccountable than it at first sight appeared. Lord Morley was able to offer no defence. Lord Truro contended that it was "a case of the clearest injustice," and pointed out that Surgeon-Major Thorburn had "made repeated but ineffectual efforts to have it reopened." To this Lord Morley replied that his lordship was "making an *ex parte* statement." But, with all due deference, we fail to see how Lord Morley can justify the action of the Military authorities in India. Some will doubtless contend that in a matter of this kind, a personal question, affecting one individual only, the interests of the public services demand that the hands of the authorities should be strengthened. It seems to us, however, that the public has a right to demand that officers should at least have a chance of defending themselves when their integrity is impugned. "The case arose," to quote Lord Truro's words, "out of some steeple-chases at Lucknow, where a horse belonging to the Surgeon-Major had lost a race by clearing a fence on the wrong side; and on the occasion of a subsequent race, believing from the condition of his own horse that he could not win, he stood to win a larger stake by the victory of another competitor. His jockey had twice stated in examination that his orders were to win if he could, and there appeared to be no ground whatever for the reflection which had been cast upon his character. It was due to the ill-will of two gentlemen who were disappointed at the result, and whose evidence in the first instance, when he had no opportunity of being heard, had been allowed to govern the case throughout." Now, it appears to us that much of the evil in the case has arisen from the eminently unsatisfactory manner in which the Stewards of the Lucknow Race Meeting arrived at their decision. Dr. Thorburn was not present during their inquiry, and he was, therefore, allowed no opportunity of justifying his conduct. In a letter dated November 3, 1881, on which, be it remarked, the Principal Medical Officer acted in bringing the matter to the notice of the Adjutant-General in India, Dr. Thorburn was accused of having pulled his pony. This letter was signed by W. Dickson, Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Turf Club, and in it the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club are said, "on careful consideration" of the evidence that has been brought before them, to confirm the Lucknow Stewards, and, in the interests of the Turf, to "debar Dr. Thorburn, for a period of three years, from running or training at any race meeting where the Calcutta Turf Club Rules are in force." But in a letter dated May 16, 1882, addressed to Dr. Thorburn, Mr. Dickson, as Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club, declares that "no report or summing-up at any time emanated from the Calcutta Turf Club, nor have we collectively or individually had any communication with the Principal Medical Officer in India, on the subject." Now, in face of this letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club, it may well be asked on what grounds did the Principal Medical Officer in India base his decision? There are clearly some extraordinary discrepancies. The Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club denies that the body he represents ever, either collectively or individually, had any communication with the Principal Medical Officer in India. How, then, was the matter made official? Is the letter upon which Dr. Crawford acted a forgery? If so, the Court of Inquiry was clearly assembled on a forged document. A Court of Inquiry, though it gives no decision, is supposed to write a report. What was the purport of such report in the present instance? Dr. Thorburn contends that the members of the Court of Inquiry exonerated him, in proof of which it is alleged that they shook hands with him, and offered to write to Calcutta on his behalf. Is it true, therefore, that the Court of Inquiry never took the trouble to write a report? If so, there is only one conclusion to be drawn, and that is in favour

A correspondent writes from Cairo :—" Hope, expectancy, and anticipation are the factors that frequently buoys and encourage mankind to bear up with a light heart against the manifold jarring vicissitudes of life. Without them, it would be but a weary existence. The British officer now in Egypt is no exception to this; he is but human in his feelings, aspirations, and longings. In this country, those of the force who have borne the brunt of the late campaign without missing a day's duty since, and who have struggled to bear up against sickness and hardships, enfeebling thereby, more or less, their constitutions, certainly did anticipate leave to revisit home, wives, little ones, and friends. Alas! however, their hopes are blighted, an order having arrived to the effect that no leave is to be granted except in individual cases of great emergency. If this ungenerous order be not rescinded, we forecast a lengthy list of passages granted home on medical certificate at Government expense."

We wonder if the authorities intend taking any steps towards making the localisation of the Artillery less of a sham than it is at present. The Inspector-General of Recruiting in his annual report says :—"The Militia Brigades in most cases are detached, and there are only two depôts of the Artillery, at Dover and Gosport, at which Militia brigades are also located, and where the process of amalgamation can be to any extent satisfactorily carried out. Until each depôt is located in good barracks, with one or more brigades of Militia Artillery at the same station and in the same quarters, the full benefit of this localisation cannot be obtained; and until this depôt centre is complete in all its arrangements, it will be impossible to ensure to that branch of the service the popularity which will be the means of securing it the number of recruits required." We imagine, therefore, a chronic state of deficiency of Artillerymen is likely to exist in the future. Of the 880 recruits obtained in the last nine months of 1882, 162 came from the South-Eastern District, 143 Northern, 126 Southern, 95 Eastern, 83 Lancashire, 73 South Irish, 63 North Irish, 55 Welsh, 46 Western, and 34 Scottish.

It is surprising how little attention some officers give to the Warrants which emanate from time to time from the War Office, affecting them and their prospects in the service. Were the present Warrant for regulating pay, promotion, and retirement more generally understood, we feel convinced that it would be taken advantage of to a far greater extent than it is at present, by those who are only looking forward to the time when they will be able to qualify for pension and leave the service. By the terms of the Warrant as it now stands, a General Officer of any grade may retire two years or less before the termination of his period of unemployment (five years), with a reduction of his pension of £10 a year for each complete year of age under the retiring age of his rank. Again, until the active establishment is reduced to its normal proportion—there are still some twenty officers to be disposed of—a General or Lieutenant-General can retire at or after the age of 62, the former on not less than £950 a year, the latter on not less than £800 a year; and a Major-General can retire at the age of 57, on £650 a year. Now, there are several General officers who are never likely to be employed again, and it is rather surprising that some of these officers do not quit the service voluntarily, instead of waiting to be turned out under hard-and-fast rules.

Our special correspondent at Cairo writes :—" A general impression seems to be gaining ground that the British occupation of Egypt 'may be for years, and may be for ever.' Whatever the decision of her Majesty's Government may be, the necessity for a positive statement on the subject cannot be too strongly urged. It is necessary on political grounds, because until such a declaration is made recent administrative reforms will not begin to take root; on financial grounds, because without it there will exist no confidence, therefore no credit, therefore no development of commercial enterprise, in a country which is purely agricultural and commercial. It is further necessary, in order that both officers and men may be relieved from the discomfort and the expense attendant upon a state of absolute uncertainty as to their future. The force required need not exceed a brigade of Infantry in Cairo, and another in Alexandria, with two batteries of Artillery at the capital, and one at the seaport,—say, some four thousand men in all. With a reduction to this number, and a convention that it should remain for five years, arrangements could be made which would greatly conduce to the health and comfort of the troops. Accommodation might be found to enable non-commissioned officers to have out their families, and thereby we should not only do away with a general feeling of discontent which prevails among the 'backbone of the Army,' but do much to improve their general health."

M. Barthelemy, late Professor of Military History at St. Cyr, contributes this month an article to the *Fortnightly Review* on the French Army, explaining its mechanism and enumerating its strength. The Professor makes no secret of his political proclivities, and this rather mars the value of his observations. He is a Republican, and in favour of Republican theories applied to the Army, such as universal service and short service. The fact that M. Thiers opposed three years' service, and would hear of nothing less than five years, is set down to a love of routine. Now, the opposition of M. Thiers arose from the simple motive that he considered a small, well-trained Government force preferable to a large, unwieldy, ill-trained national Army. Compulsory short service, M. Thiers conceived, would give France nothing better than a National Guard, and that M. Thiers was wrong has yet to be proved. Although a Republican and a lover of equality, M. Barthelemy, when he comes to deal with non-commissioned officers, is forced to admit that the upper classes who now escape five years' service by volunteering are those from which the best serjeants and corporals might be drawn. The Professor, of course, regrets the fact that nothing will induce the French non-commissioned officers to remain in the service once their time is up. This tells heavily on the Army with five years' service; but how will it be possible to form serjeants, when the time of service is reduced to three years? The Professor also refers to another great blot in the present system,—to wit, the paucity of officers. There are, in fact, too many and too few,—too many for the peace, too few for the war establishment. He writes on the subject of the Reserves :—" There would be only 5,000 officers for 600,000 untrained and undisciplined men. The temper of this mass, in case the Army in the field suffered defeat, would certainly show itself in manifestations or in open rebellion. Such a danger is no less great in the Territorial Army, where there are only 16,000 officers for 1,400,000 men; that is, there is scarcely one officer for every hundred soldiers. This situation is full of danger, and must be at once attended to." This seems to be an argument in favour of the theories of M. Thiers, and one cannot help thinking that the French, as our trans-Atlantic cousins express it, have bitten off more than they can chew. What is the case at present with the officers of the Active Army? The captains, with their subs, command companies about 20 strong. During the autumn manœuvres these companies, with the aid of the Reserves, are to be raised to 180 men, and in time of war their proper strength is 250 men. It is hardly necessary to point out the defects of this system, and what a difficult task the company officers will have to play when suddenly called upon to command, say 200 new men, with whom they are totally unacquainted, and to lick them into shape. In recapitulating the divisions of the French Army, the Professor talks of the permanent Army being 500,000 strong. Now the permanent portion of the Army not affected by the conscription, consists of the officers, regimental staffs, &c., and is about 100,000 strong. What the Professor means is that the active Army is 500,000 strong. We also object to the term of "active reserve" being applied to the Reserve of the Active Army. The Professor gives us a list of the 19 Army Corps, and the divisions and brigades into which they are divided, but he says nothing of the Army of Paris, nor the independent cavalry divisions and the independent battalions of chasseurs, or rifles. He might also have mentioned that the wood rangers in the State forests, and the Custom-house officers, have received a military organisation, and such facts as these, that every horse and cart in the country are registered, and could consequently be requisitioned at a moment's notice. We should certainly recommend this article to the professional reader, and our politicians would do well to study it, and see what an immense force has grown up on the other side of the Channel. Before the Franco-German War, M. Barthelemy's friends were indulging in a crusade against a standing Army, and were cutting down the estimates. Now, our Professor boasts that the Parliament has refused the Army nothing, has voted it immense sums, and has thoroughly replenished the magazines. "Let danger," he concludes, "threaten the country, and forthwith a simple telegraphic message will call 3,000,000 of armed, disciplined, and trained men around the banner of the French Republic."

Great satisfaction is expressed throughout Canada at the appointment of Lieutenant-General Lord Alexander Russell, C.B., to succeed Sir Patrick M'Dougall in command of the troops in British North America. Lord Alexander Russell served in Canada for several years with the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, and made himself much liked wherever he went. As a Canadian paper says :—" It is a great thing to have at the head of the Military Establishments at the present time one who knows the Dominion and its people, and the fact of an experienced officer such as Lord A. Russell being in command at Halifax, cannot but produce its effect on the feeling of the Dominion, should complications arise."

We find some interesting particulars in Marshal Bazaine's work on the subject of General Boyer's mission. After a second audience with Prince Bismarck at Versailles, the General returned to Metz, where a Council of War was called to hear the result.

> "He gave an account of the conditions upon which the army would be allowed to march out of Metz with arms and baggage. *Those conditions made the advantages to be granted to the Army of the Rhine to depend upon a political question* (the words printed in italics are in the handwriting of Napoleon III., who revised the report made by Bazaine). He gave a description of the internal state of France such as it had been described to him; the impossibility of treating with the Government of National Defence before a constituent assembly which could alone guarantee a treaty-convocation, adjourned by the Government *de facto, which Prussia had not recognised*; the power emanating from the Constitution of 1870 voted in May (before the war broke out, and which confirmed the Empire) still represented the legal Government."
>
> "It was decided by a majority of seven to two that General Boyer *should return to Versailles, and should thence go to England in hopes that the intervention of the Empress Regent might obtain better terms for the Army of Metz.* It was unanimously decided that the Marshal commanding-in-chief could not accept any delegation to sign the bases of a treaty *implying questions foreign to the army. These were to remain apart from all political negotiation.*"
>
> "The mission of General Boyer, therefore, had no other object beyond trying to deliver the army of the Rhine from its painful situation, and to preserve it for France."
>
> "*I received no further direct news of General Boyer's mission, but I learned later that his loyal efforts had been unsuccessful,* the guarantees demanded by the German military authorities *appearing excessive, and their* acceptance *in no way* depending upon the chiefs of the army."
>
> "On the 24th October only, I received, through Prince Frederick Charles, notice that at Royal head-quarters there seemed no chance of arriving at a result by means of political negotiations." (These last lines are scratched out in the report, but whether by Napoleon III. is not said.)

Then comes :—

> "*? Explain here that while the negotiations were going on, the state of the Army had become so bad that it was no longer possible to attempt a sortie? Give details with regard to the exhaustion of the men?*"
>
> "On the 24th, a new council was called to take the above into consideration. Wishing to be completely and definitively acquainted with the intentions of the Germans, the Council asked General Changarnier, the glorious veteran of our African wars, to seek an interview with Prince Frederick Charles, and to try and obtain from him not a capitulation, but an armistice, with permission to revictual, or that the Army should retire to Africa. . . . . . Through devotion, the illustrious General accepted this mission, which met with no better success than the preceding ones. It became necessary to resign ourselves, because an attempt to force our way out, *which had already been considered as only a last act of despair, would, under the actual circumstances, have been a veritable suicide,* by offering to the enemy an easy victory over an army which had never been conquered; and it would have been a crime to have sacrificed thousands of lives confided by the country to the experience of its military chiefs, uselessly. . . . . . . A council of war was again called upon the morning of Oct. 26, to hear the result of General Changarnier's mission, and to come to some final decision. It was unanimously agreed that the General of Division, Jarras, should be sent to the head-quarters of Prince Frederick Charles, on behalf of the Council, and furnished with full powers to draw up and sign a military convention, by which the French Army, vanquished by hunger, considered itself prisoners of war.—Bon-Saint-Martin, Oct. 28, 1870."

Napoleon III. added these lines :—

> "Such is the succinct and faithful story of the conduct of the Army of the Rhine. . . . . . I hope that history will render it justice, and that the powerful voice of public opinion will say,—It deserved well of the country.
>
> "Cassel, November 16, 1870."

If the above report be true, it shows that Bazaine, if alone condemned for the capitulation of Metz, always took counsel before acting.

Within the last few years, the British Army has been subjected to many sweeping alterations, introduced and carried into effect under the specious name of "Army Reform." In making these changes, the same course has generally been followed. First, the scheme is announced, in more or less official language, in some of the daily papers. Next, a carefully selected committee is convened, comprising some of the originators or prominent advocates of the change, but rigidly excluding any known opponents of what is called reform. The committee look at the question from the one point from which they were directed to view it, and send in just the report they were expected to furnish. The papers and magazines then teem with remonstrances and objections; but the remonstrances are unnoticed, the objections are simply ignored, and the obnoxious change is effected. We must not omit to notice an important feature in these proceedings. While the scheme is apparently only tentative, rumours are widely circulated that the question is settled—that it is too late to prevent the change—that we must now make the best of it, &c. In this way the amount of opposition is greatly lessened. The proposed change in the colours of the uniforms of the Army has been introduced in the way we have described. In order to support the views of those who proposed the change, the "Colour Committee" made a series of utterly unpractical experiments, the result of which any one could have predicted. These experiments taught us nothing about the appearance of soldiers under any possible circumstances, but they confirmed, as they were intended and expected to do, the views plainly indicated in the instructions as to the comparative visibility of certain colours, when *not* worn as part of soldiers' uniforms. No one has fairly answered the evident objections to the abolition of scarlet uniforms; but, on the contrary, letters deprecating the change continue to reach us from various quarters. Yet, judging by the course of other reforms, many people consider the question settled, notwithstanding the plainly-expressed disapproval of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

The Army.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). Capt. Sprot has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna. Lieut. Garratt, granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate, has arrived in the Jumna.

5th Lancers. Capt. Spicer has taken over his duties as adjt. of the North Somerset Yeomanry.

9th Lancers. The inter-regimental polo tournament at Umballa has been won by the regiment, the Rifle Brigade being beaten in the final tie by six goals to three. Lieut.-Col. Abadie has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. Fife completed his period of service as adjt. of the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry on Tuesday.

11th Hussars. Major-Gen. Cameron, C.B., commanding the Northern District, accompanied by Col. Wilkie, the Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., made his annual inspection of the regiment at Leeds on Saturday last. The General also presented the detachment of the regiment which had served in Egypt with the medal and bronze star for that campaign, remarking as he did so, "that it afforded him much pleasure in making the presentation, and that he was always happy to do anything which would tend to foster that military spirit which he was glad to say was increasing in this country." He spoke also of the good conduct of the men during the campaign, not a single instance of misconduct having occurred with the detachment. The General then visited the schools, hospitals, offices, stables, &c., and inspected the books, expressing himself much pleased with the discipline and efficiency of the regiment. Major Swaine receives the medal and star for the recent campaign, having served as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sir Drury-Lowe, C.B. The regiment has commenced its annual course of musketry under the new regulations.

12th Lancers. Major Mansel-Pleydell has leave from India to sea for three months from March 23, on private affairs.

13th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Gifford has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

14th Hussars. Lieut. Mitchell has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

15th Hussars. It is stated, says the *Bombay Gazette*, "that Lieut.-Col. G. Luck, 15th Hussars, is coming out to join the Head-quarters' Staff in India. Col. Luck is well known in the Bombay Presidency, having been garrison instructor at Poona, and afterwards Commandant at Purundhur. He is spoken of as being one of our smartest cavalry commanders. He led the regiment with distinction in Afghanistan and commanded the corps under most trying circumstances in South Africa, when the men had to take the field on untrained horses. Col. Luck formerly belonged to the Inniskilling Dragoons, which regiment he joined by purchase in April, 1858; he became capt. in Nov. 1867, major in March, 1878, and lieut.-col. in April, 1879."

17th Lancers. Capt. and Qrmr. Shawe has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. Richardson, Capts. W. Aitken C. H. Rickards, and W. Tylden, and Lieuts. G. T. Kelaart, C. H. Crofton, R. M. Crofton, G. G. Simpson, H. M. Sandback, and G. Osborne have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

The *Irish Times* has the following:—"Lord Hartington has deferred the question of Artillery reorganisation until a more convenient season. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, there was a scheme drawn up for the reorganisation of the regiment, but the new Secretary of State for War desires to feel his feet firmly before committing himself to any sweeping reforms. In this he is, no doubt, acting wisely, but the Artillery, as at present constituted, is so overgrown as to demand that something should be done to render its administration rather less complicated, and any steps taken to place the organisation of the Royal Regiment on a more satisfactory basis would have met with the hearty approval of the service at large."

"Lieut.-Col., late Indian Artillery," writes:—"Your article in last Saturday's paper regarding the application of the five-years' Warrant, &c., to the officers of the late Indian Artillery, is quite 'to the point.' Unless something is done to limit our tenures of command in the different ranks, the hopes of sufficiently quick promotion for the captains to escape compulsory retirement are small. Even in my rank, what with major-generals being allowed to reside in the Hills in India unemployed for three years after promotion to that rank, drawing more than 'off-reckonings,' and consequently having no inducement to retire, and colonels holding command for indefinite periods, I see little hope, under present conditions, of holding the position of 'colonel on the Staff' before the age clause of the Royal Warrant retires me."

Major A. D. Anderson completed his five years' service as brigade-major, R.A., in India on the 18th inst.

"An Old R.A. Man" writes:—"In your leading article of Saturday last, regarding the anomaly of allowing the colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors of the late Indian Artillery to serve on for an indefinite period, although officers holding corresponding grades on the old Royal Artillery list are being compulsorily retired, you suggest the application of some pressure to the Indian officers to induce them to retire voluntarily, and you mention one or two ways in which such pressure might be applied. Allow me to suggest another form of pressure, viz., the moving out of India to Europe or the Colonies of each officer as he completes his five or seven years' service in colonel's or major's rank respectively. A transfer of domicile, to which no officer who has elected general service could object, and such service has been chosen by almost every one of them. The result of this would be that all officers so moved would be put to very considerable expense in moving; and, above all, they would find their full pay—even including command pay—much less than the pensions now offered to them, and so it would be to their interest to take those large pensions, which they will, however, never accept so long as they are allowed to retain the loaves and fishes attached to Artillery commands in India, where lieutenant-colonels in command receive some £1,450 a year and colonels as much as £1,650 or £1,700 per annum, and where they have, in addition, very great hopes of succeeding to brigade commands in the Army,—expectations which now stand higher than ever, owing to the fact that all other lieutenant-colonels are sent home on half-pay on completion of four or five years in command, according to their original dates of appointment. Should these officers be allowed to serve on, an additional hardship and injustice will be inflicted on their brethren of the old Royal List, for the latter must necessarily be always junior to the Indians, and so can never obtain any of the very lucrative regimental commands in India, which are necessarily held by the regimental seniors; nor can the old Royals hope for even an Army Brigade command, as they also, except in very exceptional circumstances, are given away by seniority. Hence, there seems to be nothing for it but the sending out of India of the Indians, and that would, without doubt, be a most effective and speedy remedy indeed, and it is one in bar of which the Henley clause could never be pleaded, as the officers concerned have accepted freely, and almost universally, 'General service,' and there can be no scruple as to applying such a pressure to them, for they have now for over 20 years enjoyed their share—ay, and more than their share—of all the good things of the service, such as home service, field service, commands, and Staff appointments; they now hold five out of the seven regimental adjutant-generalships, and so cannot object to be called on to accept a share of the 'bads'—after enjoying so many of the 'sweets'—of the service. Indeed, I know as a fact, that some of themselves fully expected to be retired on Oct. 1 last, and were much surprised when they heard they were to be allowed to serve on; and I never heard them, even when they thought retirement was imminent, express any opinion that such a compulsory retirement would be at all unfair to them."

Capt. J. C. Dalton has been appointed Deputy-Assist-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. at Gibraltar. Capt. Dalton was awarded the medal for services in the Afghan war of 1880, in which he took part with the force with Major-Gen. Phayre in Southern Afghanistan.

A correspondent writes:—"I was glad to see your remarks on the anomalous position of Imperial Colonels. The Royal Warrant of 1882 does not provide for the seven senior colonels on the Indian Lists vacating until attaining the age of 58 years (Arts. 102-3 and 1), and the senior of these seven (Col. Harward) will by that time have held a colonel's position for eight and a half years, viz., from Dec., 1878, to June, 1887. What chance is there for the brevet colonels under these circumstances getting commands? The four junior colonels on the Indian Lists come under Article 79, having attained the rank after July 1, 1881. Now for the Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors. As officers of each rank who are candidates for the Horse Artillery are placed on one rôle, no matter what List they belong to, it follows that if Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors of the Indian Lists can remain in these ranks longer than those on the old List can, their tenure of Horse Artillery will be longer than that of those on the old List. It so happens that at the present time, the officers on the Indian Lists hold a large proportion of Horse-Artillery appointments. It is very evident that things cannot go on as they are, but things that are difficult to deal with are often shunted by weak officials—as I take some of those at the India Office to be."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The health of the sappers at Alexandria and Cairo presents a marvellous contrast to the state of the other corps. It is almost incredible. The average sickness is less than 2 per cent. on the strength, as compared with five times as much in the healthiest of other corps.

See 79th Regiment.

Major-Gen. C. Pollard (late Bengal) is about to retire.

Capt. W. T. Shore and Lieuts. G. H. W. O'Sullivan, T. Digby, A. H. Kenney, and C. Maxwell have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

Major-Gen. H. Z. D. Scott, C.B., on the Retired List, died on Monday at his residence, Silverdale, Sydenham, aged 61. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the Royal Engineers in 1840. He acted as Instructor in Surveying and Practical Astronomy, and also as Examiner of Military Topography for the Military Education Department at the War Office. He retired from the Army in 1871 as Major-Gen., and became Director of Buildings at South Kensington, acting as architect to the Royal Albert Hall and Science Schools. He was Secretary to the Royal Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition. He had just finished superintending the construction of the Great International Fisheries Exhibition. He leaves a widow and 15 children.

Capt. H. J. Harman died at Villino Regnoli, Florence, on the 14th inst., from tubercular pneumonia, contracted by exposure and hardship during his service on the great Trigonometrical Survey of India. He joined the Army July 7, 1869, and became capt., July 7, 1881.

Grenadier Guards. Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Russell, Bart., V.C., late of the regiment, died on Saturday at Swallowfield, near Reading, in his 57th year. He was the eldest surviving son of Sir Henry Russell, the second baronet. Sir Charles was educated at Eton, and entered the Army in 1843, when he was appointed to the 35th Regt., with which he served in the Mauritius. Transferred to the Grenadier Guards in 1847, he served with distinction throughout the whole of the Crimean campaign, having been present at the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol (Victoria Cross, Crimean medal with four clasps, Turkish medal, Order of the Medjidie, and Knight of the Legion of Honour). He succeeded his father as third baronet in 1852. He had been a Deputy-Lieutenant for Berkshire since 1855, and sat for that county in Parliament in the Conservative interest from July, 1865, to Nov., 1868, when he retired from the representation under the minority clause of the Reform Act of 1867. He was returned for Westminster as the colleague of Mr. W. H. Smith in 1874, and was re-elected in 1880, but retired in 1882, in consequence of ill-health. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, Mr. G. Russell, County Court Judge.

4th King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment). Major Sharp, 2nd Batn., has been appointed a commandant of the Purundhur Convalescent Depôt.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). Capt. Grattan, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Capt. and Adjt. Shuckburgh, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna. Lieut. Morton, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Lieut. Davies, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

12th, the Suffolk Regiment. Major Baker, 2nd Batn., has been selected for duty at the depot for two years.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Capt. Townshend, 2nd Batn., has been granted an extension of leave to the 6th prox., pending his retirement from the service. Capt. Palmer, 1st Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Lieut. Staveley is a candidate for the S.C., and has been appointed to the 16th Bombay N.I.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Scott, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. Col. Edridge left Templemore on Tuesday, on completion of his five years' tenure of command. The carriage in which he was driving was unhorsed and drawn, amidst ringing cheers, by officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, for a distance of 200 yards to the railway-station. As the train steamed away, the band played "Auld Lang Syne," and the cheering was renewed again and again. The 28 years of service of Col. Edridge (all regimental) were entirely passed in the 1st Batn. The display of feeling called forth by his departure is the best indication of the respect and esteem in which he was held by all ranks of the old 20th. An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Capts. Paull and Orred, Capt. Paull joining the 2nd and Capt. Orred the 1st Batn.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieuts. D'Aeth and Johnston, 2nd Batn., have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Lieut. Armstrong, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Capt. Baker, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

24th South Wales Borderers. Lieut. Phipps, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

25th King's Own Borderers. The 1st Batn. marched from Umballa on the 12th ult. for Dugshai. Lieuts. Keene and Johnston, 1st Batn., have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna. Lieut. Cox, a probationer for the S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. Capt. H. Bland, late of the regiment, died suddenly at St. Cloud on the 16th inst., aged 45 years.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Capt. and Pymr. Fleury has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Scott has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna. Capt. Robinson has been detailed for duty at the Convalescent Depôt, Dalhousie, during the summer.

34th Border Regiment. At a general court-martial, assembled at Agra on Feb. 19, Lieut. H. Macdonald was arraigned on the charge of being drunk at the mess-house at Dum Dum, on the night of Nov. 8, 1882. The court, of which Col. Sir Baker Russell, 13th Hussars, was president, found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be severely reprimanded. The Commander-in-Chief (Sir Donald Stewart) writes:—"Confirmed, but not approved. I consider the sentence to be wholly inadequate, and ill-calculated to uphold the character and discipline of the Army." Lieut.-Col. Dyson-Laurie has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on private affairs.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. A correspondent writes:—"An inaccurate account having appeared in a Lichfield paper of what has taken place about the old colours of the 38th Regiment, I send you word of the true facts of the case. The old colours of the 38th Regiment were sent to Patshull, near Wolverhampton, in consequence of the colonel of the regiment at that time being Gen. Sir George Pigot, and the Pigot family being then the owners of Patshull. The Earl of Dartmouth, the present owner of Patshull, thought that Lichfield Cathedral was a more suitable resting place for them, and accordingly sent them to the officer commanding the Regimental District, with a view to their being placed there. The Dean's sanction has been procured, and Gen. Elmhirst, C.B., the colonel of the regiment, has been asked whether it will meet with the approval of the officers of the regiment. In the meantime, the old colours, escorted by the Depôt, have been taken to the officers' mess at Whittington Barracks, until arrangements are made for their removal to the Cathedral."

39th Dorsetshire Regiment. Major T. H. Gee, late of the regiment, died at his residence in the Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, recently, at the advanced age of 84 years. The deceased had seen a great deal of service in the Peninsular War in 1813-14, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Bayonne, Garres, Orthes, and Toulouse, for which he received the medal with six clasps. He also served in the Gwalior Campaign in 1843, and was at the battle of Maharajpore, for which he received the bronze star. Lieut. Simpson is a candidate for the S.C., and has been appointed to the 43rd Bengal N.I., on probation.

41st, the Welsh Regiment. Col. J. Simmons, C.B., late of the regiment, died at 41 Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, W., on the 16th inst., aged 92 years. Lieut.-Col. Simmons, C.B., served in the Peninsula, as a volunteer, with the 34th Regt., afterwards as an officer in the 23rd and in the Rifle Brigade, from Sept., 1811, to the end of that war, in 1814; including the storming of the forts at

Almaraz, affairs at San Munos and San Milan, battle of Vittoria, actions at Yanzi Bridge and Echalar, storming of Vera Heights, crossing the Bidassoa, battle of Nivelle, and battles of the Nive, Dec. 10, 11, and 12, 1813 (war medal with three clasps). Served with the 41st Regt. throughout the Burmese War; and was present at the storming of Rangoon and the Syrian Pagoda; led the head of the left column storming the trenches in front of the Dagon Pagoda; storming a strong stockade in front of the Dagon Pagoda (medal). Commanded the left wing of the 41st Regt., in the field, against the Kolapore Rajah. Served with the regiment during the Campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan, and commanded a column of attack in the action of April 28, in the Pisheen Valley; present also in the actions near Candahar, at Goaine, and before Ghuznee, occupation and destruction of that fortress, and of Cabul. Expedition into Kohistan, storm, capture, and destruction of Istaliff, and in the various minor affairs in and between the Bolan and the Khyber Pass. He was a fine old soldier, and one who would necessarily have been highly distinguished, had he not retired from the Army on his return from India, owing to his health at that period. He was one of three brothers, all of whom served in the Peninsular War, the eldest of whom was that brave officer, Major George Simmons, Rifle Brigade, whose deeds are well known in that corps.

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut. J. H. Bor, R.M.A., Commandant of the Cyprus Military Police, has been selected for special service in the Bombay Presidency in connection with the efforts now being made to ensure the destruction of locusts.

51st King's Own Light Infantry. Lieut. Strachey has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut. Russell, 4th Batn., has been detailed for duty at the Convalescent Depôt, Dalhousie, during the summer. Qrmr. Crane, 4th Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

63rd Manchester Regiment. The distribution of the Khedive's star was made to the regiment on Saturday. The regiment was paraded at the Tower. An inspection having been made by Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District, some 320 stars were given to the regiment. The General congratulated the men, not only on their being decorated, but on their appointment to the Tower of London for duty, which he regarded as a distinction.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"No British regiment in the Bengal Presidency has yet beaten the magnificent shooting of the York and Lancaster Regt., at Aden, which, it may be remembered, has achieved the remarkable figure of merit of 141·44, its best shooting company having made 152·47. The regiment in Bengal that heads the list, up to date, is the 1st Batn. Suffolk Regt., with 140·01, the next being the 4th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, with 137·40, and the third the 1st Batn. West Riding Regiment, with 135·57. But though the regiment at Aden carries off the palm as usual, it must be owned that the scores above noted are very good indeed, and show that whatever fault may be found with our musketry system from a practical point of view, it turns out wonderfully accurate shooting on the range."

68th Durham Light Infantry. Lieut. Robb has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

78th Seaforth Highlanders. Lieut. Lund has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

79th Regiment. Lieut. Ewart has been in charge of the party engaged in the distressing duty of disinterring our dead at Tel-el-Kebir, and burying the remains in the new Cemetery, near the railway station, which promises to be a creditable piece of work. The ground is enclosed with a wall, and there is a tank to irrigate the trees and flowers which are to be planted presently. In the centre is a space for a monument, to be erected by a grateful country, and there are smaller spaces for similar erections to commemorate Tel-el-Mahuta and Kassassin. The bodies of Lieut. Gribble and some others have never been found, and the number of those interred in the new Cemetery falls considerably short of the total of those who fell in action. The Royal Engineers are also engaged in completing a cemetery near Old Cairo for the many English soldiers who have died during the occupation.

81st Loyal North Lancashire. Capt. and Adjt. Davidson has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

88th Connaught Rangers. Major Curran remains in England on leave until September. Lieut. Clough Taylor has been granted leave from India to England for nine months on private affairs, and has arrived home in the Jumna.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Capt. Brown has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

94th Connaught Rangers. Major Bunbury completes seven years as instructor in military surveying at the Royal Military College on the 26th inst. Capt. Wood has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

95th Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment). Major Bowles is ordered home from India to join the depôt for two years.

96th Manchester Regiment. Capt. Ridley and Lieut. Watson have been detailed for duty at the Convalescent Depôt, Dalhousie, during the summer.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Lieut. Dyson is a candidate for the S.C., and has been appointed to the 9th Bombay N.I., on probation.

100th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Brevet Lieut.-Col. Dawes remains in England on leave until September.

104th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Lieut. Bennett is a candidate for the S.C.

Rifle Brigade. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Lane, who served as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. the Duke of Connaught during the campaign in Egypt, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Lord A. Russell, C.B., who takes over the command of the troops in Canada on the 24th prox.

Pay Department. "Fusile" writes:—"What are the poor unfortunate members of the Army Pay Department to think, when it is found that no mention is made in the Army Circulars for April of any attention to their grievances? From the War Secretary's speech, when introducing the Estimates, we gather that it was his intention to grant us certain concessions (small enough, goodness knows), and some alteration in the sums voted, such as the amount for servants' allowance, confirmed our expectations. You can imagine then the knock-down blow we received upon reading the circulars for the current month. It is certainly most surprising to see more combatant captains making such arrant fools of themselves, by resigning their commissions to join a department that the authorities have so grossly broken faith with, and to the members of which, it appears, they will concede nothing. Do please, Mr. Editor, continue the telling paragraphs that have appeared in your paper, and that have shown the authorities that our grievances are just, and not imaginary." Capt. W. L. Henry, paymaster, 29th Regiment, has arrived in England, on leave from India. Capt. A. Gleig, paymaster 53rd Shropshire Light Infantry, on sick-leave from Malta, has arrived in England. Two officers have been seconded for service as probationers for the Department, Capt. T. G. Lumsden, 1st Batn., 6th Warwickshire Regiment, and Capt. O. H. B. St. John, 95th Regiment, an Adjutant of Militia.

Medical Department. Brig.-Surg. W. Collis, Surgs.-Major T. Bennett and J. Ambrose, and Surgs. R. Murphy and W. J. Mitchell have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

The under-mentioned regiments are ordered te assemble for their annual training on Monday:—2nd Brig. Eastern Division (Norfolk Artillery), at Great Yarmouth; 3rd Brig. Welsh Division (Royal Carmarthen Artillery), at Carmarthen; 4th Brig. Welsh Division (Royal Pembroke Artillery), at Haverfordwest; 3rd and 4th Batns. East Kent Regt., at Shorncliffe Camp; 3rd Batn. Oxfordshire L.I., at High Wycombe; 4th Batn. South Wales Borderers, at Welshpool; and 4th Batn. Leinster Regt., at Maryborough.

The following regiments will be called out next Friday:—5th Brig. Welsh Division (Royal Cardigan Artillery), at Aberystwith; 3rd Brig. North Irish Division (Donegal Artillery), at Letterkenny.

The recruits of the following regiments assemble:—April 23: 2nd Brig. Northern Division (Durham Artillery), at Hartlepool; 4th Brig. Northern Division (Yorkshire Artillery), at Scarborough. April 27: 2nd Batn. Cameron Highlanders (Highland L.I.), for 35 days, at Muir of Ord, Inverness. April 30: 3rd Batn. Durham L.I. (Durham Militia), at Barnard Castle.

VOLUNTEERS.

2nd (South) Middlesex Rifles. A most successful assault-at-arms was given by the Kensington Company at the Kensington Town Hall on Friday evening last, in aid of the funds of the School of Arms. The hall was crowded with friends of the regiment, to all of whom it was a great convenience that the entertainment was held in a central position, instead of at head-quarters, at Walham Green, which are literally out of the world. The members of the Kensington Company may well be proud of the honours they have won, and to Lieut. White a special word of praise is due for the care he took to make everybody at home. Lord Ranelagh, Col. Wylde, and most of the officers evinced their interest in the regiment by attending.

18th Middlesex (Paddington) Rifles. We regret to learn that there is a probability of Lieut.-Col. Ives retiring from the command of the regiment, which has been raised to its present high position principally by his great zeal and liberality. Col. Ives will be a distinct loss to the Volunteer service, for he has done much to promote its interests by the thoroughness with which he has thrown himself into the duties of command. He has not been a commanding officer in name only, but has proved that he has had the good of his regiment at heart.

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers). For the first time since its formation, the regiment is now recruited up to its full strength. Over 500 men have offered themselves for enrolment since Nov. 1, of whom some 180 have been accepted; and Col. Alt has been enabled to pick and choose, which has allowed the regiment to enlist the services of a number of most eligible recruits. The officers and men have formed themselves into a machine-gun and magazine-rifle club, to perfect themselves in the use of these new weapons of modern warfare, and thus add to their value for purposes of defence. Lieut.-Col. Alt has invented a new limber machine-gun carriage, carrying the gun and 5,000 rounds of ammunition in a most practicable and portable manner, on two wheels, the whole being easily worked by eight men. Then it is proposed to arm a certain number of men with magazine rifles for experimental purposes. A grand concert is being got up by the officers, and will take place about the middle of July, at the Holborn Town Hall, Madame Marie Roze-Mapleson having generously volunteered her services on the occasion.

23rd Middlesex (London and Westminster) Rifles. This regiment has suffered a great loss by the death of its hon. colonel, Sir Charles Russell, Bart., V.C. The following regimental order has been issued:—"The commanding officer announces with very great regret the death of Sir Charles Russell, Bart., V.C., the hon. colonel of the 23rd Middlesex Volunteer Batn., which occurred on the 14th inst. Lieut.-Col. Routledge is sure that this information will be received with respectful sorrow by all ranks. The funeral will take place at Swallowfield, Reading, on Friday, the 20th, at 12 o'clock. Sir Charles Russell took the greatest interest in the affairs of the regiment, and was always glad to take any trouble which would benefit it, or any officer, non-commissioned officer, or man serving in it. Officers, when in uniform, will wear mourning for a month from the 18th inst.—By order, Ellis Lee, major, Y. and L. Regt., Adjt., 23rd Middlesex V.B., 31 Great Smith Street, April 16." Sir Charles was buried on Friday; Lieut.-Col. Routledge was amongst those who attended the funeral.

THE TRANSVAAL AND EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is a small group of soldiers, dwindling fast as time runs on, that has read with interest of their brothers' deeds in Egypt; the telling of them recalled to them other days and other deeds, in which they were the actors. Part of this group are far away in India, a small remnant are still in the land where their dead comrades lie, a few are at home, the rest have conveniently been put out of the way in Ireland; the whole are forgotten, as it was intended they should be. I allude to the men who held the garrisons in the Transvaal for three months against a cruel foe and overwhelming numbers during the late Boer rebellion. For three months those brave men fought and died, a night's rest unknown; not a day passed without attacks from an enemy as deadly to an infantry soldier as an Egyptian is innocuous. All of a sudden they found themselves shut out from the world, the few yards of ground they stood upon the only bit of English soil for many miles, the food scanty and but ill-adapted to keep up life and spirits,—they were as men forgotten in a strange land. Yet not one of all these small garrisons ever lost heart, all fought on to the bitter end; and it was only at the bidding of an English General that they lowered the flag which had floated victorious over those far-distant specks of theirs, which they had held so earnestly for their Queen and country. We used to say in those long, dull days, that when we got back again, England would be proud of us, as she always has been of those sons of hers who do their duty, and the thought gave us fresh courage, and caused us to make light of those deadly, ever-falling bullets, of the sleepless nights, and rotten biscuit. But when at last we did get away, we found ourselves sent off here and there as men to be got rid of; to be kept out of sight and forgotten. No hand was held out to welcome us; if we mentioned the fact of our late defence, we were met with silence; a mistake had been made somewhere, not by us, but by some one who is paid to know better, and we must suffer. As to any rewards, the few that were doled out to us occupied as many lines in the *Times* as those for Egypt did columns. But our General had been killed, and we had no one to stand up and say a word for us; and so we must go to the wall. True, we were recommended for a cross or a star,—that at least we had deserved; and there was not one amongst us but felt that he could wear such names as Potchefstroom or Standerton on his breast with pride. Our General thought so, and sent home to England that it was our due; the defence of those posts which held a great province for England till she thought fit to quit it was a deed fitting to be held in remembrance. Where is the star our General counted us worthy to wear? As I walk down the streets of the garrison town where I am quartered, I pass many soldiers. Some are decorated with medals and scraps of ribbon, and walk past me as the British soldier should do,—square and erect, so as to show to the best effect the glittering things they are proud of. These men are from Egypt, where, after a month of discomfort, they finished the war in twenty minutes. But more that I pass are men who fought with me through three dreary months, when every day one or more would fall out and join that silent company on the hillside where the tell-tale crosses stand; and on these men's breasts no bit of silver glitters, and they pass me by, mutely reproachful. Is this justice? Is this the way to encourage our soldiers to fight next time? Why should we, because we are too weak to defend ourselves, be so treated?—I am, &c., A Soldier.

Admiral Sir Cooper Key on Thursday inspected the new steel corvette Canada (which went her trial trip on Wednesday), with the view of carrying out certain alterations, to fit her for a cruise on which the eldest son of the Prince of Wales will shortly proceed. The vessel is said to be a fast and good sea-going craft, on which account she has been selected for the Prince's voyage. It is rumoured the Canada will be placed under the command of Capt. Durrant.

The Rupert made a trial of an experimental torpedo tube in the repairing basin at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning. It is intended to fit her with four above-water discharging ports, two on the bow and two on the counter, having a fall of about 8 ft., and admitting of the torpedoes being trained up to 20 degrees of the middle line. The firing will be accomplished by means of air guns, worked by a socket joint, so that the use of pistons will be dispensed with. As the trial proved satisfactory, the fitting of the three tubes to complete the Rupert's torpedo armament will be expedited.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Questions and Answers on Tactics, by Captain J. Demangel (Yorktown, Surrey: W. Webb)—Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society (The Society's Offices)—The Sporting Mirror, April (H. Etherington)—Le Nationale, Nouveau Quadrille Valsante, by E. Leblanc (H. Klein)—Unclaimed Money, by Edward Preston (E. W. Allen)—A Summary of Military Law, by H. F. Morgan, late Captain, 28th Regiment (Marcus Ward and Co.)—The Edinburgh Review, April (Longmans and Co.)—The Land of the Five Rivers and Sindh, by David Ross, C.I.E., F.R.G.S. (Chapman and Hall, Limited)—The Quarterly Review, April (J. Murray)—To-Day, No. 1 (The British Printing and Publishing Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND STAFF OFFICER.—Refer to our issue of the 14th instant.

PENSIONER.—The matter is under consideration, and the Treasury, as usual, stops the way.

VOLUNTEER.—The badges of rank for officers in green are bronze.

R.N.—Complaints reach us from several quarters that we do not insert sufficient Fleet news. At the same time, our correspondents admit that our columns contain more Naval news than do those of our contemporaries. This complaint we consider rather unfair, as those who make it forget to take into consideration the actual dread of Naval officers on active service of writing to a newspaper. We receive hundreds of letters each week from officers of the Army, to the tens which reach us from Naval men. We are at all times ready and willing to publish Fleet news, when sent.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains eight pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt*, Wien; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American*, Philadelphia; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

THE reply of the First Lord of the Admiralty to Lord Belmore, when questioned as to the pay Naval officers, was singularly infelicitous. We can assure his Lordship that if he will reduce the present insufficient pay of the Lieutenants by fifty per cent., there will be no lack of candidates; but it does not follow as logical sequence that the country will secure the services of a class who, to use his own expression, serve in a very great measure from a sheer love of profession, and an undefined hope of something turning up in a remote future. Similar arguments may with stronger reasons be applied to the gentlemen who pen curt replies to the petititions of old officers, for we are slow to believe that members of the Board would knowingly sanction the issue of such documents. It may be fearlessly stated that the clerks of the Second-class branch of the Civil Service will gladly perform all the duties of Admiralty clerks, and perform them equally well, for a moiety of their income, for it is no secret that some of their number were, before they entered on their present employment, rejected for the Executive of the Navy; consequent on this, with the true spirit of renegades, no opportunity is missed of showing their hostility to it. For reasons which are incomprehensible to all who are not within the periphery of the charmed circle, Whitehall appears to entirely alter the disposition of those who enter its precincts,—men who heretofore entertained broad Liberal views on all questions of Naval policy, immediately they take their seat at the Board, drift with the official stream, regardless of the mental resolutions they had made when the position was apparently unattainable. On one point they cannot be accused of neglect,—the care of their own special department. It is true that the ordinary pay of Lieutenants has remained stationary for the best part of half a century, but that of "My Lords" has practically doubled within the last few years. It is true that in the last decades the Greys, the Martins, and the Fanshawes filled all the principal offices of the Navy, from youth to extreme old age, and a glance at what is now going on indicates that, although the cards have been shuffled, a similar game is played. Not long since, a gallant officer, who is most deservingly popular, but who had held lucrative employments on shore for twenty years, wished to hoist his flag again, and an Order in Council, regardless of all precedent, was at once procured to enable him to gratify the wish. We defy any one to point to a single instance where such a favour has been conferred on an officer of any other branch of the Military division of the service. We maintain that it is the bounden duty of the heads of a great Department, at stated intervals, to carefully examine the condition of every branch of its officers and servants, in order that any changes which the advance of the times demand may be carried out, for in many instances money would not be necessary to ameliorate the condition of many deserving officers. All the improvements of recent years in the pay and position of officers other than the one favoured branch are due to outside pressure, and it is a matter of history that the majority were resisted with an asperity highly discreditable to those in authority; indeed, not one would have been conceded, had not the market value of medical science and engineering increased so much that concession became an act of necessity. On the other hand, if an Order in Council is necessary before their own favoured class can receive an addition of rank or emolument on the Active or Retired List, it is procured without a moment's delay. The result is precisely what may be expected, under such circumstances; officers, in lieu of looking up to the Admiralty as the legitimate expounders of their rights and the guardians of their interests, regard them as a body—whether justly or unjustly, we will not say—whose only aim is self-aggrandisement and the maintenance of the *status quo* of their predecessors. That a half-pay commander or lieutenant should, with his family, eke out a precarious livelihood, is no business of theirs. The amount of their pittance was fixed long since, and the increased price of living and education is no concern of "My Lords," so long as the pressure does not intrude within the limits of their own homes. Of course, if it should, the infallible remedy of an Order in Council can be procured to set things right, without any unnecessary delay. We maintain, however, that it is perilous for the Navy to feel that a very large number of its Executive officers, whether rightly or wrongly, labour under the impression that their grievances are slighted simply because those in authority believe that active means will not be taken to insure redress. No one who is responsible for the well-being of the service should neglect the ominous signs already above the horizon; the cloud that is no bigger than a man's hand occasionally spreads and obscures the heavens, and it is at all times advisable to speculate on the contingency. The Marquis of Salisbury's summing-up upon the most unsatisfactory debate which followed the motion of the Earl of Belmore, was far more to the point than the evasive and incorrect reply of the Earl of Northbrook. The noble Marquis said truly "that it was in the power of both Houses of Parliament to make a discontented class," and the discontent that already exists is not likely to be removed by the erroneous excuse made by the First Lord of the Admiralty, "that the Naval candidate's education at the cost of his father was cheaper and shorter than that of the candidate for a commission in the Army." The Naval candidate, before he arrives at the position of equality with the passed Military one, must have attained the same age of 19, and have passed his final examination at Greenwich Hospital as a Sub-Lieutenant, having for six years previously been an expense to his father of between six and seven hundred pounds since joining the *Britannia*, besides the expense of a "crammer" for two years previously, quite as essential as for the Military candidate. A correspondent writes:—"I have two sons in the Army and one in the Navy, and the expense of maintaining the latter has far exceeded that of either of the former, upon giving them their first starts; besides, the sailor has no less than 12 examinations to pass, with the chance of his being turned out or 'warned' after each of them. I regret extremely that I did such a foolish thing as to place him in the Navy, when the Army is so much easier and less expensive to enter." The Admiralty are evidently killing "the goose with the golden eggs."

The greatest surprise is expressed all through the service that, notwithstanding the services rendered by the present Assistant-Under-Secretary of State for War, he should be still plain Colonel Deedes. There is perhaps no man connected with the War Office who is more respected, and that he should have been overlooked on all occasions when Bath honours have had to be distributed, is one of those things which "no fellah can understand."

A vacancy will occur shortly among the Aides-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief by the promotion of Colonel R. Bateson, half-pay, late 1st Life Guards.

Matters are gradually drifting into a pretty state in the Indian Staff Corps. It appears that by the end of of 1883, the numbers of the several grades in the Madras Staff Corps will be as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonels, 221; Majors, 74; Captains, 37; *i.e.*, two Majors to every Captain, and three Lieutenant-Colonels to every Major. By the end of the year 1884, the condition of affairs will be even worse, viz., Lieutenant-Colonels, 257; Majors, 38; Captains, 38; or as many Majors as there are Captains, and 6¾ Lieutenant-Colonels for every Major. It is fully time that the matter was taken up, and steps adopted to remove a difficulty which will gradually increase as time goes on.

Major-General H. A. Smyth, C.B., the new Commander of the Woolwich District, seems likely to spend the full period of five years in his appointment. His predecessor was particularly unfortunate in getting only 18 months of command.

With reference to G.O. 51, specially issued on the 29th ult., it has been ordered that when a troop or company has concluded the first part of the annual course, it will return to duty, and will be succeeded, as heretofore, by another troop or company. The troop or company is not to be struck off duty for the second part of the annual course, but the men thereof will complete the second part at odd times during the year as they become available, and will occupy the regimental range at such times in the mornings or afternoons as the range may not be required for the company engaged in the first part. No suspension of target practice on account of bad weather (rain or fog excepted) will be permitted, without the express sanction of the general officers commanding brigades.

It is hoped at Aldershot that the rumour may prove true which assigns the Divisional command to Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, when Sir Daniel Lysons retires in the autumn. General Alison has all the experience which is necessary, and he is so popular that he could not fail to prove a success at Aldershot.

On Thursday last, a serjeant of an infantry regiment was seen strolling down Whitehall in seeming innocence. Yet his appearance might cause as much dismay to an Army reformer as the apparition of the murdered Banquo did to Macbeth; for he wore the old uniform of a regiment which has lost its number and identity, and has had its facings and title changed. No strange device, with microscopic inscription, adorned his cap, no county title graced his shoulder-strap, but a plain number gleamed on both in shining brass. The tortures of the rack would not compel us to divulge that number, or the proscribed colour of the facings; lest we should draw down some heavy if indirect punishment on that unconscious offender, or blight the prospects of the real culprit, his commanding officer.

Deputy-Commissary-General Russell, C.B., senior ordnance store officer at Aldershot, has been appointed a member of the Permanent Committee on Equipment, Dress, &c., vice Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Jeans. This Committee has been busily employed during the week. It may well be called a "permanent" one, as the matters being brought before it are so numerous and diverse, that the present year will not, possibly, see a conclusion of its labours.

We understand that the University of Glasgow has resolved to confer the degree of LL.D. on Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon G. Fleming, Army Veterinary Department, in recognition of the great service rendered by him to veterinary science.

Reference has been made by a correspondent in our columns to the good-fortune of Captain Barrington Foote, R.A., who got the Medjidie for service in Egypt. Our correspondent has unintentionally done an act of injustice, in inferring that Captain Foote did nothing to earn the distinction. Instead of going out at a late period, the officer arrived at Alexandria early in August with the Head-quarters Staff. He was employed as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, and had a great deal of work in embarking all the regiments, horses, and stores which proceeded from Alexandria to Ismailia. He was constantly at work until nearly the end of November, having had to superintend the embarkation of the whole of the returning Army for England. We have made every inquiry, and we find that far from being fortunate, Captain Foote is rather unfortunate, for seeing the liberality with which Brevets were granted, he has a right to consider himself aggrieved in not having been given a Brevet Majority, as well as a "decoration."

A valued correspondent writes:—"Of the 175 Gentlemen Cadets whose names appeared in the Royal Military College List for May 1, 1853, I am able to give this brief account:—

(*a*) Still serving full or half-pay	34
(*b*) Retired in various ways	88
(*c*) Deceased	34
(*d*) Not accounted for	19
	175

(*a*) 1 Major-General, 16 Colonels, 14 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 3 Majors.

(*b*) 2 Major-Generals, 6 Colonels, 7 Lieutenant-Colonels, 7 Majors, 49 Captains, and 17 Lieutenants; of these (88), 4 are since deceased.

(*c*) Killed in action or died of wounds, 7; died in the service, 26; died young, 1; total, 34.

(*d*) Obtained commissions, but retired or died prior to June, 1857, 10; ditto, in 1857-58, 4; did not get commissions, 5; total, 19.

Thus it would appear that 169 of these 175 Gentlemen Cadets entered the service, and I make out that 8 served in Cavalry, 5 in Foot Guards, 2 in Rifle Brigade, 1 in 60th Rifles, 10 in Highlanders, and the remainder in other Line regiments. These gentlemen have been well represented in all the campaigns and little wars, &c., of the past thirty years. I find 83 served in the Crimea, 41 during the Indian Mutiny, 5 in China, 8 in New Zealand, 1 each Abyssinia, Ashantee, and Afghanistan, 3 in Zululand, 5 on Indian Frontier, and 2 in the late Egyptian War, in which 3 have been wounded twice, and 13 once. There are 6 C.B.'s, 1 C.S.I., 1 V.C., 3 Knights of the Legion of Honour, 2 have the Medjidie (3rd class), and 11 Medjidie (5th class); 3 wear the Sardinian medal, and 2 have been decorated by the Royal Humane Society; 1 is an A.D.C. to the Queen, 7 have passed the Staff College, and several are now holding Staff appointments."

By the death of Sir Hugh Clifford, and the retirement of Major-General C. Tower, the list of Cavalry and Infantry Major-Generals is reduced to 72, the establishment being 65. So that there are only seven officers to be disposed of, but there are some promotions pending, and these will increase the list again. However, the list is being brought down by degrees to its normal proportion.

The Army was sacrificed two years ago, under the Territorial system, in order that the Militia might be levelled up. By this means it was thought that recruiting would undergo a marked improvement. We wonder if the reformers are satisfied with the results. If they are, nobody else is. There has been a gradual falling-off in the number of men obtained ever since the Territorial system came into operation. If the present unsatisfactory state of affairs continues, as a Militia commanding officer tells us he firmly believes it will, what will the reformers say? Our correspondent contends that though popular with the officers, the new system is very unpopular with the men. He has himself visited his recruiting-parties, and finds the classes supplying the bulk of the Militia recruits—at, least, in his district—much preferred the old system. "From all I see," he says, "I am sure a mistake has been made, and that instead of improving, the tendency of the late measure will be, in the long run, to remove the old constitutional force from off the face of the earth."

A General Officer protests, and not without reason, against the proposal to give General Sir Arthur Borton an extension of his term of appointment as Governor of Malta. General Borton's five years expire on June 8, and our correspondent contends that he ought to vacate then, as "by allowing him to hold on, the military authorities would be closing the door to other officers with equally strong claims to employment, who might be hit by the five years' unemployed rule, and forced to leave the service before the time." So long as the five years' rule exists, no officer ought, in our opinion, to be given an extension of service in any appointment, for though it may appear little in itself, it may mean professional ruin to others.

Up to the present time, we have looked in vain for any recognition of the services of Captain Irwin, 20th Bengal N.I., who acted as Provost-Marshal of the Indian Contingent in Egypt. Captain Irwin performed all the duties of the appointment throughout the Campaign, and got nothing, although Major Marsh, 18th Bengal Cavalry, who was to have acted, but did not, was decorated with the 4th Class of the Osmanieh, on the recommendation of Lord Wolseley. As there was evidently a mistake committed, it would be well for it to be rectified at once, as rewards given in this haphazard manner lose all their value.

We are glad to learn that negotiations are pending between the War Office and the India Office as to the present regulations as regards retirement of senior officers of the Imperial and Indian Artillery, and that the anomaly of which the Imperial officers have complained is likely shortly to be removed.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, April 13, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer James Duffield has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from March 19, 1883; Engineer William Childs Archbold has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 10th inst.

ADMIRALTY, April 14, 1883.

Staff Commander Thomas Pounds has been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of April 13, 1883.

ADMIRALTY, April 16, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Thomas Colan, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List from the 14th inst.

ADMIRALTY, April 18, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, the under-mentioned Retired Officers, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commanders, have been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the 16th inst., viz.:—Commanders Robert Hepburn Swinton, John Fitzmaurice Lenon, and Arthur Cowburn.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Edward Ingledew has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Charles B. Theobald, to the Satellite.

Staff Commanders—Alfred Thomas, to the Indus, vice Vicary; Walter W. Browne, to the Invincible, vice Thomas.

Lieutenants—Francis E. Jones, and William J. V. Hudson, to the Satellite; Percy M. Scott, to the Excellent, vice Brown; James H. T. Burke, to the Inflexible, vice Younghusband; Frank C. Younghusband, to the Excellent, vice Burke; Harry L. Ross, to the Raven (in command), when commissioned; Francis C. M. Noel, to the Satellite; Charles P. Ogle, to the Himalaya.

Navigating Lieutenant—Francis Roberts, to the Satellite.

Staff Surgeon—John C. B. Maclean, to the Satellite.

Chief Engineers—Gustave A. C. Bencke, to the Asia, additional, for service in the Volcano; John Swanson, to the Satellite; Edward T. Read, to the Indus, for Iron Duke.

Paymasters—Russell Osborn, to the Satellite, when commissioned; Thomas Bradbridge, to the Hector, additional, for Coastguard service on shore, vice Horniman, dated May 1, 1883; Charles G. Johnston, to the St. Vincent, vice Osborn.

Assistant-Paymasters—Rice H. Harris, to the Bullfrog, in charge; Joseph Green, to the Excellent, vice Harris; Edward W. Keey, to the Agincourt, as Secretary's Clerk.

Engineers—William Siddorn, to the Penelope, for Cherub, vice Stewart; John T. Dominy, to the Indus, for Tay; George H. Baker, to the Indus, for Prince Albert, vice Ford; Francis Ford, to the Indus, additional, vice Baker; Robert Harding, to the Asia, additional, vice Robins; John J. Robins, to the Hecla, vice Harding.

Gunners—George W. Spry, to the Satellite; James Trehern, to the Excellent, for Kite; Joseph Sanders, to the Excellent, for Mastiff.

Boatswains—Richard Cumner, to the Satellite; Thomas Bresnahan, to the Hercules, vice Bray; William H. Budd, to the Duke of Wellington, vice Chatel; Frank Chatel, to the Jumna, vice Budd; William Stanlake, to the Urgent, for Jamaica Yard, vice Ryan.

Carpenter—John E. S. Brown, to the Satellite, when commissioned.

COASTGUARD.

Commissioned Boatmen—Henry Wright, St. Alban's Head, to be chief boatman, Cross, for Hallsands detachment; George Thompson, Portland, to be chief boatman, St. Mary's, vice John Bartlett, chief boatman, to be transferred to St. Agnes, in vacancy caused by the invaliding of Robert Thomas; Richard Spilman, Seaview, to be chief boatman, Southsea Castle.

RETIREMENT.

Chief Engineer—Edward Ingledew, at his own request.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. H. H. Rawson. C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, was at Malta up to April 9. The Superb and the Carysfort were to leave on April 9 on a cruise to Syracuse and Corfu, would arrive at Syracuse about April 14, and leave on the 18th, and would be due at Corfu about April 24, returning to Malta by May 2. The Invincible would sail on April 9 for Alexandria, to relieve the Orion, which ship would then come to Malta, to pay off. The Beacon would leave on April 16 for Algiers and Gibraltar. The Decoy would leave Malta on April 11 for Sfax, Susa, Hammamat, and Tunis, remaining at Tunis a week, and then returning to Malta. The Iris left Malta for Port Said on April 7.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. St. Clair, has arrived at Portsmouth from Dover, having completed exchanges of garrison between Queenstown, Devonport, Dover, and the Channel Islands. The Assistance will leave on Monday for Queenstown.

BRITANNIA, Capt. Richard Wells. The petty officers and serjeants, R.M., entertained at dinner, on Saturday last, Mr. W. Ward, master-at-arms, to show their appreciation of him as a shipmate and comrade, on his being pensioned from her Majesty's Navy. The dinner was served in an excellent style at Emmett's Hotel, the proprietor having been formerly ship's steward of the Britannia. In the absence of Mr. Baldwin, master-at-arms (for duty with cadets), through indisposition, the chair was taken by Mr. G. Wills, writer, first-class. Colour-Serjt. A. Cox, commanding the detachment of Marines, occupied the vice-chair. After the cloth was removed, the chairman gave the following toasts, which were all drunk with enthusiasm:—"The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Rest of the Royal Family," "The Captain and Officers of the Ship," and "The Guest," who, in responding, referred to the hearty reception he had received that evening. As a rule, a master-at-arms had not many friends. His duties at times were irksome and unpleasant, but in his case he had been well supported by his comrades, and all had worked together harmoniously, and had kept within the bounds of discipline. Mr. Ward referred to each department—executive, mechanical, clerical, and medical—and heartily thanked them for their great assistance to him in his duties. After several other remarks, Mr. Ward resumed his seat, amidst applause. Some excellent recitations and songs were given, Colour-Serjt. Cox presiding at the piano.

BRITON, Capt. A. J. Kennedy, was in Simon's Bay up to March 2.

CHAMPION, Capt. Russell G. S. Pasley, was at Singapore on March 19; was to leave on March 26, and would return by April 2.

COCKCHAFER, Lieut. and Com. Henry W. Hill, arrived at Aden on April 20, and will leave on May 1 for Singapore.

DRAGON, Com. Bolitho, on passage to Madagascar to watch the French, has been detained at Aden by the Political Resident, owing to an Arab insurrection in the neighbourhood. Ships are wanted at Madagascar, and this should be seen to.

ESPOIR, Lieut.-Com. E. H. Gamble, arrived at Jeddah on March 31, and was to leave on April 2 for Aden and the China station.

FLY, Com. John Hope, was to leave Singapore for Johore on March 22, returning about March 26. On return of Champion she would leave for Borneo.

FOXHOUND, Lieut.-Com. J. McQuhae, was under orders to be at Malacca on March 26; was about to leave for Singapore on March 19. She would remain a fortnight at Malacca.

INFLEXIBLE, Capt. Seymour, left Malta on April 15 for Sicily.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies station, was at Bermuda up to March 29; left St. Thomas on March 25; called at Virgin Gorda and Peter Island, and arrived at Bermuda on March 20. The Northampton was about to be docked and refitted. The Tenedos, Garnet, Fantôme, and Griffon were at Bermuda. The Tenedos would proceed to the coast of Newfoundland as senior officer's ship. The Garnet arrived on March 25, and is to be docked. The Fantôme arrived on March 27, and is to pay off and recommission on the arrival of the Humber. The Griffon was in dock, refitting. The Dido was at Barbadoes as senior officer's ship. The Flamingo was on the Jamaica Division. The Foam, on the Jamaica Division, when relieved by the Mallard will proceed to Bermuda, to refit for service on the coast of Newfoundland. The Mallard left Bermuda on March 12 for Jamaica, to relieve the Foam.

TENEDOS, Capt. Charles D. Fane, arrived at Newport, U.S.A., on April 14, having on board H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, who has derived great benefit from her stay at Bermuda during the winter. Her Royal Highness landed, and travelled by railway to Boston, where the Marquis of Lorne awaited her. The Tenedos sailed for Halifax and the Newfoundland coast.

THALIA, Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G., arrived at Singapore on April 18; will leave on April 20 for Colombo.

THETIS, Capt. A. C. Curtis, was at Coquimbo on March 4. On being relieved by the Constance was to proceed to England, *viâ* Valparaiso, Sandy Point, Falkland Islands, Monte Video, St. Vincent, and Madeira, to Plymouth.

VALOROUS, Capt. W. Stewart, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Lethbridge, left Plymouth on Friday for Queenstown.

NAVAL NOTES.

The contracts for the machinery of the Mersey and Severn, building at Chatham, and of the Howe and Rodney, the former building at Pembroke, and the latter at Chatham, have been assigned by the Admiralty to Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, of Deptford. The latter ships will have the forced draught introduced. The whole of the vessels will be propelled by twin-screws.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the Dwarf to be commissioned early in June as a training-ship for the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. She will be attached to the Duke of Wellington.

The funeral of Col. Maskery, late commandant of the Royal Marines, took place at Walmer on Wednesday. The whole of the depôt, some 1,500 officers and men, followed the deceased to the grave, and there were also present Major-Gen. Newdigate, C.B., Col. Knight (A.Q.M.G.), and officers from all regiments in Dover, together with Gen. Adair and several officers from Chatham.

The Admiralty nominated on Saturday an important committee, representing all departments of the Navy, to revise existing regulations applying both to the Fleet and the Royal Dockyards, with respect to articles of an inflammable or explosive nature, the committee being entrusted to define precautionary measures which scientific knowledge and modern experience have rendered desirable. Its members are:—Captain Eardley Wilmot, on behalf of the Director of Naval Ordnance; Paymaster-in-Chief Fagen, barrister-at-law; Chief Engineer M'Intyre, representing the Director of Naval Construction; Mr. Wootton, for the Director of Stores; Mr. Michod, as delegate of the Director of the Victualling Department; and Mr. W. Weston, Admiralty chemist.

A Naval pension of £50 per annum has just fallen vacant, by the death, in his 80th year, of Capt. D. Craigie, C.B., R.N. The deceased veteran had seen much active service, having been engaged in the operations in New Zealand in 1845, and in the Crimean War. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath on June 2, 1869, and was awarded the Naval pension in December of the same year.

The debate on the Naval Estimates was concluded on April 14, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. A speech was delivered by Signor Depretis, President of the Council, who proclaimed the solidarity of the Cabinet with Admiral Acton, all the Ministers claiming to share responsibility for the acts of his administration. He added that all that was possible would be done to accelerate the preparation of the Fleet, and that the surplus revenue would be devoted to that purpose; but the Government could not accept Signor Finzi's proposal to postpone the promised abolition of the grist tax until 1890. A vote of confidence, moved by Signor del Vecchio, was then adopted by 168 to 53. There were 51 abstentions. Almost all the members of the Right voted with the Cabinet. The Italian journals state that, notwithstanding the vote of confidence, Admiral Acton, the Minister of Marine, will probably tender his resignation, the vote being regarded as exclusively supporting Signor Depretis, the Premier.

The members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 dined together at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday evening, to commemorate Lord Rodney's action, April 12, 1782. Rear-Admiral Richard Mayne, C.B., was president, and there were present Admiral Sir Edward Sotheby, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral H. Boys, C.B., Vice-Admiral Hon. Francis Egerton, Rear-Admirals J. C. Soady, Dent, Fenwick, Watson, C.B.; Captains Robert Pitman, C. D. Lucas, C. D. Inglis, Henry Crozier, W. England, Horatio Nelson, Bedford Pim, Richard Hammond, Hugh Davis, Fraser Durrant, Fairman, P. Hart Dyke, Richard Bateman, and Hon. R. Hare; Coms. E. Royse, Orme Webb, Stuart Rickman, Eardley Wilmot, Thompson, and Noel C. Hoare; and Mr. H. J. Kelly, R.N., Secretary.

At the Royal United Service Institution on Friday night, Admiral Luard, C.B., in the chair, a paper, by Lieut. R. S. Lowry, R.N., entitled, "Coaling Ships or Squadrons on the Open Sea," was read before an influential meeting. Gen. Lowry read the paper, in the absence of its author (the gallant General's son), who is serving on the Pacific coast. The writer, at the commencement, hoped that other hands would be induced to take up this subject. It was one of vast importance, and demanded full consideration in every detail before the outbreak of a naval war. Few would deny that the mobility of our ships and squadrons, their usefulness, and their "staying powers," would be vastly increased, if some effective plan were found for coaling at sea. The author thought he would be within the mark in stating that, during the blockade of Charleston by the Federal Fleet, nearly one-quarter of that force was always absent from the port employed, in filling their coal-bunkers. In the North Atlantic, this would be impossible. Any satisfactory means of coaling at sea ought apparently, the author of the paper remarked, to satisfy the following conditions as to rapidity and safety:—Nothing short of twenty tons per hour for an ironclad if hoisting overall, or forty tons if she has several ports that can be worked for coaling, or fifteen tons in a small vessel, ought to be considered a satisfactory solution. The coaling must be capable of being carried out in any breeze in which ships' boats not heavily laden could carry working parties to and fro with facility. The boats or "coal-carriers" employed must be safe from sinking, even if accidentally filled or injured in transit. If any form of pneumatic or other tube be used as a coal-shoot between the ships, it must allow of the craft being at least twenty yards apart, if steaming through the water, or 100 yards if both are stopped. The coal must be kept dry, to avoid danger from spontaneous combustion and deterioration while in the bunkers. On the motion of the chairman, a vote of thanks was accorded the author of the paper, and a similar acknowledgment was passed to Gen. Lowry.

The committee, of which Sir Thomas Brassey was chairman, have presented their report to the Admiralty on the reorganisation of the Constructive Department of the Admiralty and of the Royal Dockyards. The report is now under consideration, and many alterations, it is understood, have been made in it. So far as the Constructive Department is concerned, the suggested modifications will secure a material reduction in the annual cost, but it is very doubtful whether increased efficiency will be obtained. Circumstances have played into the hands of the committee. The acceptance by Mr. W. H. White of the management of Sir William Armstrong's engineering and shipbuilding works on the Tyne, and the death of Mr. John Oliver, have placed a chief constructorship and the office of Engineer Inspector at the disposal of the Board. Under the new scheme, it is not proposed to fill up either of the places. It is also proposed to abolish the surveyorship of dockyards, now held by Mr. Barnes, Chief Constructor, and the position of Engineer Assistant to the Surveyor of Dockyards, now held by Mr. J. Bannister, the duties being distributed among the remaining officers of the department. Mr. Barnes will take up his position as senior Chief Constructor, and perform the duties of Mr. White; while Mr. Barnaby, the Director of Naval Construction, and Mr. G. H. Stainer, Constructor, will, in addition to their other duties, execute the periodical surveys of the dockyards. Mr. James Wright, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, with the assistance of a subordinate officer (probably Mr. Sennett, of Devonport), will himself undertake the responsibility of inspecting the engineering work of the dockyards, and of superintending the contracts of private firms. To Mr. James Dunn, one of the present assistant-constructors, will be referred the duty of surveying and reporting upon the fitting-out of merchant steamers as ocean cruisers in time of war. It is also contemplated to give the whole of the second and third-class draughtsmen in the constructive department the title of Assistant-Constructors.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole Consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all Chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

CAVALRY REORGANISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—About twelve months ago, viz., on April 15, 1882, you published a letter of mine on the above burning subject. Since that time events have taken place which have materially helped to expose some of the weak places in our present system. Many letters and papers have also been written, and everything appears to foreshadow alterations of such a nature as will give a death-blow to the feelings of many a worthy soldier. Before, however, our present regimental system is finally doomed, I should like once more to appeal to our noble Secretary of State for War, in order that he may pause awhile, and bring his firm and clear mind to bear upon the subject. His lordship on the 11th inst., at Shorncliffe, alluded to the connection that once existed between his family and the "Black Horse." That reference would have lost its point, if the amalgamation of regiments had been carried out. The deficiencies lately shown both in seasoned men and horses, more especially in the latter, of course render it necessary that something should be done; but I can see no reason whatever why it is imagined matters will be improved by merely joining regiments, so that they would number 14 instead of 28. The logical result to the service in any way is the same, whenever horses are borrowed from one body of men and handed over to another. I would propose that the present regiments, including the Household, should be formed into brigades, with a certain fixed number of depôts (whether five or ten would not be material) and that all men and horses should be trained at such depôts. The main point I should like to insist upon is the absolute necessity of every man and every horse retained at the regimental head-quarters being fit to go anywhere and do anything. To carry this out properly, it will be necessary to give commanding officers much greater powers, so as to enable them to get rid of sick, vicious, and otherwise worthless horses. Considering the annual cost of each animal, it does seem the height of absurdity that so many useless brutes should be retained. The arrangement of a certain number of fixed depôts, besides facilitating the purchase of remounts, would enable the authorities to keep up the training of cavalry reserves, a point that up to the present seems to have been entirely lost sight of. With reference to this matter, I have to suggest that each reserve cavalryman should be called up for a certain number of days annually, and that he should have the option of attending at whatever depôt was most convenient to himself. This would be much more satisfactory than tacking them, as some have proposed, on to the Yeomanry for eight days. As to our Auxiliary Cavalry, we hear it rumoured that it is intended to hold another inquiry, and it is to be presumed that it will have the same result as its predecessor. Within my experience of nearly a quarter of a century, I must decidedly affirm that every alteration hitherto made has resulted in a reduction in numbers. Lord Cardwell, for instance, disbanded all regiments of Yeomanry with less than four troops, without even giving them the option of amalgamation with regiments in adjoining counties. He, at the same time (with one exception), reduced all regiments having more than eight troops. Parliament, forsooth, was told there would be a corresponding improvement in efficiency. There are, at the present time, troops which cover districts of over seventy square miles of ground. In such a case, may I ask what chance of greater efficiency there would be if a troop was reduced and the best men transferred to another? The men would simply be lost altogether. What the War Office have yet to learn is that the unit in the Yeomanry is the troop, and if it should be considered desirable to increase it in number it will be necessary to allow gentlemen with county influence to raise separate troops. Four, six, or eight of such troops could easily be trained together, and formed into an administrative regiment. I believe, however, that jealous feeling on the part of certain Lord-Lieutenants sometimes prevents this being done. At present, the great obstacle to recruiting is expense. The cost per man for quarters, stabling, and forage is about a guinea per diem, whilst the Government pay is 7s. per diem. Members in addition are required to attend three preliminary drills, each of which entails the loss of a day, and for which nothing whatever is paid. It may be said that there must be great extravagance when men pay such sums for two meals, bed, stabling, and forage; but the answer is that the Yeomanry are quite helpless in the matter. Nothing but the granting of billets by the Quartermaster-General's Department will put a stop to the fearful charges of the hotel proprietors. One more small matter, and I have done, and to this subject I beg to call the attention of Mr. Childers. Some of the railway companies, notably the London and North-Western, will only convey Yeomanry troop horses at the ordinary rate. Others, I am thankful to say, charge the same rate (3d. per mile) as for Line cavalry.—I am, &c.,

F. W. T.

A banquet was given on Monday evening by the officers of the Royal Marines to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, to commemorate the appointment of his Royal Highness as Honorary Colonel of the corps. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge were present. The Earl of Northbrook (the First Lord of the Admiralty) was the only guest invited to meet their Royal Highnesses. Covers were laid for 250. The combined string bands of the several head-quarters of the Royal Marines played during the evening. General George A. Schomberg, C.B., was in the chair, and was supported by all the officers of the Marine Forces who were not prevented from attending owing to their duties at their stations, or who from other unavoidable causes were unable to be present.

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "WRIGHT, SOUTHWARK," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

ARMY NOTES.

A correspondent calls attention to his hard case. He says:—"I held the position of a regimental serjt.-major for a period of about six years, viz., from 1873 to 1879. During the first year, I was awarded the good-conduct medal of £5. I became, however, entitled to something more as a sequence to this award, under the provisions of a Horse-Guards order promulgated in the Divisional Orders at Aldershot, on Feb. 7, 1876, from which I quote an extract:—'Serjeants and corporals who have been awarded medals under the old regulations with partial gratuity, or the medal without gratuity, will receive or have the gratuity already awarded made up to £15 and £10, as the case may be, provided that when recommended for the distinction they had qualified for a serjeant or corporal's full gratuity. Privates awarded medals without gratuity will be allowed £5 each. This was, indeed, good news for an old soldier, and whilst I was still serving I had the pleasure of seeing several of my fellow non-commissioned officers leaving the corps, and receiving their additional gratuity money. From the fact of my being in the same category, I anticipated and realised the prospect that when my turn came to leave the service, I would also have the good-luck to be similarly treated. But, alas! I was sadly disappointed. Shortly after my discharge, in the early part of 1879, after 24 years' service at home and abroad, I submitted my claim for the extra-gratuity money to the War Office. I was, however, informed in due course that there were no funds available; and although I have subsequently repeated my application, the reply was always in the negative."

We often hear complaints of the frequent alterations that are made in the dress of the officers of the Army, and of the many new forms and varieties of uniform that are introduced. An officer in India must now keep his red patrol coat and black trousers for cold-weather parades; his blue patrol for duties other than those of parade; his karkee for general wear, and his brown-leather belts to wear with it; his white uniform as a mess dress for hot weather; his shell jacket and waistcoat for mess in the rains and cold; his long black boots and his long brown boots, and his white helmet, and his helmet with a karkee cover.

The London correspondent of the *Western Daily Mercury* says:—"The War Office has determined to try the experiment of forming a corps of mounted infantry. It is probable that when the autumn manœuvres commence at Aldershot in August, a body of about fifty men, selected from different Line regiments, will be mounted, and brought into the field. At present the prevalent idea is to have a small force attached to each brigade of infantry, but as yet the Military authories have not determined upon any definite plans, beyond the advisability of forming the corps."

The *Times* says:—"Col. C. J. East, half-pay, late 41st Foot, Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., and head of the Intelligence Department at the Horse Guards, has been offered and accepted a brigade command in Bengal. Col. East served with distinction in the Crimea and in the Mutiny, where he was severely wounded, in the Looshai expedition (brevet majority), and in the Zulu war (brevet colonelcy)."

It has been proposed to assimilate the system of providing farriers and shoeing-smiths for British Cavalry regiments in India with that which now obtains at home—viz., one of each grade per troop, without increasing the cost of the artificer establishment as at present authorised, and without altogether abolishing the native farriers and nalbunds, who are found to be very useful at times.

The funeral of Major-Gen. Sir H. H. Clifford, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., took place on Wednesday at Ugbrooke Roman Catholic Chapel, near Chudleigh. The Bishop of Clifton officiated, assisted by the Rev. Walter Clifford, of Bristol. The coffin was covered with a profusion of wreaths and crosses, including two from the Empress Eugénie and Lord Wolseley, the latter being conveyed by Qrmr.-Gen. Sir Arthur Herbert, K.C.B.

The *Indian Daily News* says:—"The *Times of India* places the Government of India under an obligation, when it advocates the claim of Col. Lucie Smith to a recognition of his great services." The *News* summarises the list of Col. Smith's services, and adds:—"We are glad our contemporary has brought his case forward, and we trust the Government of India will not allow a man to whom India is under such great obligation to remain unacknowledged."

Sir A. Hayter, in reply to Lord E. Cecil, stated on Tuesday that on April 1 last the total number of First-class Army Reserve men, exclusive of those still serving with the colours, was 27,073. There were 978 Reserve men with the colours, but they were practically all on furlough.

It has been notified that, except in the very exceptional case of an officer required to fill a special appointment, 25 years shall be the maximum age for candidates for the Indian S.C. from regiments serving in India. This rule will not be applied to officers now in the country, until the expiration of a period of two years from the date of the order.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Paris:—"People seem to have been puzzled at the German Emperor's presentation to the Prince of Wales of regimental epaulets bearing the insignia of a Prussian Field-Marshal. A letter from Berlin which has been communicated to me says:—'It is customary in the Prussian Army that the insignia on the epaulets of a foreign Prince nominated chief of a Prussian regiment should be those of the rank which he holds in the army of his own country. The Prince has not, however, been named a Prussian Field-Marshal, and has therefore the right to wear only the uniform of the regiment of Hussars of which he is chief, but not the regular uniform of a Prussian General, with the insignia of a Field-Marshal. In the *Army List* he is not mentioned among the Field-Marshals, but only at the head of the list of the officers of his regiment, as its chief. There is no analogy between his case and that of the Duke of Wellington, who was appointed a regular Prussian field-marshal. The Prussian princes and other general officers who are chiefs of regiments wear also, as a rule, when they put on the uniforms of their regiments, the epaulets of a Prussian general officer, with the insignia of their respective rank, from that of field-marshal or colonel-general of horse to that of simple general.'"

The Allahabad *Pioneer* learns that "the Government of India have under consideration a proposal to establish a school of musketry like that of Hythe, in some central station in India."

Another illustration has been afforded of the rapidity with which Governments do their work. The 2nd Belooch Regiment has just received the bronze star for the Cabul-Kandahar march. It is only two years since the rolls were submitted.

Sir H. Fletcher asked the Secretary of State for War on Monday whether the Committee appointed to inquire into matters connected with the Royal Hospitals of Chelsea and Kilmainham had sent in their report; and, if so, whether it would be laid upon the table of the House. The Marquis of Hartington, in reply, said:—"I have received the Committee's report, but I have not yet had time to consider its recommendations and the representations made to me by the governing bodies of the various institutions affected. I hope shortly to do so, and then the report will be presented to Parliament."

The experiments in embarking batteries of artillery on the railway, which were ably carried out at Meean Meer some years ago, are to be resumed next cold season, at Rawul Pindee.

"A Starved Gosling" writes:—"May I trespass on your valuable space to ask one question? If the Government can afford to grant Lord Wolseley and Lord Alcester £2,000 a year, why do they plead 'want of funds' when asked to give just compensation to Purchase officers, by returning their regulation money? There is a good old proverb,—'What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.' How is it, that in this case a superabundant supply of sauce is poured upon the already fat goose, whilst the poor gander is compelled not only to go 'sauceless,' but is deprived of his own rightful gravy?"

We (Lahore paper) hear from London that the case of a colonel who entered the Staff Corps from a Line regiment in 1868 has been referred to the India Office by the Indian Government, in view of his being retired on colonel's allowances—with other officers similarly situated—after 38 years' service. The officer in question had 38 years' service last month; but though our correspondent informs us that orders were sent out for his retirement, his name has not yet appeared in the *Gazette*. It appears that a list of officers who joined the Staff Corps from the Line, between Sept. 13, 1866, and June 30, 1881, is to be prepared; and that colonel's allowances will be given to one in 30, this proportion being preserved, no more than 20 of these colonels, that is, being given the pension at one time. Under existing rules, these colonels are entitled to £750 a year after 38 years' service; and are only liable to compulsory retirement after 55, 58, or 59 years of age, according to the date of entering Staff Corps and the date of lieutenant-colonelcy. One of this class of officers, therefore, can be well over 38 years' service, as in the case of the above colonel, before being compulsorily retired. It was, indeed, time that such an undesirable arrangement should be changed.

Serjt.-Major J. Power, 1st-class staff clerk in the District Office, Chatham, has been awarded an annuity of £15. This non-commissioned officer (who is now employed as garrison librarian, and superintendent of the Soldiers' Institute, Chatham) served with the 15th Regt. from Jan. 1845, and embarked that year with the regiment for Ceylon. He took part in the suppression of the Kandian rebellion of 1848-49, when the pretended King was captured. In 1855 he returned with the head-quarters of his regiment to Ireland, where the 15th and 96th were the only infantry regiments stationed during that year and the early part of 1856. Serjt.-Major Power rendered much valuable service in the various staff offices of the districts in which his regiment was stationed during that period. He again embarked for Gibraltar with the head-quarters in 1856, and on his arrival was appointed military clerk to the 1st Brigade, under the late Sir R. Garrett, then commanding. On the amalgamation of the infantry brigades at that station, he was ordered to perform the duties of staff clerk to the consolidated force of seven regiments, then commanded by the present Gen. Rumley, which post he held for upwards of nine years, to the entire satisfaction of the General and other Staff officers under whom he served. Subsequently, the late Major-Gen. Sir R. Walpole had him transferred to the District Office at Chatham as chief clerk, which post he creditably held for nearly 17 years. He retired in 1881, in consequence of failing health. In September of last year, Major-Gen. the Hon. R. Monck, commanding at Chatham, in recognition of his past services appointed him to his present post.

The following decision by the Secretary of State for India has been published in General Orders for the information of those concerned:—British officers on the Indian Establishment, who proceeded from India to Egypt, and who, while in India, were not in receipt of horse allowance, shall, if required to perform mounted duty in Egypt, be permitted to receive the allowance of £50 sanctioned by the Royal Warrant of July 28, 1882; and British officers who were in receipt of horse allowance in India, and took their horses to Egypt, shall continue to receive that allowance while in Egyt, less the value of any forage, &c., supplied them."

The directors of the New York Life Insurance Company have issued their report, which will be found in full in our advertisement columns. From this it appears that 12,178 new policies have been issued, insuring £8,503,193. The accumulated fund on Jan. 1, 1883, was £10,414,281, having increased £724,376 during the year. The income for the year was £2,365,050; the interest received was £568,574, being £166,251 in excess of the amount paid for death claims; the cash bonuses paid to policy-holders amounted to £501,417; the surplus over all liabilities to £2,072,817.

Obituary.

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Rear-Admiral H. W. Hire, C.B., died at Maidenhead on April 13. He entered the Royal Navy in 1830, and had seen much active service; was mentioned in despatches, promoted, and awarded the Crimean and Turkish medals. Subsequently he served with distinction in the China War of 1860. He attained the rank of rear-admiral on the Retired List on March 9, 1878.

Lieut.-Gen. A. Browne, C.B., who died last week in Dublin, was the son of the late Mr. A. Browne, of Moyville, county Galway, and was born in 1820. In 1841, he entered the Army as an ensign in the 28th Foot, in which corps he attained the rank of capt. in 1846, and served with it for some years in the Bombay Presidency. In Oct., 1846, he was transferred to the 44th, being attached to the reserve battalion, then doing duty at Malta. From Malta, he was despatched with his regiment to the East, and took part in the Crimean Campaign of 1854-5, being present at the battle of the Alma and siege of Sebastopol. While on duty in the trenches at Sebastopol, he was so severely wounded by a shell from a Russian fort, that it became necessary to amputate his right arm and part of his left hand. The medical officer who dressed his wounds in the Crimea, Surg.-Gen. Gilborne, was one of the pall-bearers at his funeral. For his services, Capt. Browne received the Crimean medal with two clasps, the Legion of Honour, the 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal, besides being promoted to a brevet majority. He attained the rank of major in 1855, and was gazetted to a brevet colonelcy in 1856, in which year the 44th Foot returned from the Crimea. In 1857 the regiment embarked for India, and in 1860 formed part of the expeditionary force to China, the deceased being present at the action of Sinho, the taking of Tangku, and the capture of the Taku forts (mentioned in despatches, medal and clasp). He was gazetted to a Companionship of the Bath in 1861. In 1863 he became brevet col. in the Army, and was placed on half-pay in 1871. In Oct., 1877, he was promoted to the rank of major-gen.

Major F. H. P. Gordon Cumming, Bombay S.C., of the 1st Bombay N.I. (Grenadiers), died at Lippert's Hotel, Madras, last month. The deceased had obtained leave, preparatory to retiring from the service. He had only recently returned to military duty, having been for over twenty years in the Mysore Commission. In him the Bombay Army loses a good soldier, and one of the best and most daring sportsmen that ever came to India.

Lewis's 2s Tea.—Send Postal Orders for 2s, and you will immediately receive, carriage free, delivered at your own house, 1 lb. of Lewis's 2s Tea, neatly packed in a box; or, if you have tried Lewis's wonderful Tea, and you know its merits, you can order 6 lbs., 12 lbs., 20 lbs., 60 lbs., or 100 lbs. Lewis's have these quantities packed in boxes ready to send, carriage paid, to any part of the United Kingdom. All remittances must be made payable to Lewis and Co., Ranelagh Street, Liverpool.

BIRTH.

Jackson.—On the 13th inst, at Kingsland Aigburth, near Liverpool, the wife of Captain W. H. H. Jackson, the Royal Irish Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Sanderson—Spens.—On the 18th inst., at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Hon. and Rev. John Baillie, Canon of York, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Sanderson, of Glenlaggan, Royal Scots Greys, to Mary Margaret Roberta Spens, youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Spens, Esq., of Craigsanquhar.

DEATHS.

Reay-Mackey.—April 15, at his residence, "Valetta," Crystal Palace Park Road, George William Reay-Mackey, R.N., Manager Crystal Palace, aged 35 years.

Simmons.—On the 16th inst., at 41 Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, W., Colonel Joseph Simmons, C.B., late of the Rifle Brigade and 41st Regiment, in his 93 d year.

Smith.—On the 15th inst., at Binfield Lodge, 2 Binfield Road, Clapham, S.W., Frederick William Smith, aged 53 years.

Advertisements.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120 PALL MALL.—The 30th ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, by Artists of the Continental Schools, including Professor Müller's Studies of Eastern Life, is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.
LECTURE, FRIDAY, April 27. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Captain R. H. Harris, R.N., on "Maritime Power and its Probable Employment in War." To be followed by a Discussion.
By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

WANTED, May 1, for the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, a PORTER and GYMNASTIC INSTRUCTOR, age about 30. Must be a vigorous, active man, thoroughly reliable and sober; a really good disciplinarian, and an experienced teacher of gymnastics. An unmarried man preferred. Salary about £110 per annum, with unfurnished quarters.—Apply to Lieutenant-Colonel COURTNEY, R.E., Cooper's Hill, Staines.
JULAND DANVERS, Secretary,
Public Works Department.
Cooper's Hill, April 17, 1883.

AMERICA.—Gentlemen about to Emigrate may obtain a LIST of VACANCIES for PUPILS, BOARDERS, and PARTNERS, on FARMS, in Canada and the United States, where many former pupils of Cheltenham College and other Public Schools have been located.—Apply to Mr. DARTER, College Depôt, Cheltenham.

SOUND INVESTMENT.—Some £10 Shares in a new Steamship, under Limited Liability Act, can be had at par by early application, two-thirds of the capital already subscribed. Dividends from 17 to 20 per cent. may be relied upon, this profit having been earned during the last five years on similar vessels under the same management. Every facility given for thorough investigation and inquiry, to intending investors.—Address, "STEAMSHIP COMPANY," care of Messrs. DEACON, 154 Leadenhall Street, London.

PARTNERSHIP.—SLEEPING PARTNER, with from £5,000 to £10,000, WANTED, in a WHOLESALE BUSINESS in the City of London. Principals or their Solicitors only dealt with.—Apply to THOMAS EDWARDS, Esq., 23 Harp Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C., Solicitor.

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GENTLEMEN'S FINE SILVER, flat crystal glass, 25s.
LADIES' FINE SILVER, flat crystal glass, 25s.
YOUTH'S FINE SILVER, flat crystal glass, 25s.
LADIES' GOLD LEVERS, in exquisitely chased cases, 70s.
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The Rev. Robert Cass, Settle, Yorkshire, writes, February 19, 1880:—The Lady's Gold Lever Watch received from you for 70s, in size, workmanship, and beautiful appearance, resembles a watch usually sold at £10. It gives entire satisfaction."
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of Dr. Thorburn, who, it is plain, has been most cruelly treated, and ought to be set right. We feel sure that his Royal' Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will cause this case to be looked into, for after the reply of Lord Morley on Tuesday, the impression will largely prevail that there has been a miscarriage of justice. The noble Lord's explanation is so palpably weak that it shows at once that the home authorities have acted with a want of judgment in their desire, may be, to screen the Indian officials. Lord Truro deserves the thanks of the service for having espoused the cause of one who, but for his advocacy, would have laboured for the rest of his days under a stigma which might have entirely ruined him in his future professional career. In the interests of the service, we would strongly recommend that Dr. Thorburn should be granted the court-martial which he has repeatedly demanded, for it cannot be well to allow matters to stand as they do at present. For ourselves, we simply take up the case on broad grounds. So long as the authorities refuse to accede to the Doctor's request, they will naturally have the weight of public opinion against them.

REPORTS of experiments on armour-plates, which took place near Copenhagen in the middle of last month, have appeared in most of our foreign contemporaries, and as these appeared to us to be highly coloured in favour of steel plates supplied by the Creusot Works, we deemed it advisable to make inquiries, before in any way commenting on the experiments, and now find that our surmises were correct. A correspondent in Copenhagen, who witnessed the results of the firing, and saw the plates after the conclusion of the trials, supplies the following authentic details, of great interest at this moment, when, from the reports published abroad, most people have been led to infer that after the last shot had been fired, the French steel plates not only kept out the projectiles, but that these plates had remained intact on the target; while the other competing plates, viz., the compound plates delivered by Messrs. Cammell and Co., of Sheffield, and the iron plates from the French firm, Marrell, had been destroyed, being pierced through and through and crumbled by the armour-piercing projectiles used at these trials. To our surprise, our correspondent states that when he saw the target directly after the conclusion of the firing, he found that part of the shield which represented the Creusot solid-steel plates 4-in. thick to be a complete wreck, not a piece remaining on the backing large enough to offer another mark for the gun; but that the plates manufactured by the other firms, and especially the compound plates of English make, remained in their places, and still offered protection to the ship. On the same structure, but above the 4-in. plates, were a series of thinner plates about 2 in. thick, three from each of the competing firms. Those sent by Messrs. Cammell were of iron, and not compound. These plates were all fixed at a very low angle to the normal fire of the guns, and the projectiles on striking simply grazed the plates, making indents of about 1 in. to 1½ in. In this case, again, the plates from the Marrell and Cammell Works had undoubtedly the preference over the Creusot plates, showing after the firing no cracks, and comparatively very little buckling; whilst one of the Creusot plates showed buckling in a most extraordinary manner, and another had been cracked through from nearly one end to the other. Notwithstanding such results, it is stated that the Danish Government have given the order for the deck armour of the new ship they intend building to Messrs. Schneider, in whose firm the Chief Engineer of the Danish Navy served for a considerable period. The Danish Admiralty must know what suits their purpose best, but, after perusing the report of our Copenhagen correspondent, it strikes us that the Creusot firm owes its success more to powerful influence than to excellence of manufacture. Under these circumstances, we have instituted further inquiries, and hope to lay the results before our readers, at no very distant date.

It is probably not generally known that the shipbuilding programme for each year is prepared by the Admiralty about sixteen months in advance of the close of the financial year to which it relates, and that it proposes to provide only for work known at the time to be necessary. This somewhat extraordinary statement is made by the Accountant-General of the Navy, on the Dockyard Expense Account for 1881-2. Why the Admiralty programme is made up so long in advance is not stated.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Symonds persists in writing to the Press that the French are to have *twelve* 100-ton guns in ships complete in 1885. As his authority for this statement, Sir Thomas Symonds persists in quoting Sir Thomas Brassey. We have several times pointed out that since Sir Thomas Brassey's work on the Navy was published, the French Government have decided *not to arm any ships with 100-ton guns*, and that the French Minister of Marine has made an official statement to this effect in the French Chambers fully explaining the reasons which have induced the French Government to confine themselves to ordnance of lesser weight, but of as great penetrating power.

Captain C. H. Hullett, late of the Royal Marine Artillery, contributed in no small degree to the conviviality of the evening at the recent banquet to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh by his musical talent. Captain Hullett was set down in the programme to play "The Lost Chord," the piece being repeated by desire of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who did Captain Hullett the honour of asking him for a voluntary on the organ, in which was very appropriately introduced "Should old acquaintance."

The Earl of Carnarvon will, on Friday, April 27, ask whether her Majesty's Government can give any assurance that they are taking any measures, with a view to carrying into effect, at an early date, the recommendations of the Royal Commission "for the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad." A question of this kind seems necessary, unless Royal Commissions are to be a farce.

We congratulate Captain Theobald on at last securing the command of a ship, after having been so repeatedly and unaccountably passed over by the Admiralty. We hear that this gallant officer is entirely indebted for the command of the *Satellite* to his own determined perseverance and boldness of character.

The *Opal*, detained from proceeding to sea, is the same vessel which obtained such notoriety on her first commission from the same cause,—defects in her machinery. Were the contractors directed to make her defects good at their own expense, or has the Admiralty borne the cost?

From the Dockyard Expense Account, lately presented to Parliament, it appears that of the ironclads building, it is proposed to give the *Howe* and *Rodney* four guns of 63 tons each, the *Collingwood* four 43-ton and six 6-inch, the *Colossus* and *Edinburgh* four 43-ton and four 6-inch, the *Impérieuse* and *Warspite*, armoured cruisers, four 18-tons and six 6-inch. Of those ships now fitting out, the armament of the *Conqueror* is to be two 43-ton and four 6-inch, and of *Ajax* and *Agamemnon* four 38-tons and two 6-inch.

As we anticipated some months ago, the case of Mrs. Wardell, with regard to the amount of pension awarded to her, has not been allowed to rest without an effort being made in the House of Commons on her behalf. On the 12th inst., Captain Price, R.N., M.P. for Devonport, asked the Secretary to the Admiralty what pension and compassionate allowances had been awarded to the widow and children of the late Captain Wardell, who fell at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and whether they were the same as in the case of an officer of similar rank in a Line regiment. The reply was, that besides a gratuity of £409, the pension awarded was at the rate of £80 a year for herself, and £16 a year compassionate allowance for each child; that these were the rates allowed under present regulations, and identical with the rates granted in the case of officers of similar rank in the Navy, and also with those of the Army until 1881, when an amended warrant altered the Army scale of pensions. Also, that the attention of the Admiralty has already been directed to this subject, and the question of rearranging the existing scale is under consideration. The bonus referred to is paid in all cases in accordance with the value of pay and allowances drawn by the deceased officer at the time of his death, and has nothing whatever to do with the rate of pension awarded to the widow. It is admitted that although the rates of pension and compassionate allowances for the Marines were identical with those of the Army until 1881, they have not yet been altered to meet the improved Army scale; but that the question is under consideration. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in making the regulations for the Marines accord with those of the Army in so important a matter; and not only so, but that they will be made retrospective in Mrs. Wardell's case, as it is unseemly that the widow and children of a captain of Marines should be placed in an inferior monetary position to those of a captain in the Army, whose husbands fell, fighting side by side, on the same field of battle.

Owing to the Czar's Coronation, fewer men-of-war will leave Russia on foreign service this year than customary. Up to the present moment only five vessels have received orders to proceed abroad,—the frigates *General Admiral*, *Kniaz Minin*, and *Kniaz Pojarsky*, and the clippers *Razboinik* and *Opritchnik*. Should the frigate *Vladimir Monomarchus*, launched last autumn, be completed in time, it will also proceed to the Mediterranean before the close of the navigation season.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. G. W. Reay-Mackey, late Assistant-Paymaster, R.N., and formerly secretary's clerk to the Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard. After retiring from the service, Mr. Mackey was for some time connected with this journal, and only vacated the post of Naval Editor last August, to assume the management of the Crystal Palace. The care and anxiety which devolved upon him, consequent on the magnitude of the business he then undertook, appear to have intensified the malady owing to which he was invalided out of the service, as on Saturday last he was seized with a sudden attack of illness, from which he never rallied, expiring on Sunday afternoon. The Crystal Palace Company thus lose the services of a most promising and rising manager.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty is really too exacting. The answer vouchsafed to Captain Price in the House of Commons, last week, regarding the survey, rejection, and acceptance of the delivery of cloth and serge for the Navy practically verifies the statement made in these columns some weeks back, and the fact of the name of the contractors having been withheld will most assuredly incline all right-minded men to the belief that there was something not quite right in the transaction. The excuse, too, that 999 yards of condemned cloth were accepted to close a transaction and secure a paltry discount of 2½ per cent. will be received by all business men with the contempt it deserves. We regret also to find that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman directly misrepresented what we said, and gave publicity to a statement which is so absolutely contrary to the facts of the case, as they have been laid before us, that we are reluctantly compelled to ask whether Mr. Campbell-Bannerman ever heard of the American yarn of the miraculous catch of 999 salmon, that he should have hit upon so exact a number of yards for his cloth? For the case, as we are informed on most reliable authority, stands thus. The surveying officers condemned 2,000 yards of cloth and 4,000 yards of serge. The Admiralty then ordered the whole delivery to be unpacked and resurveyed, thus necessitating the employment of workmen for at least a fortnight, on labour from which no one but the contractors could by any possibility derive the slightest benefit. The cloth and serge were then resurveyed, the surveying officers confirming their previous report. Then, and not till then, were the surveying officers informed that, as the contractor had offered to make an allowance of 2½ per cent. on the total cost, delivery of the said cloth and serge was to be accepted. We commend these facts to the notice of honourable Members, as we think the transaction one which should assuredly be inquired into, since it is evident that delivery of these condemned stores was only accepted in the interest of the contractor, whose name has been withheld.

The Admiralty do not intend to make the new regulations altering the terms of enlistment retrospective. Seamen and Marines who have engaged under the existing regulations will only have to serve twenty years for a pension; but men enlisting after the new regulations come into force will have to serve twenty-two years before they can claim a pension. We are well pleased at having been the means of eliciting from the Admiralty so distinct an assurance on the subject as was given by their Parliamentary Secretary in the House of Commons on Tuesday, for, when the Navy Estimates were introduced, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's statement in reference to these changes was so confused that we, among others, were led to believe that the reform was to be partly retrospective, and at once stigmatised it as a breach of faith with the men. We are now assured that this is a mistake, and are content at having elicited the fact.

"Valuable Additions to the British Navy" will, we believe, soon be the heading of an official communication to the Press, if the reports circulating in German Naval circles concerning the steamers *Socrates* and *Diogenes* are true. From Berlin we are informed that the English Admiralty have purchased these twin-screw gun-vessels, which were built at Kiel. So far, the career of these vessels has been a remarkable one. They are neither of them very successful specimens of naval architecture, but as a business speculation the *Diogenes* and *Socrates* have already achieved an enormous success. The ex-President of Peru, when in Europe, placed the necessary funds for their construction in the hands of a Hamburg firm, with orders to advance portions of the money as the vessels progressed. In this manner the German firm of shipbuilders secured payment in full for their work, and when the last instalment was paid, the German Government seized the vessels, under the impression that they were intended for the belligerent Government of Peru. Some months back they were released, on the builders depositing £25,000 as security that they would be sent to an English port. The contract with Peru was cancelled, and the ships were sold to a Hamburg firm, no doubt at a low price, the cost of construction having been paid by Peru. Since then they have passed into the hands of an English firm, of which the principals have, we hear, found it possible to so work upon the fears of the Government that, it would seem, they have, or are about to become, "valuable additions to the British Navy."

When H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was in

Germany, we hear that the Prussian Minister of Marine had, on one occasion, a long talk with his Royal Highness on the state of the English and French Navies, remarking that he was at a loss to comprehend the apparent wilful disregard by the British Admiralty of the fact that the French Navy was rapidly becoming not only the most numerous, but also the most powerful in the world.

Lord Alcester can hardly expect to be complimented on his maiden speech in the Upper House. The gallant Admiral was deputed to reply to a question addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty by the Earl of Sandwich, in regard to the appointment of Gunnery Lieutenants as 1st Lieutenants of ironclads and corvettes, a practice we announced some time ago the Admiralty were about to discontinue. Lord Alcester endeavoured to make it appear that the reason which had led the Admiralty to come to their decision was the scarcity of Gunnery Lieutenants. This statement, however, does not bear the light of investigation, and we strongly recommend Lord Alcester to devote his personal attention to such matters in future, and not to rest satisfied with whatever may be handed him by "the Department" as a sufficient answer to the question. On March 10 we called attention to the case of Gunnery Lieutenants, and now commend the remarks we then made to the consideration of Lord Alcester and all whom they may concern, as we should much like to know how Lord Alcester would employ the senior Gunnery Lieutenants, if the junior non-Gunnery Officers are solely to be appointed First Lieutenants.

The Earl of Northbrook has evidently learnt that it is preferable to appear at least to sympathise with Naval officers in their sufferings, than to attempt to ruthlessly trample their feelings under foot, as he has had the misfortune of apparently desiring to do on more than one occasion, since his accession to the post of First Lord of the Admiralty. We. therefore, note with pleasure the expression of his Lordship's sympathy with the Senior Lieutenants of the Navy, an expression of opinion elicited by the Earl of Belmore only after two attempts to obtain some redress for the hardships under which these officers are suffering, and when the Admiralty seem to have come to the conclusion that the perseverance of Lord Belmore should be checked at all hazards, even at that of acknowledging, it would seem, that a case had at last been made out to the satisfaction of their Lordships, who, nevertheless, have not the most remote idea of taking action in the matter. We are glad, therefore, to learn that the Earl of Belmore has no intention of letting the matter rest, and that the case of the Lieutenants of the Navy will not be allowed to drop. Lord Northbrook has been good enough to supply the official arguments against doing justice to a very hardly-used body of officers, and these arguments will be refuted in the Commons.

A careful study of the Navy Estimates issued since the year 1873 shows that Parliament has ordered 88,471 tons (weight of hull) of armour-clads to be constructed, but that the Admiralty, notwithstanding that the money voted for this purpose has been drawn from the Treasury and spent, have built only 66,806 tons, thus leaving a nett deficiency of 21,665 tons weight of hull. What has the Admiralty done with the money? Surely the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole of the administration of the Navy has become a paramount necessity, and we sincerely hope that the House of Commons will support Lord Henry Lennox in his appeal for inquiry by means of such a Commission.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman should avoid endeavouring to "conjecture," when replying to questions in the House of Commons, as it has long been apparent that the brain of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty is far too heavily taxed by the work of his department to stand such a mental strain. It is, consequently, quite impossible for men to place any reliance on conjectures hatched under such distressing circumstances. For example, on Thursday evening, when declining to issue the Report of the Naval Pensions Committee to Members of Parliament, on the ground that the said report is a confidential paper submitted by a departmental Committee for the information and assistance of the Admiralty, and therefore not intended for publication, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman could only account for the publicity given to the said report in these columns by the "conjecture that a copy has been improperly obtained by the *Army and Navy Gazette*." We beg to inform the Admiralty, and also their Parliamentary Secretary, so as to save him the labour of conjecturing in the future, that we neither begged, bought, borrowed, bribed, nor stole the said report, but that it reached us in the same manner as do all Admiralty circulars, reports, and documents whatsoever sent to us by the Secretary of the Admiralty for publication. It is no part of our duty to run to Whitehall with every such parcel, and ask whether it is really meant for publication or sent by accident, and our custom is to publish only what we consider will interest our readers, without injury, but with benefit, to the service.

The Admiralty appear to have realised a sum of £750 from the sale of the *Conflict*, schooner, on the Australian station. The remaining schooners will also, we believe, be sold.

A correspondent in the Channel Squadron writing from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, on April 4, says:—"We weighed from Madeira on Wednesday forenoon, March 28, and made sail to a light, fair wind. This only lasted for a few hours, and the next two days found us steaming, with a smooth sea and light head winds, with steam tactics and spar drill to vary the monotony. On Friday Palma and Ferro Islands, in the Canaries, were sighted and passed, and in the evening, in about 27° N. lat., we picked up the north-east trades, very light at first, but freshening gradually to their usual steady force; and next day were bowling along with studding sails both sides. On Sunday morning, the signal was made to stop engines and remain under the same sail. The *Sultan* proved herself to be the clipper of the Squadron, as she drew away from the others; the *Achilles* and *Minotaur* doing next best, then the *Northumberland*, the *Agincourt* bringing up the rear. In the afternoon, for the first time in the history of the Channel Squadron for many years, the ships entered the Tropics. During the night the *Sultan* remained under sail, the others using steam to come up with her. The following day was devoted to a sailing trial, for which purpose all the ships but the *Sultan* disconnected their screws. The *Sultan*, again, went ahead, although the *Minotaur* held her own, and even gained a little on her for a few hours; the *Achilles* was a good third, followed by the *Northumberland*, the *Agincourt* hopelessly last. In the afternoon a steamer was observed in distress, when the flagship communicated with her. She was found to be the German steamer *Rio*, of Hamburg, belonging to the Hamburg South American Steamship Company, outward bound for Monte Video, with fourteen passengers and a general cargo. She had broken down with a disabled screw-shaft on March 11. It had been the intention of the Admiral to send the *Sultan* into St. Vincent for mails, while the rest of the Squadron went on to Port Praya; so he ordered her to go to the steamer's assistance. The Squadron shortened sail and hove to, and the *Sultan* furled sails and went round to collect letters, after which she took the *Rio* in tow and proceeded with her to St. Vincent, while the rest of the Squadron resumed their course for Port Praya."

We were enabled, in a recent issue, to comment favourably on an appeal printed and circulated on behalf of the Warrant Officers of the Navy, praying for the removal of certain anomalies under which they labour, for an increase of their widows' pension and the grant of compassionate allowances to their orphans, and for a more distinctive uniform. Referring to this circular appeal, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in replying to Sir H. Drummond Wolff in the House of Commons, on Monday, said, "I have no means of knowing how far it really represents the views of the Warrant Officers, as it is published anonymously." As a correspondent points out, in a letter which appears in another portion of our columns, it is difficult for any body of officers to collectively approach their Lordships with their grievances. In the present instance, however, we are in a position to assure the Secretary of the Admiralty that the appeal of the Warrant Officers is unanimous, and not anonymous, representing as it does the feeling of the whole class.

The Government inquiry into the condition of the Moscow Volunteer Fleet is still progressing, and seems certain to end in the placing of the vessels under State control. The Fleet was founded with donations, amounting to half a million sterling, subscribed by the Russian people at the close of the Turkish war. Several vessels were purchased, converted into cruisers, and others, when peace supervened, were transformed again into merchantmen, to ply between Odessa and the East. It is easy to understand that the attempt to combine the two functions of cruisers and merchantmen in one and the same vessel, was not likely to end in pecuniary success. Hence, after a while, when the lucrative government contracts for transporting troops from Bulgaria came to a close, the society had to apply to the State for assistance. In the meanwhile, the Committee had passed under the control of a self-seeking clique, thanks to which its expenditure increased in proportion as the revenue diminished. The climax was not reached, however, until a few weeks ago, when the purchase was made at Glasgow of a vessel, the *Kostroma*, to replace the *Moscow*, which foundered last autumn off the East-African coast, and reports got into circulation that the officials of the society had netted several thousand pounds by the transaction. The purchase of this vessel running the society into debt, it made a fresh appeal to the Government for funds, and this led to an investigation being set on foot by Prince Alexis, which is expected to result in the dissolution of the organisation. The *Russia*, *Petersburg*, and *Kostroma*, the three ocean liners belonging to the society, will in all probability be added to the Black Sea Fleet, as transports to convey troops and stores and State-aided emigrants to the Amoor; and the smaller cruiser *Nijni Novgorod* will be kept in the Pacific altogether to run between the local ports.

After having patched the Engineering Branch of the Navy for some years, to render the *status* of Engineer officers more in accord with the march of events, the Russian Admiralty have at length decided upon a thorough reorganisation, so as to put engineer officers on a satisfactory footing. With this end in view, a Commission has been appointed to go into the whole matter, and it is expected that its report will lead to engineer officers in the Russian Navy occupying a higher position in the service than in any other European fleet. The Commission is presided over by the Chief Engineer of the Russian Navy, who, by the way, received his training at Woolwich Dockyard some thirty years ago.

How strong the dissatisfaction is in Russia at the last purchase of the Moscow Volunteer Committee may be gathered from the circumstance that the semi-official *Cronstadt Vestnik*, which has all along warmly espoused the movement, and defended the Committee from detractors, demands this week fuller particulars about the *Kostroma*, although it publishes at the same time a long article in defence of the purchase of the vessel from Commodore Valitsky, who bought the *Kostroma* at Glasgow a short time ago. The main point at issue, the *Vestnik* declares, is whether a vessel having the extreme proportions of 371 feet in length to 37 in breadth is adapted to carry heavy artillery on its upper deck. Before any trial has been made, the *Kostroma* has earned a bad reputation for itself by the manner it pitched and rolled in proceeding from Glasgow to Odessa. Some of the officers on board of it affirm that it is altogether unfit to serve as a cruiser. According to an expert, quoted by the *Odessa Vestnik*, the price paid for the vessel, £60,000, was £14,000 in excess of the proper value. The *Cronstadt Vestnik* states that before publishing Commodore Valitsky's defence, it placed his article before one of the leading experts of the Baltic Fleet, who reported that he did not consider that the Commodore had made out his case as regards the stability of the vessel. The Commodore says that he examined 22 vessels in England before making his purchase, but it would appear that his choice of the *Kostroma* was hardly a happy one; and it is already reported that no attempt will ever be made to utilise it as a cruiser.

"A Probable Pensioner" writes:—"As nothing is laid down on the subject in any of the Royal Warrants, or indeed anywhere else, an answer to the following question is most urgently required, as it is one of vital moment to an immense number of officers, and one regarding which much uncertainty and misconception exist. Can an officer retired under present regulations draw his pension (irrespective of age) in any of her Majesty's colonies, or must he reside within the United Kingdom?" This subject is one of so much importance to the officers of the Army generally, that official information should be published forthwith.

The *Rivista Militare* states once more that the Spanish commission of national defence has at present under consideration a complete project for the fortification and defence of the Pyrenees. It is curious that the same statement should be made year after year, and it has therefore probably no more foundation than the alleged Spanish demand for Gibraltar. Spain knows very well that France has not the least hostile intention upon the Iberian Peninsula.

In accordance with the Spanish law of military organisation, the Army of Spain has an effective of 134,000 men, of which 94,000 men are stationed in the Peninsula, 30,000 in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and 10,000 in the Philippine Islands. According to the data supplied by General Jovellar, in the Spanish Senate, the French Army numbers, on a peace footing, 470,000 men, with 300 generals; that of Germany, 427,000 men, with 282 generals; that of England, 315,000 men, with 179 generals; that of Italy, 220,000 men, with 130 generals; and that of Spain, 134,742 men, with 260 generals. Those figures show that in England there is one general to every 1,759 men; in France, to every 1,566 men: in Germany, to every 1,451 men; in Italy, to every 1,407 men; and in Spain, to every 518 men. Spain, consequently, has in proportion three times as many active generals as the other European countries named.

Important changes are contemplated with regard to the dress of the French troops employed in Africa. The great mortality amongst them is partly to be attributed to the physical condition to the men, but is said to be principally due to the impractical dress and abnormal system of rationing, entirely unsuited to the climate. In the first place, it is proposed to improve the personnel of the colonial army by enlisting old soldiers as volunteers. Next, provision is to be made for properly feeding the men, and adopting the needful sanitary precautions; alcoholic drinks to be entirely dispensed with.

The following information with regard to the Egyptian War Fund (Lady Jane Taylor's) will be of interest. Relief granted up to April 14:—Widows, £920; invalids, £555; relatives of deceased, £80. Total, £1,555. The thanks of the service are due to Captain Thomas Tully, the Hon. Secretary, for his indefatigable exertions on behalf of the fund.

Lord Stratheden and Campbell will, on Thursday, April 26, call attention to the state of the Auxiliary Forces. We presume this refers to the gradually diminishing numbers of the Militia, which seems likely to end in its disappearance altogether.

ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS.—MONTHLY RETURN of CONVICTIONS (not including those obtained by the Police or by kindred Societies) obtained during the month ending APRIL 14, 1883, as follows:—

HORSES...	Working in an unfit state	186
,,	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	36
,,	Overdriving and overloading	9
,,	Starving by withholding food	5
,,	Travelling (unharnessed) when lame	5
,,	Abandoning when fallen—consequent suffering	1
,,	Stoning	1
DONKEYS	Working in an unfit state	13
,,	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	13
,,	Dragging behind a cart—consequent suffering	1
CATTLE...	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	5
,,	Starving by withholding food	2
,,	Travelling when lame	1
,,	Slaughtering improperly	1
,,	Tethering improperly — consequent suffering	1
,,	Injecting tobacco-juice into eye ...	2
CALVES...	Conveying improperly in a cart... ...	1
SHEEP ...	Slaughtering improperly	1
PIGS	Travelling during parturition	2
DOGS ...	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	3
,,	Biting tails off	1
,,	Stoning and shooting	3
CATS ...	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c	3
,,	Setting dog to worry and wound ...	2
,,	Saturating with paraffin, and setting on fire	1
FOWLS....	Cockfighting	1
,,	Stoning	1
GEESE ...	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	1
WILD BIRDS	Shooting, taking and exposing for sale	11
SEAGULL..	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c... ...	4
VARIOUS...	Owners causing, in above	101
,,	Assaulting Inspector in execution of duty	1
		419
	From January to March	920
	Total during the present year	1339

Twenty-nine offenders were committed to prison (full costs paid by the Society); 390 offenders paid pecuniary penalties (penalties are not received by the Society); 88 convictions were obtained in Metropolitan Courts, and 331 in Provincial Courts.

The Committee invite the co-operation and support of the public. Printed suggestions may be had on application to the undersigned. Anonymous complaints of cruelty are not acted on.

JOHN COLAM, Secretary.

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Subscribers, 10s. Non-Subscribers, 60s. A notification of intention to dine should be sent to Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W., as soon as possible.

102ND ROYAL MADRAS FUSILIERS DINING CLUB.

The ANNUAL CLUB DINNER will be held on TUESDAY, May 22, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the GROSVENOR GALLERY RESTAURANT, in New Bond Street.

Officers intending to be present, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, HENRY D. TAYLOR, Major-General, Holland Tower, Bournemouth.

103RD ROYAL BOMBAY FUSILIERS

(The Old Toughs).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at 7.45 p.m., on JUNE 23, 1883, the anniversary of "Plassey."

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FRIDAY, May 25,

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By order, G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
Office, 22 Cockspur Street, London.

SANDHURST and WOOLWICH EXAMINATIONS in the YEAR 1882.

Mr. WOLFFRAM'S LIST of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES:—

DATE AND NAME.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Total No. of Marks.
JULY, 1882.			
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L.	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W.	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26	Sandhurst	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34	Sandhurst	5239
Knight, W. C.	35	Sandhurst	5232
Langdale, P.	45	Sandhurst	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50	Woolwich	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54	Sandhurst	5048
Benett, H. V.	60	Sandhurst	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63	Sandhurst	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64	Sandhurst	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65	Sandhurst	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74	Sandhurst	4818
DECEMBER, 1882.			
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickinson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5868
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston - Johnson, W. G.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Warrand, W. N. M.		Marine Infantry	4655
Burne, Knightley O.	1	Sandhurst	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

At the Preliminary Examination held in February, 1882, SIX out of SEVEN Candidates, and at the Preliminary Examination held in March, 1882, ALL FOUR CANDIDATES, sent up from the Manor House, were successful.

H. WOLFFRAM, the Manor House, Lee, S.E.

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SANDHURST and ROYAL MARINES.

—At the Four Competitive Examinations held in 1881 and 1882, EIGHT out of TWELVE Candidates prepared by Mr. J. A. GRATTAN (late Royal Artillery) were successful, viz.:—Messrs. W. G. Baker, C. Boileau, W. G. Cameron, A. P. Elphinstone, E. F. David, G. B. Geach, D. A. Hailes, and O. H. Wilkie, (Hon. Q.C.) During these two years, FOURTEEN out of EIGHTEEN Gentlemen sent up passed the ARMY PRELIMINARY Examination, and EIGHT out of NINE Lieutenants of Militia passed the Literary ARMY ENTRANCE Examination.

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RECENT SUCCESSES.

WOOLWICH:—Five out of seven sent up, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th.

SANDHURST:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Thirteen out of Eighteen this year.

MILITIA MILITARY:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed the following:—March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th—the 4th passed his first trial after only 16 weeks' reading.

(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

At three out of the five examinations held, Major Lynch passed the First Candidate.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882 FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed 178 officers for promotion. Only three have failed.

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From SYMES and Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1881.
To J. T. DAVENPORT, Esq., 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES and Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,213.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, April 10, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt :—

	Total Force.	Sick.	Proportion.
Artillery, Cairo	671	39	5·8
Cavalry „	540	48	8·8
Engineers „	224	13	5·8
1st Brigade	2,030	151	7·4
2nd do.	2,875	202	7·0
Sundry Corps	655	30	4·6
	6,995	483	6·9
Alexandria	1,579	113	7·1
Ismailia	90	7	7·8
	8,664	603	7·0
Officers	294	9	3·0
Men	8,370	594	7·1
	8,664	603	7·0
Horses	1,428	106	7·4
Mules	636	2	0·3
	2,064	108	5·0

The following will embark on board the Calabria: —C-3, Royal Artillery, with five officers; Commissariat and Transport Corps, 78 non-commissioned officers and men, 50 horses; Army P.O. Corps, six non-commissioned officers and men; Lieutenant-Colonel Elton, C.B., R.A., in command. Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, R.H.A., Lieutenant Blackburn, R.E., Lieutenant Todd-Thornton, Royal Sussex Regiment, and Veterinary-Surgeon Pallin, all on duty; Acting Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Hall, in charge of Commissariat and Transport; Rev. A. Male, Wesleyan chaplain; Brigade-Surgeon Giraud; Surgeons Keays, on duty, and Osburne, invalided.

Arrivals reported :—Surgeon Moynihan, A.M.D., posted to Alexandria District for duty; Rev. Joseph Webster, A.C.D., posted to Cairo, to officiate for duty to Wesleyan troops; Sisters Armour, Clement, and Cole, posted to Cairo, for duty; Brigade-Surgeon E. F. O'Leary, A.M.D., posted to Alexandria, for duty.

Lieutenant F. B. Lecky, I-2, R.A., has been appointed to B Battery, Depôt, R.H.A., and will proceed to England by first public opportunity, to join his battery at Woolwich, for duty.

Leave of absence in extension has been granted to Captain J. V. V. Baker, C-3, R.A., from March 22 to May 21, on medical board.

General Harmon leaves Alexandria to-day (10th). He will carry with him the good wishes of all, military and civilians. His successor, General Earle, takes up the command from to-day, and Brigadier-General Arbuthnot will take command of the troops at Abbassiyeh.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The first gun of the season was heard in the Long Valley on Tuesday last, the Royal Artillery having been out for exercise on that day. The Division will probably be inspected by the Commander-in-Chief before the end of the month. The weather is now favourable for military operations, and the various brigades have been exercised under their brigadiers during the week. Major-General Walker, V.C., C.B., had his Brigade (the 1st) out on Tuesday, for the first time. This brigade consists of three battalions, but so attenuated are they that all three would not make a decent regiment. Sixty-two recruits of the 4th Hussars arrived from Hounslow on Wednesday, for a course of instruction in musketry. They will rejoin their regiment on completion of the course. Lieutenant Leonard, 47th Foot, and one serjeant, two corporals, and 120 privates of the 85th Foot, will proceed from Aldershot on Tuesday next to Portsmouth Dockyard, and embark in the Jumna for Malta, to join the 53rd Foot; and L Battery, Second Brigade, and half of M Battery, Fourth Brigade, R.A., have left for Portsmouth, to embark in the Assistance for conveyance to Queenstown, for Limerick and Clonmel respectively. A ball was given by Sir Daniel Lysons, at the new residence of the General Commanding the Division, on Tuesday night. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchese of Connaught and other distinguished personages were present, also many officers and ladies of the Division, and not a few of the neighbouring gentry. Major-General Walker has been appointed Churchwarden of the Iron Church, South Camp, vice Major-General Spurgin. The general court-martial which assembled on Monday for the trial of Private Richardson, 84th, for fraudulent enlistment, has been adjourned, and the president and members have returned to duty. It is not improbable that the prisoner will be released. The railway companies issued return tickets at single fares to London, and numbers of all ranks attended from the Camp. A concert by London artistes, in aid of the Cambridge Fund for Old and Disabled Soldiers, is announced to take place on Thursday next, at the Royal Engineers' Theatre, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge and the General commanding the Division. By War-Office letter, dated 14th inst., the Secretary of State for War has authorised, for the present, an extra payment of 6d., under protest, if demanded, to Justices' clerks at Aldershot, for the duplicate copy of the attestation of a recruit. A meeting was held at the Divisional court-martial room, Head-quarters, on Wednesday (Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., presiding), to make arrangements and appoint the days for the Army Rifle Meeting of 1883 at Aldershot. Representatives from each corps and department were present. The loop-holed shield carts (invented by Admiral Cochrane), sent from Woolwich for experimental trial at Aldershot, were inspected on Monday by the Committee appointed to report on them. These carts bear the marks of rough usage at former trials, and although very ugly and uncomfortable-looking machines, might prove useful on service under certain conditions. Private Home, Army Hospital Corps, has received permission to wear a gold medal granted to him by the French Government for gallant conduct in saving life. Sub-Inspector of Schools A. Wolfe has been posted to Aldershot for duty. Surgeon Harris has been ordered to Aldershot. Gunner Payne, Royal Artillery, recently tried by the civil power for stealing Government candles from the Quartermaster's stores, where he was employed as an orderly, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour; and the tradesman (Sumpster) who received the candles, knowing them to have been stolen, has been awarded 15 months'. From what has transpired at the trial, the authorities consider there should be an investigation into certain matters, and a court of inquiry, consisting of Colonel Dixon, 32th Regiment, president, and two field officers, members, assembled at the court-martial room, Royal Artillery, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, for this purpose. The three soldiers of the 84th Regiment (serjeant, corporal, and private) recently haled through the streets of Aldershot by the civil police, handcuffed, *en route* to Winchester, there to be tried on a charge of perjury, as mentioned in my "Notes" of the 31st ult., were acquitted on Monday last, and have returned to their regiment. The reprehensible conduct of the police has been the subject of remonstrance by the Military authorities, and it is to be hoped that such a disgraceful spectacle will not again be seen in the streets of Aldershot, or a serious breach of the peace may be occasioned. The civil police here have never yet been popular with the military, and since this occurrence there has been less love than ever lost. It is probable that more may be heard of this business, it being quite evident that perjury lies somewhere in the matter.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS.

One of the objections that we have to the arrangements of the new breech-loading guns is that, unlike the old Armstrong or the Krupp system, the breech-screw sets so fast that a wooden hand-spike has to be employed as a lever for opening it. This is a clumsy method, involving increased trouble and waste of time as a preliminary movement of loading, and when the gun has fired several rounds, we venture to state that it will probably take not only number four, but also two or three other numbers, to overcome the increased friction caused by the expansion of the metal of the male and female breech-screws. When the breech-screw has been loosened, it has to be turned back by hand or by hydraulic power, according to the weight of the gun. One number has then to wash the cup; another has to remove the venthead with the lever, replacing the tube in it; then another number has to place a new invention, called a "loading tray," before the projectile can be entered and the usual operations of loading carried out. All these evolutions contrast most unfavourably either with the old Armstrong breech-loader or Krupp systems. In these there is no loading tray to place and replace; no lever, except what is fixed to and worked easily with the loading apparatus; no cup to wipe or wash, and no inner venthead to further complicate matters. Further than this, should the new gun miss fire, the venthead must be taken out before the tube can be safely extracted, and even then the man who performs this operation is carefully enjoined, in the detail of drill, to use the extractor carefully, "not to attempt to pull the tube out by the wire," but to insert the extractor beyond the collar of the tube. All this may be feasible, though it certainly will be very complicated during drill, but in case of an action, there is such a large margin left for mistakes and misadventure caused by hurry and excitement, that we have grave fears the guns will have to suffer for what is really the stupidity of the people who arranged their loading action and mountings. It would not require the wisdom of a Solomon or the inventive genius of Mr. Edison to do away with the inner venthead altogether, or at least to arrange matters so that the tube could be withdrawn without throwing the gun out of action; but whilst the Woolwich authorities are entrusted with the details of making guns for our sailors and seamen-gunners to work them, one department is always at cross-purposes with the other. It is quite time enough that such an anomaly should cease, and the construction of Naval ordnance entirely placed in the hands of those who best know the requirements and difficulties attending Naval warfare, among whom, those who sit at ease in their armchairs, in the comfortable official residences adjacent to Woolwich Arsenal, cannot by any possibility be classed.

LINE COMMISSIONS.

The following are the successful candidates at the recent examination of Lieutenants of Militia for commissions in the Line :—

Order of Merit.	Names.	Corps.	Marks
1	F. D. Milward	5th Royal Irish Regiment	1,982
2	I. Philipps	3rd Wilts Regiment	1,960
3	A. P. Murray	3rd Gordon Highlanders	1,955
4	W. F. Elmslie	4th Manchester Regiment	1,933
5	W. G. W. Gordon	2nd Cameron Highlanders	1,923
6	R. E. Hill	4th Cheshire Regiment	1,908
7	C. H. F. Binsteed	2nd Brig. S. Irish Div., R.A.	1,890
8	E. G. Wynyard	3rd Royal Warwick Regiment	1,898
9	H. R. Pease	3rd East Yorkshire Regiment	1,889
10	J. H. F. Balmain	3rd West Yorkshire Regiment	1,867
11	H. J. Morphy	4th Royal Munster Fusiliers	1,843
12	A. A. M. M. Faulknor	3rd Essex Regiment	1,833
13	C. H. Orpen	4th Devonshire Regiment	1,830
	J. H. W. Southey	3rd Bedford Regiment	1,830
15	N. G. Woodyatt	3rd Cheshire Regiment	1,820
16	J. H. Heycock	3rd Leicestershire Regiment	1 806
17	S. F. Judge	3rd Royal Fusiliers	1,800
18	E. W. Jaffray	3rd Royal West Kent Regiment	1,785
19	A. S. Vanrenen	3rd Lincoln Regiment	1,777
20	H. H. Francis	5th Rifle Brigade	1,772
	G. W. Palin	3rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1,772
22	D. S. A. Cosby	4th Leinster Regiment	1,761
23	K. Beresford	8th Rifle Brigade	1,758
24	H. L. Showers	3rd Border Regiment	1,754
25	H. C. E. Westropp	4th Royal Warwick Regiment	1,749
	F. K. O. Peile	3rd Royal West Surrey	1,749
27	J. N. Newall	3rd Essex Regiment	1,745
28	C. C. Ross	3rd Royal West Kent Regiment	1,729
29	F. Horniblow	3rd Lancashire Fusiliers	1,710
30	D. Granville	4th Royal Warwick Regiment	1,709
	E. Feetham	Monmouth Engineers Militia	1,709

Under the heading, "A Caution to Colonels," the *Madras Mail* says :—"The commandant of a British infantry regiment in this Presidency having, through a clerical error, indented for 200 yards of scarlet serge, which has been reported as not being required, he has been informed by the Government that they do not see how he can be relieved of the responsibility of paying for the unrequired serge."

The Missions to Seamen's gross income last year was £21,003 13s. 7d. The Society has now been 27 years in existence, and has been increasing its income and agency largely year by year. The net increase of income in 1882 over the previous year was £1,579 14s. 11d. Still, it only has 23 chaplains and 41 readers working afloat in 46 seaports, supplied with mission yachts and boats, and with churches and mission rooms.

The Admiralty have awarded to Capt. W. W. S. Bridges the Commander's Greenwich Hospital Pension of £65 a year, vacant by the death of Capt. J. C. Wells, on the 29th ult.

REPORT OF THE NAVAL PENSIONS COMMITTEE.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

In view of the important saving to be effected by extending the term of service in the Navy, we have thought it desirable to consider whether a similar course might not be adopted in the Royal Marines. We therefore invited the views of the Deputy-Adjutant-General and other officers of the corps on this point, in order to arrive at an opinion as to the practicability of such a proposal. The general opinion thus obtained was that it would be undesirable to retain the men serving in the ranks for a longer term than 21 years, from the age of 18, as their physical fitness for the proper performance of the duties required of them is said to be then impaired. We feel that we should not be justified in any positive dissent from such testimony. We are, however, of opinion that the very large number of non-commissioned officers and others employed on office duties and in the different trades, &c., at the several Divisions might be retained until 50 years of age, and in exceptional cases for a longer period, without detriment to the service. The inducements to these men to remain might be similar to those proposed for the Navy, excepting the rate of re-engagement pay, which might be 6d., 5d., and 4d. a day for serjeants, &c., corporals, and privates respectively, instead of the uniform rate of 6d. granted to seamen. To render it possible for non-commissioned officers to derive any benefit in pension from their additional service, it would be necessary to increase the present limits to the total awards, which are now reached in nearly every case after 21 years. In order to illustrate the financial effect of extended service, a recent award may be quoted. This was the case of a non-commissioned officer of Marines whose total service amounted to the extraordinary period of 54 years. Upon completing 21 years in the corps, he had earned the maximum pension allowed to his rank, namely, £36 10s., but he was induced to continue his service by a promise that he should be recommended to the Treasury on discharge for an additional pension on the civil scale. On this understanding he served for a further period of 33 years, and was ultimately discharged with a civil pension of £71 10s., in addition to his Marine pension of £36 10s., making together a pension of £108 a year. The retention of this man after 21 years, it may be here remarked, so far from being detrimental to the public service, was strongly urged as being exceedingly desirable. Notwithstanding the apparent largeness of his pension, the saving to the Crown resulting from this non-commissioned officer's retention is so remarkable as to be worthy of notice. According to the accepted scales of expectation of life, he will receive pension for 10 years, or about £1,080 in all, but if he had retired after 21 years, and his successors had followed the same course (as is the almost invariable rule), pensions amounting in the aggregate to about £150 would have been incurred, which would have remained in force for about 27 years, the total cost being over £4,000. Through the exceptional means taken to postpone this non-commissioned officer's discharge, therefore, the corps retained the services of a valuable man, and the Crown effected a saving in pension liability of about £3,000. We must not be understood in quoting this case as recommending any such lengthened extension of service for general adoption, but merely as illustrating in a striking way the financial fact that extension of service on the Active List, after allowing for a liberal increase in the amount of pension awarded on retirement, leaves a large margin of saving to the State.

LONG-SERVICE PENSIONS TO ROYAL MARINES.

The initial award for long service in the Royal Marines, exclusive of additions for badges, &c., is at present 8d. a day after 21 years. This term is served in two engagements of 12 and 9 years respectively. We would recommend that the second engagement be for 10 years, making the total term 22 years, as proposed for seamen. Under the existing scale ½d. is added for each year of additional service. This should be slightly increased in order to make it uniform with the seamen's scale, so that a Marine would receive 1s. a day exclusive of badges, &c., after 27 years' service, as compared with 11d. under the present scale. The additions for good-conduct badges, medal, and character should remain the same, but a "Very Good" character throughout should entitle a man to the award, as in the Navy, without regard to a general assessment of exemplary, required under the present regulations. The system under which the additional pension for service as a non-commissioned officer is now granted might, we consider, be amended with advantage. At present, non-commissioned officers are divided into five classes for pension purposes, and these are awarded the following additions for each year of service in the respective classes, the total award, however, being subject to a limitation as hereafter shown:—

		Total pension not to exceed
Class 1.	3d. a day.	3s. 0d. a day.
,, 2.	2d. ,,	2s. 6d. ,,
,, 3.	1½d. ,,	2s. 6d. ,,
,, 4.	1d. ,,	2s. 3d. ,,
,, 5.	½d. ,,	1s. 6d. ,,

The practical effect of this scale is that the pension earned in some classes amounts on an average to £10 or £12 more than the total limit, and the high nominal rate thus becomes in most cases illusory, while in others it enables the men with comparatively short service as non-commissioned officers to earn as much pension as those who have given longer and therefore more valuable service to the State. Such a system is highly unsatisfactory, and should, we consider, be superseded by one under which the men would in all cases receive pensions exactly proportionate to the value of their services. This object would be attained by reducing the nominal rates of additional pension for non-commissioned officers' time and abolishing the limits put upon the total awards. The following are the rates we would recommend for adoption:—

	£	s.	d.	
Class 1.	3	0	0	for each year of service.
2.	2	0	0	,, ,,
,, 3.	2	0	0	,, ,,
,, 4.	1	5	0	,, ,,
,, 5.	0	15	0	,, ,,

This scale has been tested in a large number of cases, and it has been found that while the men would have received strictly pro-rata pensions which would in many cases have been much in excess of those awarded, in other cases of less meritorious service the awards would have been smaller, but the total cost to the Crown for each class would have been about the same as at present. Another and important advantage of this proposal exists in the inducement it would offer to men to extend their service beyond 21 or 22 years; the financial result of such extended service in a single case being exemplified at page 8 of this Report. The extension of service to 22 years would reduce the liability by about £7,000 a year.

DEFERRED PENSIONS.

Marines who leave with free discharges after 14 years' service are allowed pensions from 4d. to 6d. a day at the age of 50. No such pensions exist in the Navy, and we see no reason for their continuance in the Royal Marines. We would, therefore, recommend that they be discontinued, and that the regulations for short-service pensions proposed for the Navy be adopted. Besides these, another class of deferred pensions exists in the Marines. These are granted at 50 years of age, at rates varying from 4d. to 6d. a day, to all men who are invalided, irrespective of the length of their service, provided they are in receipt of one or more good-conduct badges, and are not in receipt of life-pensions. The following may be taken as a very ordinary illustration of the working of this regulation. A Marine is invalided as unserviceable (though able to contribute materially to his own support) after three years' service, when in receipt of one good-conduct badge. Such a man can scarcely be considered a good bargain to the Crown, since he has cost the expense of his training, &c., and has given little return in the way of service. In accordance with the Disability scale, he is awarded a gratuity of £3 on discharge, this being considered a fair remuneration for the short service rendered by him. (The *only* grant made in similar cases to seamen.) When he attains the age of 50, however, he becomes entitled to a pension of 4d. a day for life, which (taking the expectation of life at 20 years) amounts to £122, and he actually receives this sum as a supplementary grant to the initial award of £3. We have been unable to trace the origin of these pensions, and it is, we think, impossible to justify their existence. We, therefore, strongly recommend that they be abolished. In this opinion, we may remark, the Deputy-Adjutant-General and other officers entirely concur. These pensions, if not abolished, will ultimately cost about £10,000 a year.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

Sir Thomas Brassey has contradicted in the House of Commons the report, which has for some time circulated in Naval circles, to the effect that the Admiralty have under their consideration the abolition of Greenwich Hospital School. The answer given by Sir Thomas Brassey to the question put to him by Sir Massey Lopes does not, to our mind, appear quite lucid. While admitting that the Admiralty had suspended the entry of boys eligible for the School, Sir Thomas Brassey hastened to assure the House that the Admiralty had no intention of permanently reducing the number of boys maintained at the expense of Greenwich Hospital. Sir Thomas Brassey then went on to state that:—"A plan is under consideration for educating boys with strong service claims, but not physically eligible for Greenwich School. It is proposed to maintain 800 boys in Greenwich School, and 200 in institutions similar to those in which the daughters of Seamen and Marines are at present educated. A Bill is in course of preparation giving power to the Admiralty to carry this plan into effect, and on its introduction an opportunity will be given for discussing any changes in the administration of the School." We presume the Admiralty are following, either in whole or in part, the recommendations of the Naval Pensions Committee. In that Committee's report we find it suggested that certain legislation will be necessary, should the several proposals made in the Report be adopted by their Lordships; and amongst others, "An Act of Parliament authorising the proposed appropriations from Greenwich Hospital funds," and an Order in Council sanctioning the "proposed redistribution of Greenwich funds." As these questions are of great interest to all ranks in the Navy, we cannot do better than publish the Report of the Naval Pensions Committee *in extenso*, in so far as it deals with Greenwich Hospital, its funds, and its School:—

BENEFITS OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

The primary objects of the foundation of Greenwich Hospital were the relief and support of old and disabled seamen of the Navy, objects which are now mainly met by the award of pensions from Naval funds, and about £107,000, or about 66 per cent. of the total income of Greenwich Hospital, which is annually spent in age pensions, special pensions, and for defraying the charges of maintaining men in Naval hospitals. Age pensions were established in 1865, upon the recommendation of a Committee presided over by Mr. Childers. In the report of that Committee it is stated:—"Two modes suggested themselves to the Committee for dealing with Greenwich-Hospital pensions, one by an allowance of 6d. a day to Naval and Marine life pensioners on reaching the age of 55 years, the other by an allowance of 5d. a day, or £7 12s. a year, at 55 years of age, and after five years on pension; to be increased at the age of 70 years, and after 10 years on pension, to 9d. a day, or £13 12s. a year. The first plan, which would continue uniform through life, was estimated at £46,000 a year, the latter, assuming the number of pensioners above the age of 70 to be one-third of the whole, at £48,000." The Committee considered that, although much might be said of the single rate of 6d. a day, they thought it desirable to adopt the latter plan, on the grounds that "it afforded to the seaman as their infirmities and wants of age increased some additional means of mitigating the one and meeting the other." It was, as stated, on this report that the age pensions were founded, the committee calculating that 5,000 such pensions would be in force at one time, and be sufficient to provide for all eligible candidates, and this number was fixed as the limit. This calculation, however, proved fallacious. In 1865, 3,000 age pensions were bestowed; in the following year, this number was increased by 1,000. In 1868, the number rose to the maximum of 5,000. In 1869, the limit of 5,000 was abolished. In 1875, the Board decided to give the increased age pension at the age of 65, five years earlier than that contemplated by Mr. Childers' Committee. By her Majesty's Order in Council of June 29, 1878, the number of age pensions was restricted, the maximum number to be in force at one time being assessed at 7,500; no award allowed to pensioners in the receipt of a Naval pension of 2s. 6d. a day, and men were only allowed to receive so much Greenwich age pension as would make up their combined pensions to that limit. Men, however, who have already received the age pension of 5d. a day are awarded the higher rate of 9d. a day at 65 years of age, quite irrespective of this restriction. At the present time, we find that, notwithstanding the various office restrictions, the age-pension list is full, and that there are many eligible candidates waiting for age pensions. This is mainly due to the fact that over 5,000 of the present 7,500 were in force before the adoption of the present restrictions, and these were in most cases granted to men who would not now be eligible. In order that justice should be done to the most deserving cases, as vacancies occur in the age-pension list, a form of recommendation has been adopted, giving full particulars as to each man's means, his family, and his capacity to work. This latter point is tested by medical evidence in every case, and no man is awarded an age pension unless it is conclusively established by medical survey that he is incapable, or only in a small degree capable, of making any exertion towards his own livelihood. The only class of men who are exempted from these regulations are those pensioners who have completed certain drills in the Seamen Pensioner Reserve. In establishing this Reserve, the inducement of an age pension (as a right) was held out, to be awarded at the early age of 50 years, regardless of any restriction. There are about 150 such pensions in existence. The second class of pensions awarded from the funds of Greenwich Hospital are styled special pensions. Special pensions were created in 1869, and formed the last chapter to the closing of Greenwich Hospital. These are granted at rates not exceeding 1s. 6d. a day, inclusive of Naval pension, if any. They were established for old and infirm men who had seen some service under the Crown, and as a means to prevent seamen who had any claim on the State from appealing to public charity or the workhouse. The amount at first thought needful for this purpose was £20,000 a year, but the pensions were granted in so liberal a manner that the expenditure exceeded this limit, and it was found desirable to be more cautious in the awards, and to exact greater claims before the bestowal of these pensions. In April, 1880, an Order in Council was obtained to increase the special pensions to £22,000 a year, and this amount, coupled with the various restrictions now placed on awards, is found amply sufficient to meet every deserving case that comes forward. Greenwich Hospital also grants to the wives or children of inmates a weekly allowance of 3s., and 1s. to the pensioner himself. These grants, and the charge for the maintenance of pensioners and others in Naval hospitals at the expense of Greenwich Hospital, amount to about £8,000 a year. The mode adopted in regard to the latter is to debit Greenwich Hospital funds with the cost of the man's maintenance, fixed at 2s. 6d. a day, and to credit Greenwich Hospital funds with the man's pension, if any. We have carefully considered the objects that were in view when the age pensions were established, and we have given due weight to the many advantages they possess; but we are of opinion that in their present form they should be altogether discontinued, and the money thus set free devoted to other purposes. Pensioners now-a-days have so many opportunities of earning a livelihood, even after the age of 60, that age in itself cannot be considered as a test of a man's capacity to work, and this capacity we consider should be the sole guide for assistance from Greenwich Hospital funds. Greenwich Hospital was an asylum for broken-down seamen and Marines; none were admitted who were supposed to be capable of working, and as age-pensions were given in lieu of this asylum, it may very fairly be argued that neither should these pensions be given to men who are capable of earning a livelihood. The sailor who has devoted the best days of his life in the service should be liberally provided for, and when the time has come that he can no longer battle with the world, the State should provide for him in his declining years; but it can never be contended that hale and hearty men should be recipients of charity. From the manner in which age pensions were at first bestowed, the men have become to regard them as a *right*, and they argue that the larger the pensions they have, the greater must have been their service, and therefore the greater right do they possess to receive an age pension. No hardship whatever is inflicted upon these men. On joining the Naval service they certainly could look forward to being admitted to Greenwich Hospital as a home when they were disabled or past work, at the same time surrendering their pensions. The value of this home was by the men themselves assessed at 2s. a day, that being the maximum combined pension gladly accepted by the in-pensioners in 1869, which resulted in the closing of Greenwich Hospital. Men with large pensions seldom sought shelter in Greenwich Hospital, and any worn-out pensioner who is infirm and helpless has still an asylum to look to, as he can be admitted into one of the Naval hospitals as a permanent inmate and receive every possible care and kindness. As we have said before, we can see no sufficient reason for maintaining age pensions; they form an enormous charge upon Greenwich funds, being nearly half of the income, and they have been or are for the most part held by men who would never have sought admission into Greenwich. We would propose to abolish age pensions, and extend the award of special pensions, which might be styled "Greenwich Hospital Pensions." Special pensions are most beneficial, and by a judicious enlargement of the system under which they are granted, they can be brought to meet the case of every man, whether pensioner or not, and to satisfy the claims of every man who has any right to the benefits of Greenwich Hospital. These pensions possess the additional advantage of only being awarded from year to year, they are given on medical evidence, and they are bestowed entirely irrespective of age, and serve the same purpose as when Greenwich Hospital was in existence, viz., to afford either pecuniary aid, or treatment in a Naval hospital. It may be remarked, owing to the restrictions that have been placed on the award of age pensions, age and special pensions are now bestowed upon precisely the same basis, viz., the question of health, and are given according to the man's capacity to work, although many would be eligible for an age pension, but not for a special pension, the limit of combined awards in regard to the first being 2s. 6d. a day, and in regard to the last only 1s. 6d. These regulations appear to be well devised, and to require no alteration as regards the eligibility of men for the awards. We would propose to extend the limit to 2s. a day in cases of men with life naval pensions, the computed value of a home in Greenwich Hospital. To men not in receipt of Naval pensions, the limit might be fixed at 1s. 6d., whilst to men who had completed a third engagement we would increase the combined Naval and Greenwich Hospital pension to 2s. 6d. a day. In very exceptional cases, where men have been so severely wounded or injured as to necessitate attendants, their Lordships might take power to make up the Naval and Greenwich Hospital pensions to 3s. 6d. a day. With the scope of the special pensions extended as proposed, the Admiralty would have the assurance that no seaman or marine who had worthily served, and who was incapable of work, need seek shelter in the workhouse or ask for alms; and, on the other hand, that no man was receiving charity to keep him in idleness. With regard to the age pension given to men who join the Seaman Pensioner Reserve, it will be impossible to deny this benefit to the men who have joined the force, on the stipulation that they should, after the completion of certain drills, receive the pension as a matter of right at the age of 50; but this inducement should be withdrawn from all future conditions. With regard to the men who are already in receipt of the 5d. a day, and who are not members of the Seaman Pensioner Reserve, we would recommend that in future the award of the additional 4d. be subject to the restrictions that now govern the original grant of 5d. We are of opinion that from £45,000 to £50,000 a year will be found amply sufficient to meet all charges that may arise for these proposed Greenwich Hospital pensions.

TREATMENT IN NAVAL HOSPITALS.

We cannot refrain from remarking on the charge now made on Greenwich Hospital funds for the maintenance of pensioners and others in hospitals. The charge for maintenance is fixed at 2s. 6d. a day, and we consider this rate excessive. Naval hospitals are kept for national purposes, and unless it can be shown that the staff of the establishments is increased by reason of the maintenance of Greenwich Hospital patients, we think the charge should be based on the actual cost of the man's food, medicine, and clothing. As a comparison with the rate paid by Greenwich Hospital funds, we would point out that an officer when maintained in hospital is charged at the most 3s. 6d. a day, and a warrant officer with a pension of £75 a year is charged only 1s. a day. A charge of 1s. 6d. a day would, we think, be a fair charge for the maintenance of a pensioner, and that in cases where the pension exceeded that amount, the difference should be paid to the pensioner's wife, or any other person he might authorise to receive it. If not so allowed, the balance should be paid to the pensioner on his discharge from hospital. The present system of granting an allowance to the wives or children of men in hospital at the uniform rate of 3s. a week might also be amended with advantage. It is obvious that the suspension of a man's pension is felt by those dependent upon him the most severely in cases where the pension is largest, and as these are necessarily the men who have given the most valuable service to the State, the severity of this penalty is in an inverse ratio to the merits of the case. We would recommend, therefore, that these allowances be made according to the following scale:—

Rate of Man's Pension.	Weekly Allowance to Wife.
From 6d. to 1s. a day	3s. a week.
" 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day	4s. "
" 1s. 6d. to 2s. a day	5s. "

When the pension exceeds 2s. a day the balance should be given to the wife instead of the above allowance, but in such cases the wife should receive a minimum of 5s. a week. As regards Yarmouth Hospital, where the number of pensioner inmates is nearly as great as the number of inmates who are not pensioners, we do not propose any change at present, except those above referred to in regard to the wives' allowances, more especially as we understand from the Accountant-General of the Navy that he is about to bring before their Lordships the whole question of the continuance of Yarmouth, and that any alterations that may be made will tend to reduce the cost now charged to Greenwich funds. The present net income of Greenwich Hospital is about £160,000 a year, and the present normal expenditure may be taken at £148,000 a year, leaving a surplus balance of about £12,000 a year. This will eventually be increased by over £5,000 a year, by deaths of superannuated servants and the falling-in of allowances to men who elected to leave Greenwich Hospital in 1865, and by a further sum of from £45,000 to £50,000 a year, if our proposal in regard to the abolition of the Age Pensions be adopted. An immediate income of about £12,000, which would eventually amount to about £65,000, would thus be available; and this might, we consider, with perfect propriety, and certainly with considerable satisfaction to the service, be devoted to the relief of seamen's widows and orphans—a class whose distresses are often very great, and who have a claim upon Greenwich Hospital that has never been sufficiently recognised. These widows are of two classes, those of men who have met their death by casualties or catastrophes, and those whose husbands have died under the ordinary circumstances of disease. To the first of these classes it is the rule to grant a gratuity equal to the husband's pay for one year, but the latter class have received nothing whatever. It has long been felt that the widows of men who meet their deaths in the presence of the enemy, or through some catastrophe in connection with the service, have a claim upon the country for compensation of a permanent character. At the present time such relief is only occasionally afforded, and then only through the unreliable and often inadequate voluntary subscriptions of the public; but a condition of things under which the extent of the relief depends upon the amount of popular sympathy excited by the more or less sensational character of the catastophe is obviously unsatisfactory, and we are glad, therefore, to be able to submit a scheme to their Lordships under which the widows and orphans of all men whose death is attributable to the service may receive substantial and permanent help. In connection with such a proposal, we have recognised one drawback. It is certain that the large sums subscribed to the Patriotic Fund and other sources of relief have been the result of the non-existence of any other means by which such cases could be dealt with, and when it became known that the Crown had recognised this responsibility, private subscriptions would in a great measure be discontinued. Such a result should be avoided, if possible, and in this view we would recommend that the grants be made at minimum rates. It would be impracticable under any system of grants from the Crown to award the relief in exact proportion to the necessities of the claimant, and we would, therefore, recommend that the following scale be adopted, under which the only distinctions made are in regard to the rank of the deceased seaman or marine, and the number and ages of the orphans:—

	Widows' Allowance per Week.	
Rank.	Under 45 Years of Age.	45 and upwards.
(1.) Able Seamen and other persons in the same category, including Marines and Marine Artillery ...	3s. 6d. ...	4s. 6d.
(2.) 2nd-class petty officers, corporals of Marines and Marine Artillery	4s. ...	5s.
(3.) 1st-class petty officers and serjeants of Marines and Marine Artillery ...	4s. 6d. ...	5s.
(4.) Chief petty officers, colour and staff serjeants of the Marines and Marine Artillery ...	5s. ...	6s. 6d.

To every child in classes 1 and 2 dependent on the mother, 1s. 6d. per week. To every child in classes 3 and 4 dependent on the mother, 2s. per week. In cases of total orphans, these rates would be increased.

But it is certain that the grant thus made, though sufficient in the least necessitous cases, would be quite inadequate in others where the widows or children were in delicate health or suffering under other disabilities. How such cases should in our view be dealt with we state further on. With the assistance of Mr. Vaughan, the Actuary of the Board of Trade, who has rendered us the greatest possible help throughout this inquiry, we have ascertained that the cost of the above proposal for dealing out of Greenwich funds with all the casualty and catastrophe cases, which would of course be small at first, would eventually be about £18,000 to £20,000 a year. This charge would, however, be met by appropriating a sum of £10,000 a year from the present time, the accumulated capital from this source during the first years being sufficient to realise the sum required. This estimate is, however, based on the casualties of the last 15 years, during which period no Naval war has occurred; and as the additional liability resulting from such a contingency should be provided for, we would recommend that the surplus of £12,000 to which we have referred be annually set aside for this purpose. As regards the second class of widows, the creation of the fund from which their annuities could be granted is dependent on their Lordships' adoption of our proposal to discontinue the award of the Greenwich Age Pensions. This question is not one of extreme urgency, and to determine the steps necessary to be taken for establishing such a fund, which could only be introduced gradually, would necessarily occupy much time, and cause great delay in the presentation of this Report. We have not, therefore, attempted to formulate any detailed scheme of pensions for these widows. We would only state that we are satisfied that with an income of about £50,000 a year from Greenwich funds which the abolition of the age pensions would eventually set free for this purpose, supplemented by contributions from the men, the establishment of a general pension scheme for widows would be quite practicable. The amount of the pensions payable from such a fund would require to be actuarially determined, and in such calculation the amounts and conditions of the contributions received from the men would form an important element. We are strongly of opinion that the establishment of such a fund would, more than any other appropriation of Greenwich moneys, increase the attractions of service in the Navy.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

This question was not one of those into which we were originally instructed to inquire, but it has since been referred to us by their Lordships, who have called upon us to report generally on the application of Greenwich Hospital funds to the maintenance of the school, and in educational grants to the daughters of seamen. Greenwich Hospital was first established in 1712, for the purpose of clothing and educating the sons of the pensioners. In that year there were only ten boys. In 1730 there were 60; in 1790 they were increased to 150; and in 1803 the number was 200. In 1821 the Royal Naval Asylum was united to Greenwich Hospital School by his Majesty's warrant of Jan. 31, 1821, and called the "Lower School," Greenwich Hospital School being then styled the "Upper School." At this time the School consisted of:—

Greenwich Hospital School (Upper School)	200 boys.
Royal Naval Asylum (Lower School)	600 "
Royal Naval Asylum (Lower School)	200 girls.
Total	1,000

And these numbers remained the same until 1828, when the Lower School was reduced by 200 boys, and 200 boys added to the Upper School, 100 of whom were to be the sons of distressed commissioned and ward-room officers, in accordance with the suggestions of the Duke of Clarence, then Lord High Admiral. In 1841 that portion of the Lower School consisting of 200 girls was abolished, in consequence of the evils that existed from the propinquity of the sexes; and no provision would appear to have been made for the education of girls until 1870, when a sum of £4,000 a year was appropriated for grants to provide for their education in approved schools. In 1869, in accordance with the recommendations of a committee, Greenwich Hospital School was thoroughly reorganised and established as an industrial school, the boys being taught seamanship and such trades as would lead them to a seafaring life. The boys are now admitted between 10½ and 13 years of age. They remain in the school until 15½ years of age, when, if physically fit, they are drafted into the training ships for continuous service in the Royal Navy. The admissions are limited to sons of warrant officers, petty officers, and seamen of the Royal Navy, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Marines, and men of the Royal Naval Reserve, and the candidates are classed according to the relative services of their fathers, orphans having the first claim. Before admission, they must sign an agreement (together with their parents or guardians), that they will enter for continuous service in the Royal Navy. In 1876, the school was increased from 800 to 1,000 boys, and a standard is now fixed for height and chest measurement on entry. The boys are examined periodically, and especially at 13 years of age. Those not coming up to the standard, or otherwise physically unfit for sea service, are discharged. Greenwich Hospital School may therefore now be considered as essentially a training school for the entry of boys into the Royal Navy, and it has been felt that money spent in its maintenance could scarcely be considered entirely in agreement with the more charitable intentions of the founders of Greenwich Hospital, as the physical test renders the weaker boys ineligible for its benefits, and so debars those most in want of charitable support from participating in it. A Committee appointed to inquire into Greenwich Hospital School has recently recommended that the number of boys admitted, subject to physical tests, should be 600 between 12½ and 14 years of age, and that the remaining 400 between 10½ and 12 years of age should be admitted without any such qualification, the object of this recommendation being to benefit the weaklier children of deceased or impoverished seamen. If it were an essential condition that the school should continue to exist, and that the present number of 1,000 boys should be maintained, we think the proposal of the Committee would be advantageous; but it should be borne in mind that the Greenwich School Committee were restricted to a consideration of the best system under which the school could be carried on, and any question of its partial or complete abolition, and the application of the funds so released to another purpose, would have been beyond the scope of their instructions. We, however, are under no such restrictions, but are required more especially to consider the general question of the school as a Greenwich Hospital endowment, with a view to forming an opinion as to the desirability of continuing to apply Greenwich Hospital funds to such a purpose. In order that their Lordships may the more readily comprehend the conclusions we have arrived at, we have thought it desirable to deal with the proposals of the Greenwich Hospital Committee separately as well as collectively. The junior or non-nautical school proposed for 400 orphan boys would in no way benefit the State, as it is not intended that these boys should be trained for the Navy. This part of the question, therefore, becomes simply one of charity, and resolves itself into a proposal to spend about £9,000 a year on the support and education of 400 boys, or an average for each of about £23 a year. Before the existence of "Board Schools," the maintenance of so excellent an educational institution as Greenwich Hospital School was doubtless a very valuable reward to our seamen, through their children, for services rendered to the country; but bearing in mind the facilities that now exist for educating these boys through the ordinary State agencies, the question arises whether the deceased fathers' services might not be more beneficially rewarded by merging this £9,000 a year in a general fund for the benefit of their widows and children, instead of conferring a costly benefit (the educational part of which could be supplied by other means) upon only a few of these persons, and giving nothing at all to the rest. The recommendation of the Greenwich Hospital Committee respecting the proposed Nautical School for 600 boys, involves some serious issues. If the character of the school is to be altered, and it is no longer to exist as a charity except in so far as a preference of admission is given to the sons of men who have served in the Navy and in the Naval Reserve, the only justification that can be urged for its maintenance out of Greenwich Hospital funds is that among the objects contemplated by the establishment of Greenwich Hospital were the "encouragement of seamen and the improvement of navigation." Admitting for the moment that the cost of such a school could be fairly charged to Greenwich funds, the further question arises whether the boys would have to go through nearly the whole of the training-ship course after leaving Greenwich Hospital School, in which case the advantage of this school as a source of supply would, in a financial sense, be nullified, as any number of boys, not so highly educated, but educated sufficiently for Naval purposes, can be obtained from outside. If the Greenwich schoolboys would not be required to go through the training-ship course, the further question arises, whether the training that they would receive at the school would render them more valuable to the service than that obtained in the ordinary way through training-ships. If it can be shown—(1), That the training at Greenwich School would entirely supersede the training-ship course, and that the boys from the school would be the more desirable; (2), that 150 or 200 of the boys would every year be found qualified to enter the Navy direct; and (3), that one of the training-ships might consequently be put out of commission—then some advantage would accrue from the maintenance of this Nautical School. Under these conditions, however, the school would no longer possess any elements of charity, but would be neither more nor less than a substitute for a training-ship which would be paid for out of Greenwich funds. The Greenwich Hospital Committee in effect, therefore, propose to appropriate $\frac{6}{10}$ of the present cost of the school, or about £14,000 a year, for the benefit of the State, and to devote the remaining $\frac{4}{10}$, or about £9,000 a year, to purposes of charity, this charity to take the form of the maintenance and education of 400 children. These proposals are, we consider, open to the following objections:—1. The appropriation of Greenwich funds for State purposes, such as the training of boys for the Navy, is not, we think, consistent with their charitable character. 2. Less than half of the applicants for admission to the school are orphans, and in order, therefore, to maintain the full number of 1,000 boys, it has been necessary to widen the area of persons qualified, the result being that many are admitted who cannot be placed in the first rank of legitimate recipients of charitable relief. 3. The £9,000 a year which it is proposed to spend on the 400 boys would, we consider, be productive of far more benefit if included in the general fund proposed for pensions to widows and orphans. Such of these 400 boys as had lost their fathers (and were, therefore, legitimate objects of relief) would by this means receive money allowances towards their support, and their education would be dealt with by the Board Schools. We would, therefore, recommend that the money proposed to be spent on these 400 boys should be applied in the manner above described, and we are strongly inclined to the opinion that the cost of the Nautical School should be devoted to the same purpose. The fund for widows and orphans would by this means be augmented in a sufficient degree to permit of more adequate relief being afforded than would otherwise be possible, and the necessities of the class best entitled, after the seamen, to precedence in any charitable grants would thus be met. Before arriving at these conclusions, we have sought advice and information from those well qualified to offer them, one of these witnesses, from whom we have received very valuable evidence, being Mr. Loch, who, as Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, is familiar with the habits and circumstances of the great class bordering on pauperism, to which the families of deceased seamen may be regarded as belonging. In the event of the abolition of Greenwich School, it would be necessary to provide for the education in approved schools of children in those cases where the character of the mother or guardian rendered it undesirable that they should have charge of the children, and it would further be necessary in special cases to provide for the education of boys who, under existing regulations, are eligible for admission to Greenwich School, but who, under our proposals, would not be eligible for direct grants from the widows' and orphans' fund. Should their Lordships concur in our suggestions in regard to boys, we think it might be desirable to consider whether some similar course should be followed in the cases of girls now educated in schools subsidised from Greenwich funds; but in throwing out this suggestion we are not unmindful of the fact that the salutary control and careful training of an asylum are of far more importance to girls than to boys, and that considerable discrimination would have to be exercised in dealing with these cases. It will be seen that the whole of our recommendations in respect to the appropriation of Greenwich funds have for their object the treatment of those funds strictly as a charity. But the due and proper application of charitable funds necessitates inspection, and we would recommend that, concurrently with the introduction of grants to widows and children, a system of efficient inspection of the habits and circumstances of the widows, and, in the cases of total orphans, of the guardians, should be instituted.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL INVESTMENTS.

Having made recommendations for the appropriation of the present annual surplus income of Greenwich Hospital, we have carefully considered whether the investments of the funds are such as to justify us in reckoning upon an undiminished income for the future. We think that we may rely upon the present income being maintained. Out of a net income of about £160,000 a year, only about £20,000 is derived from landed property. We do not anticipate any serious reduction of income on this head. On the contrary, some increase may arise, if no opportunity is lost of selling the lands, whenever a good price (say not less than 30 years' purchase of the net annual rental) can be obtained, and in investing the amounts so realised in good securities yielding a larger return. No less a sum than £1,600,000 is at present invested in Government Three per Cents., and it might be quite possible to reinvest a portion of this in other first-class securities which would yield a larger return.

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Reviews.

Morality. By Maurice Charles Hime, LL.D. (Messrs. Churchill.)—This little work, the production of the Head Master of Foyle College, Londonderry, presents considerable difficulty to a reviewer,—the purity of intention which influenced the author in preparing it for publication, and the ability which marks it throughout are abundantly made manifest; while at the same time there must be many persons indeed who would prefer that it had not been published, unless, perhaps, in some form of medical literature. Indeed, it was not until after years of consideration that the author finally resolved on letting it run its course entirely unrestricted. This fact, it must be admitted, shows at least that he has hit the public taste, and that the multitude hold opinions similar to his own. Mr. Hime deserves credit for the novel manner in which he probed public opinion upon the knotty point,—Should he publish, or not? In the spring and winter of 1875, he sent copies to many learned men, some of them guardians of youth, and appealed to them earnestly to give him a frank opinion upon the propriety of publishing. And what were the results of this commendable innovation? "All but about ten of those to whom I wrote promptly replied to me. About 100 of them approved of the essay, thought that it 'supplied a cruel want,' and was calculated to do much good to those for whom it was intended, and advised me to publish it. Ten or twelve liked it equally well, but yet they advised me not to publish it for my own sake. Twenty-three disapproved of it in *toto*, and twenty-nine were neutral." The author does not enlighten us as to the reasons why the twenty-three gave an uncompromising "No," and the twenty-nine failed to make up their minds. However, Mr. Hime gained what he wished; he fortified himself with an emphatic amount of public approval as to the course he determined on pursuing, and can now point with natural pride to the results of his canvass. As to the little work which has caused this commotion, all we can say is that it urges in expressive language the avoidance of conduct which reason and conscience, the two attributes vouchsafed to mankind, point out to be sinful, and that when doing so he illustrates what he means, with a particularity which surely might have been avoided.

The Line of Communications. By Lieut.-Col. G. A. Furse. (Clowes and Sons, Limited.)—There is nothing connected with modern warfare upon which more depends than the proper discharge of their duties by all those attached in any way to the line of communications. The success of an army in the field, in fact, depends upon the line of communication being kept open and properly protected. Col. Furse, in compiling the volume before us, has been actuated by a desire to show how a proper system of administration can best be secured. There is no greater authority on the subject. As Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Head-quarters, Col. Furse has been afforded ample opportunities of acquiring knowledge, and he has brought to bear on the preparation of his work an amount of practical experience which enables him to go into the matter exhaustively, and point out all that is needed to ensure the wants being supplied of the troops operating at the front. The volume should be in the hands of all those who wish to make soldiering a profession, for it is full of valuable hints, data, and information.

A Month at the School of Instruction. By Major C. D. Davies. (T. G. Johnson.)—As every officer of Militia and Volunteers ought to undergo the month's course at a school of instruction, it follows that every officer not yet certificated should be in possession of this little book, which has been compiled with a view of giving those who are looking forward to joining a school of instruction an insight into the work that will be expected of them at Aldershot or Wellington Barracks. Major Davies has been most particular in furnishing all necessary information, and a young officer who goes to school after perusing this *vade-mecum*, and does not pass, had better resign at once, for he certainly will be no loss to the service. Many officers have gone to school during the past twelve years completely ignorant as to what the school course really meant. There will be no excuse for anybody doing this in future, as Major Davies enlightens them on every point on which the slightest doubt can exist.

The Management and Treatment of the Horse. By a Stud Groom. (The London Literary Society.)—Every day's experience shows the increasing value of horses, as well as the necessity that exists for paying strict attention to their management. The bad treatment to which they are constantly subjected excites a feeling of pity, but few owners of horses used for ordinary purposes are aware of the numerous occult diseases to which they are liable. The little book now published takes a practical grasp of the subject, and if carefully studied may prove of valuable assistance in the management of the stable. It enumerates the diseases from which these animals suffer, and invariably points out a remedy. It also treats the subject of the horse generally, showing how a careful purchaser should be guided, and how very, very cautious a tyro should be. The index to the book, enumerating the ills that horse-flesh is heir to, is a formidable one indeed. Strange enough, its author wholly omits mention of a really important evil habit, which may be truthfully called incurable, and that is, "crib-biting." It may be checked by mechanical contrivances, but in the end the animal's wind will be perfectly broken; in fact, the best thing to do with a determined crib-biter is to shoot him, as the evil habit is a most "catching" one, and may easily infect a stable.

"TIME TRIES ALL THINGS."—Of the numerous preparations announced for promoting the growth of the hair few survive, even in name beyond a limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with an unparalleled reputation of more than 80 years, is still considered by the public to be the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair ever yet produced. They who prefer it can now have the oil of a golden colour, without in any way losing its beneficial effects. Sold everywhere. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s.

GRAND MILITARY AND NAVAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Under the immediate patronage of their R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family, there was held on Monday last, at the Royal Albert Hall, a grand Military and Naval Assault-at-Arms, which attracted to this noble building an assembly which could hardly be excelled either in point of social standing or numbers. The building was literally crammed to repletion. The performance, too, was well worthy of the assembly gathered together to witness it. Lieut.-Col. Gordon Cleather, Inspector of Gymnasia, assisted by Capt. Fox, the newly-appointed assistant-inspector, had, with the express sanction of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, prepared a most attractive programme, and was rewarded for his pains by selling every available seat in the house, thus netting a very handsome sum in aid of the Egyptian War Fund, in whose interest the performance was held. Long before the doors were thrown open, the rank and fashion of the metropolis had driven up to the Albert Hall, and the long line of private equipages, and the assembled pedestrians in the neighbourhood, promised well for the attendance and patronage of the public. A troop of the Life Guards, wearing their Egyptian decorations, guarded the building, being stationed by files at each door, besides perambulating the galleries and corridors. Inside each of the five doors leading to the arena were posted a file of these stalwart troopers. The combined bands of the Household troops enlivened the scene with their brilliant uniforms. Unfortunately, they did not play well together, the time kept differing in some of the bands. At 2.30 p.m. a squad of Lancers from the Cavalry Depôt at Canterbury entered the arena, and went through the "lance exercise" in good style. They were quickly followed at the parallel bars by the celebrated Gymnastic Staff Instructors of Aldershot who won such golden laurels in Sweden, Staff Serjts. Tobin, Hoad, Capper, and Hawkins again distinguishing themselves in a most marked manner. A squad of the Royal Marine Light Infantry were next put through the "bayonet exercise" with that remarkable precision for which this fine corps is so justly celebrated. Then followed a squad of the Royal Horse Guards, composed of colossal men, at cavalry sword exercise, thus enabling the spectators to realise what the Egyptians had to face. The boxing between Messrs. Croysdill and Vert, of the German Gymnastic Society, and others created much fun, but by far the greatest interest was centred in Professor Horner's boys, these two little fellows reminding one of a couple of bantams, so game were they. By this time the Royal loggias had filled. Strange to say, no notice was taken by either the band or the audience of the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the rest of the Royal Family. The fencing bout with foils, between Monsieur A. Thieriet, Professeur d'Escrime of the London Fencing Club, and his rival, Monsieur Duret, Professeur d'Escrime of the Paris Fencing Club, which had been delayed for the arrival of the Prince of Wales, now came off. It was a splendid exhibition of skill, in which, however, Mons. Thieriet, of the London Club, had by far the best of it. The Nordenfelt anti-torpedo-boat gun was then wheeled into the arena by a party of seamen belonging to H.M.S. Excellent, who worked this valuable invention extremely well, and to the evident satisfaction of the spectators. Capt. Shaw's Fire Brigade detachment went through some interesting exercise, illustrating the mode of saving life by means of the fire-escape, when Capt. Anstruther, of the Royal Artillery, brought Part I. of the performance to an end with some clever and well-executed sword feats. The pipers of the 72nd Duke of Albany's Highlanders now performed in the arena, and subsequently marched round the building, even up into and round the gallery, and back, amid much applause. The cutlass exercise of the seamen gunners of the Excellent did not show to advantage after the splendid sword-exercise of the Royal Horse Guards; but the single-stick exercise of the boys of St. Vincent, especially the loose play in the mêlée, highly amused the spectators. Capt. Fox, assistant-inspector of gymnasia, proved himself to be a perfect swordsman in his encounter with Serjt.-Instr. Field; and the detachment of the Royal Horse Artillery maintained the high reputation of their splendid regiment in dismounting and remounting both gun and carriage (9-pounder) in some 90 sec. Smart work! The squad of the Post-Office Volunteers, two of the men wearing the Egyptian medal, were now put through the bayonet exercise, and went through their work with a precision that led several officers present to actually ask which did the best,—the Marines or the Volunteers. A higher compliment could hardly have been paid to this fine squad of "England's Salvation Army," as the force is now termed among the masses. The horizontal-bar again brought the gymnastic staff to the front. Nothing could well exceed the high training of these men, and their splendid form was the subject of universal comment. We regret that neither Serjt.-Major Clisham nor Qrmr.-Serjt. Adams performed, as the former on the bar, and the latter by his sword tricks, won universal applause in Sweden. This staff also performed on the horse, the double-somersaults of Staff Serjts. Capper and Hawkins receiving the well-deserved applause of the occupants of the Royal boxes. Here excitement reached its highest pitch, when the tug-of-war commenced between the boys of H.M.S. St. Vincent, under Lieut. Fulford, R.N., and the boys of Woolwich Garrison, for the occasion under Lieut.-Col. Gordon Cleather. The military team was at least half a head taller, and seemed composed of bigger-made lads than the Naval. Yet there was no mistake who won. The boys of the St. Vincent, with naked feet and heels together, awaited the command "Pull!" with evident suspense. No sooner given, than they fairly ran away with the Woolwich lads. The excitement among the Royal children was immense, and even the Duke of Edinburgh appeared to think himself once more on board the Euryalus, participating in similar sports, so heartily did he applaud the sailor lads below him. So ended one of the most successful entertainments ever held in the Royal Albert Hall.

TORPEDO EXPLOSIVES AND EXPLOSIONS.

One of the most interesting features of torpedo warfare is that which relates to subaqueous explosions, both in relation to the actual effect and the grand spectacle afforded by the firing of a large quantity of explosive at some distance below the surface of the water. In the beginning of the employment of torpedoes in Naval warfare, only very small charges of gunpowder were used, but in the American Civil War some torpedoes were laid down containing upwards of 2,000 lb. of that explosive; and the terrific effect of the explosion of such a charge beneath the bottom of a wooden ship was practically evidenced on May 24, 1864, when the Commodore Jones (so well known to all torpedo aspirants) was actually blown into fragments. As Lieutenant-Commander Barnes, U.S.N., states, "she absolutely crumbled to pieces, dissolved, as it were, in mid-air, enveloped by the falling spray, mud, water, and smoke." During the last ten years, experiments have been conducted at different periods, in various countries, more especially in America, England, France, Austria, and Sweden, to ascertain the actual effect of the explosion of submarine mines containing explosive charges differing in size and nature, and placed at various depths and distances from the side of targets representing sections of modern ironclads. Many of these experiments will be found described in Lieutenant Sleeman's work on Torpedoes, and now we have the series completed up to the latest date by the publication of General Abbot's (U.S.A.) report on the exhaustive experiments conducted by order of the American Government at the Engineer Torpedo School (Willet's Point), under the direction of that officer. The vast importance of this work will be best estimated by stating the fact that 697 experiments of submarine explosions have been carried out by the U.S. Engineer Torpedo Corps during the last eight years. As our Government have ordered a mixed Committee to be formed, comprising Naval and Military torpedo officers, and civilians especially learned in the study of explosives, who will take in hand the whole question of submarine explosions, more particularly relating to torpedo warfare, it would seem to be a specially *à propos* time to note how this subject stands at the present moment. Different natures of explosive compounds are used for torpedo work in different countries; for instance, we employ gun-cotton, the Americans prefer dynamite No. 1 (giant powder), the Austrians lithofracteur, &c., and now a new explosive compound has been discovered, which goes by the name of explosive or nitro-gelatine, and which promises to supersede all other explosives for torpedo work. The following figures, taken from General Abbot's report, enables a comparison to be drawn between the relative intensity of action of the following explosives when fired under water:—Explosive gelatine, 117; dynamite No. 1, 100; lithofracteur, 94; gun-cotton, 87. The reason of this difference which exists in the nature of the explosive used in different countries being due in a great measure to its cost, and the ease with which it can be obtained in large quantities when required, for it is not advisable to have large stores of any of these high explosives kept in the forts or arsenals, &c., during peace time, and also to the considerable difference of opinion which still exists as to which is the most suitable of all the numerous explosive compounds that are at present in the market. To determine once for all which is the most suitable explosive compound for torpedo work will probably be one of the principal objects of the newly-appointed Committee on Submarine Explosions. An explosive compound for use in torpedoes must possess, amongst others, the following features:—Safety in handling and in transportation; convenience in loading; greatest intensity of action when exploded in torpedo cases beneath the water; non-deterioration, or danger due to its being subjected to freezing, thawing, or wetting. Nitro-gelatine bids fair to fulfil most of these qualifications for a perfect torpedo explosive, but requires to be subjected to lengthened tests before a final verdict can be accorded. Next comes dynamite No. 1, and then gun-cotton, which is placed last because its intensity of action when fired under water is less than for the other two; but in point of safety it is superior to dynamite, and this and the last feature on the above list are really the two most important ones. It is indisputable that 100 lb. of gun-cotton exploded in contact with the bottom of the strongest built armour-plated vessel would effect her destruction; and as it is not subject to deterioration under the conditions met with on service, and is perfectly safe to handle and easy to manufacture, it seems to us advisable to waive any slight want in intensity of action that it may be charged with, and retain it for our torpedo service, in preference to any other existent explosive compounds, which, however minute, do not possess the element of safety in so high a degree. It is stated in General Abbot's report that dynamite, when handled by inexperienced men, often causes headaches; but we are of opinion that many of those who, by reason of their being non-specialists in the handling of dynamite, have suffered thereby, would be extremely thankful if only a headache had been the actual result, instead of broken limbs and sometimes loss of life. No doubt the General refers only to the effect of the unpleasant fumes which arise from dynamite when not carefully handled. In the war service of torpedoes inexperienced men will often have to be employed. No charge of less than 100 lb. would ever be used for contact mines, and for ground mines it seems far more advisable to have a number of them, containing small charges (150 lb. to 200 lb.), moored in groups and fired simultaneously, in the place of the method hitherto adopted of a few heavily-charged mines, which facts further tend to the retention of gun-cotton as the torpedo service explosive. The superior safety qualities of gun-cotton over other explosive compounds is owing principally to the fact that it can be used when wet, provided a very small charge of the dry material with a fulminate fuse be employed as the detonator. This necessity for a special nature of detonator has been raised as an objection to the use of this explosive, as well as to the form in which it is manufactured, owing to the trouble experienced in packing the torpedo with its charge of gun-cotton and detonator; but all submarine mines and torpedoes generally will be kept ready charged, and the cases can be so constructed that this objection may be treated as a mere matter of detail, and anyhow cannot justify a more easily manipulated, but less safe, explosive being adopted in its place. To proceed with the subject of submarine explosions, the principal object to be achieved by the institution of experiments with submarine mines has been to determine the amount of resistance that is offered by the best class of modern ironclad hulls to the action of different sized charges of the most powerful explosives when fired at varying distances from the hull beneath the water, and at the same time to experimentally analyse the laws governing the transmission of the shock through the fluid. As it has been impossible to use in such experiments an actual ironclad, on account of the costliness of such an undertaking, the targets that have been employed for such purposes have only represented sections of the most powerful ships, and therefore the results, though exceedingly interesting and valuable, lack reality. The English experiments in 1874 were carried out against the Oberon, constructed to represent the Hercules, but she only weighed complete about one-twelfth of the actual weight of the Hercules; the Swedish target used for the same purpose in 1874-5 also represented a section of the side of the Hercules, with the exception of her armour-plating, and a similar target was adopted for the Austrian trials in 1875; while, for the later American experiments, 1875 to 1877, a target 20 feet square, by 3 feet deep, was constructed to accurately represent a section of the Monarch's bottom; its weight was about 26 tons, but to in some measure compensate for this want of weight, and reduce the tendency so comparatively light a construction would have to yield to the shock, and so reduce the effect of the explosion, sixteen large mushroom anchors were connected in pairs by chain cables of $\frac{7}{8}$-inch diameter over the deck of the target, and the cables were hove taut at low-water, and further strained by a tidal rise of some 8 feet. Though all these precautions were taken to supply the deficiency in the actual weight of this target, yet the data obtained in this and other similar trials can only be considered in regard to the effect of the explosion of a submarine mine on the hull itself, but does not represent the actual effect of the same on a ship fully equipped and manned, with full steam up, and at the time of the occurrence most probably steaming ahead. It would appear that the explosion of a mine containing 200 lb. of dynamite or gun-cotton in close proximity to the bottom of a first-class ironclad, representing an energy per square inch on the surface of the hull exposed to the shock of about 10,000 lb., would have infinitely more disastrous effects than is afforded by these incomplete experiments,—for instance, the displacement of a boiler, condenser, or other parts of the machinery, falling of the lower masts, dismounting of a gun or two, &c., and also, last, though not least, the complete demoralisation of the crew; and therefore, in the experiments of a similar nature about to be undertaken in this country, we trust something considerably in advance of what has hitherto been attempted is in contemplation, or otherwise we fail to see the object of an expenditure of the public money to prove what has been already established, that 100 lb. of an explosive compound when fired in contact, or 200 lb. at a distance of 12 to 20 feet, will result in a fatal shock to any existent first-class armour-plated ship. It may, no doubt, be extremely interesting from a commercial point of view to know exactly what amount of explosive is required to obtain certain specific results. But for the torpedo service such is not really necessary, for the charge of a submarine mine will be dependent on whether it is to act as a contact or ground mine, and not on what nature of vessel it will be used against, 100 lb. and 200 lb. being respectively sufficient for each nature of mine for the purpose of effecting, on explosion, serious injury to the most powerfully-constructed ship of war. But if the slightest doubt exists as to the power of such charges, then it is easy to increase them each by one-half. All that is actually required to be known on this point is, the least instantaneous pressure per square inch that will destroy a first-class man-of-war of the present day; and this has been practically and conclusively proved by the United States Engineer Torpedo Corps, under the direction of General Abbot. The iron target previously mentioned, and held down by 16 anchors and cables, was so seriously damaged that it sunk in 30 minutes, and also all but one of the $\frac{7}{8}$-inch chain cables were snapped, by a charge of 200 lb. of dynamite placed 30·8 feet below the centre of the bottom of the target, the observed pressure being in this case 4,596 lb. per square inch. This target having been raised and repaired, was subjected to a final experiment, but was not in this case held down by the 16 anchors and cables, when 200 lb. of dynamite was exploded only 12·1 feet below the centre of the bottom; here, though only 36 per cent. of its developed intensity of action was expended in effecting rupture, the remaining 64 per cent. being expended in effecting motion, yet the target was completely destroyed, and sank in a few seconds, the observed pressure here being 6,523 lb. per square inch. The system of placing the submarine mines ought to be such that they should be exploded only in close proximity to the hostile vessel, that is to say, at a distance not greater than 20 feet horizontally, for a charge of 200 lb. of gun-cotton, and that wherever possible contact mines should always be employed. We often hear it stated that our torpedo service is far behind that of many other Powers, failing principally in the want of constant practice; and most certainly in regard to the practice with torpedo boats, we do fall grievously behind both the Russians and Italians. Then we have been informed that the reason so little is known in regard to the advances made in our torpedo service, is not because there is nothing to record, but on account of the perfect secrecy observed in connection therewith. We sincerely trust that such is the true state of the case, though we can hardly credit this latter statement. In conclusion, we would impress on this newly-appointed Committee the necessity that exists of settling the vexed questions, as to what is the best system to be obtained for the firing and testing of the submarine mines; also, to endeavour to secure a thoroughly efficient mechanical mine; and further, to decide on the best system of mooring the mines, and to come to some definite and satisfactory conclusion as to the value and mode of manipulating the electric light for torpedo warfare.

Art.

"Alexandria," "Kassassin," "Tel-el-Kebir."—The Fine Arts Society have on view at their gallery in New Bond Street three pictures which represent some of the most striking episodes in the history of the recent campaign in Egypt. First, Mr. Wyllie's picture of the bombardment of Alexandria; second, Mr. Woodville's charge of the Household Cavalry at Kassassin; and thirdly, M. de Neuville's splendid painting of the storming of Tel-el-Kebir. Probably the most striking incident connected with the last-named work is the fact that it was painted within a period of thirty days. Altogether, it is one of transcendant merit, and quite equal to any executed by the same master. Mr. Woodville's spirited sketch of the charge at Kassassin may be truly designated a remarkable performance, sufficiently powerful to strike terror into the hearts of ordinary beholders. It is a matter of wonder, as well as of congratulation, that although "the Arab marksmen cowered down upon the sand to avoid the slashing sabres, they were hewn down in rows; and although, when the flood was past, the desert looked like a grim field after a hurricane, whose crop had been armed men, the British loss was, nevertheless, comparatively light, Lord Wolseley's despatch giving a total for all arms of seven killed and about 60 wounded." Mr. Wyllie's pictures of "The Bombardment," though unlikely to awaken so much interest as the others, deserves approbation. The notable features in them are the dashing way in which the dashing little Condor and her dashing captain performed their parts, and the wonderful blue of the Mediterranean." If we mistake not, this exhibition of paintings (which are eloquently commented on by Mr. Lewis Wingfield) will attract many visitors during the season.

A military correspondent writing to an Indian contemporary gives some reasons why the Indian Commissariat is unpopular. He says:—"Ask half the officers who are in it now, and who are *nolens volens* forced to remain in it, if they would remain if they could return to regimental duty? Look at the system of accounts, made simply for feeding the myrmidons of the examiner and for driving executive officers perfectly frantic! A system by which an enormous and expensive establishment is kept up in order to check 'pice,' and by which Government may save a few hundred rupees per annum in each circle; a system which is so entwined by red-tape, as to be utterly useless, and which in every emergency breaks down! If not, why had lakhs to be wiped off from the Cabul and the Kurum Valley accounts, and also in several frontier expeditions? If Government wants to know why the Commissariat is so unpopular, let them order a committee to investigate the system of check, and they will probably find a means of making the service more popular, by simplifying the accounts, and thus giving officers less worry, and they will curtail the expenditure enormously by reducing the establishments of the examiner and somewhat of the executive officers."

The introduction of a change in the costume of the Madras Cavalry has led to Sir Frederick Roberts urging on Government the advisability of also doing away with the present belts and swords, which, it is considered, would be ridiculous to wear on the Alkalik and Kamarband uniform, and substituting the Mackenzie equipment, as in the Bengal Cavalry. The Government of India have accorded their sanction to the above proposal, and the Cavalry pattern sword and steel scabbard now in use will be displaced by the native shaped sword (tulwar), with wood and leather scabbard, thus, it is hoped, improving the dash of the Madras Cavalry.

OUR CRUISERS:

THEIR INEFFICIENCY AND EXCESSIVE COST.

Nobody with any knowledge of the subject believes that our Navy is what it ought to be, or even what it might be, were the annual ten to twelve millions wisely spent. A wise man has said, "Nothing is so difficult as to alter the policy of individuals or nations who allow themselves to be persuaded that they are the envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world. Time and adversity can alone operate in such cases." We have all pretty correct ideas that we are at the head of maritime nations, but we do not recollect the responsibility that this entails. No matter what party is in power, the head officials on every public occasion deem it their sacred duty to iterate and reiterate what a splendid state the Navy is in. It is certain that, in an average audience, not one person in fifty knows anything of the matter, and so this "windy babblement" floats about till it gets to be believed; and the most melancholy part of it is that the officials, by dint of constant repetition, have got to believe it too. We propose, in the next few weeks, to show our present position as regards cruisers, how bad it is, and that it has been brought about by reckless and unprofitable expenditure; that this has disastrously reacted on our officers, and rendered necessary a compulsory retirement scheme, and long periods of enforced idleness. We propose to illustrate this extravagance by examples and figures from the dockyard Blue-books, to compare the sea speeds, structural strength, coal endurance, weight-carrying capacity, and cost of our best mail steamers, with our cruisers; and to show the inferiority of the latter, and the reason of it. And though we are not of those who believe that the maximum expenditure on our Navy has been reached, still we think the country has a right through Parliament to require that, before it gives more money, it shall be satisfied that the large sums now given are properly expended. And, in conclusion, we propose to trace out the line the remedy should take. We may state at once, that in giving prominence to this subject, we do not think the days of ironclads are over. We think that the best of all teachers on this matter is not theory, but experience; and our experience—limited, it may be—shows that to engage a fort or another ironclad, an ironclad is essential. Still less would we attempt to build cruisers, that with any fair prospects of success could engage an ironclad. The first line on this point we think to be, that Britain should possess a sufficient number of ironclads to oppose any probable combination of the European Naval Powers; and in estimating the probability, we do not think it necessary to put France and Germany or Russia and Turkey on the same side. We would always have two or three building to keep up our stock, and to keep on the level with improvements in shipbuilding and marine engineering. But we must also state that we think we have sufficient ironclads, both built and building, to more than satisfy the conditions we have sketched, and that the ironclad question is by no means a pressing one. But if we ask ourselves,—What about our cruisers, the vessels that are to put down privateers and protect our commerce; is the answer as satisfactory? We think that the answer to this question might be adapted from that celebrated chapter in the natural history of Ireland on snakes. "There are no snakes," and there are no cruisers. This statement is tolerably distinct, and may at first sight appear to many as incredulous, but it is literally and accurately true. "'Tis true, 'tis pity; but pity 'tis, 'tis true." A very little attention to Mr. Barnaby's late lecture at the Royal United Service Institution, and his speculations as to the Servia and Alaska, will show that this question has at last been crushed in upon him, and the present Government are wisely sending abroad guns to arm our merchant steamers, in case of need. This wise project is due neither to a soldier, nor a sailor, nor even to a Government official, but to Sir Donald Currie, a man who commenced life in an office, and is now a large and successful steamship owner. The want of cruisers has been a constant theme in our own columns. Hardly a week has passed that we have not pointed it out, and the subject has not received the attention it deserves. Having none, the wisest thing the Government can do is to improvise cruisers, or take steps to do so. But this should not retard, but accelerate our building. Let us go back twenty years, and see the progress that has been made in private steamers. It is well known that the North Atlantic trade is the most onerous in which a ship can engage, and in it there is the most competition. Consequently, we find here the strongest, the fastest, and, in a word, the best ships. We give here a table, covering twenty years, containing the particulars of certain steamers that were, when built, the fastest and best, and later on we shall give their contemporaries in the *Navy List*, and compare them. Two steamers from each of the great companies that devote themselves to first-class passengers are given, viz., the Cunard, Inman, Guion, White Star. These ships have a high freeboard, the highest, the Servia, has 16 feet 2 inches, and this is the only one built of steel. It is worthy of remark that they are all single screws. We give in Table 2 the logs of the three fastest steamers during the second half of 1882; and in our next article, we shall give the logs of those steamers which (in the event of war) we shall have to provide against as privateers :—

	Year built.	Length. Feet.	Breadth. Feet.	Draft. Feet.	Tons register.	Displacement at draft.	Sea speed in knots.	Coals daily.	Coal carried.	Cargo carried in tons weight.	Value when new. £
China	1862	326	40	23	2,529	22′ = 4,700	12¾	80	1,100	1,050	85,000
City of Paris	1866	359	40	23	2,556	...	13½	90	1,100	1,000	85,000
Baltic	1870	420	41	25	3,707	25′ = 7,680	14¼	75	900	2,200	120,000
City of Richmond	1873	441	43	26	4,607	23′ = 7,173	15	90	1,050	2,700	165,000
Britannic	1874	455	45	26	5,004	26′ = 9,600	15½	95	1,100	3,000	185,000
Arizona	1879	450	45	26	5,146	27′ = 9,760	16¼	120	1,200	2,800	165,000
Servia	1881	515	52	26	7,392	26′ = 12,360	17	180	1,800	2,200	250,000
Alaska	1881	500	50	26	6,932	...	18	230	2,000	1,900	240,000

Up to the time of writing, the Alaska is the only vessel that has made the passage from Sandy Hook to Queenstown, or *vice versâ*, in less than seven days.

Passages of the three fastest mail steamers, last half of 1882. Queenstown to New York :—

		Hourly speed.	Distance.	Apparent time of passage. dys.	hrs.	min.
Alaska	July	17·6	2,819	6	21	40
	August	17·	2,726	6	21	45
	October	17·1	2,779	7	1	26
	November.	16·4	2,719	7	0	1
	December	14·4	2,729	7	17	55*
Servia	July	16·2	2,851	7	7	40†
	August	16·1	2,831	7	7	36†
	September	16·1	2,835	7	7	33†
	October	14·7	2,838	8	3	47
	November	15	2,831	7	16	10
Arizona	July	15·4	2,828	7	22	30‡
	August	16·	2,789	7	6	24
	September	15·	2,792	7	18	20
	October	15·2	2,784	7	14	0
	November.	13·1	2,807	9	0	30
	December.	15·5	2,794	7	14	50

* On Dec. 14 made only 130 miles.

† The regularity of these three passages is noteworthy.

‡ Detained by fog.

The following are the addresses of H.M.'s ships on foreign stations and on detached service up to this day :—*Mediterranean.*—Commander - in - Chief, Malta, every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, with the following ships: Alexandra, Téméraire, Monarch, Hibernia, Cruiser, Antelope, Helicon, Cygnet, Coquette, Decoy, Bittern, Condor, and Orion. Detached ships: Invincible and Alexandra, care of H.B.M.'s Consul. Letters for Falcon and Iris to be sent to Port Said. N.B.—Letters for Alexandria and Port Said may be sent on Monday, *viâ* Naples; Tuesday, *viâ* Marseilles; and Friday, *viâ* Brindisi (British packet). Beacon and Grappler, Gibraltar, *viâ* France, daily. Cockatrice, Constantinople; mail Tuesdays and Saturdays, *viâ* Varna. Carysfort, Inflexible, and Superb, care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Corfu, *viâ* Brindisi. *East Indies.*—Commander-in-Chief, and Euryalus, Briton, Dragon, Eclipse, Osprey, Arab, Philomel, Ranger, Tourmaline, and Woodlark, Aden, care of Postmaster, to be forwarded, *viâ* Brindisi, April 20. Detached ships: London, Undine, and Harrier, Zanzibar. Next mail, April 27, *viâ* Brindisi. Dryad, Tamatave, Madagascar; next mail May 8, by French packet. *China.*—Commander-in-Chief, and Audacious, Albatross, Champion, Cleopatra, Cockchafer, Curaçoa, Daring, Espoir, Fly, Foxhound, Kestrel, Linnet, Pegasus, Sapphire, Swift, Vigilant, Zephyr, Flying Fish, and Magpie, Singapore, care of Postmaster, to be forwarded; next mail April 20, *viâ* Brindisi. Victor Emanuel, Hong Kong; mails same as to Singapore. *Australia.*—Commodore, and Nelson, Dart, Diamond, Espiegle, Lark, and Miranda, Sydney, New South Wales. *South-East Coast of America.*—Senior Officer, and Amethyst, Rambler, Rifleman, and Wrangler, Monte Video, care of H.B.M.'s Consul. *Pacific.*—Commander-in-Chief, with Swiftsure, and Mutine, Esquimalt; mails April 21, *viâ* United States. Comus, Constance, Heroine, Kingfisher, and Liffey, at Coquimbo, care of H.M.'s Consul, Panama, to be forwarded *viâ* Southampton. Sappho, care of H.B.M.'s Consul, San Francisco. *North America and West Indies.*—Commander-in-Chief, with Northampton, Garnet, Griffon, Foam, Terror, and Fantôme, Bermuda. Tenedos, Newfoundland. *West Indies.*—Commodore, with Urgent, Tyrian, Mallard, and Flamingo, Jamaica. Dido, Barbadoes. *Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa.*—Commander-in-Chief, with Boadicea, Starling, and Flora, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope. Ascension Island; next mail April 26. *West Coast of Africa.*—Algerine, Flirt, and Pioneer, address Senior Naval Officer, Cape Coast Castle; mail every Friday, *viâ* Liverpool. Bullfrog, St. Helena; mail April 26. Stork, St. Paul de Loanda, *viâ* Liverpool; mail May 2. *Channel Squadron.*—Vice-Admiral Commanding, with Minotaur, Agincourt, Achilles, Northumberland, and Sultan, Gibraltar; daily, *viâ* France. Ships due there from Cape de Verdes May 5. *Miscellaneous.*—Jackal, Devonport. Sylvia, Monte Video, care of H.B.M.'s Consul. Lively, Devonport. Valorous, Portsmouth. *Homeward Bound.*—Encounter, Malta. Rocket, Devonport. Seagull, Devonport. Lily, Malta. Thetis and Gannet, St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, care of H.B.M.'s Consul; mail May 8. Thalia, Aden. Firefly, Devonport, unless otherwise addressed. Moorhen and Sheldrake, Aden.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

THE WARRANT OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to a question put by Sir H. Drummond-Wolff, in the House of Commons, on Monday, respecting a circular which appears to have been recently issued by the warrant officers of the Navy, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the Secretary of the Admiralty, said :—"I have seen a copy of the circular referred to, but I have no means of knowing how far it really represents the views of the warrant officers, as it is published anonymously." Now, Sir, not only the warrant officers, but other classes of officers in the Navy would feel grateful to the Secretary of the Admiralty, if he would be so good as to express how as a body, officers can, without incurring the pains and penalties threatened by the regulations, make known the grievances and anomalies under which they may consider themselves to be labouring. In the case of the warrant officers, the course I would suggest for that very deserving class to adopt is, for those serving on board every ship at home and abroad to take a copy of the circular to their respective captains, and assure them that it represents their views as a body. Possibly, then, the Secretary of the Admiralty would be satisfied on the point.—I am, &c.

J. M.

SIR,—Allow me to thank you most heartily on behalf of the Warrant Officers of the Navy, for your very favourable comments on the pamphlet they have issued. At the same time, I hope I am not unnecessarily taking up too much of your space by respectfully pointing out a slight error you make in regard to Chief Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters. You speak of *Chief Warrant Officers.* Now, Sir, there is no such rank in the Service. Chief Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters are *commissioned* officers, their commissions being precisely the same as for Lieutenants, the chiefs having to pay the 5s. stamp duty on their commissions, the same as other officers. You will therefore see that the small boon asked for, viz., a step in rank on retirement, is not a point that involves the question of a commission. The chiefs have from between 20 to 25 years' service as officers before they become entitled to their promotion to a higher grade, and when I tell you that a non-commissioned officer in the Army or Marines who may be promoted to Qrmr. to-day, and should retire to-morrow, would have the relative rank of Capt., with all its attendant advantages of widow's pension and compassionate allowance, and if he had served ten years as Qrmr. would have the rank of Major, which corresponds to our Senior Lieuts.' relative rank in the Army, you will see that the chiefs are only asking to be treated relatively the same as their brethren in the Army or Marines; and surely the Royal Navy deserves as much consideration as the Army? Trusting you will not deem my remarks impertinent,—I am, &c.,

CHIEF GUNNER.

[The Admiralty having made Chief Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters commissioned officers, should most assuredly place them on the same footing as those holding relative rank in the Army. We refer all concerned to our editorial remarks on the pay of Naval Officers, when, no doubt, the reason why the Admiralty will do nothing except for that class of which the Board is composed will be understood. Public opinion will soon remedy these matters.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

LIEUTENANTS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Had Lord Salisbury had the advantage or disadvantage of spending a commission in a ward-room mess, he would know that the time for preventing the discontent of Naval Lieutenants has long gone by. Whether, in any case, his logic as to the means of averting the catastrophe is sound, is more than doubtful. Lieutenants are and have been for some years emphatically "a discontented class," and are likely to remain so until their prospects improve. Their discontent is also likely to grow, and go on increasing until the climax is reached, and something serious happens. Of course, no one supposes that their duties will be less thoroughly done in the meantime; but surely this should not tell against them, as it undoubtedly does. The policy of the Medical Naval officers in "starving out" the Admiralty is periodically successful, but we cannot use this method as Lord Northbrook hints in his speech, and therefore—as he also hints—we may go on as we are. But parents may be deterred from sending their sons into the Navy. The Admiralty may in this manner be starved. I believe we would not follow the example of the Irish police if we could, consequently justice is denied. I am not writing to point out our grievances. You, Sir, have ably done this. But I am desirous of calling attention to the First Lord's want of sympathy, Lord Salisbury's strategy, and to return thanks to Lord Belmore for his determined stand on our behalf.—I am, &c.,

ANOTHER LIEUTENANT.

Extensive alterations are being made in the starting gear of the Opal, and the departure of the vessel is likely to be delayed for another month.

The Goshawk is to be brought forward for sea with all available despatch for service on the Australian station, the Admiralty having decided to supersede the obsolete class of sailing schooner at present doing duty on that station by a small class of steam vessels.

MACHINE-GUNS AND HOME DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having had much experience as an Artillery Officer in India, and also in command of a Volunteer Artillery Corps in England, I venture to offer a few observations on the latter branch of the service, which I think may be useful at this time. The late Volunteer Review at Brighton, like all its predecessors, was of little or no use as a means of instruction to the artillery present; and would probably give the infantry such an inadequate idea of the difficulties and dangers they would be exposed to from an enemy's artillery as might lead to serious reverses in the event of their being called upon to take the field—a contingency never to be lost sight of. From the organisation of the volunteer artillery, I am fully convinced that they can never become really efficient as field batteries. The expense of horsing the guns, unless borne by the country, and the time required to teach driving (not riding, as men able to ride can be found, but driving on all kinds of ground, which requires much training and frequent practice, for both men and horses), are sufficient reasons for discouraging the volunteer artillery from trying to become field batteries in the ordinary sense. How, then, can they be made useful for the defence of the country, except as garrison artillery or as heavy batteries of position? I would suggest, by arming them to some extent with machine-guns, Gatlings, Nordenfelts, or some other kind. These weapons, being mounted on very light carriages, are easily moved by drag-ropes, and they might be used in manœuvres to represent batteries of field artillery. They would be also, I consider, of the utmost value in many situations, in the hands of the coast corps in opposing landings. Say that the Sussex Artillery were armed with machine-guns, and trained to use them. From the Fort at Newhaven to Brighton a battery of these, easily moved along the road at the top of the cliff, supported by a couple of companies of infantry, should be able to prevent a landing, at least for a time. Another would do the same from Seaford to Eastbourne. There is, I think, only Berling Gap to cover in this section. The Fort at Newhaven would cover Seaford Bay, and the Redoubt at Eastbourne a portion of Pevensey Bay. Lewes may be considered an important strategical point, and well worth protecting from being suddenly seized on. In fact, in this light, it is of far greater importance than Brighton, which would only be of use from the supplies to be obtained from it. The railway value of the latter place can be destroyed by blocking Clayton tunnel; while Lewes commands the railways, *viâ* Keymer and Tunbridge Wells, with their connecting links. This point should be therefore protected from a sudden attack by a small force till a larger body was sent from the main army to hold it. I have selected this section of coast as an example, because Brighton is so well known to the Volunteers; but many other sections could be equally protected by machine-guns. I know it is a question whether arms of this description should be in the hands of the artillery or infantry; but I venture to express my opinion that they should belong to the artillery, and more especially to the Volunteer Artillery, for the following reasons:—(*a.*) They have some experience in handling guns both in firing and repository exercises, which latter should enable them to get light pieces over bad ground with comparative ease. (*b.*) From the practice they have in carbine shooting, they would be able as well, or almost as well, as the infantry corps, to estimate the effect of small-arm fire, and to know when to employ it. (*c.*) If these guns were attached to, and worked by, infantry, sections would have to be detailed specially to work them, and they would probably be used in too scattered formations. In fact, it would be a reversion to the old system of "galloper guns," as used by cavalry before the advent of regular Horse Artillery, or to the system of "battalion guns" with infantry: whereas in the hands of the artillery, a concentration of machine guns could be effected where wanted. If two of these guns were attached to each artillery corps of four or more batteries, and one to each station where two batteries could use them, it would be enough for drill purposes. For manœuvring drills, some old ship field gun-carriages, or old H.A. 6-pounder carriages might be issued to corps. Details as to practice ammunition and its conveyance would have to be considered. But I will not ask for more of your space, as this letter has already run to greater length than I had intended.—I am, &c., Experience.

SURGEON-MAJOR THORBURN'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Earl of Morley, in his speech on my case, made some statements which I am sure he made without looking at the papers in his office connected with the case. The Lord Truro examined all the original evidence in the case and full notes of the Court of Inquiry, and his statement could not, therefore, be, what Lord Morley characterised it, an *ex parte* statement. I kept all the original evidence. The noble Earl failed to notice that the foundation of my whole case rests upon the fact that the Lucknow stewards hastily, on a Sunday morning, connected me with the supposed misconduct of the rider of a pony by the public records of the money transactions of the race meeting. The stewards stated that those records, the lottery papers, showed me to win a large sum of money, whereas they showed nothing of the kind. This hasty, false step led to all the trouble that followed. They refused to admit they were wrong. Lord Morley then stated that every officer whose character was impugned should at once place the matter in the hands of his commanding officer, giving the Queen's Regulations as the authority, which, he says, I disregarded He omitted to mention, however, that the matter was in the hands of my commanding officer, Gen. Cureton, my chief accuser, and that the Queen's Regulations state that it was his (Gen. Cureton's) duty to investigate, in his military capacity, at once and on the spot, the charge made against me (*vide* Queen's Regulations, sect. 6, par. 52). I, however, at once and on the spot, did place copies of all charges against me in the hands of the Deputy-Surgeon-General. If Lord Morley will take the trouble to look at the documents in his office, he will find this recorded. He will find it recorded that I refused to leave India until a court of inquiry had been granted, though, after sending in my defence, the Commander-in-Chief in India wished me to go home and say nothing more about the matter. I hold documentary evidence of this fact. Who, then, broke the Queen's Regulations, myself or the Indian Military authorities? The noble Earl then alluded to the forged document, and stated that it was drawn up without any desire to deceive the Commander-in-Chief in India. If this were the case, why was the document all in one handwriting, and Mr. Dickson's name at the end of it? Why was it drawn up in Lucknow, but forwarded with a letter dated from Calcutta, where the man whose name was forged lives? Why did Gen. Cureton call a Lucknow report a Calcutta Turf Club Report, "conscientiously and undoubtedly," when it was written in Lucknow? The Earl of Morley holds my solicitor's written opinion about this document. He next stated that I impugned the honesty of the Lucknow stewards. Was it honest to state that the lottery papers convicted me (*vide* their letter of Aug. 18, 1881) of dishonesty, when they admitted at the Court of Inquiry that on Aug. 17, 1881, they knew that statement to be untrue? Lord Morley states that the Court of Inquiry were guilty of great irregularity in expressing an opinion on my case. Can it be properly called irregular, to congratulate a man who has been wrongly accused, on establishing his innocence? However, whether the Court of Inquiry behaved irregularly or not, the fact remains, they congratulated me. The Commander-in-Chief in India has stated in writing that, in his opinion, the evidence, being presumptive, was not sufficient to lay before a court-martial, but he presumed I was guilty. If presumptive, why hold him guilty? Is this fair, is this English? No mention is made of what the presumptive evidence was. The noble Earl explained to the House of Lords how a dishonest man was presented with a gratuity of £2,500, and he mentions that Mr. Childers and Lord Hartington considered me guilty of swindling; but he omitted to mention a single fact against me in substantiation of that charge, except that, in his estimation, I had "failed to remove the suspicion cast upon me." This comes rather badly from a man who avoids all allusion to Lord Truro's remarks regarding the refusal of a court-martial, which would have had the judicial power denied to a court of inquiry.—I am, &c.,

D. Thorburn.

THE CHANGE OF UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is with some diffidence that I venture to beg space in your paper for a few remarks in connection with a subject you may consider exhausted—the proposed, and, I fear, intended change from the national colour hitherto predominating among our military uniforms. A question which would appear, not unreasonably, to present itself is,—Have those most concerned been consulted in the matter? I maintain they have not. The officers of the British Army are ignored; as to obtaining the opinion of the rank and file, they, presumably, cannot form one of even comparative value, should it be brought into contact with the ideas of the able, though mufti-clad gentleman, whose long military experience has gained him the position of War Minister for England. Now, we acknowledge ourselves to be following the lead of a nation whose experience in war has been on a grander, though less varied scale than our own. Yet it is a curious fact that, when, some two and a half years ago, the German authorities were considering the advisability of abolishing bayonet instruction, a circular was sent round to every regiment in the service, and the opinions of the officers of each corps noted as to the matter under consideration. Now, if the German regimental officers, who have been engaged on no service since the Franco-German War, are able to come to a valued decision on the point alluded to, surely the Englishmen, who have fought in so many climates, under such varied circumstances, might be supposed competent to enter formally into the present discussion. The German officers are clever and hard-working men, so are the British officers; neither do the latter, even in their amusements, fail to acquire experience of great military value. Apart from war service, the English officer has a knowledge of country rarely equalled, born of his love for and proficiency in field sports. The sportsman and the soldier are near akin; when each is in his element, their surroundings and necessities are similar. And yet this question of an important change of dress has been apparently decided by a small committee of gentlemen, soldiers, certainly, but influenced by outsiders. As to the choice of this committee, you, Sir, with your knowledge of the sentiments obtaining in our Army, will attach importance and significance to the extraordinary majority of non-red-coated officers. I do not wish to argue the question, but I think it ought to be argued by the Army—by that Army, be it remembered, so rich in experience and ability, and which yet clings lovingly to the traditions of the past, traditions many of them now severed and broken, but which lead us back, in the tracks of fame and honour, for more than two centuries and a half. Regretting the length into which I have been led,—I am, &c., A. M. F.

Sir,—Is it too late to hope that the change of colour of uniform may be reconsidered? Far from being prejudiced on the subject, I belong to a "khaki" Indian regiment, and up to the time of the Afghan Campaign was a hot advocate for it, but long ere its conclusion I became a convert to red. The idea of grey being superior on service is a purely theoretical and non-practical one. To begin with, red without white belts is by no means conspicuous at the ranges of modern rifle, let alone artillery, fire; and whilst not entailing extra risk of casualties on its wearers, it has at the same time an imposing appearance at close quarters, a moral effect by no means to be despised for a change. 2. More loss is apt to accrue from men mistaking their own side for the enemy, and *vice versâ*, and from the Staff being uncertain as to whether some detached body is friend or foe, than from any amount of war-paint we may pile on. Two of the few officers who fell at Peiwar Kotal did so from mistaking the Afghan grey for our khaki. At Jugdulluk one British regiment fired upon its own flanking company (in khaki), and at Alexandria it was only the fact of the Marines, who were in blue, not having had time to dye their white helmets that saved them from being shelled by the Blue-jackets. Within my own experience, I could quote many other such instances. If any change of colour is required, it is rather to put all corps into red. Thirdly, dust, glint (of rifle barrels, still more than of buckles, and in spite of all possible browning at the outset of a campaign), and motion, even such as the whisk of horses' tails, invariably attract attention long before the gayest of colours strike the eye. Men under fire are either lying down with little but their heads showing, or if engaged are personally hidden, but their position sufficiently indicated by the puffs of smoke. Scouts or outlying vedettes alone gain a pull by uncertainty as to which side they belong to, but being mounted, they can, if advisable, cloak up, as do most Continentals. The only practical advantage of the change is to have all corps of one colour, which, for the tunic at least, might far better be red. It is also a mistake to suppose that grey is more economical; it stains and gets shabby sooner than scarlet. Blue, for dust, sun, and visibility, is practically the worst of all colours. As some of your correspondents, however, justly point out, anything is better than one unbroken shade; any deerstalker will tell you this; and by all means let the continuations and helmet be grey and the belts umber. A change of shape, rather than of colour, is what is really required. For a working-dress, we cannot do better than utilise the practical experience of sportsmen. A Norfolk or Austrian jacket and knickerbockers should replace tunic and trousers. Not only are the latter tiring to walk in, but across country, or even on bad roads, it is quite impossible to keep dry below the knee. It is not easy to carry a spare pair of trousers, but you can easily have one of socks. In frontier expeditions in light order, where the beds of streams are your usual roads, on arrival in camp, wet to the knee, whilst the British soldiers had to shiver through the night in their wet trousers, with the thermometer several degrees below freezing-point, the frontier regiments, with their knickerbockers, dried their puttis and slippers whilst cooking dinners, and went comfortably on night picquet. The great-coat and cavalry cloak should most certainly, however, be of a grey or dust colour, if only for not showing the effect of a muddy march or a sandy bivouac. When we find this proposed change deprecated even by such papers as *Truth*, it is going rather far to say that the advocates of our old historical red are simply blinded by Conservative feelings. To the practical soldier, the change has absolutely nothing to recommend it. It is simply change for the sake of change.—I am, &c.,

Vieille Moustache.

THE YEOMANRY AND HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to be allowed to draw your attention to the wording of the "Interpretation of Terms of the Army Act, 1881," when, for the purposes of the Act, the Honourable Artillery Company is "included" in the "Volunteers" under sec. 190,—(12), (14). (12 states):—"The expression 'Auxiliary Forces' means the Militia, Yeomanry, and the Volunteers." (14.) "The expression 'Volunteers and Volunteer Forces' 'includes' 'the Honourable Artillery Company of London.'" If thus classified, so distinguishing them from the Yeomanry, the latter being mentioned therein as a distinct force and next to the Militia, it must be an oversight if not meant to apply when out with other troops. According to the "Index" of the *Army List*, the officers appear to be composed of mostly Regulars, some Yeomanry, others Volunteers. See "Index to Officers on the Active List," where the majority of the Captains and Lieutenants have no letter against their names to denote that they are serving in the Regular Army; whilst the few that have are denoted by the letter "B," and two by "Y."—I am, &c., An Observer.

DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE PENSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having read your remarks in your issue of the 14th inst., as to the hardship and injustice of taking the reward for distinguished and meritorious service from General Officers who are retired on account of age, or not having been employed for five years, I entirely concur with you in thinking that it might be reconsidered with immense advantage, and to the great content of the Generals generally, but I doubt whether the institution of a good-service cross or gold medal in lieu of £100 a year would be appreciated, or meet the case, for this reason, that, when a general officer is retired, the only occasion when he would be likely to wear the cross or gold medal would be at one of her Majesty's levées or drawing-rooms, or some similar State occasion, which would be so seldom as not to be worth considering. General Officers now get £1,000 a year on being retired, which is equivalent to a regiment in former days, when the reward for distinguished or meritorious service lapsed. This rank of General Officers has, therefore, nothing to complain of; but as regards a lieutenant-general or a major-general who is retired, and who is in possession of the reward, the case is different, as he never can get the maximum rate on retiring, viz., £1,000 a year, and it seems, therefore, only fair and just that he should retain the £100 during his life, as a reward for past services.—I am, Sir, &c.,

A Lieutenant-General.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* states that the combined corps of the Imperial Guard ordered for service in Moscow during the coronation festivities will be under the chief command of the Grand Duke Vladimir, and will consist of 19 generals, 619 officers, 12,515 men, 3,613 horses, and 22 guns. They will be quartered in the barracks and guard-houses of the permanent garrison, which will go into camp. At the close of the festivities the Guards will immediately return to the camp at Krasnoe-Selo.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 17, 1883.

Staff—Capt. J. C. Dalton, R.A., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. (April 3); Lieut. A. Davidson, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be a Staff Capt., with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army, whilst employed as Assist.-Inspector of Army Signalling (April 18).

INDIA OFFICE, April 17, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following transfers from the Half-Pay List of the Staff Corps to the Retired List:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Capt. T. J. Baynes (March 27).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Capt. H. Gardiner (March 16).

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 20, 1883.

2nd Life Guards—Col. H. P. Ewart, C.B., having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (April 10).

Royal Horse Guards—Capts. the Hon. W. C. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam and F. R. Gascoigne retire from the service, each receiving a gratuity.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-Col. Sir J. D. Bourne, Bart., retires on half-pay.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. C. A. Warde resigns his commission.

3rd Hussars—Capt. R. E. Grey resigns his commission.

5th Lancers—Capt. J. J. N. Spicer has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (April 17).

10th Hussars—Lieut D. S. W., Earl of Airlie, to be Adjt., vice Lieut. C. Sandes, promoted into the 6th Dragoons.

13th Hussars—Lieuts. F. J. W. Farquhar resigns his commission; G. E. Wood, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice H. J. Blagrove, promoted.

Royal Engineers—Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. Jones to retire upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major; Qrmr. S. Cole to retire upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Capt. (both dated April 23).

Coldstream Guards—Surg. A. C. A. Alexander, from the Army Medical Department, to be Surg., vice A. B. R. Myers, promoted into the Scots Guards.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Qrmr.-Serjt. William Cole Fuller to be Qrmr., vice H. Lonsdale, posted to the 3rd Batn.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. E. S. Heard, from the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice G. Frend, seconded.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Capt. R. G. Warton has been seconded for service on the Staff (April 7); Lieut. E. A. Gayer, from the King's Own Borderers, to be Lieut., vice H. N. Gaitskell, deceased.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Supernumerary Lieut. F. R. P. MacAdam, who has ceased to be a probationer for the S.C., to be Lieut., vice A. W. St. George, promoted Feb. 28).

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. R. D. Burlton has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Feb. 1).

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt. F. W. Douglass to be Major, vice F. W. Hamilton, promoted (Jan. 23); Supernumerary Capt. J. H. Spurgin to be Capt., vice F. W. Douglass (April 1).

The King's Own Borderers—Lieut. A. W. Pennyman resigns the appointment of Adjt.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. G. S. Douglas to be Capt., vice G. Winter, promoted (March 14).

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Capt. E. K. Loyd retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. S. J. Trench to be Capt., vice G. L. E. May, promoted to the Yorkshire Regt. (April 4).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. W. H. M. Bent to be Capt., vice W. T. Cautley, deceased (March 3).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. C. E. H. Connell, from the Gloucestershire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. A. Gough, seconded.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. H. T. de C. Hobbs is antedated to Jan. 17, 1882, in succession to Capt. J. H. Bowhill, seconded; Lieut. C. E. L. Clarke to be Capt., vice R. Hayne, promoted (June 10).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt. W. Cooke-Collis has been seconded for service on the Staff (April 1).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. W. E. H. Craufurd to be Major, vice W. Prevost, seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Dec. 15, 1882).

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) — Capt. C. R. Prideaux-Brune to be Major, vice E. A. P. Burnell, retired; Lieuts. the Hon. D. Lawless to be Capt., vice C. R. Prideaux-Brune (both dated March 14); W. V. Eccles, from the Devonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice the Hon. D. Lawless.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Major G. Poignand has been seconded for service on the Staff (Dec. 14, 1882). The restoration to the establishment of the regiment of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. B. M. Dawes is antedated to Dec. 14, 1882, in succession to Major G. Poignand. Capt. J. Hart to be Major, vice J. B. Kersteman, retired (Jan. 24); Lieuts. W. H. Coles to be Capt., vice W. H. Cole, seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (Jan. 14); J. A. S. Thomson to be Capt., vice J. Hart, promoted (Jan. 24).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. E. H. Bennett has been appointed a probationer for the S.C.

2nd West India Regiment—Gent. Cadet William Beauchamp Stansfield, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. Carden, deceased.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade-Surg. E. McGrath to be granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. (April 23).

The under-mentioned Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major (dated April 1):—L. A. Irving, J. A. McCracken, M.D., J. M. Beamish, M.D., J. A. Clery, M.B., J. Coats, M.B., J. G. Williamson, H. Bradford, W. J. Fawcett, M.B., H. W. Joynt, W. E. Saunders, D. Leckie, M.B., W. J. Charlton, A. H. Anthonisz, M.B., O. F. Molloy, R. Exham, J. McNamara, M.D., R. Harman, M.B., G. D. N. Leake, J. W. O'M. Martin, M.B., P. R. Gabbett, M. D. O'Connell, M.D., E. C. R. Ward, W. Finlay, and E. H. Joynt, M.D.

Army Hospital Corps—Lieut. of Orderlies W. McKay to be Qrmr. (dated July 1, 1881, such antedate not to carry pay as Qrmr. prior to March 15, 1883).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. J. E. Elphick, from half-pay, to be Vet.-Surg; Vet.-Surg. H. A. Woodroffe resigns his commission.

MEMORANDA.

Gens. Sir H. Perceval De Bathe, Bart., Col. 2nd Batn. the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), has been placed on retired pay; the Hon. Sir F. Colborne, K.C.B., Col. 1st Batn. the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), has been placed on retired pay (both dated April 1).

Major-Gen. R. B. Hawley, C.B., Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. to the Forces, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (April 18).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. C. H. Stewart, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (April 10).

Lieut.-Col. F. P. Forteath, Bombay S.C., to be Col. (Feb. 20).

For "Pymr. and Hon. Major E. McArthur, retired, Royal Marine Artillery, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., dated Feb. 15," as stated in the *Gazette* of March 13, read "Pymr. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. McArthur, retired, Royal Marine Artillery, to have the hon. rank of Col. (Feb. 15)."

Hon. Major J. Fallon, late Qrmr. the Leicestershire Regt., has been permitted to commute his retired pay (April 3).

The appointment of Regtl.-Instructor of Musketry having been abolished from April 1, 1883, all officers who have been gazetted to those appointments ceased to hold them on that date.

The under-mentioned Deputy-Commissaries and Hon. Lieuts., Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Capt. (dated Dec. 1, 1882):—J. Edmundson, J. McDermott, and M. Johnstone.

The under-mentioned Deputy-Assist.-Commissaries, Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. (dated Dec. 1, 1882):—N. Hutchinson and J. Ryan.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. W. L. P. Mark resigns his commission; the Hon. C. G. Lascelles, late Lieut. 9th Lancers, to be Lieut

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 20, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

8th Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. R. S. Ormsby resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Lieut. W. L. Sheane resigns his commission.

9th Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. C. J. Osborne resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, South Irish Division—Capt. T. A. Lunham to be Major.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut. F. St. J. Blackett resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. A. C. Hunt is granted the hon. rank of Major.

4th Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Herbert Charles Marsh, gent., to be Lieut. (April 7).

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Hubert Hope Cordes, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Capt. C. C. Thompson resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions; also are permitted to retain their rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on their retirement:—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. N. E. Huson and Capt. and Hon. Major R. J. Roche.

4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. S. Bradley to be Lieut.-Col. (March 28).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Qrmr. W. Kenny has been placed on a retired allowance (April 14).

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Herbert William Wainman Wood, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. P. R. W. Wetherall resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut. C. F. Thomas resigns his commission.

2nd Battalion, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut. J. M. Hanbury resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. R. W. Cullen to be Major.

5th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—M. Singleton, Esq., late Lieut. the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Capt.; Lieut. C. S. D. Robinson resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—William Peter Garnett, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. A. A. S. Hussey resigns his commission.

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Surgs.-Major resign their commissions; also are permitted to retain their rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on their retirement:—C. Dycer, M.D., 3rd Brig. Scottish Division, R.A.; C. Orton, 4th Batn. the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.); and C. Gibson, M.D., 3rd Batn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

Surg.-Major V. W. Russell, 4th Batn. the Royal Irish Regt., resigns his commission.

Surg. H. N. Edwards, 3rd Batn. the Shropshire Light Infantry, to be Surg.-Major (Feb. 22).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 20, 1883.

Gloucestershire—W. F. H. Yatman, late Capt. 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Hampshire—Edmond Ernest Charles Wellesley, gent., to be Lieut.

Leicestershire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Sam Tudor Ashton, late Capt. 14th Hussars, and Horace George Clough-Taylor.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 20, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cheshire and Carnarvonshire—Lieut. J. H. de Dutton to be Capt.; Harry Smith, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Charles Adalbert Tucker, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cumberland—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—John Jenkinson and Moses Salter.

1st Inverness-shire—Lieut. T. G. Henderson resigns his commission.

1st Lancashire—Edward Powell, gent., to be Lieut.

1st London (City of London)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Henry Rainey and Charles William Lenox Hall.

1st Midlothian (Coast)—Lieut. R. Esson resigns his commission.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne—The Rev. Arthur Read Stogdon, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. C. H. Priestley to be Capt.

ENGINEER.

2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol)—Capt. E. Lang resigns his commission.

1st Lanarkshire—Capt. H. D. Robinson to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts:—J. R. McLean and E. R. Crawford.

2nd Lancashire—Lieut. T. Crooks resigns his commission.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. H. G. Middleton resigns his commission.

RIFLE.

2nd Cheshire (Earl of Chester's)—Lieut. T. Woolley to be Capt.

4th Cheshire—Lieut. J. St. C. Purdy resigns his commission; Capt. W. B. Marling, 1st Batn. the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. W. M. P. Coleman, York and Lancaster Regt., who has resigned that appointment (March 17).

1st Dumfries—Stephen Frederick Rowan, gent., to be Acting Surg.; the Rev. James Alexander Crichton to be Acting Chaplain.

3rd Glamorgan—David William Evans, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Hertfordshire—Capt. E. C. Murray, 1st Batn. the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. Campbell-Walker, placed on retired pay (April 14).

1st Lanarkshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Robert Graham, George Stout, and William Robertson Strong.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow, 1st Northern)—Henry Blair, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow, 2nd Northern)—H. O. Ogilvie-Grant, Esq., late Lieut. 2nd West India Regt., to be Capt.

5th Lancashire (the Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—John George McCann, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

7th Lancashire—Alexander Butler Rowley, Esq., to be Hon. Col. of the corps.

9th Lancashire—Capt. E. Lister resigns his commission.

17th Lancashire—Capts. W. S. Doyle resigns his commission; A. T. Boddam-Whetham, 2nd Batn. the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. J. J. Glascott, transferred (May 10).

19th Lancashire (Liverpool Press Guard)—Lieut. C. L. Anderson to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—George Carter Ingoldby, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Middlesex (Victoria)—Lieut. F. G. Widnell to be Capt.

4th Middlesex (West London)—The Hon. and Rev. Edward Carr Glyn, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

6th Middlesex (St. George's)—Howard Russell Barter, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish)—William Lumsden Lyall Grant, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

15th Middlesex (the Customs and the Docks)—Capt. P. H. Freelove to be Major.

18th Middlesex—Lieut. H. S. Day resigns his commission.

23rd Middlesex—Capt. and Adjt. J. J. Glascott, from 17th Lancashire R.V.C., to be Adjt., in succession to Major E. Lee, York and Lancaster Regt., whose term of service as Adjt. is about to expire.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—John McClare Clark, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Shropshire—Lieut. R. H. Edleston resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. J. B. Haslock resigns his commission.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. A. H. Nourse, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major G. Lidwill, placed on a retired allowance (April 1).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. F. Wright resigns his commission; Albert Edward Hart, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Westmoreland—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F. Punchard and J. Thompson.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. T. P. Frank resigns his commission; Thomas Carter Clough, gent., to be Lieut.

1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment)—John Wise Martin, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. H. Whitwam resigns his commission.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—George Herbert Rowe, Esq., to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—John Dymond, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date April 21, and the current year must be understood.)

Amusements.

With this week has terminated the brief but brilliant season of the Carl Rosa Opera Company at DRURY LANE, the last night of the season being associated with "Mignon," given at the express desire of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Madame Marie Roze-Mapleson enacting the title-rôle. On Saturday next, April 28, Mr. Augustus Harris will reproduce "Youth," with new scenery, novel effects, the ground of the battle-scene changed, and the military episode greatly elaborated.

The HAYMARKET is now giving farewell performances of "School." Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft resume their original positions as Jack Poyntz and Naomi Tighe, Mr. H. B. Conway and Miss Gerard repeat their effective embodiments of Lord Beaufoy and Bella, and Mr. F. Everill as Dr. Sutcliffe, Mr. Alfred Bishop as Beau Farintosh, Miss Erskine as Mrs. Sutcliffe, and Mr. C. Brookfield as Mr. Krux secure for the reproduction the warmest welcome.

At the OLYMPIC Miss Geneviève Ward has brought out a new drama by Mr. Sydney Grundy, entitled "Rachel," in which her forcibly impressive style of acting is effectively illustrated. The piece, somewhat sombre in tone, deals with the substitution of children, avowedly suggested in the prologue by the gloomy play, "La Voleuse d' Enfants," produced at Paris in 1865. In the latter portion of the drama, Mr. Grundy relies upon caustic repartees, ably delivered by Mr. Hermann Vezin, as the rascally Captain Craven, Mr. W. H. Vernon as Sir Philip Grant, and by Miss Geneviève Ward as Rachel, afterwards to be known as Mrs. Athelston. Mrs. Leigh Murray cleverly enacts the "baby-farmer," Margaret Waters, and Mr. Bindloss and Miss Lucy Buckstone vivaciously represent the pair of youthful lovers.

Morning performances at the GAIETY have now to be chronicled rather than criticised. On Tuesday, Miss Vane had a matinée. On Wednesday, Miss Wallis appeared as the heroine of a new three-act comedy, called "The Decoy," written by Mr. Frederick Eastwood, and advantageously occupying only two hours in representation. The scenes are laid at Nice and in the Alps, and the slight story is well interpreted by the performers, among whom Mr. Beerbohm Tree attained prominence. On Thursday, Mrs. Alfred Maddick made her first appearance in the metropolis as Lady Clancarty in the effective drama of "Clancarty," with Mr. Henry Neville in his original character. On Tuesday next "The Hunchback" will be played for Miss Walpole's matinée, when that young lady will make her first appearance on the stage as Helen, Miss Wallis playing Julia for the first time in London. On the following Friday, April 27, Mr. Pennington gives a special performance under the patronage of the Prime Minister and Mrs. W. E. Gladstone. Mr. Pennington will play Ingomar in Mrs. Lovell's drama of that name, with Miss Louise Willes as Parthenia, and afterwards, as one of the wounded survivors of "The Light Brigade," recite the poem of "Balaklava," written by Sir Francis Hastings Doyle.

At the OPERA COMIQUE, Miss Hilda Hilton has reproduced the version of "Frou Frou," already familiar to her metropolitan audiences. Her embodiment of Gilberti has been improved since it was first seen. Miss Nelly Bromley is now Louise, and Mr. William Farren the younger gives a clever portraiture of the light-hearted, frivolous father, Mons. Brigard, inviting special recognition.

Mr. Edgar Bruce has taken the IMPERIAL THEATRE, Westminster, for a term, and will commence his season on Monday night with "Camille," in which Miss Lingard, of American and Australian renown, will repeat her impersonation of the heroine. The company also includes Mrs. Dixon, Miss Mary Foster, Miss M. Armitage, Mrs. Stephens, and Messrs. George Alexander, Charles Sugden, F. Haywell, C. H. Hawtree, and G. W. Anson. Morning performances will be given every Wednesday and Saturday.

DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL AND MILITARY REWARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Honours are falling thick on the Naval and Military commanders of the Egyptian Expedition, and one would like to see the rank and file get a fair share of the plums. Lords Alcester and Wolseley get Peerages and £2,000 a year for two lives. Could not the country well afford a few pounds to each soldier and sailor, in addition to a medal? Naval and Military rewards seem to have been very unequally divided in days gone by as now. Thus, in 1762, when the Army and Navy acted in concert at the capture of Havannah, the commanders each got £122,697 10s. 6d. out of the immense booty taken, while the share of each soldier and sailor was £3 14s. 9d. only. Is not a little reform needed in the way Army and Navy rewards are divided?—I am, &c.,

OBSERVER.

The citizens of Cork have memorialised the Admiralty for the Channel Squadron to visit Cork Harbour in August, in support of their Exhibition of Arts Manufacture, &c.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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NEARLY all the French Commanders engaged in the Franco-German War, with the exception of Marshal MacMahon, have written books explaining the disasters which befell them ; but the thick volume just produced by Marshal Bazaine is the most interesting of the series. The only pity is that it did not appear many years ago, when the events he describes were more fresh in the mind. The ex-Marshal can hardly have required twelve years to draw up his defence. Marshal Bazaine's book, we may begin by remarking, is a kind of Parthian arrow, which, if not calculated to do the archer much good, inflicts many wounds of a stinging description,—wounds on the reputation of the French Army in general, on individual officers, on the French Government, and on the nation at large. Most of the French Commanders of Army Corps, according to Marshal Bazaine, exhibited marked incapacity, and threw chances away, while others (and Generals of Divisions) were guilty of disobeying orders. Several blunders are pointed out, such as those committed by MacMahon, which compromised the campaign at a very early date. As for the insubordination complained of, that is an old failing. It was all Napoleon I. could do to maintain discipline among his Marshals even in the zenith of his power; and Bazaine, whose authority was never very clearly defined, was a much lesser light. We feel no admiration for the character or military talent of Bazaine, whom we saw tried at the Trianon ; but we should be sorry to brand him either as a most incapable commander or as a traitor, after the manner of several of our contemporaries. As far as his generalship is concerned, it must always be borne in mind that he did not assume the command of the Army of the Rhine until it had suffered more than one defeat, and until confusion reigned in its ranks. Bazaine's fault, therefore, was that he was unequal to the task of extricating the army from difficulties for which he was not responsible. It was in consequence of those difficulties, and in accordance with the popular wish, strongly expressed throughout France, that Napoleon III. handed him over the command of the Army, already astonished and disheartened by defeat, for the French can never take punishment well. When Bazaine complains of the state of the Army, we are necessarily reminded of those admirable reports which the French Military Attaché at Berlin, Baron Stoffel, addressed to his Government before the war. His cry was, "Beware of the Prussian Staff." He, and several other officers of the stamp of Ducrot and Douai, foresaw what would happen in the event of a rupture. While M. Thiers was laughing at the idea of Prussia being able to place 1,000,000 soldiers in the field, and while the Republicans were asking that the Standing Army should be abolished, their minds were filled with apprehension. Baron Stoffel declared that a war between the two countries would be a struggle between want of foresight, ignorance, and incapacity, on the one side, and foresight, instruction, and intelligence, on the other. Events proved that Baron Stoffel was right. The French service had been allowed to go to the dogs, France paid the penalty, and the Republicans, who were the most to blame, reaped the reward. Bazaine may have clung to Metz, but the question is whether he did not inherit this necessity after the loss of the battle of Rezonville, in which the Germans had sacrificed 581 officers and 14,239 men. Frenchmen who consider that Rezonville was a victory may blame the movement on Metz, but Bazaine plainly pronounces Rezonville to have been a defeat for the French arms. We are quite of opinion that Bazaine might have done better at Gravelotte, just as Napoleon might have done better at Borodino, by employing the Imperial Guard; but this question has been amply discussed. We now turn to the question of Bazaine being a traitor. A few months before the war, the Emperor appealed to the country, which, by a crushing majority, approved of his rule. One can pardon Bazaine, when he was shut up in Metz, for not supposing that the whole nation had altered its mind, and, in the throes of a gigantic struggle, wished to change the form of government, or, as Abe Lincoln would have expressed it, desired to swop horses while crossing a stream. Bazaine writes himself that he could not believe it possible that a revolution should break out while the enemy was on French soil, and while fighting was still going on upon the frontier. "We could not believe that the ambition of the leaders of a political party would be capable of sacrificing the most sacred interests of the country, to grasp the power they coveted. Those were the traitors." By "we," Bazaine meant the Council of War which he summoned, on receiving the news of Sedan and September 4. Bazaine has been severely criticised for negotiating with Count Bismarck and for the Boyer mission; but a good deal may be said on this matter. Few people thought that France would be mad enough to go on with the war after Sedan. M. Thiers pronounced M. Gambetta to be a raving lunatic, for wishing to fight the Germans with raw levies. Count Bismarck had declared that he would not negotiate with the Government of National Defence, which had received no mandate from the nation, and was purely revolutionary. England had offered to mediate, for M. Jules Favre had not yet spoken those imprudent words which cut short all negotiation,—"Pas une pierre de nos fortresses, pas un pouce de notre territoire." For the Army of Metz, the Government of National Defence was simply the Revolutionary party in Paris. It was under these circumstances that "it was decided," writes Bazaine, "by a majority of seven to two, that General Boyer should return to Versailles, and should thence go to England, in the hopes that the intervention of the Empress-Regent might obtain better terms for the Army of Metz. It was unanimously decided that the Commander-in-Chief should not sign any treaty implying questions not connected with the Army. The mission of General Boyer, therefore, had no other object beyond trying to deliver the Army of the Rhine from its painful situation, and to preserve it for France." It has often been said, and is still said, that Bazaine should have cut his way out of Metz, and that no other army 140,000 strong would have capitulated. But the French Army was thoroughly demoralised, and Bazaine, and his Council of War, soon found that sorties were useless. On October 24, we are told that a new Council was called, and "it became necessary to resign ourselves, because an attempt to force our way out, which had already been considered as only a last act of despair, would, under the actual circumstances, have been a veritable suicide." Such was the opinion of Marshals Bazaine, Canrobert, Leboeuf, General Changarnier, and the other officers of the Council. Had the Army differed from this opinion, it would probably have done as an English army once did in India,—it would have given Bazaine to understand that if he did not go out, it would go out without him. The Army of Metz was not exposed to "useless slaughter," and if its leader was made a scapegoat of and condemned to death, it afterwards did the State some service by putting down the Communist insurrection, and saving France from a second Reign of Terror. We have little sympathy for Bazaine, but we object to see one man driven into the wilderness charged with all the sins of the people. A Frenchman of the period might well have exclaimed, with Macaulay :—

> "As we wax hot in faction,
> So in battle we wax cold,
> Wherefore men fight not as they fought
> In the brave days of old,
> When none were of a Party,
> But all were for the State,
> When the rich man helped the poor man,
> And the poor man loved the great."

WE have such an inveterate habit in this country of acting according to the old proverb of locking the stable after the horse is stolen, that Major-General Luard's recently published report on the state of the Canadian Militia will not probably receive the consideration which the grave state of affairs brought to our notice in that document seems to demand. No Government but our own would tolerate the idea of a huge and magnificent territory, as large as the whole of Europe, remaining in so utterly defenceless a condition as the facts before us prove Canada to be. The system of Military service in Canada consists of a very imperfectly embodied Militia, with an establishment of 36,000, but the organisation is so thoroughly defective as to reduce the utility of the force to an almost nominal value. The men are enlisted voluntarily for three years' service, but owing to a most mistaken idea of economy, they are not trained annually, and in many cases are not trained at all. The practice is to call out a certain proportion every year. On paper, this proportion was last year three-fifths, or 21,500; but owing to the imperfect system and laxity of discipline, only 16,000 of these paraded for inspection ; so that the so-called 36,000 men number among them 20,000 who have had no training since 1881. What can be expected of such a body? Our home Militia is, as we have always affirmed, a force fit only for a place in the second line of the country's defence, and from its want of cohesion is admitted by the most competent Military authorities to be unfit for immediate employment in the field. The comparative value, then, of the Canadian force, which, let us remember, is a first line of defence along a frontier of 3,000 miles, cannot better be described than in General Luard's own words :—"In England, the Militiaman is drilled by a staff of thoroughly well-informed officers and non-commissioned officers—old soldiers—the first year for three months, and each subsequent year for one month ; total in four years, say, 180 days. Compare this with what the Government of Canada allows its Militiaman. The countryman of Canada gets, according to latest rules, about twelve days' drill in camp every two years; total, in four years, twenty-four days. What can be expected from him, in so short a time, and with an interval so long?" What, indeed! A more wretchedly inefficient arrangement than the above cannot well be imagined. The little learned in one year is totally lost before the next biennial training comes round, and therefore the money spent upon it is practically wasted, even if every man returns to duty. Besides this, as there is no proper special training for the recruits, the nebulous remains of former knowledge which a man may bring to a second training must rest undeveloped, because the whole of the time allotted for instruction is necessarily taken up with the preliminary drill of the recruits; and so the battalions, in the country districts especially, have, under the present *régime*, no earthly chance of progress in efficiency. The same influences which stand in the way of proficiency in the ranks militate equally against the officers of the force. From a want of example, owing to the absence of Imperial troops, they have not for years past had in their training any high standard of excellence to aspire to; consequently, their attainments have not been great, while the exceedingly rare occasions on which anything like discipline has been brought to bear have not predisposed them to obedience. Hence it is hardly with surprise that we learn in the Report that a considerable number failed to take steps to bring their men up for inspection in anything like their proper strength, whilst some excused themselves altogether on various pleas, and some on none at all. One Captain of Artillery did not bring his battery up to drill "because he could not spare time to keep it together," and one Lieutenant-Colonel is reported as having neither appeared himself, nor sent a single officer or man of his battalion, though warned in due course personally by the Deputy Adjutant-General of his District both as to the time and place of his training, and expressing himself quite satisfied with the arrangements. We mention these instances as samples of the state into which many of the regiments have been allowed to drift, and as indications of the heart-breaking difficulties confronting such a conscientious soldier and disciplinarian as General Luard. Some of the urban regiments, indeed, seem to be exceptions to the rule of laxity and practical inefficiency. Owing to their greater geographical unity, an *esprit de corps* has sprung up, which has resulted in voluntary drills, on the same system as in our Volunteer service. These, however, are the exceptions, and the general state of things more than warrants the earnest words of the General on the subject. He says, quoting in his current Report, his unheeded warning of a year ago,—"The foundation of Military duty is discipline. Without it, troops are like ropes of sand. I therefore once more, before it be too late, urge most strongly the establishment of permanent schools, wherein officers and non-commissioned officers may learn . . . . . . their duty." He goes on to express his opinion that one-half the force, if properly trained, would be infinitely more valuable than the present whole, and that every penny spent on a system of inefficiency is utterly wasted. He urges most strongly that an annual training of at least 16 days is absolutely necessary for each rural Militiaman, and that it is essential to the existence of anything like a useful force either to make the number of Militia proportionate to the sum voted by Parliament, or vote a sufficient supply for the number enrolled. Of the good spirit and willingness of the men, he speaks in the highest terms; but good-will alone is, unfortunately, a very insufficient prop in a national emergency. There appears, indeed, but one solitary redeeming feature in the generally deplorable state of the Military institutions of Canada, and that is the Military College. Established some six years ago, to provide a sound training both in military and civil branches of education, this institution has already justified its foundation, and is yearly sending out of its doors young men well fitted to succeed in any walk of life, and well grounded in all the qualifications of a scientific and practical soldier. It is gratifying to turn from the reports of Infantry, half of which are unclothed, Cavalry under-horsed, and Artillery without guns, to the exceedingly complimentary expressions in the annual report of the College. Competition seems keen to enter it, and the spirit of work and discipline very excellent. The only criticisms are on the material subjects of space and ventilation, and we feel sure that when the Government of the Dominion fully realises the treasure it is acquiring in these young, trained intellects, it will not be slow to bring to the front and perfect an establishment on the success of which its future safety may in a large measure depend. The Royal Military College shows what Canadian good-will is, and we trust that the authorities, encouraged by this fact, and stirred by the friendly, but energetic utterances of Major-General Luard, will start the reforms so urgently required. They are such as appeal not to statesmanship, but to common-sense, and, for the honour and safety of the great Empire to which they belong, the "loyal Canadians" will doubtless do their duty to themselves and their fellow-subjects, by acting promptly on the principle of "Defence, not defiance." It is, no doubt, owing to the confidence felt in the great and peaceful nation whose borders touch their own, that the Canadian Government have allowed their armament so to decay; but human passions and prejudice rarely do more than slumber, and never die. Without one thought of "bunkum" or aggression, it is always well to remember the old maxim, "If thou wishest peace, be prepared for war."

Naval reform, though much needed, is refused by those at the head of the affairs of the Navy. It is not for us to conjecture why. Our duty is to make it clear to the country that reform in the Administration of the Navy is absolutely necessary, if such be the case. We believe it is. There is no need for us to recapitulate why or wherefore. Instead, we bring direct evidence to prove conclusively that the reforms we have so long advocated are necessary. We have published the Report of the Committee on Naval Pensions. We this week publish Mr. Swainson's report on the first of the frauds which headed the list of *causes célèbres* now known as Naval scandals. Next week we shall further enlighten the country by means of another official report, still more conclusively proving the necessity of a thorough inquiry into the existing Administration of the Navy. But, to insure the success of our efforts to benefit those serving under the pendant, it is necessary that all ranks in the Navy should help in the work on hand. It is not sufficient for the Earl of Belmore in the House of Lords to take up the question of the pay of Lieutenants in the Navy, or for Lord Henry Lennox in the Commons to discuss the state and condition of our armourclads. What is required is a Naval Party in both Houses of the Legislature, as it is only by the creation of such a power that the Naval question, as a whole, is ever likely to be brought "within the domain of practical politics." Such a party is in course of formation, and to enable the representatives of the Navy in Parliament to effectually advocate the claims of the service, we shall be glad to receive communications from all ranks, stating clearly what grievances they are at present labouring under, and what reforms they would suggest. From the mass of material thus brought together, there can be no doubt but that a comprehensive scheme of Naval reform, which will confer great benefit upon the Navy, will be elaborated. But the first thing Naval men have to learn to do is to pull together, and in so doing we will readily assist them.

Viscount Sidmouth will on Tuesday inquire whether it is the intention of the Admiralty to construct any vessel or vessels expressly for the purposes to which the *Hecla* has been converted.

Sir Thomas Brassey is as well aware of the danger to which this country is exposed from the rapid strides made by France in armour-clad construction as any man living. Indeed, had he not been interfered with, and had his colleagues not begged of him to tone down his remarks, facts, and figures, relating to the French Navy, prior to the publication of his recent work on "The British Navy," that book would have contained much more matter for Sir Thomas Symonds to quote than it now does. We believe Sir Thomas Brassey makes no secret of this "official interference" with his book, nor of the fact that the Admiralty are in a bad way just now.

Lord Palmerston, in 1863, wrote to Admiral Wilmot, then Commodore, in command of her Majesty's ships on the West Coast of Africa, "to drive the Portuguese to Hell out of the Congo, and on no account whatever to allow them to land." What a change has come over the Liberal party since the days of the glorious "Old Pam." Under their present "Grand Old Man," the policy of England is directed entirely in the interests of foreigners, and against the interests of her own sons. We shall next week discuss the Congo question at some length.

The Admiralty have decided that in future, in accordance with the representations made by Captain Lord Charles Beresford, no man-of-war shall proceed to sea unless her armament includes at least one Nordenfelt machine-gun. By this means, the small craft cruising on the China coast or in African waters will prove much more formidable to pirates and slavers, especially if the small-bore Nordenfelt, firing rifle ammunition, is used.

With the retirement of Staff Captain Frank Inglis we see the last of those who, by good-luck, have risen from the ranks to the highest grade of their branch in the Navy. Originally a 1st-class boy in the *Victory*, he obtained a nomination as master's assistant, through the good offices of the master of that ship, who belonged to a family well known in the Naval service. Staff Captain Inglis now retires with the rank of Captain, and can be complimented on the fortunate turn which favoured him in the early part of his career.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh is about to appoint the Rev. G. E. Carwithen, M.A., R.N., his honorary Chaplain. Mr. Carwithen has been Chaplain of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines for the past eight years, and the appointment will be much appreciated by the corps, by whom the reverend gentlemen is held in the highest esteem.

By Admiralty order, dated June 20, 1868, retired officers, whose names are published in the quarterly *Navy List*, are permitted to wear their uniforms on such occasions as they may think proper.

The *Lepanto*, lately launched at Leghorn, is a formidable addition to the strength of the Italian Navy. Italy now possesses four first-class sea-going turret-ships, the *Duilio* and her twin-sister the *Dandalo*, the *Italia* and the *Lepanto*. The *Duilio* and the *Dandalo* are each armed with four 100-ton guns, and are built on the same principle as the *Inflexible*, which, however, only carries 80-ton guns. The *Italia* and the *Lepanto* (displacement, 13,480 tons) are the largest ironclads afloat, but they are not likely to be ready for sea for two years at least. They are at present being fitted with their machinery, while the question of their armament is still under consideration. The Italians are ambitious in the matter of Naval artillery, and wish their new ships to carry still heavier guns than those mounted in the *Duilio* and *Dandalo*. Negotiations are now going on with Sir W. Armstrong, who has been asked to construct a gun of 120 tons. No doubt a 120-ton, or even one of yet heavier metal, can be constructed; but the preliminary trials and experiments which will be necessary before such a gun can be ready for service, must be lengthy and costly. It is for the Italian Government to decide whether, having already incurred a heavy outlay for the 100-ton guns, they are justified in burdening the country with fresh expenditure for a new series of costly experiments, which other countries, and especially England, will profit by more than themselves. Italy is unfortunate in having no iron and no coal. All her machinery, guns, and coal supply come from this country. Thus England rather than Italy is the chief gainer by the laudable efforts of the Italian Government to improve their Navy. As Lord Northbrook pointed out the other day, we had only to watch the interesting experiments made at Spezia with the 100-ton gun, and then, when its success was assured, a supply of these guns was ordered from Sir W. Armstrong at half the cost at which Italy obtained them. This, however, is exactly what all foreign nations have been doing for years with regard to England's shipbuilding experiments. We do not wish to detract from the credit which is certainly due to the Italian Government for the energy and enterprise which they are displaying in Naval matters. Some of the most important questions concerning Naval artillery have been decided at Spezia, notably the question as to the respective capabilities of steel and wrought-iron armour for ships-of-war. For reasons, however, which we have mentioned, the real Naval interests of Italy would probably be better consulted, if she were to proceed in a less ambitious way, by quietly and judiciously following in the wake of England and France, rather than by attempting to take a lead in Naval matters, which neither the natural resources of the country nor its embarrassed finances permit her to do in such a way as to contribute to her permanent strength as a Naval Power.

A correspondent with the Channel Squadron, writing from St. Vincent on April 15, says:—"The *Minotaur*, *Northumberland*, *Agincourt*, and *Achilles* arrived at Port Praya, St. Jago, on the 4th, and were joined on the morning of the 6th by the *Sultan*, from St. Vincent. The stay at Port Praya was devoted to torpedo practice and boat firing. The Portuguese Governor of the Cape de Verde Islands lives at Port Praya. He visited the Admiral, and received the customary salute. The town is a miserable little place, but there is a fair amount of cultivation about; vegetables and fruit being plentiful. There is a little shooting to be got, some quail and a few guinea fowl were picked up. We left on Monday morning, the 9th, and after clearing the anchorage, spread for target practice, reassembling in the afternoon. Next evening, after a day at steam tactics, we arrived here, and moored off the town. Since our arrival all the ships have coaled. We have been very lucky in our weather, as there have been light winds and a smooth sea. With a strong trade wind and a heavy sea setting in, coaling would be a very slow and unpleasant operation. We are to wait here for the mail from England, which is due on the 19th. As we have not received any mails since we left Gibraltar, just a month ago, we are looking forward to its arrival. The homeward-bound mail-steamer came in yesterday and leaves this afternoon. A few cricket matches have been played. Yesterday, the Fleet eleven played the English residents; the Fleet got rather the best of it, though it is still quite an open game:—The scores being, Fleet, 1st innings, 101; 2nd, 28 for eight wickets. Residents, 1st innings, 49. It will be concluded to-morrow. Officers' crews in galleys and gigs practise morning and evening for a race which is to come off on Wednesday. All the steam-launches and pinnaces are to go through a course of steam tactics before we leave. There will be few regrets in the Squadron when we say farewell to the Cape de Verde Islands."

The paper read yesterday afternoon by Captain R. H. Harris, R.N., at a well-attended meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, on "Maritime Power, and its Probable Application in War," is deserving of more attention than we can devote to it this week. Captain Harris, after briefly discussing the transient nature of the supremacy of the maritime powers of the past, argues the necessity of our being fully alive to this fact, and goes on to show the danger of our being in any way unprepared to at once take up on the outbreak of war, in their entirety, all the duties that will be required of our Navy, if we are to retain the command of the seas. We are of one opinion with the lecturer in his remark that promptitude in maritime war will ever be our greatest national economy. Although Captain Harris does not actually say so, it is evident that he holds the opinion that for actual sea-fights the days of monster armour-clads are practically numbered, and he seems to think that our fleets of the future will mainly consist of smaller and swifter vessels, who will rely on their numbers and the use of ram and torpedo for success, rather than on their artillery powers. We shall go more fully into Captain Harris's valuable paper on a future occasion.

Colonel Geoffrey Mairis, who has been selected for the command of the Royal Marine Depôt at Walmer, in the place of the iate Colonel Maskery, has seen good service, having landed with the Royal Marine Brigade in the Crimea in 1854, and remained with it until 1856. He was present at the battle of Balaclava and siege of Sebastopol, for which he received a medal and two clasps, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal. He served subsequently in the Baltic, and in the Chinese expeditionary force from 1857 to 1860, when he was present at the capture of Canton, and in action at Sinho, Tonghoo, and Taku Forts. He was severely wounded, and mentioned in despatches (medal and two clasps). Colonel Mairis was also selected to command the Royal Marine Battalion in Ireland, a post which he retained until his promotion to Second Commandant at Plymouth.

The trials which took place last week on board the *Nettle* were ordered to test a plate 6 ft. by 8 ft., and 11 in. thick, manufactured by Messrs. Cammell and Co., with the sole object of ascertaining to what extent a certain steel would resist the impact of a projectile, and not, as erroneously stated in the daily papers, to test a sample plate representing armour to be delivered to the Admiralty. The trial was entirely of a private nature, the plate not representing Messrs. Cammell and Co.'s usual make of compound armour. One of the latter was recently tried in Germany, by the Prussian Government, on behalf of the Chinese. So well did the plate withstand the test, that, having fired three shots, and the plate being still intact, five more shots from the Krupp gun were fired at it, without even causing a flaw or crack of any magnitude, and without piercing the plate.

The very large number of Members of the House of Commons who voted on the amendment—that is, against any pension being conferred on Admiral Lord Alcester and General Lord Wolseley, to support their new titles—shows clearly how the opinion of the "rest of the Army" on the subject of the recent campaign, or, as it is called, "walk-over" in Egypt, has been reflected in the Lower House. The self-glorification, endless speechifying, and tall-talk which have been indulged in ever since the troops have returned from that most glorious battle that has been fought since the invention of the English Army, against the most miserable and worthless Army that ever was trained, has produced a very natural reaction, and the country has been for some time surfeited with glory; they would now wish to hear no more of it, as the subject is becoming demoralising. The land of Goshen is played out for the second time. We believe that no such opposition has ever been made in Parliament before to a Prime Minister's proposal to award pensions in support of titles given for war services.

In connection with the repeal of the C. D. Acts, the *Western Morning News* says that:—

> "It is impossible to go through Mr. Stansfeld's speech and show that his statistics were fallacious, and his conclusions wholly wrong. Most of those who voted for him would admit that his arguments, though strongly put, had no real foundation. What they voted for was the sentiment which has led him to sacrifice the hope of official life for a single idea. The sentiment of personal right and liberty is joined to a sentiment of modesty, and for the sake of the modesty of a public woman, supposed to be infringed by a medical examination, we are asked to give up what good has been gained. The Acts are gone; but we must have something in the place of them. What do their opponents intend to propose?"

We share this opinion. Our contemporary goes on to say:—

> "What do the gentlemen who voted so enthusiastically with Mr. Stansfeld on Friday night intend to propose in place of the laws they seek to repeal? They have to face one fact which they have not considered. The districts which have had experience of the law that so offends a certain sentiment, and is said to outrage religious feeling, are in favour of its continuance. Not a member from any such district dared to vote against the law as it stands. In the protected districts it is believed that not only does the present system prove beneficial from a sanitary point of view, but that the moral improvements which result from it are incalculable. It puts an end to street importunity, and in consequence reduces temptation. It almost abolishes the worst form of juvenile vice. It gives every woman on her entrance on a public life a chance to bethink herself and to return to her own home. It brings abandoned girls under moral influences, and leads often to their reclamation. It regulates and represses the dreadful traffic, with results of the best kind. As regards the sanitary side of the case, it has almost put an end to the worst forms of a loathsome disease; and if the Acts were extended, we might probably stamp it out altogether. Now these are results actually attained. The charges against the administration of the Acts have all broken down. Not one of them has been so proved as to satisfy trained lawyers. The action of the House has been taken in defiance of the almost unanimous public opinion in every one of the localities where the facts are necessarily the best known."

Our contemporary has stated the case so fairly and moderately, that we are glad to give its views prominence. Those who have been agitating for a repeal of the Acts, have simply been carried away by sentiment. To us it is astonishing how persons professing to be Christians can so far forget all that is due from them, as to have used their exertions to bring about the withdrawal of measures, the effect, if not the immediate object, of which has been to reduce immorality and to check the growth of disease among the unoffending. The result of the division on Mr. Stansfeld's motion only shows to what extent bigotry will be carried, even among those who pride themselves on their enlightenment.

Some weeks ago an article appeared in one of the Plymouth journals suggesting that it was probable the Army Estimates for 1883-84 would include a sum of about £8,000 for demolishing the Plymouth Citadel and filling-in the trenches, and also that the Devonport Lines might perhaps be treated in the same manner, since which the local papers have teemed with letters on the subject, *pro* and *con*. The advantage that has accrued to Portsmouth and Southsea by the demolition of the useless Lines has drawn the attention of the inhabitants of the three towns at Plymouth to the possibility of similar improvements being accorded to them. The Citadel, which was erected in the time of Charles II., in 1670, has from time to time received additions and improvements, and at one period was a formidable work in relation to the class of ships and guns which could be opposed to it; but in these days of modern ironclads, monster guns, and ponderous shot and shell, its ramparts could offer no lengthened opposition to attack, as its walls would quickly crumble into shapeless masses. This being the case, it is practically useless as a fortification, and it would be as well to throw the ramparts into the moats and continue the slope of the present glacis. The same remarks would apply to the Devonport Lines, which have become obsolete since the construction of the outer line of works for the defence of Plymouth, extending across the isthmus from Saltash Ferry to Bovisand. If the ramparts were levelled and the ditches filled with the débris, as has been done at Portsmouth, Devonport Park and the space known as the Brickfields would be considerably enlarged as a drill-ground for the troops in garrison, and be a benefit to the surrounding neighbourhood. One word, however, must be said with regard to the Citadel,—whether it would not be desirable to construct a small and strong work with heavy ordnance on a portion of its site, not on the top of the hill, but well down, as a *fleur d'eau*, to sweep the Fairway Channel rounding the eastern end of Drake's Island. The forts on Staddon Heights, on the east side of the harbour, are constructed with a view to resisting an attack from landward, and the entrances to the Sound at either end of the Breakwater are defended by the Breakwater Fort, and those at Bovisand on the one side and Picklecombe on the other; but if once a vessel ran the gauntlet past these, she would only have Drake's Island to encounter, until she got under the Eastern and Western King's Redoubts, on her way to Hamoaze, while nothing but the guns from the island would oppose her passage up Cattewater, where she could hammer away at Plymouth at her leisure. There can, therefore, be little doubt as to the necessity of some strong, though possibly small, work, which would have a vessel within its range while running over a course of about three miles, being constructed to supersede the old Citadel, in the event of its being removed.

A valuable military historical work has appeared during the last few days at Moscow, giving an account of the Russian Army during the reign of Peter the Great. The author—Colonel Maslousky, of the General Staff—goes deeply into details of organisation, armament, conditions of service, strategy, tactics, and other cognate subjects, based upon the archives at Moscow; and does full justice to the Scotch officers who helped to organise the army, and led it repeatedly to victory.

The late Major-General the Hon. Sir Hugh Clifford was of an energetic character and a most active man in his younger days. When a subaltern in the Rifle Brigade, and engaged in the Kaffir war of 1847, he ventured to run a race with a friendly Kaffir, who was a noted runner among the "fleet of foot" of his tribe. Young Clifford beat the Kaffir, who felt so mortified at his discomfiture that he threw himself on the ground and roared.

We trust that the War Office may yet be induced to offer a cross or distinction of some kind for the part played by our troops in the campaign against the Boers. We refer more particularly to the two battalions (21st and 94th) and battery of Artillery which defended the forts of the Transvaal successfully, and suffered such severe privations, as well as heavy losses from fire. That these men should remain utterly unrewarded is not right. The war, say the Government, was, on the whole, a failure, therefore no rewards are due. But who made it a failure? The Government, by patching up a peace, when the Transvaal garrisons were ready to strike. The troops which fought in Egypt have received a gratuity. In both cases—Egypt and Transvaal—the troops received field allowance, in both cases the prices of necessaries, &c., were enormous. In the Transvaal, the men had to pay 2s. for a glass of beer, the officers 5s. for a bottle, everything else was in proportion. Hitherto, the issue of a gratuity for service in South Africa has been denied on the ground that the thing was without precedent. Now, a precedent has been established, and we do not see how the Government can possibly continue to withhold, at any rate, the issue of a gratuity to those troops who served in the Boer war. The matter is, we hear, to be taken up by several influential Members this Session. It is one that deserves to be ventilated.

The *Italia Militare* publishes the following particulars respecting the autumn manœuvres of the Italian Army. Two complete Army Corps are to operate on the right bank of the Po, in the country between Alessandria and Piacenza, under the command of Lieutenant-General Mezzacapo, first separately, and then against each other, the operations to last twelve days, from August 30 to September 10. Independent of these manœuvres, the Cavalry will operate under the command of Lieutenant-General di Revel, commanding the 2nd Army Corps, in Lombardy, from August 16 to September 10 (26 days). The Cavalry Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Marchese della Rochetta, consists of four regiments in two brigades and two batteries. Operations will also be carried out by an independent brigade of three regiments and one or two batteries towards the end of August in the district of the 8th Army Corps, under the command of Major-General Roero di Settime. The battalions of infantry and Bersaglieri of the manœuvring corps, as well as a few other brigades and battalions, will be concentrated four weeks' before the beginning of the manœuvres, for training in camps of instruction.

The Spanish Government have acquired from Krupp, for arming the coast batteries of Ceuta, heavy steel guns, having a length of 20 calibres. The 26-centimètre (10·14-in.) guns fire a steel shot weighing 205 kilogrammes (451 lb.), with a charge of 38 kilogrammes (85·8 lb.). They are said to have an initial velocity of 605 mètres (1,985 ft.), and to penetrate at a distance of 2,500 mètres (2,735 yards) a wrought-iron plate 38 centimètres (14·82 in.) thick. The 35·5-centimètre (13·9-in.) guns fire a shot weighing 528 kilogrammes (1,162 lb.), with a charge of 210 kilogrammes (462 lb.) of prismatic powder, and penetrate at a similar distance (2,735 yards) an armour-plate 58 centimètres (22·62 in.) thick. It is stated that, after arming Cadiz and Ceuta, the Spanish Government intend to provide heavy guns also for the fortifications of Algeciras and Tarifa; in the former place, Isla Verde and Punta Carnero are first to be armed.

Capt. Stevenson, 10th Bombay N.I., now employed in the Quartermaster-General's Department at Bombay, will probably be appointed special assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department for the Bombay Presidency, but it is said that the appointment will have effect for the Simla season only.

The crew of the London, who came home from Zanzibar in the Windsor Castle a few days since, were paid off on board the Royal Adelaide at Devonport, and came on shore on 51 days' leave of absence.

The commissioning of the steel and iron corvette Canada has been postponed from Thursday till May 1, when Capt. Francis Durrant will be appointed to her with a complement of 266 officers and men. It has been decided to provide accommodation for two additional officers, a lieutenant and medical officer, and she will also carry a naval instructor, these arrangements being rendered necessary by the contemplated cruise in her of Midshipman Prince George of Wales. The work of fitting out the vessel is proceeding rapidly under the direction of Mr. R. Barnaby, Constructor, and Mr. W. H. Malpas, foreman of the yard; and the Vavasseur central-pivot mounting has been successfully placed in position on her sponson, and tested with satisfactory results.

The Devastation has been placed at the disposal of the staff of the Vernon for trial of torpedoes of various kinds; experiments will be carried out at Spithead, under Capt. Markham.

The Indian reliefs will, it is believed, again show but few movements of British troops, all arrangements being made with a view to save expensive railway journeys; at the same time, certain regiments will be given practical lessons in marching long distances.

Some important changes are, the Lahore paper understands, under consideration in the Indian Commissariat Department; the most notable being the appointment of a Major-General as the administrative head of the Department, for all India, and the Dependencies under the Government of India.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL PENSIONS:

COMPARISON OF PENSIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE AND SERVICE IN THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

We deem it advisable to give publicity to the following extracts from the Report of the Committee on Naval Pensions, as it is our opinion that the more widely the facts therein contained are made known among the classes from which the supply of Seamen and Marines for the Navy is drawn, the greater will be the benefit derived by the Service from the labours of the Committee :—

"It is difficult to estimate the exact influence that the proposed reduction in the pension rates would exercise on the manning of the Navy, but in arriving at an opinion on this point, we have been guided in some measure by the following facts.

1. The average long-service pension awarded 20 years ago was about the same as that now proposed, namely, £25, but for an average service of about 25 years instead of 22; and it must be borne in mind that the men now leaving the service, who are of the highest class, enlisted when these pensions were in force.

2. The proposed pensions would be far more liberal than those granted in other branches of the Naval Service. The average rate for all ranks combined would be about £1 3s. for each year of service if pensioned after 22 years, and about £1 6s. for each year if pensioned after 27 years' service; whereas in the Marines the average, up to the present time, is less than £1 2s. for each year of a service of 21 years, and in the civil departments of the Navy (where about half the men only are eligible for pension) the average is less than £1 for each year served, and is not granted until after 40 years' service, or until the man is 60 years of age.

3. In the Army, men, with very few exceptions, are compulsorily discharged without pension after 12 years' service, unless they at that time hold non-commissioned officer's rank, consequently only a small proportion of the men become entitled to pension.

4. Pensions are, we understand, in no cases granted in the Mercantile Marine, and this is the service with which the Navy can compare.

These and other considerations have led us to the conclusion that the men now serving might have been obtained on far less than the existing terms in regard to pension, and that the present excessive awards, so far from procuring any advantageous return, act detrimentally to the Crown by inducing the men to take their discharge at the earliest opportunity, the pensions granted being so nearly equal in amount to the pay of their ratings that the difference is far more than made up by the wages of private employment.*

It is very difficult fairly to compare service in the Royal Navy and in the Mercantile Marine, owing to the very different conditions which necessarily obtain in these two great branches of the sea service, but this is a point to which we have given our serious consideration. We have ascertained from the Board of Trade that the average rate of pay for able seamen (including petty officers) given by the best steamship companies is 80s. a month, or £48 a year. Making allowance for occasional non-employment, arising either from the men being unable to get ships, or from their voluntarily taking 'spells on shore' without pay, the average earnings of a seaman in the best class of merchant ships may be put at £40 a year. These men, however, have much more liberty than seamen in the Navy, the cost of their clothing is less; they have not to be absent from home for such long periods, and so much is not required of them in the way of special qualifications. The average annual rate of pay of Blue-jackets in the Navy, including petty officers, is £37 5s. But the Blue-jacket in the Navy is entitled to a pension, the average cost of which to the public, calculated upon the numbers on the active list, amounts at existing rates to more than half of the effective pay (the estimated normal pension liability on *present* terms for 36,000 seamen being about £700,000 a year, or an average of £19 10s. each), and under the proposed conditions to about three-eighths of such pay (the estimated normal pension liability at *proposed* rates for 36,000 seamen being about £500,000 a year, or an average of nearly £14 each. It follows, therefore, that, even with the reduced cost to the State for pensions which we propose for the future, the cost to the public per head of effective Blue-jackets will be £51 (£37 5s. + £14), as against £40 a year which seamen receive in the best lines of the Mercantile Marine. To this also must be added all the benefits which seamen derive from the funds of Greenwich Hospital. We are of opinion, therefore, that even with the large reduction in the present liability for pensions which we propose, the attractions of service in the Navy largely preponderate over those of service in the Mercantile Marine, and that the Navy will continue, so far as the Blue-jackets are concerned, to attract the *élite* of the youth of the country who adopt a seafaring life as their calling. In recommending a general extension of the periods of service, we have not been unmindful of the fact that such extension will necessarily cause a reduction of the numbers of men available for the Reserve of Pensioners. Under existing conditions it is estimated that there would be a normal force of about 6,000 pensioners so eligible under 50 years of age, but if service in the Navy until 45 years of age were general, this number would be reduced to about 1,000. It should, however, be borne in mind that the premature discharge of men, through which this additional force of 5,000 men is created, causes an increase in the pension charge of over £190,000 a year. Should the reduction of this force consequent upon an increase of third engagements be deemed undesirable, it has occurred to us that a considerable reserve might be created by offering to all men who leave the Navy, on the expiration of their first continuous service engagement, a retaining fee of £6 a year, to be awarded for periods of three years, up to the age of 50, on condition of their undertaking to serve, if called upon, in time of war. These men, who, under the existing system, have about 12 years, and under the proposed system will have about 14 years' training in the Navy, are practically lost to the Crown when they take their discharge without pension, a loss of a highly trained and therefore valuable force that might be obviated in a great degree by our proposal. If thought desirable a similar reserve might be formed from Marines leaving the service after their first engagement. The payment of these retaining fees ought not, however, to be in the nature of a pension, but should be provided for out of Vote 4."

NAVAL NOTES.

The under-named men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct :—Robert Precey, first-class writer, of the Thalia; Jonathan Haines, chief bandmaster, of the Audacious; William Richards, sailor, of the Indus; Edward Thompson, first-class painter, of the Inflexible; John Kavanagh, bandsman, of the Duke of Wellington; Alfred J. Eldridge, armourer, of the Polyphemus; Thomas Coleman, boatswain's mate, of the Agincourt; James Barry, James G. S. Pride, and Ernest William Bond, boatmen, and David Bride, commissioned boatman, of the Coastguard.

The annual inspection of the Naval establishments at Sheerness, and the vessels of war stationed in the Medway, by Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, was brought to a close on Saturday last. A Naval review was organised in the recreation-ground at West Minster, and was followed by a sham fight, in which the Royal Marine Light Infantry battalion formed the attacking party, the defending force being composed of half-a-dozen companies of Bluejackets, with a 9-pounder field-gun.

A correspondent writes :—"In your number of Saturday, Dec. 9, 1876, a very able article appeared respecting the illegality of withholding retired pay from officers of the Navy and Marines holding civil appointments. The injustice then complained of still continues, and it has occurred to the writer whether the time is not rife and opportune for reopening the question. If you agree in thinking so, and will write a short article on the subject in an early issue of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, you will be conferring a great favour on several officers who are still suffering from that arbitrary power which grants or withholds pensions to officers, without regard to the question of legality."

Navigating-Lieut. Edward W. Wild, of the Grappler, was tried by court-martial on March 30 at Gibraltar, on a charge of drunkenness. He was sentenced to be dismissed his ship, and adjudged to forfeit all seniority.

Dr. Joyce, of the Superb, who has been doing duty at the Naval Auxiliary Hospital at Malta, returned to England in the Himalaya.

A correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph* writes that the Monarch is in a fearful state. This ship has just been docked at Malta, when her rudder was found to be in a very defective condition. The whole of the interior angle irons were worn out, and the centre one actually fractured. It would also appear that the engines of this ship have not given much satisfaction since they were converted from jet to surface condensers, this operation having been performed so long ago as 1877-78. The ship has become a very expensive and interesting toy to the Dockyard authorities at Malta. In two years the tubes of the condensers, numbering about 18,000 in all, have, since the Monarch's arrival on the Mediterranean station, been renewed twice—first in 1880, and afterwards in 1882. They have now given out a third time, and are being temporarily repaired, in the hope of making the ship efficient for the coming summer cruise, and nothing more. The engineering talent at Malta Dockyard is unable to discover the cause of the deterioration. This is a matter which deserves being inquired into, for, apart from the cost entailed by the frequent renewal of these many miles of tubes, there is to be considered the inconvenience caused by one of our turret-ships being placed *hors de combat* for several weeks annually.

Mr. Albert J. Durston will be appointed chief engineer of Portsmouth Dockyard, Mr. A. Morcom succeeding him at Sheerness. Mr. J. T. Corner will thereupon be promoted from second to first assistant at Portsmouth, and Mr. R. Mayston made second assistant.

A court-martial was held on Wednesday, on board the Duncan, to try Lieut. H. V. Baker, of that ship, on a charge of intoxication whilst in command of a party of seamen, sent to navigate the Agamemnon from Sheerness to Portsmouth. The court found the charge proved, and sentenced the prisoner to lose two years' seniority and be dismissed his ship.

Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Sullivan, Director of Transports, made the first official inspection of the ships under his charge on Tuesday. He then visited Portsmouth, and discussed with the dockyard authorities the details connected with the illumination of all troopships by means of the electric light.

The question of abandoning the port of Vizagapatam as a military station has again been reopened by the General commanding the district, and is at present under the consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

A correspondent in Hong Kong furnishes us with information respecting the serious accident which happened on board H.M.S. Daring at Yokohama. It would appear that whilst that vessel was at target-practice in the Bay on Feb. 23, the breech of her 68-pounder muzzle-loading gun blew out, killing two men instantaneously, and wounding several others, the names of the deceased being Timothy Connolly, able seaman, and Private John Rendell, R.M.L.I. The Curaçoa subsequently called at Yokohama, and transferred one of her guns to the Daring to replace the disabled weapon, as well as 14 men to make up her complement.

ARMY NOTES.

The *Times of India* says :—"Major-Gen. Wood has just vacated the command of the Northern Division of the Bombay Army on being promoted to Lieut.-Gen., and Brigadier-Gen. Carnegy has been chosen to succeed him. Gen. Carnegy has left Bombay for Ahmedabad, and the high respect in which he is held here was testified to by the large number of military officers and other friends who assembled at the station to see him off. The Marine Battalion, the regiment with which Gen. Carnegy was so long identified before he assumed the Bombay command, furnished a guard of honour—a quite spontaneous mark of attention, we believe. The new commandant of the Bombay District is Col. R. Mallaby, 13th N.I., who took a prominent part in the Afghan Campaign, first commanding the Field Column which went in Khakar Sora Valley in Sept. 1880, and subsequently commanding the Reserve Brigade of the Quetta Garrison. He has arrived here from Rajkote and entered upon his new duties."

A Major-General writes an excellent letter to the *Standard*, under the head of "Twelve Years with the Colours." He says :—"As a former commanding officer of one of the finest regiments in her Majesty's Army—one of the old standard—I have been pained and grieved by appeals from old comrades in the ranks who, having completed twelve years' service with the colours, are thrown adrift on the world, and, seeking employment in civil life, find the gravest difficulty in obtaining even the necessaries of daily existence. I fear hundreds of these young, able-bodied, war-trained soldiers are in this serious strait. Only yesterday, a fine, young man, 29 years of age, fitted in every way for a long renewal of his late calling, found out his old Colonel, and gave me the details of a hard story, the truth of which I see no reason to doubt. He told me, in no whining spirit, but with manly confidence, that his twelve years had expired just previous to the late Egyptian Campaign, for which he was compulsorily retained, and served with his distinguished corps in every engagement, winding up with the rush at Tel-el-Kebir. He is in possession of a certificate of education, two good-conduct badges, and his parchment certificate of discharge notifies his conduct as 'very good,' sustained in this special feature by a private testimonial from his commanding officer, who fell severely wounded while leading such men to victory; he also has other strong proofs fully corroborative of his trustworthy character. Only 29, in the very prime of manhood, he told me that nearly 150 men like himself—nearly all holders of good-conduct badges—were cast adrift at the same time, and though desirous of serving on, their appeal to do so was repudiated by the home Military authorities. I ask, why were this thoroughly efficient soldier and his comrades ousted from the service, when their discipline and valour had done their work for the honour and interests of England, and when their retainment would have been of such value? My heart goes out to these wandering warriors, the more so as I had an active hand in calling them to the profession of arms to which they have done such credit. My late comrade observed that the gap caused by their leaving their regiment at Alexandria has been or must be filled up by comparative youths; and, he added, 'I am far better suited to be a soldier now in every way—health, strength, intelligence, and will—than I was 12 years ago;' and this must apply to the greater part of the 150 castaways. Such is a story which must speak for itself; and, putting aside the position of the men themselves, the question in other features demands attention on important national grounds."

The death is announced, as having taken place at his residence, Uplands, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, on Monday, in his 81st year, of Sir Thomas Howell, formerly Director of Contracts at the War Office. The deceased was the son of the late Mr. T. Howell, of Clapham Common, and was born in June, 1802. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and in early life was engaged in commercial pursuits connected with the Army service, and, after being so employed many years, was, in June, 1855, appointed Director-General of Contracts to her Majesty's War Department, which office he held till 1874, when he retired.

The *Standard* says :—"The Earl of Morley's Committee on the Army Medical and Transport Departments, which has been sitting at intervals for the last six months, has just concluded its inquiries. The Committee's report has been finally considered; but, being very voluminous, it is not expected to be out of the printer's hands for some time. Several important changes in the administration of the two Departments will be advised by the Committee."

The Secretary for War has approved of Major E. Clayton, R.A., being appointed Professor of Fortification and Artillery at the Royal Military Staff College, Farnborough, vice Col. Lonsdale Hale, from July 31.

The first general meeting of the shareholders of the African Syndicate Company, Limited, was held last week, at the offices, St. Swithin's Lane. The chairman, Lord Robert Montagu, who presided, stated that all the shares had now been allotted, and that the engineers, who had worked independently of each other, agreed in stating that the mineral value of the land, especially of the goldfields bought by the Company, greatly exceeded the expectations which had been formed. Some 2,000,000 acres have now been acquired by the Syndicate, and a large company, with a capital, probably, of £5,000,000, will immediately be formed for developing the great natural resources, agricultural, and mineral, of the Transvaal.

The directors of the Pictorial Printing and Publishing Company, formed on June 20, 1882, for the purpose of purchasing the copyright, &c., of the *Pictorial World*, announce the issue of £37,000 of shares. Judging by the circulation of the two other sixpenny illustrated papers, the *Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News*, and by the progress made since the commencement of the new series of the *Pictorial World*, a weekly sale of from 70,000 to 80,000 copies is anticipated, with a very much larger increase on certain special occasions, there having been printed, as already stated, as many as 101,493 of one number.

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* [The charge of maladministration, frequently brought against the Admiralty in these columns, is more than confirmed by this paragraph in the Report of the Committee. The Admiralty have simply been wasting the funds of the public, and inquiry into the administration of the Navy is, therefore, an absolute necessity.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards Blue. Lieut.-Col. Burnaby is gradually improving, but owing to the weakness of the heart and the lung mischief, his progress is necessarily slow.

1st Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Col. Thompson has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). The *Liverpool Courier* says :—"It has not been announced what regiment will succeed the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) in Manchester and Liverpool, but the 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), now in Ireland, are likely to be selected. The Greys were last in Manchester in 1865, at which time there was no cavalry detachment in Liverpool. Liverpool became a cavalry station in 1868, when a detachment of the 15th Hussars were quartered here. Infantry succeeded the troopers, and in 1870 the 4th Dragoon Guards commenced a two years' occupation of Rupert-lane Barracks, followed by the 5th and 7th Dragoon Guards, 12th Lancers, 7th Hussars, &c."

8th Hussars. Rdgmr. Eaton has compiled a very useful drill-book, for the guidance of non-commissioned officers and men of the mounted services in the riding-school. It is published by H. Little and Son, 77½ Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

17th Lancers. Lieut.-Col. Boulderson has been granted leave from India to England for seven months, on private affairs.

19th Hussars. Lieut. Freeman sailed for Egypt on Wednesday in H.M.S. Jumna.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut. C. T. J. Noble, a probationer, wing-officer 5th Madras N.I., is about to be admitted to the Madras S.C., with effect from Oct. 7, 1880.

Lieut. G. T. Kelaart, Comy. of Ordnance, 3rd class, has been granted leave from India to England.

Major-Gen. W. W. Barry, C.B., died on April 19, at Naples. He was the youngest son of the late Major-Gen. H. G. Barry, of Ballyclough, county Cork, and entered the Army in 1846. He took part in the campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and the seige and fall of Sebastopol, for which services he obtained the brevet rank of major, the medal with four clasps, the Turkish and Sardinian medals, and the fifth class of the Medjidie. He served also in India in 1857-58, being present at the relief of Lucknow, the battle of Cawnpore, and the siege and capture of Lucknow. For these services he was twice mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. In 1860, he served with the expedition to China, and was present at Sinho, Tangku, the capture of the Taku forts, and the surrender of Pekin. He was promoted to a colonelcy in 1877. He was for some time brigadier-general commanding the Belgaum district, in Bombay. Gen. Barry was nominated a C.B. for his services in China.

"A Horse Artilleryman," writes from India :—"There are one or two points in your article on the proposed reorganisation of the Royal Artillery to which I should like to call attention, more especially in regard to those changes which are apparently contemplated in the nomenclature and dress of the Royal Horse Artillery. According to the writer, the batteries of the late Horse Artillery will still be 'armed with a light gun, their gunners mounted, their mobility increased. The batteries which gained such a reputation in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns will be preserved intact.' What then is the proposed change? The writer goes on to say, 'the existing dress is expensive, uncomfortable, and unserviceable; it is invariably discarded as an incumbrance on active service.' I presume it is then proposed to change the full dress of the Royal Horse Artillery. But does not the last quoted sentence apply equally in every respect not only to Hussar and Cavalry full dress, but to the tunic of the Royal Artillery and Infantry? If a regiment now-a-days take their full dress on service with them, they never wear it except for a special occasion, such as a march-past at the close of a campaign; and then, what dress is more effective than the jacket of the Horse Artilleryman? Having worn the dress many years, I may be permitted to express the opinion that, though expensive at start, the jacket lasts a long time, and is neither uncomfortable or unserviceable far less so than a tunic. The lace supports the body in the saddle, and if worn in action would be considerable protection against sword cuts. Now as regards nomenclature, I presume these new 'equally effective' batteries would be called Light Field batteries, the name 'Royal Horse Artillery' being abandoned, and with it our present proud position on the right of the British Army. The feeling of the authorities may be against the maintenance of *corps d'élite*, but not that of those who have once served in such, or who wish to do so. The removal of our position on the right of the Line and handsome dress may seem a trifling matter in these levelling days, though Highlanders did not think so a short time back, but it is not looked upon as such by officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have and have had the honour of serving in a battery of Royal Horse Artillery. Reforms in the regiment generally are doubtless required,—the total separation of Horse and Field from Garrison Artillery is to be hoped for, and perhaps the breaking-up of the Royal Regiment into smaller ones; but even if the jacket is doomed, and in common with the writer of your article, I believe our prestige too high to be 'seriously influenced by the cut of a jacket,' let us at all events keep our name and position, or 'Ichabod,' instead of 'Ubique,' must be for the future our motto."

At the last winter assizes at Winchester, Gunner William Pearce, stationed at Gosport, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for alleged arson, several farm buildings having at that time been burned down. The matter, however, was laid before the Home Secretary, with the result that Pearce has returned to duty with a free pardon.

"Late Indian Artillery" writes :—"It is to be presumed that the injustice to the old Royal Artillery, caused by the unlimited tenures of command held by officers of the late Indian Lists, and so forcibly pointed out in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 14th inst., will not be allowed to continue much longer; and the sooner arrangements are made to do away with the anomaly, the better for all concerned. At the same time, it would be but just that officers of higher ranks than lieut.-col. should bear their fair share in any remedial measure, or the brevet colonels will be sufferers, much in the same way as major-generals of the Line now are, by being kept out of their legitimate commands by the rank above them. To prevent this it is necessary—(1), That the order allowing our major-generals to reside for three years in India, unemployed, on the full pay of colonels, be cancelled; and (2), that all colonels who have completed five years in the rank be put on an Unemployed List. It must be remembered that many of the lieut.-cols. have only enjoyed 'command pay' for about half their five years."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Mr. Carbutt asked the Under-Secretary of State for India on Monday, to state under what circumstances Lieut. G. K. Scott Moncrieff, R.E., and other officers of Royal Engineers attached to the Indian Public Works Department, were permitted to draw their civil pay as members of that department as well as their military pay during the time they were employed on field service discharging military duties in the late Afghan campaign. Mr. Cross said the established rule had been followed of allowing half civil pay in addition to military pay and allowances.

The 27th (Torpedo) Company vacated the barrack-ship Hood in Chatham Harbour on Tuesday, and moved into the quarters at St. Mary's casemated barracks. The 23rd Company, which is also a submarine engineering company, arrived at Chatham on Wednesday from the Milton musketry depôt, and also went into quarters at St. Mary's Barracks, which will in future be used as a depôt for the torpedo companies, and also for the balloon equipment of the corps.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Lieut. Greenwood, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 19th Madras N.I., on probation.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Major Vaughan, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Capt. Routh, 2nd Batn., has been appointed station staff officer at the Murree Hill Depôt.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Major Hutchinson, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. An exchange has been sanctioned between Capts. Paull and Orred, Capt. Paull joining the 2nd and Capt. Orred the 1st Batn. Lieut. Brackenbury, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 1st Bombay N.I.

24th South Wales Borderers. Lieut. Caulfield is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 10th Madras N.I., on probation.

25th King's Own Borderers. A shooting match took place at Berwick-on-Tweed on the 20th inst. between 80 serjeants of the depôt and a similar number of the Berwick Artillery Volunteers, resulting in a victory for the Borderers by 14 points. In the evening, the winning team entertained their opponents to supper in their mess-room, under the presidency of Serjt.-Major Graham, when a most enjoyable evening was spent.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Lieut. Lincoln is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 17th Bombay N.I., on probation. Lieut. Clarke has been granted leave from India to England for four months, on private affairs.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Pierson left England on Wednesday for Egypt, in charge of a draft of 104 men, in H.M.S. Jumna. Qrmr. Croft also took passage in the Jumna.

39th Dorsetshire Regiment. Lieut. Dobbie, a probationer, wing officer 26th Madras N.I., is about to be admitted to the Madras S.C.

41st Welsh Regiment. Lieut. Jones has applied to join the Indian S.C., on probation.

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Lieut.-Col. Coveney, and Lieuts. Home and Souter, and 128 men sailed for Egypt on Wednesday in H.M.S. Jumna.

44th Essex Regiment. Lieut. Brabazon has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Lieut. Holland has applied to join the Indian S.C., on probation. Lieut. Cunningham sailed for Egypt on Wednesday in H.M.S. Jumna.

47th Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Capt. Sawyer and Lieut. Leonard sailed for Gibraltar on Wednesday in H.M.S. Jumna.

49th Berkshire Regiment. Lieut. Delamain and 150 men sailed for Gibraltar on Wednesday in H.M.S. Jumna.

50th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Lieut. Wintour sailed for Cyprus on Wednesday in H.M.S. Jumna.

ROYAL MARINES.

The Admiralty have appointed Col. 2nd Commandant Geoffrey Mairis, R.M.L.I., to the command of the Royal Marine Depôt at Walmer, vice Col. Maskery, deceased.

The following promotions have taken place consequent upon the death of Col. 2nd Commandant J. H. Maskery :—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Howard Sutton Jones, C.B., A.D.C., to be Col. 2nd Commandant, vice Maskery, and appointed to the Plymouth Division, vice Mairis, transferred to Chatham, for duty at the depôt, Walmer; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. John Delves Broughton to be Lieut.-Col. at the Plymouth Division, vice Jones.

Capt. A. H. Blaxland, R.M.L.I., has embarked in the Neptune, to replace Major C. Frampton, R.M.L.I., who has been admitted into Haslar Hospital seriously ill, suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

Qrmr.-Serjt. Edwin Albert Syms, R.M.L.I., has been promoted to the rank of Qrmr. at the Plymouth Division, vice Qrmr. Rendell, deceased.

58th Northamptonshire Regiment. The *Times of Natal* of March 14 has the following :—"It is a pleasant fact to record that some recognition has at last been made of an act of heroism by a British soldier on Natal soil. The decoration of Private Charles Godfrey, of the 58th Regt., with the distinguished-conduct medal, an event which took place at the garrison, Fort Napier, March 14, should prove to the private soldier that so long as he has the fortune to serve in a regiment which is commanded by gentlemen and men of honour, he may feel tolerably sure that any special act of bravery and daring he may commit in the field will sooner or later meet with some reward. It is more than two years ago since Private Charles Godfrey, of the 58th Regt., performed an act of valour which entitled him to the Victoria Cross; but individual deeds of valour counted for very little in the Boer War, and Godfrey must think himself lucky that his colonel has been able to obtain for him the badge which was pinned to his coat that day, although, in fact, something more was actually earned by him. The soldier who has won in the Boer War a badge of any kind whatsoever would not, we imagine, exchange it for the whole hundreds of cartloads of medals and decorations thrown broadcast after the Egyptian Campaign; and Private Godfrey, who stood alone by the body of Major Hingeston on the slopes of Laing's Nek on Jan. 28, 1881, exposing himself to the fire not only of the unerring rifles of the enemy, but to the answering bullets of his retiring comrades, may be pardoned if he is a proud man to-day."

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Major Crosbie, Capt. Henley, and 65 men, 3rd Batn., sailed for Egypt on Wednesday in H.M.S. Jumna.

61st Gloucestershire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Fane has been granted leave from India to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

63rd Manchester Regiment. The officers attended the Prince of Wales's Levée on Monday as a body, and were presented to his Royal Highness by Lieut.-Col. Auchinleck. They were nearly all wearing three decorations, but the insignia of the C.B. was conspicuously absent from the breast of "the chief," than whom no commanding officer in the service is more deserving of recognition. Lieut. Gardner, a probationer, wing-officer 5th Madras N.I., is about to be admitted to the Madras S.C., with effect from Jan. 11, 1882.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. Major C. J. Ewen, formerly captain of the regiment, and for many years adjutant of the 2nd West York Militia, died at Old Windsor on the 19th inst., aged 57 years.

71st Highland Light Infantry. Major J. A. S. Inglis died suddenly at Cyprus on the 1st inst. The deceased entered the Army in Oct., 1867, and became major on May 6, 1882. The following special *Official Gazette* was published on April 7:—"The High Commissioner announces with deep regret the death of Major J. A. S. Inglis, the Commissioner of Nikosia, which lamented event took place on the 1st inst. Major Inglis has served in Cyprus since the British occupation in July, 1878. For three and a half years he had resided at Famagusta, for the most part as Commissioner of that district, and the High Commissioner is well aware, from his personal observation, of the esteem and respect which he had earned from all classes by his genial manners and kindly administration. By his death, her Majesty has lost an upright and devoted servant, the people of Cyprus a warm friend, and the High Commissioner a trusted and faithful colleague."

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. Sir W. H. Dyke asked the Secretary of State for War, on Thursday, whether the officers of the 63rd Regt. and 72nd Highlanders, having received six months' field allowance during service in Egypt, in common with the officers of other regiments, had since been called upon to refund the same; and, if so, whether any justification could be found for treating these regiments, specially summoned from India to serve in Egypt, in a less generous manner than our English troops? Mr. J. K. Cross replied: The officers referred to were not considered entitled to the advance of six months' field allowance, because up to the date of their landing in Egypt they continued to receive those higher rates of Indian pay which include the provision of field equipment, to meet the cost of which the advance in question was made to officers proceeding on service from England. From the date of their landing in Egypt, however, they received the War-Office daily rate of field allowance. The regimental authorities of the Seaforth Highlanders drew the whole of the six months' advance, and have been called upon to refund. The claim of the Manchester Regt. to the advance was disallowed. The India Office has now under immediate consideration the claim of the officers to the whole of the six months' advance. Sir W. H. Dyke said he would put a further question on the subject.

74th Highland Light Infantry. The whole of the troops in garrison at Devonport paraded in review order on Mount Wise, on the 20th inst., the occasion being the presentation of a medal for distinguished conduct in the field to Colour-Serjt. Robinson. Major-Gen. Sayer, commanding the Western District, made the presentation and said :—"It is my pleasing duty this morning to present a medal to you for distinguished conduct in the field. I will read part of a letter I have received from the Horse Guards :—'Sir,—In reply to your letter I am desired to acquaint you that her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve, on the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the grant of a silver medal for distinguished conduct in the field to Colour-Serjt. Robinson, in recognition of his gallant conduct during the campaign in Egypt. The medal, when prepared, will be forwarded to you for presentation to him on parade in as public a manner as possible.' For the benefit of those who may not know what this medal is presented for, I will give you a brief account of what Colour-Serjt. Robinson did—what he performed. It seems that on the night before the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, he was performing the duties of quartermaster-serjeant. He made himself very conspicuous by the way in which he performed those duties, issuing rum, &c. When his battalion went on to the front, after seeing that everything was right in the rear, Colour-Serjt. Robinson took his rifle and volunteered to go forward. He accompanied his battalion, and was distinguished for conspicuous bravery in the engagement with the enemy when they got into the trenches. I hope this may be an incitement to young soldiers to imitate the conduct of this gallant man. Come forward, Serjt. Robinson. I have great pleasure in giving this medal to you, and hope you may live long to wear it."

77th Middlesex Regiment. Lieut. Smart has applied to join the Indian S.C., on probation.

79th Cameron Highlanders. Lieut. Hackett sailed Egypt on Wednesday, in charge of a draft of 115 men, in H.M.S. Jumna.

81st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Grimstone is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 45th Bengal N.I.

88th Connaught Rangers. Capt. Maher, on leave from India, has been appointed to the depôt for duty.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Lieut.-Col. Dunn has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Capt. and Pymr. Johnson has been granted leave from India to England for eight months, on private affairs.

100th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Lieut. Keate is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 20th Madras N.I., on probation.

106th Light Infantry. Capt. FitzGerald and 16 men sailed for Gibraltar on Wednesday in H.M.S. Jumna.

107th Royal Sussex Regiment. Gen. the Hon. A. Upton, colonel of the regiment, late of the Coldstreams, died on Monday at his residence in Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, in his 77th year. The deceased was the third son of John Henry, first Viscount Templetown, and brother of the late and present Viscounts. His mother was Lady Mary Montagu, only daughter of John, fifth Earl of Sandwich. He was born in 1807, was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and entered the Army in 1825. He became capt. in 1829, and was promoted to lieut.-col. in 1839, col. in 1851, major-gen. in 1855, lieut.-gen. in 1862, and gen. in 1871. He was appointed col. of the 107th Regt. in 1873, and retired from the Army in 1877. Gen. Upton, who was a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for Westmoreland, and heir presumptive to his brother's viscountcy, married in 1866 the Hon. Elizabeth Frederica, eldest daughter of Joseph, third Lord Wallscourt.

1st West India Regiment. Lieut. Lewin is joining the Indian S.C., on probation.

2nd West India Regiment. Col. G. D. Webber, C.B., on the Retired List, died suddenly on the 22nd inst. He entered the Army, Jan. 26, 1855; became lieut., Nov. 9, 1855; capt., Dec. 30, 1862; major, April 23, 1871; lieut.-col., Oct. 19, 1872; and col., Oct. 19, 1876. He served with the 17th Foot in the Crimea, and was at the bombardment and surrender of Kinbourne (medal and Turkish medal), and commanded the 2nd West in the Ashantee Campaign of 1873-74, (medal with clasp, and C.B.)

Rifle Brigade. Lieut. Winn, 4th Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

Pay Department. "Hopeless" writes:—"I have been for nearly two years done out of my servant's allowance, although unable to get a suitable soldier-servant. I gathered from Sir A. Hayter's speech, when the Army Estimates for the present year were brought forward, that we should, in future, have the option of drawing the allowance or of being provided with a soldier-servant. Imagine, then, my dismay, when week after week passes without the Army Pay Department Warrant making its appearance! Surely, this should not be? But what can be expected when the Department is not represented at the War Office?"

Medical Department. Surg.-Gen. J. L. Holloway, C.B., died at Netley on the 19th inst., aged 57 years. The deceased, who was the son of the late Mr. B. Holloway, D.L., J.P., of Lee Place, Charlbury, Oxon., entered the Army as assist.-surg., March 17, 1848; became surg., Oct. 2, 1857; surg.-major, March 17, 1868; deputy-surg.-gen., April 28, 1876; and surg.-gen., March 12, 1882. Surg.-Major E. C. Maskey has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

Veterinary Department. First-class Vet.-Surg. F. W. Going has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

The following regiments assembled on Monday for their annual training—in each case for 27 days, which will terminate on May 19:—2nd Brig., Eastern Division (Norfolk Artillery), at Yarmouth; 3rd Brig., Welsh Division (Royal Carmarthen Artillery), at Carmarthen; 4th Brig., Welsh Division (Royal Pembroke Artillery), at Haverfordwest; 3rd and 4th Batns. East Kent, at Shorncliffe Camp; 3rd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry (Buckinghamshire Militia), at High Wycombe; 4th Batn. South Wales Borderers (Royal Montgomeryshire Militia), at Welshpool; and 4th Batn. Leinster Regt. (Queen's County Militia), at Maryborough.

The under-mentioned regiments are ordered to assemble for 27 days' training on Monday:—Royal Lancashire Artillery (2nd Brig. Lancashire Division), at Liverpool; 5th Brig., South Irish Division (Tipperary Artillery), at Duncannon Fort; 4tn Batn. Devonshire Regt. (1st Devon), in camp at Winford, near Exeter; 4th Batn. Essex Regt. (West Essex), at Warley Barracks; 3rd and 4th Batns. Royal West Kent, at Shorncliffe; 4th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (London Militia), at Finsbury; 3rd Batn. Suffolk (West Suffolk), at Bury St. Edmunds.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to Mr. T. Egerton on the 20th inst., said there would be no manœuvres this year at Aldershot, but certain Volunteer corps had been invited to join the Camp of Instruction for regular troops from the 11th to the 25th of August, and that invitation was sent out on Thursday. Mr. G. Russell asked whether the Secretary of State for War would consider the advisability of issuing a bronze medal to every Volunteer of 21 years' service, with a clasp for every additional year which he had served up to this time. The Marquis of Hartington replied: A question almost similar to this one was put to my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer on June 10, 1881. He replied to the effect that, as Volunteers were already allowed to wear a star for every five years of efficient service, it was unnecessary and inexpedient to issue a medal or badge for long service. I do not see any reason to differ from the opinion expressed by my predecessor, and I am inclined to think the issue of medals should be restricted to war service, to long and meritorious Army service, and to the saving of life.

It is stated that the objection of the United States National Guard to competing against the Volunteers of Great Britain, unless allowed to use the wind-gauge sight in use in the United States, will not be pressed, and that the match will this year be shot at Wimbledon with the old sight.

The attention of the Secretary for War having been called to the number of Volunteer corps now in existence whose establishments are far below the required strength to constitute a corps, orders will be given by the War-Office authorities to Generals commanding the several districts to at once take steps to reduce the number of such corps, should it be found impracticable, in a reasonable time, to enrol the required men to make the said corps efficient.

Reviews.

Ready Money. By Maurice Hyrne, LL.D. (W. H. Guest.)—There are few, if any, who will be bold enough to under-value the soundness of the principles laid down in this little treatise. The advantages of ready-money payment are pointed out by the author with eloquent simplicity, which can scarcely fail to create a highly favourable impression. Having entirely exhausted the subject, he concludes his useful little treatise with the following observations:—"The young man who starts in life firmly determined to adhere rigidly to the advice of this essay in regard to prompt cash payments, will save himself all through his life from much trouble, anxiety, waste of time, loss, litigation, dishonour, and shame, besides securing to himself much positive happiness, happiness resulting from the proud feeling, the joyful consciousness that he is doing what is right and wise in systematically pursuing a method of economy that is beneficial to others, no less than to himself; that he is free and independent; that he is respected; that, in short, he owes no man anything, except that charity and good fellowship which, as Christians, we all owe one to another."

Episodes in the Life of an Indian Chaplain. By a Retired Chaplain. (Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington.)—An interesting volume of life in India, written by an able hand, and so arranged as to make a very readable book. We recommend it as well worthy of perusal.

Cassell's Library of English Literature.—This is the first part of a most important work, prepared and edited by Professor Morley, the purpose being that of providing a compact and comprehensive library of English thought, from the earliest times to our own day. In order to accomplish this, it will be necessary to publish a few volumes which should prove sufficient to carry out the author's intentions. The first will contain a series selected from all the best and most characteristic of those poems which are short enough to be given in full, followed by a corresponding series of the best of our prose works, and a series of pieces in prose and verse, illustrating from first to last the religious life of England. Also a series of plays by the best dramatists, from the time of the miracle plays downwards. Each of these volumes will be illustrated freely with copies from trustworthy portraits, sketches of places, contemporary illustrations of manners and customs, or of incidents described or referred to in the pieces quoted. There can be but one opinion as to the importance of a work like this to every class of reader. To use Professor Morley's words, "The *Library of English Literature* seeks to draw for rich, for poor, for young and old, the healthiest of pleasures from the highest human source. It will illustrate all forms of thought, from the lightest jest that has the true ring in it, to the utmost reach of heavenward aspiration. It will put no true man under ban for his opinions, but fairly represent as far as space permits the various forms of that endeavour of the English people which is as old as England and alone keeps England young,—the firm endeavour to find out the right, and do it for the love of God."

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"Spectacles can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience."—We have the highest medical authorities confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but the spectacles you have adapted suit admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." The Rev. Professor W. A. Hales, M.A. Cantab., 2 Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park, writes:—"The spectacles are perfect, and a most decided boon. I had occasion on Monday to write to Lord ——, and took the opportunity to mention your name and the wonderful power of your spectacles." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age (82). I can now read the smallest type, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Testimonials from Earl and Countess Lindsay; F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Mill Hill, Hendon; C. J. Alford, Esq., Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry Road, Westminster, &c. Mr. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 OLD BOND STREET, W. (late 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square), personally adapts his Improved Spectacles daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10 to 5. Special arrangements are made for invalids and others unable to wait on Mr. Laurance. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branch, 6 Poultry, Cheapside.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION IN THE ARMY.

The annual report of the "Progress of Musketry Instruction in the Army," prepared by Col. Harrison Trent, Inspector-General of Musketry, Hythe, has just been issued. Col. Trent states that the number of men exercised was 105,034, viz., 12,693 in the Cavalry, and 92,341 in the Infantry. The annual course of both was well carried out, and though there were 3,473 men not available for training, this number was less by 42 per cent. than in previous returns, and is annually lessening in a satisfactory manner. Field-firing was extensively carried out in India, as well as by all battalions at Malta, Aldershot, Gosport, Shorncliffe, and for the first time at Birr and Jersey. Col. Trent thinks that in a modified form, such as a company broken up into sections in the formation for attack, it might be practised in many other stations both at home and abroad. The individual firing of the recruits was not quite so good. but the volley, independent, and skirmishing were all better, The amount awarded as prizes for shooting and skill in judging distance was £17,923 15s., or £1,283 more than the previous year. Revolver practice was carried out in the Cavalry by those ranks armed with the weapon, and in the Infantry by the staff serjeants. The results are very satisfactory, but still are not nearly so good as they might be, and Col. Trent considers that the adoption of a new system of revolver drill and practice, such as was submitted in 1880, would, without doubt, be very beneficial. In the Cavalry, "the shooting appears to be steadily improving; it is 1·44 points per man better than it was last year, and the percentage of marksmen has increased from 6·15 to 7·72 per cent." The classification of efficiency in musketry in the Infantry gives 15 as "very good," 64 "good," 58 "moderate," and 2 as "bad." Of the 58 "moderate," 36 battalions were stationed at home, 13 in India, 9 in the Colonies, and the 2 "bad" are the West India Regiments. The results of the individual firing are satisfactory, there being an increase in the average at every distance and an increase altogether of 2·89 points per man. The number of marksmen has increased from 15,692 to 18,207, an increase of 1·94 per cent. Thirty-one battalions have more than 25 per cent. of their men marksmen (of these 13 battalions were stationed in India), and 4 had less than 10 per cent. The results of the volley firing cannot be compared with those of any previous year, in consequence of the practice having been held at three distances instead of at one as formerly. Five hundred and eighty-seven officers, an increase of six, executed the individual firing of the annual course, with the following result, which compares very favourably with that of the men, viz.:—118·54, as against 103·12; 1,785 officers also executed the judging-distance practice, half of which number were classified as first-class judges of distances.

"CHANGE OF COLOUR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It seemed to me quite incredible, until I had read the comments and letters on the subject in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the abandonment of our national red as the distinctive national colour in the Army was seriously contemplated; for though we live in an age of most marvellous and extraordinary military changes, that of which I now make mention would (I may venture to say, the whole service would assert) be the last to be suggested. We have a great appreciation of the "Prussian blue," and yet that colour is adopted and maintained by the most military nation in Europe, and the French have not seen fit to change it. And yet, it is far more visible, either close or far, than the British red, relieved as it is by accoutrements and straps. Enquiry is being made by various military pundits, I am informed, at this moment, as to the cause of the rapid changes of hue of the chameleon, in order that, on discovery, the secret may be applied to a cloth which will change in colour at every change of position, ground, and shade. It is not supposed that even a spectre is quite invisible, because it must have been at some time seen, to have been reported. But I trust that the efforts in the direction of invisibility may be crowned with success, and delight the heart of many a one who is, like myself, a

Military Cagliostro.

Sir,—As you have, I am glad to see, opened your columns on this subject, allow me to make a few remarks. It is, I believe, admitted by the Committee which recommended the abolition of our glorious, time-honoured scarlet that dark blue and rifle green are nearly, if not quite, as conspicuous as red. If this is the case, why, I ask, did not the Germans—those masters in the art of war, and whom we are so ready to copy—discontinue their dark blue tunics and trousers and their conspicuous brass-mounted helmets, after their late campaigns in France? Their Cavalry is still dressed in the brightest colours, such as white, sky-blue, scarlet, &c., but no change has been deemed necessary by their far-seeing Von Moltke. Again, the French still retain their blue tunics and red trousers. The Russians have not given up their dark green tunics; nor, in fact, has any Army in Europe, the Austrian excepted, seen fit to abandon its time-honoured national colour. Why, then, should we give up the scarlet in which British soldiers have fought and conquered since the days of Cromwell.—I am, &c.,

C. B.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—"Baron Goltz, Major-General of the Staff, is about to proceed to Constantinople for the purpose of judging from personal inspection whether the Sultan's offer with regard to the reorganisation of the military institutions will be acceptable to him."

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt.—"All our customers for Eno's Fruit Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it.—Wood Brothers, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, April 21, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Staff Commander Walter William Browne has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 20th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer John Forrest Hughes has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 17th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surgeon William Jabez Inman has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 18th inst.

ADMIRALTY, April 23, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Benjamin John Baxter has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, April 24, 1883.

Staff Surgeon Thomas Browne has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 16th inst.

ADMIRALTY, April 25, 1883.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Edward Sutton Jones, C.B., A.D.C., to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Maskery, deceased (April 14, 1883); Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Delves Broughton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Jones (April 14, 1883); Quartermaster-Serjeant Edwin Albert Syms to be Quartermaster, vice Rendell, deceased (March 31, 1883).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Francis Durrant, to the Canada.

Commander—Henry T. Clanchy, to the Trincomalee, vice Crohan.

Staff Commanders—William R. Stevens, to the Invincible, vice Thomas; Henry E. Wood, to the Monarch, vice Hirtzel; George J. Hirtzel, to the Asia, for service in the Cyclops, vice Stevens; James Cole, to the Asia, for the Triumph; Samuel W. Browne, to the Duke of Wellington, for the Fire Queen.

Lieutenants—Frank Finnis, to the Cambridge, vice Scott; James Startin, to the Cockatrice, vice Snell; William C. H. Snell, to the Achilles, vice Startin; Alfred Whitehouse, to the Raven; Charles A. Buckland, to the Pembroke, for Frolic; Ernest J. Carus Wilson, to the Humber, vice Buckland; Colin H. P. Jones, to the Excellent, additional; Harry H. Gregson, to the Duncan, for the R.N. Barracks, vice Baker; Alaric W. J. Portal, to the Agincourt, as Flag-Lieut. to Rear-Admiral Wilson; Thomas Holmes, to the Minotaur, vice Portal; Arthur Barrow, to the Excellent, additional, for temporary service.

Navigating Lieutenants—Herbert Roxby, to the Osborne, vice Browne; Frederick J. Atkinson, to the Asia, for the Emerald.

Sub-Lieutenant—Armytage A. Lucas, to the Raven.

Midshipmen—Charles M. Masters, Frederick D. Gilpin Brown, Francis G. Powell, and Bertram M. Chambers, to the Satellite; Arthur C. Lowry and Lewis Clinton Baker, to the Opal; Percy S. St. John, to the Impregnable, for the Nautilus.

Staff Surgeons—Richard J. Sweetnam, to the Warrior, vice Inman; John Lyon, M.D., to the Satellite.

Chief Engineers—James Jessop, to the Hibernia, additional, for the Thunderer, vice Ingledew; James G. Barrow, to the Temeraire, vice Wootton; Henry Benbow, to the Helicon, vice Barrow.

Surgeon—William Pearson, to the Raven.

Assistant-Paymasters—John M. Lowry, to the Pembroke, vice Horniman; Alfred H. L. Giles, to the Raven.

Engineers—Henry Collier, to the Raven; Thomas Hughes, to the Indus, for the Watchful; Ferdinand J. Fairclough, to the Indus, for the Swinger; John F. Ryder, to the Cambridge, for the Sabrina, vice Fairclough; Thomas New, to the Fire Queen.

Clerk—Wingfield W. Alton, to the Lion, vice Giles.

Gunners—Jeremiah Neil, to the Cambridge, vice Smith; John Mahoney, to the Raven; William C. Tarrant, to the Asia, for the Emerald.

Boatswains—Thomas J. Gittings, to the Hibernia, for the Thunderer, vice Phillips; William H. Cruze, to the Flora, vice Rickard; Frederick Woollacott, to the Jumna, vice Baldock; Charles A. Hocking, to the Jumna, vice Woollacott; Henry Searle, to the Duke of Wellington, vice Hocking; Hugh O'Neill, to the Asia, for the Triumph; James Farrell, to the Asia, for the Emerald; George Boddie, to the Opal, vice Suter.

Carpenters—James T. Berry, to the Asia, for the Triumph; Henry J. Shopland, to the Asia, for the Emerald.

COASTGUARD.

Commissioned Boatmen—Frederick Chapman, Pullendiva, to be chief boatman, Innisboffin, Curransfort Detachment, on removal of the chief boatman-in-charge, to Tully; William Ryan, Ryde, to be chief boatman, Hythe; John Payne, Atherfield, to be chief boatman, Calshot Castle, vice Taylor, pensioned.

Alexandra, Capt. H. H. Rawson, flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, left Malta on April 22 for Sicily. This is the first cruise of the flagship since the change in the command of the station.

Amethyst, Capt. Bowden-Smith, senior officer on the South-East Coast of America, was at Port Stanley up to March 3, and was about to sail for the coast of Patagonia and Monte Video, so as to arrive there about April 1. Rifleman in River Plate. Rambler, at Falkland Islands, would meet senior officer at Monte Video on April 1. Firefly at Monte Video.

Audacious, Capt. R. E. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. Willes, C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the China station, was at Hong Kong up to March 20. The Daring was at Yokoska on March 9, ordered to Corea, to relieve Moorhen. Sheldrake at Yokohama. Zephyr at Shanghai on March 10, ordered to Newchwang. Kestrel at Shanghai. Cleopatra, Curaçoa, Swift, Pegasus, Linnet, Albatross, Vigilant, Flying Fish, Magpie, and the reserve ships Wivern, Midge, Esk, and Tweed at Hong Kong.

Beacon, Com. Arthur W. Moore, left Malta on April 16, on passage home to pay off at Chatham. She may shortly be expected.

Boadicea, Capt. Edmund Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, was in dock at Simon's Town on April 25. The Briton was in Simon's Bay, waiting the arrival of the Sapphire.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, will be commissioned on May 1. H.R.H. Prince George of Wales will complete his time as a midshipman in the Canada.

Carysfort, Capt. Stephenson, C.B., left Malta for Corfu on April 24.

Cockatrice, Lieut. and Com. H. W. Hill, having for several months past been undergoing repairs in the Turkish Dockyard at Constantinople, is at last ready for sea. She has had a top-gallant forecastle built in order to add to the comfort of her crew. By special order of the Sultan, the Ottoman Admiralty has been prohibited from accepting any payment for the work. The Cockatrice is to remain until the arrival of the Helicon, which is expected in the first week of May, from Egypt, with Lord Dufferin on board. She will then resume her station on the Danube, the Helicon probably remaining as an Embassy despatch-boat until the return of the Antelope from Malta.

Cockchafer, Lieut. and Com. H. W. Hill, was at Aden on April 24.

Constance, Capt. Doughty, was at Coquimbo on March 11, about to start for Callao.

Decoy, Lieut. and Com. H. C. Bigge, left Malta on April, 10, for the coast of Tunis and Tripoli.

Dragon, Com. Bolitho, was cruising in the Gulf of Aden on April 5.

Duncan, Capt. John D'Arcy, flagship of Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. A court-martial assembled on board on Wednesday for the trial of Lieut. Henry V. Baker, Royal Naval Barracks, for that he, being a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act, did, between April 7 and 10, drink intoxicating liquors to such excess as to incapacitate him from the performance of his duty. Capt. John D'Arcy, H.M.S. Duncan, prosecuted; and Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr, H.M.S. Pembroke, presided. Mr. W. B. Risk, Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, officiated as Judge-Advocate. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and handed in a written statement in explanation of the circumstances, in which he said it was not the quantity of liquor he drank, but the quality which took effect upon him. He thought it rather severe to try him upon such a charge, when he was only suffering from a slight attack of dyspepsia. Capt. D'Arcy was called on prisoner's behalf, and that officer gave a strong recommendation in his favour. He said he was a zealous, painstaking, and good officer. Mr. Baker's certificates showed that he had been called upon to perform some very difficult duties, and that he had always carried them out to the entire satisfaction of his superior officers; also, that he was a very efficient, sober officer. The court considered the charge proved, and sentenced the prisoner to lose the whole of his seniority—nine years—and to be dismissed from his ship.

Eclipse, Capt. E. St. J. Garforth, ordered to Bushire, Persian Gulf, by March 30. The Arab was at that place.

Encounter, Capt. George Robinson, left Singapore on March 20, homeward bound.

Espoir, Lieut. and Com. Gamble, arrived at Aden on April 7, *en route* for the China station. She has since proceeded.

Flamingo, Com. Custance, left Port Royal, Jamaica, on April 6, for Port-au-Prince, and will return to Jamaica when services on the coast of Haiti are considered no longer necessary.

Foam, Lieut. and Com. Julian A. Baker, is ordered to leave Jamaica and join the flag at Bermuda on April 10.

Gannet, Com. E. G. Bourke, arrived at Monte Video on April 25, homeward bound.

Helicon, Lieut. and Com. Alfred Winsloe, left Malta on Saturday last for Alexandria to embark Lord Dufferin for Constantinople, where she may be expected to arrive about May 10.

Heroine, Capt. F. R. Blackburne, was to leave Coquimbo for Callao on March 26.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, from Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon, and Malta, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning. She brought home military invalids and time-expired men, and the paid-off crews of the Pegasus and Albatross.

Jumna, Capt. Singleton, left Portsmouth on Wednesday for India, having on board drafts for the Mediterranean garrisons.

Monarch, Capt. Fairfax, C.B., has been docked at Malta her crew being hulked on board the Hibernia.

Nelson, Comdre. James E. Erskine, A.D.C., in command of the Australian station, was at Sydney, New South Wales, on April 25.

Neptune, Capt. Maxwell, still remains at Spithead. After completing the readjustments of her compasses in Stokes Bay on Tuesday afternoon, and when on the point of departing upon her preliminary cruise in the Channel, it was found that her engines would not start. The cranks are placed at right angles, and as they happen to stop with one crank nearly at the dead point, and the other in the position at which steam is cut off by the slide-valve, recourse was had to the hand-gear, by which the auxiliary slide-valve is worked. This was rendered so stiff by the pressure of the steam behind that it could not be removed, and some time elapsed before the ship could be brought round to Spithead. It is intended to fit the hand-gear with a lever, and remove the back-pressure upon the slide-valve by means of a cock. The additional work will keep the ship at the anchorage until Monday. This is the third mishap which has befallen the ship since she was commissioned.

Orion, Capt. Fitzroy, which has been guardship in Alexandria Harbour during the winter and up to this time, was relieved by H.M.S. Invincible on April 16, and steamed west for Malta under the usual salutes. A correspondent writes:—"We are sorry to lose the Orion, for the officers were a pleasant gentlemanly, set of fellows, and the crew were orderly and well conducted in the city, which is full of temptations, in the shape of abominable grog-shops and so-called 'saloons.' Capt. Fitzroy is a strict disciplinarian and a very smart officer, and the condition of his ship after so many months' harbour duty shows that he can turn out a smart crew without having recourse to severity or creating discontent between decks. Of his strictness in service matters, you may have heard of a specimen which caused some talk here lately. Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen. Sir E. Malet arrived one night and went on board the P. & O. Venetia, which was to sail next day for Venice. The captain of the Venetia, desiring to do honour to the Ministers' presence, and to secure for his distinguished passenger the usual salute from the Mehemet Ali, ran up the 'Jack,' as he had not the proper Consular flag on hand and in a brace of shakes off came the Orion's boat, with duty officer in charge, and said officer requested the skipper to haul down the 'Jack' at once. The captain explained the reason of its display, and referred the matter to Sir E. Malet, who probably did not care what flag was up, but who, on being referred to, felt he was bound, out of regard to his position as her Majesty's Minister (entitled as such to certain marks of respect on leaving port), to have the authority for the order pointed out. Whereupon, the lieutenant returned to the Orion, and came back with a certain bulky volume, in which was a certain paragraph in a certain section setting forth that any master of a British merchant-vessel hoisting the 'Jack' should, on conviction of the offence, 'forfeit a sum not exceeding £500.' And the 'Jack' came down in a jiffy. Similar questions have arisen before now, and some have not been settled in the same way. Fitzroy may always be depended upon to do his duty." The Orion has reached Malta.

Philomel, Com. H. Berners, was paid off at Bombay on March 31, and was recommissioned the next day.

Satellite, Capt. Charles B. Theobald, was commissioned on April 24 for the Pacific station. Capt. Theobald, when a midshipman, was specially mentioned for having taken charge of and fought in the Niger's landing-party at an attack on the rebel village of Omata, his commanding officer being dangerously wounded; promoted (New Zealand medal); lieut. of pinnace of the Wasp at capture of an armed slaver, off Zanzibar, after a desperate resistance, May 12, 1865, was severely wounded, and was promoted to the rank of com. for his conspicuous gallantry on the occasion.

Seagull, Lieut. Rae (in charge), arrived at Madeira on April 23, and was to leave for Gibraltar on April 26, bound to Devonport.

Superb, Capt. T. le Hunte Ward, C.B., left Malta on April 9 for Port Augusta, and will return about first week in May.

Thetis, Capt. A. C. Curtis, left Coquimbo on March 14, homeward bound, and may be expected to arrive about the end of May.

The Admiralty have issued a Circular directing that the Treasury Regulations, relative to the service counting for superannuation of Admiralty writers, and also limiting the gratuities granted to hired men on discharge, after 20 years' service, to the amount of a year's wages, shall be shown in the Instructions, in the following manner:—*Home Yard Regulations.*—Page 127, art. 4, cancel paragraphs 3 and 4, and add new paragraphs as follows (Dockyard Circular No. 37 (F. 54) C., of April 4, 1883): —3. No description of temporary or hired service is allowed to reckon for pension, except only in the case of temporary clerks, writers, or copyists, who were employed before Aug. 19, 1871, and were afterwards, without interruption of service, transferred to the establishment. 4. Writers compensated by a gratuity for their service, and afterwards registered by the Civil Service Commissioners as writers on the ordinary scale, can, if transferred to the establishment, only reckon service prior to the date of such transfer, if they repay the compensation awarded to them. 5. Writers registered in respect of employment after Aug. 19, 1871, and afterwards transferred to the establishment, can count no service before the date of such transfer for superannuation. Renumber present paragraph 5 as paragraph 6. Page 129, add to art. 12 (Dockyard Circular No. 37 (F. 54) C., of April 4, 1883):—Such gratuities not to exceed the amount of one year's wages.——*Instructions for her Majesty's Naval Yards Abroad.*—Page 196, art. 5, cancel paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, and add new paragraphs as follows (Dockyard Circular No. 37 (F. 54) C., of April 4, 1883):—3. No description of temporary or hired service is allowed to reckon for pension, except only in the case of temporary clerks, writers, or copyists, who were employed before August 19, 1871, and were afterwards, without interruption of service, transferred to the establishment. 4. Writers compensated by a gratuity for their service, and afterwards registered by the Civil Service Commissioners as writers on the ordinary scale, can, if transferred to the establishment, only reckon service prior to the date of such transfer if they repay the compensation awarded to them. 5. Writers registered in respect of employment after August 19, 1871, and afterwards transferred to the establishment, can count no service before the date of such transfer for superannuation. Page 200, add to art. 18 (Dockyard Circular No. 37 (F. 54) C., of April 4, 1883):—Such gratuities not to exceed the amount of one year's wages.

We regret to hear that there is no improvement in the condition of Lieut. Gimlette, of the Alexandra, lying in a critical state at the Malta Hospital, from a fall into a pinnace alongside the ship, the rail of the accommodation ladder having given way as he was leaning upon it.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Across Chrysê, by Archibald R. Colquhoun, 2 vols. (Sampson Low and Co.)—Indian Racing Reminiscences, by Captain M. H. Hayes (W. Thacker and Co.)—The Bore and Pigskin Papers (Simpkin and Co.)—Art in Provincial France, by J. Comyns Carr (Remington and Co.)—Eighteen Months' Imprisonment, by D—— S——, late Captain — Regiment (G. Routledge and Sons).—Magazines for May:—Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co.); Longman's Magazine (Longmans and Co.); The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. J. (Cheltenham).—Your letter is written under a misconception. Several officers have been permitted to retire who have applied to do so.

A DISGUSTED MUD-MAJOR.—Your letter is in type.

Friday's *Gazette* contains a long list of Soldiers' Unclaimed Balances.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883.

THE question brought before the House of Lords by the Earl of Sandwich has been exercising the minds of Gunnery Lieutenants for some time past. The noble earl wished to have explained to him the principle on which the senior Lieutenant had been appointed to the *Garnet*; observing that, the captain of that vessel having failed to obtain the officer he applied for, another was selected by the Admiralty, who, however, from some cause or another, was superseded after a few weeks by a gunnery officer, to be, in his turn, as suddenly recalled, on the vessel reaching her station. To have the principle of these and other proceedings with regard to the appointments and promotions in the Executive branch explained, was, perhaps, almost too much to expect; but Lord Alcester, who replied, attributed the recall of Lieutenant Hay to the dearth of Gunnery Lieutenants, consequent upon the employment—as stated by the Earl of Sandwich, and admitted by Lord Alcester—of seven or eight of such officers in the capacity of senior Lieutenants of vessels of less tonnage than the *Garnet*. We confess that we are unable to discover in the *Navy List* any authority for this statement:—"There are at present only five such appointments held by Gunnery Lieutenants, one of which will soon cease to exist, the *Thetis* being on her way home, thus leaving practically only four; and two of these officers, it may be remarked, are junior to Lieutenant Hay." This explanation can scarcely be regarded as a satisfactory one, more especially as Lieutenant Hay has since been appointed, much against his will, to a harbour ship, to supersede an officer who, though over his time there, was not at all in a hurry to be removed, and who is now on half-pay. It is to be presumed that Lord Alcester's predecessor was responsible for the bungle which was made of the appointments to the *Garnet;* but this latter arrangement appears, to say the least of it, a somewhat illogical sequel. It is not easy to understand in what sense the position held by the gunnery officer of a corvette affects the question, seeing that, whether senior or junior, he is still a Gunnery Lieutenant, and as such, may or may not be required elsewhere. One thing, however, appears tolerably clear, and that is, that Gunnery Lieutenants, who have considerable interest, can get such appointments, while others are told that they are not to be had. It would, perhaps, be too much to assume that herein lies the "principle" of which the Earl of Sandwich is in quest; but that such is the rooted conviction of most Naval officers, there cannot be a doubt. We have heard that Lord Alcester holds different views from his predecessor as to the expediency of combining the duties of first and gunnery lieutenant in corvettes; it is, therefore, to be hoped that, when practicable, such appointments will be conferred. It is, of course, essential that the larger and more important vessels, with their numerous crews and complicated gear, should have the preference; at the same time, if there are Gunnery Lieutenants available for corvettes, it is, on the whole, better for the service, as well as for individuals, that they should also undertake the duties of executive officer; and if they are not available, let those who hold such appointments be recalled, without respect of persons, to fill posts which are deemed more important.

On Lord Alcester's Annuity Bill, Mr. Labouchere on the motion for going into Committee, is to move,—"That it be an instruction to the Committee that they have power to provide by an immediate payment, in lieu of an annuity to Lord Alcester, the amount of such payment being calculated upon an actuarial estimate of the value of a pension for his own life only." Mr. Arthur Arnold—"That it be an instruction to the Committee to substitute a lump sum for an hereditary pension." Sir George Campbell—"As an amendment to Mr. Arthur Arnold's motion, to move, after 'lump sum,' to insert 'not exceeding the actuarial value of a pension for his own life, of the amount proposed in the Bill.'" Mr. Lewis—To move, "That this House will, upon this day six months, resolve itself into the said Committee."

The districts which furnished the greatest number of recruits for the Foot Guards during 1882 were the 17th Leicester and 45th Derby, each with 25 men; 6th Warwick and 9th Norfolk, each with 20; and the 14th Buckingham, with 19.

We are glad to note that Colonel C. E. Stewart, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, is about to return to Eastern Persia to resume his functions as English agent for Herat and Khorassan. Colonel Stewart secured for himself a reputation by a journey he took in disguise in 1880 to the Perso-Turcoman frontier, to watch the operations of the late General Skobeleff. The disguise he adopted, of an Armenian horse-dealer, was so perfect, that for three weeks he lived alongside and daily conversed with Mr. O'Donovan at Deregez, without the latter having the remotest idea that he was a fellow-countryman. On Russia complaining at the presence of Colonel Stewart and the late Captain Gill on the frontier, both were ordered home; but shortly afterwards it was considered advisable to locate an English agent at Khaf, the nearest Persian town to Herat, and Colonel Stewart was selected for that purpose. A few months ago, he was summoned to England, and there was a talk of abolishing the post at Khaf, but the restlessness of Russia beyond the Caspian has caused the Government to reconsider the matter, and Colonel Stewart returns to Khorassan for another year.

The Secretary of State for War has decided that any sum which may be due by men who are entitled to the gratuity for the Egyptian Campaign may be deducted from such gratuity, in the event of there being no other source from which to recover the debt, the cause of such deduction to be clearly explained to the men. This order will sensibly affect the gratuities of many soldiers: It will require much explanation, indeed, to convince a man who has become entitled to a sum of money by reason of service in the field that he ought not to receive that sum intact, notwithstanding any small debts that might be against him.

From a Return of the number of men in a territorial regiment on January 1, 1883, born in the Regimental District, it would appear that the 6th Warwickshire has the distinction of heading the list, with a total of 1,378 men; the next in order being the 3rd Buffs, with 1,241; the 37th Hampshire, 830; 63rd Manchester, 794; 18th Royal Irish, 790; 27th Inniskilling Fusiliers, 760; 9th Norfolk, 704; 102nd Dublin Fusiliers, 685; 28th Gloucestershire, 671; 38th South Stafford and 64th North Stafford, 1,265; 13th Somerset, 603; 8th Liverpool and 40th South Lancashire, 1,124; 12th Suffolk, 560; 62nd Wiltshire, 547; 20th Lancashire Fusiliers, 492; 49th Berkshire, 484; 24th South Wales Borderers, 481; 50th West Kent, 477; 29th Worcester, 466; 83rd Royal Irish Rifles, 440; 10th Lincoln, 395; 33rd Yorkshire, West Riding, 372; 48th Northampton, 357; 45th Derby, 345; 17th Leicester, 339; 42nd Black Watch, 335; 44th Essex, 334; and 53rd Shropshire, 306. The last on the list is the Royal Scots, with 23 men, those immediately above being the 34th Border Regiment, with 24; 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, 43; and 41st Welsh, 48 men. The return would be more valuable, if the numbers in the Line and Militia Battalions were respectively divided.

A Good-service Pension for Artillery officers falls vacant by the death of Major-General Barry, R.A., C.B. The vacancy in the Major-Generals' List will be absorbed.

The extracts from the Report of the Committee on Musketry Instruction, only just presented to Parliament, though the Committee sat in 1881, reveal a very unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Militia, all officers who have given evidence agreeing that the present allowance of twenty rounds per man a year is a waste of ammunition. The experiment of putting regiments through the same course as the Line resulted, out of fifteen regiments, in only two being enabled to fire up to 800 yards, one to 700, ten to 600, and two to 400. The Committee recommend that the recruits should be put for three weeks through a complete course during their first year, as in the Line. This might be effected by taking one week from the drill, making an extra fortnight suffice. After this, the Committee consider their shooting may be kept up with a course of sixty rounds annually. It is noticed that in 1881, 53 regiments of Militia were without musketry instructors. We have not observed any intention on the part of the authorities to give increased value to this neglected portion of the Army.

The notices of amendment in Committee to the Annuity Bills of Lords Alcester and Wolseley cover two pages and a half in the Votes of the House of Commons.

A memorandum has been circulated on Horse Guards authority, containing answers to several questions connected with the working of G.O. 51 and 52 of 1883. The training of "casuals" will be left to the discretion of commanding officers, according to the number of company or troop officers they have available. The band will be trained with one of the companies, the selection of which is left to the commanding officer. The classification of soldiers in target practice will be as follows:—Recruits: 1st class, 115 points; 2nd class, 85; 3rd class, under 85 points. Trained soldiers: Marksmen, 195 points; 1st class, 150; 2nd class, under 150. The points obtained by the worst shots in "A" practice, second part, are not to be included in the calculation for comparative figure of merit of a squad, troop, or company. For the present, no part of the annual musketry instruction is to be included in the six weeks' company course.

The Musketry Committee recommended, we notice, a certain number of waterproof sheets, not exceeding 50 per infantry battalion or cavalry regiment, should be issued, to lessen the difficulty existing in teaching soldiers the lying-down position.

We observe that although the Musketry Committee recommended the present distinction between the Adjutant and Musketry Instructor should be discontinued, they suggested that the Adjutant should be assisted by two assistants holding Hythe certificates, the senior of whom would probably succeed to the adjutancy on a vacancy. It is strange how the recommendations of some Committees are carried out, and others treated as waste-paper.

When the authorities are so very particular at the competitive examinations about correct spelling, is it not somewhat inconsistent that in the *Army List* names of places are spelt in more ways than one? For instance, with the Norfolk Regiment (late 9th), "Cabool, 1842," "Kabul, 1879;" Prince of Wales's South Lancashire Regiment (40th and 82nd), "Candahar," "Cabool, 1842;" Gordon Highlanders (75th and 92nd), "Kabul, 1879," "Kandahar, 1880;" the Leicestershire Regiment (17th), "Affghanistan" (with two "f's"); "Afghanistan, 1878-9" (with one "f").

Notwithstanding the remarks of the Inspector-General of Recruiting, it appears by the *Army List* that besides Dover and Gosport, three other Territorial Divisions of Garrison Artillery have the Militia head-quarters in proximity with the depôt of the service batteries, viz., Lancashire Division, at Liverpool; Western Division, at Devonport; and the South-Irish Division, at Kinsale. These districts are not, however, among the most successful in obtaining recruits.

The Earl of Carnarvon's question as to carrying into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commission "for the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad" is deferred till Friday next.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge presided at the festival dinner in connection with the British Home for Incurables, Clapham, on Friday, the 20th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Duke said he had so often lately been called upon to respond for the Army, that he found it very difficult to say anything new on those occasions. He had great pleasure, therefore, in proposing the toast of the Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces, leaving to others the task of responding. Major-General Bulwer, C.B., responded briefly for the Army. Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., on behalf of the Navy, spoke in unqualified praise of the officers and sailors, but used the plainest terms of condemnation for our ships. Colonel Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., 8th Middlesex Volunteers, responded for the Auxiliary Forces. Lord Holmesdale, the president of the institution, gave a clear and succinct account of its origin, progress, condition, and prospects. There were about 120 at the dinner, and the secretary announced the amount of subscriptions and donations during the evening as £720. The sombre uniformity of evening dress was relieved by the decorations and miniature medals worn by several officers. As this practice is now officially sanctioned, and indeed enjoined on such occasions as we are describing, it is to be hoped that no officers will be prevented by false delicacy from wearing those medals that are in so many cases the only rewards of arduous services.

Colonel Walker, commanding the 3rd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, will on Friday, May 18, deliver a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution, on "The Musketry Training of the Militia."

Not content with putting the British portion of the Indian Contingent on English pay from date of landing in Egypt, the officers of that unfortunate body have now been ordered to refund the six months' field-allowance which was granted to them, in common with all officers proceeding from England to the seat of war. The Indian Government, we understand decline to be responsible for the amount.

The motion of Lord Stratheden and Campbell to call attention to the state of the Auxiliary Forces is postponed till Monday, the 30th.

Sir Walter Barttelot will on Monday move an address for return of the names of the regiments, the strength of each battalion of infantry, serving in Egypt and in the Mediterranean; also of the other (or twin) battalion of the regiment, whether serving at home or abroad, and of the depôts belonging to each regiment, also stating the length of service and the age of the non-commissioned officers and men of each battalion and at the depôts. Similar return of the 19th Hussars serving in Egypt and with the depôt at home, the number of horses with the regiment in Egypt, stating the number fit for or doing duty. And also showing the authorised establishment in each case; the information to be given so as to show the strength of each battalion of the regiment, and of the depôt, on April 1, or to the latest date to which such returns have been or can be made up.

We have this week to announce the death of three Companions of the Bath, viz., Major-General W. W. Barry, R.A., Surgeon-General J. L. Holloway, and Colonel G. D. Webber.

In our regimental column appear some remarks of a Natal paper on the decoration of a man of the 58th Regiment with the distinguished-service medal for gallantry in the late campaign against the Boers. The case of other deserving officers, non-commissioned officers, and men might now be considered, which have been ignored up to this. Men who suffered privations for months, living on half and quarter rations of bad biscuit, and sleeping out in the open the whole time, with no shelter from the deluge of the South-African rains, deserve some recognition. If this had occurred in the Egyptian Campaign, what would have been the number of medals given!

An officer who served in Afghanistan has a complaint he wishes us to ventilate. He says:—"Three years ago, I went to Afghanistan, and served with my regiment in both phases of the campaign, was twice mentioned in despatches, and got promotion and other rewards. As yet, however, I have no war medal. A young relative of mine went to Egypt. He has come home with a medal, which he is wearing, and a decoration. This may be considered by some a small matter, but it is a far more important one than some suppose, for it shows how the Afghan Campaign has been under-rated. Those who served in both wars assure me that there was no comparison between the two, either as regards management, generalship, or fighting. The Egyptian business was simply a military burlesque, when compared with the military operations in Afghanistan. And yet those who served in Egypt are fêted and decorated, whilst we, who were for nearly two years in the field in Afghanistan, are almost forgotten. I do not wish to complain; I leave your readers to imagine what the feelings of the Army of Afghanistan must be, when they read all the rubbish which is written and said about the brilliant successes in Egypt." There is so much reason in what our correspondent says, that we give his remarks prominence. He expresses the views of nine-tenths of the officers of the Army.

Notice is given that her Majesty's Birthday will be generally kept up on Thursday, May 24 next, and that it will be celebrated in London alone on Saturday, May 26. The Queen will hold Drawing-rooms at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, May 10, and on Monday, May 21 next, at 3 o'clock.

A "Preliminary Return of the British Army" just issued gives the following information:—There were on service at home on Jan. 1, 1883, 90,784. English, 65,131; Scotch, 7,781; Irish, 16,586; born in India or the Colonies, 1,004; foreigners, 82; not reported, 200. Religious denominations—Church of England, 60,389; Presbyterian, 7,562; Wesleyan, 3,345; other Protestants, 603; Roman Catholics, 18,685; not reported, 200."

Col. Chapman, Military Secretary to Gen. Sir Donald Stewart, Commander-in-Chief in India, will shortly proceed home on leave. It is expected that Lieut.-Col. Gosset, 54th Regiment, will proceed to Simla, to act for Col. Chapman.

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PROSPECTUS.

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The Company is now in full operation, having produced in all 34 numbers, with an average circulation of 40,031. This average is taken over the period from September 2, 1882, to the present time, and is equal to six times the weekly sale of the old sixpenny series.

In the original Prospectus of the Company, which was circulated privately, the following paragraphs, amongst others, appeared:—

> "Until between twelve and thirteen years ago, there was only one high-class Weekly Illustrated Paper, and when the 'Graphic' was started, in 1869, many thought that the ground was thoroughly occupied by the "Illustrated London News." The very reverse, however, has since been proved.
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It is hardly necessary for the Directors to dilate on the popularity of the "Pictorial World" has attained during the past few months. Every one must be acquainted with the weekly coloured Portraits, undoubtedly a distinctive feature, which have proved such an attraction, and which may be seen in nearly every newsagent's shop and at every railway bookstall in the United Kingdom.

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To have earned such popularity as the "Pictorial World" has attained, large sums of money have necessarily been spent in advertising, and in the giving away with the Paper of Extra and Special Supplements, in the employment of a staff of travellers through the country, and in various other ways needful in the development of a newspaper. This preliminary sinkage the history of all successful newspapers and periodicals proves to be necessary, there being few, if any, instances on record where the contrary has been the case.

The results arrived at by the money sunk, as above stated, and the large and still increasing circulation of the paper, fully justify the Directors in believing that the Company possesses a valuable property, which may be expected to realise substantial profits. In preference to calling up the capital remaining uncalled on the first and second issues of shares, it has been thought more advantageous to issue further capital, and the Directors confidently expect, by the judicious expenditure of such additional capital, to so far increase the sales as to make an investment in the undertaking more than ordinarily remunerative to shareholders.

To help towards this necessary increase in circulation, the "Pictorial World" being fairly represented in the United Kingdom, one of the objects of the Directors will be to open up Agencies in the Colonies and abroad for the sale of the paper, and so make it, as its name implies,

THE PICTORIAL WORLD.

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The Directors themselves hold over £13,000 of the capital of the Company.

Judging by the circulation of the two other sixpenny illustrated papers, the "Graphic" and the "Illustrated London News," and by the progress made since the commencement of the New Series of the "Pictorial World," a weekly sale of from 70,000 to 80,000 copies is anticipated, with a very much larger increase on certain special occasions, there having been printed, as already stated, as much as 101,493 of one number.

The average weekly circulation, as above stated, is 40,031. To show the probability of large profits being realised, the following extracts from estimates* are subjoined:—

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The difference between the profit on 50,000 and 70,000 is so great that it is thought necessary to give some explanation. The original cost of production, no matter what number be printed, is the same; so that it should be easily understood that immediately after such an increase of circulation is arrived at as will pay original cost of production, the profit on every 1,000 copies sold has no original cost of production to be charged against it, but only the cost of paper and printing. By original cost of production is meant drawings, engravings, composition, literature, &c.

The Agreement under which the Company acquired the paper is one dated the 21st day of June, 1882, and made between Gilbert Dalziel and Harvey Dalziel, of the one part, and Edwin Thomas, for the Company, of the other part.

In the course of the Company's business numerous contracts relating to the conduct of the business have, of course, been entered into; and in order to obviate any question as to whether any contracts other than that of the 21st of June, 1882, are within Section 38 of the Companies' Act, 1867, applicants for shares will be required to waive their right (if any) to any description, under that Section, of contracts made.

A copy of the Agreement of the 21st June, 1882, and copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Offices of the Company, or the Company's Solicitors.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or from the Bankers or Solicitors.

Applications for Shares are to be made on the accompanying form, and are to be sent either to the Bankers or to the Secretary. Should no allotment be made, the amount paid on application will be returned in full.

April 24, 1883.

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* These estimates may be seen at the Offices, 149 Strand, on application to the Secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.—TO THE

DIRECTORS OF THE PICTORIAL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith send you the sum of pounds as a deposit of £2 10s. per share on shares of £25 each in the above Company, and I hereby request that you will allot me that number of Shares, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number you may allot to me, upon the terms of your Prospectus, dated the 24th day of April, 1883, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Shareholders for the number of shares alloted to me.

Name (in full)..
Residence ....
Occupation ....
Date .... 1883.

BIRTH.

THEOBALD.—On the 16th inst., at Bournside, Cheltenham, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Theobald, Royal Artillery (retired), of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACLACHLAN—MONRO.—On April 25, at St. John's, Edinburgh, by the Rev. G. Townsend Warner, assisted by the Rev. G. Hill, Robert, second surviving son of the late George Maclachlan, of Maclachlan Castle, Lachlan, Argyleshire, to Helen, eldest daughter of C. J. Hale Monro, of Ingsdon, South Devon, late Captain 36th Regt.

DEATHS.

HOLLOWAY.—On the 19th inst., at Netley, Surgeon-General James Lewis Holloway, C.B., A.M.D., son of the late Benjamin Holloway, D.L. and J.P., of Lee Place, Charlbury, Oxon., aged 59 years.

TRAVERS.—At Malta, on the 19th inst., of fever, Eleanor Cecilia Anne, wife of Deputy-Commissary-General Henry Fane Travers, and eldest daughter of the late Hugh Price, Commander, R.N., of the Moorings, Menai Bridge, aged 49.

TROUT.—On the 17th inst., at Bath Terrace, Farnham, Catherine, widow of the late Major Thomas Trout, Provost-Marshal, aged 59.

Advertisements.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.
LECTURE, FRIDAY, May 4. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Colonel C. B. BRACKENBURY, R.A. (Superintendent, Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey), on "The Latest Development of the Tactics of the Three Arms." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

WANTED, May 1, for the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, a PORTER and GYMNASTIC INSTRUCTOR, age about 30. Must be a vigorous, active man, thoroughly reliable and sober; a really good disciplinarian, and an experienced teacher of gymnastics. An unmarried man preferred. Salary about £110 per annum, with unfurnished quarters. —Apply to Lieutenant-Colonel COURTNEY, R.E., Cooper's Hill, Staines.

JULAND DANVERS, Secretary,
Public Works Department.
Cooper's Hill, Staines, April 24, 1883.

WANTED, a First-class MAN COOK. Liberal wages to a good workman.—Address, with terms and references, MESSMAN, the Royal Scots, Curragh Camp, Ireland.

COOK WANTED, for the WARD-ROOM OFFICERS' MESS, H.M.S. Excellent, Portsmouth. A sober and experienced man; wages, £60 per annum. Two Scullery Men kept.—Applicants forward testimonials to President of Mess Committee.

NOTICE.—The WIDOW of a Gentleman, in a Government Office, lately deceased, and the Daughter of an Officer in the Army, DESIRES the CHARGE of an ORPHAN, INDIAN or DELICATE CHILDREN, to Educate with her own two. References exchanged.—For particulars, apply to Mrs. H. HUTCHINS, 40 Sistova Road, Balham, S.W.

FREEHAND DRAWING, for the Army, from the Flat and Models thoroughly TAUGHT by an Experienced Master, ten years in a leading London College. Pupils received at residence or visited. — For terms, address, "K.," care of MAY'S, 159 Piccadilly.

A PARISIAN LADY, good Drawing-room Singer, French and Italian, who came over to General Glyn's Family, WISHES to MEET with an English Family in London, to give French, Singing, and Piano Lessons, in return for a Comfortable Home. References given by General Glyn and other good families.—Address, Mdlle. M. E. STONELEIGH, 4 Orchard Road, Highgate.

INVESTMENT, WITH or WITHOUT OCCUPATION.—A Gentleman with £1,200 to £1,500 can acquire a PARTNERSHIP or INTEREST in a pleasant Manufacturing Business, in full working order, in London. Good opportunity. Principals only.—Address, by letter, P. W. WAZER, Esq., Solicitor, 38 Chancery Lane, E.C.

WINE TRADE. — A good Old-established FAMILY WINE MERCHANT'S BUSINESS for DISPOSAL, situated in a favourite seaside Naval and Military garrison town. Net profits average about £500 per annum. An excellent opportunity for a retired officer possessing capital of £1,500 to £2,000. The business has hitherto been under management, so by personal attention could be considerably increased.—For full particulars, reasons for disposal, &c., apply by letter to "W. and S.," care of Messrs. PEALL BROS., Printers, 133 Minories, London, E.C.

SHIPPING INVESTMENT (Limited Liability).—Some £10 Shares (at par) in a new Cargo Steamer, under experienced management, can be obtained by prompt application. Dividends at the rate of 17 to 20 per cent. per annum have, during several years past, been paid to Shareholders in similar steamers, under the same managers, who are now increasing their Fleet. Every facility given to intending investors for thorough investigation and inquiry.—Address, "STEAMSHIP COMPANY," care of Messrs. DEACON, 154 Leadenhall Street, London.

PARTNERSHIP.—SLEEPING PARTNER, with from £5,000 to £10,000, WANTED, in a WHOLESALE BUSINESS in the City of London. Principals or their Solicitors only dealt with.—Apply to THOMAS EDWARDS, Esq., 23 Harp Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C., Solicitor.

HANTS.—To be LET, Michaelmas next, a GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE at Fair Oak, distant about 1½ miles from Bishopstoke Railway Station, known as OAK LODGE, with 4 reception rooms, 13 bed-rooms, and offices; good stabling, lodge entrance with drive, and beautifully timbered park of about 40 acres, having an ornamental fish-pond therein of about 5½ acres; winter and summer tennis courts, cricket ground, and terraced gardens; hunting with two packs of foxhounds, and good fishing within easy distance. The property is in good repair, and sanitary arrangements, drainage, &c., complete. May be viewed by permission of the present tenant (Captain Eccles), at stated hours by card, only to be obtained of RICHARD AUSTIN, Bishops Waltham, of whom further particulars can be obtained.

A NAVAL and MILITARY BAZAAR,
In AID of Miss ROBINSON'S WORK at PORTSMOUTH,
WILL BE HELD
On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, MAY 30 and 31, and JUNE 1, 1883,
IN
The DUKE of WELLINGTON'S RIDING-SCHOOL, Knightsbridge,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Their Royal Highnesses the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARNE.

His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.

General his Serene Highness PRINCE EDWARD of SAXE WEIMAR, K.C.B.

EARL NORTHBROOK, G.C.S.I.

LORD CHELMSFORD, G.C.B.

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Miss Harrison, 76 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park. W.
Mrs. Corsbie and the Misses Haldane, 118 Westbourne Terrace, W.
Miss Gowan, 11 Park Square, Regent's Park, N.W.

Also Flowers, Fruit, and Contributions to the Refreshment Stall, which may be sent to the Riding School on each Morning of the Bazaar.

Contributions in money towards the Bazaar Fund will be gratefully received, and may be sent, together with all other communications, to

Miss VAN SOMMER, Caffnells, Wimbledon.

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PRESIDENT—
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, K.G

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION will be Opened by Her Most GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN, on SATURDAY, May 12, at the ROYAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, South Kensington, London.

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Fish Market; Fish Dinners, and How to Cook Them, under the Management of the National Training School for Cookery.

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A Military Band will perform twice daily.

ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING, on every week-day except Wednesday, when admission will be 2s 6d.

Season Tickets, Two Guineas each (available for the whole term of the Exhibition, and for the opening and closing ceremonies in connection therewith), may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Exhibition at South Kensington; the City Office, 27 Great Winchester Street, E.C.; the Railway Book Stalls, and the Libraries.

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BILLIARD-TABLE, Full Size, for SALE, with Billiard, Pyramid, and Pool Balls, Cues, Marking Board, Gas Chandelier, and Seats, all complete, in good condition. Owner leaving; will sell the lot a bargain.—Address, "W.," 14 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

Regimental Dinners.

THE CARABINIERS.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the CAFE ROYAL, Regent Street, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 8 p.m.

A notification of intention to dine should be sent to Major W. H. MACGEORGE, Carabiniers, Windham Club.

11TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN) HUSSARS.
The REGIMENTAL DINNER
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
the "SHIP," Greenwich, on MONDAY, May 21, 1883, at 7 p.m.

Subscribers, 10s. Non-Subscribers, 60s. A notification of intention to dine should be sent to Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W., as soon as possible.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the 1st GUARDS CLUB will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on MONDAY, May 21, H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, Colonel of the Regiment, in the Chair.

THE BUFFS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, June 8, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE KING'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., on THURSDAY, May 24, 1883, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W.

THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT (LATE 11TH FOOT).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT (LATE 12TH FOOT).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, on FRIDAY, May 25, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE PRINCE ALBERT'S (SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond Street, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 8 p.m. General Lord MARK KERR, K.C.B., will preside.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

1ST and 2ND BATTALION, EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENTS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (LATE 17TH FOOT).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

PRINCESS of WALES'S OWN REGIMENT (19TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at half-past 8 o'clock, on FRIDAY, June 8, General Sir R. O. BRIGHT, K.C.B., presiding.

Officers proposing to be present will signify their intention to the MANAGER, Freemasons' Tavern, by Wednesday, June 6.

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Regimental Dinners.

24TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on TUESDAY, May 22, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen wishing to dine are requested to communicate with the MANAGER, by May 19.

THE OLD 47TH (LANCASHIRE) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the CRITERION, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 7.45 p.m

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 54TH (WEST NORFOLK) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, on FRIDAY, May 25, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Captain O'BRIEN, Belswood, Winchfield; or with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court. S W.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on FRIDAY, June 1, at 8 o'clock p.m. H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G. (Colonel-in-Chief), will preside.

Officers who wish to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT (OLD 62ND).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE CUIDICH'N RIGH, DUKE OF ALBANY'S CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 8 p.m. H.R.H. the Duke of ALBANY will preside.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 73RD REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON (LATE 79TH) HIGHLANDERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, on SATURDAY, May 19, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 82ND (PRINCE of WALES'S VOLUNTEERS) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN on THURSDAY, June 7, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. J. C. WOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

102ND ROYAL MADRAS FUSILIERS DINING CLUB.

The ANNUAL CLUB DINNER will be held on TUESDAY, May 22, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the GROSVENOR GALLERY RESTAURANT, in New Bond Street.

Officers intending to be present, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, HENRY D. TAYLOR, Major-General, Holland Tower, Bournemouth.

THE 1ST WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, on FRIDAY, May 25, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The ANNUAL DINNER of the OFFICERS will take place on FRIDAY, May 25, 1883, at the INNS of COURT HOTEL, Lincoln's Inn, at 7.30 p.m. President — The DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

Officers intending to dine are requested to send their names to Surgeon-Major W. G. DON, 6 Whitehall Yard, S.W., from whom dinner tickets can be obtained. Dinner, including wine, &c., £1 5s.

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" F. K. O. Peile ... 26th

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J. E. Cullinan	12th	C. L. Crutchley......	31st
C. W. Garraway ...	16th	B. T. Mahon.........	38th

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,214.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, April 17, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt:—

	Total Force.	Sick.	Per cent.
Artillery, Cairo	508	34	6·7
Cavalry "	593	45	7·6
Engineers "	222	12	5·4
1st Brigade	2,031	138	6·8
2nd do.	2,841	231	8·2
Sundry Corps	653	30	4·6
	6,848	490	7·1
Alexandria	1,495	133	9·0
Ismailia	90	5	5·5
	8,433	628	7·4
Officers	288	4	1·5
Men	8,145	624	7·6
	8,433	628	7·4
Horses	1,236	80	6·5
Mules	637	2	0·3
	1,873	82	4·4

The increased per-centage of Alexandria is due wholly to the fact that it is being freely used as a sanatorium for Cairo.

The following officers have been struck off the strength of the Army in Egypt:—Captain T. L. Morgan, G-B., R.H.A., on retirement from the service; Surgeon W. T. Johnston, A.M.D., from March 27; Surgeon W. S. Gubbins, A.M.D., from March 29.

The s.s. Calabria, besides the C-3, R.A., and officers previously referred to, has sailed with Captain Carr, Royal West Kent Regiment, to Depôt, England; Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance G. Steevens, to Depôt, England; Surgeon-Major R. W. Troup, A.M.D., to Depôt, England; Lieutenant of Orderlies McKay, invalided, England; Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Gaussen, Commissariat and Transport Staff, Malta; Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Colebrook, Commissariat and Transport Staff, Malta.

Leave of absence has been granted to Surgeon-Major White, A.M.D., from April 13 to May 11, to visit Palestine; Surgeon-Major Barnwell, A.M.D., from April 13 to May 11, to visit Jerusalem; Rev. F. Collins, A.C.D., from April 13 to May 11, to visit Palestine; Lieutenant Burney, Berks Regiment, three months to England, by medical board.

The following officers have passed in (a) and (b), sec. IV., par. 28, Queen's Regulations:—Captain A. Wauchope, C.M.G., Royal Highlanders; Captain Lee, Commissariat and Transport Staff; Lieutenant G. Killick, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lieutenant R. S. Bowen, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lieutenant F. G. Todd-Thornton, Royal Sussex Regiment.

The detachment of the King's Royal Rifles, stationed at Ismailia, will be relieved by another of similar strength. Surgeon-Major S. Flood will go from Ismailia to Cairo, and his place will be taken by Surgeon H. O. Stuart.

The following figures show the strength and comparative state of health of the different regiments of the Line at present in Egypt:—

Regiment.	Total Force.	Sick.	Per cent.
Royal Sussex (35th)	799	35	4·4
King's Royal Rifles (60th)	760	54	7·1
1st Royal Highlanders (42nd)	769	57	7·4
Berkshire (49th)	698	51	7·5
Cameron Highlanders (79th)	696	51	7·5
South Staffordshire (38th)	534	52	9·7
Gordon Highlanders (75th)	704	74	10·5
Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (46th)	773	82	10·6
	5,733	456	8·0

The excellent health of the Royal Sussex is the more remarkable, as they are quartered at the Abbassiyeh, which, on the whole, has proved the least healthy station in Cairo.

A squadron of the 19th Hussars is being sent to Ramleh, the Cavalry Brigade is broken up and the rest of the 19th Hussars form part of the First Brigade under the command of General Arbuthnot. Brigade-Major, Captain Hitchcock.

Captain F. M. Robinson, E-1, R.A., has been posted to G-B., R.H.A., vice Morgan, and will be placed under orders to embark for Egypt.

Surgeon Forrester, A.M.D., has returned to duty.

General Earle has taken up his command at Alexandria. The General is not to be envied residence in a town where the sole alternative is crawling through or riding over smouldering ruins, where the "classic dust of Pharaoh's age," so far from "slumbering at our feet," whirls around, settles in the remotest crevices of the human frame, and changes the British uniform into a colour which would be as invisible as that recommended by the commission, even if there were anyone left in the town with sufficient eyesight to distinguish between "the fearful red of the soldier," "and the still more awful blue of the marine."

(FROM ANOTHER CORRSPONDENT.)

Quail-shooting has occupied the legs and minds of a good many of the garrison lately, and there is keen competition between the cracks and the "natives," some of whom are excellent shots. The Prime Minister, Sherif Pasha, is among the first flight of the latter, and last week he led a party, among whom were Lord de Grey (our "best man"), Murad Pasha, Colonel Zohrab, Mr. Russell, &c., to Bedreshin, near Memphis, where the fields are very extensive and the barley up to one's neck; but the bag was not equal to expectations, about a hundred couple only, as the quails were scarce that particular place and day, and in several instances two or three guns have done better in a few hours close to Cairo. Colonel Zohrab headed the score, having got among the birds earlier than Lord de Grey, and very rarely missing any chance. The "leaves" are out at last, out to the great joy of the lucky fellows who can escape the next three months' duty here. Wise people, who are not in a hurry, and who do not relish the sunny months of July, August, &c., here, will wait a little longer, but the impetuous youths who only think of present enjoyment are mad to be off. Lord Napier of Magdala and Major Napier left some eight or ten days ago, and there is a steady flight setting in from Cairo westward, though some are off to Jerusalem and the Holy Places. Brigadier-General Arbuthnot has moved out to the Abbassiyeh, which is likely to be more sought after than it was previously, as Cairo society will not willingly forego the pleasure to be found in the sociable little parties with which the Brigadier and Mrs. Arbuthnot have enlivened it; but "the way," if not cold, is certainly "long" and dusty, and some of the pilgrims are "infirm and old." Colonel Dulier, who is regarded by our officers as a very ill-used man, has left the Khedive's service, and is going to Europe, with Mrs. Dulier, whose loss will be much felt here. In vain did General Drury-Lowe write the strongest testimonial as to the services rendered by Colonel Dulier in the advance on and surrender of Cairo, and the submission of Arabi and his followers, in vain did our senior officers express their sense of his zeal and gallantry, some secret influence unfavourable to the Belgian was brought to bear in high places, and after 11 years' service in Egypt, during which Dulier served with the Khedive's army in Abyssinia and in the Turco-Russian war, he was informed that he must betake himself to the work of the Cadastre, and live in an Egyptian village, with his wife,—which was a way not even polite of getting rid of him. Colonel Turneyssen, an Austrian, who, like Dulier, served in Maximilian's Mexico campaign, and who bears a high reputation for personal courage, is another "victim." Is the game worth the candle? The opera subvention is to cease this year. It is doubtful if there will be any opera next year, so that a great source of pleasure will be cut off from the European visitors, and one of the civilising influences which Ismail Pasha boasted he had carried into the desert waste of Moslem ignorance perishes! It is a very pleasant sight, when there is a good night, and not least among the "novelties" is the aspect of some ten or twelve serjeants of the different regiments in the pit stalls, listening to Offenbach or Lecoq, and admiring the exquisite taste of the *mise-en-scène* of such shady operettas as "La Mascotte," "La Jour et la Nuit," "Boccace," &c. *A propos* of the non-commissioned officers, a question has arisen which deserves consideration. A few nights ago, two corporals of the 19th Hussars were refused admission to the pit. Colonel Coghill referred the matter to head-quarters, and the Adjutant-General was referred to an order, signed by Captain Humphreys, forbidding non-commissioned officers under the rank of serjeant to enter the pit, on the ground that many officers would be likely to make use of the same part of the house. The price of admission is three francs. The orchestra stalls in front are dearer, and are much used by officers, but the latter are often seen in the stalls behind, and there is practically no difference between the rows of seats, except in situation and price, as they are all *en bloc*. It is purely a question for the authorities, and they do not seem to agree. Although Sir A. Alison is so much better, it would not be at all prudent for him to spend the hot weather in Cairo, and it is supposed he will take two or three months' leave. Sir Evelyn Wood's little army is fast approaching perfection in such material use as it can be put to, considering the material of which it is made. The General has thrown himself heart and soul and head into the work, and, seconded as he is by excellent officers, really as good as any army ever had, he has created under the gaunt ribs of these lank and lean Egyptians something like the feelings of a soldier, based on a sense of duty and justice. For the first time in history, perhaps, they begin to learn they are men with rights, and that there are certain attributes of their life and manhood that must be respected. Indeed, it is believed that when it is known in the villages how much the status of the soldier is changed, there will be no difficulty in filling the ranks by volunteering, instead of conscription; and such a consummation would be little short of miraculous, in the case of the fellaheen, who loathe a soldier's life, because it takes them from the mud-heap called home. To enable the *régime* of regular and increased pay, good treatment, food, and clothing, to be appreciated, Sir Evelyn proposes to establish a cheap military postal service for soldiers' letters.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

In the early part of the week, the musketry instruction of the troops was interrupted by the weather, which, from being very mild, became quite wintry, storms of hail and sleet sweeping across the camps at intervals. A marked improvement, however, has taken place since Wednesday, and ball practice has been resumed. Each brigadier has exercised his command in brigade drill once during the week, musketry, gymnastics, and working and fatigue parties being suspended on certain days in each brigade to enable this to be done, which would be impossible otherwise. With the departure of a strong draft on Tuesday to Malta from the 85th, this regiment almost ceases to be a factor in the Aldershot command. An authentic return of the numbers of the Division at the present time, showing how each man is employed, would be an interesting and instructive document. P Battery 2nd Brigade, R.A.—five officers, 139 men, and 72 horses—arrived here from Woolwich on Wednesday. T Battery 3rd Brigade, R.A.—five officers, 137 men, and 81 horses—will arrive to-day and Monday next from Ireland, *viâ* Portsmouth. Captain G. M. Fox, 42nd Highlanders, has taken up the duties of Assistant-Inspector of Gymnasia, vice Captain Gore, 84th Regiment. As it will be necessary to extend and add to the musketry ranges at Cæsar's Camp and Ash, owing to the new regulations for musketry practice, a Committee, consisting of Major Burton, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, president; Captain Reid, R.E., and Lieutenant Spens, 85th, members, has been ordered to assemble and report on the matter. Proceedings to be sent to the A.Q.M.G. A meeting was held at the Cavalry Brigade Office on Thursday to make arrangements for "polo" for the ensuing season. Each regiment and corps sent a representative. The seventh Grand Army Athletic Meeting will be held at Aldershot on Wednesday and Thursday, June 27 and 28 next. Among the stewards are Gen. Sir D. Lysons, K.C.B., and Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G. The programme shows that there are 29 racing events, athletics, &c., including tug-of-war, open to the Army and Auxiliary Forces; 10 mounted and dismounted competitions for officers and men, four mounted competitions for officers, gymnastic competitions for non-commissioned officers and men holding certificates, and for Woolwich and

Sandhurst cadets. The whole will be under the able management of Lieutenant-Colonel Cleather, Inspector of Gymnasia, Hon. Secretary, assisted by the Gymnasia Staff. Another Soldiers' Institute, a handsome structure, in Victoria Road, Aldershot, is rapidly approaching completion. This institute, like all others of its class here, is to be conducted on a sectarian basis. It is really a pity that we have not one undenominational soldiers' institute at the Camp, where all might meet on neutral ground. For sufficiently obvious reasons, a very small number of our soldiers ever enter these religious institutes. What is really wanted is an institute worthy of the name, with no denominational designation, where all shades of Christians might freely enter, with the knowledge that narrow-minded bigotry had no place within. Such an institution, sensibly managed, would not fail to be supported by the rank and file, would never languish for want of funds, and would do more real good than all the other establishments put together. The fifth Army rifle meeting will be held on three days during the last week of July next, at the Cæsar's Camp ranges. Surgeon-Major T. C. Tolmie, A.M.D., has been ordered here for duty. Lieutenant Anstruthers, R.E., proceeds to Hythe, on Tuesday, for a course of instruction. I have been trying to find out recently, but without success, why the sounding of "Lights out" should affect the clock in the tower of the Cambridge Hospital, South Camp. Shortly after this "call" has been sounded the lights in the tower go out, the cheerful clock-faces disappear, and are no more seen till dawn. Perhaps it is done on economical grounds, to keep down the gas bill. It has been suggested that a saving could be effected in another direction, which would more than cover the expense of illuminating the clock-faces all night. The firing of a time-gun (so called) three times a day is entirely unnecessary; it necessitates a gunner being always on duty, it is a useless expenditure of force, and a waste of time and money. When the charge has been rammed home tighter than usual, and under certain atmospheric conditions, the report has been known to startle the Camp from its propriety. Some time ago, it was not fired for several days, because a person of note residing temporarily within easy range had been frightened into fits by it. Here, then, is an expensive nuisance which ought to be abated, and, in its stead, we could have the clock-faces in the Cambridge Tower steadily beaming all through the night, much to the convenience of those whose duty it is to watch while others sleep. Quartermaster S. Cole, R.E., after an uninterrupted service of 33 years, has this week been retired on retired pay, with the honorary rank of captain. It is much to be regretted that the hard-and-fast rules of the service have driven this officer out of the Army. Few officers have been so deservedly popular, as Captain Cole, during the ten years of his Quartermastership at Aldershot. A generous, kind-hearted, and genial man, ever ready to aid and assist in sorrow, sickness, and distress, very many will miss him here, as men of his stamp are not found every day. He wears the Baltic, Crimean, and Turkish medals, the medal for distinguished conduct in the field, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour. In the "History of the Royal Sappers and Miners," page 442, the following is recorded:—"A few cases occurred in which the rank of serjeant was attained by a junior non-commissioned officer within eighteen months. Samuel Cole is an instance. He went to the Crimea a young, second corporal, but so conspicuous was his conduct in the trenches, and so sustained his usefulness and gallantry, that besides the grant of pecuniary rewards, a special medal for distinguished service, and the Order of the Legion of Honour, he was promoted successively to the ranks of corporal and serjeant. Of him Colonel Gordon wrote, on December 6, 1855, that he was one of the 'most distinguished in the corps for bravery, and had just received a step of rank'—that of serjeant—'for very distinguished service in the field.'"

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"The Government of India have sanctioned the enrolment of natives as Volunteers, but the permission has been granted with a stipulation which makes the sanction practically valueless. In an important matter like this, it may be as well to quote pretty fully the words of the Government letter. The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, writes: 'I am directed to state that the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, adhering to the views held by Lord Canning, has no objection to the admission of any native Indian subjects of the Queen-Empress into Volunteer corps; but that his Excellency in Council does not consider it advisable that separate corps, or even companies, consisting solely of natives, should be formed.' No Volunteer corps would at any time have admitted natives into their ranks; but now, when such an unhappy estrangement has sprung up between the Western and Eastern races, the likelihood of Bengali Babus being welcomed as comrades is more distant than ever."

Colour-Serjt. S. E. Cox, 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, is the winner of the prize for the best "Essay on Hasty Entrenchments as applicable to Attack."

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RECENT NAVAL SCANDALS.

Report on the Courts-Martial held for the Trial of Mr. R. W. Parish, paymaster, Oliver Jew, ship's steward, and Alfred Morcombe, ship's steward's assistant, of H.M.S. Cambridge.

(By Mr. E. N. SWAINSON, Assistant-Secretary and Principal Clerk of the Admiralty.)

These three courts-martial open up a large field for inquiry and for improvement. I thought it might, perhaps, save their Lordships some trouble in going over the various points, if a general outline were put before them of the course of procedure, as laid down in the Regulations, with reference to demanding, receiving, issuing, and accounting for provisions, and examining the accounts. This I have done in the following report, drawing attention at the same time to the practice pursued on board the Cambridge in these various matters, as shown by the evidence, and pointing out what has been the effect of the irregularities which have been permitted. I requested Mr. Martin, who acted as prosecutor, to draw up, at the conclusion of the case, a paper showing what he considered to be the weak points all round, as revealed by his inquiries and the evidence before the Court, and his observations are annexed. The report which Inspector Swanson, of the Detective Department, made after his inquiries at Devonport, is also annexed.

1.—DEMAND FOR PROVISIONS.

The paymaster is charged with the duty of obtaining all requisite supplies of provisions (Article 1,616), and it is his duty to prepare all demands and submit them for the approval of the captain (Article 1,618). On board the Cambridge the demands were not made out as above directed. The ship's boat went to the Victualling Yard to get meat and vegetables, and whatever the coxswain of the boat stated was necessary was supplied. In giving a receipt for the quantities taken away, the coxswain noted on the receipt the quantities which would be required for next time, and the superintending storekeeper accepted it as a proper demand, and stated in court that this had been the practice for 30 years. (Court-martial on Oliver Jew, questions 11 and 12; see also Mr. Martin's paper, paragraph 1.) Oliver Jew himself stated at the Court of Inquiry that the demands were made without the knowledge of the paymaster, and without any reference to the number of persons to be victualled (Article 1,629 directs that the paymaster is to take care that no larger supply of fresh meat and vegetables is received on board than can be consumed fresh and good). Under such a system as that on board the Cambridge, there would be no limit to the amount of fresh beef and vegetables which could be demanded and got out of the Victualling Yard without the knowledge of the paymaster of the ship. His only check would be in afterwards seeing that the quantities received on board were correct according to the supply note from the Yard, and were not in excess of the number of men to be victualled. If he neglected to do this, the ship's steward could do anything. Mr. Martin has no doubt that the quantities obtained from the Victualling Yard were actually received on board.

2.—RECEIPT OF PROVISIONS.

When the provisions came on board, Article 1,633 directs that they are to be immediately weighed by the petty officer of the day, in the presence of the ship's steward, and under the immediate superintendence of the senior sub-lieutenant or the midshipman of the watch, or sub-lieutenant of the deck; the superintending officer to note the quantities in the deck log, and to report any errors discovered in the supply note. The paymaster, or assistant-paymaster, is to attend the weighing occasionally. The weighing by a petty officer in the presence of the ship's steward appears to have been duly carried out in the Cambridge, but no superintending officer appears to have been present until within the last three months, when a gunner was specially detailed for the duty, except between September and March, when the officer of the watch was present. (Court-martial on Oliver Jew, question 6 and 125.) The paymaster or assistant-paymaster do not appear to have ever attended.

3.—ISSUE OF PROVISIONS.

Each person victualled is allowed 1 lb. of fresh beef and ½ lb. of vegetables. (Page 753 of the Queen's Regulations.) No issues are made on account of persons sick in hospital, absent on duty, absent on more than 48 hours' leave, or absent without leave. (Article 1,597.) In order that the paymaster may prevent the unnecessary issue of provisions on account of absentees, a list of officers on more than 48 hours' leave is kept in the ship's office, under the superintendence of the captain; and a leave-book for men is kept by the master-at-arms, and ordered to be taken daily to the ship's office. (Article 1,597.) The Regulations direct that particular care be taken that the paymaster is furnished with this information in good time. (Article 1,654.) There are three places in which these "checks," as they are called, should appear, viz.:—In the leave-book, in the mess-book, in the ship's ledger, and all these ought to tally. On board the Cambridge these regulations appear to have been most imperfectly carried out. Mr. Onffroy, in examining the various books, found in No. 1 mess certain men checked for 59 days during the month of December in the mess-book, but not in the leave-book or the ledger. (Court-martial on Oliver Jew, question 202.) Ship's Corporal Jeffries, when acting for the master-at-arms in his absence, did not check the master-at-arms or any chief petty officer in his mess during Christmas leave (court-martial on Oliver Jew, question 236), and the master-at-arms acknowledges that when he returned he found many errors in the leave-book, and cut out some leaves, and had a fair copy made, but did not take care to see that he himself had been checked. (Questions 284 to 291.) Mr. Martin gives more instances in paragraph 10 of his paper, and also draws attention to the great slackness which he knows to exist in harbour ships in the matter of recording leave. This matter is a most important one, because if men are checked on the mess-book, and not either on the leave-book or on the ledger, the provisions would not be issued, and the victualling would not correspond with the ledger, and there would be a surplus. (Court-martial on Oliver Jew, questions 43 and 44.) If checked in the mess-book only, the paymaster would be claiming victualling for a greater number of days than the steward had to issue provisions for, and the result would be a surplus of stock over the remains shown on the paymaster's victualling account (question 203). Such surplus would be entirely in the hands of the ship's steward to do what he liked with. The ledger is the only one of the three books which comes to the Accountant-General's Department, and the audit of the paymaster's accounts must consequently depend on its correctness. Mr. Martin, therefore, suggests (paragraph 6 of this paper) that at the end of each quarter the rough or original leave-book should be totalled and compared with the total leave-checks in the ledger, and a certificate in the quarterly ledger should state that this has been done. This, however, would not secure that leave is duly entered in the leave-book; but this could easily be done by having a leave-book with a counterfoil, no man to be allowed to go on leave without a ticket, the counterfoil thereof being the paymaster's information of the fact. The record of officers on more than 48 hours' leave should also be made absolutely certain; and the practice of officers going on "private leave," alluded to by Mr. Martin, without being checked, should be stopped. It is perfectly evident that if the checks are not properly recorded, the Crown must suffer loss by the issue of provisions, or payment for savings, on account of officers and men who are not entitled to receive them or by the misappropriation of the accrued surplus.

4.—SAVINGS.

As stated in the foregoing paragraph, all persons, with the exceptions mentioned, are entitled to be victualled; but it is not necessary for them to take up their provisions if they do not wish to do so, and they can receive a money payment in lieu, viz., 4d. a pound for fresh meat and ¾d. a pound for vegetables (Article 1,666). These savings are to be paid monthly by the paymaster, and he is at the end of each quarter to enter the quantities paid for in his victualling account-book, and debit himself in his victualling statement when rendered into office (Article 1,669). The paymaster keeps a "mess-book" (mentioned in the preceding paragraph) for the entry of the quantities of every article of provisions taken up or saved daily by each mess, to enable him to make up the account of savings due (Article 1,717). The provisions of such officers and men as are absent for less than 48 hours are paid for as savings, and go to the benefit of the respective messes. As before stated, the checks in the mess-book should correspond with the entries of absentees in the leave-book and the ledger, otherwise the victualling accounts of the paymaster cannot be correct. It appears by the evidence that the Cambridge had two salt-meat days a week, but this does not appear to have been authorised by the Commander-in-Chief, as required by Article 1,600. This is the only ship at Devonport which has salt-meat days. It is a remnant of the time when savings were not paid for fresh meat, and men had salt-meat days allowed to enable them to obtain savings. I am not clear whether or not, under the present condition of things, salt-meat days are any longer necessary, at all events in harbour ships. Mr. Martin considers that they open the door to manipulation of accounts. (Paragraph 12 of his paper). By a judicious manipulation of the various books it would be quite possible for a man's mess to be paid savings, and for the man himself to be receiving his provisions in kind at the same time; and I expect that this was done in the case of the ship's corporals' mess, where it is very remarkable to find that the three corporals did not take up their provisions for seven months, but were paid savings, and then bought meat on the lower deck, obtained passes, and took it on shore. As soon as a new ship's steward joined, they took up their provisions. (Court-martial on Oliver Jew, questions 218 to 231 and 319.) No object, except a fraudulent one, would appear to exist for this practice, as they could have drawn their meat and taken it on shore, and sold it if they had wished to do so. The traffic which the police thus carried on with the men on the lower deck was most improper, and the master-at-arms professes not to have known anything about it.

5.—TAKING MEAT ON SHORE.

By a recent regulation, dated June 10, 1881, men are permitted to take their meat on shore, the limit being 4 lb. per man, and for this a pass, signed by the commander, is necessary. On board the Cambridge the master-at-arms gave the passes, and, until very recently, he was entrusted by the commander with a stamp, bearing the commander's signature, which he used to affix to the passes entirely at his own discretion, and sometimes as many as 40 passes were given in a day. (Court-martial on Oliver Jew, questions 129, 130, 164, and 274.) Mr. Martin discovered that on one occasion a ship's cook obtained two passes on one day. (Question 320.) In the case of the ward-room messman, as much as 40 lb. of meat have been taken on shore, with a pass, on one occasion; and his contention is that, under his arrangement with the mess, the meat is his own private property, to do what he likes with. (Court-martial on Oliver Jew, questions 245 to 255, 265 to 275, 329, 345 to 354.) But it was distinctly contrary to the regulation to allow any man to take more than 4 lb. This permission to take meat on shore appears to be open to objection and to fraud. Mr. Martin says in his paper (paragraph 3) that even while the trials were going on, a man with a pass for 4 lb. of meat was detected in going on shore with 10 lb. Mr. Parish, in his defence (pages 89 and 90 of his court-martial), attributes the frauds in great measure to the system of landing beef by the crew, which, he says, opens a vast field for dishonesty; and Inspector Swanson alludes to it.

6.—ACCOUNTS.

Certain accounts are kept by the paymaster, and retained by him for the purpose of reference, and for production in office if required (Article 1,713). So far as fresh meat and vegetables are concerned, these accounts are:—The daily account-book, showing the daily issues; such issues to be recorded by the ship's steward (Article 1,714). The weekly account-book (into which is to be transcribed the expenditure from the daily account-book), showing actual quantities remaining on board after all receipts and issues, and giving the paymaster the information necessary to enable him to make timely demands for supplies (Article 1,715). The mess-book, for the entry of provisions taken up or saved daily by each mess, to enable the paymaster to make up the account of savings due (Article 1,717). The victualling account-book, with debit and credit sides, showing in Part I., on the debit side, the remains at the commencement of the account and all supplies since received, and on the credit side, all issues and expenditure; and, in Part IV., an account of the number of persons actually victualled on board each day, brought into full allowance, and specifying whether on fresh or salt or preserved meat, and giving an abstract of the total victualling taken from the ledger transmitted into office (Article 1,718). The accounts kept by the ship's steward are to be examined daily by the paymaster or one of his staff; and before payment of savings, the mess-book is to be compared with the savings vouchers (Article 1,718, paragraph 3). The above-mentioned four books are not sent into office, but they form the basis on which the victualling accounts which the paymaster renders to the Admiralty are compiled. It was in these books that all the fraudulent entries were made. Oliver Jew, the ship's steward, was charged with neglect of duty in not making the daily account-book a proper record of the daily transactions; in preparing incorrect accounts of savings, whereby the messes were defrauded of about 7,000 lb. of meat unissued; and in not keeping the mess-books in accordance with the Regulations. To these charges he had no defence, and did not attempt to make any, as he could only acknowledge that his books and accounts were very badly kept (page 125 of court-martial on Oliver Jew). He denied any intentional fraud in the matter, and attributed the inaccuracies to carelessness and overwork, stating that the errors were of such a glaring description that they must have been detected at once by the most superficial examination of the books by the paymaster (pages 126-9 of court-martial on Oliver Jew). The erroneous entries were, no doubt, of a very patent character, and the nature of them can be seen by reference to Com. Castle's answer to question 144, in the court-martial on Oliver Jew, as regards the "weekly account-book;" Mr. Onffroy's answers to questions 188, as regards the "daily account-book;" 189 to 191, as regards the "weekly account-book;" 192, as regards the "mess-book;" 196 to 201, as regards saving vouchers; and 204 to 210, as regards the "victualling account-book;" also Mr. Forrest's answer to question 360 in the court-martial on Oliver Jew, and questions 229 to 258 in the court-martial on Mr. Parish; and Mr. Stewart's answers to questions 162 to 176 in the court-martial on Mr. Parish. As before stated, the paymaster is directed to "keep" the "daily account-book," the "weekly account-book," and the "mess-book," the ship's steward being directed to record the daily issues in the first book (Articles 1713-1718). Practically, as would appear from question 316 in the court-martial on Oliver Jew, the custom of the service is for the ship's steward to keep these books, under the paymaster's supervision and audit. Such being the case, it is necessary that they should be examined daily by the paymaster or one of his staff (Article 1,718, paragraph 3). This regulation, however, is not as clear as it might be, inasmuch as it might be taken to apply to Article 1,718 only, whereas it is evidently meant to apply to the five preceding articles also. This should be altered. On board the Cambridge, Oliver Jew kept these books, and the paymaster ought to have examined them daily, but he only examined the daily and weekly account-books weekly, and the mess-book monthly. (Court-martial on Oliver Jew, questions 70 to 73.) Mr. Parish, paymaster, was charged with neglect of duty in not properly examining these books, and not exercising a proper supervision over the accounts and issues of rations, whereby an actual deficiency of about 3,600 lb. of fresh meat occurred, and his accounts were made to show an issue of about 16,000 lb. of vegetables in excess of his stock, and that several messes were short paid savings for about 7,000 lb. of meat unissued. Also, with neglect of duty in rendering his "victualling account" in such a manner as to show impossible remains of 7,143 lb. of meat and 3,620 lb. of vegetables in his charge on a certain day, such remains not agreeing with the remains shown in the "weekly account-book." On these charges he was found guilty. He had no defence to offer, except that there was a conspiracy to defraud on the part of Oliver Jew and others, and that the accounts which were brought to him to examine must have been afterwards destroyed, and others prepared, as he could never have signed documents containing the glaring errors shown. He did, however, sign such impossible documents, as appears by questions 13 to 21 in the court-martial on Mr. Parish; and it would seem that, having every confidence in Oliver Jew, he took no pains himself to examine what was put before him, but signed mechanically. Mr. Martin remarks, with reference to the preparation of the savings vouchers and victualling accounts, that it is the frequent practice of the service for these all-important documents to be prepared by the ship's steward, to the probable neglect of his own duty. If they were made up by the paymaster himself, he could hardly fail to detect any fraud which was being systematically carried on, and it would have been impossible for Mr. Parish to have made out those documents which he transmitted into office, without knowing they were false in many instances. The charges on which the court-martial acquitted were, in the case of Mr. Parish, neglect of duty in not taking into his charge and retaining (Article 1,713) certain daily and weekly account-books, which were found missing; and in the case of Jew, destroying those books. Mr. Parish was acquitted, apparently, on the ground that he did take them into his charge, inasmuch as the books were placed in the book-rack in the ship steward's office, which was considered as part of the paymaster's office; and Jew was acquitted because it could not be proved that the documents which were torn up, and thrown away, were the books in question. The books could only have been got rid of by some person interested in concealing the frauds, and having access to where they were kept. There was a considerable amount of evidence as to the proper place of deposit for such books. I think that when the quarterly account has been made up, the books, which are the basis of that account, should be kept by the paymaster in his own charge, and under lock and key. They are of the utmost value in enabling frauds to be detected when the victualling account comes to be audited at the Admiralty; but, as a matter of fact, they have never hitherto been used for that purpose. The other charges in which Jew was acquitted were the embezzlement of 3,600 lb. of meat; and the causing of false entries to be made by the ship's steward's assistant, Alfred Morcombe. The embezzlement could not be actually proved; and the prosecutor did not go on with the charge in the case of Morcombe. Morcombe, however, was tried by court-martial for making the false entries, and found guilty. His defence was that he did not make them of his own free will, or for gain, but simply on the compulsion of Oliver Jew, who had power to ruin his prospects.

7.—Audit.

As before stated, the four books to which I have drawn attention are never sent into the office; they merely form the basis on which the paymaster makes up the victualling accounts to be rendered, under Articles 1,719 to 1,725. These are "audited," as it is called, in the Accountant-General's Department; but I think that "examined" would be the more correct term. There can be no true audit, such as would detect fraud, unless the auditors have before them the various documents on which the accounts have been built up. It is not too much to say that the examination of the paymaster's account by the Accountant-General's Department would never have detected such frauds as those which Oliver Jew perpetrated, simply because the system pursued did not necessitate any examination of the books containing all the fictitious entries. On this point, I would refer to Mr. Martin's observations at paragraphs 8 and 14 of his paper. In the account which Mr. Parish sent into office, and which covered some portion of the period under investigation by the court-martial, the only thing which could have been called in question by the audit branch would have been the large remains shown in his account on March 31. An explanation would probably have been called for, but an apparently satisfactory answer would, no doubt, have been forthcoming. Any actual deficiency, however, would have been discovered on final survey of the provisions, when Mr. Parish's time of service expired. I think it is impossible to suppose that these large frauds commenced only on Oct. 1 last. They have probably been going on for a long time, increasing in magnitude on account of the apparent impunity with which they could be committed; and there is nothing to show that they have been confined to this one ship and this one port. Mr. Martin suggests a further examination in paragraph 15 of his paper, and I submit that this be done without delay. I would propose that it be undertaken by Mr. Martin, and Mr. Onffroy of the Accountant-General's Department, and that they should have the assistance of a good ship's steward whom Mr. Martin knows; and that the books to be examined shall be those of the Cambridge for the three months prior to Oct. 1 last, to show whether the audit has failed to detect previous frauds; and those of the Indus, Excellent, and Victoria and Albert, to ascertain the Portsmouth practice.

8.—What Became of the Surplus Beef?

This is a question which can only at present be answered by surmises. There is no doubt whatever that the quantities drawn from the Victualling Yard were received on board the Cambridge. The facilities for getting things out of that ship appear to have been very great:—1. There was practically a free gangway after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the master-at-arms had gone home, the ship's corporal was busy at the canteen, and no sentry at the gangway (court-martial on Oliver Jew, questions 237 to 243, and 279). 2. There were the facilities offered by the practice of allowing men to take 4 lb. of beef on shore at a time. 3. There was the fact that the ward-room messman was allowed to take as much as 40 lb. of meat on shore at a time. 4. There was the looseness which left it entirely in the hands of the master-at-arms, or ship's corporal acting for him, to give passes for taking meat on shore. 5. There were the facilities afforded by the dust contractor, the ward-room messman's private boat, and other shore boats, for getting things out of the ship undetected. As regards the dust contractor, a man named Reynolds, I find that the Admiralty have just made a contract with him for five years to remove the dust and ashes from the ships at Devonport for £100 a year. It appears by answers to questions 149 to 158 in the court-martial on Oliver Jew, that he is a general dealer at Torpoint, and supplies the canteen with bread, for which he is paid. He pays the ship £4 a month for the privilege of removing the mess refuse, £3 7s. 6d. of which goes to the Recreation Fund, and 12s. 6d. buys salt for the messes. He comes on board three or four times a day. Com. Castle "believes" that a ship's corporal attends the ash bin when it is being emptied, and another the mess deck when being cleared of refuse. The ash bin appears to be an outside one, and the master-at-arms states in his evidence (questions 281 and 282 of court-martial on Oliver Jew) that fresh beef could be put into it without being observed by the police or sentries, and that it is only "occasionally" that the contents of the refuse casks are examined by the police. I would draw attention to the annexed report of Detective Swanson with reference to this man, and to Mr. Martin's observations at paragraph 5 of his paper. The ward-room messman's private boat appears to be hanging about the ship all day, and always lands at North Corner, and shore boats come off to the ship late at night, when there is a free gangway. (Court-martial on Oliver Jew, question 244.)

9.—Conclusions.

After having carefully gone over all the evidence, the following appear to be the conclusions to be arrived at:—1. That the demands under which supplies were obtained from the Victualling Yard were of a very informal character, and enabled any amount of provisions to be drawn without proper check on the part of the paymaster. 2. That there was gross and culpable neglect of duty on the part of Mr. Parish, which has been lightly visited on him by a sentence of severe reprimand and dismissal from his ship. 3. That Oliver Jew, the ship's steward, had been carrying on an extensive system of fraud, the amount of which it is not possible to arrive at; but that ordinary care on the part of Mr. Parish would have prevented it. 4. That the ship's police of the Cambridge were quite demoralised, and that they probably worked in connection with Jew, or, at all events, knew what was going, and made no difficulties. 5. That there was great laxity in the arrangements of the Cambridge, which offered considerable facilities for men taking provisions on shore, and for things getting out of the ship by other means. 6. That the regulations with reference to recording leave of absence and "checking" absentees were not duly observed. 7. *That the examination of the victualling accounts, as conducted in the Accountant-General's Department, is useless for the purpose of detecting such frauds as those which have been brought to light.* 8. That further inquiries are necessary to ascertain the practice on board ships at Portsmouth as regards "checking" persons on leave, demanding provisions, and keeping accounts.

The following steps appear to be necessary:—1. To charge Mr. Parish with the full value of the deficiency of 3,600 lb. of fresh meat for which he is responsible. 2. To disperse the ship's police of the Cambridge, and disrate J. Jenkinson, the master-at-arms, as recommended by the Commander-in-Chief. 3. I think it would also be desirable to disperse the staff of ship's stewards, and ship's stewards' assistants employed in the harbour ships and vessels at Devonport, and to order the discharge of Alfred Morcombe, ship's steward's assistant, who was found guilty of altering the figures under Jew's direction, as he is evidently not a fit person to be retained in such a position. 4. To approve the Commander-in-Chief's proposed action with reference to the ship's police sleeping on board the Cambridge; and to ask him to report whether he is satisfied that the arrangements for guarding the gangways described by Capt. Buller are such as will guard against irregularities of every description. 5. To provide for all leave over 48 hours being properly recorded, and the absentees properly checked throughout the service. 6. To provide a form of demand for the supply of fresh meat and vegetables from the Victualling Yards. 7. To order the further inquiry into the accounts of other ships, as suggested by Mr. Martin. 8. To consider the question of salt-meat days; and also whether any changes should be made in the regulations for taking fresh beef on shore; or for payment of savings. 9. To devise some means for securing a real audit of the paymaster's accounts, either by having the books sent into office, or by having them inspected at uncertain times at the ports by officers from the Accountant-General's Department.

July 6, 1882. E. N. Swainson.

NAVAL SUPREMACY.

If any doubt should exist as to the activity displayed by the French in armour-plated shipbuilding, the following list of ships in course of construction at the commencement of 1875, those subsequently completed, and others included in this year's estimates, will show the energy displayed by that nation as compared with English apathy and Admiralty misapplication of the national funds:—

French Ironclads, Jan. 1, 1875, to Dec. 30, 1883.

Richelieu
Trident.
Colbert.
Redoutable
Triomphante.
Victorieuse.
Tonnerre.
Tempête.
Foudroyant.
Dévastation.
Turenne.
Fulminant.
Furieux.
Vengeur.
Tonnant.
Admiral Du Perré.
Formidable.
Bayard.
Duguesclin.
Vauban.
Caïman.
Indomptable.
Requin.
Terrible.
Hoche.
Magenta.
Marceau.
Neptune.
Admiral Baudin.
New Neptune.
New Neptune.
New Hoche.
New Vauban.
New Vauban.

British Ironclads, April 1, 1875, to March 31, 1884.

Alexandra.
Temeraire.
Inflexible.
Thunderer.
Dreadnought.
Shannon.
Agamemnon.
Ajax.
Nelson.
Northampton.
Colossus.
Conqueror.
Edinburgh.
Howe.
Imperieuse.
Warspite.
Rodney.
Anson.
Camperdown.
Collingwood.
Benbow.

Beyond this list of British ironclads there were purchased out of the Vote of Credit in 1878, Neptune, Superb, Orion, and Belleisle, and but for this impromptu addition to the Navy it will be seen that the ships would have stood at 34 French to 21 British. These facts and figures speak volumes for the disastrous consequences of the enormous deficiencies recently discovered in the shipbuilding tonnage accounts, compared with the quantities ordered by Parliament, which amounts in reality to about six substantial ironclads alone in 10 years.—*Morning Post.*

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its Unequalled Efficacy in General Debility.—In cases of debility and defective nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel out of condition, I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all Chemists. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

The Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING.

THE NEW DECORATION: "THE ROYAL RED CROSS."

WAR OFFICE, April 27, 1883.

VICTORIA, R.—Whereas We have been pleased to take into Our consideration the services rendered by certain persons in nursing the sick and wounded of our Army and Navy, and have resolved specially to recognise individual instances of special devotion in such service; Now, for the purpose of attaining this end, We have instituted, constituted, and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, do institute, constitute, and create a decoration, to be designated as hereinafter prescribed; and We are pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

First.—The decoration shall be styled and designated "The Royal Red Cross," and shall consist of a Cross, enamelled crimson, edged with gold, having on the Arms thereof the words Faith, Hope, Charity, with the date of the institution of the decoration; the centre having thereon Our Effigy. On the reverse side Our Royal and Imperial Cipher and Crown shall be shown in relief on the centre.

Secondly.—The cross shall be attached to a dark blue riband edged red, of one inch in width, tied in a bow and worn on the left shoulder.

Thirdly.—The decoration may be worn by the Queen Regnant, the Queen Consort, or the Queen Dowager of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: and it shall be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to confer the decoration upon any of the Princesses of the Royal Family of Great Britain and Ireland.

Fourthly.—It shall be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to confer the decoration upon any ladies, whether subjects or foreign persons, who may be recommended to Our notice by Our Secretary of State for War for special exertions in providing for the nursing, or for attending to, sick and wounded soldiers and sailors.

Fifthly.—It shall be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to confer this decoration upon any Nursing Sisters, whether subjects or foreign persons, who may be recommended to Our notice by Our Secretary of State for War, or, as the case may be, by the First Lord of the Admiralty through Our said Secretary of State, for special devotion and competency which they may have displayed in their nursing duties with Our Army in the Field, or in Our Naval and Military Hospitals.

Sixthly.—The names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer the decoration shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a registry thereof kept in the office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Lastly.—In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this honourable distinction, it is ordained that if any person on whom such distinction shall be conferred shall by her conduct become unworthy of it, her name shall be erased, by an order under Our Sign Manual, from the register of those upon whom the said decoration shall have been conferred.

And it is hereby declared that We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be the sole judge of the conduct which may require the erasure from the register of the name of the offending person, and that it shall at all times be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to restore the name, if such restoration should be justified by the circumstances of the case.

Given at Our Court at Osborne, this twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, in the forty-sixth year of Our Reign. By Her Majesty's Command,

HARTINGTON.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 27, 1883.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord Alexander George Russell, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen. on the Staff, to command the troops in the Dominion of Canada, vice Lieut.-Gen. (with the local rank of General) Sir. P. L. MacDougall, K.C.M.G., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (May 24).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. B. Lane, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Assistant Military Secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Lord A. G. Russell, C.B. (May 24).

INDIA OFFICE, April 27, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the under-mentioned officers of the Indian Services:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. R. S. Simonds, of the Bengal S.C. (Feb. 23); C. B. L. Smith, of the Madras S.C. (March 1); Lieut.-Cols. J. P. Warlow (Feb. 25), G. S. B. Hewetson (March 1), H. T. O'Reilly (March 25), and E. W. Shaw (April 26), all of the Madras S.C.; Majors D. H. Thompson (Feb. 1) and F. R. A. B. Constable (Feb. 16), both of the Bengal S.C.; Brig.-Surg. H. Crocker, M.D., of the Madras Army (March 1).

The under-mentioned officer has been transferred to the Retired List:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. R. C. Wilcox, of the Bengal S.C. (Feb. 9).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. E. R. C. Wilcox (Feb. 9) and R. S. Simonds (Feb. 23), both of the Bengal S.C.; C. B. L. Smith, Madras S.C. (March 1).

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. J. P. Warlow (Feb. 25), G. S. B. Hewetson (March 1), H. T. O'Reilly (March 25), and E. W. Shaw (April 26), all four of the Madras S C.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors D. H. Thompson (Feb. 1), and F. R. A. B. Constable (Feb. 16), both of the Bengal S.C.

To be Deputy-Surgeons-General:—Brig.-Surgs. R. Dempster (Feb. 28) and H. Crocker, M.D. (March 1), both of the Madras Army.

Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, who, since he gave up the command of Gibraltar Garrison, has been sojourning in Egypt, will arrive in London on May 1.

The London correspondent of the Press Association has been at the trouble to get an actuary's opinion as to the amount of the "lump sum down" which would have to be given to Lord Alcester and Lord Wolseley. Taking Lord Wolseley first, and putting his age at 50, he says:—"An annuity of £2,000 per annum to a male life aged 50 could be got from a first-class annuity office for, say, £28,000. Something depends upon the age of Lady Wolseley, but, assuming that she is not likely to present an heir to Lord Wolseley, an annuity of £2,000 to a possibly unborn child would be only £1,000,—that is, £29,000 in all." In round figures, the grant to Sir Garnet Wolseley would have to be £30,000. Lord Alcester was born in 1821. His present age is 62. He is, therefore, a cheaper annuitant than Lord Wolseley. "A first-class annuity office would give him £2,000 a year for, say, £20,000. Lord Alcester is understood to be a bachelor. If so, the sum which an annuity office would charge to relieve the nation of paying the annuity during the lifetime of a possible child of his after his death would be not less than £3,000 or £4,000." In round numbers, he would get £25,000. But this would make an invidious distinction between him and Lord Wolseley; and if this were thought inexpedient, it would be necessary to pay a similar sum to both. £30,000 would be too much for one, £25,000 too little for the other. On the whole, the conclusion is that the hereditary pension will be cheaper than the lump sum.

LEWIS'S 2s TEA.—Send Postal Orders for 2s, and you will immediately receive, carriage free, delivered at your own house, 1 lb. of Lewis's 2s Tea, neatly packed in a box; or, if you have tried Lewis's wonderful Tea, and you know its merits, you can order 6 lbs., 12 lbs., 20 lbs., 60 lbs., or 100 lbs. Lewis's have these quantities packed in boxes ready to send, carriage paid, to any part of the United Kingdom. All remittances must be made payable to Lewis and Co., Ranelagh Street, Liverpool.

ARMY NOTES.

It has been notified from the War Office that the "Text-book of Military Topography," by Col. Richards, just published, will be the text-book for all examinations on this subject in the Army at the Military College, and of Militia candidates for Line commissions.

The inhabitants of Malmesbury have presented to each Malmesbury man—and there were several—who served in the Egyptian Campaign, a silver watch and five shillings. Lord Wolseley wrote saying that the exhibition of good-feeling elicited the expression of the Duke of Cambridge's unqualified approval.

There will be a field-day on Southsea Common on the 10th proximo. All the troops garrisoned at Portsmouth will take part in the proceedings, as well as the Post-Office Volunteers, who will leave the Metropolis by special train in the morning and return the same evening.

Cols. W. T. Chitty and T. M. Baumgartner, Bombay S.C., have succeeded to colonels' allowances, from April 1 and 4 respectively.

Major-Gen. G. B. Harman, C.B., has arrived home from Alexandria, to take up the appointment of Deputy-Adjutant-General at Head-quarters, in succession to Major-Gen. R. B. Hawley.

The Topographical Department of the Russian General Staff has just completed an elaborate map, on a two-verst scale, of the newly-acquired Turcoman territory beyond the Caspian. The topographical party compiling it started from Tchikishlar, at the mouth of the Atrek, and made their way, *viâ* Fort Tchet, Bami, and Geok Tepé, to Askabad and Sarakhs. It thus gives the whole of the new Russo-Persian frontier and the almost unknown Atock region lying along the Perso-Turcoman frontier beyond. The distance traversed by the party was 592 miles, or close upon 600 miles. Another important map just compiled by the same department is a 50-verst one of Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, and the North-West Provinces of India, embodying all the recent English and Russian surveys.

"Major-General" writes:—"In reference to your article in the issue of April 21, I beg to point out that if a General officer retires voluntarily, his retired pay remains for life at the rate on which he retires, whereas by waiting till he is compulsorily retired, he gets the full pension of his rank, on attaining the full age for retirement. For instance, if A retired now (age 55), he would be given £630 a year for life; whereas if he waited till retired (five years' unemployed), in two years' time, he would get £650 till he became 62, when he would draw £700."

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—"It is not long ago that there seemed to be a general disposition to admit that the Madras Army was destined to disappear as a distinct force within a very short period. Sir Frederick Roberts has devoted himself, with characteristic energy, to the task of disappointing these expectations; and the reforms instituted by him will go far towards restoring the efficiency of the Madras Army, and making it capable of sustaining its old reputation. In the first place, the cavalry, which was dressed and armed after an antiquated fashion, has now been assimilated, both in costume and in weapons, to that of Bengal. It is to have the Mackenzie equipment, and for the old straight cavalry sabre the men will carry the crooked tulwar in a scabbard of leather and wood. Perhaps a still more important reform is the removal of Army Head-quarters from Madras to Ootacamund, where they will remain throughout the year, with increased advantage to their health and a correspondingly greater capacity for performing their official duties."

A preliminary return of the British Army (prepared in anticipation of the general annual return) for the year 1882, with abstracts for the years 1863 to 1882 inclusive, has just been issued as a Blue-book. The return gives particulars in regard to effectives, establishments, and distribution; recruiting and casualties; courts-martial, crimes, and punishments; rewards and services; ages, heights, and chest measurements; and nationalities, religions, and education. It also deals with the Auxiliary and Reserve Forces. The average effective strength of the Regular Army, all ranks, during 1882, was 189,229. Of this number, 7,336 were officers.

It is the intention of the War Department to erect three forts in the neighbourhood of Ipswich for coast defence, one near Pakefield, another on Gunton Denes, and the third inland at a distance of three miles from either of the other two, thus forming a triangle, and situate somewhere on the rising ground near Oulton Hall, and not far from the railway cutting approaching the Somerleyton marshes. The plans are being prepared.

The Army prize of £20 for the best shot in the Army is no longer to be issued, but prizes for good shooting will be distributed as follows:—Cavalry and infantry—Best shot in regiment or battalion, second best shot in regiment or battalion, best shot amongst corporals (including paid lance-corporals) best shot among the private and unpaid lance-corporals in each troop or company when 40 men and upwards have been exercised in both parts of the course, best shot among the private and unpaid lance-corporals in each troop or company when 30 men and upwards have been exercised in both parts of the course. Marksmen—The badges for the serjeants of the best troop or company and of the prize-winners, as above, will be awarded as heretofore.

"Malwa" writes to the *Standard*:—"Decorations innumerable are being showered upon the troops who landed within certain dates in Egypt, a large proportion of whom never saw the enemy or his lines. During the much more critical time of the Indian Mutiny, the order was no one should receive the mutiny medal unless he had been actually under fire. I served during all 1858, and part of 1859, in Central India, received six months' full batta for service in the field, a share of prize-money, and an acknowledgment for services, with a detachment of infantry and guns under my command, from the Chief Political Resident, when ordered to intercept the rebels; yet I and some 300 men of my late regiment were denied the medal. I simply say to a paternal Government and a discerning public—How's this?"

Amusements.

The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA will commence on Tuesday evening next, May 1, with Verdi's opera of "Aida," Madame Fursch-Madi, Mdlle. Stahl, Signor Cotogni, Signor Scolara, Signor de Resiche, and Signor Marconi (his first appearance in England) being included in the opening programme.

To-night will witness the 150th representation of the "Rivals" at the VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. This is the longest run on record of this charming comedy. The piece seems likely to hold the boards for many weeks to come. It certainly is a thing to be seen, and those of our readers who may be in town during the race and regimental-dinner season cannot do better than spend an evening at Mr. Thorne's comfortable little theatre in the Strand.

The little ROYALTY THEATRE in Dean Street, Soho, closed since the autumn for structural attractions, was reopened by Miss Kate Santley on Monday night, the appearance of the interior and the convenience of the approaches being greatly improved. The novelty provided is a new comic opera called "The Merry Duchess," written by Mr. George R. Sims, and composed by Mr. Frederic Clay. A whimsical story is set forth in a lively libretto illustrating a sporting subject in a humorous fashion, and the composer has enriched the drollery of the situations by exhilarating airs, bringing mirth and melody into harmonious combination. The scene is laid at Doncaster and its neighbourhood, and the love of the Duchess of Epsom Downs for the famous jockey, Freddy Bowman, who has never lost a race, and makes an income of £20,000 a year, furnishes the mainspring of the plot. Mr. H. Linden has painted two pretty scenes representing Muddleham corn-fields and Doncaster Race-course. Miss Kate Santley is Rowena, the wife of Brabazon Sykes, a broken-down betting-man, admirably embodied by Mr. Ashley; Miss Kate Munroe is the Duchess, Mr. Gregory is the jockey, Mr. R. Martin is Lord Johnnie, and, with the aid of some effective choruses, the opera attained a complete success.

The IMPERIAL THEATRE, first opened by Mr. Edgar Bruce seven years ago, when the house was known as the Aquarium Theatre, has again passed under his managerial direction, and the improvements made in the arrangements bear testimony to his knowledge of the best mode of securing the comfort of an audience. Miss Lingard has here repeated, in the adapted drama of "Camille," the success attained by her a short time since at the Gaiety, and her representation of the heroine, already played by so many distinguished actresses at various theatres, under numerous names, shows the skill at least of one thoroughly experienced in stage resources. Mr. George Alexander reappears as Armand Duval, Mr. Charles Sugden reappears, after four years' absence from the boards, as the Compte de Varville, and Mr. G. W. Anson as Gaston Rieux. Mr. Stephens affords valuable assistance as Madame Prudence, and until other prominent novelties can be got ready, the present programme will well serve the purpose of the management. A new play, by Mr. Wilkie Collins, founded on one of his unpublished novels, is intimated to be the next production.

The morning performances at the GAIETY have been again numerous during the week. On Tuesday afternoon, "The Hunchback" was played, Miss Walpole making a favourable first appearance as Helen, Miss Wallis acting Julia for the first time in London, and Mr. George Neville, Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. Charles Glenny, Mr. F. Charles, and Mr. Lionel Brough, representing Sir Thomas Clifford, Master Walter, Modus, Lord Tinsel, and Fathom. On Thursday, "The Hunchback" was repeated with Mrs. Alfred Maddick as Julia, Miss Kate Bishop as Helen, and Mr. Henry Neville as Master Walter. On Friday, Mr. Pennington appeared as Ingomar, with Miss Louise Willes as Parthenia; and on Monday and Tuesday next, Miss Le Thière and Mr. Edmund Leathes have special performances, the one giving the play of "Pygmalion and Galatea," afterwards introducing Miss Gertrude Kellogg as Lady Macbeth; and the other appearing in a new blank-verse play which he has written, entitled, "For King and Country."

After next week, the revival of "School" will give place at the HAYMARKET to Mr. Herman Merivale's English version of Victorien Sardou's new play of "Fédora," which will be produced on Saturday evening, May 5.

DRURY LANE will be reopened for a dramatic season this evening (Saturday), with the spectacular drama of "Youth," originally produced here on Aug. 6, 1881, when a consecutive run of nearly five months was obtained. Mr. Augustus Harris resumes his character of Frank Darlington, and Mrs. Alfred Maddick plays the French adventuress, Eva de Malvoisie, first acted by Miss Marie Litton, and afterwards by Miss Helen Barry.

On Thursday, at the STRAND THEATRE, Miss Ada Swanborough gave a morning performance, when a new romantic drama, in a prologue and three acts, was produced, under the title of "Veva." The author is Mr. Clement O'Neill, and the prominent characters were sustained by Miss Ada Swanborough, Miss Eleanor Bufton, Mr. W. H. Pennington, and Mr. A. Wood.

The FOLIES DRAMATIQUES THEATRE, Great Queen Street, will be reopened on Saturday, May 5, with a comic opera called "Prince Methusalem," the music being by Strauss, and the English libretto by Mr. Henry S. Leigh. "Prince Methusalem" was originally produced at Vienna in 1877.

The officers of the Woolwich Garrison gave on Friday evening at their pretty and commodious theatre a performance of the interesting little comedy of "Time tries All," followed by a new operetta, written by Mr. T. Watson, called a "Lesson in Magic," with music composed by the Cavalier Lavertal. To Miss Rosa Leo, Miss Morton, Mr. Rising, and Mr. Cattermole were assigned the prominent characters.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Chenevix-Trench, our Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, which appears elsewhere in our columns, will be read with interest by all those who desire to see the Short-service system carried to its logical conclusion, by promoting alike the welfare of the soldier and the interests of the State. Under our present system, the State demands of those who enter the ranks of the Army that they should make the greatest possible sacrifices in its behalf, as it calls upon them to give unreservedly the best years of their lives. And, in return, what does the State do for those who become its victims?—we use the word victims advisedly. Absolutely nothing. It is obliged to throw out some bait, in order to attract men to the ranks. It therefore offers a lump sum down on the termination of the period of Army service, in the shape of deferred pay, and a small pittance, which is barely sufficient to enable a man to keep body and soul together. When it has done this, it seems to imagine that it has done all that is required of it. Ministers in Parliament are never tired of telling the country how much has been done by successive Governments to improve the position of the soldier, and how happy and contented the rank and file now are. Much, doubtless, has been done, but at the same time the State has certain obligations to perform, and these it has hitherto shirked. In introducing Short-service, we simply copied from the Germans a system which was tried in the campaign of 1870, and was found to produce satisfactory results. But in copying the German system, Lord Cardwell overlooked certain points. First and foremost was the fact that, whereas in Germany every able-bodied man is obliged to give his services to the State, with us it is different, for we can only fill the ranks of the Army by making the terms of service attractive enough to secure men by voluntary enlistment. In Germany, soldiering is consequently understood by the nation at large. The fact of every man, whatever his position in life, having to pass through the military mill, naturally has the effect of raising the Army in the estimation of the public. In England, the soldier is still regarded with marked disfavour in some quarters. The Volunteer movement has done much, it is true, to remove the old prejudice which existed against the wearers of the scarlet tunic, but it is only in our large centres of industry that Volunteers are constantly to be seen under arms or in uniform. In isolated districts the feeling still exists that a man, to be a soldier, must necessarily be a ne'er-do-well. It follows, therefore, that the soldier in England, once his term of service with the colours is completed, starts in civil life at a serious disadvantage. Whilst he has been away soldiering, his brothers in civil life have been gaining experience in the workshop and at the desk. They have learnt a trade, or made for themselves a position. The time-expired soldier has, to all intents and purposes, to begin life afresh; and he has to face this great difficulty—that the fact of his being a Reserve man, liable at any moment to be called to the colours, militates against his chances of obtaining permanent employment. But what does the State, to help the individual to overcome the difficulty? To its lasting discredit be it said, it has hitherto left its victims to look after themselves, and get employment as best they can. It is against this one-sided arrangement that Colonel Trench protests, in the letter he addresses to us this week. The duty of the State must be apparent. Our hard-working officials at the War Office, however, are too much occupied in inventing devices for buttons and badges, and holding consultations with the military tailors, to find time to devote to the consideration of such a question as this. They have what they, in the multitude of their wisdom, consider more important business on hand, and until they have come to a final decision as to what uniform is best calculated to increase the confusion that now prevails, it is hopeless to expect them to give attention to what in their opinion are, after all, minor details. Nevertheless, we would again impress upon them that they have duties to perform as important, if not more so than those upon which they have been employed for the last few years. A fisherman usually catches his fish before debating as to how it shall be cooked and dressed. His first object is to see that his bait is sufficiently attractive; and having assured himself that this is the case, he waits patiently the result of his labours. If we may be permitted to add our advice to that of Lord Hartington's numerous counsellors, we would strongly recommend his lordship, if he really desires, as we believe he does, to promote the interests of the services over which he has been placed, to break up without a moment's delay all the Committees now sitting for the discussion of crude questions of military culinary art, and adopt the more practical tactics of the fisherman. Let him first catch his fish; it will be time enough, depend upon it, to go into the important matter of the dressing when the fish is fairly landed on the War-Office kitchen-table. It seems at present that the gentlemen who preside over the War-Office kitchen are principally remarkable for their qualities in one direction. As the Indian cook usually excels in the art of curry-making, they devote their undivided attention seemingly to the manufacture of hashes. Most people know what the old adage says with regard to a superabundance of cooks. We are almost afraid that Lord Hartington is suffering at the present time from the evil effects of a too heavily-weighted kitchen. At any rate, the nation cannot but feel disappointed, when it finds that the most important problems which its responsible authorities have to solve are being set aside, in order that battalions already to all intents and purposes invisible should be rendered even more so than they are—if such a thing could be—by means of a magician-like feat which would put invisible men into invisible uniforms. The attention of our War Minister surely should be directed to the duty of making the Army more, rather than less, visible. This object could not be secured more effectually than by the adoption of the course which Colonel Trench suggests, viz., the introduction of a system by which employment would be secured for every soldier of good character on his passing to the Reserve. By the carrying-out of so commendable a reform, Lord Hartington would have the whole service on his side. It is a crying disgrace to us, as the wealthiest community in the world, that our soldiers should be, what they are now in only too many instances considered, society's outcasts, and that this deplorable state of public feeling with regard to them should be countenanced, nay, even engendered, by the treatment meted out to them by the State they invariably serve so well. We ask, has any attempt ever been made by any Minister who has held office in Pall Mall to induce the large employers of labour to utilise the services of those who have served the State faithfully in the ranks of the Army? We have read on more than one occasion a half-hearted speech of some authority advocating the claims of the old soldier to the confidence of the public, but there has been no systematic endeavour made to obtain for him that recognition which he has a right to demand. Men like Colonel Trench, and Captain Walter of the Corps of Commissionaires, have done much to influence public opinion in favour of the soldier; but no amount of outside agitation will be of avail in securing the ends in view, unless the War Office comes forward and plays its part. Lord Hartington is a recognised leader of Liberalism. He, above all men, has it in his power to inaugurate a better state of things, for he can appeal to his political supporters both in and out of Parliament to assist him. He need ask for no money, all he need demand is that justice may be done to those who have remained too long neglected. Let him, then, enter upon a course of action for himself, and setting aside the usual official routine, stand up in the House of Commons and openly declare that it is his intention to espouse the cause of the country's defenders. The usual course of action would be for the subject to be submitted for the consideration of a War-office Committee. We know only too well what that means, and we strongly recommend his lordship not to run the risk of marring his reputation by following the customary routine. The nation, if properly appealed to, would, we have no hesitation in saying, respond to the call, and by this means the Army would be elevated to a position it has never occupied before. We hope and trust that there may be no further delay. The cards are in Lord Hartington's hands; all he has to do is to play them.

THE Assistant-Secretary and Principal Clerk of the Admiralty has drawn up a report on the first of the recent Naval scandals, the *Cambridge* frauds, to assist the Board in arriving at a definite conclusion as to the corruption shown to have existed in certain harbour ships of the Navy. Official documents of this nature are seldom, if ever, made public. We have published this report as affording direct evidence in support of the charge of incompetency we have so often brought against the Admiralty. For this remarkable document proves most conclusively that the Admiralty, as at present constituted, is entirely under the control of the civilian element; that the Board are as dependent on this element for information as to what is taking place in the Navy, as any ordinary family is on the baker for its bread; and that it is this civilian element which actually manufactures the "opinion of the Board." Incredible as such a statement, unsupported by evidence of the fact, must have appeared to those who read our previous comments on the administration of the Navy, it is now conclusively proved to be but too true. The Lords of the Admiralty rule—the Higher Division Civilian Clerks govern—the Navy. No wonder, then, that the service is mismanaged, or that the charge of incompetency and ignorance is repeatedly brought against the Admiralty. The report we now publish clearly proves the existence of both. Corruption has also been demonstrated to exist by the fact, recently made public, that 21,665 tons' weight of armourclads have been paid for by the country, and the money expended by the Admiralty, in excess of the actual tonnage constructed. Had the money voted for armourclad construction by Parliament been applied to its legitimate purpose, the country would be in possession of six ironclads of the *Conqueror* class more than have been built. What has become of this vast sum of money? To what conclusion can any man in his right senses arrive other than that this money has been misapplied? What has become of the Queen Anne plate and valuable paintings formerly in Greenwich Hospital? We do not for one moment mean to impugn the honesty or the integrity of the Lords of the Admiralty. The members of the Board are above suspicion. The Naval Members are officers who have reached the summit of their profession. But, as the remarkable documents we have published clearly prove, they are entirely at the mercy of their Civilian Staff, and are consequently lamentably ignorant of what really does go on both inside and outside the Admiralty. The Board, as a matter of fact, is bound hand and foot by the suckers of that monstrous octopus, the Permanent Officials and Higher Division Civilian Clerks. At the Admiralty, a species of dual control exists. The Board, the Chief Controller, is entirely dependent on its subordinates, without whom their Lordships can move neither hand nor foot. But the Junior Control, formed entirely of civilians, knows little or nothing, *per se*, of the Navy; yet it both rules and governs, while the Naval members of the Board are forced to sit like mutes, and obey the behests of their employés. For, in the framer of this remarkable report, with all its conclusions and recommendations, we have a gentleman who hardly knows the stem from the stern of a ship, has seldom been on board one, but who, nevertheless, takes upon himself to dictate to officers of the Navy in whose little fingers will be found more real knowledge of the service than could by any modern process be extracted from the whole brain and body of any civilian clerk. Nevertheless, these landsmen are supposed to be conversant with even the minutest detail connected with the Administration of the Navy. How does Mr. Swainson demonstrate that he has this knowledge? By informing the Board, in the very first lines of his report, that much is to be learnt from the facts brought to light by the *Cambridge* court-martial! There is, however, nothing new under the sun. Even old Mother Red Cap foretold the building of ironclads; and as to supposing there is anything new in the peculation of ships' stewards and messmen, why, the idea is simply absurd. If high officials are allowed to make money out of Government contracts, why not also their juniors, whatever may be their rank or grade in the service? If the Admiralty misapply the money voted to build 21,665 tons of ironclads; if the Admiralty screen contractors for a discount of 2½ per cent., and accept delivery of stores, meant for our seamen, against the report of the Board of Officers ordered to survey those stores; if the Admiralty sanction the adulteration of coal for political purposes; if the Admiralty divide amongst themselves the valuable plate and pictures belonging to Greenwich Hospital, and consequently to the Navy; and, if the Lords of the Admiralty are kept at the mercy of their Civil servants, how can the Navy be honestly and wisely administered? That the Admiralty is most unwisely administered, and that, as a result, a complete breakdown has occurred, is clearly proved by Mr. Swainson. The Navy may be likened to an old-established firm, and yet, after being in business for several centuries, it is suddenly discovered, and that quite by accident, in the years 1882-83, that in the important matter of the examination of the Paymasters' accounts of her Majesty's ships, as hitherto conducted in the Accountant-General's Department, it is impossible to detect such frauds as were perpetrated by the ship's steward of the *Cambridge!* And how long, may we ask, has this wonderful system of audit been in existence, which enables the Crown to be defrauded with impunity? Is no better system in vogue at the Treasury in regard to the money spent by the Admiralty? Surely, a stringent, a most stringent inquiry, by means of a Royal Commission, is now a matter of the most imperative necessity. For here we have corruption at the Admiralty, as well as in the Fleet, and both must be eradicated, before the Navy can be properly governed, and reforms introduced which will make all grades contented and happy. Parliament should at once take this matter in hand, for the Lords of the Admiralty are utterly incompetent to deal with the evil. They know it exists, but at every turn they are baffled in their search for a remedy by the self-interested crew who surround them; and in this manner gallant officers, who have not feared risking their lives in their country's cause, have now reason to feel alarmed lest they may lose their good name and fair fame from their mere connection with that Department to enter which has, during their whole lives, been the goal of their ambition. We do not intend to bring any charges against the Admiralty which we cannot substantiate. We have produced the Report of the Naval Pensions Committee, to prove that even the Board enters blindfold into engagements with a light heart, and without care for after-consequences or the pockets of the taxpayers. Thus, the additional liability incurred by the Crown when the Admiralty established the continuous-service system was never foreseen, or if foreseen, was carefully kept in the background, for, as the Committee state,—"It may be here remarked that the enormously increased liability for pension incurred by this measure does not appear to have been foreseen by the Committee recommending its adoption, since no estimate of its amount accompanied their report; the only reference to it being contained in a minute of Sir J. Graham, then First Lord, for a letter to the Treasury, in which he says, 'The increase on account of pensions will be remote, and not considerable.'" The Naval Pensions Committee were, therefore, forced to recommend that the Admiralty Circular of July 9, 1869, be rescinded, and the Order in Council of April 20, 1880, amended. These facts prove that the Admiralty really do not know what they are about. That the administration of the Navy is, in fact, made up of make-shifts; as it certainly appears, from the Report of Mr. Swainson, as if the Board, who are supposed to govern the Navy, were dependent on their clerks for the slightest information, and took no heed of anything going on in the service, beyond that which directly affects their own personal interests. Otherwise, why should it be necessary for the Assistant-Secretary to take upon himself to go through the documents of the *Cambridge* scandal, and make a special gratuitous report thereon, to "save their Lordships trouble"? We repeat, therefore, that the reports we have published clearly show a complete break-down in the administration of the Navy; and we maintain that this fact, coupled with the grave suspicion of incompetency forced upon the mind by the report we publish this week on the investigations of Mr. Martin and Mr. Laycock are reasons sufficient for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the origin and cause of, and to find a remedy for, the present mismanagement and maladministration of the Navy; and we sincerely hope that the House of Commons will, on Monday night, support Lord Henry Lennox in his demand for the appointment of a Royal Commission.

THE Naval Estimates will on Monday night occupy the attention of Parliament, and among the many points to be considered, we trust the case of the Warrant Officers of the Navy will not be overlooked. We adverted in a recent issue to a pamphlet in which the grievances of this very meritorious class of men were fairly and temperately set forth, and we feel sure that an impartial consideration by the Government of their claims will result in the concessions which the Warrant Officers petition for. The questions of pensions to widows and compassionate allowances to orphan children naturally hold a foremost place in the appeal, for in the treatment of their widows and orphans the Warrant Officers have a special cause for complaint. By some strange anomaly, their children are entirely deprived of any share of the country's solicitude. Every other rank in the Navy is entitled, in case of death in the country's service, to a certain amount of compassionate allowance for each child; but to the warrant officer this privilege is, for no earthly reason, denied, and a widower dying of disease, or by the hand of the enemy, has to leave his children destitute on the world. Even when the mother survives, she and her family actually receive less for their support than would be given to the widow and orphans of a petty officer. A Chief Gunner's wife, with a large family, perhaps, to support, receives but £30 a year, and nothing for her children, and yet the Chief Gunner is a commissioned officer. A petty officer's widow, under the same circumstances, would receive, with, say, six children, £37 4s. So that a man in the responsible position of a commissioned officer actually leaves his family worse provided for than men of inferior rank. This fact, so entirely at variance with the otherwise universal practice in the services, needs no further comment. In the pensions to widows, also, the Warrant Officers are at present very unfairly treated. It is a matter of common-sense that the older the recipient of a pension, the greater the boon bestowed. It is also only in accordance with common justice that the longer a man serves his country, the greater is his claim upon it, both for himself and those dependent on him. Yet, in spite of these considerations, the widow of a warrant officer of one year's service receives the same pension as though her husband had held his rank for twenty years. In the one case, she may be a hale and hearty woman, capable of maintaining the struggle for existence on her own account; in the other, she will, in all probability, be old and helpless, entirely dependent on a pittance insufficient for the common necessaries of life. It is only fair that in this matter the petition of the men should be acceded to, and that pensions to widows should be in proportion to their late husband's length of service. It is also urged by the petitioners that the Article No. 252 of the Queen's Regulations, avowedly inserted for their benefit, actually militates against them. The article provides for the promotion to Lieutenant's rank of Warrant Officers who may have distinguished themselves before the enemy. But this reward has never been accorded to any of the many deserving cases, whilst it is alleged that the existence of the possibility of promotion has been quoted as an argument against the granting of more real and tangible privileges. The Warrant Officers suggest its repeal, and we think with them that so shadowy a privilege, a dead-letter for seventy years, is just as well done away with, especially if its working is practically prejudicial to those whom it pretends to help. In the matter of pay, too, the same sort of anomaly exists. In every department both of military and civil life, the universal practice is that of increasing increments as service lengthens. But after serving for five years for an increase of 1s. 6d. a day, the warrant officer has to serve a second five for an advance of 1s., and a third five for 9d., when he reaches his maximum emolument of 8s. 3d. a day; and he may, if strong in constitution, continue for many years at this very inadequate rate of pay. It may be urged that he has the chance of promotion to the rank of chief, but this promotion can only be the happy lot of about five out of every hundred. Consequently, at a period in life when naturally the energies require more than previously the stimulous of prospective reward, whilst the tact and experience of many years render their possessor most valuable to the country, the warrant officer has to abandon all hope of advancement, and look forward to a dead-level of ill-requited duty. It is only a moderate request that the pay of the rank should commence at 6s. a day, with an increase of 1s. per diem for every five years up to twenty years' service, and the same amount for every succeeding three years up to twenty-six years' seniority. It is a common maxim also that reward should be proportionate to responsibility, yet neither in this, any more than in any other of the grievances for which redress is sought, is the warrant officer fairly treated. The store allowance in all classes of the ships of the Navy is the same—viz., 6d. a day—although the responsibility and risk of loss is infinitely greater in the large vessels than in the smaller ones; and, consequently, the extra work and danger of waste or loss in classes A and B, the armoured broadside and turret ships, is in no way recompensed. The Gunner, Boatswain, and Carpenter, to whom Warrant Officers' stores should be confided, ought, in common justice, to have their allowances apportioned to the class of ship, with, as the Warrant Officers suggest, a minimum of 6d. and a maximum of 2s. a day. The question of distinctive uniform may appear of no importance to the extremely utilitarian spirits of the present day; but those who know the soldier and the sailor well, are aware how much prized are the insignia of rank. For a stripe on the arm, a bit of bronze, a fragment of cheap enamel, men risk their lives in every war. To be distinguished among their fellows by some visible sign of their superiority, is very dear to Military and Naval hearts. Hence, the desire of the Warrant Officers to have their uniform enriched by a little distinction-lace should command the sympathy of all but the "Gradgrinds," who cannot soar above sordid fact, and nothing more. For this little favour, the Warrant Officers have petitioned at intervals for twenty years, and the further withholding of what will cost the country nothing, but will greatly increase the prestige and authority of the recipients among those under their command, will be an act of injustice and folly. The accordance of relative rank is another point to which the same remarks may well apply. It is an anomaly that Warrant Officers, ranking immediately after Sub-Lieutenants in the Navy, should have no defined position as to precedence or seniority when brought in contact with officers of the sister service. Surely it can harm no one that this state of things should be remedied, while it would go far to popularise and consolidate the position of the Warrant Officers, and thus encourage enlistment in the Navy. The question of retiring allowance, touching as it does the nation's pocket, is sure to provoke some opposition; but the cases brought forward by the petitioners show that, in justice, something ought to be done. A warrant officer, under existing Regulations, may be obliged to retire, through disease contracted on an unhealthy station, and after one-and-twenty years' service in the Navy, on £50 a year, while chief petty officers may, under similar circumstances receive a larger amount. It is the comparative injustice laboured under which is the strongest point in the case put forward by this very meritorious class. Apart from the reasonableness of their petition for a pension of £6 per annum for each year served as a warrant officer, and in the case of Chief Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters, £7 per annum, the superior rank of the warrant officer ought in every case to assure for him a higher rate of pension than that accorded under the same circumstances to his inferiors. The proposition that £60 should be the minimum and £200 the maximum pension is eminently moderate. When it is remembered that only the most deserving seamen, after long probation, can reach the position of a warrant officer, it will surely seem but fair, even to the least sentimental mind, that disablement in such a position should not mean absolute poverty, no matter how soon it may occur after promotion, whilst the man who has served his country for nearly half a century has a right to an old age of comfort and competence. Lastly comes the question of honorary rank and Naval pensions. This should present no difficulty, as the Chief Officers already hold commissions the same as do Lieutenants, and in the matter of the Greenwich Pension, we sincerely trust that the Warrant Officers will obtain an amelioration of their present position. As they point out, these rewards for good service are held by retired Lieutenants, each pension being worth £50 a year. Of the retired Warrant Officers, but one in fifty is in receipt of a Greenwich Pension—of £25 a year. We recommend this fact, which speaks for itself, to the consideration of the authorities, and hope that in a spirit of fairness and a desire to do justice, both this and the other points which we have commented on will receive their careful attention. It is the falsest possible economy to keep an important class, on whom to a very large degree the discipline and efficiency of the Navy of England depends, in a state of simmering discontent. The Admiralty has an opportunity of doing gracefully an act of justice, and of convincing the service that the welfare of every rank is of interest to it. We trust the opportunity will not be allowed to slip by, however great may be the pressure of perhaps apparently weightier matters. To improve and consolidate the highest position to which a young sailor can aspire, is to infuse into the junior ranks a spirit of emulation and competition for promotion, which is the greatest safeguard of discipline and good conduct.

Viscount Sidmouth's question as to whether it is the intention of the Admiralty to construct a vessel or vessels expressly for the purposes to which the *Hecla* has been converted; and whether, in the construction of vessels-of-war, the proposed draught of water, with reference to the depth of the Suez Canal, is an element of consideration, has been postponed till Monday.

The Channel Squadron arrived at Gibraltar on May 3. A correspondent, writing from St. Vincent on April 19, says:—"The mail arrived early this morning, and we leave this evening for Gibraltar, leaving a mail behind us. The steam-launches and pinnaces exercised at steam tactics on Tuesday, under the direction of the Flag-Captain. Yesterday, an officers' race was pulled. The *Northumberland* rowed in a six-oared whaler, the remainder in galleys. The *Northumberland* was first, *Sultan* second, and *Minotaur* third. This forenoon, the Squadron sent down lower and topsail yards, preparatory to steaming up against the trades. We are now unmooring."

We hear that over 1,000 men are being employed on the construction of the new dry dock at Sebastopol, which was taken in hand by the Russian Government early this year. The dock is being built on the site of the old one destroyed during the siege, and is intended to hold the largest man-of-war afloat. The undertaking will be finished by the end of the year, after which the long-projected task will be taken in hand of restoring Sebastopol to the position of the leading dockyard in the Black Sea.

The Admiralty have appointed Midshipman H.R.H. Prince George of Wales to the *Canada*.

The ships of the First Reserve have been ordered to their several dockyards, to refit, prior to assembling for the annual cruise of their Squadron, under Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Hiley Hoskins.

The *Novoe Vremya* this week publishes a leading article urging the abolition of the Caspian Fleet. The fleet was founded in Peter the Great's time, when Persia was a powerful State, and maintained vessels of war in the Caspian. When, however, the Persians, by the Treaty of Turkmantchi in 1829, gave up all right to maintain vessels of war on the sea, all necessity for the retention of a powerful Naval force disappeared. Still, on account of the Turkoman pirates, no reduction was made; and although since the occupation of the mouth of the Atrek in 1870 these pests have also disappeared, no diminution of the Fleet has taken place. At present, all that is needed in the Caspian is a small police force to keep the fishermen and trading craft in order; and as it is extremely unlikely that any foreign power will ever penetrate close enough to the sea to place vessels of war upon it, the *Novoe Vremya* urges that it should be treated as an inland lake, and the Fleet entirely abolished. The Fleet at present consists of half a dozen steamers, capable of being armed if required, a few transports, and some cutters; the *personnel* comprises a full Admiral, 200 officers and officials, and about 2,000 men. The total cost of maintaining them last year was 687,000 roubles, or £68,700. Most of the steamers are so old and dilapidated that they are unfit for any serious active service, and the development of the petroleum trade in the Caspian has provided the region with plenty of powerful steamers for transport purposes, if military operations are resumed at any time beyond the Caspian. Hence there does not seem any particular reason for maintaining the Caspian Fleet any longer, and it is not at all unlikely that the suggestion of the *Novoe Vremya* will eventually be carried out.

The new plan of directing officers in the home ships to select mess-traps for ships about to be recommissioned abroad seems a somewhat clumsy one. If the newly-appointed officers cannot be got hold of—and it seems strange if they cannot—surely it could be made a rule that those abroad who, from their experience, would be the best judges, and some of whom would be sure to be going on with the new commission, should make out the demand and send it home in plenty of time. Naval officers are probably as ready to oblige one another as the ordinary run of mankind, but it is too much to expect that any officer casually ordered to choose some £100 worth of mess-traps for other people will take any interest in his task. Some curious incongruities in the articles supplied might result, from the hasty efforts of a careless or inexperienced officer to make up the amount. But why does not the Admiralty have a regular scale of mess-traps for each class of ship?

As the old Italian Royal yacht *Esplonatope*, which was launched at Blackwall in 1863, is beginning to show signs of decay, the Italian Government have laid down a new vessel, named the *Savoia*. This vessel is of the following dimensions:—Length, 252 ft. 6 in.; beam, 31 ft.; draft, 15 ft.; displacement, 1,705 tons. The *Savoia* will be constructed entirely of steel, and provided with powerful screw engines by Messrs. J. Penn and Sons. Though intended mainly for service as a Royal yacht, she will be armed with four 6-in. breechloaders and two Hotchkiss machine-guns, so that she may be utilised as a cruiser in time of war. It is expected that she will attain a very high rate of speed.

We understand that names are coming in fast for copies of the proposed new historical record of the Royal Marine Corps, and that there is, therefore, every prospect of the work being undertaken. About 300 subscribers are required to guarantee the cost of publication being met.

Messrs. Normand and Co., of Havre, have recently launched four vessels for the French Government, viz., the paddle avisos *Ardent* and *Brandon*, and the gunboats *Lion* and *Scorpion*. The dimensions of the former are:—Length, 164 ft.; beam, 24 ft. 6 in.; depth, 11 ft. 6 in.; draft, 6 ft. 8 in.; displacement, 486 tons; horse-power, 105 (440). They are built of wood, and carry an armament of three Hotchkiss machine-guns. The gunboats are of the following dimensions:—Length, 144 ft. 8 in.; beam, 24 ft.; depth in hold, 11 ft. 3 in.; displacement, 474 tons; draft, 9 ft. 8 in. The engines, of 440 indicated horse-power, were manufactured by the Government Works at Indret. The gunboats are built on the composite system, and carry two 5½-in. and two 4 in. guns. They were designed for a speed of 9½ knots.

Captain and Brevet Major Mathias, R.M.A., has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, in recognition—tardy recognition, we should say—of his services during the bombardment of Alexandria, the promotion being dated back to July 11, 1882. The Admiralty having thus at last recognised the claims of an officer of the Royal Marine Forces, it is to be hoped that those of the senior Lieutenants of the *Sultan* and *Inflexible* to like advancement will no longer be forgotten.

The retention of the post of Secretary to the Admiralty, now that Mr. Hamilton has elected to remain in Ireland, will give general satisfaction throughout the Navy.

Mr. Draper, the well-known agent of the Royal Marines, closed his books on Thursday, May 3. The liabilities are estimated at £39,000, and the assets at £30,000. We fear that this failure—the largest since that of Messrs. Hallett and Ommaney—will prove disastrous to the families of many officers, and sincerely hope that this is not the precursor of failures of agents connected with the Navy, one misfortune often bringing others in its train.

The present system of starving the Navy is not, it seems, to be confined to the building and repairing of ships. It was stated, as the reason for the reduction some years back of men-of-war on foreign stations, that it was for the greater efficiency of the service, and that, instead, a Flying Squadron would be annually formed. Now, it would appear, we are to have no Flying Squadron.

The duties imposed upon the Navy in time of war in simply guarding our commerce are enormous, and far exceed the responsibilities of a similar nature imposed upon the Naval service of any other country. This will be readily understood after comparing the following approximate list of the merchant navies of the world:—Great Britain owns 22,500 merchant vessels; the United States, 6,850; Norway and Sweden, 6,408; Italy, 4,512; France, with a Navy equal to ours in strength, but 3,650; Germany, 3,400; Spain, 2,968; Greece, 2,036; Russia, 1,948; Holland, 1,368; Denmark, 1,320; and Austria, 730. England possesses 23 cruisers whose speed exceeds 14 knots, while France has 26 cruisers, of which seven exceed 14 knots, 11 steam nearly 16 knots, and eight average about 17 knots. It is surely not right for the Admiralty to allow the Navy to be thus severely handicapped!

During the whole of the four years that the *Pegasus* was in commission on the China station, prior to her being recently paid off and recommissioned, no shore water was allowed on board, except on one occasion, at Nagasaki, for washing purposes. The weather was extremely hot at the time, and some of this water was drunk by the men, with the result that a case of cholera supervened. Otherwise, not even a case of dysentery occurred on board, and the immunity of the crew from this disease appears to be solely due to the constant use of condensed water.

A derelict drifting at the mercy of the winds and waves exemplifies the present position of the Government. Or, perhaps, were we to say a weather-cock, slewing round with every shift of the wind of public opinion, we would be nearer the mark. It was the intention of the Government to grant Lords Alcester and Wolseley a pension of £2,000 a year each for two lives. The proposal has met with opposition from the Radical tail of the supporters of the Ministry, so Mr. Gladstone veers round, and is now going to propose that Parliament should vote a lump sum to each of these officers. There is no fear of the present Ministry "breaking," as it always "bends" to the storm, from whatever quarter it comes. Concession to popular fallacies, even to repealing Acts which have proved most beneficial, such as the C. D. Acts, and pandering to popular clamour, even when by so doing some of the most cherished institutions of Englishmen have to be abolished, such as the Oath of Allegiance, seem to be Mr. Gladstone's sole means of governing. So, at least, say the German newspapers, and they do not appear to be far wrong.

The first volume of "A History of the Russian General Staff" has made its appearance at St. Petersburg this week. The period dealt with extends from 1698 and 1825, and contains a mass of original historical matter derived from over 2,000 documents. The volume is rich in biographical details of the Generals of the reigns of Catherine, Paul, Alexander, and Nicholas, and is accepted by the Russian Press as the standard work on the subject. The author is Major-General Glinovtzski, of the General Staff.

Officers so well known as the late Principal Medical Officer at Netley, Surgeon-General J. L. Holloway, should not be relegated to the majority without a line of regret. A more genial companion, a more sparkling correspondent has seldom been found; a truer friend has never been known. As an amateur painter, he was far above par, and we believe that in the reorganisation of the Army Medical Department, his administrative abilities were fully recognised.

There are many officers who will hear with regret of the death of Mr. J. W. D'U. Freeth. Mr. Freeth was for many years Chief Clerk to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, and during his long connection with that department earned the good-will of everybody by his proverbial uprightness and integrity. He fell a victim some years ago to the mania for reform, his office being abolished, and he being retired, whilst yet there was any amount of work left in him. He passed away on Saturday last at his residence, Bedford Park, Croydon, at the age of 64, from pneumonia.

In consequence of the statement made by the present Secretary of State for War, in moving the Army Estimates in the early part of this Session, the officers of the Army Pay Department have day after day been anxiously expecting the issue of the new Warrant and other regulations, which are to remedy some of their grievances, and which the late War Minister promised to take into consideration in the autumn of last year. Both in the interest of the officers and in that of the service to which they belong, we strongly urge upon those responsible for the delay the advisability of an early response to the claims of these officers. There is a growing dissatisfaction amongst them, and a belief that they are not receiving proper support from those who are supposed to administer their department at Pall Mall. From the want of a representative to look after the interests of one of the most important branches of the public service, the officers find themselves sinking deeper and deeper into obscurity; their small allowances have been taken from them on the most shallow and unjustifiable pretexts, and knowing this, candidates will not come forward to recruit the strength of the Department, now thirty officers short of the full complement. The present Accountant-General has the reputation of being so eminently prompt and energetic, that we cannot believe the fault lies with him; there must be some obstructionist in the camp, whose measures are surrounded with a halo of secrecy and profound deliberation.

If the authorities insist upon the officers of the 63rd Regiment and 72nd Highlanders refunding the advance of war batta, given to them on their being ordered to the seat of war in Egypt, they will be guilty of a most shabby line of conduct. It is a fact that the pay and allowance of officers in India includes everything, and were the officers required to take the field in India, of course they would not be entitled to any extra grant. The case, however, is totally different in the present instance, as these two regiments were required to engage in hostilities many thousand miles away from India, and this necessitated the officers disposing of all their property at great sacrifice, upon being ordered to leave the country. Those who issued the extra batta to the officers of these two regiments ought to have known whether they were entitled to it or not. However, after the manner in which the deeds of our soldiers have been extolled, for their prowess in the land of the Pharaohs, it would come with but bad grace from the powers that be, if they make the officers refund. The country is lavish enough with regard to the two popular leaders in the late operations; let it, therefore, be generous to those who bore the heat and burden of the day.

On what principle does the India Office grant "Queen's India Cadetships?" It appears that many such are granted in a very hole-and-corner manner, where services and merit are virtually *nil*; but interest is triumphant. We are credibly informed that Indian cadetships are given under a recognised system of marks, under the following considerations:—1. Father's and family services. 2. Father dead, or killed in action. 3. Mother also dead. 4. Family circumstances. The above considerations are fair enough, if strictly and honestly adhered to. A distinguished Indian officer lately applied for a cadetship for his son, on the strength of his own and family services. He was told that his boy's chance was quite destroyed by others who were orphans, or whose fathers were killed in action. Now, we must bow humbly to this decision, if it is correct, but actual facts prove otherwise. We can name a dozen cases in which men have been given cadetships within the past three years, where both parents are alive, where the father never saw service of any kind, and others again where the father was never in the Indian Army at all. If the India Office can honestly boast of a *mens conscia recti* in the giving of such appointments, it would be interesting if a return was published giving the names of recipients of India cadetships granted during the past three years, with a statement showing the particular claims of each.

How comes it that Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Murray, a retired officer, Government Secretary of the Royal Jersey Militia, is allowed year after year to perform the duties of senior Commissariat officer in Jersey? We are fully aware that our new military system is an anomalous one, but here is an anomaly which it would be almost impossible to justify or explain. If the Commissariat is so under-manned that it cannot provide officers to carry out the duties of the several stations, by all means let its establishment be increased; but it is really too absurd to allow an outsider to occupy the position which Colonel Murray does at Jersey, and we cannot think that the interests of the service are promoted by such an arrangement.

The author of "Prison Life" who appears to have been sentenced to eighteen months of compulsory retirement from the outer world, seems determined that society shall not forget his existence, else why advertise himself under such suggestive initials as "D—— S——, late —— Regiment?" It cannot surely be his intention to pose as a martyr to circumstances beyond his control. "Prison Life" has been so thoroughly brought to notice of the public by a far abler pen than that wielded by the ex-Captain, that there is but little more to be said about it. It is hoped that the author of the present *brochure* has returned to society a wiser, if not a sadder man.

The members of the Veterinary profession will be pleased to learn that, by resolution of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Glasgow, his native city, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on Mr. George Fleming, Army Veterinary Inspector, at the graduation ceremony there on April 27, in recognition of the services he has rendered to medical and veterinary science, and particularly to comparative pathology and sanitary science. We believe this is the first time that a University has acknowledged the claims of veterinary science to the highest honour the Senate can confer.

The Austrian autumn manœuvres this year are not to extend beyond divisional operations for infantry. The final manœuvres, towards the end of September, are to be carried on near those garrisons where two infantry divisions may be concentrated at one point. Two cavalry brigades are to assemble in the camp at Bruck from September 17 to September 28.

Our Aldershot correspondent has drawn attention to the want which exists at that station of a soldiers' institute, based on common-sense principles, &c., open to all denominations and uninfluenced by religious bigotry. He must be aware of the strenuous endeavours that were made to build an institution of this kind in the Camp some time ago, and how, from want of encouragement, the undertaking fell to the ground. The fact is that the Government should build secular soldiers' institutes in every large garrison town, and make them a gift to the Army. The money stopped from soldiers for fines for drunkenness might well go towards the expenses of these institutes, supplemented by monthly subscriptions from officers and soldiers and canteen funds. If the country wishes for a sober Army, let it do something towards giving the soldiers pleasant recreation in camp or barracks. In an article upon "Drunkenness in the Army," in the March number of the *Army and Navy Magazine*, the question of soldiers' clubs and institutes is fully entered upon by one who knows well what he is writing about. We commend the article in question to the notice of all those interested in the well-being of the rank and file of the Army.

The War Office has sanctioned the payment of a sum of money to the Roman Catholic Chaplain to the troops in the North Camp, Aldershot, to indemnify him for the loss he sustained in February last by the robbery of the communion plate from the church in which he officiates.

Marshal Bazaine is not satisfied with the way in which his book has been received. He anticipated better things from his explanations. However, he is so far of a forgiving character that he lays his sword at the feet of his country, in the following terms:—"The Venetian Republic, when on the point of succumbing to enemies who were already masters of its port, remembered that it could be saved by one of its countrymen, whom it had treated with cruel injustice. It made an appeal to his patriotism. He conquered, and lived gloriously. To conquer would satisfy me, for the only glory I am ambitious of obtaining is a death which should prove the patriotism of a soldier who has not won every grade at the point of the sword to end his career by treason. And if there be a nation which conceives me worthy of fighting and conquering, that nation is Germany." Napoleon I. made similar proposals to serve his country after Waterloo, but they were not accepted, and we see very little chance of the proposals of Bazaine being more favourably received, in spite of his hint that the Germans dread his return to France.

A correspondent writes:—"Field-Cornet Stephanus Roos, of Pretoria, was killed during some dynamite operations at Tappies, on the north-east of Mapochsstad, on the 27th, or early on the 28th, of February, by being shot in the forehead. Roos is supposed to have shot Sir G. Colley, at Amajuba, on Feb. 27, 1881. Extracts from *Transvaal Advertiser*, March 10, 1883:—'I wonder if there is any truth in the rumour which credits the late Stephanus Roos with the death of Gen. Colley. If so, it would be an extraordinary coincidence that two years after Amajuba Mr. Roos should be shot in the forehead, just where the late General was shot, on the same day of the month. I mention this because, in Pretoria, people who profess to know assert that Sir G. Colley was shot by Stephanus Roos.' The deceased was a brave, determined man, whose loss as a leader will be as severely felt as was that of the late commandant, Senekal."

It is reported that the Government of India has decided to take further action in the matter of cantonment law by appointing a committee to consider the question. This committee will, it is understood, consist of the Secretaries to Government in the Military, Home, and Legislative Departments, together with the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General as *ex-officio* members, and one stipendiary member. The officer chosen for the last-named post is Col. Moore, of the Bombay Army, who is known for much good work in connection with Cantonments in the Bombay Presidency, and is, therefore, peculiarly qualified for undertaking the present business. Col. Moore is at present on leave in England, but is expected to arrive in Simla next month, when the committee will be able to enter on its labours. It is expected to sit for about a year, and its report will then furnish the basis for any necessary legislation.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, April 24, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt:—

	Total Force.	Sick.	Per cent.
Artillery, Cairo	505	40	7·9
Cavalry „	592	44	7·4
Engineers „	221	14	6·3
1st Brigade	2,027	151	7·4
2nd do.	2,816	223	7·9
Sundry Corps	649	29	4·5
	6,810	501	7·4
Alexandria	1,463	137	9·4
Ismailia	103	4	3·9
	8,376	642	7·7
Officers	270	1	0·4
Men	8,106	641	7·9
	8,376	642	7·7
Horses	1,217	61	5·0
Mules	636	1	0·1
	1,853	62	3·3

The following shows the relative state of health of eight regiments of the Line:—

Regiment.	Force.	Sick.	Per cent.
Royal Sussex	799	40	5·0
King's Royal Rifles	758	52	6·7
1st Cameron Highlanders	698	48	6·9
1st Royal Highlanders	762	61	8·0
Berkshire	696	56	8·0
1st Gordon Highlanders	701	66	9·4
Duke of Cornwall's L. I.	743	76	10·2
South Staffordshire	532	55	10·3

Leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Ardagh, C.B., D.A.A.G., from May 6 to 27. Colonel C. Ashburnham, K.C.B., King's Royal Rifle Corps, from April 19 to July 31. Lieutenant-Colonels Green, Royal Highlanders, from April 23 to August 8; St. Leger, Cameron Highlanders, April 21 to July 31. Majors J. S. Walker, Royal Highlanders, April 17 to July 31; A. E. Cross, Gordon Highlanders, April 17 to July 31. Captains G. A. C. Reid, Cameron Highlanders, April 21 to July 31; J. J. B. Menzies, Gordon Highlanders, April 17 to July 31. Lieutenants W. H. Kennedy, King's Royal Rifles, April 19 to July 31; Stanhope, King's Royal Rifle Corps, April 23 to July 31; Marling, King's Royal Rifle Corps, April 21 to July 31; H. P. Carden, H. W. Carden, Perkins, Falls, and Lloyd, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, from April 21 to July 31; R. F. L. Napier, J. S. Ewart, and G. R. Cavaye, 1st Cameron Highlanders, from April 21 to July 31; Speid, Royal Highlanders, from April 21 to July 31; E. P. Campbell and A. G. Duff, Royal Highlanders, from April 17 to July 31; F. M. Beaumont and Lieutenant and Adjutant C. R. R. McGrigor, King's Royal Rifles, from April 17 to July 31. Captain N. W. P. Brophy, Royal Highlanders, from April 17 to July 31. Lieutenant S. D. Cleeve, Royal Engineers, April 6 to April 27.

Surgeon-Major S. Flood, A.M.D., on return from leave, is posted for duty to the Citadel, Cairo.

Sir Archibald Alison has found Egyptian fever a more stubborn enemy than any he faced at Tel-el-Kebir. He had, as he thought, beaten the enemy, and was hastening to Cairo with all the celerity exhibited by Arabi, when he heard the first gun on September 13; but a second attack threw him back, and, after a gallant fight, he has had to adopt the unwelcome advice of his friends, and ask for leave. There is every hope that a very short stay in England may enable him to return and resume his command, provided that his numerous friends and admirers in England will abstain from feasting him, "not wisely, but too well." It should be remembered that Sir Archibald, having been the first General officer to arrive and almost the last to leave, having commanded in the first engagement of August 5, and led the charge of the Highland Brigade on September 13, has had his full share of labour and glory, and can hardly be considered entitled to share those greater and more arduous post-prandial triumphs which have been so generously and unselfishly accepted by his superiors. *À propos* of Sir Archibald, a correspondent in England asks me questions which, when the General goes home, he will perhaps be able to answer himself. They are as follows:—Was there any engagement at all on August 5? Was there any despatch written on the subject, and if so, was it ever published? As to the first question, I am able to say that I have a distinct recollection of having on the day named received a baptism of fire, with feelings which, I imagine, were very akin to those with which I received my baptism of water, though possibly less audibly expressed. As to the rest, I have reason to believe that the Egyptian Campaign is held to have commenced on the day that the Salamis entered Alexandria Harbour with the Commander-in-Chief on board, and that any officer who luckily escaped the fate of poor Howard Vyse was held to be merely going through a harmless parade on a temporary Mediterranean station. This is all the answer I can give, though possibly the whole series of questions is only akin to another, recently posed by a sceptical correspondent, as to whether the Condor was under fire, and if so, who was her captain? The inquirer says he thought he read something about it in the *Times* and the *Graphic*.

The question as to who is to succeed "our only diplomate" would hardly interest a service paper, were it not that among other random suggestions the name of Sir Evelyn Wood has been mentioned. I cannot say whether it is his success in managing Zulus which is deemed to give promise of success in treating with Cherif and his colleagues; but, at all events, less promising names have come on the tapis. I am afraid, though, that he would be too recklessly extravagant, in truth, for an Oriental diplomate.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

Before these lines reach England, Sir A. Alison will be away on leave. His daughters have already sailed in the *Marœotis*. Sir G. Graham also goes presently, the command of the Brigade devolving on Colonel Leith as senior officer, who gets nothing for it but trouble. Major-General Dormer leaves Cairo for Alexandria to confer with Sir A. Alison next week respecting the arrangements for the summer, and an examination of the barrack accommodation at the Citadel, Kasr-en-Nil, and Abbassiyeh has shown that there will be plenty of air, such as it is, and of cubic feet for the men. The opera season is about to close, and the foreign residents are preening their wings, or flying, or flown, away. Sir S. and Lady Baker and family are about to leave for Italy; Baker Pasha has taken up his quarters in a dahabeah on the river; Lord and Lady Charles Scott have left, on their way to Italy; and Lord de la Warr and Mr. Broadley have gone in a small yacht for Constantinople. Lord Dufferin and the members of the Embassy are to quit Alexandria Harbour in the *Helicon* on May 1, for Constantinople, *en route* for England; and Sir E. Malet is expected at Cairo on May 10, the work of the British Government in Egypt being superintended *ad interim* by Sir A. Colvin, who is to arrive on April 26, and by Mr. Cartwright. Major-General Sir F. Goldsmid, who is succeeded by Mr. Carmichael on resignation of his post at the head of the Daira, returns to London, to the regret of Cairo society, almost immediately. Colonel Synge, who has been ill from severe fever in the German Hospital at Alexandria, is reported somewhat better. Mr. Van den Nert, the Belgian Consul-General, just recovering from a sharp indisposition, will probably be obliged to resign. The German Consul-General, Herr Derenthal, has assumed charge of his office. There is a good deal of active work going on in diplomatic circles, if one is to guess at its existence from visiting and correspondence. Graham's Brigade have begun musketry practice at Abbassiyeh, and the artillery will follow suit next week. As there was some differences between the authorities with regard to the furnishing of guards,—Sir E. Wood's army not being quite ready, and Baker's gendarmerie, which hitherto gave them, not being intended for those duties,—it has been arranged that the Army of Occupation shall furnish a certain proportion of these "sentry-go" detachments. It has been decided also that the name of Baker's force is to be "Constabulary," not "Gendarmerie," which latter, it is supposed, indicated a greater similitude to a military body than is at all desirable. The British constable is like the British Constitution. It will not be easy to make the word "constabulary" do duty for "gendarmerie" in a country the official and civilised language of which is French.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief made his annual spring inspection of the Division on Tuesday, at short notice. A field-day for the Infantry Brigades had been already ordered by Sir D. Lysons for Tuesday, when, at a late hour on Monday, it was intimated by wire that his Royal Highness would see next day the whole of the troops composing the command. The Duke arrived by special train at 9.30 a.m., and was accompanied by the Quartermaster-General to the Forces, the Deputy-Adjutant-General Royal Artillery, the Director of Artillery and Stores, and other Horse Guards officials. They were received by Sir Daniel and the Head-quarters Staff of the Division, and at once conducted to the Queen's Parade, North Camp, where the three Infantry Brigades were drawn up in marching order, in line of columns of double companies, facing west. In rear, forming a second line, was the Army Hospital Corps, and still further in rear of the Division were paraded, by brigades, all recruits not fit for the ranks, in tunics and forage-caps, recruits not in regimentals being formed on the left of the other recruits of their regiments. After the usual inspection of the ranks, the Division formed up and marched past, in a manner which apparently gave the Duke much satisfaction. Particular mention may be made of the 84th. This splendid regiment, 839 strong, swept past with magnificent steadiness. The marching past of the 87th (the next strongest battalion on the ground, numbering 808 of all ranks), though good, was scarcely up to the usual form of this gallant corps. The other battalions, each a mere handful of men, acquitted themselves fairly. After the march-past, the Duke proceeded to inspect the new valise equipments issued for experimental purposes by the Equipment Committee. No field movements of any kind were attempted. His Royal Highness then proceeded to Eelmoor Plain, where the Cavalry Brigade—3rd and 15th Hussars—496 strong, under the command of Major-General Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Bart., were drawn up, the Royal Horse Artillery, Field Batteries, and Pontoon and Telegraph troops, Royal Engineers, forming a second line, in rear at half-intervals, facing east. Here, also, the inspection, march-past, and advance in line were soon over, and the troops back in quarters shortly after 2. His Royal Highness and party then proceeded to the new residence of the General commanding on the Farnborough Road, where they lunched, returning to town by the 3 p.m. train from Farnborough. Two officers and 50 men of the 7th Rifle Brigade (King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia), from Dalston, arrived here yesterday (Friday), to draw camp equippage for the battalion, which will arrive on Monday, for the annual training, and will be encamped on North Cove Hill plateau, and attached to the 3rd Brigade. The 31st Regiment, on arrival from Gibraltar about the end of the month, will occupy the West Infantry Barracks, and be attached to the 2nd Brigade. The 2nd Batn. 18th Royal Irish, on arrival about the same time, will be quartered in the Centre Infantry Barracks, and also be attached to the 2nd Brigade. Major-General Willis's Brigade will then be up to its full strength (three battalions), which has not been the case for many months. Six officers and 120 rank and file of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards arrived on Tuesday at the Camp for a course of musketry, and are quartered in the North Camp. The following officers have been examined in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), section 4, paragraph 28, Queen's Regulations, and have been found qualified:—Lieutenants Henry, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers (for increase of pay of his rank); Harris, Sainsbury, and Kentish, 39th; Dawkins and Sitwell, 85th. The following detail proceeded on Tuesday to Hythe, for a course of instruction:—Captain Jackson, 3rd Hussars; Lieutenant Ussher and two serjeants, 26th Cameronians; Lieutenant Lascelles and three serjeants, 3rd Rifle Brigade; two serjeants, 39th; two serjeants, 85th; three serjeants, 84th. The Aldershot Divisional Polo Club has been established (Lieutenant Patton-Bethune, 3rd Hussars, honorary secretary). There will be games on the ground between the two Camps every Monday and Thursday afternoon. The Army Rifle Meeting, established, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., to encourage and improve rifle-shooting in her Majesty's service, will this year be held at the Cæsar's Camp ranges, Aldershot, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, July 26, 27, and 28. Major Burton, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry, is honorary secretary, as in former years, and the meeting will be open to the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Auxiliary Forces, with special matches for "all comers." The meeting was abandoned last year, owing to the withdrawal of nearly all the Regular Forces from the Camp. The programme will not be issued until the probable amount which will be at the disposal of the committee is known. In 1881, 272 prizes were offered for competition, the aggregate value of which amounted to about £557, for which there were 2,200 entries. The Officers' Club Gardens were opened for the season on the 1st inst. Bands play in the grounds three afternoons a week, and during the cricket and lawn-tennis matches. An excellent programme of cricketing events for the season has been arranged by the hon. secretary of the Divisional Cricket Club, Major P. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G. The first match on the list, the Division Eleven *v.* The Next Eighteen of the Division came off on the club grounds on Monday and Wednesday. Deputy-Surgeon-General J. Ekin, C.B., sanitary officer of the Division, has been ordered to Netley, for duty. Surgeon-General W. A. Mackinnon, C.B., visited the Camp on Wednesday, and inspected the classes of medical officers at present undergoing instruction in Army Hospital Corps drill. The Principal Medical Officer of the Division inspected, during the week, the recruits who joined the command last month, and at the same time inspected the hospitals and the men proposed for invaliding. At a marching-order parade of the Military Mounted Police, at head-quarters, on Wednesday, Colonel Clarke, C.B., A.A.G. of the Division, presented the men of the corps who served during the recent campaign with the bronze star, the medal having been previously presented by the General commanding. This corps, under the command of Provost-Marshal W. Silk, is composed of men specially selected for intelligence and smartness from the various Cavalry regiments at home. A finer body of men is seldom seen on parade. They perform their often unpleasant duties in a civil and temperate manner, are in all respects pattern soldiers; and, singularly enough, as policemen, are held in much esteem by all ranks. The strict discipline and true soldierly qualities which obtain in this corps are in no small degree attributable to the precept and example of their serjeant-major, McKeer, every inch a soldier, a veteran of many fights, who did good service in India during the dark days of the Mutiny, when medals were not so easily earned as they are now-a-days. Major Stevens, R.E., has been ordered to Harwich for duty. Lieutenant Farrer, 39th, has been ordered to join the Depôt at Dorchester, to relieve Lieutenant Elrington. The Valise Equipment Committee reassembled at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster-General yesterday (Friday), at 10 a.m., and proceeded to inspect a number of non-commissioned officers and men from the Infantry regiments equipped in various ways with the old and new valise equipments.

The Western Morning News has the following:—"No wonder Lord Wolseley is so loudly applauded for managing details connected with a large army, when at home we invariably hear of breaksdown in the conduct of the smallest duties. Here is an instance of bungling—it can be called nothing else—which took place in the Western District on Thursday. Ammunition, about 160 rounds for a 64-pounder, was ordered to be taken from magazines to a certain place for embarkation and conveyance to an outlaying fort. The artillerymen duly executed the order, and the powder and shot were conveyed to the rendezvous appointed. When this had been done a message arrived that it must be taken back again, the steam launch could not be spared that day to go to Picklecombe. It would be interesting to know on what other duty the launch was employed."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks that the decision against General Hardinge's proposal for dislocalising the Scinde Horse, and three Beloochee regiments is very much to be regretted. "The two regiments of Scinde Horse, though in no way a locally raised corps, are to be perpetually condemned to the effects of a Scinde climate; and one of them, at any rate, will be scattered about on police duties. On the other hand, the other Cavalry regiments of the Bombay Army are to be always kept down country; the Poona Horse will, for instance, be kept permanently in ease and comparative idleness at Sirur. It speaks badly for General Hardinge's chance of carrying out the reforms, which from his acknowledged ability he is thoroughly competent to initiate, when one of his first proposals, so desirable as it is in every way, is thus rejected, for such utterly inadequate reasons."

Col. Makins asked the Secretary of State for War on Thursday whether officers were included in the numbers of 6,256 deficiency in the Army, and 22,174 deficiency in the Militia, given by him on the 10th ult.; and what was the exact number of officers of all ranks now wanting to complete the establishment of the Army and Militia repectively (in the United Kingdom). The Marquis of Hartington was understood to say that the number of officers was 118 in the Army and 506 in the Militia, and of these 21 had since been appointed from among the rank and file.

The *Morning Advertiser* understands "that in the separate report made by Lord Morley's Committee on the Army Medical Department, a majority of the members strongly recommend the reappointment of one medical officer of standing to each regiment. At the same time, the evidence given before the Committee thoroughly exonerates both the administrative authorities at home, and the executive officers out in Egypt from any neglect. It will be remembered that some newspaper correspondents in Egypt made serious charges as to the condition of the hospitals and the treatment of the sick, during the first few days after the landing at Ismailia. The truth, however, is that everything that was possible was done at home to thoroughly furnish the field hospitals, and the Carthage was selected for her speed to convey medical necessaries of all kinds, the ship actually passing everything on the road, and reaching Alexandria before most of the troops. Owing, however, to the secrecy observed and the contradictory orders given at the time of the move to the Canal, the Carthage was lying in the harbour of Alexandria, and did not reach Ismailia until some days after the troops had disembarked and taken part in one or two engagements. The fault of the present system is clearly seen to lie in trusting entirely to field hospitals, and neglecting to provide medical officers who accompany regiments with the means of improvising even temporary attention for the sick and wounded."

A correspondent complains of what he calls the undue favouritism which is shown to the Highland regiments. "Why," he asks, "do they always get the best stations, viz., Glasgow, Edinburgh, Parkhurst, Portsmouth, Devonport, &c.? They only leave one chief town to go to another. Why do they not take a turn of service in Ireland? One Highland regiment in the south of England has been stationed there over two years; while regiments are now serving in Ireland which came from India direct, after being in that part of her Majesty's dominions for a period of 14 years. This is not the kind of treatment to induce a better class of men to join the Army. If the Highland dress is too good to spoil by service in Ireland, the sooner it is done away with the better. There is widespread discontent in other corps, because of the favouritism shown to Highland corps generally." There is no doubt but that our correspondent is expressing views which are held pretty generally throughout the Army, for it is a remarkable fact that of late years Highland regiments have enjoyed an immunity from service in any but the pleasantest of home stations.

Referring to the report that Gen. Hardinge's proposal to dislocalise the Sind Horse and Beloochee regiments has been overruled, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"The only reason given—and it is anything but creditable to the authorities—is that there would be some expense in moving the regiments. The decision is very much to be regretted. The two regiments of Sind Horse, though in no way a locally-raised corps, are to be perpetually condemned to the effects of the Sind climate; and one of them, at any rate, will be scattered about on police duties. On the other hand, the other cavalry regiments of the Bombay Army are to be always kept down country; the Poona Horse will, for instance, be kept permanently in ease and comparative idleness at Siroor. It speaks badly for Gen. Hardinge's chance of carrying out the reforms which, from his acknowledged ability, he is thoroughly competent to initiate, when one of his first proposals, so desirable as it is in every way, is thus rejected for such utterly inadequate reasons."

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). Lieut.-Col. Burnaby still continues to improve satisfactorily. The lung affection has subsided, but, owing to the weakness of the heart, the Colonel is obliged to remain in a recumbent position. It is hoped that in a fortnight's time he will be able to be removed out of town for change of air, but a consultation will take place between his medical men before deciding on such a course.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. Lieut. Lowry is on passage home from India in the Serapis.

5th Dragoon Guards. Major Truman completes his five years' service as adjt. of the Warwickshire Yeomanry, on the 9th inst.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). Lieut.-Col. Blake met with an ugly accident whilst playing polo in India, but by latest advices he had regained consciousness, and was going on well.

7th Hussars. Major J. Cook, half-pay, has been appointed paymaster, and ordered to proceed to Colchester by the 10th inst. to assume his duty.

10th Hussars. *Truth* says :—"Her Majesty has appointed Capt. Loftus, formerly of the regiment, to be Keeper of the Crown Jewels. Capt. Loftus is, no doubt, indebted to his relative Lady Ely for this piece of goodfortune. There were nearly one hundred applicants, including several very distinguished officers, who had real claims on the gratitude of the Crown, and it is a pity that one of them could not have been selected." Major Wood is *en route* from India in the Euphrates. Lieut. Hon. G. L. Bryan has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

12th Lancers. Lieut.-Col. Russell has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

13th Hussars. Col. Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and Lieut. MacLaren have been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major Anderson's term as Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General, Royal Artillery, in India, expires on the 18th inst. His successor will probably be Major H. T. Lugard, who is at present stationed at Lucknow.

Lieut.-Col. A. Nairne, C.B., R.H.A., will command the Artillery Practice Camp at Okehampton during the coming season, and Lieut.-Col. Cumberland will command the camp at Hay. The following is the detail of batteries to practice at Hay:—1st detachment (B-B, and C-B, R.H.A., from Woolwich), under command of Lieut.-Col. A. K. Rideout, R.H.A., to arrive June 1; 2nd detachment (Q-4, R.A., from Sheffield, B-3, R.A., from Weedon), under command of Lieut.-Col. Sandilands, R.A., to arrive June 22; 3rd detachment (D-3 and E-3, R.A., from Ipswich, and Q-4, R.A., from Colchester), under command of Lieut.-Col. H. Percival, R.A., to arrive July 13.

M Baty. A Brig., R.H.A. (Lieut.-Col. Curzon), from St. John's Wood Barracks, embarked at Portsmouth on Tuesday, *en route* to Dublin.

Col. C. J. Tyler has been appointed a colonel on the Staff, to command the Artillery in the Northern District.

The *Times* says :—"Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., who recently vacated the command of the Woolwich District, will be awarded the Distinguished-service Reward which has been placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for War by the death of Major-Gen. W. Barry, C.B., R.A., on the 19th ult."

The Simla correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writing on April 7 says :—"I hear on good authority that a decision has been arrived at with regard to colonels and lieutenant-colonels of the old Indian lists of Artillery. Officers of these ranks on the Royal lists are now, after five years' command, placed on the unemployed half-pay list, their brethren on the Indian lists continuing to hold their commands. The India Office has now expressed its willingness to accept the formation of an unemployed full-pay list for colonels and lieutenant-colonels of the Indian lists, after their five years of command expires, and in fact to consent to any arrangement not necessitating extra expenditure, or infringing the provision of the Henley clause. This, which is considered to be a just and very necessary proposition, will shortly become law. It will place the different lists on a more equal footing as regards commands."

Major J. R. Cooke is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis, and Capt. C. Mayne and Lieut. E. J. H. Phipps in H.M.S. Euphrates.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Orders have been received at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, directing a detachment of non-commissioned officers and men, who have completed their course of instruction, to be selected and held in readiness to proceed to Natal, where they are to be employed in making a trigonometrical survey of that colony. Lieut. H. D. Laffan embarks in charge of the party, who will be absent from England for a considerable time.

Capts. W. H. White and F. B. G. D'Aguilar are *en route* from India in H.M.S. Serapis, and Capt. H. Pilkington and Lieuts. W. H. Goldney and G. E. Shute in H.M.S. Euphrates.

1st, or Royal Scots. Capt. Money, 2nd Batn., has been appointed adjt. of the 1st Edinburgh R.V., from July 1.

2nd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). Lieut. Pain, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis.

4th King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment. Col. Eccles, who recently vacated command of the 1st Batn., has been appointed to succeed Col. W. Armstrong in the command of the 101st Regimental District at Tralee. Lieut. and Adjt. Matthews, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Lieut. Herbert-Armstrong, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Lieut. Morton, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in the Serapis.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Lieut. Bedingfeld, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India in the Serapis. Lieut. Wood is a passenger in the Euphrates.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Lieut. Medley, a probationer, officiating squadron-officer 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from March 10, 1882.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Col. Gilbert, C.B., having completed five years' service in command of the 2nd Batn., is to be placed upon half-pay from the 1st inst.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Col. Warren, C.B., is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Serapis, on vacating command of the 2nd Batn. Lieut. Lester is also a passenger in the Serapis.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Major Dundas is on passage home from India in the Serapis.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Scott, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. Col. MacGregor completes five years' service in command of the 1st Batn. on the 22nd inst., when he will be placed upon half-pay. Lieut. Moore, a probationer, officiating wing-officer Mhairwarra Battalion, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from June 2, 1880. On arrival home from Malta at the end of the month, the 2nd Batn. will take over the Centre Block, Infantry Barracks, Aldershot.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. Col. Edridge, 1st Batn., completes five years' service in command of the 1st Batn. on Friday next, when he will be placed on half-pay.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Lieuts. Lyle and Bright-Smith, 1st Batn., are on passage home from India in the Euphrates.

25th King's Own Borderers. Capt. Romanes, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

28th Gloucester Regiment. Capt. McCrea is a candidate for the Pay Department.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Hilton and Lieut. Hardisty are *en route* from India in the Serapis.

31st East Surrey Regiment. The regiment will occupy the West Infantry Barracks, Aldershot, on its arrival home shortly from Gibraltar.

36th Worcestershire Regiment. Lieut. Erskine is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Simpson is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis.

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Capt. Plowden is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

44th Essex Regiment will be moved to Aden about the end of the present year, to relieve the 65th Foot, proceeding to England. Lieuts. Watson and Brabazon are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

47th Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. O'Brien is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major W. W. Allnutt, R.M.L.I., has been promoted to the rank of lieut.-col. by brevet from April 23, 1883, under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council, March 19, 1883.

The following promotion, dated April 14, 1883, has taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz., Capt. Edwin Poole to be major at the Portsmouth Division, vice Broughton, promoted.

Major W. G. Armstrong, R.M.L.I., has been appointed gunnery-instructor at the Plymouth Division (dated April 14, 1883), vice Major J. J. Morris, who succeeds to the higher pay of his rank.

Lieut. A. G. Cochran, R.M.L.I., has embarked in H.M.S. Cambridge, to replace Major Armstrong, who has disembarked on appointment as gunnery-instructor at the Plymouth Division.

Col. 2nd Commandant Geoffrey Mairis, R.M.L.I., of the Royal Marine Depôt, Walmer, has been granted one month's leave of absence.

Lieut.-Col. A. H. H. Walsh, R.M.L.I., will command the Royal Marine Depôt, Walmer, during the absence on leave of Col. Mairis.

Major J. I. Morris, R.M.L.I., has been granted leave of absence until July 1 next, with permission to visit the Continent, and Lieut.-Col. J. D. Broughton one month's leave of absence in extension.

Qrmr. E. A. Syms has been granted one month's leave of absence on appointment.

51st King's Own Light Infantry. The Simla correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphs on April 10 :—"Lieut. Fraser has been found guilty on several serious charges by a general court-martial at Bareilly, and sentenced to be cashiered and to imprisonment for one year. The sentence was confirmed to-day. The charges were : —Firstly, fraudulently misapplying public and regimental money when charged with the care of the same ; secondly, behaving in a scandalous manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman ; and thirdly, deserting her Majesty's service."

52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Mansel is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Serapis.

59th East Lancashire Regiment. We take the following from the 5 *and 9 Lilywhites' Gazette*, published by the regiment at Chatham on the 1st inst. :—"We publish elsewhere a piece of news which, we are sure, will be hailed with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction throughout the battalion, viz., the early expected return to the corps of what we believe to be the Peninsular colours of the regiment, those, in fact, that have been carried through those brilliant and memorable scenes which have added lustre to British fame, and made a name for the old corps such as we have only to maintain, and which can scarcely be made more glorious. We allude more particularly to Vittoria, where our losses were eight officers (one killed, one died of wounds, two mortally wounded), 160 non-commissioned officers killed and wounded ; and to St. Sebastian, where the regiment lost 20 officers (eight killed and two died of wounds), 12 serjeants, 338 rank and file killed and wounded. On the latter occasion, Major-Gen. Robinson commanding the brigade, speaks in his report of the intrepidity of the regiment, and that it rushed forward cheering and fought muzzle to muzzle with the enemy for three hours, and afterwards at the siege of Bayonne that Major-Gen. Robinson reports the 59th out-did their exploits at Vittoria and St. Sebastian, not only in his opinion, but in that of Lord Wellington and Sir John Hope, who were spectators of the way in which the 59th who led the brigade, and with a shout charged and drove the enemy, not only entirely through the village of Anglet, but even to the batteries that protected the front lines of Bayonne. Capt. Fuller, of the Grenadiers, was brought specially to notice at St. Sebastian, he having commanded the regiment for a considerable time during the heat of the action. We presume this is the Col. Fuller to whose niece we are indebted for the return of these honoured trophies. . . . . . The following incident will show the strong *esprit de corps* which existed in the old 59th Regt., and we feel sure that this feeling is not extinct in the 2nd Batn. East Lancashire: Alexander Knight, 14, Cornhill, a tailor, formerly a serjeant in the Light Company 59th Regt., and severely wounded at the storming of St. Sebastian, having heard that Major Carmichael had lost all his money by the failure of Mackintosh's house at Calcutta, immediately found out his address, and wrote to Paris, requesting the major would not relinquish his continental tour for want of funds, but would draw upon him for £400, Major Carmichael being the only surviving officer of the company to which Mr. Knight had served with the 59th Regt. At the storming of St. Sebastian the Light Company of the 2nd Batn. 59th volunteered to form the forlorn hope for the whole brigade, but such a sacrifice the General would not allow."

60th, King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut.-Col. Charley, 4th Batn., is *en route* from India in the Euphrates.

62nd Wiltshire Regiment. Lieut. Justice, a probationer, wing-officer 13th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from June 16, 1880.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. Major Lee completes his five years' service as adjt. of the 23rd Middlesex R.V.C., on the 11th inst.

70th East Surrey Regiment. Lieut. Bolton has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

76th West Riding Regiment. Capt. Seton is *en route* from India in the Euphrates.

78th Seaforth Highlanders. Col. Warren and Lieut Lund are on passage home from India. Lieut. Macintyre, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 2nd Goorkhas, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Jan. 1, 1882.

81st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Cracroft, a probationer, wing-officer 11th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from March 13, 1882.

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. We regret to notice the following in the *Western Morning News* :—"The 50 men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who were landed at Plymouth last Monday evening from the Cape, were sent to Portsmouth on Friday night in the Irish boat from Millbay. It is no libel to say that Plymouth can well afford to be rid of them. Their behaviour was disgraceful during the few days they were in the town. Drunkenness has been accompanied by the coarsest conduct in broad daylight. Had the misbehaviour been indulged in in the most frequented thoroughfares, the excellent garrison police arrangements would have very soon curbed it. Another detachment of the same corps is due at Plymouth ten days' hence per the Drummond Castle. It is to be hoped that their conduct will be less deplorable while they remain in the Plymouth garrison."

99th Wiltshire Regiment. Lieut. Randolph is *en route* from India in the Euphrates.

Rifle Brigade. Qrmr. Hone, 4th Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. The companies at Woolwich paraded under the command of Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Parkyss, in marching order, on Thursday morning, and were inspected by Major-Gen. Smyth, R.A., upon Woolwich Common, and after marching past in columns of companies, ranked past, the inspecting officer expressing himself much pleased with the appearance of the corps. The Royal Artillery mounted band attended the parade.

Pay Department. The fourth annual dinner of the Army Pay Department will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Saturday, the 26th inst. Capt. R. Wilson, paymaster of the 1st Batn. 9th Norfolk Regt., has been ordered to York for duty in the District Pay Office, vice Capt. H. W. Bateman, who will proceed to Dorchester to take over financial charge of the 39th Regimental District. Sir A. Hayter, in reply to Mr. Muntz, said on Thursday that certain proposed changes in the conditions of service in the Army Pay Department had been approved by the Secretary of State for War, and a Royal Warrant would be issued as soon as they were approved of by the Treasury.

Medical Department. Brig.-Surg. E. H. Roberts and Surg.-Major G. W. McNalty have been appointed hon. surgeons to the Viceroy of India. The following officers are on passage home in H.M.S. Euphrates and Serapis, viz. :—Brig.-Surg. R. W. Carter, Surgs.-Major W. Gardener, W. G. Ross, F. Johnson, E. C. Mackey, D. C. G. Burns, and Surgs. J. L. Peyton, R. O. Cusack, H. K. Allport, and T. Cox. Lord E. Cecil asked the Secretary of State for War the other evening when the report of the Committee on the Army Medical and Transport Services would be laid upon the table of the House. The Marquis of Hartington said the Committee had nothing to do with the Transport service, but only with the Medical service. The report of the Committee would be in his hands in a day or two, and there would be no delay in laying it upon the table.

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surgs. F. W. Going and A. C. Webb are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT. The Duchess of Bedford will present new colours to the 3rd Batn. at Shorncliffe on June 12. The old Bedfordshire Militia was originally raised in 1796 by the Marquis of Tavistock, and its colours have been always presented by the Duchess of Bedford. If any further proof was wanting of the failure of the new system of recruiting, and of the unpopularity of the drilling of Militia recruits at the depôt on enlistment, this battalion can furnish it. For the last twenty years the average number of men "wanting to complete" at the annual training has been 36, this year it will be nearly 200.

The under-mentioned regiments are ordered to assemble for their annual training on Monday:—3rd Brig., Cinque Ports Division (Royal Sussex Artillery), at Eastbourne; 2nd Brig., Southern Division (Hants Artillery), at Gosport; 3rd Brig., do. (Isle of Wight Artillery), at Carisbrook Castle; 2nd Brig., Western Division (Cornwall and Devon Miners), at Pendennis Castle; 3rd Brig., do. (Devon Artillery), at Devonport; Anglesey Engineers, at Beaumaris; 3rd, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, at Stirling; 3rd, Bedfordshire Regt., at Shorncliffe; 3rd, Berkshire Regt., at Reading, in camp; 4th, Cheshire Regt., at Macclesfield; 3rd Devonshire Regt., at Plymouth; 3rd, Hampshire Regt., at Winchester; 5th, King's Royal Rifle Corps, at Huntingdon; 6th ditto, at Rhyl, in camp; 3rd Leicestershire Regt., at Whittington Heath, in camp; 3rd, Lincolnshire Regt., at Lincoln; 3rd, Norfolk Regt., at Norwich; 7th, Rifle Brigade, at Aldershot, in camp; 3rd, Shropshire Regt., at Shrewsbury; 4th, Suffolk Regt., at Ely; 4th, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Carnarvon; 4th, Connaught Rangers, at Boyle; 8th, Rifle Brigade, at Carrick-on-Shannon; 3rd, Leinster Regt., at Birr; and 9th, King's Royal Rifle Corps, at Buttevant.

Three regiments, the 3rd Cheshire, 3rd Essex, and 3rd Seaforth Highlanders, completed their training, the two former on the 28th ult., and the latter on Wednesday, so that, including those to assemble on Monday, the number out by that date in the United Kingdom will be 76.

The following corps of Irish Militia will assemble on Thursday:—6th, Rifle Brigade, at Longford; 9th, do., Mullingar; and 3rd, Munster Fusiliers, at Fermoy.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

LANARKSHIRE. The Queen's Own Royal Glasgow are ordered to assemble at Glasgow on June 20, and proceed to Hamilton for ten days' permanent duty.

VOLUNTEERS.

23RD MIDDLESEX (LONDON AND WESTMINSTER) RIFLES. Gen. Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., has accepted the hon. colonelcy, rendered vacant by the lamented death of Sir Charles Russell, V.C.

The preliminary prize list of the forthcoming meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon has just been issued, and exhibits several important alterations. The Snider Wimbledon Cup becomes the Martini-Henry Wimbledon Cup, and the Chancellor's Challenge Plate (Oxford and Cambridge match) and the Rajah of Kolapore's Cup will both be shot for with the Martini. The Olympic is also transferred. The addition to the munificent gift of Mr. Mullens for the encouragement of field firing has enabled the Council to add another £100 to the competition, the total of £250 being now divided into seven prizes. The new competitions are a match for teams of Yeomanry, the "Bodine," standing at 200 yards, and the "Molineax," 500 yards, both with military breechloaders; the Grand Aggregate is increased to £300, 70 prizes being given instead of 50; the sporting rifle prizes (Gye and Moncrieff), and another for the best scores made in the first part of the First Stage of the Queen's disappear from the list, but with respect to the latter, it is notified that the same amount will be given by the Association, to be called the "Tyro." In the "Albert" there is a reduction of £100, the present amount being £275; the 800 yards is omitted in the contest for the Bass Prizes; and the United Hospitals Challenge Cup will be shot for at 500 yards, 15 rounds.

In accordance with annual custom, the spring muster and march-out of the City Volunteer Corps will be held this afternoon. The parade will be at Finsbury Circus at 5 o'clock.

Two other brigade drills are fixed for this evening, one in Regent's Park and the other at Wimbledon. At the former place, Col. Kent, commanding the Hounslow District, will have the West Middlesex and Harrow Corps out; and at the latter the brigade will be constituted as follows:—South Middlesex Rifles, London Scottish, 10th Middlesex, and Inns of Court. The line will be formed in each case at 6 p.m.

Nearly 40,000 out of the 70,000 Volunteers in the Northern District, Major-Gen. Cameron in command, are to go under canvas this season.

"One of the Compulsorily Retired" writes:—"I have lately been removed from the command of my Volunteer battalion because I am 60 years of age; yet I find, on reference to the *Army List*, that Lord Ranelagh, who is over 70 years of age, and the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, who is 67, are allowed to retain the command of the South Middlesex and St. George's Rifles. Why, I should like to know, are these two officers so exceptionally favoured? Because they are the fathers of the Force? I am a father, too. I took command of a regiment in the earlier years of the Force, and was one of those who advocated progress—that progress which Lord Ranelagh and Col. Lindsay resisted. I spent £12,000 on my regiment during the time I was in command of it. I was at work incessantly, and the condition of my regiment at the time I vacated the command is sufficient proof that I did my utmost. Yet what has been my reward? I am retired at 60, and two men who have spent little or nothing on their regiments, and have systematically opposed all change, are put forward as 'champions,' decorated, and allowed to hold on to their commands. I do not wish to be misunderstood. I have nothing to say personally against Lord Ranelagh and Col. Lindsay. In their private capacity I respect them very much indeed; but as Volunteers, their labours have, I consider, been in a large measure misdirected. However, be this as it may, the fact remains that certain officers have been removed under an age clause, whilst others have not. This, I contend, is unfair. The time has arrived for the Volunteers to be treated as soldiers. In the Army a hard-and-fast line is drawn. Then, let the same system be observed in the Volunteers. I dislike favouritism in any form. My name will, I hope, be sufficient guarantee that I do not write this letter in any carping spirit, but simply in the interests of the service with which for the last 22 years I have been connected, and in which I am, I believe, as well known as the two officers to whom I refer."

It has been decided by the War Office not to proceed further in the formation of mounted riflemen in connection with Volunteer Corps, but to await the result of the experiment in the case of regiments of the kind already in existence.

A District Order issued from the Horse Guards, Whitehall, states that the following Volunteer Corps in the Home District are authorised to form regimental camps at the place mentioned below, on the understanding that the numbers of all ranks are not to exceed those entered opposite each regiment:—

Corps.	Numbers.	Encampment.
3rd Middlesex Artillery	420	Sheerness Barracks.
7th Middlesex Rifles	262	Wimbledon.
13th ,, ,,	225	Sandown.
14th ,, ,,	130	Richmond Deer Park.
17th ,, ,,	525	Ealing.
21st ,, ,,	274	Neavesden.
1st Oxford ,,	145	Headington Hill.
1st Bucks ,,	716	Bucks.
2nd ,, ,,	150	Bucks.
1st Surrey ,,	83	Guildford.
12th Middlesex ,,	250	Old Deer Park.
25th ,, ,,	53	Old Deer Park.
1st London Engineers	155	Hendon.

Camp equipage according to the authorised scale will be issued for the actual numbers in camp, on the clear understanding that this boon will give no claim whatever to the issue of camp allowance in excess of the numbers stated. At the conclusion of the various regimental camps, a return is to be forwarded to the Home District Office, showing the actual number of men who attended the camp and giving other details.

A general meeting of the Committee of the Egyptian War Fund was held at the offices, Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, on Thursday. Gen. Sir R. C. H. Taylor, Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, presided, in the absence of Lord Wemyss. A detailed account of the expenditure was given, and it was shown that, besides giving assistance to the widows, mothers, sisters, and children of deceased soldiers, wounded men have been assisted into the Corps of Commissionaires, and with other means of obtaining a livelihood. Col. Snell moved the adoption of the report. Col. Geary, R.A., asked if it was proposed to hand over the balance to the Patriotic Fund. The chairman said he understood that it was proposed by the Government to take up the question of amalgamating all the patriotic funds. The trustees of this fund would be ready to fall in with the scheme, should it be matured. The Mayor of Windsor expressed the hope that the fund would not be handed over to the administrators of the Patriotic Fund, for he thought the public were not satisfied with the manner in which that fund was administered. Mr. F. Cox, the hon. treasurer, stated that steps were being taken to consolidate all the funds, but that it would be premature to take steps at present to close the fund. The report was unanimously adopted, as was another nominating Lord Wemyss and other noblemen as trustees of the fund.

As it not unfrequently happens that soldiers are confined in the guard-room who might with propriety be permitted to remain in their barrack-rooms pending the disposal of their cases, the Commander-in-Chief has decided that the question of whether a soldier shall be confined or not shall depend upon—"Whether the interest of discipline demands his separation from his comrades, *i.e.*, when he is drunk, disorderly, insubordinate, or has committed a serious offence, such as an act of disgraceful conduct; and whether for safe custody he requires to be placed under charge of the guard." Generally speaking, if neither of these conditions applies, the offender may safely be simply confined to barracks pending disposal. Commanding officers must use their own judgment in issuing such detailed instructions as may be applicable to the circumstances of the corps, it being the duty of a general officer to see that the orders given are in accordance with established principles.

"J. L. S." writes:—"I have noticed that, in your issue of April 14, you comment very properly on the want of respect to her Majesty's service shown by the Secretary of State for War, when on a recent occasion distributing medals to troops at Shorncliffe. But is it in accordance with the constitution of the Army that the Member of Parliament whom the convenience of the political party for the time in power submits to the Sovereign as her adviser on military matters, should also be one of the channels through which honour, of which her Majesty is the fountain, should be conferred on officers or soldiers? If such a duty as distributing decorations were reserved, in cases when it may be inconvenient for her Majesty to perform the pleasing task, as the privilege of members of the Royal Family or of the military officers to whom the troops look up as their chiefs, there would be no need for a politician to have to study military etiquette, in addition to the many novel subjects he has to learn when differences within a Cabinet or the pressure of outside caucuses induce a Premier to put a square man into a round hole."

THE SERJEANT-INSTRUCTORS OF MUSKETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust, for the sake of the unfortunate adjutants of regiments, that you will continue strenuously to advocate the reappointment of serjeant-instructors of musketry, which rank has been abolished by G.O. 51, of March 29. The adjutant has now in addition to his duties that of conducting all the correspondence on musketry subjects, the compilation of the monthly diary and annual return and the checking of registers, he is in charge of all the musketry plant of the battalion, and is required to see that the range is kept in proper order, and to exercise supervision over the permanent rangemen. Does it not stand to reason that he will require to be assisted by some subordinate, whose duty it will be to attend solely to these matters, and to assist him, the adjutant, in the preparation of the returns, for it is impossible that this should fall to the orderly-room clerk, who, in these days of short service, frequent courts-martial, transfers, and desertions, has his time fully occupied. A non-commissioned will have to be, therefore, told off for this duty, and I would ask whether it would not be better to have a man specially instructed, like the serjeant-instructor of musketry, than one whose only qualification is probably a company certificate?—I am, &c.,

X.

CANADA AND THE MOTHER-COUNTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a constant reader of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, I was gratified to note in its issue of Jan. 27, a paragraph referring to a proposition offered by the Canadian Military authorities, relative to augmenting the strength of the Imperial Forces (as occasion might require) by a Canadian contingent of 10,000 men. I was also pleased to see that the project in question was so favourably received and commented upon by the leading military organ, whose comments thereon have been most favourably received, and are duly appreciated in Canadian military circles. Regarding the allusion to the 100th Regt. (late Royal Canadians), and your admirable suggestion to restore its former title, I may say that since July 1, 1881, when, by virtue of the new Territorial Scheme, it was legislated out of existence (as a Canadian regiment), it has been a matter of comment and regret in Canada that no effort was made to retain to that corps its original title of a Canadian regiment. Looking back a period of some twenty-five years ago, the writer recollects very well the circumstances connected with its formation, and with what zeal and enthusiasm its first commanding officer and his staff entered upon their task of adding a Canadian regiment to the roll of the British Army. A leading spirit upon that occasion, whose dash and skill as a soldier were acknowledged throughout the service (the late Col. A. R. Dunn, V.C.), has long since passed away; but Col. De Rottenburg, its first commanding officer, still survives, and from whose quarters at Windsor (as a military knight thereof) there doubtless exists, in that gallant officer's declining years, a regret that the corps raised by him in his Canadian home of many years should be obliged to change its "maple leaf" for the (in no way appropriate) badge of the "shamrock." Surely, in their mania for reform, the authorities could have found some method by which the one Canadian regiment could have been retained to the service, and whose strength, if required, could be augmented by the addition of one, two, or three additional battalions from Canada. The gallant commander of the recent expedition, having passed some years of his Staff service in Canada, has in his correspondence with Canadians been wont to express his strong sympathies with the Dominion, its people, and military resources. Also, in his admirable work the "Soldier's Handbook," his lordship speaks of the splendid Militia of Canada, &c. Now, it would be an interesting subject for reflection as to how far his lordship's sympathy for Canada is sincere, particularly when considering the fact that to England's only General (?) can the Dominion mainly attribute the action which has reflected upon her honour, and has written off the *Army List* her contribution of the Mutiny days of 1857-58.—I am, &c.,

Ottawa, Feb. 20. A CANADIAN MILITIAMAN.

The *Egyptian Gazette* of April 23 says:—"We regret to learn that the medical advisers of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., commanding the Army of Occupation in Egypt, have decided that the gallant General must return home on a short spell of sick-leave. Sir Archibald Alison has not been able to completely shake off the effects of the malignant fever from which he has been suffering; and, in order to restore complete restoration to health, a thorough rest and change of air has been deemed indispensable. Major Hutton, Military Secretary, was granted a personal interview with his Highness the Khedive on Saturday morning (April 21), to express on the part of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the deep appreciation he felt for his Highness's kind inquiries and sympathy during his illness, and to convey the expression of his deep regret at not being himself able to wait personally upon his Highness."

"A Company Officer" thinks that "It would be a great boon to commanders of companies and a benefit to the service if Major Bannatyne, or someone who has made a speciality of such things, would publish a pamphlet giving a sort of syllabus of the subjects to be practised and lectured on during the six weeks' course which each company of infantry has to go through annually. The pamphlet," he says, "need not be too diffuse; but to insure some sort of system and uniformity, it should give a syllabus of the subjects to be dealt with, both practically and theoretically, with the probable time occupied by each, and a short summary of the heads to be lectured on in each subject, leaving it to the officers themselves to fill in the required padding. Such a pamphlet would insure a wide sale, both in the Line and the Auxiliary Forces, and would be of great benefit to the service generally."

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains eight pages extra.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883.

IN regard to the new seven years' tenure of command Order in the Indian Army, a trifling concession has been made, it having been ruled that officers who have not qualified for the thirty-two years' pension shall be allowed to hold their commands until

April, 1884, instead of April, 1883, "in consideration of the suddenness with which the change has been made." No one will deny that officers suddenly and unexpectedly deprived of their commands are entitled to consideration. Yet, strange to say, no notice has been taken of those officers who have more than thirty-two years' service, and who are, in like manner, short of the time for their colonel's allowances. They have at least as much right to be allowed to wait in England for their colonel's allowances on the reduced pay that is left to them, as their more fortunate brethren have to hold on for an extra twelve months to their regimental commands. But how are they treated? It has to be remembered that if they wait in England, they can only draw half the pay of their rank, *i.e.*, half of the half to which they have been reduced. To draw the whole of even the half-pay, they must remain in India, although they do no duty there. Surely, then, it would not be a great stretch of liberality to let them remain in England on the pay of their rank; in other words, on about half what they drew with their regiments? The Order with respect to them, as it stands, looks like an attempt to compel these Colonels to take the lower pension, in which attempt the India Office can hardly hope to be successful, for officers within a short time of qualifying for £1,127 a year will scarcely accept £796 as their retirement. Seeing that the officers have been so suddenly and unexpectedly deprived of their appointments, without any compensation whatsoever, they have a right to claim a little more liberality. If officers who have not completed the necessary service to entitle them to the thirty-two years' pension are granted a year's grace, why should not the same privilege be extended to those who have not completed their time for the colonel's allowances? Considering that the officers whose cause we plead are to do no more duty, it would be a very small concession to them were they compensated for the losses they incur, whilst it would prevent much heartburning and disappointment. It is ruled that officers may reside in England on half-pay till their colonel's allowances are due, but such is not the case. The truth is they are reduced to half-pay, more or less, when deprived of the command of their regiments, and are now offered only the option of remaining in India on that sum, or in England on half of it; that is to say, in England on half of a half, or in other words on quarter, not half, pay. When some regiments were recently disbanded, the officers were granted eighteen months' Staff salary. But in what did their position differ from that of the officers now deprived of command? "They have had seven years' command," it will be said. True, but so had many of those who received a bonus of eighteen months' Staff salary, and who, moreover, had the option of a pension in proportion to their length of service. The India Office has evidently acted on no principle in arriving at its decision, and the case is one of such palpable hardship that we feel certain it will be reopened, as we fail to see any good that is likely to accrue from the present ruling.

We have reason to believe that, owing to the large number of appointments made to the Order of the Bath lately for service in the field, there will be no general distribution of this coveted honour on the approaching anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, as it is not desired to make the Order too cheap. There may be a few Crosses given, but they will be reserved only for those who have exceptional claims.

We understand that Major J. A. Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, has resigned his appointment as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Local Forces in South Australia, which he has held, with great credit to himself, for the last few years, and is now *en route* to England. Major Fergusson is succeeded by Lieutenant J. Jervois, Royal Engineers, lately Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir William Jervois, at Adelaide.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief made his spring inspection of the Aldershot Division on Tuesday. Although the parade was ordered "as strong as possible," which meant that all orderlies, &c., not attending ordinary parades, and every man available, should be in the ranks, the total strength was but 4,722 men, 1,194 horses, and 40 guns,—about the poorest turn-out for spring inspection that Aldershot has ever seen. The Infantry Division, of three brigades, numbered 2,935 of all ranks. This strength, or rather weakness, is explained by such "battalions" as the 26th, 307; 39th, 412; 85th, 260; 3rd Rifle Brigade, 309. This is a pretty result of the present system of feeding the linked battalions abroad, and maintaining a reliable reserve at home. The candle is being burned at both ends, with a vengeance! When the Queen visited Aldershot in May, 1882, for the purpose of reviewing the troops, the Division turned out some 10,000 strong. Now we have only sufficient troops at our principal instructional station to carry on the ordinary routine work at the Camp, and furnish the necessary guards, &c. If a pressing necessity arose for additional troops in the metropolis—a not improbable contingency—not a man could be fairly spared from the Camp for this purpose. As regards the summer drills and exercises, unless the strength of the Division be considerably augmented, it will be impossible for Sir Daniel Lysons to carry out any practical instruction. The force now at his disposal is the skeleton of a division, and would be barely sufficient to furnish outposts for the real division, for which barrack accommodation is provided at Aldershot. The Aldershot command, with its permanent Staff, is a very expensive establishment, and of late years, from a business point of view, it has not been a paying concern.

Lieutenant H. Lysons, V.C., 90th Light Infantry has been appointed aide-de-camp to his father, General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., commanding the Aldershot Division.

The work of revising, and supplementing, and explaining the General Orders of April 1, which proclaimed the new system of training, has begun. The scheme seems to have been devised without much consideration, detailed without much care, and announced without any method. The shortest way to render it clearly intelligible and practical, would be to write it afresh, and *with a different pen.* If this be not done—and we are sure it will not—the task of explaining some parts, and explaining away others, will be a heavy one. We can afford to wait for the solution of many of the puzzles presented to us, but we long to know why, in the practice at the "figure target" only, *all ricochets will count*," while a large proportion of the direct hits are to be disallowed; and we are in a state of feverish impatience for the revelation of the mystery of dividing "the *daily* work of a battalion" on a range "into *two daily periods !*"

The Secretary of State for War has decided that officers and soldiers are exempt from payment of messing contribution or ration stoppage for any period they are under medical treatment on board any sort of vessel, for wounds received in action, or disease contracted on active service.

The Secretary of State for War, by War-Office letter, has drawn attention to Sec. 5 of the Army (Annual) Act recently passed, and dated 26th April, 1883, which so extends Sec. 80 of the Army Act, 1881, as to bring within its effect duplicate attestation-papers; and he directs that from the date of the passing of the Army (Annual) Act of this year, the payment to justices' clerks for the attestation of a recruit may be limited to one shilling, as the requirement of a duplicate attestation-paper does not give any claim for extra payment. This will settle a matter long at issue between the military and civil authorities. At Aldershot, for instance, an extra charge of sixpence has hitherto been paid, on demand, under protest, to the justices' clerks for the duplicate copy of the attestation of a recruit.

The officers of the Commissariat and Transport Staff are anxiously awaiting the decision of the Committee upon the question of Supply and Transport, but it is much to be feared that this important branch, upon which depends in a large measure the comfort and efficiency of troops when taking the field, will be allowed to go on in the same hand-to-mouth way, and be again found wanting when the next occasion arises for it to be tried.

It is announced that permission will be granted to a limited number of time-expired men to volunteer for service in the Egyptian police on very favourable terms. No soldier will be selected who is not of good character and of less than 5 ft. 6 in. in height. In the interest of Egypt it is to be hoped that this appeal will be answered, and that the Government will give a liberal interpretation to the term "limited." The pay will probably be £6 a month. The excessively hybrid character of the gentlemen who now lounge about the streets of Cairo and Alexandria, the utter ignorance of their duties and complete inability to enforce respect for anything but their talent in finding any one weak enough to employ them, must be gall and wormwood to the new chief of police, General Latouche. It would not be an exaggeration to say that fifty English policemen in each of these towns would do more to preserve order and restore confidence than the entire police rabble as it now exists. We might even go further, and say they would indirectly confer more benefit on Egypt than the united Consular staff of about the same number, than as many Blue-books and as many contradictory Ministerial utterances in the House of Commons.

In *Hart's Army List* for the current year, "Dettingen" appears among the honours of all the regiments to which that name has been granted, except the Household Cavalry. If such an omission occurred in the War Office *Army List*, or indeed in any other official military publication, we might almost assume that it arose from that carelessness of which we have such clear and frequent proofs. But *Hart* is so carefully compiled that we incline to the belief that the omission is intentional. The claim of the Life Guards to the honour of "Dettingen" has been so fully disproved that the question need not be entered into again, unless some further attempt to establish that claim should be made. The Foot Guards have got "Dettingen," in *Hart*, though they were unable to take an active part in the battle, and had no casualties. They were in the field, and their claim is not more slender than those of some other regiments to the names of certain other victories.

We notice that the band of the Coldstream Guards took a prominent part in the great Liberal meeting at the Westminster Aquarium on Wednesday. The Army has, we know, lost almost all its traditions and *esprit de corps*, but it might at least be kept clear of politics. Surely the band of one of her Majesty's regiments of Guards should not be employed in giving *éclat* to the proceedings of Mr. John Morley and the Committee of the new Liberal Club.

Volunteering for the Army Reserve to the extent of twenty men per Cavalry regiment serving at home who have completed five years' service has just been thrown open, and what is the result? Regiments serving in Ireland have volunteered three and four times over, so desirous are the men to quit the service and the country. These men are about the most efficient soldiers in their respective corps, both as regards age, physique, and knowledge of their duties; and yet they gladly avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to quit the service, though it is next to certain that, ere many months have elapsed, they will many of them be starving. The authorities certainly do not go the right way to work to make the service popular. Why should Cavalry regiments be kept five years in Ireland, and when there, more than a year and a half in one place, considering that most of the out-stations are little better than penal servitude?

We would call the attention of the Horse Guards authorities to the length of service of the six junior Captains of the Royal Irish Rifles, as compared with that of the five senior subalterns of the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Further comment is needless.

We have received a "duty state" from a regiment in Ireland, showing that on the 1st inst. there were 32 duty men available for parade purposes. And with these 32 men the commanding officer and adjutant are expected to train a body of young officers.

Some time last year we called attention to the difficulties besetting any attempt to group the badges of the 88th and 94th, which are about as incongruous as the historical associations of these two regiments, now called the "Line Battalions" of the Connaught Rangers. There were grave objections to representing the Indian Elephant as carrying the Irish Harp, surmounted by the Crown, on his back; or as standing on that instrument without crushing it to atoms; or as drawing sweet music from its strings with his trunk. We find that all these difficulties have been evaded, and the awkward conjunction prevented. The Harp and Crown adorn the helmet, while the Elephant grazes peacefully on the patch of grass-green on the collar of the tunic. We are careful in acknowledging the ingenuity shown in this instance, because it is quite exceptional.

Owing to the very short service of the Lieutenants of the following Territorial Regiments, it would appear to be only fair to equalise promotion in the Army by promoting some subalterns of longer service to companies in these regiments, as vacancies occur. Some regiments have greatly suffered as regards promotion in the subaltern ranks by the amalgamation on July 1, 1881. This could now be justly equalised by following this suggestion; while the subalterns of the following regiments, owing to short service, could hardly complain:—Northumberland Fusiliers, Liverpool Regiment, Norfolk Regiment, Lincolnshire Regiment, Leicestershire Regiment, Yorkshire Regiment, Royal Scots Fusiliers, South Wales Borderers, The Cameronians, Gloucestershire Regiment, East Surrey Regiment, the Welsh Regiment, Essex Regiment, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Northamptonshire Regiment, Berkshire Regiment, Wiltshire Regiment, York and Lancashire Regiment, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Royal Irish Rifles, Leinster Regiment.

A report reaches us that a Captain of a popular Metropolitan Volunteer regiment, being on a visit to an Irish station, applied to be attached to a certain distinguished regiment. His application was made through the proper channel, and after the usual delay, reached the officer to whom it was addressed. The reply was suggestive. It was somewhat to the following effect:—"I regret exceedingly that I cannot entertain this officer's application. It would be unfair to him if I did. I command a battalion, but my command exists only in name. Having no men to drill, how can I be expected to impart instruction to outsiders?"

Colonel C. Warren, C.M.G., R.E., on return from special service in Egypt, is to resume the duties of his old appointment as Instructor in Surveying, at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham. Lieutenant W. F. H. Stafford, R.E., has been selected to succeed Captain J. du T. Bogle, R.E., as Assistant-Instructor,

The Navy.

EGYPT MEDAL.

Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, Spring Gardens, May 3, 1883.

Notice is hereby given, that Medals for the operations in Egypt are ready for issue to the officers and crews, entitled thereto, of the ships named below:—Her Majesty's ships "Carysfort," "Eclipse," "Iris," "Minotaur," "Monarch," "Malabar," "Northumberland," "Tourmaline," "Inflexible," "Sultan," "Supply," "Seagull," "Hecla," "Thalia," and "Euryalus." Application should be made, personally, or by letter, to the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, London, S.W. Petty officers, seamen, and marines, whether applying in person, or by letter, are requested to produce their certificates of service.

ADMIRALTY, April 27, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Charles William Deal has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 26th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Chaplain the Reverend Edward John Harte, M.A., has been placed on the Retired List from the 24th inst.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major William Winkworth Allnutt to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council, March 19, 1883 (April 23, 1883); Captain Edwin Poole to be Major, vice Broughton, promoted (April 14, 1883).

ADMIRALTY, April 28, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Thomas Pringle has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, April 30, 1883.

The under-mentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with the seniorities stated against their names:—Robert Pattison (March 20, 1883); John Hobbs (April 19, 1883).

ADMIRALTY, May 1, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Paymaster William Horniman has been placed on the Retired List from this date, with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief on the Retired List.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—Herbert Dolphin, to the Repulse, for Coastguard, vice Denny.

Lieutenants—Sackville H. Carden, to the Merlin; Michael P. O'Callaghan, Frederick S. Pelham (for gunnery duties), Robert B. Abdy, Bernard Currey, and Hon. Stanley C. J. Colville, to the Canada; R. O. R. C. Brenton, to the Merlin (as lieutenant commanding); Arthur M. Farquhar, to the Minotaur, vice Portal; Thomas Holmes, to the Northumberland, vice Farquhar; William G. Barr, to the Humber, vice Buckland.

Navigating Lieutenant—Charles C. P. Bawden, to the Canada.

Sub-Lieutenants—Wm. C. Pakenham and Julian C. Gaisford, to the Canada; Gerald A. C. Marescaux, to the Valorous, additional.

Midshipmen—Rosslyn E. Wemyss, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, Henry H. Campbell, Hon. Francis E. H. J. Feilding, Adrian G. Allgood, William G. E. Ruck-Keene, and Sydney R. Fremantle, to the Canada.

Chaplains—Rev. W. Dickson, LL.D., to the Canada; Rev. Robert O'D. Ross Lewin, M.A., to the Duncan, vice Dickson.

Staff Surgeon—Alfred G. Delmege, M.D., to the Canada; Edward F. Lloyd, to the Britannia, vice Delmege.

Chief Engineers—Holland Harrison, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Calypso; William Barclay, to the Canada; Robert Hall, to the Asia, additional, for service in the Emerald.

Naval Instructor—John W. Lawless, to the Canada.

Surgeons—Alexander G. P. Gipps, to the Canada; Thos. D. Popham, to Jamaica Hospital, vice Jennings; James O'B. Williams, M.D., to the Penelope, vice Smith; John S. Lambert, to the Defence, vice Gipps; Howard J. McC. Todd, to the Impregnable, vice Todd; George Smith, to the Merlin, commissioned.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. John Crean, to Wexford, vice R. J. Crean.

Paymasters—George A. F. C. Sceales, to the Canada; Henry W. Paul, to be Secretary to Rear-Admiral Wilson.

Assistant-Paymasters—Francis F. Smith, to the Merlin; George Finlay, to the Britannia, vice Smith; W. R. Dodridge, to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for the Sprightly.

Engineers—Wm. Fincham and John H. Walton, to the Canada; R. Pattison, to the Pembroke, additional, for service in the Frolic; W. E. Beal, to the Repulse; J. T. H. Denny, to the Pembroke, additional, for service in the Seahawk; Thos. Coomber, to the Hecla, vice Fincham; Richard Harris, to the Merlin; Benjamin Taylor, to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for the Sprightly.

Assistant-Engineer—William J. J. Sivyer, to the Enchantress, vice Walton.

Clerks—Harry A. Dyer, to the Canada; Graham Hewlett, to the Satellite.

Gunners—William Elkes, to the Canada; Richard P. Revington, to the Merlin; James Wallice, to the Cambridge, vice Clarke; Thos. Clarke, to the Lord Warden, additional, for the Firm, vice Davis; Edwin St. John, to the Lion, vice Spiller; James Collins, to the Jackal, vice Hurrell; Edwin Irwin (a.), to the Vernon; Wm. Sledge (a.), to the Victor Emanuel, additional, for the Esk.

Boatswain—Wm. J. Jacobs, to the Canada.

Carpenters—John Robinson, to the Canada; Jas. Pennicott, to the Serapis.

Alecto, Lieut. and Com. Harston, was inspected on Monday at Sheerness by Capt. D'Arcy, of the Duncan, when everything was found to be in a very satisfactory state. The complement of the Alecto is 46, all told, to be increased by 22 Kroomen on arrival on the West Coast. The Alecto is ordered to be convoyed out by the Opal, the two vessels to make their six hours' full speed trial in the Channel and touch at Plymouth to fill up with coals. As the Opal is not ready, we are surprised the Alecto is not sent forward to Devonport.

Alexandra, Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., returned to Malta from the coast of Sicily on May 2.

Ariel, Lieut. and Com. Charles R. Wood, tender to the Coastguard ship Repulse, is undergoing very extensive repairs in the steam basin at Sheerness, and the cost is estimated at £1,200.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Salmon, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, was at Simon's Bay up to April 10; left Lagos March 7, visited Brass River, left Fernando Po March 16 for Congo, arrived there March 20, left 21st, and reached St. Paul de Loando; left March 28, called at Walfisch Bay April 3, and reached Simon's Bay April 9. Briton at Simon's Bay; has been ordered by telegraph to proceed as soon as convenient to Zanzibar. Starling was at St. Paul's de Loando March 28, and was to leave March 29 for St. Helena and Simon's Bay. Algerine was at St. Paul's de Loando March 28; ordered to proceed to various ports in the neighbourhood of the Congo, and thence to Gaboon and Cape Coast Castle; will remain as senior officer's ship on the West Coast until the arrival of the Opal or Flirt, and will then proceed to south sub-division. Mails to Cape Coast Castle to May 19. Bullfrog expected at St. Paul's de Loando March 30; to remain on south sub-division until about May 10; then to proceed to St. Helena and Ascension. Mails to Cape Coast Castle. Pioneer at Fernando Po March 16; to proceed to the Cameroons, Old Calabar, and Cape Coast Castle, and will remain in the Bights sub-division. Wrangler at Cape Coast Castle; to proceed to Ascension and Monte Video on arrival of Stork.

Carysfort, Capt. Stephenson, C.B., returned to Malta from Corfu on May 2.

Devastation, Capt. Markham, of the Vernon, in command, has been experimenting during the past week at Spithead with new torpedoes and torpedo fittings. Torpedoes launched by air-guns from the upper deck have also been tried.

Dryad, Com. Charles Johnstone, was at Tamatave on April 14. Admiral Letimbre, commanding the French Squadron on the Madagascar coast, was shortly expected. The excitement among the natives had not abated.

Falcon, Com. Pringle, landed a party of seamen and marines, with Gatling gun, at Port Said on April 29, to quell rioting going on between Greeks and Arabs in the town. The Greek Consul had to seek refuge on board the Falcon.

Firm, Lieut. and Com. F. H. E. Crowe, tender to the Lord Warden, Coastguard ship at Queensferry, is undergoing repair at Sheerness, and the expenses are estimated at £1,100. Some time will elapse before she will be ready to enter upon her duties.

Flirt, Com. R. F. Hammick, arrived at Ascension on April 9. The ship's company have been sent to Green Mountain for ten days, to recruit their health, after their Niger and Oil Rivers expedition. The Flirt will probably remain at Ascension until the middle of May, and will then proceed to Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle. On March 7 the Flirt embarked W. H. Hewett, Esq., H.M.'s Consul at Old Calabar, and left to meet the flagship Boadicea off the Brass River. The Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, C.B., V.C., with his flag-lieut. and secretary, proceeded on board the Flirt, on March 9, and started to pay a visit to some of the Oil Rivers, calling in at the Brass, Bonny, and Old Calabar. It was but a flying visit, as the Flirt only remained a day in each river. At the Brass some palavers were held to settle differences between the white traders and native chiefs. Everything was found to be quiet at the Bonny, King George having resigned his kingship, owing to some dispute with the other chiefs as to the payment of dues. His loss will not be felt, as he never had any real power, Oko Jumbo having been for a long time headman, but he cannot become a king as he is not free born. All the chiefs went on board to visit the Admiral and the Consul. Their costumes were of the queerest, and their retainers—who had scarcely any costume to speak of—swarmed all over the ship, with eyes and mouths agape. At Old Calabar the same thing happened, only on a larger scale. The chiefs there turned out *en grande tenue*, coming off in huge canoes, each paddled by about 50 men, with a full band on board. The din they made is indescribable, the instruments used being neither wind nor string, but of the tin-kettle order. It was noticed that the principal performer was shaking a large bag, apparently half filled with stones. He seemed greatly pleased with his crashing, and added to his amusement by dancing in a most grotesque way on a platform about 2 ft. square. The rigs of the chiefs were gorgeous,—flaming dressing-gowns and coachmen's hats, with all the gold lace they could pile on, being apparently the favourite head-dress. After leaving Old Calabar, the Flirt proceeded to Fernando Po, and transferred the Admiral and his staff to the Boadicea on March 15, after a most pleasant and interesting trip.

Helicon, Lieut. and Com. A. L. Winsloe, having taken Lord Dufferin on board, left Alexandria on May 3 for Constantinople.

Inflexible, Capt. Seymour, returned to Malta from Corfu on May 2.

Neptune, Capt. Maxwell, after steering circles on Saturday, left Spithead in the evening for a four days' trial of her machinery in the Channel. She returned to Spithead on Thursday, and will hoist the flag (temporarily) of Rear-Admiral Wilson, and afterwards proceeded to join the Channel Squadron.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the North-America and West Indies station, was in dock at Bermuda on April 13. The Garnet, Griffon, and Fantôme were with the flag, the latter ship awaiting the arrival of the Humber to pay off and recommission. The Flamingo had been ordered by telegram from Jamaica to Bermuda. The Dido remained as senior officer among the Windward Islands.

Opal, Capt. Arthur T. Brooke, has been detained at Sheerness for some weeks on account of defective machinery, but has been ordered to be ready this day to proceed to her destination, the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, where she is to relieve the Briton, which will proceed to the East Indian station. The Opal will convoy the Alecto to the West Coast of Africa, to relieve the Pioneer on the River Congo, parting company at Sierra Leone.

Raven, Lieut. and Com. Ross, which was commissioned at Sheerness last week for the Australian station, was put into No. 3 dock at that dockyard on Wednesday afternoon to be thoroughly examined, before being taken over from the Steam Reserve officials by the commanding officer. She will leave for her station about the end of the present month.

Satellite, Capt. Theobald, which was commissioned at Sheerness last week for the Pacific, was put into the steam basin at Sheerness Dockyard on Wednesday morning. Her engines were tested and found to answer exceedingly satisfactory. She will run her usual steam trials on the Maplin Sands before being turned over to her regular officers. She is to have a four days' cruise in the Channel before finally leaving England for her station, and if any defects should be discovered, they will be attended to by the Dockyard staff at Sheerness.

Seagull, Lieut. Rae (in charge), arrived at Gibraltar on May 3, and will leave for Devonport on Tuesday.

Superb, Capt. Thomas le H. Ward, C.B., A.D.C., returned to Malta from Corfu on May 2.

Thalia, Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G., left Colombo on May 2 for Aden.

Trent, tender to the Duncan, flagship of Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, left Sheerness on Monday for Greenwich, where she is to be engaged in connection with the Royal Naval College.

Triton, Staff Com. T. H. Tizard, left Sheerness on Monday morning for surveying duties in the River Thames.

Vernon, Capt. Albert H. Markham, is to be replaced by a larger ship, and it is also in contemplation to establish a branch of the Torpedo School at Plymouth.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by Lady Harriet Grimston, Gen. Lord Wolseley, representing the British Army, Vice-Admiral Lord Clanwilliam, representing the British Navy, and Lieut.-Col. Clarke, will, it is stated, leave Charing Cross by special train on the 15th inst. for Moscow, to be present at the coronation of the Czar.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the Active to be supplied with her poop and forecastle 64-pounder guns at once, as it is not intended to provide her with a bow and stern armament of breech-loaders until the result of the sponson batteries which have been fitted to ships of the Amphion class has been practically ascertained.

The Russian frigate Minin, which is now being fitted out at Cronstadt for the Pacific station, will take with her to Vladivostock, we understand, a scientific exploring expedition, under the control of Potanin, a veteran explorer, to penetrate to unknown parts in Mongolia. If not interfered with by the Chinese authorities, the expedition will endeavour, after completing the survey of Western Mongolia, to make its way to Thibet.

The Government have resolved to meet the wishes of the subscribers to the Crimean Graves Fund, by making a substantial increase in the sum annually included in the Estimates for the care of the cemeteries.

The *Lancet* writes so sensibly on the subject of Mr. Stansfeld's motion, that we are induced to give its views insertion:—"The largeness of the majority by which the motion was supported is somewhat surprising, when we consider that the recent report of the Select Committee was entirely in favour of the continuance of the Acts, and even favoured their extension, and that this report was approved by a majority in the proportion of ten to six; whilst the minority was composed of those members only of the Committee who were known to be active members of societies for promoting the total abolition of the Acts. It is very significant that the name of no Member for any place which is under the provisions of the Acts is to be found among those who voted for Mr. Stansfeld's motion. Those who are best acquainted with their working evidently do not desire their repeal, or that their efficiency should be reduced to a minimum, as must now happen. If the majority of the inhabitants of the districts in which the Acts are in force had not formed a decided opinion in their favour, the persistent and unscrupulous agitation which has been so pertinaciously carried on for their abolition would have influenced them even more strongly than those people who only know of their operation from a distance. They can exercise their own judgment on the facts before them, and cannot be imposed on by prejudiced misstatements or the fervid eloquence of fanatical partisans. We need not refer any further to the sanitary value of the Acts; the evidence before the committee showing this was so decided that the Judge Advocate-General, who had, as he himself expressed it, 'everything to lose and nothing to gain by the course which from a sense of duty he felt himself compelled to take' could not help himself in protesting against the adoption of the motion of the Member for Halifax, as an attempt to impair the efficiency of a system which had done much to check the progress and alleviate the severity of one of the most terrible scourges of humanity. We shall now see with what success those who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of removing the compulsory provisions from the Acts will be able to maintain the diminution of disease, the rescue and reclamation of the women, the deterring influences on the minds of the vicious, and the improvement in the morality of the towns which have resulted whilst the Acts formed part of our police legislation."

"Please send another 14 lb. barrel of Lentilla, an excellent Food Tonic of which I cannot speak too highly. I fully endorse all said in its favour.—Yours truly, H. H. Brooks, Tinwell Grange, near Stamford." Cures indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c. Tins, 1 lb., 1s 5d; ½ lb., 10d. Barrels, 28 lb., 30s; 14 lb., 16s. Of all chemists. Proprietor, H. J. Deacon, Beckenham, Kent.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ARMY RESERVE MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the present time, recruiting prospects do not appear to be very bright, and the popularity of the service throughout the country would appear to be at a somewhat low ebb. Under these circumstances, therefore, we cannot afford to lose any chance which may present itself of enhancing the attractions of the Army, or of rendering men who are in it, or who have passed into the Reserve, contented with their lot. I venture, therefore, to ask you for space to bring forward in your columns a scheme which I have advocated from time to time during the last seven or eight years, and which has for its object to render it far easier than it is at present for Reserve men of good character to obtain regular employment in civil life. That it is desirable that some such scheme should be put into operation has long been recognised by all who have the welfare of the Army at heart. The first step towards effecting such an object would be to set on foot a widespread organisation and machinery which should be thoroughly decentralised and spread over the whole country. It might seem, at first sight, that any such organisation would necessarily cause a large increase of expense. But on reflection it will be seen that in the seventy brigade depôts that are now established, the requisite machinery is ready to hand, and that putting it in motion under proper management need hardly cost the State anything at all. For instance, a registry office might be established at every brigade depôt. There might be registered the names and addresses of all pensioners and Reserve men of good character residing within the limits of the district who were anxious to obtain situations; lists might be kept of all vacant situations throughout the district, and information collected of all openings and opportunities of employment. It might from time to time be officially notified to all large employers of labour within the said limits, and to the public generally, that trustworthy men for various situations could always be obtained by application to the registry office at the depôt. In order to defray the expenses which would, in carrying out these arrangements, be necessarily incurred, every man on obtaining a situation should pay a certain sum, say the equivalent of the first week's wages, towards the expenses of the office. A similar regulation to this exists in the Corps of Commissionaires, and is found to work well. The business of the office could easily be managed by the orderly-room clerk of the brigade depôt. The whole of the fee paid by a man on obtaining a situation should be awarded to the orderly-room clerk as his remuneration for doing the work of the registry office. The latter would thus have a direct interest in making the system work efficiently, and in using every means to procure employment for men in need of it. There need be no difficulty in recovering this fee, as it could, in the case of a pensioner, be recovered from his pension, or in the case of a Reserve-man, from his Reserve pay. If some such organisation as this was set on foot, and pains were really taken, by careful selection of men, to make it a success, there would be every probability, as the system became developed and known, that a very large number of Reserve men throughout the country might be provided with employment every year. There are, of course, various beneficial rules which might be made as to choice of men for employment, which would readily occur to any one who might be entrusted to draw up regulations for working out the scheme. For instance, the first preference would naturally be given to non-commissioned officers, and then to men who had left the colours with good-conduct stripes. Taking the number of brigade depôts at 70, if, when the system was fully developed, each of these placed only 50 men in good situations every year, the total number of Reserve men thus provided for every year would be 3,500. In addition to this, London and its suburbs would absorb at least 1,000 annually with ease. This would make a total of 4,500 annually. As a matter of fact, a far less number of berths than this would amply suffice for the working of the scheme at first, for it would be very difficult at present to find among the soldiers who are annually passed into the Reserve anything like that number whose characters and qualifications would bear the necessary scrutiny. If, as is probable, the brigade depôts which are situated in the more sparsely populated districts of Ireland and Scotland did not succeed in providing for this number of men, their deficiencies in this respect would be far more than counterbalanced by those depôts which are situated in the manufacturing districts and near great centres of industry, such as London, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Bradford, Glasgow, Belfast, &c., which would, I think, probably be able to provide places for any number of men. That I am justified in making so confident an assertion may be inferred from the success which has already attended such agencies whenever they have been set in motion by private individuals and societies. Leaving aside the well-known case of the Corps of Commissionaires, which requires no comment from me, I would point out that the detachments of this corps which have lately been organised in provincial towns, such as Liverpool, Glasgow, and Nottingham, have met with great success. Is there any reason to suppose that the case (*ceteris paribus*) would be otherwise at Manchester, Leeds, and Belfast, or that the towns and neighbourhoods of places like Northampton, Halifax, Worcester, Bristol, &c., would not each annually furnish employment for at least 50 or 60 trustworthy and intelligent men? Let me quote another instance, showing how much it is possible to achieve in this direction when the work is taken earnestly in hand. I refer to the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society, which has its head office at Charing Cross, and branch offices at Dublin, Glasgow, and Manchester. This society, in spite of its usefulness being much restricted by scanty funds, has long been quietly doing good work for the two services. Turning to its annual reports, I see that the number of men for whom it has provided employment during the last three or four years has been as follows:—1879, 1,125; 1880, 1,323; 1881, 1,713; 1882 (up to end of October), 1,408. Such facts as these speak for themselves, and seem fully to bear out what I maintain. Let similar agencies be multiplied over the length and breadth of the land, by making use of the official machinery which is ready to hand, and the result will soon be that Reserve men of good character will always have an opportunity of obtaining employment and work. In conclusion, I would remark that it is more than ever necessary now to set on foot some organisation of this kind, inasmuch as the Reserve has been unfortunately diverted from its proper use, and the plan of having recourse to it on all occasions, whether the war on hand be small or great, in order to render our regiments fit for service, has unfortunately come into vogue. This abuse of the force has robbed short service of one of its main attractions, and has naturally had the effect of heavily handicapping Reserve men for the future in their quest for work in civil life. Many employers will not care to have a man in their service who is practically, as well as technically, liable to be called away by obligations from which he cannot free himself, and which he was justified in thinking, when he enlisted, that he would only under extraordinary, and not under ordinary, circumstances be called upon to fulfil. It is, therefore, all the more advisable to enable Reserve men to counteract this disadvantage as far as possible, and I have long maintained that no better, or simpler, or cheaper plan for doing this is likely to be devised than by decentralising the work and making use of the existing official machinery to assist deserving men to obtain their livelihood in domestic service, in workshop, factory, and farm.—I am, &c.,

FRED. CHENEVIX TRENCH, Lieutenant-Colonel.

St. Petersburg, April 20.

"TIME TRIES ALL THINGS."—Of the numerous preparations announced for promoting the growth of the hair few survive, even in name beyond a limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with an unparalleled reputation of more than 80 years, is still considered by the public to be the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair ever yet produced. They who prefer it can now have the oil of a golden colour, without in any way losing its beneficial effects. Sold everywhere. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s.

ANOTHER UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF LORD NELSON'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of March 17, I see an interesting letter of Lord Nelson's, written from this city. Allow me to enclose copy of another unpublished letter, which can be seen at the Quebec Garrison Club.—I am, &c.,

Quebec, March 31, 1883. I. F. TURNBULL, Lieut.-Col.

(COPY.) "Merton, February 2, 1802.

"SIR,—There are so many prints of me that it is not in my power to say which is most like the original, for no one of them is like the other, but I rather think a little outline of the head, sold at Brydon's, Charing Cross, is the most like me. With many thanks for your good wishes, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, NELSON AND BRONTE."

"Thomas Forsyth, Esq."

We learn from Cairo that on the 19th ult. a native battery, served entirely by Egyptians, was taken to the Palace of Abdeen, for the inspection of his Highness, by Col. R. S. Duncan, commanding the Egyptian Artillery. The bearing of the officers and men, the clean appearance of the guns and horses, and the faultless condition of the uniforms and trappings caused general admiration among the few spectators, many of whom were Egyptian officers who happened to be present at the march round Abdeen Square. The excellent appearance of the battery was the more noticeable, as no English officers had been near it previous to its being brought before his Highness the Khedive by Col. Duncan. The officers and men forming the battery had simply followed the instructions laid down by Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood Pasha, V.C., commanding the Egyptian Army.

"An Abolished I. of M." writes:—"Will you allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to give the civilian public a little insight into the most recent move in the direction of economic reform in the Army. I joined my regiment full of zeal, and determined that I would show my commanding officer that I was fit for a staff appointment. I did so, and was gazetted Musketry Instructor, and performed the duties satisfactorily for two years, until a few days ago, when I am informed by a General Order that I am 'abolished.' Thus, for no fault of my own, and with no notice, my income is suddenly reduced nearly one-third, my horse, which my duties obliged me to provide myself with, is left useless on my hands, I am unable to get rid of him except at a great sacrifice, and I am even refused an allowance of forage for him. Being a soldier, I must, of course, obey what I am told, 'by order;' but I do not think the stingiest of ratepayers would say that this is a fair way of reducing his taxes."

The *Morning Post* says:—"An important step has just been taken towards the complete reorganisation of the new Egyptian gendarmerie and police force, Baker Pasha having established a permanent clothing and store department, of which Lieut.-Col. Kelly has been appointed the director. In addition to ensuring uniformity in the dress and equipment of the force, the establishment will save great expense to the country."

The Queen has approved of the 13th Bengal Lancers being in future designated the 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers, in commemoration of the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as honorary colonel to that regiment.

It is reported that Major E. Baring will replace Sir E. Malet in Egypt.

The Martini-Henry rifle, it is stated, will cease to be the service arm directly a more satisfactory breechloader has been approved.

LEWIS'S 2s TEA.—Send Postal Orders for 2s, and you will immediately receive, carriage free, delivered at your own house, 1 lb. of Lewis's 2s Tea, neatly packed in a box; or, if you have tried Lewis's wonderful Tea, and you know its merits, you can order 6 lbs., 12 lbs., 20 lbs., 60 lbs., or 100 lbs. Lewis's have these quantities packed in boxes ready to send, carriage paid, to any part of the United Kingdom. All remittances must be made payable to Lewis and Co., Ranelagh Street, Liverpool.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE SUPPLIED AT
BENETFINK & CO'.S
ELECTRO-PLATE, CUTLERY, and FURNISHING IRONMONGERY GALLERIES, which are the MOST SPACIOUS and COMMANDING in the WORLD, COVERING an AREA of OVER 60,000 SQUARE FEET.
DISCOUNT (AS PER PRICE LIST) TO MEMBERS OF THE
ARMY and NAVY STORES, CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, &c.
CATALOGUES GRATIS.
BOW CHURCH FURNISHING GALLERIES, OPPOSITE BOW CHURCH,
85, 86, 89, 90, 107, & 108 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

500
BEDROOM SUITES.

MAPLE and CO.—Manufacturers of BEDROOM FURNITURE by Machinery. Bedroom Suites from 75s to 200 guineas. Bedroom Suites in Pine, 5½ guineas.

BEDROOM SUITES, in Solid Ash, plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstands, fitted with Minton's Tiles, £9 5s.

BEDROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut, plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, £9 15s.

BEDROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut, plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, and Chest of Drawers, £14 14s.—MAPLE and CO., London.

MAPLE and CO.—Good useful Iron and Brass mounted FRENCH BEDSTEAD, full size, with Spring Mattress, Upper Mattress, Bolster, and two Feather Pillows. The Bedding manufactured on the premises, and warranted pure. The complete set, £5 5s. Smaller sizes proportionately cheaper.—MAPLE and CO., London.

MAPLE & Co.
Tottenham-Court Road, London.
THE
LARGEST and MOST CONVENIENT
FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

MAPLE and CO.'S FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, the largest in the world. ACRES of SHOW ROOMS for the display of first-class Furniture, ready for immediate delivery. Novelties every day from all parts of the globe. No family ought to furnish before viewing this Collection of Household Requisites, it being one of the sights in London. To Export Merchants an unusual advantage is offered. Having large space, all goods are packed on the premises by experienced packers.

MAPLE and CO., LONDON.

5,000
WOODSTOCK CARPETS.

WOODSTOCK CARPETS, from 20s. A Novelty. These are inexpensive, but most artistic productions of the English loom, woven in one piece, without seam, bordered and fringed, suitable for reception and bed rooms. Can be had in many sizes.

9 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in., 24s 3d.
9 ft. by 9 ft., 28s 3d.
12 ft. by 9 ft., 37s 6d.
12 ft. by 12 ft, 50s 0d.
9 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 3 in., 20s.
10 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 0 in., 33s.
12 ft. 0 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., 43s 9d.
15 ft. 0 in. by 12 ft. 0 in., 62s 6d.

Each carpet is protected by the trade mark, "Woodstock."

Can only be had of MAPLE and CO., Carpet Factors. Purchasers of fringed carpets should beware of imitations.—MAPLE and CO., London.

CARPETS, BRUSSELS.

CARPETS.—1,000 pieces of "Manufacturer's Best" five-frame Brussels Carpets, at 3s 3d and 3s 4½d per yard. These goods are regularly sold at 3s 9d and 4s.

MAPLE and CO., Tottenham-Court Road, London.

BIRTH.

VEREKER.—On the 1st inst., at Ashtead, Surrey, the wife of Commander Hon. Foley Vereker, R.N., of a daughter.

Advertisements.

COOK WANTED, for the WARD-ROOM OFFICERS' MESS, H.M.S. Excellent, Portsmouth. A sober and experienced man; wages, £60 per annum. Two Scullery Men kept.—Applicants forward testimonials to President of the Mess Committe .

WANTED, at once, for the Permanent Staff of the 3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, a SERJEANT-INSTRUCTOR.—Apply to the ADJUTANT, 6 Carlton Place, Glasgow.

WANTED, a GOOD COOK, Man preferred, for a small Me ss.—Apply, personally or by letter, to "P. M. C.," C. and T. Staff, Aldershot.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, May 11. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Captain GERARD H. U. NOEL, R.N. (Gold Medallist, R.U.S.I.), on "The Masting of Ships-of-War." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,

BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CORPORATION will be held in the THEATRE of the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard, on Thursday, the 24th inst. at 3 o'clock p.m., precisely. Admiral the Hon. A. DUNCOMBE, President, in the Chair.

The COUNCIL'S ANNUAL REPORT will be furnished by the Secretary, on and after the 10th inst., to those Members of the Corporation who may apply for it.

By order,

ALFRED EAMES, Secretary.

New Cross, Kent, May 1, 1883.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS.

The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held on SATURDAY, May 12, at 1 o'clock p.m.

The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, June 2.

The Report and Copies of Proceedings of First General Meeting can be obtained, upon application to the Secretary, on and after May 18.

By order of the Committee,

HY. WHALLEY NICHOLSON,

April 30, 1883. Secretary.

[illegible] MISSIONS to SEAMEN.—The [illegible]ARL of ABERDEEN will preside at the ANNUAL MEETING of the MISSIONS to SEAMEN, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, S.W., on THURSDAY, May 10, at 3 p.m. The Bishop of Cork, the Bishop of Dover, the Rev. J. B. Harbord, M.A., the Chaplain of the Fleet, the Rev. R. B. Boyer, M.A., Superintendent of Missions, the Rev. T. S. Treanor, M.A., Chaplain for the Downs, Admiral R. V. Hamilton, C.B., and S. B. Power, Esq., will take part.

W. DAWSON,

Commander, R.N., and Secretary.

The Missions to Seamen, 11 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).

117 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NOTICE.

The STORES will be CLOSED on WHIT MONDAY, May 14, being a Bank Holiday.—By order,

April 30, 1883. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

LETTERS PATENT for the MANUFACTURE of ARMOUR PLATES (Wilson's Invention).

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that legal proceedings will be prosecuted against all Persons who may infringe certain Letters Patent granted to me, Alexander Wilson, of Sheffield, in the County of York, viz. :—

Letters Patent, dated December 7, 1876, No. 4,746, amended by a Disclaimer and Memorandum of Alteration, filed March 4, 1878. Also Letters Patent, dated September 14, 1877, No. 3,472. Also Letters Patent, dated May 5, 1882, No. 2,130.

All the above Patents being for improvements in the Manufacture of Armour Plates.

Dated May 2, 1883.

ALEXANDER WILSON.

Cyclops Works, Sheffield.

NOTICE.—The WIDOW of a Gentleman, in a Government Office, lately deceased, and the Daughter of an Officer in the Army, DESIRES the CHARGE of an ORPHAN, INDIAN or DELICATE CHILDREN, to Educate with her own two. References exchanged.—For particulars, apply to Mrs. H. HUTCHINS, 40 Sistova Road, Balham, S.W.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Old Uniforms, Epaulettes, Books, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Mr. J. Norton, 5 Wych Street, Strand, continues giving the highest price in the trade for the above. The utmost value remitted by Post-Office order the same day for all Parcels forwarded. All letters punctually attended to.

N.B.—Mr. Norton has always on hand a large stock of present Regulation Uniforms, equal to new, at very low prices.

Regimental Dinners.

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the ALBION TAVERN, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on FRIDAY, June 8, 1883, at 8 p.m.

Officers intending to be present will please notify the same to the MANAGER, Albion Tavern, as early as possible.

11TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN) HUSSARS.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the "SHIP," Greenwich, on MONDAY, May 21, 1883, at 7 p.m.

A Saloon Carriage will be attached to the 6.20 p.m. train, and returning at 11.26 p.m., for the convenience of Officers attending the Dinner. A notification of intention to dine should be sent to Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W., as soon as possible.

THE BUFFS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, June 8, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE KING'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., on THURSDAY, May 24, 1883, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W.

9TH NORFOLK REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, W.C., on THURSDAY, May 24, 1883, at 8 p.m.

Officers intending to be present will please notify the same, as early as possible, to Mr. ANDREW LAWRIE, 70 Jermyn Street, London.

1ST and 2ND BATTALION, EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENTS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

Regimental Dinners.

PRINCESS of WALES'S OWN REGIMENT (19TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at half-past 8 o'clock, on FRIDAY, June 8, General Sir R. O. BRIGHT, K.C.B., presiding.

Officers proposing to be present will signify their intention to the MANAGER, Freemasons' Tavern, by Wednesday, June 6.

48TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of this Regiment will take place on TUESDAY, May 22, 1883, at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, City, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to signify the same to the MANAGER of the Albion, by the 17th inst.

1ST BATTALION, BERKSHIRE REGIMENT (OLD 49TH).

The REGIMENAL DINNER will take place in London, on FRIDAY, June 8, 1883, at 8 o'clock. The place selected for the Dinner will be notified hereafter.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Lieutenant-Colonel HUYSHE, 1st Battalion, Berkshire Regiment, Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, on or before May 30.

THE OLD 53RD LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, June 5, at a quarter to 8 o'clock. General Sir CHARLES TROLLOPE, K.C.B., in the Chair.

A notification of intention to be present should be addressed to Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W., as soon as possible.

56TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place on TUESDAY, May 22, 1883, at 7 30 p.m., at LIMMER'S HOTEL, George Street, Hanover Square.

Gentlemen who intend to dine are requested to notify the same to the MANAGER of Limmer's Hotel, by Saturday, May 19.

2ND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE REGIMENT (LATE 59TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held in London, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1883.

Time and Place will appear in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, Saturday, May 12, 1883.

THE VINE CLUB,

27 DOVER STREET, W.,

Is a Grill Club, and the Members of it are enabled to obtain, for their own cellars, Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, at the actual, wholesale, cost price.

ENTRANCE-FEE, £3 3s. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, £5 5s.

For Full Particulars, apply to the

SECRETARY.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF IMITATIONS OF

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

Which are calculated to deceive the Public,

LEA and PERRINS beg to draw attention to the fact that each Bottle of the Original and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Bears their Autograph Signature,

LEA and PERRINS'.

*** Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail by dealers in Sauces throughout the world.

PATRONISED BY HIS LATE R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

COWVAN'S CANTON STRAP,

OR FOUR-SIDED RAZOR SHARPENER.

For Grinding, Setting, Strapping, and Finishing Razors, Penknives, and Surgical Instruments. To all who value ease and comfort in shaving, this Strap will be an invaluable acquisition. The bluntest razor or penknife may be instantly restored to its primitive keen edge.

Prices, 5s 6d, 7s 6d, and 9s 6d. Cowvan's Razor Paste, 6d and 1s per packet.

Warehouses—31 and 32 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.; and 93 and 95 City Road.

Regimental Dinners.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on FRIDAY, June 1, at 8 o'clock p.m. H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G. (Colonel-in-Chief), will preside.

Officers who wish to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT (OLD 62ND).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 66TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place on THURSDAY, May 24, at a quarter to 8 o'clock, at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street.

An early intimation is requested, addressed to Mr. DWELLY, Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 71ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on THURSDAY, May 31, 1883, at 7.45 p.m.

An early intimation is requested, addressed to Mr. DWELLY, Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 73RD REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 7.45 p m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at THE SHIP and TURTLE TAVERN, 130 Leadenhall Street, on MONDAY, May 21, 1883, at 8 p.m.

Officers intending to be present will please notify the same to Messrs. C. and A. PAINTER, Ship and Turtle Tavern, as early as possible.

THE OLD 82ND (PRINCE of WALES'S VOLUNTEERS) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN on THURSDAY, June 7, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. J. C. WOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE 83RD CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place on SATURDAY, May 26, at a quarter to 8 o'clock, at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street.

An early intimation is requested, addressed to Mr. DWELLY, Craig's Court, S.W.

THE (LATE) 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 8 o'clock.

An early intimation is requested, addressed to Mr. DWELLY, Craig's Court, S.W.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE DINNER

is arranged for
FRIDAY, May 25,
at the MARLBOROUGH ROOMS, Regent Street,
H.R.H. the COLONEL-IN-CHIEF in the CHAIR,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

For tickets, apply to J. C. WOOLACOTT, Jun., Esq., Craig's Court, S.W.

PATRON—
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

PRESIDENT—
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, K.G.

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The STATE OPENING CEREMONY will be performed on SATURDAY, May 12, at noon, by His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, by command of, and on behalf of, Her Most Gracious the QUEEN.

The CEREMONY will consist of a Royal Procession—comprising Their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES and other Members of the ROYAL FAMILY, the ROYAL COMMISSIONERS, the FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS, &c.—to and from the Dais, from which, amid a flourish of trumpets, His Royal Highness will declare the EXHIBITION OPEN.

On the OPENING DAY there will be:—

FOUR HUNDRED REPRESENTATIVE FISHERMEN from all Parts of the United Kingdom.

FISHER-GIRLS, in NATIVE COSTUME, from Scotland, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

HER MAJESTY S WATERMEN, in their State Livery.

CHORUS of 350 Voices.

ORCHESTRAL BAND of 70 Performers.

BAND of the GRENADIER GUARDS.

BAND of the ROYAL MARINES, &c.

ADMISSION to the OPENING CEREMONY solely by SEASON TICKETS, price Two Guineas, which may be obtained by letter or personal application at the Offices of the Exhibition at South Kensington; the City Office, 27 Great Winchester Street, E.C.; the Railway Book Stalls, and the Libraries.

MILLTOWN, MALBAY, COUNTY CLARE, IRELAND.

Officers of the Army or Navy on Half-pay, or Retired Civil Servants just home from India, have the opportunity of purchasing, on reasonable terms, direct from the owner,

A MOST COMFORTABLE and ELIGIBLE MARINE RESIDENCE,

which is held on a lease for 999 years, at only £2 per annum. The house commands extensive views of the Atlantic coast, offers ample accommodation for a large family, and is in thoroughly good repair, having coach-house, stables, a lock-up yard, &c. All standing on an acre of good grass land, well enclosed, and within a few perches of the tide-way. The air is celebrated for its purity, salubrity, and restorative quality, especially to those debilitated after long residence in the East. The bathing here is unrivalled. There is a daily postal and market delivery. The fishing and shooting cannot be surpassed. Meat and poultry are cheap. At a mile distant is a church, and at a mile and a half an excellent school. The district is perfectly peaceable, and there are many resident gentry in this favoured locality. Railway communication with Ennis is daily expected to be established. N.B.—The furniture at a valuation, if required.—Application to,

JAMES B. MOLONY, Esq., Solicitor,
Bindon Street,
Ennis,
County Clare.

HANTS.—To be LET, Michaelmas next, a GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE at Fair Oak, distant about 1½ miles from Bishopstoke Railway Station, known as OAK LODGE, with 4 reception rooms, 13 bed-rooms, and offices; good stabling, lodge entrance with drive, and beautifully timbered park of about 40 acres, having an ornamental fish-pond therein of about 5½ acres; winter and summer tennis courts, cricket ground, and terraced gardens; hunting with two packs of foxhounds, and good fishing within easy distance. The property is in good repair, and sanitary arrangements, drainage, &c., complete. May be viewed by permission of the present tenant (Captain Eccles), at stated hours by card, only to be obtained of RICHARD AUSTIN, Bishops Waltham, of whom further particulars can be obtained.

TO be LET, FURNISHED, for a year, or less time, A RECTORY HOUSE, beautifully situated, affording ample accommodation for a Family. Large gardens, tennis-lawn, good stabling, &c. Terms from Five to Six Guineas weekly.—Apply to Messrs. EDMUND DURRANT and CO., Booksellers, 90 High Street, Chelmsford.

SOMERSETSHIRE. — To be LET, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, commanding extensive views of Blackdown and Quantock Hills; containing three reception, five best bed, and four secondary rooms; well-stocked garden; lawn-tennis, shrubberies, and paddock; two-stalled stable, and offices; one and a half mile from town; drainage perfect.—B. CLAREMONT, Taunton.

A PERFECT Little BACHELOR'S RESIDENCE, or for a gentleman, lady, and one servant. Quite retired, but close to Portland Place; furnished completely, every possible convenience; dining, drawing, bed and bath room, all en suite, on ground floor; kitchen, servant's room, below. Lease and furniture all to be sold. Ready for immediate occupation.—Inquire at, for address, "C. M.," Wyatt's, 9 North Audley Street.

SHIPPING INVESTMENT (Limited Liability).—Some £10 Shares (at par) in a new Cargo Steamer, under experienced management, can be obtained by prompt application. Dividends at the rate of 17 to 20 per cent. per annum have, during several years past, been paid to Shareholders in similar steamers, under the same managers, who are now increasing their Fleet. Every facility given to intending investors for thorough investigation and inquiry.—Address, "STEAMSHIP COMPANY," care of Messrs. DEACON, 154 Leadenhall Street, London.

THE MILITARY and ROYAL NAVAL CLUB,
16 ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

For Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Auxiliary Forces, and those retired from the same.

For particulars, apply to the SECRETARY, at the Club.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

SOUTHSEA.—GROSVENOR HOTEL, facing the Sea, within three minutes of the Piers and Esplanade. Commands beautiful views of the Solent, Isle of Wight, Spithead, &c. Table d'Hôte, separate tables. — T. W. SCADDAN, Proprietor.

EMIGRATION to TASMANIA.—RETIRED OFFICERS and Others, intending to settle in the Colony of TASMANIA, should apply for FREE GRANTS of LAND, and full information, either personally or by letter, to the SECRETARY, Tasmanian Government Emigration Department, 79½ Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

GENTLEMEN wishing to put HORSES to KEEPING, either Grass or otherwise.—Apply to J. W. LANE, Manor Farm, Highgate. Strict attention is paid to same, and Watchman on the premises at night. Terms moderate.

SHAVING a PLEASURE.

EDWARD SMITH'S 1s HOLLOW-GROUND RAZOR is pronounced by all the most wonderful razor ever introduced. It has during the past two years stood every test, and thousands have been sold retail only, at No. 3 Cheapside. It never requires grinding or setting, and is complete in case for 1s 1d; post free, 1s 3d. Complete list of razors, &c., on application. N.B.—A liberal allowance to Serjeants and others taking a quantity.—EDWARD SMITH ("The City Toy Shop"), 3 Cheapside, London.

DIRECTORY.

BEDFORD HOTEL, for Officers and Families, King's Road, BRIGHTON.
SKIPP, CHARLES (Mr.), Surgeon Dentist, 31 ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.
RED LION HOTEL, for Officers, Families, and Gentlemen, COLCHESTER.
ADAM'S SMALL-ARMS CO., Revolver Makers to H.M.'s Govt., 391 STRAND.
AMERY & LOADER, Military & General Outfitters, Tichborne St., REGENT ST.
CAWTE'S HOTEL, for Officers and Families, ESPLANADE, SOUTHSEA.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, for Officers and Families, BIRMINGHAM.
BLAND & SONS, Gun, Revolver, and Rifle Makers, 106 STRAND, W.C.
QUEEN'S HOTEL, for Officers, Families, and Gentlemen, EASTBOURNE.
FALKNER, Scientific Boot and Boot-tree Maker, 52 SOUTH MOLTON ST.
WEST CLIFF HOTEL, for Officers, Families, and Gentlemen, FOLKESTONE.
CARTER, OWEN J., & CO., Wine Merchants and Brewers, High St., CHATHAM.
WHITELOCK & SONS, Shirt Makers, and Outfitters, 54 CHARING CROSS.
LANCASTER HOUSE BOARDING ESTABt., Grand Parade, BRIGHTON.
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Mr. WOLFFRAM'S LIST of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES:—

Date and Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Total No. of Marks.
July, 1882.			
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L.	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W.	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26	Sandhurst	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34	Sandhurst	5239
Knight, W. C.	35	Sandhurst	5232
Langdale, P.	45	Sandhurst	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50	Woolwich	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54	Sandhurst	5048
Benett, H. V.	60	Sandhurst	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63	Sandhurst	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64	Sandhurst	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65	Sandhurst	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74	Sandhurst	4818
December, 1882.			
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickinson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5868
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston - Johnson, W. G.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Warrand, W. N. M.		Marine Infantry	4655
Burne, Knightley O.	1	Sandhurst	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

At the Preliminary Examination held in February, 1882, Six out of Seven Candidates, and at the Preliminary Examination held in March, 18 2, all Four Candidates, sent up from the Manor House, were successful.

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SANDHURST and ROYAL MARINES.—At the Four Competitive Examinations held in 1881 and 1882, EIGHT out of TWELVE Candidates prepared by Mr. J. A. GRATTAN (late Royal Artillery) were successful, viz.:—Messrs. W. G. Baker, C. Boileau, W. G. Cameron, A. P. Elphinstone, E. F. David, G. B. Geach, D. A. Hailes, and O. H. Wilkie, (Hon. Q.C.) During these two years, FOURTEEN out of EIGHTEEN Gentlemen sent up passed the ARMY PRELIMINARY Examination, and EIGHT out of NINE Lieutenants of Militia passed the Literary ARMY ENTRANCE Examination.

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C. H. Farquharson	5th	J. F. Campbell	23rd
J. E. Cullinan	12th	H. L. Showers	24th
C. W. Garraway	16th	C. L. Crutchley	31st
S. F. Judge	17th	B. T. Mahon	38th

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RECENT SUCCESSES.

Woolwich:—Five out of seven sent up in 1882, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th.

Sandhurst:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet.

Sandhurst Preliminary:—Thirteen out of Eighteen this year.

Militia Military:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed thirty-six under the present regulations. viz.:—March, 1881, *First, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *First, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *First, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th—the 4th passed his first trial after only 16 weeks' reading.

(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

At three out of the five examinations held, Major Lynch passed the First Candidate.

Militia Literary:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, all in 1882.

Staff College:—1881: First, 4th, 16th. 1882: First, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

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Lieutenant	E. G. Wynyard	8th	
"	H. J. Morphy	11th	
"	I. H. W. Southey	14th	(Bracketed [with 13th)
"	N. G. Woodyatt	15th	
"	J. H. Heycock	16th	
"	D. S. A. Cosby	22nd	
"	F. K. O. Peile	26th	

This completes a total of 32 commissions secured by Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW at the last four Military Competitive Examinations, the total number sent up for these competitions being 77. The names of the successful pupils have already been published.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY,

CORRECTED UP TO MAY 5.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Re-turned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		—	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut-Col. F. G. Burnaby	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.	Meerut—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut-Col. W. H. Lee	Manchester	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Edinburgh	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		—	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut-Col. J. Goldie [p.s.c.	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Gds		Lieut-Col. C. Campbell, C.B.,	Shorncliffe—Manchester	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut-Col. E. B. Hutton	Dublin	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Ballincollig	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Aldershot	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. Philips	Hounslow	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Col. W. L. Browne	Newbridge	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars)		Col. H. D'A. P. Burnell	Colchester	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut-Col. J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Lieut-Col. E. A. Wood	Lucknow—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	...
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B.,	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox [A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lt.-Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of C'mb'dge's Own) Lancers		Lieut-Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Longford	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut-Col. K. J. W. Coghill, C.B.	Egypt—Aldershot	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut-Col. C. Mangles	Cahir	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. F. Kaye	Dublin	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	—	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Dublin	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	St. George's Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Chelsea	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. G. W. Knox, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Wellington Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbadoes—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Curragh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny	Portland—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Peshawur—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Parnell, C.B.	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar—Brbados.	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Stokes	Bombay—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Mullingar—Newcastle	1866	Bengal—Afghanistn	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Agra—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	—	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	—	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Meean Meer—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	—	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn	Col. W. T. Baker	Lucknow—Bury St. Edmunds.	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Lt. Infantry).	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Dublin—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn	Col. P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B.	Kamptee—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. B. Cosby	Bradford—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn	Lieut.-Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Poona—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nva. Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. W. Adcock	Theyetmyo—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn	Col. M. J. R. MacGregor	Rawul Pindee—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Malta—Clonmel	1882	Egypt	...
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Hereford	Halifax, N.S.—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. E. Davidson	Belfast—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. F. L. Edridge	Templemore—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Dover—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Carey	Jersey—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunsw'k	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col, H. C. Patton	Peshawur—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Pembroke Dock—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Manchester—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn	Lieut-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Umballa—Berwick-on-Tweed.	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. A. S. Cameron, V.C., p.s.c.	Kinsale—Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn	Lieut-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. D. Geddes	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Lock, p.s.c.	Enniskillen—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Sing'p're	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. Heywood	Quetta—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Kinsale—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Chatham—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanist'n	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Gibraltar—Kingston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. S. Stabb	Devonport—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Richardson,	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. J. Castle [C.B.	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie,	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D. Johnstone	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. King	Kilkenny—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE—

A Battery	Newbridge
B —	Exeter
C —	Dublin
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Meerut
F —	Umballa
G —	Meerut
H —	Exeter
I —	Canterbury
K —	Newbridge
L —	Mean Meer
M —	Dublin
N —	Coventry

B BRIGADE—

A Battery	Dorchester
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Kirkee
E —	Bangalore
F —	Aldershot
G —	Egypt
H —	Aldershot
I —	Aldershot
K —	Umballa
L —	Newbridge
M —	Secunderabad
N —	Lucknow

DEPOT—A and B Brigades—Woolwich.
RIDING ESTABLISHMENT—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE—

A Battery	Shorncliffe
B —	Ferozepore
C —	Natal
D —	Shorncliffe
E —	Kilkenny
F —	Woolwich
G —	Benares
H —	Jullundur
I —	Ahmedabad
J —	Newcastle
K —	Dublin
L —	Secunderabad
M —	Nusserabad
N —	Hyderabad
O —	Kamptee
P —	Secunderabad
Q —	St Thomas Mt.
R —	Bellary
S —	Bangalore
T —	Aldershot
U —	Athlone
V —	Chatham
W —	Hilsea
X —	Woolwich

2ND BRIGADE—

A Battery	Kirkee
B —	Neemuch
C —	Ahmednuggur
D —	Kirkee
E —	Kurrachee
F —	Deesa
G —	Belgaum
H —	Bristol
I —	Egypt
J —	Allahabad
K —	Sheffield
L —	Limerick
M —	St. Thomas Mt.
N —	Woolwich
O —	Hilsea
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Sheffield

2ND BRIGADE (*con.*)

R —	Peshawur
S —	Woolwich

3RD BRIGADE—

A Battery	Weedon
B —	Weedon
C —	Egypt
D —	Ipswich
E —	Ipswich
F —	Aldershot
G —	Clonmel
H —	Christchurch
I —	Bangalore
J —	Trowbridge
K —	Nowgong
L —	Dinapore
M —	Meerut
N —	Cawnpore
O —	Agra
P —	Meean Meer
Q —	Saugor
R —	Fyzabad

4TH BRIGADE—

A Battery	Mhow
B —	Rawul Pindee
C —	Meean Meer
D —	Lucknow
E —	Bareilly
F —	Morar
G —	Meerut
H —	Aldershot
I —	Curragh
J —	Woolwich
K —	Fermoy
L —	Mooltan
M —	Aldershot
N —	Woolwich
O —	Barrackpore
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Colchester
R —	Glasgow

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Weymouth
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Tilbury
5th —	Bermuda
6th —	Bermuda
7th —	Rawul Pindee
8th —	Attock
9th —	Rawul Pindee
Depot	Newcastle

No. 2.—LANCASHIRE DIVISION.

1st Battery	Fort Widley
2nd —	Jersey
3rd —	Shoeburyness
4th —	Ferozepore
5th —	Lahore
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Liverpool

No. 3.—EASTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Landguard Fort
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Fort Victoria
4th —	Woolwich
5th —	Ceylon
6th —	Ceylon
7th —	Theyetmyo
8th —	Theyetmyo
9th —	Tonghoo
Depot	Colchester

No. 4.—CINQUE PORTS DIVISION.

1st Battery	Guernsey
2nd —	Alderney
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Dover
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Barbadoes
7th —	Quetta
8th —	Bombay
9th —	Khandalla
Depot	Dover

No. 5.—LONDON DIVISION.

1st Battery	Portsmouth
2nd —	Fort Grange
3rd —	Woolwich
4th —	Malta
5th —	Malta
6th —	Malta
7th —	Fort William
8th —	Delhi
Depot	Woolwich

No. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Portsmouth
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Golden Hill
5th —	Govindghur
6th —	Allahabad
7th Battery	Peshawur
8th —	Hong Kong
9th —	Singapore
Depot	Fort Rowner

No. 7.—WESTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Carlisle Fort
2nd —	Spike Island
3rd —	Canden Fort
4th —	Devonport
5th —	Gwalior
6th —	Morar
7th —	Cape
8th —	Mauritius
9th —	St. Helena
Depot	Plymouth

No. 8.—SCOTTISH DIVISION

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Sheerness
3rd —	Sheerness
4th —	Sheerness
5th —	Egypt
6th —	Egypt
7th —	Aden
8th —	Aden
9th —	Bombay
Depot	Leith Fort

[*See next page.*]

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY (Continued).

Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
38	38th ..	South Staffordshire ...	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre... ...	Malta—Lichfield	1880	Malta...	...
—	80th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Tucker, C.B. ...	Tralee—Lichfield	1872	Singapore—Transv'l	1880
39	39th...	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon...	Aldershot—Dorchester ...	1869	Bengal—Bengal ...	1882
—	54th...		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Roorkee—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th...	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. C. Brook... ...	Peshawur—Warrington ...	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd ..		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock	Devonport—Warrington ...	1857	India—Aden ...	...
41	41st ...	Welsh	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. J. Haydock ...	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. Fitzgerald ...	Londonderry—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar..	1879
42	42nd ..	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Green	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd...		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Portsmouth—Perth	1866	China—Bengal ...	1881
43	43rd...	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd..		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie...	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar ...	1874
44	44th...	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Rennie ...	Ft. St. George—Warley ...	1871	Madras	...
—	56th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Greenland ...	Gibraltar—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th...	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. B. Hayward ...	Castlebar—Leicester	1864	Bombay—India ...	1878
—	95th...		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. J. N. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c.	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th...	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Straton ..	Gibraltar—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st ...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Bevan ...	Allahabad—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	...
48	48th...	Northamptonshire ...	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton ...	1868	Malta—Madras ...	1880
—	58th...		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond...	Natal—Northampton	1879	Natal...	...
49	49th...	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire) ...	1st Bn.	Col. W. W. Corban	Egypt (for Gibr'lt'r)—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th...		2nd Bn.	—	Gosport—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay ...	1881
50	50th...	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. E. Fyler... ...	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt...	...
—	97th...		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Dublin—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal ...	1882
51	51st ...	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire).	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c....	Bareilly—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th.		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Daniell ...	Cork—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd...	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell ...	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt...	...
—	85th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon ...	Aldershot—Shrewsbury ...	1868	Bombay—Natal ...	1881
57	57th...	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal ...	1879
—	77th...		2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun ...	Rangoon—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th...	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c....	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax ...	1878
—	60th...		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. K. G. Henderson [A D.C.	Winchester—Winchester ...	1867	Bengal—Natal ...	1882
—	60th ..		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th...		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar ...	Ferozepore—Winchester ...	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd ..	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream ...	Woolwich—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden ...	1882
—	99th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes ...	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd...	Manchester	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. L. Auchinleck...	Tower—Ashton-under-Lyne ...	1870	Bengal—Egypt ...	1882
—	96th ..		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard ...	Mooltan — Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta...	...
64	64th...	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. H. Sams	Athlone—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta ...	1872
—	98th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. T. Simpson ...	Kurrachee—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th...	York and Lancaster ...	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Byam	Aden—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	...
—	84th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. E. E. Wilson, C.B.	Aldershot—Pontefract ...	1882	Egypt—Egypt ...	1882
68	68th...	Durham Light Infantry..	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. H. Tucker ...	Meerut—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th.		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot ...	Gibraltar—Sunderland ...	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st...	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Curragh—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1880
—	74th...		2nd Bn.	—	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt...	...
72	72nd..	S'forth Highl'd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Alb'nys)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George ...	1871	Bengal—Egypt ...	1883
—	78th ..		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George ...	1879	Poona	...
75	75th ..	Gordon Highlanders ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. Hammill, C.B. ...	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta...	...
—	92nd..		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen... ...	1868	Bombay—Natal ...	1882
79	79th...	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd...	Royal Irish Rifles ...	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal ...	1882
—	86th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. R. C. Crofton ...	Bermuda—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th...	Princ'ss Vict'ria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) ...	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B. ...	Aldershot—Armagh	1882	Egypt—Egypt ...	1882
—	89th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. B. S. Robinson ...	Belgaum—Armagh	1870	Madras	...
88	88th...	Connaught Rangers ...	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal ...	1882
91	91st ...	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Suth'rl'd Highl'd'rs)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. A. C. Bruce, C.B., p.s.c.	Cape—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd...		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. E. H. D. Macpherson	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1881
100	100th.	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Williams ...	Umballa—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th.		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Forbes ...	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st..	Royal Munster Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Hall	Nova Scotia—Tralee	1874	Malta	...
—	104th.		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. G. Campbell ...	Malta—Tralee	1882	Malta...	...
102	102nd.	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Duncan, p.s.c. ...	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd.		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Frankland, p.s.c. ...	Dover—Naas	1862	Bombay—Bengal ...	1871
94A	R.B...	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut -Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Ahmednuggur--Winchester ...	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B...		2nd Bn.	Col. J. P. C. Glyn	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B...		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester ...	1857	India--Bombay ...	1872
—	R.B...		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. J. A. Smith... ...	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut.-Col. P. Sheppard ...	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery ...		Lt-Col. Marquis de Piro, C.M.G.	Malta	...	...	...

GARRISON ARTILLERY (Continued).

No. 9.—Welsh Division.

1st Battery ...	Pembroke Dock
2nd — ...	Ft. Hubberstone
3rd — ...	South Hook
4th — ...	Secunderabad
5th — ...	St. Thomas Mnt.
6th — ...	Halifax
7th — ...	Halifax
8th — ...	Halifax
Depot............	Newport

No. 10.—North Irish Division.

1st Battery ...	Sandown, I. of W.
2nd — ...	Shoeburyness
3rd — ...	Portsmouth
4th — ...	Rangoon
5th — ...	Mhow
6th — ...	Gibraltar

No 10.—North Irish Division (con.)

7th — ...	Gibraltar
8th — ...	Gibraltar
9th — ...	Gibraltar
Depot............	Belfast

No. 11.—South Irish Division.

1st Battery ...	Bull Point
2nd — ...	Devonport
3rd — ...	Devonport
4th — ...	Portsmouth
5th — ...	Umballa
6th — ...	Theyetmyo
7th — ...	Malta
8th — ...	Malta
9th — ...	Malta
Depot............	Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Ald'shot
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Cape Town
6th—Chatham
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th—Bermuda
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Chatham
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Bermuda
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th Company—Southampton [(Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Gibraltar
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps—Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

A correspondent writes:—"The more one considers Dr. Thorburn's case, the more mysterious appears the action of the military authorities. He, hitherto an honourable man, is accused of a dishonourable act, which a special court of inquiry, assembled by the Commander-in-Chief in India, acquits him of. A court-martial is asked for; this is not granted, for the admitted reason that there is no evidence against him. The authorities in England offer him a gratuity of £2,500, a sum of money given to medical officers who retire voluntarily. All the above circumstances prove him to be innocent. Then why must he accept the gratuity, and retire from the service in which he distinguished himself? Until some better and cogent reasons are forthcoming than those advocated by Lord Morley in the House of Lords are produced, Dr. Thorburn will appear to the British public an ill-used man."

The Government (says the *Standard*) have, with the concurrence of Lord Alcester and Lord Wolseley, agreed to commute the proposed pensions to these noble lords into the payment of lump sums computed on the actuarial value of two lives. The sum in Lord Alcester's case will be about £25,000, and in the case of Lord Wolseley, between £29,000 and £30,000.

Amusements.

◆

The Royal Italian Opera season commenced on Tuesday evening. The house has been tastefully redecorated, a new chandelier fixed in the grand saloon, improved communications made for the greater comfort and security of the public, and a central passage has been formed directly through the centre of the stalls to the front of the orchestra, reviving the memory of that convenient avenue known to the old frequenters of Her Majesty's Theatre as "Fops' Alley." On the opening night was performed Verdi's fantastic opera of "Aïda," ably interpreted under the direction of Signor Bevignani, who has the control of an excellent orchestra and most efficient chorus. Madame Fursch-Madi as Aïda and Mdlle. Stahl as Amneris once more secured the favour of their audience. Signor Cotogni was the Ethiopian monarch, and Signor Reszke again exerted with effect his fine voice as the High Priest. Nervousness evidently prevented Signor Marconi, who made as Radamès his first appearance in this country, from doing full justice to his powers; but the impression he made was decidedly favourable. Flotow's melodious opera of "Marta" was given on Thursday evening, and Meyerbeer's grand opera of "L'Africaine" will be performed this (Saturday) evening, with Madame Pauline Lucca as Selika.

At Drury Lane, the spectacular drama of "Youth" has been effectively reproduced by Mr. Augustus Harris, who retains his original character of the hero, Frank Darlington. The piece is embellished with additional effects, and seems likely to renew its attraction for a considerable time. The changes in the cast include Miss Lydia Foote, who now plays the matronly Mrs. Darlington; Miss Sophie Eyre, as the deluding Eva de Malvoisie; Miss Fanny Enson as Mrs. Walsingham; and Mrs. Alfred Maddick as Frank's cousin, Alice Wenlock. Mr. Herbert Standing in this revival represents the wicked Major Randal Reckley, and Miss Fanny Brough the lively young "swell," Willie Spratley. Mr. John Ryder, Mr. Harry Jackson, and Mr. Harry Nicholls advantageously preserve their former positions. A four-horse coach is now introduced into the second act, with all its appointments complete, and the battle scene, vigorously carried out, has been transferred to Egypt, the exploits of the Drury-Lane army reflecting great credit on their military instructor, Captain Riddell.

Morning performances at the Gaiety have included Miss Le Thiere's *matinée* on Monday, when "Pygmalion and Galatea" was followed by four scenes from "Macbeth," with Miss Gertrude Kellogg and Mr. Hermann Vezin in the prominent parts. On Tuesday, Mr. Edmund Leathes had a special performance, producing a blank-verse drama, written by himself, called "For King and Country," a story of the old Cavalier and Roundhead days. On Thursday, Miss Kate Vaughan took her annual benefit, appearing on this occasion as Amy Robsart, in the historical drama of that name, founded by the late Andrew Halliday on Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Kenilworth."

"School" was acted for the last time at the Haymarket on Thursday night, and the house was closed on Friday for a dress rehearsal of "Fedora," to be produced this evening (Saturday).

The Lyceum season will terminate on Saturday, July 28, and Mr. Henry Irving and his London company will then be absent from the metropolis for a period of ten months. "Much Ado about Nothing" will be played nightly during the present month, except on three Saturday evenings, when "The Bells" will be substituted.

At Her Majesty's Theatre, Mdlle. Limido, an Italian danseuse, who appeared not long since at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, has been engaged, and in the grand "snow ballet," which forms the effective climax of the showy operatic spectacle of "A Trip to the Moon," her graceful movements excite the warmest admiration.

After this week, the evening performances at the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, will be discontinued, and afternoon representations will be substituted. Mr. Burnand's excellent comedy, "The Colonel," is to be revived, with Mr. Edgar Bruce in his original character. Those who have not seen the piece should avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so.

Lovers of music who have a spare hour at their disposal cannot do better, should they be in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly, than drop in at the Piccadilly Hall, where Paganini Redivivus offers twice daily a musical entertainment of the highest order.

The following letter, which appeared in the *Madras Mail*, is not, of course, to be considered the genuine production of an India Native officer. Those who have served in the Madras Presidency will be best able to appreciate the fidelity with which the peculiarities of native English are represented. It may be accepted, on the whole, as significant of the effect likely to be produced on the minds of Sepoys by the extremely injudicious legislation with which India is now threatened:—"To Honorable Filbert, Governor-General's Lawyer. Respected Sir,—All natives very glad your goodness arrived to this country. God making great difference between black people and white men, but your Honor making all same. Therefore your majesty more powerful than Almighty Dollar even. Sepoys very glad that soon this country magistrates can punish the Europe gentries, because they are bad lot, and always kicking up bobbery, beating and damning with bad words the poor native people who never do anything wrong. *Now* Europe gentlemens will be fraid of the native police; that is why all Aryan brethren got much joy in the heart. I hope master soon making some new order for native officers. We are very good peoples, and plenty use to the Ranee. If got doubt, yor Honour can see what the English people at Madame Tussaud saying about Indian Contingent. All native officers got *commissions* same like Europe officers and not common warrants like conductors and them fellows. It very proper, therefore, for all Europe soldiers to salute native officers; but they never doing cos they got white faces. One day I say to Tommy Atkins, 'Why you not salute native officers?' and he say (he was rude man), 'Ullo, my cockywax, don't you wish you may get it?' But *now* we thinking we shall get it. Your Honor must also order that native officers can pay companies. We will never make any humbug business, as we are all respectable gentlemens. As we got Commissions we must also sit on court-martial for trying Europe soldiers and officers. If we got commissions all same like Europe officers, why so much difference? Therefore your Honour must please give order that native officers all same Europeans, and that Europe soldiers must salute us, and that we must try Europe soldiers and officers. Sometimes Europe court-martial taking presents when trying their own countrymens, but native officers never can do that sort business. If Governor-General and your Honor will make this law, all Sepoys praying your Honor's seeds may be multiply like fleas on the sea-beach.—I have the honor to be, &c., Subadar-Major Bahadoor, Madras Native Yenfuntry."

"One of Them" writes:—"*À propos* of the account which appeared in your last issue of cadets quitting the Royal Military College in May, 1853, can you find space for the detail of my term which passed out in June, 1870? It originally numbered 79, of these only 34 are now in the service, viz., 16 in Queen's regiments and 18 in the S.C.; 12 are dead, two were not granted commissions, and the remainder have retired from the service. Of the dead, one fell in action, two were accidentally killed in India, and two died on service. The first and second cadets on the list have passed the Staff College. None have yet reached the rank of major, but all have obtained their company, with, curiously enough, one exception, viz., the cadet who took the first place; and what is stranger still is that the cadet passing out last on the list was the first to get his company, but the poor fellow did not live to enjoy his good-fortune, for he took his own life on the very day on which his promotion appeared in the *Gazette*."

RECENT NAVAL SCANDALS.

REPORT OF MR. MARTIN AND MR. LAYCOCK ON THE VICTUALLING ACCOUNTS OF H.M.'s SHIPS.

COPY OF ADMIRALTY ORDER.

Admiralty, Oct. 4, 1882.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL,—With reference to the Courts-martial held in June last for the trial of the paymaster, ship's steward, and ship's steward's assistant of H.M.S. Cambridge, on various charges connected with a deficiency of fresh beef discovered on board that ship, and with reference to your observations of July 15 last thereon, I am to acquaint you that my Lords desire you will carefully consider the question of the audit of the victualling accounts of her Majesty's ships, as it appears to their Lordships that the examination of the Paymasters' accounts, as hitherto conducted in your Department, would not have detected such frauds as were perpetrated by the ship's steward of the Cambridge, inasmuch as the existing system of audit does not necessitate an examination of the books containing the entries on which the paymasters' accounts are made up. My Lords desire that, after the further inquiry ordered in this communication, you will recommend such changes in the existing system as you may consider desirable or necessary.

2. As my Lords do not consider it likely that the frauds on board the Cambridge commenced only with the period which formed the subject of the courts-martial, they desire that the victualling accounts of H.M.S. Cambridge may be thoroughly examined for the preceding three months, in the same manner as the accounts subsequent to Oct. 1 last were examined by Mr. Martin, Deputy-Judge-Advocate, and Mr. Onffroy, of your Department, previous to the preparation of the charges in the courts-martial which have been held.

3. My Lords also desire that a similar scrutiny shall be made of the books of H.M.'s ships Duke of Wellington, Royal Adelaide, and Excellent, for the quarter preceding the date of the courts-martial in the case of the Cambridge.

4. My Lords have desired that the leave-books of H.M.'s ships Cambridge, Royal Adelaide, Excellent, and Duke of Wellington shall be sent into office, and also the lists of officers absent upwards of forty-eight hours, as it would appear that the directions contained in Article 1,597 of the Queen's Regulations are not sufficiently observed. These books are also to be examined, and a full report made to their Lordships thereon, with any suggestions for securing a system under which all persons on leave shall be duly checked, in accordance with the regulations in the leave-book, mess-book, and ship's ledger, which does not appear to have been the case on board H.M.S. Cambridge, the consequence being that the Crown suffered loss, either by the issue or payment of savings on account of officers and men not entitled to receive them, or by the misappropriation of accrued surplus.

5. As Mr. Martin was employed with Mr. Onffroy in investigating the accounts of the Cambridge, my Lords consider that it would be well that they should also be employed on this further inquiry; and a ship's steward may be employed to assist them, if desired.

6. A copy of this memorandum has been sent to Mr. Martin, and the Commanders-in-Chief at Portsmouth and Devonport have been directed to afford every facility and assistance in the matter.—By command of their Lordships,
(signed), G. TRYON.

NOTE.—By a subsequent order, L, Oct. 23, 1882, A.G. $\frac{8157}{1882}$, Mr. Laycock was directed to be employed, instead of Mr. Onffroy.

REPORT.

Admiralty, Feb. 21, 1883.

SIR,—In pursuance of the Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated Oct. 4 last, L, 1,416, copy of which is annexed, we beg leave to make the following report of our examination of the books and accounts :—

2. An examination of the victualling accounts of H.M.S. Cambridge, for Michaelmas quarter, 1881, shows that frauds on a large scale had been perpetrated during this quarter, similar to those which formed the subject of the inquiry by courts-martial; and a manipulation of figures, making the accounts, as sent into office, wholly unreliable. For example :—The total number of rations claimed by abstract of ship's ledger is 90,464, and the number entitled to victuals by victualling account and savings voucher sent into office, 90,468; rations by mess-books (from which the savings voucher is directed to be made up), 89,311; the the number of rations overclaimed, 1,157. This is assuming that all leave and other checks have been properly entered —a matter which we are prevented from ascertaining, as will be explained hereafter.

3. The above 1,157 rations overclaimed represent 1,446 lb. of biscuit; and as it might have attracted attention in office to have shown so large a surplus when no issues of that article had been made, it is falsely represented in the victualling statement that 1,118 lb. were issued during the quarter; and a surplus, equally fictitious, is shown of 400 lb., making a total of 1,518 lb., or a difference of 72 lb. only, which, not being material, escaped notice. These rations also represent an overclaim of 1,157 lb. fresh meat.

4. The fresh meat shown by the victualling account is 1,644 lb. in excess of what appears by the daily account-book to have been issued.

5. The account of vegetables, on the other hand, shows 6,714 lb. less than appears by the daily account-book to have been issued. There is a surplus of 1,895 lb., and an overpayment in savings of 5,214 lb., as referred to in pars. 14 and 21.

6. It being reported that the weekly account-book could not be found, it could not be examined on these points.

7. A comparison of leave shown in the leave-books, checked in the ledger, shows only a total of 215 rations omitted to be checked on the ledger; but there are no means of ascertaining whether any checks are omitted from the leave-books.

8. To the ward-room mess issues have been made, and savings paid for, 3,885 lb. fresh meat in excess of the proper proportion, as follows :—

	Number Victualled.				Fresh Meat Paid for as Savings.	Fresh Meat Issued in excess of Ration.*
M'nth.	By Mess Books & Savings Voucher.	On Fresh-meat Rations.	On Salt-meat Rations.	Quantity issued.		
July	686	486	200	1,480	486	1,480
Aug.	682	484	198	1,484		1,000
Sept.	675	494	181	1,899		1,405
Totals	2,043	1,464	579	4,863	486	3,885

* Including savings paid for.

9. The 3,885 lb. fresh meat over-issued, at the savings price (4d. a pound) is equal to £64 15s.; but as the messman stated at the court-martial that he landed his surplus beef for sale or exchange at his butcher's, it may be estimated at double that sum. This does not appear to have been covered by short payments to the ward-room mess on other articles saved, and therefore points to collusion between the messman and the ship's steward.

10. We would draw attention to the deductions from the above table that for the month of July, while the whole quantity of fresh meat is actually paid for as savings, the messman was supplied with double the quantity he would have been entitled to had no savings been paid. He thus received for that month, either in quantity or value, three times as much as he was entitled to, while for the following two months he received more than twice as much as the proper proportion. It is scarcely conceivable that such glaring frauds were not discovered before the account left the ship.

11. An examination of the other parts of this account shows that all the ship's company's messes were defrauded of a portion of their savings, by which means the over issues to the ward-room messman were, in part, adjusted.

12. The total short payment for salt meat amounts to 4,122 lb., which added to 886 lb. fresh meat, also short paid to some messes, gives a total of 5,008 lb. for disposal, of which 3,885 lb. are accounted for by over-issues to the ward-room mess before referred to, and leaving 1,123 lb. for further appropriation.

13. There was an over-payment of savings for salt pork to No. 1 Mess of the Foudroyant, doubtless to cover some irregularity in the account not shown in the mess-books.

14. A comparison of the savings voucher for the quarter with the mess-books shows the following further irregularities :—*Over-payments* : Spirits, 58 pints ; sugar, 394 lb. ; chocolate, 115 lb. ; tea, 28 lb. ; vegetables, 5,214 lb. *Short payments :* Biscuit, 27 lb. ; fresh meat, 886 lb. ; salt pork, 4,118 lb. ; salt beef, 4 lb. ; flour, 1,992 lb. ; suet, 193 lb. ; raisins, 572 lb.

15. We find that the number of rations, as claimed by the mess-books, has been made to agree with the number claimed by the ledger, by increasing the numbers in the savings voucher in the last month of the quarter in the messes of the Foudroyant. In the messes from Nos. 7 to 14, 1,123 rations are added in this way, and for this purpose.

16. By the victualling account, 67,072 lb. fresh meat have been expended; but 64,902 was the number entitled to fresh-meat victualling. There was therefore an excess expenditure of 2,170 lb. fresh meat on the fresh-meat victualling alone.

17. Again, by the victualling account, 68,777 lb. fresh-meat victualling are claimed, but 64,902 is the number entitled to it; so that there was an excess claim of 3,875 lb. fresh meat. On the other hand, a corresponding short claim of salt meat has been made of the same quantity.

18. It was ascertained at the Cambridge courts-martial that this was the only ship on the Devonport command which rendered accounts showing a claim for salt-meat rations, and it was done without the authority required by Admiralty Instructions, Art. 1,600. It seems singular that this irregularity does not appear to have been inquired into, on the account being sent into office ; but it is understood not to be the province of the audit branch to make inquiries into matters of this kind, as the instructions do not require the transmission of this authority into office.

19. As before observed, the weekly account-book was not found. No agreement appears to exist between the daily account and mess books and victualling account. In many messes no particulars of transactions are entered in the mess-books ; but the columns are left blank, being in no respect better than those books which were examined in connection with the courts-martial. The victualling account appears to have been made up without regard to these books, and such quantities entered as seemed requisite to make the account complete; for example, salt pork received was 2,200 lb. ; do., remaining at the end of the quarter, 1,170 lb. ; balance expended, 1,030 lb. ; but only 28 lb. are shown by the daily account-book to have been issued to one mess (No. 32).

20. The savings voucher shows that in the case of the Gorgon tender, instead of the money being paid to the caterer of each mess (11 in number), the whole was paid to the ship's steward's assistant ; and in the case of the Foudroyant tender, it was paid to the gunner for the whole 22 messes, their names being inserted as being the persons appointed to receive it, and the column "name of the person paid, if not the caterer," is left blank. It also appears in this voucher that 24 messes (from No. 4 to No. 36) are each shown as having saved vegetables :—July, 32 lb. ; August, 32 lb. ; September, 32 lb. ; without any regard to the number victualled. If these suspicious entries in the savings voucher had been at once inquired into, on being received at the Admiralty, and an inspection of the accounts from which it was compiled ordered, it is more than probable that it would have resulted in an exposure of the whole system of frauds ; but the details of this voucher do not come under official scrutiny, which, it is understood, is confined to the abstract of the voucher showing the quantity saved and the money paid on the account.

21. In the victualling account the remains are shown as 1,753 lb. fresh meat and no vegetables, which was sufficient to excite attention ; while, with no vegetables on charge, a surplus is shown of 1,895 lb. From this, it would follow that that quantity was either short paid to the crew, or short issued. An examination of the accounts shows they were not short issued, while they were not short paid, as in fact nearly 5,000 lb. were overpaid. Had the particulars of this one article been inquired into, it would have sufficed to expose the fraud that was being carried on.

22. There was also an over-issue of 65 lb. of tea and 96 lb. of sugar to the ward-room messman, as shown by the figures recorded in the mess-books.

23. An examination, as far as practicable, of these accounts shows them to have been satisfactorily kept, except as regards the leave checks in the ledger, for which see paragraph 28.

24. The daily account-books have been correctly kept, and the remains, day by day, properly carried forward. The quantities issued by the daily account-books have been inserted in the mess-books, and the savings cast up correctly from them.

25. The quantities expended by the daily account-books have been entered in the weekly account-book, which has throughout been correctly totalled, and the remains carried forward week by week.

26. The savings voucher is correctly made up from the mess-books, with two exceptions, due probably to clerical errors, where the number victualled in No. 31 mess is 351, but should be 251; and in the Fire Queen the salt pork saved is 145 lb., but payment was made for 45 lb.

27. The victualling account has been correctly made up, and agrees with the documents sent into office, with the exception of the stoppages of spirit, for which tea, sugar, and chocolate have been issued in lieu. The account debits 3,983 rations, but the mess-books show only 1,601. The former is probably correct, and the discrepancy due to a clerical omission.

28. We are precluded from examining an important part of these accounts by the imperfect state of the leave-books, which, besides being kept in an unsatisfactory manner, have had several pages removed, so that it cannot, for a portion of the time, be ascertained whether all the checks for leave have been entered in the ledger; and if any are omitted, an overclaim of rations must have ensued.

29. The general rule appears to have been merely to enter in the leave-book the man's name, number on ship's books, and number of mess, without showing the date of his going or returning; so the leave checks could not have been entered in the ledger from this book (as directed by the Instructions), and we have, therefore, no means of seeing if any, and what, checks have been omitted. In the long leave-book the pages are removed from Dec. 23, 1881, to Feb. 10, 1882, and from Feb. 10 to March 22, 1882 (pages 44 to 64, 66, and 70 to 77). In the ship's company's divisional leave-book, the pages are removed from March 4 to 18; and there is no leave entered from March 18 to May 20. In the ledger there only five men checked as on leave between March 4 and 31.

30. The Marines' leave-book commences on Jan. 14, 1882, and from that date to March 31 there are only eight entries of leave of over 48 hours, three of which are omitted from the ledger, and there is one entry of leave in the ledger not in the leave-book; but the time of return is entered in all cases, and it is a more satisfactory book than the one for the ship's company.

31. The victualling accounts of H.M.S. Excellent for Lady quarter, 1882, could not be examined, as ordered, as the daily and weekly account and mess books are stated to have been lost, as also the books for Midsummer quarter; but those for Michaelmas quarter, 1882, having come to hand, have been examined, with the following result :—

32. The mess-books agree substantially with the savings voucher; but for July, No. 37 mess is overpaid for 70 lb. fresh meat, while the next mess is short paid 72 lb.

33. The first was, perhaps, due to a clerical error, and the second might have been, unless made to correct the former error, not discovered. There are about a dozen minor mistakes in the savings voucher, which would have been corrected, had it been compared with the mess-books before the payments.

34. The checks in the ledger have evidently not been taken from the leave-book sent into office, as directed by Art. 1,597 (4) of the Admiralty Instructions, as the dates of the checks differ in many instances, and, indeed, are rarely found to agree. Checks have been entered in, and erased from, the ledger, although they appear in the leave-book; and a few checks in the leave-book, of above 48 hours, have not been entered in the ledger.

35. We received instructions on the 17th ult. to extend our examination to the accounts of the Royal Adelaide for Lady quarter, 1882. It was ascertained that the weekly account-book could not be found, but one has now been made up from the daily account-books.

36. The victualling accounts of the crew are well kept; but in the Harpy tender the ship's company's mess was overpaid 178 lb. fresh meat, and in the Vivid tender the ship's company's mess overdrew 87 lb. fresh meat and 31 lb. vegetables, and were paid for savings 90 lb. fresh meat and 46 lb. vegetables, making a total issued and paid for in excess 177 lb. fresh meat and 77 lb. vegetables.

37. The leave-books of H.M.'s ships Duke of Wellington, Excellent, and Cambridge have been in some degree dealt with while reporting on the victualling accounts.

38. It was reported from H.M.S. Excellent that until

Christmas, 1882, it had not been customary to enter the Easter or Christmas leave in the leave-book; and as these are the times of year when long leave is generally given to the crew, this would of itself have made it an imperfect record. The names of 29 men entered on Christmas leave, but not appearing in the ledger, were lined out in pencil prior to the transmission of the book into office, and several pages appear to have been removed. A few names appearing in the leave-book have been omitted from the ledger. The leave-book for the period between July, 1880, and Sept., 1882, is called a "fair copy," and is imperfect in essential particulars. Throughout the book the "leave granted" has not been filled in as required by the form, nor the "time of return;" three columns being left blank.

39. The leave-book of H.M.S. Royal Adelaide is a "victual and check"-book, and it has not been without much trouble that an examination has been made to ascertain if all the checks in it have been entered in the ledger. We find they have been; but there are also ten names, with 127 days' victualling in the aggregate, that are in the ledger and not in the above book. This would seem to imply that the entries had not been made from this book, but an inspection of them tends to show they were inserted after the victualling in the ledger had been completed and totalled. When it was found that, owing to some clerical error, the checks fell short of those shown by the savings voucher, the above checks were improperly entered, doubtless to avoid claiming a larger number of rations by the ledger than were shown by the savings voucher. The victual and check-book only commences on Jan. 27, so that an examination from the 1st of the month (which would have included a portion of the Christmas leave) could not be made. So far as we can learn, it appears that the leave-book containing this portion was transmitted to the Admiralty in May, 1882, and, not being required in office, is believed to have been destroyed.

40. A list of officers absent upwards of 48 hours is directed to be kept by the Admiralty Instructions, Article 1,597 (3); but no form is given, or book supplied. Sometimes the officers' names are entered alphabetically, so that it can hardly be supposed that the checks would be entered from this book, as ordered, and some of the checks are omitted. It appears desirable that a form of book should be printed and supplied, and that all leave-books should also be paged, so that, if any pages are removed, it can at once be seen.

41. The Admiralty Instructions, Article 748, direct that all leave granted to petty officers, seamen, Marines, and boys is to be recorded in the leave-book, which book is directed by Article 733 (14) to be kept by the master-at-arms. It appears to be customary for a separate leave-book for Marines to be kept by the senior non-commissioned officer. If it is desirable that this book should be distinct from that kept by the master-at-arms, instructions to this effect might be given.

42. The leave-books are, for the most part, kept unsatisfactorily and incorrectly. In very many instances the checks in them do not correspond with those in the ledger, although they are directed to be entered from them into the ledger.

43. The only instructions on this head are for the master-at-arms "to keep the leave-book," and this only contains the names of men on leave. It would be better, in our opinion, if this were to be an "absent-book," containing, in addition to the above, the names of all men absent without leave, and of men remaining on shore at their homes, under the advice of the surgeon, sick at hospital, or out of the ship from any other cause, and whose provisions ought, in consequence, to be checked.

44. Only persons who go "on leave upwards of 48 hours" are checked, in accordance with Article 1,597 (4) of the Admiralty Instructions, but it appears worth consideration whether this might not be altered to "48 hours' leave and upwards," as directed by Article 733 (15).

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45. There is reason to believe that the crews of British men-of-war are the only class of persons known who are paid the value of provisions which they have not consumed owing to their being on leave of absence.

46. We would also draw attention to one of the anomalies in the victualling. Taking the three accounts before us of the Royal Adelaide, Excellent, and Cambridge, we find the proportion of biscuit is 321,762 lb., of which only 1,753 lb. were actually issued, or only a consumption of one-half per cent.; and that was to prisoners who had no option but to take it, as it is so laid down in the Regulations. The question arises, Why should the crews of harbour ships not be supplied with soft bread, which they do want, instead of with biscuit, which they do not want? The Duke of Wellington is not included in the above, because it has been the practice for the last twelve years to make soft bread on board. It might be supplied either from the victualling yards or by contract cheaper and better than men can obtain it for themselves, or by authorising canteens similar to those which afford so much satisfaction and comfort to the Marines in barracks.

47. We have been informed by the Accountant-General that the question of the audit of the victualling accounts, as conducted in his Department, is not committed to us to investigate and report on, but is to be left for him to deal with personally; but we would venture to observe that the books and accounts which are the foundation of the victualling account are kept by the master-at-arms and ship's steward respectively, and are not sent into office for inspection; so that if these books are incorrect, it is clear that the accounts themselves must be wrong, although accepted in office. It is in this way that the accounts of the Cambridge came to be passed as correct, although rendered so inaccurately.

48. As before observed, the audit of the victualling accounts now relies upon data obtained from these books, which, being retained on shipboard, are not subjected to examination in office; so that if the deductions drawn from them are incorrect, no method now exists of discovering it, either by comparing in office the original documents with the victualling account rendered, or by inspecting them on shipboard by a gentleman from the Accountant-General's Department. Probably great advantage would arise from the adoption of either of these systems; that is to say, for these books being sent into office from the Home Ports, or for a local inspection to be frequently had recourse to.

49. Few of the victualling-books and none of the leave-books that have come under our inspection would have been kept as they have been, had it been thought likely they would have been called for at the Admiralty, or subjected to inspection by some one from that office.

50. It would appear as if the audit were too closely confined to an examination of figures only; for example, no practical person, looking at the entries in the savings vouchers of H.M.S. Cambridge that have come under our notice, but would have seen that they were "cooked accounts," or were, at any rate, so suspicious that a personal inspection of the books from which they were compiled was necessary before they were passed as correct. Again, if a ship's account for a whole commission fail to show any officer or man on leave for 48 hours, it seems to us that it would be sufficient to excite attention and call for inquiry. Much might be done by practical examination of accounts outside the present audit.

51. If, for example, one ship at a home port shows no general leave among the ship's company throughout the year, while other ships enter regular leave at certain periods, we may presume that the accounts of the one ship are at fault, and attention being officially called to this would serve to prevent similar omissions being attempted in other ships. A comparison of the accounts of different ships by practical examination would do much to prevent irregularities, which are carried on as "the custom of the ship" for many years, and escape detection.

52. There is reason for believing that the steps which were taken on the discovery of the Cambridge frauds, supplemented by the examination in office of other ships' victualling accounts, has already been productive of great good, in drawing the attention of the executive officers to the importance of leave-books as a record, and to the imperfect way in which they have generally been kept. It has also caused paymasters to review their position, and examine the victualling accounts with more care before transmitting them into office.

53. Having this in view, we would suggest for consideraation whether advantage might not arise from the present No. 12 Branch of the Accountant-General's Department being supplemented by a paymaster-in-chief or paymaster, an Admiralty clerk and a ship's steward being appointed to examine the accounts of ships and compare them with the ships' stewards' books and leave-books, in the same manner that we have been employed. If the accounts are honestly rendered and correct, the examination of each ship's account would take but a short time, and they would then pass into the victualling-accounts branch, for further clerical examination. We are disposed to think that if this were tried for a year, the result would probably be a continuance of the method. By sending for each ship's books as required, as has been done in this case, it would tend to keep all on the alert, and it would not be necessary to examine in this way all accounts for every quarter. When anything in the accounts is not clear to the examiners, and the ship is at a home port, we would suggest that, instead of endeavouring to clear up the matter by correspondence, it should be done by proceeding on board the ship, and making personal inquiry on the spot.

*54. Article 1,666 (2) of the Admiralty Instructions directs that savings of fresh meat and vegetables in ships on Channel and foreign service are not to be paid beyond one-third of the ration, in order to prevent injury to the health of the men while on fresh-meat victualling. It has incidentally come under our notice that this order has not always had the effect intended.

55. It has happened that the officers' messes having left for savings the greater part of their fresh meat has caused the proportion of one-third of the total quantity saved to be exceeded, and official attention from the Accountant-General's Department has been drawn to this being contrary to the Instructions.

*56. In consequence, general authority to have one or two salt-meat days per week has been asked for, and obtained, under Article 1,600, not for the purpose of eating the salt meat, but for leaving it as savings, and thereby eluding the order in question, which it does at the cost of additional figures for entry and examination in the victualling accounts.

*57. As it appears the individual messes are not checked in office to prevent their leaving more than the due proportion, so long as it is not exceeded in the aggregate, and as it is seen it can be evaded as above described, we would suggest for consideration whether this order might not be rescinded; and also Article 1,600, authorising the issue of salt meat in harbour when fresh meat is to be obtained, as it cannot be so desirable for consumption as fresh meat, and is far more expensive; while, now that savings of this article are allowed to be paid for, it is unnecessary for the purpose of adding to the savings. If this Article be rescinded, the Regulations would stand as directed at Article 1,599, and at Appendix, page 753, of the Admiralty Instructions, viz., that "whenever practicable, ships are to be supplied with fresh meat and vegetables." If Article 1,666 (2) be retained, or if modified in the form directed by Board Minute of June 23, 1882, officers' messes will be compelled to take up two-thirds of their allowance of fresh meat, which may cost the Crown eightpence a pound, even when it might suit them better to be paid for it at the savings price of fourpence a pound. It would be considered a boon by the crews of her Majesty's ships if split peas for soup were supplied one day in each week when on fresh-meat victualling. At present this article is only supplied with salt pork, and it is probable that on this account H.M.S. Duke of Wellington now claims in the victualling account one day's salt meat per week, although a harbour ship.

58. As requested by the Accountant-General's minute of Jan. 23 last, we have perused the reports received from the Commanders-in-Chief at the Home Ports as to the means taken to ensure the checking of officers and men on the ships' books when proceeding on leave, and we find that in scarcely any instance is the leave-book treated as the document from which the checks are to be entered into the ship's ledger, although it is from the entries in the leave-book that the paymaster is directed to check the provisions of men absent. The custom has grown up for a "victual and check-book" to be made up in the ship's office, and the checks entered into the ledger from this book, instead of from the original leave-book. In no instance have we seen the abstract of leave filled in for which a form is ruled at the commencement of the leave-book.

59. It is difficult for us to suggest what means should be adopted to ensure the leave-book being kept correctly by the ship's police, as it is rather a question for the executive. In one ship it is stated that during the whole commission no officer or man was absent upwards of 48 hours, which it is difficult to realise. In another, that it had been the "usage of the ship" up to the present for the provisions to be issued (or savings paid) when men were absent on long leave. In some, the usual Christmas leave of from six to ten days each man was either entered imperfectly, or not at all. Directions will have to be given for the proper keeping of this book, and for its correctness to be certified daily by the commanding officer.

60. And we would also make the following suggestions:—(1.) The present form of abstract of leave is understood to be for the guidance of the executive officer; but if it is not used, as appears by the leave-books that have come under our notice, it may be abolished. (2.) The leave-book should only contain the names of all persons who ought to be checked of their provisions, and a column should be added after "remarks" for "number of days." This column should be totalled every month in the ship's office, and compared monthly by the accountant officer with the checks in the mess-book, and at the end of the quarter with the checks in the ledger. The addition of the column would render the comparison of this book an easy matter, and most useful as a check upon the correctness of the entries in the ledger. The leave-book should then be considered a permanent record, and treated as such. (3.) Art. 1,714 (2) of the Admiralty Instructions directs the ship's steward to record the issues in the daily account-book at the time of their being made, and not to use any rough-issue book or slate; but the size of the present daily account-book, and the difficulty of taking pen and ink at all times on deck, especially in bad weather, have made the use of a rough-issue book universal and necessary. We would therefore suggest that such a book should be admitted, and supplied, with pages numbered; that it should be examined by the accountant officer, with the daily account-book, and be retained in his custody, in the same manner that the other victualling books are now directed to be kept. We attach great importance to this recommendation. (4.) Article 1,717 states that the mess-book is for the entry of the quantities of every article of provisions taken up *or saved* daily by each mess, but the form of the book is printed only for provisions daily issued. It would tend to uniformity and correctness in keeping this book, if the words "*or saved*" were cancelled. (5.) The victualling account, Form S. 90, and the clothing account, Form S. 107, have now been amalgamated in one Form, S. 90, Form S. 107 being abolished as a separate form. As some of the Regulations apply equally to the victualling and the clothing sections of the account, it appears desirable that chapter 43, on Victualling Instructions, should be cancelled, and a new chapter written, which should include all recent alterations and approved suggestions affecting it. (6.) We think it would be desirable that the words "with care and diligence, and that he is sober, trustworthy, industrious, and fully competent in every way for the duties of his situation," which are now printed on the certificates (Form S. 120) of the ship's stewards and their assistants, should be omitted, and the character to be awarded left to the discretion of the officer who signs the certificate, and inserted in his own handwriting. It might often happen that a paymaster would hesitate to strike out words of commendation already printed which he would not feel justified in inserting himself; and this idea seems to be recognised in the Admiralty directions for certain parts of the certificates of officers being in the handwriting of the officer signing them. A duplicate of the certificates given to ship's stewards and assistants should be forwarded to the director of victualling for his information. (7.) Article 1,713 of the Admiralty Instructions directs the daily account, weekly account, numbers and contents, and mess-books to be kept by the accountant officer; and Article 1,714 (2) states that the issues are to be recorded by the ship's steward in detail in the daily account-book. We would suggest the insertion of instructions authorising these books being kept by the ship's steward under the superintendence of the accountant officer, and directing all other victualling accounts to be kept by the accountant officer himself.

61. With respect to 60 (2), it would probably be considered by the executive desirable to record the usual night leave, or other short leave, in a "gangway book," but this book would not be required for any purpose connected with the victualling.

62. The certificate on the first page of the ledger seems to need amendment on this point. It now says that the entries have been verified by the leave-book. It would be more to the purpose were it to state that all the entries in the leave-book have been posted from it into the ledger.

63. The Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth considers that sufficient care is now exercised in keeping and supervising the leave-checks. It should be recollected that this opinion is formed from the reports received from each captain as to the amount of care exercised on board his own ship; but some of these reports transmitted by him state the fact that the checks for long leave have not been entered at all, while nearly all of them show that they were not entered into the ledger direct from the leave-book,

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* Mr. Laycock does not consider he has sufficient information to join in the recommendation to rescind Article 1,666 (2).

as directed by the Instructions. The Commander-in Chief at Devonport considers that very much depends upon the ship's police for the correct checking of men, and is unable to report decidedly whether sufficient care is exercised in keeping and supervising the records of leave without a searching inquiry on board each ship. He does not think it practicable to record in the leave-book the names of all men going on nightly leave, because only two leave-books are allowed for the year; and he suggests that the leave-book should contain:—1. An abstract of all leave granted. (2.) Names of men checked on account of absence without leave. (3.) Names of men granted more than 48 hours' leave, involving their being checked in the ship's books. (4.) And that the established allowance of leave-books be increased. The Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness considers that the records of leave are left too much to the chief of the police. The remedies that suggest themselves, he states, vary with the circumstances of sea-going, harbour, depôt ships, and naval barracks. He recommends that the question should be considered by a small committee, and that inquiry might be made into some of the automatic arrangements in use in various manufacturing establishments, which record actual time when men leave and return, and which might possibly be used to supplement the present system, for which the chief of the police is primarily responsible. The Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserve suggests that the chief of the police should attend at the ship's office at nine o'clock every morning, with a list of absentees, or of men granted 48 hours' leave.

64. It was in 1871 that authority was given for men absent on leave for less than 48 hours not to be checked. This, we are informed, was the first official recognition of not checking all leave on the ships' books. We see no reason why all persons absent 24 hours and upwards should not be checked of their provisions.

65. By Article 733 (15), directions are given for ensuring those who have been granted "48 hours' leave and upwards" being duly checked for their provisions; but by Article 1,597, those are to be checked who are "absent from their ships on leave upwards of 48 hours." The former Regulation was authorised by a circular in 1881, and it is probable that the latter wording is due to inadvertence; but as a great deal of the leave is for 48 hours, it makes an important difference, and if so ruled, it would considerably increase the numbers checked, both of officers and men.

66. It would materially assist in the comparison of the victualling in the mess-book with that of the ledger, if columns were added to the former book for number on ship's books and ratings. At the column "date of commencing victualling" should be added, "and whence," so that a man may be at once traced, whether he is from another ship, or only from another mess in the same ship. And we would suggest that directions should be given forbidding unnecessary changing from one mess to another, except on the 1st of the month. This would remove a frequent cause of the discrepancies which occur in the victualling.

67. In carrying out the Instructions, Article 748 (2), leave tickets are granted to men going on leave for more than 48 hours. It would greatly assist the verification of leave, if these tickets were issued in future numbered, and with a counterfoil, as in a cheque-book. These tickets should always be made out in the ship's office, and never, as is generally the case, by the ship's police.

68. By this means, the men going on leave would be known in the ship's office in the first instance, instead of being wholly dependent upon the information furnished by the ship's police. Liberty tickets should be initialled in the ship's office, before being signed by the executive officer.

69. The Excellent reported that, up to the present, it had not been the custom to check men absent on the usual Christmas leave; and if the ledgers in office were consulted, it would probably be found that this practice has been the rule rather than the exception. In a ship such as the Excellent class, this would represent an over-payment for savings of about £160.

70. The returns from the Home Ports concur in stating that the leave-book for officers is compiled from the official application for leave of absence (Form S. 259) directed to be forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief; but the Admiralty Instructions, Article 1,597 (3), direct a list to be kept of all officers absent from a ship upwards of 48 hours, which should include officers absent from other causes, including sickness, absence on committees, on other duty, or not required for duty. If an absence book were kept, as directed in the Instructions, instead of only a record of leave granted by the Commander-in-Chief, it is probable many checks would be found in the ledger which do not now appear, the messman having the benefit of their omission.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

G. P. Martin.
G. D. Laycock.

The Accountant-General.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"Spectacles can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience."—We have the highest medical authorities confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but the spectacles you have adapted suit admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." The Rev. Professor W. A. Hales, M.A. Cantab., 2 Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park, writes:—"The spectacles are perfect, and a most decided boon. I had occasion on Monday to write to Lord ——, and took the opportunity to mention your name and the wonderful power of your spectacles." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age (82). I can now read the smallest type, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Testimonials from Earl and Countess Lindsay; F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Mill Hill, Hendon; C. J. Alford, Esq., Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry Road, Westminster, &c. Mr. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 OLD BOND STREET, W. (late 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square), personally adapts his Improved Spectacles daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10 to 5. Special arrangements are made for invalids and others unable to wait on Mr. Laurance. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branch, 6 Poultry, Cheapside.

Reviews.

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Grouse Disease. By Dr. Duncan MacDonald. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

Some few months hence, when the London season has unwillingly expired, and both Houses of Parliament are clamouring for the moors, there will, as a matter of course, be a rush to the Highland shootings, and those who join in it might do worse than force into their knapsacks copies of Dr. MacDonald's work on grouse disease. They will there find some valuable hints as to the causes and remedies of this puzzling malady, and some very interesting information as to the extraordinary demand for moors which now exists in Scotland, and the unprecedented increase in the amount of yearly rents which are cheerfully submitted to. For example, in 1836 the shootings of Glen Urquhart were let for £100, they now produce a rental of about £2,000. The Glen Morison Moors were rented in 1835 for £100. They now bring in nearly £3,000. In fact, in the counties of Perth, Inverness, and Ross, Highland properties have doubled in value within the last forty-five years. The Duke of Sutherland's extensive shootings and forests, which are so well known, are already all let. It is a remarkable fact that fifty years ago the very names of the greater part of the places which now fetch fabulous prices were unheard of beyond their own immediate neighbourhood, and the game made no return whatever to the proprietor of the land. Since then, rents have gone on steadily increasing. The author of this treatise mentions a very interesting fact bearing upon the past and present prices obtained for Highland shootings. The late Mr. Snowie, of Inverness, had been in the habit for years of publishing an advertisement-sheet of places to be let. His first list was published in 1836. It contained only eight advertisements, but the demand for shootings in the North has become so great, that there are hardly any now in the market, although higher and higher rents are given year after year; and, moreover, the moors and forests are now taken so much on lease, that there will be fewer to be let by the season hereafter. In short, it will be difficult to get any by the season. These facts afford conclusive evidence of the attraction offered by the northern moors; but yet there are not a few drawbacks, the most important being the prevalence of grouse disease. Dr. MacDonald takes a rather reassuring view of this insidious malady; he refuses to believe that it is a mystery incapable of solution, but, on the contrary, thinks that the moors are in many cases sacrificed by carelessness, indifference, and the unwise policy of destroying all birds and beasts of prey alike, and by not burning the old heather periodically. Another vicious practice is the mismanagement of the grouse ranges, by allowing the growth of unwholesome food for the birds, and "upsetting the organisation of nature, instead of being guided by her unerring laws." The author impresses upon his readers that inasmuch as grouse are found only on moors, feeding almost entirely on heather and wild-grass seeds, it becomes obvious that it is downright necessary that the moorlands should be properly managed, by keeping the evergreen shrub in sound condition. This is chiefly effected by judicious draining of the wet land and burning the old heather. It is also to be observed that grouse never hatch in long heather, if they can avoid it, neither do they lie in it. The author affords a good deal of information as to the advantages of burning wild plants, the proper drainage of grouse lands, and the experiments tried from time to time as to improving the stock of grouse by the introduction of new strains of blood, effected by exchanging their eggs. This is, however, an operation which requires particular care, as otherwise the sitting birds may be scared. Dr. MacDonald draws the particular attention of all true sportsmen to a great and growing evil in the management of moors. It is the erection of miles upon miles of wire fences, especially when made entirely of iron. Grouse in their flight do not always see them, and are killed in large numbers. Old birds know them, but young ones run against them, and are literally decimated. In the fifth and sixth chapters of his treatise, the author enters most fully into the question of grouse disease, its causes and remedies, citing the rival theories that have been propounded, and arguing the whole question from point to point. Dr. MacDonald's treatise possesses the merit of being instructive, as well as entertaining. It is written in a sparkling, cheery style, which can scarcely fail to bring before the reader's imagination what the author so cleverly describes.

The *Edinburgh Review* for the April quarter contains a very interesting paper, in which is noticed the recently-published work by Jules Simon, "Dieu, Patrie, Liberté." The writer observes that the most important result of the policy of the nineteenth century, as affecting the intercourse of nations, is that for nearly seventy years the ancient hostility of France and England has ceased, that they have been united for the most part by cordial ties, that the two States have followed in the main the same broad lines of conduct and have defended the same liberal principles; that their arms, which had been opposed for ages in frequent and desolating warfare, have been united on more than one field of battle, always in defence of the liberties of Europe; and that when transient difficulties have arisen, they have been overcome by mutual consideration and forbearance. Having by these observations proved that in discussing the political state of France he was actuated by no unfriendly spirit, the same writer proceeds to point out how signally she has failed to attain permanently the objects she had in view, prosperity, freedom, and good government, and to inquire into the causes of this failure. A retrospective view of the vicissitudes of the past century, during which France has lived under three forms of constitutional monarchy, three Empires and three Republics, shows plainly that none of them possessed the elements of stability, and that each of them perished more by its own faults than by the fault of the people. "It is a curious characteristic of France that she has been singularly submissive to the worst Governments, but fractious and insubordinate to the best; while, at the present time, the great majority of the nation would rather submit to almost any form of government, than pay the price of another revolution." During the course of his observations, the *Edinburgh* reviewer sketches in striking colours the career of M. Gambetta, a man "too much lauded by his adherents, too much feared by his opponents, too much honoured *in opportunitate mortis.* He was a man of low extraction, more of Italian than French in character, imperfectly educated, and of a coarse, sensual nature. But he had the energy and impetuosity of the Southern races. He obtained notoriety just before the fall of the Empire by a vehement harangue at the Bar, and on the universal collapse of men and institutions which followed the siege of Paris he sprang into fame; he escaped in a balloon, and from Tours exercised a dictatorship over France; he succeeded in prolonging the war, he organised resistance in the Departments of the West, but he entirely failed in his design to raise the siege of Paris, and some of his measures only enhanced the misfortunes of the country. Yet he unquestionably showed an undaunted patriotism, and his spirit in a great emergency, joined to remarkable gifts of popular eloquence, made him the most conspicuous personage in France." In referring to the state of the French Army, a subject imperfectly known to the world, the reviewer mentions some interesting facts, amongst others, the extraordinary effect produced on the population by the law of compulsory and universal service. It has produced, instead of an army eager and ready for war, an army and a people passionately desirous of peace,—a result which has singularly enervated France. The popular demand embodied in a Bill now before the Chambers is the reduction of the service to three years, and the suppression of all exemptions and limitations in favour of the educated classes. Even the priest would have to shoulder his rifle for three years, and, from 21 to 24, every man in France would have to live in barracks. This law of conscription takes the lawyer, the priest, the doctor, the artist, the man of letters and of thought, to make him a common soldier in the very years in which his training for a career in civil life depends; and still, the army must be a bad one. For an army of three-years men have been declared by the highest military authorities to be one which could never attain to perfection. M. Jules Simon thus declares his opinion on this question:—"We want soldiers that shall be soldiers to protect us against our enemies without and our enemies within. It was supposed that a good soldier was a man who knew his drill, who could shoot straight, and ride and march and run. That was a mistake; a soldier requires more than dexterity and strength; he wants the *soul* of military life, which is the creation of habit. Without that, our Army is a band of schoolboys or a Militia." The reviewer in the *Edinburgh* proceeds to discuss at some length the question of the foreign policy of the recent French Administration, and several other interesting subjects which we have not space to notice.

Colburn's United Service Magazine. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.)—The editor in the current number concludes his practical and sensible article, "Money's Worth in Our Army." He proposes a reduction in numbers and an increase of strength in our Line battalions, with a slight alteration in the rank of the officers. Each regiment would form a war battalion, consisting of four service companies and a depôt company, commanded by a colonel, with a lieutenant-colonel as second-in-command. The five companies would have a major, a captain, and two lieutenants apiece, with the usual staff. He argues, very justly, that 520—the strength of some battalions—is quite inadequate, as, when the sick, absentees, men on duty, servants, band, &c., are deducted, a corps of that description cannot put one-half its number on parade. In the "Navies of the World" we have an excellent paper descriptive of what our German cousins are doing in the ironclad line, which is followed by the continuation of the "Historical Records of the Household Cavalry," which brings these annals down to the battle of the Boyne. Here we are told, in a fresh, pleasant style, all that happened on that eventful day, when two kings in person, each at the head of an army, fought for three kingdoms. This article is alike an entertaining and an instructive one. Lieut. Low, R.N., gives a description of "Naval and Military Peerages;" while the "Infantry Battle Tactics," "The Major's Ghost Story," "Military Forces of the Balkan Peninsula," "Editorial Notes," and "Record of Naval and Military Events," make up a most readable number.

Capt. S. Edge, R.M.L.I., has been appointed to the temporary charge of the military gymnasium in the Chatham District.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 1, 1883.

1st Life Guards—Lieut. H. V. Higgins resigns his commission.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut. H. Short to be Adjt., vice Lieut. J. Marshall, retired.

1st Dragoon Guards—The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. C. A. G. Becher, dated Dec. 9, 1881, is cancelled under the provisions of Article 34 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. H. H. Vignoles resigns his commission; Capt. A. Baldrey to be Adjt., vice Lieut. H. Short, transferred to the 2nd Life Guards.

20th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. C. Mangles has been appointed to command the regiment; Major G. M. Onslow to be Lieut.-Col., vice F. Chenevix-Trench, placed on half-pay; Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. W. A. FitzGeorge, from supernumerary Major, to be Major, vice G. M. Onslow (all three dated Feb. 4).

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. N. Hunter (late Madras) has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (March 23); Capt. M. H. Gregson retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform. The third Christian name of Lieut. J. R. B. Serjeant is "Beza," and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Feb. 27.

Grenadier Guards—Major and Lieut.-Col. C. J. Hubbard retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Coldstream Guards—Major and Lieut.-Col. W. J. F. Ramsden retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. Blewitt, 17th Regtl. District (the Leicestershire Regt.), having completed five years' service in command, is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (May 1).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. T. Tyacke, having completed five years' service in command of the 22nd Regtl. District (the Cheshire Regt.), is placed on half-pay (May 1).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. A. Armstrong, 101st Regtl. District (the Royal Munster Fusiliers), having completed five years' service in command, is placed on half-pay (May 1).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. Eccles, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 101st Regtl. District (the Royal Munster Fusiliers), vice Col. W. A. Armstrong (May 1).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. A. H. Nourse has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (April 1).

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capt. H. D. Thomas has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health (April 5).

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Capt. A. H. Cope has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health (April 18).

The Norfolk Regiment—Col. W. Daunt, C.B., having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay (May 1).

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Supernumerary Lieut. W. T. Davies, who has ceased to be a probationer for the S.C., to be Lieut., vice G. E. Staveley, appointed a probationer for the S.C. (March 11).

The Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut. W. S. Copland, from the Welsh Regt., to be Lieut., vice A. W. McKinstry, promoted.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Major W. J. Boyes retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. A. T. H. Newnham has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (April 11).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Qrmr.-Serjt. William Perris to be Qrmr., vice W. Kenny, retired.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. R. M. Betham, from the Welsh Regt., to be Lieut., vice A. E. Aitken, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; Lieut. A. L. S. Ogilvie, from the East Surrey Regt., to be Lieut., vice E. A. I. Pym, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Capt. T. H. B. Forster, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Capt., vice E. H. Studdy, who exchanges.

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. J. I. Henderson has been appointed a probationer for the S.C (Feb. 28).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock has been appointed to command a battalion; Major F. Cardew to be Lieut-Col., vice Col. F. D. Walters, placed on half-pay (both dated March 27).

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut. A. Y. Ansell has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (March 21).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut. J. Deane, from the Durham L.I., to be Lieut., vice H. L. Custance, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. L. T. FitzGibbon resigns his commission; Lieut. H. L. B. Acton has been appointed a probationer for the S C. (Feb. 21).

The Essex Regiment—Supernumerary Lieut. W. G. Carter, who has ceased to be a probationer for the S.C., to be Lieut., vice H. T. D. Wilkinson, appointed a probationer for the S.C. (March 1).

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut.-Col. N. X. Gwynne, from the Manchester Regt., to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. E. Terrot, who exchanges.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Supernumerary Lieut. D. C. W. Lysons to be Lieut., vice A. Davidson, seconded for service as Assist.-Inspector of Army Signalling (April 18).

The Manchester Regiment—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Terrot, from the King's (Shropshire L.I.), to be Lieut.-Col., vice N. X. Gwynne, who exchanges; Lieut. A. C. B. Johnson, from the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), to be Lieut., vice A. Wilson, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. P. S. Dyson has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (March 2).

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut.-Col. G. Forbes has been appointed to command a batn. (March 27).

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut. H. D. Chamier, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice G. T. I. Swann, resigned.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. E. H. Studdy, from the Duke of Cornwall's L.I., to be Capt., vice T. H. B. Forster, who exchanges.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. W. H. Lewin has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (April 11); Gent. Cadet Charles Lewis Morgan Morgan, from the R.M. College, to be Lieut., vice W. H. Lewin.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut.-Col. P. Sheppard has been appointed to command the regt. (Feb. 2).

Royal Military Academy—Capt. H. H. Crookenden, R.A., to be an Instructor, vice Major A. G. Walker, half-pay, late R.A., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (April 14).

Medical Department—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. L. Jameson is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Surg.-Gen.; Brig.-Surg. R. Hungerford to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice J. Ogilvy, M.D., granted retired pay (April 4); Brig.-Surg. G. L. Hinde, from half-pay, to be Brig.-Surg., vice R. Hungerford (April 4); Surg.-Major T. Bennett has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg. (April 17); Surg.-Major A. Doig has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg. (April 14); Surg.-Major N. Alcock, from half-pay, to be Surg.-Major, vice P. B. Smith, M.D., promoted.

Army Hospital Corps—Lieut. of Orderlies J. E. Ward, having deserted, has been removed from her Majesty's service (Oct. 15, 1882).

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned officers, having resigned their combatant commissions, to be Pymrs., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army, from the dates specified against their names, such antecedents not to carry pay prior to May 2, 1883:—Capt. J. R. Dick, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers (April 6, 1882); Major J. Cooke, from half-pay (April 14, 1882); Capt. T. G. Lumsden, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt. (Sept. 7, 1882).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. 1st Class R. W. Murray retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Inspecting Vet.-Surg.

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. C. Pollard, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (March 16); Lieut.-Col. Sir C. W. Wilson, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., to be Col. (April 19); Lieut.-Col. H. J. Haydock, the Welsh Regt., to be Col. (April 27); Lieut.-Col. G. Luck, C.B., 15th Hussars, to be Col. (April 29); Capt. G. H. Heaviside, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (April 23); Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. McBlain, Scots Guards, to have the hon. rank of Major, in recognition of his services during the recent campaign in Egypt.

The under-mentioned retired Capts. of the Royal Marine Light Infantry to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. from the dates specified against their names, in lieu of the hon. rank of Major previously granted, they having become Brevet Majors from July 1, 1881, by the provisions of the Order in Council of March 19, 1883:—W. E. E. Morley (Dec. 20, 1881), P. R. Champion (Jan. 9, 1882), N. W. J. H. Stephens (Feb. 16, 1882), and O. R. W. Wood (Sept. 9, 1882).

INDIA OFFICE, May 1, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the admission of the under-mentioned Surgeon to the Indian Medical Service:—

MADRAS.

To be Surgeon:—Damodar Purshotam Warlikar (March 30, 1878).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 1, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Western Division—Major W. E. Michell to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. R. Polwhele to be Major (both dated April 4).

3rd Brigade, Scottish Division—Capt. R. Greig to be Major.

4th Brigade, Scottish Division—Walter Ferrier Austin, gent., to be Lieut.

ENGINEER.

Royal Monmouthshire—Lieut. E. W. Croker resigns his commission; William Birkenhead Mather Jackson, gent., to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut. R. J. Lang to be Capt.; Archibald Patten, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Hastings Ross-Johnson, gent., to be Lieut. (April 17).

4th Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. R. T. S. Wolf resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—James William Gully Philip Jeffcock, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. A. L. Green resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—J. M. Read, Esq., late Capt. 13th Foot, to be Capt. (April 14); E. F. Lloyd, Esq., late Capt. 1st Batn., to be Capt. (April 15); H. H. Gray, Esq., to be Capt. (April 16). The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—G. Moore (April 17) and J. W. Traill (April 18).

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Clarence Thomas Willoughby Forth, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Benwell resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. Lord H. W. M. Paulet resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieut. N. ffarington Eckersley to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Northamptonshire Regiment—Walter Henry Bullock, gent., to be Lieut. (April 15).

7th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. M. Chetwynd-Stapylton to be Capt.

8th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. J. J. H. R. Eustace to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Major J. F. M. Winterscale is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

4th Battalion, the Manchester Regiment—Lieut. R. Colclough-Somers resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt. C. Forster to be Major; Lieut. W. W. Wiggin to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—Capt. R. T. Richardson is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—James Cleland, gent., to be Lieut. (April 16).

4th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—S. Keeling and R. K. Digby.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Walter Loudoun-Spofforth, gent., to be Lieut. (April 13).

9th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. and Hon. Major J. C. Grant resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Albert Louis Coppinger, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt. E. C. Conyers resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. J. Nugent-Humble resigns his commission.

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major T. Woods, M.D., 3rd Batn. the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 1, 1883.

Royal 1st Devon—Lieut. A. W. B. Daniell resigns his commission.

East Lothian—Thomas Francis Spittal Caverhill, gent., to be Surg.

Shropshire—Lieut. R. H. L. Burton resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

1st West York—Charles Howard Taylor, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 1, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Berwick-on-Tweed—Capt. Comdt. and Hon. Major J. Allan resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Lieut. W. H. Christoe to be Capt.

1st Devonshire—Capt. W. A. Gillow, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *London Gazette* of March 6, 1883, is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieut. W. Vinning to be Capt.

1st Forfarshire—Lieut. W. G. Thomson to be Capt.

1st Lanarkshire—James Eaglesham, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Lancashire—Harry Colling Hall, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne—Harry Cecil Broadhurst, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Pembrokeshire—Owen Edward Collingwood Campbell, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Renfrew and Dumbarton—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. W. L. Halley and Lieuts. E. A. Johnson and J. McLeod.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire—Thomas St. Clair Healey, gent., to be Qrmr.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire—Thomas Lang Chadwick, Esq., to be Capt.; Walter Taylor, gent., to be Qrmr.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield)—Charles Nelson Gwynne, gent., B.A., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

RIFLE.

3rd Aberdeenshire (the Buchan)—James Farquhar Cardno, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Berwickshire—Thomas Thomson M'Crow, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Lieut. H. A. Smith resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Dumbartonshire—Acting Surg. A. Gilmour, M.D., resigns his appointment.

2nd Durham—Harry Crawford Watson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Elgin—Capt. G. Geddie resigns his commission; John Sutherland, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. J. C. Lawrie resigns his commission.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Randolph Swetman Chamberlain, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Hampshire—Lieut. C. Foster resigns his commission.

1st Herefordshire—Surg. C. C. Cocks resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Frank Weare, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. C. J. Russell to be Capt.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. H. Mabbitt resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the batn. on his retirement. Lieut. J. C. Hunt to be Capt.; Walter Hudson Matthews, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Kent (the Weald of Kent)—Hon. Chaplain the Rev. H. Harrison resigns his commission (April 30).

2nd Lanarkshire—John Struthers Napier, Esq., to be Capt.

3rd Lanarkshire—Peter MacLellan, Esq., to be Capt.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 1st Northern)—Andrew Gray, gent., to be Qrmr.

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 2nd Northern)—Francis Henry Dunderdale, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Lanarkshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—John Lennox and William M'Gilchrist.

10th Lanarkshire (Glasgow Highland)—Patrick William Hendry gent., to be Lieut.

1st Lancashire—Major G. Turner to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. F. Smith to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. Cooban, jun., R. Gibb, W. Taylor, and J. Quinn.

4th Lancashire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Robert Hartley and John Laidler Hedley.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—The under mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F. E. P. Openshaw and T. P. Young.

17th Lancashire—Lieut. E. Shepherd to be Capt.

19th Lancashire (Liverpool Press Guard)—The Rev. John Brooke Richardson, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

21st Lancashire—Capt. and Hon. Major R. Pilkington to be Major.

5th (West) Middlesex—Lieut. J. T. Collier to be Capt.

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers)—Charles James Bowler Chegwyn, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

24th Middlesex—Louis Charles DuCane, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Midlothian and Peebleshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Thomas Arthur Randal Hutchison and John Reed.

1st Norfolk (City of Norwich)—Reginald Robert Sadler Waraker, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood)—Qrmr. J. T. McCraith resigns his commission.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (the Border)—Lieut. T. Smith resigns his commission.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. L. Benatar resigns his commission.

1st Sussex—Capt. H. C. Malden is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Capt. J. W. Dixon to be Major; Lieut. J. Rodgers to be Capt.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date May 2, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 4, 1883.

ARMY.

STAFF.

Col. C. J. Tyler, R.A., to be a Col. on the Staff, to command the Royal Artillery in the Northern District, vice Col. P. Bedingfeld, R.A., who has been placed on the Unemployed Full-Pay List (April 17).

Lieut. G. P. B. Molyneux, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. R. White, C.B., commanding the Troops in the Eastern District (Oct. 16, 1882).

African Commissariat—Assist.-Comy. J. J. Crooks to be Deputy-Comy., vice J. C. Gore, seconded (April 1).

BREVET.

Capt. and Brevet Major V. D. Mathias, R.M.A., to be Lieut.-Col., in recognition of his services during the attack on the Forts of Alexandria on July 11, 1882 (July 11, 1882).

INDIA OFFICE, May 4, 1883.

The following appointment to his personal Staff has been made by the Governor of Bombay:—Capt. J. Boyle, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Capt. H. J. Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, who has resigned his appointment (March 30).

The following appointments have been made to the Staff of the Army in Madras:—Major J. G. R. D. Macneill, Madras Infantry, to be a Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., vice Capt. W. A. Yule, appointed Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. (Dec. 17, 1882); Major A. Chaplin, Madras Infantry, to be Deputy-Judge-Advocate, vice Col. Hands, appointed Judge-Advocate-Gen. (Jan. 7, 1882).

The appointment of Major St. V. A. Hammick, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be a Garrison-Instructor, has effect from Oct. 31, 1882, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 5, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. A. H. Wilmer, from the York and Lancaster Regt. (dated Aug. 23, 1881, but to rank from Oct. 6, 1876); F. B. W. Richardson, from the Lincolnshire Regt. (dated Aug. 16, 1880, but to rank from May 17, 1879); T. G. Johnson, from the Wiltshire Regt. (dated March 30, 1881, but to rank from June 9, 1879); J. B. Edwards, from the Liverpool Regt. (dated Nov. 27, 1881, but to rank March 11, 1880); G. F. Rowcroft, from the Dorsetshire Regt. (dated Nov. 16, 1881, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieut. C. E. Peirse, from the 1st West India Regt. (dated Dec. 19, 1879, but to rank from Nov. 13, 1875); 2nd Lieut. P. H. Saulez, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers (May 10, 1880); Lieuts. R. W. Sherard, from the East Yorkshire Regt. (dated Sept. 24, 1881, but to rank from July 1, 1881; W. J. R. Wickham, from the Manchester Regt. (dated Nov. 30, 1881, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

The special correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the eve of the departure of Gen. Hicks from Khartoum up the White Nile, says:—"The men attached to the six Nordenfelts who joined us last week under Capt. Walker seemed to know nothing whatever of their drill. The practice was absurd. They ran against each other, scattered the ammunition all over the ground, and made several very wild shots at a target they did not hit. We steamed down at daybreak to see their practice, which at Cairo was declared to be admirable; but Gen. Hicks stopped it, and sent them to perpetual drill."

The following additional Instructions, connected with the working of General Orders 51 and 52 of 1883 (musketry), have been issued from the War Office by the Adjt.-Gen. of the Forces, Lord Wolseley:—"With cavalry the volley and independent firings should be carried out as laid down for infantry, except that cavalry (as long as they are armed with the carbine) when firing volleys at 300 yards, and at independent firing at 400 yards, should be in single rank (kneeling). In the case of both recruits and trained soldiers who are transferred from one regiment or battalion to another regiment or battalion, or from one troop or company to another troop or company, and who, on the date of their transfer, have not concluded their recruits' course, or their annual course, their performances in target and judging-distance practice will be transferred with them, and will be shown only on the returns of their new regiment, battalion, troop, or company."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for consumption and diseases of the chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole Consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all Chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

ARMY NOTES.

The Government of India have obtained a ruling from the Secretary of State for India, regarding the appointment of officers of British regiments in India as adjutants of Volunteer corps. It has been decided that no officer above the rank of captain may be proposed for such an appointment, and that all officers appointed may be called on to vacate on promotion to the substantive rank of major, and be absorbed in the strength of their regiments.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"We hear a great deal about the anxiety of everybody that the native soldier should shoot better, yet one very obvious remedy appears to be overlooked, and that is to give him more practice ammunition. He fires in the course of the year 110 rounds of ball ammunition, which is thus divided:—Individual firing, 63 rounds; volley firing, 5; firing at a moving object, 5; field firing, 17; special collective firing, 10; matches, 10. Now, experience has pretty well proved that the special collective firing and the firing at the moving object are not attended with any great practical results; and if the rounds thus expended, namely, 15, were added to the 10 already allowed for matches, the sepoy would have 25 rounds per annum at his disposal with which to improve his skill in firing. We think if this were conceded, a great improvement would be apparent in the men's shooting. Regimental rifle clubs are most useful institutions, and they are established in most regiments now, but they labour under the great disadvantage of having to pay heavily for ammunition, and having to give a great number of prizes to induce the men to shoot. We think our suggestion in regard to the better distribution of the ball ammunition is worth the attention of the authorities."

An examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will take place at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, W., by permission of the Senate, on Monday, June 25, 1883, and following days; the first day being devoted to the medical examination. The subjects of examination, the limits of age, and other conditions will be those specified in the Regulations issued with G. O. 113 of 1880. There will be 107 cadetships to be awarded in order of merit, of which 7 will be for West India regiments. Twelve cadetships will also be offered for competition by university candidates, as provided for in the Regulations. The successful competitors will be required to join the Royal Military College, as gentlemen cadets, on Sept. 1, 1883. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with the Regulations, May 15 next being the latest date on which applications can be received. Candidates who have been previously examined, should forward with their applications a certificate of good conduct for the intervening period. If intending competitors wish for any further information relative to the examination, they should apply by letter to the "Military Secretary," Horse Guards, War Office, S.W.

According to the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*,—"The object of Sir Robert Sandeman's late visit to Simla was to discuss the proposed changes in the military outposts in Beloochistan, which is now in a partially settled state. It is expected that a temporary occupation of Gulistan, Kutch, and Kushdil will be effected, as soon as the troops are ready to move. The site for the central station in Pishin is still under consideration."

"One of Them" writes:—"I am under the impression that the field allowance to the British portion of the Indian Contingent was withheld because the Indian Government had it in contemplation to issue batta to the Contingent. We had our Indian establishments of servants, who had to be paid very high rates to leave India. The Contingent will, I think, be pretty disappointed if they do not get batta, especially after so successful a campaign."

Some experimental trials have been carried out at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, with a new description of water-cart for the use of troops when on active service in the field, the invention of Capt. J. Jones, R.E., the same officer who has utilised balloons for carrying messages and information to troops engaged on active service. The new water-cart is composed of galvanised iron, 4 ft. in length, and 3½ ft. in width, the sides being 10 in. high, and the capacity of the whole 119 gallons. The advantages claimed for the invention are facility of cleaning, without dismantling or taking out the head, which, in the present service water-cart is seldom done, whereby there is an accumulation of vegetable and other matter, to the consequent deterioration of the health of the troops drinking the water. There are also greater facilities provided for filling water-bottles, by which waste of water is prevented, while the cart is also available for the transport of a pump, forage, &c. Experiments made with the tank forming the water-cart proved that the tank formed a good raft, capable of carrying a weight of 5 cwt., thus rendering it highly useful for that purpose when required to be so utilised.

A correspondent draws attention to the case of military bandsmen. In all the sweeping changes that have been made within the last few years, this unfortunate class has, he says, been totally, or almost totally, forgotten. "I will take, for example, the band of my own regiment. Besides the band-serjeant and corporal, we have two lance-corporals. One of the latter has 13 years' service, and the other very nearly as much. Both have held second-class certificates of education for the last eleven years, and have excellent characters. Behold the reward,—3d. per diem! We have several privates with services varying from three to 14 years, all very good characters, and mostly holding educational certificates, qualifying for any non-commissioned rank. Still, their pay is not a farthing more than any ordinary private soldier. Now that promotion is so rapid in the ranks of a Line regiment, it is naturally mortifying to bandsmen of good character to see younger, less intelligent, and more inexperienced soldiers promoted whilst they stand still. When Mr. Childers increased the pay of almost all ranks in the service, this neglected class was left out in the cold. But it is to be hoped that their claim to a little consideration will come forcibly before the eyes of the military reformers before long." Our correspondent has brought forward a grievance which undoubtedly deserves to be gone into.

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. George D. Morant	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (Rear-Admiral John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Chas. Hicks	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. F. A. Harston	March 20, 1883—Chatham	River Congo
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry H. Rawson, C.B. (Vice-Ad. Lord John Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan., 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. G. W. Allen	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. N. Bowden-Smith	March 21, 1882—Devonport	South-East Coast of America
Antelope	2	63	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. Hon. W. H. Jolliffe	Re. Feb. 25, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Charles R. Wood	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb (Rear-Admiral J. D. M'Crea)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. R. E. Tracey (Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B.)	August, 1882—Devonport	China
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Com. W. M. Annesley	Nov. 3, 1881—Devonport	For Coast of Ireland
Beacon	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. A. W. Moore	Jan. 23, 1879—Chatham	Mediterranean
Beagle	1	28	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. M. Maturin	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Fras. M. Prattent	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Devonport
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. Church (Rear-Admiral N. Salmon, V.C.)	April 11, 1882—C. of G. Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsm'th	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship	Capt. Richard Wells	Re. April 1, 1880—Dart'm'th	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. W. E. B. Atkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service on C. of Ireland
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. A. J. Kennedy	March 29, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. Francis Durrant	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Particular service
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. H. Stephenson, C.B.	Sept. 15, 1880—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. R. G. S. Pasley	Dec. 7, 1880—Sheerness	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry H. Hippisley	Aug. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargent	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine	May 10, 1881—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. G. W. Hill	Jan. 3, 1883—Devonport	China
Comus	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Jeffreys	Re. Aug. 20, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Herbert J. G. Garbett	Re. Jan., 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Crocodile	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Jan., 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Curacoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Feb 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. H. Jauncey	Re. Jan., 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Hon. C. Cadogan	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. F. J. J. Elliot	Feb. 10, 1881—Sheerness	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade	Re. Sept. 21, 1882—P'rtsm'th	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Henry Bigge	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Dee	3	47	S. iron gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. A. Harston	June 21, 1882—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Fred. S. Vander-Meulen	May 27, 1879—Portsmouth	N. America and West Indies
Don	3	47	S. iron gunboat	Lieut. and Com. W. Wilson	June 21, 1882—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. A. Bolitho	Re. Oct. 18, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of W'llingt'n	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Adml. Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. D'Arcy (Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. John H. Vidal	Re. April 1, 1881—Sunderland	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. M. M'Neile	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	206	S. corvette	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Jan. 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. George Robinson	Jan. 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. E. H. Gamble	Jan. 3, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. C. S. Cardale	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. W. Codrington, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	Jan. 1, 1880—Devonport	N. America and West Indies
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Edward G. F. Law	June 5, 1879—Devonport	S.E. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. FitzH. E. Crowe	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda	N. America and West Indies
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. R. F. Hammick	Re. May 19, 1882—Devonport	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Re. Oct. 22, 1872—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Lieut-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Julian A. Baker	June 15, 1880—Chatham	N. America and West Indies
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. E. W. Hodgkinson	Borne in Defence	Tender to Defence
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Gannet	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	N. America and W.I.
Glatton	2	185	S. turret ship	—	Tender to Excellent	Portsmouth
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. G. Gough	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and W.I.
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lieut-Com. S. J. B. Willcox	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Mediterranean
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	3[illegible]7	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. F. Heneage (Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsm'th	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 20, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rear-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec., 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop and storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Navigating-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Iron Duke	14	459	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. C. St. John	July 5, 1878—Devonport	On passage home
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Charles W. Spring	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	6	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. Evans	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. C. R. Harris	Sept. 20, 1882—Chatham	China

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. A. C. Parr	Jan. 3, 1883—Sheerness	Channel Squadron
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsm'th	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel	Lieut-Com. A. Carpenter	Re.Mar. 26,1881—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. W. A. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Sloop	Lieut-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. R. O. R. C. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport	Australia
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. John Fellowes (V.-Ad. Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. Burges Watson	July 22, 1880—Devonport	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret ship	Capt. Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C.	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. H. Corfe	Re.June 25, 1879—H'ng K'ng	China
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Commodore J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. Maxwell	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Netley	2	18	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. P. K. Smythies	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. G. F. Digby (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell, V.C., K.C.B.)	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America and W. I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. S. Bosanquet	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brook	March 13, 1883—Sheerness	Cape of Good Hope
Orion	4	249	S. arm. corvette	Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy	June 24, 1882—Chatham	Mediterranean
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	Feb. 7, 1876—Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. R. B. Needham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. H. Rose	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 20, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus	6	39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pembroke	1	57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr (Rear-Admiral Geo. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. St. G. D'Arcy Irvine	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	July 30, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Lennard Dick	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Pioneer	6	44	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. H. M. C. Festing	Re. Apl. 13, '82—Sierra L'one	W. C. of Africa
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. W. H. May	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. Apr. 1, '81—W. Ind. D'cks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. A. Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	March 8, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Harry L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness	Australia
Renard	1	28	Schooner	Lieut-Com. George E. Richards	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. L. Sulivan	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. P. R. Sharpe (Rear-Admiral Hamilton, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut-Com. V. B. Orlebar	Re. July 25, 1878—Esquima'lt	Ordered home
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Ad. Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut-Com. Walter S. King	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald	April 24, 1883—Sheerness	Pacific
Scorpion	4	...	S. turret-ship	Tender to	Terror	Bermuda
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. G. C. Higgins	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	91	S. gunvessel	Lieut. Walter H. B. Graham	Re. Feb. 18, 1879—Devonp'rt	Ordered home
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. A. de G. Sutton	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (special service)
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. John Ferris	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. Arthur E. Dupuis	Re. July 1, 1880—P'rtsmouth	Indian troop service
Sheldrake	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. M. L. Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong K'ng	China
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	N. America & W.I. (survey)
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. A. R. Wonham	Tender to Dk. of W'llingt'n	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Francis W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W. Coast of Africa
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	China
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Cpt. T. Le Hunte Ward, C.B., A.D.C	Oct. 4, 1880—Chatham	Mediterranean
Supply	...	25	Tank-vessel	Staff Com. T. J. H. Rapson	June, 1882	Bermuda
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Admiral A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. W. J. L. Wharton	Feb. 16, 1882—Sheerness	S.E. Coast America (survey)
Tamar	2	212	S. troopship	Capt. Thos. H. Royse	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B.	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Chas. G. Fane	March 25, 1878—Devonport	N. America and West Indies
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. Thos. Barnardiston	Re. Jan 1, 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thalia	6	437	S. corvette	Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	July 21, 1882—Devonport	Particular service (order'd to Zanzibar)
Thetis	14	225	S. corvette	Capt. A. C. Curtis	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Sept. 25, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Trent	3	13	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. L. F. C. Jackson	Tender to Duncan	
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Surveying
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Tyrian	1	40	S. gunboat	Tender to	Urgent	Port Royal, Jamaica
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lieut-Com. Henry McA. Cutfield	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. J. C. Purvis	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Poland	April 1, 1880—R. Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. Walter Stewart	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Particular service
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lieut-Com. E. J. P. Gallwey	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. W. H. Cuming	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel	Lieut-Com. C. Lindsay	Re. March 26, '81—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Warrior	32	342	S. armoured	Capt. Edward S. Adeane, C.M.G	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsm'th	Greenock
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. J. D. Nicholls	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Wildfire	...	19	P. vessel	Chief Officer W. Blakey	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. T. P. W. Nesham	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. C. Arbuthnot	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Capt. H. D. Sarratt	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

We hear that this season the Russian clippers Vestnik and Plastoon and the Atlantic cruiser Africa will return home from the Pacific, being replaced by the half-armoured frigate Minin and the clippers Opritchnik and Razboinik. In the Mediterranean, the clippers Djigit and Zabiaka and the cruiser Asia will be replaced by the wooden frigate Svetlana, the corvette Bayan, and the clipper Strelok. The home squadrons will be made up as under:—The Evolution Squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Schmidt, the double-turret frigate Admiral Spiridoff, the floating battery Ne Tron Menya, the ironclad turreted gunboat Smertch, the monitors Bronenosetz and Latkin, the gunboats Ersh, Grad, and Tutcha, and eight torpedo cutters. The Artillery Squadron will comprise the batteries Pervenetz and Kreml, the turreted gunboat Rusalka, the monitor Lava, and the gunboats Vikhr and Stchit. The Torpedo Squadron will consist of the three-turret ironclad frigate Admiral Lazareff, the battery Tcharodaika, the clippers Isumrud and Jemtchong, the sea-going torpedo boat Vzrif, the gunboat Opeet, and eight torpedo cutters. A new feature in connection with this squadron this year will be the appointment to it of the steamer Vladimir, fitted up as a floating workshop, to undertake repairs. The Marine School Squadron will be made up of the corvettes Askold, Bogatyr, and Variag, the sailing clippers Boyarin and Giliak, the schooner Zabava, and the tenders Gorlitza and Cadet. All the squadrons will rendezvous at Cronstadt during the Coronation.

"Sapo Carbonis Detergens" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "Wright, Southwark," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

NAVAL NOTES.

The under-named men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—James Clift, chief capt. of the forecastle, of the Adelaide; William Tickell, boatman, of the Coastguard; Charles Wright, boatman, of the Coastguard; Herman Piggeley, stoker, of the Valorous; George Lord, tailor, of the Agincourt; Richard Benson, serjeant, of the Tourmaline; William Hillen, corpl., R.M.A., of the Woodlark; John Henry J. Smith, capt. of the forecastle, of the Boadicea.

The Admiralty have awarded the Lieutenant's Naval Pension of £50 a year, vacant by the death of Retired Commander Robert Amyett Newman, to Commander Charles Arthur Lodder, on the reserved list.

The following engineering appointments, already announced in these columns as about to be made, are ordered to take effect from May 1:—Mr. A. J. Durston, chief engineer, and Mr. R. H. Barrett, assistant to chief engineer, will go to Portsmouth from Sheerness; and will be succeeded at Sheerness by Mr. A. Morcom and Mr. J. T. Corner, from Portsmouth. Mr. Richard Sennett, first assistant to the chief engineer at Devonport, and Mr. T. Soper, lecturer on engineering at Greenwich, have been appointed to assist the engineer-in-chief at the Admiralty; and Mr. Charles Rudd, of Greenwich College, will proceed to Devonport.

The Russian Admiralty has issued an order this week that the furnaces of the sea-going torpedo steamer Batoum, which was added to the Black Sea Fleet a short time ago, are to be altered so as to adapt them to be heated by petroleum refuse, instead of coal. In a few days' time, the Batoum and Baku Railway will be regularly opened for traffic, and this fuel, which is as cheap as dirt at Baku, and is often thrown into the sea as waste, will then be conveyed to Batoum in tank cars, for the use of steamers there. All the steamers in the Caspian use the petroleum refuse as fuel, and it promises to become the fuel of the Black Sea Fleet, if the experiments on the Batoum are satisfactory. The fuel has the immense advantage of requiring no stoking, making no dirt, and being under control like gas.

Lord Alcester presented on Saturday last the Egyptian medal and star to the officers and men of the Royal Marine Artillery who served through the Egyptian campaign.

For some time past a commission has been sitting at the Russian Admiralty for the purpose of reorganising the *personnel* of the Navy. It is now confidently stated that the commission has decided upon recommending to the Government the adoption of the following scale of officers for the fleet:—Six vice-admirals, 12 rear-admirals, 300 captains of the first and second category, 500 lieutenants, and 325 midshipmen. The rank of lieutenant-captain is recommended to be abolished, and the existing officers of that grade made captains of the second category. Lieutenants are to serve four years afloat before being made second-class captains. They are to be of two grades, and if on reaching the age of 48 they have served the specified term afloat, are to be retired and pensioned. The number of midshipmen to join the fleet every year is fixed at 51.

Lieut. Francis G. T. Cole, of the Briton, has been sentenced to be fined the sum of £20, or three months' imprisonment, by the Cape of Good Hope resident magistrate, for boarding the Russian man-of-war Plastoun, before pratique was granted by the port officer, and for leaving the ship again when forbidden by that officer, notwithstanding that Lieut. Cole was officer of the guard at the time. Surely this action of the civil authority is in excess of its powers.

The Russian Admiralty have decided in principle upon limiting the age of rear-admirals on service afloat to 63, and in the administrative service to 65. The limits of age of vice-admirals are fixed respectively at 65 and 68. It is not intended, however, to apply the regulation practically for some time to come. The limits of age fixed for captains of the second rank, 54, and for captains of the first rank, 57, are expected, on the other hand, to be enforced without delay.

The Sphinx, a composite paddle-vessel of 1,130 tons, recently launched from Messrs. Green's yard, at Blackwall, and intended for service in the Persian Gulf, was taken for her six hours' full-power trial between Sheerness and the Gull Light ships on Wednesday. The engines, which are of the compound-oscillating] type, were constructed by Messrs. John Penn and Son, of Greenwich, and during the whole of the trial worked in a satisfactory manner. There was an entire absence of priming, and no hot bearings. The contract indicated horse-power is 1,000, but a mean power of 1,138 was obtained with the greatest ease; the pressure of steam was 74·8, vacuum, 26·5, mean revolutions 35, and speed of vessel 12·633. The consumption of fuel was 1·85 lb. per 1-horse power per hour. The engineer contractors were represented by Mr. John Penn and Mr. G. F. Fairles, who conducted the trial; the Steam Reserve by Mr. F. H. Hodd, R.N., Chief Inspector of Machinery; and the Dockyard by Mr. A. J. Durston, R.N., Chief Engineer.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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THE vaunted schemes of Army Reform which were inaugurated on July 1, 1881, have undoubtedly failed. There is no use in any longer denying, or attempting to explain away, failures, the proofs of which are so many and so evident. When the British troops in India are 5,000 below their establishment; when the deficiencies abroad and at home, in Regulars and Militia, are great and increasing; when we hear of a battalion on home service having only thirty-two men for parade; and when, to set against a l these alarming proofs of failure, we have only an Army Reserve which would be inadequate to completing two Army Corps for active service,—it is surely time to inquire into, and to remove, the causes of this inefficiency. We shall never have a really efficient Army till we recognise these two principles,—that every Cavalry regiment, and every Infantry battalion, should be a complete unit, available for the duties of war or peace without subtracting from the efficiency of other similar units; and that the Active Army should be the first consideration, the Reserve being only secondary and subsidiary. As long as regiments or battalions at home are treated as depôts, to supply at short notice the deficiencies of those abroad, so long will the Army remain what it is now, a cumbrous and expensive establishment, incomplete in all its parts, and inharmonious as a whole. It by no means follows, even if the views and opinions we have expressed were adopted, that all cavalry regiments, or all infantry battalions, should be kept at a uniform establishment. If each battalion of the Army Corps first for active service was kept up to 800 rank and file, all fairly trained *men*, it would be an effective unit, available for war at the shortest notice. It might be increased to 1,000 after a declaration of war, or before it if there was time, by volunteers from its Militia Battalions or from the Army Reserve. It would be better not to "draft" men from the Reserve till they were required to replace casualties. Battalions at home, not belonging to the Army Corps first for service, might be kept at lower establishments, but in no case so low as to be useless as battalions, as so many are now. The remedies for the present deplorable state of the Army are apparent and easily applied. But, as we cannot expect an administration which has made sweeping changes at once to undo its own work, we can only hope that the destructive labour of "reforming" will be discontinued, and that the easy task of re-forming will be commenced, and gradually but steadily carried on. One of the most urgent needs is a modification of what may be called the unmitigated short-service system. Let commanding officers be empowered to re-engage men of good character who wish to serve till invalided, or otherwise entitled to pension. The numbers that might be kept from the Army Reserve by this extension of service would not make it less efficient, because by increasing the number of long-service men (now limited to non-commissioned officers) the demands on the Reserve in case of actual or impending war would be lessened. By this single alteration, we should combine the advantages of the long-service and the short-service systems. We should still get the men who will only enlist for a short term of years; we should still send to the Army Reserve all time-expired men whom there was no special object in keeping with their regiments; and we should retain those men who are thorough soldiers in disposition and feelings, and who wish to serve on as long as they can do their duty. The permission to re-engage should not burden regiments with useless or badly conducted men, for it should be restricted by requiring in every case an application signed by the soldier, recommended by his company commander, approved by the commanding officer, and accompanied by a medical certificate. The restitution of the numbers, and with them the history, of most of our Infantry regiments, would do more to restore the lost efficiency of the Army than any other measure. If the "Line Battalions" of every Infantry regiment were to bear the numbers of their respective "Regimental Districts," the old numbers of 96 battalions, out of 141, would be restored at once, without any interference with the territorial arrangements. Deducting the Rifle Brigade, which had dropped its number (95th), in 1816, there remain 41 battalions without their late numbers; but several of these have had no opportunity of making history for themselves, and should be glad to share the number and the honours of the older regiments to which they have been joined. Among the losses entailed by adopting the short-service system, we were deprived of that useful body, the Enrolled Pensioners. Whenever a party was wanted to occupy barracks temporarily vacated by cavalry or infantry, or when a small force was required to aid the civil power, those trusty veterans were available. When the Pensioners were first organised long ago, they were fostered by the War Office authorities who had formed them. Their uniform was neat and soldier-like, and at the same time suited to men most of whom were elderly, and some of whom were decidedly old. But as time wore on, the veterans were more and more neglected. Their neatly-ornamented cap was replaced by a hybrid shako of surpassing ugliness, and the rest of their uniform underwent corresponding changes; till the Enrolled Pensioner, when seen in a uniform he naturally disliked, and with gaudy ribbons on his shako, was more likely to excite pity or ridicule than to attract recruits. If the Secretary of State for War will permit good and willing soldiers to re-engage, the ranks of our regiments will regain that element of stability of which they are now deficient; and if he will restore to our Infantry the historic numbers to which they cling with increasing fondness, the numbers that he requires will soon be forthcoming.

LORD HENRY LENNOX did good service in calling attention to the state and condition of our armour-clads, when the House of Commons went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, on Monday night. The subject is one of the most important that could well occupy the attention of the House, and the manner in which it was brought forward left nothing to be desired. Lord Henry Lennox clearly proved that at the end of the present year, the French Government would have 37 armour-clads built and building, as against our 41. He also dwelt upon the vast interests England has at stake in her merchant shipping, comparing the tonnage of the mercantile marine of this country with that of France and other foreign powers, to prove that the Navy should be numerically far stronger than it is at present. Unfortunately, the apathy which prevails in the House on this matter was only too apparent on Monday night. The indifference manifested by Members of Parliament as to the welfare and strength of the Navy is communicated to the country. For years past, the same topic has periodically been discussed in Parliament, with little or no result. The Government have become accustomed to the annual motion for a Royal Commission or a Select Committee to inquire into the shipbuilding policy of the Admiralty. It has come to be regarded in the light of the rod held over the back of a child by a most lenient and tender-hearted parent. Neither the Admiralty nor the Government any longer fears chastisement. Both promise to reform, and assure the House "that our Naval supremacy shall be upheld," asserting "that no Administration would, in their belief, deserve or receive the confidence of either House that neglected to fully appreciate that necessity." With this assurance both Parliament and the country are satisfied. The question, indeed, resolves itself into one of confidence or want of confidence in the Admiralty, and the majority of the Members of Parliament, and of Englishmen generally, knowing nothing whatever of Naval matters, the country and its representatives in the House of Commons are content and only too glad to be able to join in the chorus of "Rule, Britannia," so lustily sung by the representatives of the Admiralty in Parliament and in print. But as Lord Henry Lennox so aptly remarked, on the authority of Dr. Russell, our present position was very much similar to that of the French prior to the outbreak of the Franco-German War. Then the overweening of the French led them to undervalue the strength of the Germans, and, as Dr. Russell told Lord Henry Lennox, "he heard questions asked on all hands in Paris not as to whether the French would beat the Germans, but simply as to how long it would take the French Army to get to the Rhine, and as to the best places to occupy after they crossed that river." The French then had the same feeling of over-confidence in their Army that the Admiralty and the Government now strain every nerve to infuse into the English people in regard to their Navy. We need not "conjecture" why. We know the reason. It is the imperative necessity which exists for a Government that came into office with the words "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform," emblazoned on its banner, to curtail expenses, after having drifted into a most expensive and profitless war. Hence the Admiralty shipbuilding programme is not an ambitious one. What is worse, is, that we have no certainty that the promises of the Admiralty, such as they are, will be carried out, for, from 1878 to 1882, the deficit in tonnage promised to be built by the Admiralty, and for which the money has been voted by Parliament and spent by the Admiralty, is no less than 10,018 tons' weight of hull; and, as Lord Henry Lennox very judiciously remarked, the deficiencies have already begun this year, while in the past ten years they have reached over 21,000 tons. Lord Henry Lennox refrained from making charges against any one, but he considered the time had come "when the country ought to be made aware of these facts. For the Navy was always starved by the Treasury, in its desire to flatter the vanity of the Prime Minister for the time being by a good Budget, and this policy invariably landed the country in a muddle, entailing a ruinous expenditure, the moment a war broke out in Europe. Thus, for example, in 1870, Mr. Gladstone obtained a grant of £2,000,000, and spent some £600,000 in hurriedly building the *Hydra*, *Hecate*, *Gorgon*, and *Cyclops*, to defend our coasts. Since then a Committee, of which Admiral Ryder was president, has condemned these four armour-clads as unseaworthy. The next panic occurred in 1878, when a victorious Russian army advanced to the gates of

Constantinople. Then four 'ready-made' ships, built for other countries, were bought at an exorbitant price, and were added to the strength of the Navy. The *Neptune* alone cost over £600,000, and altering her armament £70,000. In this manner the Navy became hampered with useless craft, and the system which gave rise to such a procedure could not, by any possibility, be called an economical one." In this opinion we thoroughly agree, nor can we understand what induced the Government to purchase the German-built vessels *Diogenes* and *Socrates*, if the report which reaches us from Berlin, to the effect that the said purchase was completed on April 10, be true. Lord Henry Lennox then proved the want of *bona fides* in the Admiralty, by the manner in which the *repairing* programme is "cooked." There is no quantity so unknown, so varying, so uncertain as that required for repairs, refits, and making good defects in ships. And yet, as Lord Henry Lennox pointed out, there is no sum in the Navy Estimates which is calculated with more apparent nicety and minuteness. But the programme, for all that, is never carried out. Notwithstanding all the scheming of the Admiralty, many of our finest cruisers are left to oxydise in our creeks, as are the *Shah*, *Inconstant*, and others, at this moment. Then, referring to the Ordnance question, Lord Henry Lennox twitted the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty with his former assertion that the Navy was supplied with the most powerful guns in existence, when not a single breech-loader was in use on board any of her Majesty's ships. The truth is that the Navy is miserably armed, as was proved by Sir William Armstrong when addressing the British Institute. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has repeatedly assured the House that the new breech-loading guns were nearly ready, and would be immediately issued. But, where are they? As Lord Henry Lennox justly remarked, there is not a 43-ton gun in the service. True, the Admiralty have promised to have 174 breech-loading guns ready for issue in a very short time, but Lord Henry Lennox refuses to believe in their existence until he sees them, a precaution we thoroughly endorse, and we sincerely hope the day is not far distant when the Admiralty, and not the War Office, shall be responsible for the supply of ordnance to the Navy. At present, the manufacture of ordnance resting entirely with the War Office, no one is responsible. Were the Admiralty allowed to manufacture Naval ordnance, then the Board would be responsible; and though boards are only of use "to make screens," and have neither body to be kicked nor soul to be anathematised, still the Lords of the Admiralty would, individually and collectively, be responsible for the proper armament of the Fleet, and no excuse, however perfect, would palliate any dereliction of duty in this direction. At present, the French are aiming at pre-eminence over England in the numerical strength of their Fleet, in the speed of their ships, in the weight of their armour, and in the penetrating power of their guns. Nevertheless, the Admiralty view the strides made by France with apparent complacency. To save the Budget, the "Perish, India!" Ministry cry, "Perish the Navy, rather than our popularity!" And to gain the support of the taxpayers, they prefer, as Lord Henry Lennox truly says, "to pose as economists," rather than take steps to secure for England her command of the seas, to protect her flag wherever it may float, and to maintain inviolate the Empire of the Queen in every part of the world.

THE case of those officers who are compelled to leave the service on account of their inability to pass the required examination for promotion to the rank of Major, is rather a hard one. If it could be shown, or was thought by the majority of the officers of the Army, that these officers were useless and incompetent, there would be no reasonable ground for complaint; but the opinion prevails pretty generally that some of them, to say the least of it, fall victims to the system. The ostensible object of the framers of the present examination for promotion has been to encourage cramming as much as possible. Instead of being of a practical nature, calculated to discover whether or not an officer has a sufficient professional training to enable him properly to discharge the duties of the rank to which he aspires, it is conducted on a purely "cram" and "catch-question" basis. A Garrison Instructor, so we are credibly informed, recently assured his class that they must commit the text-book in use as much as possible to memory, as an intelligent answer would not be acceptable, unless the words of the book were given. Exact definitions, correct legal phraseology, and the baldest extracts from works on tactics, if committed to memory, are considered the best preparation for the examination; in addition to which scores of formulæ contained in the "Soldiers' Pocket-book," and works of a like nature, are required to be retained in the head for the period of the examination, for the purpose of solving the many difficult problems. How long they are retained afterwards, when their use is no longer apparent, we need not pause to consider. Unfortunate officers whose Military duties do not allow them time to attend garrison classes or a crammer's school find themselves plucked for these examinations, when, in the opinion of their brother-officers—generally the best test—and of their commanding officers, they are good and zealous soldiers all round. The examination in topography is of a peculiarly senseless character. If on service it were necessary to make a careful triangulation of the seat of operations, and Line officers and those of other corps, except the Royal Engineers, who are specially trained for this duty, were expected to carry about instruments of all sorts and the necessary books of reference, there would be some sense in the questions now set. As a matter of fact, however, a hasty sketch, as correct as possible, without any instruments, is all that can possibly be required; and though time spent in reading up all these subjects is not time wasted, it should not be impossible to pass without a knowledge of useless matter. It seems a pity that good regimental officers should be harassed out of the service, because they cannot pass examinations in purely theoretical, and for the most part unpractical, subjects. As regards military law, which is another very likely stumbling-block to regimental officers who have not had the opportunity of being adjutants, the good old expressions used at courts-martial in former days in trying prisoners, "the best of your ability," and "the custom of war in like cases," seem changed to "interpreting to the best of your ability very complicated law-books, giving the prisoner to be tried every chance of escape by a legal quibble, twisting and tormenting simple charges into complicated and involved legal jargon," and the "custom of Civil Courts under similar circumstances." Many weary hours are spent by fairly well educated English officers in trying to master the intricacies and complications of the Army Act, &c.; in the end, a few catch-questions, which everybody with any experience of examinations knows are very easily set, puzzle him, and he finds himself hopelessly plucked, and driven out of the service. Some will argue that the men who have not sufficient brains to pass such a simple examination are not fit for responsible positions. To this we reply, let any one about 40 years of age, engaged in any active occupation or business, imagine himself similarly situated. If suddenly called upon to undergo an examination in some of his school exercises, how would he view the ordeal? He would probably fare badly in a competition with his children at school, and still worse if asked to pass in subjects with which he had no opportunity of becoming acquainted in his youth. The whole thing, in fact, has been overdone, and the Army, we have no doubt, will suffer rather than benefit from a system which is gradually filling the senior regimental ranks with mere theorists, who would break down signally in face of an enemy. It would be interesting to know, if the information were obtainable, how many regimental officers carried prismatic compasses, sketching-cases, and all the required appurtenances, in the celebrated march from Cabul to Candahar; and what use, if any, they made of them. And yet that march is considered, not only by our own military critics, but by those of every Continental nation, to have been one of the most brilliant military feats of arms on record, on account of the perfect manner in which even the minutest details were worked out by the General in command. It was simply the case of a practical soldier undertaking a duty untrammelled by theory of any kind; and the result surely shows how much there is to be said in favour of a system which gives us such men in the higher ranks of the Army, rather than that which brought into prominence the brilliant professor of tactics who fell on the heights of Amajuba, whose reputation as a theoretical tactician was world-wide, but whose campaign against the Boers was simply one long series of mistakes and misfortunes.

Lord Alcester, when fresh from Egypt, and before he had time to compare notes with the Government, stated at the Mansion House that he bombarded Alexandria in retaliation for the massacres of June 11. He concluded this part of his speech with the assurance that "there was no lack of promptitude in endeavouring to redress the grievances we had to obtain redress for." Since joining the Admiralty, however, the gallant Admiral has changed his opinion on the subject. On Saturday last, at the banquet of the Royal Academy, Lord Alcester repudiated his former reason for the bombardment, stating that he bombarded the town because the Egyptians were throwing up fortifications under his nose, and that the statement that the bombardment had anything to do with the massacre was false. From this it would appear as if Lord Alcester was not quite certain in his own mind why he did open fire on the town, and we strongly advise him "to try again" for a reason, third thoughts being the best. There should certainly be "no lack of promptitude" on the part of the gallant Admiral in endeavouring to rectify his own mistake, as at present it is impossible to say why Alexandria was bombarded at all.

Admiral Lord Alcester was a witness on Wednesday in the case of "Nordenfelt *v.* Gardner," now being fought out before Baron Huddleston, in the Court of Queen's Bench. When Lord Alcester entered the witness-box, Baron Huddleston said he understood there was an old rule that a Peer of the Realm was entitled to a seat on the Bench, but he was afraid that the Bench was so crowded with models that there was no room. Lord Alcester said that he was quite comfortable in the witness-box. In his evidence he stated that at the bombardment of Alexandria the Fleet mounted fifty-nine Nordenfelt guns, and that one in the maintop of his own ship, the *Invincible*, was of great service in silencing the battery he was attacking. "He had the highest possible opinion of the utility of the Nordenfelt guns, and, with regard to their range, he produced a bullet which he himself had picked up in one of the drawing-rooms of Ras-el-Tin Palace. This must have been fired from one of the ships forming the eastern attack—the *Alexandra*, *Superb*, and *Sultan*. Neither of those ships was less than 2,300 yards from the Palace." The action is brought by Mr. Nordenfelt against Mr. Gardner and the Gardner Gun Company, for infringement of patent. At the Royal United Service Institution, in the course of a lecture on machine guns, Mr. Gardner stated that the five-barrel gun adopted by the War Office and bearing his name was no invention of his, and he repudiated it entirely, remarking that it was put together merely to please the Military authorities. This gun, we believe, is now the cause of the present legal proceedings.

Lord Dufferin, accompanied by Dr. W. H. Russell, arrived at Constantinople in the *Helicon*, on May 8. Lord Dufferin will shortly leave for England to confer with her Majesty's Ministers. Dr. Russell proceeds to Moscow to attend the coronation of the Czar.

Commander Price, M.P., asked the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, on Monday last, whether it was the case that the recent Admiralty Circular affecting the pay and position of engine-room artificers had proved a complete failure, none of the men electing to avail themselves of its provisions. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman favoured Commander Price with an evasive answer,—"The Admiralty have not yet received complete returns. It will be some time before we can tell the ultimate result." No doubt. To put off admitting a failure is characteristic of Admiralty Parliamentary tactics. We "conjecture" that is the reason why their Lordships decline to lay on the table of the House the reports we have recently published.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty declined, on Thursday, to lay the report of Mr. Martin and Mr. Laycock on the *Cambridge* court-martial, published last week in these columns, on the table of the House of Commons, on the ground that the said report is a private and confidential document, drawn up solely for the information of the Lords of the Admiralty. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman did not this time "conjecture" how we obtained the said document.

Some ten years ago, the Admiralty fixed it as a principle that no officer should be appointed to the superintendence of a dockyard unless he had previously served as a Captain of the Steam Reserve. Why, then, appoint Rear-Admiral Herbert to Portsmouth Yard when that officer has not complied with the rule? It is this fast-and-loose administration that creates so much discontent among all ranks in the Navy.

A correspondent with the Channel Squadron, writing from Gibraltar on May 4, says:—"We left St. Vincent on the afternoon of April 19, and arrived here yesterday afternoon. We started with our top-gallant masts and lower and top-sail yards down, and had six days' steady steaming against the north-east trades. We were in luck, as we did not get them very strong. The first day or two we made three to four knots, and afterwards four to five. On the afternoon of the 25th, we cleared the trades, and the next forenoon sent up masts and yards, and made sail to a fair wind, and were soon slipping along seven or eight knots. The Peak of Teneriffe was observed in the evening. As we approached the Canaries the wind became unsteady, so sail was shortened. We passed through the Islands during the night, going between Teneriffe and Grand Canaries. It was a nasty night, as it was blowing hard; the wind squally and unsteady, and the night very dark. However, next day, when we had cleared the islands, it was quite fine again, and sail was remade. The fine weather lasted till we got close to Gibraltar. We had only one day at steam tactics on the passage; but officers of watches got plenty of practice at station-keeping, as the Squadron was generally in the daytime in either group formation or quarter line. On the 2nd, it had been the Admiral's intention to fire, but as a strong, fair wind sprang up in the morning, the idea was abandoned, and advantage taken of it to push on. The next morning found us in the Straits. Off Tarifa, we passed the *Serapis*, homeward bound. It came on to rain hard about noon, and continued all the time we were making the anchorage and coming to. The *Northumberland* and *Achilles* went alongside the Mole; to-day they have completed coaling and hauled out, the flagship and the *Sultan* taking their place. The *Seagull* is here, on her way home from the East Indies. There will be a great deal going on next week, the Gibraltar Spring Race Meeting, garrison theatricals, a dance at the Governor's, and one given by the Royal Artillery, and some entertainments promised by some of the ships. The Squadron are giving a cup to be run for at the races. I regret having to announce the death of Mr. Henry G. W. Terry, Assistant-Paymaster of the *Agincourt*, who died of disease of the heart, and was buried at sea on April 22. Mr. Terry was an officer who was greatly respected by all on board, and his death, under such melancholy circumstances, created a painful sensation amongst officers and men alike. During the cruise, too, Walter Poole, a seaman on board the *Achilles*, died from consumption, and was buried on the following afternoon. This makes the third death since leaving Plymouth. There has been a good deal of sickness on board some of the ships, notably in the *Sultan*, where there have been as many as 45 cases of sickness in one week."

Accidents having occurred within the last two or three years with 20-pounder breech-loading guns, through carelessness in not properly screwing up the breech, special attention is called by the Admiralty to the instructions given in the note on page 33 of the Gunnery Drill-book, 1882, as to the precautions necessary to ensure the vent piece being properly secured.

Our Naval authorities are very anxious to tranquillise the public mind and to keep down the Estimates by misrepresenting the relative condition of the French and English Fleets. One thing is very clear, to wit, that France is exhibiting a wonderful amount of audacity as far as her colonial policy is concerned, and it appears to be generally admitted that this policy is dictated more by a hostile feeling towards England, than anything else. France has no surplus population to get rid of, in fact, she has to call in foreign labour; she has never been a really colonising Power, and the colonies which she possesses are, with the exception of Algeria, where there are as many other European as French civilians, in a deplorable condition. This new French colonial policy, which excites so much enthusiasm in the breasts of our neighbours, would not, it appears to us, have been entered upon unless France felt pretty sure of being able to support it. We must also bear in mind that the French Military and Naval papers are constantly reminding us that if the powerful ironclads which are now nearing completion had been afloat last year, we should never have been allowed to usurp the supreme direction of affairs in Egypt. We may remind those persons who are so innocent as to place implicit reliance in official declarations, and who comfort themselves with the idea that Britannia has long ruled the waves, that should France steal another march on us, she will be only repeating what she did in 1830, when, in spite of all our threats and remonstrances, she seized upon Algeria. Our Navy Estimates had been cut down and our Naval force so reduced, that when the British Ambassador protested against the expedition, the French Minister of Marine said, "Milord, je m'en f—— de la Flotte Anglaise!" and told him when the French Fleet was going to sail and, where it was to rendezvous. We hope that nothing so unpleasant will be allowed to happen again. It is, of course, possible that France may soon find herself with more work on her hands than she seems to anticipate at present, and will have weighty reasons for not molesting us. She may get into trouble on the Congo, she may have a tough job before her in Madagascar, and the probability certainly is that John Chinaman will be as good as his word, and will resent any attempt made by the French to despoil Annam and to seize upon Tonquin. The French have already sent out two transports carrying 1,250 marines, and 1,500 more, with stores, ammunition, &c., are about to embark on board the *Mytho* and the *Annamite* at Toulon, the destination being Cochin China. The fact of these reinforcements being despatched shows that the French Government anticipated having to deal with more formidable enemies than the pirates on the Red River, which, like the Kroumirs in Tunis, furnished the first pretext for a French protectorate.

It is reported that the Swedish Government have contracted in Sheffield for a large quantity of armour-plates for fortifications.

Amongst several interesting experiments, conducted by Mr. Reid at Stowmarket last week, with different explosive compounds, there was one which has been stated in the *Times* report as being successfully carried out with a Whitehead torpedo. The following description of this particular experiment will show how, even in these days of comparative familiarity with the Whitehead and other torpedoes, spectators may be easily mistaken. The miniature torpedo with which this experiment was made consisted of a paper, cigar-shaped case, in which a charge of 2 lb. of gun-cotton and its fuze were placed, and through the whole length of this case a wire was led, connected with the fuze. By means of one end of this wire the paper torpedo was drawn under the target to be demolished, being kept in a straight course by the other end of the wire. When the torpedo had been pulled under the target (boat), a battery was connected up to the torpedo wire, and the charge fired, with the very natural result that the target was destroyed. We cannot conceive any individual having imaginative powers in a degree sufficient to enable him to confound this nondescript experiment with the Whitehead torpedo.

With reference to paragraph 4 of Fleet Circular No. 7 N., of March 8, 1883, and the alteration directed by that Circular to be made in Article 659 of the Queen's Regulations, it was not the intention of the Admiralty that Assistant-Engineers should be required to mess in the ward-room in ships where there is a Gun-room mess, and no Engineers' mess. In such cases the Assistant-Engineers will mess in the gun-room. Paragraph 1 of Article 659, pages 216 and 217, of the Queen's Regulations is consequently to be altered as follows, and paragraph 2 is to be cancelled:—"659. Gun-room officers in vessels with no Gun-room mess, and Assistant-Engineers in ships with no Gun-room or Engineers' mess, are required to mess in the ward-room, and to pay their proper share of mess-money as ward-room officers; but to meet the increased expense, the Assistant-Engineers and Gun-room officers whose pay and emoluments, exclusive of provisions and navigating allowance, are less than at the rate of £100 a year, will be allowed the difference between 30s. a month and the amount contributed monthly by the officers of the mess, which amount, however, is never to exceed the prescribed limit of £3."

The Danish Admiralty have decided to build further vessels of the *Tordenskjold* type; introducing some important alterations into the same, to avoid the defects discovered in the former vessel. The *Tordenskjold*, it will be remembered, is a torpedo-ram of the following dimensions:—Length, 215 ft.; beam, 42 ft.; draught, 15 ft. 6 in. She is propelled by engines of 600 (2,500) horse-power, from the works of Messrs. Burmeister and Wain, Copenhagen, who have engined most of the Danish ships of war. At the trials of the vessel, the anticipated speed of 15 knots was not realised, and there was an evident desire to throw the blame on the engine-builders. But as Messrs. Burmeister and Wain have had great experience in their branch of work, and the engines, moreover, worked very well, there can be no doubt but that the fault lies in the design. The *Tordenskjold* is fitted with six torpedo-launching tubes, viz., three in the bows, of which one is an under-water tube, and three in the stern and quarters, of which one discharges above the rudder. She is armoured amidships with 4-in. steel plates, and carries an armament of one 13¾-in, and one 6-in. Krupp breech-loading guns; the former being mounted in an armoured turret. The armour-plate trials which lately took place on the Island of Amager, near Copenhagen, and of which an account has appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, were undertaken for the purpose of determining the best kind of armour for these new vessels.

It was recently reported in the daily papers that two Haytian ships-of-war were preparing to bombard some town on the coast, held by the rebels. In view of these circumstances, it may not be uninteresting to give some account of the three war-steamers composing the Haytian Navy. The oldest vessel is the *December 22nd*, built of iron by Messrs. F. and W. Smith, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1860, and named after the date of a former revolution. She is 208 ft. long, 30 ft. wide, 18 ft. 6 in. deep, draws 16 ft. of water, and has a measurement of 900 tons. Her engines, by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, are of 90 (360) horse-power, and propel the vessel at a rate of 9 miles an hour. She carries an armament of four 40-pounder Armstrong breech-loaders, and is ship-rigged. The remaining vessels, the *St. Michael* and the "1804," were built of wood, by Messrs. Nefie and Levi, of Philadelphia, in 1875. The *St. Michael* was 162 ft. on load line, 33 ft. beam, depth of hold, 13 ft.; draught of water, 11 ft.; rig, barque. Armament, one 11-in. pivot-gun (smooth-bore) on main-deck, two 30-lb. pivots on forecastle and poop, and six guns on broadsides. Engines, two horizontal surface-condensing propeller engines; diameter of cylinder, 38 in. by 24 in. stroke, driving one 10 ft. propeller, two leg boilers, 8½ ft. front by 14 ft. long; steam-pressure, 60 lb.; speed of ship, 12 knots. The other ship, "1804," was 145 ft. on load line, 29 ft. beam, 11 ft. depth of hold, draught of water, 10 ft.; brig-rigged. Armament, one 10-in. pivot, one 30-pounder Parrott on forecastle, and one 30-pounder Parrott on quarter-deck, and four guns on broadside. Engines, two horizontal surface-condensing propeller engines; diameter of cylinder, 32 in. by 20 in. stroke, driving one 9-ft. propeller; two leg boilers, 7 ft. front by 14 ft. long; steam-pressure, 70 lb.; speed, 12 knots.

On April 18, there was launched from the Government Dockyard at Copenhagen, the steel-built gunboat *Gronsund*, which is intended as a flagship to gunboat squadrons. Her armament consists of two 5-in. Krupp breech-loaders, mounted, as is the case with the old gunboats of the *Marstrand* type, on platforms at either side. A supply of Hotchkiss revolving machine-guns will also be carried. For the purpose of finding quarters for a large staff of officers, the stern is somewhat encumbered with superstructures, which, however, afford very roomy and airy cabins. The dimensions of the *Gronsund* are:—Length, 115 ft.; beam, 19 ft. 6 in.; draught, 6 ft. forward, 7 ft. aft; she has a displacement of 215 tons, and is rigged as a schooner. The engines, of 400 indicated horse-power, were constructed at the works of Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, which are calculated to drive the vessel at a speed of between ten and eleven knots an hour. The crew will consist of 42 men. The *Gronsund* was designed by Mr. J. C. Fusen, and will probably participate in this year's evolutions of the gunboat fleet. The keel of a second gunboat of the same type will shortly be laid down at Copenhagen.

It is reported that the steamers *Diogenes* and *Socrates* were purchased by the British Government on April 10 last.

An official return gives the number of the new breech-loading guns ordered for the Navy during the last financial year, and those actually delivered. It appears the number ordered, at a cost of £207,170, were 11 of 43 tons, 10 of 18 tons, 21 of 11 tons, 59 of 6 tons, 81 and 89 cwt.; 75 5-in., 36 cwt.; 51 4-in., 22 cwt.; 13 4-in., 13 cwt.; while those actually delivered to the Navy were only 14 6-in. guns of 80 cwt. (which were not ordered), 50 6-in., of 81 and 89 cwt., 8 4-in., of 22 cwt., and 5 4-in., of 13 cwt. With such results, it is not surprising the Navy justly complain of the present system, but we presume the Admiralty favour it from the economical results obtained.

It seems inconceivable that the present system of the War Office supplying guns to the Navy can be continued. For that service in 1880-81, 14 6-in., 80 cwt.; 6 4-in., 22 cwt.; 12 4-in., 13 cwt., were ordered at a cost of £11,368. None were made or delivered. In 1881-82, at a cost of £74,324, 8 of 18 tons, 4 of 11 tons, 103 6-in., of 81 and 89 cwt.; 6 4-in., of 22 cwt.; 4 4-in., of 13 cwt., were ordered, but only 14 6-in., of 80 cwt. (which were not ordered), 14 6-in., of 81 and 89 cwt. (instead of 103), 11 4-in., of 22 cwt., and 5 4-in., of 13 cwt., were made, and, strange as it may seem, not one gun was delivered. The results for 1882-83 are little more satisfactory. A more extraordinary state of affairs has never before been revealed in a return presented to Parliament.

The Lower-Division Clerks of the Civil Service met at Exeter Hall on Friday evening last, and commenced operations which we most sincerely hope they will in no way relax. With the powerful support of Members of both sections of the Lower House, their case must receive proper attention, and the glaring injustices under which they suffer be ameliorated, by concessions which, if not willingly accorded by the Government, will have to be induced by pressure. The Playfair scheme is indefensible, and open to every objection. In a large mercantile firm, the employment of two different classes of clerks would be too detrimental to the interests of the partners to be even thought of. Yet, in the Offices of her Majesty's Government, where the national expenditure is administered, and the Naval, Military, and Civil services legislated for, such a system exists, and the clerks of the Lower Division do the work previously performed by Higher-Division Clerks, and at less than one-half the average salary of the latter. In no way is this more strongly exemplified than at the Admiralty, where the pay of the Higher Division is far in excess of either their ability or services. The Government are really under obligation to these ill-paid and badly-treated Lower-Division Clerks for a faithful performance of onerous duties, as work deputed to them by the Higher Division might, in improper hands, be carelessly carried out, and collusion effected, which the supervision of the senior section would not easily detect; but with the unquestionable integrity of the Lower Division, there is ample proof that they deserve better things from their employers. Official wisdom is not far-seeing, or it would long since have discerned that men would kick against hard work, when there were no inducements held out of better pay and promotion; and that in splitting the Clerical Department into two sections, it was creating a strong opposing element, productive of a feud which would eventually necessitate a rearrangement of the whole system. That such will be brought about we feel confident, and trust that in their endeavours the Lower-Division Clerks will maintain an unity which will strengthen the justice of their cause.

Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, who has recently arrived from Egypt, where he has spent the winter, after relinquishing the Governorship of Gibraltar, has, we hear, taken Lady Southwell's residence in the neighbourhood of Sandhurst. Major-General Lempriere, recently Military Secretary at Gibraltar, and Colonel Harris, lately in command of the Royal Artillery there, are also residents in that favourite locality.

The Committee at present sitting for the purpose of revising the manual of Cavalry divisional and brigade drill, &c., of which Major-General Sir Frederick Fitz-Wygram, Bart., Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain, is president, are also dealing with a variety of other matters connected with Cavalry equipment, dress, &c. To assist the Committee in their deliberations, experimental trials of saddlery and equipment are now going on in the Cavalry Brigade, at Aldershot, under the eye of the president, assisted by his Brigade-Major, Major P. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., and other members of the Committee. Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. S. Scott, R.H.A., has lately been appointed a member of the Committee.

In the General Orders for the present month, we find it announced, under the grand heading of "Army Organisation," that sundry Volunteer Corps with unreasonably and inconveniently long titles have been allowed to assume titles still longer, and, if possible, more inconvenient. We also learn the 18th Hussars are permitted to bear on their appointments a longer motto, in Latin, than any hitherto borne by any regiment. We are not told for what particular service this classical distinction is conferred.

We have not observed that the authorities have taken any steps to carry out a recommendation of the Inspector-General of Recruiting, that Section 94 (2) of the Army Act, 1881, which prohibits an officer, while subject to military law, acting as a justice of the peace for the purpose of attesting soldiers, should be so far modified as to allow officers commanding regimental districts to attest men within the area of the district they command, as there is often a difficulty in finding magistrates, and even in large towns they are not always accessible.

From forty to fifty premier Lieutenants of the Prussian Army are annually ordered to Berlin from May 1, for one year, for service in the great General Staff. This proceeding is in so far interesting as it seldom happens that an officer is transferred to the General Staff who has not had a year's training in the duties of that office. Those fifty Lieutenants, therefore, form the reserve of the General Staff. A certain proportion of them are definitely transferred at once to the General Staff, another batch re-enter their respective regiments, and a third portion remain for another year in the General Staff. A late number of the *Militär Wochenblatt* publishes this year's selections; according to that list, six of the officers who have been a year on duty at the office have been permanently retained on the General Staff, twenty-three have been sent back to the front, and sixteen are ordered to do duty for another year. Thirty premier Lieutenants have been newly-appointed to the great General Staff, of whom sixteen belong to the Infantry, ten to the Cavalry, and four to the Artillery.

It seems as if the deficiencies now existing in the Army are not confined to one branch of the service; the numbers enrolled in the Militia Reserve on January 1, 1882, which were 27,274, were reduced to 26,629 on January 1, 1883.

The recommendation of the Inspector-General of Recruiting, that "special means" are necessary to obtain the increased abnormal number of recruits required this year and the next two years, has, we observe, met with no attention by the Government.

The memorandum on the reorganisation of the Turkish Army, drawn up by the Commission at the head of which is Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, has received the sanction of the Sultan. According to this document, military service is obligatory on all Mussulman subjects, but Christians may obtain exemption by the payment of a sum fixed by the Government. The Ottoman Empire is divided at present into seven Army Corps districts, to which must be added Tripoli and Crete. The first six Army Corps place into the field a corps of Nizams, a corps of Redifs of the first levy, and one of the second levy (both corps of Redifs consisting only of infantry). The Seventh Corps (Arabia) supplies a corps of Nizams, Tripoli a division, and Crete a brigade. By the reorganisation scheme, the first six Army Corps are raised to twelve, each corps furnishing a division of Nizams, a division of Redifs of the first levy, and a division of Redifs of the second levy, the latter to serve as the reserve of the Army Corps. Cavalry and artillery are distributed amongst the several Army Corps. This reorganisation will, it is said, supply smaller bodies, easy to handle, but by it the Redifs will come into closer relation in active service with the Nizams, while at present there prevails a kind of antagonism between them. It is also intended to form training battalions and squadrons.

It is difficult to see why the authorities should congratulate themselves on the supposed decrease of deserters in the Army. From a Return, we observe that the recruits who joined in 1881 were 26,258. Of these, 4,394 deserted, the net loss being 2,578, the per-centage of net loss to recruits, 10. In 1882, the recruits joining numbered 23,802; the deserters, 4,145; the net loss, 2,614; the per-centage of net loss to recruits being 11; the per-centage of deserters to recruits in both years the same, 17.

Considering that the Chinese may have something to say on the Tongkin question, it would be well if the French Government were to take account of the Naval and Military forces at the disposal of the Court of Pekin. The Chinese Fleet numbers two ironclads, one monitor, two frigates, twelve corvettes, thirty gun-boats, besides a number of smaller vessels. The gun-boats have been built in England. The *Ting-Yuen*, constructed at Stettin, is shipping Krupp guns at Kiel. The Chinese officials in Europe are inquiring everywhere for the latest and best models, in order to imitate them in China; and it is well known that the Chinese are masters in the art of imitating European inventions. The reckless bravery of the pirates in Chinese waters, from Petchili Bay to Tongkin Bay, shows that the Chinese have the material for forming intrepid sailors. The Chinese Army also is not to be despised, although the French are trusting to the old abuses and corruption, which is said to be greater than even in the empire of the White Czar. They say that 600,000 Chinese on paper are not even 300,000 soldiers fit for service. That may have been so twenty years ago, but matters have changed since then. The levy of from 30,000 to 50,000 men which each one of the eighteen provinces of China furnishes are, of course, not very dangerous opponents; but it is still a risky undertaking to commence hostilities with a power numbering over 400 million souls, and disposing of large means, if they are only properly applied, while it would take France three months to bring reinforcements on to the seat of war. It has been calculated that China has not 50,000 men armed with repeating rifles. It is certain, however, that the Peking Government has bought up large stores of good arms in Europe, although not much is seen of them at Peking and in the treaty ports.

Recruiting for the Household Cavalry does not seem to have been advanced by the Egyptian Campaign, that branch of the Army being 230 men under strength on January 1.

The number of Yeomanry Cavalry inspected last year, by an official Return, was 11,173, a smaller number than in any year for 12 years. In 1870 the numbers inspected were 14,982.

The numbers wanted to complete the establishment of the Militia on January 1, 1883, were 23,638, a greater number than at any period since 1876, the numbers deficient in 1880 being 10,851; in 1881, 11,710; and in 1882, 17,118.

A correspondent complained last week that some regiments, Highlanders especially, enjoy an undue term of the most desirable stations while on home service, and the grievance appears to be a substantial one. We will give a few instances of long banishments, which show that, however hardly some regiments may be treated in this matter now, they have little to complain of, compared with the unfair stationing of regiments long ago. The 13th and 14th Hussars, both English regiments, served in Ireland continuously for 47 and 48 years respectively. The 4th Dragoon Guards, then an English regiment, were sent to Ireland in 1698.. Their services in that country were so highly valued that they were kept there for 95 years. During this long stay the regiment became Irish in composition, and got its present title, but it lost all opportunities of sharing in the campaigns of Marlborough, Peterborough, and Stanhope. The 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, always an Irish regiment, did not serve a day in the country of its formation for 100 years, from 1709 till 1809! The most remarkable eccentricities in the stationing of infantry regiments occurred on foreign service.

The French War Budget for 1884 has been fixed at 605,307,000 francs, which exceeds that of the preceding year by 20,839,423 francs.

The German Army is at present quartered in 304 garrisons, not counting those of the Bavarian Army. The average strength of 39 of these garrisons is over 2,000 men. Only two have garrisons exceeding 10,000 men, viz., those of Berlin and Metz, of which the former numbers 17,813, and the latter 14,441 men. Since 1879, the garrison of Metz, which formerly consisted of but 10,793 troops of all arms, has been reinforced by 3,648 men. On the other hand, the strength of the Strasburg garrison has been reduced since 1880 from 9,048 to 8,968 men. Mayence garrison consists of 7,712 men, Cologne of 7,655, Coblenz of 6,353, Königsberg 6,363, and Magdeburg 6,068. The garrison of Potsdam numbers 6,580 men, and that of Spandau 4,339 men. These enable about 28,732 men being concentrated in Berlin in less than 24 hours.

The helmets of the German Cuirassier Regiments, which have up to now been made of brass or steel, are about to be replaced by helmets of white metal electro-plated. These do not rust as do steel helmets, and when broken or worn out, are still of worth to the Government as old metal, fetching one-third their original cost when sold out of the service, which those now in use do not.

Great attention is said to be bestowed upon the works of fortification on the south-western frontier of the Russian Empire, the moving spirit being the present War Minister, General Wannowski.

As General de Galliffet is a military man of considerable note, we have no hesitation in saying what *La France Militaire* thinks of that officer, whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, not to the service of a party. The writer sees in the Marquis the private gentleman, the politician (?), and the soldier, adding, "the soldier alone belongs to us." We are afterwards told that "as a soldier, M. de Galliffet is a master. No one would dare to contest this. He is endowed with corporeal vigour, energy, activity, and that intuition of military affairs which makes the General as well as the soldier. He is *chauvin*. He believes in regulations, in orders, in obedience. He understands manœuvres, tactics, and war. No one in the Army can teach them as he can. He is reproached with being ambitious. It is said that he attained the post of Grand Master of the Cavalry through political influence. Grand Master he was, and Grand Master he will probably be again." We are then informed of the changes which the Marquis made in the cavalry, and how, despising details which were devoid of utility, he insisted upon silence in the ranks, regularity, a perfect knowledge of drill, the habit of executing orders without hesitation, not by voice, but on a simple sign from the officer in command. The duty of the Cavalry he held be:—"To cover the National Army. To seek out the enemy, to find him, to engage him, if necessary, so as to penetrate into the heart of his lines, and to find out the position of his main body, what that main body consists of, its intentions, or at least its possibilities." It was to give a lesson in this art of exploring that the Marquis selected for the Cavalry Manœuvres for next autumn ground where the war of revenge will probably be fought some day,—the frontier zone extending from Montmédy to Lunéville, by Toul and Verdun. But, for political reasons, this ground is not to be operated over. It was hinted that such a rehearsal would give umbrage to Germany.

The following letter has been received by a correspondent who wrote to inquire whether there was any foundation for the rumour that Prince Albert Victor was about to join the Army:—"Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W., May 8, 1883.—Sir, in reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I beg leave to inform you that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has no present intention of placing his son in the Army.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, FRANCIS KNOLLYS."

A Royal Warrant just promulgated to the Army provides for the formation of a barrack section which shall henceforth be taken to be a portion of the Commissariat and Transport Corps. The ranks are to be filled by non-commissioned officers of not less than 18 years' service, volunteering from the Army, who are to be allowed to continue in the service after completing 21 years, and by non-commissioned officers discharged to pension within a period of two years prior to the date of the Warrant. The establishment of the various ranks will be as follows:—Warrant officers, 30; barrack quartermaster-serjeants, 100; barrack colour-serjeants, 100; and barrack serjeants, 100.

The Duke of Cambridge paid a special visit to Woolwich on Wednesday, to witness a course of experiments at the Royal Arsenal, and also to inspect some troops recently returned home from service in Egypt. At the proof butts in the Government marshes his Royal Highness's attention was chiefly occupied by the new 22-pounder field-gun, at present only in the trial state. Subsequently he rode to Woolwich Common and inspected the N Baty. 2nd Brig. and the C Baty. 3rd Brig. Field Artillery. At the termination of the inspection, the Duke of Cambridge addressed the troops, congratulating them on their return from the performance of arduous duties in Egypt, and complimenting them upon their appearance, remarking that notwithstanding the trying climate in which they had spent so many months they looked fit to go anywhere.

It is understood, the *Standard* says, that Gen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B., commanding the Southern District, whose period of command expires in October next, will have it extended for twelve months from that time.

The Queen has approved of the following regiments of the Indian Army bearing on their colours, standards, or appointments, as the case may be, Egypt, 1882, and Tel-el-Kebir, for their gallant and distinguished conduct during the late campaign in Egypt:—13th Bengal Lancers, 2nd and 6th Bengal Cavalry, 7th and 20th Bengal N.I., 29th Bombay N.I., and the Madras Sappers and Miners.

Notice is given to the officers, seamen, and Marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for the slave dhow "Futteh-el-Salama," captured on Sept. 11, 1882, by her Majesty's ship Seagull, will commence on Friday, the 18th inst., in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £6 13s. 2d.; commander, £19 6s. 3d.; third class, £7 16s. 8d.; fourth class, £5 4s. 5d.; fifth class, £3 2s. 8d.; sixth class, £2 12s. 3d.; seventh class, £1 16s. 7d.; eighth class, £1 10d.; ninth class 10s. 5d.

At a meeting of Glasgow citizens held on Wednesday, it was resolved that a sword of honour should be presented to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., when he visits Scotland, in acknowledgment of the gallant services rendered to his country. The Lord-Provost said that the name of Sir Archibald was a household word in Scotland, and his gallantry at the head of the Highland Brigade at Tel-el-Kebir would never be forgotten.

The good-service pension placed at the disposal of the Indian Government by the retirement of Surg.-Gen. A. de Renzy, C.B., has been awarded to Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. J. Clarke, of the Bengal Medical Service, who served with distinction during the Indian Mutiny campaign.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following is a list, in the order of merits of the Lieutenants of Militia recommended for commissions in the Regular Army, who are reported as having passed the qualifying examination held by the Civil Service Comissioners in April, 1883 :—

No.	Name.	Marks.	No.	Name.	Marks.
1.	Skelmersdale, Lord ...	4,187	21.	Lowell, Noel, H. S......	2,704
2.	Boyle, Hon. R. J. L. ...	4,094	22.	Somerville, Ernest......	2,197
3.	Napier, Geo. S. F.	3,371	23.	Marriott, R. C. E.......	2,186
4.	Trim, Robert W.........	3,336	24.	King, Alex. Jas.	2,093
5.	Kellett, Richard O.......	3,327	25.	Walker, Reginald R....	2,056
6.	Laurence, Jas. W.	3,009	26.	Trevor, Herbert B. C..	2,056
7.	Kays, Horace F.	2.953	27.	Sherer, J. M. O'H.	1,970
8.	Woodcock, W. C. M. ...	2,932	28.	Bramwell, Geo. A.......	1,928
9.	Lance, William H.......	2,915	29.	Fox, Arthur B...........	1,908
10.	Pratt-Barlow Barrington, F. P.	2,617	30.	Gordon, H. G. W.	1,811
			31.	Lethbridge, W. P. G...	1,774
11.	Irvine, John G. C.	2,537	32.	Martin, J. E. H..........	1,715
12.	Grant, K. M. P.	2,373	33.	Barry, Fred D.............	1,679
13.	Bowman, R. M.	2,367	34.	Evatt, Francis W.	1,655
14.	Hill, Joseph R.	2,323	35.	Warry, B. A...............	1,650
15.	Robinson, A. H.	2,315	36.	Dawes, Edward W... ..	1,635
16.	Bromley - Davenport, W. A.........................	2 300	37.	Saunders, W. St. L. ...	1,614
			38.	Biddulph, N. T.	1,595
17.	Fyffe, Bertram O.	2,280	39.	Croft, Stephen...........	1,580
18.	Corbett, Walter F.......	2,251	40.	Nicholls, H. M............	1,558
19.	Wallace, George B. ...	2,246	41.	Matcham, W. E..........	1,453
20.	Stirling, James	2,240	42.	Sandwith, F. W. B......	1,452

In addition to the above, the following candidates passed a qualifying examination in geometrical drawing :—

Name.	Marks.	Name.	Marks
Grant, J. Napier	200	Evans, Thomas A.	152
Parret, William	175	Scobell, Calvert G.	135
Russell, Harry Vane	157		

The *Times* says :—"It is understood that the command of the Nagpore Force, with head-quarters at Kamptee, Madras, will be filled by Col. W. K. Elles, C.B., now Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards. Col. Elles formerly served in India, both with his regiment (the 38th) and on the Staff, as a graduate of the Staff College, and has for nearly five years filled his present appointment under the exceptional circumstances connected with the preparation and launching of the new Acts upon military discipline, with remarkable ability and success. He has lately acted as secretary to the committee upon the medical and transport arrangements of the Army, presided over by Lord Morley."

"Bengal Staff Corps" writes :—"While thanking you much for your article in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 5th inst. upon the hard treatment meted out to the officers of the Indian Army of over 32 years' service, who have been deprived of the command of their regiments, I regret to say that we are being more hardly dealt with than even you suppose, for should we wish to stay in England until we attain to colonel's allowances, we do so, not on even the half of the Indian pay of our rank, but on the furlough pay for a lieutenant-colonel, £365 a year. To better illustrate the matter, I may as well instance my own case. I have been 37 years in the service, during which I have received two medals, three clasps, and a C.B., and have been all my life a hard-working regimental officer, never having had a day's general leave, or been on sick-leave except now, when it has been the result of war service. On April 1 I lost command of my regiment, and with it the half staff pay allowed on furlough, viz., £300 a year in my case, and at the expiration of my sick leave I am permitted to remain at home on £365 a year until I attain my colonel's allowances; when from this has been deducted Income-tax and subscription to funds, there will be very little indeed left to keep a wife and family. It is true I could go back to India and vegetate there, doing nothing, on my pay, Rs.827.14 a month, but the cost of passage back and forwards, and the getting a new kit for only a few months, together with the keeping-up of two establishments, would almost come to the same thing, not to mention the risk of returning to India at the very hottest time of the year. Unfortunately, there is no one to bring forward our claims for more favourable consideration, but it does not speak much for the liberality of our rulers or the gratitude of the nation that after a life of exile in such a climate, an officer is cast upon the world on such a pittance that even the poor half-pay of which you speak is bountiful in comparison."

A correspondent writes :—"As your columns were the first to notice the case of Surg.-Major Thorburn, I venture to offer the following suggestion, viz., that the service in which Dr. Thorburn has distinguished himself should in a public manner protest against the arbitrary treatment to which he has been subjected. He is surely entitled to a court-martial in order to clear his character, if the opinion of a court of inquiry be deemed insufficient, otherwise no officer who serves her Most Gracious Majesty will in future feel safe. The principle is a broad one, and affects both the Army and Navy."

"Justitia" writes :—"Your suggestion last week with a view to the equalisation of promotion of subalterns in the Army, showing that in some Territorial regiments there exists much inequality through the working of the 'amalgamation scheme' of July 1, 1881, some subalterns attaining their companies much more rapidly than others (older and of longer service), is just. It would be but fair that where by these changes (purporting to have been effected for the public good), some interests have suffered and others have been favoured, relief should, as you say, be given to the former, as vacancies arise in the more fortunate territorial regiments. It is observable that the promotion of some subalterns has been unduly thrown back—though serving all their time abroad—through supersession, nine years ago, by officers from Sandhurst, whose commissions were antedated (and long since captains in consequence), while they have experienced the further blighting effects of Mr. Childers's reorganisation and reduction scheme. I specify only one or two points which illustrate inequality which might fairly claim consideration; some regiments have one or two majors whose commissions date prior to July 1, 1881, and where additional captains are allowed. Again, the adjutants in some regiments, being very junior subalterns, deprive regiments of one, sometimes two, captains, which is hard."

THE POSITION OF THE LIEUTENANTS OF THE NAVY.

"Are our Naval Lieutenants remunerated and treated in accordance with the grave responsibilities of their position, and as becomes the 'backbone' of a Navy which we claim to rank as the most efficient and most powerful of all the Navies of the world?" This question is asked, and answered in the negative, by Lieutenant Sleeman, R.N. (retired), in one of the best papers which it has ever been our fortune to read on "The Position of the Lieutenants of the Navy," published in this month's *Army and Navy Magazine*. Lieutenant Sleeman starts by showing that of Admirals, Captains, Commanders, Sub-Lieutenants, and Midshipmen, there are 980 on the list, to 830 Lieutenants. Of these, 697 are employed, leaving only 137, or 16·4 per cent. of their number unemployed in January, 1883, a state of things which compares very favourably with former years, so far as employment alone is concerned. Analysing the manner in which these officers are employed, Lieutenant Sleeman proves conclusively that the Admiralty act on no system in appointing them to ships. Thus, taking tonnage as a guide, we find one Lieutenant to every 621 tons in some cases, while in others there is only one Lieutenant to every 1,700 tons. Three corvettes, of 14, 12, and 8 guns respectively, are unprovided with Gunnery Lieutenants; while three others have their "firsts" and Gunnery Lieutenants combined. There are 48 Lieutenants commanding different classes of vessels, comprising 10 special vessels, 25 gunboats, 6 brigs, and 7 schooners. In the special class, the seniority of the Lieutenants-in-Command ranges from 14 years to 7 years. In three similar despatch-boats, the Lively, Helicon, and Vigilant, the former is commanded by a Commander of over 9 years' seniority, and the latter two by Lieutenants of $11\frac{7}{12}$ and $8\frac{1}{4}$ years' seniority. The senior Lieutenant in command of a gunboat has 15 years in his rank, the junior but 4 years. The seniority of "First Lieutenants" of the 20 large ships in commission varies from 17 to 7 years. The junior is the first of the Euryalus, the senior first of Audacious, both flagships. The first of the Iris is senior by one year to the first of the Inflexible. The seniority of the First Lieutenants of the four most important ironclads in the Fleet, viz., the Temeraire, Sultan, Alexandra, and Inflexible, is, respectively, 13, 12, 10, and 8 years. Proceeding with his diagnosis, Lieutenant Sleeman points out that the seniority of the First Lieutenants of flagships varies also from 7 to 17 years. In the troopships, the seniority of these officers ranges from 16 to 7 years. The Firsts of corvettes vary in seniority from 5 to 13 years. The Firsts of the sloops, 27 in number, commanded by Commanders, vary in seniority from $1\frac{1}{3}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ years. These facts prove conclusively want of organisation and system at the Admiralty. The real hardship under which the Lieutenants of the Navy are suffering is that, owing to the want of system and classification, as shown by the above data, a young officer of only a year's seniority, if he has friends in high quarters and interest, may be, and often is, placed in the billet which should be held, by right, by one of the senior Lieutenants. This young officer is then shoved along, and advanced at the expense of his seniors, until he is promoted over their heads. In this manner the Commander's list gets crowded with young Lieutenants, while the Lieutenant's list is filled by old officers, many years their senior in the service. As Lieutenant Sleeman most justly remarks, "The appointment of Lieutenants requires to be systematised and treated with some degree of fairness and uniformity," and he has drawn up a scheme which, if adopted, would not fail to give general satisfaction throughout the Navy. Space prevents our discussing Lieutenant Sleeman's remarks under the heads of Promotion, Education, Rank, Pay, and Retirement. The conclusions he arrives at are: —"That the education of the Gunnery and Torpedo Lieutenants necessitates some changes; and that the system of study at the Royal Naval College might, with advantage, be made more alluring and suitable to officers of the rank and age of Lieutenants. That an intermediate rank between Lieutenants and Commanders might be granted. That the full and half-pay of Lieutenants might be raised without any considerable or serious increase to the Estimates." Lieutenant Sleeman also foreshadows a scheme for expunging the enforced retirement of Lieutenants. We commend this able and temperate paper to the most serious consideration of the Admiralty and of Members of both Houses of the Legislature.

Under instructions issued from the War Office, recruits for all branches of the Regular Forces can be enlisted between the ages of 18 and 19 years, provided they are eligible in other respects, and likely to make good soldiers. In the infantry, recruits can be taken 5 ft. 3 in. in height, at the discretion of the commanding officer.

The fiftieth annual report of the National Provincial Bank of England (Limited) has just been published. The directors report that the profits for the year 1882, inclusive of £39,351 16s. 2d. brought forward, and after making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate of current bills under discount, amount to £497,323 10s. 7d. The directors have, from the above amount, added £20,000 to the Reserve Fund, and now recommend that a further bonus of 7 per cent. be paid to the proprietors, free of income tax, in July next, making with the dividends and interim bonus already paid, 20 per cent. for the year 1882.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Our readers of the Household Troops will, we feel sure, peruse with satisfaction the following letter, addressed to us by "A Parishioner of New Windsor," on the subject of their highly esteemed and hard-working chaplain, who is always their champion and friend :—"Your notice of the farewell sermon of the Rev. Arthur Robins to the 2nd Life Guards before the regiment left Windsor calls to my mind the many instances I have witnessed of his untiring and intelligent labours, both amongst the Household Troops and his parishioners, during the ten years I have had the privilege of an intercourse with him. This town has not forgotten the extraordinary demonstration made in his honour at the banquet given upon the return of the 2nd Life Guards from Egypt, when they all united with one voice to express their hearty goodwill for the chaplain, whose bearing towards them was at all times so genial, that no wonder a reciprocity of feeling should manifest itself from those who received from him such thoughtful sympathy as to indite a prayer for their use in the late campaign, that whilst they were absent in a foreign land would unite them with all they loved best at home, and keep them, as was his wish, from evil. I know it must be with feelings of the deepest thankfulness he accepts the testimonies of friendship constantly given him by all the regiments of the Household Brigade, and devoted by him to the beautifying of the church in which they assemble. These external evidences, if any such were wanting, serve to show not only the bond of union between him and them, but that strength of purpose by which he will see a good cause accomplished when once projected, and in such offerings as the pulpit, font, choir stalls, and windows, all presented by the military, is observed the success which has rewarded his laudable efforts; but whilst enumerating the gifts of the military, it would be, perhaps, unfair to the parishioners and others to withhold the mention of the extensive renovation of the parish church and the erection of the mission church subscribed to by them, as well as by the Household Troops, at his instigation; and these, when done, considered only as a means to an end, and not the end of his labours, as an ever-increasing congregation testifies when, Sunday after Sunday, the church is so filled that room can hardly be found for those whose interest in the preacher remains unabated. Had the Church a few more such preachers, able, and as he repeatedly does, to preach no less than six sermons Sunday after Sunday, there would be little cause for regret, on the part of her heads, for the deplorable emptiness of so many of her churches. The rare abilities of such a man, ministering amongst a population of some 6,000, as well as to 1,200 soldiers, have naturally placed him in prominence in the royal borough of Windsor, and in consequence he has been appointed Chaplain to the Queen, as well as to the Prince of Wales; but as though to obtain favours from the highest in the realm are a barrier to advancement from those of lesser degree, it would appear that when any preferment has been vacant, he has been systematically overlooked, and that up to the present no Minister, either Conservative or Liberal, ever regards or rewards one whose abilities fit him for a sphere where such vigour and ability would be of the highest benefit to the office, not to say as a just reward for the activity he has displayed as chaplain to the Household Troops, at a stipend that most curates would disdain. The opinion and judgment of the late Dean Wellesley were greatly valued, and I know he had the highest opinion of the Rev. Arthur Robins, and strongly recommended him more than once for high preferment."

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. The regiment is to move next winter from Meerut to Rawul Pindee.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The burying parties at Kassassin have discovered the bodies of Lieuts. Gribble and the three men who were reported missing after the first action at that place.

8th Hussars leave Rawul Pindee next winter for Meerut.

10th Hussars leave the Bengal Presidency next winter for Bombay, and relieve the 17th Lancers at Mhow. The Earl of Airlie, who has been appointed adjt., will rejoin head-quarters in India at once. Troop Serjt.-Major W. J. Firth died at Lucknow on the 10th ult., aged 29 years.

13th Hussars. Col. Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., has arrived home from India.

17th Lancers. The regiment proceeds next winter from Mhow to Lucknow.

18th Hussars. A General Order, issued on the 1st inst., announces that the Queen has approved of the regiment being permitted to bear on its appointments the motto, "Pro rege, pro lege, pro patria, conamur."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following batteries of Royal Artillery are ordered to move to Chatham for the purpose of taking part in the siege operations which are to be carried out during the approaching summer, viz., the 3rd and 4th Batteries 1st Brig. Cinque Ports Division, commanded by Lieut.-Col. S. A. D. Moleyns, forming the first division; and the 2nd Baty. 1st Brig. Northern Division, and the 3rd Baty. 1st Brig. Scottish Division, commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. Houghton, forming the second division. It was originally intended for three divisions of Royal Artillery to be employed in the siege operations, but it is now found that only two can be spared for that duty.

Orders have been received for the 2nd and 3rd Batteries 1st Brig. Scottish Division, R.A., to be held in readiness to embark for India at the commencement of the next trooping season.

The appointment of Inspector of Warlike Stores at Devonport is vacant, Major French, R.A., having completed five years' tenure on the 1st inst.

Lieut.-Col. W. M. B. Walton has been appointed commanding Royal Artillery in the Chatham District, for duty at Sheerness.

The appointment of Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery in India, has been abolished, and a General Order just promulgated directs that in future all correspondence regarding the Royal Artillery in that country is to be addressed to the Adjutant-General for India.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The Khedive of Egypt has conferred on Col. R. Warren, C.M.G., the Order of the Medjidie of the 3rd Class, and on Lieut. A. E. Haynes the Order of the 5th Class, for their services in bringing to justice the murderers of Professor Palmer and his party.

"H." writes:—"Perhaps some of your numerous readers might throw some light on the following point. It has usually been the custom to place the officers of the Royal Engineers junior to those of the Royal Artillery whose commissions bear the same date. If, however, one turns to Hart's official *Army List* for January, 1883, pages 679-680 and 682 *b*, it will be found that in the last two batches of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers therein recorded the Royal Engineers are placed senior to the Royal Artillery of the same batch, while the Royal Engineers of previous batches are still left junior to their brother-officers of the Royal Artillery who passed out with them. I believe the cadets from Sandhurst are ranked as they pass out, irrespective of the regiments they join."

Scots Guards. Lieut.-Gen. Stephenson, C.B., who has been selected to succeed Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Alison, Bart., in command of the British Forces in Egypt, has appointed the following officers to his personal staff, viz., Lieut.-Col. Lorne-Campbell and Lieut. Romilly as assist.-military secretary and aide-de-camp, and Lieut. Cutler Fergusson, now in Egypt, will be extra aide-de-camp.

2nd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment. Lieut. H. N. C. Noble, 2nd Batn., died at Subathu, E.I., on the 3rd inst. The deceased entered the Army, Oct. 22, 1881.

3rd Buffs, East Kent Regiment. Major Hickson, 1st Batn., joined at Aldershot, to assume duty as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Walker, V.C., C.B., commanding the 2nd Brigade.

12th Suffolk Regiment. The 1st Batn. will leave Fyzabad next winter for Roorkee and Delhi.

18th Royal Irish. The 1st Batn. is to move next winter from Rawul Pindee to Meerut.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. proceeded from Dover by a 9 a.m. special train on Saturday last, the 6th inst. to Shorncliffe, thence by march to Hythe, for a day's shooting. Clubs being established in every company, it was found impossible to carry out their wishes at the already overburdened ranges at Dover, so the idea of Col. Gildea, A.D.C., was to secure every reasonable accommodation and facility for each company to fire its classification of shots at their favourite distances, but sufficient ranges were not placed at his disposal. So, to fulfil engagements with the railway authorities, the interesting practice had to be discontinued before the hopes of the morning were realised. However, arrangements were at once made to carry carry out the completion of this beneficial amusement on the Dover range at disengaged hours, which course is being proceeded with satisfactorily. If there was one incident of the day more striking than another of the high training of this battalion, it was the almost incredible rapidity which marked all their noiseless movements at each railway station. We may mention that a most interesting rifle meeting will be held at Dover on or about June 20, open to every rank and class of Military in the South-Eastern District. The programme is long and varied, the prizes large and numerous; and perhaps money will not be given away for competition so identical with sound sense as the £8 which make up the seven prizes given for the best judgers of distance, under circumstances identical with active service. This new and interesting addition to shooting programmes is, no doubt, the suggestion of an officer commanding a well-known Infantry battalion at Dover, whose views on the subject are strong and valuable, and should command that respect and imitation which knowledge acquired in the school of actual warfare deserves.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. The 2nd Batn. moves next winter from Peshawur to Umballa.

ROYAL MARINES.

An exchange of Divisions has been approved between Majors J. I. Morris, Plymouth, and W. F. Campbell, Chatham.

The Admiralty have directed that the Musketry Instruction, as laid down in General Order 51 of 1883, for the Army, is to be carried out in the Royal Marines, as far as practicable.

The appointment of Lieut. F. H. N. Wilson, R.M.L.I., as a probationer for the S.C., has been cancelled.

The following officers have been granted leave of absence in extension:—Capts. C. J. Cheetham, R.M.A., one month; H. Gruton, R.M.L.I., 14 days; and A. D. Corbet, R.M.L.I., ten days.

51st King's Own Light Infantry. The regiment is to be moved next winter from Bareilly to Dinapore.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment proceeds next winter from Roorkee to Peshawur.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment has been placed under orders to proceed to England during the relief season 1883-84.

66th Berkshire Regiment A general court-martial assembled at Gosport on Thursday to investigate 28 charges relating to the alleged embezzlement of large sums of money, falsification of accounts, &c., preferred against Capt. E. G. P. Mayers, A.C.D., paymaster of the regiment. The court was presided over by Sir Charles K. Pearson, K.C.M.G., G.C.B. Col. C. Parson (half-pay), Deputy-Judge-Advocate, officiated as advocate. Mr. Danckwerts (instructed by the Solicitor to the Treasury) was counsel for the prosecutor, Col. Bryson, Chief Paymaster Army Pay Department, and Mr. G. Feltham, solicitor, appeared as friend of the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty. Mr. Danckwerts stated the case for the prosecution. He said that the first ten charges arose out of £1,190 3s. 3d., which must not be confounded with £1,191 4s. 5d. which the prisoner had received and had duly accounted for. It was the theory of the prosecution that the prisoner had taken advantage of the similarity between these two sums to embezzle money. The latter sum represented the Savings' Bank balance of the men of the regiment, while the former—the sum which he was charged with embezzling—was the non-effective balance of 233 men who had been killed in battle. There would not be a large number of witnesses, as most of the evidence would be documentary.

68th Durham Light Infantry is to be moved next winter from Meerut to Allahabad.

70th Surrey Regiment has been placed under orders to move from Dinapore to Bareilly.

79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Major H. H. Oldham has been appointed to succeed Major G. A. Agnew, 34th Foot, as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General for Ireland, and has assumed duty on Gen. Sir T. Steele's staff.

81st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment is under orders to proceed to England next winter.

84th York and Lancaster Regiment, now stationed at Aldershot, is to proceed to Bermuda in the autumn, to relieve the 86th, which goes on to Halifax, N.S.

86th Royal Irish Rifles. The regiment will proceed in the autumn from Bermuda to Halifax, N.S.

104th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Lieut.-Col. M. G. Taylor, late of the regiment, died in Wimpole Street, on the 2nd inst., aged 41 years.

105th King's Own Light Infantry. Capt. J. T. Hosken, late of the regiment, died at Ellenglaze, Cubert, on the 2nd inst., aged 44 years.

Pay Department. A correspondent writes:—"With regard to the amount of zeal shown by the officers of the Pay Department in Egypt, and the effects of hard work as to keeping of accounts and putting them straight after a campaign, surely the fact of so many officers of the Army Pay Department being sent home ill must be some criterion of the nature of their work. Severe head work is most telling, and upon this plea (in the absence of any other reward) might not the authorities deem us worthy of the stipulated leave which the Royal Warrant lays down? But no! the exigencies of the service step in again as the stumbling block. Regimental officers may still ask and wonder when are you going on leave, and if anything would deter them coming in, it is in seeing the treatment meted out to a Department which seems in a fair way to remain 'the neglected one,' by the action of the authorities. Capts. Mortimer and Stradling are expected to arrive home sick in H.M.S. Jumna, and Capt. Fox proceeds with his regiment to Gibraltar in the same ship." The services rendered by Capt. Booth, West Riding Regt., and Qrmr. Walsh, Seaforth Highlanders, during the late Afghan campaigns, have lately been rewarded by the bestowal of a brevet majority in the former, and an honorary majority in the latter case. There is no questioning that both these officers fully earned the honours which have been so tardily awarded to them, but there are still many who have received no recognition at all of their services. One case in point which has been brought to our notice is that of Capt. J. C. T. Humfrey, A.P.D., who, when a captain and local major in the 2nd Batn. 9th Foot, served throughout the whole of the Afghan campaign, from the commencement of hostilities in November, 1878, till the conclusion of the campaign in August, 1880. During the whole of this period, Major (now Captain) Humfrey was never absent from his duties as officer-in-charge of field treasure chest, as, in the interim between the first and second periods of the campaign, he was detained at Lundi Kotal to carry on the monetary arrangements of the force which remained there, and therefore was one of the very few officers who remained over our frontier during the whole period of both campaigns. Capt. Humfrey was also divisional provost-marshal, in addition to his other duties, to the division under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. O. Bright, K.C.B., and was recommended for a brevet majority for his services. What renders the case of this officer a peculiarly hard one, is that the fact of his being on active service has on two occasions proved most fatal to his interests. Originally a candidate for a paymastership, he submitted his name for the Army Pay Department in the beginning of 1878, but owing to his being employed on service against the Jowaki Afreedis, his application miscarried. Again, during the Afghan campaign, he elected to remain on service, in preference to taking up his appointment as paymaster, and his having done so has acted most materially against his prospects, as he lost two years' seniority in the Department, and having joined it before the bestowal of the Afghan rewards, became, therefore, ineligible for a brevet majority. This is one of those exceptional cases in which an officer, by electing to remain on service, and to encounter all the vicissitudes of a campaign, has been allowed to suffer through his extra zeal and *esprit de service*. It is to be hoped that the circumstances connected with this officer's appointment to the Army Pay Department, which were duly represented, may again be considered, and, as his duties were of a financial nature, that his appointment to the Army Pay Department may either be antedated, or a step of honorary rank bestowed on him, as in the cases under notice above.

Medical Department. The *Times* says:—"A good-service reward at the disposal of the Army Medical Department has been conferred upon Sir T. G. Logan, K.C.B., Hon. Physician to her Majesty, and recently Director-General." Sir Galbraith Logan joined the Army as hospital assistant, May 8, 1828; became assist.-surg., July 29, 1830; surg., Aug. 10, 1842; surg.-major, Nov. 5, 1852; deputy-inspector-gen., Dec. 21, 1855; inspector-gen., April 8, 1859; and was placed upon retired pay as director-general, April, 1875. He served in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46 with the 53rd Regt., and was present at the affair of Buddiwal, and in the actions of Aliwal and Sobraon (medal with one clasp). Served also at the siege of Sebastopol during 1855, and was present at the taking of the Quarries on June 7, at the assault of June 18, and as principal medical officer of the Highland Division at the final assault on Sept. 8 (medal with clasp, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

West Yorkshire Regiment. The 4th Batn., under command of Col. Pollard, was inspected by Col. Chichester, C.B., 14th Regimental District, on the 10th inst. The battalion was formed in line in the new barrack-square at Fulford at 10 a.m., and received the inspecting officer with the usual salute, and afterwards marched past in double column of companies, and in quarter-column at quick time, and then in double time. At the conclusion of the march-past, line was re-formed, and the men were put through the manual and firing exercises by Major Callaway, and afterwards exercised in battalion movements by Majors Callaway and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Fawkes and Capts. Rogers and Turnor. The barrack-rooms and men's dinners were visited by the inspecting officer at the dinner-hour, and the regimental and company and officers' books were inspected at the orderly-room at 2.30 p.m. The inspecting officer expressed himself well pleased with all he had seen, and said that this was the third time he had had the pleasure of inspecting the battalion, and that on the two previous occasions he had made a favourable report on the regiment, and that it would give him great pleasure to make a most favourable report on the present occasion. He had never seen a regiment turn out so clean; the men were well set-up and well drilled, and the conduct of the battalion had been very good, no case of misconduct having been brought to his notice during the annual training. The men will be dismissed to their homes on Saturday, the 12th inst. Capt. Adye has obtained a 1st-class extra certificate from the School of Musketry, Hythe, and proceeds to Lichfield on the 14th inst., to put the 4th Batn. North Staffordshire Regt. through their annual course of musketry.

58th Northamptonshire Regiment. We have to record the death of Capt. G. Marriner, magistrate and inspector of police in the colony of British Honduras, which occurred on March 27, the result of an accident on the Rio Hondo. Capt. Marriner had been inspecting an outpost on an island in that river, and had just mounted to return, when his horse suddenly bolted and sprang from the bank into deep water. While making for the shore he suddenly sank, either hurt or seized with cramp, and when the body was recovered life was extinct. He entered the Army in 1855; served with his regiment (the 58th) in New Zealand; was gazetted to a company in 1863; went out with the regiment to India; was brig.-major at Allahabad and Rawul Pindee, 1869 to 1874; retired in 1875; and was appointed, in 1878, inspector of police in British Honduras by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The under-mentioned regiments are ordered to assemble on Monday, all—with the exception of the Monmouthshire Engineers, who are to be out 42 days—for 27 days' training and exercise:—Monmouthshire Engineers, at Monmouth; 4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regt., at Colchester, in camp; 3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt., at Aldershot, in camp; 3rd Batn. Dorsetshire Regt., at Sherborne, in camp; 3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regt., at Altcar, in camp; 4th Batn. Shropshire Regt., at Hereford; 3rd Batn. North Staffordshire Regt., at Lichfield; 3rd Batn. South Staffordshire Regt., at Whittington Heath, in camp; and 3rd Batn. Yorkshire Regt., at York.

The following regiments, on completion of their training, will be dismissed to-day:—5th Batn. Derbyshire Regt., at Derby; 4th Batn. Norfolk Regt., at Yarmouth; 3rd and 4th Batns. Northamptonshire Regt., at Northampton; and 4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., at York.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

It is in contemplation to form a Rifle Association from amongst the officials engaged in the Royal Courts of Justice and kindred offices. A meeting on the subject is to be held on the 22nd inst., at which Lieut.-Col. Morris, Finsbury Rifles, presides.

The annual march-out and brigade drill of the Volunteers of the City of London took place on Saturday afternoon, when the five regiments of artillery, engineers, and infantry respectively mustered in Finsbury, and marched thence to Hyde Park. This is the first time on which the City has been represented by so large a number of artillerymen, as it is the premier occasion of the appearance of the brigade since the amalgamation with the 1st Surrey Artillery. About 700 men of the City of London Artillery Brigade paraded under Lieut.-Col. Hope, V.C., whilst the remainder of the muster was made up of about 310 of the 1st London Engineers (Lieut.-Col. Drew), 400 of the London Rifle Brigade (Lieut.-Col. Lord E. P. Clinton), 350 of the 2nd London Rifles (Lieut.-Col. Vickers), and 600 of the 3rd London Rifles (Lieut.-Col. Laurie). The last-named officer was in command of the column, which marched off shortly before 6 o'clock, and proceeded by way of the Embankment, where Lieut.-Col. Laurie surrendered his charge to Col. Clive, Grenadier Guards, who was in waiting with Capt. and Adjt. Crauford. On arriving at the Park the brigade was at once taken on to the old exhibition ground, where a few simple movements were gone through.

The Queen has approved of the under-mentioned regiments being in future designated respectively as follows:—2nd and 5th Kent R.V. to be the 1st Volunteer Batn., and the 2nd (Weald of Kent) Volunteer Batn. of the Buffs East Kent Regt.; 1st and 2nd Lincolnshire R.V. to be the 1st and 2nd Volunteer Batns. of the Lincolnshire Regt.; 1st and 2nd Yorkshire (East Riding) R.V. to be the 1st and 2nd Volunteer Batns. of the East Yorkshire Regt.; 1st and 2nd Gloucestershire R.V. to be the 1st and 2nd Volunteer Batns. of the Gloucestershire Regt.; and the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Staffordshire R.V. to be the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Volunteer Batns. of the South Staffordshire Regt.

"Sapo Carbonis Detergens" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "Wright, Southwark," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, May 4, 1883.

Staff Surgeon Robert Hall Moore, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of April 29.

Assistant-Paymaster John Philip McPherson King has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date.

ADMIRALTY, May 8, 1883.

Fleet Surgeon Belgrave Ninnis, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of May 5, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, the under-mentioned Engineers have been placed on the Retired List of their rank from the 7th instant:—Stephen Vincent Bull, William Fletcher Cole, and Henry Hunter Symcock.

ADMIRALTY, May 9, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, and November 29, 1879, Lieutenant Neville Edmund Cornwall Legh has been placed on the Retired List of his rank, from the 4th instant.

ADMIRALTY, May 10, 1883.

Mr. George William Barry has been confirmed as Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of September 23, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—W. A. D. Acland, to the Miranda.

Staff Commander—Benjamin S. Bradley, to the Revenge, vice Jackson.

Lieutenants—Alexander Lyon, to the Himalaya, additional; Valentine D. Hughes and Lionel G. Tufnell, to the Miranda; W. B. Fisher, to the Nelson, additional, for the Miranda; Alexander Meldrum, to the St. Vincent; E. P. Strathan, to the Excellent, additional, for service with the Acting Sub-Lieutenants at the College; Horace H. Burnard, to the Pembroke, for Orontes; Edward G. Deedes, to the Lord Warden, vice Leckie.

Midshipmen—John D. Daintree, Walter J. W. Steward Angel, H. Freeman, and Thomas S. Gooch, to the Neptune.

Chaplains—Rev. Hamlet W. Millett, to Sheerness Dockyard, vice Harte; Rev. Francis W. Ames, to the Minotaur, vice Millett; Rev. Samuel A. Shone, to the Belleisle, vice Ames.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. Nisbett B. Lodge, to the Agincourt (as Naval Instructor only), vice Healey.

Acting Chaplain—Rev. Richard H. Dickens, to the Repulse, vice Ross Lewin.

Naval Instructor—William L. Healey, to the Opal, complement incomplete.

Staff Surgeon—Richard John Barry, to the Nelson, additional, for the Miranda.

Chief Engineer—Frederick S. Turner, to the Tourmaline, vice Hook.

Surgeon—W. H. Norman, to the Amethyst, additional.

Surgeon and Agent—John W. Williams, M.D., to Ardmore, vice Poole.

Paymaster—Charles F. W. Edwards, to the Miranda.

Assistant-Paymasters—Charles Raxworthy, to the Boscawen, vice Edwards; Joseph Green, to the Hector, vice King; William R. Dodridge, to the Excellent, vice Green; John M. Bruce, to the Duke of Wellington, vice Dodridge.

Engineers—J. E. D. Graham, to the Invincible; Joseph Wyllie, to the Pembroke, additional, for service in the Slaney; Oscar G. Eden, to the Hibernia, for the Thunderer, vice Simmons; George R. T. Cummings, to the Hector, vice Hobbs.

Gunners—Thomas Wade, to the Miranda; J. H. Matthews, to the Asia, additional, for service in the Triumph (to join on completion of torpedo course); Henry Canning, to the Excellent, as manual instructor; John Thorning, to the Defence, vice Halahan.

Boatswains—Thomas Glading, to the Miranda; George South, to the Hecla, vice Wills; George J. Stevens, to the Achilles, vice Varrender.

Carpenters—William Pound, to the Miranda; F. H. Eddy, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Rover; Charles Young, to the Wivern, vice Hanson; William Denbow, to the Impregnable, vice King; and Arthur Furze, to the Impregnable, additional, for the Circe, vice Wallis.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatmen—John Trivett, Looe, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Portwrinkle, vice Brooks, pensioned; Wm. Shipley, Walmer, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Misner Haven, vice Brogland, pensioned; Henry Sinden, Grand Redoubt, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Haddocks, vice Harding, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—Richard Ottaway, Clacton-on-Sea, to be chief boatman, Walmer, vice Shipley, promoted; Benjamin Wakeham, Falmouth, to be chief boatman, Looe, vice J. Trivett, promoted; Samuel Edmonds, Sandown, to be chief boatman, No. 1 Battery, vice Sinden, promoted; John Knight, Hythe, to be chief boatman, Atherfield, vice Bond, pensioned; Alfred Ward, Lyme Cobb, to be chief boatman, Mousehole, vice A. M'Gonnell, pensioned.

ALECTO, Lieut. and Com. Harston, arrived at Devonport, under convoy of the Opal, on May 10, and proceeded to fill up with coal, prior to starting for the West Coast of Africa.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station, was at Malta up to May 1. The Monarch, Téméraire, Orion, Bittern, Cruiser, Antelope, Coquette, and Cygnet were at Malta. The Orion would pay off on May 5. The Bittern left on April 30 for Alexandria and Port Said. The Antelope would pay off on May 8. The Lily arrived at Malta on April 25, and sailed on April 26 for England. The Serapis arrived at Malta on April 28, and sailed same day for Portsmouth. The Encounter was at Suez on April 22, and would leave Malta on May 8 for England. The Carysfort visited Malta on April 24, and left again same day for Corfu. The Decoy arrived at Tunis on April 26, and would remain a week and then rejoin the flag at Malta. The Téméraire went out for target practice on April 26, and returned same day to Malta. The Superb, Inflexible, and Carysfort left Corfu on April 28 for Malta. The Euphrates arrived at Malta on April 29, and sailed on April 30 for Portsmouth. The Wye arrived at Malta on April 30. The Crocodile was there on May 6.

ANTELOPE, Lieut. and Com. the Hon. W. H. Jolliffe, was paid off at Malta on May 8, the officers and crew taking passage home in a troopship.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., Commanding-in-Chief on the China station, was at Hong Kong on April 3. The Daring was at Yokohama on March 23, and was to leave on the 25th for Jin Chuen, Corea. The Moorhen was at Nagasaki on March 13, and was to leave on the 17th for Jin Chuen, Corea, to be relieved later by the Daring. The Sheldrake was at Yokohama on March 23, and remains. The Zephyr was at Chefoo on March 16, and was to visit Tientsin, Newchwang, and Chefoo in turn. The Kestrel was at Shanghai on March 27, and remains. The Cleopatra was at Hong Kong on April 3, and remains. The Curaçoa was at Hong Kong on April 3, refitting. The Swift left Hong Kong on April 1 for Amoy and Swatow, returning to Hong Kong by April 16. The Pegasus left Hong Kong on April 1, to cruise for seven days, and then return. The Albatross left Hong Kong on April 1 to cruise for seven days, and then return. The Linnet and Vigilant were at Hong Kong April 3, and remain. The Flying Fish was at Hong Kong on April 3, would commence surveying duties shortly. The Magpie was at Hong Kong on April 3, refitting. The Champion was at Singapore on April 7; after departure of Thalia she would proceed for cruise to Java, returning to Singapore about the end of April. The Fly was at Singapore on April 3; sailed on April 3 for Sarawak, Labuan, North Borneo, and Sulu Archipelago, returning to Singapore about the end of May. The flagship left Hong Kong at the end of the month to expend her quartery ammunition. After firing she anchored in Mirs Bay, about 30 miles from Hong Kong, to fix her torpedo nets. On the 28th, Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes proceeded with the captains of the several ships in the Vigilant, and inspected the Audacious as prepared to resist torpedo attack. The next day some officers landed for a shooting excursion, and as some of the gun-room officers stood in a group, Mr. Hocken, engineer, was about to ease one trigger of his gun, and accidentally fired the other barrel. It happened that Mr. P. Blakiston, midshipman, was standing about four yards from the engineer, and in the line of fire, so that after striking the former's gun and taking part of the stock with it, the charge entered his right groin. There was a great flow of blood, which Mr. Hockin tried to stop by taking off his shirt and wrapping it round his wounded messmate. As soon as possible, Mr. Blakiston was taken on board his ship in a sampan, and the surgeons gave the case the most careful treatment. Seventy-nine shots and a piece of wood were extracted, and the next day at noon he was landed at the Naval hospital at Hong Kong. Grave doubts were expressed as to the recovery of the young officer, and at 7 on Saturday, March 31, he expired. The body was viewed on the succeeding day, pending the inquest, and in the afternoon of that day he was buried with full Naval honours. At 4 o'clock, the funeral party left the hospital ground. It consisted of the ship's band, which played the "Dead March" in *Saul* upon starting, the band of the Buffs, then an escort of 48 men, together with a field-gun's crews to draw the carriage upon which the coffin rested. Two wreaths were placed upon the nicely-polished coffin, one from Mrs. G. O. Wills. Capt. Richard Tracey was chief mourner. Then came a strong party of Blue-jackets, followed by 58 officers of various grades, in full naval or military uniform. The roadway for the most part was well lined by Europeans, and a large number witnessed the last rites as they were performed by the Rev. H. B. Harper, Chaplain of the Audacious. The accident has thrown quite a gloom over the gun-room, where the unfortunate midshipman was much esteemed. Mr. Blakiston was a native of Plymouth. The Audacious was at Shanghai on May 10, where the Commander-in-Chief will remain a fortnight.

BEACON, Com. A. W. Moore, arrived at Gibraltar on May 10, *en route* to Chatham, to pay off.

BOADICEA, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Salmon, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, was to have left Simon's Bay for Table Bay on April 17, to be placed in dock for repairs.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Hippisley, was refitting at Hong Kong on March 25, when her gunner, Mr. West, shot himself in his cabin with a Martini rifle. The bullet went through his head and penetrated the deck above, nearly killing a Chinaman who was standing there. Troubles at home are said to have preyed upon him, and for some time a watch had, to a certain extent, to be kept upon him. He was buried on the 28th in Happy Valley Cemetery.

COCKCHAFER, Lieut. and Com. H. Worsley Hill, arrived at Swakin on April 7, *en route* for Aden and Singapore. During her stay at Swakin, the Governor-General of the Red Sea, Raschid Pasha, gave a dinner in honour of the officers of the ship, at which were present Tewfik Bey, Governor of Swakin, and the officers of the Egyptian despatch-vessel Garfarick, on board which ship the dinner was held. Her Majesty the Queen's health was proposed and drunk with enthusiasm, and then the Khedive's, which was hailed with much enthusiasm. A most pleasant evening was spent. The ship was illuminated with blue and red lights, and rockets fired on the approach of the Cockchafer's boat, and also upon her officers leaving. Everything was quiet at the place. The Cockchafer arrived at Aden on April 20, after encountering strong head winds and sea, and would remain ten days, and then proceed to the China Station.

ECLIPSE. Capt. E. St. J. Garforth and the officers of this ship gave a most successful dramatic entertainment on board this ship on April 5, while at Bushire (Persian Gulf), the piece being "Ici On Parle Français." The ladies' parts were taken by Mrs. Williams and the two Misses Ross (daughters of the Political Resident); the second part of the performance was given by the Eclipse's men. After supper, the decks being cleared, dancing was kept up till a late hour; considering the anchorage is three miles off shore, it speaks much for the pluck of the ladies, there always being a chance of a nor-wester this time of the year. The officers had capital shooting at Busreh, snipe and wild-fowl being plentiful. The Eclipse is in the Persian Gulf; on arrival at Jask, on April 26, would proceed at once to Muscat, where she will meet the Woodlark, and take on to Ras Madraka the mails for the Tourmaline, Ranger, and Osprey, which the Woodlark will convey from Bombay. From Ras Madraka the Eclipse will proceed to Aden, where Capt. Garforth will relieve Com. Bolitho, of the Dragon, as senior officer of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden division of the station, and remain until the Eclipse returns to England. She was at Aden on May 8.

EURYALUS, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the East Indies station, was at Colombo on May 8. The Tourmaline was cruising off the coast of Arabia; left Bombay on April 15; when the south-west monsoon breaks, and there is no longer any chance of intercepting dhows from Zanzibar, will proceed to rejoin the flag at Trincomalee. The Woodlark was at Bombay on April 20, about to leave for Muscat and the Persian Gulf. The Dryad was at Tamatave, Island of Madagascar. The Ranger was cruising off the coast of Arabia, under the immediate orders of Capt. Boyle, of the Tourmaline; left Bombay for Ras Madraka on April 14; when south-west monsoon breaks, will accompany the Tourmaline to Trincomalee. The Arab was in the Persian Gulf; left Bushire for Busreh on April 6, to return about April 21. The Osprey was cruising off the coast of Arabia, for the suppression of the slave trade; left Bombay for Ras Madraka on April 14; after the south-west monsoon breaks, will accompany the Tourmaline to Trincomalee. The Dragon was at Zanzibar on May 8, proceeding to follow the orders of the senior officer on the East Coast of Africa. The Philomel was at Bombay on April 20, preparing for service in the Persian Gulf; her departure from Bombay has been delayed, owing to the discovery of further defects.

FOXHOUND, Lieut. and Com. McQuhae, left Penang for Setul, a place near Quedah, on Feb. 11, for the purpose of making inquiries about some pirates, who had lately been causing a deal of annoyance to the traders in those waters. On arriving at that place, it was found that nothing but expostulation with a Siamese commission in charge of these provinces could be attempted, as the Rajah of Setul is a tributary of Siam. The commission promised to do their best to put a stop to these piratical doings. On March 3, the Foxhound left Penang, where she had returned from her Setul trip, to visit Perak and Salangore. On March 27, the Champion, having on board Sir F. Weld, Governor of the Straits Settlements, arrived at Malacca, where the Foxhound had previously reached. The object of Sir F. Weld's visit was the decision of a question which had arisen between two rival chiefs in the State of Remban. This question being satisfactorily settled, the Champion, with Sir F. Weld on board, returned to Singapore, the Foxhound following there a few days afterwards.

NELSON, Comdre. James E. Erskine, was at Sydney o May 11, preparing to leave on May 19 for a cruise among the Fiji and other islands of the Pacific.

OPAL, Capt. Arthur T. Brooke, was minutely inspected by Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, at Sheerness on Monday morning. At the conclusion of the inspection the Vice-Admiral certified that she was fit for sea in every respect. On Tuesday she went for a run to try her engines and boilers, with orders to proceed if the result proved satisfactory, which it did in every particular. She was accompanied by the Alecto, Lieut. and Com. Harston, both vessels touching at Devonport, *en route* to Sierra Leone.

ORION, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy, was paid off at Malta on Saturday last, the officers and crew returning home by troopship.

REPULSE, Capt. George L. Sulivan, arrived at Sheerness on Tuesday afternoon, to take in coals and stores. She left for Portsmouth yesterday, where she is to be examined and refitted.

SATELLITE, Capt. Charles B. Theobald, was put out of the steam basin at Sheerness on Saturday, and took in her ammunition, &c., on Monday. Her compasses were adjusted on Tuesday, and on Thursday she went for a six-hours' trial of her engines and machinery on the measured mile at the Maplin Sands. The Satellite is commissioned for the Pacific station.

SEAGULL, Lieut. Rae in charge, left Gibraltar for Devonport, to pay off, on May 7.

TENEDOS, Capt. Charles G. Fane, at Halifax, is taking extra precautions to guard against a Fenian surprise. Guard-boats are out day and night, and the sentries have been doubled, owing to the alarm created by the report that two suspicious American vessels were about to visit the port.

THALIA, Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G., was at Hong Kong undergoing the alteration proposed by the court of inquiry, and is expected to leave about April 8 with the late crews of the Victor Emanuel and Curaçoa, and also some time-expired men. The Albatross and Pegasus left on April 1 for a short cruise, after being recommissioned, and the Swift sailed on April 2. The Champion, Foxhound, and Fly remain south, while the Daring, Kestrel, and Moorhen are north. Ships still at Hong Kong are the Victor Emanuel, Audacious, Linnet, Magpie, Flying Fish, Vigilant, Thalia, Cleopatra, and Curaçoa.

It is officially announced that the London Brigade Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers will embark in the Dwarf, for a cruise at sea and great-gun practice, as follows:—Brighton and Hastings Corps, July 2; 3rd, 4th, and 5th Batteries London Corps, July 16; 1st and 2nd Batteries ditto, July 30. The brigade will furnish the guard of honour to-day, on the occasion of the opening of the International Fisheries Exhibition.

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May 12, 1883.

The ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of the GOVERNORS and SUBSCRIBERS will be held at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall, on SATURDAY, May 19, 1883, at 3 p.m.

Major-General H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G., in the Chair.

The ordinary business will be transacted, and seven widows will be elected.

A Subscription of Half-a-Guinea annually, or a Donation of Five Guineas, entitles to One Vote at each Election, and the right to nominate a Candidate.

J. AINSLIE STEWART, Colonel, Secretary.

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CRIMEAN CEMETERIES.

The Committee which has been formed for the protection and rearrangement of these Cemeteries earnestly solicit additional funds to enable them to complete the work. It is proposed to remove all tombstones and other memorials of those who fell before Sebastopol into the Cemetery on Cathcart's Hill, which will be enlarged and placed under the supervision of a Resident Guardian. No remains will be disturbed, nor would any memorial be moved should objections be raised by the legal representatives of the dead.

About £500 is still required, for as yet the Committee cannot accept the contract they have received for the proposed work.

They would therefore again address themselves to the Officers of the Army, past and present, to assist them in perfecting a work which has been too long delayed. When the work is completed, the Government will grant £200 a year to cover the cost of the wages of the custodian and other annual expenses.

It is requested that all donations be sent to Messrs. COX and CO., Craig's Court, who are the Treasurers of the Fund.

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May 12, 1883.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Through Siberia, by Henry Lansdell, D.D., F.R.G.S. (4th Edition); The Wreck of the Grosvenor, by W. C. Russell (Sampson Low and Co.)—Little's Anglers' Annual, 1883 (G. Little and Co.)—The Sporting Mirror, May (H. Etherington).—The Shipwrecked Mariner, April (T. Fisher Unwin).—The Naturalist Trout Fisher, May (London Literary Society).—Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, Vol. 9, No. 1, (Annapolis, M.D.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. J. H.—Thanks. The Valiant is only at Devonport temporarily, refitting for the annual cruise of the Reserve Squadron. Her station is Tarbert, River Shannon. Due notice has been given that the Reserve ships have been ordered to their respective dockyards, to refit.

OLD SOLDIER.—The permission could not be granted.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

THE Report we last week published is a most interesting document. Mr. Martin, Deputy-Judge-Advocate, and Mr. Laycock, of the Accountant-General's Department, gave therein a full and faithful narrative of their investigation into the accounts of the *Cambridge*, consequent on the frauds exposed at the courts-martial in June last; also the result of their examination of the Victualling Books of other

Home ships, together with their suggestions as to the means which should be adopted to prevent a recurrence of such grave irregularities. The Report is exhaustive, and the suggestions meet a necessity which would remove all chance of scandal in the future. That the Paymaster of the *Cambridge* was greatly to blame, no one will deny; but, if he was lax in his duty, there is also blame attachable to those in office who audited the accounts, and could have easily detected that a "screw was loose," had they taken the trouble to analyse the savings' vouchers, as explained in paragraphs 20 and 21 of the Report. Their Lordships' order for this investigation (paragraph 1) shows that, through the *Cambridge* scandal they were at last made aware of the fact that the official audit was not sufficiently searching or comprehensive; and that, if a ship's steward took advantage of a Paymaster's laxity, and chose to become a rogue, there were no means of detecting his defalcations by the accounts sent into office. The Admiralty have admitted this to be the case, in the reply they have made in Parliament, through Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, to Mr. Rylands' application for a copy of this Report. We thus convict the Admiralty out of their own mouths of allowing an inefficient system to exist, which the supineness of their departmental subordinates has allowed to take root and grow in the Navy, and would have permitted to expand, but for the accidental discovery of these frauds. This proves the accuracy of the charge of "incompetency" brought by us last week against the Admiralty, who, as we then stated to be the case, are entirely at the mercy of their own *employés*, the higher-division civilian clerks. The result of Mr. Martin's investigation of the victualling books of Home ships, other than the *Cambridge*, appears satisfactory, with the exception of leave-books, the irregularities in which are attributable to neglect on the part of the ship's police, in not communicating absences, &c., to the ship's office; but in the *Cambridge* a system of fraud existed which could only have been effected by a man well versed in rascality, in which he was materially aided by the non-examination of his books, though, like all clever rogues, he out-generalled himself, by extending his operations beyond the possibility of safety. We maintain that the grave scandals of last year, which so largely attracted public attention, and caused great regret throughout the service, would, in several particulars, have been prevented, had departmental audit been placed in Naval hands. The system of audit now carried out appears to have existed for generations. It lived because those in office found the duty sufficiently onerous, and therefore refrained from suggesting further investigation or improvement, as the work done was quite enough for the remuneration. With professional officers, a different method would have been introduced, and instead of the instructions regarding "leave-books" becoming a "dead-letter," strict compliance would have been maintained, by orders for their production at uncertain periods. The suggestion in paragraph 53 is most judicious, and will be viewed with general satisfaction; we trust that it is the advent of what we have so strongly advocated in these columns. It is what would have been adopted had the audit been confided to practical officers, whose knowledge of the preparation of documents, especially those for "savings of provisions," would have at once detected irregularities, and induced them to call for the books from which vouchers are compiled; "cooked accounts" would have thus been discovered, instead of the audit being "confined to an examination of figures only" (paragraph 50). Mr. Martin's coadjutor does not join in the recommendation contained in paragraphs 54, 56, and 57, Mr. Laycock's information on the subject being insufficient. It would, undoubtedly, be an injustice to officers to oblige them to take two-thirds of their allowance of fresh meat, when no advantage could accrue therefrom; while, as Mr. Martin remarks, it would be a greater expense to the Crown. We hope that his opinion will be given effect to, both with regard to officers and men, although it is not endorsed by Mr. Laycock. We may here remark that it would have been more satisfactory had Mr. Martin been assisted by a Naval officer, in addition to the Accountant-General's representative, as the points to which the latter did not assent were of such a purely practical nature as to be better dealt with by those whose experience of the service afloat gives great value to their opinions. The recommendation in paragraph 46 should be adopted in one of the forms proposed. It has always appeared anomalous that contracts should be made abroad for the supply of soft bread, when the issue of it does not exist at home, excepting in the way mentioned on board the *Duke of Wellington*. As bread is a service ration, it would be better to supply it from the same source as fresh meat. Were canteens allowed for the purpose, the system would only work well in ships entirely stationary. The proposal contained in paragraphs 67 and 68 appears desirable, but would entail a large amount of additional work on an already overburdened office staff, more especially if the suggestion in paragraph 64, that "all persons absent more than 24 hours should be checked" was put into practice. The official "pruning-knife" has been so largely applied of late in the reduction of the clerical staff of her Majesty's ships, that the imposition of further duties would be severely felt. Payment of wages and grant of leave are generally concurrent in home ships, therefore it would be unfair to Paymasters were their assistants obliged on these occasions to make out "liberty tickets," as the work of preparing, conducting, and concluding payments demands the services of more than one individual. Some small addition to the office staff would be necessary, were all the suggestions carried out. In this reforming age it is astounding that successive Admiralty Boards hold to the system of Departments being administered solely by a Civil Service staff; but we trust that the time is not distant when the opinions held by the most distinguished officers of the Royal Navy will be accepted and bear fruit, that Naval men will be allowed to work the official machinery of their profession, and that the posts now filled by civilians will be held by officers who possess a thorough knowledge of all branches of the service, and are the best fitted to aid in the duties for its maintenance.

We understand that the whole of the decorations conferred upon officers of the British Army for their distinguished service during the recent campaign have been forwarded by H.H. the Khedive to the Assistant Military Secretary in Egypt for distribution. Arrangements have been made for sending those for officers on home service to the Military Secretary at Headquarters, and those for officers in India to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at Calcutta.

Under the heading, "Questions of the Day in India," Sir Julian Goldsmid gives us, in the *Nineteenth Century*, his views and opinions on the controversy raised by the proposed extension of the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates and Judges in India. Sir Julian's article is moderate in tone and temperate in expression. After saying all that he thinks can fairly be urged in favour of the proposed change, he proceeds to show that the balance of advantages is decidedly on the side of retaining the privileges of Europeans. The points at issue materially affect the position of British officers and soldiers in India.

An article in the *Fortnightly Review* for the current month, on "Nitro-Glycerine and Dynamite," by Colonel Majendie, C.B., R.A., contains much interesting information. Many of the generally accepted notions about the properties and effects of the more recently invented explosives are shown to be erroneous. As Chief Inspector of Explosives, Colonel Majendie has exceptional opportunities of ascertaining the peculiarities of the very interesting compounds of which he treats, and his opinions, therefore, carry much weight. It is very satisfactory to learn from him that those who dabble in the manufacture and use of nitro-glycerine explosives are more likely to serve their country by blowing themselves to atoms than to level cities with the dust, or even to destroy public buildings.

A large number of soldiers, mostly Artillery, lately returned from Egypt, have caused more surprise than admiration by the peculiarity of their attire,—we hardly like to call it uniform. They wear drab breeches, either of moleskin or corduroy, instead of the martial blue. Now, whatever may have been the reasons or pretexts for their adopting while in Egppt the colour which the Quakers have dropped at home, there does not appear to be any excuse for its retention after their return to England. Our young soldiers are not too soldier-like in their ordinary uniform, and it is not fair to exhibit them in a guise in which they look like postilions who had put on soldiers' jackets, or soldiers trying to look like jockeys. But these unbecoming garments serve a purpose for which they certainly were not intended; they give us some notion of what the Army would look like, if the proposed change from positively handsome, to comparatively invisible, and superlatively ugly, colours were carried into effect.

It is sufficiently obvious to those who are engaged in the practical training of the soldier that the hasty abolition of the rank and functions of the regimental Serjeant-Instructor of Musketry has not been a step in the right direction. The want of these most useful non-commissioned officers is now keenly felt in many regiments, especially in those corps having a large number of recruits, where much rudimentary training is necessary. There is abundant evidence, if it were needed, to show that recent musketry examinations, resulting in a liberal issue of certificates of qualification to instruct, have really done little to qualify many of those who have received them to impart instruction to others. The result of this persistent endeavour to make of the ordinary serjeant a sort of Admirable Crichton is that, when the time arrives, when a clear head is necessary, the unfortunate non-commissioned officer can only "remember a mass of things, but nothing distinctly." Small blame to him, indeed, in these days of kaleidoscopic Army change, when everything around is merely tentative, that he cannot by the cramming process be made a minor military genius in less than no time. That he can ever become an efficient substitute for the "abolished" musketry expert, whose thorough training and long, practical experience has made him master of his profession, is out of the question, and the sooner the order doing away these valuable non-commissioned officers is rescinded, the better will it be for the Army.

Major R. H. L. Anstruther, Rifle Brigade, Garrison Instructor at Aldershot, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Lord A. G. Russell, C.B., appointed to the Canadian command.

The members of the Metropolitan Police who have been stationed at Aldershot for years past, to assist in carrying out the operations of the C. D. Acts, are about to be withdrawn. Nowhere will the results of this retrograde step be more painfully felt than at Aldershot. The medical statistics of the camp will ere long be a humiliating study.

The Valise Equipment Committee at Aldershot have been exceedingly diligent recently. A series of exhaustive experiments were carried out on Friday and Saturday of last week, and on Monday of this week. Four non-commissioned officers and eight men, equipped with the old and new valises, have, under the instruction and supervision of the Committee, tested them in every possible and impossible way. On Saturday last, they marched out ten miles over broken ground, under the command of Colonel Stevenson, C.B., 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, and accompanied by Serjeant-Major Vine, 26th Cameronians. And what will be the result of all these trials, tests, and experiments? Doubtless, a report,—there is no lack of such documents in the archives of the Horse Guards. But what then? Certainly, if the experiences of the past are any guide to us in these matters, simply nothing.

Dr. Cameron will, on the 22nd inst., move an address for returns stating the number of European troops paid from the revenues of India, whether serving in India or elsewhere, during the financial year 1880-81, showing separately the aggregate pay and allowances of the officers and men of each regiment or battery; of the number of Native troops paid from the revenues of India during the financial year 1880-81, showing separately the aggregate pay and allowances of the European officers, and of the rank and file of each regiment; and of the names of all Europeans, other than those included under the above two headings, who received moneys from the revenues of India during the same period, whether as salaries, pensions, absentee allowances, or gratuities, the respective amounts received by each, and the service or office in respect of which such moneys were paid.

At the annual meeting of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons on Monday last, the president, George Fleming, LL.D., Veterinary Inspector at the War Office, was presented with two portraits of himself—one, a full length, for the Royal College; the other, a half-length, for himself—a service of silver plate, value £200, and a beautiful diamond ring, as a token of sincere esteem and gratitude for his many distinguished services in veterinary literature, and in the obtainment of the Veterinary-Surgeons Act of 1881. This testimonial was subscribed for by members of the Veterinary profession, not only in this country, but also in America, India, North and South Africa, and Australia.

The committee of the Junior United Service Club have at length appointed their secretary, and they are to be congratulated on their choice. Colonel E. Lakin, late 32nd Light Infantry, the successful candidate, is an exceptionally good man, and under his careful management the "Junior" will, we feel certain, soon pull itself round again after its recent temporary difficulties.

The following paragraph from the *Civil and Military Gazette* tells its own tale:—"In accordance with a view expressed by General Sir Frederick Roberts, regarding the armament of Fort St. George, the Government of India has decided to reduce the number of 80 and 68-pounders from six to five, and to increase the number of the Nordenfelt machine-guns to be placed on the Flagstaff Redan from two to four." We have always strongly advocated the adoption of machine-guns for service in India, and we are glad to find that so high an authority as Sir Frederick Roberts, himself an Artilleryman, does not allow class prejudice to interfere with what he recognises as the interests of the Empire.

INDIAN RELIEFS.

The following is a list of reliefs for the coming season :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—D-A, Rawul Pindi to Sealkote; L-A, Sealkote to Umballa; K-B, Umballa to Rawul Pindi.

Field Artillery.—B-1, Ferozepore to Mooltan; G-1, Benares to Mian Mir; H-1, Jullunder to England; R-2, Peshawur to Jullunder; K-3, Nowgong to Benares; L-3, Dinapore to Meerut; M-3, Meerut to Peshawur; C-4, Mian Mir to Nowgong; L-4, Mooltan to Ferozepore; one Battery from England to Dinapore.

Mountain Batteries.—7-1 Northern, Ghora Dhaka to Jutogh; 5-1 Southern, Jutogh to Ghora Dhaka; 9-1 Northern, Rawul Pindi to Quetta; 9-1 Cinque Ports, Bombay to Pindi; one Battery to Aden.

Garrison Batteries.—8-1 Northern, Attock to Campbellpore; 4-1 Lancashire, Ferozepore to Lahore; 5-1 Lancashire, Lahore to Gwalior; 7-1 London, Agra to Aden; 8-1 London, Delhi to Burma; 5-1 Western, Gwalior to Ferozepore; 9-1 Eastern, Tounghoo to Delhi; 7-1 Scottish, Aden to England; 7-1 Southern, Peshawur to Campbellpore; one Battery from England to Agra.

British Cavalry.—1st Dragoon Guards, Meerut to Pindi; 8th Hussars, Pindi to Meerut; 10th Hussars, Lucknow to Mhow; 17th Lancers, Mhow to Lucknow.

British Infantry.—1-12th (Suffolk), Fyzabad to Roorkee and Delhi; 1-18th (Royal Irish), Pindi to Meerut; 2-22nd (Cheshire), Peshawur to Umballa; 51st (South Yorkshire), Bareilly to Dinapore; 54th (Dorsetshire), Roorkee to Peshawur; 68th (Durham), Meerut to Allahabad; 70th (East Surrey), Dinapore to Bareilly; 81st (L. N. Lancashire), Allahabad to England; 100th (Leinster), Umballa to Fyzabad; 65th (York and Lancaster), Aden to England; 44th from Madras Presidency to Aden; one regiment from England to Pindi.

Bengal Cavalry.—3rd, Mian Mir to Sealkote; 4th, Pindi to Morar; 10th, Sealkote to Mooltan; 14th, Morar to Mian Mir; 15th, Mooltan to Pindi.

Bengal Sappers.—4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 10th Companies from Roorkee to works in the Bolan Pass.

Bengal Infantry.—2nd, Cawnpore to Barrackpore; 5th, Jhansi to Gorakhpur; 7th, Lucknow to Morar; 9th Gorakhpur to Peshawur; 15th, Delhi to Lucknow; 19th, Sealkote to Mian Mir; 22nd, Mian Mir to Delhi; 24th, Mooltan to Ferozepore; 25th, Ferozepore to Mooltan; 31st, Peshawur to Sealkote; 39th, Morar to Cawnpore; 40th, Barrackpore to Jhansi.

On Saturday, Capt. A. H. Markham and Lieut. C. G. Robinson, of the Vernon, were engaged at Chatham, on board the Conqueror, in arranging for the armament to be supplied to that vessel. The Conqueror, which has a large number of hands employed on her, will not be completed in readiness to be commissioned for some months to come.

The Frolic, double-screw composite gun-vessel, was put out of dock at Sheerness on Tuesday afternoon, and had a seven-hours' trial of her engines and machinery on Wednesday. Everything was found to answer very satisfactorily. Com. R. H. Paul, of the Medway Steam Reserve, was in command of the vessel, and a number of other officials were on board. The Frolic was docked on Thursday, and is to be brought forward for the pendant as early as possible. She is intended for service on the West Coast of Africa station.

THE SIEGE AND FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The readers of the *Army and Navy Gazette* must be interested in the proceedings of a Committee formed to carry out proposals for the preservation of the records of those who fell in front of Sebastopol. The object of that Committee, formed under the presidency of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, supported by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, was to induce the Government to grant an additional sum for the proper maintenance and care of the memorials in an enlarged enclosure at Cathcart's Hill, by collecting them into that central spot from eleven outlying burial-places. The Government has consented to this increased annual amount, making it £200 a year, on condition that the additional walls and removals of memorials, &c., to Cathcart's Hill, are carried out at the cost of the Committee, making the Government contribution dependent upon this work being previously done. No bodies or remains to be disturbed; the ground to be merely levelled to its natural state. For these purposes it is earnestly hoped that the requisite funds may be obtained; the sum at present received is about £900, and the sum required for the work is about £1,500. Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, are the treasurers of the fund.—I am, &c.,

W. Codrington.

The French Minister of Marine gave explanations on Wednesday to the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies upon the credit for the Tonquin expedition. He announces that orders had been given to embark on board the Annamite one battalion and three batteries of mountain artillery. The Minister stated that Hanoi was attacked on the 20th ult. by 4,000 Annamites or Chinese, who were repulsed by the French. The Minister continued as follows :—" M. de Kergaradec, the French Envoy to the Court of Hué, is the bearer of a letter from President Grévy to King Tu Duc, pointing out that his Majesty's inability to assure the security of Tonquin compels France to take measures to establish herself definitely in that region. M. de Kergaradec will recommend the King not to seek to prevent the French occupation, and to order the mandarins to remain at their posts. The King will also be invited to sign a protocol recognising the French Protectorate, and at the same time guaranteeing the integrity of the King's dominions. France would have the right to exercise control in regard to the foreign relations of Annam, to establish Customs' duties, and to impose taxes to cover her expenses. The cost of the French establishment and occupation is estimated at 30,000,000 f., and will be reimbursed to us. The French authorities will carry out the protectorate, collect taxes, and instal functionaries devoted to France. The occupation of the Delta will lead to the possession of the whole province. It will suffice for the protection of navigation to place gunboats on the upper waters of the river." The Naval division, under Commandant Rivière, on the Cochin coast, will, when reinforced, consist of the despatch-boats Pluvier and Aloutte, and the gunboats Lynx, Vipere, Fanfare, Leopard, Surprise, Carine, Massue, Yataghan, Hache, Eclair, and Trombe. The China squadron, under Admiral Meyer, comprises two ironclads, four cruisers, a despatch-boat, a gunboat, three transports, and two torpedo-boats. Several other vessels are stationed at Saigon, and altogether the French Naval force in these waters is a sufficiently formidable one.

Prince George of Wales will join the Canada early in June. Among those who will accompany the Royal midshipman are Mr. Rosslyn Wemyss, son of the late Mr. Erskine-Weymss, of Wemyss Castle, who was with him in the cruise of the Bacchante. The young Prince will also have with him as comrades :—Midshipmen Sydney R. Fremantle, son of Capt. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., R.N.; the Hon. Francis Feilding, second son of the Earl of Denbigh; Henry H. Campbell, son of Capt. J. C. Campbell, R.N., of Ardpatrick and Colston Hall, Lechlade; A. G. Allgood, son of Gen. G. Allgood, C.B.; and W. G. Ruck-Keene, son of Major G. Ruck-Keene, late 2nd Dragoon Guards. Mr. J. W. Lawless, who was in the Bacchante with the young Princes, will be once more entrusted with the Naval education of Prince George; and his superior officers will include Lieut. the Hon. Stanley Colville, lately promoted for services in Egypt, and for a short time flag-lieut. to Lord Alcester; Lieut. Bernard Currey, a recent promotion for the "three ones," and a Naval Brigade officer at Tel-el-Kebir; Lieut. Abdy, son of the Recorder of Bedford, and an officer of the flag-ship at the bombardment of Alexandria; Lieut. F. S. Pelham, late of the Royal yacht; Sub-Lieut. William C. Pakenham, son of Rear-Admiral the Hon. T. A. Pakenham; and Sub-Lieut. Julian Gaisford, son of Capt. and the late Lady Emily Gaisford.

The Admiralty have awarded to Mr. George Reid, of Deal, late of her Majesty's Coastguard, the sum of £200, as an acknowledgment for his highly valuable invention of self-acting helm-signals for preventing collisions at sea.

The officers of the old Havannah (commission 1855-59, Capt. the late Admiral Thomas Harvey) held their annual dinner at St. James's Hall, on the 9th inst. Present—Admiral C. F. Boughey (1st lieut.), Coms. Thomas A. Hull (master and pilot), John Best, W. Casberd-Boteler, and C. McLaughlin (midshipmen), and Pymrs. H. J. Ray and J. W. Hoare (assist.-pymrs.). Martin R. Smith and R. Boteler S.C.S., Esquires, were the guests.

The Trent, tender to the flagship Duncan, returned to Sheerness on Friday last, and left again for Greenwich on Monday. She was employed in duties connected with the Naval College, and returned to Sheerness on Thursday.

The Sphinx, paddle composite-vessel, was put into No. 3 Dock at Sheerness Dockyard on Tuesday, to have her bottom thoroughly examined before having her copper put on.

The Raven, screw composite gunboat, lately commissioned at Sheerness for the Australian station, was put into the steam basin at that dockyard on Wednesday afternoon to take in stores, &c., prior to running her steam trials.

Com. Annesley, of the Banterer, and Lieut. Needham, of the Orwell, were thrown off a car while driving near Galway on Monday. The former had his collarbone broken, and the latter was much shaken.

The committee appointed to go into the subject of the dress and equipment of the Army assembled on Monday at Aldershot, under the presidency of Col. Harrison, C.B., A.Q.M.Q.

Lewis's 2s Tea.—Send Postal Orders for 2s, and you will immediately receive, carriage free, delivered at your own house, 1 lb. of Lewis's 2s Tea, neatly packed in a box; or, if you have tried Lewis's wonderful Tea, and you know its merits, you can order 6 lbs., 12 lbs., 20 lbs., 60 lbs., or 100 lbs. Lewis's have these quantities packed in boxes ready to send, carriage paid, to any part of the United Kingdom. All remittances must be made payable to Lewis and Co., Ranelagh Street, Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

Collum.—At Umballa, Bengal, on April 4, the wife of Major Lucius J. Collum, P.W.L.R. (late 100th), of a daughter.

Forsyth.—On May 10, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Commander Douglas M. Forsyth, R.N., of a daughter.

DEATH.

Taylor.—On May 2, at Wimpole Street, London, Lieutenant-Colonel Morris Graham Taylor, late Royal Munster Fusiliers, aged 41.

Advertisements.

BIRMINGHAM POLICE.—WANTED, for the above a MAN competent to undertake the posts of DRILL INSTRUCTOR and LEADER of the BAND (under a Bandmaster). Age not to exceed 34 years. Will rank as First-class Inspector. Salary, 50s per week and uniform.—Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to J. FARNDALE, Esq., Chief Constable, Council House, not later than THURSDAY, the 17th inst., endorsed, "Application for Post of Drill Instructor."

A SURGEON-MAJOR, lately home, is willing to exchange to Bengal next trooping season.—Address, Surgeon-Major ATKINS, Aldershot.

COOK WANTED, for the Ward-room Officers' Mess, H.M.S. Excellent, Portsmouth. A sober and experienced man; wages, £60 per annum. Two scullerymen kept.—Applicants forward testimonials to PRESIDENT of Mess Committee.

THE PARASCHO CIGARETTES.

THE PARASCHO CIGARETTES are now being made from the New Crop of Yenijeh Tobacco, and will be found to possess in perfection the peculiar and delicate aroma for which these Cigarettes have become so famous. The Parascho Cigarettes are made only from the finest Yenijeh (Turkey) Tobacco, and are rolled in the best paper procurable, free from Nitre, and made specially for the Parascho Cigarettes. The Parascho Cigarettes will be found different from and superior to all others. The Parascho Cigarettes are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking."

The Parascho Cigarettes are supplied to the leading members of Fashionable Society, Clubs, and Messes.

The Parascho Cigarettes are made in eight different sizes, and are put up in boxes, each containing 50, 100, and 250 Cigarettes. The Parascho Cigarettes may also be had in sample boxes, containing 24 Cigarettes (accompanied by a detailed Price List), on receipt of 2s 6d in stamps, or postal order.

THE PARASCHO CIGARETTE DEPOT, 65 Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.
And may be had from all the leading Tobacconists.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF IMITATIONS OF
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Which are calculated to deceive the Public,
LEA and PERRINS beg to draw attention to the fact that each Bottle of the Original and Genuine
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*** Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail by dealers in Sauces throughout the world.

ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS and SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY,
4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, W.C.
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be HELD in the Lower Hall, EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY, May 16, at Three o'clock. The Right Rev. Bishop Claughton, Chaplain-General, will preside. Speakers: Rev. Neville Sherbrooke, Major Owen Hay, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, R.A., and Rev. J. Smith, of Delhi. A Supplementary Meeting will be held in the evening, at half-past six.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.
LECTURE, FRIDAY, May 18. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Colonel George G. Walker (Commanding 3rd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers), on "The Musketry Training of the Militia." To be followed by a Discussion.
By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The WIDOW of a Gentleman, in a Government Office, lately deceased, and the Daughter of an Officer in the Army, DESIRES the CHARGE of an ORPHAN, INDIAN or DELICATE CHILDREN, to Educate with her own two. References exchanged.—For particulars, apply to Mrs. H. HUTCHINS, 40 Sistova Road, Balham, S.W.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVÉES and DRAWING-ROOMS.—Regulation Court Suites, Diplomatic, Naval, and Military Uniforms, for all ranks, in good quality, for HIRE, or made to order, at NATHAN, Army Outfitters, 17 Coventry Street, Haymarket.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE SUPPLIED AT
BENETFINK & CO.'S
ELECTRO-PLATE, CUTLERY, and FURNISHING IRONMONGERY GALLERIES, which are the MOST SPACIOUS and COMMANDING in the WORLD, COVERING an AREA of OVER 60,000 SQUARE FEET.
DISCOUNT (AS PER PRICE LIST) TO MEMBERS OF THE
ARMY and NAVY STORES, CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, &c.
CATALOGUES GRATIS.
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85, 86, 89, 90, 107, & 108 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Regimental Dinners.

3RD (PRINCE of WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to give notice to Messrs. CHARLES HOPKINSON and SONS, 3 Regent Street, at least three days before that date.

8TH (KING'S R.I.) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place on THURSDAY, May 31, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Lieutenant-Colonel H. DUBERLY, Army and Navy Club; or to the MANAGER of the Tavern, by Saturday, May 26.

11TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN) HUSSARS.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the "SHIP," Greenwich, on MONDAY, May 21, 1883, at 7 p.m.

A Saloon Carriage will be attached to the 6.20 p.m. train, and returning at 11.26 p.m., for the convenience of Officers attending the Dinner. A notification of intention to dine should be sent to Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W., as soon as possible.

13TH (LIGHT DRAGOONS) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, May 29, 1883, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. SALTER, Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W, on or before May 25.

16TH LANCERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on MONDAY, May 28, 1883, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. SALTER, Craig's Court, S.W.

17TH LANCERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER (his Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE presiding) will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, May 24, 1883, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. SALTER, Craig's Court, S.W. Memo.—The cost of the dinner to non-subscribers will be £2 2s.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY ANNUAL DINNER

Will take place at a quarter before 8 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN. His Royal Highness the Colonel of the Regiment in the chair.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform the Honorary SECRETARY, D.A.A.-General, R.A., War Office, before May 27.

THE BUFFS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, June 8, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

5TH FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will be held at LIMMER'S HOTEL, Conduit Street, S.W., on FRIDAY, May 25, at 8 p.m. General the EARL of LONGFORD, G.C.B., will preside.

Officers intending to dine are requested to send their names to Captain CHANCELLOR, 5th Fusiliers, Mullingar, Ireland, on or before May 16.

1ST and 2ND BATTALION, EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENTS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

PRINCESS of WALES'S OWN REGIMENT (19TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at half-past 8 o'clock, on FRIDAY, June 8.

Officers proposing to be present will signify their intention to the MANAGER, Freemasons' Tavern, by Wednesday, June 6.

23RD (ROYAL WELSH) FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, May 22, 1883, at a quarter to 8 o'clock. Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. SALTER, Messrs. COX and CO., Craig's Court, S.W.

24TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on TUESDAY, May 22, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen wishing to dine are requested to communicate with the MANAGER, by May 19.

THE KING'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., on THURSDAY, May 24, 1883, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W.

1ST EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (Old 30TH).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on TUESDAY, May 22, 1883, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Junr., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

Regimental Dinners.

33RD, now 1ST BATTALION, DUKE of WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the SHIP and TURTLE, 130 Leadenhall Street, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 7.45 p.m.

Early notice should be given to the PROPRIETOR.

1ST BATTALION the WELSH (LATE 41ST) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on FRIDAY, May 25, at 8 o'clock.

Notification of attendance to be sent to Captain WEBB, 18 Victoria Square, S.W.

44TH DINING CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on THURSDAY, May 24, at a quarter to 8 oclock.

Those intending to dine are requested to notify to Messrs. F. WILLIS and CO., 26 King Street, St. James's, a few days previously.

48TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of this Regiment will take place on TUESDAY, May 22, 1883, at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, City, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to signify the same to the MANAGER of the Albion, by the 17th inst.

51ST LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at LIMMER'S HOTEL, Conduit Street, W., on FRIDAY, May 25, 1883, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to be present will please notify the same to Mr ANDREW LAURIE, 70 Jermyn Street, S.W., as early as possible.

56TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place on TUESDAY, May 22, 1883, at 7 30 p.m., at LIMMER'S HOTEL, George Street, Hanover Square.

Gentlemen who intend to dine are requested to notify the same to the MANAGER of Limmer's Hotel, by Saturday, May 19.

THE LATE 59TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held in London, at the GROSVENOR GALLERY RESTAURANT, Bond Street, on TUESDAY, June 5, 1883, and not on WEDNESDAY, June 6, as before advertised, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their Names to the MANAGER, on or before Saturday, June 2.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on FRIDAY, June 1, at 8 o'clock p.m. H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G. (Colonel-in-Chief), will preside.

Officers who wish to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

Regimental Dinners.

THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT (OLD 62ND).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 69TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the old 69th Regiment will take place at the SHIP and TURTLE TAVERN, 130 Leadenhall Street, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 8 p.m.

Names to be sent to Major STIRKE, Depôt Cardiff, not later than May 25.

THE OLD 73RD REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 7.45 p m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 76TH (HINDOOSTAN) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the GROSVENOR GALLERY RESTAURANT, New Bond Street, W., on MONDAY, May 21, at 8 p.m. Officers intending to be present are requested to send an early intimation to Lieutenant-Colonel ALLARDICE, the Barracks, Tipperary.

THE OLD 82ND (PRINCE of WALES'S VOLUNTEERS) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN on THURSDAY, June 7, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. J. C. WOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

96TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place on THURSDAY, May 24, at 8 p.m., at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street.

Gentlemen who intend to dine are requested to notify the same to the MANAGER of the Albion, on or before May 21.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the OFFICERS will take place on FRIDAY, May 25, 1883, at the INNS of COURT HOTEL, Lincoln's Inn, at 7.30 p.m. President — The DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

Officers intending to dine are requested to send their names to Surgeon-Major W. G. DON, 6 Whitehall Yard, S.W., from whom dinner tickets can be obtained. Dinner, including wine, &c., £1 5s.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on SATURDAY, May 26, 1883, at 7.45 p.m.

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The STORES will be CLOSED on WHIT MONDAY, May 14, being a Bank Holiday.—By order,

April 30, 1883. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND

(LIMITED).

MAY 10, 1883.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £12,037,500.

CAPITAL—Paid, £2,126,250; Uncalled, 1,886,250; Reserve Liability, 8,025,000.—Total, £12,037,500.

RESERVE FUND, £1,332,500. NUMBER of SHAREHOLDERS, 6,935.

Directors.

The Most Hon. the MARQUESS of AILESBURY.
CHARLES BARCLAY, Esq.
GEORGE HANBURY FIELD, Esq.
JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq.
DUNCAN MACDONALD, Esq.
GEORGE FORBES MALCOLMSON, Esq.
HENRY PAULL, Esq.
JOHN STEWART, Esq.
Sir JAMES SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, Bart.
RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq.
ROBERT WIGRAM, Esq.
Hon. ELIOT THOMAS YORKE.

JOINT GENERAL MANAGERS.—THOMAS GEORGE ROBINSON and FREDERICK CHURCHWARD.

SOLICITORS.—ERNEST JAMES WILDE, Esq., and WALTER EDWARD MOORE, Esq.

RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq., in the Chair.

THE Directors have the pleasure to report that the Profits for the year 1882, inclusive of £39,351 16s 2d brought forward, and after making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate of Current Bills under discount, amount to £497,323 10s 7d.

The Directors have, from the above amount, added 20,000 to the Reserve Fund, and now recommend that a further Bonus of 7 per cent. be paid to the Proprietors, free of Income-tax, in July next, making, with the dividends and interim bonus already paid, 20 per cent. for the year 1882, and that the balance of £52,073 10s 7d be carried to the year 1883 as per the following statement :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS from 1881...				£39,351	16	2
NET PROFITS for the year 1882				457,971	14	5
				£497,323	10	7
Less Dividend of 4 per cent, paid July, 1882... ...	£85,050	0	0			
„ do. 4 „ „ January, 1883 ...	85,050	0	0			
„ Bonus 5 „ „ „ „ ...	106,312	10	0			
„ do. 7 „ payable in July „ ...	148,837	10	0			
	425,250	0	0			
„ Amount added to Reserve Fund	20,000	0	0			
				445,250	0	0
				£52,073	10	7

The RESERVE FUND of £1,332,500, which is wholly invested in Government Securities, shows an increase during the year of £53,750, as under, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Amount at December 31, 1881...	£1,278,750	0	0
Premiums on New Shares received in 1882 ...	33,750	0	0
Added from Profits, December 31st, 1882 ...	20,000	0	0
	£1,332,500	0	0

The year 1883 being the Fiftieth Anniversary of the foundation of the Bank, the Directors have, in order to mark the event and to evince their appreciation of the services of the Staff, presented one month's Salary to each Officer in the Establishment.

The Directors have to announce the retirement of Mr. Robert Fergusson, from the position of Joint General Manager, after a long and faithful service.

The following Directors retire by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, viz. :—

Sir SIBBALD D. SCOTT, Bart.
DUNCAN MACDONALD, Esq.
GEORGE FORBES MALCOLMSON, Esq.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act, it will be requisite for the Shareholders to elect Auditors and vote their remuneration. Mr. Edwin Waterhouse, of the firm of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co., and Mr. Roderick Mackay, of Messrs. R. Mackay and Co., offer themselves for re-election.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

December 31, 1882.

LIABILITIES.

DR.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To PAID-UP CAPITAL :—									
40,000 Shares of £75 each, £10 10s paid							420,000	0	0
133,750 „ £60 „ £12 „							1,605,000	0	0
16,875 „ £60 „ £6 „							101,250	0	0
							2,126,250	0	0
To RESERVE FUND :—									
At December 31, 1881				1,278,750	0	0			
Premiums on New Shares received during year 1882				33,750	0	0			
Added from Profits, 1882				20,000	0	0			
							1,332,500	0	0
„ Amount due by Bank on Deposits, &c.							32,090,166	3	8
„ Acceptances							473,637	1	11
„ PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT :—									
Balance from year 1881				39,351	16	2			
Net Profits for year 1882				457,971	14	5			
				497,323	10	7			
Less Dividend paid July, 1882	85,050	0	0						
Added to Reserve Fund ...	20,000	0	0						
				105,050	0	0			
							392,273	10	7
							£36,414,826	16	2

ASSETS.

CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BY CASH :—						
At Bank of England and at Head Office and Branches... ...				2,648,218	9	10
„ Call and Short Notice				4,254,200	0	0
				£6,902,418	9	1
BY INVESTMENTS :—						
English Government Securities	5,727,944	8	3			
Indian Government and other Securities, Railway Debentures, &c.	3,569,613	2	3			
				9,297,557	10	6
„ Bills Discounted, Loans, &c.				19,154,023	11	9
„ Securities against Acceptances, per Contra				473,637	1	11
„ Banking Premises in London and Country				587,190	2	2
				£36,414,826	16	2

RICHARD B. WADE, } Directors.
D. MACDONALD,
ROBT. WIGRAM,

T. G. ROBINSON, } Joint General Managers.
F. CHURCHWARD,

We beg to report that we have ascertained the correctness of the Cash Balances, and of the Money at Call and Short Notice as entered in the above Balance Sheet, and have inspected the securities representing the investments of the Bank, and found them in order. We have also examined the Balance Sheet in detail with the books at the Head Office and with the certified returns from each Branch, and in our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs as shown by such books and returns.

EDWIN WATERHOUSE, } Auditors.
ROD. MACKAY.

The above Report having been read, it was unanimously resolved—

That the same be adopted and printed for the use of the Proprietors.

That Sir Sibbald D. Scott, Bart., Duncan Macdonald, Esq., and George Forbes Malcolmson, Esq., be re-elected Directors of the Bank.

On the motion of Mr. J. T. Belk, seconded by the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley—

That this Meeting of the Shareholders of the National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, held in the fiftieth year of the Bank's existence, desires to record its appreciation of the great services rendered by the Board of Directors—services which this Meeting feels have conduced materially to the Bank's sound and prosperous condition. As some recognition of these facts, this Meeting begs the Directors' acceptance of £5,000, and now votes that sum for the purpose. (An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors will be held on June 4, 1883, to give effect to this Resolution.)

That Mr. Edwin Waterhouse and Mr. Roderick Mackay be reappointed Auditors of the Bank, and that they be paid four hundred guineas for their services during the past year.

That the best thanks of the Proprietors be presented to the Directors for their very successful management of the affairs of the Bank.

That the best thanks of the Proprietors be given to the General Managers, and to the Branch Managers and other Officers of the Bank, for their efficient services.

That the best thanks of the Meeting be presented to the Chairman, for his able conduct in the Chair.

Extracted from the Minutes by
T. G. ROBINSON, } Joint General Managers.
F. CHURCHWARD,

SOMERSETSHIRE. — To be LET, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, commanding extensive views of Blackdown and Quantock Hills; containing three reception, five best bed, and four secondary rooms; well-stocked garden; lawn-tennis, shrubberies, and paddock; two-stalled stable, and offices; one and a half mile from town; drainage perfect.—B. CLAREMONT, Taunton.

CHISWICK.—Messrs. MASON and SON have to LET, UNFURNISHED, on lease, "Hughenden House," a CONVENIENT FAMILY RESIDENCE, standing on gravel soil, in about two acres of well-kept garden, and containing three reception and nine bed and dressing rooms, bath-room; offices, and stabling, with conservatory and greenhouse. Rent, £120 per annum, with a moderate premium.—Full particulars may be had and photograph inspected at the Agents' offices, 289 and 289A Regent Street, W., corner of Margaret Street.

FURNISHED, to LET for Twelve Months, or longer, a Capital SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE, standing in two acres of garden, with Tennis Lawn. On main road. With stabling, &c.; eight bed-rooms, dressing-room, three reception-rooms; good domestic offices. 250 guineas per annum.—Agent, W. G. TAYLOR, Teddington, Middlesex.

THE ARMY and NAVY PENSIONERS' EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, without fees, SUPPLIES good men as Clerks, Time or Gate Keepers, Messengers, Porters, Caretakers, Indoor Servants, Grooms, &c.—Apply, personally or by letter, to SECRETARY, 44 Charing Cross. Branches in Manchester, Glasgow, and Dublin.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the OFFICE, 44 Charing Cross, on FRIDAY, May 25, at 2 o'clock p.m., when subscribers, donors, and the friends of the Society generally are especially requested to attend.

THE MILITARY and ROYAL NAVAL CLUB,

16 ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

For Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Auxiliary Forces, and those retired from the same.

For particulars, apply to the SECRETARY, at the Club.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

SOUTHSEA.—GROSVENOR HOTEL, facing the Sea, within three minutes of the Piers and Esplanade. Commands beautiful views of the Solent, Isle of Wight, Spithead, &c. Table d'Hôte, separate tables. — T. W. SCADDAN, Proprietor.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient, and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

JOHN HANES, Manager.
Store Warehouses, Baker-Street Bazaar, W.

UNITED SERVICE WATCHES.

Warranted English-made Lever Hunting Watches, in strong Silver Cases, Hall-marked, compensation balance adjusted, two pairs of Extra Jewels. Specially adapted for rough usage and change of climate. Keep excellent time.

Price £3 10s, free to any part of the World. List of other watches on application.

FREDERICK STERNBERG, Manufacturer,
25 Ludgate Hill, Birmingham.

FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS throughout on
MOEDER'S HIRE SYSTEM.
The original, best, and most liberal.
Cash prices.
No extra charge for time given.

Illustrated priced Catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post free.

F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250 Tottenham Court Road; and 19, 20, and 21 Morwell Street, W. Established 1862.

FALKNER'S "REAL MALT" WHISKEY.

PURE DUBLIN DISTILLATION.

The same as supplied to the principal Clubs and Regimental Messes. Has been esteemed in Ireland for the last century as the FINEST IRISH WHISKEY procurable, being pure as distilled, and refined by age only. A stock always kept in bond ready for shipment to India and the Colonies.

LONDON, 40 CHARING CROSS.
DUBLIN, 83 GRAFTON STREET.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Old Uniforms, Epaulettes, Books, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Mr. J. Norton, 5 Wych Street, Strand, continues giving the highest price in the trade for the above. The utmost value remitted by Post-Office order the same day for all Parcels forwarded. All letters punctually attended to.

N.B.—Mr. Norton has always on hand a large stock of present Regulation Uniforms, equal to new, at very low prices.

UNIFORM.

Several Sets of SASHES and BELTS, quite new, at less than half the original prices; also some TUNICS, DRESS TROWSERS, SWORDS, and HELMETS, for all ranks, at

NATHAN'S
NAVAL AND MILITARY WAREHOUSE,
17 Coventry Street, Piccadilly Circus, W.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *via* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA. Special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. Captain James passed from the Staff College in 1877 with honours, Major Lynch in 1876, with honours and special mention in military art and history, reconnaissance, and topography. Eighty-three successes last year.

RECENT SUCCESSES.

WOOLWICH:—Five out of seven sent up in 1882, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th.

SANDHURST:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Thirteen out of Eighteen this year.

MILITIA MILITARY:— Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed thirty-six under the present regulations. viz.:—March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th—the 4th passed his first trial after only 16 weeks' reading.

(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

At three out of the five examinations held, Major Lynch passed the First Candidate.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; March, 1883, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION:— Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed 178 officers for promotion. Only three have failed.

KING EDWARD VI.'s SCHOOL, BERKHAMSTED, HERTS., 28 miles from Euston.—Twenty-seven School Scholarships. Four Exhibitions from the School. Four Open Scholarships or Exhibitions gained in 1881.—Address Rev. E. BARTRUM, Head Master.

GROSVENOR SCHOOL, Twickenham.

BOYS receive thorough PREPARATION for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and pass DIRECT. Special arrangements for very young boys. Healthy neighbourhood, good table, public-school tone. Strongly recommended by many Officers high in the Service, to whom reference is permitted. Head Master, the Rev. L. MURRAY D'ORSEY, M.A.

ASHFORD SCHOOL, KENT. HEAD MASTER—E. C. MUSSON, M.A., F.G.S., formerly Scholar and Prizeman of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Pupils can receive thorough Preparation for Woolwich, Sandhurst, &c., with Public-School training. Terms very moderate, and strictly inclusive. References permitted to Colonel Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., Colonel R. B. H. Blundell, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., &c.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Dr. KAIM and H. ZOBEL, assisted by the Rev. W. FULFORD, M.A., and Colonel COATES, late 99th Regiment, PREPARE CANDIDATES for Woolwich and Sandhurst. Also, in separate classes, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the Military Competitive Examinations, and Officers for admission to the Staff College.

References will be given to officers of very high position in the Service.

For particulars, apply to H. ZOBEL, Poulton House, Hampton.

NEWTON COLLEGE, S. DEVON.

President of Council—Earl of DEVON.

TEN VALUABLE SCHOLARSHIPS, July, 1883.

Special Terms. Clergy, Officers, Professional Men. Twelve Grad. (Oxford and Cambridge) Masters for 150 Boys. New school buildings. Fine situation.

BEDFORD MODERN SCHOOL. Rev. R. B. POOLE, B.D., Head Master; 26 Assistant Masters; 450 Boys. Large Endowment; Annual Exhibitions. Army, London University Matriculation, Business, &c. Fees to residents, £4, £6, or £9 per annum.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—Lieutenants of Militia PREPARED, at 37 Cambridge Gardens, W. At the last Two Examinations the following were successful:—

C. H. Farquharson	5th	J. F. Campbell	23rd
J. E. Cullinan	12th	H. L. Showers	24th
C. W. Garraway	16th	C. L. Crutchley	31st
S. F. Judge	17th	B. T. Mahon	38th

—Apply to D. C. FEENY, B.A.

MILITIA MILITARY COMPETITIVE.

Candidates prepared for the above Examination ONLY at The ARMY COLLEGE, Abingdon, Berks. Work is carried on throughout the year. A Special Course of twelve weeks precedes each Examination. One-third obtained Commissions in 1881, 1882, 1883. Places taken:—5th, 7th, 12th, 13th, 18th, &c. Specially mentioned, four. Further particulars on application.

MR. ST. JOHN BOULTBEE, the Priory, Croydon (late Captain Massie and Boultbee), assisted by a Staff of Graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, RECEIVES a Limited Number of PUPILS to Prepare for the Competitive Examinations for Sandhurst, Woolwich, and for the Militia. The number of Pupils is limited to 12. Five pupils out of six were successful at the last Sandhurst Examination (July, 1882).—Terms, references, and other information sent on application.

OXFORD MILITARY COLLEGE,

COWLEY, OXFORD.

FOUR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS of £50, £40, £30, and £20 respectively, per annum, will be OFFERED for COMPETITION on JULY 3 NEXT.

For particulars of these Scholarships, and List of Successful Students at the Examinations for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Civil Service, apply to the HEAD MASTER.

MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the last Militia Competition, which took place on March 8, for which 31 Commissions in the Line have been awarded, the under-mentioned officers passed from this Establishment, out of 18 sent up:—

Lieutenant	E. G. Wynyard	8th
,,	H. J. Morphy	11th
,,	I. H. W. Southey	13th
,,	N. G. Woodyatt	15th
,,	J. H. Heycock	16th
,,	D. S. A. Cosby	22nd
,,	F. K. O. Peile	26th

This completes a total of 32 commissions secured by Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW at the last four Military Competitive Examinations, the total number sent up for these competitions being 76. The names of the successful pupils have already been published.

Also, at the recent Literary Examination for Militia Officers held in April, Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale took FIRST place on the list.

The results obtained at the last SANDHURST EXAMINATIONS have added to the general score, which amounts altogether to SIXTY-ONE SUCCESSES, achieved by pupils during the past 18 months.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, C. S., MILITIA, PRELIMINARY, &c.—CAREFUL PREPARATION for any of the above. Upwards of 130 successes during the past four years. Highest places in lists, Nos. 5, 8, 9, 15, 18, 29, 34, 37, 38, 52, 61, 63, &c. More Preliminary successes in February and March, 1883.

For full particulars, terms, references, &c., address, Rev. A. PRITCHARD, Hill Lands, Wargrave, Henley-on-Thames.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE for MILITIA OFFICERS.—Special Course, in charge of Colonel STORY, late South Lancashire Regiment. 8 years' experience as Garrison Instructor. In 1882-83, with a total of Twenty-four Candidates, Six were successful, an average of one in four.

Address, Rev. A. PRITCHARD, Wargrave, Henley-on-Thames.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA desirous of competing for Line Commissions can be received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., at Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. They will be thoroughly prepared in all Military Subjects by Major Dickens (late 11th Foot), Staff-College Graduate, formerly Assistant Royal Engineer, S.E. District, and Colonel Palmer, late R.A., formerly Instructor at the R.M.A., Woolwich, and two of whose pupils obtained special mention from the Examiners at the last September Examination.

Great individual attention is given, as few pupils are taken, and steady work is insisted on. Since the introduction of the Military Competitive, out of Forty-two Lieutenants of Militia sent up, Twenty-six have been successful, several taking high places in the list. There are opportunities for healthy country amusements and games, a cricket and football ground, lawn-tennis courts (grass and asphalte), a private billiard-room, &c., and in all other respects a liberal and gentleman's establishment is kept.

A Large Staff of Experienced Tutors, all resident, assist in preparing for the Qualifying Examinations, and for the Sandhurst and Woolwich Competitions.

References to parents of pupils successful at all Examinations, INCLUDING THE LAST SANDHURST AND RECENT MILITIA COMPETITIVE.

TO ARMY TRAINERS and MILITARY STUDENTS.

The undersigned offers his services in PREPARING LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for LINE COMMISSIONS, and Officers of Volunteers and Militia for Promotion Examinations, under G.O. No. 20 of 1882.—Apply to Colonel W. J. STEWART, care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45 Pall Mall, S.W.

KINGSLEY COLLEGE,

WESTWARD HO!

HEAD MASTER—Rev. F. HEWSON WALL, LL.D.

VISITING COUNCIL.

Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. M. Dowell, K.C.B.
Robert Ellis, Esq., M.R.C.S., &c.
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General W. N. Hutchinson.
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Major-General Molesworth, R.H.A.
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Rear-Admiral A. T. Thrupp.
Secretary, Ambrose Berkeley Wall, Esq., R.N.

A Limited Number of NOMINATIONS are GIVEN per Term to admit SONS of NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS.—For prospectus, &c., apply to the SECRETARY.

MILITIA OFFICERS. — COMPETITIVE MILITARY EXAMINATION ONLY.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. HAY SHAW (late R.In.F.), Major E. LIGHTFOOT (late B.S.C.), and Captain Ch. d'ARBOIS (late R.E.), acting in conjunction, PREPARE CANDIDATES for the above. Seventeen Candidates out of Twenty-six have passed successfully.—For Terms, &c., address, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. SHAW, St. Nicholas Road, Upper Tooting; or Captain C. d'ARBOIS, Wimpole House, Rockley Road, West Kensington Park.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. CARDEW (passed 2nd from the Staff College), PREPARES SIX LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for MILITARY COMPETITIVE, also Officers for Promotion and other Military Examinations.—14 Observatory Avenue, Kensington, three minutes from the High-Street Station.

SANDHURST and ROYAL MARINES.—At the Four Competitive Examinations held in 1881 and 1882, EIGHT out of TWELVE Candidates prepared by Mr. J. A. GRATTAN (late Royal Artillery) were successful, viz.:—Messrs. W. G. Baker, C. Boileau, W. G. Cameron, A. P. Elphinstone, E. F. David, G. B. Geach, D. A. Hailes, and O. H. Wilkie, (Hon. Q.C.) During these two years, FOURTEEN out of EIGHTEEN Gentlemen sent up passed the ARMY PRELIMINARY Examination, and EIGHT out of NINE Lieutenants of Militia passed the Literary ARMY ENTRANCE Examination.

Sandhurst Lodge, Blackheath, S.E.

ARMY.—LINE and MILITIA.

IMPORTANT to STUDENTS.

Captain DUMARESQ DE CARTERET BISSON, M.A., Author of "Our Schools and Colleges" (graciously recognised by the Queen and H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief), sends, free by post, a selected List of Prospectuses of all the most SUCCESSFUL ARMY TUTORS, and gives his Counsel on Military and Civil-Service Education free of Charge. References kindly permitted to the late Secretary of State for War.—Address, Captain BISSON, No. 3 Berners Street, London, W.

ARMY, CIVIL SERVICE, UNIVERSITIES, PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MESSRS. BISSON, BORMAN, and CO. send, free of charge, PROSPECTUSES of the most SUCCESSFUL TUTORS for Woolwich, Sandhurst, Military Competitive, Staff College, Home and Indian Civil Services, Universities, Public Schools, &c.—3 Berners Street, W.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS, &c.—In the late Examinations Mr. WATKINS, late Scholar, Christ's College, Cambridge, passed Messrs Plomer, Panton, Carpendale, Brownlow (U.C.), and Voyle (I.C.), for Sandhurst, and Mr. Cronin [illegible] honours at the Academy; Mr. Brett qualified for Woolwich.

Twenty-two other pupils have taken high places past year for the above, the Universities, Student Interpreterships, and Militia Examinations, Military and Pass.

A Class for Staff College.

Address, 90 Kensington Park Road, W.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA.—A COURSE of INSTRUCTION, including Fortification, Surveying, Tactics, Army Discipline Act, Drill, Queen's Regulations, &c., given by Major DAUBENY and A. PINHEY.—Apply to A. PINHEY (late R.A.), Burlington House, Spring Grove, Isleworth, W.

WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and MILITIA.—Mr. S. H. WINTER PREPARES PUPILS for Military and other Examinations. More than 200 of his pupils have passed, many of them taking very high places.—Connaught House, the Common, Woolwich.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

MR. J. WINDER, M.A., Cranworth House, Eastbourne, Sussex, PREPARES TEN PUPILS for Woolwich and Sandhurst. At recent Examinations Candidates prepared by Mr. Winder obtained 6th and 22nd places for Woolwich, and 20th and 27th places for Sandhurst.

NAVAL CADETS, ASSISTANT CLERKS

HOPE HOUSE SCHOOL,
SOUTHSEA.

Principals { Mr. T. H. VICKERY.
Mr. EDWARD M. BEWLAY, B.A., Univ. Coll., Lond. }

In addition to the general course of study pursued at this long-established School, Pupils are specially prepared for the Examination required for the above.

At the late Competitive Examination in June, for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, THREE of the Five successful competitors were Pupils of this Establishment, taking First, Third, and Fourth places. And THREE passed the test of qualification

---

THE REV. Dr. POLLOCK RECEIVES a Few RESIDENT PUPILS, to prepare for Sandhurst, Woolwich, and the Universities. At last Sandhurst Examination, a Pupil obtained 5,136 marks.—Neville Hall, Middleham, Bedale, Yorkshire.

BEDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Head Master—J. S. PHILLPOTTS, M.A., B.C.L., formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Assistant-Master at Rugby School.

Eight Exhibitions for four years to the Universities.

Special Classes for Woolwich, Sandhurst, E.I.C.S. &c.

All (four) pupils sent up in 1880 passed direct into Woolwich. In 1881, sixth and ninth places. Two passed direct (July, 1882) for Indian Civil Service. Next day of Entry, May 3.

Fees, per annum—day boys under thirteen, £9; above thirteen, £12. Terms for boarders on application as above.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

MAJOR DE THOREN and Major MORGAN (late Rev. J. CARDWELL) PREPARE MILITIA OFFICERS for the above Examination. The great success they have hitherto had was even greater at the Examination on March 8 and 9, 1883. Out of the Eight Candidates sent up,

Mr. H. R. Pease passed 9th } at their first
Mr. A. Faulknor ,, 12th } attempt;

and Four others were in the first fifty, one being 33rd; the remaining two qualified, and were high up.

The fees at this Establishment are unusually low

Major De Thoren was Professor of Tactics at Sandhurst, Garrison Instructor at Madras, and D.A.Q.G. in the Abyssinian Campaign.

Major H. F. Morgan passed the Staff College, and is the author of "Summary of Tactics" and "Summary of Law."

For further information, apply to Major MORGAN, 3 Douro Terrace, Jersey.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS. — MILITIA OFFICERS are PREPARED in all the Subjects for the above Examinations by Lieut.-Colonel N. STEEVENS (late 20th and 88th Regiments), and Colonel F. J. HUTCHISON (late 64th Regiment, seven years Garrison Instructor at Devonport, and for several months Acting Professor of Fortification at the Staff College).—For further particulars, apply to Lieutenant-Colonel STEEVENS, 4 Bays Hill Lawn, Cheltenham.

UNITED SERVICE COLLEGE,

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,216.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, May 1, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt:—

	Total Force.	Sick.	Per cent.
Artillery, Cairo	508	46	9·0
Cavalry "	493	49	9·9
Engineers "	195	11	5·6
1st Brigade	2,021	161	8·0
2nd do.	2,801	227	8·1
Sundry Corps	638	27	4·2
	6,656	521	7·8
Alexandria	1,580	128	8·1
Ismailia	103	4	3·9
	8,339	653	7·8
Officers	246	4	1·7
Men	8,093	649	8·0
	8,339	653	7·8
Horses	1,216	54	4·4
Mules	635	...	...
	1,851	54	2·9

The following shows the relative state of health of eight regiments of the Line:—

Regiment.	Total Force.	Sick.	Per cent.
Royal Sussex, 35th	796	39	4·9
Cameron Highlanders, 79th	694	38	5·5
King's Royal Rifles, 60th	753	55	7·3
Berkshire, 49th	693	56	8·1
1st Royal Highlanders, 42nd	758	62	8·2
Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 46th	738	76	10·3
Gordon Highlanders, 75th	699	76	10·9
South Staffordshire, 38th	532	66	12·4
	5,663	468	8·6

Leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant E. Gilpin-Brown, A.D.C., from April 26 to June 26; Captain Herring-Cooper, R.A., in extension, to July 7; Lieutenant-Colonels Hammill, C.B., and Boyes, Gordon Highlanders, from May 1 to August 15; Lieutenant H. R. Stewart, Gordon Highlanders, from May 1 to July 31.

On Thursday, the 26th ult., the Khedive personally decorated with the Osmanieh Colonel W. W. Corban, of the Berks Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, of the 19th Hussars, and Major Hitchcock, Brigade-Major.

It is satisfactory to note that the authorities are doing something to reduce the strength of the Army Hospital Corps. This corps numbers no less than 260 out of the total force of 8,339, that is, one man of the Army Hospital Corps to every 31 officers and soldiers. Twenty-four of them are ordered to embark, 8 for Cyprus, 7 for Mauritius, 5 to Ceylon, and 4 to Hong Kong.

In view of the unsatisfactory state of health of the 46th, it is thought probable that this regiment may be be ordered home in place of the Berkshire. In fact, four regiments of the Line would be quite a sufficient garrison.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

In conformity with the programme of work for the season, published early in March, the three Infantry brigades were ordered to parade on Tuesday morning for divisional drill, under the General commanding. The troops got under arms, but the rain came down so heavily and continuously, that the parade was countermanded, and ordered for the following morning. On Wednesday the Infantry brigades paraded with "general attendance" (which means musketry, gymnastic-instruction, and working and fatigue parties suspended, but all specially employed men, orderlies, and bâtmen exempted), in marching order, at 10.30 a.m., and were formed up on the Queen's Parade, North Camp, in line of double-company quarter-columns facing west. The 84th and 87th, being the strongest regiments on the ground, were each formed into two battalions for drill purposes. The brigades were thus equalised, and consisted of three battalions each: 1st Brigade, Major-General Mark Walker, V.C., C.B.; 2nd Brigade, Major-General F. A. Willis, C.B.; 3rd Brigade, Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G. On the arrival of Sir Daniel, the Royal and general salutes were practised several times, after which the troops formed up and marched past, first by brigades in open columns of double companies, then from the reverse flank in mass of columns, and again in line of columns. The marching past over, the troops had a good hour's steady divisional drill, returning to quarters at 12.30 p.m. The only unsatisfactory feature noticeable during this excellent morning's work was the attenuated condition of the battalions. There were six and a half regiments on parade, the 26th, left wing, 31st, 39th, 84th, 85th, 87th, and 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; yet, deducting officers, supernumeraries, band, and drums, there could not have been many more than 2,000 bayonets in line. The following officers, undergoing instruction here under Staff-College Regulations, were attached to the Staff of the General commanding during the field-day:—Major James, Scots Greys; Captain Leefe, Royal Marine Artillery; Lieutenant H. de H. Haig, Royal Engineers. A detachment of the 31st Regiment—four officers and 107 men—will arrive at the Camp from Shorncliffe, to join the detachment already here, to-day (Saturday). The 7th Battalion Rifle Brigade (King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia)—19 officers and 780 men—arrived at the Camp on Tuesday, for the annual training. A wing of the 31st Regiment, from Gibraltar—seven officers and 307 men—under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Leir, arrived here on Saturday last. The head-quarters and remainder of the battalion will arrive about the end of the month. A free issue of 20,000 rounds of ball ammunition has been authorised for use at the Army Rifle Meeting in July next. This surprising liberality on the part of the Military authorities must be taken as evidence of an earnest desire to really improve the shooting of the Army. General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., has approved of contributions being made from canteen funds towards the expenses of the Army Rifle Meeting at Aldershot. The qualifications to entitle intending competitors to enter and shoot for prizes will be as follows:—(1.) A regimental subscription of £5, or upwards, will entitle the non-commissioned officers and privates of a battalion to enter for the prizes, on payment of the regular entrance-fees, without restriction as to numbers, as far as target accommodation will allow. (2.) A regimental subscription of £8, or upwards, will entitle the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of a battalion to enter as above. (3.) A regimental subscription of less than £8, but exceeding £5, will entitle the non-commissioned officers and privates to enter as per Clause 1; and the officers, in addition, at the rate of 10s. each, up to the amount subscribed in excess of £5. (4.) A regimental subscription of less than £5 will entitle the non-commissioned officers and privates of a battalion to enter up to the amount subscribed, calculating at the rate of 5s. each. (5.) Any non-commissioned officer or private of the Army or Royal Marines, petty officer or seaman of the Navy, not qualified under the above clauses, will be entitled to enter on payment of a subscription of 5s. (7.) Any one not qualified under under the above clauses will be entitled to enter on payment of a subscription of 10s. The following officers have been examined in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), Sec. 4, par. 28, Q.R., and have been found qualified.—Lieutenants Howe, 84th; Davis, 96th; Pigott and Hunter, 3rd, Rifle Brigade. The following officers, having been examined, are found qualified to instruct their troops and companies in musketry:—Captains Conran, 39th, and Smythe, 85th; Lieutenants Scott, 3rd Hussars, Holland and Cockayne-Frith, 15th Hussars, and Maul and Scholes, 84th. Lieutenant Daniel C. W. Lysons, 60th Rifles, has ceased to act as Aide-de-Camp to the General Commanding the Division, and has rejoined his regiment. Lieutenant H. Lysons, V.C., 90th Light Infantry, has been appointed in his place. Lieutenant Hill, R.E., has been ordered to Aldershot for duty. The whole of the batteries of Artillery at present stationed here will leave the Camp for annual target practice, on various dates during the present and following months, returning to the Camp on completion of practice:—For Shoeburyness, I-B, P-2, H-4, and P-4. For Okehampton, F-B, and T-1. In former years, the practices were carried out on Cove Common, between the hours of 6 and 9 a.m. But the natives of these parts have such an inveterate habit of crossing the range, at the risk of their lives, while firing is going on, and so much time has been thereby lost, that it has been decided to discontinue Artillery target practice at Aldershot, at least for the present. Sir Daniel Lysons evidently intends that the force under his command, though small, shall be efficient. The whole of the infantry battalions (except the King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia, just arrived) were out again yesterday (Friday), at 10.30 a.m., in marching order, on the Queen's Parade, North Camp, and were put through a stiff morning's work by him, returning to quarters about one p.m. These infantry field-days, which have commenced with steady divisional drill, will go on to more extended formations and the new system of attack, and will take place at least twice a week during the present month. A contingent of the 6th Lancashire (1st Manchester) Rifle Volunteers—500 of all ranks—will arrive here from Manchester to-day (Saturday) for drill with the Regular forces, leaving the Camp on the 17th inst. The battalion will be quartered in huts in the South Camp, and attached to the 1st Brigade. This corps moves to and from Aldershot under arrangements made by it own commanding officer.

DECORATIONS FOR EGYPT TO NAVIGATING OFFICERS AND PAYMASTERS, R.N.

Honours and decorations were profusely showered around for the Egyptian Campaign, but in their bestowal most pointedly diverted from the Navigating and Accountant Branches of the Navy, the seniors of each of which obtained not the slightest recognition. While the 3rd Class of the Order of the Bath was conferred on the Fleet Surgeon and Inspector of Machinery of the Alexandra, the Staff Captain and Paymaster remain unnoticed. With regard to the Inspector of Machinery, we are unable to discover by what law the Military Division of the Order fell to him, as his branch of the service is not included with those qualified by the Statute of June 24, 1861, given at page 575 of the *Navy List*. An officer of the same rank received the Civil Order for Abyssinia; and if the rules are unaltered since then, the present recipient is incorrectly decorated. While we are only too glad to see Naval Engineers' services properly recognised, we must at the same time raise our voice in complaint at the slight shown to Staff Captains Sutton and Hosken. Their duties exposed them to as much danger as did those of the Commander-in-Chief or any officer in command, but the fact of belonging to the Navigating Branch is not attended with advantage. Distinctions bestowed heretofore on Navigating officers have had to be squeezed out of the Admiralty, as instanced several years ago in the cases of Captains Mainprise, Allen, &c., and in that of the late Sir George Biddlecombe The unusual proceeding of creating an Officer a Knight Bachelor for Military services was resorted to, instead of conferring on him the Second Class of the Military Division of the Bath, public opinion having almost demanded that his valuable services to the country should be recognised. After the Executive, the Navigating Branch have every reason to consider themselves entitled to consideration, but from past experience it is clear that however skilful and zealous an officer may be, he need not expect the slightest reward for performing the most dangerous or complicated duty. Such is fully borne out by the treatment of Navigating officers in the distribution of honours for Egypt, and they have to bear the misfortune of seeing others rewarded while they are left in the cold, because official hearers cast their complaints to the wind. The Paymaster of the Alexandra is the senior on the Active List, and arrived at that rank a few years before either the Fleet Surgeon or Inspector of Machinery entered the service; but rewards to officers of his grade, in their position as Accountants, have never been conferred, and the Admiralty take advantage of that as a precedent for excluding them, when other officers are decorated. During the past 24 years, four Paymasters, who never served in any other appointment than that of secretary, have been made Companions of the Civil Division of the Bath, therefore it must be inferred that a Paymaster as a secretary is eligible, but not so when performing the duties of an accountant officer,—a difference which Admiralty wisdom has invented for the exclusion of a class who are treated with the least consideration accorded any of the civil branches of the service. Why two Admiralty clerks were each awarded a Civil

C.B. for their services in connection with the Egyptian Expedition, when they were not liable to risk of either life or limb, while Paymasters, subject to the danger of shot, shell, and torpedo, were not decorated, might be explained by the First Lord to the satisfaction of a Parliamentary audience, but would not convince those outside the Legislative Chamber. In the award of the Medjidie and Osmanieh, the Navigating and Accountant Branches have been most unfairly treated. Of 40 Staff Commanders and Navigating Lieutenants, 3 were selected; from 27 Paymasters of ships, only 1, not the senior, was selected; while from 34 Fleet and Staff Surgeons and 38 Chief Engineers, 5 of each branch were decorated; making the proportion 1 in 13 for Navigating Officers, 1 in 27 for Paymasters of ships, and nearly 1 in 7 of each of the the Medical and Engineer branches. All the secretaries to Flag Officers were decorated, to the exclusion of senior Paymasters; with the exception of the secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, others of that grade were all juniors in their substantive rank. The Navigating and Accountant Officers have long-standing complaints, which the Admiralty persistently ignore, and this unjust distribution of distinctions is another slight added to the number which "My Lords" have unsparingly heaped on them. If these officers are a necessity to the Naval service, they should be fairly dealt with, instead of receiving treatment which the Admiralty dare not inflict on the profession who have the advantage of Parliamentary representation.

Reviews.

Among the very interesting papers which appear in the *Quarterly Review* for April, a foremost place may be assigned to a notice of "Les Mères Illustres," by M. le Lescure. The author of this work, setting aside the theories of Mr. Francis Galton, who, in his "Hereditary Genius," relies almost exclusively on instances of its descent or transmission through males, pursues a diametrically opposite course, and insists that all the highest gifts and qualities may be commonly traced to females, and that there has been no great man who had not a great mother. The writer in the *Quarterly*, leaving the moral, metaphysical, and physiological aspects of the question, proposes to examine somewhat in detail the historical and biographical examples which M. de Lescure has brought together in confirmation or elucidation of his theory. In doing so, he leads the reader from the days of the mother of the Gracchi to those of Madame Victor Hugo, pointing out from time to time many incidents of historic value which are relied upon in support of M. de Lescure's theory. In the course of the narrative, a very interesting letter from De Maistre, addressed to his daughter in 1808, is transcribed:—"Voltaire has said, as you tell me, that women are capable of doing everything that men can do. The precise contrary is the truth. Women have produced no masterpiece in any walk. They have produced neither the 'Iliad,' nor the 'Æneid,' nor the 'Jerusalem Delivered,' nor 'Phèdre,' nor 'Athalie,' nor the 'Misanthrope,' nor the 'Tartufe,' nor the Pantheon, nor St. Peter's, nor the Venus de' Medici, nor the Apollo Belvedere, nor the fire-engine, nor the spinning jenny, nor, &c. But they produce something grander than all these things. It is on their knees that is formed what is most excellent in the world, *an honest man and an honest woman*." In closing this capital paper, the writer utters some words of warning to the British matrons and spinsters who are clamouring for the rights of women:—"It may opportunely suggest to them that they are running counter to the laws of nature in contending for the equality of the sexes; that they cannot reconcile incompatibilities; that their preordained sphere of action is the domestic circle; that they do more than risk the happiness of the individual family by departing from it; that national interests are at stake; that the general disregard or light observance of the maternal duties in any given community will lead infallibly to the deterioration of the race." In an article on "The French Republic in 1883," the writer in the *Quarterly* addresses himself principally to the facts set forth by M. Jules Simon in his work, "Dieu, Patrie, Liberté," and draws particular attention to the powerful chapter in which he reviews the general result of recent French legislation. "What," M. Simon asks, "have we done during the last three years? We have done nothing but make ruins. We have lowered men of intelligence by subjecting them to the masses, and the masses by depriving them of their belief. In two words, this is our history." Referring to the mass of candidates who seek for the place of Deputy, the writer in the *Quarterly* quotes M. Simon's caustic observations:—"They ought to be at the service of a principle, but they are at the service of their own interests, which is almost the contrary. All are beggars; none have professions to make. When the country was infatuated with Gambetta they were Gambettists, and next they sought success by attacking them. It is of little matter to them what hangs at the tail of their hook, provided the fish will take it. What would we not give to find some electoral address of this sort of style!—'Electors, you wish for a military service of three years, because you are only thinking of yourselves; but I shall vote for five years' service, because I think only of the country.' Who can tell, perhaps it would be successful? The electors might say, 'Here is a man!' But we shall have no such pleasure. All are servile. In return, those who are elected exert over the Ministers the despotism which the electors exert over them. The Ministers obey the Deputies, the Deputies obey the electors, the electors obey the demagogues, and what is the result? It is that at home there is an end of government, and abroad there is an end of France."

The Queen has contributed £100 to the fund now being raised to secure the preservation of the memorials and tombstones of the brave soldiers and officers who fell in the Crimean War.

MARITIME POWER.

The paper read some time back at the Royal United Service Institution by Mr. Barnaby, entitled "Battle Ships—a Forecast," concluded by Mr. Barnaby propounding five questions, which, he stated, seemed to him to be debateable in connection with his subject. These questions were, to some extent, answered in the discussion which followed the reading of his paper, but it has, however, been reserved to Capt. R. H. Harris, R.N., to obtain a much fuller reply to them than was given on that occasion. We promised to again refer to the very carefully thought-out and valuable paper on "Maritime Power and its Probable Application in War," which was read by Capt. Harris on April 27 to a large and distinguished audience at the Royal United Service Institution; Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., M.P., in the chair. It is this paper and the interesting discussion it provoked which has given such a complete answer to Mr. Barnaby's questions. Capt. Harris commenced his paper by referring to the jealousy with which supreme maritime power has been coveted by all nations, at every epoch in the history of the world, and dwelt upon the very transient power it has proved to have been; and how its successive owners "have had to yield that which they so much prized to some other more powerful nation, whose people have made a determined effort to secure maritime supremacy." He then pointed the moral home to ourselves, and fully demonstrated the great necessity that exists of our being fully alive to this fact. After amply illustrating the extreme value of Naval supremacy to an insular and over-populated nation like our own, he went on to say that "we must indeed acknowledge maritime power to be our very life as a nation; without it, our present mercantile prosperity and material wealth must inevitably dwindle to a much lower level," and then wisely observed, "can we with safety let such power slip from our grasp, and feel sure that a successor would continue to use it with the same justice and moderation which we can fairly place to our own credit?" It would be well if such words as these could be heard and appreciated by those who consider our Navy Estimates an undue burden on the country. Want of space will unfortunately prevent us from quoting from this part of Capt. Harris's valuable paper as much as we should wish, but it must be evident to our readers that we have largely shared and supported Capt. Harris's views on these matters, more especially in connection with the fact which is thus aptly put by Capt. Harris, *i.e.*, "that a maritime power with small commerce on the seas, &c., has, at the outset of a war, far less to fear than his enemy, who, with an equal war navy, has a large and extended mercantile marine, &c. The latter has much to lose by defeat, the former has little to lose, and much to gain if victorious," and we also entirely participate in his opinion that every unit of a mercantile fleet, with the exception of its fastest steamers, is a national weakness in maritime war. Following Capt. Harris's remarks on the actual application of maritime power, we were glad to find that he is a strong advocate for much greater speed than we now have in most classes of war vessels, and also that he directs full attention to the many advantages that accrue to either fleets or single ships by the possession of a higher rate of speed than an adversary. Capt. Harris, however, perfectly recognises the many conflicting difficulties which the Naval architect of to-day has to reconcile in his efforts to attain perfection in war ships. We have ourselves repeatedly pointed out in these columns the danger of using heavy ships for blockades, when torpedo vessels are likely to be employed against them. Capt. Harris's remarks on this point alone appear to us to be of infinite value, while we have never heard a more complete exposition of the merits and demerits of the plan of employing fast merchant steamers as cruisers during a maritime war than Capt. Harris has given us in his very interesting paper. From the whole tone of the long discussion that followed, we could see that Capt. Harris's remarks were appreciated and generally accepted by his audience as correct. Amongst those who took part in the discussion were Gen. Sir Lintorn Simmons, several gallant Admirals, Captains, and others, who were interested in the important subject which the lecturer so ably handled. Personally, we were highly gratified to find from the ex-official remarks of Sir Thomas Brassey, the chairman, that the whole question under discussion was receiving the most careful attention of the Admiralty, and that in the immediate future we are likely to have some important additions to our maritime power, in the shape both of faster armoured vessels and corvettes; and we heard with much satisfaction that the speed of the "Admiral" class of armourclads is to be brought up to 16 knots, and the proposed new corvettes are to be even faster. We cannot leave this interesting lecture without remarking on the very obvious advantage which temperate papers of this kind must be to both the Naval architect and seaman, by enabling them to mutually understand and appreciate each other's efforts in regard both to the supply and application of maritime power.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its Unequalled Efficacy in Infantile Wasting and Debility of Children.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St Giles and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole Consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all Chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

FORMATION OF THE BARRACK SECTION.

A Royal Warrant has been issued stating that the ranks of the barrack section will be filled by non-commissioned officers of not less than 18 years' service, volunteering from the Army, who will be allowed to continue in the service after completing 21 years, and of non-commissioned officers discharged to pension within a period of two years prior to the date of the Warrant who may be willing to have their discharges cancelled, and to continue in the service beyond 21 years, for the purpose of serving in the barrack section. Barrack serjeants appointed since July 1, 1881, who have been discharged to pension within a period of two years prior to the date of appointment, will have the option of having their discharges from the Army cancelled, and of reverting to their Army engagements in order to serve under this Warrant, or of continuing to serve as pensioners; but in the latter case with no further claim to further pension on discharge. Candidates for appointment to the barrack section must not be under the rank of serjeant, and not over 45 years of age. They must pass such an educational examination as may be prescribed, and will, if qualified, serve on probation of three months, after which, if serving on Army engagements, they will be transferred to the Commissariat and Transport Corps. On and after the completion of 21 years' service, they will, for misconduct or any other sufficient reason, be liable to be at once discharged. The ranks, titles, and rates of pay will be as follow:—Barrack serjeant, 3s. 6d.; barrack colour-serjeant, 4s.; barrack quartermaster-serjeant, 4s. 6d.; barrack serjeant-major (warrant officer), 5s. per day. The establishment of each rank will be fixed by the Secretary of State for War, and promotion to higher rank within such establishment will be regulated by selection according to length of service and efficiency. The pay of a non-commissioned officer on probation will be 3s. 6d. per day, but if in receipt of higher rate of pay, he will receive such higher rate until confirmed in his appointment. Service and pay will be reckoned from the commencement of probation. Non-commissioned officers with the rank of colour-serjeant on appointment will assume the rank of barrack colour-serjeant, similarly a non-commissioned officer with the rank of quartermaster-serjeant will assume the rank and pay of barrack quartermaster-serjeant. Non-commissioned officers of the barrack section on Army engagement will receive deferred pay under the usual conditions. The retirement of Warrant and non-commissioned officers of the barrack section will be compulsory at the age of 55 years, but in special cases the Under-Secretary of State may extend the age to 60 years. A pensioner appointed to the barrack section with a view of cancelling his discharge will, while on probation, receive duty pay at 2s. per diem in addition to his pension, but if in receipt of a higher rate of pay at the time of his appointment, will receive such higher rate until confirmed in his appointment. A pensioner electing to serve as a pensioner will receive such rate of pay as he drew before the issue of this Warrant. The following is the establishment authorised:—Warrant officers, 30; barrack quartermaster-serjeants, 100; barrack colour-serjeants, 100; barrack-serjeants, 100. Pensions will be governed by Royal Warrant, March 11, 1882, Classes I., II., and IIIa.

A terrible explosion occurred at Priddy's Powder Magazine, Gosport, near Portsmouth, on Saturday morning, resulting in the death of six persons. The explosion took place in a building known as the shell-filling room. The men returned from breakfast at 9 o'clock, and proceeded with their work, filling the shells. For this purpose a barrel of powder is kept in the store. At the time of the explosion James Jones, 39, a seamen pensioner, was employed on the establishment, and six gunners of the Royal Artillery named Sewitt, Raynor, Burn, Hilting, Heither, and Lawrence. In the adjoining room were Bowler, Haingate, and Gunners Mitchell, Postens, Dickens, and Grayson. Jones was in the act of screwing in a fuze, which it is supposed was defective, when the explosion occurred. An examination showed that Jones and Gunners Hilting and Hillier were dead; Gunners Burn, Sewitt, and Raynor succumbed shortly afterwards; and the remaining man Lawrence has had to undergo amputation of one of his legs. They were all horribly burnt, their clothes burnt in shreds from their bodies, and the flesh was stripping off from the limbs. Fortunately, the shed did not catch fire. The Queen sent Sir John McNeill from Osborne to make personal inquiries. A court of inquiry has been held by the military authorities, but nothing satisfactory as to the cause of the disaster was elucidated.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:—"I hear that the dissatisfaction which prevails in the two cavalry regiments stationed in Dublin with regard to the heavy duty imposed upon them during the past two years, while another regiment has been taking its ease in the neighbourhood of the city, will form the subject of a question by Col. O'Beirne, and that if no satisfactory assurance can be obtained from the Secretary for War, the hon. and gallant Member intends to ask leave to move the adjournment of the House, in order to call attention to the matter."

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the Hon. Artillery Company, London, taking precedence next after the Regular Forces; the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers ranking after the corps in question in the order named.

Headaches and Disordered Stomach.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, Robert Humphreys, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

CIVILIAN CLERKS AT THE ADMIRALTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your publication of Mr. Swainson's "confidential opinion on the Cambridge scandals, for Admiralty information, to save their Lordships trouble," has caused most intense amusement in Naval circles, especially when it is known that your exposé has had much the same effect on the "permanent" officials in the way of scare as if a shell had gone off in their midst. You well deserve the thanks of the Navy for the splendid way you stand up for the service, and your exposure of the shameful manner in which ignorant civilians furnish reports on subjects of which they have not the slightest knowledge. Mr. Swainson's comment on the executive discipline of the Cambridge is remarkable for its impertinence and presumption, which would be laughable, were it not so serious for the Navy to be ruled by men who know nothing of the subjects on which they volunteer their opinions. It is to be hoped that before long the Admiralty will see the necessity of employing Naval officers at Whitehall in work for which they are in every way qualified. Mr. Swainson is so very unpopular with Naval men, that if their Lordships were to request him to resign, the Navy would not grieve; and, if all accounts are true, there would be no tears shed at Whitehall by this gentleman's brother-clerks. In the coming Royal Commission on the Navy, let our party-cry be, "Let Naval men do Naval work at Whitehall and Spring Gardens." Many thousands a year in pay would be then saved on the Estimates, as will be seen on comparing the pay of the Navy with that of civilians at Whitehall.—I am, &c.,

NAVAL OFFICER.

RETIRED PAY AND CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your number of Saturday, April 28, among the "Naval Notes," a correspondent calls attention to the great injustice under which, by an arbitrary rule, some officers of the Navy and Marines holding civil appointments still continue to be debarred from receiving their retired pay, whilst to others it is paid. Your correspondent, if he inquired, would find that, as a matter of fact, Parliament knows no distinction, but votes annually in the Navy Estimates a sufficient sum to pay all, and none of the money so voted can legally be appropriated to any other purpose. The present Lord Chief Justice and the late Master of the Rolls, Sir George Jessel, were, as law officers of the Crown, consulted on the subject of withholding retired pay from officers of the Navy and Marines in civil employ, and their opinion, which has never been questioned, may be found quoted in full in the copy of the *Army and Navy Gazette* of May 6, 1876. It would be curious to hear what Lord Coleridge would say, if the cases to which your correspondent alludes were brought before him. Some remarks made by his lordship in a recent case may give some inkling. His remarks were, that if laxity in the administration of the law is bad, the most odious form of laxity is a discriminating laxity, which does not treat all alike, or words to that effect; and he added that we have to administer the law, whether we like it or not. I think your correspondent may rest satisfied that sooner or later the question of retired pay will have to be met, and dealt with in accordance with law, whether the Admiralty like it, or not.—I am, &c.,

MILES.

UNFAIR TREATMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As your journal is always ready to come to the assistance of the officer who obtained his commission prior to the abolition of Purchase, might I ask you to insert the following grievance, which I cannot help feeling would be rectified, if inquired into closely—*i.e.*, the hardship in connection with the promotion of captains to the rank of major, under the present system of two battalions? Formerly, in single battalions (on the new system coming into force) the promotions went by seniority and selection. Then came the territorial regiment, with double battalions, and an order to the effect that promotion to major would take effect for a certain number of years in each separate battalion. A grosser injustice was never perpetrated. The system of carrying out promotion is hard in the extreme on many deserving captains, who, because the vacancy does not occur in their own regiment, are passed over by captains considerably their junior, both in length of service and date of captain's commission. The senior captains have generally passed the required examination; whereas the younger captain in many cases is promoted without passing the necessary examination, but is allowed to do so at a future time, in several instances failing, and having to revert months afterwards to his former rank. Surely, it is not fair to the senior captains, who have in most cases passed the examination, served for a long time as adjutants and in other regimental Staff appointments, that they should be passed over by others much their juniors. The great hardship is the fact that it often compels captains of 20 and 21 years' service and 40 years of age to be compulsorily retired, when, if promotion had gone regularly and in order, they would have escaped retirement. If it is too late to cancel the General Order, I would strongly recommend that captains in this unfortunate position should in their regular turn be promoted "supernumerary majors" without increased pay, until absorbed. It would cost the country nothing. It would be a great boon to the officers in question, by saving them from an enforced retirement at an age when they are in the prime of life.—I am, &c.,

ONE INTERESTED.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with ROWLAND'S ODONTO, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such ROWLAND'S ODONTO has aways proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

The Gazettes.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 8, 1883.

5th Lancers—Lieut. J. Sinclair to be Adjt., vice Capt. J. J. N. Spicer, who has resigned the appointment.

19th Hussars—Rdgmr. R. Speirs is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. F. C. Sartoris resigns his commission.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. L. C. Dundas to be Adjt., vice Capt. F. J. Whalley, deceased (Jan. 3).

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Capt. R. G. Southey has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

The Devonshire Regiment—Capt. A. G. Spratt, from the 1st West India Regt., to be Capt., vice W. A. J. Murray, who exchanges.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Capt. E. C. Murray has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (April 14).

The Cheshire Regiment—Supernumerary Lieut. R. P. Grove, who has ceased to be a probationer for the S.C., to be Lieut., vice J. L. Otway, deceased (April 16).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. A. T. Boddam-Whetham to be seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (May 10).

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. Lock retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Capt. A. Clarke is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (May 8).

The Border Regiment—Lieut. D. H. Morrieson resigns his commission.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Qrmr.-Serjt. Frank Hawes to be Qrmr., vice J. T. Murray, retired (May 7).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt. J. P. Meade retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Capt. S. A. Dodd has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (May 6).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Capt. T. F. King has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Dec. 5, 1882).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt. W. B. Marling has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (March 17).

1st West India Regiment—Capt. W. A. J. Murray, from the Devonshire Regt., to be Capt., vice A. G. Spratt, who exchanges.

Army Pay Department—Capt. and Brevet Major G. C. Bayly, from the Royal Artillery, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (dated Sept. 13, 1882, such antedate not to carry pay prior to May 9, 1883).

Half-Pay—Capt. E. H. C. Bradden, from the Border Regt., to be Major (May 3).

MEMORANDA.

Major and Lieut.-Col. E. S. Bridges, Grenadier Guards, to be Col. (April 17).

Qrmr. T. Wood, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (April 23).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 8, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Eastern Division—Capt. T. E. Bagge is granted the hon. rank of Major.

5th Brigade, Scottish Division—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. T. T. Blair-Imrie resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

6th Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieut. J. D. B. Harrington resigns his commission.

4th Brigade, North Irish Division—Edward John Marriott Briscoe, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Brigade, South Irish Division—James Joseph Christian, gent., to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. C. H. Little resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Norman James Irving, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capt. A. M. O'Beirne, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to N. F. Mansergh, deceased (April 25).

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. W. C. E. Serjeant to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. W. H. Pilkington resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut. the Hon. C. W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. C. F. H. Richards resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. D. W. R. Blackburn resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. E. F. Green resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment—Neil Campbell-Maclachlan, gent., to be Lieut. (April 19).

3rd Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment—Lieut. P. B. Kennard resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. A. E. Impey-Lovibond resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Northamptonshire Regiment—John Hume Smith, gent., to be Lieut. (April 16).

3rd Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. F. Lambert resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. S. J. O'B. Hoare resigns his commission.

7th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. W. G. Burnett resigns his commission.

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Francis George Jones, gent., to be Lieut. (April 25).

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. W. J. Patterson resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Lieut. W. H. T. Lowry resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Major R. W. Cullen resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

6th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. and Hon. Major F. R. Blackley resigns his commission); also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—James Robertson Bell, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 8, 1883.

Ayrshire—James Eaton Dykes, gent., to be Lieut.

Lanarkshire—The Hon. Charles Wallace Alexander Napier Cochrane-Baillie to be Lieut.

Lancashire Hussars—John Walmesley, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire)—Capt. N. J. Charlton resigns his commission.

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)—Ernest Martyn, gent., to be Surg. (May 1).

Yorkshire Hussars—The Hon. Francis Herbert Dawnay to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 8, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Aberdeenshire—Capt. G. Wilkie resigns his commission.

1st Cinque Ports—Hon. Assist.-Surg. F. Wallis resigns his commission; Frederic Michael Wallis, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Devonshire—Thomas Symons, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Edinburgh (City)—Lieut. A. A. Glendinning resigns his commission.

1st Essex—Capt. R. S. Barnes is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Lancashire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capts. W. M. Clarke and E. Bowring, and Lieut. R. M. Galloway.

3rd Middlesex—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—John George Dearle, Arthur Alexander Nutting, and Edward Chatres Maddison.

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—Capt. J. Russell resigns his commission.

2nd Northumberland (the Percy)—John Hutchinson, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. W. Downs resigns his commission.

ENGINEER.

1st Aberdeenshire—Capt.-Comdt. W. Hall to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. Duthie, J. W. Abernethy, and A. F. Mortimer. Acting Surg. J. G. Hall, M.D., to be Surg.

1st Middlesex—Capt. H. J. P. Parry is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Qrmr. J. Lunn resigns his commission.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—Samuel Smith, gent., to be Lieut.

The Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps—The under-mentioned Lieut.-Cols. resign their commissions; also are permitted to retain their rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on their retirement:—J. J. Allport and W. Cawkwell.

RIFLE.

1st Aberdeenshire—Capt. J. W. Crombie resigns his commission; Acting Chaplain the Rev. H. Cowan, B.D., resigns his appointment.

4th Aberdeenshire—Lieut. A. Moir resigns his commission.

2nd Ayrshire—John Dodds, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Berwickshire—J. Hunter, Esq., late Lieut. 9th Lancers, to be Capt.

1st Bucks—Qrmr. J. K. Fowler resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

4th Cheshire—Surg. and Hon. Surg.-Major R. Hopwood resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Cumberland—Capt. and Hon. Major J. F. Crosthwaite resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

Cadet Corps (Forest School) attached to 1st Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Charles Vaux, gent., to be Hon. Capt.

1st Forfar (Dundee)—Qrmr. J. F. Emslie resigns his commission.

2nd Hertfordshire—H. R. G. Craufurd, Esq., late Lieut. Royal Artillery, to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Eyre Ievers, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

4th Lancashire—Edward Spencer Hargreaves, gent., to be Qrmr.

7th Lancashire—Surg. W. H. Hughes resigns his commission.

13th Lancashire—John Formby, Esq., to be Capt.

16th Lancashire (3rd Manchester)—Capt. W. A. Russell-Pavier to be Major.

17th Lancashire—Herbert Estcourt Bradley, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Middlesex (Victoria)—Josiah Thomas Widnell, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Middlesex—Lieut. W. S. Mavor to be Capt.

10th Middlesex—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. B. Griffiths, W. R. A. Kime, and A. D. Stallard.

1st Perthshire—William Campbell Colquhoun, Esq., to be Lieut.-Col.

2nd Perthshire (Highland)—Robert Stewart Menzies, Esq., to be Capt.

2nd Renfrewshire—Andrew Purdon, gent., to be Lieut.

6th (West) Suffolk—Capt. C. J. Grimwade resigns his commission. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—H. T. de S. Isaacson and C. D. Leech.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Herbert Alfred Walters, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Surrey—Henry Goodwin Bonnewell, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—John Davies, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Sutherland (Highland)—George James Calder Swanson Davidson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Walter Hawkins, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Wiltshire—Capt. E. P. Stancomb is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Worcestershire—Hon. Assist.-Surg. J. L. Sweet resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. C. E. Mills resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Hon. Assist.-Surg. J. H. Walker resigns his commission.

3rd West Riding of Yorkshire—Edward Berwick Stephenson, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date May 9, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 11, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. P. Bedingfeld has been placed upon the Unemployed Full-Pay List, under the provisions of Article 79 I, of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882; Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. K. Holdsworth, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (both dated April 17); Lieut.-Col. W. H. Izod retires upon a pension, with the hon. rank of Col.; Major George Best retires upon a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capts. John Peverell Rogers retires upon a pension; H. T. H. Repton retires upon temporary half-pay; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. A. Gorham to be Lieut.-Col., vice F. Duncan, placed upon the Seconded List for service with the Egyptian Army (April 18). The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. C. F. B. Grey, dated Nov. 24, 1882, is cancelled under the provisions of Article 34 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882. Capts. H. E. Dolphin to be Major, vice S. de L. Lacy, removed from the Army (April 3); F. F. Ditmas to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. A. Gorham, promoted (April 18); Lieuts. G. W. R. Fulton to be Capt., vice H. D. Dunlop, seconded for service on the Staff (March 28); T. H. J. Woodrow to be Capt., vice R. L. Scarlett, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (April 1); A. H. Browne to be Capt. upon the Seconded List; M. Beresford to be Capt., vice H. E. Dolphin, promoted; D. E. Dewar to be Capt., vice J. C. Dalton, seconded for service on the Staff (all three dated April 3); W. H. B. Heygate to be Capt. upon the Seconded List; A. G. Creagh to be Capt., vice H. H. Crookenden, seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military Academy (both dated April 14); G. T. Kelaart to be Capt. upon the Seconded List; A. C. Bailward to be Capt., vice F. F. Ditmas, promoted; F. E. A. Hunter to be Capt., vice J. H. Wodehouse, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army; W. J. Robertson to be Capt., vice J. B. Archdall, seconded on appointment to the Ordnance Store Department (all four dated April 18); C. C. Howard to be Capt., vice Brevet Major H. T. Lugard, seconded for service on the Staff; L. Barrett has been placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; H. M. L. Rundle has been placed upon the Seconded List, for service with the Egyptian Army (both dated April 1); C. S. B. Parsons has been placed upon the Seconded List, for service with the Egyptian Army (April 3); T. P. Battersby has been placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment to the Ordnance Store Department (April 16); J. D. H. Waller is placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as Assist.-Superintendent of Factories, Bengal; W. Moore-Lane is placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment to the Bengal Frontier Force. The promotions of the under-mentioned officers are antedated to March 21:—Capt. St. A. B. Warde and Lieut. M. W. S. Pasley. Serjt.-Major Charles Harris to be Qrmr., vice G. Davies, deceased (May 12).

Coast Brigade—Serjt.-Major Edward Dawson to be Lieut., vice W. Duvall, promoted.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. E. W. Jaffray, from the 3rd Batn. the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), to be Lieut., vice J. J. Martyn, deceased.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut. D. Granville, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. F. C. Trench, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. K. Beresford, from the 8th Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Lieut., vice G. E. Bunbury, resigned,

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. A. S. Vanrenen, from the 3rd Batn. the Lincolnshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. H. Coode, deceased.

The Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. C. H. F. Binsteed, from the 2nd

Brig. South Irish Division, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut., vice the Hon. W. Yarde-Buller, resigned.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut. H. R. Pease, from the 3rd Batn. the East Yorkshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice T. N. Bagnall, seconded.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Lieuts. J. H. F. Balmain, from the 3rd Batn. the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice T. Mayne, promoted; J. H. Heycock, from the 3rd Batn. the Leicestershire Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. Cowper, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. F. D. Milward, from the 5th Batn. the Royal Irish Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. H. P. Dunne, resigned.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieuts. W. F. Elmslie, from the 4th Batn. the Manchester Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. Dolben, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List; W. G. Wolrige-Gordon, from the 2nd Batn. the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Lieut., vice R. Williams, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. F. Horniblow, from the 3rd Batn. the Lincolnshire Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice J. M. Stewart, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Lieut. N. G. Woodyatt, from the 3rd Batn. the Cheshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. F. Erskine, transferred to the Scots Guards.

The Welsh Regiment—Lieuts. H. L. Showers, from the 3rd Batn. the Border Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. J. Peyton, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; F. K. O. Peile, from the 3rd Batn. the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to be Lieut., vice R. B. Coke, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieuts. A. A. M. M. Faulknor, from the 3rd Batn. the Essex Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. A. Taylor, resigned; J. N. Newall, from the 3rd Batn. the Essex Regt., to be Lieut., vice E. Oakes, transferred to the Northumberland Fusiliers.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieuts. J. H. W. Southey, from the 3rd Batn. the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice F. W. N. McCracken, appointed Adjt.; E. Feetham, from the Royal Monmouthshire Engineer Militia, to be Lieut., vice W. H. Salmon, transferred to the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. S. F. Judge, from the 3rd Batn. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Lieut., vice G. C. Vesey, appointed Adjt.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieuts. E. G. Wynward, from the 3rd Batn. the Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice E. E. Foley, promoted; D. S. A. Cosby, from the 4th Batn. the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), to be Lieut., vice S. Fraser, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Manchester Regiment—Lieuts. I. Philipps, from the 3rd Batn. the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice L. H. Reid, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; R. E. Hill, from the 4th Batn. the Cheshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice D. J. T. O'Brien, appointed a probationer for the S.C.; H. C. E. Westropp, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice T. Quin, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieuts. H. J. Morphy, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice A. T. Swaine, promoted; C. H. Orpen, from the 4th Batn. the Devonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. F. Stewart, transferred to the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); G. W. Palin, from the 3rd Batn. the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice M. A. Tighe, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

MEMORANDA.

Gen. Sir A. B. Kemball, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, has been placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, under the provisions of Article 107 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (March 31).

Capt. T. L. Morgan, who was retired from the Royal Artillery, receiving a gratuity, has been permitted to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform (March 28).

INDIA OFFICE, May 11, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors A. Olivant (March 4), and H. I. Whe'er (March 6).

To be Majors:—Capt. W. O. Thompson (March 18), and Capt. and Brevet Major J. Davidson (March 24).

To be Captain:—Lieut. H. N. M'Rae (March 25).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors J. H. Prendergast (March 3); C. J. O. Fitz Gerald and G. H. Oakes (both dated March 4); H. F. H. Sewell, R. W. Hesketh, and F. R. Trevor (all three dated March 20).

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeons:—Surgs.-Major G. Bidie (Feb. 28), and J. Henderson, M.D. (March 1).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors C. P. Newport and C. Wodehouse (both dated March 4).

BREVET.

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. H. R. Elliot, Madras Infantry (July 1, 1881); C. E. Stack, Bombay Cavalry (Oct. 31, 1882).

ERRATA.

The date of promotion to the rank of Col. by brevet of Lieut.-Col. J. Johnstone, C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, should be Dec. 27, 1881, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 9.

The date of transfer of Major H. S. Anderson, Bengal Infantry, to the Half-pay List, should be Jan. 3, 1883, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 12.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 11, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, Western Division—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. Sir W. R. Williams, Bart., and Lieut. F. S. Bird. Herbert John Chuter Turner, gent., to be Lieut. (April 28).

6th Brigade, North Irish Division—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—A. W. Curzen and G. W. Disney.

8th Brigade, North Irish Division—Major W. G. Wood-Martin to be Lieut.-Col. (April 21).

9th Brigade, North Irish Division—Capt. and Hon. Major E. S. Lecky resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement; Lieut. P. J. C. Macdonnell resigns his commission.

5th Brigade, South Irish Division—Major J. V. Ryan-Lenigan to be Lieut.-Col. (April 7).

7th Brigade, South Irish Division—Capt. H. M. M. MacMahon is granted the hon. rank of Major.

ENGINEER.

Royal Anglesey—Lieut. J. L. Rowley resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Kenneth Robert Balfour, gent., to be Lieut. (May 2).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. A. D. Champion resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Qrmr. W. Clarke has been placed on a retired allowance (April 30).

3rd Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. H. C. Franks resigns his commission (May 5).

4th Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Hon. Major A. Jebb to be Capt. (May 2); the Hon. St. L. H. Jervis to be Lieut. (April 2).

3rd Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut. J. Foord resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. T. Marshall, from 4th Batn. the Manchester Regt., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Major P. S. Alcock to be Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. R. Nunn resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince s of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Qrmr. R. Gough has been placed on a retired allowance (May 8).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Hugh James Elibank Scott, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. C. W. Townshend resigns his commission; Wellwood Maxwell, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Frederic Joseph Anderson, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut. L. A. Williams, from 3rd Batn. the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to be Lieut. (April 30).

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment—Robert Purefoy Ellis-Jervoise, gent., to be Lieut (May 2).

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Adjt. A. H. Godfrey resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance (May 10); Qrmr. J. T. Murray has been placed on a retired allowance (May 7).

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Lieut. W. D. C. Threshie resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Victor Staunton Sandeman, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. A. P. Cox resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—E. T. Wallack and E. D. Elton.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—William Hugh Welch Mercer, gent., to be Lieut. (April 26).

3rd Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions; also are permitted to retain their rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on their retirement:—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. Lluellyn; Capt. and Hon. Major J. A. Metcalfe.

4th Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—H. M. Greenwell, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Highland Light Infantry—E. L. D. Grant, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. W. A. Stoughton resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt. A. A. E. Coote resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. F. L. H. Koch resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—William Wallis, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. R. J. Quain resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Capt. J. Aldridge is granted the hon. rank of Major; Lieut. H. C. White resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. W. E. Grogan resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. A. L. M. Mitchell resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 11, 1883.

Berks—Cecil Ernest Pigott, gent., to be Lieut.

West Kent—Capt. J. F. Edmeades is granted the hon. rank of Major; Lieut. W. T. Brand resigns his commission; Arthur William Fulcher, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary) (April 28).

East Lothian—John McDonald, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 11, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Argyll and Bute—Capt. C. C. Finlay resigns his commission.

1st Caithness—Alexander Barclay, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Edinburgh (City)—James MacGregor, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Gloucestershire—Joseph Weston-Stevens, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Lancashire—Alfred William Ryland, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Midlothian (Coast)—William Edward Duncan Simpson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne—Charles Winter, gent., to be Lieut.; the Rev. Earle Augustus Langston, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Norfolk—Herbert John Bracey, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Sussex—Major J. T. Whatford resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Worcestershire—Frederick Alfred Goss, gent., to be Lieut.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—John Simpson, gent., to be Lieut.

ENGINEER.

1st Aberdeenshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieutenants:—Alexander Cook and Francis Grant Ogilvie.

RIFLE.

1st Argyll (Argyllshire Highland)—The Hon. Gilbert Neville Irby to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieutenants:—Herbert Awdry and Herbert Arthur Bull.

1st Berwickshire—Capt. W. Cotesworth resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Cambridgeshire—Barnet William Beales, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Cheshire (Earl of Chester's)—Capt. J. F. Lowe resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Capt. R. J. E. Symons is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Durham—James William Horsfield, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

1st Elgin—Lieut. J. Yeats resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut.-Col. W. N. Tufnell is granted the hon. rank of Col.

1st Fifeshire—Horace Musgrave Hewison, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Glamorgan—Lieut. W. E. Jones to be Capt.

3rd Glamorgan—Capt. R. J. D. Burnie resigns his commission; Philip Dovell, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Hampshire—Richard Bell, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. G. H. Field resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement; Lieut. J. Y. Johnson to be Capt.

1st Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire (Deeside Highland)—Peter Jamieson, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Lanarkshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—John Anderson, Thomas Campbell, and Robert Thomson.

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 2nd Northern)—The resignation of the commission held by Capt. T. L. Selkirk, notified in the *London Gazette* of 3rd ultimo, is cancelled.

5th Lancashire (the Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Capt. and Hon. Major W. H. Wilson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement; Lieut. W. Wainwright to be Capt.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Capt. M. B. Luby, 1st Batn. the Dorsetshire Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. H. R. Gall, the Manchester Regt., who has resigned that appointment (April 4).

19th Lancashire (Liverpool Press Guard)—James Dowling, gent., to be Lieut.

21st Lancashire—William Winwood Gossage, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd London—John Hyem Wolton, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

13th Middlesex (Queen's, Westminster)—William Silverwood Cope, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

16th Middlesex (London Irish)—Urban Hanlon Broughton, gent., to be Lieut.

17th (North) Middlesex—Ernest David Benjamin, gent., to be Lieut.

18th Middlesex—Lieut.-Col. J. Barrow resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

20th Middlesex (Artists')—Major E. H. Busk resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Capt. V. C. Prinsep to be Major; Lieut. J. Wilson to be Capt.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—Thomas James Stockall, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

23rd Middlesex—Gen. G. J., Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be Hon. Col. of the corps.

3rd Norfolk—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—The Rev. Daniel Collyer and Samuel Marshall Jonas.

4th Norfolk—George Durrant, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Roger Smith, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Renfrewshire—Surg. J. C. Maddever, M.D., is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

2nd Renfrewshire—Lieut. J. H. Young to be Capt.

1st Ross-shire (Ross Highland)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary)—Charles Cumming and Finlay Alexander McEwen.

1st Shropshire—Henry John Skelding, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Suffolk—Campbell Patrick Ogilvie, gent., to be Lieut.; Percy Fitzroy Rouse, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Montague Neale Mellersh, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Sussex—Lieut. H. Hawes resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Major B. W. Jackson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement. Capt. W. Blagbrough resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment—Lieut. J. E. Howgate resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date May 12, and the current year must be understood.)

Amusements.

The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA programme has been attractively varied during the week. Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" has been produced with a strong cast, Madame Pauline Lucca rendering Zelica with remarkable vocal and dramatic energy, while M. Devoyod, the French baritone, has gained a notable triumph as Nelusko, in which character he made his first appearance in this country. He has a rich voice of great power and considerable compass. Signor Mierzwinsky, as Vasco, won much applause by his fine declamatory singing in the trial scene. On Monday was performed "Les Huguenots," Madame Fürsh-Madi more than repeating her previous success as Valentina. On Tuesday Madame Sembrich made her welcome reappearance, after two years' absence, as Elvira, in Bellini's opera of "I Puritani." On Thursday "Faust" presented Madame Pauline Lucca as Marguerite and M. Devoyod in his original character of Valentine, and this evening (Saturday) Meyerbeer's grand opera of "L'Etoile du Nord" enables Mdlle. Gini to make her début in this country, and Madame Sembrich to appear for the first time in England in the prominent character.

The revival of Mr. F. C. Burnand's cleverly adapted comedy of "The Colonel" at the IMPERIAL THEATRE has greatly improved the fortunes of that establishment, now once more exclusively occupied by afternoon performances. The piece was first produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in February, 1881. Mr. Edgar Bruce as the American Colonel Wood; Mrs. A. W. Pinero as Olive; Miss Lingard as the comedy widow, Mrs. Blythe; Mr. G. W. Anson as the hypocritical Lambert Streyke; and Mr. C. W. Garthorne as the "Philistine" husband, Richard Forrester, complete, with Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Dixon, Mr. C. H. Hawtrey, and Mr. H. W. Lambert, a most efficient cast.

The comic opera season will terminate at the STRAND THEATRE next week, and Mr. John S. Clarke will then appear for a fortnight prior to his departure for America.

The morning performance at the GAIETY in aid of the fund for Mr. Royce, the esteemed actor so suddenly disabled from following his profession by a paralytic seizure, is fixed for Tuesday next. A very attractive programme has been arranged, comprising the names of nearly all the popular members of the London stage.

The authorities in India (the *Times* says) have hired four transports for the conveyance to England of a large number of soldiers whose period of service with the colours has expired. These men had been given the option of extending their service over an additional period of two years, each receiving a bounty of 50 rupees, but the offer is said to have been universally rejected by those to whom it was made, the monotony of military life in India being distasteful to the men. The military authorities had not, it appears, calculated upon this, and had, therefore, allowed several of the regular troopships to come home unfilled. They are now consequently obliged to resort to hired vessels in order to keep faith with the soldiers, and to incur a heavy expense which might have been avoided, had the feelings of the men upon the subject of the prolongation of their service been ascertained at an earlier period.

Experiments have for some time past been going on at Portsmouth with torpedo poles, but nothing has been found sufficiently strong to withstand the strain when the pole is immersed and the torpedo-boat is driven at full speed. Some idea of the enormous pressure on the pole may be obtained from the fact that it was formed of two steel plates each 5-16 in. thick, bent into a circle 6 in. diameter, to form a tube, and having flanges above and below, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. Between these plates, and riveted to them, was a third plate of the same thickness and 9 in. deep, the whole making an extremely strong girder. Whether any further experiments with another pole will be made is not yet known, but apparently it seems almost unnecessary to make a pole strong enough to stand the full speed of this class of boat, as probably in practice an enemy would never be attacked in this way. Were the pole retained inboard while steaming full power at an enemy, and lowered at about half-speed when nearly up to her, there would be more chance for the pole standing the work required of it, some chance of the boat and men escaping after the attack, and little chance of the enemy escaping the discharge of the torpedo.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"Spectacles can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience."—We have the highest medical authorities confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but the spectacles you have adapted suit admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." The Rev. Professor W. A. Hales, M.A. Cantab., 2 Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park, writes:—"The spectacles are perfect, and a most decided boon. I had occasion on Monday to write to Lord ——, and took the opportunity to mention your name and the wonderful power of your spectacles." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age (82). I can now read the smallest type, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Testimonials from Earl and Countess Lindsay; F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Mill Hill, Hendon; C. J. Alford, Esq., Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry Road, Westminster, &c. Mr. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 OLD BOND STREET, W. (late 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square), personally adapts his Improved Spectacles daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10 to 5. Special arrangements are made for invalids and others unable to wait on Mr. Laurance. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branch, 6 Poultry, Cheapside.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE Revised Musketry Instructions, which have lately been issued, are a slight step in the direction of improving the firing of our soldiers, and we can only hope that as the system now introduced becomes perfected, such disasters as that of Amajuba Hill will, for all future time, be averted. But while we agree most cordially in the provision made by these regulations for the increased allowance of ammunition allowed to the soldier for practice, there are several points which will well bear criticism, and which it is desirable to discuss. To begin with, Pars. 1 and 2 of the Regulations provide for the abolition of all Regimental Instructors and Serjeant-Instructors of Musketry, and arrange for the duties previously carried out by them being undertaken by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the companies, under the frequent supervision of the Lieutenant-Colonels commanding. Now, these Musketry-Instructors, both officers and men, have undergone a long course of musketry at Hythe, have studied the subject closely, and during the practical courses year by year have added to their knowledge. If, then, these men are done away with, and the instruction is entrusted to company officers, who, however good in themselves, have not had the benefit of special training, it seems only reasonable to suppose that the instruction cannot be so effectively carried out as heretofore. There can be no doubt that this portion of the order will have a good effect in so far as the education of the officers themselves is concerned, since, in order to teach others, they must first learn themselves; but we see no provision made to furnish them with the means of acquiring the knowledge which it will now be necessary for them to possess. The order says (paragraph 4):—"They must be able to impart instruction in the position, aiming, and judging-distance drills, and cleaning-arms instruction; in all the details of the annual course, including the duties of the register-keepers, markers, section commanders, and signallers, and in the use of stadiometers and range-finders,"—truly a goodly list of accomplishments with which to expect every officer to make himself acquainted. Another point in connection with this part of the order is that these officers, inexperienced in the ways of teaching, are to be simply under the supervision of the commanding officer. Now, the commanding officer has not only the musketry to attend to, but he has the whole internal economy of the regiment, the drills, the discipline, the cleanliness, and the routine to superintend. It is impossible that he can find the time to look closely into the details of the musketry course, and see that the men are being properly instructed. True, he can call upon his Majors to assist him; but if this work is to be specially superintended, why not have some one specially qualified to superintend it? In Par. (7), under the heading of the Second Part of the Annual Course, it is ordered that each man should fire 50 rounds, but it goes on to say that the number of rounds need not necessarily be the same for each man, as the total number of rounds allowed for the second part may be distributed amongst the good or bad shots, as most desirable. This is a very excellent arrangement, as it leaves to the commanding officer freedom in the finishing of the men's musketry education. Certain practices are suggested for his consideration, the first being "(a) repetition by the worst shots of any portion of the first part of the course." This raises the question as to whether it is desirable to have the whole regiment an average shooting regiment, or to have half, say, exceptionally good shots, and the remainder decidedly bad ones. There is nothing that requires so much constant practice as firing, and if in a regiment there are certain men who make good firing, and promise well, it seems a pity that the limited amount of ammunition provided should be employed in endeavouring to teach the "duffers" to shoot, instead of applying it to perfecting the good shots. Look at the case of the Boers, from whom we have learnt the lessons that are now bearing fruit. Would their firing have been so effective had they simply, as a whole, been able to fire only fairly, instead of having, as they had, a great proportion of exceptionally good shots? No amount of practice will make some men good shots, and it is only right to infer that those recruits who, after firing the 260 rounds given to them, have not made satisfactory progress, are not worth having more rounds bestowed on them to the detriment of the good shots. Whilst on the subject, we would point out that the War Office ought not to be blind or indifferent to the necessity for the Reserve—which they have created at the expense of remodelling the whole of the military forces of the country—receiving some kind of training during the years when the men are rusting in civil employment. Whatever difficulties may beset the situation, it is imperative that the Reserves, if they are to be of any use as fighting men, should at least be able to shoot. Generals Willis and Drury-Lowe, on their return from Egypt, spoke publicly of the infantry shooting generally as "execrable." As victory was achieved with such shooting, what a relief it must have been to those distinguished leaders to find that their men were opposed to an enemy whose shooting was, if possible, worse, instead of to Boers, who could have shot down any formation within 400 yards of them, as they did at Laing's Nek, Ingogo, and Amajuba Hill! The indisputably bad shooting of our infantry is attributed to defective instruction and insufficient practice; and hence the new system has been inaugurated. These measures are, however, to our minds, fallacious, and do not really strike at the root of the evil. Bad shooting results almost entirely from the nervously excitable unsteadiness of the juvenile Tommy Atkins, and the lost training of the Reserve man, who has probably not fired a single shot for several years when suddenly recalled to the colours for active service. It will be remembered that just outside Alexandria, a battalion, or portion of one, whether of Rifles or "red soldiers" it matters not, fired at a body of cavalry within 350 yards without emptying a saddle or disabling a horse. This is as much a matter of history as the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, though not mentioned in despatches. If the men had been Boers, a very different account would have been given of those horsemen. The shooting justified the opinion of the General who said "that the men could not hit a haystack"; yet it is hardly flattering to the pride of the British Lion as a formidable opponent. Those who have been in action with young soldiers quite understand how this "firing party" made such a mess of it. The juvenile Tommy, in his over-anxiety to expend his ammunition as quickly as possible in the direction from which the compliment is being returned, will almost invariably "let her off" before the butt comes to the shoulder, and when the eye is a couple of inches above the backsight, with the certain result of an unscathed human target. The shooting in action of the very young soldier can never be otherwise than indifferent, for he has only been through one or two annual courses of instruction, and the excitement of action will affect him more than his older comrade, and produce greater unsteadiness. Now, considering that the whole Army has been converted into a nursery, and all else sacrificed for the "fad" of a Reserve, what ought that to be but the main element of stability in the service? Yet, unpractised in shooting, marching, or drilling, what is the Reserve now but a snare and a delusion? The Government cannot see their way to training these men, because employers will not give up their workmen for the purpose, without discharging them altogether, thus destroying the Reserve scheme, and recruiting with it. Yet a partial remedy remains. Our admirable auxiliaries, the Volunteers, all men of business, manage to find time both to drill and to shoot. Let every Reserve man be attached to whatever Volunteer Corps is nearest to him, and let him fire annually, under proper supervision, the prescribed number of rounds, and put in at least seven drills, with liability to forfeiture of pay in case of failure. There may be some difficulty in carrying out such a scheme as this, though it seems simple and practical; but the matter is of such grave importance, that whatever obstructions may lie in the way should be removed. If merely the shooting of the boy soldiers in the ranks be improved, the work will be only half done. What we want to do is to leaven the whole mass. It is no use creating crack shots, if directly they are trained to the use of these weapons of defence they are to quit the ranks of the Army for the Reserve, and forget all they have learnt. We should aim at increasing efficiency all round, so that our battalions might proceed on active service fully confident of their own powers of self-defence. They cannot do this now, for they lack the first requirement of military organisation—cohesion. The object of those in office should be, therefore, to overcome whatever defects are found to exist. These shortcomings to which we refer must be apparent to every officer of experience. Not a moment, then, should be lost in inquiring how far it would be possible to remove the blots which exist in the new system, and which will effectually mar its success and frustrate the objects of its framers.

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY, in replying to Lord Henry Lennox, made a remark in which we entirely concur. It is unfortunate that the discussion of Naval questions should so frequently land us in what seems to be a hopeless controversy. We admit, also, that the responsibility for the general position of the country as a Naval Power must be shared by a long succession of Administrations, by far the greater number of which have, we would remind the Senior Lord of the Admiralty, been Liberal in name, but most niggardly in nature. We cannot admit that the present Administration is free from blame for the existing state and condition of the Navy, however much Sir Thomas Brassey would like the country to do so. For we cannot forget that, since the present Administration entered upon its duties of government, it has received ample warning to remedy the mistakes made by its predecessors. Sir Thomas Brassey admitted this when he stated that the Admiralty had received some extremely unfavourable reports as to the state of the Navy. But, acting under the belief that the fleets of foreign Powers have been exaggerated and our own unfairly depreciated, our Naval rulers have elected to disregard all warnings, and to follow their own policy of masterly inactivity, like that bird which thrusts its head into the sand, and fancies itself secure from the attacks of its enemies. We will not follow Sir Thomas Brassey through all his fads and fancies, although some of them we must notice. For example, to take credit for never having armed ships with lighter ordnance than that for which they were designed, as he said foreign Powers had to do, when there were no heavy guns for the ships designed to carry them in our own Navy, where the whole armament is muzzle-loading, when it should be breech-loading, is evidently a fallacy. To estimate the fighting efficiency of a ship now-a-days by her tonnage is also a fallacy; while to disregard numbers, and assert that an ironclad of 10,000 tons' displacement is superior to, say, three of 3,000 tons' displacement, is a fault we should hardly have thought possible in a Lord of the Admiralty, even though he be a civilian. "Differences of coal supply are ignored," says Sir Thomas Brassey. This statement, however, is directly opposed to the real facts of the case, which a cursory perusal of the back numbers of the *Army and Navy Gazette* will prove conclusively. We have repeatedly proved that the French and Italian ironclads carry a far larger coal supply than do our own ships, which, for the most part, could not last out a week at full speed, while many of the foreign ships carry enough coal to steam across the Atlantic and back. To assert that our obsolete ironclads could be made serviceable cruisers by substituting improved machinery for their old-fashioned engines and boilers, is simply assuming that the Members of the House of Commons, knowing nothing of Naval matters, will gulp down any official statement, however absurd it be. Far better spend the money on new ships. To lay it out on improved machinery for the old would simply be throwing it away. The comparison made by Sir Thomas Brassey of the relative strength of the French and English Fleets was as misleading as the fads and fancies we have exposed above. He assured the House that his comparisons were confined to ships actually ready for sea in 1882, and to those which would be ready for the pendant in 1885, and built of iron or steel, or of wood launched subsequently to 1867. We prefer to consider all ships launched prior to 1876 as obsolete or obsolescent, as during the last eight years the improvements in armour-clad construction have been so fast and numerous that not one of the ships launched prior to that date could face a modern ironclad with any chance of success. Their armour is too thin to keep out the projectiles thrown by the heavy ordnance recently introduced. Their own guns are too light to penetrate the compound or steel armour of the modern ships. Their speed is too slow to enable them either to overtake and ram, or to run away from, and thus avoid being rammed by, ironclads of the latest types. Hence we condemn as obsolete or obsolescent 42 English and 37 French armourclads. Sir Thomas Brassey, however, groups together his ships in a most misleading manner, and omits to mention that the French ironclads ordered to be ready by 1885, whether belonging to the first, second, or coast-defence class, will all be able to take their stations in line of battle, and that their speed, average thickness of armour, and total tonnage exceeds that of the English ships the Admiralty promise will be ready by the same date. The comparison made by Sir Thomas Brassey was as follows:—"In the first-class ships, with armour of not less than 9 in., and a displacement exceeding 8,500 tons, we had, in 1882, ten ships aggregating 96,000 tons; the French, three ships of 22,000 tons. In 1885, we should have 15 ships of 140,000 tons; the French, six ships of 61,000 tons. Taking for the second-class ships protected with armour exceeding 8 in., and displacements under 8,500 tons, we had, in 1882, 13 ships of 80,000 tons; the French, seven ships of 56,000 tons. In 1885, we should have 16 ships of 101,000 tons, and the French 13 ships of 93,000 tons. In a third class, consisting of ships with 4½ in. to 6 in. of armour, and without limit as to displacement, we had, in 1882, 13 ships of 104,000 tons; the French, 12 ships of 50,000 tons. In 1885, we should have 12 ships of 98,000 tons; the French, five ships of 24,000 tons. For coast defence, we had, in 1882, eight ships of 28,000 tons; the French, 14 ships of 37,000 tons. In 1885 we should remain as at present, while the French would have increased to nine ships of 41,000 tons. In this comparison, vessels for colonial defence and the *Viper*, *Vixen*, and *Waterwitch* were omitted on our side. On the French, seven floating batteries and the *Onondaga* were excluded. The Committee and the country should be reassured by this statement." And the Committee and the country appear to have been reassured by this statement, but we have not. On the contrary, we are now convinced that dust is being thrown with a purpose in the eyes of the people and of their representatives in Parliament. If this were not the case, why should the Admiralty stoop to mis-stating facts? And these, as disclosed by the official documents before us, are as follows:—England, as we have already stated, possesses forty-two ironclads, now obsolete or obsolescent. France possesses thirty-seven ironclads in the same state and condition. This leaves England five ironclads, not line-of-battle ships, more than France. No doubt, a certain number of these ships could be used as cruisers, blockaders, or troopers, on both sides, in case of war; but for the purpose of a Naval combat, in which modern ships of the line, with their monster guns, thick armour, and high speed, took part, they are, to all intents and purposes, useless. Of battle ships of the line proper, built or building since 1875, England possesses fifteen, while France owns twenty-two. It is perfectly true that the French ships are divided up into classes, and that some of them are called coast-defence ships, but our argument is this. All the French ships designed since 1875 are intended to act as battle ships of the line, when necessary. Their armour, guns, and general design entitle them to rank as line-of-battle ships. They are all ram built, and their engines have been designed to impart to them a rate of speed exceeding anything yet obtained in this country. Their total displacement tonnage also exceeds that of the English ships, as does the mean thickness of the armour which protects their guns and vital parts. Nothing, in our opinion, is more fallacious than to base an estimate of the fighting efficiency of a modern ironclad on her displacement tonnage. In the olden days of three-deckers, no doubt this was the correct method of forming an appreciation of the fighting power of a ship, for then tonnage meant guns, and men to fight them and board the enemy. Then the shot crashed through and through the ship, carrying havoc in their wake. Then an additional thousand tons meant many guns, and the consequent ability to sink a ship the more easily in a single broadside. But even then small ships vanquished large ones,—as in the case of the Spanish Armada. In modern times, however, we have seen the small *Huascar* defy the superior tonnage and numerous guns of the *Shah* and *Amethyst*, and only succumb to the heavier metal and armour of the *Almirante Cochrane* and *Blanco Encalada*. Hence, we say Sir Thomas Brassey was decidedly at fault when he endeavoured to impose upon the credulity of the House of Commons by his tonnage formula for measuring the fighting efficiency of a modern ironclad, for it should never be forgotten that four, or even two, gun-vessels of moderate tonnage, such as the French are now building, having a very high rate of speed and carrying one gun only, but built to ram, would be more than a match for an *Inflexible* of 11,000 tons. Not only in this, but in every one of his arguments, as also in his facts, was Sir Thomas Brassey most egregiously at fault, and this we prove by the following tabular statement of the modern ironclads of England and France, both built and building, and designed to be ready for sea in 1885:—

ENGLAND.

Name.	Tons.	Thickest Armour C'ntim's
Anson	10,000	45
Benbow	10,000	45
Camperdown	10,000	45
Dreadnought	10,820	45
Inflexible	11,880	61
Agamemnon	8,510	45
Ajax	8,510	45
Collingwood	9,150	45
Colossus	9,150	45
Howe	9,600	45
Rodney	9,600	45
Edinburgh	9,150	46
Conqueror	6,200	33
Alexandra	9,490	30
Temeraire	8,540	28

FRANCE.

Name.	Tons.	Thickest Armour C'ntim's
Admiral Dupérré	10,487	55
Admiral Baudin	11,310	55
Formidable	11,441	55
Magenta	10,581	45
Neptune	10,581	45
Hoche	10,581	45
Marckan	10,581	45
Foudroyant	9,652	55
Charles Martel	9,780	45
Brennus	9,780	45
Devastation	9,639	38
Redoubtable	8,858	35
Caïman	7,230	45
Indomptable	7,168	45
Requin	7,168	45
Terrible	7,168	45
Furieux	5,560	45
Tonnerre	5,574	33
Fulminante	5,574	33
Tonnant	4,707	37
Tempête	4,523	33
Vengeur	4,523	35

The foregoing tabular statement only includes ships built or building since 1875. All others have been relegated to the obsolete or obsolescent list. We thus see that in 1885 the total owned by France in modern ironclads will amount to 182,537 tons displacement, carrying a mean thickness of armour of 43½ centimètres; while England will only have afloat a total of 140,600 tons displacement, carrying a mean thickness of armour of 43 centimètres. France will thus possess 41,937 tons of modern ironclads more than England. Taking from the obsolescent list the five best ships England possesses over and above the number possessed by France, namely, the *Sultan*, *Superb*, *Neptune*, *Devastation*, and *Thunderer*—in all, 46,430 tons displacement, carrying a mean thickness of armour of 28 centimètres—we only equalise the displacement tonnage of the two ironclad fleets, while reducing the mean thickness of the armour carried by the English ships; even then the English Fleet will only consist of 20 ships, of which five will be obsolescent, as against the French Fleet of 22 ships, of which all will, in 1885, be modern. In addition, the French will have eight armoured gun-vessels, each of 1,639 tons displacement, built to ram and launch torpedoes, carrying each one heavy gun, and having all very high rates of speed. The French fleet of troopships will also be colossal, no fewer than fifty large troopships having been built or ordered to be built. The *Shamrock*, built at Havre, is in every respect similar to our Indian troopships, but of what use such an enormous fleet of men-of-war transports can be to France, unless she meditates transporting an army to the Baltic or across the Channel, we cannot conceive. Even an energetic colonial policy will hardly account for this addition to the French Navy. Taking all these facts together, we think that neither the House of Commons nor the country should rest satisfied with the existing state and condition of our Ironclad Navy or the shipbuilding policy of the Admiralty.

WE noticed lately an agitation that had been set on foot among the Subalterns of the Indian Staff Corps to obtain acceleration of promotion to the rank of Captain, and whilst commenting on the peculiarly unfavourable conditions under which these officers are serving, we suggested that the matter was well worthy the attention of the Secretary of State for India. We have just had placed in our hands a published circular emanating from the Committee of "The Staff Corps and Indian Army Fund," and from it we find that this Committee has agreed to administer a Fund, to be described as "The Staff Corps Accelerated Promotion Fund," for the purpose, as the circular states, "Of giving definite and vigorous shape to the undoubted grievance of Indian officers in the matter of promotion." The circular sets forth the cause of grievance which the fund will, it is hoped, be the means of redressing, and mentions the means which are to be applied to effect this end. We give the circular verbatim:—"Under the present Staff Corps rules, a Lieutenant is promoted to the rank of Captain after twelve years' service; to that of Major, after twenty; to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, after twenty-six; whereas, in British regiments, a Cavalry Subaltern gets a troop, on the average, in seven years, while the Infantry Subaltern is promoted, as a rule, after nine years. Only the Engineers have to wait twelve years, and for them the Government is understood to be going to do something. As to Captains, it is noticeable that they cannot be promoted to the rank of Major until they would, if in a British regiment, be superannuated; and it is a fact that, under the present system, unless some change be made, there will only be seven Majors in the whole of the Madras regiments. It is not, therefore, for Subalterns alone that this movement is set on foot, but to ensure accelerated promotion generally throughout the service. The exact period of service qualifying for promotion can only be suggested as yet, but it is submitted that, as the Warrant of July 1, 1881, accelerated promotion enormously in British regiments, all Staff Corps Subalterns who had completed ten years' service or more at that date should have their captaincies dated from that day, and those who had not completed that amount should be promoted at the expiration of ten years' service. The rank of Major to date, similarly, with seventeen years' service; that of Colonel with twenty-four years. The great injustice by which Sub-Lieutenants were deprived in many instances of one, or even two years' service needs, and will receive, thorough ventilation. The English Press has always afforded great facilities for the assistance of those who, being far from home, are apt to be forgotten or neglected amid the more obvious demands of the home service; and it is intended in this case to rely largely on the Press, as was done with great success in the earlier movement. By this means, and by questions in the Houses of Parliament, the real state of the case will be laid before the public, and meanwhile, individual petition forms will be sent to the officers interested, by which each one will be enabled to lay his case before Parliament. These petitions will be sent in the first instance to the Committee, and will only be presented when a sufficiently large number has been received to mark the decided and important nature of the complaint." It will probably be remembered that the Committee of the Staff Corps and Indian Army Fund took up some two years ago the case of the pensions of the Indian Army, and it was the indirect means of bringing about great changes in the Pension Rules, which would probably never have been obtained but for its representations. We hope that the Committee will now meet with the same success that then crowned its efforts; but, at the same time, we cannot help thinking that agitation of this sort is to be regretted for many reasons. An agitation in the Army closely resembles a strike among labouring classes; but, whereas on the one hand, military discipline keeps the machine in motion while the disturbances are at work, on the other, the whole mechanism stops until the difficulty is removed in one way or another. Strikes are only resorted to in extreme cases; they are always to be foretold, and by careful management, by conciliation, and by slight concession, they ought to be, and generally are, averted. In the same way in the Army, any unsatisfactory state of affairs which produces known discontent, and it may be, hardship, likely to lead eventually to agitation, should be gone into by the Military authorities, and by them remedied as soon as the existing grievance is proved. Unfortunately, in the Indian Army, this system does not appear to be in vogue. The Military authorities, either from insufficient knowledge or by reason of their working on the principle of "masterly inactivity," do not move until things have reached a climax, and agitation is set on foot. A fund is formed by subscriptions raised among the officers, and the matter is placed in the hands of civilians at home, who use every means to ventilate the grievance they have in hand. Then, and not till then, do the authorities institute inquiries. They find grievances existing, and while rebuking the officers on the means they have employed to give their grievance publicity, they then redress them. Surely the same result might be obtained by keeping a more careful watch on the working of the Army, and especially on that of the Indian Army, the constitution of which is so intricate, as to be, to any but to professional men thoroughly conversant with the subject, a complete mystery.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has consented to read a paper on the subject of "Fisheries and the Fishing Population of this Kingdom," prepared at considerable trouble by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The information contained in the paper is derived entirely from the personal experience of the Duke of Edinburgh, and the information his Royal Highness gained on the subject while in command of the Royal Naval Reserves. In this paper, the Duke of Edinburgh endeavours to explain the present state and condition of our fishing population, and he also gives an account of the fisheries of the United Kingdom, as they exist. Means to ensure the safety and welfare of our fishermen are also advocated. This paper will be read by the Prince of Wales during the absence of the Duke of Edinburgh from England to attend the coronation of the Czar of Russia.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke, accompanied by her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess, of Edinburgh, and attended by General Lord Wolseley, Vice-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, and their respective suites, left England on Thursday for Moscow, to attend the coronation of the Czar of Russia.

The Director of Shipbuilding and Engineering of the Danish Navy requests us to state that no order for armour-plates has yet been given by the Danish Government consequent on the trials which recently took place on the island of Amager, near Copenhagen. Mr. Nilseen further requests us to state that neither he nor any other Engineer officer of the Danish Navy has at any time been officially connected with the Creuzot Works, and informs us that a copy of the official report on the Amager trials will be forwarded to us for publication as soon as it is ready.

We have on more than one occasion advocated the establishment of electric communication between distant lighthouses and the shore, and we are pleased to see that steps are being taken to carry out this suggestion. At a Trinity House banquet held on the 9th inst., H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Master of the Corporation, said that "an important experiment was shortly to be tried which had been loudly called for from many quarters, and that was the attempt to establish electric telegraph communication between lightships and the shore. This was thought, and very properly so, as of especial importance in regard to the mouth of the River Thames, where so many wrecks occurred. It was believed that the lightships which were anchored or moored off the shoals there, would often be able to telegraph to the shore for assistance from lifeboats to save the crews of ships going to wreck on these shoals. He hoped the attempt would prove a success, and that this telegraphic communication between lighthouses, lightships, and the shore would soon be universal." There is no doubt but the experiment must prove successful, and that it will be a benefit to the Royal Navy, to merchant ships and their owners, and to the public at large.

Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, commanding the Royal Naval Reserves, has been engaged during the past week inspecting the Coastguard stations on the Shannon, and on the West Coast of Ireland. The men have been put through their various drills, and an assault-at-arms was given in honour of Admiral Hoskins by the men belonging to the Cappa, Kilrush, Doonbey, and Spanish Point stations.

Naval officers who have served in Australia will hear with regret of the death at Melbourne of Captain Fredric Standish, late Chief Commissioner of the Victorian Police. He formerly belonged to the Royal Artillery, and was a prominent representative of the English Turf, on which he bore a reputation which is still remembered by the few remaining of a good old stock of whom the late Admiral Rous was the leader. In 1852 the Derby was calamitous by the race being sacrificed to an outsider, who, on a course deep in mud, beat the most splendid thoroughbreds that had ever appeared at Epsom. Through the misfortunes attendant thereon, Captain Standish left this country, and in the far-off land of Australia hoped to realise a fortune in its goldfields. But like many others who tried their hands, he was unsuccessful, and had to resort to labourer's work for a subsistence. Luckily, he was recognised by an old brother-officer of former days, then in the legislature of the colony, who obtained him an appointment in the police force, a post for which he was eminently fitted, and retained it as its chief until 1880. His knowledge of Turf matters, acquired in England, helped him largely in the great sporting community which has sprung up in the Antipodes. Many of our readers will remember the Melbourne Cup, and Standish foremost among the leading members of the Jockey Club. Naval men found him, as of old, a genial companion and friend, ever ready to help them, if new to Melbourne, and willing to sacrifice his own convenience for their benefit. His death makes a gap which cannot easily be filled up; and visitors to the great city of Australia, as well as Naval officers, will miss one who, in spite of early reverses and absence from the old country, still retained those qualities which mark men of our good, old, county families, and make them appreciated in distant English communities.

The Mediterranean Squadron left Malta for Corfu and Fiume on Thursday.

Early in the year a dock was opened at Port Lyttleton, New Zealand, which, while it will answer all requirements of the Mercantile Marine, might have been adapted to those of vessels-of-war, had the advice of the Naval profession been offered. The length is 450 ft.; width at entrance, 62 ft.; least width where ship's bilge would be, 54 ft.; width at top, 82 ft.; width on floor, 46 ft.; but the depth on the sill is only 23 ft.; therefore, the *Nelson*, now on the Australian station, could not be taken into it. Considering that, with the exception of Williamstown, Melbourne, there is no dock on the station capable of receiving a first-class ironclad, it is to be regretted that, when the New Zealand one was proposed and planned in 1879, timely suggestions were not made by Commodore Wilson, who was then on the station, to the Government of the colony, to ensure the Lyttleton Dock being built to admit our largest fighting-ships. While the length was not overlooked, considerations of bilge width and depth at sill appear to have been lost sight of, and we feel sure that, had Imperial advice been proffered, it would have been taken advantage of. The adventurous spirit of the people of Canterbury, of which Lyttleton is the chief seaport, is a remarkable feature in this important colony, and deserves every encouragement from the Home Government; but to forget, and not aid them, seems the intention of our rulers, who do not appear to attach importance to a country which in the march of years must attain greatness.

A correspondent, writing from Port Royal, Jamaica, on April 24, says:—"We are all much amused at the reshuffling of the Admiralty pack,—how one man goes from Private Secretary to Steam Reserve, from that to *Excellent*, from that to Sheerness Dockyard; another from *Excellent* to Private Secretary, Private Secretary to Sheerness, and from that to Ordnance; while others, our poor old Commodore here, for instance, never get a home appointment all their lives, but go on toiling and slaving in the hottest and most unhealthy climates without the slightest recognition for their services. Commodore Purvis has more sea-service than most Admirals, and all his ships have been noted for their good order and cleanliness. I am afraid, however, that we shall lose him before long, as he cannot get over the accident he met with while inspecting the *Flamingo*, and the doctors think he ought to go home. He will be a great loss, as he is much liked, and has done a great deal for the dockyard and for us socially."

Lieutenant de Brazza, of the French Navy, landed at the Gaboon on April 21, having arrived there with his expedition to take possession of the territory he claims for France on the Congo. We have not yet heard of any conflict having arisen between this officer and Mr. H. M. Stanley, who is credited with having matured some deep scheme to ensure the failure of M. de Brazza's expedition.

We have reason to believe the recent grounding of the *Inflexible* was due to the regulations of the Admiralty on torpedo practice. To fire these weapons and prevent their being lost, it is required to take ships-of-war into shallow water,—thus to save a few hundred pounds, a million is risked: such is official economy!

From the West Coast of Africa we learn that the French sloop *Voltigeur* has visited Bonny, and that her commander has endeavoured to induce the Chiefs to enter into a treaty with France. This they declined to do, asserting that they were well treated by the English, and that they regarded Mr. Hewett, the British Consul, as their father, and would do nothing in his absence. Consul Hewett was expected to return in about a fortnight, but the Commander of the *Voltigeur* did not consider it advisable to await his arrival. At the same time, a report reaches us that the French have landed near Porto Novo, and have hoisted the French flag, and commenced constructing a fort on some land of which they have taken possession in the name of the Republic. The Deputy-Governor of Lagos, accompanied by Judge Stubbins, left Lagos on April 9 for Porto Novo, to enquire into the matter. From the Sherbo River we hear that the natives have been giving the colonial authorities some trouble.

The Channel Squadron will leave Gibraltar after the Queen's birthday, when the *Neptune* has joined, and will proceed to Port Mahon.

The Congo question is daily becoming more and more complicated, and the negotiations between England and Portugal on the subject had a curious and somewhat inconvenient result for the Whydah traders last month. It appears that the British Government was making overtures to Portugal for granting to the latter Power the unquestioned right over some valuable land up the Congo River, in return for the cession of Whydah to Great Britain. The King of Dahomey took great umbrage at the statement, and asserted that the Portuguese have no authority to dispose of Whydah in the manner named. By way of asserting his prerogative, his Majesty has caused all white people within his dominions to be confined to their houses, and trade is thereby stopped. We hope shortly to publish an article going thoroughly into this important question.

There are at present building at Ferrol and Cartagena three large cruisers for the Spanish Navy. The names of these vessels are *Alfonso XII.*, *Reina Cristina*, and *Reina Mercedes*, and they are of the following dimensions:—Length between the perpendiculars, 264 ft.; beam, extreme, 41 ft.; draft of water, 21 ft.; displacement, 3,100 tons; indicated horse-power, 4,400; estimated speed, 15·5 knots; armament, eight 6-in. Armstrong breech-loading guns, and four lighter guns of Spanish manufactures.

The Admiralty intend paying off the *London* before the beginning of the next unhealthy season at Zanzibar, and an arrangement is being made for other measures being taken for the suppression of the slave trade on the Zanzibar coast. The *London* will not be replaced by another store-ship. A depôt will most probably be formed on shore, and the senior officer of the division will take charge of the coast and the suppression of the slave trade.

Captain John Ericson has advised his Swedish countrymen, in answer to a committee which addressed him on the subject, that the defence of the kingdom would be best insured by a powerful fleet of ironclads for coast defence. According to Captain Ericson's opinion, Sweden can only then successfully resist the attack of a large power, if she has at command a number of vessels capable of contending with an ironclad fleet. Pointing to the enormous mechanical resources of Sweden, the builder of the celebrated Monitor observes that he could, within a comparatively short space of time, and at a moderate expense, build a Fleet which, armed with his under-water cannon, would be equal to any emergency. He undertakes to build at New York 20 vessels, 130 ft. in length, 18 ft. beam, and 11 ft. in depth, for a sum of 2,000,000 dollars. Whatever may be the value of Captain Ericson's suggestion, there can be no doubt but that they have created some sensation in Sweden, where it is now proposed to devote 3,500,000 crowns annually to the construction of a number of iron war vessels. A large order for compound armour has already been placed with a Sheffield firm by the Swedish Government. It is, however, supposed that this armour is not intended for Naval purposes, but for coast fortifications.

The German steel cruiser *Blitz*, which, as reported in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 7th ult., has recently undergone some rather unsuccessful trial-trips (the horse-power falling short by several hundreds of that contracted for), seems to be giving much trouble somewhere, as it is said that the German Admiralty have refused to take over the vessel from the builders, unless at a very large reduction in the price. The builders deny this report, and state that unsuccessful results were due rather to the bad weather encountered on the six-hour runs. Here is a fine chance for our Admiralty to pick up a "valuable addition to the Navy!"

Admiral Lord Alcester presided last Friday week at the Royal United Service Institution, when a paper was read by Captain G. H. Noel, R.N., on "Masting Ships," the lecturer advocating a return to the general employment of sail power in ironclads. Captain Colomb and Captain R. H. Harris opposed the views of the lecturer, which were supported by Admiral Boys and Captain Curtis. Lord Alcester, in closing the discussion, said that, "with regard to the employment of mastless vessels, if we allowed our ability to sail our vessels to fall into abeyance so far that officers could be found giving the most ridiculous and contradictory commands, something might be expected to happen. He feared the statement was true which had been made, that with mastless vessels for ocean cruising we must have a tonnage of not less than 10,000 tons. It was all very well in the Mediterranean and other European waters to depend upon mastless ships, but what, he asked, would take place on the Pacific station, for example, where, between Vancouver's Island and Portland, they had not a single coaling port? He did not refer to cruising in the neighbourhood of Esquimault, but to the many distant points on that long route where it might be necessary to cruise. The Italians were going in very largely for increasing the capacity of their vessels for coal stowage, and in the *Colbert*, *Redoutable*, and other vessels of the French Navy, the same tendency was exhibited. In Germany, they had decided on sending their vessels to sea with lower masts alone rigged, the topmast being used for signalling, and he supposed that as we imitated foreign countries so readily, we should perhaps have in the end to follow them in this. But the circumstances of our Empire were different from those of any other, and until the employment of mastless ships by other countries was general we must not give up the many advantages to be derived from the use of sail-power." In our opinion, a full-rigged ironclad, in action, would stand no chance against a mastless ship of her own, or even of an inferior, class as masts would reduce her speed. A man carrying a large banner might as well try to run an athlete stripped for the race. Cruisers should, as a matter of course, be masted, and in these vessels both officers and men should be sent to sea to learn seamanship.

The composition of Admiralty Circulars must be very wide of their Lordships' intentions, or they change their minds very quickly, when subsequent explanations are so frequently necessary. On November 30 last instructions were issued relative to the messing of Engineer officers, and almost immediately recalled. On March 8 a Circular appeared on the same subject, from which we inferred that all Engineers, including Assistants, were to mess in the ward-room, and not in the gun-room, when there was no mess place of their own provided. "My Lords" now explain by another Circular that it was not their intention that Assistant-Engineers should be required to mess in the ward-room, where there is a gun-room and no Engineers' mess; as in such cases they are to mess in the gun-room. Again, in rearranging the messing of Assistant-Paymasters, the option of joining the ward-room after five years' seniority was removed, and it was made compulsory by letter of March 8; but the official mind, having pondered over the matter, ordained on March 31 that after six years' seniority they were compelled to join the ward-room. We do not imagine that their Lordships have come to the end of the matter yet. With regard to Engineers, the real cause of this vacillation is a lack of moral courage to meet the inevitable. Why cannot the Admiralty say at once that the Engineers' mess "is abolished" in the Navy; that Engineers are to mess in the ward-room, and Assistant-Engineers in the gun-room, instead of "beating about the bush," and stultifying themselves by the issue of ambiguous instructions, which only defer the necessity to a future day? The discipline of the service suffers thereby, as it is not very comfortable for Engineer officers to be placed in a false position by being forced into a mess which is not theirs by right, merely for the convenience of the service. Had the Admiralty given positive instructions for the messing of Engineers, many complications would have been avoided. Any ill-feeling which may now exist would eventually disappear, if all doubts of their Lordships' intentions were removed. Ship life is not the most enjoyable, and when harassed with social differences, becomes unbearable; therefore the Admiralty should aid in sinking those unpleasantnesses which will live as long as the present system of a separate mess for Engineers continues.

Considering the small number of navigating officers who attain the rank of Staff Captain, and that they are selected from those distinguished by service and professional ability, it would be a graceful act of the Admiralty if they gave them the same retiring allowance as that lately granted to Chief Inspectors of Machinery, viz., £500 a year. The additional cost would be but trifling. Taking the retirement of Staff Captains for the last five years—1878, 0; 1879, 2; 1880, 2; 1881, 0; 1882, 3; in all 7—as a guide, the total extra charge would only be £350 for that period, which is not a very large sum for rewarding such deserving officers, and would only be required progressively. In less than *twenty-five* years, the navigating branch will have disappeared from the Active List of the Royal Navy; and as our proposal would only extend to a small proportion, the Treasury would be hard-hearted to refuse such a small concession to a class who are still valuable to the service, although the mandate for their extinction has gone forth.

Assistant-Paymasters, Royal Navy, have long enough to wait for promotion, as evidenced in the case of Mr. J. McP. King, of fifteen years' seniority, without retarding their advancement by retaining those on the Active List who do not intend serving again. Why a Paymaster who holds the secretaryship of a large steam-shipping company, and in receipt of a high salary, should be allowed to block the list, to the disadvantage of unfortunate juniors, is an injustice which the Junior Naval Lord would not be skilful enough to defend, excepting by stating that under Order in Council of March 2, 1870, an officer cannot be retired unless he has been unemployed for five years. But if this paymaster is allowed to remain until he has completed that period of unemployment, the same should be conceded to his brother officers, who, from ill-health, attributable to foreign service, are obliged to retire, and in some cases would be benefitted if retained on the Active List, as the time on half-pay adds to the amount of retirement. The Childers' scheme was fruitful of much loss to the Accountant Branch; foremost among its drawbacks is the slowness of promotion, therefore it is unjust to allow the convenience of even one officer to override the advantages which are due to others. As the Admiralty have unlimited authority to grant retirement to officers, they should make use of it in the case we have quoted.

A few days ago, a Swedish torpedo boat, built in England, passed through the Eider Canal, leading from the North Sea into the Baltic, on her passage to Sweden. This torpedo-boat is the first vessel of war that has ever made use of the passage, and she was obliged to send her machine-guns and torpedo-gear round by sea.

The principle of making people "jump from the frying-pan into the fire" has been followed up by the Admiralty in ordering the *Briton* from the West to the East Coast of Africa to relieve the *Eclipse*; the former station is bad enough, and the latter possesses no advantages over it. The First Lord, when explaining the Navy Estimates in 1867, informed the Lower House that it had been found undesirable to retain the crews of her Majesty's ships longer than eighteen months actually on the West Coast of Africa; and, in future, at the expiration of that period, they would be relieved and sent to other stations. This rule has been followed up by ordering them to the North American, Brazilian, occasionally the Mediterranean, and, on two occasions, the Australian stations, but in no case does it appear that any have been sent to the East Coast of Africa. If the necessary relief for the *Eclipse* could not have been sent from England, it shows that the reserve of smaller vessels has been neglected, either by a misappropriation of the money voted or insufficiency of the sum asked for; and as the *Eclipse* has not been found fit for recommissioning, "My Lords," forgetting that sailors are human, have ordered her to be replaced by a vessel whose crew, having undergone the baking process on the West Coast of Africa, are to be further indulged in a different one at Zanzibar and other places equally unhealthy and undesirable. We hope that some honourable Member will question this unjust proceeding, as it is simply a piece of Admiralty shuffling to save the expense of commissioning another ship.

Notwithstanding the statements which have appeared to the contrary, we have ascertained beyond doubt that the remarks made in these columns not long ago regarding the success which has attended the amalgamation of the engineer and gun-room messes on board the *Nelson* are perfectly correct. There are in the service a certain class of officers who can never reconcile themselves to any reform, however much it is needed; but we fail to see any reason why officers who, by virtue of their rank and standing in the Navy, will eventually mess in the ward-room, should not at an earlier stage mess and associate in the gun-room with the same officers whom, at a later period, they will meet in the senior mess. Thanks to the judicious firmness of Commodore Erskine, the reform is a decided success in the *Nelson*.

We commend to our Army reformers the following extract from *St. Paul's Magazine*, of July, 1868, which was written two years before short service was adopted:—

> "We cannot assent to the proposition to decrease the term of enlistment, so long as our troops are employed in India as they now are; for by the time a recruit is thoroughly trained, and fit for Indian service, a year or two of his time has elapsed, and the expense of relieving every man abroad at the end of five years would be enormous. Nor do we believe it would be necessary; for men will not object to bind themselves, as now, for twelve years, provided you can convince them they are about to enter a first-rate service. At present, we cannot do so. The one thing wanted is to increase the advantages of the profession. If that were sufficiently attended to, men might be allowed to enlist for a year on probation, before taking the final step. There are different ways of improving the soldier's lot."

The Government are now occupied in getting hired ships to bring home about 5,000 short-service soldiers who refuse to serve any longer in India. The immense cost of sending out recruits to India and bringing home time-expired men would go far towards paying the cost of pensions.

In another column we publish a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir P. L. MacDougall with reference to some remarks which appeared in this paper on March 24. In the article to which Sir P. MacDougall refers, a comparison was drawn between General Sir Lintorn Simmons's article in the *Nineteenth Century*, on "The Weakness of the Army," and Sir P. MacDougall's pamphlet on "Short-service Enlistment and the Organisation of Our Infantry." Our correspondent does not now enter into the merits of the system he has advocated, nor does he attempt to refute Sir Lintorn Simmons's arguments. He says,—"The discrepancy between the figures of the 'General Annual Return' and of the Inspector-General of Recruiting is susceptible of an easy, indeed an obvious explanation, which doubtless that officer would have given, had you applied to him." If the explanation were so easy, why did he not give it, instead of referring us to another official? The taunt that Sir Lintorn Simmons "must be bracketed with the faithless and disloyal," falls quite harmless. That experienced soldier and able writer is open to conviction, and when he has changed his opinions, he does not hesitate to avow the change. That he once believed in the advantages of some of our so-called reforms adds much to the weight of his testimony, when he tells us plainly that they have signally failed. None now write in favour of "Army Reform," except a few who hold good appointments, or have fair prospects of getting them. It is, indeed, satisfactory to find that they are so very few, and that the officers of the Army, resisting great temptations, have remained loyal to their convictions. The speeches made, and the articles and letters written, with the object of bolstering up those schemes, the failure of which is so evident, are among the strongest proofs of that failure. In the true interest of the Army, therefore, we wish to see something more from the pens of Sir P. MacDougall and certain others. In the article of March 24, Sir Patrick MacDougall was more than once mentioned as General MacDougall, not with the intention of withholding from that officer his due honours, but solely to save awkward and, as we thought, unnecessary repetitions. As Sir Patrick takes exception to the abbreviation, we carefully avoid wounding his sensitiveness in the matter. Sir Lintorn Simmons was, in some places in the same article, styled "General Simmons," also for brevity. He has not signified any objection to our innocent omission of his title.

Towards the end of the Crimean War, an Irish Militia Regiment, the Fermanagh Light Infantry, was asked to give volunteers for the Line. A large number at once responded to the call, but a difficulty arose about accepting their services. When they were asked what regiments they would join, they all named either the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons or the 27th Inniskilling Infantry. They declined to join other corps in which men were much wanted, and eventually a considerable number were transferred to their own county regiments. Can the present strained system of localisation, devised with little regard to old associations and carried out in opposition to the wishes of the bulk of the officers of the Army, show an instance of real "territorial" attachment like that? In these days of short service and limited terms of command, it seems scarcely credible that in October next year, the Earl of Enniskillen will have completed fifty years as Colonel of his county regiment!

The following letter has appeared day by day for the past fortnight in the advertisement of Drury Lane Theatre:—"War Office, May 3, 1883. DEAR SIR,—You are quite at liberty to announce my entire approval of the military scenes in 'Youth,' which were represented with a vividness and reality quite startling.—Faithfully yours, WOLSELEY. Augustus Harris, Esq." "How are the mighty fallen!"

The following, from the *Times of India*, fully confirms our statements as to the prevalence of glanders among the horses of the Indian Contingent in Egypt:—"During the Egyptian campaign a number of the horses suffered very much from glanders and other affections, so much so that a number of animals on arrival in Bombay had to be sent to Elephanta, to prevent the risk of spreading the contagion. All these animals have now recovered, and were brought to Bombay on Friday last, for despatch to their destinations. The following are the details of the little contingent:—One man, 19 followers, and 35 ponies of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry; 57 men, 70 followers, 64 horses, and 33 ponies, 6th Bengal Cavalry; and 14 followers and 26 ponies of the Transport Department. The troops will disembark at the Sassoon Dock, and encamp on the Esplanade, pending their despatch up-country." An endeavour was made in Parliament to hush-up the matter, and over and over again it was asserted that the reports as to the presence of glanders were exaggerated, but here are facts which place the matter quite beyond dispute. We readily admit that we in no way blame the Indian Veterinary Staff for the presence of the disease. The Veterinary service in India are so shamefully treated by the Government, that it is only surprising that officers should be able to do as much as they do.

It is no use denying any longer, as we showed last week, that the vaunted schemes of Army reform, inaugurated on July 1, 1881, have undoubtedly failed. That fact being acknowledged with regard to recruiting, it is difficult to find any justification for the terms in which Mr. Childers and his friends so boldly advertised the success of their reforms little more than twelve months since. Mr. Childers stated in a speech to his constituents that, "thanks to the widespread knowledge of the advantages of the Army, and, to some extent, to the abolishment of flogging, we have been able to raise the ages from eighteen to nineteen years. We are now getting every week more men and better men, and are able to allow a number of men of less than six years' service to go to the Reserve." Sir John Adye, at the Mansion House, alluding to short service, said,—"These changes are producing striking beneficial effects. In the first place, service in the Army is now becoming so acceptable to the people at large, that we find that we can practically obtain as many good recruits as we require. That scarcity of recruits which has so long affected the British Army is, we may hope, a thing of the past." The striking beneficial results are as follows:—Recruits joined in 1881 were 26,258; in 1882, 23,082; per-centage of deserters in both years the same, 17. Present War-Office Instructions:—"In the Infantry, recruits can be taken 5 ft. 3 in., and, for all branches, between eighteen and nineteen years." Lord Wolseley, some time ago, denied that politics ever entered into these reforms, but any one acquainted with the history of the Army since 1870 and the use made of the Royal Warrant, might possibly differ from his lordship's views. On one point of Lord Wolseley's speech, made some time ago at a dinner of the Institute of Civil Engineers, all must agree, viz., "that these reforms have made the Army what it is." They have, indeed.

Under the title of "Heaven-born Generals," a correspondent addresses to us the following letter, which certainly offers considerable food for reflection:—"It may be possible, as our authorities, by their new regulations, seem to think, that Generals, like poets, are born, and not made. But is it not trusting rather too much to Providence to act as if it were really so, trespassing, in fact, somewhat on the doctrine of the 'Peculiar People'? I was led to reflect on this point from hearing professional friends lamenting on the state of our Army, and discussing the various reasons for it, and, as it is a matter which concerns us all, I have been trying, as an outsider, to get an idea of how we should fare, in the event of our shores being invaded. Doubtless, the Volunteers would greatly make amends for the alarming deficit in our Line and other regiments. But how about Generals? On consulting the *Army List*, I see, for instance, on the Retired List the name of Sir H. de Bathe, a comparatively young General, who has seen service, and whose abilities as a General in command have called forth much praise. I also see on the Active List the name of Sir F. A. Campbell, K.C.B., a General who has gained all his laurels in a semi-military capacity in or about the War Office and Woolwich Arsenal for 25 years, and who has never been under fire. Now, suppose our shores to be invaded, and our principal Generals, say, in India or elsewhere, and suppose it fell to the lot of General Campbell, for lack of others, to have command-in-chief of the Army of Defence. Are we to believe that good generalship is a matter of inspiration? and if not, how should we feel, knowing that the defence of our hearths and altars was entrusted to this possibly doughty, but certainly inexperienced warrior? This is only one instance. I take it up at random from the *Army List*, for it must naturally create in the minds of reasoning men a doubt as to whether, after all, recent Army reforms have produced that efficiency which some would have us believe. The object of Retirement Warrants, &c., surely should be to retire the inexperienced, and retain the services of those more fitted for command. But as matters now stand, those are kept in the service who have experience of offices, and the Generals—fighting-men—are turned adrift. Is this a good system? I leave the service to answer for itself."

It has been decided that the next Army examination in Part II. for troop and company musketry certificates will be held at the several stations on the 18th prox., under a syllabus, dated the 9th inst. Nominal rolls of officers and serjeants for examination were forwarded to the Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry on Wednesday last. The examinations of the candidates in Part I. will be held early in the ensuing month. The examination will be conducted generally in accordance with Section IV., paragraph 36, Queen's Regulations, and will be in two parts. The first part will be oral and *vivâ voce*. The second part will be written from questions prepared by the Inspector-General of Musketry. Cavalry will not be required to answer questions relating to Infantry only, and *vice versâ*. Serjeants will be required to undergo the same *vivâ voce* and written examination as the officers, with the following exceptions:—They will not be required to lecture, but must be acquainted with the information contained in the lectures, and be catechised thereon by the Board; but questions on the information contained in the lectures will be included in the examination-papers. In addition to the requirements of a "2nd-class educational certificate" prior to April, 1882, the serjeants must also possess a knowledge of simple decimals. Each officer and serjeant must be examined in Part I. before he can be examined in Part II. On the completion of the examinations in the second part, the president of the Board will forward the proceedings to the Inspector-General of Musketry at Hythe. The printed or written questions and answers must be transmitted with the proceedings, accompanied by a certificate from each candidate that he has not received any assistance from books or other sources.

At Colonel Brackenbury's lecture on "The Development of Modern Tactics," lately delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, General Lord Wolseley, who presided, in the course of his speech remarked that in regard to machine-guns, a matter not referred to by the lecturer, he believed that a great future awaited them, and that the General who knew how to develop and make use of machine-guns would have an opportunity not offered to any one before him. We have ourselves always opposed the idea of those who have closed their eyes to the march of events, and condemned the machine-gun as a useless toy. It certainly is a remarkable fact that both of our best-known military leaders, Lord Wolseley and Sir F. Roberts, as well as our most prominent Naval Commander, Lord Alcester, have given their opinion unhesitatingly in favour of the machine-gun as a service arm, whilst a few narrow-minded artillerymen are doing all in their power to prevent the gun obtaining even a fair trial, only on account of that class prejudice which renders it impossible for them to recognise in it any merit.

We fear that the officers of the Army Pay Department, and those in the Army generally who were looking favourably on the prospect of a probation in that service, will be more than disappointed when they learn the extent of the concessions made by the Secretary of State for War to remedy the grievances which have militated against the popularity of the Department since its birth. From all we can learn, the Warrant, or addenda to the existing one, which we soon expect to see in print, is framed on the most economical principles, and ingeniously designed to create the greatest dissatisfaction at the least possible cost. The improvement in the pay and position of the Chief Paymasters, by the addition of 2s. 6d. per diem, and the rank of Colonel, after five years' service, can only benefit one-sixth of those now serving. The Staff Paymasters are left out in the cold altogether, although many have had the rank of Major over 13 years. The Paymasters, if serving before June, 1881, are to get the rank of Major, and the remainder after 10 years' service, with servants' allowances. No mention is made of the vexed question of lodging allowance or forage for Chief Paymasters; and lastly—but which is of primary importance, and repeatedly urged in these columns—no provision has been made for an officer of their own Department to represent them at the War Office. In our opinion, the unpopularity of the service is mainly due to an absence of harmony between the officers and the clerks at the War Office to whom is entrusted the *personnel*, and the former will never be satisfied until an alteration is made in this respect. Viewed as a whole, there is but little to attract officers into the service. Those that are serving can certainly look forward to a depletion of the higher ranks by a distrust in War-Office administration, the expenses attending frequent removals, and the hard work and increased responsibility of their office, without even a fair remuneration,—a state of things the authorities appear desirous of accomplishing, to the detriment of many old and valuable Army Pay Officers.

The following special Army Circular, dated War Office, May 10, 1883, has been issued during the last few days:—"Allowance Regulations, 1881. Servant's allowance. The following will be added after para. 743 of the Allowance Regulations, 1881.—'734, A. Officers of the Army Pay Department will have the option of employing a soldier servant, or of drawing the money allowance in lieu.' (2.) In the third line of paragraph 737 of the above-mentioned Regulations, after the word 'officer,' add, 'or an officer of the Army Pay Department.'—(Signed) Ralph Thompson." We trust that the issue of the above indicates that the Pay Department Warrant will be issued without loss of time.

A correspondent suggests that the proposed alteration in the colour of the uniform in our Line regiments is, perhaps, a device of our enemies, as a first step towards the introduction of Socialism into the Army, by stripping our soldiers of the Royal livery. What says Citizen Labouchere?

We would again call attention to the different treatment which is awarded to Commissariat officers and War-office clerks on reduction of establishment or compulsory removal. To these officers the Government allows the pensions of the next highest rank, and the same principle was recognised in the compulsory removal of General officers. The Colonels were compulsorily removed on pensions granted for voluntary retirement, instead of being awarded the minimum pension of General officers (the next highest rank to Colonel), viz., £600 a year. Moreover, the combatant officer's commission, under purchase regulations, had to be purchased, and had a money value; whereas the Commissariat and War-office officials never paid a shilling, and their commissions and appointments had no money value whatever. We trust that these singular inequalities of pensions will be carefully considered when the Army Estimates come on for discussion in Committee, a few days hence.

The 7th Dragoon Guards have not yet been clothed in their orthodox pantaloons, but swagger about in the unsightly drab breeches. It is supposed that the Clothing Department are in the throes of a contemplated revolution in the matter of Army dress, which accounts for our soldiers being kept in a field-service dress in times of profound peace.

Sir Joseph M'Kenna will, on Monday, May 28, ask the Secretary of State for War whether it is his intention to recommend for some recognition, distinction, or honour, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell Walker, who first and so far back as 1865, recommended and specified a system of armour-plated trains for use in war, such as were recently made effective use of in the Egyptian Campaign.

While our rulers profess to be quite happy in their minds as to the state of affairs in South Africa, it would be as well to remind them that storms very often follow calms. Affairs in Zululand and thereabouts are by no means of as rosy a hue as they would wish the public to believe, and they would do well not to trust to the telegraph between Africa and Europe *viâ* Aden, but to at once construct alternative lines by way of St. Helena and St. Vincent. "Two strings to one bow" might not always be considered a superfluity.

We think it only right to allude again to the case of Lieutenant-General Wilby, C.B., who was removed from the Ceylon command at the end of three years, although that officer was appointed to the command under the then existing Warrant for five years. General Wilby was put to considerable expense in going to Ceylon and taking up so important a command, and on his summary removal from the Staff, under the Childers Warrant of June 25, 1881, he applied to the War Minister for compensation (laid at £1,200); but although a whole year has elapsed, the War Office have been fencing with him ever since on this claim, and no money whatever has yet been paid. The claim will have to be met in the end, and doubtless the War Office will then allow interest on the money.

The following Memorandum was issued on Thursday last by the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Aldershot Division, for the guidance of commanding officers in carrying out the second part of the annual course of musketry:—(1.) No man should be practised in the second part, till he has been exercised in the first part of the annual course of musketry. (2.) Fifty rounds of ammunition should, as a rule, be fired annually by each trained soldier in the second part, exclusive of any rounds that may be expended in field-firing, for which a special allowance of ammunition will be made. The 50 rounds will be expended in the following manner:—(3.) Each man is to fire ten rounds annually, in match-shooting or private practice. (4.) The commanding officer having determined who shall be considered "worst shots" in his battalion (the standard being fixed annually by the commanding officer), all men who, in the first part, fail to attain that standard will be exercised in "a." practice in the second part, firing, if necessary, the whole 40 rounds in repeating portions of the first part. Should any of the "worst shots" in firing in "a." practice have not made, in the opinion of the commanding officer, sufficient improvement, their case will be specially reported to the General commanding, the registers accompanying the report in each case. The remainder of the company will fire ten rounds in "b." practice at 200 yards, and ten rounds in "c." practice. (5.) The following method of conducting "c." practice will be observed:—The ranges having been accurately marked out, the men should be placed opposite their targets at 285 yards (260 for carbine), between this and 240 yards (220 for carbine), *three* short advances should be made, one round being fired at each halt. "Cease fire" should then be sounded, and *an officer* should credit each man with the number of hits (fair hits or ricochets), on the black part of the target representing the "legs." All hits should then be washed out. Between 240 yards (220 for carbine), and 180 yards, *four* short advances should be made, one round, as before, being fired at each halt. "Cease fire," count hits on "body," and wash out as above. Between 180 yards and 140, *three* rounds should be fired, the hits on the head being counted and credited as before. The total number of hits obtained by each man should then be multiplied by three, and the result credited to the man in the column "total points" in the register. (6.) The remaining 20 rounds per man will be reserved till the winter months, when ten rounds per man will be expended in company field-firing on a down-hill range, and ten rounds per man in long-range volley-firing. Special instructions will be issued regarding the expenditure of this ammunition hereafter.

The Russian Minister of Marine issued an order last week fixing the amount officers are to receive while on shore ill in foreign ports. Superior officers are to be granted 10s. a day in English money, and staff officers 15s. In American ports, and in the Pacific, this amount is to be increased respectively to 15s. and £1.

The Army.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Col. Thompson has proceeded home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile. Capt. Alexander has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Pennell is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

6th Dragoon Guards. Lieut. Cradock has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

3rd Hussars. Brevet Major Beckett, late Brigade-Major of Cavalry in Egypt, is returning to the Staff College at Sandhurst, to complete his course of study.

9th Lancers. A private of the regiment has published, in the form of a diary, an account of the Afghan War of 1879-80, or, to speak more correctly, of all the affairs in which his regiment was engaged, from taking the field at Kohat to the march to Candahar.

13th Hussars. Major Knox will remain in England until September next, on leave from India.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The *Pioneer* of Allahabad lately contained the following paragraph:—"No intimation has, we understand, been received officially regarding the formation of a full-pay unemployed list for colonels and lieutenant-colonels of the late Indian Artillery; but there is no reason to doubt the correctness of a statement to the effect that such a list was about to be formed. As, however, the India Office declines to interfere with the Henley clause on the one hand—that is to say, declines to introduce any limitation of commands —and on the other hand, will grant no extra promotion, the concession is not a very important one." With regard to this, the *Bombay Gazette* says:—"We shall be glad to learn why this squeamishness on the part of the India Office 'to interfere with the Henley clause,' and disinclination to 'introduce any limitation of command' as regards the Indian Artillery, when the Secretary of State for India had no hesitation in ousting present commandants of native regiments from their regiments under the order limiting tenure of commands, these officers being men who entered the service of the East India Company, and being as much protected by the Henley clause as the officers of the Indian Artillery. Is it because the latter have a Royal Duke as their commandant, whereas the Staff Corps is no one's child? Perhaps some of our readers can explain why 'sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander;' or Mr. Alison, the indefatigable secretary to the Staff Corps Defence Committee, might get some M.P. to ask the question in his place in the House. We are not aware that officers who have been removed from their commands of native regiments have been granted any 'extra promotion.'"

Now that the Heavy Battery has been removed from Peshawur to Campbellpore, the former station ceases to be an artillery command.

"It seems probable," the *Times of India* says, "that there will be no change in the office of Inspector-General of Ordnance at present; that is, supposing that Major-Gen. Napier-Campbell should comply with the flattering request made him by the Government that he will give the department the benefit of his services until, at any rate, the beginning of next cold season."

Lieut.-Col. A. H. Davidson has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs, and Lieut. E. H. S. Calder for twelve months.

Majors M. A. Caldecott and W. H. Wright, Capts. C. H. Mayne and F. F. Ditmas, and Lieuts. F. A. Curteis and J. F. Manifold have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Major Mackinnon, half-pay, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry in India, will retain his appointment for another year, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State. "D. G. G." writes:—"Having just read in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, May 12, that permission has been granted to the 18th Hussars to bear on its appointments the motto, 'Pro rege, pro lege, pro patria, conamur,' may I ask why the same compliment may not also apply to 'The Buffs,' the oldest corps in the British Army, by allowing them to wear their old motto, 'Veteri frondescit honore,' on their colours and appointments; also by its appearing in the monthly *Army List?*"

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Lieut. Brown, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 8th Bombay N.I., on probation. Major Græme, 2nd Batn., is about to retire from the service.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Lieut. Moss, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Capt. Townley, 1st Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. Capt. Morgan, 1st Batn., is ordered home from India to join the regimental depôt.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. Lieut. Crawford, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the S.C., and has been appointed to the 1st Bombay N.I., on probation. A point-to-point race, run on Saturday at Templemore, brought the season's paper-chases to a close. A race of so novel a description excited a great deal of interest. The course lay along the sides of a triangle, of which the barracks formed the starting and finishing point, and Loughmore and Knockgha Castles the outlying points. At each of the ruins officers were stationed, to ascertain that the competitors passed these points. The distance, as traced on ordnance map, is exactly seven miles. Twenty started, and the choice of course was left to competitors. Lance-Serjt. Fahy, Qrmr.-Serjt. Collins, and Serjt.-Major Boor took places, and each ran the distance in 51, 60, and 60·4 minutes respectively. These paper-chases have been the means of bringing out and developing physical capabilities that possibly might prove of great advantage on active service.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieut.-Col. Bainbridge, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on private affairs.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Lieut. Lyde, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

24th South Wales Borderers. Lieut. Stewart has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

28th Gloucestershire Regiment. Lieut. Stewart, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 9th Bombay N.I., on probation.

33rd West Riding Regiment. Lieut. Gore has returned home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. The following battalion order was published by Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre, commanding, dated Abbassiyeh, near Cairo, Thursday, April 26:—"The commanding officer has much pleasure in notifying to the battalion that he has this day received a letter from Gen. C. Elmhirst, C.B. (colonel of the battalion), intimating that the Peninsular colours of the 38th Regiment, of which there has been no trace for many years, have been most kindly restored to the regiment by the Earl of Dartmouth, into whose possession they came on the purchase of property formerly belonging to the family of the late Gen. Sir George Pigot, Bart., whose nephew, Gen. Sir Henry Pigot, G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 38th Regiment, on February 13, 1839, caused to be presented to the regiment, the colours now in possession of the battalion, and which replaced those now restored by the Earl of Dartmouth. These colours are now in possession of the officer commanding the 38th Regimental District, Lichfield, to be eventually placed in the Lichfield Cathedral, where the commanding officer hopes a place will be given for them. Lieut.-Col. Eyre desires to place on record the thanks of the 1st Batn. South Staffordshire Regiment to the generous act of the Earl of Dartmouth in restoring to the battalion the colours of the 38th Regt., so highly valued by them. By order (signed), A. G. Chesney, Lieut.-Adjt., 1st Batn. South Staffordshire Regiment."

44th Essex Regiment. Capt. Powell has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

48th Northamptonshire Regiment. Capt. Rogers has applied for permission to retire from the service on a gratuity.

49th Berkshire Regiment. The brigade quartered at Abbassiyeh, near Cairo, consisting of the 19th Hussars, Royal Artillery, 1st Batn. Royal Sussex, 1st Batn. South Stafford, and 1st Batn. Berkshire Regts., paraded at an early hour on April 30, to witness the presentation, by Brigdr.-Gen. Arbuthnot, of Afghan medals to 40 men who had been transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn. of the Berkshire Regt. The weather was most unfavourable for a military display, the morning opening with a hot kamsin wind and clouds of dust, which reminded many of a day in a valley not far from Aldershot. The parade being formed up and the usual formalities gone through, the Brigadier made the following most flattering and appropriate address to the 1st Batn. Berkshire Regt.:—"Col. Corban, and 1st Batn. Berkshire Regt., it gives me sincere gratification to present these Afghan medals to the men whom I see before me. I look upon it as an honour to myself to distribute to brave men decorations awarded them by her Majesty. There is also much that to me is specially interesting in the circumstances attending the present distribution. Changes have recently taken place in regimental organisation, changes in which I know some find only what is detrimental to *esprit de corps*, but which may have, as we see to-day, some results which will in the long run be even favourable to it. I understand that most of you men who are to receive the medal to-day joined first the 49th Regt., were subsequently transferred to the 66th, and returned to the 1st Batn. Berkshire Regt., your old corps, under another name, in time to take part in the late successful campaign with your original battalion; you are thus a link between the 49th and 66th, between the 1st Batn. of the Berkshire Regt. and the 2nd Batn. of it; your breasts will show that you have belonged to and have deep interest in both battalions. Owing to your good-fortune in having served with both those regiments, which are now called the 1st and 2nd Batns. of the Berkshire Regt., you have had a double share in the late achievements of the British Army, and your career illustrates the fact that under the present system a soldier's chance of a brilliant career is doubled. Descended from two illustrious predecessors, the Berkshire Regiment will, I am sure, prove itself worthy of them. Its 1st Batn. has, indeed, already begun to make the history of the regiment by its conduct during the late campaign and the present occupation in Egypt; its 2nd Batn. has the satisfaction of knowing some of their late comrades in Afghanistan are helping in the work. Col. Corban, this is the first time I have seen a battalion of the Berkshire Regt. on parade, and in all probability it is the last time I shall ever so see one in Egypt, I therefore take the opportunity of expressing my satisfaction with its soldierlike appearance, and my good wishes for its future." Col. Corban then responded with a few appropriate remarks, in which he expressed his own satisfaction and that of all ranks with the kindly manner in which the General had spoken of the Berkshire Regt. The General then presented the medals, and the troops returned to barracks. The battalion is now under orders to return to Gibraltar, and is only awaiting the arrival of H.M.S. Jumna to embark. It is now ten months since it left the Rock, and though not as fortunate as some other corps, it has seen a variety of service,—first at Alexandria, where it was employed on police duties; then at Ramleh, where it took part in sundry skirmishes; and latterly, at Abbassiyeh. It has given much satisfaction that the services of Col. Corban have at last been recognised, by conferring on him the Order of the Medjidie, which he lately received at the hands of his Highness the Khedive. A few evenings since the officers of the battalion were entertained at a farewell banquet given to them by his Highness Ibrahim Pasha, who spared no trouble in order to afford his guests an enjoyable evening. During the time the 1st Batn. Berkshire Regt. has been in Egypt, 21 men have died in the country, and a tablet has been placed in All Saints' Church, Cairo, to their memory by their comrades, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.

ROYAL MARINES.

The general court-martial opened at Walmer on Tuesday for the trial of Capt. and Qrmr. Herring, Royal Marines, was closed on Wednesday. The court consisted of ten officers, naval and military, from Dover, Chatham, and Plymouth, Col. Francis W. Lomas, Royal Marines, being president. Capt. Herring was arraigned on two charges—first, with having allowed, and, secondly, with having neglected to report, the attachment of two pieces of metal to the meat side of the scales, thereby depriving each mess of their proper quantity of meat. The matter has occasioned considerable public interest. Mr. Lewis Glyn appeared as counsel for the defendant; Major-Gen. Forbes, formerly in command of the depôt, Lieut.-Col. Scott, and a considerable number of witnesses were called for the prosecution. For the accused it was urged that the weights were simply to give a draught to the scale to facilitate the weighing of the rations. Ultimately the court found the prisoner not guilty, and he was honourably acquitted. On receiving his sword the gallant officer was loudly cheered.

51st King's Own Light Infantry. The *Bombay Gazette* writes:—"The recent trial by general court-martial of Lieut. Fraser, of the 51st Regt., has resulted in a sentence which, as he was found guilty, was necessarily severe. The charges against this young officer were—fraudulent misapplication of money, both public and regimental; scandalous conduct, unbecoming an officer and gentleman; and desertion. To be cashiered and imprisoned for a year is a heavy punishment, but not a bit too heavy, under the circumstances. There are two ways of turning an officer out of the Army, by cashiering or dismissal. The former is far the more severe of the two, because an officer cashiered is ever after ineligible for employment under Government, whereas an officer dismissed can be so employed. It is, we believe, many years since an officer has been sentenced to imprisonment, and happily courts-martial on officers are now comparatively rare."

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Gosset has been appointed officiating military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India for six months, during the absence of Col. Chapman, C.B., R.A., in England.

57th Middlesex Regiment. *The Bombay Gazette* says:—"In the last batch of General Orders we see the name of Capt. Lyde, of the Middlesex Regiment, as admitted to the Staff Corps. Capt. Lyde's first commission is dated Jan., 1874, and he became a capt. in April, 1882, a little over eight years, while he was a probationer for the Staff Corps, which he thus enters as a Capt., instead of having to serve twelve years as a subaltern. This officer is no doubt exceptionally lucky, but we think Staff Corps subalterns generally have a good case in trying to get the period of twelve years shortened. If they are united in their demands, and reasonable as well, we imagine the authorities would give their petition a patient hearing. As things go now in the British service, Staff Corps subalterns would not go far wrong in asking that promotion to captain might be after ten years and to major after eighteen years. But if they ask for a captaincy after eight years and a majority after ten, as some of their letters to the papers hint, they will probably be thought to be asking too much, and get nothing, which would be a pity."

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut.-Col. Kinloch, assist.-qrmr.-gen., Bengal, has reverted to regimental duty, his tour of service on the Staff having expired. The appointment of aide-de-camp to Mr. Des Vœux, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Fiji Islands, has just fallen vacant, Lieut. E. W. Herbert, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, who has held the post since September, 1880, having relinquished the appointment.

61st Gloucestershire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Fane has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

62nd Wiltshire Regiment. The Central News states that Gen. Sir William Knollys, K.C.B., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the House of Lords, has for some days past been seriously indisposed, and has been attended by Sir Oscar Clayton. The gallant officer, although he is considerably improved, will not, it is feared, be able to resume his official duties for a short time. His condition, although not by any means critical, is such that his medical adviser considers it desirable that his patient should have a little rest. Sir William Knollys left town yesterday (Friday) for Blounts Court, Henley-on-Thames. Lieut. Fryer, a probationer, officiating wing officer, 22nd Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., from March 31, 1880.

63rd Manchester Regiment. Lieut. Wilson, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 13th Bengal N.I., on probation.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. Major Dalgety and Lieut. and Adjt. Plumer, and Lieuts. Ditmas, Broughton, and Carter, have returned home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

66th Berkshire Regiment. The court-martial for the trial of Capt. and Pymr. Mayers, on various charges of embezzlement, has proceeded at Gosport. The case for the prosecution was concluded on Saturday. Mr. Charles Bickman, senior clerk at the India Office, stated that several amounts were struck out on both sides of the account with the result that, instead of there being a balance due to the prisoner on the voyage pay-list of £567 7s. 5d., there was a balance owing by him of £328 6s. 9d., which amount he afterwards paid in settlement of the account. Major John Quarry, Berkshire Regiment, stated that on taking over the duties of paymaster he found that the balance at the bank agreed with the prisoner's book, and received a cheque for £146 11s. from the prisoner, which he got cashed by order of the president of the court of inquiry. Witness admitted that this amount was the same as the one which the prisoner was charged with embezzling under the 23rd count. In re-examination, however, he stated that the cheque was not drawn upon the same bank at which the public accounts were kept. He was asked whether he had ever heard of thieves disgorging their plunder, but the prisoner protested against the question as improper and as showing the animus of the prosecution, and it was expunged from the record. Capt. Hamley, of the district pay office, gave evidence as to the irregularities embodied in the remaining charges. Prisoner could not have sent in the charges referred to under the heads of "deferred pay," as they were not supported by vouchers. If the prisoner made an error his balance at his bank would enable him to rectify it when he balanced his books. It was the usual custom for paymasters to balance their books every two or three days, or at most every week. They would never allow them to run for a month. On application of the prisoner's solicitor, the Court adjourned until Wednesday to enable him to prepare his defence. The Court resumed its sittings on Wednesday morning. The prisoner complained of having been kept under close arrest for 77 days before the combined authorities of the War Office and Treasury were able to frame charges which they thought clear and concise enough to obtain a conviction against him. He complained that the charges were made to number 28, although ten of them clearly referred to the same subject matter. The charges substantially resolved themselves into two—one of embezzling the sum of £1,190 4s. 3d., and the other of embezzling the sum of £301 15s. 11d. He indignantly repelled both charges. Colonel Parson, the Deputy-Judge-Advocate, replying upon the whole case, said the number of the charges would not influence the Court in coming to a decision, and each would be decided on its merits. The first ten charges might be grouped as one. If the first was held to be proved, then the others followed in due course. The sum of £1,190 4s. 3d. was not received by the Indian Government, and when that Government refused to receive it, it became the prisoner's duty to credit the amount to the War Office. The Court concluded its proceedings on Thursday, but the finding will not be divulged until it has been confirmed.

68th Durham Light Infantry. Lieut. Robb has been granted leave from India to England for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

69th (the Welsh Regiment). Lieut. Coke, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 14th Bombay N.I., on probation.

70th East Surrey Regiment. Lieut. Bolton has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

73rd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Lieut. Custance, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 28th Bombay N.I., on probation.

78th Seaforth Highlanders. Lieut. Mackintosh has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months on private affairs.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Lieut. Cartwright is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 20th Bombay N.I., on probation.

93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. "An Old 93rd Officer" writes:—"Referring to a complaint made by one of your correspondents, that the Highland regiments are unduly favoured in the matter of always getting the best stations, amongst which Edinburgh and Glasgow were named, I can vouch for such not being the case with one of them, the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, now the 2nd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. In the last 32 years they have only been stationed in Scotland for three years and four months, although by the present territorial system it is their proper quarter. Between 1872 and 1882, two years of which they were in the Mediterranean, they passed six years between the camps of Aldershot, Shorncliffe, and the Curragh, so they at least cannot be said to have had favouritism shown them in their quarters."

95th Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment). Major Bowles and Lieut. Gifford have returned home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

99th Wiltshire Regiment. Lieut. Macdonald has returned home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Lieut. Dawes, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 28th Madras N.I., on probation.

104th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Lieut. Bennett, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 2nd Madras N.I., on probation.

106th Durham Light Infantry. The *Bombay Gazette* has the following:—"A correspondent recently addressed us upon the subject of the Nusseerabad Brigade, alleging that the appointment of Col. R. R. Gillespie, late of the 109th Foot, to be Brigadier-General there, is a breach of faith towards Indian officers, Nusseerabad being one of the brigades reserved for the Indian Army. But we are under the impression that Col. Gillespie is, to all intents and purposes, an Indian officer, and that he served in the old Bombay 2nd European Light Infantry Regt., of which he was for many years adjutant. Brigdr.-Gen. Gillespie entered the Bombay Army in 1849, in the days of the old Company; and though when the Company's European Infantry were handed over to the Crown he went with his old corps, we cannot, therefore, understand that he is to be classed as a Queen's officer pure and simple, and therefore to be held ineligible for an Indian brigade. On the contrary, we are bound to say that the appointment appears to us quite unexceptionable in this, as in every other respect."

1st West India Regiment. Lieut. Lewin, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 14th Madras N.I., on probation.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut. Wegg-Prosser has been appointed interpreter to the 1st Batn.

Pay Department. The following changes of station have recently taken place:—Major C. D'O. Forbes, from England to Ceylon; Capts. H. W. Bateman, from District Office, York, to 39th Regimental District, Dorchester; H. M. Compigné, to Ceylon; W. L. Brockman, to Bermuda; J. H. Jackson, to District Office, Malta; R. M. Ireland, Malta to England; R. Wilson, from 1-9th Regt. to District Office, York; A. Stokes, Bermuda to England; T. C. Dempster, to Hong Kong; G. H. Singer, 96th Regt., to 1-9th Regt.; F. M. Maycock, to 96th Regt.; J. K. M'Causland, to 1st Dragoon Guards; W. H. Dennys, to 78th Regt. During the passed month two probationers have joined,—Capts. T. G. Lumsden and O. H. B. St. John. There are 39 vacancies in the Department, viz.:—Two cavalry regiments (7th and 19th Hussars), 27 infantry regiments, and five regimental districts,—Taunton, Clonmel, Berwick-on-Tweed, Reading, and Galway.

Medical Department. Brig.-Surg. P. B. Smith has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs; and Brig.-Surg. W. H. Corbett for six months, on medical certificate. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. E. J. Franklyn has been appointed Principal Medical Officer at Malta, in succession to Surg.-Gen. J. Clutterbuck, who will be placed on the Retired List on the 1st prox. "Justitia" writes:—"In your able advocacy of the claims of the Army Pay Department to a share of the decorations so liberally bestowed on other Departments, one sentence—viz., 'our duty is to watch the interests of all branches of her Majesty's service'—leaves me to hope that you may be induced to say a word on behalf of the much-abused Army Medical Department. Whatever may have been the faults of the system, all concur in stating that the medical officers, individually, worked hard during the recent campaign. Their duties exposed them to danger more than any other department, while their rewards were proportionately smaller, viz.:—Ordnance Store Department, 50 per cent.; Commissariat and Transport, 21 per cent.; Army Medical Department, 7 per cent. Common justice would seem to demand that, considering the nature of their duties, their proportion of rewards should be, at all events, not less than that of other Departments; but the Army Medical Department seems to have but few friends, and none to advocate their just claims."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Fusiliers. Capt. Cochrane Foster, 3rd Batn., has passed through the School of Musketry, Hythe, and been awarded a first-class certificate extra.

Royal Scots Fusiliers. There is an error in the General Orders of May 1, 1883. In paragraph 13, referring to the musketry practice of the Militia, it is stated:—"The figure of merit of the Royal Scots was good." The shooting of the Royal Scots compared very favourably with that of any other corps. In both these cases it should have been, not "the Royal Scots," but "the 3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers."

King's Royal Rifle Corps. "A General Officer" writes:—"Happening to be in Barnet at Whitsuntide, I was much struck by the friendly relations existing between the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment and one of its affiliated Volunteer battalions. The recruits of the 7th Batn. were training in the town, and a very smart detachment of a London Volunteer battalion had marched down for two days' soldiering. Not a rupture of any kind occurred; both Militia and Volunteers evidently being most anxious to show that there existed a regimental brotherhood between them. There was only one point upon which the Militia erred. The officers showed themselves sadly ignorant of the usual rules of Military etiquette in not sending their band to play the Volunteers in and out of the town. This was of course an oversight, but the Militia should remember that no Line battalion would have treated them in the same way. It is for officers to set a good, not a bad, example to their men, and if they do not do this in small matters, what are we to think."

Shropshire Light Infantry. The annual report of the Inspector-General of Musketry on the musketry training of the Militia shows that the 4th Batn. has the highest figure of merit of any regiment in the Militia service, viz., 44·79. It also has the best shot in the Militia, Corpl. J. Price. The best shooting company is F, 49·28, and the best judge of distance, Serjt.-Major Verney. These results are highly satisfactory, and reflect no small credit upon the hard-working musketry-instructor, Capt. E. P. Clark.

The under-mentioned regiments are ordered to assemble on Monday for 27 days' training and exercise:—3rd Brig. Scottish Division (Edinburgh City Artillery), at Edinburgh; 4th Batn. Gloucestershire, Cirencester; 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey, at Guildford, in camp; 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers, at Brecon, in camp; and 3rd Batn. Wiltshire, at Devizes, in camp.

The following regiments, having completed their training, will be dismissed to-day:—2nd Brig. Eastern Division (Norfolk Artillery), at Yarmouth; 3rd Brig. Welsh Division (Carmarthen Artillery) at Carmarthen; 4th Brig. ditto (Pembroke Artillery), at Haverfordwest; 3rd and 4th Batns. East Kent, at Canterbury; 3rd Oxfordshire L.I., at High Wycombe; 4th Batn. South Wales Borderers, at Welshpool.

A General Order, just issued, shows the results of the musketry training of the various battalions of Militia of England, Scotland, and the Channel Islands, and of the Permanent Staff of the Militia of Ireland. The principal clauses show that the shooting of the battalions was "very unsatisfactory." This is to be attributed principally to "the issue for the first time to the force of a new arm, the Martini-Henry; to the short period in a training of 28 days only that can be devoted to musketry instruction, and to the want of sufficiently qualified instructors, both officers and non-commissioned officers. At the present time, there are several battalions without officer instructors of musketry, and a very large number of the non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff are still unqualified, not being in possession of a certificate from the School of Musketry." As several companies in a Militia battalion are under musketry instruction at the same time, it is suggested as most essential that there should be a qualified non-commissioned officer with each company. The shooting of the permanent staff, in the majority of the battalions, was very satisfactory; but in 58 battalions it was the reverse, attributable to "defective superintendence of the practice." The figures of merit of the permanent staff ranged from 176·92 in the 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles to 78·07 in the 5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers. The shooting of the permanent staff of the 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles "was particularly good, and reflects great credit both on the non-commissioned officers themselves, and on the officers responsible for their instruction;" 2,304 of the permanent staff completed the course of individual firing, 718 qualified as marksmen, 219 of whom were awarded the prize of £1, leaving 499 in excess of the number allowed, who received the marksman's badge only. The best shot was Colour-Serjt. R. M'Coy, 4th Royal Irish Rifles, who has been awarded the prize of £5. The best judge of distance was Serjt.-Major Barton, 3rd Royal Highlanders; 2,221 were exercised in judging distance, 1,660 obtaining the qualifying number of points, 225 of whom received the prize of 10s.

"A Militia Colonel" writes:—"There are many anomalies in this world, but I know none as great as this. Common-sense would tell any one that the officer commanding a Militia regiment has the greatest interest of all in his regiment. Yet, strange to say, he only gets 27 days' pay—£41, with forage included. A subaltern can join for preliminary drill and the training, and thereby draws three months' pay. The serjeants on the staff draw £52 per annum, yet the colonel gets only £41. I have no control at all during the preliminary drill of my men, and, drawing no pay, living, as I do, 14 miles from head-quarters, and the wear and tear of horses and carriages being great, how can it be expected that I should attend, however interested I may be in my regiment? Now that the change of silver to gold has been ordered, an account of £75 has come in for new uniform,—this on pay of £41 per annum. It seems to me that there is something radically wrong here, and how can Militia regiments be really effective whilst such an anomaly exists?"

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Herts. The regiment assembled at Hertford on the 2nd inst. for its annual ten days' drill. The inspection took place in Hartham on the Friday, when there was a good muster of the troops. The inspecting officer was Col. Mussenden. Although the inspecting officer did not address the men on the ground, he congratulated the lieutenant-colonel upon the increased efficiency of the regiment and its increased strength over last year. He also considered the regiment better mounted. The prizes were subsequently distributed in the Town Hall by the lieutenant-colonel. The following officers were on duty:—Lieut.-Col. the Earl of Clarendon; Major Halsey; Capts. Villiers, Croft, Viscount Grimston, and Lord Lawrence; Lieuts. Dagg, Horn, Kelk, Smith, Paget, Viscount Cranbourne, and Ward; Capt. and Adjt. Archdale; Surg. Drage; and Vet.-Surg. Harrison.

Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles. The inspection took place at Dover on Wednesday, at the close of the annual inspection. The inspecting officer, Col. Mussenden, was accompanied by Major-Gen. Newdigate, C.B., commanding the South-Eastern District. The regiment, which was under the command of Lord Guilford, has considerably increased in numbers since last year. The troops were submitted to instruction for upwards of three hours, and the manœuvres concluded with a march-past in review order. The inspecting officer expressed himself very well pleased with the turn-out of the regiment, and its general efficiency.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

22nd Middlesex Rifles (Central London Rangers). A detachment, consisting of 12 officers and 150 men, with a properly equipped transport, left London on Saturday evening and proceeded by march-route to Barnet, where the men were billeted. On Sunday the detachment attended church-parade, and on Monday, after a morning drill for two hours, left Barnet at 3 o'clock for London, reaching head-quarters in Gray's Inn about 9. The conduct of the men was admirable, and their smart appearance when walking in the streets and punctilious observance of the rules as to saluting, earned for them golden opinions. The utmost attention had evidently been paid to every detail, and the Volunteers set an example to the recruits of the local Militia, training in the town, which the latter seemed only too ready to profit by.

There was a review of the Volunteers in the Newcastle District, under command of Col. Collingwood, C.M.G., on Tuesday, at which Major-Gen. Cameron, C.B., commanding the Northern District, was present. The following district order was issued by Col. Collingwood after the review:—"Orders by Col. Collingwood, C.M.G., commanding 5th Regimental District:—Col. Collingwood has much pleasure in publishing the accompanying order by the Major-Gen. commanding the Northern District, and in doing so thanks officers commanding the 'attacking' and 'defending' forces and the staff for their services. He wishes to express his gratification at the strong muster of corps at the review in Gosforth Park, and to thank officers commanding battalions and all ranks under their command for their hearty co-operation.—By order, F. E. Buchanan, Capt. and Garrison Adjt., Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 16, 1883." "[Memorandum.]—To the officers commanding the 5th Regimental District: Major-Gen. Cameron, C.B., commanding the Northern District, requests you will notify to the officers commanding corps present at the field-day and review, at Gosforth Park to-day, his satisfaction at the number of Volunteers who paraded, their very creditable appearance under arms, and the great zeal evinced by all ranks.—By order, C. B. Knowles, Col., A.Q.M.G., May 15, 1883."

The Czar signed a decree last week ordering the cruiser clipper Yaroslavl, recently acquired by the Admiralty from the Moscow Cruiser Committee, to be called the Pamiat Mercurie. The corvette of that name that has long figured on the list of men-of-war of the Black Sea Fleet is at the same time ordered to be withdrawn from service and broken up. Admiral Pestchouroff, Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea Fleet, has gone on a cruise to inspect Batoum and Poti, where the Naval establishments are to be increased in consequence of the completion of the Transcaucasian Railway.

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Major-General H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G., in the Chair.

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The High Alps in Winter, by Mrs. Fred Burnaby ; Luca della Robbia : The Great Artists (Sampson Low and Co.)—"Stand by your Country, stand by your Queen," song, by Major J. Gollop (Augener and Co.)—The Signora, by Captain E. D. Lyon, 3 vols. ; The Professor and his Daughters, by J. Meredith Thomas, 3 vols. ; Adventures of Three Fugitives in Siberia, by MM. Victor Tissot and Constant Amérot, (Remington and Co.)—Reminiscences of Military Service with the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, by Surgeon-General Munro, M.D., C.B. (Hurst and Blackett.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

THE predatory instinct of humanity, or that instinct in humanity which a distinguished politician has recently adverted to as worthy of culture and admiration, seems to be in the course of rapid development. As an instance of the deliberate folly of political crotchetmongers, there is, perhaps, nothing more calculated to injure the immediate interests which it is our duty to safeguard, namely, those of the Naval and Military services ; there is nothing, we say, more calculated to injure those interests and the health and well-being of our sailors and soldiers, the defenders of our country, than the encouragement given to the mischievous crotchet of Mr. Stansfeld, and that small section of the community of whom he is the mouthpiece. Even the most pronounced exponents of Liberal views, thoughts and opinions, condemn the attitude of the Government in regard to this vital question. The whole Medical profession of the country is opposed to it, and the gravest and most serious results are anticipated with regard to the health of the services, and a large portion of the population, if Mr. Stansfeld's resolution should be carried into practical effect by the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts. We have but recently seen the reports of the senior Medical Officers at several of our principal Naval and Military stations, which are unanimously in favour of the Acts. With the general opinion of the Medical profession supporting them, with the common-sense and humanity of all thinking and practical men recognising the benefits which are derived from their operation, it requires but slight political knowledge or foresight to demonstrate the wickedness of the encouragement given by the Government to Mr. Stansfeld and his crotchet. That it is a crotchet, and nothing more than a crotchet, is clearly shown by the action of the local authorities in every district in which the Acts have been in force, who have with one accord condemned the part played by the Government. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that this spontaneous vote in favour of the Acts will be entirely disregarded. Those who have thus recorded their opinion in support of the continuance of the Acts have been able to form a pretty fair estimate of their worth, after seeing them for years in operation, and they have come to the conclusion, after due deliberation, that the Acts have proved in every sense beneficial. And yet the good that they have done is to be set aside in order that the fanaticism of a few agitators may be allowed to carry the day. The opponents of the Acts have been able to adduce no single argument against them that could possibly hold good, in the eyes of any reasonable man. All they have been able to do has been to say that by recognising the principle of State interference to check the growth of disease among the unoffending, we have legalised vice. Could any more illogical argument be adduced? Still, Ministers have been found so wanting in all sense of duty as to countenance a movement the only effect of which will be to do incalculable harm, and no possible good. On no grounds can the action of the Government be defended. A more ill-judged act never was committed by any Ministry, and it is some consolation to know that so fully alive is the country at large to the evils which will result from Mr. Stansfeld's motion, that Conservatives and Liberals are alike condemning, in no measured language, the part played by the Government, to which the success of the party of repeal is mainly due. As evidence of the excellent results obtained by means of the Acts in protected districts, we need only point to the figures given in the report of the Assistant-Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police for 1880. From this it appears that during the period the Acts had been in force, there had been a decrease of no fewer than 460 beerhouses, 781 brothels, 129 public-houses used as brothels, and 257 beerhouses used as brothels; whilst in seven years — 1873-80 — 1,642 girls and women, who had been found in improper places and in bad company, had been induced to give up their mode of life and return to their friends. We agree with our contemporary the *Lancet*, no mean authority, that it is very much to be feared that in their repugnance to the principle involved in the Acts, "the advocates for their repeal, and the supporters of voluntary efforts, have not fairly considered what the nation has a right to demand from them; so that the increased efficiency of the Forces, the greater comfort and better health of the unfortunate women, the improvements in social order and decency, and the rescue and reclamation of the fallen, which have taken place during the operation of the Acts, and are directly or indirectly due to them, may not be lost, or even imperilled. We shall be glad to find that the task is within their power, and to see them seriously undertaking its fulfilment."

We have received an interesting letter from a General Officer who was a member of Lord Airey's Committee, expressing his entire concordance with the views and opinions expressed in our article of last week on the failure of Army Reform. Our correspondent informs up that he has, for several years, expressed similar opinions on every opportunity, and has persistently deprecated the changes which have lately been made in the organisation and administration of the Army.

A memorial brass will shortly be placed in All Saints' Church, Aldershot, by the officers of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, to the memory of the late Colonel Beasley, who succumbed to disease while in command of the battalion in Egypt.

Major-General Sir Frederick FitzWygram made a most excellent and soldierlike speech, in replying to the toast of the Army at the annual banquet of the Royal College of Veterinary-Surgeons, held a few evenings ago at the Freemasons' Tavern. It is to be regretted that there were no reporters present to take down the General's remarks. In forcible language, Sir Frederick FitzWygram pointed out the duties of the nation. He did not disguise the fact that the arm of the service he immediately represents, is not now in that condition to justify us in resting satisfied with things as they are. When the war broke out in Egypt we were obliged, he said, to scour the whole continent of Europe, in order to provide for the wants of the transport. This was done at great expense, and yet a large proportion of the purchases made by the accredited agents arrived too late at the scene of operations to be of any practical value. Speaking as an authority, General FitzWygram drew attention to the waste that resulted from this want of preparedness, and hinted that more money was necessary, to enable the heads of the Army to place the defensive forces in a state of efficiency. The soundness of these these arguments must be patent to all those who know, as General FitzWygram of course does, what the requirements are of an army in the field, and we earnestly hope that those who have it in their power to lead public opinion will not shirk from their duty, but speak plainly, and endeavour to open the eyes of their fellow-countrymen to the dangers of the situation.

The Bowyers' Company of London have offered a prize of £25 to be shot for at the Army Rifle Meeting at Aldershot in July next, at a moving object, distances unknown. It is the intention of this Company to offer annually for rifle competition a similar sum. If other wealthy London Companies would do likewise, it would greatly help to bring about that much-talked-of and much-to-be-desired result, improved shooting in the Army.

The Committee appointed at Aldershot on March 30 last, under instructions from the Horse Guards, for the purpose of considering and revising the existing rules for playing the war-game, have been quietly at work since that date, and we may look for an early re-establishment of these interesting and valuable studies. The models in the Garrison Instruction Offices are certainly useful as a means of instructing officers in the minor operations of war; but more advanced practices have become a necessity, and the original Kriegs-spiel, strangely neglected of late years, will shortly again be to the front.

Major T. J. R. Mallock, 7th Fusiliers, has been granted an extension of his period of Staff service as Garrison Instructor of the Southern District for two years, from July 20 next.

It has been announced by our contemporaries that the colonelcies of the 67th, 87th, and 107th Regiments, now vacant by the deaths of Generals W. M. Wood, Sir Hastings Doyle, and the Hon. G. Upton, will be given to Generals T. S. Conway, A. F. Ansell, and Sir J. E. Alexander. We believe it will be found, however, that these three colencies will be absorbed, and that a similar course will be pursued whenever it comes to the turn of a General who has accepted the new rules, with a view of gradually reducing all the new regiments to one Colonel, as is at present the case with the first twenty-five regiments. The Generals who have accepted the old rules, preferring to remain on the pay of £450 per annum, will succeed to regiments in their turn, when vacancies occur. Generals Conway, Ansell, and Alexander have all retired on pension under the new rules. After these three come Generals J. A. Ewart, C.B., W. Parke, C.B., and H. E. Longden, C.B., C.S.I., who will all succeed to colonelcies. Then follows Sir James Airey, who has retired on pension, and, in his case, a fourth colonelcy will be absorbed.

Deserving as H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is, we cannot think it possible that the Horse Guards would sanction his being allowed to retain his command of the Portsmouth District, in view of the serious injury which would be inflicted on many an unoffending General Officer by this one-sided arrangement. So long as the "five years' unemployed" rule continues in existence, an officer can only retain his appointment on the expiration of his term at the expense of some junior. There is no knowing the effect which may be produced on the prospects of others by any favour which is shown to a senior, and whilst the present Warrant continues in force, the Army has a right to demand that the extension of command in the case of General Officers shall be rigorously opposed.

As a result of the conclusion the Committee on Valise Equipment have arrived at regarding the relative merits of the old and new valises, four men of different heights, from two regiments of the 1st Brigade, Aldershot, two men wearing the old equipment and two the new, in marching order, with reduced kit, proceeded on Saturday last to the Horse Guards, to be inspected by the Commander-in-Chief and others. As evidence of the chaotic state of valise equipment affairs at present, it was announced in "Divisional Orders" that what was meant by "reduced kit" would be explained to the General Officer Commanding 1st Brigade, by Colonel Harrison, C.B., President of the Committee. This officer attended at the Horse Guards with the party. It is not necessary that one should have the gift of divination to know which equipment has been approved by the Committee. Why this valise-equipment farce should be kept on the boards from year to year is a mystery, The players may be changed, but it is the same old "business." No one is deceived by it. Can it be wondered at, if the report should prove correct that Brigade-Surgeon Oliver is about to retire from a service in which he has received such scurvy treatment?

In the following Regimental Districts the recruiting in 1882 shows a decrease, as compared with 1881:—8th (Warrington), 715 men; 63rd (Ashton-under-Lyne), 391; 83rd (Belfast), 233; 71st (Hamilton), 239; 20th (Bury), 232; 40th (Warrington), 215; 17th (Leicester), 156; 101st (Tralee), 113; 13th (Taunton), 96; 64th (Lichfield), 94; 2nd (Guildford), 90; 39th (Dorchester), 84; 18th (Clonmel), 83; 27th (Omagh), 72; 49th (Reading), 69; 23rd (Wrexham), 68; 53rd (Shrewsbury), 64; 51st (Pontefract), 62; 15th (Beverley), 61; 34th (Carlisle), 60; 30th (Burnley), 59; 102nd (Naas), 59; 38th (Lichfield), 48; 9th (Yarmouth), 46; 14th (York), 46; 68th (Sunderland), 44; 6th (Warwick), 42; 65th (Pontefract), 41; 62nd (Devizes), 40; 87th (Armagh), 40; 19th (Richmond), 31; 41st (Cardiff), 22; 16th (Bedford), 15; 22nd (Chester), 13; 88th (Galway), 12; 25th (Berwick), 12; 75th (Aberdeen), 9.

The recruiting in the under-mentioned Regimental Districts shows an increase of the following numbers in 1882 over 1881:—71st (Hamilton), 239; 29th (Worcester), 138; 48th (Northampton), 119; 45th (Derby), 113; 31st (Kingston), 110; 42nd (Perth), 106; 91st (Stirling), 103; 26th (Hamilton), 102; 10th (Lincoln), 80; 35th (Chichester), 79; 33rd (Halifax), 60; 21st (Ayr), 60; 44th (Warley), 60; 100th (Birr), 55; 3rd (Canterbury), 56; 47th (Preston), 42; 28th (Bristol), 39; 11th (Exeter), 38; 43rd (Oxford), 38; 72nd and 79th (Fort George), 28; 37th (Winchester), 23; 5th (Newcastle), 23; 4th (Lancaster), 20; 32nd (Bodmin), 20; 12th (Bury St. Edmund's), 18; 50th (Maidstone), 7; 1st (Glencorse), 7; 57th (Hounslow), 4.

From the above two paragraphs, it appears that recruiting has fallen off in 37 Regimental Districts, to the number of 3,776; while it has increased in 28 Districts, but only to the number of 1,786. Deducting the increase, there remains a balance of 1,990 recruits less in 1882 than in 1881. The 60th and the Rifle Brigade (the only regiments which have any fair claim to the special title of "Rifles") are not included in the above statement, as they are recruited under somewhat different conditions, and are not similarly localised.

It appears from a recent official return that the number of men in the Army on January 1, 1883, who can neither read nor write are, in the Household Cavalry, 2; Cavalry of Line, 93; Royal Artillery, 323; Engineers, 2; Foot Guards, 14; Infantry, 2,411. Of those who read and cannot write there are, Cavalry of Line, 64; Royal Artillery, 444; Engineers, 24; Foot Guards, 26; Infantry, 1,940. While of those who can only read and write there are, Household Cavalry, 71; Cavalry of Line, 1,100; Royal Artillery, 2,443; Engineers, 133; Foot Guards, 1,010; and Infantry, 14,105.

A return gives the number of men in the Army professing the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian religions. Of Roman Catholics, there are, in the Household Cavalry, 38; Cavalry of the Line, 1,054; Royal Artillery, 2,580; Engineers, 384; Foot Guards, 383; Infantry, 13,694. Of Presbyterians, there are, Household Cavalry, 119; Cavalry of the Line, 674; Royal Artillery, 1,010; Engineers, 250; Foot Guards, 785; and Infantry, 4,460.

Conscription or ballot, or by whatever name we choose to call enforced military service, is merely a tax in kind, from which no class of society should be legally and morally exempt. To defend his home and hearth, and to uphold his country's honour, is the duty of every free citizen, no matter what his rank or position. But with singular inconsistency, the middle and upper classes of this country have hitherto considered that their wealth and position exempted them from this duty, and that it devolved on the working-man, who in reality has no more right to fight for his country than his superiors, and certainly has less reason, as, in the event of national disaster he has little to lose. By doing away with the soldier's pension, the country has brought itself face to face with conscription, for as they will not pay their substitutes in the battle-field, they must serve themselves. This is the end of Mr. Cardwell's "harmonious whole," re-arranged by Mr. Childers.

The Army reformers seem to have placed the country on the horns of a dilemma, as regards keeping up a fighting and foreign-service army for the offensive and defensive requirements of this vast Empire. The Short-enlistment Act and the unintelligent and unstatesmanlike attempt to get a fighting army drawn from the poorest classes to serve in all parts of the world and in all climates for nothing, or next to nothing, will now cost the State a great deal deal of money, for it is not at all certain that even the restoration of the 1s. pension for 21 years' service will be sufficient, and it may be necessary to give the same pension for 14 years' service, and more for 21 years' service. The "blood-tax" must be paid for in money or by conscription.

The Navy.

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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9, 1883.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Staff Captain Alfred Balliston, R.N., commanding her Majesty's Royal yacht Alberta.

ADMIRALTY, May 11, 1883.

The Rev. Alfred James Whistler, B.A., has been appointed Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 8th inst.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Liverpool Brigade).—Sub-Lieutenant Francis Chatillon Danson to be Honorary Lieutenant (May 11).

ADMIRALTY, May 12, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Staff Commander Alfred Frederick Gibbons has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer John Runnalls has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 4th inst.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The following officers to be Lieutenant-Colonels by Brevet, under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of March 19, 1883:—Majors John Christopher Hore and John Macdonald Moody (both dated May 8).

ADMIRALTY, May 14, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Sir John Watt Reid, K.C.B., M.D., Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, has been placed on the Retired List from the 10th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff Commander—H. Sugden, to the Hector.

Lieutenants—E. J. Hill, to the Lord Warden; Charles H. S. Pretyman, to the Britannia, vice O'Callaghan; John L. Burr, to the Warrior, vice Barnard; Sackville H. Carden, to the Lion, for the Liberty, vice King; George H. King, to the Merlin, vice Carden.

Navigating Lieutenant—W. J. Symons, to the Hibernia, additional, for service in the Orion.

Sub-Lieutenants—J. R. Bridson, to the Merlin; Charles Stirling, to the Tenedos; A. G. M. Meredyth, to the Valorous.

Midshipmen—Marcus R. Hill, to the Invincible, complement incomplete; the Hon. Stanhope Hawke, to the Temeraire, additional.

Engineers—E. Tricker, to the Nelson, additional, for the Miranda; G. F. Greaves, to the Lord Warden; J. C. Thompson, to the Warrior; William Hair, to the Hercules.

Assistant-Engineer—W. A. D. Whormby, to the Pembroke, additional, for service in the Orontes.

Chief Boatswains—R. C. Kelly, as chief boatswain of Chatham Dockyard; William Plant, as master rigger of Chatham Dockyard; and T. H. Burnett, as chief boatswain of Malta Dockyard; William Hawton, to the Indus, for Keyham Yard, vice Bayley.

Gunner—George Newman, to the Cleopatra.

Acting-Gunners—Thomas Millard, to the Asia, additional, for the Active; and G. S. Jennings, to the Foxhound, on completion of torpedo course.

Boatswain—James Taylor, to the Euphrates; George Mallard, to the Asia, additional, for service in the Volage; James Mills, to the Indus, for Keyham Yard, vice Hawton; William Driscoll, to the Impregnable, vice Mills; Edwin P. Chapell, to the Northampton, vice Cooke.

Amethyst, Capt. Bowden Smith, senior officer on the South-east Coast of America, left Stanley, Falkland Islands, on March 4, and on March 6 was caught in a heavy gale, the tremendous sea smashing in the captain's gig and the first cutter, tearing the gunwales out, and nearly carrying the boats away altogether. The ship was also struck at times very heavily. Her head-rail was smashed in two, and the hull was strained to such an extent as to cause the decks to leak badly. However, she behaved remarkably well, and proved herself a good seaboat. On the 27th, the Amethyst had a full-speed trial of her engines for eight hours. She made an average run of 12·25 knots per hour, with a much less consumption of coal than she did during the trial at Plymouth. It was blowing a fresh breeze with a cross sea during the trial. The ship arrived at Monte Video on March 29, and after coaling, was to proceed to Colonia for a week's stay. During the Amethyst's stay at Stanley, a fatal accident occurred to the sick-berth steward, Robert H. Clutterbuck. Whilst waiting on the pier for a boat, it is supposed the poor fellow overstepped the edge and fell on a heap of stones. At any rate, he was picked up on the following day with his skull severely fractured and quite dead. During the ship's passage, a subscription was raised in behalf of the widow. The Rifleman and Firefly were at Monte Video; the Rambler at Port Stanley, and would probably arrive at Monte Video on April 14.

Beacon, Com. A. W. Moore, was at Gibraltar on May 15, on passage home to pay off. Will leave on May 20.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Salmon, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, was at Simon's Bay up to May 15, having been docked on April 19. The Briton was detained on the 14th inst. at Simon's Bay, being disabled by defects, and will sail 23rd inst. The Sapphire sails from Simon's Bay on May 19.

Cockchafer, Lieut.-Com. H. W. Hill, arrived at Colombo on May 18, and would leave for Singapore on May 25.

Constance, Capt. Doughty, was at Coquimbo on March 31, intending to leave for Callao.

Duncan, Capt. John D'Arcy, flagship of Vice-Admiral Edward Bridges Rice, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. A court-martial has been held on board for the trial of Henry Hunt, a private in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was arraigned upon three charges, viz.:—first, with unlawfully absenting himself from H.M.S. Pembroke; secondly, with breaking out of Chatham Dockyard; thirdly, with desertion. The prisoner, who was captured at Stonehouse, Devonport, after eluding the Naval police for three months, pleaded guilty to all the charges, and was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour, and to be dismissed the service.

Encounter, Capt. George Robinson, left Gibraltar on May 15, on passage home from China to pay off.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the East Indies station, was at Bombay up to April 27; would leave for Trincomalee May 1, calling at Colombo; was at Colombo on May 8. The Eclipse was at Bushire on March 30, would leave on April 11 for Bahrein Linga, Bunder Abbas, and Jask; was at Jask on April 25, and has since left for Aden, to take over duties of senior officer's ship until the arrival of Briton on the station; has since arrived at Aden. Tourmaline, Ranger, and Osprey were cruising off the coast of Arabia for the suppression of the slave-trade. When the south-west monsoon breaks, will proceed to rejoin the flag at Trincomalee. Woodlark was at Bombay on April 21, and has left for Muscat to take over duties of senior officer's ship. Dryad was at Tamatave, Island of Madagascar. Arab was in the Persian Gulf; left Bushire for Busreh on April 6, and expected to return on April 21. Dragon was at Aden on April 21, and left on April 21 for Zanzibar. Philomel was at Bombay on April 27, preparing for service in the Persian Gulf. Departure from Bombay delayed, owing to discovery of further defects. Harrier and Undine were cruising in the Mozambique Channel and neighbourhood of Comoro Islands, for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Heroine, Capt. Blackburne, left Callao for Coquimbo on March 24.

Humber, Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins, arrived at Sheerness on Wednesday afternoon from Portsmouth. She is to await orders, and it is understood that she will be docked, to be overhauled and repaired. She brought home the crew of the unfortunate vessel Fantôme, who were paid off on Thursday morning, and granted the usual leave of absence.

Lily, Com. Richard Evans, which has been ordered home to pay off, arrived at Gibraltar on the 11th inst., from Hong Kong, where she was recommissioned in June, 1879. Sailed on May 17.

Neptune, Capt. W. H. Maxwell, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral J. C. Wilson, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Monday, and exchanged the usual salutes. Rear-Admiral Wilson visited Sir W. Houston Stewart, and left in the afternoon for Gibraltar to join the Channel Fleet. Admiral Wilson will then transfer his flag to the Agincourt.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies station, was at Bermuda up to April 26, in dock, refitting; would proceed to Halifax towards end of May. The Garnet, at Bermuda, will leave about May 25 to relieve the Dido at Barbadoes. The Fantôme, recommissioned at Bermuda on April 25, will proceed to Jamaica about May 26. The Griffon is at Bermuda. The Mallard would leave Jamaica on May 11 for Halifax. The Foam left Jamaica for Bermuda on April 12, calling at Nassau.

Opal, Capt. A. T. Brooke, and the Alecto, Lieut. F. A. Harston, left Plymouth Sound on Tuesday for the West Coast of Africa.

Satellite, Capt. C. B. Theobald, is lying at Sheerness, waiting orders when to leave for the Pacific station. She has not been inspected by the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, or her date of departure postponed by the Admiralty, as has been reported, in many of the London papers.

Swiftsure, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, Commanding-in-Chief on the Pacific station, was at Esquimault up to April 19; left Honolulu on March 22, and reached Esquimault on April 12. Comus was at Payta on April 16, and would leave for Callao about April 22. Constance was on the coasts of Chili and Peru on April 19. Heroine was on coast of Peru on April 16, would relieve Sappho at Guayaquil, and eventually proceed to Vancouver. Mutine arrived at Esquimault on March 27, and will remain until Heroine arrives. Sappho was at Guayaquil on April 16, and would proceed to Esquimault on relief by Heroine. Kingfisher visiting the Islands.

Thalia, Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G., arrived at Aden on May 15, and would leave on May 17 for Suez. She is bringing home the gun of the Daring which burst some time since on the China station.

Wye, Staff Com. A. W. Miller, arrived in the Sound late on Sunday night with the paid-off crew of the Philomel, gun-vessel, on the East Indies station, and invalids and time-expired men. The vessel steamed into harbour early on Monday, when the drafts for this port were discharged to the Royal Adelaide.

NAVAL NOTES.

Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay left Malta on May 7 in the Alexandra for Corfu, with the Superb, Monarch, Temeraire, Inflexible, Carysfort, and Decoy in company, for the summer cruise of the Mediterranean Fleet.

The Iris and Falcon remain at Port Said. The Falcon is to leave for Constantinople, on relief by the Bittern. The Helicon has taken Lord Dufferin to Varna, and returns to Constantinople, where she remains for the present in lieu of the Antelope as Embassy yacht, until relieved by the Falcon, when she will rejoin the Mediterranean Fleet.

The Canada, corvette, which has been commissioned by Capt. Durrant for the North American station, and in which Prince George of Wales will serve as a midshipman, will remain longer at Portsmouth than was expected. The alterations which are being made in the interior fittings of the ship are considerable, and besides these one of the sponson guns remains to be fitted. It will take about a month to mount it upon its central pivotting carriage. Prince George of Wales will, in consequence, not join the Canada until the end of June, at the earliest.

The Chinese man-of-war Ting Yuen, which has been built at Stettin for the Imperial Government, is at Kiel, taking on board the Krupp guns with which the Chinese fleet will in future be armed. Several Chinese officials have recently visited the German arsenals, in order to acquaint themselves with the most modern and effective weapons of war, and have made large purchases. The arms have been consigned to China from North German ports.

A committee has been formed at Portsmouth, of which Rear-Admiral Herbert is the president, and Mr. W. M. Richards, cashier of Portsmouth Yard, is the secretary, to raise subscriptions for a memorial to be erected to the memory of the late Admiral John Dobree McCrea, an officer whose urbanity and great kindness to all who ever served under him gained for him the goodwill of the Navy, and of all who were at any time brought into contact with him, either at home or abroad.

A survey of the Warrior at Portsmouth has revealed the fact that the heels of the mainmast and foremast are so rotten, that it is doubtful whether she will be ready to join the Reserve Squadron in time for the summer cruise. In some parts of the masts dry-rot has set in to a depth of 6 in. or 8 in. They will have to be replaced.

The first piece of heavy ordnance for the armament of the Conqueror has arrived at Chatham from the Royal Arsenal. The gun is one of the new-pattern, 43-ton breech-loaders. It is 27 ft. long, and measures 14 ft. in circumference at the breech.

The new boilers with which the Polyphemus is ordered to be fitted have arrived at Chatham, and the vessel is shortly expected at that yard, to have them put on board.

Mr. W. Willis, Accountant-General of the Navy and Controller of Navy Pay, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday morning, for the purpose of inspecting the Paymasters' accounts of the ships in harbour.

The Naval service will be sorry to hear of the death of Mr. J. G. Hoare, retired paymaster R.N., late manager of "The Junior." He will long be remembered in connection with the formation of the Naval Club at Portsmouth, of which, when assistant-paymaster of the Royal Yacht, he was honorary secretary, and on retirement, after promotion, became secretary. In 1873 he was elected secretary and manager of "The Junior," which post he retained until Dec. 1882, when, much to the regret of his friends, he was obliged to resign. At the time of his death he was manager of the Vine Club, and his loss will be felt by the majority of the officers of the service, by whom he was well known and highly respected.

The under-named men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—Frederick J. Stock, coxswain of the launch, of the Excellent; Henry Ballard, engine-room artificer, of the Serapis; Charles Burgess, captain's steward, of the Sapphire; John T. Martin, acting chief yeoman of the signals, of the Hibernia; John W. May, writer, of the Swiftsure; George Axtell, gunner's mate, of the Belleisle; William Shire Drummer, R.M.L.I., of the Lion; George Dykes, private R.M.L.I., of the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert; John Rhodes, private R.M.L.I., of the Lord Warden; Tadys Conlan, commissioned boatman, James Baker and Charles Exeter, boatmen, of the Coastguard.

Staff Capt. Balliston, who has served in the Royal yacht for 34 years, was summoned to Windsor on Wednesday last, where he received the honour of knighthood at the hands of her Majesty. Sir Alfred Balliston, who is a native of Gosport, was educated at Greenwich School, and entered the Navy in 1838. He was employed, in the early part of his career, in the Falmouth mail packets, which proved so valuable a training-school to many navigating officers who have since risen to the highest grades in their profession, and after spending three years in this employment he went to a foreign station. On his return the Irish famine was engaging public attention, and the command of the Myrtle, the Admiral's tender, was given him. While so employed some angry disputes arose among the fishermen in the neighbourhood of Folkestone, and Mr. Balliston, who was then acting master of the Myrtle, was sent there, and succeeded in settling the dispute so amicably as to receive the thanks of the Admiralty. On his return to Portsmouth he was appointed to the Kite, which he took to Bermuda, and brought home the Gleaner, which had a large number of convicts on board. In spite of the crew being of a naturally turbulent disposition, the greatest order prevailed, although the convicts were without warders, and again he received the thanks of the Admiralty. In 1849 the Elfin was built by Oliver Lang, at Chatham, and Mr. Balliston was sent to bring her round to Portsmouth, being placed in command of her. He retained that post for 29 years, and on April 1, 1878, he was promoted to the Alberta. During the time he has been serving in the Royal yacht, her Majesty has already signified her approval of Capt. Balliston's conduct by appointing him a serjeant-at-arms of the Royal household. Throughout the whole of the 34 years in which he has been in the direct service of her Majesty, Sir Alfred Balliston has been exceedingly fortunate, inasmuch as no accident of any kind has ever occurred for which he was responsible. There are at present only two other staff officers who have been knighted, and the honour conferred upon Sir Alfred is regarded in the service as an honour to the class, while in Gosport, where he has lived ever since he was appointed to the Royal yacht, the announcement was received with unqualified pleasure, for there are few men in that town who have done so much to deserve popularity. The dates of his commissions were:—Master's mate, May 26, 1847; master, Jan. 10, 1853; staff com., Aug. 20, 1867; staff capt., Sept. 15, 1877.

The Admiralty have ordered the Curlew and Porcupine, lying at Chatham, to be sold out of the service.

The Repulse, Capt. Sulivan, from Hull; the Lord Warden, Capt. Kennedy, from Queensferry; and the Warrior, Capt. Adeane, from Greenock, have arrived at Portsmouth to make good defects and prepare for the annual cruise of the Coastguard Squadron.

Rear-Admiral Wilson hoisted his flag on Friday last on board the Neptune at Spithead as second-in-command of the Channel Squadron. It was found necessary, however, to repair many of the backing bolts of this ship, as they admitted water. Everything at last having been got ready, Rear-Admiral Wilson determined to leave Spithead on Saturday last to join the Channel Squadron. When, however, the engines were started, the condensers entirely gave out, and signal had to be made to the dockyard for assistance to make good defects. The unfortunate Neptune had consequently to remain a day at Spithead until her condensers were patched up sufficiently to enable her to proceed to join the Channel Squadron.

On Thursday, the 17th inst., a General Officer's sword, a large silver bowl, and a complimentary address were presented by Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.G., on behalf of the Volunteer Militia of Nova Scotia, to Major-General J. W. Laurie, on his promotion, and the consequent severance of his connection with that force. The interesting ceremony, which was attended by a large number of members of the Colonial Institute and others connected with the Canadian portion of our Empire, took place in the ancient hall of the Saddlers' Company in Cheapside. From Sir Alexander Galt's speech, and from the warm greetings with which the proceedings terminated, it was evident that General Laurie has won the respect and esteem of the Nova Scotians during his twenty years' sojourn among them. In the course of his speech in acknowledgment of the gifts he had received, General Laurie said that the report of Major-General Luard and the inferences that had been drawn from it were calculated to produce a more unfavourable impression as to the state of the Canadian Militia than he thought was warranted, for that force had proved ready and able to defend its frontiers during the Fenian attacks.

Mr. Bellingham will, on Monday next, ask the Secretary of State for War whether, in the event of any Militia regiments being obliged to make any change in their uniform, he will take into consideration the propriety of giving some compensation to the officers of such regiments for the expenses to which they may be put. Can it be the intention of the authorities to change their uniforms to grey or smock frocks?

Those who are responsible for the carrying-out of musketry instruction in the Army, in accordance with the new "Regulations" (?), are having a hard time of it just now. G.O. 51 and 52 are not remarkable for their lucidity, and since their publication copious amendments, additions, and alterations have been found necessary; these again, in their turn, are being amended and altered, till the ordinary mortal, not being in the secret of the compilers of these very original documents, is compelled to give it up, as one of those things that "no fellah can understand."

The following Horse Guards Memorandum relative to musketry matters has been circulated during the week, for general information and guidance:—G. O. 51, para. III., lines 18 and 19, *dele* the words "for . . . . . . musketry," and *insert*, "who will forward it, accompanied by their remarks, to the Commandant of the School of Musketry." The following will be substituted for the insertion to para. III., promulgated in Horse Guards Memorandum of the 6th ult.:—"The annual 'musketry return' (revised), *i.e.*, first and second parts, will be prepared and forwarded by the officer commanding each regiment, battalion, regimental district, and company of Royal Engineers, to the General Officer commanding the district or station, not later than April 15, to be transmitted, with his remarks, to the Commandant, School of Musketry, for the information of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief." Para. VI., add the following:—"Individual firing, 100 yards standing, 150 yards standing, 200 yards kneeling, at 3rd-class target; 300 yards kneeling, 400 yards any military position, 2nd-class target; 500 yards any military position, 600 yards any military position, 1st-class target. Volley firing, 300 yards in close order, 400 yards in extended order, six targets; 600 yards in extended order, eight targets. Independent firing, 300 yards, in close order, six targets." The following addition will be made to para. III. of the Memoranda furnished to General Officers commanding, by circular letter, dated Horse Guards, 25th ult.:—After last line, *i.e.*, after "under 150 points, 2nd class," add, "under 120 points, 3rd class." (*a.*) Serjeants, corporals, and paid lance-corporals will not compete for the prizes for the "best shot," and "second best shot" in each regiment and battalion, these prizes being restricted to privates and unpaid lance-corporals. This will shortly be promulgated by Royal Warrant. (*b.*) With reference to the further training of the worse shots of a regiment or battalion in practice (*a*), it rests with the General Officer commanding to order the training of these worse shots to any extent he may think fit, as far as the ammunition "2nd part" of the annual course will admit. (*c.*) In G. O. 51, the distances for practice at the "figure" target are detailed for the Martini-Henry rifle. The distances for Martini-Henry carbine are as follows:—Between 260 and 220 yards, the legs should be struck; between 220 and 180 yards, the body; and between 180 and 140 yards, the head.

The famous yacht Livadia is to be known no more by that name. The Czar has decreed this week that it is to be called henceforth the "Opeet," or "Experiment." Surely there is hidden sarcasm conveyed in this title which, should cut Admiral Popoff to the heart.

On the recommendation of the Government of India, her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good-service pension on Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. J. Clarke, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, from Dec. 9, 1882, in room of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. A. C. C. De Renzy, C.B., retired. Dr. Clarke entered the service May 14, 1853; became surg., June 15, 1864; surg.-major, May 14, 1873; deputy-surg.-gen., April 20, 1879. Served throughout the Mutiny. Escaped as a refugee across Central Provinces to Benares. Joined Gen. Havelock's column in medical charge of a field battery of artillery. Present at the penetration, defence of garrison, and capture of Lucknow. Joined the column in the subjugation of Oude. In medical charge 1st Sikh Cavalry. (Medal and two clasps, mentioned in despatches.)

The Bombay *Army List* for April shows the following as the number of officers in the Staff Corps of this Presidency:—Lieutenant-generals, 4; major-generals, 3; lieutenant-colonels with colonel's allowances, 7; lieutenant-colonels, effective, 97; majors, 76; captains, 90; lieutenants, 78; total, 355 officers, of whom 13 are in receipt of colonel's allowances. To this number must be added 75 lieutenants in the Staff Corps on probation, and this will give us 153 subalterns for duty, or over four to each regiment of cavalry and infantry in the Bombay Army. This statement sounds so satisfactory that we wish we could leave it as it stands, but unfortunately a goodly proportion of these young gentlemen are absorbed by the civil and semi-civil departments, and the number actually doing duty with regiments is much smaller than it ought to be. Still, the number of subalterns in the Bombay Staff Corps shows a satisfactory increase over past years, and the fact of there only being twenty more field officers than there are lieutenants on its rolls is a decided gain. A few years ago it seemed as if the subaltern of the Indian Army would become as extinct as the dodo.

The 40-pounder battery hitherto stationed at Peshawur has moved to Campbellpore. The artillery commands in the Punjab will probably be recast, owing to the new distribution of the batteries.

Gen. Lord Wolseley went to Windsor on Sunday, for the purpose of paying a visit to the Queen, previous to his departure for Moscow, to attend the Czar's coronation. Lord Wolseley returned to town later in the evening.

"Please send another 14 lb. barrel of LENTILLA, an excellent FOOD TONIC of which I cannot speak too highly. I fully endorse all said in its favour.—Yours truly, H. H. Brooks, Tinwell Grange, near Stamford." Cures indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c. Tins, 1 lb., 1s 6d; ½ lb., 10d. Barrels, 28 lb., 30s; 14 lb., 16s. Of all chemists. Proprietor, H. J. Deacon, Beckenham, Kent.

MARRIAGE.

Whitley.—Gilbertson.—On the 15th inst., at St. Charles' Church, Plymouth, Alfred W. Whitley, Staff Surgeon, R.N., son of the late Rev. John Whitley, D.D., Rector of Ballymadrey, and Chancellor of Willalol, to Fannie M., eldest daughter of Colonel C. F. Gilbertson, retired, Indian Army.

Advertisements.

MESSMAN.—WANTED, for the Officers' Mess, 93rd Highlanders.—Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, Mary Hill Barracks, Glasgow.

MAN COOK, for an Old-Established GENTLEMEN'S CLUB. Salary, £104.—Apply, with copies of testimonials, stating whether married or single, to MANAGER, care of W. H. SMITH and SON, Newsagents, &c., 1 Brown Street, Manchester.

FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK REQUIRED for the Officers' Mess, 80th Regiment, shortly moving to England.—Apply, MESS PRESIDENT, 80th Regiment, Barracks, Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland.

NOTICE.—The WIDOW of a Gentleman, in a Government Office, lately deceased, and the Daughter of an Officer in the Army, DESIRES the CHARGE of an ORPHAN, INDIAN or DELICATE CHILDREN, to Educate with her own two. References exchanged.—For particulars, apply to Mrs. H. HUTCHINS, 40 Sistova Road, Balham, S.W.

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"Looking at the lie of the country with the experienced eye of an engineer, our author is distinctly of opinion that the French have got hold of the wrong end of the stick, while we English have got hold of the right end of it."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*
London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, and RIVINGTON.

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CATALOGUES GRATIS.
BOW CHURCH FURNISHING GALLERIES, OPPOSITE BOW CHURCH,
85, 86, 89, 90, 107, & 108 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Regimental Dinners.

9TH QUEEN'S ROYAL LANCERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on MONDAY, May 21, 1883, at 7 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. POWELL, Craig's Court.

YORK and LANCASTER REGIMENT
(OLD 65TH AND 84TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, May 22, 1883, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. POWELL, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on THURSDAY, May 24, 1883, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. POWELL, Craig's Court.

10TH (The PRINCE of WALES'S OWN) ROYAL HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, Conduit Street, on THURSDAY, May 24, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Captain WALROND CLARKE, Hon. Sec., Army and Navy Club; or to the Proprietor, Limmer's Hotel.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, Colonel of the Regiment, will preside.

14TH (KING'S) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, Conduit Street, on THURSDAY, May 24, 1883, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. POWELL, Craig's Court.

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on MONDAY, May 28, 1883, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. POWELL, Craig's Court.

QUEEN'S BAYS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1883, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. POWELL, Craig's Court.

THE OLD 32ND LIGHT INFANTRY,
(1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's L.I.)

The ANNUAL DINNER of this Regiment will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, June 8, 1883, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. POWELL, 2 Craig's Court.

98TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of this Regiment will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, June 8, 1883, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. POWELL, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

ROYAL SCOTS GREYS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of this Regiment will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Charing Cross, on SATURDAY, June 9, 1883, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. POWELL, 2 Craig's Court.

13TH (LIGHT DRAGOONS) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, May 29, 1883, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H SALTER, Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W, on or before May 25.

16TH LANCERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on MONDAY, May 28, 1883, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. SALTER, Craig's Court, S.W.

17TH LANCERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER (his Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE presiding) will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, May 24, 1883, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. SALTER, Craig's Court, S.W. Memo.—The cost of the dinner to non-subscribers will be £2 2s.

23RD (ROYAL WELSH) FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, May 22, 1883, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. SALTER, Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.

Regimental Dinners.

3RD KING'S OWN HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on MONDAY, May 21, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. WHITELAW, Craig's Court, S.W.

4TH QUEEN'S OWN HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, Conduit Street, on TUESDAY, May 29, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. WHITELAW, Craig's Court, S.W.

5TH LANCERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, June 8, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. WHITELAW, Craig's Court, S.W.

7TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on MONDAY, June 4, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. WHITELAW, Craig's Court, S.W.

12TH LANCERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, Conduit Street, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. WHITELAW, Craig's Court, S.W.

15TH KING'S HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, Conduit Street, on MONDAY, May 21, 1883, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. WHITELAW, Craig's Court, S.W.

18TH HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the SHIP and TURTLE, Leadenhall Street, on MONDAY, May 21, 1883, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. WHITELAW, Craig's Court, S.W.

20TH HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. WHITELAW, Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 73RD REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 7.45 p m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

1ST EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT
(OLD 30TH).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on TUESDAY, May 22, 1883, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Junr., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

1ST and 2ND BATTALION, EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENTS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT
(OLD 62ND).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE DINNER

is arranged for
FRIDAY, May 25,
at the MARLBOROUGH ROOMS, Regent Street,
H.R.H. the COLONEL-IN-CHIEF in the CHAIR,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

For tickets, apply to J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., Esq, Craig's Court, S.W.

THE (LATE) 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 8 o'clock.

An early intimation is requested, addressed to Mr. DWELLY, Craig's Court, S.W.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on FRIDAY, June 1, at 8 o'clock p.m. H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G. (Colonel-in-Chief), will preside.

Officers who wish to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

Regimental Dinners.

THE OLD 82ND (PRINCE of WALES'S VOLUNTEERS) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN on THURSDAY, June 7, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE BUFFS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, June 8, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

3RD (PRINCE of WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to give notice to Messrs. CHARLES HOPKINSON and SONS, 3 Regent Street, at least three days before that date.

11TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN) HUSSARS.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the "SHIP," Greenwich, on MONDAY, May 21, 1883, at 7 p.m.

A Saloon Carriage will be attached to the 6.20 p.m. train, and returning at 11.26 p.m., for the convenience of Officers attending the Dinner. A notification of intention to dine should be sent to Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W., as soon as possible.

THE QUEEN'S.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place on MONDAY, May 21st, 1883, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at 7.30.

Notice of Dining to be sent to CAPTAIN GOSSET, 70 Lilyville Road, Fulham, S.W.

5TH FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will be held at LIMMER'S HOTEL, Conduit Street, S.W., on FRIDAY, May 25, at 8 p.m. General the Earl of LONGFORD, G.C.B., will preside.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their Names to Captain CHANCELLOR, 5th Fusiliers, Junior United Service Club, on or before Thursday, 24th inst.

THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT,
1ST AND SECOND BATTALIONS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen who intend to dine are requested to send their Names to Major T. B. MEREDITH, Army and Navy Club, on or before May 27.

PRINCESS of WALES'S OWN REGIMENT (19TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at half-past 8 o'clock, on FRIDAY, June 8.

Officers proposing to be present will signify their intention to the MANAGER, Freemasons' Tavern, by Wednesday, June 6.

24TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on TUESDAY, May 22, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen wishing to dine are requested to communicate with the MANAGER, by May 19.

36TH REGIMENT (NOW 2ND BATTALION WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, Hanover Square, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their Names to the MANAGER, Limmer's Hotel, as early as possible.

THE OLD 53RD REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, June 5, at a quarter to 8 o'clock. General Sir CHARLES TROLLOPE, K.C.B., in the Chair.

A notification of intention to be present should be addressed to Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W., as soon as possible.

1ST BATTALION MANCHESTER REGIMENT (OLD 63RD).

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the GROSVENOR-GALLERY RESTAURANT, on SATURDAY, May 26, at a quarter to 8. By the kind permission of Colonel Auchinleck and the Officers serving, the Crimean Colours and the Band will be present.

Names to be sent to Messrs. CODD and CO., 35 Craven Street, Strand, by the 24th.

THE OLD 66TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place on THURSDAY, May 24, at a quarter to 8 o'clock, at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street.

An early intimation is requested, addressed to Mr. DWELLY, Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.

68TH DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1883 (Ascot Week), at 7 45 p.m. General Lord WILLIAM PAULET, G.C.B., will preside.

An early intimation is requested, addressed to Mr. DWELLY, Craig's Court, S.W.

Regimental Dinners.

THE OLD 69TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the old 69th Regiment will take place at the SHIP and TURTLE TAVERN, 130 Leadenhall Street, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 8 p.m.

Names to be sent to Major STIRKE, Depôt Cardiff, not later than May 25.

91ST HIGHLANDERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of 1883 will take place at the GROSVENOR GALLERY RESTAURANT, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 8 o'clock.

Kindly intimate your intention of being present to the SECRETARY, 151 Regent Street, London, W.

96TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place on THURSDAY, May 24, at 8 p.m., at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street.

Gentlemen who intend to dine are requested to notify the same to the MANAGER of the Albion, on or before May 21.

4TH BRIGADE (1859-1877) ROYAL, ARTILLERY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the SHIP and TURTLE TAVERN, Leadenhall Street, on FRIDAY, June 8, 1883, at 8 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to send their Names as soon as possible to Lieutenant-Colonel SANDHAM, Royal Artillery, Woolwich.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on SATURDAY, May 26, 1883, at 7.45 p.m.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of this Department will take place at the CAFE ROYAL, Regent Street, on June 8, at 8 p.m.

PATRON.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
PRESIDENT.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, K.G.

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

LARGEST FISHERIES EXHIBITION EVER HELD.

Representative Collections, illustrating all Branches of the Exhibition, from the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Chili, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hawaii, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, New South Wales, Newfoundland, Russia and Poland, Spain and Portugal, Straits Settlements, Switzerland, Tasmania, United States, West India Islands, &c.

SEA and FRESH-WATER FISHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, Aquaria, Fish-culture, Fishing Boats, Machinery in Motion, Diving, Models, Complete Fishing Apparatus, Fish-curing.

Fish Market, Fish Dinners and How to Cook them, under the Management of the National Training School for Cookery.

Lifeboats and Life-saving Apparatus. Beaver and Otter Ponds.

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A Military Band will perform twice daily.

Deputations of Fishermen and Fishergirls from England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, France, Holland, Belgium, &c., in distinctive and their national costumes.

Admission, One Shilling on every week-day, except Wednesday, when it will be 2s 6d. Season Tickets, Two Guineas.

Principal Entrance, two minutes' walk from South Kensington Station, Metropolitan and District Railways; Trains every two minutes. Omnibus route from and to Piccadilly and Hammersmith.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1883.

Tourist Tickets will be issued from May 1 to October 31, 1883.

For particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.

JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

Derby, 1883.

A LADY who has the Charge of the Little Daughters of an Indian Officer, is desirous of having TWO or THREE more YOUNG CHILDREN to bring up with them, in her country home, within a few miles of Brighton. She has a superior governess and nurse. References in India and England. Inclusive terms, with clothing, 100 guineas per annum.—Address, "L. E.," care of PAGE, 108 Fleet Street, E.C.

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OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient, and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

JOHN HANES, Manager.
Store Warehouses, Baker-Street Bazaar, W.

ARMY GUILD of the HOLY STANDARD.
The TENTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the TROPHY ROOM, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 2.30 p.m.

Service in the Cathedral at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. H. M. Villiers. The Choir will be formed by the London Gregorian Association, assisted by a Military Band.

ROYAL NAVAL SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY.
The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 3 o'clock. The chair will be taken by Admiral Sir A. C. KEY, K.C.B., First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Society. The Hon. and Rev. E. C. Glynn, M.A., Vicar of Kensington; the Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, M.A., Vicar of St. Paul's, Onslow Square; the Rev. J. B. Harbord, M.A., R.N., Chaplain to the Fleet; Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral Sir W. King Hall, K.C.B.; and J. MacGregor, Esq., will take part.

ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS.—MONTHLY RETURN of CONVICTIONS (not including those obtained by the Police or by kindred Societies) obtained during the month ending MAY 14, 1883, as follows:—

HORSES	Working in an unfit state	151
"	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	48
"	Overdriving and overloading	10
"	Starving by withholding food	1
"	Travelling (unharnessed) when lame	2
"	Abandoning when fallen—consequent suffering	1
"	Burning	1
DONKEYS	Working in an unfit state	4
"	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	13
CATTLE	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	7
"	Starving by withholding food	2
"	Overstocking (neglecting to milk full udders)	2
"	Travelling when lame	6
"	Hoppling improperly (causing wounds)	1
CALVES	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	1
"	Starving by witholding food	3
"	Conveying improperly in a cart... ...	3
SHEEP	Travelling when lame	3
"	Setting dog to worry	1
PIGS	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	3
"	Starving by withholding food	1
DOGS	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	8
"	Setting to fight, with consequent suffering	4
"	Scalding	1
CATS	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	3
DUCKS	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.... ...	2
"	Plucking feathers while alive	2
PIGEONS	Conveying in pocket, without ventilation	1
WILD BIRDS	Shooting, taking, &c., during close season	8
VARIOUS	Owners causing in above	99
		392
	From January to April	1,339
	Total during the present year	1,731

Twenty offenders were committed to prison (full costs paid by the Society); 372 offenders paid pecuniary penalties (penalties are not received by the Society); 63 convictions were obtained in Metropolitan Courts, and 329 in Provincial Courts.

The Committee invite the co-operation and support of the public. Printed suggestions may be had on application to the undersigned. Anonymous complaints of cruelty are not acted on.

JOHN COLAM, Secretary.

No. 105 Jermyn Street, London.

THE KHEDIVE'S BRONZE STAR.

EGYPTIAN WAR MEDALS
AND DECORATIONS
IN MINIATURE, now ready.

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For all Campaigns.
All the BRITISH and FOREIGN DECORATIONS in MINIATURE.
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MEDJIDIE, OSMANIE, &c., &c.
The NEW REGULATION BUCKLE, for any number of Medals, kept in Stock.

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(Facing the New Law Courts.)

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173 PICCADILLY, LONDON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS
To their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE of WALES and the DUKE of EDINBURGH.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Old Uniforms, Epaulettes, Books, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Mr. J. Norton, 5 Wych Street, Strand, continues giving the highest price in the trade for the above. The utmost value remitted by Post-Office order the same day for all Parcels forwarded.

All letters punctually attended to.

N.B.—Mr. Norton has always on hand a large stock of present Regulation Uniforms, equal to new, at very low prices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—WEAK STOMACHS.—The distressing symptoms arising from enfeebled digestion are almost numberless, and all of them can be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills. They clean the furred tongue, and remove all unpleasant tastes from the mouth, with flatulency and constipation. Holloway's Pills rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, helping digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengtheners and the safest restoratives in nervousness, wasting, and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, eructations, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms, which render miserable the lives of thousands of our fellow-creatures. These Pills are approved by all classes.

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GREGORY, W., Optician to H.M.'s War Department, &c., 51 STRAND, W.C.

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LEWIS & BATES, Naval and Military Tailors, 37 DUKE STREET, S.W.

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STAR & GARTER HOTEL, for Officers and Families, PORTSMOUTH.

SCAMMELL, T., Military Hat and Cap Maker, 5 PICCADILLY, W.

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MILLS, W., & CO., Stock & Share Brokers, 6 North Street, Quadrant, BRIGHTON.

SEWELL & CROWTHER, Passenger and Shipping Agents, 18 COCKSPUR ST.

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SMITH, JOHN, Tobacconist and Cigar Merchant, Union Street, ALDERSHOT.

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HARRIS, G. H., Porpoise-hide and Military Bootmaker, 418 STRAND, W.C.

THUNDER, H., Army and Navy Bootmaker, 15 East Street, BRIGHTON.

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HEAVENS, T., Military Saddler, 28 SOUTH MOLTON STREET, W.

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TO LET, for a month or six weeks, from June 1, a Ten-roomed COTTAGE, well furnished; 2½ miles from Maidenhead, 9 from Ascot and Windsor, 7 from Henley, 2 from River at Hurley. Moderate use of pony and light cart. One maid left (plain cook) and boy. Careful tenants; no children. Six guineas per week. Full particulars of Rev. H. J. BIGG-WITHER, Sunnybank, Maidenhead Thicket, Berkshire.

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MERTON HALL,
4,100 tons, will sail on May 31. This Steamer has been specially adapted for the East-India Trade. Her Saloon and State-rooms are spacious and well ventilated. The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, £45. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

Thessaly,* 2,000 tons	June 20.
Rydal Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
Werneth Hall, 4,100 tons	To follow.
Wistow Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
Speke Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
Kirby Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
Bretton Hall, 2,500 tons...	To follow.
Aston Hall, 3,600 tons	To follow.
Eden Hall (new Steamer), 3,600 tons	To follow.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to ROBERT ALEXANDER and CO., 20 Castle Street, Liverpool.

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MADRAS	"
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SANDHURST and WOOLWICH EXAMINATIONS in the YEAR 1882.

Mr. WOLFFRAM'S LIST of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES:—

DATE AND NAME.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Total No. of Marks.
JULY, 1882.			
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L.	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W.	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26	Sandhurst	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34	Sandhurst	5239
Knight, W. C.	35	Sandhurst	5232
Langdale, P.	45	Sandhurst	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50	Woolwich	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54	Sandhurst	5048
Benett, H. V.	60	Sandhurst	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63	Sandhurst	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64	Sandhurst	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65	Sandhurst	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74	Sandhurst	4818
DECEMBER, 1882.			
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickinson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5868
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston - Johnson, W. G.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Warrand, W. N. M.		Marine Infantry	4655
Burne, Knightley O.	1	Sandhurst	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

At the Preliminary Examination held in February, 1882, SIX out of SEVEN Candidates, and at the Preliminary Examination held in March, 18 2, ALL FOUR CANDIDATES, sent up from the Manor House, were successful.

H. WOLFFRAM, the Manor House, Lee, S.E.

THE ARMY and NAVY PENSIONERS' EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, without fees, SUPPLIES good men as Clerks, Time or Gate Keepers, Messengers, Porters, Caretakers, Indoor Servants, Grooms, &c.—Apply, personally or by letter, to SECRETARY, 44 Charing Cross. Branches in Manchester, Glasgow, and Dublin.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the OFFICE, 44 Charing Cross, on FRIDAY, May 25, at 2 o'clock p.m., when subscribers, donors, and the friends of the Society generally are especially requested to attend.

MESSRS. ASHTON and PYNE, Raithby, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W., assisted by Masters of long and successful experience, PREPARE CANDIDATES for the ARMY, *viâ* Sandhurst, Woolwich, and the Militia. Reference to Lord Napier of Magdala, Earl Shannon, Lord Walter Scott, and Colonel Chesney, R.E., sons of whom have passed direct from this establishment into Sandhurst.

MILITIA CANDIDATES most carefully prepared for their Final Examination by two Field Officers, in classes each of five members only (to ensure individual attention). Out of Sixteen recently prepared by the above officers, Eight were successful.

EBERLES'

ARMY and NAVY HOTEL,

Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

This Hotel, situated in the most convenient position in London, and especially designed to meet every modern requirement, will be OPENED on May 21.

This Hotel contains a magnificent Coffee-room and Private Dining Saloons overlooking the gardens of Christchurch, Ladies' Drawing-room, Reading, Writing, Smoking, Billiard, and Private Reception Rooms.

Residential Chambers arranged en suite, with bath-rooms and private lobbies.

Turkish, Swimming, and Douche Baths.

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Table d'Hôte daily from 6.30 to 8.30 at separate tables.

Special attention paid to the cuisine and selection of wines.

Visitors received at a fixed sum per day.

Wedding Breakfasts, Regimental and Private Dinners, and Masonic Banquets.

Tariff, with full particulars, on application to the Manager.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

SOUTHSEA.—GROSVENOR HOTEL, facing the Sea, within three minutes of the Piers and Esplanade. Commands beautiful views of the Solent, Isle of Wight, Spithead, &c. Table d'Hôte, separate tables. — T. W. SCADDAN, Proprietor.

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For Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Auxiliary Forces, and those retired from the same.

For particulars, apply to the SECRETARY, at the Club.

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Warranted English-made Lever Hunting Watches, in strong Silver Cases, Hall-marked, compensation balance adjusted, two pairs of Extra Jewels. Specially adapted for rough usage and change of climate. Keep excellent time.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA. Special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. Captain James passed from the Staff College in 1877 with honours, Major Lynch in 1876, with honours and special mention in military art and history, reconnaissance, and topography. Eighty-three successes last year.

RECENT SUCCESSES.

WOOLWICH:—Five out of seven sent up in 1882, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th.

SANDHURST:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Thirteen out of Eighteen this year.

MILITIA MILITARY:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed thirty-six under the present regulations. viz.:—March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th—the 4th passed his first trial after only 16 weeks' reading.

(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

At three out of the five examinations held, Major Lynch passed the First Candidate.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; March, 1883, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

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,,	N. G. Woodyatt	15th
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,,	D. S. A. Cosby	22nd
,,	F. K. O. Peile	26th

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ARMY AND NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE,

GAZETTE.

AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

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SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

[REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, May 7, 1883.

For reasons not clearly apparent to lay minds, the Head-Quarters Staff have decided to withhold from correspondents all news as to the health or reverse of the troops, and those gentlemen are left to the resources of their own imagination on a subject which is, nevertheless, of some interest at home. As it has already produced sensational rumours of small-pox, it may be as well to state that I have no reason to suppose that the order is issued with the object of concealing any serious sickness, nor, obvious as must be the result, with any desire to cause apprehension to those at home.

Leave of absence is granted to Major Disney-Roebuck, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., from May 3 to May 17; Lieutenant H. Murray Dunlop, R.A., from May 10 to August 25; Lieutenant-Colonel K. Coghill, 19th Hussars, from May 8 to August 17; Lieutenants R. Bower, King's Royal Rifles, from May 1 to July 31; A. G. Thomson, R.E., from May 4 to August 10; Cuthbertson, Royal Highlanders, from April 25 to May 9; H. W. Jackson and J. S. Henderson, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, from May 1 to August 15.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blood, R.E., returns to England.

Lieutenant Salmon is transferred from the Berkshire Regiment to the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles.

Brigade-Surgeon Lofthouse, A.M.D., has returned to duty from leave of absence.

Lieutenant E. Gilpin Brown, Gordon Highlanders, resigns the appointment of A.D.C. to Major-General Graham, V.C., K.C.B., at his own request.

A complaint having been made that soldiers of the Army of Occupation do not salute officers of the Egyptian Army and Constabulary, attention has been drawn to Sec. 3, par. 1 to 15, Queen's Regulations.

The following extract from letter of Lord Dufferin to Sir Archibald Alison has been placed in General Orders:—"Before quitting Egypt there is one more duty which I feel it incumbent on me to perform, namely, to acquaint you with the pride and satisfaction with which I have observed the bearing of the officers and men of the British Army of Occupation in Cairo during the last six months. Their sobriety, their unobtrusive and orderly behaviour, and the good humoured and friendly manner in which they treat the natives, has done more than anything else to convince the Egyptian people of the amicable feelings with which we are actuated towards them. If it were not too presumptuous a request, I should be very much obliged if you would make known to the officers and men under your distinguished command the deep sense of obligation which I feel towards them."

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

Lord Dufferin's departure of Thursday, May 3, closed a great chapter of recent history in Egypt. All the papers have had their say about it by this time, but there are not many, journalists or others, who know what the special Ambassador had to do or what he has done, just as no one lives who can at all say what will be the course pursued by Turkey in reference to the arrangement, or by our own or foreign Powers in future adjustments of it. But be sure the British Ambassador has built a solid work, even though it may appear to some that the foundations are not secure or strong enough for the superstructure. Those who felt most the pressure of his hand and looked forward to unwholesome emancipation from his control, acknowledge and admire the honesty, the sagacity, and the force which enabled him to carry out his generous conceptions, and to endow Egypt with a Magna Charta such as no Mussulman state has ever enjoyed. In Sir E. Malet, as long as he remains, the British Government will have a minister well adapted to preside over the machinery which has been started on this new field. It is to be regretted that the changes in the Military administration have not been effected with tact, delicacy, or consideration. When Sir A. Alison's health rendered it desirable, and indeed essential, that he should have leave of absence to Europe during the hot months, there was no great good-taste, and there was no feeling shown in communicating to one who had done such invaluable service the news that his successor was already named, and that his command was taken from him. No doubt, the authorities at the War Office and the Horse Guards were moved solely by solicitude for the health of the General, and summoned him home in order that they might give him something better; but, certainly, they ought to have left no doubt on the point, especially when they were dealing with a man in a position which needed much delicacy and kindness. Doubtless, they have made a very good selection in the officer who is to succeed the General, but it would have been quite possible to have handled the subject with more care and deliberation. The gallant and accomplished soldier, on whose labours in the office and in the field so much depended, who, in preparation and execution was the foremost man in the Egyptian Expedition, is too high-minded to complain of, if he is not thick-skinned enough to feel indifferent to, the heroic treatment of Mr. Childers; but his friends and those who are acquainted with the circumstances think that the proceedings connected with the appointment of Lieutenant-General Stephenson have been characterised by a great deal of coarseness, which possibly was not at all intentional. It remains to be seen whether the same fine style will be displayed at home, or if there is to be some pleasant surprise in store for the General. These official pachyderms are occasionally of much intelligence.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The first sham-fight of the season took place on Tuesday, among the hills, and dales, and woods in the vicinity of the Long Valley, and was specially ordered for the instruction of the 6th Lancashire R.V. attached to the 1st Brigade. The Division, over 5,000 strong, with 15 rounds of blank ammunition per man, was exercised as opposing forces, under the following general idea. The special ideas, if any such existed, were not made known:—"A small force marching from Portsmouth to join an army at Wimbledon, unexpectedly finds a portion of an enemy's force (number unknown), which has landed at Torbay, and is marching on London, on its flank, and is obliged to attack before moving on. After the fight, the troops were concentrated in the Long Valley, and marched past the General commanding, who considerately allowed the 6th Lancashire R.V., after marching past, to be detached from their brigade and take up a position whence they could observe the march past of the mounted corps. Just as the massed bands of the Division commenced to play for the march-past, the charger ridden by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (who was present in command of his brigade) became restive, and made many determined, but happily ineffectual, attempts to throw his rider. Several times it was feared that the spirited animal would come over, but he had his master; and the incident was proof to the whole Division, who witnessed it, that his Royal Highness is a most accomplished horseman. The troops were back in quarters by 2 o'clock. The following Staff College officers were attached to the personal Staff of the General commanding the Division during the operations:—Major Morris, 58th; Captain Stephenson, 56th; Lieutenant Hutton, 52nd. A meeting was held at the Cavalry Brigade office on Wednesday, to consider the advisability of keeping up the pack of Divisional Drag-hounds till next season. This pack is almost wholly maintained by subscription from officers of the mounted corps, and has precariously existed during recent years. A concert will be given by the officers and ladies of the Division, on Monday next, in the Assembly Rooms, Aldershot, under the patronage of Lady Lysons, and other ladies, in aid of the destitute and sick poor of Aldershot. Much distress and sickness exists in Aldershot town at the present time, among the very poor, too many of whom are the wives and children, and in not a few cases the widows and orphans of soldiers. While serving, soldiers are, as a rule, the most generous of men, and I am quite certain that few men in the garrison would think twice before giving a day's pay to assist in alleviating the sufferings of the poor of this place. If a general subscription were permitted, and lists sent round all corps, I am confident there would be a hearty response, provided always that no sectarianism lurked in the matter, and it was well understood that the funds would be judiciously administered, irrespective of creed. The athletic sports of the 26th Cameronians took place on the athletic-sports ground, on Wednesday last, when an excellent programme of 22 events was carried out. Many officers and men from other corps in garrison were present during the afternoon. The Queen's Birthday will be kept at Aldershot on Saturday, the 26th inst. Owing to next week being the Derby week, this will be a more convenient day than if held on the 24th, as originally intended. The 6th Lancashire R.V., an exceptionally smart corps, will leave the Camp to-day (Saturday) for Manchester, after a week's hard, but healthful work, during splendid weather. Their temporary sojourn at Aldershot, remarkable for its salubrity at this time of the year, must have been most beneficial to them; not to mention the soldierly experiences they have gained by being brigaded with the Regulars, between whom and the Lancashire men the utmost cordiality existed. It is hoped they will return to Aldershot next year, nothing daunted by their week's experience of the rotten old huts and their teeming insect life. As habitations for human beings, these huts are certainly a disgrace to the nineteenth century, and it is well that our citizen soldiers should occasionally know what they are like. On Thursday, at 9.30 a.m., the regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bridgford, marched out of Camp, with advance and rear guards, and observing all precautions as if in an enemy's country, to the elevated ground beyond the Long Valley, where outpost duty was practised for an hour or two; after which, the men dined on the ground, the dinners, already cooked, having been conveyed to the spot in waggons. In the afternoon, the right wing operated against the left wing, each man having been supplied with fifteen rounds of blank ammunition, and interesting minor operations were carried out. The battalion did not return to quarters till late in the evening, having been out over eight hours, during the hottest day experienced this season. Yesterday (Friday) the Infantry Brigades (Lancashire R.V. attached to 1st Brigade) formed up in the Long Valley at 10.30 a.m. in field-day order, in line of quarter-columns, facing west, and for two hours, under Sir Daniel Lysons, were exercised in extended divisional formation and the new system of attack, returning to quarters about 1 o'clock. The following Staff College officers, in conformity with regulations, were attached to the Staff of the General commanding during the morning:—Lieutenant Codrington, Coldstream Guards; Captain Macdonald, R.E.; Major James, 2nd Dragoons; Captain Leepe, R.M.A.; Lieutenant H. de H. Haig, R.E.; Major Allen, 1st Batn. 15th Regiment. Twenty-five men of the Army Hospital Corps proceeded to York on Wednesday for duty. A serjeant and 31 men of the same corps will proceed on Friday next to Dublin for duty. K Battery 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, will arrive here from Dublin in a few days. Twenty-five recruits of the 63rd Regiment, from the Tower of London, arrived on Wednesday for musketry practice, and are quartered in the North Camp. Deputy-Commissary-General H. A. Russell, C.B., is under orders to proceed to Cairo. This officer served during the recent campaign, and is not long home from Egypt. Captain J. H. Spurgin, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, having ceased to act as Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer commanding 1st Brigade, will shortly rejoin his regiment, on completion, of a course of garrison instruction. Brigade-Surgeon R. W. Carter, having arrived at the Camp, has taken up the duties of Sanitary Officer of the Division, vice Surgeon-General Ekin, C.B. Major Dolphin, R.A., has been ordered to Spike Island, for duty. Captain Tillotson, R.A., will shortly arrive here for duty. Major A. R. Puzey and Lieutenant J. E. Blackburn, R.E., on arrival from Egypt, will be posted to Aldershot. Vet.-Surgeon W. Gladstone has been ordered to Aldershot for duty. H and P Batteries, 4th Brigade, R.A., will proceed to Shoeburyness early next week for annual target practice. General Officers commanding brigades and officers commanding separate corps have been authorised to grant leave of absence, at their discretion, to a certain number of officers under their command, to enable them to attend the Derby and regimental dinners.

Major-Gen. Sir F. Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., C.B., who recently retired from the post of Commissioner of the Daira Sanieh, has returned to England.

SHORT-SERVICE ENLISTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of March 24, referring to my recent pamphlet on "Short-service Enlistment," you have used the following words:—"There is another statement of Gen. MacDougall's which calls for remark. He observes that the general result, as shown by the Inspector-General of Recruiting, is that during 1881 rather more than half of the recruits raised within the territorial districts were for the Territorial regiments, and the proportion has increased yearly." Respecting this statement of mine, you proceed, —"Has it? Then how will he account for the particulars which he will find in the General Annual Return for 1882, under the head of 'Recruits raised in Regimental Districts and Sub-Districts during 1881,' which give the numbers as follows:—Total obtained for the Army (in infantry regimental districts), 18,227; total enlisted for regiment or brigade, 5,506. These figures show conclusively that not a third of the men obtained passed into the service in the several regimental districts and for the local brigades. We should like to hear Gen. MacDougall's explanation of his statement that more than half of the men are passed into the local regiments, 'and the number has increased yearly.' We simply quote a few passages from Gen. MacDougall's pamphlet to show what his statements are worth, and guard the uninitiated against being led by such rash assertions." The explanation you have expressed a desire to hear, I now supply. In the report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting, the ultimate authority in this matter, dated March, 1882, you will find the following, being the fifth paragraph on the first page:—"The return annexed, Appendix A, shows the number of recruits raised last year in each regimental district, specifying those appointed to the territorial regiments and those appointed to other corps. Including the men raised in the London and Dublin districts, there were 17,747 recruits enlisted in the purely regimental districts, of which 9,029, or 51 per cent., were appointed to their territorial regiments." And that the per-centage has increased yearly, is shown by the reports of the Inspector-General of Recruiting, dated February, 1881, March, 1882, and March, 1883, which give the per-centage for the last four years as 34, 45, 51, and 56·8 respectively. The discrepancy between the figures of the "General Annual Return" and of the Inspector-General of Recruiting is susceptible of an easy, indeed an obvious explanation, which doubtless that officer would have given, had you applied to him. There is one other paragraph in your article so unusual in tone as to call for remark. You observe,—"It is the one consoling reflection at the present time, to those who wish to see the Army of Great Britain rise again from the ashes to which it has been reduced, that throughout the great struggle that has taken place over the vexed question of long *versus* short service, the regimental officers and a few men like Sir Lintorn Simmons *have remained loyal to themselves and the service.*" The italics are mine, the deduction to be drawn by the "uninitiated" being apparently that those who have advocated short service have not "remained loyal to themselves and the service." In this matter, however, I fear Sir Lintorn Simmons must be bracketed with the faithless and disloyal, since he has consistently advocated a considerably shorter period of service with the colours than even six years, as set forth in the Report of Lord Airey's Committee, which you have quoted in support of your views. I request you will do me the favour of publishing these remarks, which seem to show that rashness of assertion is not exclusively an attribute of "Gen. Macdougall."—I am, &c.,

Halifax, April 21. P. L. MACDOUGALL.

RETIRED QUARTERMASTERS AND RIDING-MASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have so successfully called attention to the grievances of different bodies of officers in time past, that I venture to ask you to insert the following few lines. The Quartermasters and Ridingmasters who retired in fullness of time from the service before July 1, 1881, were only granted the honorary rank of Captain. Now-a-days, officers who fill those very important appointments very justly receive promotion on retirement to the honorary rank of Major. Do you not think it would be a very graceful act of the authorities, who are anxious to be just to all, if they called to mind the old soldiers who helped to win the Crimean War and save us from disaster in the Indian Mutiny, &c.? If the rank of Major were granted to those who retired before the fortunate July 1, 1881, it would cost nothing, and be highly appreciated.—I am, &c.,

FUSILIER.

[We quite agree with our correspondent's suggestion. Quartermasters and Ridingmasters are a most deserving body of old soldiers, and any steps taken by the Secretary of State for War to mark his sense of their services to the state would be highly approved of by the Army. Our correspondent is in no way interested himself; he simply pleads the cause of a body of men who ought not to be overlooked because they are friendless. That the higher honorary rank will eventually be given, we have no doubt. Why, therefore, not grant the concession at once?—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

We (*Times of India*) hear that an officer from England will succeed Brigdr.-Gen. Hughes in the command of the Calcutta district.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

NAVAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No doubt there may be a great deal to be said on both sides about the education of our junior Naval officers, but there seems to be very little thought about their education in seamanship. At the end of four years' service as midshipman, and when he has attained the age of 19, he is eligible to pass for lieutenant, his first examination is in seamanship. If he has been in a corvette or sailing-ship, doubtless he will pass well, but if he has been in an iron-clad, his knowledge of practical seamanship amounts to almost nothing; but, nevertheless, he has to pass the same examination as a midshipman who has been in a corvette. Of course, one would suppose that, that being the case, midshipmen would try and get in corvettes for part of their time, and I believe the greater number of them do. But in some cases they are not able to. For instance, I know of a case of a midshipman who will shortly be eligible to pass for lieutenant, and who for a year and a half has been trying to get a sailing-ship, all his applications being forwarded with very favourable comment by his captains, and he has not got a sailing-ship yet. Doubtless, when he tries to pass in seamanship he will fail, on account of having had no opportunity for practically learning it. Surely the Admiralty might send more midshipmen to corvettes, to give them a chance of passing, or do something.—I am, &c.,

OBSERVER.

THE BESTOWAL OF DECORATIONS IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much interest your article of the 12th inst. on the bestowal of decorations by the Admiralty, supplementing, as it does, a leading article which appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* about the end of 1873. The War Office admit the Medical, Ordnance, and Commissariat Departments to a fair participation in the decorations bestowed for a campaign, as if they had some claims in common with the Army, but exclude the Army Pay Department from sharing in the distribution of honours. The Admiralty have had their hands forced by the Naval medical officers, but the Navigating officers, Paymasters, and Engineers, having no one to represent them at Whitehall, are treated with high-handed indifference and neglect, as if they had no claim in common with the Navy.—I am, &c.,

JUSTICIA.

The members of the Navy Club dined together at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, on Tuesday evening. Admiral the Hon. J. W. Spencer presided, and Gen. Dowie, R.A., was the guest.

The keel of a new unarmoured composite sloop, to be named the Pylades, has been laid down upon the building-slip at Sheerness Dockyard. The vessel will be of a similar description to the Caroline, which was recently launched from the slip. She will carry 12 guns (80-cwt. breech-loading rifled guns, mounted on Vavasseur carriages), together with five Nordenfelt machine-guns. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 200 ft.; breadth (extreme), 38 ft.; breadth (moulded), 37 ft.; draught of water—forward, 12 ft. 9 in.; aft, 15 ft. 9 in.; displacement in tons, 1,420. Her engines will be of 1,000 indicated horse-power, and the total cost of the vessel is estimated at £75,000.

The Controller of the Navy, Rear-Admiral T. Brandreth, visited Chatham Dockyard last week, and made an inspection of the Conqueror, which will shortly be ready for commission. Other vessels in various stages of completion were also visited by the Controller.

Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, has been engaged in the inspection of the vessels-of-war attached to the Chatham Steam Reserve and the armour-plated ships preparing for sea. On Thursday he arrived at Chatham in the Wildfire, and proceeded to the extension works, where he inspected the Ajax, which is waiting the order for being commissioned, and the Conqueror, which is waiting to receive the 43-ton guns with which she is to be armed. Before leaving Chatham Dockyard, Vice-Admiral Rice inspected the entrance works at the large steam basin, which will shortly be ready for opening.

The centenary of the Danish naval hero, Peter Wilmoes, was everywhere celebrated throughout Denmark last Monday. It was Wilmoes who, at the battle of Copenhagen, on April 2, 1801, placed his small prame so close under Nelson's flagship that he nearly destroyed it; and when Nelson, a few days later, attended a banquet at the Palace, he asked that Wilmoes should be presented to him, when he embraced him as a brother, and turning to the Crown Prince, delicately intimated that he ought to be made an admiral, to which the Crown Prince replied, "If, my lord, I were to make all my brave officers admirals, I should have no captains or lieutenants in my service." A few years afterwards Wilmoes was killed in the gallant fight between the Danish man-of-war Prince Christian and three English frigates.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Hardwicke, Coroner for Central Middlesex, writes:—"I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the already well-recognised virtues of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, having prescribed it many years, and being satisfied that it is a pure oil, very palatable, and more easily digested than the Pale Oils. It possesses medicinal properties which also render it more efficacious than other kinds of fatty oils. In the class of tubercular diseases, including consumption, so prevalent in our great centres of population, the use of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is attended with manifold advantages; and I know of no therapeutic agent which, in connection with judicious sanitary measures, is better calculated to stay the ravages of these great consuming plagues of the British Islands. The iodine, bromine, and phosphorus in Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil are undoubtedly efficacious, and being naturally combined with the most assimilated fatty substances, make it act both as food and medicine for many invalids who take it periodically with great benefit to health." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole Consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

Reviews.

Through Siberia. By Henry Lansdell, D.D. (Sampson Low and Co.)—Although we noticed Mr. Lansdell's *Through Siberia* when it first appeared, the subject is one of such interest and importance as to render it unnecessary to offer any excuse for returning to it in its form of a "fourth edition." The author's speciality in Siberia was the visitation of its prisons and penal institutions, considered, however, not so much from an economic or administrative, as from a philanthropic and religious, point of view. In the early edition, the author claimed to be the first foreigner ever allowed to go through the Siberian prisons and mines. In the preface to the second edition, he refers to a statement made by a contemporary that official orders were sent before him to the prisons to make things wear a favourable aspect for his visit. Mr. Lansdell deals with this statement in the only manner open to him,—namely, an explicit denial, accompanied by an offer to discuss the question in the public press, provided only that his opponent gives facts, dates, names, and places, and does not hide behind general statements and impersonalities. A perusal of this work is not likely to lead the reader to an impression that the author has written "with a bias," nor would it be easy to find any reason why this should be supposed to be the case, as he states:—"I had no reason to be other than impartial. Of politics, I know nothing, and so was not prejudiced in this direction; nor had I anything to gain by withholding or to fear from telling the whole of the truth. I did not travel as the agent or representative of any religious body. I could not, of course, see matters as a prisoner would, but I wish to state that, having visited prisons in nearly every country in Europe, I have given here an unprejudiced statement of what I saw and heard in the prisons and mines of Siberia." The fourth edition of *Through Siberia* is bound in one volume, and printed on thinner paper, with some fewer illustrations. In other respects, there is no difference which requires any notice, except, indeed, the very material one, that the price of this remarkably interesting book has been reduced so much as to bring it within the scope of all readers.

The contents of the May number of *Blackwood* are varied and interesting. If we were to exercise the privilege of selection from the various articles which make up the number, we should name, with one exception, "The Ladies Lindores," which, in almost every respect, is equal to any of Mrs. Oliphant's previous works. It is a powerfully-written tale, and although there may be some readers who will quarrel with its surprising sequel, it cannot fail to please all who delight in such masterly sketches of character as those of the conscientious "Rolls," his admiring sister Bauby, and "Miss Barbara." The other characters are handled with skill, quite sufficient to compensate for trifling shortcomings which seem to be inherent to every work of fiction. The second part of "The Millionaire" fully justifies the expectation that we are commencing another story of fiction which will reach that high standard of excellence with which the readers of this periodical have long since become so familiar. "Spiritualists" and many others will be attracted by "Unfathomed Mysteries," in which some very strange experiences are detailed by a writer "whose good-faith is unimpeachable, whose powers of observation are of a very high order, and who most positively affirms that every detail therein related is accurately described, without any exaggeration." The great attraction, however, of the present number of *Blackwood* is the article on the letters of Mrs. Carlyle, recently published by Mr. Froude. It would be as difficult to overrate the interesting nature of these letters as it would be to overestimate their literary quality. The writer in *Blackwood* pronounces them to be "instinct with life and passion, brilliantly direct, bitterly contemptuous, the scorn and the pathos alike original and unborrowed, while there is not an alien or artificial note in one of them, every word coming straight from the heart." The usual political article is entitled "May-day Politics."

The present number of *Cornhill* contains a carefully prepared sketch of six years' residence in the backwoods of Canada. It is replete with interest, and full of useful suggestions.

The *Times of India* says:—"In addition to the reliefs for 1883-84, published a short time since, the following movements are directed to take place:—A battery Royal Artillery, from England to Dinapore; 8th Mountain Baty., Eastern Division, from Khyra Gully to Aden; a garrison battery, from England to Fort William; 8th Baty. Garrison Artillery, from Aden to England. The 7th Garrison Baty., London Division, will move from Fort William to Aden, and not from Agra to Aden, as was stated. The 8th Baty., Scottish Division, will move from Aden to England. No battery will move from England to Agra. A regiment of British infantry will be transferred from England to the Madras Presidency, and a squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry will move from Calcutta to Segowlie, changing places with another squadron of the same regiment. In most cases, the reliefs in India will be made by route march. The H Baty. 1st Brig., R.A., from Jullundur to England will be railed to Bombay from Allahabad, and the battery from England to Dinapore will rail from Bombay to Allahabad. The 9th Mountain Baty., from Bombay to Rawul Pindee, will be railed from Bombay to Allahabad, and the 5th Garrison Baty., Lancashire Division, from Lahore to Gwalior, will travel by rail. The 8th Baty., London Division, from Delhi to Burmah, and the 9th Baty., Eastern Division, from Tonghoo to Delhi, will travel by river, sea, and rail. The 2nd Batn. North Lancashire Regt., from Allahabad to England, will be railed to Bombay, and the regiment from England to Rawul Pindee and Murree Hills will travel by rail from Bombay. The five companies of the Sappers and Miners from Roorkee to the Bolan Pass will be conveyed by rail. The heavy stores of all corps will, as far as practicable, be sent by rail; also the sick and families of British troops moving by route march."

ARMY NOTES.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison left Egypt on Saturday in H.M.S. Jumna. Major-Gen. Earle will take command of the Army of Occupation pending the arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Stephenson.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"Among the officers who went home in the Serapis the other day, were about a dozen captains and lieutenants belonging to the Indian Staff Corps. It is, no doubt, a great boon to subalterns, and to captains also, to get a passage home by a trooper, but we cannot see any good reason why this privilege should not be extended to field officers of the Indian Army as well. The theory in regard to field officers seems to be that because a lieutenant-colonel or a major has reached a certain rank and draws a certain amount of pay, he should therefore be made to pay his passage by P. and O., if he wants to go home, and should not be allowed to travel by a troopship at a comparatively cheap rate. But this reasoning cannot be held to count for much. As an officer rises in the service, he frequently finds his expenses more than keep pace with his income, and the cost of the passage to England often prevents him going home. We think that subalterns of the Indian Staff Corps have the first claim to a passage by a troopship; then captains; and then, if there be still vacancies, we cannot see why field officers of the Staff Corps should not be allowed to fill them up. To refuse an officer a passage by a troopship simply because he is a field officer appears unreasonable."

Military readers will have been surprised to see a recent announcement to the effect that Col. Sir O. V. Tanner is coming out at once to take the command of the Quetta District, as Gen. Edwardes's term of office has not expired. Our Simla correspondent, in reporting the appointment to us, omitted to mention that it is only temporary. We now learn that Gen. Edwardes goes to England on medical certificate, and that Sir Oriel Tanner has been nominated to act during the former's absence. This will, of course, give Col. Tanner an additional claim for the next vacant brigade in the Bombay Presidency, and the chances of his returning to the command of his old regiment, the 2nd Beloochees, are, we should imagine, very remote. Gen. Edwardes, we hear, was to leave Quetta on Sunday, *en route* for Bombay, to catch the steamer on the 4th prox.

The names of the under-mentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps have been placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified, viz.:—Major-Gen. C. T. Aitchison, C.B., Bombay, is placed on the list of lieut.-gens.; and Col. R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I., V.C., Bombay, is placed on the list of major-gens., in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieut.-Gen. J. G. Halliday, Madras Infantry, on Jan. 8, 1883. Col. J. Doran, C.B., Bengal, is placed on the list of major-gens.; Major C. A. Baylay, Bengal, is placed on the list of lieut.-cols., in consequence of the death of Major-Gen. C. R. Stainforth, Madras Cavalry, on Feb. 4, 1883.

The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—"Our two Egyptian heroes ought to thank the foes of hereditary pensions for doing them a service. Both of them are to be paid for what they did in Egypt a lump sum down, not only on behalf of their own pensions, but the pensions which might be bestowed on heirs male of their body lawfully begotten, who are never likely to have any existence. They get that and something over. Lord Alcester gets £25,000, Lord Wolseley £30,000. Either of them can go and buy a pension for the two lives out of the grant as intended in the original bill, and may then put a thousand pounds into his own pocket as a symbol of the liberal spirit of the Advanced Liberals. There is nothing like having a principle; their lordships, perhaps, think that there is nothing like having the principle."

"Hope" writes:—"There are gentlemen's sons serving in the ranks fully qualified for commissions, whose families have served the country for centuries in the highest capacity, both military and political, looking forward with keen expectation to the Queen's Birthday Gazette. Will they be remembered?"

Brigdr.-Gen. R. J. Hughes, C.B., half-pay, late 63rd Foot, has vacated the command of the troops stationed in the Calcutta Presidency district, and has been succeeded by Brigd.r-Gen. H. C. Wilkinson, C.B., half-pay, late 16th Lancers. The command of the Saugor district, which has fallen vacant by Brig.-Gen. Wilkinson's transfer, has been conferred on Brig.-Gen. A. H. Murray.

A correspondent writes:—"Noticing a paragraph in your paper which requires correction, I venture to send you these lines:—Section 94 of the Army Act has been altered by the Army (Annual) Act, 1883. An officer if authorised under regulations of a Secretary of State, is now allowed to attest recruits, being deemed to be a justice of peace for enlistment. Sub-section 2 of Section 94 is cancelled."

The Queen has approved of Saturday, the 26th inst., being kept by the troops in all commands of England, Ireland, and Scotland, as her Majesty's birthday, instead of the 24th, as originally notified in the *Gazette*. The troops in the latter command will assist at the opening ceremonial of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Edinburgh on that date.

An "Ex-Australian Minister" writes:—"England has ships in armour, railway trains in armour, ships with rams to ram the enemy—as in ancient times—and why not men in armour? Read the account in the Melbourne and Sydney papers of about August, 1880, of the engagement between the Victorian Police and the Kelly gang, and also examine the illustrated journals of those two towns; and there you will see depicted the nature of the armour worn by Ned Kelly, the notorious scoundrel who led the gang of brigands that took his name. This man came out in the open and stood for some time single-handed the fire of all the police, some 30 or 40, the bullets glancing from his armour in all directions, and it was not till it was discovered that the armour did not protect him below his knees, that they could by hitting him in the foot bring him down. Now this armour was made out of portions of ploughs, was exceedingly heavy and clumsy, but seeing how effectual it was to protect this man, could not armour-clad men be used in the British Army for some special services. I am not a military man, but I might suggest where I think they could be used. Say where two armies were in an entrenched position, and one sent out a party to make rifle pits, as soon as the men took possession of the pits and the covering party retired, then the armour-clad men from opposing army to advance and clear out the rifle pits of the occupants, &c. But I leave the idea in your hands, better qualified to judge if there is anything in it than mine."

Her Majesty the Queen has conferred the decoration of the "Albert Medal of the Second Class" upon Mr. Henry Hood, coxswain of the lifeboat belonging to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, stationed at Seaton Carew, for his gallantry in saving life on the occasion of the wreck of the Norwegian schooner Atlas, on the Long Scar Rocks, on March 11 last.

"Khaki" writes:—"Now that the destroying hand of this Radical Government is going to sweep away our national scarlet, it would be as well to suggest, in the hope of staying it, that a light brown or grey cotton drill jumper, to be worn over the red coat would both render it invisible and preserve it from wear, besides providing a thin coat for wear in a hot climate. This plan was adopted with great success by many corps in Afghanistan. Another consideration is that the absence of a scarlet coat, which might be shown at a critical moment, would cause great confusion in a war against grey-coated Russians and the like."

The distribution of the medal for the late operations in Egypt is now completed. The number of medals issued has been 44,000, and the whole of these, amounting to a ton and a half of silver, have been engraved with the names of the recipients by the Arsenal workmen at Woolwich, and sent from thence to all parts of the world. Not only has every officer and man engaged in Egypt received his medal, but the same honour has been bestowed upon the captains of all the merchant ships employed as transports during the prevalence of hostilities, and many others who assisted during the campaign, though not actually belonging to the services, have been in like manner rewarded. The soldiers and sailors still remaining in Egypt, as well as those sent to other stations since the war terminated, have all been presented with their medals; every man of the Reserve Forces, now disbanded, has had his medal sent to his place of residence, and in numerous instances the claims of relatives of deceased men have been satisfied, though some of these are still under consideration, and more are yet expected. To meet such cases as these, about 2,000, unengraved, are kept in the Ordnance Store Department, at Woolwich Dockyard. The medals were supplied by the Mint, but were partly made under contract by a firm at Birmingham, and the distribution has been superintended directly by Lord Wolseley. The preparation and issues at Woolwich have been carried out by Mr. W. Musquin, conductor of stores, under the orders of Comy. Le Geyt, and it is worthy of note that of the whole 44,000, not a medal has been lost nor a mistake made.

"Company Commander" writes:—"It was to be expected that the late Regimental Instructors of Musketry would feel aggrieved at their abolition under G.O. 51-53 of 1883. Many of them may have had an inner consciousness that their appointments were out of date, for it has been for some time obvious that any centralised system of instruction is incompatible with the short-service system. It is not through any reasons of economy that their fall has been brought about, but by a desire to improve the shooting efficiency of 'Tommy Atkins.' This, the authorities think, can be done by abolishing musketry as a separate department, and intrusting this all-important duty to the company officers. In this, I believe, the authorities are right; there will be a quickening of zeal all round, and the shooting will improve. The old system of placing the musketry training of a battalion under the charge of a staff subaltern had the distinct effect of stifling all energy on the part of the company officers, who, as they were not permitted to take any part in the instruction of their men, were mere non-entities in the matter. Our thanks are due to the late Musketry Instructors and their staffs, who have for more than a quarter of a century so honestly superintended the shooting of our companies and battalions; but we hail with gratitude the G.O. 51-53 of 1883, conferring upon us more responsibility and a more honourable *rôle*. It is fervently to be hoped that, in taking their departure, the old musketry staff will carry with them many needlessly complicated musketry returns, and that the new system will bring with it forms of a much simpler character."

The following movements of troops from Egypt have been officially notified, viz.:—38th Regt., from Egypt to Malta, and the 49th Regt., from Egypt to Gibraltar, left on May 12. By the withdrawal of these two battalions, the force under Sir A. Alison's command is now reduced to one regiment of cavalry, five batteries of artillery, two companies of engineers, two companies of Commissariat and Transport, one company of the Ordnance Store Corps, and six and a half battalions of infantry.

A correspondent sends us particulars of his case as a warning to others. He says:—"I was retired as a captain, on account of age, on Dec. 29, 1882. My regiment left a hill station on Nov. 15, 1882, to march to a plains one, arriving there Jan. 18, 1883. By advice, I applied for leave pending retirement, and I sent in a special application for passage in the troopship sailing Dec. 28. Of the latter no notice was taken. The order for my retirement having arrived, I was told I might leave the hill station, and I started for Bombay Dec. 19, 1882. The regimental paymaster had paid me up to Nov. 30, 1882. On arrival at Bombay, I was given a passage in the Serapis, sailing Jan. 18. The district paymaster, Bombay, sent in claims for me, which were disallowed by the inspector of accounts at Poona, and I was paid Rs.321 and a few annas. This included some detention allowance up to Jan. 16, and pay at the English rate from Dec. 1 to Dec. 28. The Serapis was delayed till Jan. 22, to take in some more men. We were not allowed to go on board till the 21st. My application for some more detention allowance was refused. I need hardly say I was considerably out of pocket."

THE COAST DEFENCES OF RUSSIA.

A lecture was recently given at the Marine Assembly Rooms, at Cronstadt, on the Coast Defences of Russia, by Major-Gen. Boriskoff, from which we extract the following interesting data:—"Russia has no easy task to defend her littoral, possessing, as her empire does, a coast line of over 20,000 miles. For her to put this coast line in the same condition of defence as that of Great Britain, she would need 2,000 powerfully fortified points,—or, in other words, 2,000 Portsmouths; the construction of which would occasion an outlay of 20,000,000,000 roubles, or £2,000,000,000, and require, reckoning a garrison of 2,000 men to each, a total force of five million troops to man them. It is physically impossible, therefore, for Russia to defend the whole of such an extensive coast line, and all she does in consequence is to protect those points which lead to such centres at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff, &c. Luckily for her, King Frost does what she cannot do for at least half the year, and effectually prevents foreign navies from meddling with her shores. It is difficult to forecast which part of the Russian coast would experience attack in the event of another war. In 1854, our enemies selected the Black Sea, the Baltic, and the North Pacific; in all probability they would again become the theatre of operations. The Baltic is not well adapted for the enemy's attack, its coasts being difficult of access. In it we have only four defensive points,—Cronstadt, Wiborg, Sveaborg, and Dünamund. The importance of Cronstadt is well known; it prevents an enemy reaching St. Petersburg, and restrains his movements till the winter. A great, living writer has said that the modern idea of establishing outlying forts to defend a fortress ought, by rights, to be ascribed to Peter the Great, who fortified Cronstadt to protect St. Petersburg, and made it the forerunner in this respect of Portsmouth. Recently German artillerists have agreed that although a gun may penetrate 10½ kilomètres, it does very little damage after 6 or 7. Furnished, as Cronstadt is, with outlying forts, and having its channels artificially narrowed and placed under their immediate control, the place may be accepted as impregnable to an enemy's fleet. At present a commission is sitting to draw up a plan of torpedo defences for these channels in time of war, and there is reason to believe that its recommendations will result in a carefully devised scheme for blocking them effectually in a single day. Wiborg is defended by forts, which guard the channel to the town, and further, is well protected with torpedo appliances. The splendid roadstead of Sveaborg, so well adapted to operate against the enemy's flank and rear, is well defended with forts and torpedoes. Dünamund has, in excess of these, a 16-foot bar, which does not allow men-of-war to approach nearer than 1,200 yards. The stationary torpedoes, divided into three groups, still further increase this distance. In the Black Sea we have six fortified points, Odessa, Otchakoff, Sebastopol, Kertch, Poti, and Batoum. Until a decision is arrived at as to the powerful fortresses to be erected at Odessa, the defence of the place must be effected with torpedoes. The coast here is well adapted for torpedo operations against the enemy, and further, Odessa being an open port, is guaranteed against a bombardment. Otchakoff serves as the forepost of Nicolaeff, and protects the estuary of the Dnieper; it is protected by three groups of mines. Sebastopol is rapidly rising from its ashes, and, there is every reason to believe, will early recover its former significance. The entrance to the harbour is defended by torpedoes, and the place further contains stores of mines for the defence of the neighbouring harbours. Kertch is an extremely powerful fortress, and is admirably protected with mines. Poti is intended to guard the mouth of the Rion, which is navigable for 40 miles, and further protects the Black Sea outlet of the Transcaucasian Railway. It is not well adapted for torpedo defence, and a special kind of mine has to be made exclusively for it and Batoum. At Batoum the depth of the water is an impediment, and we are, besides, bound by treaty not to erect forts about the place. In the defence of all these points in the Baltic and Black Sea, from two to four lines of submarine mines are employed. The first line runs at a distance of about two miles from the forts, the second line 120 to 240 yards further out, and the third and fourth at intervals of the same distance. Galvanic batteries are used, and the mines consist of from 200 to 2,100 lb. of gunpowder, or 90 lb. of pyroxoline. On an average, fifteen mines are attached to one wire; even wealthy England only gives one wire to seven mines, and in America one wire to twenty-one is the custom." Describing the Lay torpedo, the lecturer spoke of it as being superior in many respects to the Whitehead torpedo. He then dwelt upon the panic which Russian torpedoes had produced in 1878 on the part of the ironclad fleets of Europe, and noting the immense progress England had made in torpedo warfare of late, expressed a hope that Russia would not be left behind in the race.

The Rev. A. Malim, Chaplain to the Forces, writes from Aldershot:—"A meeting is to be held at 19 Delahay Street, Westminster, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m. when the Right Rev. Bishop Piers Claughton will take the chair, for the purpose of forming an Army Missionary Association, the objects of which are to assist the general work of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,—(1), by systematic prayer and almsgiving; (2), by circulating, where practicable, the Society's periodicals; (3), by making known to others the work of the Society, and urging them to take their share in it. Doubtless there are many earnest Churchmen in the Army who will be willing to take their part in this good work. All such are invited to be present at the meeting. Should there be any who, though wishing to attend, are prevented doing so, I should be very glad if they will kindly send me a letter, to say that they will give their hearty support and co-operation to the work we are taking in hand."

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "WRIGHT, SOUTHWARK," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WHITEHALL, May 14, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Colonel Charles Warren, C.M.G., R.E., her Majesty's Royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the 3rd Class of the Order of the Medjidieh, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon him, in recognition of his services in connection with the bringing to justice the murderers of the late Professor Palmer and his party.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant Edmund Merceron Burton, R.E., and Lieutenant Alfred Ernest Haynes, R.E., her Majesty's Royal licence and permission that they may accept and wear the insignia of the 5th Class of the Order of the Medjidieh, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon them in recognition of their services in connection with the bringing to justice the murderers of the late Professor Palmer and his party.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 15, 1883.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. S. Ferguson has been appointed to command the regiment; Major G. A. Curzon to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. H. P. Ewart, C.B., placed on half-pay; Capt. Sir A. Lamb, Bart., to be Major, vice G. A. Curzon; Lieut. J. A. Smith-Cuninghame to be Capt., vice Sir A. Lamb, Bart. (all dated April 10).

Royal Horse Guards—Supernumerary Capt. J. H. N. G. H., Viscount Dalrymple, to be Capt., vice F. R. Gascoigne, retired (April 21).

3rd Hussars—Brevet Major C. E. Beckett, from Supernumerary Capt. to be Capt., vice R. E. Grey, resigned, (April 21).

13th Hussars—Lieut. J. H. Watson resigns his commission.

Grenadier Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Col. the Hon. G. P. H. Villiers (Military Attaché) to be Major, vice Col. the Hon. E. G. P. Littleton, C.M.G., retired (April 14).

Regimental District.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. T. L. Bell having completed five years' service in command of the 28th Regimental District (the Gloucestershire Regt.), is placed on half-pay (May 15).

Line Battalions.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. B. A. Beale to be Major, vice H. W. Trench, seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 25).

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. D. K. Evans has been appointed to command a battalion; Major J. G. Cockburn to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. J. N. Colthurst, placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. de C. Morton to be Major, vice J. G. Cockburn (all three dated April 3); Supernumerary Capt. G. H. C. Strachey to be Capt., vice T. G. Lumsden, seconded (Jan. 20).

The Norfolk Regiment—Capt. O. Allcard to be Major, vice J. Gillespie, deceased (March 12); Lieut. H. A. Eyre to be Capt., in succession to Major J. B. S. Deverell, Adjt. 3rd Batn. (Jan. 10).

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. T. H. B. Day to be Capt., vice R. G. Warton, seconded (April 7).

The Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. C. W. Park, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Jan. 9).

The Suffolk Regiment—Capt. C. Hely, Adjt., 4th Batn., to be Major, vice A. French, retired (April 14).

The Leicestershire Regiment—Supernumerary Major W. M. Rolph to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. O. Travers, retired (April 14).

The Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. W. W. Lawrence to be Major, vice E. H. Le Breton, seconded for service as Adjt. of the 3rd Jersey Militia (March 1).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Col. F. L. Edridge, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (May 11); Lieut. J. A. H. Craufurd has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (March 16).

The Cheshire Regiment—Supernumerary Capt. G. A. Christian to be Capt., in succession to Major J. D. Edge, appointed Adjt., 4th Batn. (April 4).

The South Wales Borderers—Capt. H. M. Williams to be Major, vice T. Rainforth, retired (April 4).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. L. Combe, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice G. S. Douglas, promoted.

The Gloucester Regiment—Supernumerary Capt. J. D. Coghlan to be Capt., vice E. K. Loyd, retired (April 21); Capt. R. R. McCrea has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (May 10).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. A. G. J. Robbins to be Major, vice F. B. J. Jerrard, seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 24). The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. S. J. Trench is antedated to Jan. 24, vice A. G. J. Robbins. Lieut. C. E. Ruggles-Brise to be Capt., vice G. L. E. May, promoted into the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.) (April 4).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. F. G. Cardew, from the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. L. B. Acton, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieuts. A. D. Bulpett, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Jan. 19); H. A. Littledale to be Capt., vice E. C. Dowse, appointed Adjt., 5th Batn. (March 20).

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Captain G. A. Lewes to be Major, vice M. Churchill, seconded for service on the Staff (Dec. 16, 1882).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. J. T. Ready has been appointed to command a battalion; Major R. J. J. Stewart to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. S. G. C. Hogg, retired; Capt. W. A. D. Mackinnon to be Major, vice R. J. J. Stewart (all three dated April 14). The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. and Adjt. F. B. R. Hemphill is antedated to Dec. 5, 1882, vice T. F. King, seconded. Lieut. the Hon. C. P. Jervis to be Capt., vice J. C. M. Pigott, seconded (Jan. 27).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. H. W. Lowry has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (April 25).

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. C. C. Turner has been seconded for service in the Egyptian Army (April 6).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Supernumerary Lieut. E. W. Herbert to be Lieut., vice E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, seconded for service in the Egyptian Army (March 21).

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Supernumerary Major E. Lee to be Major, vice M. L. Elliot, promoted (May 11).

The Durham Light Infantry—Capt. R. H. F. R. Brownrigg to be Major, vice F. Dawson, retired (March 14).

The Highland Light Infantry—Lieut.-Col. A. Straghan, C.B., has been appointed to command a battalion; Major C. T. Wallace to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. J. Jago, placed on half-pay; Capt. E. G. Keppel to be Major, vice C. T. Wallace (all three dated April 3).

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut. C. F. H. Davidson has been seconded for service in the Egyptian Army (April 7).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. R. S. Graves to be Capt., vice W. B. Marling, seconded (March 17).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. F. H. Munn to be Capt., vice E. C. Brown, deceased (April 10).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. G. B. Robbins to be Capt., vice W. R. H. Craufurd, promoted (Dec. 15, 1882).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. G. S. P. Hornby to be Capt., vice V. N. Ward, retired (April 14); Lieut. A. G. Ferguson, from the Norfolk Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. S. P. Hornby.

2nd West India Regiment—Major T. Talbot to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. R. S. Turton, retired (Feb. 2).

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Alfred Vella, gent., to be Lieut. (with local and temporary rank), vice E. Rizzo, promoted.

Medical Department—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. E. J. Franklyn, M.D., to be Surg.-Gen., vice J. L. Holloway, C.B., deceased; Brigade-Surg. L. Kidd, M.B., to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice E. J. Franklyn, M.D.; Surg.-Major J. H. Whittaker to be Brigade-Surg., vice L. Kidd, M.B. (all three dated April 20).

Army Hospital Corps—Lieut. of Orderlies E. Wilkinson to be Qrmr. (dated July 1, 1881, such antedate not to carry pay as Qrmr. prior to March 31, 1883.)

Ordnance Store Department—Lieut. T. P. Battersby, R.A., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army (Jan. 16); Capt. J. B. Archdall, R.A., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance on probation (Jan. 18).

Army Pay Department—Capt. J. L. J. Gordon, from the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (Oct. 14, 1882).

Half-pay—Capt. R. S. Green, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Major (April 29).

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. A. Armstrong, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (May 13).

Lieut.-Col. A. A. Johnson, Madras S.C., to be Col. (March 14).

Major J. J. N. Buchanan, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (April 30).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut. E. D. Thornburgh-Cropper resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date May 16, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 18, 1883.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. B. Gosset, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., to be placed upon half-pay (May 22); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. C. Padday (late Bengal) has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Col. (April 14).

Regimental District.

Col. C. A. S. Dickins, from Lieut.-Col. Commanding 72nd Regimental District (Seaforth Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's) to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 28th Regimental District (the Gloucestershire Regt.), vice Col. T. L. Bell, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (May 15).

Staff.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Lieut.-Gen. F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B., being appointed a Lieut.-Gen. on the Staff, to command the Force in Egypt, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B., who vacates that appointment.

The under-mentioned officers are appointed to the Personal Staff of Lieut.-Gen. F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B.:—

To be Assistant Military Secretary:—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. F. L. Campbell, Scots Guards.

To be Aides-de-Camp:—Lieuts. F. W. Romilly and R. Cutlar-Fergusson, both of the Scots Guards.

Memoranda.

Major-Gen. C. T. Stewart, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to retire upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (May 26).

Qrmr. J. Howland, Commissariat and Transport Staff, to have the hon. rank of Capt., in recognition of his services during the late Zulu and Sekukuni Campaigns (May 19).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date May 18, and the current year must be understood.)

Obituary.

Lieut.-Col. McArthur, R.M.A., died at his residence at Southsea on Friday last. The deceased officer entered the service as second lieutenant on Sept. 20, 1847, and retired, after having acted as paymaster to the division at Eastney, in 1870. He took part in the attack and destruction of the piratical stockades at Lagos, Western Africa, in December, 1851, and was also present at the bombardment of Odessa in 1854. After being employed in making observations on the coast of Georgia, he participated in the batteries which resulted in the expulsion of the Russian garrison from Redoubt Kaleh on May 19. His war services also include the shelling of the Russian camp in the Bay of Katcha during the landing of the allied armies, the combined attack on the outer forts and works of Sebastopol, the blockade of the port during the siege (medal with clasp, fifth class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal), the expedition up the Gambia, including the storming and capture of Saba, and the bombardment and destruction of Porto Novo, near Lagos, in 1861.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Roche, for many years paymaster at the Cavalry Depôt at Canterbury. Col. Roche, who was 78 years of age, began his military career as a 1st-class volunteer in the Sherwood Foresters, afterwards joining the Regular Army. He was one of the three officers who had charge of the military detachment sent to Bosenden Wood, near Canterbury, in the year 1839, to disperse the followers of the impostor William Courtenay. The three were Lieut. Bennett (whom Courtenay shot), Ensign Roche, and Ensign Crawley, who afterwards became Gen. Crawley, and died about six months ago. When the struggle in Bosenden Wood was over, Ensign Roche was left in command of the soldiers who mounted guard over Courtenay's body. He afterwards served with the English Army in America and in the Crimea. He was in India at the time of the Mutiny, and was present at the relief of Lucknow.

Capt. John Liebenrood, R.N., died at his residence, Prospect Hill Park, near Reading, on May 11, aged 70. The deceased officer was the eldest son of Admiral John Hyet Hancock, C.B., and assumed the name of Liebenrood by Royal sign-manual in 1865. He entered the Navy in 1827, and served in the Druid during the Chinese War, 1840-1841; was favourably mentioned in despatches for the capture of a Chinese battery and the destruction of war junks at Macoa; he was present also at the capture of the Bogue forts and subsequent operations in the advance upon Canton, for which the China medal was awarded. He subsequently served upon the Gulf of St. Lawrence survey, from 1845 to 1862. In 1847 he married Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Lemuel Cambridge, and leaves issue five sons and two daughters.

The Berlin newspapers publish the following interesting notice concerning Count Moltke, who is now in his 83rd year:—"On Ascension Day Field-Marshal Count von Moltke entered upon a lengthy leave of absence. Accompanied by his adjutant, Captain von Moltke, of the Grand General Staff, he will first visit Switzerland, and then go to reside on his Silesian estate. Count von Moltke, according to his own statement, is in excellent health, having now completely recovered from his late slight illness, which has not at all interfered with his usual habits. The Field-Marshal gets up every morning very early, takes a cold bath, and then sits down to work till the arrival of the morning papers, which he carefully reads, smoking a cigar the while, and then returns to his desk. It is a curious coincidence that for the last four years the Field-Marshal has always begun his furlough on Ascension Day."

"Time Tries all Things."—Of the numerous preparations announced for promoting the growth of the hair few survive, even in name beyond a limited period, whilst Rowland's Macassar Oil, with an unparalleled reputation of more than 80 years, is still considered by the public to be the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair ever yet produced. They who prefer it can now have the oil of a golden colour, without in any way losing its beneficial effects. Sold everywhere. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s.

Amusements.

Whitsuntide is not now remarkable for theatrical activity, and this year the novelties produced have no claim to be commemorated in the dramatic calendar. A large influx of provincial visitors encourages metropolitan managers at this season to prolong the run of pieces already well established in public favour, and strangers in town naturally select those places of amusement proving most capable of attracting public patronage for the longest period.

At the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, Madame Sembrich reappeared on Saturday night, after an absence of two years, in her famous impersonation of Lucia di Lammermoor, in Donizetti's opera of that name. On Tuesday evening, Madame Pauline Lucca, in "Il Trovatore," represented with marked success the heroine, Leonora, for the first time on the English stage. Verdi's opera of "Aida" on Thursday, "L'Africaine" on Friday, and "Rigoletto" for this evening (Saturday), when Madame Albani makes her first appearance this season, should secure for all lovers of musical art adequate gratification.

At Her Majesty's Theatre the brilliant operatic spectacle of "A Trip to the Moon," with its effective choregraphic episode of "The Snow Ballet," proved attractive. "Youth," at Drury Lane, has drawn large assemblages. Mr. Henry Irving has considerately reproduced "The Bells" for Saturday night audiences, to the delight of all wishing to see this esteemed actor once more in the impersonation first giving him a distinctive position on the Lyceum stage. "The Silver King" has triumphantly passed its 150th representation at the Princess's. Mr. Herman Merivale's version of "Fédora" will continue its career at the Haymarket till the close of the season. The Adelphi is prospering with Mr. Robert Buchanan's drama of "Storm-Beaten," though it is understood Mr. Edgar Bruce will occupy the theatre in June, when Mr. Wilkie Collins's new play will be produced. At the Olympic Miss Geneviève Ward repeated Mr. Grundy's drama of "Rachel," which is likely to accompany this accomplished actress to the Antipodes. "Lady Clare" at the Globe and "The Danischeffs" at the Court Theatre satisfied playgoers in need of emotional excitement. Laughter-lovers sought Mr. F. C. Burnand's merry burlesque of "Bluebeard" at the Gaiety. The comic opera of "Cymbia" is, with this week, withdrawn from the Strand, to make way for the reappearance of that mirthful comedian, Mr. John S. Clarke. At the Vaudeville, the comedy of "The Rivals" has attained the longest consecutive run on record. The comic opera of "Lurette" has passed its 50th representation at the Avenue. "Rip Van Winkle" is on the verge of its 200th night at the Comedy Theatre. The Royalty, rebuilt and refashioned, has found a substantial success in "The Merry Duchess;" and "Iolanthe" at the Savoy, "Artful Cards" at Toole's Theatre, and "The Colonel" at the afternoon performances of the Imperial, received abundant patronage.

It is pleasant to record that the benefit for the disabled actor, Mr. Edward Royce, given under the personal patronage of the Prince of Wales at the Gaiety on Tuesday afternoon, will realise, with the subscriptions, about £1,300.

We understand that "The Queen's Favourite," a translation of Scribe's comedy, "Un Verre d'Eau," is in preparation, and will shortly be produced by Miss Genevieve Ward, in which she will play the imperious Sarah Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough; and Mr. W. H. Vernon, Bolingbroke, a part particularly suited to his style. This will be the last piece given under Miss Ward's present management at the Olympic.

"D. S.," Author of "Eighteen Months' Imprisonment," writes:—"You are in error, in your otherwise impartial criticism, in imputing anything like a desire on my part to pose as a martyr. If you will refer to my book you will find that I distinctly state that I am equally indifferent to abuse or patronage, and absolutely impervious to criticism. As a constant reader of your paper, I trust you will, in fairness to me, insert this; and if any proof is required of my identity, or my writing, you may receive it by inquiry at my publishers."

The Allahabad *Pioneer* hears, "on very good authority," that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will be posted on duty to India during the current year. The Meerut Division, it is expected, will probably be entrusted to his charge for a time.

"A" writes:—"Among the advertisements of regimental dinners in your last number appears one headed 'The old 53rd Light Infantry.' Pray, Sir, what regiment is that?"

SPECTACLES v. BLINDNESS.—"Spectacles can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience."—We have the highest medical authorities confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but the spectacles you have adapted suit admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." The Rev. Professor W. A. Hales, M.A. Cantab., 2 Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park, writes:—"The spectacles are perfect, and a most decided boon. I had occasion on Monday to write to Lord ——, and took the opportunity to mention your name and the wonderful power of your spectacles." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age (82). I can now read the smallest type, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Testimonials from Earl and Countess Lindsay; F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Mill Hill, Hendon; C. J. Alford, Esq., Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry Road, Westminster, &c. Mr. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 OLD BOND STREET, W. (late 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square), personally adapts his Improved Spectacles daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10 to 5. Special arrangements are made for invalids and others unable to wait on Mr. Laurance. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branch, 6 Poultry, Cheapside.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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WE have been endeavouring for some years past to open the eyes of those in authority at the War Office to the state of the Medical Services of the Army, and to induce them to institute drastic measures of reform, or rather restoration, in order to place these services in a condition which would enable them to bear the strain of active warfare. We have all along contended that the system upon which our hospital arrangements are based is faulty in the extreme, and that great limitations would have to take place in the principle of unification, before it could be made to work smoothly for the good of the Army, either in peace time or in war. It was not until the Egyptian Campaign broke out that the new organisation was put to a really practical test. That campaign, short as it was, tried the medical machinery for the first time, and the experience gained in face of the enemy was sufficient to establish the truth of all our allegations. In plain language, the whole Medical fabric collapsed. Attempts were made at the time by those immediately concerned to gull the public, who were naturally indignant; but so complete was the failure, so heartrending were the stories which reached England, that no amount of whitewashing was of any avail in removing the uncomfortable impression that our sick and wounded in Egypt were not receiving that care and attention which they ought to have done, considering the vast sum of money expended annually in maintaining the Army Medical Department. A Committee having been assembled at the War Office, under the presidency of Lord Morley, to inquire into the charges brought against the Medical officers, the report of that body has been eagerly awaited. Through the favour of a well-known official of the War Office, a summary of the report of the Committee was published in the *Times* on Saturday last, and it is no exaggeration to say that a more unsatisfactory document has rarely, if ever, seen the light. Not only are all the statements published on the authority of the special correspondents fully borne out, but it would seem as though matters were even worse than they were at first represented as being; that instead of drawing too gloomy a picture, the representatives of the Press, actuated, no doubt, by a desire not to wound the susceptibilities of individuals unnecessarily, had withheld many details which they might have given in support of their indictment. Among the witnesses called before the Committee was General Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition. His Lordship's evidence constitutes a most sweeping charge, not only against the system, but also against himself and the principal members of his Staff. Lord Wolseley does not mince matters. He tells us, in the plainest possible language, what he saw, and he makes no attempt to disguise the fact that he holds the system, the system which he, as Commander-in-Chief, was administering, wholly responsible for the discomforts which were suffered by those whose ill-luck it was to find themselves temporarily incapacitated and in need of medical advice. Referring to the hospital arrangements at Cairo, Lord Wolseley says:—

"I found very great fault indeed. I found much greater fault at Cairo than at Ismailia, because at Ismailia I made great allowances for the medical officers. I have described the Ismailia Hospital in the gloomiest possible way to you. I have not told you anything that I found was well done in it. I have only picked out the weak points in it and described what I thought was wrong, but even as regards what I thought was wrong I made considerable allowances, owing to the great difficulties that the medical officers were under. I knew that they had not an efficient staff about them to do what was required to be done, and I knew they were working at high pressure, and I made great allowances for them; and besides, it was a very small town, where they had not the same means of purchasing that they would have in a big city. But in Cairo I think there was no excuse whatever, after the second or third day that we were in Cairo, why a hospital in Cairo should not have been as well supplied as a hospital in London. The population is about 330,000, and you can get any quantity of servants, and you can get any quantity of food of any description you like, and any quantity of materials that you require to fit up a hospital with. I found very great fault the first day I went to the hospital in Cairo, and I found there again every man lying on the ground. At the same time, I went to see Lady Strangford's hospital. . . . . . I am not quite certain as to how many days she may have been there. At all events I found her hospital all ready to be opened, and I found in every room, for the number of patients in the room, a very neat, nice little bedstead allotted to each. I asked her where she got them, and she said, 'I bought them in the town, and I can get you any quantity you like.' I said, 'How much did you pay for them?' and she told me it was three francs apiece—or 2s. 6d. for each bedstead. It was made out of the stalk of a palm leaf, and a charming bed it was. I cannot fancy a sick and wounded man wishing for a better bed. . . . . . I was very angry with a hospital doctor the first day I went over the hospital at Cairo. It was on a Saturday, and I found the hospital very dirty. I found the men, as I have already said, lying on the ground, and lying in those filthy dirty clothes that they had fought the campaign in. They had no change of clothes, and they seemed to have very little opportunity of washing themselves. There was a washing-room, but it was very imperfectly provided with basins. The ophthalmic cases, too, were put in a tent outside the hospital in a garden, I think about as bad a place as it could possibly be for them, on account of the flies, which were so troublesome that I cannot give you any description of them, except that they were like the plagues of Egypt. They were in myriads and myriads, and they covered everything."

These certainly are strong words, but they are not stronger than the occasion demands. There was, as we have all along contended, the most shameful mismanagement throughout. Yet this result was anticipated by all who have studied the present system of Army administration. No one with any knowledge at all of the requirements of an army in the field could ever have supposed that the system would produce any other result. The word "unification," to the uninitiated, is, of course, an attractive one, and in theory the system may, no doubt, look well enough. But in these matters, something more is wanted than an attractive title. Time after time in our columns has it been shown how unfitted the new system is to meet the wants of even a small campaign. Those who have held the reins of office have, however, refused to listen to the voice of reason. All who have objected to their crotchets have been pronounced grumblers, and each successive War Minister has assured the House of Commons that the system was working admirably. Change—eh! even the slightest modification—has been resisted. We take credit to ourselves for having been all along among the persistent opponents of the existing organisation. We have opposed it because we have recognised from the first that the organisation would break down signally directly a strain was put upon it. We have been accused by the Doctors themselves of being their enemies, because we have not shrunk from doing what we considered to be our duty. The Medical Press, expressing the views of Whitehall Yard, has with one accord condemned us, and ridiculed our idea that the much-vaunted system would crumble to pieces under the pressure of war. And yet what do we find? Failure even more complete than we had expected in a short campaign, in which there were few wounded, and which certainly cannot be considered in any way to have strained our Military resources. That such things should have happened, in face of the constant appeals we, as exponents of the views and ideas of the service at large, have made to the War Office, is not consoling, for it shows how thoroughly the Secretary of State for War is under the control of that bane of our army, the permanent civil officials of the War Office. If, as we have been told year after year, the Medical organisation has been so complete in every detail, and the Military authorities have been so satisfied with its working, how comes it that it has been admitted to have been quite incapable of providing for the wants of the sick and wounded in Egypt? It might be said that no time was given for preparation. Very true; but will time ever be given in future? We must expect wars now-a-days to come upon us suddenly, and it is that nation which is best prepared which will gain the day, assuredly. The British taxpayer certainly has a right to demand an explanation as to why responsible Ministers have systematically thrown dust in his eyes, by telling him that all was in order, when it clearly was not. After our experiences in Egypt, the country, we hope, will not in future place too much reliance on the statements of Secretaries and Under-Secretaries in Parliament, as it is only too evident that in some cases these statements are calculated to mislead, if, indeed, they are not actually made with a view of misleading. But to return to the Report under notice. We repeat that a more damnatory document has rarely, if ever, seen the light. We do not think that anybody will question this assertion; if so, all we can say is, let him peruse its pages carefully, and judge for himself. Here we find a body of officers and officials, all men of experience, meeting to discuss a question of the most vital importance. They sit for some months, have the benefit of the advice and assistance of all those who are qualified to express an opinion on the matter under consideration, and yet they cannot themselves agree as to the steps it is desirable to take to remove the evil which has been the chief, if not the sole immediate cause of all the mischief. The Committee consisted of a president and seven members. Of seven members, only four agree with the recommendations; three others dissent from a portion of the Report, and two recommend an entire change of system. And it is for this that the public has been so anxiously waiting, for a report which is for all practical purposes not worth the paper it is printed upon. What a commentary on our Military administration! The recommendations of the Committee as they stand would, if carried out, leave us, to all intents and purposes, as we were. The one great blot in our present Medical organisation is undoubtedly the fact that under existing regulations the regiment is not, as it should be, a complete unit in itself. If the Army was polled to-morrow, ninety-nine out of every hundred combatant officers would give their votes unhesitatingly in favour of the old arrangement, by which a doctor was gazetted to a regiment, and made to feel himself a part and parcel of the corps with which his lot was cast. And yet this is a point upon which the Committee disagree. The reason for their disagreement is not far to seek, but the fact of there being any difference of opinion upon a question which has long been settled by the common-sense of the Army at large, only shows the length to which bias will be carried. Certain Government officials some years ago started the cry of "Perish, the Regimental System!" It has been the great aim and object of these gentlemen to try and do away, if they can, with all that is regimental. They have been woefully disappointed in their previous efforts, but they still maintain their position, though they see the Army gradually falling to pieces before their eyes and under their hands. The same obstinacy which has been displayed in other quarters has shown itself among some of Lord Morley's colleagues. The only thing that will save the Army Medical Department, and restore it to the position it once enjoyed, is a return, in a modified form, to the old regulations, which gave to each regiment in the service its one doctor or more, who was not only the medical adviser, but the friend of the officers and men. The demon reform has, however, laid it down as an axiom that a regimental system means a weakening of central authority, and because the heads in Whitehall Yard would lose some of their authority, and, possibly, some patronage, were the old regimental medical system reverted to, they set their faces against the change. It is, nevertheless, the one thing wanted to place the Medical arrangements of the Army on a sound basis again, and without it no amount of detail reform will prove of the slightest avail in promoting the smooth working of our hospital system in the field. The regimental system should be the axle on which the wheel should revolve, and until it is made such, we may look in our future campaigns for a repetition of the discreditable episodes which occurred in Egypt, and have brought so much opprobrium on all concerned in the conduct of a campaign, the succesful termination of which must be attributed to a continued run of good-luck. The space at our disposal does not admit of our going more fully into the subject of this interesting Report this week, but we shall recur to it on an early date, and criticise it more in detail.

THE statistics of crime in the Army published in the *Times* of the 19th inst. are startling in the extreme, and must be very disappointing to those who thought that short service, and the many blessings lately bestowed upon the British soldier, would induce a better class of recruit to enter the Army, and consequently diminish crime. The *Times* seems to have a difficulty in accounting for the difference in this respect between the mounted and dismounted branches of the Household Troops. "The fact," it says, "that one of these bodies should have five times more crime in its ranks than the other does not seem capable of ready explanation." We think it is easily to be accounted for. Wherever we see intelligence and respectability, there we also expect to find comparative freedom from crime, and in this opinion we are supported by the fact that the next in order of merit to the Household Cavalry are the Royal Engineers. The Household Cavalry are recruited from a different class to the rest of the Army, the men being much more intelligent and much more respectable. For a Household Cavalryman to be drunk in the streets would be felt to be such a disgrace as scarcely to need any punishment. With the Foot Guards, it is different. They are drawn, for the most part, from the same class of society that furnishes recruits for the rest of the Army, and drunkenness amongst its members is not looked upon with very great abhorrence. No doubt, the Household Troops, being principally quartered in London, have more temptation than the rest of the Army, and the fact that the mounted branch can withstand it and the dismounted cannot, only goes to prove what we have already said. The men of the Household Cavalry, we believe, not only distinguished themselves by their bravery in the recent campaign in Egypt, but they were also remarkable for a freedom from crime, and for a discipline not always found in the other branches of the service which took part in the expedition. We fail to see how the Army Discipline Act of 1882 can have had anything whatever to do with the increase of crime in the Army, and we think that to follow the advice of the *Times* would be pernicious in the extreme, for, unless we are very much mistaken, it recommends less severity as to punishments. It says:—"The general tenour of the Returns for 1882 seems to show that severe punishments are not the best remedy, and to suggest that more judicious supervision and management in another direction might accomplish more satisfactory results." What does this mean? We should like to be told the direction which this judicious supervision is to take. We trust it would not be to screen crime. It is all very well to assign a reason, which may or may not be true. For our part, we merely wish to look facts in the face, and if there is an increase of crime in the Army, we must have recourse to the same means for putting a stop to it as we should have, if there was an increase of any particular crime in civil life, for the principle is the same in both cases. Instead of any relaxation, we should make the penalty so severe as to act as a deterrent. When the garrotter infested our suburbs, we did not mitigate his punishment when we caught him; on the contrary, in addition to sending him to prison, we thrashed him; and if crime is on the increase in the Army, instead of diminishing the severity of the Army Discipline Act, we must increase it. We do not think that the Act of 1882 is any more severe than others that have been in force before. It was found that a thriving, though pernicious trade, was being carried on by the blackguard who, to prevent himself from being obliged to get an honest living by work, enlisted, only to serve a few months, deserted, made away with his necessaries, then, when crime in civil life failed to supply his daily bread, enlisted again, and so on, until at length Justice found him out. To such an extent was this "trade in fraudulent enlistment" carried on, that it was found absolutely necessary to try and prevent it by the penalty of penal servitude. This became a necessity, when sentimentalism abolished branding. If the *Times* will review the past history of the Army, it will find that recent Discipline Acts have become less severe because it was thought that it would be unfair and injudicious to punish the lad, who might sin through ignorance, with the same severity as the matured soldier, who committed crime with his eyes open. Take the last twenty years, and it will be found that crime was more severely dealt with in the first ten years than in the last. Insubordination, unfortunately, is much more prevalent now than it used to be, minor cases especially. When we had a fair sprinkling of old soldiers in the ranks, they helped to support authority, but now they are so few that they dare not speak, for a word quickly brings a blow. Another reason why insubordination is more prevalent than formerly is the extreme youth and inexperience of our Non-commissioned officers. The ignorance of the *Times* in matters relating to the Army is something too appalling, for the injury that is done by such reckless criticism must be great. Why does not the "leading journal" try to be consistent. The days have gone by when any soldier can be gulled by such one-sided support of a system which everybody, who knows anything at all about the Army, is fully aware, has proved a miserable failure.

WESTERN AFRICA has at different times attracted public attention, principally in those parts where Native tribes have, by belligerent acts, required us to exercise force, either Naval or Military, to obtain satisfaction. Excepting the cession in 1872 of the Dutch possessions at Elmina, it has hitherto been unnecessary for us to negotiate with an European Power for acquisition, or exchange, of territory; but now we find that the Government are doing so with Portugal, in order that we may acquire Whydah from her, on condition that we allow her to take the Congo territory. What right has Portugal to Whydah? It has not been recognised hitherto by England, and we must be enacting peculiar diplomacy to recognise it now. While the slave-trade existed, we maintained a strict blockade of the Bight of Benin, especially Whydah, the seaport of Dahomey, and the great shipping-place for slaves. Visits were made by Englishmen to the King to induce him to stop the traffic; but as his revenue depended thereon, it was not likely he would conform to our wishes while Portuguese subjects were his best customers, and the crime in that country was fostered by its officials, who winked at the infringement of treaties, and allowed slavers to be fitted out in home-ports. During the slave-trade, Portugal's claim to Whydah was unheard of, and would have been laughed at had it been advanced; but now, when that "open sore of the world" has been healed in Western Africa, we find that the nation who cost us such immense sacrifices, actually considered the rightful owner of what never was hers. Whydah is historical; though never the possession of a civilised nation, forts were built in different parts of it which, though now unfit for defensive purposes, are still known by the names of the respective nationalities who erected them,—French, Brazilian, English, and Portuguese; honeycombed guns still remain, indicative that the places were meant for fighting, and each is surrounded by a moat. The English fort was built by the Royal African Company in 1672. At that time Whydah did not belong to Dahomey, but had always been coveted by the King as a seaport for direct trade with Europeans. Eventually his ambition was gratified, by the aid of Governor Goodson, in 1725, when we were as much interested in the slave trade as any other country. After the abolition of the traffic in 1807, official occupation of the English fort fell into disuse, and Portugal, with little conscience in regard to treaties, became the dominant nation at Whydah, and from the number of her resident representatives there as "slave consumers," was high in Dahomian estimation, and countenanced before any other. But whatever trading and social advantages were accorded her, territorial possession was never granted, and could not be claimed, as we, with other nations, had, and even now can assert, equal rights. Admitting that the Portuguese flag is hoisted over their fort, and trumpery official notices posted about, that constitutes no right of possession, as in 1861 it was given up to the Vicariat Apostolique de Dahomé by permission of the King of Dahomey. If Whydah is Portuguese territory, why has not protest been made against English commanders firing on the town? Why were our Commodores allowed to place it under strict blockade to prevent the subjects of Portugal shipping slaves; and, years after the suppression of the traffic, why was not objection taken at the action of our Government in allowing a close blockade and suspension of trade in 1876, which were not removed until the following year, when a fine was inflicted on the King, with other necessary stipulations? If any country has a right to Whydah, it is Great Britain, and our Government has been short-sighted heretofore in not acquiring that portion of the Coast which lies between the Avon and Denham waters, thus securing to the Gold Coast Colony the whole of the seaboard of the Bight of Benin as far east as Leckie; this should have been done immediately after the Ashanti Campaign. Hitherto, Portugal has, by right of discovery, claimed the Congo territory, which we have stoutly resisted, not from any right of ours thereto, but from her failing to occupy it in her early period of African colonisation, as well as a necessity in the days of the slave-trade, and our opposition has never been relaxed. Her claim to Whydah is only of to-day's growth, unless, like her Congo claim, it has been reserved for our benefit! Therefore, our Government cannot accept from the Portuguese what does not belong to them, nor allow them to take what we have so persistently refused to admit was their territory, since the beginning of the present century. The other forts, or factories, Brazilian and French, have, as Whydah became less notorious, fallen into the hands of traders of their respective nationalities. The former is occupied by the De Souza family, who are the hereditary Chacas, or second dignitary of the King, at Whydah; while the French fort was given to M. Regis for free emigration purposes, who turned it into a slave-yard, and with abominable hypocrisy, lodged "emigrants" and "free labourers" there until he could ship them; this discreditable system was ended in 1859 by the case of the "Charles et Georges." It would be a very stultifying principle to admit the claim of Portugal to Whydah, when she is mainly responsible for the abominable traffic which was carried on from it by her people; if the place was hers, we ought to have held her responsible, and driven her out, if it was not stopped, or made her repay us the vast sums we expended in suppressing it. With regard to the Congo, the Portuguese discovered the country to the south of Cape Lopez in 1484, and claim to have possessed it without dispute until the seventeenth century, when the Dutch appear to have committed what the Portuguese termed piratical acts; there was some fighting, and it seems that, besides the Dutch, both England and France rather roughly handled them. Portugal claims to have expelled the Dutch in 1648, and the English in 1723 from Cabinda. After such successes, which are questionable, she rested on her glory until 1783, when it was deemed advisable to build a fort at Cabinda, which the French knocked down, and drove the Portuguese back to Loanda, as France did not recognise their right to the territory. In 1815 and 1817 we made treaties with Portugal for the suppression of the slave-trade, but our Government in no way recognised her claim to the country northward of 8° south latitude. As far as Portugal was concerned, the Treaties were worthless. The slave-trade increased every year, and was notoriously brisk in those very parts, notably in Cabinda and Ambriz, which she so strongly asserted were her possessions. Various notes passed between the respective Governments, but nothing of importance occurred until 1852, when the Portuguese mind was largely disturbed. The Commander of the *Harlequin*, as senior officer of the Southern Division of the West African Squadron, made treaties with the tribal chiefs of Cape Lopez, Zanga Tanga, Cabinda, and Ambriz, in the name of her Majesty, for suppressing the slave traffic, and developing legitimate trade. The ire of the Portuguese Government was unbounded at their alleged subjects being thus "tampered" with. The correspondence on the subject was considerable, and the bitter tone of the Portuguese despatches showed how much they were stung by the proceedings of British Naval officers in endeavouring to check the abominable traffic. The Commander of the *Harlequin* was accused of intimidating and intoxicating the King of Cabinda, for the purpose of signing the treaty in January, 1853, and the Portuguese Government demanded due reparation for the acts of that officer against the subjects of his Most Faithful Majesty, committed within the possessions of the Crown of Portugal. Not only in Cabinda was it asserted that the dignity of Portugal had suffered, but that at their town of Ambriz the Commander was equally criminal, "in attempting to corrupt the fidelity of the inhabitants; but he found there the worthy Commander of the *Corimba*, who, with the dignity of an officer of the glorious Portuguese Navy, protested against such acts, which were opposed to the rights of the Crown of Portugal." "Truth is stranger than fiction," but the former did not come to the surface. The Commander of the *Harlequin* had been informed that he would be justified in using force if the Portuguese attempted to land at Ambriz. On the appearance of two of their war-vessels for the purpose, the *Harlequin* was hauled close in shore, and the Portuguese senior officer informed that, if a landing was attempted, she would open fire. The representatives of the "glorious Navy" thereon discreetly returned to Loanda. Subsequently, the Commander of the *Harlequin* was denounced in the Portuguese Parliament in most unmeasured terms, and punishment was demanded. Lord Clarendon, who was then Foreign Secretary, replied to the Portuguese Ambassador that the accused officer had fully exonerated himself from the charges made by his Government; that the treaties concluded by him were valid, and that punctual fulfilment would be enforced; that, in their the interests of commerce, it was imperative on her Majesty's Government to maintain the right of unrestricted intercourse with that portion of the West Coast of Africa which lies between 5° 12′ and 8° south latitude; and that no claim of Portugal to a right of sovereignty over that part could be admitted. Subsequently, Lord Clarendon directed our Ambassador at Lisbon to inform the Portuguese Government that their charges against British officers in Western Africa were unfounded, and that the success of the latter in checking the infamous traffic which existed to such a disgraceful extent, in territory claimed by Portugal, should have entitled them to the approbation of the Portuguese Government; but the complaints of the latter had encouraged the slave-trade party, and her Majesty's Government were determined to put it down. At that time—December, 1853—the Governor-General of Angola was actually protecting a notorious slave-dealer, Flores, who shipped several cargoes from the very places claimed by Portugal. After such unmistakable language from our Government, the Portuguese allowed the territorial question to remain in abeyance, and directed their energies to the slave-trade. Every official in Angola lent a helping hand, frequent shipments being made, with their connivance, from the part of the province between Loanda and Mossamedes. After the foreign slave-trade received its death-blow, the territorial claim was spasmodically renewed, but without success, as our Government held to the policy of the past. It has lately been stated in Parliament that the instructions of 1866 and 1876 to the Commanders of cruisers still hold good. In the latter year, the Lieutenant-Commander of the gunboat at the Congo district had authority to prevent any encroachment of Portugal beyond the prescribed boundary, the southern bank of the River Loge being considered the northern limit of Portuguese territory, and we should much like to know whether similar instructions are now in force. For, in tracing the history of Portugal's claims to the Congo territory, we place our readers in possession of facts which prove how strenously previous Governments have opposed that nation's pretensions; but it appears that, in this enlightened age, the policy of the past will undergo revulsion, although the ill-effect of allowing the independence of the native tribes to be interfered with by Portugal can hardly be understood, excepting by those who possess local knowledge. Portuguese officials in Angola are generally half-castes of the most objectionable type, remarkable for their presumption, interference, extortion, in fact, for every vice, without a single virtue. Little else can be expected of them, as they live in an atmosphere of immorality at Loanda, the capital, where men lead unnatural lives, and honesty has no resting-place. Convicts are deported from Lisbon for capital offences, and allowed at large. A Consul once remarked that he had an excellent cook, but he was sent from Europe for killing his wife! After a time their misdeeds are forgotten, and the greatest criminal, if an European, may become entitled to the privileges of a respectable citizen Domestic slavery was abolished in Angola in 1876, but having been so long part of the social system, it is impossible to believe that such people would allow emancipation in its integrity. This national characteristic, which we battled against for more than half a century, is still an inherent quality, and will ever live in future generations. It is, therefore, impossible to believe that, possessing neither honour nor morality, they are fit to hold jurisdiction over native tribes, who imitate the white man, and eagerly acquire his vices. Even now in the Congo district the abominations of Portuguese slave-dealers have left their demoralising mark, and but for their vile influence, the expeditions which have been undertaken by different Commodores for the punishment of outrages would have been unnecessary. It is an unpleasant reflection that a nation, merely on sufferance in the European fraternity of monarchies, and whose existence would, but for England's support, have been wiped out, should have caused such brutal misery and suffering, and checked the advance of civilisation. We can point to no part of Portugal's possessions where satisfactory colonisation exists. At St. Thomas, Africa, the slaves were freed in 1876, and the authorities induced numbers of Sierra Leone people to emigrate, on favourable conditions, many being mechanics; the statement of an eye-witness was "that they were disgracefully treated, never paid for their work, and that there was no British Consul for appeal." Even Madeira is no exception, as people there are free in name only; they work hard, and their small earnings are drained to swell the revenue which finds its way to Lisbon to support impotent grandeur. In Angola, Portugal is unable to repress the turbulence of the inland native population, and every expedition against them returns virtually defeated. One point on the Congo is of great importance to us. Banana, at the northern entrance, is principally occupied by a Dutch house, whose services to British Naval officers are well known, and were recognised by our Government in 1864. This firm has for many years past contracted to supply our squadrons with coal, and is always most willing to aid our Commanders. At this place, Portugal has established a quarantine, postal and pilot station, which are unnecessary, and for which she has no authority. Considering that all African places are unhealthy, quarantine is farcical. Such an establishment is the insertion of the "thin end of the wedge," which the Portuguese are only "biding their time" to drive in. Cabinda, the old bone of contention, ten miles by water and four by land from Banana, is their aim; they have long coveted it, and were it once in their hands, only the sword would make them relinquish it. In the present uncertainty of affairs on the Congo, it must be remembered that the nation who holds the river, from the mouth upwards to Boma, will command everything. At Puerta da Lenha, the stream is so narrow as to place the opposite shore within pistol-shot, thus giving a force in possession of it the power of stopping all traffic. It is false sentiment to suppose that it would be advantageous to grant Portugal this territory. She is incapable of maintaining order even in her own possessions. Therefore, it is useless to add to her responsibilities. A distinguished officer, who has commanded the West-African Squadron, remarks that "if the Portuguese are allowed to reign supreme on the Congo, &c., God help the natives and the country!" It is to be hoped that Members of the Lower House will, irrespective of party feeling, array themselves strongly against such unconstitutional negotiations. In the national interests they are objectionable, and to those of commerce would be highly detrimental. Now that legitimade trade has taken its hold in South-western Africa, and the advantages of this particular district have opened up new and valuable fields for enterprising capitalists, it would be fatal if Portugal were allowed to occupy one inch of it. Once concede the right to her, and the position of merchants would be untenable. Customs dues, taxation, extortion, and constant irritation by officials, would far exceed what now exist in her ill-governed colonies, and the foreign trader would find himself in a land of corruption where justice to honest men is unknown. Naval officers who have served in Western Africa know the evils of Portuguese rule, and the firmness requisite in dealing with the unscrupulous officials of that nation. The gallant Commander of the *Harlequin*, now a retired Vice-Admiral, devoted many years of his life to the suppression of the slave-trade, and had the good-fortune to at last "stand over the grave of this abominable traffic," as it virtually came to an end in the last year of his command of the African Squadron, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to state to Parliament, in her opening Speech —"I have, at the same time, the satisfaction to inform you that the exertions and perseverance of my Naval Squadron have reduced the slave-trade on the West Coast of Africa within very narrow limits." This recognition was the only reward Admiral Eardley Wilmot ever received, excepting for the Crimean War; but he has the satisfaction of knowing that he faithfully did his work, and taught Portuguese officials that the honour of a British officer is above their unscrupulous accusations. We hope the Government will therefore not now undo what it has cost the country so much in the past to achieve, nor forget the valuable lives of gallant officers and good seamen that have been sacrificed on this coast in the cause of freedom and of England.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by General Lord Wolseley, will return to England immediately after the Coronation of the Czar of Russia. Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh will remain for the subsequent festivities at St. Petersburg, Vice-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam remaining in attendance.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will attend the first amateur race meeting held under the flag of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, on June 14. On this occasion a large attendance of the best amateur yachtsmen is expected, as the competing yachts have to be manned entirely by gentlemen, a plan which has met with great success in Sydney, N.S.W., and should most assuredly become popular in this country. The first race meeting of the season of the Royal Thames yachts takes place on May 30, for which the following yachts have already entered:—*Buttercup*, *Eulidia*, *Bonina*, *Virago*, *Kismet*, *Manola*, *Chiquita*, *Winnie*, *Wild Swan*, *Rifleman*, and *Maggie*. Entries close at the club-house, at noon, May 28. A steamer has been specially engaged to accompany the races for members and their friends. The yachts start from Erith at 10 a.m. Naval and Military officers desiring to take part in the amateur race of June 14 should write to the secretary of the club.

A correspondent, writing on the subject of Naval education, advocates the *Britannia* being at once done away with, and replaced by a sea-going corvette, having full steam and sail power and an efficient staff of instructors. Such a vessel should be continually on the move, so that our young Nelsons might acquire a practical instead of a theoretical education. That a training ship is necessary, we admit, but we are not prepared to advocate doing away with the *Britannia*. She serves a useful purpose at present, but should be supplemented by a sea-going training-ship.

Fleet Circular No. 37 G is to be considered as cancelled, now that revised instructions for the stowage, management, and preservation of wet and dry gun-cotton have been inserted in the "Torpedo Manual." When no Torpedo Lieutenant is borne, the Gunnery Lieutenant will have special charge of the torpedoes, will superintend torpedo duties generally, and will be responsible for the efficient and serviceable state of all electrical as well as torpedo stores on board, including the arrangements for firing guns by electricity.

We regret to hear that a telegram has been received from India announcing the death of Lieutenant Edward D. Ormond, a probationer in the Indian Staff Corps, who has been killed at Madras, through a fall from his horse. Mr. Ormond was transferred to the Staff Corps from the Royal Marine Light Infantry in September last.

We are informed that the Chinese Government have entrusted Mr. G. Howaldt, Kiel, with the construction of two fast corvettes, each 270 feet long. It will be remembered that Mr. Howaldt was the builder of the mysterious steamers *Diogenes* and *Socrates*, recently reported to have been purchased by our Admiralty.

A Plymouth daily paper has noted that Colonel Commandant Mawbey, of the Royal Marine Artillery, will retire on completion of his period of command on the 3rd prox., and that he will be succeeded by Colonel E. H. Cox. Our contemporary is in error as to date, as Colonel Mawbey's time does not expire until July 3. It is Colonel Cox's birthright by seniority to succeed to the command, but in the present day of promotion by selection no man is certain of his step until safely gazetted. It was only recently that three officers of the Light Infantry branch of the corps were passed over for promotion to second commandant, each of whom, no doubt, felt himself entitled to his promotion. We hope, however, to see Colonel Cox succeed to the step.

At the Admiralty it is stated that the Treasury is the body chiefly responsible for the present starvation of the Navy, all attempts on the part of Lord Northbrook to obtain larger estimates having been resolutely discountenanced.

The Admiralty have received an application from the British Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, for a man-of-war at once to proceed to that place to protect British interests, as the town was in danger of being sacked by the native troops. Instructions have accordingly been forwarded to Rear-Admiral Lyons.

It must be from thoughtlessness, and not from deliberate "cussedness," that certain Naval chiefs, in piping times of peace, keep the intended movements of the ships under their orders a profound secret. The inconvenience caused to officers and crews is very great, and where there is needless inconvenience created there is sure to be discontent and bad feeling. The Admiral or Commodore lets "dear Lady Jane" or "the Countess" know where he is to be found, and his own wife and sisters are well posted as to the addresses to which they are to send letters to him or young Lord Noddy, but it sometimes happens that a vessel is detailed for duty on a station where it was certain she would be sent for weeks before her departure, and the senior officer keeps the fact quite dark till a few hours before she is ordered away. The result is that officers and men cannot communicate in time with their friends at home, and are left without news for weeks. It must be admitted that the Admiralty show consideration, now-a-days, in giving information respecting the movements of the Fleet, and it would be well if officers in command on distant stations were always equally communicative in cases where it can do no hurt to the Service to be so. We offer this remark and advice to the attention of those whom it may concern, as such reticence, though absolutely necessary in war time, becomes a vice when unnecessarily practised to the needless discomfort of others.

Portsmouth Dockyard presents a busy appearance just now, with the first-reserve ships in for their annual refit. The *Warrior*, by all accounts, stands in need of something more than a mere refit, her masts being rotten. This must be somewhat embarrassing to the authorities, for we believe the iron masts and tops, originally prepared to meet the present emergency, were "lent" last summer to the *Duke of Wellington*, on the understanding, perhaps, that the Naval barracks would be finished by the time the *Warrior* required her new masts; but wooden masts, unfortunately, like "time and tide," "wait for no man." The most obvious way out of the difficulty—and it was just as obvious eighteen months ago, when the *Duke of Wellington's* masts were first discovered to be dangerously rotten—is to give the flagship jury masts for signalling purposes. The idea of providing an obsolete old hulk with expensive iron masts, even as a temporary measure, is absurd in the extreme, and now the absurdity has been demonstrated to the satisfaction, let us hope, of all concerned. The *Victoria and Albert*, that bone of Parliamentary contention, is in dock for a long stay, with many of her outside timbers removed. The builders of the *Osborne* might have learnt something from this old craft, both as regards symmetry of form and good solid workmanship. In the great basin are the usual turret ships, large and small, among them the new *Edinburgh*, with her unusually uncouth superstructures, affording, however, some very comfortable accommodation. The *Canada* was taken out of the old steam basin on Tuesday. Her 6-in. guns, mounted on projecting sponsons, attract a good deal of attention. They are provided with large steel shields, which revolve with the gun, and thus protect the crew from small-arm and machine-gun fire. There is very much to be said in favour of this method of mounting, but surely it would be better to taper the sponson off at a smaller angle forward and aft, or at least to have stout beams to take the brunt of a glancing collision, which might sweep gun and all away, to say nothing of the inconvenience of being "hung up" by the sponson at the corner of a jetty. And how is it that the broadside 6-in. guns have no better means of checking the recoil than a somewhat modified edition of the Elswick compressor? Perhaps because Elswick is supreme at Whitehall, where Mr. Rendell is the master. We expect to hear of some mishaps with these, when it comes to action, or even prize-firing. The "hideous, misshapen monster" lies out in the stream, her principal office at present being to afford instruction and amusement to the half-pay torpedo class. The clearing-out of the boat pond for repairs and improvements has apparently decided the fate of a few score of old service boats, which are being disposed of wholesale to outsiders.

Acting on the dictum of Prince Bismarck, that "une nation qui cesse à prendre, et qui commence à rendre, est un pouvoir fini," the United States Government have sent their sloop-of-war *Quinnebourg* on special service to Liberia, to make inquiries concerning the tract of territory lately ceded to England by the Gallinas chiefs, the Republic of Liberia asserting a prior claim. It is fully expected that this cession will be the subject of negotiations between the United States and our Government, with a view to the territory being surrendered by England.

From the reply given on Thursday night by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty to Sir H. Wolff, in the House of Commons, it appears that the improvement of the condition of Warrant Officers of the Navy in respect of uniform, compassionate allowance, pay, and Greenwich-Hospital pensions is under the consideration of the Admiralty. We hope it will not remain long under such a dead-weight, or it may be crushed out of shape, and no improvement ensue.

The following is the official programme of the intended movements of the Mediterranean Squadron, under Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, consisting of the *Alexandra*, *Inflexible*, *Superb*, *Monarch*, *Téméraire*, *Carysfort*, and *Decoy*, which left Malta on May 17 for the summer cruise. The *Helicon* will shortly join the squadron from Constantinople:—Corfu, May 21 to 24; Cattaro and Ragusa or Gravosa, May 26 to 30; Spalatro, June 2 to 4; Zara, June 5 to 6; Lossini, June 7 to 8; Pola, June 8 to 10; Fiume, June 11 to 13; Malamoco and Trieste, June 15 to 25; Ancona, June 27 to 30; Termoli, July 2 to 3; Avlona, July 6 to 12; Corfu, July 13. Mails for these ships should be sent accordingly.

We regret to hear that yellow fever has broken out to a most alarming extent on board the *Mallard*, serving in the West Indies. By latest accounts, three officers and many of the crew had already succumbed to this fearful scourge, one-half the ship's company being prostrated by the disease. It is to be hoped that the Admiralty will take immediate steps to reinforce the Squadron on this station, as, since the loss of the *Phœnix* and the withdrawal of the *Tourmaline*, the remaining vessels have been much over-worked, and kept longer on the sickly parts of the station than they had any right to be, did a due regard for the health of their crews obtain at the Admiralty. It is in these details of administration and organisation that the present Board has most signally failed, and consequently lost the confidence of the service.

The following letter of thanks has been presented by the inhabitants of Port Said to the Captains and officers of the *Iris* and *Falcon*, for their services during the recent riots:—

> "Port Said, April 30, 1883.
>
> "SIR,—The under-signed inhabitants of Port Said desire sincerely to thank you for the prompt manner in which you landed a force in answer to the appeal for assistance which was made to you on Sunday afternoon, April 29. We are convinced that your resolute action in the matter saved the town from disastrous consequences, the extent of which it is difficult to foresee. At the same time, we desire to thank the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of H.M.S. *Iris* and H.M.S. *Falcon* for the orderly and efficient manner in which they performed the delicate task entrusted to them. Our particular thanks are also due to Captain Pringle, H.M.S. *Falcon*, for the able and energetic manner in which he personally superintended and carried out the arrangements for ensuring order and tranquillity during the night.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,
>
> [Here follow 364 signatures.]
>
> "To Captain ERNEST RICE,
> Senior British Naval Officer, Port Said."

Gentlemen in the service of the Egyptian Government, or in the Consular Services, and people employed by the Canal Company, and other French subjects, were not asked to sign.

The officers and crews of the *Iris* and *Falcon* gave an assault-at-arms and athletic sports on May 10 at the Dutch House at Port Said. The prizes were subscribed for by the inhabitants, and were very keenly contested. The good people of Port Said turned out *en masse* for the occasion, and all were highly delighted with the entertainment, especially with the obstacle race, duck-hunt, greasy pole, and tug-of-war. The prizes, at the close of the sports, were gracefully presented by Mrs. George Royle, the wife of the popular Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Port Said. On May 11, the *Falcon* sailed for Beyrout, Smyrna, and Constantinople, having been relieved by the *Bittern*.

The Admiralty might well take advantage of the Queen's Birthday to reward the senior Lieutenants of the Mediterranean and Channel Fleets, who were left out in the cold after the Egyptian Campaign, notwithstanding all the good service rendered by them to their country. Lieutenants de Sausmarez, Wentworth Bailey, and Barlow specially distinguished themselves, and had the mortification of seeing juniors promoted, while their services remained unnoticed. But now that the Admiralty have the chance of doing a graceful act, we hope they will not miss the opportunity.

The Channel Squadron will probably leave Gibraltar early in the week. Vigo and Port Mahon have both been named as the next port of call, but it appears that Lisbon and Bantry are to be substituted. While at Gibraltar, forty-eight hours' leave has been granted to the men, who have also been put through their class-firing at the ranges. A grand bull-ring has been built just inside the Spanish lines, and is to be inaugurated to-morrow with great display.

An accident which might have cost the German Government one of its finest ironclads has just occurred at Wilhelmshaven, where the German Ironclad Squadron had anchored on May 9. During the night, while all hands were fast asleep, the cable of the *Kaiser* parted in the strong tide-way, and before there was time to let go a second anchor, she drifted down on to the *Kronprinz* anchored astern of her. The shock of the collision was fearful, and the cable of the *Kronprinz* parted. Orders were at once given to close the water-tight compartments in both ships, and all spare anchors were let go, when luckily, both ships were brought up in time to save them being swept on shore. Steam was then got up, and the ironclads were steamed clear of each other. Both lost all their boats on one side, spars, rigging, and upper works. The damage below water was found to be slight, but both ships will have to go into dock, and will thus miss a great part of this year's cruising season. We fear that a similar accident could easily happen to the large ironclads forming our Reserve Squadron, as their anchors and cables are most inadequate to the work expected of them. This was proved not long ago in the *Defence*, who twice parted her cables when anchored in the Mersey, and narrowly missed doing a vast amount of damage to shipping, besides being swept on shore. It is to be hoped, therefore, that before Sir Anthony Hopkins takes the Reserve Squadron to sea for its summer cruise, the ground tackle of each ship will be seen to. It would be cheaper in the long run to supply new anchors and cables to each ship, as the anxiety to officers and men when at anchor with tackle on which they place no reliance is great, and not only wears them out and fills the sick list, but, notwithstanding all their precautions and vigilance, may, when least expected, bring about the loss of the ship or serious injury to many.

The Admiralty are at present engaged in reconsidering the question of leave-granting in home ports and on foreign stations, and it is expected that a circular, embodying new rules on this all-important subject, will soon be issued. The question is one which should be treated in no narrow-minded spirit, as on its right solution hinge the health, welfare, and comfort of every seaman and marine in the service. How often has it not happened that, after a ship has been kept for months on some inhospitable coast, her crew has only been granted short-leave, not exceeding 48 hours, on arriving in a civilised port or in the harbour of one of our colonies, and that the men, with their pockets full of money, have been unable to refrain from remaining on shore until it is all spent, thereby breaking their leave, losing their class and ratings, and filling the defaulters' book? In such cases, latitude should be allowed to officers in command of her Majesty's ships, as they are, after all, the best judges of what is required to meet special circumstances.

By permission of the Admiralty, Messrs. Cammell and Co., of Sheffield, are sending up a number of unfinished iron, steel, and compound armour-plates, in various stages of manufacture, for trial on board the *Nettle*, at Portsmouth. These do not represent the make of armour-plate supplied by Messrs. Cammell and Co. to the Admiralty and to foreign Governments. They may or may not be penetrated or broken up, as they are manufactured solely for experimental purposes, to gain further experience in the development of armour-plate manufacture.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh travelled through Germany, on his way to Moscow, in the uniform of a Prussian General Officer. At every station his Royal Highness was well received, the people who had assembled to witness the passage of the Royal party being most demonstrative in welcoming the English Admiral and his Imperial Russian bride. But, amidst the blaze of uniforms, a form was observed in civilian attire, wrapped in a modest grey ulster, which made this personage all the more conspicuous. The amazement of the spectators, officials, officers, and troops was indeed great when it became known that it was General Lord Wolseley of Cairo, who was thus travelling in mufti, in the suite of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Such strange conduct gave rise to many questions, and we regret to find that in Germany "our only General" is accused of so travelling to purposely slight the German Army and people, and the Royal Admiral in whose suite he travelled. British officers travelling on the Continent in an official or semi-official capacity should remember, that although it is the custom for them when at home to lay by the uniform when not actually on duty, it is, nevertheless, the custom among foreigners to appear in uniform on all occasions; and when our officers go to Rome, it surely would be well for them to do as the Romans do, if only with the view of supporting the honour of their cloth.

The proprietors of the Creuzot Works are making a gigantic effort to introduce their steel-plates into the Navies of the world. In Europe and America the daily Press is teeming with articles in favour of the adoption of the Creuzot steel-plates to protect the sides of armour-clads. The result of the experiments in Italy and Russia are conveniently ignored, and those of the Danish trials are held up to prove the superiority of steel over compound armour. But it is not stated that, at the Danish trials, although the compound armour was penetrated, the steel-plate supplied by Creuzot was broken up and fell from its bolts, leaving the backing bare and fully exposed and unprotected. Had another shot been fired at the place where the Creuzot plate originally protected the ship's side, the projectile would, of course, have gone clean through. But no shot was fired. Hence the Creuzot firm claim that their plate was not pierced. They do not say it was annihilated.

The French Press has been much exercised by certain remarks which recently appeared in these columns, on the abortive attempts of France to found colonies in various parts of the world. Far from being unable to colonise, the *Avenir Militaire* assures us that France has all the requisites, and most assuredly the desire, to assist in the civilisation of mankind, and that it can only be our narrow-mindedness and jealousy which prevent our recognising the fact that the French flag is always welcomed far more heartily than the English, wherever it is planted. As to the want of surplus population wherewith to colonise the annexed territories, that is a mere bagatelle, "as fathers of families will very soon be equal to the occasion," once they feel assured that a bright future has been provided in the colonies by "La Grande Nation" for their unborn progeny.

The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen will be celebrated this day throughout Her Majesty's Services, in all quarters of the globe, under all climes, ashore and afloat, with that enthusiasm which it has seldom been the fortune of any Sovereign to evoke. The Queen attained her sixty-fourth birthday on Thursday, an age which has been exceeded by only eleven of the Sovereigns of England, dating from the Norman Conquest, viz., Henry I., who lived to the age of 67 years; Henry III., 65 years; Edward I., 67 years; Edward III., 65 years; Queen Elizabeth, 69 years; James II., 68 years; George I., 67 years; George II., 77 years; George III., 82 years; George IV., 68 years; and William IV., 72 years. On June 20 next, her Majesty will have reigned for 46 years, a length of reign which has been exceeded by three of the Kings of England only, viz., Henry III., whose reign extended to 56 years; Edward III., who reigned 50 years; and George III., whose reign extended to nearly 60 years. The Queen has now been a widow for nearly 22 years, the Prince Consort having died on December 14, 1861. Nevertheless, the memory of Albert the Good is as fresh in the hearts of her Majesty's loyal subjects now as it was on the day which robbed our Queen of a loving husband and England of a staunch friend and benefactor. Still, on the present occasion, it is only right and proper to forget the sad memories of the past in hopes for the future, and to express our earnest desire that her Majesty may yet be spared "long to reign over us, happy and glorious." And so mote it be!

Elsewhere will be found a letter on "The Channel Tunnel" from a correspondent who resumes a former *nom de plume* of mysterious signification to most men who have not served in India. The latter deserves careful perusal.

In an article in the *Times* of the 23rd inst., an attemp is made to show that the sweeping changes of the last few years in the organisation and administration of the Army have been almost unmixed benefits. Such attempts, as we have said before, furnish by their feebleness strong arguments against the very changes they are intended to support. The article to which we now refer is remarkable as giving a thorough exposition of the weakness of the cause of "Army reform." Otherwise, it does not merit even a passing notice. It may be thus summarised. Since short service became an established institution in the Army, the chronic deficiency of recruits which marked the days of long service has been agreeably transformed into an almost invariable surplus. The present deficiency in the supply of recruits is due mainly to causes of an incidental and temporary nature. The requirements of the medical officers in the matter of physique had become needlessly exacting, and the minimum of age had been inexpediently increased from 18 to 19 years. But now that the authorities have given instructions "that a hard-and-fast line shall no longer be drawn as regards either age or physique," the supply has increased, and we may soon expect to have our ranks filled with immature lads, such as have proved worthless whenever and wherever they have been tried. The Guards are about 1,000, or 20 per cent., below their establishment; but that is of little consequence, for by lowering the standard the required numbers can be got. Any little uneasiness that may be felt, on account of the large deficiency of recruits, should be allayed by reflecting that it is caused by sending men to the Army Reserve, where their services are still available. It is rather startling to see the Commander-in-Chief called, in unmistakeable disparagement, not only the head, but the type of "the military school." We think that the military school comprises not only his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, but all officers with the feelings and aspirations of true soldiers. The writer in the *Times*, who clearly does not belong to that school, says that we cannot send a single Cavalry regiment into the field, because we have not extended to that arm of the service the organisation which did not produce a single battalion fit to go to Egypt. Lastly, we are told that bad commanding officers, severe punishments, and terrorism are strong deterrents to recruiting, and that a gentler and more discriminating course should be taken. If the "leading" daily paper, with all its official inspirations, can give us nothing better than such transparent fallacies as we have noticed, the defence of "Army reform" must be a hopeless task, though it will probably be rewarded with the same prodigality as the recent victories over the degenerate successors of Pharaoh's hosts.

Under the management of Mr. Eberle, who has earned for himself the title of "the king of hotel managers," the Army and Navy Hotel opened its doors on Monday. Situated in a central thoroughfare—Victoria Street—in close proximity to the clubs and public offices, the establishment ought to prove of great convenience to officers of the Services visiting London. The great object of the management will be to provide for the special wants of officers of all branches of the Naval and Military and Auxiliary Forces; but whilst doing so, the general public will very properly be received also. This is, we consider, a very wise step on the part of the directors, and we shall expect to hear very satisfactory accounts of the latest Service venture, as it is evidently the intention to conduct the hotel on broad principles, and to study the comfort and convenience of its patrons in every way. The want of such an establishment has long been felt, and we trust that the enterprise may prove a successful one.

We stated some weeks back that the German Government had ordered 2,000 magazine rifles of the Mauser pattern, and that these rifles would be issued to companies of various regiments for the purpose of testing the value of the arm in all parts of Germany, and in the hands of the different classes of men of which the Army is composed. The first batch of repeating rifles was distributed among some of the companies of the Guards, stationed in or about Berlin; some went to Prussian Poland and Silesia, and now another quantity of rifles (probably the last of the 2,000) has been forwarded to a Würtemberg regiment. The reports on the arm, which have been received up to the present, are far from satisfactory, as it is asserted that the lock-mechanism is far too complicated to render it reliable, and that the cartridge ejector often gets foul, and causes great delay. Although in an early stage, the experiments have already proved that the Mauser-repeater, in its present form, is useless for the German Army.

Provision has been made in the German Military Budget of 1883-84 for two new carrier-pigeon stations, at Posen and Thorn. The fortresses of the Russian western frontier have now all been provided with such stations, and, generally speaking, according to the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, the employment of carrier-pigeons for military purposes has been definitely adopted by Austria, France, Germany, Russia, Spain, and the United States. The Germans are now also intending to use them for maritime purposes, and it is thought probable that such stations will be established at Wilhelmshaven, Kiel, and Danzig.

Seven Captains of the General Staff employed at the French War Office have been relieved of their duties at Paris, and assigned to various regiments in the provinces. It is said that they had expressed their opinions somewhat too freely respecting General Thibaudin.

General Thibaudin, in the Bill proposing the formation of fortress artillery and the African Army, which has been submitted this week to the French Chamber, is asking, like his predecessor, General Billot, for the formation of sixteen battalions of fortress artillery; but on account of the financial straits of the public exchequer, he intends utilising the existing forty-five foot batteries and the fifty-seven companies of the artillery train. The latter are to be abolished, and incorporated with the existing artillery regiments. The sixteen fortress artillery battalions will then be formed of the latter. The African Army is to consist of men who have already served, who are to be enlisted. The annual cost of the African Army is estimated at 15,000,000 francs.

The Russian Army had an effective, on January 1, 1882, of 812,484 men, of which 612,082 were infantry, 70,064 cavalry, 107,601 artillery, and 22,737 engineers.

The manœuvres of the 11th German Army Corps will, it is stated, exceed, as regards numbers, anything in the shape of corps manœuvres that has hitherto taken place in Germany. That corps consists of three divisions, and there will participate in the operations 42 battalions of infantry, 30 squadrons of cavalry, 108 guns, besides the usual complement of train and pioneer columns, and provision, ammunition, and ambulance detachments.

The change in the uniforms of the French Army, which was first contemplated eight years ago, has been now carried out, at least so far as officers and adjutants are concerned. The Bill authorising the change was recently submitted to the French Chamber; but the latter declared that, as the proposed alteration did not involve any extra expense so far as officers are concerned, it did not require the consent of the Legislature. Whereupon the War Minister assured the Chamber that he had submitted the measure solely to show his devotion to Parliament. The wearing of the new uniforms becomes obligatory on January 1, 1884.

The same advice as that proffered by Mr. *Punch* to those about to marry, viz., "don't," is applicable to all who contemplate seeking an El Dorado in Natal. That country is completely played out, and many who would gladly return to England find that they cannot do so, but must perforce continue to eke out a hand-to-mouth existence where they are. Owing to the extremely happy manner in which Mr. Gladstone and his *confrères* have evaded their responsibilities in that unhappy country, it would be a suicidal policy for officers to venture out there for the purpose of settling. What the country may ultimately become under a Conservative Government remains to be seen.

It is rather pleasant to find M. Challemel-Lacour defending the expedition in the interest of the converts which the French Catholic missionaries have made, and who would inevitably be slaughtered if the French were to withdraw. When M. Challemel-Lacour was Ambassador here, his anti-Catholic antecedents were made the subject of a question on behalf of the Irish Members in the House of Commons, and how French Catholics have been persecuted at home by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and his colleagues is well known. However, Catholics in Syria and the far East must be protected.

It was said that Prince Roland Bonaparte, who recently threw up his commission in the French Army, was going to devote himself to politics, and to bring forward a claim to represent a Corsican constituency. This appears not to be the case, the Prince being intent upon devoting himself to the pursuit of science and of imitating such peaceful and savant members of his family as Prince Lucien Bonaparte, his uncle.

The Germanisation of the Turkish Army may mean a great deal; indeed, it may lead to much. It may, on the other hand, end as the Americanisation of the Egyptian Army did. But it certainly strikes one that there is much significance in the development of the Teutonic element at Constantinople, and it is plain that the Turks will have better advisers and military leaders in their next war than they ever had. The increase in the batteries and armament of the Dardanelles is not so portentous and important as the effectiveness which has been given to the new works. These are now formidable. They are well placed, and the earthworks are exceedingly thick, the defect being the want of cover to the gunners. It would be impossible for the men to stand to their pieces if they were exposed to the fire of Nordenfelts and Gatlings, as they surely would be, unless they were able to destroy the ships which were attacking them. The guns are mounted on the overbank principle, with stout traverses between them, but there are no blinds or mantlets for the guns. The Turk can always find money to pay for guns and ammunition, and he is buying 10-in. and 11-in. Krupps as fast as he can, and investing largely in torpedoes.

The Duke of Connaught presided, on Saturday, over the thirty-second annual meeting of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall. The object of the Asylum is to provide a home for the widows of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army of not less than 50 years of age, and there are at the present time receiving benefits 65 widows, making the total since the opening 188. The committee express their anxiety to carry out the original intention of the Institution of receiving one widow from every regiment and battalion, with which object additional rooms are now being built. The funded income of the Charity yields £930, with an additional £50 from the Princess Mary's Fund for Nurses, to meet an estimated expenditure of £3,000 a year.

No immediate reduction in the British force now in Egypt being contemplated, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, after serious consideration, has approved, on the report being received that the necessary accommodation has been made, of the wives and families of soldiers now serving in that country being sent out to join them.

From the criminal statistics of the Army at home, for the year 1882, it appears that upon an average strength of some 90,000 non-commissioned officers and men, representing about one-half of the Army, there were no less than 8,319 courts-martial held and 131,434 minor punishments inflicted by order of commanding officers. The number of fines for drunkenness—for the most part included among the minor punishments—was 18,400. One of the most remarkable facts shown is the great increase in the number of cases of penal servitude as compared with former years, and also in the number of offences of magnitude committed. For several years preceding the passing of the Army Discipline Act, the annual average of sentences of penal servitude for the whole Army was about 50, of which the great majority occurred among the troops stationed abroad. The proportions of criminality existing in the different arms of the service present some remarkable contrasts. In classifying the offences tried by court-martial as serious and those punished by commanding officers as of a minor character, under both headings the Household Cavalry show an exceptional and honourable freedom from crime, their proportion per 1,000 men being 10 courts-martial and 450 minor punishments; while the Royal Engineers come next, and at no very great distance, with 18 of the former and 780 of the latter. As regards serious offences, the Cavalry of the Line and the Guards occupy a medium position, the proportion of courts-martial being about 60 per 1,000 in each case; the Artillery show 90, and the Infantry of the Line are distinctly the worst, with a proportion of 105; while in the matter of minor offences the Cavalry of the Line show 880 per 1,000 average strength, the Royal Artillery 1,160, the Infantry of the Line 1,660, and the Guards the very high figure of 2,270.

The Army.

6th Dragoons. The *Irish Times* says:—"There seems no chance at all of the Inniskilling Dragoons being relieved in South Africa, and when their services are dispensed with, they will in all probability return to England, to be pulled together before proceeding on another tour of foreign service, as the rough work they have undergone since they went out to Natal two years ago has told very much upon them, notwithstanding the high state of efficiency they attained under Col. Gore's command."

19th Hussars. The *Irish Times* says:—"We understand that the present idea is to allow the 19th Hussars to remain in Egypt until they are sent on to India, to relieve the 10th Hussars. Strictly speaking, the 7th Dragoon Guards is the first regiment for Indian service, but there is a feeling against the employment of heavy cavalry out of Europe, and certainly experience has shown that heavy regiments deteriorate much sooner than light in a tropical climate."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. F. N. M. Skinner has been appointed to succeed Major G. A. French, C.M.G., as Inspector of Warlike Stores at Devonport, the period of Staff service of that officer having expired.

Capt. E. T. Browell, 1st Brig., London Division, has been appointed Staff officer of Artillery at Chatham during the instruction of the officers and men of the divisions of Royal Artillery in siege operations.

Orders received at Chatham direct V Baty. 1st Brig. to proceed to Shoeburyness on June 23, for the purpose of enabling the officers and men to go through their annual and competitive practice in gunnery with heavy guns.

Major J. F. Meiklejohn has been appointed to the command of A Troop Depôt, Royal Horse Artillery, at Woolwich.

Orders have been issued for a reduction in the standard of chest measurement of recruits for the Royal Artillery, the minimum chest measurement being reduced from 35 to 34 inches.

Col. Torriano, R.A., commandant of the Sheerness garrison, and the officers of the Royal Artillery stationed there, have decided to present Lieut. E. Dawson, R.A., who has just been promoted from the ranks, after 16 years' service, with a regulation sword and belt, bearing a suitable inscription.

Scots Guards. Capt. A. G. Gregory, formerly of the regiment, died at Styvechall Hall, Warwick, on the 17th inst., aged 48.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieut. the Hon. A. S. Hardinge has been appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. A. F. Hardinge, C.B., commander-in-chief of the Bombay Army.

42nd, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Capt. and Adjt. H. Lee died at Cairo on the 18th inst., of typhus fever, and was buried the same evening. The loss of this popular young officer is much felt throughout the regiment, and his funeral was largely attended. The deceased entered the Army April 30, 1873, and became capt. Sept. 29, 1882. He was appointed adjt. Jan. 15, 1879.

49th Berkshire Regiment. A correspondent writes:—"At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst. the 1st Berkshire Regt. entered a train which was drawn up outside the barrack gate at Abassayeh; at 6.20, the brigade-major gave the signal, and, to the farewell strains of the band of the 19th Hussars, the battalion steamed away from Cairo. I would wish to mention here the admirable way in which the different barracks in Egypt are connected by rail with the main lines, doing away with the necessity of marching men or carting baggage any distance. The journey to Alexandria occupied about seven hours, the train running up close alongside the ship. The embarkation was then carried out in that orderly and expeditious manner which marks a well-disciplined battalion, and within half an hour the men were comfortably berthed on board H.M.S. Jumna, where they met their old comrades of the campaign the 1st South Staffordshire, which had preceded them from Cairo. Sir Archibald and Lady Alison embarked during the afternoon, being received by Col. Corban, commanding the troops on board, and Capt. Singleton, R.N. About 4 o'clock, the ship sheered off, a guard of honour of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry presenting arms, and the band of that regiment playing a farewell to the Commander-in-Chief. Great was the excitement and long the waving of handkerchiefs which were exchanged by those on board and the crowd of friends they left behind them. Wonderful order reigns on board this good ship, and both regiments pull together as one. On the evening of the 15th, the Negro Minstrels of the 1st Berkshire Regt. gave an entertainment on the quarter-deck, which, judging by the rounds of applause, was much appreciated by all hands, from our kind chief, Sir Archibald, to the youngest cabin-boy."

ROYAL MARINES.

The Admiralty have issued instructions that the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines doing police duty in Ireland, who may be recalled to the head-quarters of their various divisions to embark on foreign service, are not to be replaced in Ireland by other men of the corps. It is expected that the greater part of the Marines doing police duty in Ireland will shortly be withdrawn.

53rd King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). The bronze star given by the Khedive for the Egyptian campaign was presented to those men of the above regiment entitled to receive it on the 14th inst., by Major-Gen. the Hon. P. Feilding, C.B., at a full-dress parade in Fort Ricasoli, and a very brilliant assemblage of visitors witnessed the ceremony. The Major-General was received with the usual salute by the battalion in line, after which the men filed past to receive the decoration, and the ceremony concluded with a march-past and an address from the Major-General, who spoke as follows:—"I have had very great pleasure in presenting these medals, because I have reason to know that the men who have received them acted throughout the late campaign in such a manner as to uphold the high reputation which, for so many years, has been enjoyed by the Shropshire Regiment. The names emblazoned on the colour bear witness to the numerous instances in which the regiment has contributed to the renown of the British Army. It is just 90 years since the first of those names was inscribed, to commemorate the successful defence of the fortress of Nieuport by the 53rd Regiment, single-handed; and a year later, the same regiment was again brought into prominent notice, by the manner in which it covered the retreat of a British force at Tournay, at a sacrifice of nearly half their number, no fewer than five out of every eleven men having been left upon the field, an instance of devotion which caused it to be officially stated that 'there was perhaps not on record a single instance of greater gallantry and more soldier-like conduct than was exhibited on that occasion.' It is not surprising that a character, established by two such brilliant feats of arms, should have been maintained subsequently in the West Indies, in Spain, in Portugal, and in India, as we see also recorded upon the colours, but I allude to these bygone achievements now not only to remind you of what glorious traditions you possess, but also to impress upon you how careful you must be in all your dealings to avoid any action that might tend to sully the good name of a regiment that, for more than 100 years, has been honourably known as 'The Shropshire Regt.' It has been said that a war medal is, after all, only the mark of a lucky man, who has had the good-fortune to take part in a campaign without losing his life, but I hold it to be far more than that, viz., to be a badge of honourable distinction, which carries with it certain obligations upon the wearer, not the least of which is that he should conduct himself in such a manner as to show that he is worthy of honourable distinction. It is with no small satisfaction that I avail myself of this opportunity of congratulating Lieut.-Col. Truell upon the fact that he was able to send me a blank court-martial return for the month succeeding that of your arrival in Malta, where the facilities and temptations to drink are so unusually numerous; and, whilst I congratulate him, I thank you all for setting such a good example to the Army at large." After a suitable reply from Col. Truell, and a graceful allusion by the Major-General to the presence of Gen. Breton, who had commanded the regiment nearly half a century ago, the parade was dismissed, and, whilst the numerous visitors repaired to the mess-room to partake of refreshments and listen to the band, the men assembled outside the canteen, where beer was provided for each man; and it is worthy of remark that more than 300 elected to have tea or coffee instead of beer, a fact which points to one cause, at all events, of the general good behaviour of this battalion. The fact was not lost upon the Rev. Dr. Bullock, senior chaplain, who was present amongst the numerous visitors, and it was remarked that his countenance, always a cheerful one, literally beamed with delight. To those who knew him, it is needless to remark that his exertions in the cause of temperance have been as untiring at Malta as they have always been elsewhere, and he is well supported by Gen. Feilding and several other officers of high rank.

93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. A correspondent writes:—"'An Old 93rd Officer' says, through the columns of your valuable *Gazette*, that the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders are not among 'the favoured ones as regards the best of the stations.' Now, I beg to differ from him. They were, not long ago, moved from Windsor to Glasgow. What is that but favouritism? He says,—'By the present territorial system, it is their proper quarter.' If we were all in our proper quarters, there would be few regiments in Ireland. My regiment's territorial county is Northumberland, and I can say with truth that, from the day the regiment was raised in 1674 to the present time, it has never seen its own county! And in the last 36 years they have passed 28 years in India,—viz., from 1847 to 1861, and from 1866 to 1880. They were through the Indian Mutiny and the Afghan Campaign of 1878-9-80. From Afghanistan they returned home in 1880, and after 12 months in England, they were transported to one of the worst stations in Ireland. After returning from the Mutiny in 1861, the regiment was stationed in England about three years, and in Ireland two years. Thence they returned to India in 1866. Now, 'An Old 93rd Officer' says the 93rd were two years in the Mediterranean out of a period of 10 years, viz., from 1872 to 1882, after which six years were spent between the Camps of Aldershot, Shorncliffe, and the Curragh.' I contend that the two former stations are to be preferred to any in Ireland."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment). The 3rd and 4th Batns. concluded their annual training at Shorncliffe on Saturday, and proceeded by special train to Canterbury, where they were dismissed. Before their departure an official inspection was made by Major-Gen. Newdigate, C.B., commanding the South-Eastern District. The General, who was accompanied by Col. Knight and Col. Buchanan, made a careful inspection of the men, who mustered between 800 and 900 strong, and afterwards expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with their drill and appearance.

South Wales Borderers. The 4th Batn. was inspected on Thursday, May 17, and Friday, May 18, by Col. Grogan, commanding 24th Regimental District. On Thursday morning, the battalion was inspected in marching-order. In the afternoon the inspecting officer saw the captains and subalterns in battalion and company drill. Two companies were also tested in their knowledge of outpost duty. On Friday morning, the battalion paraded in review order. At the close of the inspection, Col. Grogan addressed Lieut.-Col. Crewe Read and the battalion. He expressed the greatest satisfaction with all he had seen, and said he would have great pleasure in making a most favourable report of the high state of efficiency in which he had found the battalion. He said it showed that all the officers and non-commissioned officers must have worked hard. The officers present were:—Lieut.-Col. Crewe-Read; Majors Harrison and Lloyd; Capts. Agg Gardner, Hunter, Safe, and Gilbert Harrison; Lieuts. Pakenham, Pryce, Lloyd, Silber, Croft, Stanley, and Webber; Capt. and Adjt. Langlands; Qrmr. Dovaston; and Surg.-Major Harrison. Attached for duty:—Capt. Mansergh, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.; Capt. Arrowsmith, 3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; and Lieut. Firman, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, musketry instructor.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). The officers of the 3rd Batn. held their annual dinner at Limmer's Hotel, Conduit Street, on Thursday last. Viscount Stormont, lieut.-col. commandant, presided, and there were present Lord Charles Kerr, Capts. Hon. Alex. Hay, R. M. Alexander, Charles Dundas, Middleton, David Smythe, and J. C. Wylie; and Messrs. T. W. T. Dent, Victor S. Sandeman, Durrant-Steuart, and J. B. Brown-Morrison.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). The officers of the 4th Batn. held their annual dinner at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday. Amongst those present were,—Col. F. Robertson Aikman, V.C., Lieut.-Col. Robertson; Majors Thomson, Plummer, Tennant, Bowyer-Lane, and Stokes; Capts. Maclean, d'Albiac, Appleyard, Strange, and Pidcock; Lieuts. Rushbrooke, Elin, Cox, Mundey, Simpson, and C. A. Whyte; and Surg.-Major Rose, M.D.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The recruits of the 4th Batn. assembled on the 14th inst., and went into camp on Irvine Muir, for 56 days' preliminary drill, prior to the assembly of the regiment on July 9. The strength in camp is 4 officers, 23 permanent staff, 4 Militia serjeants, 5 corporals, and 202 privates. The officers doing duty with the detachment are Capt. M. D. Campbell, Capt. A. J. Blackett-Ord, acting adjt., Surg.-Major T. Graham, and Qrmr. A. Barr.

The following regiments, on completion of training, will be dismissed to-day:—2nd Brig., Lancashire Division (Royal Lancashire Artillery), at Liverpool; 4th Batn. Devonshire Regt., at Exeter; 4th Batn., Essex Regt., at Warley; 3rd and 4th Batns. West Kent Regt., at Maidstone; 4th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, at Finsbury; and 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt., at Bury St. Edmund's.

The under-mentioned regiments are ordered to assemble for 27 days' training and exercise on Monday:—3rd Brig., Eastern Division (Suffolk Artillery), at Ipswich, for Landguard Fort; 6th Brig., Scottish Division (Argyll and Bute Artillery), at Campbelltown; 2nd Brig., Welsh Division (Royal Carmarthen), at Carmarthen; 4th Brig., North Irish Division (Dublin City Artillery), at Linenhall Barracks; 3rd Brig., South Irish Division (Royal Cork City Artillery), at Charles Fort, Kinsale; 4th Batn. Lincolnshire Regt., at Grantham; 3rd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, at Enniskillen; 5th do., at Lifford; 4th Batn. Connaught Rangers, at Galway; and the 3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt. at Aldershot, in camp. The 3rd Batn. Welsh Regt. goes into camp to-day at Cardiff.

The *Lancet* says:—"Militia surgeons throughout the kingdom would do well to take note of the motion which Sir Eardley Wilmot has placed on the paper for June 8,—viz., to bring before the House, when in Supply, the injustice done to the Militia surgeons, in depriving them of their appointments and compulsory retirement without any pension or compensation. The success of this motion, we need hardly say, will depend very much on the numbers who may be found to support Sir E. Wilmot. This is not a party question, but one simply of justice to a body of professional gentlemen who have rendered good service in their day, and are suffering gross injustice by being deprived of compensation, as well as losing their appointments, from no fault of their own, but from the exigencies and so-called improvements of the service. Militia surgeons are the only body of public servants who have been cast adrift in their old age without provision being made for them in some way. This is probably the last chance they will have of getting their claims brought under public notice. They should, therefore, not allow this opportunity to pass without availing themselves of every means in their power of inducing Members of Parliament to support Sir E. Wilmot's motion."

A lecture on "The Musketry Training of the Militia" was delivered at the Royal United Service Institution on the 18th inst., by Col. G. G. Walker, 3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, the chair being occupied by the Quartermaster-General, Sir A. Herbert, K.C.B. There was a numerous attendance, both of Army and Militia officers, among whom we noticed Major-Gens. Elkington, C.B., and Bulwer, C.B., and Col. Blundell, members of the Head-quarter Staff; also Major-Gens. Robertson, Dunne, and Mackay, Sir Lumley Graham, Sir John Burgoyne, Cols. Evelyn, Garnham, Walker, Hatherell, Draffen, Major Anderson, Sir A. Grierson, Capts. Malton, Tully, and Cockburn, and many others. The lecturer showed by statistics and extracts from official documents that, up to the present time, the musketry practice of the Militia generally leaves very much to be desired, both as regards the number of battalions annually exercised, the numbers of the men in these battalions who actually go to the targets, and the results of their practice when there. These unsatisfactory results the lecturer mainly attributed to the little attention devoted to this subject in the past by the authorities, in consequence of which a large, and unfortunately an increasing, number of battalions are unprovided with officer instructors, the supply of qualified non-commissioned officers being also lamentably sufficient; while the amount of range accommodation is miserably inadequate. Too often, also, the subject of musketry had been either entirely ignored, or treated in a perfunctory manner by inspecting officers, who were content to delegate that part of their duties to the Inspector-General. While acknowledging the substantial advance made by the issue of the Martini-Henry rifle, and the extended course of drill and practice enjoined by the Army Circular of 1882, he mentioned that these reforms must be comparatively barren of results, unless supplemented by others, and specially by a large increase of range accommodation, by the offer of greatly extended facilities to Militia officers for becoming practically acquainted with musketry, and by additional issues of ammunition for private and match shooting. The lecturer, however, deprecated inaction on the part of commanding officers of Militia, pending the official inauguration of reforms, maintaining that, even under existing disadvantages, much might be done to level up the shooting of the force. Referring to the recommendations of Sir D. Lyson's Committee on Musketry, he maintained that, owing to want of time, those referring to the Militia could only be carried out by sacrificing some part of the immense amount and variety of drill now exacted, and pointing out that we have now two tactical systems to study,—one, that of the past; the other, that of the present. He suggested that until the rank and file of the Militia were at least a little less incapable of shooting straight than they are at present, it might be wise to defer instructing them in the stately formations of lines and squares which still constitute the bulk of battalion drill in the pages of the Field Exercise. In conclusion, he expressed his confident hope that, with care and zeal on the part of its officers, seconded by support from those in authority, the Militia might be made capable of delivering as deadly a musketry-fire as that of the Turks at Plevna, or the French at Gravelotte. An interesting discussion ensued, supported by Col. Evelyn, Sir John Burgoyne, Gens. M'Kay and Robertson, Col. Garnham, Sir Lumley Graham, Capt. Tully, and many other officers. While considerable varieties of opinion were expressed on many points, there seemed to be practical unanimity as to the desirability of reverting to the old system of preliminary drill for Militia recruits, and also to the necessity of sacrificing some of the more ornamental portions of the field exercise, in order to devote more time to musketry.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

SUFFOLK. The Queen has been pleased to approve of the regt. being in future designated "The Loyal Suffolk Hussars."

WARWICKSHIRE. The regiment has completed a most successful training at Leamington. The strength was 226, as against 210 in the previous year, and the officers doing duty were Lieut.-Col. Paulet (in command), Major Lord Willoughby de Broke, Major and Adjt. Truman; Capts. Sir C. Mordaunt, the Earl of Craven, the Earl of Yarmouth, Alston, Lord Brooke, Armstrong, Hon. G. H. C. Leigh, and Hibbert; Lieuts. Starkey, Hetherington, Wilcox, Lord E. Seymour, J. R. Dugdale, Adderley, Tritton, F. Dugdale, and King; Surg. Bullock, Vet.-Surg. Rose, and the hon. chaplain, the Hon. and Rev. W. R. Verney. There have been absent with leave Col. the Earl of Warwick and Lieuts. Hobson, Candy, and Petre. The regiment prior to its dismissal underwent a most gratifying inspection by Col. Lord Ralph Kerr, C.B.

WEST SOMERSET—about 400 strong—brought their annual eight days' training to a close on Saturday, at Taunton, after having been inspected by Col. Vincent, 3rd Hussars. The regiment was put through various cavalry movements, under Col. the Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, and afterwards tent-pegging and other military sports were engaged in.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

1ST LANCASHIRE RIFLES. Lieut.-Col. N. G. P. Bousfield, of Holy Wath, Coniston, near Ambleside, late M.P. for Bath, died on Monday at his residence in Grosvenor Place, aged 63. Col. Bousfield was born in 1829, and was lieut.-col. commanding the 1st Lancashire R.V. In 1874 he entered the House of Commons in the Conservative interest as the colleague of Sir Arthur Divet Hayter, in the representation of the city of Bath, but retired at the last general election. Col. Bousfield married, in 1872, Catharine, daughter and co-heiress of the late Mr. J. Barrett, of Holy Wath. The *Liverpool Daily Courier* writes with respect to the deceased:—"On Thursday last we referred to the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Bousfield, 1st Lancashire R.V., who next month would complete 24 years' commissioned service in the Volunteer Force, and who for half a dozen years previously was the honorary adjutant of the Liverpool Drill Club. This unrecognised corps was composed principally of gentlemen in the cotton trade, together with others on 'Change, all members being admitted by ballot. The club wore a military uniform of blue, faced with red, with black belts. Of course, it had no commissioned officers, but members were elected to serve as captain and subalterns for a limited period, after which they retired to the ranks and others were elected. Thus a large proportion of the members learned something of officers' duties, and when the Volunteer Force was established in 1859, a number of these were to a certain extent already for commissions in the new regiments. The drill, though taking place at Birchfield Barracks (now demolished), was not confined to that place, but on Saturday afternoons light drill with blank cartridge took place on the Crosby sandhills. In fact, the unrecognised Drill Club was in some respects more really instructive than some modern and duly authorised Volunteer Corps. In the early days of the Volunteer Force proper, Col. Bousfield was to be seen almost everywhere; at all parades of his own corps, and as a spectator at those of others."

17TH LANCASHIRE (SALFORD) RIFLES. The following extract is from the *Manchester Courier* of the 21st inst. If the report is correct, it is to be hoped that some explanation will be afforded Gen. Cameron of the "chairing" business, which seems to have been the prominent feature of the last day in camp:—"This regiment left their camp at the South Shore, Blackpool, on Saturday afternoon. The couple of hours before dinner were spent by the various companies in *chairing* their captains and lieutenants, the men carrying them shoulders-height to the *canteen*. After the arrival of the regiment at head-quarters, Lieut.-Col. Sharratt addressed the men, and said he was glad to see that the men had arrived back safe, in good condition and in possession of their former good character. He had not a single complaint to make; when the men were on parade they had never omitted to do their duty, when at liberty they were as lively as could be, as their harmless fun that morning had shown. He advised them after dismissal, when they were in the company of the many friends who were waiting outside, to keep strictly to moderation, and not disgrace the uniform they wore. The band played the National Anthem and the regiment dispersed."

Three Government brigade drills are to be held this (Saturday) evening, in Hyde and Regent's Parks, the corps ordered to attend being the 2nd and 3rd London, 1st and 2nd Tower Hamlets, and the 11th, 17th, and 23rd Middlesex Rifles.

The National Rifle Association have decided not to accept Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons' offer of a prize of £10 10s towards the formation of a series of prizes, for judging distances, to be competed for at Wimbledon meeting. In thanking Messrs. Brinsmead for their offer, Captain Mildmay, the secretary to the association, says that, while desirous of encouraging the practice of judging distance, the Committee are of opinion that the object which Messrs. Brinsmead had in view in suggesting a competition would not be obtained at Wimbledon, where every inch of the ground is too well known to find a spot where the distances would not be known.

It is officially announced that, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War, the Volunteer Artillery camp at Shoeburyness and prize meeting will be from August 4 to August 10 for the northern division, and from August 11 to August 17 for the southern division; 54 counties in England, Scotland, and Wales will be represented.

The 4th, 6th, and 8th Lanarkshire R.V. proceeded by trains on the 17th inst. from Glasgow to Hamilton, to practice brigade drill in the South Haugh, Hamilton Palace grounds. Each regiment was accompanied by its bands and its ambulance detachment. On the arrival of Col. Collins, commanding the 26th and the 71st Regimental Districts, attended by Major Howard, Capt. Lomax, Capt. Cruden, as gallopers, and Major de Lancey, acting brigade-major, the brigade marched past in column, mass of quarter-columns, and line of quarter-columns. Several manœuvres in brigade drill were then executed, which were also followed by the attack formation. The regiments returned to Glasgow in the evening.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, May 24, 1883.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Col. R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of British Honduras, and Lieut.-Col. C. B. H. Mitchell, R.M., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, and lately Administrator of the Government of Natal. To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Major-Gen. S. Gatt, late of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, and Col. E. O. Hewett, R.E., Commandant of the Royal Military College in the Dominion of Canada.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotion in the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George: To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Col. C. Warren, R.E., C.M.G., in recognition of his services in connection with the bringing to justice the murderers of the late Professor Palmer and his party.

FRENCH COLONISING PROJECTS.

A decided step has been taken by the French Navy on the coast of Madagascar. Admiral Pierre's squadron entered Bembatoka Bay, on the north-west coast on May 16, and, after a bombardment of six hours, which inflicted great loss on the Hova garrison, landed an armed force, and possessed himself of Mojanga. Other places may be seized, for we are told that the Admiral has been instructed "to clear away the posts established," as the French allege, in "utter contempt" of their rights;" and in addition to extort from Queen Ranavalo concessions equal to those conferred by treaty on England, Germany, and the United States. Thus the work of disturbance has begun in an island which of late years has made large strides in the path of civilisation.

The following intelligence has also been received from the West Coast of Africa:—The French Government have resumed the Protectorate of Porto Novo and its tributary towns. The negotiations were carried out by Commodore Dories, of the French corvette Dupetit, and terminated on the 2nd ult. It was stated that 100 French troops were expected at Porto Novo in June next. The French have also taken forcible possession of Black Point and the territory up to Loango, to which the natives at first showed some opposition. The French flag is now flying at Black Point and other adjacent places, and soldiers are stationed along the route of the newly annexed territory.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levée at 1 o'clock on Friday, June 1, at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the number being limited to 150. Applications to attend should be addressed to the Military Secretary.

Owing to the change of quarters of his regiment from Malta to Barbadoes, the publication of several works by Lieut. Campbell Copeland, Royal Scots, is delayed.

The *Irish Times* says:—"The command of the troops at Shorncliffe is about to become vacant by the promotion of Col. J. Davis. Col. Davis was for many years in command of the 37th and 20th Regiments."

Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was on Friday last presented with the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

Major-Gen. G. B. Harman, C.B., has entered upon his duties as Deputy-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, on return from Alexandria.

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "WRIGHT, SOUTHWARK," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few days since, waiting at a railway-station for a train that was 20 minutes over-due on a short hour's journey, my thoughts reverted to the Channel Tunnel, the inquiry on which is now going on, and I venture to send you some of the points that occurred to me. Suppose this tunnel to be made, and that we were at war with France, how should we be affected? It has been suggested that a few hundred men might be thrown forward to seize the Dover end of the tunnel, before actual hostilities had broken out. On considering the possibility of this, the following reasons against it seem to me to be sufficient to allay fears on such an event:—(*a.*) It would be necessary for the French to concentrate an army in the north-east of France, within striking distance ready to push forward when the Dover end was secured; and this could hardly be done without its being known to our Military authorities, and they would, of course, take measures for closing, or defending, the exit from the tunnel. (*b.*) As I am now considering the possibility of a sudden attack at the moment of declaration of war, or even before that formality had been gone through, the question,—How about our Fleet? suggests itself; it could not have been defeated, and would hardly have been cajoled far away. Would it not have a word to say, at one end or other of the tunnel? (*c.*) Suppose the Dover end to have been occupied by a *coup de main*, and the immediate defences of the tunnel entrance so completely in the enemy's hands as to secure the tunnel, would not the Fleet be able very materially to disorganise the working of the train service at the French end? And it would certainly be able to assist the garrison of Dover at the English end. Considering the nature of the service and the contracted space at either end, the most perfect regularity would have to be maintained in time and order of sending on men, guns, horses, ammunition, and supplies, any failure of which must inevitably cause a jam, and delay of a fatal nature would ensue; for, meantime, our forces would concentrate on Dover, and recover the command of the entrance. If delays occur in ordinary times on short journeys, what is likely to happen when all is excitement and hurry,—a surprise being attempted? If, on the other hand, war had been duly declared, and the enemy had either defeated or drawn away our fleet, surely the Dover end of the tunnel would have been so protected, or entirely stopped up, as to prevent a rush being made through it, so that it could only be made available to an enemy by his landing and clearing it, in face of the garrison of the place, which, in this case, would have been reinforced, if only by Auxiliary and Reserve troops. So this is a thing not likely to happen. From the foregoing, it would appear as if the construction of the tunnel could do no harm to the safety of the country. But considering further and more likely moves on the part of an enemy attacking England with a view to invasion, I think it will be seen that the tunnel would prove a source of great danger and weakness, and this even if at the commencement of hostilities it had been closed, or its entrance so fully protected as to have prevented it being made any use of as a way for troops or supplies during the campaign. An enemy would not be likely to attempt invasion seriously till he had secured Naval supremacy, at least for a time; and having done that, he would not confine his attacks to Dover, or any specified point, but would naturally combine his movements so as to hamper and deceive us as much as possible. Now, supposing (for of course this is hypothetical) he had landed and defeated our first line, he would have little difficulty in detaching a force to cover and besiege Dover, and would certainly, if not overthrown before London (which would be his objective), sooner or later take it, and would then claim to hold both ends of the road, whether the tunnel was still intact or not, and would probably, if we had been regularly beaten, and been compelled to sue for peace, insist, as one of the articles of treaty, on holding Dover permanently, or at any rate on the demolition of its fortifications, and on our reinstating the tunnel. If our adversary was any other than France, and we had lost command of the sea, the tunnel would be of use to us if France showed a benevolent neutrality, but not otherwise. The result of this would be to compel us to form a system of defence on the line (roughly) of Hastings, Ashford, Canterbury; unless, indeed, and it well might be so, Chatham and Sheerness had shared the fate of Dover, when our line would be driven back on Maidstone and Gravesend, which means giving up the whole of East Kent for a future enemy to work his own sweet will in. And this danger would be increased, as it seems to me, purely for the sake of the stomachs of some timid old women of both sexes who would like to visit Paris, were it not for that dreadful sea passage; and to satisfy the sentimental cravings of some others of the same class who entertain Utopian ideas of the lion and lamb peacefully lying down side by side, and the lion satisfying the craving of his appetite on grass. I believe I have said enough for the present to point out a great danger that may be incurred. Much may be added to show difficulties and dangers that must be met in working the tunnel as a commercial concern. The nature of accidents, of locomotion and ventilation, both separately and in combination; difficulties of organising the traffic so as to prevent blocks at the end or even in the tunnel, &c.; but these matters are not necessarily connected with the military points under review, except in so far as they raise the question—Is the game worth the candle?—I am, &c.,

GOLUNDAUZE.

Obituary.

Major-Gen. T. C. Longcroft, late Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. of the Madras Army, died on the 22nd inst. in Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, aged 63. He entered the Army in 1839, obtained a lieutenancy in 1842, was promoted to a captaincy in 1854, became major in 1861, lieut.-col. in 1865, col. in 1870, and major-gen. in 1877.

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	Votes.
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Rosetta Cullen, 44th Regiment	712
Margaret Smith, 52nd Regiment	695
Eliza Bibby, 38th Regiment	585
Maria Howgill, Grenadier Guards	585
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Sarah Cain, Rifle Brigade	524

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J. AINSLIE STEWART, Colonel, Secretary.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Land of the Fetish, by Capt. A. B. Ellis (Chapman and Hall, Limited).—Altiora Peto, by Laurence Oliphant (W. Blackwood and Sons).—Field Artillery, by Major Sisson C. Pratt, R.A. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—Sheridan's Plays, Morley's Universal Library (G. Routledge and Sons).—Palmy Days, Summer Number of Cassell's Magazine (Cassell and Co., Limited).—Histoire de la Participation des Belges aux Campagnes des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises, 1815-183 (Bruxelles: Spineux et Cie.)—The Complete Fisherman, No. 1 (Page and Pratt)—Longman's Magazine, June, (Longmans and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1883.

A SPECIAL Army Circular was issued by the War Office on the 18th inst., amending the Royal Warrant for pay, promotion, &c., of March 11, 1882, in many respects, and is to take effect from April 1, 1883. The following provisions affect the officers of the Army Pay Department:—(1.) Honorary rank of Colonel to Chief Paymasters, after five years' service as such. (2.) Major to Paymasters, after ten years' service as such; and to Paymasters who entered the Department before July 1, 1881, after five years' service as Paymasters (of these latter there are twenty-three to be antedated in an early gazette to

April 1). (3.) Chief Paymasters, after five years' service as such, 32s. a day. (4.) All officers of our Regular Forces under forty years of age, and with ten years' commissioned service in rank of Lieutenant or Captain, can be appointed to the Department. (5.) An officer acting for a Paymaster during leave of absence over fourteen days will receive 2s. 6d. a day, provided no other Army Pay Department officer is serving at the station. (6.) During the absence of a Chief Paymaster at a foreign station, extra-duty pay shall be issued to the officer on whom treasury-chest duties devolve. (7.) Paragraph 426 of Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, is altered, to enable an Army Pay Department officer to retire after twenty-five, instead of thirty years' service, as heretofore, counting, however, five years' departmental service; if retirement be claimed when abroad, half the tour of foreign service must be completed. (8.) If the state of health of an Army Pay Department officer necessitates his retirement under twenty years' service, the pension or gratuity he would have been entitled to as a combatant officer will be granted to him. We are glad to see that the Authorities have conceded some of the points which have been repeatedly urged in these columns. The total omission, however, of the grade of Staff Paymaster from any benefit by these changes is somewhat remarkable. Two ranks are given to Chief Paymasters and two to Paymasters. Why, in the name of common-sense, were not two ranks (Major and Lieutenant-Colonel) allotted to the Staff Paymasters? This act is all the more extraordinary, when it is remembered that one of the reasons put forward by the War Office for not being in a position to reward Army Pay Department officers for their services, in Egypt was that the organisation was such that it was impossible to promote those deserving, without injustice to others. In the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments, Assistant-Commissary-Generals rank with Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, and parity of reasoning would suggest that Staff Paymasters should be similarly divided. It is to be hoped the authorities will see the absurdity of this anomaly in the new organisation, and take steps to rectify it at once. As announced by us last week, servants' allowance has been made optional, but it should be clearly laid down that all other allowances are on the same footing, as the original Warrant creating the Department, issued in October, 1877, distinctly defined. Last, not least, the Authorities are still most obstinate on the important point of all, viz., an officer of the Department at the War Office, to conduct the personnel under the Accountant-General. Dissatisfaction will inevitably continue, until this is granted.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, accompanied by Lady Alison and Captain Parry-Okeden, King's Royal Rifles, A.D.C., may be expected in London to-day, from Egypt. Major Hutton, King's Royal Rifles, Assistant Military Secretary, remains in Egypt for the present.

We understand that Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, has offered the appointment of military secretary on his staff, which has been vacated by Major E. B. St. John, 35th Regiment, to Major G. E. Boyle, Rifle Brigade, who has been employed since May, 1880, as D.A.A. and Q.M.G. at Cape Town.

The Secretary of State for War has sanctioned an increase of relative rank in the case of the senior officers of the Army Veterinary Department, and in future an Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon will have the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and 1st Class Veterinary-Surgeon of 10 years' standing that of Major.

The following sentence has been added to Article 91 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, relative to voluntary retirement of General Officers:—"In the case of our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, the same rule shall apply (that a Major-General may retire at or after the age of 57 years, and a Lieutenant-General or General at or after the age of 62 years, on the retired pay laid down in Article 972), so long as a Regimental Colonel promoted to that rank before October 1, 1877, shall remain on the full pay of his corps, each corps being kept distinct for the purposes of promotion."

The rates of pay of officers on the Staff of the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, have been amended. In future, the Instructor in Construction and Estimating will draw £700 per annum instead of £800 (this arrangement does not apply to the present holder of the appointment), while the pay of the Instructors in Field Works, Surveying, Photography and Electric Telegraphy is to be increased from £650 to £700 per annum each.

The pay of a Quartermaster-Corporal-Major of the Household Cavalry has been increased from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d. per diem, and of a Quartermaster-Serjeant of the Foot Guards from 3s. 8d. to 4s. per diem; of a Quartermaster-Serjeant of Cavalry from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d., and of a Quartermaster-Serjeant of Infantry from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per diem.

A very large number of officers and serjeants will go forward at the Army Musketry Examinations on June 18 next, for certificates of proficiency. General officers commanding districts have been ordered to furnish, without delay, to the Adjutant-General to the Forces, a return showing the number of examination-papers that will be required for officers and non-commissioned officers under their command. If a profuse issue of certificates of proficiency in "Theoretical Principles" will do it, an improvement ought soon to be apparent in the shooting of our troops. But until a little more practical common-sense be brought to bear on this all-important subject of musketry training, we may not hope for any change for the better.

The pay of the Professors of Military Drawing and Surveying and Military Administration and Law at the Staff College has been increased from £500 to £550 per annum, with £50 a year extra in lieu of quarters.

There is a consensus of favourable opinion as to the suitability of the Wallace spade for entrenching purposes, and we hear that it has been finally adopted as the entrenching-tool of the service. How it will be carried by the individual soldier, and in what proportion by infantry regiments in the field, are yet open questions. It is understood that these matters are under consideration by the Valise Equipment Committee. Their decision on this important subject is awaited with much interest.

The motion of Lord Stratheden and Campbell to call attention to the state of the Auxiliary Forces is fixed for Monday, June 4. We do not expect much from his lordship's motion, for he is not a shining light, either as a statesman or as a Volunteer. It is to be regretted that the subject—an important one, undoubtedly—is not in abler hands.

On going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, Sir Walter Barttelot will call attention to the present state of recruiting, and to the crime and waste of the Army, and its effects upon the efficiency of the Reserve; to the inexpediency of making any change in the colour of the uniform of the Army; and to the case of the Purchase Colonels compulsorily retired under the Warrant of 1881.

We are glad to notice that on going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, that good friend of the Veterinary profession, Dr. Cameron, will call attention to the extent to which in recent wars the efficiency of the Veterinary Department of the British Army has been impaired by the want of Veterinary organisation in the Indian Army, and to the circumstances attending the purchase of transport animals for the Egyptian Expedition.

Except upon the contradictory principle of "how not to do it," can any unprejudiced or disinterested person for a moment defend the arrangement referred to in Commissary-General Watt's letter to the *Times*, under which the officer of the Commissariat selected to fill the post of "Commissary-General at Headquarters" is divorced from the exercise of the functions upon which he has been engaged during his whole service, and for which his experience necessarily specially qualifies him? Surely such an officer of long service and high rank in his Department is more capable of providing for the wants of the Army in supplies and transport than any gentleman of the War Office whom accident or seniority may now place in the position of Director or Assistant-Director of Supplies and Transport? As a slight illustration of possible inconvenience of a serious character arising from the present arrangement, we may instance the position of affairs when the Egyptian expedition was resolved upon. Mr. Haliburton, the Director of Supplies and Transport, who is a Commissariat officer on the Half-pay List, was incapacitated from duty by a serious accident, which prevented his attending at the War Office during the whole campaign. His place was filled by Mr. Lawson, the Assistant-Director of Supplies, who, though without the commissariat experience of Mr. Haliburton, was probably better fitted for the position than any other civilian in the office. But supposing Mr. Lawson's health to have given way, upon whom would the responsibility have devolved? Would recourse have been had to the Commissary-General in such an emergency, or would the gentleman next in seniority to Mr. Lawson have been considered to be better qualified? However, letting bygones be bygones, the experiment of separating the personnel and supplies has been tried, and has failed, even under circumstances peculiarly favourable to the success of the experiment, both Mr. Haliburton and Mr. Lawson being exceptionally good men of business, the former an officer who, but for an accident, would have attained high rank in the Commissariat, and who certainly is second in ability to no officer of the Department.

It has been ruled that a Warrant Officer may be promoted to a Quartermastership up to the age of 45 years.

The following rewards are in future to be given for target practice in the Cavalry, Infantry, Engineers, and Colonial Corps. To the best shot among the privates and unpaid lance-corporals, £5, and a badge of cross carbines or rifles, worked in gold; to the second best among the privates and unpaid lance-corporals, £3, and a badge of cross carbines or rifles, worked in gold; to the best shot among the corporals (including the paid lance-corporals), £3, and a badge of cross carbines or rifles, worked in gold; to the best shot among the privates and unpaid lance-corporals in each troop or company, where 40 men or upwards have been exercised, £2 10s., and a badge of cross carbines or rifles worked in gold; to the best shot among privates and unpaid lance-corporals in each troop or company, when 30 men and upwards have been exercised, £2, and a badge of cross carbines and rifles worked in gold; and to marksmen, £1 and badge of cross carbines or rifles worked in worsted.

From the *Standard* of yesterday, we learn that in order to lessen the alarming deficiency in the numbers of the British troops in India, which exceeds 9,000 men, it has been decided to offer a bounty of £10 each to time-expired men, to induce them to extend their service with their regiments to 12 years; and that the same terms will probably be offered to men on home service. Should the inducement offered to men serving in India not prove strong enough, we would suggest granting them a furlough of, say, six months at home. On the expiration of their leave, they would we are sure, be quite willing to rejoin their regiments.

The recent establishment of divisions of Commissionaires at Edinburgh and Glasgow has brought a very large increase of business to the corps. We are requested to state that at both these places there are applications from employers for ten able-bodied men, either pensioners or reservists, and at wages ranging from 22s. to 28s. per week. The demand for men has quite outstripped the supply.

It is proposed to have an annual dinner of the officers now serving, or who have served, in the Commissariat Department or Commissariat and Transport Staff, and that the Commissary-General at head-quarters has approved of the following officers as a Committee, to make the necessary arrangements as to time and place, due notice of which will be given as soon as possible:—Assistant-Commissaries-General Randall, C.B., Reeves, C.B., and Parkyn, and Captain Hallewell, D.A.C.G.

The Marquis of Hartington said, in replying to a question in the House of Commons on the 24th inst., that the Irish Militia were composed principally of artillery. The Marquis was misinformed, a not uncommon occurrence with Secretaries of State for War.

A class of officers has not assembled at the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Forces (Infantry), at Aldershot, for many months. If this "school" exists for no other purpose than that the Commandant and Adjutant of same may draw the emoluments appertaining to their sinecures, that purpose is certainly not apparent to the ordinary intellect.

On Monday last, at Aldershot the following extract from the proceedings of a District Court-martial, held during the previous week for the trial of an infantry serjeant, was published in the Division Orders, and read on parade at the head of each regiment in the command:—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that, at Aldershot, on or about April 29, 1883, he permitted certain sappers and private soldiers to enter the liquor-bar of the serjeants' mess without authority, he being present at the time, and caterer of the said mess. Finding: Guilty. Sentence: To be reduced to the rank of corporal." It goes without saying that the sappers and privates were there on that early Sunday morning for the purpose of obtaining drink. These grave breaches of discipline are usually discovered by the Military Police; but punishment and publicity seem to have no deterrent effect. This class of crime is unfortunately on the increase, and another serjeants' mess caterer is at present under arrest for a somewhat similar offence. An impartial person, not interested in these matters, who knows something of the interior economy of a regiment, must admit that it is utterly impossible that the sale of drink to unauthorised persons could go on morning after morning in a serjeants' mess, and the individual who is primarily responsible not know of it. It is incredible that what is known far and wide to private soldiers of many corps, should be unknown to the responsible regimental authority, who is popularly supposed to be aware of everything that is going on in his regiment.

A new form of shrapnel shell is to be introduced into the German Field Artillery. The number of balls in each shell will be increased from 123 to 160, and the weight of each ball reduced from 16·7 to 13 grammes. The number of balls in the heavy-field shrapnel will be increased from 210 to 270. An improved time-fuze for long ranges will likewise shortly be introduced.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, May 19, 1883.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Captain Arther Bucknall Shakespear has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 22); Lieutenant Reginald Adams Marriott has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (April 13).

ADMIRALTY, May 21, 1883.

Mr. Charles Morris Brent Dyer has been confirmed as Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of August 1, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—John Hope, to the Linnet, vice Harris; John G. Jones, to the Fly, vice Hope; Edward H. M. Davis, to the Victor Emanuel, vice Jones.

Sub-Lieutenant—A. G. M. Meredyth, to the Mallard.

Chief Engineer—William Castle, to the Flora, additional, for dockyard at Cape of Good Hope, vice White.

Paymasters—W. C. S. Hyne, to be Secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, East Indies; F. L. M. Dyer, additional, to the Warrior, in lieu of an assistant-paymaster; F. A. Carter, to the Vernon; W. H. Rae, to the Asia, additional, in lieu of an assistant-paymaster.

Assistant-Paymasters—E. W. P. Edwin, to the Philomel, in charge; F. B. Pritchard, to the Dasher, in charge; Alfred Woolward, to the Victor Emanuel.

Engineer—W. H. Bramsdon, to the Himalaya, vice Sharp.

Assistant-Engineer—F. W. Hawkins, to the Alexandra.

Gunner—Frank Williams, to the Mallard, vice Leonard.

Carpenters—John Garland, to the Boadicea, vice Crowther; Alfred Goad, to the Euryalus, for Trincomalee Yard, vice Bryant; Henry Diamond, to the Euryalus, vice Tremayne; James Attrill, to the Asia, additional, for the Mercury, vice Diamond.

Coastguard.

Chief Officer—William Smith, to the Repulse, for the Scarborough Station.

Agincourt, Capt. Mead, hoisted the flag of Rear-Admiral Wilson, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, at Gibraltar, on May 20.

Alexandra, Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station, was at Corfu with the Mediterranean Squadron on May 20. Will shortly visit Fiume.

Audacious, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., Commanding-in-Chief on the China station, was at Hong Kong up to April 17; left on April 18 with the Commander-in-Chief for Amoy and Shanghai, and thence proceeds to Chefoo. The Daring, at Nagasaki on April 5, was about to proceed to Jin Chuen (Corea) to relieve the Moorhen. The Moorhen left Nagasaki on March 17 for Jin Chuen (Corea), with Mr. Aston; when relieved by the Daring will return to Japan, and thence to Hong Kong. The Sheldrake was at Yokohama on April 10, and will proceed to Hong Kong when the Moorhen returns from Corea. The Zephyr was at Tientsin on March 29, and when relieved by the Linnet will proceed to Kobé. The Linnet left Hong Kong on April 8 for Foo Chow, Shanghai, and will proceed thence to Gulf of Pechili, to visit Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang. The Kestrel was at Shanghai on April 4; was to remain till April 16, and then visit Ningpo, and return by April 25. The Swift was at Hong Kong on April 17, and will remain for general service in the South China Division. The Cleopatra was at Hong Kong on April 17; was to leave on April 18 for Amoy, and then proceed to Loo Choo Islands. She is due at Chefoo by June 23. The Curaçoa was at Hong Kong on April 17, refitting, and was to proceed to Chefoo about the middle of May. The Pegasus left Hong Kong on April 16 for Amoy, Shanghai, and Chefoo, and is due at the latter port by June 20. The Albatross left Hong Kong on April 17 for Amoy, Shanghai, and Chefoo, and is due at the latter port by June 20. The Vigilant was at Hong Kong on April 17, and was to leave about April 23 for Amoy with mails, and thence proceeds to Shanghai and Chefoo. The Champion was at Singapore on April 2, and was to proceed towards the end of the month to Bangkok, Labuan, Borneo, and the Dutch ports. The Fly was at Singapore on April 2, and was to leave on April 3 for Borneo and Java. The Foxhound was at Singapore on April 2, and will be retained in the Straits of Malacca. The Flying Fish left Hong Kong on April 15 for Shanghai, and would proceed thence to Corea to commence surveying. The Magpie was at Hong Kong on April 17, and after refitting, would proceed to Labuan to meet new commander.

Beacon, Com. A. W. Moore, left Gibraltar on May 20, homeward bound, to pay off.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Noel Salmon, V.C., was at Simon's Bay on May 22, when the Starling arrived. The Sapphire sailed for China station, and Briton for the East Indian station.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, received her crew on Thursday from the hulk Bellerophon, preparatory to proceeding out of harbour for the trial of her machinery and guns.

Defence, Capt. Pollard, at Portsmouth. The court of inquiry, presided over by Rear-Admiral Curme, which was ordered to ascertain the causes leading to several mishaps to the Defence in the River Mersey, finished its duties on Saturday, after sitting eight days. The conclusions arrived at have been sent to the Admiralty, and their Lordships have to determine what, if any, punishment is to be awarded to the officers of the Defence, who are declared responsible for the defects in the moorings which caused the accidents. The decision of the Admiralty is awaited with considerable anxiety.

Encounter, Capt. George Robinson, arrived at Sheerness on Tuesday afternoon from the China station. She was inspected on Thursday morning by the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore (Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B.), who complimented Capt. Robinson on the efficiency of his crew and the cleanliness of his vessel. She is to be dismantled and paid off at Sheerness, after which she will be removed to Chatham, to be placed in the Fourth Division of the Medway Steam Reserve.

Fantôme was commissioned at Devonport by Com. W. C. Karslake on Jan. 1, 1880, and sailed thence for Jamaica on Jan. 26. During the commission she has gone over nearly 45,000 miles. The ship has been remarkably healthy, not a single death having occurred on board, and but few men invalided. With the exception of the senior lieutenant, who left the ship shortly after her arrival on the station, and Staff Surg. Lloyd, who was invalided last July, all the officers have remained in her throughout the commission, and but few changes among the men have occurred. The ship sailed in company each year with the Commander-in-Chief in his yearly cruise round the West Indies, and was employed on the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador in 1881, and was on her way there again when orders were received to pay off. Prior to leaving their ship at Bermuda, the crew mustered on the quarter-deck to say good-bye to their captain and officers. The hearty reception accorded to these as they came up from below prior to stepping over the side of their ship to embark on board the Humber, was proof sufficient of the cordial good-will which existed among all ranks on board the Fantôme under Com. Karslake.

Firm, Com. Fritz H. E. Crowe, was put into the steam basin at Sheerness on Wednesday morning, to have her defects made good. She has been in the dockyard hands for some time, and will shortly run her steam trials before entering upon her duties as tender to the Lord Warden at Queensferry.

Himalaya, Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser, made a full-power trial of her machinery on Thursday, in the Channel. She will leave Plymouth this day on a round of troop service, embracing Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria. She has now been a whole winter repairing defects found to exist in the new engines and boilers recently supplied by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, and considerable expense has been incurred in these repairs, which should not be allowed to fall upon the Admiralty.

Humber, Com. C. H. Hawkins, is having defects made good in Sheerness Harbour.

Lily, Com. Evans, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Thursday, from the China station. She was inspected yesterday, preparatory to paying-off.

Merlin, Lieut. and Com. Brenton, made a three hours' run on Thursday off Plymouth, to test her machinery.

Miranda. Com. William A. D. Ackland, Lieut. Fisher, Staff Surg. Barry, Pymr. Edwards, Gunner Wade, Carpenter Pound, and Boatswain T. Gladys, together with 230 seamen and Marines for the Miranda and other ships on the Australian station, left Portsmouth last Saturday in the Windsor Castle, hired sailing transport.

Nelson. Comdre. James E. Erskine, A.D.C., informs the Admiralty that he intends proceeding to Fiji at the end of May. The Diamond was at Auckland on April 4, and would arrive at Sydney at the end of April. The Espiègle was at Sydney on April 10, and would proceed to Islands about April 23. The Miranda was at Sydney on April 10, and would proceed to Fiji on April 15. The Dart was at Sydney on April 10, and would proceed to Islands shortly. The Lark had left for Solomon Islands to continue survey.

Neptune, Capt. Maxwell, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Wilson, arrived at Gibraltar on May 19. Admiral Wilson has transferred his flag to the Agincourt.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies station, was at Bermuda on May 10; after refitting, she will proceed to Halifax towards the end of the month. The Garnet was at Bermuda, and will relieve the Dido as senior officer on the Barbadoes division about May 25; she would sail on May 17. The Fantôme, at Bermuda, will proceed to Jamaica about May 26. The Foam, at Bermuda, after refitting, will proceed for service on the Newfoundland fisheries; she would sail for Halifax about May 17. The Tenedos, at Halifax, will proceed as senior officer on the Newfoundland fisheries. The Dido, at Barbadoes, when relieved by the Garnet, will proceed to Bermuda to refit. The Griffon was at Bermuda on May 1, on passage to Haiti to relieve the Mallard. The Flamingo, at Jamaica, was ordered to Bermuda to refit, and then proceed for service on the Newfoundland fisheries. The Mallard, at Jamaica, when relieved by the Griffon, will proceed to Port Royal for general service. Considering the amount of sickness on board, she should be sent northwards instead.

Opal, Capt. Arthur T. Brooke, arrived at Madeira on May 22, with the Alecto, Lieut. and Com. Harston, in tow.

Raven, Lieut. and Com. Ross, which was commissioned at Sheerness a short time since, was inspected on Monday last by Capt. John D'Arcy, of the Duncan, and left on Thursday for the Australian station, first making a ten days' cruise in the Channel.

Salamis, paddle despatch-vessel, was removed from Chatham to Sheerness on Monday, to be repaired and brought forward for the China station as early as possible. She was floated into the steam basin on Tuesday, and a large staff of mechanics and others are now busily employed on her. It is thought that she will be ready for the pendant about the beginning of August.

Satellite, Capt. Charles B. Theobald, which has been commissioned for the Pacific station, left Sheerness on Saturday morning last for a six days' cruise, before finally starting for her destination. She was ordered to call in at Devonport to have defects made good, if any should be discovered

Seagull, Capt. Mather Byles, arrived at Plymouth on May 22, and has been inspected prior to paying-off.

Triton, Staff Com. T. H. Tizard, left Sheerness on Monday morning for surveying duties.

Warrior, Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G., is to be replaced by the Shannon, which left Plymouth on Thursday for Portsmouth.

Wye, Staff Com. A. W. Miller. A court-martial assembled on board the Victory at Portsmouth, on Tuesday, for the trial of Staff Com. Andrew William Miller, Navigating Lieut. Henry Backler, and Mr. George Hammond, boatswain, of H.M.S. Wye, for having run the ship ashore on a shoal off Ras Metrama, in the Gulf of Suez, on April 23. The Court was composed of the following officers:—Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C., of the Duke of Wellington (president); Capt. W. Arthur, A.D.C., Hector; Capt. P. H. Colomb, Asia; Capt. W. R. Kennedy, Lord Warden; Capt. F. Durrant, Canada; Capt. H. Hand, Crocodile; Capt. C. S. Cardale, Euphrates; Capt. W. Stewart, Valorous; Capt. A. E. Dupuis, Serapis; Capt. A. K. Wilson, Hector; and G. P. Martin, Esq., Deputy-Judge-Advocate of the Fleet. The Deputy-Judge-Advocate read the letter from the Admiralty directing Capt. Rowley to assemble a court for the trial of the prisoners named for having run the ship ashore on a shoal at Ras Metrama, in the Gulf of Suez. Capt. Miller then objected to Capt. Cardale being one of the officers composing the court, as he would be called as a material witness, and, having been on the spot at the time, he might have formed a prior opinion in the matter. The Court decided to allow the prisoner's objection, and Capt. Cardale withdrew. Capt. Sarratt, late commander of the Wye, was allowed to appear as prisoner's friend. The Deputy-Judge-Advocate then read the circumstantial letter addressed by Capt. Miller to Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station, and which stated that, at 1.40 a.m. on April 23, H.M.S. Wye, in his command went ashore on the shoal off Ras Metrama, and remained there about eight hours and a half. The weather was hazy and the wind north-west, three to four. The sea was smooth, and the ship was going at the rate of nine and a half knots an hour. The tide was falling about one-third ebb. The engines were, on the grounding of the vessel, at once reversed, the weights got aft on to the starboard side, and the bower anchor laid astern, with a steel wire hawser attached. At 7.30 a.m. on the following day H.M.S. Euphrates hove in sight, and came to render assistance, but before her steel hawser could be got on board, the Wye came off the shore at 10.40 a.m. He apprehended that no damage was done to the ship, as she showed no sign of leakage, and the bottom where she went ashore was composed of soft sand. The lowest depth of water at the bow was 6 ft., amidships 12 ft., under the taffrail five fathoms, and under each counter 18 ft. to 20 ft. The rise and fall was from five to six feet. He could only attribute the ship's position on the shore of the Gulf to the influence of a strong current induced by the spring tides, and for which he was not prepared, as it was stated in the sailing directions that the tide was fair up and down the Gulf. He added that he took the precaution on the evening of April 22 to ascertain the deviations of several points to be set during the night. He had also before leaving Aden had the ship swung for the adjustment of her compasses. The Court, having heard evidence in support of the charge, as well as for the defence, honourably acquitted Navigating-Lieut. Backler and Mr. Hammond, admonishing Staff Com. Miller to be more careful in future. On the conclusion of this case, Thomas Brown, boatswain of her Majesty's ship Euphrates, was placed upon his trial for being drunk while on duty on the night of the 9th ult. The court found the charged proved, and, as the prisoner had already been previously convicted by court-martial, dismissed him from her Majesty's service.

The Admiralty have awarded the medal for "long service and good conduct" to the under-named petty and non-commissioned officers and men:—James F. L. King, coxswain of the launch, of the Excellent; Robert Cross, serjeant, of the Repulse; John Hill, private, R.M.L.I., of the Himalaya; Simon Lima, additional cook, of the Euryalus; Edward Davies, armourers' crew, of the Valiant; Richard A. Clear, chief gunner's mate, of the Cambridge; Jas. J. Green, ship's corporal (1st class), of the Jumna; Francis Hartley, master-at-arms, of the Hercules; Benjamin Davis, chief boatman, and R. I. Edwards, commissioned boatman, of the Coastguard; Charles Fletton, private, R.M.L.I., of the Repulse.

"M. Ferry, the French Premier, believes in gunpowder as a civilising agent, but he should not be too exacting on our credulity. To supply M. de Brazza with 100,000 flint muskets or fowling-pieces, with ammunition, and then to ask us to believe that they are 'destined for a pacific object,' 'as guns are the current coin of Central Africa,' is really too bad, especially when he is sending troops from Algiers 'to reinforce M. de Brazza.' What on earth can the peaceful M. de Brazza want reinforcing for, when he has 100,000 of the current coin of peace with him?. Perhaps M. Ferry fears that Mr. H. M. Stanley will not look upon the 100,000 guns as having been sent to the Congo with a 'pacific object.' Hence the reinforcements." —*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Admiral Hobart Pasha has come to England to be present at the trial of a new and improved torpedo invented by Col. Lay, which is being constructed by Messrs. Yarrow, on the Thames. This new torpedo is intended to secure a speed of 16 knots. It will be driven by two screw propellers, and will pay out its own electric cable in the same way as do the earlier Lay torpedoes. It is 26 feet long, and carries a very heavy charge of dynamite. The trials will commence early in June.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Surpassingly Efficacious as a Restorative Medicine and Food.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a medical practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the pale oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with cod liver oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his sole consignees, on the capsule and label under wrapper, by all Chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

NAVAL NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society, 4 Trafalgar Square, took place at the Royal United Service Institution, on May 22, under the presidency of Admiral Sir A. C. Key, K.C.B. The report stated that, although in many quarters there was an increasing desire for the attendance of the readers, yet there had been a serious falling-off in the income. The year 1881 had seen a deficit of £150, and 1882 a further diminution of £112. Sixteen readers were employed. The chairman referred to the mass of pernicious literature which the agents of secularism were circulating amongst the Fleet, and within the last few days he had received a deputation from petty officers and seamen, requesting the Admiralty to legislate upon it, but that was impossible, and it was against the evil which this abominable literature would produce that the efforts of this society would prove so beneficial. The Rev. H. W. Webb Peploe said that it was a shame that the society was so badly supported, and trusted that more ladies would come forward and help all who had worked so well hitherto. The Hon. and Rev. E. Carr-Glyn suggested that the claims of the society should be brought more prominently before the Church. A vote of thanks to all who have laboured during the past year for the society was proposed by Rev. C. E. York, R.N., and seconded by Sir T. Brassey, M.P.; and a vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Admiral Sir W. King Hall, and seconded by the Rev. J. B. Harbord.

"The Admiralty having determined to replace the schooners recently paid off on the Australian station by gunboats of the Raven and Goshawk class, which are only square-rigged on the foremast, it is to be hoped that before sending them to the Antipodes their Lordships will consider the advisability of square-rigging these small craft on the mainmast, as, when cruising among the islands of the Western Pacific, should their coal supply fall short, they would prove anything but handy vessels among the reefs with their present sail-power, which is lamentably deficient, their present rig rendering them most unhandy."—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Notice is given by the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for the slave-dhow Fathelkheir, or Fatelbhar, captured on Jan. 6, 1882, by the Eclipse. Due notice will be given of the date proposed for the commencement of distribution; and, at the same time, the amount of an individual's share in the respective classes will be announced.

The numerous friends of the late Mr. John T. Sueter, Paymaster, R.N., will be pleased to learn that a handsome marble cross to his memory has been placed in Haslar Cemetery by a few old Naval friends on the home station, bearing a suitable inscription. It will be recollected that Mr. Sueter's death took place somewhat suddenly in August last, from an attack of diphtheria, contracted when in the performance of his duty as paymaster of the Asia, and this spontaneous token of esteem for the deceased officer must be exceedingly gratifying to his wife and children. Mr. Sueter was an officer of recognised zeal and ability in his profession, and but for his untimely death would have filled the post of secretary to the present Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, Admiral the Lord John Hay, by whom we have reason to know his loss was very much regretted.

The three years for which Capt. Alexander Buller, C.B., was appointed to command the gunnery-ship Cambridge, at Devonport, expire in August next, and already there is some talk as to the gallant officer's successor.

From a statement in the report of the Inspector of Naval Schools, it appears that the children of Coastguardsmen on some parts of our coasts are permitted to grow up with little or no instruction. The very ignorant condition of many such children who have been admitted into the Greenwich Hospital School, affords a painful evidence of this fact; and attention has been called to the great difficulties under which the managers of schools labour in the sparsely populated and remote districts in which the few houses of a Coastguard station are often situated. Where the maintenance of a school has been shown to be important to the men's families, the Admiralty have, it appears, assisted schools. This is over and above the Admiralty's contribution to the School Board rates in respect of Coastguard buildings, fixed at 3d. in the pound on the rateable value, which if paid on every such building in the entire Kingdom would amount, it is stated, to only £300 per annum.

After the work upon the Victoria and Albert had been suspended for several weeks for further consideration, it has been determined to proceed with the repairs at Portsmouth, instead of building a new steel yacht. The cost to hull and machinery is estimated at £54,000, and 12 months will be consumed in the work.—*Times.*

Lord Dunsany, in a letter to the *St. James's Gazette* on "The State of the Navy," makes the following remarks, which we consider very much to the point:—"The letter signed 'G. E. Price,' on which you commented in Friday's *St. James's Gazette*, was from the gallant Member for Devonport, a retired commander R.N., an officer who has served in ironclads as Gunnery lieutenant or First lieutenant,—one, therefore, who knew what he was writing about. Like many other Naval officers, Capt. Price considers that successive Governments, rather than incur unpopularity by large estimates, have allowed our Navy to fall dangerously below the strength confessedly required by our position. As you justly say, 'In fact, this is admitted by all Admiralty officials,—as soon as they are out of office.' But is this acquiescence in a state of things which might any day subject us to a disgrace worse than Sedan creditable to any First Lord? Has he no alternative but to retain office, content to risk the national honour and safety, so long as he can conceal the facts, hoping that the contingency of a great war may not occur in his time? We know the issue of such simulated confidence in France; where, when all was wrong and every needful supply was wanting, the official assurance was, 'All is provided for, even to a gaiter-button.' The natural issue of such blindness came at Sedan. Of course, nothing of the kind can ever happen to England; but if it were by any chance to happen, what would be the national feeling towards a First Lord who, instead of providing an adequate fleet, was satisfied to assert its existence? What would be the action of an infuriated and unreasoning mob? A London mob demanded the execution of Admiral Byng, less guilty than the Admiralty of the day, and he was sacrificed. We do not behead Ministers in these days, but a mob might take the law into their own hands and hang the First Lord of the day before the Admiralty. Would it be surprising? Capt. Price could not render a better service to his country than by dispelling the unfounded belief in a superiority of force which will soon be a tradition of the past."

The death is reported, at Southampton, of Stephen Lewes, a Naval pensioner, at the age of close upon 106 years. He was born on June 24, 1777, and was "pressed"—he then being able seaman in the merchant service—into the Navy in 1802, and was soon promoted to be captain of the maintop. He served in several Naval engagements, and also took part on shore in some of the battles of the Peninsular and American Wars, and while thus actively on duty he was called upon to take charge of his own son, who had been a deserter, and bring him under arrest to England. Lewes was a widower, and he is the father of seven children, the eldest of whom, a son, is about 68 years old. The great age of the man who has just died, it is said, can be proved by documentary evidence, which places beyond doubt the fact that he was 105 years and 11 months old.

Mr. George Rendel, the Professional Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. Barnaby, the Director of Naval Construction, completed a two-days' inspection of the new work in progress at Portsmouth Dockyard on May 22. The principal purpose of their visit was to decide upon the fittings for the new armaments. They examined the Vavasseur arrangements of the Canada, Cordelia, and Calliope, and spent some time on board the Colossus consulting as to the fitting and mounting of the 6-in. gun which it is proposed to place upon the stern walk. This ship is being pushed forward towards completion. The forward turret is now wholly armoured, and the hydraulic presses, carriages, and slides for the couple of 43-ton guns are in position. The armouring of the after-turret will be begun during the present week. The colossal steel armour tube, which will support the conning-tower and protect the voice tubes and telegraphs to the steering-gear and other parts of the ship, has been received from the works of Sir Joseph Whitworth. It is 14 ft. in length and has a diameter of 2 ft. The bore is 7 in., thus giving an armoured thickness of 8½ in. This is quite a novel fitting.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

BIRTH.

WAVELL.—On the 5th inst., at 10 The Avenue, Colchester, the wife of Major A. G. Wavell, Norfolk Regiment, of a son.

Advertisements.

MESSMAN.—WANTED, for the Officers' Mess, 93rd Highlanders.—Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, Mary Hill Barracks, Glasgow.

WANTED, a CHIEF OFFICER for an INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SHIP. Retired Gunner or Boatswain preferred. Age not over 53. Salary commencing at £100 a year, quarters on board, no rations. Applicants forward testimonials to the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT, Training Ship "Aretnusa," Greenhithe.

TO BANDSMEN.—Required, for a First-class stationary Band, MUSICIANS of first-rate ability.—Apply to BOOSEY and CO., 295 Regent Street, London, W.

ARTILLERY OFFICER WANTED, to ENTER into PARTNERSHIP with a GENTLEMAN (foreigner), having an Invention now pending at the War Office. No means necessary, but highest references required.—"C. G. B.," Stationer, 12 Gloucester Road, S.W.

A RETIRED OFFICER, in Reduced Circumstances, may occupy a Cottage, with garden and other advantages, free.—Apply, in confidence, to "A. B.," Hundred House, Radnorshire.

NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE,
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ESTABLISHED 1830.
ASSURANCES GRANTED ON THE LIVES OF
MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS,

At Moderate Fixed Rates, INCLUDING all RISKS of CLIMATE and SERVICE DURING PEACE or WAR, in ANY PART of the WORLD.

Loans granted on LIFE INTERESTS, REVERSIONS, and other approved Security in connection with Life Assurance.

Prospectuses and every information will be furnished on application to

HENRY JOHN PUCKLE, Secretary.

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THE PARASCHO CIGARETTES are now being made from the New Crop of Yenijeh Tobacco, and will be found to possess in perfection the peculiar and delicate aroma for which these Cigarettes have become so famous. The Parascho Cigarettes are made only from the finest Yenijeh (Turkey) Tobacco, and are rolled in the best paper procurable, free from Nitre, and made specially for the Parascho Cigarettes. The Parascho Cigarettes will be found different from and superior to all others. The Parascho Cigarettes are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking."

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The Parascho Cigarettes are made in eight different sizes, and are put up in boxes, each containing 50, 100, and 250 Cigarettes. The Parascho Cigarettes may also be had in sample boxes, containing 24 Cigarettes (accompanied by a detailed Price List), on receipt of 2s 6d in stamps, or postal order.

THE PARASCHO CIGARETTE DEPOT, 65 Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.
And may be had from all the leading Tobacconists.

MAIDA VALE.—To be SOLD, the LEASE, for an unexpired term of 15 years, of a BIJOU RESIDENCE, containing 5 spacious bed-rooms and bath-room, 2 elegant drawing-rooms and conservatory, dining-room, library, and offices, and a pretty garden. The present occupier and vendor has lavished money upon the residence quite regardless of cost, in the building of a Conservatory and other additions, and especial attention has been given to sanitary questions, the basement has been concreted to a depth of 4 ft., all sewers are ventilated above the house, and the drainage has been entirely relaid under the superintendence of the Local Sanitary Inspector.—For orders to view, apply to Messrs. JOSHUA BAKER and WILKINSON, Surveyors and Land Agents, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, E.C., and Kilburn, N.W.

HERTFORD.—To be LET, on Agreement or Lease, a GENTLEMAN'S very attractive COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing six bed and dressing-rooms, two reception-rooms, and offices, and stabling for two horses and cottage for Coachman. Finely timbered grounds, kitchen garden, &c., in all about two acres. Rent, £100 a year; immediate possession.—Apply to Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS, CLARK, and CO., 5 and 6 Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C., and 18 Old Broad Street, E.C.

TO LET.—BEDROOM (use of sitting-room, piano, and gas); suit one or two friends. Terms moderate and inclusive, close to Albany-Street Barracks.—"C. M.," 185 Albany Street, N.W.

TO LET, a PORTABLE, WOODEN MESS HOUSE, 40 ft. by 16 ft.—For particulars, apply to the MESS PRESIDENT, 2nd Volunteer Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, Rochdale.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE SUPPLIED AT
BENETFINK & CO'.S
ELECTRO-PLATE, CUTLERY, and FURNISHING IRONMONGERY GALLERIES, which are the MOST SPACIOUS and COMMANDING in the WORLD, COVERING an AREA of OVER 60,000 SQUARE FEET.
DISCOUNT (AS PER PRICE LIST) TO MEMBERS OF THE
ARMY and NAVY STORES, CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, &c.
CATALOGUES GRATIS.
BOW CHURCH FURNISHING GALLERIES, OPPOSITE BOW CHURCH,
85, 86, 89, 90, 107, & 108 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

A NAVAL and MILITARY BAZAAR,

In AID of Miss ROBINSON'S WORK at PORTSMOUTH,

WILL BE HELD

On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, MAY 30 and 31, and JUNE 1, 1883,

IN

The DUKE of WELLINGTON'S RIDING-SCHOOL, Knightsbridge,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Their Royal Highnesses the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARNE.
His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
General his Serene Highness PRINCE EDWARD of SAXE WEIMAR, K.C.B.
Earl NORTHBROOK, G.C.S.I.
Lord CHELMSFORD, G.C.B.
Lord WOLSELEY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Admiral Sir E. Fanshawe, K.C.B.
General Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
General Sir J. Brind, K.C.B.
General Higginson, C.B.
Dr. Crawford, Director-General, A.M.D.
Vice-Admiral H. Boys.
Rear-Admiral Mayne, C.B.
Major-General O. Douglas Hamilton.
Colonel Sir F. Festing, C.B., K.C.M.G.
Colonel Moncrieff.
Lieutenant-Colonel Auchinleck.
Lieutenant-Colonel Tingcombe.
Major Macauley.
The Duchess of Westminster.
The Duchess of Grafton.
The Duchess of Roxburgh.
The Marchioness of Abergavenny.
The Marchioness of Ormonde.
Dowager Marchioness of Conyngham.
Dowager Marchioness of Waterford.
The Countess Sydney.
The Countess Stanhope.
The Countess Cadogan.
The Countess of St. Germans.
The Countess of Wharncliffe.
The Countess of Normanton.
The Countess of Darnley.
The Countess of Romney.
Lady George Gordon Lennox.
Lady Alfred Spencer Churchill.
The Viscountess Falmouth.
The Viscountess Middleton.
The Viscountess Enfield.
The Lady Mary Glynn.
The Lady Katherine Bannerman.
The Lady Constance Howard.
The Lady Elizabeth Thackeray.
The Lady Constance Stanley.
The Lady Sudeley.
The Lady Chelmsford.
The Lady Wolseley.
The Lady Waterpark.
The Lady Headley.
The Hon. Lady Loyd Lindsay.
The Hon. Mrs. Thomas Bruce.
The Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Ashley.
The Hon. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck
The Hon. Mrs. Okeover.
The Hon. Mrs. Ogilvie Grant.
The Hon. Mrs. A. W. Erskine.
Lady Colquhoun of Luss.
Lady Forbes of Newe.
Lady Verney.
Lady Peek.
Lady Garvock.
Lady Ellice.
Lady Cust.
Lady Dickson.
Lady M'Clintock.

Hours of Admission, 12 noon to 7 p.m.

By kind permission of the Commanding Officers, Military Bands will play each day. Wednesday, the String Band of the Royal Engineers; Thursday, the Pipers of the Scots Guards and the Band of the Manchester Regiment; Friday, the String Band of the Royal Artillery.

STALL HOLDERS.

The Lady William Lennox.
Lady Colin Campbell and Mrs. George Bolton, flowers and fruit.
Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Lady Grant, pottery.
Lady Sullivan, basketwork, &c.
Lady Willis, children's toys, &c.
The Hon. Mrs. Armytage, &c.

Prices of admission to the Bazaar:—First day, 2s 6d, including admission to the opening ceremony; second day, 2s, after 5 o'clock, 1s; third day, 1s. A season ticket for the three days, 5s. Children half-price on the second day until 5 o'clock.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, May 19, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for FIVE APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in London, on August 13, 1883, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding the Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least a fortnight before the date fixed for the Examination.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Major-General,
Military Secretary.

ADMIRALTY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
May 22, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill thirteen vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 13, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 9, for preliminary examination as their fitness for the Service.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 65 (late 464), New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost; or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c. for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

PATRON.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
PRESIDENT.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, K.G.

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

LARGEST FISHERIES EXHIBITION EVER HELD.

Garden promenades. Attractive fish-culturing operations. Large and well-stocked Aquaria.

Lifeboats, Life-saving, and Diving Apparatus.

SEA and FRESH-WATER FISHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Fish Dinners and How to Cook them, under the Management of the National Training School for Cookery.

Open daily from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., until further notice. The full Band of the Grenadier Guards (by kind permission of Colonel Clive) will perform twice daily, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey.

Admission, One Shilling on every week-day, except Wednesday, when it is 2s 6d. Season Tickets, Two Guineas.

Principal Entrance, two minutes' walk from South Kensington Station, Metropolitan and District Railways; Trains every two minutes. Omnibus route from and to Piccadilly and Hammersmith.

Exceptional facilities are offered by the leading Railway Companies for the conveyance of passengers from all parts of the United Kingdom.

Visitors should not fail to procure a copy of the complete and descriptive Official Catalogue, which is to be obtained only inside the Exhibition. Price One Shilling.

Representative Collections, illustrating all Branches of the Exhibition, from the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Chili, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hawaii, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Norway and Sweden, New South Wales, Newfoundland, Russia and Poland, Spain and Portugal, Straits Settlements, Switzerland, Tasmania, United States, West India Islands, &c.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient, and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

JOHN HANES, Manager.
Store Warehouses, Baker-Street Bazaar, W.

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Warranted English-made Lever Hunting Watches, in strong Silver Cases, Hall-marked, compensation balance adjusted, two pairs of Extra Jewels. Specially adapted for rough usage and change of climate. Keep excellent time.

Price £3 10s, free to any part of the World. List of other watches on application.

FREDERICK STERNBERG, Manufacturer,
25 Ludgate Hill, Birmingham.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVÉES and DRAWING-ROOMS.—Regulation Court Suites Diplomatic, Naval, and Military Uniforms, for all ranks, in good quality, for HIRE, or made to order, at NATHAN, Army Outfitters, 17 Coventry Street, Haymarket.

WASHING WANTED, by the NEW SANITARY LAUNDRY WORKS, Orchard Road, Shepherd's Bush. The healthiest and best arranged private laundry in London. Linen got up in the best style at very moderate prices. No chemicals or hard scrubbing brushes used. Linen insured. Special terms to hotels and clubs.

Passengers from India, China, Australia, and the Colonies are invited to despatch their linen immediately on arrival in this country to the New Sanitary Laundry, as above, when it will be immediately forwarded to their address.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—A CURE FOR ABSCESSES, PILES, FISTULA, AND SORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—The very satisfactory results arising from the use of this invaluable Ointment, when the patients have been suffering from any of the above disorders, have induced the Medical Profession to introduce it into the hospitals and their private practice, and in many instances where the sufferer was considered incurable, Holloway's Ointment, in conjunction with his Pills, have relieved the most desperate cases. They are also unequalled for the cure of scrofula, scurvy, and all diseases of the skin, and the cures they effect are not merely partial and temporary, for by their purifying powers they bring about a marvellous and complete change in the whole system, enabling it, with renovated powers, to resist the approach of all future attacks of similar diseases.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, June 1. The chair will be taken at Three o'clock. B. F. S. BADEN-POWELL, Esq., Scots Guards, on "Military Ballooning." To be followed by a discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ARMY GUILD of the HOLY STANDARD.

The TENTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the TROPHY ROOM, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 2.30 p.m.

Service in the Cathedral at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. H. M. Villiers. The Choir will be formed by the London Gregorian Association, assisted by a Military Band.

NEW UNITED SERVICE CLUB,

late HOME SERVICE CLUB, 8 Park Place, St. James's.

The Committee have the honour to inform Members that H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has graciously consented to become Patron of the Club.

W. O. B. ADAMS,
Secretary.

May 24.

THE MILITARY and ROYAL NAVAL CLUB,

16 ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

For Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Auxiliary Forces, and those retired from the same.

For particulars, apply to the SECRETARY, at the Club.

EBERLES'

ARMY and NAVY HOTEL,

Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

This Hotel, situated in the most convenient position in London, and especially designed to meet every modern requirement, is NOW OPEN to the Public.

The Hotel contains 212 Bed and Sitting Rooms, a magnificent Coffee-room and Private Dining Saloons overlooking the gardens of Christchurch, Ladies' Drawing-room, Reading, Writing, Smoking, Billiard, and Private Reception Rooms.

Residential Chambers arranged en suite, with bath-rooms and private lobbies.

Turkish, Swimming, and Douche Baths.

Telegraphic Register of News, and Telephonic communication with all the principal houses of business.

Table d'Hôte daily from 6.30 to 8.30 at separate tables.

Special attention paid to the cuisine and selections of wines.

Visitors received at a fixed sum per day.

Wedding Breakfasts, Regimental and Private Dinners, and Masonic Banquets.

Tariff, with full particulars, on application to the Manager.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

BRYANT & MAY'S MATCHES.

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173 PICCADILLY, LONDON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS
To their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE of WALES and the DUKE of EDINBURGH.

SHAVING WITH EASE AND COMFORT.

GENTLEMEN WHO SHAVE WILL FIND

GLISSADERMOS

A LUXURY; NO BRUSH, NO WATER, NO SOAP REQUIRED.

With simply a tube of Glissadermos and a good razor, a comfortable shave will be obtained, even with the most tender skin. Price, post free, 1s.

Of all Chemists and Perfumers, and Wholesale of

R. HOVENDEN AND SONS,
31 and 32 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.; and 93 and 95 City Road, E.C., London.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF IMITATIONS OF

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

Which are calculated to deceive the Public,

LEA and PERRINS beg to draw attention to the fact that each Bottle of the Original and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Bears their Autograph Signature,

LEA and PERRINS'.

⁂ Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail by dealers in Sauces throughout the world.

Regimental Dinners.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY ANNUAL DINNER

Will take place at a quarter before 8 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN. His Royal Highness the Colonel of the Regiment in the chair.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform the Honorary SECRETARY, D.A.A.-General, R.A., War Office, before May 27.

4TH BRIGADE (1859-1877) ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the SHIP and TURTLE TAVERN, Leadenhall Street, on FRIDAY, June 8, 1883, at 8 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to send their Names as soon as possible to Lieutenant-Colonel SANDHAM, Royal Artillery, Woolwich.

THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT,

1ST AND SECOND BATTALIONS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen who intend to dine are requested to send their Names to Major T. B. MEREDITH, Army and Navy Club, on or before May 27.

PRINCESS of WALES'S OWN REGIMENT (19TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at half-past 8 o'clock, on FRIDAY, June 8.

Officers proposing to be present will signify their intention to the MANAGER, Freemasons' Tavern, by Wednesday, June 6.

ROYAL FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1883, at 8 o'clock p.m., General Sir RICHARD WILBRAHAM, K.C.B., presiding.

Gentlemen who intend dining are requested to send their names to Mr. H. SALTER, Craig's Court, S.W, on or before May 26, 1883.

35TH ROYAL SUSSEX CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the MARLBOROUGH ROOMS, 307 Regent Street, on FRIDAY, June 8, 1883, at 7.45 p.m. Apply to the MANAGER.

36TH REGIMENT (NOW 2ND BATTALION WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, Hanover Square, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their Names to the MANAGER, Limmer's Hotel, as early as possible.

BLACK WATCH.

The FIRST ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the BLACK WATCH DINNER CLUB will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, at 8 p.m., on FRIDAY, June 1, General Sir DUNCAN CAMERON, G.C.B., in the Chair.

Past or present Officers of either the 1st or 2nd Battalions (late 42nd and 73rd Regiments), who mean to attend are requested to signify their intention of doing so to the HON. SECRETARY, "Black Watch" Dinner Club, Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W., by Wednesday, May 30.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on FRIDAY, June 1, at 8 o'clock p.m. H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G. (Colonel-in-Chief), will preside.

Officers who wish to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, 1ST and 2ND BATTALIONS (LATE 101ST AND 104TH FUSILIERS).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the St. JAMES'S HALL RESTAURANT, on FRIDAY, June 8, at 7.45.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Major DANIELL, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W.

THE OLD 107TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on TUESDAY, June 5, 1883, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

COMMISSARIAT and TRANSPORT STAFF.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on THURSDAY, June 14, at 7.30 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. JONES, care of Sir C. R. McGrigor, Bart., and Co., 25 Charles Street, St. James's Square, on or before June 11.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of this Department will take place at the CAFE ROYAL, Regent Street, on June 8, at 8 p.m.

HAWKES & CO.,
14 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.
HELMET, ARMY CAP, AND ACCOUTREMENT MANUFACTURERS,
TAILORS AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS.
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of
HAWKES'S CORK PATENT HELMETS FOR INDIA.
DISCOUNT TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.
Agent in Ireland, JOSEPH WRIGHT, 33 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

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IN MINIATURE, now ready.

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MINIATURE MEDALS
For all Campaigns.

All the BRITISH and FOREIGN DECORATIONS in MINIATURE.

C.B., C.M.G., Indian Empire, Star of India, Victoria Cross, Legion of Honour,

MEDJIDIE, OSMANIE, &c., &c.

The NEW REGULATION BUCKLE, for any number of Medals, kept in Stock.

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(Facing the New Law Courts.)

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REGULATION BULLOCK TRUNKS,
PORTMANTEAUS, BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &c.
OUTFITS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

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PALL MALL, S.W.

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GLADSTONE BAG.

THE PERFECT DRESSING BAG.
THE PERFECT TRAVELLING BAG.

FISHER'S STEEL BANDED, SOLID-LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS. *A New Article, registered.*

FISHER'S DRESSING BAGS.

CATALOGUES POST-FREE.

FISHER, 188 STRAND.

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DIAMOND and PEARL MERCHANT.

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Plate and Jewels bought to any amount for cash. No one by the name of Emanuel is now connected with this business.

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S. & H. HARRIS'S
WATERPROOF
HARNESS COMPOSITION
AND
SADDLE PASTE.

POLISHING PASTE,
FOR CLEANING METAL AND GLASS.

EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING
FOR HUNTING OR WALKING BOOTS.
(Requires no Brushing.)

JET BLACK OIL for HARNESS.

MILITARY WATERPROOF POUCH BLACKING.

BLACK DYE for STAINING HARNESS
AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER.

DUBBIN for HARNESS and BOOTS and SHOES.

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COCKS' ORIGINAL READING SAUCE

IS THE BEST & MOST ECONOMICAL SAUCE ever Manufactured for Soups, Fish, Chops, Steaks, &c.

COCKS' READING SAUCE induces Appetite, accelerates Digestion, whilst its delicious flavour is unequalled.

The Genuine is protected by Trade-Mark, viz:—Charles Cocks, Signature, on a White Ground, across the Reading Arms.

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POTATO SALESMAN, SPITALFIELDS MARKET, LONDON.

Sacks containing 112 lbs. and 168 lbs. forwarded carriage paid to all parts of London. Price Lists post-free.

FALKNER'S "REAL MALT" WHISKEY.

PURE DUBLIN DISTILLATION.

The same as supplied to the principal Clubs and Regimental Messes. Has been esteemed in Ireland for the last century as the FINEST IRISH WHISKEY procurable, being pure as distilled, and refined by age only. A stock always kept in bond ready for shipment to India and the Colonies.

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RED LION HOTEL, for Officers, Families, and Gentlemen, COLCHESTER.

ADAM'S SMALL-ARMS CO., Revolver Makers to H.M.'s Govt., 391 STRAND.

AMERY & LOADER, Military & General Outfitters, Tichborne St., REGENT ST.

CAWTE'S HOTEL, for Gentlemen and Families, ESPLANADE, SOUTHSEA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, for Officers and Families, BIRMINGHAM.

BLAND & SONS, Gun, Revolver, and Rifle Makers, 106 STRAND, W.C.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, for Officers, Families, and Gentlemen, EASTBOURNE.

FALKNER, Scientific Boot and Boot-tree Maker, 52 SOUTH MOLTON ST.

WEST CLIFF HOTEL, for Officers, Families, and Gentlemen, FOLKESTONE.

CARTER, OWEN J., & CO., Wine Merchants and Brewers, High St., CHATHAM.

WHITELOCK & SONS, Shirt Makers, and Outfitters, 54 CHARING CROSS.

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METCALF & CO., Miniature Medallists, Jewellers, &c., 19 COCKSPUR STREET.

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HAXELL'S HOTEL, Naval and Military, MARINE PARADE, BRIGHTON.

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JEFFRIES, L., Gun Mfctr., *Field* Prize, Choke Bore, Lond., 1879, BIRMINGHAM.

GREGORY, W., Optician to H.M.'s War Department, &c., 51 STRAND, W.C.

ROYAL CRESCENT HOTEL, for Officers, Families, Gentlemen, BRIGHTON.

MITCHELL, W., & CO., Regimental Stationers, &c., 39 CHARING CROSS, S.W.

ROYAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL, for Officers and Families, CANTERBURY.

FINNEY, JAMES A., Civil and Military Tailor, 55 STRAND, W.C.

CASTLE HOTEL, for Gentlemen and Families, HASTINGS.

MORRIS'S AIMING CO., for Teaching Shooting, 63 HAYMARKET, S.W.

CAVE, A. M., Yacht and House Decorator, HIGH STREET, GOSPORT.

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(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

At three out of the five examinations held, Major Lynch passed the First Candidate.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; March, 1883, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

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Lieutenant	E. G. Wynyard...	8th
"	H. J. Morphy ...	11th
"	I. H. W. Southey	13th
"	N. G. Woodyatt	15th
"	J. H. Heycock ...	16th
"	D. S. A. Cosby ...	22nd
"	F. K. O. Peile ...	26th

This completes a total of 32 commissions secured by Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW at the last four Military Competitive Examinations, the total number sent up for these competitions being 76. The names of the successful pupils have already been published.

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Mr. H. R. Pease passed 9th } at their first
Mr. A. Faulknor " 12th } attempt;

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No. 1,218.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, May 14, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt:—

	Total Force.	Sick.	Per cent.
Artillery, Cairo	509	53	10·4
Cavalry "	490	54	11·0
Engineers "	219	10	4·6
1st Brigade	2,024	100	4·9
2nd do.	2,800	211	7·5
Sundry Corps	632	31	4·9
	6,674	459	6·9
Alexandria	1,593	136	8·5
Ismailia	98	4	4·1
	8,365	599	7·1
Officers	253	9	3·7
Men	8,112	590	7·2
	8,365	599	7·1
Horses	1,234	66	5·3
Mules	634	7	1·1
	1,868	73	4·0

The following shows the relative state of health of six regiments of the Line remaining in Egypt:—

Regiment.	Total Force.	Sick.	Per cent.
Royal Sussex, 35th	797	28	3·5
Cameron Highlanders, 79th	688	32	4·7
1st Royal Highlanders, 42nd	764	50	6·5
King's Royal Rifles, 60th	756	58	7·7
Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 46th	738	74	10·0
Gordon Highlanders, 75th	699	75	10·7
	4,442	317	7·1

Besides Sir Archibald and Lady Alison, the following officers embarked in the Jumna:—Captains Parry Okeden, A.D.C., Staff, to England; Grove, Royal Sussex Regiment, in charge of details; Lieutenants Wright, 19th Hussars; Cleeve, R.E.; Captains Mortimer and Stradling, A.P.D., invalided; Quartermaster Hopkins, Commissariat and Transport Staff; Brigade-Surgeon Tippetts, A.M.D.; Surgeons-Major Clapp, Shaw, Riordan, FitzGerald, Anthonisz; Surgs. Barrow, Power, Donovan, Twiss, Swaby, O'Donnell, Hachett, Truman, Davis; Surgeon-Major Pollock, in medical attendance on Sir A. Alison; Lieutenants Murray Dunlop and Heygate, R.A.; and Nursing Sister Thompson.

The Jumna also carried the 1st Staffordshire Regt. for Malta and the 1st Berkshire Regiment for Gibraltar; four warrant officers, 34 non-commissioned officers and men of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, for England; 20 details for England, and seven for Malta; in all some 1,600.

Colonel Minto Elliott, commanding the R.A., and Captain Newcome, Brigade-Major, will leave for England by the Calabria.

Leave of absence has been granted to Major C. H. Miers, Cameronian Highlanders, from May 8 to August 22; Lieutenant G. E. Wood, 13th Hussars, May 7 to June 7; Lieutenant-Colonel Doran, 1st West Kent Regiment, May 11 to May 26; Deputy-Surgeon-General Fox, A.M.D., May 13 to May 26; Major A. F. Kidston, Royal Highlanders, May 15 to August 31; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cramer, King's Royal Rifle Corps, May 15 to August 31; Captain Green, Brigade-Major, R.E., May 16 to July 16; Lieutenant Donne, Royal Sussex Regiment, May 15 to September 1.

Brigade-Surgeon Lofthouse is transferred from Alexandria to Cairo district.

Major W. S. Darley, South Staffordshire Regiment, will proceed to England on appointment as Adjutant 3rd and 4th Militia Battalions, instead of disembarking with his regiment in Malta.

Surgeon C. J. Addison, A.M.D., has been struck off the strength of the command from the 4th inst.

Sir Archibald Alison, before leaving Egypt, issued the following in General Orders:—"The Lieutenant-General commanding cannot quit Egypt without tendering his best thanks to the Generals commanding Brigades, to the officers of the Staff and Departments, to the officers commanding regiments and corps, and to all the officers serving under their orders, for the ready support which he has uniformly received from them; to the non-commissioned officers and men, for their admirable conduct during this, the first period of the occupation, a conduct which has called forth from Lord Dufferin those graceful and generous words of commendation which have appeared in a recent General Order. The Lieutenant-General feels proud at having had under him such a body of officers and men, and he will ever look upon his command in Egypt as one of the happiest periods of his life. In handing over the command to his successor, the Lieutenant-General hopes that the same good conduct and kindly feeling towards the natives, which has distinguished our Army of Occupation, will continue undiminished. He wishes all health and happiness to the troops, to whom he now bids farewell." Sir Archibald leaves Egypt after more than nine months of good work. Upon his arrival in July, with a force insufficient to take the offensive, the task of governing and preparing for defence a ruined city devolved upon him. The population of Alexandria is never one of the most easily managed, but at this time it consisted mainly of incendiaries and looters, while the few respectable inhabitants who remained were in a not unnatural condition of excitement, and each apt to consider their own individual interests as all-important. The failure of the water supply rendered the position peculiarly inconvenient, if not critical, and the very vaguest notion existed as to either the strength or position of the enemy. Taking up a position at Ramleh, the General, by careful reconnaissances, succeeded in obtaining sufficient information as to the enemy's whereabouts, and by continually keeping him employed, tempted him to believe that the main attack would be made from the north. Shortly after the departure of the 1st Division for Ismailia, he was ordered to follow in command of the Highland Brigade, upon whom, it is now generally admitted, fell the brunt of the final fight at Tel-el-Kebir. Sir Archibald was next selected to push forward from Cairo and to occupy Tantah, where he received the submission of a considerable force. Upon the departure of Sir Garnet, he was selected to command the Army of Occupation, and the position required more tact and judgment than might at first sight seem apparent. But Sir Archibald's services towards the success of this campaign were not rendered solely in Egypt. As head of the Intelligence Department, he must have the main credit for the very complete and accurate information contained in the confidential report published by that department. Sir Archibald has enjoyed in Egypt a singular popularity, not confined to the men under his immediate command. The sailors appear to have taken a great fancy to him, and shortly after the brush of August 5 I once overheard a Jack looking rather contemptuously at some dozen "land Admirals," and sum-up his verdict to a mate:—"'Spect that old one-armed chap is as good as the lot of 'em, Bill!"

Major-General Earle, commanding the Alexandria Garrison, assumes temporary command of the entire forces in Egypt, until the arrival of General Stevenson.

By the departure of the South Staffordshire and Berkshire, the force is now reduced to 7,000 men. The 46th and 75th still show over 10 per cent. of sick, and it might be well if these regiments were ordered home, leaving a force of 5,500 men amply sufficient for all purposes.

The Royal Sussex, stationed at the Abbassiyeh in Cairo, are supposed to be rather in the way of General Wood Pasha's new army, and the transfer of this hospitable regiment to Alexandria would do much to check the melancholy that reigns in that city of the dead. As the Khedive is shortly expected there, it might be well to have a second regiment, and hopes are centred in the equally hospitable 60th. Certainly the Highlanders are enough to preserve peace in tranquil Cairo.

A thousand guests are already invited to the Khedive's ball on the 7th. It is feared, however, that they will be mostly of the male kind.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Marquis of Lansdowne as Governor-General of Canada, in succession to the Marquis of Lorne, who will retire in October next, on the completion of the period for which he was appointed.

The fourth annual Military Tournament will take place at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, from the 18th to the 23rd of June next. The committee of officers to manage the tournament is presided over by Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The Camp has been quiet during the week, little but ordinary regimental and garrison routine work going on. The Infantry brigades, under their respective Brigadiers, rehearsed, early in the week, the *feu-de-joie* and movements for the Queen's Birthday celebration of to-day (Saturday). The Derby week is usually uneventful here, and many officers, availing themselves of Horse Guards' permission granted last week, proceeded on leave of absence, returning in time for the parade to-day. Even musketry, that all-absorbing business, was suspended for one whole day in each regiment, to allow of officers going to the races. Much interest is taken in racing matters at the Camp by all ranks, and when it was rumoured some little time ago that there would be no Divisional flat-races, it was feared that there might be some truth in it. For many years the Summer Race-meeting here has been looked forward to as the holiday of the year. To many it is a much more interesting meeting than the Spring Steeplechases, the course being conveniently near to the two Camps, and the weather less of a doubtful factor in the day's enjoyment than in the spring. Recent Army edicts concerning officers' luncheon-tents, &c., have been a severe blow to Military races, and those who have given their time and money freely in the past to make these meetings successful are now naturally much discouraged, not to say disgusted, by this development of energy in the wrong direction. The Royal Artillery Steeplechases were abandoned in April last through lack of support, and it was felt that the Camp races might also collapse. To the great satisfaction of all, however, an announcement has appeared in the Division Orders that a meeting will be held in the Divisional Court-martial Room, Head-quarters, on Monday next, for the purpose of passing the accounts of last race meeting, and to make arrangements for the July races; Major-General Sir F. FitzWygram, Bart., to preside. On Saturday last, at 1.30 p.m., the 6th Lancashire Volunteers fell-in on the parade-ground, P lines, South Camp, in marching-order, and after a few complimentary words from their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Bridgford, as to their general good conduct while in camp, marched off, headed by the band of the 85th King's Shropshire Light Infantry—between which regiment and the Lancashire lads there had been much fraternisation during the week—to the station, *en route* to Manchester. Many of the "old hands" witnessed their departure, and it was the universal opinion that even one week's drill had vastly improved the appearance of these scarlet-coated citizen soldiers, who marched out of camp with a well set-up military bearing equal to that of our best regiments of the Line. In this corps, at least, the proposed substitution of grey clothing for scarlet finds but little favour. The 6th Lancashires are proud of the historic red they wear, and a change of colour would be exceedingly unpopular with them. A Memorandum has been issued by the A.Q.M.G. of the Division, which gives the general arrangement for the use of ground for drills and manœuvres by the Division during the drill season. The Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers will use the ground westward of the Farnham-Farnborough Road and the Fox Hills. The 1st and 2nd Infantry Brigades, ground south of the canal, taking care not to interfere with each other or with the mounted troops; the 3rd Infantry Brigade, ground north of the canal. The under-mentioned officers of Yeomanry Cavalry will join the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Forces (Cavalry) on the 1st prox., for a course of instruction:—Lieutenants Newton and Bateman, Derbyshire; Lopes, Cleave, Lewis, and Sillifant, Royal 1st Devon; Everitt, Worcester; Tod, Dorsetshire; Codrington and Miller, Gloucestershire; Wellesley, Hampshire; Bennett, North Somerset; Cobbett, Suffolk; Captains Gilmour, Erskine-Wemyss, and Lieutenant the Hon. H. F. H. Elliot, Fife Light Horse. A board of officers assembled in the lines of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers on Monday last, to report upon sixty-five stand of arms and a number of bayonets and scabbards lost or damaged during the recent campaign in Egypt. It is evident that there has been no undue haste in assembling this board. The 56th Army Signalling Class, which has been undergoing instruction at the Signalling School here since March 15 last, will finish its course next week, when the officers and non-commissioned officers composing it will immediately proceed to rejoin their respective corps. The 57th Class will be formed early next month. The 55th Cooking Class, which has been under training at the Instructional Kitchen since December last, will finish its course this month also, and a new class will be at once formed. Surgeon-Major Beattie, M.D., has been detailed to act as a member of the Committee on Equipment, &c., during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major Gasteen, M.B. During the temporary absence of Deputy-Commissary-General H. A. Russell, C.B., in Egypt, Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Jeans will carry out the duties of the Ordnance Store Department at the Camp. Bearing on the subject of fees to magistrates' clerks, it has been decided, under authority, dated Horse Guards, 19th inst., that in those cases in which duplicate attestation of recruits were not prepared, and which occurred before the passing of the Army (Annual) Act, 1883, a copy of the attestation may be substituted for the duplicate attestation. It was intimated in the command on Wednesday that the musketry instruction of trained soldiers is not to be suspended, except on Tuesday for Divisional or brigade parades, or by special Divisional Order. The musketry instruction of recruits, when once commenced, is not to be interrupted to enable them to attend other parades, except by special Divisional Order. For the convenience of visitors coming from London to witness the Queen's Birthday celebration, the London and South-Western Railway Company have announced that an extra train will run to Aldershot on Saturday morning, leaving Waterloo at 9.30. The 2nd Battalion 18th Royal Irish Regiment—16 officers, 796 men, and four horses—from Malta, and the 31st Regiment—10 officers, 542 men, four soldiers' wives, and seven children, and four horses—from Gibraltar, may be expected to arrive at Portsmouth, in H.M.S. Jumna, on Monday next, whence they will be moved by railway to this station. These battalions will be accommodated—the former in the Centre Infantry Barracks, and the latter in the West Infantry Barracks, and both will be attached to the 2nd Brigade. Two officers and 50 men of the 3rd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment (2nd Derby Militia) arrived from Derby yesterday (Friday), to draw camp equipage for the battalion, which will arrive for annual training on Monday next, and will be encamped on Thorn Hill, and attached to the 3rd Brigade. The 5th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles (Royal South Down Militia), and the 3rd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment (Wexford Militia), are expected to arrive at the Camp for annual training about the 4th prox., and will be attached to the 1st and 3rd Brigades respectively, and encamped on Rushmoor and Church Plateau. A company of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards arrived from London on Saturday last for a course of military training, and are attached to the 3rd Brigade. Detachments of H and P Batteries, 4th Brigade, R.A., proceeded by rail on Saturday last to Shoeburyness for annual gun practice. The mounted portion of F Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A.—73 officers and men and 74 horses—proceeded by march on Wednesday *en route* to Oakhampton, for gun practice. K Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A.—four officers, 127 men, 12 women, 20 children, and 80 horses—arrived here from Dublin on Monday and Wednesday. Captain J. D. Coghlan will rejoin the 28th Foot, from the Commissariat and Transport Staff, next month. Quartermaster T. Phillips, A.H.C., on arrival home from Egypt, will be posted to Aldershot. The concert given by the officers and ladies of the Division, in the Assembly Rooms, on Monday last, in aid of the poor of Aldershot, was well attended, and a good round sum has been realised. The initiative was taken in this matter by the Royal Artillery, and much credit is due to Mrs. Wodehouse and other ladies, who worked hard to make the concert a success. A Divisional assembly and dance is announced to take place at the Officers' Club on Thursday next, at 9.30 p.m. The Division will parade in review order to-day (Saturday), for the celebration of her Majesty's Birthday, and, in accordance with a Memorandum issued by Sir Daniel Lysons on the subject, will be drawn up in two lines on the Queen's parade-ground, North Camp, at 11.30 a.m. At noon, the Artillery will fire a Royal salute of 21 guns, and the Infantry a *feu-de-joie*, after which the troops will give three cheers for the Queen. The Staff College Officers attached to the Royal Artillery here for instruction, under the College Regulations, will proceed to Shoeburyness with the batteries for annual gun practice. Veterinary-Surgeon W. Appleton has been ordered to Aldershot for duty. Veterinary-Surgeon W. Gladstone has taken over veterinary charge of K Battery, 1st Brigade, P Battery, 2nd Brigade, and P Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A., from Veterinary-Surgeon M. C. Mitchell. Sub-Inspector of Schools J. E. Cartwright has been granted leave of absence from the 22nd inst. to August 21, on medical certificate. The orderly-room clerk of an infantry regiment in the South Camp is about to be tried by court-martial, on a series of charges arising out of the alleged suppression of certain important official documents which passed into his hands from the Brigade Office, and for general neglect of duty.

Active Service cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with Rowland's Odonto, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such Rowland's Odonto has aways proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowland's Odonto, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

Reviews.

The High Alps in Winter. By Mrs. Fred Burnaby. (Sampson Low and Co.)

Mrs. Burnaby has written a charming book of travel which may cause many of her readers to follow the example so pluckily set by her, and to try "mountaineering in winter." It has novelty, at all events, to recommend it, and it may also serve to create a new sensation for the benefit of those who want "to go up somethin'," and to do what few have hitherto attempted. It cannot be denied that at first it seems a rather quixotic proposition to ask any one to attempt such an undertaking, and to quit the comforts of home to flounder through the winter snow. But it has been done, and done successfully, under anything but favourable circumstances by the authoress of this book. In the summer of 1881, she reached Chamonix for the first time, and in bad health. As to mountaineering, she knew little and cared less about it, till one lucky day she became suddenly inspired, it may be, by the rarified air, secured the services of trusty guides, and, accompanied by another lady of daring spirit, boldly challenged Mont Blanc, and actually accomplished the "Grand Mulets." On that occasion the weather said "no," and Mont Blanc was postponed for a more propitious season. Early in June of the following year (1882), this venturesome young lady once more took up her quarters at the Hôtel d'Angleterre, at Chamonix, and tells us, with a somewhat apologetic tone, of a few trifles in the way of mountaineering which she accomplished, but which are not to be considered of note,—for example, Mont Blanc (on a cloudy day) and the Aiguilles of Belvedere and of Tacul. This would be thought very well by ordinary people, but the authoress hungered for something of wider scope, and was rewarded. A friend of hers had just crossed Mont Blanc from the Italian side by the Aiguilles Grises, and drew such a lamentable picture of what he had endured, that Mrs. Fred Burnaby determined upon following his example, and commenced the necessary preparations. Two days passed, and on the third she crossed the "Col de Geant" to Courmayeur, and then returned to Chamonix by Mont Blanc. A week later, she ascended the Grandes Jorasses, the particulars of which excursion are charmingly told in the first chapter of the book. It affords ample evidence of the invincible determination of the authoress to carry out her original idea, and show how mountaineering in search of health may be cultivated with advantages even in the High Alps, and during the winter season. At the close of September, Mrs. Burnaby found herself in Courmayeur, having just returned from a visit to the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard, her object being to ascend the Grandes Jorasses before the weather changed. Disappointed in her efforts to enlist the services of her Chamonix guide, Edouard Cupelin, she engaged Proment, of Courmayeur, with two porters, and arranged to start at 8 o'clock the following morning. In due time, having skilfully avoided a continuous fall of stones from the overhanging ice, and disposed of "a most objectionable little *couloir*," the Cabane was reached. At daybreak on the following morning, a fresh start was made, and very soon the axes had begun their work, in order to cross a slope so steep that handholes, as well as steps, were required. Having conquered more rocks and another long, steep slope of ice, the little party stood upon the summit, an hour before noon. The authoress thus describes the view which she obtained from this mountain, 13,800 feet above the level of the sea:—

> "Far below, the graceful windings of the Mer de Glace were seen, and on its left bank the hotel of Montauvert showed distinctly. To the right, the majestic form of the *Aiguille Vert* immediately caught the eye. It seemed almost on a level with our stand-point, and overtopped everything else at the end of the range; while to the left, the great, white dome glittered in a stray sunbeam above an ocean of fleecy clouds."

But now the misty curtain which had been raised for a few brief moments was once more drawn down, and the party started in all haste to reach the Cabane before dark, It was most important to accomplish this, as owing to accident there was no way of causing artificial light. However, after much labour and danger, the party arrived at Courmayeur. Mrs. Burnaby strongly recommends the ascent of the Grandes Jorasses to all mountaineers of tolerable ability. "The rocks are charming, solid, and giving good foothold and handhold. The ice slopes, however, are steep, and would be very risky after snow." It would be a pleasing occupation to accompany Mrs. Fred Burnaby through all her adventures when mountaineering it on the High Alps in winter-time, and we can only regret not being able to do so. This delicate-looking young mountaineer, whose photograph may naturally engender scepticism as to the numerous and serious difficulties she endured, tells her tale with a quiet simplicity which gives it the impress of truth, without exaggeration. She has also written this book for a good purpose, and, no doubt, uses it as a strong argument in favour of mountaineering in winter. She says:—"No doubt, if winter ascents become popular, the châlets will be better arranged for that season, more especially as to the heating of the bedrooms; and then with what fervour is the winter tourist welcomed! The innkeepers strain every nerve to make him comfortable. They hope that he is the harbinger of a new era, and that perhaps some day the francs will flow in January and February as they do in July and August." It is far from improbable that this little work will cause many embryo as well as experienced mountaineers to make the experiment they are advised to make, and travel over the same ground and at the same period of the year as Mrs. Burnaby. It may be that they will recover some portion of the health that has been lost in cities and lanes; at all events, it will be, as we observed before, a new sensation.

Notes on Battalion Drill. By Lieut. D. A. Kinloch, Grenadier Guards. (Messrs. Clowes and Sons.)—Some work of this kind has long been wanted by Militia and Volunteer officers attending the Schools of Instruction, and there is no one better fitted to undertake the duty of compiling such a book than the adjutant of the School of Instruction at Wellington Barracks. Lieut. Kinloch has the advantage of several months' experience of a school. This experience has shown him exactly where officers are usually found tripping; and taking advantage of his knowledge, he has put together a most useful little manual which tells at a glance the position of everybody in a battalion on parade in all formations. No Militia or Volunteer officer should be without *Notes on Battalion Drill.*

H.M.S. FANTÔME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 19th inst., I read a paragraph to the effect that H.M.S. Humber had arrived at Sheerness, bringing home the crew of "the unfortunate vessel Fantôme." I think that every one who served in H.M.S. Fantôme would be extremely surprised to see the term "unfortunate" applied to her, for her commission was a most happy one, and she was peculiarly exempt from misfortune, not having a single death or serious accident during her commission, and having kept clear of the rocks and shoals which are rather numerous on the station on which she was serving. The paying-off inspection at Bermuda was also most satisfactory to all concerned.—I am, &c., One who Served in Her.

[We regret exceedingly that by inadvertence on the part of our Sheerness correspondent, the word "unfortunate" was used in connection with what should have been described as the "fortunate ship, the Fantôme."—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

Amusements.

With the advance of the season, the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, is developing its resources, though still clinging to a familiar repertory. On Saturday evening, the reappearance of Madame Albani as Gilda in "Rigoletto," attracted a large attendance. "La Favorita" was given on Monday, "Carmen" on Tuesday, with Madame Pauline Lucca as the heroine; "Mefistofele" on Thursday, with "Faust e Margherita" and "Guglielmo Tell" on Friday and this (Saturday) evening, have made up a varied week's programme.

The last nights of "A Trip to the Moon" are announced at Her Majesty's Theatre, but the operatic spectacle so brilliantly embellished is not likely to be withdrawn for another fortnight.

"Youth" is drawing good houses at Drury Lane.

The Folies Dramatiques, Great Queen Street, has been opened again, but the novelty produced, an indifferent English version of Strauss's comic opera of "Prince Methusalem," brought out at Vienna six years since, is hardly likely to draw a succession of remunerative audiences for any prolonged period.

Mr. John S. Clarke, before commencing his provincial and American engagements, has been making audiences merry at the Strand, with his droll impersonations of Major de Boots, in the comedy of "A Widow Hunt," and Brown, in the farce of "My Neighbour's Wife."

At Toole's Theatre the last six weeks of the season are announced, in consequence of the lessee's provincial engagements. Mr. F. C. Burnand's quaintly-imagined parody of the present Haymarket attraction will be produced this (Saturday) evening, under the title of "Stage-Dora; or, Who Killed Cock Robin?" It is amusingly recorded that the orchestra will perform the well-known Russian national air, universally known as the tune "Vat de Mos Cow Didoff."

A Naval spectacle, entitled "The Bombardment of Alexandria, or Egypt in 1881," has been produced at the Canterbury Theatre of Varieties.

The principal feature of the first firework display of the season given at the Crystal Palace, on Thursday evening, by Messrs. Brock and Co., was called "The Siege of Gibraltar."

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"Spectacles can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience."—We have the highest medical authorities confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but the spectacles you have adapted suit admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." The Rev. Professor W. A. Hales, M.A. Cantab., 2 Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park, writes:—"The spectacles are perfect, and a most decided boon. I had occasion on Monday to write to Lord ——, and took the opportunity to mention your name and the wonderful power of your spectacles." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age (82). I can now read the smallest type, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Testimonials from Earl and Countess Lindsay; F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Mill Hill, Hendon; C. J. Alford, Esq., Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry Road, Westminster, &c. Mr. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 OLD BOND STREET, W. (late 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square), personally adapts his Improved Spectacles daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10 to 5. Special arrangements are made for invalids and others unable to wait on Mr. Laurance. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branch, 6 Poultry, Cheapside.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

The following gatherings of past and present officers have been held in London during the last few days :—

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. At the Albion, Aldersgate Street, on Thursday. Present :—Major-Gen. Alexander; Lieut.-Gen. Sayer; Cols. Gunter, Groors, Gough, Hatfield, Hutton, and Marsland; Lieut.-Cols. Gifford, Thompson, and Brownlow; Majors Becher, Balders, Edlmann, Underwood, and Wingfield; Capts. Tuthill, Shepherd, Levitt, Dewar, Burrowes, Atkinson, and Anderson; Messrs. R. French, Brewster, F. Delany, J. D. Moncur, T. Donovan, and Dr. Watts.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). On Thursday, at the Café Royal. Present :—Gen. Calvert Clarke, C.B. (in the chair); Lieut.-Gen. Sawyer; Cols. Bruce, Betty, Fryer, C.B., Hon. J. Drummond, and Burnley-Campbell; Majors Hon. A. Jocelyn, Godman, MacGeorge, Marriott, and Graham; Capts. Montgomery, Leslie, Fife, Hewitt, Middleton, Porter, Griffith, and Gaskell; Messrs. Byrom, Macmillan-Scott, Rostron, Garratt, and Jones; Surg.-Gen. Gilborne.

3rd Hussars. At the Albion, on Monday. Present :—Gen. E. Roche; Major-Gen. H. Vyse; Cols. R. Blundell, Vincent, and Hon. H. Monckton: Lieut.-Col. C. S. Walker; Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Dr. O. Mackenzie; Majors J. P. E. Jervoise, G. Forbes, W. M. Bell, and Cresswell; Capts. Preston, Murphy, R. G. Alexander, R. Dymond, and G. S. Willes; Lieuts. R. C. Freeman, J. S. R. Scott, H. C. Oswald, and F. W. Forester; Messrs. J. W. H. Johnson, Bethune, R. H. Hicks, and H. G. Lovell.

9th Lancers. At the Albion, on Monday. Present :—Gens. Sir A. Little, K.C.B., and Drysdale; Lieut.-Gen. Shute; Major-Gen. Sarel; Lord Erskine; Hon. G. C. Lascelles; Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. Powys; Capts. Hon. E. Preston and Hon. E. Willoughby; Cols. Bashford and Marshall; Lieut.-Cols. Evans, Jones, M'Calmont, Mahon, and Rich; Majors Scott, Wilkinson, Stewart-Mackenzie, and Moore; Capts. Ellis, Fife, Floyd, Gaskell, Herbert, Palairet, Savile, Starkey, Thonger, Thursby, and Trower; Messrs R. Broughton, A. L. Wheeler, E. P. Mackenzie, F. Henry, H. C. Hopkins, James Hunter, J. H. Lamond, M. O. Little, and Dr. Hume Spry.

12th Lancers. At Limmer's Hotel, on Tuesday. Present :—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge (presiding); Gen. Cureton; Cols. J. S. Tait and Le Quesne; Lieut.-Col. R. S. Paley: Majors Jary, Orred, and Whittingstall; Capts. H. Case Walker, S. L. Stephens, Mure, Martin, G. J. Barry, C. L. Moore, M. Archdale, C. E. Beek, J. B. Hayes, Stevenson, Hamilton, Middleton, and L. Martin; Lieut. R. C. Newton; Drs. Inspector-Gen. Anderson and H. Melladew; Messrs. R. Bond Shelton, A. S. Ralli, H. Richardson, J. R. Malone, George A. Thompson, E. D. Tagart, and V. Cary Elwes.

14th Hussars. At Limmer's Hotel, on Thursday. Present :—Gen. Thompson, Viscount Chetwynd, Capt. Ashton, Capt. Amherst, Major Baskerville, Mr. A. Brassey, Capt. Digby-Boycott, Mr. J. Bradney, Capt. Beaumont, Capt. Blair, Mr. W. E. Buller, Major Chadwick, Capt. Garth, Major Hon. H. G. Gough, Capt. Henry, Major Hickman, Major Kentish, Lieut.-Col. Knox, Mr. J. Heron Maxwell, Capt. Merry, Major McMahon, Lieut.-Col. Sir A. Need, Lieut.-Col. Russell, Mr. J. Ricardo, Capt. Lynch Staunton, Mr. C. P. Stoughton, Col. Hon. C. Thesiger, Mr. J. C. Reede, Mr. G. B. C. Jarborough, &c.

15th Hussars. At Limmer's Hotel, on Monday. Present :—Col. Luck, C.B. (in the chair); Major-Gen. Sir F. Fitz-Wygram; Cols. E. Harnett and C. Steel; Deputy-Inspector-Gen. C. Jee, C.B., V.C.; Lieut.-Cols. W. H. Field and Roger Sheehy; Majors F. H. Beck, Bell, H. Hall, Kentish, Blackett, and B. Burrell; Capts. G. C. D'Albiac, Allfrey, G. A. Webbe, H. A. Armytage, J. B. Symes Bullen, P. Carnegy, Middleton, Heron Maxwell, G. D. Sullivan, A. G. Holland, Sharman Crawford, G. H. Pearson, Penfold, A. Smirke, and G. S. Swiney; Lieuts. H. L. Daly and Hon. R. Leigh; Messrs. B. W. Bewicke, Beauclerk, C. H. Bell, Pocklington, R. C. Frith, Gordon, T. O. W. C. De Crespigny, C. E. Browne, Coke, John Griffiths, C. G. Manners, H. C. Holland, D. Renton, A. Robinson, H. Banks Wright, and G. N. K. Wetherall, and the Rev. H. J. Wale.

18th Hussars. At the Ship and Turtle, on Monday. Present :—Gen. Sir T. W. M'Mahon, Bart., C.B.; Cols. T. Phillips and F. Murray; Lieut.-Cols. H. E. Malet and W. P. Okeden; Major C. O. Gould; Capts. C. W. Hemans, R. Knox, T. E. Knox, Warner, E. Pulleyne, and D. B. Moller; Messrs. F. D. Tagart, R. A. Scott, C. D. W. Cammell, and F. J. P. Butler.

Grenadier Guards. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday. Present :—Field-Marshals H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel of the regiment, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and Gen. H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Late officers—Gens. J. S. Brownrigg, C.B., Sir A. Cunynghame, G.C.B., and Sir F. W. Hamilton, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gens. Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., T. S. Conway, C.B., Sir H. F. Ponsonby, K.C.B., C. W. Randolph, and E. G. Wynyard; Major-Gens. G. W. Higginson, C.B.; Cols. H. B. H. Blundell, J. Manningham-Buller, A. E. A. Ellis, C.S.I., Hon. E. G. P. Littleton, C.M.G., E. Birch-Reynardson, C. N. Sturt, and Sir H. Fletcher, Bart., M.P.; Lieut.-Col. Sir F. T. A. H. Bathurst, Bart.; the Earl of Courtown, the Earl of March, M.P., the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Sefton, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Yarmouth, M.P.; Lieut.-Cols. Bramston, F. R. A. T. Clayton, H. R. Clinton, E. H. Cooper, Hon. C. L. Crichton, J. F. Cust, J. A. Digby, Lord F. J. Fitzroy, M.P., R. W. Hamilton, Hon. C. G. Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. W. G. D'Home, C. Gascoigne, H. O. Gould, H. Legh, the Duke of Manchester, H. E. Montresor, J. Murray, Hon. H. C. Needham, G. A. Percy, R. L. O. Pearson, Hon. A. C. H. Duglas Pennant, J. Reeve, J. F. D. Crichton Stuart, H. G. Thornton, A. W. Thynne, A. Tipping, G. A. Ferguson, Viscount Baring, M.P., Viscount Newark, Viscount Stormont, and Lord George Pratt; Capts. E. Collins and E. Bassindale; Surg.-Major R. Lane, Hon. R. Leslie Melville, and Messrs. A. M. Blake, H. A. Coventry, G. L. Boswall, C. W. F. Fane, J. Lane Fox, B. W. Hotham, C. T. M. Montgomerie, J. Townsend-Oswald, W. H. Pickford, R. L. Pemberton, W. B. Phillimore, G. E. Shelley, R. C. de G. Vyner, and E. C. Nugent. The officers at present serving with the regiment included :—Colonel E. H. Clive, Col. H. F. Davies, Col. Smith, C.B., and Col. L. G. Phillips; Cols. Viscount Hinchingbrooke, M.P., E. S. Bridges, and J. J. Johnstone. Lieut.-Cols. E. Antrobus, Hon. W. H. P. Carington, H. E. Colvile, C; S. Corkran, Hon. E. C. Digby, J. A. T. Garratt, H. J. Oliphant, Lord A. Gordon Lennox, R. Leeke, W. H. Mackinnon, C. B. Reynardson, H. Ricardo, W. S. Kenyon-Slaney, and R. T. Thynne; Capt. H. W. M. Bonham; Lieuts. Hon. Rupert Carington, Hon. C. R. Colville, H. J. Cranfurd, L. V. Loyd, F. Lloyd, H. P. St. John Mildmay, F. Wood, F. C. Ricardo; (Major) Ivor Herbert, and J. H. Reynolds; Surg.-Major F. B. Baker, Surg. C. Harrison, and Qrmr. W. Gunton; Col. Stephens, Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge; Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, Equerry to the Prince of Wales; and Sir Maurice FitzGerald (Knight of Kerry), Equerry to the Duke of Connaught. The band of the regiment, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played during the banquet.

2nd Queen's, Royal West Surrey Regiment. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday. Present :—Gen. Sir E. S. Smyth (presided); Major-Gens. Rose and Phillips; Cols. W. W. Lynch, Logan, and Phillips; Lieut.-Cols. Watson, Simpson, Kelly, Kenny, Clarke, and Baillie; Majors Mackie and Spencer; Capts. Adams, Dunne, Gosset, King-Harman, and Nourse; Lieuts. Rusbridger, Pain, Maitland, Elias, and Adams; Dr. Clark; Messrs. Cohen, A. Armstrong, and Brownjohn.

4th, the King's Own. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday. Present :—Col. Barnett; Lieut.-Cols. Edward Thornton, Middleton, C. M. Davidson, and Lugard; Majors P. C. Yorke, H. Moore, Leggett, E. W. Stokes, E. Harrison, and Thrupp; Capts. Ogilby, Turner, Hunter, Sutherland, W. H. Little, and W. H. Sawyer; Lieuts. Matthews, Baker, Ridley, and W. L. James; Messrs. E. Sinclair and G. H. B. Elliott.

9th (Norfolk) Regiment. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday. Present :—Gens. Inglis, C.B., Elmhirst, C.B., Knox, C.B.; Cols. Buchanan, C.B., Grantham, C.B., Gammell, C. Roberts, and Borton; Majors Douglas, Glennie, Josselyn, and Perry; Capts. F. Leighton, R. G. Dunn, C. Mortimer, F. James, Armitage (15th Hussars), R. Grimstone, E. P. Elmhirst, and F. T. R. Hamilton; Lord Westbury, and Surg.-Major Jeffcote; Messrs. Vesey, W. A. Elmhirst, Lawrie, and Hunt-Grubbe; the Rev. T. Carroll, Dr. Carroll, and Dr. Armstrong.

11th (Devonshire) Regiment. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday. Present :—Gen. Sir F. Seymour, Bart., K.C.B. (colonel of the regiment); Major-Gen. W. T. Corrie; Cols. Arthur and McCausland; Lieut.-Col. T. Watson; Majors Beames, Kemble, Kinder, Stanley, and Vaughan; Capts. Bullock, Petrie, and Stawell; Lieuts. Carden, Davies, D'Oyley, Ellicombe, and Parlby; and Surg.-Major Purefoy.

15th (East Yorkshire) Regiment. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday. Present :—Gen. Wingfield; Major-Gen. Wilkinson; Cols. Wilson, Mackenzie, and Goff; Lieut.-Cols. Blackburne-Tew and Grove; Majors C. K. Brooke, Lock, Ralph E. Allen, G. C. Daintry, W. H. Daniel, and R. A. Cartwright; Capts. Young, Heaton, Rutson, Farquharson, Flowers, Murphy, F. Allen, Pearson, Fitzroy, and Brown; Messrs. Mackenzie, Ward, M. G. Cuthbert, Pigou, De la Poer, Franks, and H. S. L. Wilson.

23rd, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. At the Albion, on Tuesday. Present :—Gens. Browning, C.B., and R. Pratt, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Herbert, K.C.B.; Major-Gen. Bulwer; Cols. Hon. S. Mostyn and L. O'Connor, V.C.; Lieut.-Col. Howard Vincent; Majors Luxford and J. H. Walwyn; Capts. Isherwood, G. A. Dawson, Adams, F. E. Shepherd, H. H. Edwards, G. H. Hutton, A. Beresford-Brooke, W. F. J. Cowan, Disney-Roebuck, and A. M. Molyneux; Lieuts. R. E. H. Gwynne, Hon. R. H. Bertie, S. G. Everett, H. J. Archdale, R. W. Ethelston, S. B. Bright-Smith, G. C. R. C. Fenwick, G. F. Walker, R. B. Firman; and Mr. Brooke.

24th South Wales Borderers. At the Albion, on Tuesday. Present :—Lieut.-Gen. Ross; Major-Gen. Glyn, C.B., C.M.G.; Col. Degacher, C.B.; Lieut.-Cols. H. R. Farquhar, J. F. Caldwell, Frederick Carrington, C.M.G., Logan, and G. Paton, C.M.G.; Lieut.-Cols. J. M. Tongue and Streatfield; Sir Thomas P. Butler; Majors A. G. Godwin, Austen, and Farquhar Glennie; Capts. G. Mainwaring, W. E. D. Spring, Halliday, and E. W. Curteis; Messrs. Weallens, Worlledge, A. B. Phipps, A. T. Digby-Neave, J. D. A. T. Lloyd, T. Hare, Vesey-Holt, H. E. Every, C. C. Allen, H. Brouncker; and Dr. Duffey.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday. Present :—Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. A. Whitmore, K.C.B.; Major-Gen. H. Hutton, Major-Gen. J. Rose, C.B.; Col. Sir George F. C. Pocock; Major E. C. Grant, Hon. Leopold Powys; Capts. Peircy, and Kemble; Lieut. Scott (18th Hussars), and Lieut. C. B. Charlwood.

33rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment. At the Ship and Turtle, on Thursday. Present :—Col. Chadwick; Lieut.-Col. Simpson; Majors Fraser, Conor, Ball, W. A. Wynter, and Robbins; Capts. Parry, Easton, Dulce, and Booth; Lieut. Eagar; and Brig.-Surg. T. Clark.

34th Border Regiment. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday last. Present :—Gens. A. Maxwell, C.B., and Sir R. Kelly, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. C. W. Randolph; Major-Gen. Harman; Lieut.-Gen. Robertson, C.B.; Major-Gen. J. Peel; Sir George Douglas, Bart.; Cols. J. Jordan, C.B., and G. Paget; Lieut.-Col. Sydney Bell; Majors E. Vanrenan (late 34th Regt.), B. Shefner, T. Jordan, Gray, Woodroffe-Boyce, W. Vaughan, Clayton, Stuart, and Best; Capts. Savill, Williamson, Chisholm Batten, and H. J. Shepherd; Surg.-Gen. Manifold; Mr. R. H. Y. Heygate and Mr. Sidney Baird.

44th Essex Regiment. At Willis's Rooms, on Thursday. Present :—Gen. Sir Chas. Staveley, K.C.B., in the chair; Cols. Godfrey, Faussett, Gregory, Hand, Logan, and Walters; Majors Foster, Halahan, Lefroy, Micklethwait, Raymond, and Bald; Capts. Churchill, Roberts, Saunders, and Walter; and Messrs. Overton and Scott Watson.

48th (Northamptonshire) Regiment. At the Albion, on Tuesday. Present :—Gens. W. A. McCleverty (colonel of the regiment), Chapman, and Sir H. Bromley, Bart.; Cols. Lys, Fennerin, and Sedley; Lieut.-Col. Miller; Majors R. A. Cartwright, Cumming, and Williamson; Capts. Noel, Herbert, Adam, and A. Bell; Messrs. Browne, Tritton, and G. Goddard.

56th Essex Regiment. At Limmer's Hotel, on Tuesday. Present :—Gen. Lacy; Col. Huskisson; Lieut.-Cols. Thompson, Wood, and Garcia; Majors Smee, Molyneux, D. A. Blest, and W. F. Jones; Capts. Leslie and L. S. King; Surg.-Major P. W. Stafford.

62nd Duke of Edinburgh's Regiment. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday. Present :—Col. H. A. Dundas; Lieut.-Cols. Gream, Boughey, and W. Kelly; Majors Wodehouse, Forsyth, H. Jones, and Minchin; Surg.-Gen. Rutherford, C.B.; Capts. Williams, Carter, Dennis, Bowhill, Inglis, Beatson, E. C. Hill, Clarke, and Dennett; Messrs. Hatch, Tonge, Walton, Rooke, Reay, Warden, Welman, Rooke, and H. J. Jaunsey.

65th and 84th York and Lancaster Regiment. At the Albion, on Tuesday. Present :—Major-Gens. T. Willis, C.B., and Blewitt; Sir E. Waller; Cols. Warren, F. E. Wilson, C.B., and Hon. W. H. Herbert; Lieut.-Cols. W. Jones, R. H. O'G. Haly, and A. R. Lees; Majors Ellis Lee, A. H. Luck, Kirkpatrick, R. W. Peckitt, E. R. Bromhead, and Crookenden; Capts. Lousada, J. L. Power, A. Theobald W. N. Darnell, Gilpin, F. A. Gore, T. Horton, J. Rose, Allcard, and Atcherley; Drs. Hyde and Tomlinson; Messrs. Bolton, R. C. A. Howe, H. C. O. Plummer, and H. S. Scholes.

66th Berkshire Regiment. At the Albion, on Thursday. Present :—Major-Gen. Hogge; Lieut.-Cols. Ready and Stewart; Capts. Beresford Peirse and Soady; Lieuts. Williams, Inglis, Harrison, FitzHerbert, and Deare.

73rd, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday. Present :—Major-Gen. Maral; Cols. Barnes and Mackenzie; Lieut.-Cols. Farrington and Mayne; Majors St. John (35th), W. Clarke (Queen's Regt.), Hill, and W. Gordon; Capts. Davidson and Bower; Lieut. Burton; and Mr. J. E. Yonge.

75th and 92nd Gordon Highlanders. At the Ship and Turtle, on Monday. Present :—Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B.; Major-Gen. J. H. Cox, C.B.; Col. Wadeson, V.C.; Lieut.-Cols. D. Hammill, C.B., Boyes, Vandeleur, Cotton, J. C. Hay, G. Gardyne, D. Stewart, G. S. White, V.C., C.B., and Swinburn; Majors A. E. A. Cross, E. Essex, M. Hope, and J. Scott Napier; Capts. Heycock, Carlyle, Walker, Butt, Barran, Stanton, Dunbar, and Tufnell Robson; Brig.-Surg. Roe; Messrs. A. Stewart, J. Macpherson Grant, J. G. Baird Hay, and A. Lawrie.

76th West Riding Regiment. At the Grosvenor Gallery. Present :—Sir Wilford Brett, K.C.M.G.; Cols. Caldecott, Gammell, and Geddes; Lieut.-Cols. Allardice, Butler, Carlyon, Hodges, and Bland; Major Harrison; Capts. Acton, Welch, and Trench; and Messrs. Molyneux and Thorold.

77th Middlesex Regiment. At Willis's Rooms, on Thursday. Present :—Cols. Kent, Skene, and Acton; Surg.-Gen. Manifold; Lieut.-Col. Hickman; Majors H. Jervis White, R. M. Martin (6th Dragoons), Hope, and Leggett; Capts. Lyon, Westmacott, and Butts; Surg.-Major Woodfall; Messrs. Hollingsworth, Lempriere, and Morritt; Dr. Prendergast, and Dr. Hensman (1st Life Guards).

79th Cameron Highlanders. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday. Present :—Gen. Sir T. Douglas, G.C.B. (president); Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. C. H. Taylor, K.C.B.; Major-Gen. G. Miller, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. Allen; Capts. A. Baillie, A. Hutton, Scovell, Reid, and others.

88th Connaught Rangers. At the Grosvenor Gallery Restaurant, on Tuesday. Present :—Gen. Lambert, C.B.; Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Crosse; Lieut.-Cols. Bowen, Owen, Ernst, Gilby, and Baldwin; Capts. Maher and Whitla; Lieut. and Adjt. Hammond; and Messrs. M. N. Woodard and Clough Taylor.

96th Manchester Regiment. At the Albion, on Thursday. Present :—Gen. T. M. Wilson (colonel of the Batn.); Major-Gen. Scovell; Cols. Briggs and Scovell; Lieut.-Col. Josselyn; Majors E. Boyle, Hill, J. Leslie Toke, and I. Wright; Capts. F. Dorling, Gould, A. H. Morse, R. A. Mostyn, and I. Menzies; and Mr. G. D. Warburton.

102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. At the Grosvenor Gallery Restaurant, on Tuesday. Present :—Lieut.-Gen. D. Brown, in the chair; Major-Gens. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., and Taylor; Cols. P. A. Brown, Carr, Cleland, Daniell, Harcourt, Rogers, Scott Elliot, and Woods; Major Beaumont; Capts. Jones Parry and Sir J. Seton, Bart.; and Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Paul.

The Gazettes.

◆

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 22, 1883.

Royal Artillery—Gen. Sir H. E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., on the Retired List (late Bengal), to be Col.-Commandant, vice Gen. Sir G. Brooke, K.C.B., on the Retired List (late Bengal), deceased (Jan. 1).

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. W. J. Mackeson to be Capt., vice A. Baldrey, appointed Adjt. (May 2).

4th Hussars—Capt. E. W. Exham, having deserted, is removed from her Majesty's service.

7th Hussars—Lieut. C. G. W. E., Viscount Somerton, resigns his commission.

19th Hussars—Troop Serjt. Major William Francis, from the Cavalry Depôt Staff, to be Ridingmaster, vice R. Speirs, placed on temporary half-pay.

21st Hussars—Lieut. H. V. Burn to be Capt., vice A. T. Fisher, appointed a probationer for the Army Pay Department (May 1).

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Col. and Col. B. L. Gordon, C.B. (late Madras), to be Col., vice A. R. Gloag (late Madras), promoted; Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. the Hon. A. B. de Montmorency (late Madras), to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. B. L. Gordon, C.B. (late Madras) (both dated March 31); W. H. Graham to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. J. K. Holdsworth, placed on half-pay (April 18); and G. F. S. Chambers to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. H. Izod, retired (May 12); Major F. Galloway, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. B. de Montmorency (late Madras), promoted (March 31); Captain and Brevet Major Harrison Ross Lewin Morgan, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. H. Graham, promoted (April 18); Major G. A. French, C.M.G., from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. F. S. Chambers, promoted; Capt. A. A. Saunders, upon the Seconded List, to be Major; Capt. and Brevet Major R. Corbett to be Major, vice G. Best, retired; Capts. A. J. Pearson, upon the Seconded List, to be Major; John William Buckle to be Major, vice C. F. B. Grey, whose promotion has been cancelled (all five dated May 12); Edward Armstrong Johnson retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; H. G. Newcome, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice Brevet Major R. Corbett, promoted; C. H. H. Mayne, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice J. P. Rogers, retired; and Lieut. H. A. D. Curtis to be Capt., vice H. T. H. Repton, placed upon half-pay (all three dated May 12). Lieuts. E. H. S. Calder, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice D. C. Carter, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 16); and W. C. Savile, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice G. W. R. Fulton, promoted (March 28). The promotions of the under-mentioned officers are antedated to April 17 :—Lieut.-Col. C. A. Gorham, Major F. F. Ditmas, and Capts. G. Kelaart and A. C. Bailward.

Grenadier Guards—Major and Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. S. Bridges retires on half-pay; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Lord A. C. Gordon-Lennox to be Major, vice Col. the Hon. G. P. H. Villiers, seconded for service as a Military Attaché (April 14).

Coldstream Guards—Lieut.-Col. and Col. FitzR. W. Fremantle, from Supernumerary Major, to be Major, vice Lieut.-Col. W. J. F. Ramsden, retired (May 24).

Scots Guards—Lieut. F. P. F. Vane resigns his commission.

Regimental District.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. E. T. Williams, commanding the 48th Regimental District (the Northamptonshire Regt.), retires upon a pension, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

Line Battalions.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. H. W. Dent to be Capt., vice A. H. Nourse, seconded (April 1).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. R. B. Manning to be placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (May 30); Capt. G. F. Guyon to be Major, vice T. J. R. Mallock, seconded (Dec. 20, 1882); Lieuts. A. H. Daunt, from half-pay, to be Capt., in succession to Major G. F. Guyon, Adjt. 5th Batn.; and W. L. Forbes, from half-pay, to be Lieut., vice F. C. Sartoris, resigned.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. E. G. Wynyard, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Lieut., vice L. C. Dundas, appointed Adjt.

The Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. A. J. Watson to be Capt., in succession to Major C. Hely, Adjt. 4th Batn. (April 14).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt. R. A. H. Townsend resigns his commission.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Major J. P. Soote, from half-pay, to be Major, vice C. S. Gordon, seconded, from March 20, 1883, for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. H. N. Taylor has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 2).

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. J. O. C. Möller to be Major, vice W. J. Boyes, retired (May 2).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. C. H. Brackenbury has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 20).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. the Hon. R H. Bertie to be Capt., vice A. T. Boddam-Whetham, seconded (May 10).

The King's Own Borderers—Capt. A. C. P. Haggard has been seconded for service in the Egyptian Army (May 1); Capt. E. W. W. Dering to be Adjt., vice Lieut. A. W. Pennyman, who has resigned the appointment (April 21).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Major J. de Witt Jebb retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. S. W. Lincoln has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 26).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut. H. P. Carden to be Capt., vice A. Clarke, retired (May 8); Lieut. E. F. Maberly resigns his commission; Lieut. P. Holland has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 2).

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Capt. M. B. Luby has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (April 4).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. W. A. Gough to be Capt., vice J. P. Meade, retired (May 9); Lieut. C. H. F. Binsteed, from the Devonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice L. T. FitzGibbon, resigned.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Capt. H. A. Littledale has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (March 20).

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut. G. F. Browne to be Capt., vice S. A. Dodd, retired (May 6).

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. E. B. W. J. Fraser has been cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial (March 20).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. and Brevet Major E. T. H. Hutton to be Major, vice T. S. Clarke, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Jan. 24).

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Capt. W. M. P. Coleman retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Durham Light Infantry—Lieut. E. L. K. Talbot resigns his commission.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut. M. S. Riach, from the Welsh Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. F. H. Davidson, seconded.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. F. J. Tobin to be Capt., vice W. Cooke-Collis, seconded (April 1).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. A. H. N. U. Champion, from the Border Regiment, to be Capt., vice T. V. Shepherd, retired.

Staff.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. R. Gillespie, C.B., half-pay, to command a Brigade of the Bombay Army, with the rank of Brigdr.-Gen. (March 1).

Capt. C. F. Thomson, 7th Hussars, to be a Brig.-Major on the Staff, vice Major the Hon. H. G. L. Crichton, 21st Hussars, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (June 7).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Lieut. A. Lumb, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), to be a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army (Jan. 3).

Medical Department—Brig.-Surg. W. S. Oliver, M.D., has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. (May 1); Surg.-Major H. J. Paterson, M.D., to be Brig.-Surg., vice E. McGrath, granted retired pay (April 23); Surg.-Major C. Hare has retired on temporary half-pay (May 7).

Army Hospital Corps—Serjt.-Major John Buckley to be Qrmr., vice T. Manser, granted retired pay.

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. First-class J. W. Callow retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Inspecting Vet.-Surg.

Half-Pay—Capt. W. Taylor, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major (May 13).

Brevet.

The under-mentioned Majors of Royal Artillery to be Lieut.-Cols, under the provisions of Article XI. (*f.f.*) of the Royal Warrant of

March 11, 1882:—G. A. Russell (late Bengal) (April 1); W. Bisset (late Madras) (April 28); W. S. Maunsell (April 29).

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Gen. R. Cadell, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Gen., vice Sir A. B. Kemball, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List (March 31).

Major-Gen. N. G. Campbell, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Lieut.-Gen., vice R. Cadell, C.B. (March 31).

Col. A. R. Gloag, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Major-Gen., vice N. G. Campbell (March 31).

Lieut.-Cols. E. C. Griffen, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Col. (May 11); I. Ketchen, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Col. (May 17).

Majors and Hon. Cols. W. J. Bell and J. O. Bovill, on retired pay, retire from the service, receiving the value of their commission.

Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. A. Kysh, late Staff Paymaster, Army Pay Department, has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., A. Macqueen, 3rd Batn. the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major; Qrmr. P. Connell, the Durham Light Infantry, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (April 23).

Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Capt. J. C. Brindley, late Madras Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Major on retirement.

In consequence of the promotion to the rank of Gen. of Lieut.-Gen. R. Cadell, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, the under-mentioned Lieut.-Gens. of R.A., on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, to be Gens. (dated March 31):—W. Olpherts, V.C., C.B., and H. H. Maxwell, C.B. (late Bengal); W. D. Aitken and C. B. Fuller (late Bombay); A. W. Macintire, C.B. (late Madras); H. P. de Teissier (late Bengal).

INDIA OFFICE, May 22, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the under-mentioned officer to the Half-Pay List of the Staff Corps:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut. E. D. H. Daly (March 26).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 22, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieut. F. J. D. Cox resigns his commission.

6th Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieut. J. Macrae, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Lieut. (May 9).

3rd Brigade, Welsh Division—Capt. J. B. Brady resigns his commission.

7th Brigade, South Irish Division—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. B. Smyth resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

Engineer.

Royal Monmouthshire—Lorenzo Cecil Vaughan Henry, gent., to be Lieut. (April 26).

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Capt. G. B. Sicklemore is granted the honorary rank of Major.

3rd Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Major O. C. B. Cresswell resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—The resignation of the commission held by Capt. H. C. G. Montgomery, notified in the *London Gazette* of March 27, is cancelled.

3rd Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. R. W. Bill to be Capt. (May 7).

3rd Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Capt. H. W. F. de Schmid resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. V. C. Smith resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Philip Henry Brian Egerton, gent., to be Lieut. (May 4).

3rd Battalion, the South Wales Borderers—Lieut.-Col. W. J. Thomas is granted the hon. rank of Col. (May 11).

4th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. R. Ellis resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. and Hon. Major A. N. Gillespey resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. W. Style, jun., and Lieut. R. C. H. Mansfield.

3rd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Capt. F. H. Lyell resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Capt. T. W. Lemmon to be Major.

4th Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—John Abdy Combe, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. H. W. Trevelyan to be Major; Lieut. G. V. S. Taylor resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Border Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major G. Cockle resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. H. S. St. Leger-Wood resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. C. H. Maclurcan resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieut. J. I. Williamson resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Lieut. S. F. White resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Francis Robert Gregson, gent., to be Lieut. (May 12).

3rd Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. S. P. M. Maryon-Wilson resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Capt. and Hon. Major H. W. Willett resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Capt. and Hon. Major H. Stokes resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—John Washington Brasier-Creagh, gent., to be Lieut. (May 5).

3rd Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Major J. R. Bottomley is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

4th Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—Capt. J. Pass resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Nathan Horn Scott, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Capt. and Hon. Major W. P. Wrixon resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

6th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. A. H. Ormsby and Lieut. C. R. Gasper.

6th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. the Hon. W. F. J. Dundas resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. J. M. Sweetman-Powell and Lieut. F. M. Hamilton.

5th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. St. J. P. Considine resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. Lord C. FitzGerald resigns his commission.

Militia Medical Department.

Surg.-Major J. Hughes, 3rd Brigade, Welsh Division, R.A., resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Surg. J. Walker, 4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., to be Surg.-Major (Feb. 8).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 22, 1883.

Denbighshire—Capt. J. M. McCalmont resigns his commission.

Lancashire Hussars—Lieut. Francis, Viscount Tarbat, resigns his commission.

Staffordshire—Hubert de Gotham Parker-Jervis, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 22, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Forfarshire—Lieut. J. B. Miller resigns his commission.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway—Lieut. J. Milroy to be Capt.; William Maitland MacRobert, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Devonshire—The Hon. L. A. Addington, late Major, Royal Artillery, to be Hon. Col. of the corps.

2nd Durham (Seaham)—Francis Adolphus Vane-Tempest, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Essex—Lieut. R. H. D. Robinson, from 2nd Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps, to be Lieut.; Arthur John Hauslip Ward, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Glamorganshire—Edward Lewis, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Gloucestershire—Lieut. S. Ransford resigns his commission.

2nd Lancashire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—W. F. Hurndall, C. J. L. Courtenay, and E. R. Beazley.

1st London (City of London)—Capt. W. T. Jones to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—W. B. Murley and R. Perkins.

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—William Race and Archibald Murgatroyd Goldie Goldie-Scot.

1st Orkney—Capt. J. Gray resigns his commission.

Engineer.

2nd Lancashire—John Lambden Ross, Esq., to be Capt.; Thomas Housman Higgin, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Rifle.

1st Aberdeenshire—The Rev. J. A. McClymont, B.D., to be Acting Chaplain.

3rd Aberdeenshire (the Buchan)—Adam Arbuthnot, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Bucks—John Cooper Hedges, gent., to be Qrmr.

3rd Cheshire—Capt. W. C. Cheshire to be Major.

4th Cheshire—John Robinson, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

1st Denbighshire—The Rev. John Francis Reece, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

5th Devonshire—Lalande John Cary Hains, gent., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Durham—Lieut. A. V. Williamson resigns his commission.

1st Elgin—William Sim Murdoch, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—John Leaver Nickisson, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. B. B. Deane resigns his commission.

1st Forfar (Dundee)—Thomas Moncrieff Pattullo, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Glamorgan—The Rev. Edward William Bolney, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st (City of Bristol) Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Francis Killigrew Seymour Metford and Alfred Hugh Benson.

1st Hampshire—John Sampson Furley, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Hampshire—Major H. P. Buchan to be Lieut.-Col.

1st Inverness-shire (Inverness Highland)—Lieut. J. Marshall resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Edmund Henry Bevan, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Frederick Hugh Short, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd (the Weald of Kent) Volunteer Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut. E. Buss resigns his commission.

8th Lanarkshire (the Blythswood)—James Coats, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Lancashire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—William Swan Dixon and William Henry Fisher.

4th Lancashire—Lieut. R. Dorning resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Myles Theodore Burton Kennedy, gent., to be Lieut.

17th Lancashire—Richard Crean, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Capt. J. G. Williams is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. J. E. Lowe resigns his commission.

3rd London—Capt. F. Pontifex resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieut. F. E. Pontifex resigns his commission.

4th Middlesex (West London)—The appointment of A. Campbell-Walker, Esq., late Hon. Major and Adjt. 1st Hertfordshire R.V.C., to be Major, and also the grant to him of the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., notified in the *London Gazette* of the 13th ult., are cancelled.

17th (North) Middlesex—Capt. S. M. Gully, 2nd Batn. the Royal Sussex Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major E. Mills, placed on a retired allowance (March 1).

18th Middlesex—Major E. Villiers to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. G. Unite to be Major; Lieut. A. N. Radcliffe to be Capt.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—Capt. R. C. Vanscolina resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

3rd Norfolk—William Pattrick, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood)—Major H. E. Hunt resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Edmund Arthur Cuckson, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—Capt. J. Pratt resigns his his commission.

1st Sutherland (Highland)—Francis, Viscount Tarbat, to be Major.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Joseph Harrison, gent., to be Lieut.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—The under-mentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Thomas Henry Lindberg and Joseph Ernest Oldfield.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—Lieut. H. Walker resigns his commission.

Memorandum.

Hon. Major E. Mills, late Adjt. 17th (North) Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance (May 5).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date May 23, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 24, 1883.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon the under-mentioned Princesses, Ladies, and Nursing Sisters, under the provisions of her Majesty's Warrant, dated April 23, 1883, viz.:—H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, the Crown Princess of the German Empire and of Prussia (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland), H.R.H. the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain and Ireland), H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice, H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck, Viscountess Strangford, the Hon. Lady Loyd-Lindsay, Miss Nightingale, Mrs. J. C. Deeble, Misses A. E. Caulfield, H. Stewart, M. A. Fellowes, J. A. Gray, H. Norman, J. Jerrard, E. Cannell, M. Jones, B. Story, S. Airey, E. Wheldon, J. M. Gray, and Langlands, Sisters Louise, Maria Celestina, Maria Pia, Maria Camilla, Maria Carmela, Maria Ludovica, Maria Benedetta, and Camilla Orpheline.

INDIA OFFICE, May 24, 1883.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Col. G. T. Chesney, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to be a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIA OFFICE, May 24, 1883.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Lieut.-Cols. D. W. Campbell, Hon. Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy of India, Commandant East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps; F. Peterson, Commandant 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps; T. R. Church, Madras S.C., Commandant Madras Volunteer Guards; and S. Jackson, Commandant Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

INDIA OFFICE, May 25, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut.-Cols. H. I. Wheler, of the Bengal S.C. (April 16); A. A. Davidson, of the Madras S.C. (April 25); Majors the Hon. R. W. Napier, of the Bengal S.C. (April 5); W. Freeth, of the Madras S.C. (March 20); G. Conssmaker, of the Bombay S.C. (April 1); Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. Lumsdaine, of the Bombay Army (May 1); Surg.-Major J. Bilderbeck, of the Madras Army (May 17).

The Queen has approved of the resignation of the service by the under-mentioned officer:—Lieut. T. Lay, Bengal S.C. (April 20).

Brevet.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of hon. rank on retirement:—

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. H. I. Wheler, Bengal S.C. (April 16), and A. A. Davidson, Madras S.C. (April 25).

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors the Hon. R. W. Napier, Bengal S.C. (April 5); W. Freeth, Madras S.C. (March 20); and G. Conssmaker, Bombay S.C. (April 1).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 25, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Northern Division—Capt. and Hon. Major R. W. A. Shortis resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Brigade, Eastern Division—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—C. Monsell and C. H. Gorton.

2nd Brigade, Western Division—Lieut. R. F. Elrington to be Capt. (May 1).

6th Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. H. G. Holmes resigns his commission.

7th Brigade, South Irish Division—Capt. and Hon. Major R. M. Studdert to be Major.

Engineer.

Royal Monmouthshire—The appointment of Lieut. W. B. M. Jackson, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 1st inst., is antedated to April 25.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. G. A. Flower resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—The Hon. Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. R. A. M. Stevens to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. G. F. Lees resign his commission; Lieut. the Hon. M. B. Hawke to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. H. Wayne is granted the hon. rank of Major.

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. R. Wills-Sandford resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the East Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. T. C. Dawson resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt. A. Jackson resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. G. L. Jennings-Bramly resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Granville Cholmondeley Feilden, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. and Hon. Major E. H. Ward resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. A. C. G. Helyar resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. C. Thompson resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. F. G. Hildige resigns his commission.

9th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. E. Battersby to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. P. J. W. Considine resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 25, 1883.

Royal 1st Devon—Capt. A. W. N. Thomas, 20th Hussars, to be Adjt., in succession to Major A. B. Harvey, 5th Lancers, whose term of service as Adjt. expires (June 1).

Lanarkshire (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire)—Lieut. W. J. D. Campbell resigns his commission.

West Somerset—Sub-Lieut. R. T. Combe to be Lieut. (June 14, 1876).

Staffordshire—John Bourne, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 25, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway—William Moore, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

1st Cumberland—James Robertson Corner, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Edinburgh (City)—Capt. G. D. Bruce resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement; William Henry Curr, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Forfarshire—Duncan Robertson Irvine, gent., to be Lieut.

1st London (City of London)—Capt. E. Chambers resigns his commission.

3rd Middlesex—Thomas Henry Tate Rogers, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Sussex—Capt. E. Beves resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Arthur Bond Wrangham and Herbert Spurrell.

1st Worcester—Lieut.-Col. W. Stallard resigns his commission.

Engineer.

1st Aberdeenshire—Alexander Brown, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Lanarkshire—John Ross Granger, gent., M.B., to be Acting-Surg.

1st Lancashire—Thomas Farmer, gent., to be Lieut.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut.-Col. H. D. Lomas resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Capt. L. Legge resigns his commission.

Rifle.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—Warren Hastings, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

4th Cheshire—Major G. E. Pearson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Elgin—Lieut. G. Smith to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Raymond Douglas Trotter, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Herefordshire—The Rev. Richard Evans, to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Isle of Wight—Joseph Ellery, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire (Deeside Highland)—Lieut. R. McGregor resigns his commission.

2nd Lanarkshire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. A. Steuart and Lieut. A. Campbell.

3rd Lanarkshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—J. Bruce and C. G. D. Morier.

8th Lanarkshire (the Blythswood)—Lieut. W. M. Smith resigns his commission.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Capt. J. Snow is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—William Grenville Smyth, Esq., to be Capt.; Lieut. H. P. Padley resigns his commission.

2nd London—Capt. J. E. Dalley resigns his commission; John Eustace Dalley, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Norfolk—George Octavius Vores, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Norfolk—Lieut. R. Wells resigns his commission; Acting Surg. I. K. Milne, M.D., resigns his appointment.

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood)—Lieut. H. A. Lynam to be Capt.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—Halford John Mackinder, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Renfrewshire—James Caldwell, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Renfrewshire—Lieut. J. Pollock to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. J. L. Holberton resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Charles Henry Wright, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Stirlingshire—Capt. J. A. King resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Tower Hamlets (The Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. F. A. Davis resigns his commission.

1st Westmoreland—Charles Dennis Mare, gent., to be Lieut.

Cadet Corps (Marlborough College) attached to 2nd Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Hon. Capt. W. J. Ford resigns his commission; George William Rundall, gent., to be Hon. Capt.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date May 26, and the current year must be understood.)

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE Report of the Committee on Army Hospital Services, with which the *Times* was specially favoured more than three weeks ago, is at last in our hands. We are absolutely unable now to devote to this important and bulky volume of 771 pages, the time and space it merits. Before commenting on the recommendations of the Committee, or the tenor of the mass of evidence given before them, we must notice the clearness with which the proceedings are arranged. We have, first, the authority and instructions for appointing the Committee and guiding their investigations; next, a summary of the Report; then the Report in all its minuteness of detail; then, lists of the witnesses, alphabetically and according to date; a digest of the evidence (64 pages); minutes of the evidence (492 pages); and, lastly, an appendix, supplying much interesting information and facilitating reference. For this convenient arrangement, we are probably indebted to Colonel Elles, the indefatigable Secretary, an officer whose reputation for careful and systematic work is established and acknowledged. The opinions, suggestions, and recommendations of the Committee may be counted literally by the hundred, but the vast majority of them relate to trifling matters of detail. Can any one believe that the important interests at stake are appreciably affected by devising a badge for ward orderlies, or even by the abolition of the grade of "second corporals"? The practice of sending men as quickly as possible from field hospitals to base hospitals, in order to give room in the former for fresh cases—a practice by which the services of many men were needlessly lost in Egypt—is called "the evacuation system"! The sense of congruity or humour must have been absent or dormant in those who adopted an expression so disastrously suggestive. "With a view to strengthen the hands of the regimental medical officer *as much as possible*, we propose that a corporal and private of each battalion or unit be appointed to attend the medical officer in the field, and that a sufficient number of soldiers be trained for this service in time of peace." Can this be meant seriously, or is it simply a dull joke, just to relieve the dreariness of the report? It is further recommended that "the Army Hospital Corps be amalgamated with the Army Medical Department, which may be constituted a royal corps," in recognition, we presume, of the thoroughly satisfactory way in which it failed to perform in Egypt the miscellaneous duties it has lately assumed, and in order to make "unification" and glorification synonymous! If this ill-timed suggestion were acted on, we might expect that memorials would be sent in by the "royal corps," which have earned that title gloriously by blood and iron, not by blowing their own brazen trumpets, praying that a distinction they no longer valued might be withdrawn. The following paragraph in the report is very significant, though two members have plainly expressed their dissent,—dissent in which most of the witnesses have concurred, and in which most of our readers will concur:—"We entertain no doubt but that the system on which the Medical services are organised in the field, though possibly requiring modifications in detail, is sound in principle." Without now repeating the evidence of any individual officers, we may state that the preponderance of opinion is decidedly in favour of reverting to the "regimental system," instead of retaining the present "unification." In courts of law, we often find that a new trial is granted, on the ground of the verdict having been against the weight of evidence. On the point to which we refer, the opinion of the Committee is opposed to that of the majority of the witnesses, and an appeal will surely be made, not to another similar tribunal, but, through the press, to Parliament and the public. Unable, in the little time available, to read all the evidence, we turned naturally to that given by Lord Wolseley and Sir John Adye; assuming that from the Commander of the Army in Egypt and his Chief of the Staff we should get the most precise and trustworthy information. Owing to the special favour shown to the *Times*, the purport of Lord Wolseley's evidence has appeared in many papers, and is doubtless familiar to most of our readers. He tells the Committee that he found great fault with the management of the hospital at Ismailia, yet in his despatch of September 16, he says:—"The medical arrangements were all they should have been, and reflect the highest credit upon Surgeon-General Hanbury." Again, he tells us how he pitched into "a hospital doctor" at Cairo, and would not allow him to shift any share of responsibility for the apparent and gross neglect to an official called the "Commissary-General of Ordnance" (a title not to be discovered in the *Army List*, and which is confined to our Indian forces); yet in his despatch of September 24, he says, "The Medical Department, under Surgeon-General Hanbury, C.B., have done all that could possibly be done for the care and comfort of the sick and wounded." What value can be attached to the praise or blame of a General who blows so hot and so cold alternately? Sir John Adye, according to his own evidence, seems to have been remarkable for not seeing irregularities or hearing of grievances, though he was Chief of the Staff. When we consider the great amount of evidence and the time occupied in the proceedings, and then read the trivial recommendations and futile suggestions of the Committee, we are reminded of the well-known Latin sentence, "Parturitur mons, nascitur ridiculus mus."

IN the *Times* of the 23rd ult., there appeared one of those Wednesday Military articles to which we are now becoming accustomed, and so like was this last to the one which preceded it, that for a time we were almost under the impression that we had taken up by mistake an old copy of the paper. Our contemporary starts by saying that the short-service system has become an established fact, and that since its institution we have not experienced that chronic deficiency in the annual supply of recruits that marked the days of long service. It is obliged to admit, however, that our Regular Forces are at present undermanned, and that before the end of the year we shall not only have to make good the present deficiency of some 8,000 men, but that we must also provide for 5,000 or 6,000 more who will have joined the Reserves. With admirable candour the *Times* wishes to look the matter in the face. We fully agree that there can be no good done by shutting one's eyes to facts and seeking to minimise their rea value. The wonder is how the *Times* can reason so rightly and then act so wrongly, for not only does it shut its own eyes to all unpleasant truths, but it tries to shut the eyes of others. In speaking of the falling-off in the supply of recruits, it is contended that "if, on the one hand, the causes are of a merely incidental, temporary, or easily remediable character, there is, of course, no ground for misgiving. If, on the other, they disclose substantial defects inherent in our system, we must not hesitate to face the question, and largely modify, or even destroy, any parts of that system that are proved to be unfitted for the essential object of keeping our squadrons and battalions at their proper strength." This is excellent reasoning. It puts us very much in mind of the summing-up of the Judge in the trial from "Pickwick." But notwithstanding this candid way of putting it, the *Times* cannot admit that there is any inherent defect in a system which it has always upheld and cherished with a fondness as great as that which a mother frequently has for a deformed or idiot child. The reasons for the shortness in our 'supply of recruits in 1882 are, it is maintained, for the most part, temporary and of a remediable kind. Yet there appears to be no way out of the difficulty, except by going back to eighteen years as the "minimum" age for the enlistment of recruits, and by relaxing the precautions taken by the medical officers, so that if recruits of the proper stamp do not come forward in sufficient numbers, any ragged, half-starved boy who says he is eighteen will not be rejected. If this is our only cure, it is worse than the disease; and as we have before protested against it, so shall we now, for we are convinced that it is pernicious in the extreme, being expensive to the country and ruinous to the Army, which no one can wish to see turned into a nursery for starving striplings. We strongly object to the *Times* assuming its premisses, and then arguing upon them. It is an easy matter to come to a satisfactory conclusion when you have recourse to such a plan as this. Our contemporary should cast aside all sophistry. Of what use is it to say, when advocating a return to eighteen as the minimum of age, that "had young men of this age remained eligible in 1882, the returns would have shown, 'probably,' more accessions to the Army than any year since 1876." Why? No doubt it suits the purpose of the advocates of short service to say this in order to support their argument, but why should we believe it? All we have to do is to deal with results. Again, it is very easy to get out of the difficulty as to the Guards being so considerably below their establishment, by arguing that "it will necessitate a lowering of the standard, but not to an extent that will effect their soldierlike fitness, although it may take away somewhat from their impressive appearance." But the Guards are a picked body of men, forming a special branch of the Service, having special duties to perform, and having to take part in public pageants. Should it be found necessary to reduce their standard to anything near that of the Line, it surely would be better that the country should be saved the expense of keeping up a *corps d'élite* at all. If the Guards are to be reduced to the level of the Line, the duties now performed by them might as well be carried out by regiments of the Line, for if the height of the Guards were reduced to, say, 5 feet 7 inches, there would be nothing special about them except the shape of their bearskin and the trimmings on their tunics. It would appear that any little uneasiness which the *Times* may feel as regards the difficulty we have in obtaining recruits is allayed by the reflection that the men whose departure from the ranks in such large numbers as to cause the deficiency are still available in the Reserves. This fact does not give us the smallest consolation, nor do we agree with the *Times* when it says that the military school has distinguished itself by a too close adherence to institutions as they exist. We would ask what measure has it stood in the way of which has proved valuable to the Army and the public? Was the abolition of Purchase one? It did not stand in the way of this; it merely objected to the terms that were imposed upon a body of men who were victims of a system sanctioned, if not instituted, by authority. "If this military school had had its way," the *Times* says, "we should not now possess the Army Reserve which, while yet incomplete, is a positive addition of 30,000 men to our fighting strength." This military school, had it been consulted, would certainly not have starved the first and fighting line to put 30,000 men into a Reserve which should only, properly speaking, be called up in case of extreme national emergency. In all probability, the military school would have devised a scheme which would have made our Militia the Reserve, and left our first line of defence unweakened by constant drains. We are glad to be able to agree with our contemporary in one respect. We also think that greater advantage might be obtained in return for the large sums now voted. Our Army administration is extravagant in some respects, and extremely parsimonious in others. Stricter economy should be exercised. Personal interest should not be allowed to sway Army contracts, and Generals, no matter what their position, should be denied bloated staffs. Again has the *Times* attempted, most unfairly, to put the blame of failure upon those who have had the misfortune to be obliged to try to work a system which experience has proved to be full of defects. It is to be hoped that the ponderous periods of the *Times* do not reach the class from which we obtain our recruits, or our supply may fall still shorter, and men out of the service may be taught to look with fear and trembling upon a profession in which crime meets with Draconic measures, and discipline is only maintained by terrorism. We feel sure that the men who leave the service do not give it a bad name on those accounts. The reason why the service is unpopular, is that the advantages held out are not sufficiently great; for men now have no opportunity of making it a lasting source of livelihood. What the country wants to do is to get as much as possible out of the men, and then turn them adrift on the world through the Army Reserve, either to beg or starve. The authorities all break faith with the men, more especially as regards the Reserves. The position here is full of uncertainty, and the Reservemen have been taught that they are never free from liability to serve. This alone has caused a very great amount of discontent. We would ask the *Times* if the men who leave the service give it a good or a bad character; if the officers who have to work our system condemn it; if our supply of recruits has fallen so short as to cause anxiety in the minds of all except the *Times*, and if desertion is as prevalent and crime no less than it used to be,—in what way has our Short Service System been a success?

THE manner in which junior commissioned service in the Royal Navy is allowed to count for increase of full and half-pay is, in these days of slow promotion, a hardship greatly felt, and an injustice which should no longer exist. A subordinate officer's probationary term ends on passing the necessary examination to qualify him for a commission, when, to any common-sense and unprejudiced being, he should become entitled to the full advantages of service in the junior commissioned rank, whenever he is promoted to the senior grade of his particular branch; but instead, he is only allowed to count the junior time by driblets, as he acquires senior service. Sub-Lieutenants generally serve five years in that rank, and, if placed on half-pay when promoted, receive the munificent sum of 4s. per diem, and must serve six years as a Lieutenant before the whole of that period is allowed to count. If all junior service were conceded at the time of advancement, the Lieutenant would only receive 5s. half-pay. A difference of only a shilling, small as it is, makes a yearly difference of £18, sufficient to enable a provident man to appear in decent attire, but not enough to prepare an outfit for his next appointment as a ward-room officer, which, if he has not private means, must be obtained on credit. Sub-Lieutenants are generally in their twenty-fifth year when promoted, and are consequently no better off than an Army Subaltern of three years' service, who receives the same daily rate, 4s., if obliged to take temporary half-pay. Assistant-Paymasters serve now for upwards of sixteen years in that rank, and are in their thirty-eighth year when promoted; they receive 6s. a day half-pay—not one-half their full pay. This scale is not increased for three years, and as many of these officers are for the first year unemployed, the injustice is too palpable, and shows hard dealing with men who have arrived at the middle-aged period of life. It knocks out whatever is left of zeal and elasticity, after such a long term of junior service. To the Admiralty mind, it would be terrifying to allow these officers the small advantage we claim for them, as in the case of the last officer promoted he would actually be entitled to 10s. 6d. half-pay, and 19s. full pay, though the official equanimity of either the Treasury or the Admiralty remains unruffled when they consider the salaries their Higher-Division clerks receive at an age corresponding with that of lately promoted Paymasters. These highly-paid and lightly-worked civilian officials receive double the pay given to the Naval officers whose case we are discussing, without ever being burdened with the expense of costly uniform or large outfit for foreign service, such as executive and accountant officers must provide, as it is sufficient if the Civil-Service clerk is respectably clad in citizen garb, with the advantage of an income both continuous and increasing. Engineers are slightly better treated on promotion than Assistant-Paymasters, as they are given 6s. 6d. half-pay,—one-half their full pay. Advancement takes place at about the same age, and they are less unemployed than Paymasters, but still the unfairness is equally applicable in acquiring junior time for increase of pay. As a class, they are themselves to blame for this; as, when Admiral Key's Committee sat to inquire into their complaints, three Senior Chief Engineers stated that the present mode of counting junior time was fair, and did not require alteration. Probably, being old officers, to whom change in the system would not apply, and who, perhaps, had to wait several years before all their early service counted, they were not large-minded enough to suggest an improvement; and as the Admiralty would prefer three negatives to as many thousands of affirmatives in a question of financial expenditure, advantage was taken of these objections. The opportunity was thus lost of obtaining a valuable pecuniary gain, while energy was devoted to social matters which would have been conceded in the necessary course of events. Honourable Members have frequently questioned the Admiralty representative in the Lower House on this subject, and always received the unsatisfactory reply that the existing regulations were sufficiently generous, and there was no necessity to alter them. Acts of justice are only conceded by "My Lords" under compulsion. It had been a long-standing custom to retain two months' full wages when payments were made to the crews of ships, but in 1871 the practice was so strongly denounced in Parliament that a Circular was immediately issued rescinding such an unfair regulation. It is to be regretted that similar coercion has not been brought to bear on the unjust rule which has existed for upwards of a quarter of a century in regard to officers' junior time. Such a measure would require powerful support, as the Treasury and Admiralty official shuffling would thwart any moderate attempt. Naval service is hard enough, without the emoluments being deferred until men are old and grey-headed, or, as in some cases, lost by the unfair working of existing regulations. A Lieutenant, if he has not six years' service in that rank, can only retire on 5s. per diem if incapacitated. A Paymaster cannot, with the intervals of half-pay, count all his junior time until he is 54 years of age; therefore, supposing his health fails at 40, he must retire on 6s., in consequence of this unjust law. A Chief Engineer, under similar circumstances, has a trifling advantage, as his minimum retirement is £150 per annum; but even that is but an insignificant reward, after devoting the best years of his life to the service, especially in these days, when science has added largely to his professional requirements. We trust that Naval officers who are interested in this matter will assist us in our endeavour to obtain the support of the Legislature to remove this injustice, and that honourable Members will not let the subject drop, as the Admiralty, while treating Executive, Accountant, and Engineer officers with marked unfairness, have been forced to allow that there should be no distinction between senior and junior time for Medical officers.

The First of June is celebrated for two Naval victories won by England over her foes. Lord Howe's victory and gallant Broke's capture of the *Chesapeake*. Times have changed since these. England and America are now at peace, have forgotten the past, and look hopefully to the future, when a Zollverein will unite the whole English-speaking race.

Among the recent recipients of Colonial honours, Colonel Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, K.C.M.G., served in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, from 1852 to 1868, his active service during that time being,—in the Baltic from the commencement of the Russian War in 1854 to 1856, when he was present in the rocket boats at the bombardment of Sveaborg (medal). He was seconded from the Royal Marines on taking the Colonial Secretaryship of British Honduras in July, 1868, and continuing in Colonial employ, was subsequently placed upon the retired list of his rank. From Honduras he was transferred to British Guiana as Receiver-General, and from thence was promoted in 1877 to Colonial Secretary at Natal. His services in this Colony, both during the Zulu and Boer wars, were recognised first in the award of the C.M.G., and now in the late *Gazette* to K.C.M.G.

Lieutenant Sandford, retired, R.N., an officer who has always borne the highest reputation in the service, and a gold medallist, is about to be appointed Instructor to the Liverpool Brigade, Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. Since leaving the Navy, he has been in command of a training brig in the Clyde, and for some short time past has acted as Naval editor of one of our contemporaries. While serving as a Gunnery-Lieutenant, he was looked upon by all his comrades as one of the most rising and promising officers of his rank, and it was with sincere regret that the service heard of his retirement, some two years ago, owing to ill-health. Lieutenant Sandford has now entirely recovered, and we can but congratulate the Liverpool Brigade on securing the services of such an able and zealous officer.

We lately referred to the way in which officers' mess-traps were supplied to newly commissioned ships, and the inconvenient practice which has recently been introduced of making officers of Flag and Reserve-ships select articles for messes in which they are in no way interested. It must be admitted that the total value of the articles allowed is generous, and a great help to officers, thereby saving their pockets being drained of a "lump sum" for necessary mess utensils. There are officers still on the Active List who remember how inconveniently their three-months' advance of pay was lessened by calls for "mess entrance," subscriptions in advance, &c., amounting at times, in ward-rooms of "crack frigates," to £50, and who will acknowledge that the establishment of the mess-trap system was a relief. The subsequent regulation making the issue gratuitous has been appreciated by all in the service. Excepting in time of war, the date for commissioning a ship is generally fixed several days beforehand, sometimes as much as a fortnight; the officers receive early notice of their appointments, and the Navigating officer has, as a rule, been some months in the ship. We would suggest that the Executive and Accountant officers should be directed to join at least a week in advance, being borne on the flagship's books for the time, and together with the Navigating officer, decide what mess-traps are required, making out the necessary demands, and arranging for them to be sent the day prior to commissioning. Other and more important advantages would accrue from the early appearance of these officers. The Executive officer would have time to prepare and arrange matters of interior economy, examine all parts of the ship thoroughly before the crew joined, and enter into all the details of the thousand and one items which attach themselves to the duties of a second-in-command. The Paymaster would also have time to ascertain the quantities of provisions, clothing, and other stores required, and consult with the Senior Lieutenant relative to the messing of the crew, lighting, and other arrangements, which are greatly hurried when officers only join on the forenoon of commissioning, as the ship is soon lumbered with men, baggage, &c., and everything is for the time unsettled. Further, it would give a better opportunity of engaging mess servants, and thus overcome the inconvenience of "roughing it" for several days. With regard to the mode of obtaining mess-traps, it appears that a priced list is supplied, giving proportions of the necessary articles, the total value of which corresponds with the sum allowed by the Queen's Regulations. Officers are not obliged to confine; themselves strictly to the quantities of each article shown on the list, as there are some which are inapplicable to small ships, and a larger number of another description may be taken in lieu. Should the value of the articles exceed the sum allowed, repayment for the same may be made; and it is not undesirable to take additional quantities when proceeding to a distant station. As no replacements are allowed after the first gratuitous supply, the Admiralty might allow the messes of ships on foreign stations to demand moderate quantities from England, which could be sent with other stores to the Naval Yards, payment being made by the mess caterer to the Paymaster of the ship receiving them. This would be a great convenience to officers, as they are unable to obtain the Admiralty pattern abroad, and in some places can only procure inferior articles at exorbitant prices. The suggestions we make would entail but little or no extra expense, and would greatly enhance the comfort of officers.

Will some Member of Parliament request the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty to state how it has happened that Lieutenant Alfred E. Rawnsley, of the *Woodlark*, was tried by court-martial on board the *Tourmaline*, at Bombay, in March, 1883, on four trivial charges, dating back to May, 1881, three of which were disproved; while the fourth, of having sat down during his watch, was admitted? For this offence, committed two years ago, Lieutenant Rawnsley was sentenced to be reprimanded and dismissed his ship! Full details will be found under the name of the *Tourmaline* in our columns devoted to the movements of the Navy.

Lieutenant Sleeman, retired R.N., contributes to this month's number of *Colburn's United Service Magazine* an able paper on "The Training of Our Midshipmen," in which he sketches out a scheme whereby a somewhat higher standard of sound mathematical knowledge may be attained by the junior officers of the Navy, without entailing any sacrifice of the practical knowledge of their profession. *Colburn* spells Lieutenant Sleeman's name wrong, by the bye. It is not "Sherman."

The new German Minister of Marine has determined to remove the German Naval College from Kiel to Berlin, and to affiliate it to the Military Academy. At the same time, Gaarden, near Kiel, is being made the chief Naval Arsenal of the Empire. Sixteen detached forts are being constructed round Kiel, and all Naval works are being concentrated at Gaarden. The garrison is to be increased by 5,000 men of all arms. Two new barracks for seamen and marines are to be constructed, and the whole Baltic Coast is to be placed in a thorough state of defence.

The Admiralty building programme is being carried out at Portsmouth just now with some show of activity. On the slips are the *Camperdown*, laid down in December, and already making a considerable display, and the *Calliope*, a new "C" class corvette, far advanced towards completion. The *Imperieuse*, building in No. 11 dock, has arrived at a stage when progress is not easily perceptible to the casual observer, but numerous hands are employed upon her. Considerable progress is also being made with the *Colossus*; the side armour has been in its place for some time, and the foremost turret is also completely armoured, and has the gun slides or girders in position. Shipbuilding is, however, but a slow process nowadays, even at its best, which it is by no means certain is the case in our dockyards. The First Reserve ships were all to be out of hand this week, the *Lord Warden* and *Hercules* having been brought out of dock on Tuesday. The crew of the *Warrior* were to be turned over to the *Shannon* on Friday. In the old steam basin is the *Active*, with all her topsides out, in process of alteration for her new armament of 6-in. breech-loaders. The intended result may be seen in her sister vessel, the *Volage*, which was completed some time since. She has her guns on board, but the result is not very encouraging. Long breech-loading guns are undoubtedly necessary; but it is certain that long, narrow ships are not well adapted for carrying them. There are several guns on board the *Volage* which, at certain angles of training, it will be difficult to work; while even in the "secure" position the slides completely lumber up the deck. In dock, among others, are the *Polyphemus*—and it is worth while taking a stroll under her bottom—the *Enchantress*, and the Port-Admiral's new yacht, which has replaced the old *Fire Queen*. She is a smart little screw vessel, but, as she draws nearly 12 ft., she can scarcely be considered as well adapted for the purpose as her predecessor. Cutting off corners will be out of the question, the Spit will be forbidden ground, the "Swash" only an occasional luxury, the "Middle" a continual bugbear, and the river at Cowes a source of considerable anxiety; and last, though not least, the "distinguished personages" whom she is destined to convey to Osborne will have a far worse time of it in bad weather than in the old craft.

Captain Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., delivers a lecture on "Machine-Guns" at the Royal United Service Institute on Friday afternoon, June 15. Lord Charles Beresford has collected a mass of valuable information on the subject from the Admiralty, the War Office, and from officers in command of ships, and it is anticipated that his lecture will be one of the most interesting of the season.

The *Opal* and *Alecto* arrived at Madeira on May 22. They experienced fine weather during the passage from Plymouth, the *Opal* only stopping once to secure one of the towing hawsers. Her engines worked remarkably well, and she only burnt 130 tons of coal. The *Alecto* only used her engines to steam into the anchorage, but maintained banked fires all the way out, so as to be ready for any emergency. It has been ascertained that the rate of consumption of fuel per indicated horse-power per hour of the *Alecto* is 5·7 lbs., instead of the usual rate of 2 lb. per hour, and as she only carries 78 tons of coal, and her daily consumption at full speed is about 33½ tons, it is evident that she only carries 2½ days' coal at that rate of steaming. Even when working economically she burns 12 tons a day. This abnormal consumption of fuel is due to the boilers having been filled with extra large tubes to allow of a sufficient draught to enable wood to be burnt instead of coal, when the supply of the latter falls short. Such an arrangement appears to us to be a great mistake, as with compound engines a vessel such as the *Alecto* should be a most economical vessel. She will be more used just at present on the coast than up the rivers, and coal can be obtained at most places on the West Coast, while the proportion of wood to coal, to keep up the same amount of steam, is enormous. Hence, burning so much coal as does the *Alecto*, her consumption of wood precludes its being used for fuel, as the labour to cut the required quantity would be enormous, and when cut, want of stowage room would prevent its being taken on board in quantities sufficient to carry the vessel any distance. The *Alecto* may, therefore, be looked upon as utterly unfitted for the Coast, and the Admiralty are greatly to blame for selecting such a vessel for the work she will have to perform.

We have received the Report of the Danish Ordnance Select Committee on the experiments recently concluded on the island of Amager with armour-plates. From this it appears that, "Having stood the five rounds, nothing but fragments were left" of the Creuzot plate, leaving the ship's side exposed and naked at the mercy of the enemy, while the plate supplied by Messrs. Cammell and Co. remained "whole." This confirms our previous statements. We will, however, go carefully through the report so kindly sent us by Mr. Nielsen, Director of Shipbuilding and Engineering of the Danish Navy, and give our readers a *résumé* of its conclusions on a future occasion.

A great and a legitimate emotion was experienced in France, when the Minister of Marine informed the Chamber of the death of the gallant Captain Rivière, and a large per-centage of his small force. A fine, patriotic feeling was at once exhibited by Deputies of all parties, and the necessary supplies for the despatch of reinforcements to Tonquin were at once voted. It was, of course, a piece of culpable negligence to have left Captain Rivière and his men in so exposed a position as Hanoi for month after month. The lesson which we received at the Cape should not have been lost on our neighbours. It remains to be seen whether M. Jules Ferry will in the end sit down under defeat like Mr. Gladstone, and content himself with having saved the country from a further expenditure of men and money. At present, the cry is that French blood has been shed, and French blood must be avenged. And who is to blame for the death of Captain Rivière, who was not only an excellent officer, but a man of considerable literary ability? The Radicals, who opposed the expedition altogether, and who hampered the action of the Government? President Grèvy, who when the late Minister of Marine wished to despatch an adequate force to Cochin China, so strongly objected, that Admiral Jauréguiberry tore up the proposition he had laid before the Cabinet Council, and flung it into the fire? Ministerial instability, which renders difficult any continuous policy? Fear that the Chambers would refuse further supplies for a distant adventure? A knowledge that behind Annam there looms the Celestial Empire and its countless millions of "the coming race?" The suspicion that Prince Bismarck is encouraging France to weaken herself at home by expeditions similar to that of Mexico, which was so disastrous to her in 1870? In fact, there are many reasons to explain why Captain Rivière was neglected at Hanoi, as Dupleix and Lally were formerly neglected in India and Montcalm at Quebec. That the French Government should have been over-cautious is not very surprising, seeing that the Cabinet of De Freycinet was upset for having wished to send some Marines during the Egyptian difficulty to protect the Suez Canal, and this at a moment when the success of Arabi would have been fatal, not only to that water-route, but to Algeria and Tunis, from which the French, as they themselves acknowledged, would in all probability have been driven. However, since then, an adventurous policy has become the order of the day. M. Challemel-Lacour is pleased to say that China will not move in the Tonquin affair, but this is not the opinion of the late French ambassador to Pekin, who was recalled a short time ago for recommending a settlement of the difficulty, which would have left Tonquin under Chinese protection, while guaranteeing the commercial interests of France. The French Foreign Minister must also be well aware of the intentions of the Court of Pekin, through the Chinese Ambassador, who recently left Paris to go to Moscow. As was only to be expected, a portion of the French Press is engaged in throwing the blame upon us. We, forsooth, are encouraging China to declare war with France. If so, it must be for an idea, for our commerce of £10,000,000 will naturally suffer by a war between France and China, and this we have tried to impress upon France all along. As regards the reverse at Hanoi, it is suspected in Paris that the Government has concealed its full extent, that it is more severe than is represented. And there will, no doubt, be great difficulty in moving up reinforcements to the aid of the beleaguered garrison. It was stated a short while ago in the French papers that the Marines despatched from Toulon a month back would, on arriving, be obliged in all probabillty to remain under shelter until the rainy season was over, for about six weeks. There must be great anxiety, therefore, with regard to the ultimate fate of the garrison holding Hanoi against an enemy flushed with success. In the meantime, a subscription is being raised to set up a statue to Captain Rivière, whose untimely end everyone must deplore. The death of Capitaine de Vaisseau Henri Rivière, of the French Navy, while gallantly leading his handful of men against vastly superior Annamite forces, will be heard of with deep regret by all his old friends and acquaintances in the English Navy, for he was a great favourite with all with whom he ever came in contact.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was somewhat inconvenienced some weeks back by a gentleman of German-Jewish descent, who imagines himself to be the real heir to the English throne. This person, whose appearance is well-known through his long black curly locks and general untidy appearance, has been in the habit of promenading Pall Mall, in front of Marlborough House, during several hours of the night. Being foiled in his attempts to gain an interview there, he recently made a flying visit to Portsmouth, where he continually haunted Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, calling several times a day to request to be proclaimed Prince of Wales, until the Governor's boatmen, stationed at the gates of Government House for the purpose, denied him admission. He then escaped from his medical attendant, who had followed him to Portsmouth, and betook himself to Cowes, intent on obtaining an audience of the Queen, to press his claim to being the rightful heir to the throne. The detectives and Household police at Osborne effectually checkmated this design. Since then the good people of Cowes have been somewhat amused, but not a little frightened, by his various antics, notwithstanding that he is watched by three robust attendants. But, unfortunately, at present the law is on his side, owing to the tender-heartedness of his parents, to say nothing of their dread of public notoriety. The Baron and Baroness, whose son is thus mentally afflicted, are well known in society. The Baron lends his name to one of the largest financial houses in the world, but is so soft-hearted that we may well wish he were a little more stern. We feel convinced that unless greater restraint is put upon this unfortunate gentleman, the family in Hyde Park Gate will live to rue the day this warning was neglected.

There are few, perhaps we may almost say none, of those who knew him who will not sincerely regret the loss of Lord Rokeby, who has died at a ripe old age, having preserved his spirits and his consciousness up to the last. A gallant, open-hearted, generous, and kind old veteran, who knew the feelings, strength, and weakness of those who served him, he was well fitted for the commands which his Sovereign had entrusted to him. He was essentially a Guardsman, possibly with some of their failings, but endowed with all their advantages and merits. He was appointed to the 3rd Guards in time to take part in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and was one of the young officers who tried, and successfully too, to make their presence in France as members of the Army of Occupation acceptable to the French. He was afterwards one of the smart men in London in the reign of George IV., when to dance with Henry Montagu or to talk to Henry Montagu was a privilege enjoyed by only the leading ladies of fashion. He married in 1827, at the moment he was ordered abroad, and he went with his battalion to Spain direct from the church to take part in the bloodless campaign under Sir William Clinton. He served in his regiment—the Scots Fusilier Guards—till he became Major-General, and was appointed to the command of the Brigade of Guards, and then of the First Division in the Crimea. Most of those who served under him will remember his coolness under fire, which was carried occasionally to an inconvenient extent, when he told an amusing, but in the circumstances, rather too long a story in the trenches under a dropping fire from the enemy's sharpshooters. He was on the most friendly terms with the French Generals, and the Sardinians also admired him. After the war, Lord Rokeby was appointed to the newly-created office of General Commanding the Brigade of Guards in London. In May, 1875, he succeeded to the colonelcy of his old regiment, now the Scots Guards, who, with the Grenadiers and Coldstreams, mourn the loss of the true, brave, and honest old Guardsman, *sans peur, et sans reproche.*

The deplorable condition into which the Army is drifting is at last attracting attention in the House of Lords, for on Tuesday next Lord Strathnairn will call attention to a speech of the Secretary of State for War, delivered at Pontefract on March 13, 1882, in which he stated that recruits and under-age men are unfavourable features in the corps of 12 battalions, of 1,250 men each, which he had organised to meet an emergency or sudden war; and further, to the necessity which had occurred before the Egyptian operations of transferring inefficient men from battalions who were the first for foreign service, and replacing them by men of the First-Class Army Reserve; also, to call attention to the alarming state of the present recruiting organisation.

General Sir William Knollys, K.C.B., who has been Colonel of the 62nd Regiment since November 16, 1858, will get the colonelcy of the Scots Guards, the appointment being his by right of inheritance, he being the oldest Scots Guardsman now on the list.

Orders have been given for the immediate issue of the new valise equipment to the 2nd Battalions 18th and 31st Regiments at Aldershot. It is understood that an unlimited supply of this equipment is in store. This being the case, and the regulation equipment for the British soldier of the future having evidently been decided upon months ago, the necessity for a committee at Aldershot "to make a trial of, and to report upon, the old and new valise equipments," is certainly not obvious.

The Medical inquiry has brought to light the complete breakdown of one of the pet schemes of the civilian Army reformers, and the officers of the Army hope that Members of Parliament will now insist on similar commissions being appointed to inquire into all the other crude schemes of Army misorganisation, which have produced the widest discontent and misgiving throughout the service. We would especially name the following subjects as requiring most searching and immediate investigation, viz. :—1. The present state of recruiting. 2. The effect of "short service" on the morale and efficiency of the Army. 3. The effect of the abolition of the pensions of private soldiers on the efficiency of the troops. 4. The effect of the present ruinous system of cramming and competitive examinations for candidates for commissions. 5. The effect of the most unpopular destruction of the numbers and *esprit de corps* of regiments. 6. The cause and effect of the wide discontent which prevails amongst the officers generally, and especially the senior officers, regarding the present state of things. 7. The cause and effect of the irregular manner in which officers are appointed to the Staff. 8. The cause and effect of the ideas which prevail throughout the Army that the new system of promotion is totally destroying the independence of the officers, and introducing a system of back-stairs and Parliamentary influence. The mischievous effects of reducing the Horse Guards, or Military Executive Staff, to a place of secondary importance, and placing the control of our Army in the hands of a civilian Minister of War, who must be guided by political exigencies, and the permanent officials and clerks of the War Office, who are all civilians, and have no connection or sympathy with the Army, and who know nothing whatever of military matters, is beginning to produce very unsatisfactory and expensive results. The War Office requires a much more thorough reorganisation than the Army ever did. The incident of the favour shown to the *Times*, by which that paper obtained the report of Lord Morley's Committee before the document was issued to members—for reasons which may be inferred—conclusively proves this.

General Order 50 of 1883, "Military Training of Soldiers," requires no little elucidation before the instructions contained therein can be satisfactorily and uniformly carried out. Many doubtful points require clearing up. We understand that further instructions on this subject, in the shape of a Syllabus, are in preparation, which, when issued, will be fully explanatory. But this Syllabus cannot see the light until the Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias has had the crown of his father's firmly rivetted on his head. Then the Adjutant-General of the British Army (who has the proof sheets of this important document in his pocket) may possibly be spared to return to this common-place isle, to resume the duties of his office.

The recent promotion of Major Thomas Talbot to the junior lieutenant-colonelcy of the 2nd West India Regiment makes the third instance in the present *Army List* of a regimental lieutenant-colonel who has had the good-fortune to rise to his present position from the ranks of the service, the other two instances being those of Colonel Luke O'Connor, V.C., commanding the 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Eyre, 38th Regiment. Colonel Talbot enlisted in November, 1854, and from 1863 to 1867 was serjeant-major of the depôt battalion at Shorncliffe, where he was thanked in battalion Orders by Colonel Frazer, "for the highly satisfactory manner in which he had performed the responsible duties of serjeant-major during the four years he was at the depôt." At 31 years of age he got an ensigncy in the 2nd West India Regiment, July 20, 1867, was promoted lieutenant a few weeks later, owing to a rapid run of promotion, was gazetted captain in November, 1874, and major July 1, 1881. The West India Regiments have previously been twice commanded by officers from the ranks, Colonel E. Conran, who was promoted from the ranks in 1842, having been in command of the late "4th West" from 1862 to his death in 1867; and Lieutenant-Colonel John M'Auley, who was promoted in October, 1855, from quartermaster-serjeant at the age of 24, having commanded the "1st West" from August, 1871, to December, 1873. Colonel M'Auley, who died in 1877, at the age of 46, was a pupil of the Royal Hibernian Military School, where his case has so often been quoted as an encouragement to the scholars of that deserving institute.

A Divisional Order, with "artfully alliterative" heading, was published at Aldershot at the end of last week, and deserves to be noticed. It runs thus:—"Periodical Painting.—The West Infantry Barracks will be handed over to the Royal Engineer Department—half at a time—on Monday next, the 28th inst. The head-quarters of the 1st East Surrey Regiment, arriving from Malta next week, will be encamped on ground in the vicinity." It is but too apparent that the comfortable housing of our troops returning from foreign service is a very secondary consideration indeed with departmental authorities, who sit at home at home at ease, and seem to make it their study how not to do it. Bearing in mind that these barracks have been unoccupied for the past nine months, common-sense would suggest that the painting should have been done during this interval, and not commenced on the very day a regiment arrived from abroad to take possession. But, no; the Royal Engineer Department is as inexorable as its ways are inscrutable, and the 31st Regiment finds itself placed under canvas for an indefinite period, painting being a slow process with the Royal Engineers. To many, however, this will be a lesser hardship than having to turn into quarters fresh from the painters' hands.

The following Horse Guards' Memoranda, in continuation of those already promulgated in connection with General Orders 51 and 52 of this year, have been circulated during the week, for general information and guidance:—"1. Until the present Army Form B 192 is revised, which is now being done, a Captain will have for this year only two of these forms, one in which to enter recruits and one for trained soldiers. The Captain (or other officer) who trains the recruits will furnish the results of the performances of each man to the orderly-room, in accordance with the latter part of paragraph 32, 'Musketry Regulations.' 2. If the recruits of a company number less than six, they may be trained with those of another company, the registers being kept separate. 3. Infantry recruits, third-class shots, are to be trained with their companies, and not separately, as laid down in paragraph 195, 'Musketry Regulations,' which will be altered. 4. Volley and independent firing (*i.e.*, 30 rounds) may be fired in one day, at the discretion of the Field Officer superintending the practice, and paragraph 40, 'Musketry Regulations,' will be altered accordingly. 5. It is optional with officers to fire with their companies, but the result of the officer's practice is not to count towards the company's figure of merit. 6. The regimental recruits' book, referred to in paragraph 293, 'Musketry Regulations,' is still to be kept up. 7. In regimental depôts the recruits are to be trained by such officer as may be directed by the officer commanding, the recruits being trained in batches, irrespective of their depôt company. 8. All the practices (field-firing and (*a*) excepted) of the second part, annual course, are to count towards the figure of merit of a squad, troop, or company. The officer commanding the corps or battalion will see that the competition is fairly conducted. 9. Officers are to judge distance with their companies, recording their answers before taking the distances. 10. Trained soldiers are to fire in all weathers, except in a very strong wind, or when rain renders marking almost impossible. 11. The Cavalry annual course is, if practicable, to begin at the same time as that for the Infantry. 12. The classification of Cavalry-trained soldiers is as follows:—175 points, marksmen; 130 points, 1st class; 100 points, 2nd class; under 100 points, 3rd class. 13. Skirmishing in the Cavalry, when detailed for second part, annual course, is to be carried out as dismounted practice with horses. 14. The trained cavalry soldier should, when possible, in preliminary drill, execute two position drills daily. 15. Commanding Officers will exercise their own discretion on the following points:—(*a*) As to the preliminary drill of the cavalry-trained soldier being extended to four days; (*b*) as to the definition of 'worst shots;' (*c*) as to the distances for individual firing at a figure target; (*d*) as to the dimensions of the targets to be used at 1,000 and 1,200 yards in the competition for best shots. 16. It is not necessary that the prize-winners should be marksmen. Paragraph 279, Musketry Regulations, will be amended accordingly. 17. With reference to paragraph 9 of General Order 51, of 1883, in order to enable the issue of prizes for good shooting to be made as soon as possible after they are earned, commanding officers will in future make application for marksmen's prizes, on the 1st of every month, on Army form O, 1,717 (revised,) to General Officers commanding districts, by whom, after due examination, it will be approved and returned to commanding officers, as the authority for the issue of marksmen's prizes and badges. As the other prizes for good shooting, and all the prizes for judging distance, cannot be awarded before the termination of the annual course, commanding officers will make application in a similar manner for these prizes on March 31 annually.

The inhabitants of Alexandria are indebted in a very special manner to Sir Archibald Alison, for had it not been for his prompt and determined action in July last with a vastly inferior force to that under the command of Arabi, who was encamped only at a distance of about ten miles from the town, there would have been such a loss of life and property as would have greatly increased the amount due for indemnities, and the results of the campaign might perhaps have been materially affected.

LETTS'S POPULAR ATLAS is just now complete. The *Saturday Review*, May 12, 1883, says:—"We can honestly add that the unmounted edition (£2 2s) of Messrs. Letts's Atlas is beyond all question the cheapest full compendium of geographical information to be obtained, and the mounted form (£5) one of the most handsome." —Detailed Prospectus of LETTS, Limited, London Bridge, E.C.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, May 21, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt:—

	Total Force.	Sick.	Per cent.
Artillery, Cairo	509	50	9·8
Cavalry "	488	49	10·0
Engineers "	191	12	6·3
Royal Sussex Regt.	800	35	4·4
Highland Brigade	3,172	202	6·3
Sundry Corps	585	23	3·9
	5,745	371	6·5
Alexandria	1,737	131	7·5
Ismailia	95	5	5·2
	7,577	507	6·7
Officers	197	7	3·5
Men	7,380	500	6·8
	7,577	507	6·7
Horses	1,194	83	6·9
Mules	675	7	1·0
	1,869	90	4·8

The following shows the relative state of health of six regiments of the Line remaining in Egypt:—

Regiment.	Total Force.	Sick.	Per cent.
Royal Sussex, 35th	800	35	4·4
Cameron Highlanders, 79th	762	36	4·8
1st Royal Highlanders, 42nd	878	45	5·1
King's Royal Rifles, 60th	815	56	6·8
Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 46th	847	69	8·1
Gordon Highlanders, 75th	812	70	8·6
	4,914	311	6·3

Leave of absence has been granted to Lieutenant T. A. Mackenzie, Cameron Highlanders, May 15 to August 31; Rev. R. Brindle, Chaplain to the Forces, May 18 to June 16; Lieutenant Sir G. Thomas, Bart., G-B., R.H.A., May 20 to September 5; Lieutenant Heygate, R.A., May 12 to August 23; Captain Burnett Hitchcock, Brigade-Major, May 23 to July 23; Major W. A. Smail, 1st Gordon Highlanders, May 18 to June 17.

During the absence of Captain Hitchcock, Lieutenant W. A. Gough, A.D.C., will act as Brigade-Major.

The Calabria, which arrived on the 22nd inst., will take two companies of the Commissariat and Transport Corps.

The death of Capt. Lee, the popular Adjutant of the Black Watch, from enteric fever, has caused a grief not limited to his own regiment. One of the most popular officers in the Service, he had also made many friends among civilians in Cairo, and his funeral was very largely attended.

Brigadier-General Grenfell Pasha has gone on leave; during his absence, the 1st Brigade of the Egyptian Army will be under command of Colonel Duncan, in addition to the Artillery.

On the return of General Grenfell, Sir E. Wood, Pasha Sirdar, will go on leave.

In the *Times* of Monday last, appeared a list of the officers who dined with the Secretary of State for War on her Majesty's Birthday. In it we find the names of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, the Commissary-General at Head-quarters, the Chaplain-General, and the Principal Veterinary-Surgeon; but we look in vain for any representative of the Army Pay Department. This may not seem a matter of much importance to the Department in question, but it is small omissions and apparent slights that tend to lower a Department of the Army in the estimation of the service generally. Were the Army Pay Department in the same position as all other branches of the service with a representative of its own at Head-quarters, there is little doubt that the senior officer at Head-quarters would have been included in the list of Lord Hartington's guests. We trust, before another anniversary of her Majesty's Birthday comes round the War Office will be able to remedy at least this grievance.

Capt. J. E. Bazley, of the "Old Guard" of New York, is now sojourning at 11 Harrington Road, S.W., and returns to New York in July.

Major the Hon. G. Napier has left his appointment of Assistant Judicial Commissioner of Simla, and is now in military employ in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department in India. The Allahabad paper remarks:—"There is much to be done in the Indian Intelligence Department in connection with the Russian advance along the Khorassan frontier, and Major Napier is admirably fitted to collate all the information which is available."

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will be the guest of "Old Wellingtonians" at their triennial dinner on July 3 next.

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday last proved to be an unfortunate fixture for the Queen's Birthday celebration at Aldershot. From early morning the rain came down so heavily and continuously, that the parade was at first suspended, then finally cancelled. In the evening, Sir Daniel Lysons entertained the whole of the Divisional Staff at dinner, at Aldershot House, the new residence for the General Commanding. After the comparative quietude of last week, work has been resumed with renewed vigour. It is evident on all sides that the period of spring drills and trainings is about to terminate, and, in accordance with the programme of work issued in February last, divisional field-days, with opposing forces and minor operations, are about to commence. The Royal Engineer Telegraph Troop and Signallers will be used in these operations. Infantry brigades will be practised separately, with Artillery and Cavalry attached; Brigade Divisions of Artillery, with escorts of Cavalry and Infantry; and regiments of Cavalry, with detachments of Infantry attached. Outpost duty will also be studied. On Monday, the Cavalry Brigade was out in the Long Valley from 10 to 12, under Sir Frederick Fitz-Wygram; and the Royal Artillery at the same time and place, under Colonel Williams, C.R.A. The 56th Army Cooking Class will assemble at the Instructional Kitchen, Centre Infantry Barracks, to-day (Saturday), for a course of instruction. This class will consist of 27 non-commissioned officers, from as many different corps, and will be under instruction for six months. The following officers have been examined in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), sec. 4, para. 28, Queen's Regulations, and have been found qualified :—Lieutenants H. V. Wilbraham and S. F. G. Cavendish, 85th L.I., and F. J. A. Trench, R.H.A. Lance-Corporal Young, 26th Cameronians, was recently tried by district court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for 56 days, for the following offence : —"When charged with the distribution of public goods, fraudulently misapplying the same, in that, at Aldershot, on May 12, 1883, when charged with the distribution of coal to the Staff, in the South Camp, he sold two boxes of coal to Mrs. Sheppard for one shilling." Now, at the first blush, this would seem to be a serious crime, but, in reality, there is little, if any, fraud in the case. After the coal has been distributed to all who are entitled to receive it, a small surplus usually remains in the waggons, and the common practice for years has been for the non-commissioned officer in charge of the coal fatigue-party to consider this surplus as his perquisite, and to dispose of it accordingly. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, a less severe punishment might have been meted out to this very young soldier. It seems to me to be a much more serious crime to clandestinely supply from a serjeants' mess to private soldiers intoxicating liquors on a Sunday morning, before church parade. Yet the punishment awarded by a recent district court-martial for this grave breach of Military discipline, was the very lenient one of reduction from the rank of serjeant to that of corporal. Upwards of 500 bronze stars for the Egyptian Campaign have arrived for the 2nd Battalion 18th Royal Irish, and will be presented to them on parade in a day or two. An abstract of the Divisional Race Fund has been circulated, which shows that a balance credit of £385 remains from the Spring Steeplechase Meeting. A meeting of officers interested in racing matters was held on Monday last, but the day for the July race-meeting has not yet been fixed. The seventh Grand Army Athletic Meeting will take place on the Athletic Sports Ground, South Camp, Aldershot, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th instant. On Monday last, the following Division Order was issued :—" Duties.—It having been brought to the notice of the General Commanding the Division, that men belonging to Infantry regiments in the command have been struck off duty and employed in an unauthorised manner, the attention of General Officers Commanding Brigades and officers commanding regiments is directed to this point. Care should be taken that no men are employed except such as are sanctioned by regulation, unless in very special cases, for which the authority of the General Officer Commanding the Division should be obtained." This order is certainly well meant, for the purpose of putting a stop to the pernicious practice, lately on the increase, of employing soldiers on all sorts of unsoldierly and illegitimate work. It is evident, by the above, that the authorities can no longer blink the fact that young soldiers, who have barely learnt the rudiments of drill and discipline, are in this garrison employed from day to day in such work as tending cows, goats, &c., or in the menial labour usually performed in civil life by kitchen wenches or charwomen. That the time of many men here is wholly taken up in this manner, or in other ways equally irregular and objectionable, is evident to the least observant person. Another Serjeants' Mess caterer is awaiting trial by district court-martial, and the mess in which he held office has been summarily closed, because of the irregularities brought to light. The insignia of the Orders of the Osmanieh and the Medjidie have been received at Aldershot for the following officers, who served during the recent campaign :—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. Mackworth, Bart., R.E., and Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Bond, R.E., 3rd Class Medjidie; Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Sartorius, V.C., A.Q.M.G., 4th Class Osmanieh ; and Major R. C. Hare, Brigade-Major, 1st Brigade, 4th Class Medjidie. The Valise Equipment and War-game Committees have met during the week. The latter will shortly be able to make a final report, but the work of the former Committee is such a never-ending, still-beginning business, that nothing can safely be predicated regarding it. I-B, R.H.A., and P-2, R.A., will return to Camp from Shoeburyness to-day (Saturday), on completion of gun-practice. H-4 and P-4, R.A., have also returned from Shoeburyness, on completion of gun-practice. The 2nd Battalion 18th Royal Irish and 31st East Surrey Regiments, *ex* Jumna, from the Mediterranean, arrived at the Camp on Monday afternoon last, in three special trains. These battalions are attached to the 2nd Brigade, which now consists of three strong battalions, numbering about 3,000 of all ranks. Six officers and 134 men of the Brigade of Guards left the Camp on Monday to rejoin their battalion, on completion of musketry and military training. Thirty-five men of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, from the Mediterranean, arrived on Monday last. Two officers and 83 men of the 5th Royal Fusiliers (South Middlesex Militia) arrived from Hounslow yesterday (Friday) to draw camp equipment for the battalion, which will arrive on Monday next, for annual training, and will be encamped on Rushmoor, and attached to the 1st Brigade. Two officers and 76 men of the 3rd East Surrey Regiment (1st Surrey Militia) arrived from Kingston yesterday (Friday), to draw camp equipage for the battalion, which will arrive on Monday next, for annual training, and will be encamped on Rushmoor Hill, and attached to the 2nd Brigade. Detachments of K Battery, 1st Brigade, and F Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A., will proceed to-day (Saturday) to Shoeburyness, for annual training. The 7th Batn. Rifle Brigade —17 officers, 717 men, and 3 horses — proceeded yesterday from Farnborough Station, *en route* to its head-quarters, on completion of annual training. Captain A. D. Curtis, R.A., has been struck off the strength of the Division. Quartermaster R. Gordon, A.H.C., is held in readiness to proceed on foreign service. Quartermaster J. Buckley, A.H.C., for many years Regimental Serjeant-Major of the corps, recently promoted, has been appointed Adjutant of the depôt and training-school at Aldershot, vice Quartermaster J. Horn. Schoolmaster T. W. Smyth has arrived at Aldershot for duty as Assistant to the Sub-Inspector of Schools.

Our well-informed contemporary, the *Hampshire Telegraph*, supplies the following interesting information anent the Admiralty and the Press. The facts alluded to have been within our ken for some time past, but we deemed it advisable not to publish them. As, however, they have appeared elsewhere, we now reproduce them :—"'My Lords' have been much exercised of late by the persistent adverse criticism, both in Parliament and in the Press, that their shipbuilding policy and their administration of the Navy have been subjected to. At one time all the Service papers were in accord on the subject, and condemned the policy followed by the Admiralty. An attempt was made, not long ago, by one of their Lordships to induce one of the service organs to alter its tone, an attempt in which he signally failed. Since then, one of the service papers has changed hands. During the first few months of its career under the new proprietorship, this journal was even more bitter against the Admiralty than ever it was under its old management. Suddenly, a change came over its editorial comments on the policy of the Admiralty, and it changed its tone to suit the views of the gallant Admiral who had previously failed in moulding a well-known service journal to that form of creed which he himself holds on naval matters. Having at last 'struck ile,' the gallant Admiral determined last week to make it flow abundantly. He accordingly wrote to the learned proprietor of the journal which watches with patriarchal care over the interests of the united services to congratulate him on having secured the services as Naval Editor of an officer in whom the Admiralty have always had the greatest confidence, of whose ability they always held the highest opinion, and whose loss to the service when he retired they deeply regretted. The gallant Admiral then proceeds to assure the proprietor of the journal in question 'that great benefit cannot fail to accrue to the Navy in all its branches' from his having secured the services of such an efficient officer to watch over its interests, or words to that effect." This anecdote is all very well, so far as it goes, but it imputes, unintentionally, no doubt, to the retired officer concerned a course of conduct he would never be guilty of, and which every officer in the service will admit he would be the last to adopt. The officer referred to has only acted for a short time as Naval editor of the journal in question, and wrote without previous communication with the Admiralty. His articles supported the policy of the Admiralty, and it was with a view to ensure a continuation of the publication of such articles that the gallant Admiral wrote, complimenting the proprietor of our contemporary. The pith of the joke is that the Admiralty never discovered the officer's good qualities until he exchanged the sword for the goose-quill. Indeed, the treatment he received from the Admiralty was such as to warrant the assumption that they never had any opinion at all of his abilities, for they deliberately drove him from the service in their stern and unbending determination to support his captain, an officer now holding a high position at the Admiralty, in a case in which that officer was entirely in the wrong, while the lieutenant was absolutely in the right, and in this manner the services of a most zealous officer were lost to the Navy. But now that the Admiralty recognise "the great ability" of this officer they should assuredly reinstate him in his proper place on the Active List.

The Army.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. Capt. Alexander is *en route* from India, with troops, in the steamer Clan Grant.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). Major Graham and Lieut. Hamilton have joined the Dalhousie Depôt for duty during the summer.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. St. A. B. Ward has been appointed to the adjutancy of the 2nd Brig. Southern Division, R.A., in succession to Capt. L. Tillotson, R.A., who has vacated the post, on being transferred to a troop of R.H.A. at Aldershot Division.

Lieut. W. E. Carnegy, 1st Brig., has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigdr.-Gen. Carnegy, commanding the Northern Division, Bombay Army.

Col. G. J. Smart has been appointed officiating Brigadier-General on the Bombay Establishment, vice Brigdr-Gen. Oldershaw, C.B., commanding Sind District, proceeding on leave.

Lieut. C. T. Irving-Noble died at Chanda on May 7, from the effects of a gun accident. The deceased, who was son of Capt. Noble, of Forest Lodge, Maresfield, Sussex, was 26 years of age.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

It is probable that A Troop, R.E. Train, under the command of Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. J. Bond, will encamp on the Thames this year at Egham, for their annual pontooning practice. The last time they practised on the Thames was three years ago.

Scots Guards. Gen. Lord Rokeby, G.C.B., Colonel of the regiment, died on the 24th ult. The recent deaths of his son-in-law (the Dean of Windsor) and his grandson (Mr. Wellesley) had greatly affected him. His lordship was one of the younger sons of Matthew, fourth Lord Rokeby, and was born in 1798. He entered the 3rd Guards in April, 1814, served in the campaign of 1815 with his regiment, and was present at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He served also in the Eastern campaign of 1855, and was in command of the First Division during the siege and at the fall of Sebastopol. For his services during the campaign he had received the medal and clasp, was nominated a Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath and made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and received the Turkish Order of the Medjidie of the Third Class, and the Sardinian and Turkish medals. In Feb. 1861, he was appointed Col. of the 77th Regt., and in 1875 he became Col. of the Scots Guards. In the same year he was made a G.C.B. He retired from the Active List of the Army in 1877. The remains of the deceased were interred on Thursday, with military honours, in Clewer Churchyard, near Windsor, the burial taking place in the presence of the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cambridge, many distinguished officers, and several thousand spectators. Early in the morning a guard of honour of the 2nd Batn. was mounted at Stratford Place, whence the corpse was subsequently removed upon a gun-carriage of the C Baty., R.H.A., and escorted by Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B., Col. the Hon. P. Methuen, Col. Moncrieff, and a squadron of the Royal Horse Guards, under Lord Arthur Somerset, to the Paddington Station, for conveyance to Windsor. Her Majesty was represented by Gen. Viscount Bridport, the Prince of Wales by Col. Arthur Ellis, and the Duke of Connaught by Major Egerton. The mourners included Lord Wiltshire, Mr. Damer, the Marquis of Winchester, Lord H. Paulet, Col. Vowles, Major Vowles, Col. Goulburn, Mr. Fazakerley, Mr. Goulburn, and Capt. Vowles. The special train conveying the remains and the gun-carriage bier reached Windsor at 11.40 a.m. There the Great Western Station was kept by the 1st Batn. Scots Guards, the corps also furnishing a guard of honour, which was posted opposite the arrival platform. The coffin was again laid upon the gun-carriage, and the *cortége* then moved from the station yard. The pall, a Union Jack, was borne by the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Alcester, Lord Abinger, Gen. Higginson, Gen. Gipps, Col. Moncrieff, Col. Clive, and Col. Fitzroy. At the graveside Gen. Viscount Bridport laid the wreaths of immortelles and bay-leaves sent by the Queen and Princess Beatrice upon the coffin, the lid of which was soon covered with floral contributions, completely hiding the name-plate, which bore the inscription :—" Henry, Lord Rokeby, G.C.B., General in the Army, and Colonel of the Scots Guards. Born, Feb. 2, 1798; died, May 25, 1883." The solemn ceremonial concluded with three volleys, fired by the Scots Guards.

1st, or Royal Scots. Lieut. Ancketell, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 29th Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C. from April 9, 1883.

4th King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment). Lieut. Gawne, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India, with troops, in the steamer Tenasserim.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Lieut. Hon. C. Lambton, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India, with troops, in the steamer Armenia.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Capt. Tottenham, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India, with troops, in the steamer Clan Grant. Qrmr. Clowes, 2nd Batn., is ordered home from India, to take up duty with a Militia battalion.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. While Playing polo at Sitapur on April 28, Capt. Wiley, 2nd Batn., met with an accident, breaking his collar-bone and dislocating his shoulder. His pony came down and rolled over him. He will be laid up for sometime. Not very pleasant in the middle of an Indian summer.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Major Vaughan, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India, with troops, in the steamer Tenasserim. In our description of the officers who attended the regimental dinner in our last issue, the name of Major Vaughan appeared. This was a mistake. It should have been Major Vaughton who was present.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Major Harrington and Lieut. Clements, 2nd Batn., do duty with the Dalhousie Depôt during the summer.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Lieut. Priestley, a probationer, officiating squadron-officer 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C. from July 29, 1881.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. The 2nd Batn., under command of Lieut.-Col. Dawson, 800 strong, which embarked at Malta in the Jumna on the 17th ult., arrived at Aldershot from Portsmouth on Monday. Capt. Morgan, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India in the steamer Clan Grant.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. Capt. J. Hilton, late of the regiment, died at Pole Street House, Selling, Kent, on the 28th ult., aged 69 years.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. Capt. Orred, 1st Batn., is *en route* from India, with troops, in the steamer Tenasserim. Lieut. Nedham, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 27th Madras N.I., on probation.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieut. Lindsell, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India, with troops, in the steamer Tenasserim.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. The 2nd Batn. was to have been moved from Peshawur during the first week of the present month to the health camp at Cherat, where it will be quartered during the summer. Capt. H. Leigh, late of the 1st Batn., died at Fredericton, New Brunswick, on April 27, aged 46 years. Lieut. Armstrong, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on urgent private affairs. Lieuts. Bairnsfather and Dunlop-Smith, probationers, the former wing-officer 29th N.I., the latter wing officer 4th Sikh Infantry, are about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Major Norman, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

31st East Surrey Regiment. The head-quarter wing, under command of Lieut.-Col. Bayley, consisting of 10 officers, 542 men, and 11 women and children, arrived at Aldershot from Gibraltar on Monday. The half-battalion was played into barracks by the band of the 84th. The battalion is quartered in the West Infantry Barracks.

34th Border Regiment. Lieut. Eardley-Wilmot, a probationer, officiating squadron - officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Feb. 25, 1882. Capt. Dowling and Lieut. Mitchell are *en route* from India, with troops, in the steamer Clan Grant.

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Holloway is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, on probation.

69th Welsh Regiment. The command falls vacant on the 4th inst., on which date Col. FitzGerald becomes 55 years of age, and will have to retire.

74th Highland Light Infantry. The following officers were present at the regimental dinner on Thursday, May 24, at the Grosvenor Gallery Restaurant:—Gens. Patton-Bethune and McLeod; Cols. Jago, Deare, Leigh, McLaren, Straghan, C.B., and Sheehy; Brigade-Surg. Wallis; Capts. Sir W. C. Bruce, Bart., Andrews, Farie, Godbold, Hay, Kelham, Hamilton, Maxwell, Pavy, Pretyman, and Thackeray; Lieuts. Brett, Edwards, V.C., Robertson-Glasgow, Heneage, Midwood, St. George Steward, and Stevenson. After dinner, a handsome silver vase was presented by the old officers of the 74th to the officers' mess, in commemoration of the gallantry displayed by all ranks at the storming of Tel-el-Kebir, and as a memento of the kindly feeling which exists between the old and present officers. The presentation was made by Gen. McLeod and acknowledged by Col. Straghan, the present commanding officer.

78th Seaforth Highlanders. Lieut. Mackintosh is *en route* from India, with troops, in the steamer Clan Grant.

96th Manchester Regiment. Capt. Moores is *en route* from India, with troops, in the steamer Armenia.

97th Queen's Own, Royal West Kent Regiment. Lieut. Lowry is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 7th Madras N.I., on probation.

99th Wiltshire Regiment. Lieut. Macdonald has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. "Veritas" writes:—"As you have recently paid some attention to the unfair way in which stations are allotted to regiments, may I draw attention, through the medium of your valuable columns, to a case in point,—that of the 1st Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers (late 102nd)? The battalion returned to England for the first time in 1871. In 1876 they were again sent abroad, to Gibraltar; and it was then understood that they would only be abroad as long as they had been at home, *i.e.*, five years. In Jan. 1879, they moved to Ceylon, where they still are. Ceylon is a station where there are always three, and during nine months of the year four, companies on detachment. The battalion is now under orders for Natal. Although there are other infantry battalions at that station, they have again been selected to detach three companies for service at Mauritius. Every soldier knows how much a regiment suffers by being broken up in this way. If this plan is persisted in, the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the battalion will be retired at the end of five years' service without ever having seen his battalion together on parade. Can anything be more unfair?"

Rifle Brigade. Lieut. Wilkinson, 4th Batn., is *en route* from India, with troops, in the steamer Clan Grant. Lieut. Wilkinson, has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

1st West India Regiment. Lieut. O'Donnell, a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 3rd Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C. from Dec. 19, 1882.

Army Medical Department. At a meeting for the presentation of St. John Ambulance Association certificates, held on May 16, at the Mechanics' Institute, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., in the chair, supported by Surg.-Gen. Sir Alexander Christason and many others, Surg.-Major C. H. Y. Godwin, A.M.D., was presented with a valuable inkstand, gold pen, &c., by the members of the Royal Arsenal Police Force, in recognition of his kindness in devoting his time and services to their instruction, ninety-five per cent. of those who have attended Dr. Godwin's lectures during the past two or three years having been awarded certificates, after passing the usual examinations by examiners detailed from St. John's Gate.

Pay Department. Last Tuesday's *Gazette* announced the promotions of 21 paymasters, who have attained five years' service in that capacity, to the hon. rank of major. The following particulars regarding these officers will be read with interest:—Major Eliott, formerly 7th Regt., 28 years' service. Major Raynes, late of the Store Department, 22 years' service. Major Bateman, formerly in the 31st Regt., 22 years' service; was attached to the Royal Artillery during the operations against the Taepings, near Shanghai, 1862, resulting in the capture of Nahsiang, Khadin, Isingpoo, Isolin, Najow, the affair at Nahsiang, and second capture of Khadin; served as assist.-engineer on the 30 miles' circuit survey round Shanghai, under Gen. C. G. (Chinese) Gordon, in 1862-3, and in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, in the Head-quarter Treasury-chest Office (medal and star). Major Richmond, late 89th Regt., 25 years' service; accompanied Lord Wolseley to the Gold Coast in 1873, on special service, served through the Ashantee War of 1873-4, commanded a company of Houssas at Essaman, &c.; twice mentioned in despatches (medal and clasp). Major Packman, formerly in the 21st Regt., 25 years' service. Major A. J. Roberts, formerly of the 44th Regt., 25 years' service; served in the North China Campaign of 1860 (medal). Major Rose, late 21st Regt., 20 years' service. Major Wade, formerly of the Cameronians, 24 years' service; served with them in the Abyssinian Campaign of 1868 (medal). Major Coote, formerly 58th Regt., 22 years' service; served with the 8th Hussars in the Afghan War, 1879-1880 (medal). Major Kennedy, late of the Royals, 18 years' service. Major Willoughby, late 96th Regt., 17 years' service. Major Thornhill, formerly in the 19th Regt., 23 years' service; served with the 42nd (Black Watch) through the recent campaign in Egypt (medal and star). Major Compigné, late 106th Regt., 15 years' service. Major Brockman, late 80th Regt., 20 years' service. Major Mortimer, late 41st Regt., 18 years' service; served with the 75th Regt. during the Egyptian Campaign, 1882 (medal and star). Major Nott, late 103rd Regt., 16 years' service. Major Taylor, late 10th Regt., 19 years' service; served with the 90th L.I. (Wood's column), through the Zulu War of 1879, present at Zungin Neck, Kambula, and Ulundi (medal and clasp). Major Jackson, late 63rd Regt., 19 years' service. Major Ireland, late of the Royals, 15 years' service. Major Gilston, formerly of the Buffs, 23 years' service; and Major Gahan, late 20th Regt., 20 years' service. "Cynic" writes:—"In your paper of May 6, relative to the new Army Pay Department Warrant, I read as follows:—'Paymasters, if serving before June, 1881, are to get the rank of Major . . . . . . with servant's allowances.' I should be glad to know whether before June, 1881, means before June 1, 1881? The Warrant which created what are sometimes disrespectfully termed 'mud majors' was dated July 1, 1881. Many Captains of the Line joined the Army Pay Department, in ignorance of that Warrant, during June, 1881, especially in India. Their appointments date from the receipt of the letter, appointing them probationers, at the head-quarters of their regiments, and the misfortune of their being quartered in India at the time should not, I think, in this instance, at least, be counted against them. It occurs to me that the grant of the rank of Major is based on the fact that some reparation is due to those Line captains who made all their arrangements to join, and actually joined, the Army Pay Department before the issue of the Warrant dated July 1, 1881, which would have removed the, in many cases, absolute necessity for joining it. Under the circumstances, permit me to inquire whether the rank of Major is not to be given to those paymasters who joined the Army Pay Department on or before June 30, 1881? This would seem but an act of justice to all of them, and especially to those who were serving at the time in India, a month's post from the War Office. I repeat this important fact because the date of appointment practically depends on the date of the receipt of the letter appointing them."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

2nd Brigade, Lancashire Division, Royal Artillery. The inspection of the Brigade took place last week on conclusion of its annual training at Liverpool, Col. Aislabie being the inspecting officer. The total strength of the brigade was 589. At the close of the inspection Col. Aislabie said that he had great pleasure in complimenting the brigade on its steadiness, cleanliness, and smartness at drill. They were a very fine body of men—in fact, the finest militia regiment he had ever had the pleasure of seeing. The following officers were on parade:—Lieut.-Col. Brown, in command; Major Arnold, Capt. and Adjt. Uppleby, R.A., Capts. Batson, Caister, Fosbroke, and Drury; Lieuts. Ferguson, Blessig, and Nuttall, and Capt. W. Wishart, R.A., quartermaster.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment). The 3rd and 4th Batns. (late East Kent Militia) completed their training at Shorncliffe on May 19, and returned by special train, *viâ* Ashford, to Canterbury, to be paid off, being played to Sandgate station by the band of the 1st Batn. Bedfordshire Regt. The conduct of the men in camp has been extremely satisfactory, and has excited very favourable comment from both Major-Gen. Newdigate, C.B., commanding the District, and Col. Davis, the camp commandant. The utmost *camaraderie* and good fellowship, on the part of both officers and men, has existed between the East Kent and the West Kent Militia, which has also just completed its training at Shorncliffe. On May 15 all the troops in camp, consisting of the 7th Dragoon Guards, Royal Artillery, 1st Batn. Bedfordshire Regt., and the 3rd and 4th Batns. East and Royal West Kent Regts. took part in a field-day and sham-fight, and a few days previously the East Kent were inspected by their Hon. Col., Lieut.-Gen. G. W. P. Bingham, C.B., by whose request a very pleasing eulogium on the appearance of the regiment, its steadiness under arms, and the creditable manner in which the various evolutions were performed was published the following day in Regimental Orders. On May 17 the official inspection of the 3rd Batn., under Col. Howell, and 4th Batn., under Col. Beales, took place, the inspecting officer being Col. Degacher, commanding 3rd Regimental District, both battalions parading in review order at 10 a.m., and in service marching order at 3 p.m., the regimental and companies' books and the mens' huts, dinners, &c., being inspected in the interim. In the morning Major-Gen. Newdigate, attended by Col. W. H. Knight, A.A. and Q.M.G., was present, and before the parade was dismissed delivered a short address to the men, expressing his "grateful thanks" for the favourable report made to him as to their conduct.

Suffolk Regiment. The 3rd Batn., under command of Col. Browning, finished its annual training on May 26. The battalion was inspected by Col. Byron, commanding the 12th Regimental District, on Thursday, the 24th ult., when the marching past, manual firing, bayonet exercises, and subsequent manœuvres were exceedingly well executed. In the afternoon, all the captains and subalterns were tested in drill, and the attack-formation was carried out by Col. Browning. The marching-order parade, followed by the inspection of kits, took place on Friday, the 25th, and the new reserve (50 in number) were seen and passed. There were only 18 absentees from the training, and the conduct of the men in billets has been exceedingly good. On Tuesday, May 22, the battalion had a field-day in Isleworth Park, the seat of the Marquis of Bristol, the hon. colonel. Two companies, under Hon. Lieut.-Col. Champion, represented the enemy, the main body of the battalion being under the personal command of Col. Browning. The operations were admirably carried out, the proceedings winding up with a march-past of the whole battalion, and a general salute. The officers and men were most hospitably entertained by the Marquis. The regimental sports took place afterwards, consisting of flat races and tug-of-war, the right-half battalion winning the latter event.

Yorkshire Regiment. New colours were presented to the 3rd Batn., some 900 strong, on Thursday, in the New Barracks, York, where the regiment is at present stationed. The presentation was made by Mrs. Gunter, of Wetherby, wife of the colonel of the regiment, and the new colours were received by the two senior lieutenants, the Hon. E. H. Lascelles and the Hon. R. W. Fitzwilliam. The day being fine, the ceremony was witnessed by a large party of ladies, and lunch followed in the mess-room. Col. Gunter and the officers gave a most enjoyable dance the night before, which was very numerously attended, and kept up till a late hour.

The under-mentioned regiments are ordered to assemble on Monday for 27 days' training and exercise:—2nd Brig. Cinque Ports Division (Kent Artillery), at Dover; 2nd Brig. Scottish Division (Haddington, &c., Artillery), at Dunbar; 2nd Brig. North Irish Division (Antrim Artillery), at Carrickfergus, and 8th Brig. ditto (Sligo Artillery), at Sligo; 4th Batn. Derbyshire Regt., at Newark, in camp; 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, at Aberdeen; 7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, at Aldershot; 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade, at Woolwich; 5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, at Aldershot; 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt., at Aldershot; 3rd and 4th Batns. Royal Sussex, at Chichester; 3rd Batn. Warwickshire Regt., at Warwick; 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, at Downpatrick; 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, at Armagh; 4th Batn. ditto, at Cavan; 5th Batn. ditto, at Monaghan; 5th Batn. Leinster Regt., at Navan; 3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, at Naas; 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt., at Wexford; 5th Batn. ditto, at Kilkenny.

The following regiments will be dismissed to-day:—3rd Brig. Cinque Ports Division (Royal Sussex Artillery), at Eastbourne; 2nd Brig. Southern Division (Hants Artillery), at Gosport; 3rd Brig. ditto (Isle of Wight Artillery), at Carisbrooke Castle; 2nd Brig. Western Division (Cornwall and Devon Miners' Artillery), at Pendennis Castle; 3rd Brig. ditto (Devonport Artillery), at Devonport; 3rd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, at Stirling; 3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt., at Bedford; 3rd Batn. Berkshire Regt., at Reading; 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt., at Macclesfield; 3rd Batn. Devonshire Regt., at Plymouth; 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt., at Winchester; 5th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, at Huntingdon; 6th Batn. ditto, at Mold; 3rd Batn. Leicestershire Regt., at Leicester; 3rd Batn. Lincolnshire Regt., at Lincoln; 3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt., at Norwich; 7th Batn. Rifle Brigade, at Dalston; 3rd Batn. Shropshire Regt., at Shrewsbury; 4th Batn. Suffolk Regt., at Ely; and 4th Batn. Welsh Fusiliers, at Carnarvon.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal Berks. The regiment assembled at Hungerford on Monday for its annual training. The drills will take place on the Downs. The regiment will be officially inspected on Monday next.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles. Following the usual custom, the regiment paraded in Hyde Park on Saturday last for its annual inspection. The regiment had the largest muster that it has ever produced since its formation, standing on parade in ten solid companies, each of about 24 files. Col. Clive, commanding the Grenadier Guards, was the inspecting officer. The battalion at the close of a very successful inspection was formed into square, and addressed in a highly complimentary manner by the inspecting officer. Col. Clive then decorated the six men who have lately returned from Alexandria and Cairo with the Khedive's star, they having already received the Egypt medal.

"Please send another 14 lb. barrel of LENTILLA, an excellent FOOD TONIC of which I cannot speak too highly. I fully endorse all said in its favour.—Yours truly, H. H. Brooks, Tinwell Grange, near Stamford." Cures indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c. Tins, 1 lb., 1s 6d; ½ lb., 10d. Barrels, 28 lb., 30s; 14 lb., 16s. Of all chemists. Proprietor, H. J Deacon, Beckenham, Kent.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

The following gatherings of past and present officers have been held in London during the last few days :—

Royal Horse Guards. At the Hyde Park Barracks, on Monday. Present :—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (in the chair) ; the Duke of Richmond and Gordon ; Majors-Gen. Williams and Cecil Ives ; Gen. Bailie ; the Earl of Zetland, the Earl of Galloway, the Earl of Guilford, and Earl Sondes ; Gen. Lord Forester, Lord Methuen, Lord Carrington, and Lord Fitzhardinge ; Major M'Alpine ; Capt. Gascoigne, Mr. J. A. Bloxam ; Capts. H. H. Wombwell and D. Whitmore ; Mr. C. G. Logie, Capt. Trelawney, Mr. F. Sloane Stanley, Sir A. Acland, Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam ; Capts. Slingsby and J. W. Baillie ; Mr. H. Short, Major Sharples, Mr. G. P. Woodroffe, Sir Brydges Henniker, Hon. C. Lascelles, Mr. Cockburn, Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam ; Capts. H. P. Peach and Miller ; Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, Major A. Egerton, and Mr. A. Merry ; Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn ; Lieut.-Cols. D. Milne Home, M.P., and Hon. O. Montagu ; Major Stirling, Lord Kilmarnock, Lord A. Somerset, Viscount Dalrymple, Major Needham, Capt. Wynne-Finch, Mr. E. Atherley, Mr. C. B. Childe-Pemberton, Lord E. Somerset, Hon. L. Byng, Lieut. Selwyn, Mr. H. Howard-Vyse, Mr. S. Constable, Mr. C. Coombe, Mr. Weir, Mr. M. Melladew, Mr. M. Collins, and Mr. J. Harpley.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays). At the Albion, on Wednesday. Present :—Lieut.-Gens. Sir C. P. B. Walker, K.C.B. (col. of the regiment), Seymour, and Hutchinson ; Surg.-Gen. Massey ; Cols. Ruck-Keene, O'Beirne, M.P., Sneyd, and Steward ; Lieut.-Cols. C. A. L. A. French and Hanning Lee ; Majors Allfrey, P. Aubertin, Hull, and Stapylton ; Capts. Burnett, Carnegy, Clerk, Gould, Mackenzie, Gordon, Jarvis, J. A. Lambert, H. F. E. Lucas, C. Lucas, Ormesby, and M'Cann ; and Messrs. C. Dawson, Leicester Hibbert, Egerton Leigh, J. F. Wiseman, T. P. Gudgin, J. Adrian, &c.

5th Dragoon Guards. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday. Present :—Gen. Sir T. McMahon ; Lieut.-Gens. Godman and Conolly, C.B. ; Cols. Ireland, Blackburne, Bolton, Marsland, Swinfen, Hon. K. St. Lawrence, and Sir H. Bellew, Bart. ; Lieut.-Col. Jee ; Majors Cracroft, Amcotts, Kenyon-Stow, Lawrence, Truman, and Freeman ; Capts. Benyon, Kennedy, Hegan, Hamilton, Green, Gist, Garrard, and Bartletot ; and Messrs. Beaumont and F. J. De Burgh, &c.

4th Hussars. At Limmer's Hotel, on Tuesday. Present : —Col. Phillips ; Lord Howard de Walden, and Sir A. Grant ; Deputy-Inspector-Gen. J. Mure ; Cols. Montgomery Moore and W. Chaine ; Majors N. B. Edmonstone, Sergison, Underwood, and Astley-Sparke ; Capts. T. Gist, C. W. Peters, H. Pearson, J. Kennedy, T. Y. Benyon, R. England, and de Capell-Brooke ; Hon. Eveleigh de Moleyns ; Messrs. F. H. Blackey, W. P. Wilson-Todd, G. R. Cuninghame, F. D. Baillie, R. Kincaid-Smith, L. E. Starkey, E. A. Critchley, J. O. Richardson, J. Zigomala, and H. Sewell.

8th Hussars. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday. Present :—Gen. Forrest, C.B. (colonel of the regiment) ; Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Anderson ; Cols. Mussenden, J. W. Chaplin, V.C., Sir F. Macnaughten, and Pulleyne ; Lieut.-Cols. Kennard, Duberly, and H. Montague ; Majors Sutton, Poore, Durrant, Sawbridge, and Collier ; Capts. Williams, Hon. J. Sandilands, Palliser, W. K. Mitford, Rickworth, W. S. D. Abbott, J. Davidson, Gurney-Hanbury, and Walter ; Lieuts. Clowes, Farrer, and W. Birkett.

10th Hussars. On Thursday, at Limmer's Hotel. Present :—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (in the chair) ; Gen. F. Marshall, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Mayo, Viscount Valentia ; Cols. Arthur Case and Owen R. Slacke ; Lieut.-Cols. Parry Okeden and Sir C. Frederick ; Hon. G. Bryan, Lord Chesham, Lieut.-Col. W. Chaine, Hon. T. W. Fitzwilliam, Sir T. Munro, Capt. Hon. J. Napier ; Majors M. C. Wood, Arthur Williams, and Playne Smith ; Col. Murphy, Major E. Levett, Col. Hon. C. C. Molyneux ; Majors Hon. C. Keith-Falconer and Carlyon ; Capts. Gurney Hanbury, Dundas Gill, R. B. Fisher, Walrond Clarke, A. Barthorp, A. J. Loftus, E. R. Sawbridge ; Messrs. E. Stopford Blair, H. Davies Evans, C. S. Greenwood, H. Panmure Gordon, H. P. Holford, Dorrien-Smith, and H. Surtees ; and Col. Teesdale, Equerry to the Prince of Wales.

13th Hussars. At the Albion, on Tuesday. Present : —Gen. J. Lawrenson ; Lord Harlech and Sir T. Bateson ; Cols. Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., Fitzroy Maclean, and Madocks ; Lieut.-Cols. S. de A. Clarke and Huddlestone ; Majors R. Knox and Burroughes ; Capts. Ford, G. M. Goad, C. C. Higgins, Blagrove, F. Osborne, Savage, and Frank King ; Lieuts. Noble, Smithson, MacLaren, and W. Anstruther Thomson ; Messrs. Stewart Duckett and C. R. Hargreaves.

16th Lancers. At the Albion, on Monday. Present :— Lieut.-Gen. Dickson ; Col. Sir T. White, Bart. ; Lieut.-Col. Schwabe ; Major Garrett ; Capts. Lord Chesham, Gooch, Armstrong, Symes-Bullen (15th Hussars), Folliott-Powell, Chadwick, Blair, Graham, and FitzGerald ; Viscount St. Vincent ; Lieuts. Chetwynd and Wyndham-Quin ; and Messrs. R. Beech and H. B. Firman.

Royal Artillery. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday. Present :—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge ; Gens. R. F. C. Crawford, Sir J. Brind, V.C., W. A. Askwith, E. Price, C.B., Sir C. Dickson, V.C., K.C.B., Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., C. Douglas, Sir J. H. Lefroy, H. P. de Teissier, Gardiner, A. L. Gardiner, and W. Olipherts, V.C., C.B. ; Lieut.-Gens. D'Aguilar, W. C. T. Crosling, A. Burney, E. Kaye, Sir F. A. Campbell, Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., and A. P. Goodenough ; Major-Gens. Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, H. Smyth, G. T. Field, H. L. Greville, R. P. Radcliffe, Sir J. Hills, V.C., K C.B., Bruce, W. Gray, V.C., Bowie, P. G. Pipon, C.B., D. J. F. Newall, C. Du Plat, Sladen, Sir G. Bourchier, K.C.B., H. R. Courtney, J. S. Talbot, C.B., and A. A. Lindsay ; Cols. G. C. Henry, R. J. Hay, W. H. Goodenough, F. Lyon, W. A. Fox-Strangways, A. H. King, Tupper, Fraser, P. Bedingfeld, T. E. Byrne, A. A. W. Williams, M. F. Taylor, Keate, Litton, P. J. Campbell, Tulloh, and Tillard (vice-chair) ; Lieut.-Cols. M'Mahon, Alderson, Ravenhill, Law, Maunderson, Traill, M'Farlan, Percival, Schreiber, Tweedie, Bayley, Tupper, Stirling, Scott, Wootham, Richardson, Shakerley, Edmeades, Burn, Nicholson, Finch, Sandham, Molony, Lindsay, Brancker, Courtenay, Barlow, and Noble ; Majors de Cetto, Hon. A. Stewart, Elliot, Lyon, Ellis, Stratton, Chapman, Morley, Hemans, Empson, Corbett, and Pipon ; Capts. Ollivant, Skinner, Foote, Wallace, Spencer, Browell, Anstruther, Johnson, Hawkins, Cowan, Cruikshank, Willet, Walsh, Gerard, Noble, and Cripps ; Pymr. Vyner ; Lieuts. Bannatine, Pelly, Cavendish, Mackenzie, and Jenkinson. Covers were laid for 130. The full regimental band was in attendance, and played during dinner a varied selection of music.

Royal Engineers. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday. Present :—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, in the chair ; Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala ; Gens. Sir F. Chapman, G.C.B., Sir J. S. Hawkins, K.C.M.G., W. C. Hadden, and Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B. ; Lieut.-Gens. J. F. M. Browne, C.B., E. A. Foord, Hon. H. F. Keane, C.B., F. H. Rundall, C.S.I., and J. T. Walker ; Major-Gens. Sir A. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., J. M. C. Drake, C.B., C. J. Fowler, F. C. Hassard, C.B., C. E. D. Hill, E. R. James, A. R. Lempriere, Sir H. St. G. Ord, G.C.M.G., C.B., H. Wray, C.M.G., and C. B. Ewart, C.B., A.D.C. ; Cols. J. U. Bateman-Champain, W. Crossman, C.M.G., J. F. D. Donnelly, R. N. Dawson-Scott, J. B. Edwards, C.B., Sir H. C. Elphinstone, V.C., K.C.B., C.M.G., E. C. A. Gordon, J. M. Grant, R. Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., A. Impey-Lovibond, J. Mullins, A. R. M'Donnell, W. D. Marsh, Sir C. Nugent, K.C.B., G. D. Pritchard, R. H. Stotherd, Sir J. Stokes, K.C.B., J. H. Smith, H. Schaw, Hon. W. Le P. Trench, Sir C. Warren, K.C.M.G., Sir C. Wilson, K.C.M.G., and W. Yolland ; Lieut.-Cols. W. M. Campbell, E. R. Festing, Sir E. Henderson, K.C.B., R. C. Hart, V.C., H. H. Jones, F. A. Le Mesurier, E. P. Leach, V.C., H. F. G. Lewin, H. Locock, G. A. Leach, F. B. Mainguy, E. D. Malcolm, C.B., E. Mitchell, E. Micklem, W. North, P. Phelps, E. C. Sim, W. Salmond, H. C. Seddon, M. J. Wheatley, and C. E. Webber, C.B. ; Majors G. W. Archer, R. Athorpe, G. Barker, W. S. S. Bisset, C. C. S. Beauchamp, G. Bolland, H. Cautley, E. G. Clayton, J. G. S. Davies, W. J. Engledue, F. Firbrace, G. E. Grover, G. Harris, A. C. Hamilton, A. B. M'Hardy, C. A. M'Gregor, W. S. Maud, J. T. Marsh, F. W. Nixon, W. H. Patten, C. A. Rochfort-Boyd, H. Robinson, D. A. Scott, N. G. Sturt, E. Stephens, H. Tovey, R. H. Vetch, T. P. White, and R. H. Williams ; Capts. G. W. Addison, G. W. Bartram, J. du T. Bogle, A. Bogle, G. S. Clarke, C. R. Conder, D. C. Courtney, G. A. Cockburn, E. J. Dewing, A. A. Jopp, H. Jekyll, W. H. James, D. A. Johnston, W. E. L. Morgan, H. W. Renny-Tailyour, H. H. Settle, and M. D. Whitmore ; Lieuts. C. M'G. Bate, A. H. Bagnold, J. E. Blackburn, V. H. P. Caillard, E. S. E. Childers, J. Dallas, S. H. Exham, A. E. Haynes, J. J. Leverson, M. Nathan, E. F. Rhodes, H. W. Smith, W. F. H. Stafford, J. C. Tyler, H. B. Willock, and G. A. K. Wisely.

Coldstream Guards. At the Albion, on Thursday. Present :—Col. G. C. FitzRoy (in the chair), the Marquis of Ailsa, Sir J. Airey, Col. A. W. Adam, Lieut.-Col. Hon. E. Acheson, Lieut. Hon. H. Amherst, Lord Bingham, the Right Hon. Sir H. Brand (the Speaker), Lieut.-Col. Hon. E. E. T. Boscawen, Lieut. Bouverie, Mr. Brand, Mr. C. Brand, Capt. N. Burnand, Major Birch, Lieut.-Col. Bruce, Col. Buller, Lieut.-Gen. V. Boyle, Capt. P. Carew, Lieut. Somers-Cocks, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Caulfield, Lord Cremorne, Lieut. A. Codrington, Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. Clive, Sir R. Cathcart, Lieut.-Col. H. Campbell, Lieut.-Col. E. Chaplin, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. Corry, Lord E. Cecil, Hon. A. Charteris, Lieut. V. Dawson, Lord Dangan, Col. Dawnay, Hon. E. Dawnay, Mr. D. Dawson, Sir P. G. Egerton, Major-Gen. Fremantle, Major-Gen. Hon. P. Feilding, Lieut.-Col. Forbes, Lieut.-Col. Follett, Lieut. A. S. Fortescue, Capt. Fortescue, Dr. Farquharson, Col. G. L. Goodlake, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gardyne, Lieutenant Gladstone, Viscount Holmesdale, Lieut. Hon. A. Henniker-Major (Adjt.), Capt. C. F. Howard, Lieut.-Col. C. S. Hall, Lord Kensington, Lieut.-Col. C. Jervoise, Col. Hon. H. C. Legge, Hon. H. W. Lambton. Hon. H. Monck, Capt. Mackinnon, Dr. Magill, Surg.-Major Myers, Gen. Newton, Surg.-Major Perry, Lieut.-Col. W. Otway, Col. F. Reeves, Lieut.-Col. Ramsden, Mr. W. E. Reynolds, Mr. Shute, Lieut.-Col. Sterling, Lord Sandhurst, Mr. G. W. Sutton, Lieut.-Col. G. Smythe, Col. Lord W. Seymour, Lieut.-Col. Graves-Sawle, Lieut. Surtees, Lieut.-Col. Vernon, Lieut. R. Winn, Col. W. Wigram, Capt. R. Weatherall, Lieut. E. Wigram, and Qrmr. Webster. The band of the regiment was in attendance, and, conducted by Mr. C. Thomas, played some excellent music during dinner.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. At Limmer's Hotel, on the 25th ult. Present :—Gen. the Earl of Longford ; Major-Gens. G. B. Milman, C.B., W. Roberts, and T. S. Bigge ; Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Swettenham ; Cols. G. Carden and N. Macdonald ; Lieut.-Cols. Philip FitzRoy, J. Creagh, J. J. Robinson, and F. A. Forsyth ; Major W. A. Eardley-Wilmot ; Capts. C. L. Dashwood, Wilfred F. Way, J. W. Pearse-Hobbs, G. W. Hargreave, C. E. Heathcote, E. Le M. Trafford, H. Kilgour, M. W. Biddulph, A. Chancellor, and P. F. Lambart ; Messrs. K. K. Kays, G. L. Orred, T. G. L. Herbert-Armstrong, E. W. Dashwood, A. E. Whitaker, W. H. Sitwell, E. B. Eagar, C. H. L. James, and Dr. Collins.

7th Royal Fusiliers. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday. Present :—Gen. Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B., colonel of the regiment, presiding ; Cols. Waller and J. Cooper ; Lieut.-Cols. Keyser, C.B., R. F. Butler, Sandys, Beauchamp, A. J. Harrison, Sparks, Tanner, and G. Barton ; Majors Swiney, Adderley, Maude, Daly, Mallock, and Manning ; Capts. Conolly, Beckett, Cole, Pochin, St. Maur, Rodick, Guyon, Anderson, Courteny Clarke, Daunt, Mortimer, Thunder, and Tottenham ; Lieuts. Appleyard, De Trafford, Heron-Maxwell, Hayhurst, Briggs, Cooper, Kemmis, Burton, Campbell, Barttelot, Malcolm, Moss, and Drummond-Wolff ; and Messrs. Saunders, Gillilian, C. Rickford, and H. J. Salter.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday. Present :—Gens. Sir A. Macdonell, K.C.B., in the chair ; Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Bart., V.C., C.B., and Chapman ; Cols. Anderson, Sir T. Baker, K.C.B., Bicknell, Elliot, Dawson, Noblett, and Rogers ; Majors Daubeny, Le Mottée, Meredith, Preston, and Taylor ; Capts. Dixon, Haines, Hatchell, Jackson, Lye, Marsland, Parll, and Pearson ; Messrs. Chawner, Grant, Joliffe, and Symonds.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. At the Albion, on the 25th ult. Present :—Gens. Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B., Anderson, F. Conway, and Watson ; Cols. Panter and J. H. Graham ; Lieut.-Cols. Molyneux and Pardoe ; Majors Bullen, Hare, Lutman Edge, and Spiller ; Capts. Matterson, G. Cunningham, Hall, Gaunell, and Gilling ; and Messrs. E. Bishop, Meirt, W. M. Maloney, Neville, A. Richards, A. Tatham, and Surg.-Major Clarke.

41st (The Welsh) Regiment. At the Albion, on the 25th ult. Present :—Cols. J. Jordan, C.B., and W. Allen ; Lieut.-Cols. T. P. A. Bracken, A. Gray, W. R. Westropp, and W. S. Thorburn ; Surg.-Gen. C. T. Ditch ; Capts. W. Seymour Hill, R. Sadler, J. W. Westby, J. D. Webb, J. W. Thackeray, C. S. C. Crespigny, F. F. Rudman, E. V. Huyshe, and H. Shaw Kennedy ; Revs. E. J. T. Laughlin and James Dunn ; and Messrs. A. Grimble and F. R. Parkinson.

43rd (Oxfordshire) Light Infantry. At Willis's Rooms, on Monday. Present :—Col. Dawson-Greene ; Gen. Phillips ; Lieut.-Gen. F. G. Wilkinson ; Cols. Hon. C. H. Lindsay, Hon. W. H. Herbert, A. L. Cole, Colville, and Sir H. Wilmot, M.P. ; Lieut.-Cols. Spencer-Nicholl and Sanford ; Viscount Bangor, Count de Morel, Sir Lumley Graham, Bart. ; Majors T. H. Cockburn, John Forster, and C. E. Lennox ; Capts. McNeil Cairns, C. Carter, Harvey Collinsplatt, R. Eccles, F. H. Plowden, G. H. Prichard, and T. H. Pearson ; Messrs. T. D. Brett, Bennett Stanford, Mockler Ferryman, J. E. K. Morley, C. E. Nugent, and R. W. Porter.

51st, the King's Own Light Infantry. At Limmer's Hotel, on the 25th ult. Present :—Cols. Madden, Cleeve, Burney, Anderson, Tyndall, and Hon. A. Cole ; Lieut.-Col. Nugent ; Majors Carter and Collins ; Capts. Scott, Trenchard, Symth, Seppings, Kennett, and Denshire ; Messrs. Cumberlege and Power ; Doctors T. Melville Jones and Turner.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 25th ult. Present :—Major-Gen. W. Yorke Moore ; Col. Shiffner ; Major Parker ; Capts. Carey, O'Brien, and Wingfield.

71st Highland Light Infantry. At the Albion, on Thursday. Present :—Gens. Robertson and M. Grant ; Cols. Sir H. Dalrymple, Bart., T. W. Lambton, Colin Halkett, Scott, McDonnell, and Graves-Sawle ; Lieut.-Col. Neville ; Majors J. H. S. Craigie and Fawkes ; Capts. Gillon, H. A. Schank, Allen, Leslie, Morgan, and V. Harris ; Lieuts. E. D. Mansel, W. J. Anstey, J. Mitchell-Innes, and A. G. Balfour ; Messrs. A. K. Blair and W. Maud.

72nd and 78th Seaforth Highlanders. At Willis's Rooms, on Thursday. Present :—H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, Gens. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G. W. Brigham, C.B., and Sir Edward Selby Smith ; Lieut.-Gens. J. A. Ewart, C.B., and Sir A. Alison ; Major-Gens. Lockhart, C.B., and Mackenzie, C.B. ; Cols. Barker, Burney, Douglas, Robinson, Warren, and Beresford ; Lieut.-Cols. Gower, Guinness, Kelsoy, Murray, Rooke, Simpson, Stockwell, C.B., Tanner, Montague, and Pardoe ; Majors Boyle, V.C., Crombie, Finlay, Garnett, Kane, Vesey, Mackenzie, and Skirne.

83rd Royal Irish Rifles. At the Albion, on Saturday. Present :—Cols. Karslake and Beazley ; Lieut.-Col. de Montmorency ; Majors H. Stuart, Metcalfe, Wyndham, Blunt, and Whitlock ; Capts. Gandy and Powell.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. At the Langham Hotel, on the 25th ult. Present :—Gen. Lyons, C.B. ; Cols. Cox, Stevenson, C.B., Grant, Todd, and Hallowes ; Majors Lord d'Arcy Osborne, England, Dashwood, Leadbitter, and Money ; Capts. Widdrington, Anderson, Ashmore, Jeudwine, Phibbs, and Throgmorton ; Messrs. Cox, J. W. Cusack, C. S. Dicken, R. H. Saul, and W. S. Barry.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday. Present :—Gens. Rattray, C.B., and Ross ; Cols. Cherry, Hamilton, Irby, Penryn, and Campbell ; Majors Maclachlan and Delavoye ; Capts. Heathcote, Carter, and Close ; Lieuts. Hotham, Hopkins, Strong, and Gordon.

95th Derbyshire Regiment. At the Marlborough Rooms, on Thursday. Present :—Gens. Brownrigg, C.B. (in the chair), C. W. Bingham, C.B., W. Hill, C.B., C. F. Parkinson, C.B., J. A. R. Raines, C.B., and G. C. Vialls, C.B. ; Cols. B. Boothby, G. L. Carmichael, J. M. Dolan, R. Ford, and N. Knatchbull ; Majors A. M. Bowles, John Campbell, F. Smythe, and O. St. John ; Capts. A. Morgan, Fred Taylor, E. Thompson, G. C. Taylor, and H. V. Brooke ; Lieut. R. Gifford ; and Mr. S. Baird.

Rifle Brigade. At the Marlborough Rooms, on the 25th ult. Present :—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief, in the chair ; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales ; Viscount Cole ; Lords Ellenborough, Ribblesdale, Clanmorris, E. Cavendish, and E. Clinton ; Col. Hon. W. J. Colville ; the Earl of Euston ; Major Hon. M. Curzon ; Hon. C. G. Bingham, Hon. Bateman Hanbury, Hon. H. C. Hardinge, Hon. E. Lawless, Hon. D. Lawless, Hon. C. T. Parker, Hon. P. Sidney, Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. E. Edwardes, Hon. H. Dillon, Hon. O. Cuffe, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., Sir Archdale Palmer, Sir Seymour Blane ; Gens. Sir A. Horsford, E. Somerset, E. Newdegate, Martin Dillon, and Glyn ; Cols. Evelyn, Nicholl, Sotheby, H. B. Blundell, E. Manningham-Buller, F. Atherley, H. Newdigate, A. Green, A. Stephens, and H. Eyre ; Lieut.-Cols. W. R. Lascelles, H. Moorsom, E. J. Fryer, C. G. Slade, H. Lascelles, H. Rickman, G. Byng, W. H. Deedes, B. F. Alexander, and H. G. Lindsay ; Majors Balfour, C. Musgrave, Lloyd, Anstruther, V. Bagot, G. M. L. Egerton, Prideaux Brune, and Stopford Sackville ; Capts. R. Tryon, L. Bathurst, Turner, A. Drummond, C. G. A. Drummond, E. C. Johnson, E. C. Hartopp, Maud, Thornton, W. H. Eccles, and Crake ; Messrs. F. Ames, A. Ames, B. F. Astley-Bowen, W. S. Campbell, A. C. Campbell, H. J. Drummond, B. C. Frere, Hutton, C. R. Hunter, N. Kingscote, H. Luttrell, W. R. St. J. Mildmay, McGrigor, A. G. Russell, Richer, C. C. Winn, Walter, J. E. K. Morley, and A. Loftus-Tottenham, M.P.

1st West India Regiment. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 25th ult. Present :—Cols. H. R. Niven and J. A. Smith ; Major J. G. Smith ; Capt. Humphreys ; Lieuts. Bredin, Roberts, Bourke, Lascombe, Phillips, Butler, and Whiteside ; and Mr. F. L. Simons.

Army Pay Department. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday. Present :—Lieut.-Cols. Swinburne, Macdonnell, and Bayley ; Majors Thorpe, Davidson, Lennox, Campbell, Wolfe, Cuming, Thorburn, Marvin, Feilden, Roberts, Routledge, Treffry, M'Lachen, Costa, Raymond, Pyrie, Beaumont, Bateman, A. J. Roberts, and Ireland ; Captains T. Bell, Carey, Longley, Crookenden, Mansergh, Churchill, Pearson, Armstrong, Brooke, Creighton, Chisholm-Batten, Baker, T. Robinson, Lane, Wynne, and Bayley.

The Gazettes.

◆

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 29, 1883.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-Col. E. A. Jee has been appointed to command the regiment ; Major W. R. Truman to be Lieut.-Col., vice Sir J. D. Bourne, Bart., retired on half-pay ; Capt. M. Bowers to be Major, vice W. R. Truman (all three dated April 21).

6th Dragoons—Capt. C. Sandes has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Dept. (May 26).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. T. De la Rue to be Adjt., vice Capt. A. Hunter, who has resigned the appointment.

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut.-Col. C. J. C. Roberts has been appointed to command a Batn. Major C. S. Perry to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. W. Daunt, C.B., placed on half-pay (both dated May 1).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Col. P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B., having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (May 1).

The Royal Irish Regiment—Col. M. J. R. MacGregor, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (May 22) ; Lieut. A. T. F. Edwards has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 11).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. J. D. Vyvyan, from the Duke of Cornwall's L. I., to be Lieut., vice A. D. Homfray, who exchanges.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Major J. Campbell retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. G. B. Stokes has been appointed to command a Batn. ; Major J. E. Wetherall to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. H. Lock, retired ; Capt. H. Crawford to be Major, vice J. E. Wetherall ; Lieut. A. H. Young to be Capt., vice H. Crawford (all four dated May 9).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. A. R. Browning has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Feb. 16).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut. A. D. Homfray, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice J. D. Vyvyan, who exchanges.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. G. P. B. Molyneux has been seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 16, 1882).

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Lieut. W. H. Simpson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Jan. 12).

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. R. E. Grimston has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 7).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. A. A. Kinloch, from Supernumerary Major, to be Major, vice C. H. Smith, seconded from April 2, 1883, for service in the Egyptian Army (April 5) ; Capt. C. Hope retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. F. G. Bradley has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 20).

The Highland Light Infantry—Capt. W. Freeman retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Gordon Highlanders—Major H. F. Cotton retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. K. Beresford, from the Norfolk Regt., to be Lieut., vice O. C. Armstrong, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt. J. Boyle has been seconded for service on the Staff (March 30).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt. E. S. Evans has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Dept. (May 24).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major A. G. Bartley, M.D., from half-pay, has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg (May 10).

Army Hospital Corps—Lieut. of Orderlies James Brewster to be Qrmr., dated July 1, 1881, such antedate not to carry back pay as Qrmr. prior to April 6, 1883.

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned Pymrs. and Hon. Capts., having completed five years' service in the rank of Pymr., to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army :—G. A. Eliott, E. V. Raynes, H. W. Bateman, R. O. Richmond, F. W. V. Packman, A. J. Roberts, T. C. Rose, W. B. Wade, E. E. Coote, W. C. Kennedy, C. S. P. Willoughby, W. R. Thornhill, H. M. Compigné, W. L. Brockman, W. H. Mortimer, R. McI. Nott, F. N. Taylor (all 17 dated April 1) ; J. H. Jackson (April 6) ; R. M. Ireland (April 8) ; A. W. H. Gilston (April 14) ; M. C. Gahan (April 16).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. J. Hanly retires on retired pay.

Half-Pay—Capt. C. C. Smyth, from the King's Own L.I. (South Yorkshire Regt.), to be Major (Dec. 8, 1882).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers to be Majors, in recognition of their services during the recent operations in Egypt :—Capts. A. G. Creagh, R.A. (April 15), and W. A. Gough, the Oxfordshire L.I. (May 10).

MEMORANDA.

Gen. Sir A. H. Horsford, G.C.B., Col.-Comdt. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), has retired on retired pay (April 3) ; Capt. R. Lawrence, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (May 6) ; Lieut. A. Jebb, late 85th Foot, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (May 16).

The second Christian name of Deputy-Assist.-Comy. Charles Bather, Bombay Establishment, who was granted the hon. rank of Lieut. in *Gazette* of March 13, is "John."

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. W. Stallard, Lieut.-Col. 1st Worcestershire A.V.C., resigns his commission ; Capt. S. E. Somerville, 2nd Volunteer Batn. the York and Lancaster Regt., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date May 30, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, June 1, 1883.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India :—Lieut. W. H. Pollen, R.E., to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy and Governor-General (April 7) ; Major A. R. Kenney-Herbert, Madras Cavalry, to be Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras (April 4) ; Lieut. G. H. Wells, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. W. T. Hughes, C.B., commanding a Division of the Bengal Army (Jan. 4).

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government in India :—Major H. T. Lugard to be Brig.-Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery for India, vice Major A. D. Anderson, whose tenure of office has expired (April 23) ; Capt. A. J. Garrett, Bengal S.C., to be Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., Hyderabad Contingent, vice Capt. J. J. Kennedy, whose tour of Staff service has expired (April 19) ; Major R. M. Clerk, Madras Infantry, to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., Madras Establishment, vice Major A. Curtois, whose tour of Staff service has expired (April 1) ; and Capt. G. Henry, R.E., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., Madras Establishment, vice Major E. H Eyre, whose tour of Staff service has expired (March 14).

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Arabic Grammar. by A. Hassam (F. Thimm).—Volunteer Artillery Drill-book, by Capt. W. Brooke Hoggan, R.A. (W. H. Allen and Co.) —Kallos, a Treatise on the Scientific Culture of Personal Beauty (Simpkin and Co.)—The Life and Achievements of Edward Henry Palmer, by Walter Besant, M.A. (John Murray).—On Summer Seas, by Mrs. Scott-Stevenson (Chapman and Hall, Limited).—The Egyptian War of 1882, by Lieut.-Col. Hermann Vogt (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—Footlights, by John Hollingshead; Parliamentary Oaths (Chapman and Hall, Limited).—Magazines for June :—Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co., Limited); The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); Self-Culture for All (Ward, Lock, and Co.); Health, Part 1, Vol. I. (Wyman and Sons); The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); Colburn's United Service Magazine (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); The Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.); The Squire (Franklyn and Co.); Baily's Monthly Magazine (A. H. Baily and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BRADFORD.—Always pleased to hear from you.

OLD DEVICE.—There is no doubt but that your remarks are justified by facts, but we fail to see that any good would result from their publication.

BATON.—Yes.

H.M.S. "RIFLEMAN."—1. We believe £2,000 a year was awarded to Sir E. J. Reed as a pension when he left the Admiralty. 2. Some time in the last century; we are making inquiries on the subject. 3. He was shot from the Egyptian trenches, and not from behind.

J. S., HASLAR.—English.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad :—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1883.

SIR E. J. REED has turned his attention of late to inventing a torpedo-proof armour-clad. The result of the labour of the late Chief Constructor of the Navy has been embodied in a specification, for which Letters Patent are being applied, and assuredly may be granted without injuring any one. It is satisfactory to know, however, that Sir Edward Reed is no longer in a position to introduce this, his latest experiment, into the Navy, as, although the idea governing the so-called invention may be thought pretty by some, the great body of Naval men throughout the world will denounce it as unpractical, unseamanlike, and anything but safe, even should Sir Edward Reed succeed in making his ship float otherwise than bottom up. The greatest beam of this new type of ship is placed by her designer or inventor, call him what he will, above the water-line. Within an armoured hull, in shape like the body of a turtle, he places his armament and motive-power; in fact, all the fighting strength of his war-ship. This armoured hull is supposed to have just sufficient buoyancy to float. To enable it to obtain speed, a light, long, narrow hull is built under it, to raise it above the water, and represents the bottom of the new type. The outer plating of this light shell, which is subdivided into numerous compartments, is intended to be far enough removed from the calipee of the turtle to enable the explosive force of a torpedo to expend itself before reaching the armour of which it is composed. This is all very well, but it is not the idea of a practical seaman or genuine Naval architect. The distance of the outer unarmoured from the armoured bottom, if computed for 50 lb. of dynamite, will be inadequate to arrest the explosive force of 200 lb. of the same material. The quantity of ballast required to keep such a top-heavy structure upright would be so great as to seriously affect the buoyancy of the ship. It would always be in danger of turning turtle. And supposing the cellular bottom water-logged, what then? We, unlike the *Times*, strongly advise the Admiralty not to grudge foreign Governments the services of Sir E. J. Reed in the present instance; but, on the contrary, by absolutely declining even to take the matter into their consideration, to relieve Sir Edward J. Reed at once of all trammels of conscience as to his duty to his country, and thus enable him to devote his whole time and attention to introducing his new torpedo-proof armour-clad into foreign Navies.

Admirers and upholders of the "Short-service system" must be charmed at its success in the Army, when they read of the bribe of £10 to each soldier, whose time has expired, to remain on until he completes twelve years with the colours in India. If the Army is only to be kept to its full strength by periodical bribes, a pretty penny the taxpayers of this favoured nation will be called upon to pay!

We have no wish to coddle our soldiers, but there are occasions when a little forethought on the part of those in command would conduce to the comfort of all ranks. The weather on Saturday was considered too inclement for the Horse-Guards parade and the Aldershot review, but it was not sufficiently bad to prevent parades of the garrisons of Dover and Shorncliffe. Now, considering that it was raining (metaphorically) "cats and dogs" at both these stations, Tommy Atkins and his officers must have got very unpleasantly wet. One would suppose that tailors charged nothing for uniform.

How much longer are the Cavalry lately returned from Egypt to be kept in the unsightly drab overalls? Does the Government contemplate another war—beg pardon—other "military operations?"

Before leaving Egypt, Sir Archibald Alison gave a most flattering testimonial to Sheykh Abdel Malik, a member of one of the five leading families of Mount Lebanon, who has been the General's chief interpreter throughout the campaign from the date when he joined head-quarters in Cyprus, to the day Sir Archibald left Egypt. It will be remembered that Sheykh Abdel Malik was present at the reconnaissance made outside the walls of Alexandria on August 5, 1882, at the engagement at Tel-el-Kebir on September 13, 1882, and at the surrender, at Tantah four days later, of the rearguard of the Salahiyeh Army, when Sheykh Abdel Malik gave evidence of such tact and discretion in the discharge of his duties as led to a very high eulogium being passed on him by the distinguished General who has just left the country.

It was stated in a halfpenny daily a few days ago that military officers could both accept and wear foreign orders and decorations, without troubling themselves to first obtain the sanction of the Queen. The editor of the paper in question would do well to post himself up a little before writing on subjects of which he is completely ignorant.

Colonel Cromer Ashburnham, K.C.B., is still in England, but, strange to say, remains unknighted, though it is more than six months since he received promotion in the Order of the Bath, for his services at Tel-el-Kebir. We presume it is the old story of modest merit being neglected. The Adjutant-General's department will, no doubt, contend that it is no business of theirs to arrange a visit to Balmoral; but it was the Adjutant-General himself who recommended Colonel Ashburnham for honour, and he surely cannot be forgetful of the claims of so very deserving a soldier.

Best colour for the dress of the Army: Invisible green.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the report can be true that the Post-Office Volunteers were left standing under arms in a heavy fall of rain in Hyde Park on Saturday last for more than half an hour, awaiting an inspecting officer who never came, but sent a substitute, who arrived on foot, and carried out the inspection in the full dress of the Guards, with a cape over his shoulders. The Guards have a reputation to maintain, and we cannot think that they would err in such matters.

Colonel G. F. de Berry, half-pay, late 56th Regiment, commanding a Brigade of the Madras Army, attains the age of 59 on the 13th inst., and will have to retire.

The honours conferred upon some of the most prominent Staff officers of the Egyptian Expedition would seem to have been awarded somewhat prematurely, if we may judge from the evidence given before Lord Morley's Committee. Anyway, there are some men who may thank their lucky stars that the Duke of Wellington was not in command in Egypt. The less said about Egypt in future the better. The Blue-book issued this week is an eye-opener, and no mistake, and certain members of the ever-victorious Staff would not be flattered could they hear the remarks which have been made with regard to them in the Service Clubs since Tuesday. Every dog has his day, and it strikes us forcibly that there are some officers in the Army who have had theirs.

An anxious aspirant asks us if we can inform him whether it is ever intended to make any more promotions to the rank of Major-General; and if so, when? We have put the question to an official, and his reply is suggestive :—"Yes; the promotions will be given, but when I cannot say, for really we do not know here (at the War Office) for two days together where we are." It is chaos all round, and nothing but a complete demolition and reconstruction of the edifice, from foundation to roof, will put things right again. What progress we have made in the direction of Army reform!

Surgeon-General J. E. Clutterbuck, M.D., became 60 years of age yesterday, and will be placed on the Retired List, another vacancy occurring on the 14th inst., when Surgeon-General J. A. Woolfryes, C.B., C.M.G., will have to retire. These retirements will promote Deputy-Surgeons-General J. Irvine, M.D., and J. Lamprey, M.B.

A Veterinary-Surgeon is in future to be promoted to 1st Class on completing 10 years' service, of which at least three years shall have been spent abroad. No officer will, however, be promoted unless recommended by the Principal Veterinary-Surgeon.

The head-quarters of the 68th Regimental District are about to be moved from Sunderland to Newcastle-on-Tyne, when the command will be amalgamated with that of the 5th Regimental District, under Colonel W. P. Collingwood, C.M.G. Colonel K. R. Niven, who has had the command at Sunderland since October last, will be transferred to some other district.

We learn from Moscow that Lord Wolseley is not at all pleased at the treatment he has received from the Russian Government, in being separated from the rest of the English Mission in the Kremlin, and placed in apartments in a hotel outside it. Considering that the Mission comprises only six personages, it should not have been a difficult matter to have found a room or two in the rabbits' warren of apartments in which the Duke and Duchess are located. The Slaviansky Bazaar, where Lord Wolseley is lodged, is five minutes' drive from the Kremlin Palace, but the road leading to it is usually so crowded with people and vehicles that the journey mostly occupies two or three times as long. The influx of foreign and native military visitors is such that Lord Wolseley is completely lost among them. Cards by the bushel have been left at the Slaviansky Bazaar, but beyond this no special attention has been paid to the hero of Tel-el-Kebir. As a matter of fact, the Egyptian campaign is quite forgotten in Russia, and the interest in its actors has completely died out.

The voluntary retirement of General Sir Alfred Horsford, G.C.B., announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*, reduces the number of full Generals (Cavalry and Infantry) on the establishment to eleven; or twelve including Lord Wolseley, who is supernumerary. The number provided for is seven, so that there are still four to absorb.

An officer at present in command of one of our Line regiments in South Africa, besides being at the head of his corps holds no less than two other appointments. It is generally understood that the ranks of Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General and Garrison Adjutant are held respectively by officers of an inferior grade to that of a commanding officer. In the present case, however, there is no reason for one man fulfilling all three appointments, as there are many good officers to select from for the Staff positions. Work must be very slack in the regiment if its commanding officer has time to carry on the duties of Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General and Garrison Adjutant.

We have received the following letter from a Highlander :—"Honoured Sir,—I hope you will allow me, in the name of all my comrades here, to make a protest against the treatment of our good General, Sir F. Roberts. After all the fuss that was made about the war in Egypt, it makes all our blood run cold to read of the treatment of the sick and wounded. There was no such mismanagement in the Cabul-Candahar march. Everything there was perfect as it could be, because the General in command had the confidence of every officer and man of the force under his command. They only gave him £12,500 for all he did, but for allowing such great mismanagement in Egypt, Parliament talks of rewarding another General with £2,000 a year, or the equivalent thereof. I ask, is there such a thing as justice in the land, when such a shameful slight is passed on one of the most amiable and gallant soldiers who ever drew sword? The whole of us here would lay down our lives willingly for Sir F. Roberts, because we know how unselfish he was. Do, sir, allow me to express the views of my comrades, standing around me, if only to let the good General know, far away in his Eastern home, that the soldiers who followed him in Afghanistan are not unmindful of his care of them, and that whatever Government may say or do, he will have their sympathy and good wishes to the longest day they live?"

Officers who have already passed in Part I. or Part II. of the Syllabus of Examination for a company qualification, will not be required to be re-examined in those parts under the Syllabus, dated 9th ult. In all examinations after the next, officers will be required to pass in both parts of the same Syllabus.

The Navy.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, June 1, 1883.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Captain Francis Durrant, R.N., to be Governor to Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert of Wales, R.N.

ADMIRALTY, May 25, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Owen Ash Davies has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

ADMIRALTY, May 28, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer George Fitzgerald has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

ADMIRALTY, May 29, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer John Mather has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the present date.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.—Lieutenant Henry Sandford, Retired List, R.N., to be Lieutenant-Instructor (May 29).

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Arthur T. Target, Robert H. Travers, and Reginald A. Cave-Brown-Cave (as Flag Lieut.), to the Lord Warden; Richard W. Watt and Henry G. Monckton, to the Defence; Henry A. Baring and Harry M. Murphy, to the Valiant; Ford E. W. Lambert and Richard A. Gwynn, to the Hercules; Abraham H. Lindesay and Arthur Y. Moggridge, to the Shannon; Arthur Furlonger and T. B. S. Adair, to the Hector; Henry J. Oldfield and Edward J. W. Slade, to the Repulse; Aston E. McMurdo and William B. May, to the Penelope (all additional, for the summer cruise).

Sub-Lieutenant—E. C. T. Troubridge, to the Satellite.

Chief Engineers—W. J. J. Spry and C. G. Marcus, to the Vernon, additional, for torpedo course; George H. Weeks, to the Indus, additional, for the Tamar; John Hobbs, to the Vernon, additional; Edward Eckersley, to the Asia, for the Warrior; William Kelly, to the Vernon, additional, for torpedo course.

Surgeons—James Porter, to Royal Marines, Portsmouth, vice Brown; Richard G. Brown, to the Wye.

Paymaster—William J. C. Row, to be Secretary to Vice-Admiral Sir William M. Dowell, K.C.B., commanding the Channel Squadron.

Engineers—W. H. C. Gale, to the Royal Adelaide, additional, for the Harpy; Henry A. Madge, to the Defence, vice Carroll; William J. Mandling, to the Indus, additional, vice Robins; Herbert S. Rockett, to the Pembroke, for the Leander.

Gunners—Thomas Calver, to the Pembroke, for the Ajax, vice Pearce; John Kite, to the Excellent, for the Glatton, vice Calver; George Bradburn, to the Excellent, vice Kite; Frederick G. Blewett (a.), to the Ganges, vice Frood.

Boatswains—Michael Twohy, to the Hercules, additional for Q. D. duties; Abraham Milton, to the Royal Adelaide, for Q. D. duties; Arthnr Prince, to the Serapis, for Q. D. duties; Thomas Edwards, to the Pembroke, vice Vincent.

The following officers of the Warrior are to be turned over to the Shannon, and to date June 1:—Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G.; Com. C. E. Gissing; Lieuts. J. L. Burr, Castel Sherard, John Denison, and E. P. Chapman; Chaplain Rev. F. E. Pitman; Staff Surg. R. J. Sweetnam Pymrs. H. P. Brenan and F. L. M. Dyer; Surg. C. E. Geoghegan; Assist.-Pymr. Howard Cleveland; Engineer E. C. Carnt; Boatswains J. H. Tamlin and George Bryant; Lieut. Hon. H. N. Shore, additional, for service in the Coastguard.

The following officers, borne in Indus, additional for Shannon, to the Shannon, commissioned June 1:—Navigating Lieut. G. A. Broad; Chief Engineer W. Fedarb; Engineer R. T. Serle; Gunner Michael Fitzgerald; Boatswain Daniel Desmond; and Carpenter Charles Jope.

Alexandra, Capt. Harry H. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station, arrived with squadron at Ragusa on May 31. The Coquette and Cygnet were in dock at Malta, and would probably be ready for sea by May 31 and June 18 respectively. The Cruiser was waiting to be docked.

Algerine, Com. A. G. Fullerton, was at Cape Coast Castle on May 3. On arrival of Opal or Flirt, would proceed to south sub-division.

Amethyst, Capt. Bowden Smith, senior officer on the South-East Coast of America, was at Colonia up to April 23. The Sylvia was at expected at Monte Video daily; the Rifleman at Monte Video, and would shortly proceed to Asuncion; the Rambler at Colonia, and would shortly proceed to Pay Sandio; the Firefly at Monte Video, waiting relief by the Wrangler.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, went out for trial of guns on May 25, and returned to Portsmouth the same day.

Champion, Capt. Pasley, would leave Singapore on May 1 for Bangkok, Labuan, North Borneo, Sulu, Macassar, and Java, returning to Singapore about end of July. The Fly was cruising on north coast of Borneo and in Sulu Archipelago, and would return to Singapore about the end of May. The Foxhound at Singapore; will remain in Straits of Malacca until arrival of the Fly at Singapore; will then visit ports of Sumatra.

Comus, Capt. East, was at Payta on April 26, and would sail for Callao, Coquimbo, shortly.

Constance, Capt. Doughty, was *en route* to Payta on April 26; would relieve Heroine at Puna, then to Payta.

Dragon, Com. Bolitho, has been ordered from Aden to Tamatave, Madagascar, to reinforce the Dryad.

Duncan, Capt. D'Arcy, flagship of Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. A court-martial was held on Thursday for the trial of John Conley, stoker, belonging to the Encounter, for striking John McCarthy, leading stoker, whilst in the execution of his duty at Malta on May 7; secondly, for drawing a weapon against Ship's Corpl. Robert Franklin on the same day. Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr, of the Pembroke, presided, and Capt. G. Robinson prosecuted. Mr. W. B. Risk, the admiral's secretary, officiated as judge-advocate, and Mr. V. H. Stallon, solicitor, Sheerness, appeared as the prisoner's friend. For the defence, it was urged that prisoner struck McCarthy in self-defence, for throwing some coals at him in the bunker; he was only joking with Franklin when he used the expressions referred to, and seized the weapon in fun. He had not the slightest intention of injuring either officer. The court considered both charges proved, and sentenced the prisoner to five years' imprisonment, with hard labour. The prisoner's certificates showed that he bore an indifferent character, and that his time expired in the service in August last.

Encounter, Capt. Robinson, was taken into basin at Sheerness to pay off on May 25. She is being dismantled in the steam basin at Sheerness Dockyard. Her guns have been taken out and removed to the gun-wharf at Woolwich. The Encounter will be paid off on the 15th inst., and the crew granted six weeks' leave of absence. A very sad accident occurred on board the vessel on Thursday morning to an engine-room artificer named John Russell Green, who was employed with others in disconnecting some machinery in the engine-room. A cylinder cover of considerable weight fell upon his right foot, and completely severed it from the leg. He was conveyed to the Naval Barracks Infirmary, where Staff Surg. John N. Stone found it necessary to amputate the leg just above the ankle. Green was afterwards removed to the Naval Hospital at Chatham.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the East Indies station, was at Colombo on May 6; would leave for Trincomalee on May 10. The Eclipse was on way to Aden; would proceed to Zeila, and watch reported slave-trading at that port; was at Aden May 17. The Tourmaline, Ranger, and Osprey were cruising off coast of Arabia for suppression of slave-trade; will rejoin flag at Trincomalee on S.W. monsoon breaking. The Woodlark, Arab, and Philomel were in Persian Gulf. The Dryad at Tamatave, Island of Madagascar. The Dragon on way to Zanzibar; left Aden on April 21 to follow orders of senior officer of East Coast of Africa, and has since been ordered to Tamatave, Madagascar.

Harrier, Lieut. and Com. Scott B. Willcox, arrived at Zanzibar on April 19 with a slave case. The Undine was at the same time beached for repairs. Both schooners would shortly return to the Comoro Islands.

Heroine, Capt. Blackburne, was at Guayaquil on April 26, and would leave for Esquimault about May 1.

Humber, Com. C. Hawkins, is lying at Sheerness Harbour. She is taking in stores, and her defects were completed on Thursday by the dockyard shipwrights. She is to be at Portsmouth by the 5th inst., and sail on the 7th, with stores and supernumeraries for the Mediterranean. At the Rochester Police-court, on Tuesday morning, William Munden, first-class ship's corporal, belonging to the Humber, was charged with unlawfully having 4 lb. of unmanufactured tobacco in his possession, at Sheerness, on May 22. Defendant pleaded not guilty, and made no defence. From the evidence produced, it seems that on the evening in question the defendant and a number of other men were landed at Sheerness Pier, for a few hours' leave. He was carrying a parcel, and, as it appeared somewhat bulky, a water policeman questioned him as to its contents. He admitted that it was ship's tobacco, and offered to pay the duty. This was refused, and the tobacco was seized, defendant being placed under arrest and removed to his ship. The prosecution did not press for a heavy penalty, and the Bench inflicted a fine of £1 7s. 10d., including costs. The money was paid.

Kingfisher, Com. Thornton, left Callao on Feb. 11, visiting the islands.

Lily, Com. Evans, was inspected by Capt. Carter (Royal Adelaide), and went into harbour at Devonport to pay off on May 25.

Mallard, Lieut. and Com. Littledale, arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on May 30, flying the "yellow Jack." Fever on the coast of Haiti has been very bad.

Merlin, Lieut.-Com. R. O'B. C. Brereton, was taken into the Channel on Tuesday for a six hours' steam trial. On returning to the Sound her ammunition was removed, and she then came up harbour to have various alterations effected in her fittings.

Minotaur, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, K.C.B., senior officer in command of the Channel Squadron, left Gibraltar with the ships under his command on May 28 for Vigo, whence the Squadron will proceed to Lisbon and Bantry.

Neptune, Capt. W. H. Maxwell, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral J. C. Wilson, second-in-command in the Channel Squadron, arrived at Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 19th ult., making the passage from Plymouth in a little under five days. The weather, on the whole, was fine, though there was occasionally a considerable swell, and the ship's progress was at least as much retarded by the effect of head winds on her masts and superstructure as it was at times assisted by the use of sails. The engines worked continuously, without the smallest misadventure. A uniform rate of 40 revolutions was kept up, giving an average speed of 9·1 knots. The consumption of coal was, as nearly as possible, three tons per hour. On the 18th, the 38-ton turret guns were fired, first singly, then in pairs, and, lastly, a breadside of all four together. A target had been laid out, and the ship steamed slowly round it in fairly smooth water. The practice made, considering how short a time the Neptune has been in commission, was exceedingly good. The effect of the concussion from firing the heavy guns, which had been somewhat dreaded, turned out to be much less than anticipated, and caused little or no inconvenience. Admiral Wilson shifted his flag to the Agincourt the day after his arrival.

Raven, Lieut. and Com. Ross, arrived at Torquay from Sheerness, and left for Devonport on May 26, where she arrived on May 28.

Rocket, Lieut.-Com. Vere B. Orlebar, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Thursday from the Pacific station, and left on Friday for Sheerness to pay off.

Sapphire, Capt. John R. T. Fullerton, which left Devonport on Feb. 24, arrived at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on May 6, all well, after a passage of 72 days, including four days' stay at Madeira. In case of no further disturbance among the Boers, she was to leave on May 16 for Singapore, to take the place of the Encounter on the China station.

Sappho, Com. Clark, left Puna on April 21, on passage to Esquimault, *viâ* Panama.

Shannon, Capt. Kelly, of the Plymouth Steam Reserve, in command, arrived at Portsmouth from Devonport, and went into harbour on May 25, to receive the officers and crew of the Warrior on June 1.

Stork, Lieut. and Com. Blennerhasset, was at Lagos on April 21.

Tenedos, Capt. Fane, would leave Halifax for St. John's, Newfoundland, after arrival of mail due on May 19.

Tourmaline, Capt. R. H. Boyle. A court-martial has been held on board this ship, to investigate charges preferred against Lieut. Alfred E. Rawnsley, of the Woodlark. The court consisted of Capt. Boyle (of the Tourmaline), who presided, Capt. Cardale (Euphrates), Capt. Dupuis (Serapis), Capt. Hastings, C.B. (Euryalus), and Com. Darwall (Ranger). There were four charges, the first being that, on May 14, 1881, he negligently performed duties imposed upon him while officer of the watch. On this charge he was acquitted. The second charge was that, on July 10, 1881, he had wilfully disobeyed the lawful command of Com. Nesham, of the Woodlark, at that time in the Persian Gulf, and had failed to take the afternoon chronometer sights. On this charge he was acquitted so far that he had not wilfully disobeyed orders, as his pocket watch was out of order. The third charge was that, on August 4, 1881, he had wilfully disobeyed lawful commands to take sights as directed by a written memorandum, dated July 12, 1881. On this charge he was acquitted. The fourth charge was that, on Aug. 28, 1881, he had negligently performed his duty while officer of the watch. In regard to this charge, Lieut. Rawnsley admitted that he had sat down while officer on watch. The sentence of the court was that Lieut. Rawnsley be reprimanded and dismissed his ship. The Allahabad paper says:—"Judging by the official report, and assuming that nothing more serious than what appeared in evidence lies behind the charges, Lieut. Rawnsley seems a hardly treated man. The Naval martinet may not think so, but most men will agree that a reprimand and dismissal from his ship is severe punishment for sitting down when officer on watch. There were four charges, each of them regarding negligence on watch; each of them, too, referring to occurrences so far back as different dates in May, July, and August, 1881; and all except one declared to be without foundation by a court-martial held, not in the Persian Gulf, where the offences took place, but in Bombay, in March, 1883, or nearly two years from the date of the first alleged offence. Let us add that we do not hold a brief from Lieut. Rawnsley, whose name and person are equally unknown to us; but a suspicion that something has been kept in the background which would justify the sentence, or else that justice has been overstrained, prompts a recital of the facts and the obvious conclusions they suggest."

Triton, Staff Com. T. H. Tizard, having completed her surveying work in the River Thames, returned to Sheerness on Thursday morning. Her defects are to be attended to at once, in order that she may be ready for surveying duties on the Scottish coast at an early date.

Wye, Staff Com. Miller, left Woolwich on Thursday morning, and arrived at Sheerness Harbour in the afternoon. She is to be docked and thoroughly overhauled at Sheerness Dockyard, where her defects will be made good.

Lieut. J. Coombe, late of the Dart; Lieut. Maturin and Sub-Lieut. Whitehouse, of the Beagle; Lieut. King and Sub-Lieut. Messurier, of the Sandfly; Boatswains Wood, Green, Andrews, Windsor, thirty-three seamen, relieved crews of the Australian schooners recently supplanted by small steam vessels, and four naval invalids, arrived at Plymouth on May 30, by the mail steamer Australia, from Sydney, N.S.W.

The old Mars, training-ship in the Tay, was nearly destroyed by fire last Saturday. Before the conflagration could be got under, nearly the whole of the afterpart of the old liner was burnt out. The fire broke out in the captain's cabin. The boys behaved well, and showed both courage and discipline.

The Admiralty have awarded the medal for long-service and good-conduct to the under-mentioned petty officer:—George Edward Shute, captain's coxswain, H.M.S. Lily.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society was held on the 25th ult. at the offices, 44 Charing Cross. The Council's report, which was unanimously adopted, showed that in 1882 1,314 men were registered, and 1,759 employed, and that through married men getting work their families, to the number of 1,175 women and 2,299 children, had benefitted. The subscriptions and donations exceeded those of the previous year by £166 5s. 8d., and the report conveyed the thanks of the council to the regiments and individuals whose response to their appeal of 1881 led to this increase, as well as to those of the City Companies who had shown their interest in the soldier by contributing to the same result. The balance credit was shown to be £172 14s. 11d., an increase of £137 16s. 9d. over that of 1881, which enabled the society to continue to maintain all its branches, at any rate for the present; but it was earnestly hoped that this support might be maintained by contributions, no matter how small. The usefulness of the branches was proved by all of them showing more men employed last year than the year before, and it appeared that in the Dublin branch particularly there had been a great demand for emergency caretakers and constables in aid, one of the latter, Charles M'Donnell, late corporal 13th Hussars, having greatly distinguished himself in frustrating the attempt on the life of Mr. Justice Lawson. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

THE MACHINE-GUN CASE.

Judgment was given on Wednesday by Mr. Baron Huddleston in the case of "Nordenfelt *v.* Gardner and the Gardner Gun Company." This important case has taken ten days to hear. It was an action for the infringement of the Nordenfelt machine-gun patent. The plaintiff is the owner of the patent originally granted to one J. H. Johnson, in 1873, for the well-known "battery" gun bearing the name of Nordenfelt, and he alleged that the defendants, by making and selling the equally well known "Gardner battery" gun, have infringed his patent in several material points, the most important being (1), the apparatus (called the magazine) for holding the cartridges in position, ready to be dropped on to the block or slide (the "carrying" block) which transfers them into position for firing; and (2), in the construction and arrangement of the carrying block. The defendants, besides raising the usual technical objections on the ground of the insufficiency of the plaintiff's specification, and of its claiming more than was described in the provisional specification, denied the infringements, and attacked the plaintiff's patent as having been anticipated in several of the points claimed as novel by prior inventions in public use, especially by the Gatling, the Miles, the Martini, and the Winchester guns. The learned Judge gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that there had been an infringement of the plaintiff's patent. This settles a much-vexed question, and proves that it was not without cause that the *Army and Navy Gazette* warned the authorities from the first day it was decided to try machine guns to be careful in the selection they made. We then pointed out that there are two systems of machine-guns, the rotary and the direct-acting. The Gatling is the type of the rotary, and the Nordenfelt is the type of the direct-acting system. All other types must infringe either the one or the other of the patents taken out for these guns, and, perchance, may infringe the patents of both these inventors. We have now been confirmed in our opinion by the decision and judgment of Mr. Baron Huddleston, and we hope that the War-Office authorities will admit that the gun constructed by Mr. Gardner cannot be as efficient a weapon as the one from which it is now admitted to have been copied. The evidence of Lord Alcester during the trial is most interesting, and we therefore reproduce it in full, as well as the evidence of Mr. Gardner, which is most amusing. Lord Alcester, who, as Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, commanded the English Fleet during the bombardment of Alexandria, was duly sworn, and stated :—"I had the fullest opportunity of seeing these guns in action at Alexandria. We had eight ironclads, mounting amongst them 59 Nordenfelt guns. The ship I was on board of—the Invincible—had 10 of them, one of which was in the maintop. As far as we could see, the fire of the Egyptians in the battery we worked against was to a great extent kept down by the fire of the Nordenfelts, as much as it was by the fire of our heavy guns. I have the highest possible opinion of the Nordenfelt guns for accuracy and penetration, and also for range. On taking possession of the Meks batteries, we found one of the Nordenfelt bullets embedded to a depth of over half an inch in a 10-in. wrought-iron gun opposed to us. As I entered the Khedive's drawing-room, I found on the floor a Nordenfelt bullet, which must have been fired from either the Alexandra, the Superb, or the Sultan, the nearest of which was 2,300 yards off during the firing. As regards the working of these guns, I found them work very well; and as regards effect, they were effective. I have the highest possible opinion of them, and I reported most favourably on them. We had only 1-in. calibre Nordenfelt guns on board, and none for the Martini-Henry ammunition. The guns for rifle ammunition which I sent up to Tel-el-Kebir were the old Gatling guns. I would have given anything to have had the Nordenfelt guns up there." Mr. William Gardner, one of the defendants in this action, was examined at considerable length, and we give the following *résumé* of his amusing statements :—"I was captain of Artillery in the United States Army at the time of the Civil War. I began to invent machine-guns in 1866 and in 1867. I went to the Paris Exposition, where I became convinced there was great room for improvement in fire-arms. At that time I was a law student, because my father was a lawyer; I was cut out for a lawyer, but became a gun-inventor. In 1867 I was foolish enough to conceive the idea of a magazine pistol. In 1868 I invented a magazine rifle. In 1869 I submitted it to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and all his Staff, at a two-hours' interview. There were present Lord William Ebury and Gen. Sir Frederick Campbell, and Col. Fletcher was ordered to London forthwith to meet me and Gen. Lefroy, who was at that time Director of Artillery. In 1869 I went over to Paris with my magazine rifle, and my friends there said, 'Why do not you get up a mitrailleuse on the same principle?' In 1875 I made a four-barrelled machine-gun, and the same year I showed in America the drawings of a six-barrelled machine-gun. I was led astray from my convictions by the instructions of Ordnance officers. In 1876 I exhibited one of my four-barrelled machine-guns at the Philadelphia Exhibition, and at the beginning of that Centennial Exhibition I saw Nordenfelt's mitrailleuse exhibited. My guns there had fixed rests like the Baranoffsky gun; in fact, without knowing it, I have been an infringer for years of Baranoffsky, who was a personal friend of mine, and whom I esteemed very highly. He is dead now, poor fellow. I patented a two-barrelled gun in England in 1876. In 1873, after the Gatling gun was perfected, there was nothing left in machine-guns to be invented, except details. The Gatlings had done all that could be done, and the only thing left to us poor fellows was to do the same thing they did, but in another way. As to novelty in 1873, it is all 'tweedledee and tweedledum,' after all. Mr. Nordenfelt has come nearer to the Gatling than we do to Nordenfelt; that is the point I make, it will hold water—there is no more new principle in it than if you take a whole lot of cold beef and make a warm hash of it, it is all the same thing. In my testimony, I claim the privilege which John Stuart Mill claimed in his logic, to define the terms I use. I want to define this slide by its functions; I will call it a 'chose,' if you like, it is a nondescript; there is no name for it yet. I want to give your Lordship ocular demonstration, which conveys the same impression to all minds. Let us illustrate this thing, my Lord, by a brick—here is an assemblage of bricks, there is a brick wall. Now, the problem is to transfer those you have from this pile to the man who builds the brick wall, which is the ultimate use of the bricks. Mr. Gatling prefers to have his man walk round in a circle. Mr. Nordenfelt sends his man directly across,—there is a similarity. What do I do? I have got two men to do the work of one; one man takes a brick from the pile and pitches it over to the fellow who hands it to the man that builds the wall. Nordenfelt's counsel may set up, 'Oh! but we could cut our man in two, and put one half at the brick pile and the other half at the wall.' Then they say, 'What have you got?' I say you have got just what we have, if you cut a man in two,—you have got nothing. I claim the positive extractor as the only ingenious point of my five-barrelled gun, in comparison with my other guns. I never did believe in my five-barrelled Gardner gun; I have told Admiral Herbert and everybody else so, ever since they took it. I am here to give testimony just as I think, regardless of my interest. My Lord, I am not coached. Comparing my feeding apparatus with the Nordenfelt feeding, I mean to say this,—that the Nordenfelt is more like the Gatling than mine is like the Nordenfelt. When I came out with this feeding apparatus—contrary even to the theory of the Machine-gun Committee, as Major McClintock, who was here to-day knows—it was a new revelation, more than the Book of Mormon. I am here, my Lord, to tell all I know and be frank, because your Lordship wants to get at the truth. It was a new revelation, and like a declaration of a new religion,—quite as definite as that. When the Nordenfelt people undertake to tell you that this rabbet of theirs is intended to do what my conductor does, it is all rubbish. I always said to the Machine-gun Committee, when they came to theorise, 'Let us try and see, and then there will be no question about it.' The result was that I was always right. I have been reading 'Artemus Ward' lately, and I have been getting jocose. In 1878 I formed a company for the purpose of working my patent; it is not an English company, it is a corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio, in America. I got some men in, my money gave out, and I had to get somebody to back me up. The company and I did not get on well together. Well, the company was formed, I being all in all, you might say. Of course, we had nominally this fellow as president, and that fellow as vice-president, general agent, and all that sort of thing; but it was Gardner, after all. I am telling the truth all round. I came to England, because I took it to be the best country for me to go to. I went round to the War Office, and saw Colonel Alderson, Assistant-Director of Artillery. He told me he did not go in much for that sort of thing. Then I went to General Campbell, Director of Artillery. I told him I would wait there till they did go in for it, and that either they had got to change their minds, or to change the Director of Artillery. Well, I won. I did what I said I would. You take Gardner out of the company, and there would not be much left. It is a good deal as Bismarck says about governing the empire of Germany. He said, 'I find it more difficult to govern with a Parliament than without, but I govern just the same.' I do not dodge the issue, my Lord. Captain Watmough's position in the company was a conundrum."

Reviews.

THE MAGAZINES.

The June number of *Blackwood* opens with an elaborate review of Stephen's "History of the Criminal Law," a work which has been received with acclamation, and recognised as one of the most important that has issued from the press in modern times. It would be difficult to name any writer so well qualified to carry out the task he has undertaken as Mr. Justice Stephen. For nearly thirty years he has given especial attention to the administration of this branch of the law. Amongst the different codes which were passed for India during his short tenure of the legal membership of Council, Criminal Procedure was one of the most important. He also drew the draft criminal code which in 1878 was introduced into Parliament by Sir John Holker, on behalf of Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry, and served on the Commission to which that draft was referred. There is one feature in Mr. Justice Stephen's history well calculated to render it attractive to the reader; that is, the dedication of a considerable portion of it to questions not purely legal, but of general interest. The third part of "The Millionaire" quite sustains the character of its predecessors. There are also in the present number one or two minor articles of considerable merit, which ought not to be passed by.

Temple Bar for June contains a review of the career of "One Great Soldier Produced by France," Gen. Chanzy. In the opinion of the writer, he was superior to MacMahon or D'Aurelle, and was distinguished for qualities which placed him far before Generals of those types. His strategic conceptions were equal to combinations on the largest scale, and were brilliant and soldier-like. In the field his conduct was admirable, especially during the campaign between the Loire, the Scarthe, and the Mayenne, where it proved sufficient to elicit the most unqualified approval of Von Moltke. It is also observed by the writer in *Temple Bar* that Chanzy possessed, to an eminent degree, the art of winning the confidence and respect of his soldiers, which alone rendered his services invaluable. Whenever the occasion arose, General Chanzy pronounced against the mischievous popular fallacy that a nation may trust for its defence on armies formed of young levies :—"Let it not be supposed that improvised armies are a sufficient security in the great crises of war which may again happen. The events in which we have taken part demonstrate beyond question that a nation can only be sure of its independence, and really strong, when its military organisation is carefully matured, complete, and powerful." In concluding his observations, the writer says :—"He has passed away, and it was not given him to attempt to avenge the disasters of France, and to bring victory back to her standards. The vulgar opinion may be that success is necessary to make a General great, but this is not the judgment of true critics, and Chanzy will rank among captains like William of Orange, Villars, and Washington,—men who never won a great pitched battle, yet where martial qualities and heroic constancy conspicuously shown in adverse fortune, entitled them to the admiration of mankind."

One of the most important statements connected with the *Cornhill Magazine* is that on June 27 next the first number of a new series of that time-honoured magazine will be issued, *price Sixpence.* It is at all times painful to part with an old and valued friend, even though the parting may be for his advantage. How many there, no doubt, are who recollect the first issue of this most attractive periodical, and who looked so anxiously for the appearance of each succeeding number. Its life has not been a short one, but nevertheless we may be justified in concluding that it intends to continue its existence by the imbibing of some new blood in its management, while at the same time it marches with the course of the times, by gracefully submitting to a large reduction in price. The programme for the first appearance of the new series is already before the public, and no one can deny that it makes a tempting offer for public approbation. It is to be edited by James Payn, and the first number is to contain the opening chapters of a new novel, written by the author of "Vice Versâ" and "The Black Poodle." So far for the letter-press; now for the illustrations. The following artists, among others, have taken charge of the bantling, and will take care that it receives fair-play :—G. Du Maurier, William Small, W. Ralston, H. Furness, E. J. Wheeler, R. C. Woodville, T. P. Atkinson. With all this to work upon, we feel little difficulty in predicting that the new series of the *Cornhill Magazine* will successfully accomplish the *rôle* it has undertaken, and at the same time acquire a popularity quite equal to that achieved by its predecessor.

The June number of *Baily's Magazine* will contain a portrait and memoir of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, together with a frontispiece, Mr. Arthur Coventry.

The directors of "Cassell and Co., Limited," have made their first effort in a co-operative form by the publication of an extra holiday number of *The Family Magazine.* It is a production thoroughly deserving of praise in every respect. The contents are varied and attractive, whilst the strictest attention has evidently been paid to the selection of matter, which cannot fail to satisfy the public taste.

The first number of *Palmy Days* offers for perusal about twenty stories, accompanied with well-executed illustrations. Of course they vary in their degrees of excellence, but they must be dull readers who will not admit that they are all of a high standard of merit. We quote one specimen, which inculcates the necessity of observing certain conditions when preparing for a summer holiday :—"To over-worked men of business, and especially to literary men, a summer holiday by the seaside, or among the Alps, or other mountainous regions, is greatly to be recommended. But, in order to get the full benefit of such a holiday, no work of any kind must be done—*i.e.*, the artist must not take his picture with him to finish, nor the author his book, and the business man must not have letters—other than those of friendship—to attend to. Therefore, it is not merely money that a person has to take into consideration when he asks himself the question, 'Can I afford myself a holiday in July or August?' but time as well: 'Can I finish such and such a piece of work?' or, 'have done with this or that business by July or August, so as to go away from home with nothing on my mind?' 'When I lock my study or office door, am I quite sure that Daddy Care is safe inside, and that there isn't a crack nor a crevice through which he can escape and follow me to the Isle of Skye or Jersey?' Well, one must just make sure that there is no chance of his escaping, or even of his being carried away in the neatly-packed portmanteau. Why, the rascal has been found, ere now, in the pocket of an old office coat. It is a favourite trick of his to come popping out of the post-bag, with a 'How d'ye do?' and 'Here we are again!' And he has been frequently known to take the telegraph, and be down first at the seaside, ready to meet his unhappy slave on the railway platform. The best way to avoid so unpleasant a reunion with care or business is to set to work about six weeks beforehand to prepare in every way for the summer holiday." In reference to the other numerous publications issued for this month by Cassell and Co., Limited, we have merely to state that they are marked by that degree of excellence with which we have long since become so familiar.

The Secretary of State for War has approved of Major L. K. Scott, R.E., now serving as an Instructor at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, being appointed to succeed Col. Williams, R.E., as a Professor of Fortifications at that institution, to date from September 1 next.

At the Duke of Wellington's Riding-school, Knightsbridge, on Wednesday, under the patronage of the Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and other distinguished personages, a bazaar was opened in aid of Miss Robinson's work at Portsmouth among the soldiers and Royal seamen. The stall-holders included Lady Katherine Bannerman, Lady Colin Campbell, Lady Chelmsford, Lady Sullivan, Lady Willis, Lady William Lennox, the Hon. Lady Grant, the Hon. Mrs. Acheson, and the Hon. Mrs. Armitage. The stalls were very prettily laid out, and some of the ladies presented a novel appearance by wearing the Union Jack as aprons. The string band of the Royal Engineers played during the day and evening.

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "WRIGHT, SOUTHWARK," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

Obituary.

Admiral Sir James Crawford Caffin, K.C.B., died on May 24, at his residence, Woodlawn, Blackheath, Kent, aged 71. He was the third son of the late Mr. William Caffin, of Blackheath, and of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, by his marriage with Berthia, daughter of the late Mr. George Crawford, adjutant R.A., and was born in 1812. He entered the Navy as a first-class volunteer on board the Pylades, and in 1827 became midshipman of the Cambrian, in which vessel he was present at the battle of Navarino, and he was afterwards wrecked in that frigate while engaged with pirates at Grabusa. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1838, became commander in 1842, captain in 1847, and served on board the Penelope in the Baltic in 1854, taking part in the bombardment of Bomarsund. In 1855 he commanded the Hastings at the bombardment of Sveaborg. In the same year he was appointed Naval Director-General of Artillery and Vice-President of the Ordnance Select Committee at the War Office. From 1858 to 1868 he held the post of Director of Stores in the War Department. The gallant officer was appointed a Naval aide-de-camp to the Queen in 1863, and in 1865 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. He became a vice-admiral in 1871 and an admiral in 1877. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Military Division) in 1854, and on his retirement was promoted to a Knight Commandership of that order. Admiral Caffin was the author of a work on "Naval Gunnery." He was a magistrate for Kent, and married, in 1843, Frances Brouncker, youngest daughter of Mr. William Atfield, of Cosham House, but was left a widower in 1871.

We regret to announce the death of Major-Gen. E. S. Burnaby, M.P. About three weeks ago he went to Brighton, for the purpose of visiting an aunt in Palmeira Square, Hove. At that time he was very unwell. During his stay he gradually became worse, and, notwithstanding the constant and assiduous attention of Dr. Towers, of Brighton, he died on Thursday evening at seven o'clock. The only son of the late Mr. E. Burnaby, of Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire, Gen. Burnaby was born in 1830, and was educated at Eton. Entering the Grenadier Guards, he served at Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol, where he received the brevet of major, with a medal and clasp. He was Brigadier-Gen. of the British-Italian Legion from 1855 to 1857. In 1864 he married a daughter of the late Sir Wolstan Dixie, Louisa Julia Mary, who died in 1881. He was elected for North Leicestershire, in conjunction with Lord John Manners, at the last general election.

Capt. Henry Rivière, whose death has just occurred at Hanoi, in Tonquin, might have been called the Marryat of the French Navy. An excellent officer, he was also a capital writer of stories, and for the last twenty years his novels and novelettes have supplied unfailing amusement to the readers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Rivière had not much in common with the Marryat of "Peter Simple," but he had a close kinship of thought and style with the author of the "Phantom Ship" and "Snarley-yow." He made his literary reputation at one stroke with a couple of fantastic stories, "Pierrot" and "Cain," which appeared in 1860. He was at that time temporarily attached to the Ministry of Marine as secretary; and a chief clerk, seeing him one day very busy after office hours, asked what he was doing? "A novel for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*," said Rivière. "That's right," answered the chief clerk, seriously; "this kind of work is good practice for writing reports." Rivière was always very sprightly with his pen, and the sketches of life in the French Navy which are to be found in most of his novels are fresh and most pleasing, though not abounding in the fun which overflows in Marryat's books. Rivière's best novels are "Les Méprises du Cœur" (1865) and "La Grande Marquise" (1869). He also wrote a very spirited "History of the French Navy under Louis XV." He was one of the most agreeable of men, known to a great many English Naval officers who had met him on foreign stations, and a favourite with them all. In the Church of St. Eustache in Paris there is a beautiful inscription on the tomb of a General who died without having attained the highest rank in the service. It says:—"Le seul grade de Maréchal de France manqua non pas à sa gloire, mais à l'encouragement de ceux qui le prendront pour exemple." So it was with Henri Rivière, who died without having reached the coveted grade of Rear-Admiral; but he was not kept from this honour, like Marryat, for having written things displeasing to the Government. He was killed just when the Minister of Marine was about to submit his name for promotion to the President of the Republic.

Mr. Henry Perry Dicken, Commander R.N., died on Wednesday, at his residence at Heavitree, Exeter, age 88. He entered the Royal Navy as far back as 1808. In 1810 he became a midshipman, in which capacity he served on board the Superb in the Baltic, and was frequently under fire in boats, &c. He was afterwards employed for two years in the fleet off Toulon, and for one year on board the Franchise, in co-operation with the patriots on the coast of Catalonia. Later on we find him engaged in the Severn and the Ramillies, on the coast blockade. He was promoted to the rank of lieut. in 1815, and became a commander in 1858. Mr. Dicken served for three years in command of a revenue cruiser, for 12 years in command of the Falmouth packets, and was employed as agent of the transports during the Crimean War, for which service he obtained the Crimean and Turkish medals.

"On the Watch" writes:—"I notice in your issue of May 5 a paragraph in which appears the following words: 'Owing to the very short service of the Lieutenants of the following Territorial regiments, it would appear to be only fair to equalise promotion in the Army by promoting some subalterns of longer service to companies in these regiments as vacancies occur.' Now, in the regiment to which I have the honour to belong (and it is one of those mentioned in your list, to which you suggest subalterns of longer service should be promoted to) I would point out the great unfairness that would be caused to subalterns in the position I and a good many others are in; far outstripping the justice done to these subalterns of 'longer service,' who you propose to promote. I am, unfortunately, only one year and two months junior to our senior subaltern, yet I am nearly half way down the list of subalterns, and am within a couple of months of four years' service. What chance have I of ever reaching the giddy height of captain, if your suggestion were carried out by the authorities? And I am only one of many in the same plight. We shall have to wait, as it is, in all human probability, ten or twelve years more before being given our companies. Your proposal, if carried out, would not make much difference to those subalterns at the top of the list, but to those in my position it would crush out entirely, and no hope of ever being more than a subaltern until we were bald or grey-headed. Apart from all those considerations, it is usual to fill up the vacant steps by those subalterns who have been on active service and have fairly earned their promotion, and there are at least ten or twelve of those yet to obtain their companies."

The surviving officers engaged in the defence of Lucknow Residency dined together at Limmer's Hotel, on Thursday. There were present:—Gen. Gray (in the chair), Gen. Graham, Cols. Grant, Evans, Boileau, and German; Major Finlay, Surgeon-Major Greenhow, Sir J. Fayrer, Dr. Partridge, Capt. Kerr, Messrs. Capper, Martin, and J. C. Barry.

BIRTH.

WALKER.—On the 28th ult., the wife of Major J. G. D. Walker, 6th Madras Cavalry, of a daughter.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—A GRAND CONCERT in AID of the FUNDS of the ROYAL SCHOOL for OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS (Patron, her Majesty the Queen), will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 16, at 3. Madame Trebelli, Miss Ellicott, Miss Pattie Winter, Miss Agnes Larcom, and Miss Amy Sedgwick; Mr. A. Percy Blandford, Miss Maybrick, Mr. Barrington Foote, Signor Foli, Herr Polznanski, Mr. Oberthur. Organ, Mr. Edwin Bending. Haydn's "Toy Symphony," by eminent artistes. Mr. William Carter's Choir. The Bands of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards.—Friends of the Institution who can dispose of £5 worth of tickets, receive great advantages at elections. Tickets are now ready at the Office, 22 Cockspur Street.

MISS AMY SEDGWICK will recite "The Charge of the Light Brigade," and appear as Mr. Serjeant Buzfuz, in character, at the GRAND CONCERT for the BENEFIT of the ROYAL SCHOOL for OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS, at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, SATURDAY, June 16.—Letters respecting engagements to be sent to the SECRETARY, Bank Lodge, Western Place, Hove, Brighton.

WANTED, for the PERMANENT STAFF of the 3rd BATTALION, ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS, TWO SERJEANTS. They must be serving on their Army engagements, be good drills, and able to pay a Company.—Apply, with testimonials, to the ADJUTANT, at Dumfries, N.B.

WANTED.—A good MAN COOK, for 28 days, one used to an Officers' Mess. None but a good man need apply. Application to be accompanied by terms, and copy of testimonials. —Apply, D. HIGGINS, Messman, Officers' Mess, 1st Dorset Regiment, South Camp, Aldershot.

WANTED, by a PENSIONED MILITARY BANDMASTER, of great experience, and unexceptionable testimonials and references, a SIMILAR APPOINTMENT in a MILITIA or VOLUNTEER CORPS, or to instruct a SCHOOL or CIVIL BAND.—Address, "B. M.," 22 Clarendon Road, Folkestone Road, Dover.

A MINISTER and his WIFE, having no family, offer a HAPPY HOME to ONE or TWO CHILDREN. Would take them for a term, or altogether.—Address, Rev. W. T. POOLE, Sandgate, Kent.

WANTED, a COOK, for the OFFICERS' MESS, 4th Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, during Training at Aldershot, commencing on June 20.—Apply, stating terms, to MESS PRESIDENT, 4th Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Barracks, Tralee.

ARMY GUILD of the HOLY STANDARD.

The TENTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the TROPHY ROOM, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 2.30 p.m.

Service in the Cathedral at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. H. M. Villiers. The Choir will be formed by the London Gregorian Association, assisted by a Military Band.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, May 19, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for FIVE APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in London, on August 13, 1883, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding the Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least a fortnight before the date fixed for the Examination.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Major-General,
Military Secretary.

ADMIRALTY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
May 22, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill thirteen vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 13, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 9, for preliminary examination as their fitness for the Service.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

SWAINE and ADENEY, Whip Manufacturers to the Queen, the Princess of Wales, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family. Prize Medal awarded at the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862. 185 PICCADILLY, LONDON.

PURSUANT to a Judgment of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in an Action in the matter of the estate of WILLIAM WHEATLEY, deceased, "Knox *v.* Leurs," 1883, W., No. 1780, the Creditors of William Wheatley, late of Glenhurst, Esher, in the county of Surrey, a Lieutenant-Colonel retired from the Army, who died in or about the month of March, 1883, are on or before the 2nd day of July, 1883, to send by post prepaid to Mr. WALTER SHERBURNE PRIDEAUX, of Goldsmiths' Hall, in the City of London, the Solicitor of the Plaintiffs, George Williams Knox and Arthur Robert Prideaux, the Executors of the said deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said judgment. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before Mr. Justice Chitty, at his Chambers, situate at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, Middlesex, on Tuesday, the 17th day of July, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims. Dated this 30th day of May, 1883.—ROBERT MARSHALL, Chief Clerk; W. S. PRIDEAUX, Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, E.C., Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

GOODWOOD RACES.—To LET, at Bognor, for the Race Week, or longer Term, commencing at once, a Superior HOUSE, well Furnished. Nine bedrooms, three reception rooms; good kitchen and sanitary arrangements. —Address "GOODWOOD," Osborne House, Albert Road, Bognor.

TO MILITARY and NAVAL MEN.—A Charming COUNTRY RETREAT, within two hours of London, to be DISPOSED of, with immediate possession.—For full particulars, apply to GEORGE COOTE and SON, Sudbury, Suffolk.

TO GENTLEMEN and OTHERS seeking a profitable Business Occupation.—To be DISPOSED OF, a SUITE of BILLIARD ROOMS, comprising six tables, situated in the best and most central part of the City, returning a large net income. It has been held by the present proprietor nearly 50 years, and has always commanded a select connection. It is managed with very little trouble, and the attendance of the owner is only occasionally necessary. The proprietor is retiring from business, in consequence of his advanced age. Probable cash required about £2,000.—Full particulars and cards to view can be obtained of HENRY HAINES and SON, 56 Moorgate Street, E.C.

PATRON.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
PRESIDENT.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, K.G.

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Open daily from 9 a.m. till 7 p.m., except Wednesday, when the doors are open from 10 a.m. till 7 p.m., until further notice. The full Band of the Grenadier Guards (by kind permission of Colonel Clive) will perform twice daily, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey.

Admission, One Shilling on every week-day, except Wednesday, when it is 2s 6d. Season Tickets, Two Guineas.

Principal Entrance, two minutes' walk from South Kensington Station, Metropolitan and District Railways; Trains every two minutes. Omnibus route from and to Piccadilly and Hammersmith.

Exceptional facilities are offered by the leading Railway Companies for the conveyance of passengers from all parts of the United Kingdom.

Visitors should not fail to procure a copy of the complete and descriptive Official Catalogue, which is to be obtained only inside the Exhibition. Price One Shilling.

Representative Collections, illustrating all Branches of the Exhibition, from the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Chili, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hawaii, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Norway and Sweden, New South Wales, Newfoundland, Russia and Poland, Spain and Portugal, Straits Settlements, Switzerland, Tasmania, United States, West India Islands, &c.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, June 8. The chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Colonel Sir CHARLES B. P. NUGENT, K.C.B., R.E., on "Harbours of Refuge in Connection with the Subject of Convict Labour." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE SUPPLIED AT
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85, 86, 89, 90, 107, & 108 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Regimental Dinners.

1ST (ROYAL) DRAGOONS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 8 p.m.

A notification of intention to be present should be addressed to Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court S.W., on or before Monday, June 4.

PRINCESS of WALES'S OWN REGIMENT (19TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at half-past 8 o'clock, on FRIDAY, June 8.

Officers proposing to be present will signify their intention to the MANAGER, Freemasons' Tavern, by Wednesday, June 6.

36TH REGIMENT (NOW 2ND BATTALION WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, Hanover Square, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their Names to the MANAGER, Limmer's Hotel, as early as possible.

OLD 49TH REGIMENT.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, George Street, Hanover Square, on FRIDAY, June 8, 1883, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify to Lieutenant-Colonel HUYSHE, 1st Berks Regiment, Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, on or before June 6, 1883.

THE OLD 67TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, Conduit Street, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1883, at 7.45 p m. Apply to the MANAGER.

68TH DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1883 (Ascot Week), at 7.45 p.m. General Lord WILLIAM PAULET, G.C.B., will preside.

An early intimation is requested, addressed to Mr. DWELLY, Craig's Court, S.W.

ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, 1ST and 2ND BATTALIONS (LATE 101ST AND 104TH FUSILIERS).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the St. JAMES'S HALL RESTAURANT, on FRIDAY, June 8, at 7.45.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Major DANIELL, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W.

THE OLD 107TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on TUESDAY, June 5, 1883, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

5TH DERBYSHIRE (LATE 1st DERBY MILITIA).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their Names to Captain A. L. SALMOND, 34 St. James's Square, W.

COLONIAL LAND AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN, energetic and methodical, can be ADMITTED as PARTNER in the above agency. Business, to take sole charge of the London Office. Must introduce £1,000.—Address, "AGRICOLA," care of J. Burbidge and Co., Advertising Agents, 62 Moorgate Street, E.C.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient, and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

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25 Ludgate Hill, Birmingham.

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SKIPP, CHARLES (Mr.), Surgeon Dentist, 31 ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.

RED LION HOTEL, for Officers, Families, and Gentlemen, COLCHESTER.

ADAM'S SMALL-ARMS CO., Revolver Makers to H.M.'s Govt., 391 STRAND.

ROYAL HOTEL, for Officers and Families, above Bar, SOUTHAMPTON.

AMERY & LOADER, Military & General Outfitters, Tichborne St., REGENT ST.

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SANDHURST and WOOLWICH EXAMINATIONS in the YEAR 1882.

Mr. WOLFFRAM'S LIST of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES :—

Date and Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Total No. of Marks.
July, 1882.			
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L.	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W.	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26	Sandhurst	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34	Sandhurst	5239
Knight, W. C.	35	Sandhurst	5232
Langdale, P.	45	Sandhurst	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50	Woolwich	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54	Sandhurst	5048
Benett, H. V.	60	Sandhurst	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63	Sandhurst	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64	Sandhurst	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65	Sandhurst	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74	Sandhurst	4818
December, 1882.			
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickinson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5868
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston - Johnson, W. G.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Warrand, W. N. M.		Marine Infantry	4655
Burne, Knightley O.	1	Sandhurst	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

At the Preliminary Examination held in February, 1882, Six out of Seven Candidates, and at the Preliminary Examination held in March, 18:2, all Four Candidates, sent up from the Manor House, were successful.

H. WOLFFRAM, the Manor House, Lee, S.E.

PREPARATION for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—DALMHOR, CRIEFF, PERTHSHIRE.—Mr. W. E. FROST, for ten years of Trin. Coll., Glenalmond (three as Sub-Warden, seven as Master of the Junior School), will OPEN a PREPARATORY SCHOOL in CRIEFF, in SEPTEMBER next. Crieff is a well-known health-resort, and Dalmhor has special advantages for delicate or Indian boys.—Prospectus, list of references, &c., on application to W. E. FROST, Trin. Coll., Glenalmond, Perth.

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RECENT SUCCESSES.

Woolwich:—Five out of seven sent up in 1882, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th.

Sandhurst:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet.

Sandhurst Preliminary:—Thirteen out of Eighteen this year.

Militia Military:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed thirty-six under the present regulations. viz.:—March, 1881, *First, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *First, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *First, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th—the 4th passed his first trial after only 16 weeks' reading.

(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

At three out of the five examinations held, Major Lynch passed the First Candidate.

Militia Literary:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, all in 1882; March, 1883, all, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

Staff College:—1881: First, 4th, 16th. 1882: First, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

Promotion Examination:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed 178 officers for promotion. Only three have failed.

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At the last Militia Competition, which took place on March 8, for which 31 Commissions in the Line have been awarded, the under-mentioned officers passed from this Establishment, out of 18 sent up:—

Lieutenant	E. G. Wynyard	8th
,,	H. J. Morphy	11th
,,	I. H. W. Southey	13th
,,	N. G. Woodyatt	15th
,,	J. H. Heycock	16th
,,	D. S. A. Cosby	22nd
,,	F. K. O. Peile	26th

This completes a total of 32 commissions secured by Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW at the last four Military Competitive Examinations, the total number sent up for these competitions being 76. The names of the successful pupils have already been published.

Also, at the recent Literary Examination for Militia Officers held in April, Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale took First place on the list.

The results obtained at the last SANDHURST EXAMINATIONS have added to the general score, which amounts altogether to Sixty-one Successes, achieved by pupils during the past 18 months.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

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UNIFORMS—CIVIL, NAVAL, and MILITARY.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY,

CORRECTED UP TO JUNE 2.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut-Col. F. G. Burnaby	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.	Meerut—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut-Col. W. H. Lee	Manchester	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Edinburgh	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Jee	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut-Col. J. Goldie [p.s.c.	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. C. Campbell, C.B.,	Shorncliffe—Manchester	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut-Col. E. B. Hutton	Dublin	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Ballincollig	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Aldershot	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. Philips	Hounslow	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Col. W. L. Browne	Newbridge	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars)		Col. H. D'A. P. Burnell	Colchester	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut-Col. J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Lieut-Col. E. A. Wood	Lucknow—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	...
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B.,	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox [A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lt.-Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of C'mb'dge's Own) Lancers		Lieut-Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Longford	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut-Col. K. J. W. Coghill, C.B.	Egypt—Aldershot	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut-Col. C. Mangles	Cahir	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. F. Kaye	Dublin	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	—	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Dublin	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	St. George's Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Chelsea	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. G. W. Knox, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Wellington Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbadoes—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Curragh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny	Portland—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Peshawur—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Parnell, C.B.	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar—Brbados.	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Stokes	Bombay—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Mullingar—Newcastle	1866	Bengal—Afghanistn	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Agra—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	—	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Meean Meer—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	—	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn	Col. W. T. Baker	Lucknow—Bury St. Edmunds.	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Lt. Infantry).	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Dublin—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	—	Kamptee—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. B. Cosby	Bradford—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Poona—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nva. Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. W. Adcock	Theyetmyo—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	—	Rawul Pindee—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Aldershot—Clonmel	1882	Egypt—Malta	1883
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Hereford	Halifax, N.S.—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. E. Davidson	Belfast—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	—	Templemore—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Dover—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Carey	Jersey—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunsw'k	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Patton	Peshawur—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Pembroke Dock—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Manchester—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Umballa—Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. A. S. Cameron, V.C., p.s.c.	Kinsale—Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn	Lieut-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. D. Geddes	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	—	Enniskillen—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Sing'p're	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. Heywood	Quetta—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Kinsale—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Chatham—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanist'n	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Aldershot—Kingston	1882	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1883
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. S. Stabb	Devonport—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Richardson,	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. J. Castle [C.B.	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie,	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D. Johnstone	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. King	Kilkenny—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

A Battery	Newbridge
B —	Exeter
C —	London
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Meerut
F —	Umballa
G —	Meerut
H —	Exeter
I —	Canterbury
K —	Dublin
L —	Sealkote
M —	Dublin
N —	Coventry

B Brigade—

A Battery	Dorchester
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Kirkee
E —	Bangalore
F —	Aldershot
G —	Egypt
H —	Aldershot
I —	Aldershot
K —	Umballa
L —	Newbridge
M —	Secunderabad
N —	Lucknow

Depot—A and B Brigades—Woolwich.
Riding Establishment—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

A Battery	Shorncliffe
B —	Ferozepore
C —	Natal
D —	Shorncliffe
E —	Kilkenny
F —	Woolwich
G —	Benares
H —	Jullundur
I —	Ahmedabad
J —	Dublin
K —	Aldershot
L —	Secunderabad
M —	Nusserabad
N —	Hyderabad
O —	Kamptee
P —	Secunderabad
Q —	St Thomas Mt.
R —	Bellary
S —	Bangalore
T —	Aldershot
U —	Athlone
V —	Chatham
W —	Hilsea
X —	Woolwich

2nd Brigade—

A Battery	Kirkee
B —	Neemuch
C —	Ahmednuggur
D —	Kirkee
E —	Kurrachee
F —	Deesa
G —	Belgaum
H —	Bristol
I —	Egypt
J —	Allahabad
K —	Sheffield
L —	Limerick
M —	St. Thomas Mt.
N —	Woolwich
O —	Hilsea
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Sheffield

2nd Brigade (*con.*)

R —	Peshawur
S —	Woolwich

3rd Brigade—

A Battery	Weedon
B —	Weedon
C —	Woolwich
D —	Ipswich
E —	Ipswich
F —	Aldershot
G —	Newcastle
H —	Christchurch
I —	Bangalore
J —	Trowbridge
K —	Nowgong
L —	Dinapore
M —	Meerut
N —	Cawnpore
O —	Agra
P —	Meean Meer
Q —	Saugor
R —	Fyzabad

4th Brigade—

A Battery	Mhow
B —	Rawul Pindee
C —	Meean Meer
D —	Lucknow
E —	Bareilly
F —	Morar
G —	Meerut
H —	Aldershot
I —	Glasgow
J —	Woolwich
K —	Fermoy
L —	Mooltan
M —	Clonmel
N —	Woolwich
O —	Barrackpore
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Colchester
R —	Curragh

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—Northern Division.

1st Battery	Weymouth
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Tilbury
5th —	Bermuda
6th —	Bermuda
7th —	Rawul Pindee
8th —	Campbellpore
9th —	Rawul Pindee
Depot	Newcastle

No. 2.—Lancashire Division.

1st Battery	Fort Widley
2nd —	Jersey
3rd —	Shoeburyness
4th —	Ferozepore
5th —	Lahore
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Liverpool

No. 3.—Eastern Division.

1st Battery	Landguard Fort
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Fort Victoria
4th —	Woolwich
5th —	Ceylon
6th —	Ceylon
7th —	Theyetmyo
8th —	Rawul Pindee
9th —	Toughoo
Depot	Colchester

No. 4.—Cinque Ports Division

1st Battery	Guernsey
2nd —	Alderney
3rd —	Chatham
4th —	Chatham
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Barbadoes
7th —	Quetta
8th —	Bombay
9th —	Khandalla
Depot	Dover

No. 5.—London Division.

1st Battery	Portsmouth
2nd —	Fort Grange
3rd —	Woolwich
4th —	Malta
5th —	Malta
6th —	Malta
7th —	Calcutta
8th —	Delhi
Depot	Woolwich

No. 6.—Southern Division.

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Portsmouth
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Golden Hill
5th —	Agra
6th —	Allahabad
7th Battery	Campbellpore
8th —	Hong Kong
9th —	Singapore
Depot	Fort Rowner

No. 7.—Western Division.

1st Battery	Carlisle Fort
2nd —	Spike Island
3rd —	Camden Fort
4th —	Devonport
5th —	Gwalior
6th —	Morar
7th —	Cape
8th —	Mauritius
9th —	St. Helena
Depot	Plymouth

No. 8.—Scottish Division

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Sheerness
3rd —	Sheerness
4th —	Sheerness
5th —	Egypt
6th —	Egypt
7th —	Aden
8th —	Aden
9th —	Bombay
Depot	Leith Fort

[*See next page.*]

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY (Continued).

Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Malta—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Tralee—Lichfield	1872	Singapore—Transv'l	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Roorkee—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. C. Brook	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock	Devonport—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	...
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. Fitzgerald	Londonderry—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Green	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, *p.s.c.*	Portsmouth—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, *p.s.c.*	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Rennie	Ft. St. George—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Greenland	Gibraltar—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. B. Hayward	Castlebar—Leicester	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. J. N. Crealock, C.B., *p.s.c.*	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Straton	Gibraltar—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Bevan	Allahabad—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	...
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Natal—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. W. W. Corban	Gibraltar—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. T. Ready	Gosport—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn	Lieut-Col. A. E. Fyler	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Dublin—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire).	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., *p.s.c.*	Bareilly—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Daniell	Cork—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon	Aldershot—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun	Rangoon—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Hatchell, *p.s.c.*	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. K. G. Henderson[A D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Woolwich—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. L. Walker, *p.s.c.*	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Tower—Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan—Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. H. Sams	Athlone—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. T. Simpson	Kurrachee—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Byam	Aden—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	...
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. E. E. Wilson, C.B.	Aldershot—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. H. Tucker	Meerut—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Sunderland	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Curragh—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt	...
72	72nd	S'forth Highl'd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Alb'nys)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Bermuda—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princ'ss Vict'ria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Aldershot—Armagh	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. B. S. Robinson	Belgaum—Armagh	1870	Madras	...
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Suth'rl'd Highl'd'rs)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. A. C. Bruce, C.B., *p.s.c.*	Cape—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. E. H. D. Macpherson	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Williams	Umballa—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Hall	Nova Scotia—Tralee	1874	Malta	...
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. G. Campbell	Malta—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Duncan, *p.s.c.*	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Frankland, *p.s.c.*	Dover—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut -Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Ahmednuggur--Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Col. J. P. C. Glyn	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India--Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. J. A. Smith	Sierra Leone	...		...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut.-Col. P. Sheppard	Jamaica	...		...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		Lt-Col. Marquis de Piro, C.M.G.	Malta	...		...

GARRISON ARTILLERY (Continued).

No. 9.—Welsh Division.

1st Battery	Pembroke Dock
2nd —	Ft. Hubberstone
3rd —	South Hook
4th —	Secunderabad
5th —	St. Thomas Mnt.
6th —	Halifax
7th —	Halifax
8th —	Halifax
Depot	Newport

No. 10.—North Irish Division.

1st Battery	Sandown, I. of W.
2nd —	Shoeburyness
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Mhow
6th —	Gibraltar

No 10.—North Irish Division (*con.*)

7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
9th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Belfast

No. 11.—South Irish Division.

1st Battery	Mount Wise
2nd —	N. Granby
3rd —	Bull Point
4th —	Portsmouth
5th —	Jutogh
6th —	Theyetmyo
7th —	Malta
8th —	Malta
9th —	Malta
Depot	Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Ald'shot
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Cape Town
6th—Chatham
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th—Bermuda
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Chatham
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Bermuda
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th Company—Southampton [(Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Gibraltar
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps—Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

The Secretary of State for War has approved of the invitation to men of the 1st-Class Army Reserve, which has hitherto been limited to Ireland, being extended to the London, Chatham, and Woolwich Districts, to volunteer for service under the Cape Government. It is believed that there are a number of these men now out of employ to which preference of enlistment will be given, and the establishment of the Cape Infantry (which is at present only open to Reserve men) will be completed. All volunteers for this service will be passed by Col. Carrington, at the Cape Emigration Department, Victoria Street, S.W., to whom all applications must be made.

A correspondent points out that—"It would be well if the anti-contagious diseases agitators could take into consideration the good results of carrying out the intentions of the Act, as experienced by the service and civil population in the Straits Settlements, where, at Penang and Singapore, the inspections are carefully carried out, in great distinctions to the ports in China and Japan. Consequently, no disease was recorded last year from the former ports, although much leave was given by senior officers in ten months, 1882."

Amusements.

◆

The Royal Italian Opera programme of the week comprised, on Monday, "L'Etoile du Nord," in which Madame Sembrich, for the first time in England, appeared as Catarina. On Tuesday, Madame Albini sang in "La Traviata." Madame Marie Durand made her first appearance in England, on Thursday, as the heroine of "La Gioconda;" and Madame Fursch-Madi and Madame Schalchi were both associated with the representation of "Aïda," on Friday. Ponciello's grand opera of "La Gioconda" is in four acts, and the action takes place at Venice, in the seventeenth century. The finale to the third act, preceded by the ballet of "The Hours," is the principal feature of the work. Madame Durand is an American primâ-donna who has gained distinction on the Italian stage, and who recently appeared with great success as La Gioconda at St. Petersburg. The cast also includes Mdlle. Tremelli, Mdlle. Stahl, and M. N. Cotogni, De Reszke, and Marconi. Elaborate scenery and brilliant decorations have been provided.

At Toole's Theatre Mr. F. C. Burnand's merry parody called "Stage Dora" has met with a most mirthful reception. Miss Eliza Johnstone as the Countess Olga, Miss Marie Linden, as the heroine, grotesquely imitating Madame Sarah Bernhardt, Mr. J. L. Toole delighting the spectators by a clever caricature of Mr. Coghlan, and Mr. E. D. Ward faithfully reproducing the stiff deportment of Mr. Bancroft, yield abundant material for laughter.

The long runs now attained at the London theatres are worth recording. At the Lyceum, "Much Ado About Nothing" has been played 212 times. At the Princess's, "The Silver King" has already passed its 169th consecutive night. At the St. James's, "Impulse" has been acted 155 consecutive nights. The revived comedy of "The Rivals" has achieved at the Vaudeville the longest continuous run on record, having been played this week for the 190th time. On this day (Saturday) "Rip Van Winkle," at the Comedy Theatre, will celebrate its 200th consecutive representation; and at the Avenue Theatre the comic opera of "Lurette" has now reached its 70th performance.

Miss Ellen Terry took her benefit at the Lyceum on Thursday night, when "Much Ado About Nothing" was played for the last time but one this season. On this (Saturday) evening, "The Lyons Mail" will be reproduced.

At the Gaiety on Monday afternoon was produced a new four-act play by Mr. Freeman Wills, entitled, "Put Asunder," which, though of inordinate length, gained a favourable reception. The season of French plays will commence on Monday.

At the Imperial Theatre, Mr. Charles Du Val has appeared each afternoon in his mirthful entertainment, called "Odds and Ends." An introductory recital describes some of his experiences in South Africa during the time of the Transvaal war, illustrated by photographic transparencies.

The Strand Theatre will open on Saturday, June 9, with the adaptation, by E. Rose, of Mr. Anstey's popular novel, "Vice Versâ," and a new burlesque by W. Warham, entitled, "Silver Guilt," in which an attempt will be made to parody—good-humouredly—the modern *elevated* drama. The principal parts will be sustained by Messrs. E. Righton, R. Brough, J. H. Jarvis, W. F. Hawtrey, and E. H. Bell; Misses Edith Bruce, Laura Linden, Nellie Lyons, and T. Hastings. The theatre will remained closed during the week of June 4, to allow of the necessary rehearsals.

On Wednesday next, June 6, a new first part will be produced at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at St. George's Hall, entitled, "Treasure Trove," written by Arthur Law, the music by Alfred J. Caldicott; Mr. Corney Grain's popular sketch, "Our Mess," still retaining its place in the programme.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Friday, the 15th inst., at two o'clock.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"Spectacles can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience."—We have the highest medical authorities confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but the spectacles you have adapted suit admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." The Rev. Professor W. A. Hales, M.A. Cantab., 2 Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park, writes:—"The spectacles are perfect, and a most decided boon. I had occasion on Monday to write to Lord ——, and took the opportunity to mention your name and the wonderful power of your spectacles." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age (82). I can now read the smallest type, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Testimonials from Earl and Countess Lindsay; F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Mill Hill, Hendon; C. J. Alford, Esq., Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry Road, Westminster, &c. Mr. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 OLD BOND STREET, W. (late 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square), personally adapts his Improved Spectacles daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10 to 5. Special arrangements are made for invalids and others unable to wait on Mr. Laurance. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branch, 6 Poultry, Cheapside.

"Fair-play" considers that abolished musketry instructors have a just cause of complaint. "But this," he contends, "is only another instance of the arbitrary and unfair way in which Regimental officers have been treated by the State, first by being robbed of their purchase-money, and then by having their wretched pittance of pay pilfered to suit the requirements of the State, whilst extra work is imposed on them for which no remuneration is granted. Again, a captain is promoted out of his own regiment into another, for which promotion, though his original purchase-money has been appropriated, or, rather, misappropriated, by the State, he must provide himself with a different uniform, and forfeit 50 days' pay as contribution to his new corps, though he has already contributed to the mess and band fund of his late regiment, and should have received promotion in it. If bands are essential to regiments, surely the State should pay for their maintenance, and not compel the officers to do so, the more so as by this action of the State *esprit de corps* is gradually becoming a thing of the past. It is absurd to fix a rate of pay for regimental officers which they seldom see, and as it is necessary that messes and bands should be kept up, and uniform changed whenever it suits a Secretary of State, it would save regimental officers a considerable amount of trouble and anxiety if their pay was distributed amongst the West-End tailors, less whatever the Government required for the maintenance of messes and bands."

The programme for the Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, from June 18 to 23, has been issued. The competitions include mounted competitions of all kinds, in which sword, lance, and bayonet come into play, tilting at the ring, lemon-cutting, heads *v.* posts, &c. Trotting *v.* galloping competitions, between batteries of Field and Horse Artillery, will again be one of the principal attractions, whilst the ride by the Household Cavalry, which last year drew such crowded audiences, will be repeated. Entries must be made by June 7. For forms of entry, apply to the Hon. Secs., New Buildings, Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

At the concert given on Thursday afternoon at the Royal Albert Hall, under the immediate patronage of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, Madame Marie Roze sang the national song, "Rule, Britannia," accompanied by the Royal Artillery string band, the refrain being repeated each time after Madame Marie Roze sang by the combined bands of the Royal Artillery, the Grenadier, Colstream, and Scots Guards. This novel effect was extremely brilliant, and created such enthusiasm that it had to be repeated.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FLEET.

Mediterranean—Commander-in-Chief, Corfu, care of H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, daily, with the following ships:—Alexandra, Carysfort, Decoy, Helicon, Inflexible, Monarch, Superb, and Temeraire. Admiral Superintendent with Hibernia, Coquette, Cruiser, and Cygnet, Malta, every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Detached Ships—Invincible and Condor, Alexandria, care of H.B.M.'s Consul. Bittern and Iris, Port Said. N.B.—Letters for Alexandria and Port Said may be sent Monday, *viâ* Naples; Tuesday, *viâ* Marseilles; and Friday, *viâ* Brindisi (British packet). Grappler, Gibraltar, *viâ* France, daily.—Falcon, Constantinople. Mail Tuesdays and Saturdays (*viâ* Varna).—Cockatrice, care of H.B.M.'s Consul-General, Galatz, daily (*viâ* Germany).

Detached Ships—Harrier, London, and Undine, Zanzibar. Next mail, Friday, June 22 (*viâ* Brindisi).—Dragon and Dryad, Tamatave, Madagascar. Next mail, June 5, by French packet.

South-East Coast of America.—Senior Officer, and Amethyst, Rambler, Rifleman, and Wrangler, Monte Video, care of H.B.M.'s Consul. Next mail, June 5 (*viâ* Lisbon).

Pacific.—Commander-in-Chief, with Swiftsure, Mutine, and Sappho, Esquimault. Mails, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday (*viâ* United States). Comus, Constance, Heroine, and Kingfisher, care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Panama. Liffey, care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Coquimbo.

North America and West Indies.—Commander-in-Chief, with Northampton, Flamingo, Foam, Mallard, and Tenedos, Halifax. Terror, Bermuda (*viâ* Queenstown and New York). Next mail, this day.

West Indies.—Commodore, with Urgent, Griffon, Fantôme, and Tyrian, Jamaica. Dido and Garnet, Barbadoes.

Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa.—Commander-in-Chief, with Boadicea, Flora, and Starling, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope. Ascension Island, next mail June 21 (*viâ* Plymouth).

West Coast of Africa.—Bullfrog and Flirt. Address, Senior Naval Officer, Cape Coast Castle. Mails every Friday (*viâ* Liverpool). Stork, St. Helena. Mail June 21 (*viâ* Plymouth). Algerine, St. Paul de Loando.

Channel Squadron.—Vice-Admiral commanding, with Minotaur, Agincourt, Achilles, Northumberland, Sultan, and Neptune, Vigo, care of H.B.M.'s Consul.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Jackal, Oban; Sylvia, Monte Video, care of H.B.M.'s Consul; Lively, Garra-Ha-Hine, Stornoway, N.B. Lord Warden, Valorous, Hercules, Hector, Warrior, and Repulse, Portsmouth; Defence and Valiant, Devonport; Belleisle, Tarbert, Limerick.

OUTWARD BOUND.—Opal and Alecto, Sierra Leone.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Rocket, Thetis, Beacon, Gannet, Thalia, and Firefly, Devonport. Moorhen and Sheldrake, Aden; Pioneer, Madeira, care of H.B.M.'s Consul.

It should be understood that these are the dates of the despatch of mails from London, and that letters must be posted in the country in time to catch them.

The third of the four ironclad frigates which the Russian Admiralty decided two years ago upon adding to the Baltic Fleet is to be commenced in a few weeks' time, directly the Dmitri Donskoi is launched at the dockyard at the mouth of the Neva. The first of the series, the Vladimir Monomarchus, was launched last autumn on the Neva from the works of the Baltic Engineering Company, and an effort is to be made to complete it this year in time to proceed to the Mediterranean before the closing of the navigation. The second, the Dmitri Donskoi, will not be finished before the autumn of next year. The third, about to be commenced, is to be called the Admiral Arkas, after the Admiral who commanded the Black Sea Fleet during the Russo-Turkish War. The dimensions of this are as follows:—Length at water-line, 295 ft.; beam (extreme), 52 ft.; draught forward, 21 ft.; after, 25 ft.; displacement, 5,796 tons. It is defended by a belt of armour extending from 2½ ft. above the load water-line to 5½ ft. below; the armour tapering from 6 in. to 4½ in. forward and 3½ in. round the stern, and the plates themselves from 6 in. to 4½ in. downward, 3 ft. below the water-line. The armament consists of four 8½-in. and 6-in. guns in an open battery on the upper deck, besides six Hotchkiss machine-guns. There are two engines, each of 3,500 h.p. indicated; the bunkers contain 1,000 tons of coal, and the speed is estimated at 16 knots. One high-pressure cylinder has a diameter of 60 in., two low-pressure ones diameters of 78 in.; the stroke of the piston is 39 in. The cost of the hull and engines together is expected to reach £350,000. It is not improbable that the fourth vessel of the series will also be commenced in the course of the summer, the contract, in all likelihood, being given to the Baltic Engineering Company, which is now, to all practical purposes, a State concern. The vessels of this series, it may be noted, are quite different from the men-of-war that are being built for the Black Sea Fleet. The former are of the Minin type, and are intended to proceed on distant voyages and harass the enemy's merchant shipping in time of war. The latter are more of the Peter-the-Great type, and are meant to remain in the Black Sea until Russia secures the right of sending her men-of-war through the Bosphorus. Two of these are now being constructed, one at Nicolaeff and the other at Sebastopol. They are 320 ft. long, or 342 ft., including the ram; extreme breadth, 69 ft., depth, 25 ft.; displacement, 9,990 tons, indicated strength of the engines, 9,000 horse-power; armament, six 12-in. guns, placed in three open casemates, and seven 6-in. guns in closed casemates, in the upper deck. The thickness of the armour at the water-line will be 18 in. When finished, these vessels should be able to destroy any ironclad of the Turkish Fleet.

"TIME TRIES ALL THINGS."—Of the numerous preparations announced for promoting the growth of the hair few survive, even in name beyond a limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with an unparalleled reputation of more than 80 years, is still considered by the public to be the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair ever yet produced. They who prefer it can now have the oil of a golden colour, without in any way losing its beneficial effects. Sold everywhere. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s.

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. George D. Morant	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (Rear-Admiral John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Chas. Hicks	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	..	...	P. yacht	Staff Capt. H. D. Sarratt	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. F. A. Harston	March 20, 1883—Sheerness	River Congo
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry H. Rawson, C.B. (Vice-Ad. Lord John Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. N. Bowden-Smith	March 21, 1882—Devonport	South-East Coast of America
Antelope	2	63	P. vessel	Lieut. and Com. T. E. Maxwell	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Charles R. Wood	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb (Rear-Admiral F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. R. E. Tracey (Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Com. W. M. Annesley	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Fras. M. Prattent	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingston
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church (Rear-Admiral N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. Apl. 11, 1882—C. of G. H'pe.	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsm'th	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship	Capt. Richard Wells	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartm'th	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. W. E. B. Atkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service on C. of [Ireland
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. A. J. Kennedy	March 29, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. Francis Durrant	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Particular service
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. H. F. Stephenson, C.B.	Sept. 15, 1880—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. R. G. S. Pasley	Dec. 7, 1880—Sheerness	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Hazzard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Aug. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargent	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine	May 10, 1881—Sheerness	Danube
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. H. W. Hill	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport	China
Comus	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct 23, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Jeffreys	Re. Aug. 20, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Herbert J. G. Garbett	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Crocodile	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Curacoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Re. Mar., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. H. Jauncey	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. S. H. M. Login	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. F. J. J. Elliot	Feb. 10, 1881—Sheerness	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade	Re. Sept. 21, 1882—P'rtsm'th	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Henry C. Bigge	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Fred. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and West Indies
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. A. Bolitho	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of W'llingt'n	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Adml. Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. D'Arcy (Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. John H. Vidal	Re. April 1, 1881—Sunderland	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. M. M'Neile	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	206	S. corvette	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Jan. 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. E. H. Gamble	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. C. S. Cardale	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. George A. G. Grey	Re. May 1, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and West Indies
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Edward G. F. Law	June 5, 1879—Devonport	Ordered home
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. FitzH. E. Crowe	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda	N. America and West Indies
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. R. F. Hammick	Re. May 9, 1882—Devonport	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Re. Oct. 1, 1881—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John G. Jones	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Lieut-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Julian A. Baker	June 15, 1880—Chatham	N. America and West Indies
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. E. W. Hodgkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Gannet	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Ordered home
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	N. America and West Indies
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. G. Gough	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and West Indies
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lieut-Com. S. J. B. Willcox	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Mediterranean
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. F. Heneage (Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsm'th	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rear-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop and storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Navigating-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux, C.B.	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. S. H. Carden	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	6	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham	China

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. A. C. Parr	Jan. 1, 1883—Sheerness	Particular service
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Jan. 23, 1883—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsm'th	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel	Lieut-Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	Re.Mar. 26,1881—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. W. A. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. R. O. R. C. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport	Australia
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. John Fellowes (V.-Ad. Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. Burges Watson	July 22, 1880—Devonport	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret ship	Capt. Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C.	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. H. Corfe	Re. June 25, 1879—H'ng K'ng	China
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. Richard N. Gresley	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Commodore J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby [K.C.B.) (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell, V.C.,	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua	N. America and West Indies
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. S. Bosanquet	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brook	March 13, 1883—Sheerness	Cape of Good Hope
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. R. B. Needham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. H. Rose	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 16, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus	6	39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong K'ng	China
Pembroke	1	57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr (Rear-Admiral Geo. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. St. G. C. D'Arcy Irvine	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Lennard Dick	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Pioneer	6	44	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. H. M. C. Festing	Re. Apl. 13, '82—Sierra L'one	W. C. of Africa
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. W. H. May	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. Apr. 1, '81—W. Ind. D'cks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. A. C. Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	March 8, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Harry L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. L. Sulivan	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. P. R. Sharpe (Rear-Ad. Thomas B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut-Com. V. B. Orlebar	Re. July 25, 1878—Esquima'lt	Ordered home
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Ad. Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald	April 24, 1883—Sheerness	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. R. P. Humpage	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. A. de G. Sutton	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. John Ferris	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. Arthur E. Dupuis	Re. July 1, 1880—P'rtsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated	Capt. Edward S. Adeane, C.M.G.	Substituted for Warrior, crew turn'd over June 1, '83	Greenock
Sheldrake	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. M. L. Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong K'ng	Ordered home
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	N. America & W.I. (survey)
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. Henry D. Shortt	Tender to Dk. of W'llingt'n	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Francis W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W. Coast of Africa
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	China
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth.	Mediterranean
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Cpt. T. Le Hunte Ward, C.B., A.D.C.	Oct. 4, 1880—Chatham	Mediterranean
Supply	...	25	Tank-vessel	Staff Com. T. J. H. Rapson	June, 1882	Bermuda
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Admiral A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. W. J. L. Wharton	March 16, 1882—Sheerness	S.E. Coast America (survey)
Tamar	2	212	S. troopship	Capt. Thos. H. Royse	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B.	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Chas. G. Fane	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua	N. America and West Indies
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. Thos. Barnardiston	Re. Jan 1. 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thalia	6	437	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	July 21, 1882—Devonport	Particular service
Thetis	14	225	S. corvette	Capt. A. C. Curtis	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Sept. 25, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. F. Crohan	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Surveying
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Tyrian	1	40	S. gunboat	Tender to	Urgent	Port Royal, Jamaica
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lieut-Com. Henry McA. Cutfield	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. J. C. Purvis	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Poland	April 1, 1880—R. Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. Walter Stewart	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Particular service
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. A. H. Markham	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lieut-Com. E. J. P. Gallwey	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. W. H. Cuming	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel	Lieut-Com. C. Lindsay	Re. March 26, '81—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. J. D. Nicholls	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. T. P. W. Nesham	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. C. R. Arbuthnot	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Com. Andrew W. Miller	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

The *Novosti*, which has purchased and incorporated with itself the *Golos*, recently published a four-column leader on the Russian Navy compared with our own, the data respecting the latter being derived from Sir Thomas Brassey's work, "The British Navy," to which it specially draws the attention of its readers. Among other things, its remarks upon the excessive number of officers in the Russian Fleet are not without interest :—" At the present moment, the number of effective admirals and officers of the Russian Fleet is 1,650, not including 850 officers employed in auxiliary branches of it; while Germany—which has a fleet as strong as Russia—possesses only 610 officers, Austria 540, and Italy 460. England controls twice as many seamen as Russia, yet to supervise them she only employs 233 officers in excess of our total number. In this manner, we find that there is one officer to every 27 men in the English Fleet, to every 25 in the Italian, to every 17 in the French and German, to every 13 in the Austrian, and to every 7 in our own. Also, that whereas one admiral is found sufficient by Germany to 2,000 men, by England to 1,000, and by France to 700, we require one to every 200 men. Hence, it is impossible not to feel satisfied at the projected reform in the Russian Navy, whereby the number of officers will be reduced to one to every 20 men, and one admiral to every 800."

A few days ago, an explosion took place while a Whitehead torpedo was being handled at the Cronstadt Torpedo Factory, severely wounding five seamen. A commission has been appointed to inquire into the accident, the particulars of which have been withheld by the authorities. In Naval circles at Cronstadt the accident is ascribed to carelessness.

NAVAL NOTES.

It is stated on very good authority that Capt. Robert O'Brien FitzRoy, C.B., will succeed Capt. Alexander Buller, C.B., in the command of her Majesty's gunnery-ship Cambridge in August next. Capt. FitzRoy has had extensive experiences at sea. He commenced his career in the upper grades of the service with so distinguished an officer as the present Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and has only recently paid off the Orion, ironclad, in the Mediterranean. It will be remembered that Capt. FitzRoy commissioned this ship in all haste last year, and proceeded with her to join the vessels under Lord Alcester's command, when the gallant admiral was lying off Alexandria.—*Portsmouth Times*.

A somewhat serious accident has happened to Lieut Edwin J. P. Gallwey, torpedo lieutenant of the Vernon. Whilst hoisting a torpedo into the Vesuvius, torpedo instruction vessel, the tail was in danger of being injured by striking the ship's side. Mr. Gallwey put his hand out to save the torpedo screws, and at the same moment a small line caught in the air lever setting the fans in motion, and these struck his left hand, cutting the tendons of one of his fingers and badly injuring the hand. Though the injury is not as severe as at first believed, it is feared the finger must be amputated.

We mentioned some time ago that the Russian Moscow cruiser Yaroslavl, recently purchased by the Admiralty for the Black Sea Fleet, has had its name changed into the "Pamiat Merkuriya," or "The Remembrance of the Mercury." This title originated in a conflict which took place in 1829 between the Russian brig Mercury, under Capt. Kazarsky, and two Turkish line-of-battle ships, in which the former—so the Russian version runs, although there were imaginary victories of the Vesta description even then—beat off her assailants after a desperate conflict, and successfully escaped to port. In consequence of this, the Emperor Nicholas gave orders that there was to be always a ship in the Black Sea Fleet to be called "The Remembrance of the Mercury," to commemorate the exploit; and a corvette of that name having been recently condemned to be broken up, the title has been transferred to the Yaroslavl, which is the crack vessel of the southern fleet at the present moment. In connection with this circumstance, the *Novoe Vremya* recalls that another decree was issued by Nicholas in 1827, after the battle of Navarino, by virtue of which that exploit was to be commemorated by a vessel to be called "The Remembrance of the Azoff," the Azoff being the flagship of the Russian Admiral commanding the squadron during the engagement. This decree was observed until 1863, when a vessel of that name was broken up; and even now the flag is preserved in the dockyard at Nicolaeff, in compliance with an order of the Admiralty issued in that year, that it was to be kept "until the next new vessel to receive the appellation is constructed." It is probable that the title will be conferred upon one of the new ironclads now under course of construction at Nicolaeff.

The museum in connection with the Excellent has, with the approval of the Admiralty, just received a somewhat notable addition, consisting of the riding bits of the Inflexible that were struck during the bombardment of Alexandria with a Palliser shell, the peculiarity of the blow being that it distinctly impressed upon them the name of its maker. Capt. J. A. Fisher was at that time in command of the turret-ship, and, as he has since been appointed to the Excellent, it is doubtless upon his recommendation that this historical curiosity has passed to the old three-decker.

Orders have been given to refit the Triumph for a four years' commission as a flagship, when it is intended that her complement shall be the same as that of the Audacious. She will not carry any second class torpedo boats, and most of her internal arrangements will remain unaltered, the engineers' mess not being discontinued on the ground that the wardroom cannot be sufficiently enlarged to accommodate additional officers. For the purpose of determining the extent to which she will require to be opened up and the approximate cost of her refit, it is intended that representatives from the Constructive and Engineer Departments at Whitehall shall visit Portsmouth, and hold a consultation with Mr. W. Owen and Mr. A. J. Durston.

What might have been a disastrous fire in Portsmouth Dockyard was on Friday night prevented by the police. In some cellars near the Saw Mills are about 50 or 60 carboys of acid, as well as a quantity of turpentine; and at about 7 o'clock smoke was seen to be issuing from one of the cellars. The building was immediately entered, when a carboy of acid was found to be smouldering, and emitting dense fumes. This carboy was separated from the others, and carried to the open air. Meanwhile, the fire-engines had been brought to the scene, and every available constable, on and off duty, was summoned. Fortunately, however, they were not required, as after the removal of the carboy all danger was over.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption: its Treatment and Curability," writes:—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh,s Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptons accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes:—"The effect of the pale oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; by all Chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
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THE debate raised by Sir Walter Barttelot in the House of Commons on Friday last was most interesting, and the facts adduced must have carried conviction to all but a few of the most obstinate upholders of our present Army organisation. From the utterances of some of those who spoke on the occasion, we are led to believe that the defenders of our present system think that its only defect is a falling-off in the supply of recruits, which falling-off is of a temporary nature. But this is only one of the shortcomings of the system. It has been condemned also because it fills the ranks with boys, instead of able-bodied men, and, as a consequence, when we become engaged even in a petty war, we either have to send these boys to fight our battles, or call upon our Reserves. We have been taught by sad experience that to have recourse to the former plan is by no means wise. Again, the Short-service system has been condemned because it gives us no skilled and experienced non-commissioned officers to work the men of raw material into shape, and no matured soldiers to assist in maintaining discipline in the barrack-room. We hold that the evils of this system have been fully proved, not only in Zululand and the Transvaal, but also in the recent Egyptian Campaign, when, to put one Army Corps into the field, we had to call up some 11,000 Reserve men, and draw upon our Indian Army. The defenders of short service have tried very hard to persuade the people of England that the Egyptian Campaign was fought by boy-soldiers. Such, however, was not the case, for the average service of those who carried the earthworks of Tel-el-Kebir was over five years. With such a stamp of men we have no fault to find. We saw them when, on their return, they marched past the Queen, and we saw very few indeed of what we should call boys in the ranks. The march of Sir Frederick Roberts from Cabul to Candahar was accomplished by nearly the same class of men. The statistics of crime which have been published, and which were commented upon by Sir W. Barttelot, speak for themselves. We trust the country, careless as it is in Army matters, will read this last debate very attentively, and form an unbiassed opinion; then, if it wants to hear counsel for the defence, let it read the leading article upon the subject in the *Times* of the 4th inst. Our volatile contemporary, although it still clings to the Short-service system, shows signs of veering round a little, though it seems to experience a pang at the Reserve being sacrificed for the sake of the Line. Lord Hartington has undoubtedly sounded the death-knell of our present system, and has vindicated the opinion of those who have pointed out for some years its many defects. The *Times* cannot, of course, withstand the temptation of having another thrust at the regimental officers, who, it would appear, are opposed to the Short-service system, because it is troublesome in its administration. Our contemporary says, "In a corps largely constituted of young soldiers, the shortcomings of officers are more apparent." The *Times* must find a reason for everything, either right or wrong. The present one puts us in mind of the fable of "The Wolf and the Lamb," and the reasoning in both is equally just. What did Lord Wolseley say of the regimental officer in his Egyptian despatch, and what did the Press of other nations say? At home, the poor regimental officer has no men to trouble him, in most instances, and we fail to see that any particular strain is put upon him in the working of the Short-service administration. Before we can give any decided opinion upon the reforms proposed by Lord Hartington, we must know exactly what those reforms are. If his Lordship intends to keep on our present system of six years with the colours and six with the Reserve, with the option of re-engagment after the first six years for another six, to complete twelve years, and the further option of prolonged service to twenty-one years, for pension, then we say that such a modification is a move in the right direction. Such a thing would be an undoubted benefit alike to the soldier, the Army, and the country. But there must be no uncertainty about the terms. It will not do for the recruiting-officer to say, "If the Army wants your services at the end of six years, you will be allowed to re-engage for another six; then, should there be a dearth of recruits, you will be allowed, provided you are a good man, to serve on for pension to twenty-one years." This, we fear, would counteract all the benefits that would otherwise accrue, for what a man or boy upon enlisting wants to know is the exact terms upon which he engages. Give him the right to serve for pension, and we feel sure the country will not lose by it. We gather from Lord Hartington's speech that he proposes to adopt the old plan of letting a man go to the Reserve after three years with the colours. This is clearly a mistake, for three years is not enough to make a man an efficient soldier. But whatever Lord Hartington's ideas may be, the Army cannot fail to feel grateful to Sir Walter Barttelot for the part he has played. He showed clearly that it was absurd to expect the poor class from which soldiers are raised to serve for a total of twelve years for next to nothing. The War-Office reformers have all along expected too much from Thomas Atkins. What they have asked him to do has been to serve his country for six years on small pay, and for another six years on the liberal sum of fourpence per diem; at the end of which he runs the risk of being turned adrift, to shift for himself, or starve. Moreover, for the first six years, he is required to serve wherever he is wanted, in war or bad climates; and as a Reserve man he may be called out for war service again, and be liable to be killed or maimed, in any trumpery campaign. He has to do all this for fourpence a day. It simply comes to this,—our soldiers have discovered the one-sided bargain they made on enlistment, and they will not re-engage, not even when tempted by such an attractive bait as fifty rupees (£5) in India. The first fighting line has been destroyed, for all practical purposes, by a self-seeking ring of theoretical reformers, and now it will take "all the king's horses and all the king's men to put humpty-dumpty together again." However, Lord Hartington has pledged himself to face the difficulty, and he will have the best wishes of all interested in the good of the Army in the difficult task he has set himself.

A NUMBER of Purchase Captains compulsorily retired from the Army under the provisions of the Royal Warrants of August, 1877, and May, 1878, finding themselves placed in a most anomalous position by the issue of the Royal Warrant of June, 1881, addressed on November 14, 1881, a memorial to the Secretary of State for War, setting forth their case, and praying that, as regards rank and pension, they might be put on an equality with the same class of officers compulsorily retired after June 30, 1881. The memorialists, who should not be confounded with those Captains who retired voluntarily, rested their claims to consideration on the following grounds:—By the Royal Warrants under which they retired, all Line Captains who held that rank before November 1, 1871, known as Purchase Captains—were rendered ineligible for promotion on attaining the age of 45. To soften the hardship of this, a decreasing margin of age was allowed for a short time; but the memorialists were in no way affected by it, for having reached the age of 45 years, they had become entitled to the highest pension that they could ever have obtained without further promotion, of which they had no prospect. Not only were they without hope of promotion, but they were threatened with supersession should they continue to serve. To avoid supersession, they retired. Not only were the unfortunate officers deprived of their professional prospects, but they were made to suffer severely from a pecuniary point of view. Under the old system, they would have succeeded to brevet rank and pay, even supposing they never arrived at regimental promotion; consequently they would, under the most unfavourable circumstances, have been able to retire as Brevet Majors on much the same rate of retired pay as has been granted them by the Royal Warrants of 1877-78, and in addition have got the substantial bonus of some £1,100. But the Warrant of 1877 abolished Brevet promotion, except for distinguished conduct in the field, depriving the Purchase Captain of his right to retire as a Brevet Major on full pay at £248 a year, with a bonus of £1,100—the very lowest terms he had a right to expect—substituting compulsory retirement at the age of 45 on a pension of £259 a year, without any bonus, and with the honorary rank of Major. The Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881, shows that such terms were considered inadequate, for it gives to Purchase Captains retiring under its provisions the substantive rank of Major, the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and an addition of £50 a year to the pensions granted by the Warrant of 1877, limiting, however, the total pension to £300 a year. It should be added that, in acknowledgment of the fact that something was due to the Purchase Captains already retired, this Royal Warrant confers upon them another step of honorary rank. Now, let us compare the difference between the terms granted to Purchase Captains forced to retire under the Warrants of 1877-78, and the same class of officers retired under the Warrant of 1881. The former have (1), a pension of £259 a year; (2), substantive rank of Captain, entitling widow to the pension of a Captain's widow; (3), honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The latter have (1), a pension of £300 a year; (2), substantive rank of Major, entitling widow to pension of a Major's widow; (3), honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On January 18, 1882, a reply was given, declining to accede to the prayer of the memorialists, as "the Secretary of State for War felt he had no alternative but to lay down the rule absolutely not to give any retrospective effect to the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881, in cases where officers had retired at their own request previously to the issue of that Warrant." It will be observed that the Secretary of State assumes that the memorialists retired voluntarily. The failure of their memorial to the Secretary of State was felt by the retired Purchase Captains to be due to a misunderstanding on his part, and they asked for a reconsideration of his decision in a letter dated January 28, 1882. Failing to obtain it, they resolved to bring their case before Parliament if possible, and on March

16, Sir Henry Fletcher put the following question on their behalf to Mr. Childers in the House:—"Whether those Purchase Captains who, having reached the age or service at which, under the Royal Warrants of August 13, 1877, and May 1, 1878, they became ineligible for further promotion or higher pension, were, in order to avoid supersession, compelled to retire, and retired on pensions under those Warrants, would be placed on the same footing, as regards rank and pension, as officers of the same class compulsorily retired under the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881, the latter having no stronger claims than the former, while enjoying the advantage of not being liable to supersession on account of age." To this, Mr. Childers replied:—"The question of the hon. and gallant gentleman relates to certain officers retired under the Warrant of 1877, who, if they had remained in the Army until 1881, might have retired on better terms, and the object of the question is to obtain for them that the rank and pension on which they retired should be raised to the level of the officers compulsorily retired in 1881. The ground of the claim I take to be that we have cancelled the retirement of certain non-Purchase Captains, who were compelled to leave the Army at 40 years of age; thus, in a certain sense, giving a retrospective character to the Warrant. The difference, however, between the two cases is, that n the latter there was no question of improving the terms of an already completed retirement, but only of readmitting to the Army certain officers within a few months retired for age, which, under the new Warrant, need not retire. After well weighing both sides, I feel bound to adhere to the rule that no increase of retired pay can be allowed under a new Warrant to an officer who retired under a former one, and that the only boon which could be conceded would be as to honorary rank, and this has been granted." It will be noticed that Mr. Childers, in his reply to the memorial of November 14, and to the application for a reconsideration of his decision, assumed that the memorialists left the service of their own free will, and gives as his reason for refusing to grant their prayer, that they "retired at their own request," insinuating that they had thereby forfeited their claims to consideration; while in his answer to the question put by Sir Henry Fletcher, he simply refused to extend the terms of the new Warrant to those who retired before it was issued. He abandoned his former ground of refusal, and ignored the question of justice or injustice. It cannot be disputed that the officers were forced out of the service, were deprived of their prospects of promotion, and were subjected to considerable pecuniary loss. Surely, then, they should be given what they ask, which is simply to be placed on the same footing as officers of the same class retired under the Warrant of June 25, 1881?

THE case of "Nordenfeldt *v.* Gardner," which occupied Mr. **Baron Huddleston** eleven days in hearing, presents many features deeply interesting and important to both branches of the service. The case is interesting, not only so far as it relates to the development and efficiency of battery guns as implements of warfare, but also with regard to the peculiar dangers and difficulties to which inventors are subject, in the attempt to protect their inventions and secure for themselves at least a temporary monopoly of the advantages to be derived from their use. "Patents," said Lord Justice James, on one occasion, "are always a doubtful property," and it is undoubtedly true that of the many thousands of inventions actually patented, manufactured, and sold under the protection of the Great Seal, there are comparatively few that could be successfully maintained on technical grounds, when attacked in Courts of Justice. The Nordenfelt patent for "a new or improved battery gun," has been subjected to this severe ordeal, and has thus far come out of it unscathed. We cannot, of course, venture to predict what might happen in the subsequent stages of litigation, should the case be carried to appeal; but this, at least, can be said with regard to the result of the present trial, that, both on technical as well as substantial grounds, the Nordenfelt patent has undergone a most exhaustive and searching investigation. The action was brought by Mr. Nordenfelt against the Gardner Gun Company, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from infringing his patent-rights by continuing to manufacture a gun which is known as the Gardner gun. The defendants thereupon attacked Mr. Nordenfelt's patent, on the grounds that the invention was not new nor useful, and that the specification did not sufficiently describe and ascertain the nature of the invention, and the manner in which the same was to be performed. The defendants further denied that the Gardner gun was an infringement of the Nordenfelt. These were substantially the issues before the Court. It would appear at first sight that the inventor himself would be specially competent for the task of drawing up a specification which should particularly describe the nature of his own invention, and the manner in which it might be performed or used; but it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the person least fitted to perform this task is the inventor himself. He is apt to assume, or take for granted, a knowledge on the part of the public which the law does not take cognisance of. He is often vague and ambiguous in his language, and is inclined to claim more than he is entitled to. These are all fatal objections to a specification in a Court of Law, and it is not to be wondered at that specifications are so frequently attacked. The task of drawing up the specification is therefore, as a rule, wisely entrusted to patent agents, who are, generally speaking, well versed in the technicalities of their calling. It is, however, an easy matter to pick holes in a specification, and as a learned Judge once observed, it was a matter of astonishment to him that so many specifications had been able to be supported in a Court of Law. The Nordenfelt gun is admittedly a combination of which the elements are old, and the novelty of which is to be found in its principal and subordinate combinations, and it was alleged that the specification was bad, because it did not distinguish what was old from what was new. But the objections to the specification, both on this and other grounds, failed in the late trial, and the principal interest in the case was centred upon the question whether the invention was, in fact, new,—that is to say, whether the gun, as described in the plaintiff's specification, had or had not been anticipated, by prior publication of a similar invention, or parts of it, within the realm. It was alleged that what is called the spreading apparatus, the gun box, the magazine, the feeding apparatus, the driving plate, the trigger comb, the pointing instrument, and the spreading crank were not new; and these separate elements, or combinations, were ingeniously compared, one by one, at the trial, with what were alleged to be similar combinations in guns previously manufactured. The Montigny, the Miles, the Gatling guns, and the Winchester rifle, were chiefly relied upon as containing apparatus and elements similar to those existing in the Nordenfelt gun, and the evidence directed to these issues was both complicated and voluminous. Questions of this kind, of course, must be largely determined by the evidence of scientific or expert witnesses, and evidence of this character is necessarily open to the objection that the witnesses testify more to matters of opinion than to matters of fact. The evidence of experts is, no doubt, often of a partisan character. They appear before the court as much in the character of advocates as in the character of witnesses, and their evidence on this account therefore, should be received with caution, more especially when the antecedents of the witness expose him to the observation that he is directly or indirectly interested or biassed in favour of the party whose cause he espouses. In the present case, the scientific witnesses who were called on both sides were undoubtedly men of great scientific attainments, and their evidence was, of course, of too complicated and technical a character for general comment. But apart from what may be termed the subordinate combinations which Mr. Baron Huddleston has held to be new, the chief merit of the invention, supposing that the subordinate movements effect their object, is the automatic action of the Nordenfelt gun, that is to say, that one motion will charge, will spread, and will fire the gun. This automatic action, coupled with the subordinate movements or combinations, is, as we have already said, the essential feature of the Nordenfelt gun. Mr. William Gardner had already patented both a magazine-rifle and a machine-gun, and was of opinion that, in 1873, the date of the plaintiff's patent, there was only left to be invented little details to do the same thing in a different way, and his view of the case was that at that time the field was practically exhausted; in fact, that Gatling had already done that which Nordenfelt did in a different manner. It was merely "tweedledum" and "tweedledee." Mr. Gardner further denied that either his feeding apparatus or his cartridge guide was any infringement of the Nordenfelt patent. "When I came out," he said, "with this feeding apparatus contrary even to the opinion of the Machine-gun Committee, it was a new revelation, more than the Book of Mormon. The feeding apparatus and the mode of using it are entirely different." The learned Judge, however, has decided that the defendant had substantially availed himself of the plaintiff's invention, and that the differences were merely colourable, and, therefore, granted the injunction as prayed. Upon this point of the case, the learned Judge observed:—"Mr. Aston has well and fully described the previous history and state of knowledge of battery guns prior to the plaintiff's patent, and has pointed out the defects which had to be overcome. I think the evidence shows that there was reasonable objection to the Winchester, to the Gatling, and to the Christophe Montigny, and that the real desideratum was the safe and convenient transfer of the descending cartridges, not perpendicularly from the magazine or cartridge-conductor, to a point concentric with the barrels to be fired, but laterally, so that the dangers of jamming, fouling, and exploding might be avoided, and the cartridges so descended brought opposite to the barrels from which they were to be fired. The plaintiff effects this by a very ingenious mechanism, one altogether new. The motion may be described as effected by a species of partial fall, and then whole fall upon the groove in the carrier-block, upon which it is carried by a lateral motion to the point from which it is driven by the plunger into the barrel. The defendant has adopted the same position, his cartridge falling from the conductor at a point away from the barrel, and to get the cartridges from that point to the point where they may be discharged, he has adopted a partial fall, and then what he says is a push, by which the cartridge is driven, as it were, downwards to a place on a fixed rest, concentric with the barrel. Is this in substance the same thing as the plaintiff's? Mr. Bousfield says it is not, for he says while the mechanical force used by the plaintiff is principally gravity, his client's object is obtained by a push or thrust. I cannot forget that this particular motion is described by his own client as a slide for transferring the cartridges simultaneously from the cartridge-feeder to the spaces in front of the plunger. Are not these means substantially the same, and the differences merely colourable? Upon this there is, no doubt, a conflict of evidence; but applying my mind carefully to it, the testimony of the plaintiff's witnesses carries conviction to my mind, and I find, therefore, that in this respect the defendant has infringed the plaintiff's patent." The utility of the Nordenfelt gun was not seriously questioned at this trial, and the opinion of Lord Alcester on this point was conclusive. "I have the highest possible opinion," says he, "of the Nordenfelt guns for accuracy and penetration, also for range." With respect to the Gardner gun, Lord Alcester said:—"I have seen the Gardner gun. They were sent out too late to be employed. We had three sent out when I was up the Canal. They did not arrive at Port Said until about four days before Tel-el-Kebir was fought. I was anxious to get them up, but they did not arrive. The guns I sent up to Tel-el-Kebir were the old Gatling guns. I would have given anything to have had the Nordenfelt guns up there." Having regard to the very interesting evidence of Lord Alcester, there can be no doubt that in the Nordenfelt gun the service possesses a good and serviceable weapon. Whatever may be the issue of the present contest, it will, at any rate, be satisfactory to the service to know that, whether Mr. Gardner or Mr. Nordenfelt should ultimately succeed in the present litigation, the desideratum of a good, reliable, and serviceable battery gun has at length been supplied. Improvements, no doubt, will hereafter be effected in details, but the principle of fixing the barrels side by side in a plane, and feeding simultaneously, has proved its utility, in contradistinction to the principle of a group of barrels revolving and fed consecutively. Of the latter principle, the Gatling gun is, perhaps, the best embodiment. The mitrailleuse, which was used in the Franco-German war, was a gun similar in many respects to the Gatling, but the latter was practically the only form of gun of this type which has been actually in service in this country. In the latter gun, the group of barrels, which are made to revolve by a kind of hand-organ movement, are loaded and fired consecutively from the feeding apparatus, which is placed above; whilst by the system adopted in Nordenfelt and Gardner guns, the cartridges are supplied to each barrel of the gun simultaneously, and discharged simultaneously or successively, as required. To effect this object by a simple mechanism, and avoid the danger of jamming or explosion, at the same time to combine the various functions of loading, ramming-home, firing, and spreading, in what has been termed an "automatic arrangement," requiring only one movement of a lever, is, of course, a most desirable end to be attained. The judgment of Mr.

Baron Huddleston, if not reversed on appeal, will confirm to Mr. Nordenfelt the monopoly for a period of the very serviceable invention which he has patented. The Gardner Gun Company have entered into a contract with our own Government to supply guns, and so far as this contract with the Government is concerned, the injunction granted by the Court is held in suspense, in order that it might be executed, and a receiver was appointed in respect of payments under that contract. With this exception, the Gardner Gun Company are restrained from manufacturing or supplying the Gardner gun in this country. The Company is not an English corporation, but is a company under the laws of the State of Ohio, in America; their works however, are established in this country, where the guns have been manufactured. Whatever the ultimate result of the present litigation may be, it is, at any rate, evident that the service will benefit from the exhaustive inquiry which will be necessitated; but one or other of the parties to what promises to be a protracted litigation will inevitably suffer severely in order that this result, beneficial as it is, may be attained.

Information has been received at Portsmouth to the effect that the Admiralty have decided to reinforce the British Squadron on the China station, and have ordered the *Rupert* to be fitted out and proceed with all convenient despatch to those waters, so as to bring the China Squadron nearer an equality with that of France, as far as protected ships are concerned.

The dockyard jetties at Portsmouth have, during the last few days, been lined with an imposing array of various kinds of craft. The *Tenasserim*—a trim-looking transport—and the ungainly, ex-Arctic vessel, *Discovery*, loading with stores, at the south jetty; while the *Lord Warden, Repulse, Hecla,* and *Hector* pretty well fill up the remaining space. The *Warrior's* old crew are shaking down into their new quarters on board the *Shannon*, their former craft lying, in a semi-dismantled condition, in the tidal basin. The *Polyphemus* is still in dock, as also are all three of her Majesty's yachts. The *Calliope*, building on No. 3 slip, is to have four six-inch guns mounted on sponsons, two forward and two aft, so it is to be presumed that this arrangement, as fitted forward in the *Canada* and *Cordelia*, is approved of. There appears to be no particular hurry about the completion of the *Edinburgh*, judging from the small number of hands employed about her. Perhaps there is no hope of her guns being ready for some time. This is a vessel which will probably meet with the approval of Naval officers, the arrangements, both for fighting and accommodation, being very good. The plan, which has been adopted in the *Inflexible* and other vessels, of dividing the space available for the ward room, has been followed here, the ward-room officers having a small reading or ante-room provided, in addition to their regular mess-place.

The *Melampus*, which has for years done duty as a floating Roman Catholic chapel at Portsmouth, has become so leaky as to render some new arrangement necessary. It would surely be better, and more economical in the end, to appropriate some disused store in the dockyard for this purpose, than to replace the *Melampus* by another, and perhaps, equally rotten hulk.

The following officers commenced the Half-pay Gunnery course on board the *Excellent* on Monday last:—Captains H. F. Maclear, H. J. Carr, J. B. Warren, J. G. Hanmer, A. B. Jenkings, H. H. Boys, L. C. Keppel, H. H. Edwards, R. D. King, F. S. Clayton, Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., and A. B. Thomas; Commanders E. H. Oldham, W. L. Morrison, William Marrack, A. Cooke, A. H. Boldero, C. le Strange, and R. W. Craigie. The following officers also joined the *Vernon* for their torpedo course, having passed the examination at Greenwich:—Acting-Sub-Lieutenants E. E. Hardy, C. E. Madden, E. P. Sears, H. H. Bruce, W. O. Lyne, H. Grant Dalton, M. E. Browning, M. T. Parks, C. H. A. Gleig, J. de M. Hutchison, F. M. Walker, and O. F. Gillett.

The Reserve Squadron will rendezvous at Portland on June 15, and will then, it is said, proceed to Spithead, in time to be reviewed by the Lords of the Admiralty on June 19.

We learn that several German Naval officers have gone to Trieste, to be present at the festivities which, by order of the Emperor Franz Joseph, are to be given at Miramare, in honour of the presence of the English Ironclad Squadron, from June 15 to June 25.

The Admiralty have issued instructions that whenever stores are surveyed, either for condemnation or for stock-taking, the number of actual surveying officers shall never be less than two, in cases where it is possible to obtain the services of officers of *any* rank. The following alteration is to be made in the Queen's Regulations:—Article 1,827, page 575, add the following, paragraph 4: "4. The surveying officers are never to be less than two in number, where it is possible to obtain the services of officers of *any* rank."

We regret having to announce the loss of the *Lively* on the Chicken Rock, off Stornoway, on Thursday evening. All hands and the ship's books and stores have been saved. It seems, however, quite incredible that one of her Majesty's ships should thus be lost in British waters, on a danger so well known, though unmarked, as "the Chicken."

We hear that instructions have been sent to the officer commanding the *Dasher* in the Channel Islands to abandon to the French certain fishing grounds off Jersey which the island fishermen have been in the habit of frequenting, and about which disputes have arisen. A deputation from the Jersey States are to interview the Home Secretary to protest against this decision.

It is hoped, at the Admiralty, that sufficient pressure may be brought on the Treasury for that Department to assent to the addition of a quarter of a million to the next Navy Estimates, for the strengthening of the Ironclad Fleet.

A correspondent, writing from Gibraltar, May 27, says:—"The Channel Squadron has been here since May 3, and both officers and men have had a very pleasant stay. There has been a great deal going on on shore, commencing soon after our arrival with the Gibraltar Spring Races, and ending yesterday with the Garrison Sports. The races were kindly postponed till after our arrival, in return for which the officers of the Squadron gave a cup to be run for. The *Minotaur* has been alongside the Mole all the time and the *Sultan* nearly all; she had to move for a few days to let the transport *Calabria* go alongside. The *Minotaur, Sultan,* and *Northumberland* have given very pleasant afternoon dances, and there have been several dances on shore, wound up by the Queen's Birthday ball at the Convent on Friday. Several men-of-war have passed through during our stay, all homeward bound. The *Seagull*, from the East Indies; *Beacon*, from the Mediterranean; *Encounter* and *Lily*, from China; and the *Jumna*, from Egypt. A brigade of seamen, under Captain Fellowes, numbering nearly a thousand, and the Marines of the Squadron, about five hundred, under Colonel French, R.M.A., landed on the 24th to take part in the Queen's Birthday review. They had previously landed twice, once by themselves and once with the troops, to rehearse the programme for the review. The Bluejackets seemed to thoroughly enjoy the soldiering, and went through their part of the performance very creditably. The *Neptune* joined us on the 19th, and Admiral Wilson shifted his flag to the *Agincourt*. The ships have all given general leave, coaled, refitted, painted, &c., and are all ready for a fresh start. We leave to-morrow forenoon for Vigo, and ought to get there by the end of the week. We stay there until June 12, and then proceed to Arosa Bay. Much discontent exists throughout the Squadron at our being made to spend our summer away from home again this year!"

We believe it is proposed to build Naval Barracks in Malta in lieu of the *Hibernia*, that ancient hulk being nearly worn out.

The Danish gunboat *Gronsund*, lately launched, is so well thought of in Naval circles at Copenhagen, that the Danish Admiralty have given orders to the Government Dockyard at Copenhagen to immediately lay down a second vessel of the same type.

It appears that the 5,000,000 fr. demanded for the Tonquin expedition have long ago been expended; nor is this extraordinary, seeing the forces which have been despatched to the scene of action. There are now two naval divisions *en route*, the 1st division, commanded by Admiral Meyer, consisting of the ironclads *Triomphante* and *Victorieuse*, three cruisers, and a gunboat. The 2nd division consists of the ironclads *Bayard* and *Atalante*, three cruisers, a despatch-boat, two gunboats, two transports, and two torpedo-boats, under the command of Admiral Courbet. In the Red River is a flotilla composed of a despatch-boat, three gunboats, and six launches.

The Admiralty are denying any knowledge of the fact that yellow fever has broken out on board the *Mallard*, and yet, strange to say, the report we published came to us direct from the Admiralty! Furthermore, the *Mallard* has reached Halifax, contrary to her orders as per the ship's movements issued by the Admiralty, having proceeded there direct from Hayti, to get rid of the epidemic.

The new German Minister of Marine, Herr von Caprivi, last week embarked on board the *Kaiser*, flagship of the North Sea Squadron, and proceeded with the same to Kiel. The position of a General in the Army who suddenly finds himself (at least, nominally) chief in command of a squadron of ironclads is not to be envied. It is related that Admiral von Caprivi, when proceeding in his barge from Cuxhaven to the squadron off the bar, expressed his surprise that the powerful ironclad *Kaiser* should be provided with paddle-boxes only, and no wheels, having mistaken the projecting sides of the casemate for sponsons and paddle-boxes. This anecdote, though perhaps not strictly true, is illustrative of the knowledge possessed of Naval affairs by a German Minister of Marine, when first entering into office.

We have repeatedly stated it as our opinion that very few indeed of the merchant steamers on the Admiralty list are sufficiently well built to warrant their being used as auxiliary cruisers in time of war, and we further called attention to the great risk run by several regiments during their passage to Egypt, owing to the actual unseaworthiness of the ships hired to act as transports by the Admiralty. In these opinions we are now entirely confirmed by the evidence given in an arbitration case which is being heard before Captain Castle, Wreck Commissioner, Mr. Scott, Naval architect, and Mr. Grey, shipbuilder, to decide as to a claim for damages, amounting to £60,000, made by the Royal Exchange Shipping Company, the owners of the Monarch Line of Steamers, against the builders of the ships of that Line, Messrs. Patton and Sons, of Glasgow, for alleged misconstruction, as contrary to Lloyds' Rules and Specifications. Strange to say, these were the very ships the Admiralty retained in the Government service after the war was over, and the case now being heard serves to prove how deficient the Admiralty is in regard even to information of the most simple matters of fact. We should have thought the Admiralty surveyors competent to detect the weakness and faulty construction proved and admitted to exist in the ships of the Monarch Line, but it now turns out that this is not the case, and that, somehow or another, the Admiralty accept and employ ships whose construction, according to one of the experts examined, would not render them safe enough to warrant "a kitten" being sent to sea in them, and assuredly not the brave defenders of our country, of whom we have so few. We understand that the Lord-Advocate has been retained by the builders, but that the evidence goes to show, nevertheless, how ill-advised the Admiralty were when they chartered the ships of the Monarch Line. As Mr. Baughan, of the Transport Department, chose these vessels, he should be required to explain his reasons for so doing.

Mr. Krupp has entrusted a French private shipbuilding firm with the construction of a gunboat on his pivot plan. This boat will be armed with a 35-centimètre gun, and is expected to realise a speed of between 18 and 20 knots an hour. Naval men, who have seen the plans, predict a certain failure. The number of patents taken out annually by Krupp is something marvellous. The latest is one for an improvement in the manufacture of compound armour, which consists in the introduction of a sheet of nickel between the steel and iron plates. The power of resistance of the armour is not likely to be increased by this arrangement, which will only add to the already enormous cost.

The new French cruiser *Sfax*, now building at Brest, of steel, cased with wood, will have the following dimensions:—Length on water-line, 288 ft. 8 in.; breadth, extreme, 49 ft. 2 in.; depth of hold, 26 ft.; mean draught of water, 22 ft. 3 in.; displacement, 4,488 tons. The double-screw engines are designed to indicate 5,000 horse-power. They will not be erected side by side, but one before the other, as is the case in some of our modern cruisers.

The launch of the first-class ironclad *Amiral Baudin* took place at Brest on June 5. She has been constructed of steel and iron from the designs of M. Godron, of the French Admiralty. Her principal dimensions are:—Length on load-line, 321 ft. 6 in.; breadth extreme, 70 ft.; depth of hold, 28 ft.; draught of water, 26 ft. 2 in.; displacement, 11,336 tons. The vessel is provided with a pair of 3-cylinder twin-screw compound engines, which are designed to develope 8,320 indicated horse-power on a forced draught. Steam is supplied by twelve boilers, each having three furnaces. The estimated speed is 15 knots; capacity of coal bunkers, 800 tons; distance steamed at full speed, 1,650 miles, at a speed of 10 miles, 3,000 miles. The armament of the *Amiral Baudin* will consist of three (some accounts say four) $14\frac{9}{16}$-in. steel breech-loading and twelve $5\frac{1}{2}$-in. breech-loading guns. The former are mounted in three barbettes, and the latter on the main deck. The armour varies in thickness from $21\frac{5}{8}$ in. to 12 in., and the teak backing is $13\frac{3}{4}$-in. thick. The cost of the hull is 11,400,000 fr., that of the engines 1,560,000 fr. The crew will consist of 500 officers and men. It is reported that the vessel will be pushed forward for commission as quickly as possible. She is unmasted, being provided with a signal-pole only. A sister-ship to the above, the *Formidable*, is in course of construction at Lorient.

The Shah of Persia is about to order two small vessels of war in England, which are to be employed in the suppression of the slave-trade in the Persian Gulf.

Two further vessels are in course of construction for the Italian Government at the Orlando shipbuilding yard, Leghorn. These are the avisoes *Sebastiano Veniero* and *Andrea Provano*, which are of the following dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 168 ft. 11 in.; breadth, extreme, 26 ft. 3 in.; draught (mean), 10 ft. 2 in.; displacement, 649 tons; indicated horse-power, 1,000. They will be rigged as topsail schooners, and carry an armament of six $4\frac{3}{4}$-in. breech-loading guns, which will be mounted in barbettes. The vessels will also be provided with torpedo-gear.

There appears still to be a considerable diversity of opinion respecting the merits of Captain Colomb's lanterns for use between decks. That they are more sightly than the old "police" and "wing" lanterns, and a decided improvement upon them in many respects, there cannot be a doubt; but they always find enemies when they are shipped, so there must, presumably, be some defect about them which becomes apparent, probably, at sea. The *Neptune's* lanterns are now at fault, by all accounts, and a board of officers has been ordered to report on them. The question of lighting between decks is a most important one, and Captain Colomb certainly deserves the thanks of the service generally for the attention he has devoted to it. In almost every ship in the service the lights in the men's messes are absurdly insufficient, it being impossible for more than one or two men to read or write at the table without having recourse to "dips" or "signal candles," improperly acquired, and stuck in their own grease. This is a matter which only wants persistent representation by officers in command to ensure some steps being taken to supply the defect. It may be said that electric lighting is about to supersede everything else, but this cannot be the case for years, and something meanwhile might be done to improve matters, as anyone will admit who has seen poor Jack writing his letter for the mail all in a hurry, lying at full length on the deck by the nearest police lantern, while "Jaundy" shakes the letter-bag at him.

The trial-trip of the Chinese ironclad *Ting Yuen*, built at Stettin, took place off the port of Swinemuende, on the 10th ult. The results of the same were fairly satisfactory, so far as any observations were taken; but the whole trip partook more of the character of an excursion than that of an official trial. The waters in which the six hours' run was made were so shallow that during the greater part of the same the vessel had only a few feet of water under her bottom, and large masses of sand and mud were continuously thrown to the surface by the revolutions of the propellers. The *Ting Yuen* did not, as has been stated, take her heavy Krupp guns on board at Kiel, but they were shipped at Swinemuende, by means of a large floating crane belonging to the Vulcan Company. The vessel will shortly proceed to China, under the command of a German Naval officer, and under the German flag. Some difference of opinion exists in German Naval circles as to the course of action the Commander of the *Ting Yuen* will have to pursue, should a rupture occur between France and China, before he has delivered his vessel into the hands of the latter Government. The *Ting Yuen* will be rigged as a brigantine for her passage out. At a second trial on Wednesday, in deep water, a speed of $15\frac{3}{4}$ knots was secured, whereas but 14 knots had been contracted for.

It is easy for civilian secretaries, in the enjoyment of large salaries, to advise the Lords of the Admiralty to cancel the circular by which, some two years since, the landing of fresh meat by the seamen in home ports was legalised; but it is to be hoped that their Lordships will not listen to any such suggestion. The practice which prevailed for years before it was brought under official notice, and, save in the case of dishonest ship's stewards and careless paymasters, did no harm to the service, or anyone in it, was condemned in the first instance, on the strength of a paragraph in the Admiralty Instructions, which forbids provisions becoming in any sense "private property;" but, as we pointed out at the time, it is somewhat difficult to draw the line in the case of fresh beef, which, when once issued, undoubtedly becomes the property of the mess for which it is drawn; and, eventually, very much indeed the "private property" of those by whom it is consumed. That a custom should therefore be legalised, by which the members of each mess may avail themselves, in turn, of the opportunity of enjoying a good piece of beef at home, at a greatly reduced cost, seems most natural, the only defect in the circular being that it did not extend the weight of meat permitted to be landed by such individual to six or seven pounds, instead of sticking at the old traditional "four-pound piece." If the system is open to abuses, let some more stringent measures be adopted for checking them; but that there is any sufficient reason for depriving the most well-behaved and respectable seamen in the Fleet of a much valued privilege, it is impossible to believe.

The dimensions of the first-class ironclad gunboats *Achéron*, *Cocyte*, *Phlégéthon*, and *Styx*, at present building at Cherbourg, and of which mention was made in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of April 7, are as follows:—Length on water-line, 181 ft.; breadth, extreme, 40 ft. 4 in; depth of hold, 11 ft. 6 in; draught, mean, 10 ft. 10 in.; displacement, 1,630 tons; number of screws, 2. Their armament will consist of one $10\frac{5}{8}$-in. breechloader, mounted in a turret; and two guns of 4-in. calibre, placed on the upper deck. Four more gunboats of the same type are also in course of construction. These are the *Flamme* (Cherbourg), *Fusée*, and *Grenade* (Lorient), and *Mitraille* (Rochefort). Their principal dimensions are:—Length on water-line, 165 ft.; breadth, extreme, 32 ft. 7 in.; depth of hold, 16 ft. 11 in.; mean draught of water, 16 ft. 11 in.; displacement, 1,045 tons; number of screws, 2. Their armament will consist of one $9\frac{7}{10}$-in. breech-loader and a boat-gun. All the above ironclad gunboats are being built of steel, and will carry, besides their heavy armament, a number of Hotchkiss revolving cannon. The weight of these guns, however, necessitates a large addition being made to the ship's complement, and the German Admiralty having found it necessary to send 38 additional officers and men on board every iron-clad carrying four Hotchkiss revolving cannons, the French Minister of Marine is considering the advisability of taking similar steps.

The Swedish Admiralty have entrusted the Kockums Mekaniska Werkstads Company, Malmö, with the building of an iron corvette cased in wood. As the Swedish Navy at present includes only two corvettes of modern construction, this new vessel, which will be named the *Freia*, will prove an acceptable addition to the same. Her dimensions are:—Length, 220 ft.; beam, 41 ft.; depth, 21 ft. 4 in.; draught of water, 16 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 2,400 tons. The engines, of 300 (1,800), will be constructed by her builders. The *Freia* is the first vessel of her class that has ever been built by private contract for the Swedish Government, and the second ship-of-war constructed by the Kockums Company, the first having been the gunboat *Urd*.

The recent court-martial held at the Royal Marine Depôt at Walmer, on an officer and non-commissioned officer of the Quartermasters' Department, has resulted in an order being issued from the Admiralty, that on no account are weights to be attached to scales that may be used for weighing rations, in order to make them balance. If these scales are not correct, they are to be either properly adjusted or returned into store, and exchanged for others.

It has already been reported in the *Army and Navy Gazette* that the Italian Government have ordered the construction, at the Government Dockyards of Venice and Castellamare, of two cruisers, resembling in design the well-known Armstrong cruiser *Giovanni Bausan*, though they are somewhat larger. Their principal dimensions are:—Length between the perpendiculars, 283 ft. 6 in.; breadth, extreme, 43 ft. 4 in.; mean draught of water, 19 ft.; displacement, 3,530 tons. The double-screw engines, which are designed to indicate 6,000 horse-power, have been ordered for one vessel from Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; and for the other from the Ansaldo Company of Sampierdarena, which has been supplied with the working drawings by the English firm. The armament of these cruisers will consist of two 35-ton Armstrong breech-loaders at the bow and stern, and eight 12-ton breech-loading broadside guns.

The Tonquin affair, now that its importance is better understood, has ceased to excite much enthusiasm in France, although something must be done to avenge the fall of Captain Rivière, who seems to have tumbled into just the same trap, set by the same "Black Flag," as that into which the unfortunate Garnier fell, a couple of years ago. It is something to find the expedition condemned by such a man as Admiral Gueydon, who can speak with authority on such subjects, a Naval officer—the only one—who once held the high post of Governor-General of Algeria, when M. Thiers was President. The Admiral condemns the expedition for several reasons, and above all because France is not a colonising Power. He had some opportunity of judging of this in South Africa. In other quarters, the expedition is condemned because it is supposed to have been undertaken in the furtherance of private speculation; and the stories rife in Paris on this subject are exceedingly scandalous, recalling the Tunisian affair. The prospect, too, of a war with the Celestial Empire is not considered so diverting a matter, since it has become known that China has 300,000 soldiers, trained on the European principle and armed with breech-loaders; that a good many German non-commissioned officers have joined the Celestial ranks; and that "the coming race" are tolerably well provided with ironclads and Krupp guns. According to the *Avenir Militaire*, the Tonquin affair will be serious enough, should the Chinese help the Annamites in an underhand way. It will be then necessary to send out at least 6,000 men; but should hostilities be declared with China, that will be another matter altogether. In 1860, an army of 40,000 men was required to subdue the country, and a more considerable force would in all probability be requisite now. The magnitude to which the expedition may grow does not, like distance, lend enchantment to the view. A good many French fear, too, that the result will not redound much to the honour and glory of the tricolour. Very severe things have been written on the other side of the Channel of the manner in which reinforcements were shipped off for what must be considered a deadly climate. There was no attempt at selection, as was the case with our Egyptian forces, but the men were taken at haphazard, and packed off in their transports. Now, great fears are expressed that these young soldiers will not be in a condition to uphold the honour of the flag. Everything seems to have been done in a hurry and done badly, and we hear of one gallant Admiral who refused a command because the authorities wished to put his men in one ship and his ammunition in another. Not a few Frenchmen continue to suspect that Prince Bismarck has a finger in the pie, and deprecate this wasting of the national strength, which may at any moment be required for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine. Then the recent voyage of Field-Marshal Von Moltke on the other side of the Alps has caused a slight flutter through the country, and numerous articles on the famous Triple Alliance and the possibility of a further dismemberment of France. On the other hand, an attempt has been made to excite French public opinion against England, and it is astonishing to find the French Minister for Foreign Affairs trying to work this vein, and plainly referring to us in the Senate as urging China to war. But, then, M. Challemel-Lacour is not a diplomatist, but a professor, and probably Lord Lyons will not be instructed to ask for an explanation of this foolish and uncalled for accusation. A good many papers, and among them the *Avenir Militaire*, which should know better, take up the same theme, and fall upon perfidious Albion. In ordinary times, this would render the Tonquin expedition sufficiently attractive; but something more than British opposition and British jealousy are wanting just now to gild this Republican adventure, which the Republicans would have so heartily condemned under the Empire. A Parisian journalist, after pointing out that France is under arms in Senegal, Tunis, Madagascar, and Tonquin, says, "It is not Prince Bismarck who would send his uhlans to Hanoi, his white cuirassiers to Tunis, and his artillerymen to Timbuctoo." And the writer then pertinently asks what the people of Strasburg would think of a war with China. We are glad to learn that the stories told of the impaling of the unfortunate Captain Rivière and his companions were not true. At least, they are denied by the French Government; but then the French Government does such queer things, in the way of intercepting telegrams and withholding information.

The admirable arrangements of the civilian Commanders-in-Chief of the Army are beginning to produce unsatisfactory fruits, as the compulsory removal of Captains commences to be felt severely. The senior Captain of the 4th and second Captain of the 31st Regiment, with others, are to be turned out of the service very soon. These officers have arrived at the new age of senility, viz., 43? The officers of the Army are beginning to question whether this new-fangled rule of age disqualification should not be applied with equal rigidity to the Cabinet, Members of Parliament, and the Civil Service as it is to them, as it would cause flow of promotion, and do less damage, perhaps, than it works in the profession of arms.

The numerous appointments in the Prussian Army, announced in the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, have to some extent quickened promotion, but only in the ranks from commanders of regiments up to divisional commanders. Amongst the Generals newly preferred to commands of divisions are two who distinguished themselves in the Franco-German war, and are known as officers of ability, Lieutenant-Generals von Brandenstein and von Leszcynski. The former was, before the war of 1870-71, chief of the Railway Section of the Great General Staff, and organised the railway transport, upon which depended the successful strategic movements of the German Army to the front. The mobilisation of that Army, worked out in all its details during peace, was a well-known factor in the subsequent victories of the German arms. The principal burden of the work fell upon the Railway Section, and it was the then Lieutenant-Colonel von Brandenstein who, as its head, acted as its chief of the Railway Executive Commission of the Grand Head-quarters during the war. Retiring a few years ago from active service on account of failing health, General von Brandenstein, after the late changes in the War Ministry, has now been placed once more on the active list, and appointed to the command of the 31st Division (Strasburg). His reappointment is looked upon with great satisfaction in the Prussian Army, the General being considered one of its most able officers. Lieutenant-General von Leszcynski, hitherto Inspector-General of Rifles, and who has been given the command of the 15th Division (Cologne), has also had a distinguished career. In the war of 1870-71, he was chief of General von Werder's Staff, and in that position contributed much to the signal successes, attained under difficult circumstances, by Werder's corps in the memorable battle round Belfort, the German operations up to that three days' battle itself having been recognised even by the French as a strategic performance of the first rank. With regard to the present promotions, it may be remarked that they are of an extent such as has not been known for years in the Prussian Army. The number of proportionately young Divisional commanders is now pretty large, while of the Generals commanding Army Corps there are five with over 50 years of service. It is supposed by many that changes in the higher commands have hitherto been postponed in order to give those concerned the benefit of the more liberal provisions of the intended new law regulating military pensions. It is thought that the promotions in the higher ranks just made are only the forerunners of others shortly to follow.

The valuable and instructive letter addressed by Captain Walter, founder of the Corps of Commissionaires, to the *Times*, deserves attention. The letter is totally at variance with the vague theories and destructive tendencies of the anti-military newspapers, which has done immense mischief by its persistent advocacy of the revolutionary measures for the *bouleversement* of the Army.

We strongly recommend to the notice of our readers an article in *Colburn's United Service Magazine*, for the current month, on "Our Citizen Army." The writer, Captain W. F. Leese, Central London Rangers, has succeeded in hitting off most happily the anomalies connected with Volunteering. Unlike most writers on the subject, Captain Leese adopts a moderate tone. He does not pretend to say that the Volunteers are perfect as a military body. He points out exactly where the weaknesses of the system are to be found, and he shows what requires to be done to remedy defects. His paper is especially valuable at the present time. The country has suddenly been awakened to the fact that its defensive forces are not in a condition to justify it in feeling itself secure. Already it has been admitted that the Army is in a deplorable state. Captain Leese, though recognising the claims of the Volunteers to the confidence of the public, tells us honestly what the blots in the system are. His ideas are those of an earnest man, and we have no hesitation in saying that a more thoroughly straightforward exposition of views and opinions has rarely appeared.

The manner in which the German military rifle has been converted into a magazine gun (at present, only 2,000, for experimental purposes) is as follows:—The old butt is removed, and a new one substituted, which contains a tube, or magazine, to hold the cartridges, similar in construction to that of the Spencer repeater. At the end of this magazine nearest to the muzzle of the rifle lies a strong, spiral spring, which is compressed when the magazine is filled, and extends after every shot, forcing a fourth cartridge into the breech-chamber. By a simple arrangement the mouth of the magazine can be closed, when the rifle can be loaded and fired in the ordinary manner. A special feature of the new arm is a contrivance for automatically ejecting the exploded cartridges out of the side of the breech. The Mauser rifle, at present in use, has only an extractor which draws the cartridges into the breech, and the rifle has to be struck sharply with the left hand to remove it. The principle on which the new French repeater is constructed, is similar to that of the German arm; but in this case the magazine contains a far greater number of cartridges, viz., 23. The action of the breech-bolt, in this case, sets in motion a special feeder, which does not allow a fresh cartridge to enter the breech before the exploded one has been ejected. A lever is attached to the lower side of the shaft below the breech, which opens and closes the breech, and sets the feeder in motion. The trials which have taken place at Bar-le-Duc of this rifle are reported to have been very satisfactory. The arm is the invention of a Mr. Mahy.

It is considered by many that the new system of promotion by seniority and selection will produce very great discontent, if some steps are not taken for the protection of regimental officers from the serious evils which now threaten them. It is suggested that the promotion of officers should be protected by a Board of selected General officers, who should consider the cases of all officers for promotion, and prepare the lists for promotion, and that no officer should be promoted or appointed to the Staff without the recommendation of the Promotion Board. The Board of Generals would submit their list of officers "first and fit for promotion" to the Commander-in-Chief, who would be influenced by their recommendations. This is the plan adopted in the German Army, the lists being laid before the Emperor himself, who causes most careful inquiries to be made regarding such officers as are adversely reported upon.

Captain F. W. Campbell, R.A., has succeeded Captain F. J. Roch, R.A., on the Staff of the Director of Artillery and Stores at the War Office.

The revolver "pattern 1879" which has been introduced into the German Army has not given general satisfaction, as it is too long and heavy, and not sufficiently handy. The length is 34 centimètres, and the weight 1·5 kilogrammes. The Dreyse small-arms works at Soemmerda have, therefore, turned out a new Army revolver, the length of which is 27 centimètres, and the weight 1·3 kilogrammes. The arm is provided with self-cocking mechanism, the handle being covered with shark skin. The price is 45 marks.

We find an article in the *Standard* of the 4th inst. attempting to explain away the palpable evidence of the failure of the Short-service system, and dilating upon its visionary benefits. The article accuses Sir Walter Barttelot of inaccuracy in his figures and exaggeration in his statements, when he made his motion in the House of Commons on the previous Friday. Sir Walter, in a short and temperate letter, written on the 4th, completely disposes of the accusations preferred against him. We hardly expected that what used to be the leading Conservative journal, and the consistent advocate of the interests of the Army in the daily Press, would give insertion to the very worst article on military matters that we ever remember to have read, and that is saying a good deal.

The Council of the Royal United Service Institution notify that the lecture announced to be given at that institution on June 15 by Lord Charles Beresford, on "Machine-guns," will not take place. No reason is assigned for the change of programme.

In order to show that the compulsorily removed Purchase Officers have just grounds of complaint against the War Office, we may mention that a Colonel contested the data upon which the actuarial calculations were made in his case, and requested to be furnished with a copy of it. The reply from the Army Purchase Commissioners was to the effect that "they were unable to comply with this request, as *official usage* prevented a copy of calculations being furnished." This seems a curious decision, in a case where pecuniary interests were involved.

France has lost a friend, rather than an enemy, in Abd-el-Kader, the redoubtable Emir who for so many years defended, with desperate courage, energy, and talent, his country against the French. In 1843, Marshal Soult is said to have delivered it as his opinion that three men only in the world deserved the appellation of "great," and that these three were followers of Islam—Mehemet Ali, Schamyl, and Abd-el-Kader. They all fought for country and religion, and lost. Abd-el-Kader imitated the example of that celebrated Mameluke chief Mourad Bey, who, after resisting Bonaparte and his Generals in Egypt, allowed himself to be won over by Kléber, and died the friend and ally of France. On several occasions since his downfall did the ex-Emir show his gratitude to France, which paid him a pension of £4,000 a year; and in 1870 he wrote to Napoleon III., who had opened the gates of his prison for him at Amboise, and offered to aid him with his sword. When this letter arrived, the French Emperor was himself a prisoner.

We are unaware whether the various recruiting parties who are employed in London, and are usually to be seen in and about Westminster, are under the direct control of any military authority in town, either as regards discipline, dress, or rations. We certainly consider they should be, as it is impossible to imagine anything more unsoldierlike than the way many of these recruiting parties turn out. They invariably wear their hair too long, which most certainly would not be allowed were they with their respective regiments. The lace on many of the serjeants' caps is contrary to present regulations. They are frequently unshaved; they hardly ever wear gloves; the stripes on their overalls are not chrome yellow; the buttons on their tunics and stable-jackets are dull and dirty; when wearing the regulation dressing-gown, which, for want of a better name, is termed a cloak, it is seldom or ever properly fastened. The strap is always allowed to hang behind, instead of being buckled in front. The spurs are not kept bright and burnished, and the rowels in most instances are blunt, likewise contrary to the standard pattern. We were under the impression that recruiting-serjeants were specially selected for smartness, sobriety, and past good-conduct; if so, all we can say is that the duty must have a very deteriorating effect, as the longer these non-commissioned officers are employed on this service, the more slack they become. They present a marked contrast to the rest of the non-commissioned officers serving with regiments, and the sooner the authorities take notice of their slovenly dress and general unmilitary appearance, the better will it be for the credit of the Army.

Marshal Bazaine's recent defence of his conduct at Metz has naturally attracted the attention of the German Press. The *Cologne Gazette* concludes an article on this subject with the following remarks:—"In Germany we have no reason to love Bazaine, because, in the first place, he inflicted heavy losses upon us, and again because he is one of the apostles of a war of revenge. But we must admit, in the interest of history, that it has been proved that Bazaine was in 1870 no more of a traitor than MacMahon and Gambetta, and that he enjoys in Germany more consideration than a certain General who has been much talked about recently [General Thibaudin, the Minister of War], who is a supporter of the new political ideas." These lines will, no doubt, be to Marshal Bazaine as so much balm of Gilead; but they will hardly convince French patriots that French soldiers were fairly beaten in the field by German troops. That was a miracle which had to be explained in the interest, not of history, but of wounded *amour propre*.

Further particulars are published respecting the forthcoming French manœuvres. The latter will include special mountain operations. According to the programme drawn up by General Billot, the predecessor in office of General Thibaudin, they will consist of preparatory marches, marches extending over ten days, and marching manœuvres. The marching powers of the troops engaged will thus be tested to the fullest measure. The preliminary marches extend only over one day, and are intended to thoroughly prepare the men for the ten-day marches and the marching manœuvres. They will be carried on this year between June 1 and August 1 in the 6th, 7th, 8th, 14th, and 15th Army Corps. Ten-day marches in the Alps will be undertaken by battalions of the 22nd, 96th, and 140th Regiments, the fortress battalions of the 52nd, 97th, 99th, and 140th Regiments, battalions of the 3rd, 111th, 112th, and 141st Regiments of Infantry, and batteries of the 9th Regiment of Artillery. A marching manœuvre of thirty days will be carried out, also in the Alps, by the 14th Battalion of Rifles with the 8th Battery of the 6th Regiment of Artillery, by the 3rd Battalion of the 58th Regiment of Infantry with the 8th Battery of the 38th Regiment of Artillery, and by the 24th Battalion of Rifles with the 7th Battery of the 38th Regiment of Artillery. A cantonment with marching manœuvres, extending over thirty days in the Alps, is ordered for the 12th Battalion of Rifles with the 7th Battery of the 6th Regiment of Artillery, for the 13th Battalion of Rifles with the 8th Battery of the 36th Regiment of Artillery, and for the 3rd Battalion of the 36th Regiment of Infantry with the 1st Mountain Battery of the 38th Regiment of Artillery. Manœuvres lasting fifteen days will be carried out in the Vosges by the 5th Battalion of Rifles with the 7th Battery of the 25th Regiment of Artillery, and by the 3rd Battalion of Rifles with the 8th Battery of the 5th Regiment of Artillery. Small detachments of Engineers may be attached to the infantry battalions for the ten-day marches and the marching manœuvres. Reserve officers may take part in the special manœuvres of their respective companies or batteries.

The French cannot tolerate the idea of a Commander-in-Chief such as the Duke of Cambridge or Field-Marshal Von Moltke. The idea with our neighbours is that so high a functionary would necessarily become a danger to the State, and the consequence is that with each change of Cabinet—and such changes are frequent in France—the Army loses not only its War Minister, but its chief of the Staff. *L'Armée Française*, in an article headed "The Web of Penelope," treats us to some amusing facts resulting from this system. It says that when General Farre was War Minister (after taking the advice of the Infantry Committee), he suppressed the drums, and that it was General Thibaudin who conveyed this decision to the Army. When General Billot became Minister of War (after consulting the Superior Council of War), he re-established the drums, to the great delight of Frenchmen in general. Now that General Thibaudin is War Minister, no one would be astonished if the drum were once more abolished. Again, on February 5, General Billot signed a confidential circular, directing that 50,000 men should be sent home on furlough for the sake of economy; but he had hardly been succeeded by General Thibaudin, before the confidential circular which had created a great uproar in the country was cancelled. A good many men had already left their regiments, but it was deemed expedient to stop all further leave, and to repair the fault committed as far as possible. This decision was well received by the public, who approved of General Thibaudin's determination to maintain the Army in an efficient condition. Now, however, General Thibaudin is about to return to the confidential circular, and fresh furloughs are to be granted as soon as the War Minister is able to find terms for directing this measure,—terms not in flagrant contradiction with his previous decision, and which will excite as little attention as possible. However, as *L'Armée Française* remarks, "economy is the order of the day, since the soldiers of the Territorial Army belonging to the agricultural classes have been authorised to ask for permission not to join, and the Reservists were called out for only 24, instead of for 28 days." Returning to the series of contradictory orders, the above-mentioned paper adds that on January 29 a circular was issued concerning the non-commissioned officers who are being trained at Saumur to be officers. They were to rejoin their regiments. On March 15, this order was rescinded. On January 27, the President of the Republic, on the report of the Minister of War, signed a decree transforming a Committee of Intendance, and appointing a certain number of intendants to this Committee. On March 24, the President of the Republic, on a report from the War Minister, signed a new decree, striking off the intendants from the said Committee. On March 14, the War Minister published a letter stating that he could not furnish any particulars with respect to the contract for supplying cloth to the Army before the month of June. The next day came a fresh letter, saying that an error had been committed, and that the conditions would be made known in a month. On March 19 appeared a report, approved of by the President of the Republic, delaying all contracts for a year. After enumerating these contradictions, the editor, evidently out of breath, draws rein. He says that he might go on, but that the list would fill the entire journal, and perhaps necessitate a supplement. The French Army, he declares, does not know on which leg to dance, and looking at the picture he has drawn, we can readily imagine the apprehension of those officers who fear that, in the event of a sudden strain, the new system, elaborated with such care, and which has cost so many billions, will be found wanting. It is not enough to have the men and to have the money, there must be organisation and stability of purpose.

Major Van der Goltz, of the Prussian General Staff, has written a work entitled "The Nation in Arms," in which he says that "officers should retain to the end of their career some of the enthusiasm of youth," and that "this can only be possible when their position in society frees them in some degree from the pressure of the daily cares of life." There is much truth in this argument, and it would be well if our own authorities viewed the matter in such a light as to be induced to increase the scant allowance of pay now received by the junior ranks of officers both of our Army and Navy.

The *Egyptian Gazette* has paid a high tribute to Sir Archibald Alison. It says:—"There were many among the crowd of spectators who, in bidding farewell, could not but feel that in the departure of Sir Archibald Alison they had indeed lost a friend; a friend who has endeared himself not to a limited circle only, but to the whole Army by his never failing sympathy and absence of personal ambition. General Alison leaves behind him in Egypt a reputation for military ability of rare degree, tempered as it is by unusual tact and extreme modesty, gifts which unhappily are only too rarely found associated with military success. These qualities, gainsay it who will, are those which have given Sir Archibald the extraordinary personal influence which so conspicuously exists among those Highland regiments, at whose head he placed himself and personally led over the trenches at Tel-el-Kebir. Under the frigid Scotch nature there is an immense amount of enthusiasm, but only few men are gifted with those attributes which enable them to strike the right chord and evoke that feeling of personal attachment which is felt by all the Scotch regiments that have had the honour of serving under this distinguished General. Few men have so deservedly won a name for themselves so unobtrusively, and the public may perhaps never know how deeply they are indebted to Sir Archibald Alison for the indefatigable work and energy during the four years preceding the Egyptian campaign, which he displayed at the head of the Intelligence Department of the War Office. Consulted upon every important matter connected with military affairs, the success he has attained may be said to have culminated in the brilliant strategy of the late campaign."

When so many commissions are given away to deserving non-commissioned officers of the Army, why are the Serjeants of the Brigade of Guards invariably left out in the cold? With the exception of the necessary promotions to vacancies on the Quartermasters' list, there has been no promotion from the ranks of the Household Brigade for close upon 15 years, the last instance being that of Serjeant John Dalgleish, from the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, to an ensigncy in the 2nd West India Regiment. Mr. Dalgleish, who was commissioned in November, 1868, died at Cape Coast Castle two days after landing to take part in the Ashantee campaign. In the famous *Inkerman Gazette*, which conferred a commission on a selected serjeant from every regiment which had shared in the soldiers' battle, three non-commissioned officers of the Guards were chosen for promotion, the three being the late Major J. S. Knox, V.C., who was gazetted from the Scots Guards to an ensigncy in the Rifle Brigade; the late Major John M'Queen, who was gazetted into the 19th Foot; and Serjeant James Cross, who was promoted from the Grenadier Guards to an ensigncy in the 46th, of which he was afterwards Adjutant. A noted Guardsman, whose name crops up in Kinglake, was also promoted in Serjeant James Ashton, whose advancement from the Coldstreams to an ensigncy in the Rifle Brigade was due to his services with the sharpshooters of the Guards under the present General Goodlake. Since the Crimea, the non-commissioned officers of the Foot Guards have seen scarcely any of their number promoted, although their brethren in the Household Cavalry have been frequently honoured.

The number of men in the Army who are struck off regimental duty for garrison employment, and who daily, under the delusive appellations of orderlies or bâtmen, perform the functions of kitchen and scullery-maids in the quarters of married soldiers of various grades, is very great. It can surely be no part of the duties of either an orderly or a bâtman to hand-scrub floors in private quarters, whiten hearth-stones and door-steps, clean pots, pans, and dishes, &c., and keep an eye to the children as well. The wonder is that men can be found willing to perform such menial offices for the sake of, perhaps, a few shillings extra monthly. In these days of short service, when the soldier is barely a sufficient time with the colours to learn more than the rudiments of drill and discipline, it is painful to see young men, with less than a twelvemonth's service, dirty, slovenly, and thoroughly unsoldierlike, acting virtually as charwomen; and their time, every minute of which should be devoted to learning their profession, worse than wasted. That soldiers in the barrack-rooms should take their turn as orderly-men or cooks'-mates is, of course, a necessity. But there can be no military necessity for such a state of things as here described, which, apart from its legitimacy or otherwise, is a downright encouragement of laziness, to say the least of it, amongst that numerous class living in Government buildings, whose real work it is. Commanding officers complain in vain that, what with peace battalions and the numerous garrison duties, fatigues, and guards, they have scarcely any men left to train. With many home battalions skeletons, by reason of the necessity of feeding the linked-battalions, and the Army slowly but surely dwindling away under the influence of Territorialism and short service, is it not time that this scandal should cease to exist? That our small Army should be efficient is demanded on all hands, yet the evil referred to has been allowed to grow to such an extent as to visibly impair the efficiency of the rank and file.

When the promotions were made on July 1, 1881, those officers then holding Staff appointments who were promoted to the rank of Major were retained in their respective appointments. They naturally supposed that they would draw the allowances laid down for the rank of Major. This is, of course, a matter of great importance at Colonial stations. As, however, we have more than once pointed out, such increase of allowances is denied them, on the ground that the relative rank of their appointments is that of Captain, and that they are not entitled to the allowances of their substantive rank. We can scarcely bring ourselves to believe that this can have been intended when the new regulations were framed, for it is manifestly unfair that an officer who by hard work has succeeded in obtaining a Staff appointment, should not receive the same allowances as one of the same rank who is doing regimental duty. If the new regulations are really meant to have this effect, then the importance of Staff appointments has been considerably lowered, and officers will soon begin to ask themselves whether it is really worth their while to qualify for Staff employ. Let us take the case of a Brigade-Major. Before July 1, 1881, if of the substantive rank of Captain, he ranked next after the Field Officers in a brigade, no matter how low his position was on the list of Captains. But now, although the officer may be a substantive Major, he is reduced to the relative rank of Captain. Again, let us consider the case of those officers on the Staff who, on promotion, were at or near the bottom of the list of Majors, and who, owing to their unfortunate position, will be compulsorily placed on half-pay, after their names have, for a certain number of years, appeared in the list of Majors. During the years spent on the Staff they have held the empty title of Major, but have ranked as Captains. Surely these years should not be counted towards compulsory retirement. The case as it now stands is very hard on those who have made the service their profession, and are dependent on it. We feel sure, however, that the matter only requires to be properly represented to ensure its being put right, for we fail to see that any useful purpose will be served by a systematic attempt to lower the social status of Staff officers, in an age when the tendency is or should be to induce officers to study and take advantage of every means of qualifying for the Staff.

It appears there were on January 1, 1883, in the Household Cavalry, 698 men over six feet in height, in the Foot Guards 508, in the Infantry 459, in the Artillery 406, and in the Cavalry of the Line 182.

It seems as if the Army Reserves, other than the First-class and Militia Reserves, are approaching extinction; the enrolled pensioners on January 1, 1883, only amounted to 8,137, the Reserve of 1859 to 1,112, and that of 1867 to 475.

Arrangements have been made for establishing a service of carrier-pigeons in connection with the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department. The birds will for the present be under the management of Lieut.-Col. Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs, who will be attached to the Quartermaster-General's Department for a few months for this purpose.

"Hopeful" writes:—"There are a great many good points in the revised Musketry Regulations, as published in General Orders 51 and 52 of 1883. But surely the authorities must see that they have made a great mistake in abolishing the instructors in musketry? General Orders 51 and 52 have already been so amended that little of the original text remains. The adjutant publishes them in regimental orders, and everyone is left to act upon them after his own fashion. Can we expect anything like uniformity under such a system? The serjeant-instructor in musketry ought, without delay, to be reinstated, and he could, by being bettered in rank and pay, take the entire charge of the musketry department under the adjutant, keeping all documents relating thereto, and furnishing all returns, including the monthly diary and annual returns, both of which require careful preparation. He could resume his duties on the range, initial and keep all duplicates, and act as umpire in the interests of the public; keep the recruits' return, and do all the work now thrown upon the adjutant and orderly-room clerk, who have quite enough to do, without this extra duty and responsibility. In the meantime, there is but little saved by the present system, as the adjutant is obliged to employ a serjeant well acquainted with musketry in the orderly-room, to act solely as musketry clerk. I hope the authorities will see their way to restoring the serjeant-instructors in a higher position, before musketry matters get into a complete muddle. I refrain from stating what I have already witnessed under the new system, because it is not to be expected that every company officer can at a moment's notice perform with anything like satisfaction the duties of a musketry instructor."

The *Standard* says:—"The Queen has been pleased to approve of Col. A. S. Cameron, V.C., 25th King's Own Borderers, being appointed Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. (Intelligence Department), Head-quarters, War Office, in succession to Col. East, half-pay, who has been appointed to the command of a brigade in India, to date from the 27th inst."

The Triumph is to be brought forward at Portsmouth and fitted for a flagship. She is to be repaired for a commission of four years. The work done to her will be similar to that done to the Audacious, which ship she will probably relieve on the China station. She will, however, carry no second-class torpedo-boats during the commission, and the conning arrangements and convalescent and sick bay are to remain as they are at present. The engineers' mess is also to be retained, as it has been found that the ward-room cannot be satisfactorily enlarged so as to accommodate the additional officers.

The Army.

5TH LANCERS. Major Harvey has been granted leave of absence to August, on the completion of his five years as adjt. of the 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry.

19TH HUSSARS. Lieut.-Col. J. Duncan, late of the regiment, died at Earlswood, Redhill, on the 28th ult., aged 60 years. A correspondent writes:— "The 28th ult. was witness to one of the most jovial assemblies that have gathered together in Egypt during the occupation. The entertainment was given by the non-commissioned officers of the 19th Hussars at Abbassiyeh, in commemoration of her Majesty's birthday, and to say farewell to several non-commissioned officers about to be discharged. It was attended by representatives of every branch of the service, and members of thirteen different corps were present. The health of her Majesty was drunk with enthusiasm. Several officers of the Egyptian Cavalry were also present, and testified by their presence the good-will existing between the Army of Occupation and the Egyptian soldiery. Several appropriate speeches were rendered. Regimental Serjt.-Major Lima thanked the warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of other corps, and the officers of the Egyptian Cavalry present, for their kind acceptation of the invitation given them, and he trusted, he said, that this would not be the last occasion on which they would meet together with so much good-fellowship. The sickness in this regiment is rapidly decreasing."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of the Lieutenant-Colonel of Royal Artillery and the non-commissioned staff of the Royal Artillery district from Peshawur to Campbellpore.

The Committee of the Royal Artillery Institution have decided upon the following subject for the prize essay of 1884: "The Machine-gun: has it a Place in the Field, in a Siege-train, or in a fortress?" Candidates are restricted to officers of the regiment on full pay and members of the Institution, and the essays are to be sent in under seal before April 1 next. The gold and silver medals of the Institution are the rewards.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following regulations have been drawn up for the instruction at Chatham of officers of Royal Engineers on furlough from India:—"*Study for Promotion.*—1. Lieutenants and Captains of Royal Engineers in the Public Works Department in India, when on furlough in England, will be allowed to spend a certain time on duty at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham. 2. The time to be passed on such duty is to be limited to a maximum of six months after the first eight years of service in India qualifying for furlough, and three months after the second period of six years. 3. Officers will be called upon to pass the required examination on the termination of the period of instruction, and prior to quitting the School of Military Engineering. 4. Officers who wish to study for promotion must join at Chatham about March 1 or Sept. 1. *Special Instruction.*—5. A limited number of officers of Royal Engineers on the Indian Establishment, while on furlough in England, in addition to those studying for promotion, will be allowed to go through special courses of instruction at the School of Military Engineering in the following subjects:—Field works, surveying, construction, telegraphy, photography, chemistry, and submarine mining. 6. The number of officers to whom this privilege shall be granted shall not at any time exceed four. 7. The period spent at the school shall ordinarily be limited to six months, but it may be extended to nine months in special cases, where officers may desire to go through complete courses of submarine mining, and may exhibit special aptitude for that subject. 8. As far as possible, all applications should be made three months prior to the time at which the officers propose joining at the School of Military Engineering, and the officers should specify the subject or subjects which they wish to take up, in order that the commandant may make the necessary arrangements for their instruction. 9. Officers on furlough on medical certificate will only be allowed to go through special courses of instruction when the courses can be completed within the period of their leave. 10. In addition to the above, short classes for instruction in Field Works and Military Sketching commence on April 1 and August 1 in each year, and last three months. *General Regulations.*—11. Officers who join the school during their furlough will not be allowed thereafter to resume such unexpired portion of their furlough as will carry them over an aggregate absence from India of two years, without the sanction of the Government under which they are employed. 12. The prior sanction of the Local Government will also be required before officers are allowed to undergo courses of instruction during their furlough, when their doing so will necessitate a total absence of more than two years, or to enter on such duty at the expiration of their ordinary furlough of two years. 13. Officers on furlough on private affairs may reckon the time passed at Chatham either as part of their furlough, or as an addition to their furlough (subject to the provisions of paras. 11, 12, and 18). 14. In the former case, they will receive furlough pay during the period with lodging allowance at the rates fixed under Indian Regulations, provided they do not occupy public quarters; and in the latter case they will receive English pay and the allowances and other advantages fixed under Royal Warrant for officers of the Imperial Establishment under similar conditions. 15. Officers on furlough on medical certificate while under instruction may choose at which rate pay shall be issued to them, but in no case will furlough pay be issued after an officer has completed two years' absence from India, or after his leave on medical certificate has expired. 16. Officers on furlough on private affairs are expected to reserve a sufficient amount of the leave granted to them in India, to enable them to return to their duty before the expiration of such leave; in cases in which the balance of furlough remaining available at the expiration of the term of study is only sufficient to allow for the return voyage to India, they will be allowed one month's leave, previous to embarkation, on English furlough pay, officers on furlough on medical certificate—whose leave may expire while they are studying for promotion—will also be allowed, on being reported fit to return to duty, a month's leave on English furlough pay after quitting the school. 17. A certificate of proficiency will be required in all cases to authorise the period passed in study at Chatham to count as service in India. It will not reckon as service for furlough. 18. The time passed at Chatham at the classes referred to in paragraph 10 is not allowed to reckon as in addition to furlough or as service in India."

Scots Guards. Lieut.-Col. F. Gandy, late of the regiment, died at Southport on the 25th ult., aged 70 years.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Lieut. Southey, 2nd Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 16th Bengal N.I., on probation.

25th King's Own Borderers. The return shooting-match between the serjeants of the depôt, King's Own Borderers, and the serjeants of the Berwick Artillery Volunteers took place on the 1st inst., when the Borderers were again victorious. In the evening the Volunteer serjeants entertained their opponents at supper, when a most enjoyable evening was spent. The scores were:—Borderers, 425; Volunteers, 382.

49th Berkshire Regiment. The *Gibraltar Chronicle* gives a summary of the services of the regiment in Egypt. It says:—"The Berkshire Regt., commanded by Col. W. W. Corban, received orders, while quartered here on July 7 last, to embark immediately in H.M.S. Orontes, lying here empty at the time, for Malta, in connection with the threatening state of affairs in Egypt. The following day they embarked and proceeded to Malta, where the battalion was landed. On July 23 they embarked again on board H.M.S. Orontes for conveyance to Alexandria, where they landed on the 27th, and occupied the Cotton Store at Miner-el-Besil and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank. On Aug. 2 the battalion took over the important police duty of the city, and sent detachments to occupy the tribunal, the arsenal, and other important and responsible posts, and next day the head-quarters marched to the Ras-el-Tin Palace, and formed the guard to the Khedive, being quartered in the portion of the Palace formerly allotted to the harem. A few days later they returned to the Cotton Store and Bank, and again to the Palace on the 10th. On Aug. 18, upon the strategic movement of the 1st Division to Ismailia, the Berkshire were marched to Ramleh, where they occupied the old Egyptian cavalry barrack. On Aug. 19, 20, and 21, the regiment took part in the reconnaissances in front of Arabi's position at Kafr Dowar, and on the 22nd it encamped near Bulkley Station. On Sept. 17 it went to Kafr Dowar, arriving there late at night, owing to the line being broken, and took possession of the large Egyptian camp there. Next morning the enemy's Mariout force, consisting of one regiment of cavalry, several batteries of artillery, and three battalions of infantry, surrendered to the regiment, which afterwards returned to Ramleh. On Sept. 20, two companies, under Major Gavegan, were sent to Tantah, and suffered there severely from the climate, rejoining head-quarters at the Cotton Store and Bank, to which place the regiment had returned on the 21st. The battalion proceeded to Cairo on Oct. 12, where it was encamped first at Gesireh, and subsequently at Abbass'yeh. For his services during the expedition, Col. Corban received the 3rd Class of the Medjidie. Although the Princess Charlotte of Wales's were not fortunate enough to form a part of the force which was despatched to Ismailia, their services were none the less arduous and important, the presence of the small force left in front of Arabi's lines at Kafr Dowar under Sir Evelyn Wood having contributed in no small degree to the success of the operations. His Highness the Khedive has signified his intention of conferring upon Lieut. Burney the Order of the Medjidie, in recognition of his gallantry in saving the lives of two women from the Nile, but no official intimation has yet been published in the *Gazette*."

ROYAL MARINES.

The men who have been doing police duty in Dublin since November last are being sent back in small detachments to England, there being no further need of their services, which have been invaluable to the police.

The following changes will take place on the 1st prox. in command of recruiting stations Royal Marines:—Major R. C. Allen, R.M.A., to relieve Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. P. Heaslop at Bristol; Major G. A. Heseltine, R.M.L.I., to relieve Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. R. Holmes at Liverpool.

Capt. S. Polkinghorne, R.M.L.I., has been granted three months' leave of absence on medical certificate, for benefit of health, with permission to visit the Continent.

Capt. L. Edye, R.M.L.I., has been ordered to report himself at Aldershot on the 11th inst., to undergo a course of instruction in Army signalling.

Capt. J. A. R. McKechnie, R.M.L.I., has been appointed, as a temporary measure, quartermaster at the Discharge Depôt, Fort Brockhurst.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. Lieut. Money has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

66th Berkshire Regiment. The verdict and sentence of the court-martial recently held upon Capt. and Pymr. Mayers, upon charges of embezzling sums amounting to over £2,000, have been made known. The prisoner is to be cashiered, imprisoned for two years, and to refund the sum proved to have been embezzled, the last clause being included in order to confiscate any money or pay due to Capt. Mayers from public funds.

78th Seaforth Highlanders. Col. Warren, lately commanding the regiment, has been appointed to the command of the 72nd Regimental District at Fort George.

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The move of the regiment from the Cape to Ceylon will be carried out at the end of the year.

96th Manchester Regiment. Col. W. A. Barnard died at Surbiton on the 4th inst., aged 52 years. The deceased, who was eldest son of the late Gen. Sir Henry Barnard, K.C.B., served formerly in the Grenadier Guards, which he entered as ensign and lieut., Feb. 23, 1849. He became lieut. and capt., July 14, 1854; brevet major, Oct. 23, 1857, and capt. and lieut.-col., June 19, 1860. Exchanging subsequently to the Line, he commanded the regiment for some years, and ultimately retired by sale of his commission. He served as aide-de-camp to his father at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, from Dec. 13, 1854 (medal, with clasp, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal), and in a similar capacity in the Mutiny campaign of 1857 (brevet of major, medal with clasp).

102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The move of the regiment from Ceylon to the Cape will be carried out in December.

Rifle Brigade. Major Brownrigg was to have vacated his appointment of D.A.Q.M.G. at Rawul Pindee on the 1st inst., after five years' service in the department. Major Brownrigg proceeds to England to join one of the battalions of the Brigade on home service.

Pay Department. A correspondent writes:—"In your mention of the services of the Paymasters who have lately been promoted to the rank of Major, Major Brockman is described as late 80th Regt. I beg to append a list of his services:—Major W. L. Brockman, A.P.D., late 86th (Royal County Down) Regt.; served in Royal Navy with the Baltic Expedition (medal); as ensign in 4th West India Regt., in the operations on the West Coast of Africa, 1863-4; South African War, 1879; Zulu Campaign (medal)."

Veterinary Department. The death is announced from India of Vet.-Surg. E. W. Goldsmith. The deceased entered the service May 17, 1879.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

4th Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, assembled at Linen-Hall Barracks on the 28th ult. Notwithstanding that this brigade has not been called out since 1880, and is considerably under its establishment, the manner in which the men responded to their notices was most satisfactory. The regiment has proceeded to Wicklow, at which place it is encamped, under command of Col. Magill.

Bedfordshire Regiment. The annual training of the 4th Batn., under the command of Col. Fellows, took place at Colchester. The officers and men assembled at Hertford on the 7th ult., and proceeded (nearly 800 strong, every officer being present) by the Great Eastern Railway to Colchester on the following day, where they were quartered in huts. The orderly manner in which the men detrained and marched to the camp was much commented on by the staff of the garrison. On the 17th ult., the men's huts were minutely inspected by the Major-General Commanding the District, who was pleased to express himself well satisfied with their uniform and cleanly appearance. On Thursday, the 31st ult., the battalion was inspected by Col. Bancroft, commanding the 16th Regimental District, at Bedford, who, after seeing it put through various manœuvres, ordered Col. Fellows to extend it for the attack. Quarter-column was then formed, and Col. Bancroft, addressing the officers and men, informed them that it would give him great pleasure to make a very favourable report of the battalion. The right-half battalion left the camp at 11 p.m. on Friday, the 1st inst., and marched to the station, where it entrained for Hertford, followed by the left half an hour later, and the men were paid off and all had left the town by 9 a.m. on Saturday, for their various homes in the country.

3rd West Yorkshire. The following from the *Yorkshire Post* is in reference to the camping ground of the regiment at York:—"We beg to retain our bad opinion of this swamp for Militia camping, until made suitable by thorough drainage and a good supply of spring water. Now that the Army is about ten thousand and Militia thirty thousand men short, we should have thought it better policy to make recruiting popular. A large sum has doubtless been expended in the purchase of this noted duck-and-snipe ground, so unfavourably known in Yorkshire, especially to hunting men, and a larger amount may be wasted in the attempt to drain it and find spring water. We hope some searching Parliamentary inquiry will be made into this sending of Militiamen to a notoriously damp place, where drainage water only exists for drinking purposes, and the expenses that will be caused, which could probably have been avoided by an arrangement of training dates and use of the costly York Barracks. The likely cost of this swamp, and what has already gone in attempting to find spring water, should also be closely inquired into, or it may be supposed that a splendid investment has been made for the nation."

Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The staff serjeants and serjeants of the depôt and 3rd Batn. assembled in their mess-room at Wrexham on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of making a presentation to Qrmr. Perris, 3rd Batn., on his severing his connection with them, on promotion. Qrmr. Perris, on entering the mess-room at 8.30, was most cordially received by the members. Serjt.-Major White, who occupied the chair, on rising and addressing Mr. Perris, said that on behalf of his brother-serjeants he had very great pleasure in presenting him with a regulation sword and a field-glass, heartily congratulated him on his well-deserved promotion, and begged his acceptance of the presentation as a mark of their esteem and regard. Mr. Perris made a suitable reply.

The under-mentioned regiments are ordered to assemble for annual training to-day:—6th Brig., North Irish Division (Mid-Ulster Artillery), at Dungannon; 3rd Batn., Highland Light Infantry, at Lanark Muir, in camp; 3rd Batn., East Lancashire Regt., at St. Ann's-on-Sea, in camp; 3rd and 4th Batns., Liverpool Regt., at Altcar, in camp; 4th Batn., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, at Aldershot, in camp; 4th Batn., North Staffordshire Regt., at Whittington Heath, in camp; 4th Batn., South Staffordshire Regt., at Lichfield Barracks; 3rd Batn., Worcestershire Regt., at Worcester, in camp; 3rd Batn., Royal Irish Regt., at Aldershot, in camp; 3rd Batn., Royal Irish Rifles, at Newtownards; 4th Batn., ditto, at Antrim, in camp; and 5th ditto, at Aldershot, in camp.

The following regiments, on completion of training, will be dismissed to-day:—4th Batn., Bedfordshire Regt., at Hertford; 3rd Batn., Derbyshire Regt., at Derby; 3rd Batn., Dorsetshire Regt., at Dorchester; 3rd Batn., South Lancashire Regt., at Warrington; 4th Batn. Shropshire Regt., at Hereford; 3rd Batn. North Staffordshire Regt., at Lichfield; 3rd Batn. South Staffordshire Regt., at Lichfield; and 3rd Batn. Yorkshire Regt., at York.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Denbighshire Hussars. The regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Naylor-Leyland, assembled at Ruthin for four days' drill and exercise and six days' permanent duty, on Thursday, May 24, and was inspected on Friday, June 1, by Lord Ralph Kerr, Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry. The troop competitions for prizes given by the officers of each troop for sword exercise took place on Wednesday, May 30, and on the following day the winners of the first and second prizes in each troop competed, mounted, for the two cups, presented by Col. Naylor-Leyland and Major Barnes, for swordsmanship, when Corpl. Owen (Llangollen troop) and Serjt. Forrester (Wrexham troop) won the first and second prizes, respectively. On the same day also took place the competition for the fifty prizes of £1 each, presented by Col. Naylor-Leyland to the fifty best-turned-out men. On the following day the Ruthin troop was judged to have the greatest number of well-turned-out men, and the members of this troop will accordingly wear the regimental badge during the ensuing year. On Friday, June 1, the competition took place for Mrs. Naylor-Leyland's £10 prizes for the four best-turned-out men in the regiment, when the inspecting officer awarded them to Pte. Armour (Denbigh troop), Corpl. Hockenhall (Wrexham troop), and Corpls Williamson and Kellett (Ruthin troop). The regiment was subsequently paraded for the inspection, and having executed the usual parade movements, was put through various field movements by Col. Naylor-Leyland. At the conclusion of the parade, Lord Ralph Kerr addressed the regiment, and expressed his satisfaction at the appearance it presented. He considered that the regiment was very well mounted, and that the accoutrements and saddlery were very clean and well fitted; the various field and parade movements (including the cantering past by squadrons) had been well executed, as also the sword exercise and dismounted service. He said that he had heard from his predecessor (Col. Thesiger) of the great improvement which had taken place in the regiment during the past few years, and he added that it afforded him great pleasure to be able to make a most favourable report on the efficient state of the regiment to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

Royal North Devon Hussars. The regiment came out for permanent duty on May 23, and was dismissed on the 30th. The officers present were Col. Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart., Major Deane, Capts. Basset, Kirkwood, Holley, Lord Ebrington, Davie, Hon. C. W. Bampfylde, and Whyte, Lieuts. Radclyffe and Treffry, Surg. Gamble, Vet.-Surg. Gregory, and Capt. and Adjt. Matheson. The attendance was very good, and in many troops there was not a single absentee. The regiment was inspected on the 28th and 29th ult. in Youlston Park. On the 28th the adjutant worked the regiment for a considerable time in the squadron column movements, which were well executed, and with which the inspecting officer, Col. Mussenden, expressed his satisfaction. They were also inspected in reconnoitring and squadron drill by troop officers. On the 29th, there was a march-past and a field-day under the colonel. All the movements were executed at a rapid pace, with long advances between each, and at the same time with steadiness. Sir Arthur and Lady Chichester afterwards entertained all the officers and the county people, numbers of whom were present, at a large luncheon at Youlston. On Wednesday the regimental and troop prizes were competed for, and the men paid and dismissed. There were 327 of all ranks mounted on the inspection day, not including dismounted men, and sick men, and horses. The payment of men for troop drills promised by Lord Hartington the other evening will be a great boon, and is anxiously looked for by all interested in the welfare of the Yeomanry.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

23rd Middlesex (London and Westminster Rifles). This regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Routledge, will in future be designated, officially, the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

The Canadian artillery team to compete at Shoeburyness this year has been selected by the Committee of the Dominion Artillery Association as follows:—Gunners Huot, Quebec Field Baty.; Dunnett, Ottawa Field Baty.; Maltby, Newcastle Field Baty.; Williams, London Field Baty.; Wilmot, Kingston Field Baty.; one, not named, First Provincial Brigade, Guelph; Russell, Coburg Baty.; Offer, Prince Edward Island; Scott, Cooper, Ward, Dawson, and Swift, Montreal Garrison Artillery; Methot, Quebec. The spare men from the garrison batteries will be selected by the commandant of the team, Lieut.-Col. H. N. Macdonald, Guelph. The members selected by the commandant out of the Royal Military College are Serjt.-Major Vaniffland and Serjt.-Major Nanton. The list from A Baty. was not received. B Baty. selections are as follows:—Serjt.-Instructor Lyndon, Staff Serjt. Kerly, Acting Bombdr. Gauthier. The committee selected Major Short, of B Baty., as adjt. of the team. The team will sail for England on July 14.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has approved of a darker shade of cloth than that now in use for issue to native regiments wearing drab uniform. The lighter-coloured cloth has been found to fade very rapidly, and the Clothing Agency believe that the colour now approved will be of a more permanent character.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Recollections of the Kabul Campaign, 1879-1880, by Joshua Duke, Bengal Medical Service (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Cook's Continental Time-tables, June (T. Cook and Son).—Fruit-culture for Profit; The Apple in Orchard and Garden; The Potato in Farm and Garden (G. Routledge and Sons).—To-Day, June (The British Printing and Publishing Company).—Historical Records of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, by Roderick Hamilton Burgoyne (R. Bentley and Son). —The United Service, June, (Philadelphia: L. R. Hamersly and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y. Z.—The writer of the first article in our issue of last week takes the first opportunity of acknowledging the mistake he made in the quotation with which that article concluded. As soon as he saw the mistake, he determined to do this; and he would have done so, if no notice had been taken of it. In the "Epistola ad Pisones" of Horace, the line occurs as quoted by you. There was no intention, however, of quoting from Horace, but from the fable of Æsop to which Horace referred.

N. D.—No such order exists.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1883.

WE referred lately to the system under which Indian cadetships are given, and we called attention to a case in which favouritism was allowed to carry the day in preference to merit. We have since obtained particulars of another case which has been much discussed among Indian officers. The case seems to be one of such unrighteous favouritism, and so unfair to lads who have no interest, that we give it due prominence, in the hope that allusion to it may in future shame the dispensers of the public patronage from such abuse of power. The facts, briefly summarised, are these:—Twelve Cadets passed into Sandhurst in July.—A, the son of an Indian General officer of some distinction, was one of the number, and occupied the second place on the list of those who were pronounced qualified. Thus, according to the regulations, he should have been admitted the following September. Having waited until the end of August for the usual orders for his admission, and receiving none, his father, acting on the advice given to him by his friends, addressed the Military Secretary at the India Office, and was informed by that functionary "that the Secretary of State regretted there were no vacancies, but that his son would be admitted in the following February." It naturally seemed to the father to be strange that there were no vacancies for Indian Cadets, as they are supposed to be entitled to priority of admission. On the father of the lad casually mentioning the circumstance to an old brother-officer, who had passed most of his soldiering days at home, and was well acquainted with the mysteries of the public offices, the latter remarked,—"Well, that's odd; and you may depend upon it that the whole thing is a dodge, and that your son has been done out of his vacancy by some other cadet who happens to have interest at Head-quarters." "But," was the reply, "the Secretary of State assures me there are no vacancies, and I am bound to accept his assurance without question or doubt." "Oh!" said the friend, "don't you believe it; write up and ascertain if there are any youngsters who passed below your son now at the College, and the chances are you will find there are." It was pointed out that that would be impossible, because it would be dishonourable to treat a young man so, who had won his place by merit; and it was not probable that his juniors, who passed with him on the same day, would have been admitted, when he had been informed there were no vacancies. At all events, the father was induced to address an official letter to the India Office, asking for information, when, to his great astonishment, he discovered that there were five cadets who had been admitted in the September term who had passed junior to his son; whilst he was refused admission on the plea of no vacancy! It appeared to General —— to be almost incredible. He thought there must have been some mistake; so he again addressed the Military Secretary, bringing the circumstances to his notice, and asking for redress, as he felt sure that there had been some departmental error, and no intentional miscarriage of justice. He received a curt reply, to the effect "that when there were more candidates than vacancies for this class—*i.e.*, Indian Cadets—it rested with the Secretary of State to select whom he chose, and that your son could not be admitted until February." What was the result? General —— had to go to the expense of sending his son to school for another term, at an outlay of some £40 or £50; and although the lad had won his entrance into Sandhurst by hard work and sheer merit, and had passed second on the list, those standing 3, 5, 7, 9, and 10 were admitted before him, and he was superseded by five of his juniors, who passed the entrance examination on the same day, and were gazetted to regiments six months before him. His future prospects in life may thus be seriously injured in consequence of this great injustice, for he was superseded by all those who were gazetted to commissions between August and January following. In proof of the reprehensible system of favouritism in high places, the junior Cadet No. 10 failed to pass out in the July or second term, and had to go up again in December of the same year! Therefore, by this system of favouritism, the country is deprived of the services of the most intelligent officers, for it requires no mathematical demonstration to prove that A, who passed second on the list at a public examination, is a better man than B, who passed tenth on the same list; and if proof were necessary, it is confirmed by the fact that B was unable to master the curriculum of the College in less than three terms, when A succeeded in passing out in two.

A strong belief exists at Aldershot that Sir Archibald Alison will succeed Sir Daniel Lysons in command in August next. Should this prove correct, the Aldershot Division may be congratulated on having such a worthy successor to the kind-hearted veteran who is compelled, all too soon, to retire from a service in which not many men of his stamp now remain.

Now that Sir Daniel Lysons' command at Aldershot is drawing to a close, it is permissible to say that he has been very unfortunate during the past three years in not having had the opportunity for instruction or of manœuvring on an extended scale which his predecessors enjoyed. For no inconsiderable period, about half-a-dozen skeleton battalions, a depôt or two of turbulent boys with boy non-commissioned officers, a couple of very weak cavalry regiments, a Field Battery or two, and some departmental details, have formed the whole of the Aldershot command. During recent years, it has been quite evident at Aldershot that our present Army system is unsound and our regiments are deteriorating, despite the statements of the Army reformers to the contrary. Occasionally, a strong regiment of tolerably well set-up and soldierly-looking men has arrived at the station; but it has not long remained in such a condition, for the work of disintegration has soon commenced, and in a few short months the regiment has been reduced to a shadow of its former self. By the rules of the service, Sir Daniel Lysons' period of command would terminate on July 31, just in the middle of the drill season. This would be a most unsuitable time for handing over the command to his successor, whoever he may be, and on this account it is not improbable that Sir Daniel will continue in command for a short period beyond that date.

The subject of reduced non-commissioned officers being allowed to remain in the service is under consideration, and pending further orders, each case as it arises will be submitted to the Horse Guards and dealt with on its merits. It has recently transpired that young non-commissioned officers have deliberately sought trial by court-martial for the purpose of obtaining discharge. On the other hand, to an old soldier, especially if he has given hostages to fortune in the shape of a family, which is too often the case, summary dismissal from the service, without pension, on reduction, is unmitigated cruelty.

The following extract from the *Maltese Cross*, the regimental journal of the 1st Battalion, 60th Rifles, is not without interest:—"Brigade-Surgeon W. S. Oliver, M.D., has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Deputy-Surgeon-General. Dr. Oliver, who formerly served many years in this battalion, is the inventor of the 'Magazine' equipment, which far surpasses any other in comfort and efficiency; this was the verdict of the Rifle Brigade and 52nd Light Infantry, in which regiments it was practically tested." We may add that this is also the verdict of all those who have had practical experience of the Oliver "Magazine" accoutrements, and are free to speak on this subject without favour or affection. An opinion gains ground in the service that the Oliver equipment never got a fair trial, and that, under any circumstances, it was never intended to adopt it, notwithstanding its undoubted superiority to all others. The new equipment, which is now being issued at Aldershot, is simply the old valise slightly modified. Thus, after years of committee work, reports without number, and Blue-books by the score, the matter is just where it was when we started. The Militia have still the old square knapsack, and as we seem to move year by year in an ever-narrowing circle, it would certainly not be surprising if Tommy Atkins of to-morrow found himself on the road to glory with the knapsack of his grandfather on his back.

It is in contemplation to erect shooting-galleries at Aldershot, in order that the troops may be able to practice long-range firing in quarters by means of the Morris invention. This system of gallery practice has been tested by many officers of experience, who speak highly of it.

We hear that the following modifications of the serjeants' mess system are proposed, and will probably, ere long, be introduced into the service, pressure being brought to bear in certain quarters with this object:—1. No spirits of any kind to be sold in a serjeants' mess. 2. The liquor bar to be closed, and sale of drink cease, at same hour as in canteens; the mess-room to remain open for other purposes till 11 p.m. 3. All beer, tobacco, &c., sold in the mess to be supplied through the regimental canteen. 4. A yearly Government allowance to be made to each serjeants' mess.

"Invisible varnish" is the latest Army invention, and will, we believe, shortly occupy the attention of an Aldershot Committee. This wonderful varnish is to be used in connection with the grey garments of the future, but how we know not. We await with more than curiosity further enlightenment on this extraordinary invention, which may yet revolutionise the art of war.

Colonel O'Beirne will on Monday ask the Secretary of State for War why the Army Pay Department is the only Department that has not an officer to represent it on the Committee which is now sitting, under the presidency of Colonel Harrison, R.E., for the purpose of remodelling the equipment and the uniform of the officers of the Army; and whether it is a fact that there are now 278 officers serving in the Army Pay Department.

The following notices have been given on going into Committee of Supply:—Colonel O'Beirne,—On Army Estimates, to move the reduction of Vote 8 (Army Reserve) by the sum of £5,000.

Mr. Gibson will on Monday ask the Secretary of State for War whether, having regard to the grave charges and insinuations first brought in evidence and in the Press against medical officers in the late Egyptian War, he will take care that the Vote in the Army Estimates relating to the medical service of the Army (Vote 4) is taken at a time when those interested in vindicating the conduct of those officers will have ample opportunities of doing so; can he now name the day on which the Vote will be taken; will adequate notice be given of the day selected for taking the Vote?

Dr. Cameron will on Monday ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he can state the total amount charged on the revenues of India, for the year ending March, 1882,—(*a*), On account of the rank and file of the European troops on the Indian establishment; (*b*), on account of the officers of the said troops; (*c*), on account of the rank and file of the Native Army in India; and (*d*), on account of the officers of the said Native Army.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General A. G. Hipwell, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, on Wednesday last.

An infantry-brigade drill was held in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, on Friday last. The troops on the ground were K Battery 1st Brigade R.A., 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion 3rd East Kent Regiment, 1st Battalion 11th Devonshire Regiment, 1st Battalion 13th Somerset Light Infantry, 1st Battalion 60th the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and 2nd Battalion 97th West Kent Regiment. After two hours' drill, under Colonel Browne, of the West Kent, acting as brigadier, the troops were dismissed to quarters, the mounted officers remaining on the ground, by order of the Major-General. These were formed in line, a horse's length apart, and put through a course of "drawing and returning swords," "saluting," &c., by Captain Taylor, the General's popular Aide-de-Camp. Colonel Montgomery-Moore, the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the District, took the right, supported by Major Lindsay, Brigade-Major, and Colonel Browne, the Brigadier of the day, then followed the Commanding Officers, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Adjutants, and Gallopers. Several cavalry motions of the sword were gone through, and also a manœuvre not to be found in the drill-book, consisting of the marching-past salute at the halt! Surely, if these practices are necessary, they should be embodied in the Infantry Field Exercise; and officers of long service, extending up to thirty-three years, should not be subjected to the indignity of taking part in an exhibition of this nature. We say distinctly that to order an Assistant-Adjutant-General and several Commanding Officers to fall in and be drilled in a squad with their Adjutants and subalterns is little short of an insult, and we can only wonder that it was tolerated.

One result of the state of utter confusion into which our Military administration has been brought by recent reforms is that any opinion, however unreasonable it may be, can be plausibly supported by figures carefully selected from the mass of statistics with which we have lately been bewildered. This is exemplified by an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of last Thursday, headed, "The Deficiency in the Army." The large number of recruits who enlisted in some particular years since the introduction of short service is dwelt on with evident satisfaction, and the surplus of unformed lads is contrasted favourably with the deficiencies in the supply of fully-grown men in the days of long service. But not a word is said about the quality of these recruits; no allusion is made to their unfitness for campaigning, so clearly proved in Afghanistan and in Africa. What is the use of our getting 30,000 recruits in a year, or even 50,000, when we cannot produce a single battalion fit, or nearly fit, to take the field? The regiments or battalions ordered to Egypt left many thousands behind them whom the authorities dared not send even against Arabi's half-trained levies. The article on which we are commenting endeavours to explain away the importance of the step just taken by the Secretary for War, and deprecates any resort to long service, except as a temporary expedient. Lastly, it reproduces the notion of a dual system of long service for India and short service for a Home Army. This is significant only as being an involuntary admission that short service has failed for India, where half our Regular Army is stationed. But we are not to have two armies and two systems, and hopeless complications, merely to bolster up the schemes of those Army reformers who cannot show a single success, to compensate for a score of failures. Lord Hartington is impressed with the gravity of the situation, and has taken, without unnecessary delay, one of the most effectual steps in the direction of restoring the lost efficiency of the Army. We look with hope, almost with confidence, for the next official announcement of his views.

British officers in Cairo are obliged to walk about in the ordinary black patrol jacket they would wear in England, and their men in thick, grey shoddy, which might not, perhaps, be out of place on a moor in Scotland, but is utterly unfitted for a climate such as that of Egypt. The native Egyptian troops have for the last two months been clothed in white, and the gendarmerie in karki. Whatever may be said of the Egyptian Campaign, the officers and men who took part in it have not suffered from too many personal comforts during the last ten months.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, June 2, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets David Lloyd Morgan, C.B., M.D., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 30th ult.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Paymaster Albert Thomas Mattheson Roberts has been placed on the Retired List from the 1st inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief.

ADMIRALTY, June 5, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, the under-mentioned Chief Engineers have been placed on the Retired List of their rank from the dates stated against their names:—Edwin James Pearce, 4th inst., and Joseph Walsh, 1st inst.

ADMIRALTY, June 6, 1883.

The following promotion has been made:—Staff Surgeon Henry Scott Lauder to be Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of May 31.

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff Commander—Hugh H. Hannay, to the Hector, vice Sugden.

Lieutenants—J. A. Ashworth, to the Excellent, as junior staff officer; Joseph Honner, to the Excellent; F. E. W. Lambart, to the Penelope, additional, for summer cruise (appointment to the Hercules cancelled); A. E. M'Murdo, to the Hercules, additional, for summer cruise (appointment to the Penelope cancelled).

Sub-Lieutenant—A. H. G. Williams, to the Hercules, additional, for summer cruise.

Midshipmen—George S. Hockin and Vivian O. L. C. de Crespigny, to the Lord Warden, additional.

Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets—A. Irwin, M.D., C.B., to Haslar Hospital, vice Morgan.

Chief Engineers—Elijah Tricker, to the Miranda, re-commissioned; Henry C. Stansmore, to the Magpie; John R. Atkins, to the Valorous, vice Pearce.

Surgeons—John S. Logan, M.D., to the Triton, for temporary service; George W. F. Armstrong, to the Duncan; Henry W. D. Walsh, to the Indus, vice Armstrong; Thomas Nunan, to the Repulse, vice Walsh.

Paymaster—J. S. Moore, to the Victoria and Albert.

Assistant-Paymaster—John Brumell, to the Lord Warden, as secretary's clerk.

Engineers—George F. Laird, to the Hibernia, additional; Richard G. Willby, to the Asia, for the Malabar, vice Laird; Edward Matthews, to the Pembroke, vice Redgrave; Charles H. Beddick (act.), to the Northumberland, vice Dill; Alfred M. Trivess, to the Hecla, vice Mundling.

Assistant-Engineers—Alfred W. Gibbs, to the Neptune; George E. Bench, to the Asia, for the Devastation, vice Trivess.

Chief Boatswain—James Woodley, to be master-rigger at Chatham Dockyard, vice Kelly.

Gunner—William H. Crocker, to the Asia, additional, for service in the Warrior.

Boatswain—James Redman, to the Asia, additional, for service in the Warrior.

Carpenters—Henry Evans, to the Asia, additional, for service in the Warrior; David Howe, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Leander; Wright Clift, to the Indus, for the Wild Swan.

Coastguard.

Surgeon and Agent—Allen E. Douglas, Esq., M.D., to Carlingford, Omeath, and Greenore, vice Carroll, resigned.

Chief Boatman—John B. Clark, Harwich, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Wrangle, vice McBride, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatman—John Castle, Hove, to be chief boatman, Saltdean, vice Goodridge, promoted.

Alexandra, Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, was at Ragusa up to May 30. The Alexandra, Superb, Temeraire, Helicon, Monarch, and Carysfort left Corfu on May 24, and arrived on May 26, the first four at Cattaro, and the last two at Ragusa. The Inflexible rejoined the flag at Cattaro on May 26. The Superb left the Squadron for Malta on June 4. The Helicon rejoined the flag at Corfu on May 24, having been relieved at Constantinople by the Falcon. The Squadron would leave Ragusa on May 31, and reach Spalatro on June 2. The Commander-in-Chief was at Zara on June 5, and would leave on June 8 for Pola. The Decoy arrived at Cattaro on May 29 with mails; proceeded on the 30th to Ancona, and will return to Pola.

Algerine, Com. Fullerton, was senior officer at Cape Coast Castle on May 1; and would remain as senior officer of the West Coast Division, until relieved by the Opal or the Flirt, about the end of May. The Pioneer was at Cape Coast Castle, and would remain until relieved by the Alecto, about the end of May; at the disposal of senior officer. The Bullfrog was at St. Paul de Loanda, and would be relieved by the Stork about May 10; then proceed to St. Helena and Ascension, arriving at Cape Coast Castle about July 4. The Stork was at St. Paul de Loanda, proceeding south to relieve the Bullfrog; she will remain at St. Paul de Loanda until relieved by the Algerine, about the end of June. The Wrangler left the West Coast of Africa Division on April 16 for Ascension, *en route* to the South-East Coast of America. The Flirt was cruising, and would relieve the Algerine at Cape Coast Castle about the end of May, from Sierra Leone and Ascension. The Opal and Alecto arrived at St. Vincent on June 4, and purposed sailing on June 6.

Arab, Com. Stopford, was at Bushire on May 3; was to meet the Woodlark at Lingah, and then proceed to Jask.

Beacon, Com. A. W. Moore, arrived at Plymouth on June 3 from the Mediterranean, and left for Chatham to pay off on June 5.

Briton, Capt. A. J. Kennedy, is expected at Zanzibar from the Cape of Good Hope during the present month to relieve the Eclipse, ordered home. It is understood she will proceed from Zanzibar to Tamatave to reinforce the English Naval force about Madagascar, which at present contains no vessel nearly as big as some of the French ships in that part of the world. The Dragon and Dryad, the English vessels at present at Tamatave, are sloops, while the French have several new fast corvettes with breech-loading guns about the Madagascar coast.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, went out of Portsmouth Harbour on Thursday for a four hours' full-power trial of her engines, under the superintendence of the officers of the Steam Reserve, and Mr. Durston, Chief Engineer of the Dockyard. After completing an hour's run with her own stokers, the remainder of the trial was to have been completed by the stokers of the Steam Reserve, but as the crankheads of both engines became heated, the trial had to be abandoned. It is not, however, expected that the failure of the trial will delay the departure of the ship, as spare brasses will be substituted for those which have run. She was swung for the adjustment of her compasses and took in her ammunition yesterday and to-day, makes a second trial of her machinery on Monday, and will be inspected by Admiral Hornby on Tuesday. On the 13th she will be joined by Prince George of Wales. He will arrive in the company of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who will go out to Spithead and lunch with the officers. The ship will sail the same evening for a three days' preliminary cruise in the Channel, for trial of engines and to ascertain the behaviour of the ship under sail. At the end of the cruise she will make for Plymouth for examination, and will then sail for the North-American station.

Cleopatra, Capt. Hippisley, was at Hong Kong on April 23; about to sail for Amoy, Loo Choo Islands, and Chefoo.

Curaçoa, Capt. Anstruther, was at Hong Kong on April 26, fitting out; would sail for Chefoo when ready.

Dryad, Com. C. Johnstone, has been nearly three and a half years in commission, and yet, as far as one can see up to the present, no efforts have been made to bring forward a vessel to relieve her. The Eclipse was actually commissioned a fortnight after her, and yet that vessel is now on passage home.

Eclipse, Capt. St. J. Garforth, is at present on her way home, having left Bushire, homeward bound, on April 11. She was ordered to call in at Bahrein, Lingah, and Bunder Abbas—ports in the Persian Gulf—and then proceed to Jask, to await the arrival of the Philomel from Bombay. On being relieved by that vessel, the Eclipse would proceed to Muscat and Aden, *en route* to England, where she may be looked for about the beginning of July. The "Eclipses" have been very popular in the Gulf, where it is not usual to see so big a ship. The Arab left Bushire for Bussah on April 6, and returned to Bushire on the 21st. The Eclipse was at Aden on May 24.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Hewett, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the East Indies station, is at present at Bombay having her new breech-loading guns fitted. When ready for sea, which will not be much before June, she will proceed to Tamatave, to watch the progress of events there, unless matters have been satisfactorily settled by that time,—a consummation which does not at present seem probable. The southern part of the station was not visited by the Commander-in-Chief last year on account of the Egyptian War, so that an extensive round will probably be made this time, unless something intervenes to prevent it.

Gannet, Com. Bourke, arrived at St. Vincent on June 6, on passage home from the Pacific.

Grappler, Lieut. and Com. Gough, left Gibraltar for Malaga on May 30, and would return on June 3.

Humber, Com. C. H. Hawkins, left Sheerness on Thursday morning, for service in the Mediterranean. She will probably have a nine weeks' cruise.

Lively, Com. A. A. C. Parr, with the Crofters' Commission on board, struck on Thursday evening on the Chicken Rock, a few hundred yards from the shore at Stornoway. The rock is jagged and rough, and the crashing of her timbers as she moved with the swell of the sea and the falling tide could be distinctly heard at some distance. She lies with her forepart upon the rock (which is conical in shape) at an angle of about 45 deg., heeling over to port. Her false keel was carried away when she struck. Her stern is low down in the water, and, having no water-tight compartments, a large quantity of water had gone aft. Com. Parr remained on the bridge while most of the crew were in the boats, lying off the ship, waiting the result of low water. Capt. Parr and the Commissioners were at dinner at the time of the disaster, and the latter were all landed in safety. Later intelligence announces that the Lively has broken her back, and will become a total wreck.

Magpie, Com. the Hon. Foley Vereker, was at Hong Kong on April 26, refitting; about to proceed to Borneo on surveying duties.

Nelson, Comdre. James E. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Sydney, N.S.W., on April 9, when all the ships under the Commodore's command, except the Diamond, were present. The latter vessel was expected from Auckland, N.Z., about the end of April. The Miranda was to leave on April 16 for Fiji, to be present at the burial of King Thakumbau. The Espiègle was to leave about April 23, for Fiji; and the Nelson, with the Dart in company, also for Fiji, at the end of the month or early in May, the squadron assembling at Sura for the opening of Parliament. The Espiègle then proceeds to Solomon Islands, Duke of York, and on to the Caroline Islands, making a somewhat long cruise, being due in Sydney in the middle of September.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies station, was at Halifax, Nova Scotia, with the Mallard, on June 5. The Mallard was to be fumigated and thoroughly disinfected. Letters from Commander-in-Chief up to May 24, dated at Bermuda. The Northampton was at Bermuda on May 24; would leave on May 31 for Halifax; arrived there on June 5. The Flamingo was to proceed to St. John's, Newfoundland, about May 31. The Fantôme was to sail on May 25 for Jamaica. The Garnet was on passage to St. Kitt's, to relieve the Dido on the Barbadoes Division, which was to proceed to Bermuda on being relieved by the Garnet. The Tenedos was at Halifax on April 25; will proceed to St. John's, Newfoundland. The Foam was on passage to Halifax, for duty on the Newfoundland Division. The Griffon was at Jamaica on May 19. It is somewhat remarkable that no mention is made of the Mallard in any of the notices of "Ships' Movements" issued this week by the Admiralty, notwithstanding that their Lordships are well aware of the grave anxiety which exists among the relatives and friends of the officers and men serving on board that ship, owing to the reports of yellow fever having committed fearful ravages among them.

Raven, Lieut. and Com. Ross, left Plymouth for the Australian station on June 5.

Rocket, Lieut. and Com. Orlebar, broke down off Dover on passage home from the Pacific, and was towed yesterday into Sheerness harbour.

Superb, Capt. Thomas le H. Ward, C.B., A.D.C., will leave Malta on the 13th inst. for Trieste.

Swift, Com. Collins, left Hong Kong for Canton on April 25, and was to return by May 2.

Swiftsure, Com. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Algernon McL. Lyons, Commanding-in-Chief on the Pacific station, was at Esquimault up to May 11, where she will remain for the present. Comus, on the coast of Peru and Chili, as senior officer's ship during the absence of Commander-in-Chief, was at Callao on March 24. Constance on coast of Chili and Peru, under orders of the Comus. Sylvia in the Straits of Magellan, engaged on surveying service; would proceed to Monte Video in April. Heroine on passage to Esquimault from Callao; left Payta on May 3. Mutine at Esquimault; will remain at Esquimault till arrival of Heroine. Sappho on passage to Esquimault from Guayaquil; left on April 20. Kingfisher will return to Coquimbo after visiting the Society, Cook, and Hervey Groups, and Pitcairn Island.

Thalia, Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G., left Malta on the 5th inst., and brings home the crew of the Antelope.

Thetis, Capt. Curtis, arrived at St. Vincent on June 6, on passage home from the Pacific.

Vigilant, Lieut. and Com. Lindsay, left Hong Kong on April 21, to rejoin flag at Amoy.

Woodlark, Com. Nesham, has completed her three years' commission, so it is to be hoped that efforts will be made to hasten her relief, as she has spent the whole of her commission in the Gulf, and officers and men have suffered severely in consequence. Was at Jask on May 8; would leave next day for Lingah and Bushire.

Wye, Staff Com. Andrew W. Miller, was docked at Sheerness on Monday afternoon, to be overhauled and repaired.

The Admiralty have awarded the Naval Pension of £50 per annum for Staff Commander vacant by the death of Retired Capt. David Craigie, C.B., on April 8, to Retired Capt. Timothy William Sulivan, from that date; and the Naval Pension for lieutenants of £50 per annum vacant by the death of Retired Com. Henry Batt, on April 5, to Retired Com. Frederick Parke, from that date; also the Greenwich-Hospital Pension of £25 per annum for gunners vacant by the death of Mr. Stephen Lewis, on May 19, to Mr. David Hern, gunner, from that date.

The presence of so many of her Majesty's ships about Tamatave will leave the slave-trade on the East Coast of Africa to be suppressed by the two sailing schooners—the Undine and Harrier—a very unsatisfactory state of things, as these two little vessels, having no steam-power, are unable to assume that ubiquitous nature so essential on the East African Coast if the suppression of the slave-trade is to be a reality and not a sham. Perhaps when Madagascar affairs have subsided into their normal state, or France has worked her sweet will on that island, two or three steam cruisers will be spared to put down this odious traffic, which appears of late, Phœnix-like, to have revived with fresh ardour and in all its hideousness—a state of things brought about in part, if not altogether, by the withdrawal of steam vessels from the East Coast of Africa. —*Western Morning News.*

The June *Navy List* announces the deaths of Midshipman J. Blakiston, Assist.-Pymr. H. G. W. Terry, and Gunner W. West, and the following removals from the Active List:—Midshipman C. D. Mackenzie, ill-health; Surgs. G. H. S. J. Bankier and E. D. Maddick, resigned. The following officers have been pensioned:—Chief Boatswains W. Hartland, S. Cuer, and R. Bayley; Boatswains J. Phillips, P. Rickard, and G. W. Baldock.

Mr. Gorst, on Navy Estimates, Vote 5, is to move the reduction of the Vote by £9,181, being the net cost of training Naval cadets on board H.M.S. Britannia.

Staff Capt. Sir Alfred Balliston, upon whom the honour of knighthood was recently conferred, on his retirement from the Navy, received on June 1 a letter from Major-Gen. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., stating that he was commanded by her Majesty to send him a cup "as a present from the Queen, in remembrance of the many years during which you have faithfully and zealously served her Majesty on board the Royal yachts." The cup, a silver one, 11 in. high, was in an oak case lined with velvet and silk, and bears the following inscription:—"Presented by Queen Victoria to Staff Capt. Sir Alfred Balliston, in remembrance of his services for 34 years in the Royal yachts. 1883." On the other side is the Royal monogram, surmounted by the crown.

The Admiralty are about to make a clearance of a number of worn-out and useless unarmoured ships-of-war at Portsmouth, which simply serve to swell the dimensions of "Rotten Row," and, in spite of the activity of the water police and the metropolitan police, to encourage piratical raids from the shore. In addition to the craft previously mentioned, their Lordships have ordered the Hunter, Ringdove, Salamander, Spiteful, and Thrasher to be sold out of the service. The Local Government Board are also to be invited to purchase the Donegal, and convert her into a hospital. The stores and fittings on board the vessels will remain the property of the Government.

NAVAL NOTES.

Admiral of the Fleet Hon. Sir H. Keppel, G.C.B., will preside at the next meeting of the Royal Naval Club of 1765, on the 12th inst., when the Prince of Wales will be the guest.

The Frolic, having undergone a thorough repair at Sheerness Dockyard, was inspected on Saturday last by the officers of the Medway Steam Reserve, and reported as being ready for the pendant.

The Goshawk is being brought forward for service on the Australian station at Sheerness Dockyard. Her engines were tested in the steam basin on Saturday last, and the result proved very satisfactory.

The Calypso, 16, steel corvette, was launched from Chatham Dockyard on Thursday afternoon. The Calypso is constructed of steel, but has a wood sheathing. She is fitted with engines of 3,000 horse-power, which will give her an estimated speed of 13¾ knots an hour. Her extreme length between perpendiculars is 235 ft., and her extreme breadth 44 ft. 6 in. Her draught of water forward will be 17 ft. 5 in.; aft, 19 ft. 11 in.; the mean draught being 18 ft. 8 in. She is built to carry 550 tons of coal, but her ordinary complement will be 320 tons. Her crew will number 280, all told. The engines and boilers of the vessel are protected by a steel deck below the load-water line 1½ in. thick. The following will form the armament of the vessel:—12 5-in. breech-loading rifled guns, for broadside use; four 6-in. guns carried on sponsons, to fire right ahead or astern, as well as broadside; two Nordenfelt guns, two Gatling guns, and one 9-pounder and one 7-pounder gun for boat service. She will also be fitted with torpedo apparatus, for torpedoes to be discharged from two ports above the load-line. The launch took place in the presence of some thousands of spectators, and was a perfect success. Among those present were Lord Alcester, Admiral T. Brandreth, Controller of the Navy, Admiral-Superintendent Watson, and the principal officers of the port and garrison. The christening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Watson. After the launch, Admiral and Mrs. Watson gave an "at home" at their official residence in the dockyard. The workmen were granted a half-holiday in celebration of the event.

The Emerald, which was recently paid off at Portsmouth on returning from Australia, is to be fitted after the manner of the Opal and other ships of the Gem class. She will be barque instead of ship rigged. The bilge keels are to be lengthened and broadened to prevent rolling, and the bow and stern guns are to be housed for sea passages, and placed further from the extremities than at present. The bow anchors are also to be placed about 5 ft. further aft.

When the Russian Aral Fleet was abolished a few weeks ago, the Government at St. Petersburg received with favour a proposal of a group of Moscow capitalists to take over the Fleet and dockyard at Kazale, and establish a regular steamboat service on the Syr Daria and Oxus. Gen. Tchernayeff, however, to whom the project has since been referred, does not approve of the scheme, seeing in the projected arrangements that hunger for annual subsidies which lies at the bottom of half the industrial enterprises in Russia. He has, therefore, expressed a strong opinion against it, and has urged that if no company can be found to work the navigation service at its own risk, the matter should be allowed to drop altogether.

ARMY NOTES.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—"Gen. Latouche and Mr. Vincent have resigned their commands in the Egyptian Police, and will leave as soon as Gen. Baker shall have replaced them, or modified the present system of administration. From the first, Gen. Baker has had numerous difficulties to contend with, owing to the hasty manner in which the work was commenced previous to his arrival; and the system of dualism, under which the English officers were perpetually brought into collision with the Egyptian Prefect, has for some time been working unsatisfactorily. It is probable that such changes will be made in the whole system as shall relieve both parties of this tension. Want of independence in action, and insufficiency of salary, are complained of by the two gentlemen who have resigned, and these are difficulties which, just at present, it is by no means easy to remedy."

"One of the Permanent Pensioners who have served their Country Twenty-one Years" would like to be informed by some competent authority what is likely to become of those of his class, as it is evident that all doors hitherto open to them to obtain a living are being gradually closed, the last step in this direction being the new Regulations of the Barrack Department. Our correspondent says:—"The class so long known as barrack serjeants, and which appointments have hitherto been filled by pensioner serjeants, are apparently to be abolished, and (like the Militia Staff) are in future to be filled by serjeants serving their Army engagements. The new regulation does not appear quite clear in reference to the pensioner serjeants serving in the above department who are not eligible to cancel their pensions, and go back on their Army engagements, the limit entitling pensioners to do so is within two years discharged and under forty-five years of age. So what are those who are beyond this limit to understand? Will they continue under the old conditions, or does all further advantages to them cease from the date of the new circular? I understand the new regulations to apply only to those who are entitled to cancel their discharge, &c., and object to do so where it is laid down that they shall not make any further increase. Still, it does not appear satisfactorily clear, and I think, in justice to a worthy class of old serjeants, it ought to be thoroughly clear. Some are of opinion that the next step will be to discharge all who are beyond the above limit. I trust not, as that would be a very serious matter. There are many, like myself, who have a very heavy family depending on them, and it is a well-known fact that a barrack-serjeant so situated has a difficulty to make ends meet, and that to endeavour to save a trifle towards a rainy day is a matter entirely out of the question, so that in the event of their being discharged, they would have no option but to become (with their families) chargeable to their parish. The limit for cancelling pension, &c., is drawn much too close. I for one should be pleased to take advantage of the new regulations, but unfortunately have been discharged over six years, and am over forty-six years of age; still I feel I have fifteen or twenty good years' work in me yet, and regret I am debarred from participating in the new regulations. I think to have done full justice to all pensioners serving as barrack-serjeants, option ought to be given up to the age of 50 years. Perhaps the authorities may see fit to extend the limit."

The Press Association learns that the Duke of Connaught will not take up the command of the Meerut Division in Bengal until Nov. 1 next, when Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Bright's term of command lapses.

A correspondent writes:—"Allow me to point out the injustice of giving medals, &c., to men of both services who were not actually engaged with the enemy under fire. I have seen several letters on the subject. One of them stated that an officer was engaged once—at Tel-el-Kebir—being under fire for the period of four minutes, and obtained four decorations, the (1) Egyptian medal and clasp; (2), Khedive's bronze star; (3), C.B.; (4), Medjidie or Osmanieh. Another letter stated that an officer had seen very hard work, and been in every action at Alexandria and Ismailia, except Tel-el-Kebir, and only obtained a medal with no clasp, and, of course, the bronze star; and it does seem strange that the latter officer should wear the same decorations as the men of Sir E. Wood's Brigade, who arrived after all serious business at Alexandria was ended, and who never saw a shot fired, and also men of her Majesty's ships of the Channel and Flying Squadrons who only lined the Canal, and also men of her Majesty's Indian troopships, who did nothing but eat, drink, and sleep. It seems hard that men should wear the same decoration who have not done the same work, and that the 'idlers' on board her Majesty's ships, &c., should be decorated the same as men wounded at Kassassin. The line ought to be drawn somewhere."

The *Times* say:—"The temporary arrangement by which the Home District and the Woolwich District, although commanded by two separate General officers, have but a single principal medical officer, does not give satisfaction. Owing to the numerous stations in the Home District, and the demands it makes upon an official's time, a separate principal medical officer is ordered for it. The system also of keeping the principal medical officer's office here detached at the distance of a mile from the General and staff offices is very inconvenient, leading to much useless correspondence and much trouble to individuals. All the offices of staff officers of a district should be close together, and where possible under one roof."

"Tailor" writes to us from India:—"Having observed in the newspapers that in future grey, undress uniform is proposed for the Army, I desire to impress upon the authorities the necessity of making the compensation to be given to officers and men somewhat more liberal than it was on the occasion of the last change. And in proof of this necessity, I give you my own case: Having had a kit of old uniform that would have lasted me three years with but little outlay, in April of this year the change became necessary, and I ordered a kit, which cost me at home £47 3s., which, with the cost of carriage and the loss of nearly 25 per cent. by exchange, may be put at about £50. I received from Government £15. The kit I ordered was on the smallest possible scale,—a doublet, trews, pantaloons, claymore, and belt. This will last me for five years, so that there is no question of my requiring new uniform at once, or shortly. The case of many officers who will be shortly be turned out by the age clauses of the present regulations will doubtless be considered in view of the proposed change and its consequent allowance."

BIRTHS.

Gwyn.—On June 1, at 52 York Street, Portman Square, the wife of W. R. Harcourt Gwyn, Esq., prematurely of a son, still-born. Foreign papers please copy.

Kinloch.—At Ferozepore, on May 13, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Kinloch, King's Royal Rifle Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Gwyn.—On June 1, at 52 York Street, Portman Square, Alice, the beloved wife of W. R. Harcourt Gwyn, Esq., after a few days' illness, of pneumonia, aged 23 years. Friends will accept this intimation. Foreign papers please copy.

WANTED, for the PERMANENT STAFF of the 3rd BATTALION, ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS, TWO SERJEANTS. They must be serving on their Army engagements, be good drills, and able to pay a Company.—Apply, with testimonials, to the ADJUTANT, at Dumfries, N.B.

WANTED, a BUTLER, for the OFFICERS' MESS, 3rd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, during the month of July. A Pensioner, who has held a similar position in an officers' mess, will be preferred. Apply, with testimonials, to MESS PRESIDENT, 3rd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, the Camp, Dumfries.

3RD BATTALION, SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER. Colonel H.R.H. the DUKE of ALBANY in the chair.

The Dinner of this Regiment (late the Highland Rifle Militia), will be held at LIMMER'S HOTEL, George Street, Hanover Square, on June 18. Preliminary meeting at 7.30. Dinner at 8 o'clock.

Officers now serving or who have served in the Regiment, and who intend to be present, should send in their names not later than June 15, to the Hon. Secretary, Major COLIN MACKENZIE, 49 Pall Mall, S.W.

STAFF COLLEGE.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on THURSDAY, June 21, at 8 o'clock, H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., in the Chair.

THE WIFE of an OFFICER in the Service, stationed near London, is anxious to MEET with a LITTLE CHILD, of good birth, Girl preferred, as COMPANION to her LITTLE BOY, to share his studies, and enjoy the advantages of a refined and happy home.—"Mrs. B.," 15 Eastbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London.

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THE PARASCHO CIGARETTES are now being made from the New Crop of Yenijeh Tobacco, and will be found to possess in perfection the peculiar and delicate aroma for which these Cigarettes have become so famous. The Parascho Cigarettes are made only from the finest Yenijeh (Turkey) Tobacco, and are rolled in the best paper procurable, free from Nitre, and made specially for the Parascho Cigarettes. The Parascho Cigarettes will be found different from and superior to all others. The Parascho Cigarettes are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking."

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ENDOWMENT FUND.

CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES.

THE Committee of the Endowment Fund, Corps of Commissionaires, beg to announce the receipt from Major-General Cameron, C.B., Commanding the Northern District, of £500 (five hundred pounds), being the first instalment of donations received, principally from Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteer Regiments stationed within his command, to be specially applied for the endowment of such officers as may be placed in charge of divisions of the Corps within the Northern District.

The Committee trust that the example they have the pleasure to notify will be largely imitated in other parts of England. It will take a capital sum of £2,500 to secure an annual income of £100 (half the salary of an officer in charge of an out-quarter district), and on the receipt of such an amount they will be glad to sanction the appointment of an additional officer of the Staff.

The following proposed districts are the most important:—The Yorkshire, including Bradford, Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, and York; the Midland District, including Birmingham, Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham, where a Division has already been formed; and the Western, including Bath, Bristol, Cheltenham, Gloucester, &c. In all these places Divisions of the Corps will be established as soon as the Committee are provided with sufficient funds to pay a district officer.

Independently of the expense of officers, the cost of each Division may be roughly estimated at £200 (two hundred pounds) per annum. This latter, and, in fact, every expense, except the officers' salaries (paid by the Endowment Fund), is defrayed by the men themselves, who are thus performing a great service to the State as well as a duty to their own families.

The following statement shows the financial position of the Endowment Fund up to March 31, 1883, but in addition to this sum invested at 4¼ per cent., and producing about £870, there is an additional income from the *Times* Crimean Fund of nearly £300, and from annual subscriptions of £360; being a total from all sources of £1,530.

Any annual deficit in the current expenditure has to be met by drawing upon the capital account, and as in the past year no less than £300 has been taken from the casual donations received during this period, the Committee are most anxious to see an equilibrium between the current income and expenditure.

Divisions are established in Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and Nottingham. At all these centres, as well as at the Head-quarters of the Corps, every information respecting the Institution may be obtained.

Subscriptions may be paid through any of the Officers of the above Divisions, or to Messrs. Cox and Co., Army Agents, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, London.

Subscribers living within the limits of the Northern Command may forward their remittances to Major-General Cameron, C.B., commanding the District.

Regimental donations to the Officers' Endowment Fund are by the fundamental rules of the Institution restricted to the officers of the corps subscribing, and are not received from non-commissioned officers or privates of the same.

All private donors are requested to forward their subscriptions in their individual capacity.

Non-commissioned officers coming direct from the Staff of Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteer Regiments, who have qualified as Perpetual Governors of the Institution, can join the Corps between the ages of 43 and 48 without paying the usual extra fees for over age.

Statement showing from what sources the Donations and Subscriptions to the Endowment Fund of the Corps have been derived from its commencement in March, 1864, to March 31, 1883:—

	Donations.			Yearly Sub.			Total. March 31, 1883.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Marchioness of Westminster	7,731	0	0	...	...	...	7,731	0	0
Officers, past and present...	3,997	1	10	842	2	0	4,839	3	10
Regiments & Ships	5,115	1	7	2	2	0	5,117	3	7
Militia	31	17	6	...	...	...	31	17	6
Yeomanry	50	0	0	...	...	...	50	0	0
Volunteers	51	5	0	...	...	...	51	5	0
Public Subscriptions	3,367	6	6	134	16	0	3,502	2	6
Employers' annual ditto	...		...	799	8	9	799	8	9
Total	£21,343	12	5	1,778	8	9	22,122	1	2

FIRST LIST of DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS COLLECTED by Major-General CAMERON, C.B., Commanding the Northern District, amongst Regiments or from private sources within the limits of his command:—

Corps or Name, and Station.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Officers 3rd Brig. Northern Div. R.A. (Newcastle)	17	13	0
Officers 2nd Dragoon Guards (Manchester)	9	10	0
Officers 1st Batn. 4th Regiment (Preston)	7	7	6
Officers 1st Batn. 15th Regt. (Sheffield) ...	5	0	0
Officers 8th and 40th Regtl. Dist. (Warrington)	11	14	1
Officers 14th Regtl. Dist. (York)	2	10	0
Officers 19th Regtl. Dist. (Richmond)	3	1	0
Officers 30th Regtl. Dist. (Burnley)	1	0	0
Officers A.P.D. Northern Dist. (York)	8	0	0
Officers the Staff, Northern District (York)	11	10	6
Officers R. Anglesey Engineer Militia (Beaumaris)	5	0	0
Officers 4th Batn. Derbyshire Regt. (Derby)	9	6	0
Officers 5th Batn. Derbyshire Regt. (Derby)	8	10	0
Officers 4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt. (York)	25	0	0
Officers 4th Batn. Durham Light Infantry Regt. (Sunderland)	26	10	0
Officers 4th Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry Regt. (Hereford)	5	15	0
Officers P.W.O. Yorkshire Hussars (York)	25	0	0
Officers 2nd West York Yeomanry (Halifax)	25	0	0
Officers 1st Cheshire and Carnarvon A.V.C. (Chester)	10	0	0
Officers 3rd Cheshire R.V.C. (Chester)	6	10	6
Officers 4th Cheshire R.V.C. (Chester)	25	0	0
Officers 2nd Derbyshire R.V.C. (Derby)...	18	0	10
Officers 1st Durham R.V.C. (Darlington)..	2	12	0
Officers 16th Lancashire R.V.C. (Manchester)	9	0	0
Officers 17th Lancashire R.V.C. (Manchester)	10	0	0
Officers 4th Lancashire R.V.C. (Manchester)	10	0	0
Officers 5th Lancashire R.V.C. (Liverpool)	20	0	0
Officers A Co. 1st Vol. Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers (Berwick-on-Tweed)	2	2	0
Officers 2nd Vol. Batn. North Staffordshire Regt. (Burton-on-Trent)	25	0	0
Officers 1st Notts R.V.C. (Nottingham) ...	25	0	0
Officers 1st Northern A.V.C. (Newcastle-on-Tyne)	5	5	0
Officers 2nd East York A.V.C. (Hull)	4	8	0
Officers 1st Vol. Batn. East York (Hull)...	3	3	0
Officers Tynemouth A.V.C. (Tynemouth)	3	3	0
Major Churchill, A.D.C., Northern District (York)	10	0	0
Lieut.-Col. Sir M. A. Bass, Bart., M.P., 2nd Vol. N. Stafford (Burton-on-Trent)	10	0	0
Col. Marquis of Exeter, 3rd Batn. Northampton (Northampton)	2	0	0
Lieut.-Col. Earl of Durham, 3rd Vol. Northumberland Fusiliers (Newcastle)	1	0	0
Capt. Gibson, 1st Flint E V.C. (Buckley)	1	0	0
Lieut.-Col. Gleadow, 2nd York A.V.C. (annual) (Hull)	2	2	0
Lieut.-Col. Goodair, 11th Lancashire R.V.C. (Preston)	10	0	0
Lieut.-Col. Hampton Lewis, R.A.E. Militia (Beaumaris)	5	0	0
Col. Lowe, 4th Derbyshire Regt. (Derby)	10	0	0
Lieut.-Col. Scott, 20th Lancashire R.V.C. (Manchester)	10	5	0
Lt.-Col. Scott, collected by (Manchester)	6	0	0
Col. Swan, 2nd Vol. Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers (Newcastle-on-Tyne)	1	0	0
Col. Sowerby, 3rd Durham Light Infantry (Sunderland)	25	0	0
Capt. Wilkinson, 20th Lancashire R.V.C., collected by (Manchester)	21	15	0
Quartermaster Wood, 17th Lancashire R.V.C. (Manchester)	10	10	0
Lieut.-Col. W. Child, 2nd West Yorkshire Eng. Vol. (Leeds)	10	0	0
The Bishop of Manchester (Manchester)...	1	0	0
The Mayor of Manchester (Manchester)...	1	0	0
W. J. Chilton, Esq. (York)	10	0	0
J. Oldfield, Esq. (York)	10	0	0
J. B. Richardson, Esq. (York)	5	0	0
Total	£549	3	5

Head-Quarters of the Corps, 419 Strand, London, W.C.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The PAPER announced to be read on FRIDAY, June 15, by Captain Lord CHARLES BERESFORD, R.N., on "Machine Guns," will not be read.

By Order of the Council,

BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

Whitehall Yard, June 8, 1883.

PURSUANT to a Judgment of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in an Action in the matter of the estate of WILLIAM WHEATLEY, deceased, "Knox *v.* Leurs," 1883, W., No. 1780, the Creditors of William Wheatley, late of Glenhurst, Esher, in the county of Surrey, a Lieutenant-Colonel retired from the Army, who died in or about the month of March, 1883, are on or before the 2nd day of July, 1883, to send by post prepaid to Mr. WALTER SHERBURNE PRIDEAUX, of Goldsmiths' Hall, in the City of London, the Solicitor of the Plaintiffs, George Williams Knox and Arthur Robert Prideaux, the Executors of the said deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said judgment. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before Mr. Justice Chitty, at his Chambers, situate at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, Middlesex, on Tuesday, the 17th day of July, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims. Dated this 30th day of May, 1883.—ROBERT MARSHALL, Chief Clerk; W. S. PRIDEAUX, Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, E.C., Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

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Whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, one bottle of HOP BITTERS will do more good than £5 in all other medicines or doctor's visits.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney complaint, disease of the stomach, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be cured if you take HOP BITTERS.

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31 and 32 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.; and 93 and 95 City Road, E.C., London.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—A GRAND CONCERT in AID of the FUNDS of the ROYAL SCHOOL for OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS (Patron, her Majesty the Queen), will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 16, at 3. Madame Trebelli, Miss Ellicott, Miss Pattie Winter, Miss Agnes Larcom, and Miss Amy Sedgwick; Mr. A. Percy Blandford, Miss Maybrick, Mr. Barrington Foote, Signor Foli, Herr Polznanski, Mr. Oberthur. Organ, Mr. Edwin Bending. Haydn's "Toy Symphony," by eminent artistes. Mr. William Carter's Choir. The Bands of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards.—Friends of the Institution who can dispose of £5 worth of tickets, receive great advantages at elections. Tickets are now ready at the Office, 22 Cockspur Street.

MISS AMY SEDGWICK will recite "The Charge of the Light Brigade," and appear as Mr. Serjeant Buzfuz, in character, at the GRAND CONCERT for the BENEFIT of the ROYAL SCHOOL for OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS, at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, SATURDAY, June 16.—Letters respecting engagements to be sent to the SECRETARY, Bank Lodge, Western Place, Hove, Brighton.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead.

The TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING will be held at the Home, at Hampstead, on Wednesday, June 20, 1883. The Chair will be taken by Field-Marshal LORD NAPIER of MAGDALA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., at 3 o'clock p.m.

Cards of admission to be presented at the gate. Applications for cards to be made to the Secretary, at the Office, No. 7 Whitehall, London, S.W.

June 4, 1883. C. R. LOW, Secretary.

PATRON.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
PRESIDENT.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, K.G.

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Open daily from 9 a.m. till 7 p.m., except Wednesday, when the doors are open from 10 a.m. till 7 p.m., until further notice. The full Band of the Grenadier Guards (by kind permission of Colonel Clive) performs daily, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey,—if fine, in the Gardens; if wet, in the Inland Fisheries Promenade. Organ Recitals at intervals throughout the day.

Admission, One Shilling on every week-day, except Wednesday, when it is 2s 6d. Season Tickets, Two Guineas.

Principal Entrance, two minutes' walk from South Kensington Station, District and Metropolitan Railways; Trains every two minutes. Omnibuses from all parts.

Facilities are offered by the leading Railway Companies for the conveyance of passengers from all parts of the Kingdom.

Visitors should not fail to procure a copy of the complete and descriptive Official Catalogue, which is to be obtained only inside the Exhibition. Price One Shilling.

Representative Collections, illustrating all Branches of the Exhibition, from the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Chili, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hawaii, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Norway and Sweden, New South Wales, Newfoundland, Russia and Poland, Spain and Portugal, Straits Settlements, Switzerland, Tasmania, United States, West India Islands, &c.

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May 22, 188

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill thirteen vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 13, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 9, for preliminary examination as their fitness for the Service.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

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(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

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MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; March, 1883, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

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,,	H. J. Morphy ...	11th
,,	I. H. W. Southey	13th
,,	N. G. Woodyatt	15th
,,	J. H. Heycock ...	16th
,,	D. S. A. Cosby ...	22nd
,,	F. K. O. Peile ...	26th

This completes a total of 32 commissions secured by Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW at the last four Military Competitive Examinations, the total number sent up for these competitions being 76. The names of the successful pupils have already been published.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,220.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, May 28, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt:—

	Total Force.	Sick.	Per cent.
Artillery, Cairo	505	43	8·5
Cavalry "	487	46	9·5
Engineers "	197	14	7·1
Royal Sussex Regt.	900	42	4·7
Cameron Highlanders	758	36	4·7
1st Royal Highlanders	782	54	6·9
King's Royal Rifles	816	68	8·3
Gordon Highlanders	814	90	11·1
Sundry Corps	535	24	4·5
	5,794	417	7·2
Alexandria	1,738	126	7·2
Ismailia	97	4	4·1
	7,629	547	7·2
Officers	188	3	1·6
Men	7,441	544	7·3
	7,629	547	7·2
Horses	1,181	86	7·3
Mules	738	4	·5
	1,919	90	4·7

Leave of absence has been granted to Surgeon-Major Flood, A.M.D., from May 26 to July 25; Captain Orange, A.P.D., May 21 to August 20; Rev. G. Smith, A.C.D., May 26 to July 26; Lieutenant-Colonel Coghill, C.B., 19th Hussars, May 26 to September 11; Lieutenant Sir G. Thomas, Bart., R.H.A., May 26 to September 11.

Captain and Paymaster Stradling, A.P.D., having been invalided, left Alexandria for England on the 14th ult., per s.s. Laconia.

Surgeon T. Osburne, A.M.D., and Quartermaster and Hon. Captain L. Gorman, A.H.C., are struck off the strength of the Army in Egypt from 10th inst. Surgeon J. S. Forrester, A.M.D., proceeds to England at his own expense, on reduction of establishment. Surgeon W. H. Lewis, A.M.D., is transferred from Alexandria to Cairo, for duty.

The detachment of Royal Highlanders at Ismailia moved to Port Said on Monday, the 28th ult.

Major Hutton, late Assistant-Military-Secretary to Sir A. Alison, left for England per French mail steamer on Tuesday, the 29th ult.

Lieutenant the Hon. G. A. Anson, U-1, R.A., has been appointed to G Battery, R.H.A., vice C. S. B. Parsons, seconded.

Lieutenant-General F. C. A. Stephenson arrived in Egypt on the 24th ult., and assumed command of the troops from that date. Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Campbell, Scots Guards, is his Assistant-Military Secretary, and Lieutenants F. W. Romilly and R. Cutlar Fergusson, Scots Guards, his Aides-de-Camp.

The s.s. Calabria took home the following officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel Coghill, C.B., 19th Hussars, in command; Lieutenant Sir G. Thomas, Bart., R.H.A.; Surgeon-Majors Warren and Tanner; Surgeons Miller, Hubbard, Rowney, and O'Keefe, A.M.D., on reduction of establishment; Veterinary-Surgeon Evans, A.V.D., duty with Commissariat and Transport Corps; Captain Mortimer, A.P.D., invalided, all for England. Further, the following details:—36 for England, 15 for Malta, and 27 for Gibraltar.

Her Majesty's Birthday was celebrated with the customary honours on Thursday, the 24th ult. A Royal salute of 21 guns was fired from the citadel at noon, and by 5 o'clock the place—Mehemet Ali at the foot of the Mokhattam Hills—was surrounded by several thousands of inhabitants, representing all classes, nationalities, and creeds. A little before 6 the different regiments appeared on the ground from their several barracks, and quickly took up their positions. Major-General Graham, in the absence of the General Commanding, who had that day arrived at Alexandria, took up his place at the saluting-post, and immediately afterwards the sound of the Egyptian National Anthem announced that his Highness the Khedive had arrived. His carriage was drawn up immediately by the side of the General, from whence, surrounded by his Ministers, he watched the proceedings with the greatest interest, rising from his seat when the British National Anthem was played. The 1st Brigade was under the command of Brigadier-General Arbuthnot, and the second under that of Colonel Leith, C.B., Cameron Highlanders. The colours of the 42nd were trooped, after which three ringing cheers were given for the Queen, and the troops marched past in review order.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

Did you ever hear of the *Bosphore Egyptien?* It is not a geographical expression; it is the title of a small sheet of paper which is printed here, and styles itself a "journal." It has a "Directeur Politique"—tremendous man!—"P. Giraud, Redacteur-en-Chef," and a "Directeur Administratif," who is no less a person than "J. Serrière," a printer in Cairo, who is also "propriétaire gérant." This organ is good enough to protect the interests of France in these parts, and it must be an inexpressible comfort and support to the troubled Government of M. Grévy to hear from the banks of the Nile the sympathetic cries of "P. Giraud" and the enthusiastic hurras of "J. Serrière," and to know that there is a watchful, if somewhat noisy and ill-conditioned, poodle on guard over French interests at Cairo, and everywhere else. It somewhat detracts from the value of the moral value of P. Giraud's support that he seems incapable of writing the truth, but that defect constitutes a source of inexhaustible amusement for the readers of the journal, and it is the only sort of compensation they can get out of it for their piastre. The *Bosphore* of to-day, May 26, opens with a vigorous article, in which "Giraud" orders France not to attend to interested protestations against her action in Madagascar, and assures her that "all Europe, except two or three Powers" (such as Germany and England perhaps?) "applauds her civilising and beneficent work" among the Hovas and Malgashes. "Giraud" does not hesitate to appeal to the "Treaties of 1815" (which would, one might suppose, be a very disagreeable authority for his Chauvinistic citizenship to refer to) as the formally established foundation recognised by Europe of "exclusive rights, never since denied, in Madagascar!" "*a territory which has been considered French since the end of the reign of Louis XIII.*" (!) With superb impudence, M. Giraud goes on to assert that English agents—Protestant Missionaries—making the most of the wound inflicted on France in 1871, effected in Madagascar "what they tried to do in Tunis, and like the Jew Levy of La Goulette, set about to ruin French influence;" and then, apparently under the idea that Sir S. Baker and Colonel Gordon were Protestant Missionaries, with as much ignorance as falsehood remarks that they came to Egypt for the repression of slavery or for scientific discovery, and found themselves, one fine day, Governors-General, with enormous powers. "Ces agents qui n'ont aucune position officielle au début," &c. Now, surely "Giraud" must know that "Baker" was specially selected by the Khedive at the time to put down slavery in the Soudan, and went there *ad hoc*, with those very considerable powers—the rank of Pasha and the position of Governor-General. He must be aware that "Gordon" was specially sought out in Europe, and begged by the Khedive to proceed with similar powers and in a similar capacity to the same region for the same purpose. But why drag *them* in? What had *they* to do with the ruin of French influence in Egypt? The English agents who ruined French influence in Egypt were the Ministers in Paris who ordered Admiral Conrad to steam gracefully out of Alexandria Harbour on July 11, 1882, and the Government of France, which refused the appeal made to them by England to co-operate with us in the suppression of Arabi's rebellion. But these Missionaries, it appears were so indefatigable that the situation in Tananarivo was no longer tenable for French residents since last January, and very late in the day "la parole est donnée au canon," which was mute in Egypt. But the eagle eye of Giraud, which ranges all over the world, and detects from Madagascar, Tunis, and the Soudan every secret machination of "la propagande Britannique," is not the less observant of the miserable "defectuosities" of the British race near at hand, and in the number which contains the masterly article of the political director there is a severe analysis of the review at Cairo on the Queen's Birthday. The Khedive said it was the most beautiful military spectacle he had ever seen. There were other and more experienced critics who said that it was a very successful review. Giraud, however, thinks differently. "The movements were slow," he says, "the concentration pitiable; it needed the English Staff one hour and three-quarters to collect and form in column their 4,000 soldiers. The cavalry arrived the first—fine uniforms, no discipline—the ranks were indifferently of four, or three, or two." (!) (What do you say to that, Colonel Coghill, or whoever you are? Probably the critic confounded the officers and the men). "The men spoke and laughed by the side of their officers, who paid no attention to them." The Artillery are not praised. Then come the Infantry, "which was remarkable for its bad marching, and its unsoldierly uniform, and by the inattention of the men to the step." The "Higlanders" were alone a "little distinguished. Their three battalions made a fair show, and marched like soldiers; and, indeed, every one knows that in the foreign Army of Occupation, it is only the Scotch who have gained some sympathy and some popularity among the natives" (especially at Tel-el-Kebir)! From such specimens you may judge of the nature of the current which flows through the limited channels of *Le Bosphore Egyptien.*

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

On Monday next, the summer drill season will commence in earnest, and continue till the end of August. During the months of July and August, manœuvres on a large scale are proposed. No definite programme has yet been laid down. Owing to the races at Ascot, little has been done during the week. Musketry was suspended on Tuesday and Wednesday, and permission given to officers and men to attend the races. Many availed themselves of this privilege, Ascot Heath being within easy distance of the Camp. On Monday last, the Infantry battalions were formed up in columns of brigades, on Long Hill (in the vicinity of the Long Valley), at 6 a.m., for the purpose of practising the formations and dispositions for attack, in accordance with instructions which were circulated. The parade had been ordered for 10 a.m., but the weather being very warm, and every signs of it continuing so, Sir Daniel, who is ever watchful in these matters, and never unnecessarily fatigues those under his command, issued a supplementary order on Sunday afternoon for the troops to form up at the earlier hour, each man to have a cup of coffee before starting. The morning proved extremely cool and pleasant, and the troops were exercised for two hours, apparently much to the satisfaction of the General commanding, who was particularly pleased by the manner in which the troops were handled by their brigadiers and battalion commanders. The troops returned to quarters about 8.30 with good appetites for breakfast, and much better satisfied than if they had been exercised during the heat of the day. Another unfortunate serjeants'-mess caterer has been degraded, and his prospects in the Army irretrievably ruined. A farrier-serjeant of the 4th Brigade, R.A., has been tried by district court-martial on two charges,—first, for embezzling mess moneys; second, for attempting to commit suicide. Finding, guilty; sentence, to be reduced to the ranks, to be placed under stoppages to make good £21, and to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for six months. The General Commanding, in consideration of the prisoner's hitherto blameless service of 16 years, remitted three months of the imprisonment. It is evident that serjeants' messes, as at present managed, are a fertile source of crime. The 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers and 31st East Surrey Regiment are being supplied with the new valise equipment. Every effort is being made to induce men of the Militia at present up for training to enlist in the Regular Forces, but hitherto with but little success. There is no disguising the fact that service in the Army is far from popular at the present time. The fifth annual Army Rifle Meeting will take place at the Cæsar's Camp ranges, Aldershot, on July 26, 27, and 28 next, when prizes to the value of £500 will be shot for. The South Middlesex Militia (5th Royal Fusiliers), 750 strong, and the 1st Surrey Militia (3rd East Surrey Regiment), 700 strong, arrived for annual training on Monday. The 2nd Middlesex Militia (7th King's Royal Rifle Corps), 800 strong, arrived on Monday and Tuesday. This battalion is encamped on Swan Inn plateau, and attached to the 3rd Brigade. The Wexford Militia (3rd Royal Irish Regiment), 770 strong, *ex* Jumna, from Kingstown, will arrive to-day (Saturday), and will be encamped on Church plateau, and attached to the 3rd Brigade. The Royal South Down Militia (5th Royal Irish Rifles), 680 strong, from Belfast, will arrive at the Camp probably to-day (Saturday), and will be encamped on Rushmoor, and attached to the 1st Brigade. The Oxford Militia (4th Oxfordshire L.I.), 650 strong, from Oxford, will arrive on Monday next, and will be encamped on North Cove Hill plateau, and attached to the 3rd Brigade. The company of the 85th King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) so long on detachment at Portland rejoined head-quarters yesterday (Friday). The addition of eight battalions to the command—two of Regulars and six of Militia—brings up the effective strength of the Division to about 14,000, something very unusual for Aldershot. Quartermaster J. Horn, being under orders for Cork, has handed over the Adjutancy of the Depôt and Training School to Quartermaster J. Buckley. Major R. H. L. Anstruther, Rifle Brigade, at present Garrison Instructor, will vacate that appointment in August next, and proceed to Halifax, to take up his new appointment on the Staff of Lieutenant-General Lord A. G. Russell, C.B., commanding in Canada. Surgeon-Major C. F. Pollock, M.B., has been ordered to Aldershot, for duty. The War Game Committee appointed in March last, under instructions from the Horse Guards, of which Major-General Willis, C.B., is president, will assemble on Monday next, in the Garrison Instructor's Office, South Camp, to proceed with their revision of the rules for playing the game, the immediate matter for consideration being the system of rudimentary tactical instruction, as carried out on the modelled ground in the Garrison Instructor's Offices. It was promulgated in the command on Thursday, in the case of Private Richardson, 84th Regiment, who was tried in April last for fraudulent enlistment, that her Majesty the Queen, in consideration of the prisoner's gallant and good conduct while on active service in Egypt, has been pleased to remit the unexpired portion of the imprisonment of 56 days awarded. A Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A.—3 officers, 151 men, and 84 horses—will arrive from Shorncliffe on the 16th inst. T Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., will march on the 13th inst., *en route* to Okehampton, proceeding thence, on completion of gun-practice, to Shorncliffe, there to be stationed.

DRINK IN THE ARMY.—THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you give me leave to point out that the whole contention of the advocates of total abstinence amongst soldiers, in the recent debate on the Army in the House of Commons, really went the whole length of making that long-suffering and much-tortured thing "temperance" to mean mere teetotalism? Untold mischief is after this sort done to a cause which all right-thinking men respect, and which therefore ought not thus incontinently to be put in peril, when drunkenness and moderation are thus cursed and linked together as the great woe; whilst of the two evils, moderation is pronounced to be the greater sin. "Moderation is the *fons et origo* of drunkenness," said one of the leading oligarchs of the teapot, not long ago. Soldiers, it seems, must be reckoned one of two things,—teetotallers or drunkards. There is no "option," local or otherwise, in the matter. I assert, I am ready to prove, that they need be neither. It is, moreover, with some specific knowledge of soldiers as they really are, that against this misleading and pernicious reasoning I now ask your leave to protest. I have been intimately associated here with the three Regiments of Household Cavalry for just ten years. I esteem them highly, because I know them well. That which was said on unimpeachable authority of their admirable conduct in Alexandria and Cairo is every bit as true of them in London and Windsor. They are foremost amongst the best-behaved soldiers in the world; there is nothing to beat them. And yet they take no harm, although they take no pledge. They are in number about 1,200, and I do not know of a dozen of that number who pretend to be teetotallers. I do not believe that there are even six. That is to say, the flower of the British Army is temperate, and is not teetotal. These very simple figures are surely very strong and suggestive facts. There is, of course, Sir, no known remedy, humanly speaking, for the confirmed drunkard of any class, who, unhappily, takes too kindly to every stimulant save that of self-respect, but rigorous total abstinence. I, therefore, ask to claim for our soldiers of the Household Cavalry—Gentlemen of the Bodyguard—that theirs is, after all, the worthiest standard, inasmuch as, under all circumstances and conditions, home and foreign, they have made it clear in their own ranks that moderation, and consequently self-respect, are really the highest forms of true temperance.—I am, &c.,

ARTHUR ROBINS, M.A., Rector of Holy Trinity, and
Chaplain to the Household Troops at Windsor.

Holy Trinity Rectory, Windsor, June 4.

The Duke of Cambridge will inspect the Corps of Commissionaires on Sunday, the 17th inst., in Westminster Hall, at 10 a.m.

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THE BRITISH GRAVES AT BAYONNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having seen in your columns at different times letters from officers on behalf of the above object, I rely on your well-known sympathy with such cases to take the liberty, as its promoter, to offer a few words of explanation as to its origin, about which I cannot but think some misunderstanding has caused the material expression of sympathy to fall short of what his own old-fashioned ideas of *esprit de corps* and reverence for the memories that won such glories for the British Army led them to expect. Since 1814, a cemetery, in which were interred the officers of the Guards who fell before Bayonne, April 14, 1814, has existed. Since 1858, the writer has taken part with H.M.'s Consul in different repairs to the same; in 1875, further repairs were needed, and whilst seeking subscriptions, in combination with H.M.'s Vice-Consul, Miss Holburne, of Bath, on hearing of the same, forwarded £10 for immediate wants, and expressed a desire to do something for the memory of a brother, Capt. Holburne, 3rd Guards, supposed to be buried there. Finding, however, that his remains lay really with those of three brother-officers, buried on another spot, unenclosed and neglected, she honoured the writer with a request to do all possible to purchase or rent this ground, and, after enclosing the same and erecting a handsome obelisk to her brother's memory, and renewing the tombs of his brother-officers, she, with the consent of the Guards, totally restored the old cemetery, and invested £420 in Consols for the perpetual maintenance of the two, naming a friend in England, the chaplain *pro tem.* of Biarritz, and the writer, as trustees for that purpose. It was known all this time that numerous grave-marks to other members of the Army existed, though fast disappearing, throughout the line of action of the campaign, some few of which had, by the care of the late Emperor Napoleon III., been collected at Toulouse, and thus a feeling to do impartial justice to all was roused; and, seeing that the erection of a new English church offered the opportunity of commemorating all alike in the country where they fell, and on ground the property of our community, the idea of the memorial was started in 1876. Please remark the date. The adhesions were not at the first such as might have been expected, and since then the wars in South Africa, Afghanistan, and Egypt have occurred, which militated against the memorial, and more recently the well-justified appeal for the Crimean graves. Spite of all that, Biarritz was first in the field, and it can only be that some idea of its being a purely sentimental notion, without any consideration as to the doings at the Guards cemetery as to its origin, warred against it, and that hindered the obtaining the requisite funds. It will be seen that comparatively few regiments concerned came forward early, either with information or subscriptions, the Guards and Highland regiment and the 20th forming exceptions. The greatest pains meanwhile were taken to complete the work correctly and with beauty worthy the cause, and no hesitation was felt at accepting the responsibility in defraying the cost, trusting that the old English feeling would at last prevail. As a last attempt to prove this, no fewer than 600 circular letters (printed at private cost, perforce, as personal writing was out of the question) have just been issued, not only to all regiments directly interested, but to the whole of the forces, Regular and Auxiliary, for aid. The amount required from each battalion to make up the £330 wanting is so trifling, it was hoped an immediate response would be the result, especially since any surplus was to be applied to some other military institution. It is now a fortnight since the first appeal went out, and two regiments have responded only. I therefore make so free, though a civilian, to apply to the publicity of your columns to aid and stimulate the cause. The example of the old officers of the 51st, the result of the report of one of their number—an eye-witness to the work—ought to have some effect; and though there is some cause for discouragement, hopes are still entertained. I enclose the last report, and the testimony of eye-witnesses, in case you, Sir, may find time and inclination to add a word in favour of a work erected to the memory of those who did so much to sustain the glory of British arms, and to show to future generations what could be done under a system which, in spite of all it has effected, has fallen in disfavour with the present reforming age. The new system, be it remarked, seems to be totally unfitted for any nation which has colonial possessions and a voluntary system. As Germans themselves say, it is only fitted for their own national position, where all the fighting that may occur must either be on their own dung-hill, or in the immediate neighbourhood. But I must not intrude too much on your valuable space, and if you indulgently insert as much of this letter and of the accompanying matter as you deem proper, I shall only be too grateful, and feel sure the result cannot but aid the cause. I am old enough to remember in my childhood all the enthusiasm still remaining for the deeds of those times, which, without detracting from more modern achievements, were certainly the most important as to general results in Europe of the century. Begging to be forgiven the liberty I take, as a desperate resource, in thus appealing to you, allow me to remain, your obedient servant,

PHILIP A. HURT,
Trustee for Miss Holburne's Fund for the Guards'
Cemeteries, St. Étienne, Bayonne.

P.S.—As proof of the *bonâ fide* nature of the present application to you, I may appeal to some of the names on the list as proofs of the personal and individual interest that has been excited, and the small sum still wanted from each battalion can surely be no injury to other causes. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught both subscribed to myself personally on the spot, but before the completion of the work.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with ROWLAND'S ODONTO, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such ROWLAND'S ODONTO has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES.

The almost monthly issue of either an entirely new magazine, or of one formed on the lines with which we have long since become familiar, is so general that fair attention is oftentimes denied to what deserves a much better reception. The publication for the present month is an entirely new production. It is not musically named *To-Day*, but the editor seems inclined to side with some one who has inquired, "What's in a name?" All he hopes to do is to help to instruct the public mind, and introduce to its notice sufficiently genuine material to justify a verdict of approbation. So far, the editor of *To-Day* has abundantly shown that he is not a novice, but that he has formed a very sound idea of the kind of literature best calculated to prove attractive. In the present number we find considerably over two hundred closely-printed pages, which treat of a variety of matters, many of them with marked ability. "A Story of To-Day" tells something in Wilkie Collins's style of a dark deed that was done in "Smith Street." This is a sort of pabulum which will allure a large section of youthful readers, provided the facts are handled with skill and discretion. Amongst the miscellaneous articles, "Keats and Shelley" deserves marked attention. In a remarkably interesting paper, entitled, "Old England and Old Russia," the reader will find some strange facts narrated, not the least of which being a full description of Russian life and a Russian coronation as they took place 300 years ago. This article is exceedingly instructive, and may be read with advantage by very many whose ideas about Russia are somewhat misty. It is not from want of inclination, but from want of space, that we must leave unnoticed for the present no small amount of attractive reading.

In the June number of *Belgravia*, Mr. Wilkie Collins's powerfully-written serial is concluded. "Heart and Science" is a work of great merit, one that affords the most convincing proof that the author of "The Woman in White" has not lost one whit of his original powers. It has been objected that he "repeats himself" in several of his works, and that, therefore, the characters are not original. Be it so. If Mr. Wilkie Collins can continue to produce such works as "Heart and Science," it is of little consequence. His dramatic power in the construction of plot and his consummate skill in the delineation of character continue as fresh as ever. We should like, just for experiment's sake, to let some 'prentice hand test his power in sketching such characters as those of "Zoo" and "Bengulia."

Messrs. George Routledge and Son are publishing, in a remarkably neat form, "Robinson's Country Series," which contain a great deal of useful matter connected with the garden, the greenhouse, and the orchard. For example, "The Apple in the Orchard and Garden," "The Potato in the Farm and Garden," "Fruit-culture for Profit." The books which form this series are unquestionably attractive and equally so instructive.

The officers lately taking part in the war in Afghanistan dined together at the Grosvenor Gallery on Saturday evening. Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Maude, K.C.B., V.C., presided, Col. Gerard, C.B., occupying the vice-chair. There were present:—Sir Lepel H. Griffin and Sir B. Russell, K.C.B.; Major-Gens. Sir C. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Sir J. Hills, K.C.B., V.C., Hitchings, C.B., A. H. Lindsay, C.B., and Sir C. H. Palliser, K.C.B.; Brigdr.-Gen. S. Edwards; Cols. E. Chapman, R.A., C.B., and Fryer, C.B.; Lieut.-Cols. A. Conolly, C. W. Gorham, R.A., H. M. Pratt, R.A., Burnley Campbell, and J. Jopp; Majors Viscount Melgund, E. Harvey, R.E., and H. V. Coward, R.A.; Capt. R. Pole-Carew (Coldstream Guards); Lieut. G. Daly; Messrs. B. E. W. Copland Crawford (60th Rifles), Robert Boteler, J. Hunter (9th Lancers), F. H. Cunningham, and Surg.-Major Markey.

"W." considers the question mooted in our issue of May 12 by "One Interested" is more important than would seem at first sight. He says:—"There are in some of the new 'territorial' regiments, officers who, having entered the service before 1873, and not having been promoted since June 30, 1881, are, until 1888, entitled to battalion promotion, in contra-distinction to the liability to linking rules, and to territorial-regimental promotion to which those officers, who come under those two categories, are respectively subject, and to part of which, at least, all officers will be subject after 1888. In the territorial regiment to which I have referred for illustration, the captains of one battalion are in the peculiar state described in the above paragraph, and are all senior, to the number of four, to the senior captains of the other battalion, both in service and commission. These latter officers are virtually at present under the battalion rule as regards promotion, which they have the prospect of obtaining immediately, and thus in 1888 will be in a fixed superior position for regimental promotion to the detriment of the officers senior to them in the service, but junior on the regimental list. I would, however, suggest that perhaps 'One Interested' would find upon enquiry, that in cases in which an officer considerably senior would be passed over, and thus be put in a worse position in 1888, when battalion promotion will cease for everybody, that the step in the other battalion is generally offered for his voluntary acceptance, so that we shall not be in a necessarily inferior position in 1888, when regimental promotion becomes obligatory upon all infantry officers. If I am not correct in assuming that such offers have actually been made in similar cases, I dare say that the acceptation of the suggestion may be supported by others interested. The importance of the question, and the detail necessary for explanation, as well as the probable effect on the future prospects of the juniors in the same battalion to those who are more immediately interested, must be my apology for the length of this letter."

SENIOR COMMANDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is an old adage about the not over-rich Peter being robbed to satisfy the claims of his brother Paul, and it is generally used as a reproach—or, to say the least, a reflection—on the wisdom of any one employing such means. When, however, one sees that the present Admiralty have robbed the Senior Commanders of their long-since earned promotion, to give it to those who had the good-fortune to smell powder at Alexandria, it becomes not only a want of wisdom, but an act of cruel injustice. As a retired officer, I cannot be accused of any personal motive in speaking thus strongly, especially as I have personal friends both amongst the fortunate promoted, and those who have been unjustly left with sick hearts from hope deferred. Nor for a moment do I wish to underrate the services of those who at Alexandria gained their promotion; but surely, if special promotions are given, they should not be given at the expense of those who have served their country long and faithfully, and whose only fault is that they did not happen to be at a certain place at a certain time. I make no doubt that it will be said that the same is done in the Army; but the fact of special promotion in a regiment cannot be as prejudicial to others as where all are on a roster, as in the Navy. There the getting or not getting promotion in due course means either your future life is made, or you are actually put back, perhaps the chance of attaining flag rank cut from under your feet, and a wasted and embittered life the reward of half a lifetime's faithful service. The prizes of the Navy are not so many or so great, that a mere accident should be able to snatch them from those who have honestly earned them; and were it not for the dignity and devotion to discipline of that class of officers who never agitate, and for whom no one, either in or out of the House, seems to care, such glaring injustices would have long ere this have had to be remedied.—I am, &c., A RETIRED LOOKER-ON.

SUB-LIEUTENANTS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Could you inform me, through the medium of your widely-read paper, as to the prospects of promotion for the sub-lieutenants now at the top of the list? We are now nearly through the fifth month of the year, and there has been no batch of promotions from the Sub-Lieutenants' List. This is the only year since 1870 (13 years) in which there has not been a batch of promotions before June. Previous to 1878 there were always two, and often three, before that month. The prospects of the ordinary sub-lieutenant now seem to be getting worse and worse. It seems hard that all hope of getting on in the service should be crushed, before they reach the rank of lieutenant, with only a prospect of standing fast another 15 years in that exalted rank. To be left near the top of the list now means waiting on without hope for another six months. At the present rate of progression, the intervals will soon be twelve months. The average seniority of the first 20 sub-lieutenants now on the list is over four years and ten months. It was stated, at the time the promotions for Egypt were gazetted, that they would in no way interfere with the ordinary flow of promotion. What do we see? The unfortunate seniors guilty of the crime of not having been present at the bombardment of Alexandria not only passed over by the lucky ones who were, but left to cool their heels at the top of the list for another six months, and, as far as one can guess, likely to be another six.—I am, &c., STILL ASPIRANT.

"Abolished" writes:—"In firing at the 'figure' target, which is one of the practices which qualify a man for marksman, ten rounds are to be fired between 285 and 140 yards, *i.e.*, between 285 and 240, between 240 and 180, and between 180 and 140; but it is not laid down how many rounds are to be fired between these distances; in other words, they have not been divided into three parts. Thus the captain of one company may allow his men to fire them in one two and two fours, while another may divide them into two threes and one four. Some captains, on the other hand, may only fire one round between 285 and 240, and the other nine rounds at the shorter distances. This will be very unfair to the marksmen of a battalion, some companies having a better chance than others of getting the requisite seven hits out of the ten."

"Miles" writes:—"I am told on very fair authority that out of 63 captains who went up for the last special examination in January, no less a number than 42 failed. I should like very much to know if such be the case. If what I am told is true, it is quite evident that the examiners hold a very different opinion of the capabilities of the British officer to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley. I look upon it as a question of theory *versus* practice. No doubt many of those 40 were among the number so often alluded to by Lord Wolseley in his speeches; if so, would it not be as well if he did a little more than praise them? Good service, I maintain, should rank quite as high as theory. Making officers of long service into schoolboys will deprive the Army of many a good officer, and the sooner successful praise overrides antagonistic theory the better."

"Dissatisfied Scribe" writes:—"Next to the pleasure of seeing one's name in the monthly *Army List*, comes that of reading something connected with our special duties, or our particular corps or department. How joyfully, then, must the paymasters' clerks of regimental districts have read the few touching lines near the end of the latest contribution to the official library:—'The fee of 1s. hitherto paid for filling up the enrolment parchment of a transfer to the Army Reserve is not admissible for a paymaster-serjeant or staff clerk after this.' There is the news in a nutshell. This is what the subordinates of the Army Pay Department have been waiting for. Not only are they to do the work hitherto done by the pension staff serjeant, but they are to do it for nothing."

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "WRIGHT, SOUTHWARK," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

EXTRA PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO SENIOR LIEUTENANTS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The First Lord of the Admiralty, in resisting the proposal to increase the pay of Senior Lieutenants, stated that the greater number of them were in receipt of extra pay as first, gunnery, torpedo, &c., and, although it was not actually said, still it was pretty strongly inferred, that those who arrived at senior rank on the bare 10s. a day were only themselves to blame. In speaking of senior lieutenants, I refer to those over eight years' seniority (popularly known as the "rope-yarn" majors), and who, in common justice, should be granted an increase of pay. Taking the ironclads of the Channel and Mediterranean, we find in the six ships composing the former there are 20 lieutenants over eight years, 10 of whom receive the bare 10s. In the seven ships in the Mediterranean there are 16 senior lieutenants, seven of whom get no extra pay. The Minotaur is the only ship whose senior lieutenants all get extras. The Sultan has three senior lieutenants, who get nothing but their pay. Now, these represent about the pick of the Service,—certainly not the failures. As an instance of the way senior men are jammed up together, the fourth lieutenant of the Téméraire has eight and a half years' seniority, and the fifth lieutenant of the Sultan over nine. We are told that we get the pay we entered for, but it must be remembered that when we entered, a lieutenant was promoted at the age of thirty-one, and then he went to the top of the list for promotion. Let us look at the top of the list of those now for promotion. I take it to be represented by Lieuts. Needham, Jolliffe, and Garbett, the two former in their seventeenth year,—what cruelty it is to tell them that "the average age of promotion to post-captain is thirty-nine"! They must be over thirty-seven. But the worst has yet to come; they were exactly two years sub-lieutenants,—soon we shall have men at the top of the list who will have four and a half years' junior time, and will be so much the more older. In fact, for the general run of Lieutenants of 1872-3-4, their chances of promotion are hopeless. At present, they are the strength of the service, and as they are working hard, with no future prospects, they ought to be paid for it. What makes the Lieutenants feel the hardship so much is that they are certain that neither the country nor Parliament would grudge it, if only the Admiralty would consent. In one thing Lord Northbrook was right, that for actual money the Lieutenants do not care; what they want is promotion, but that not being forthcoming. They feel entitled to some reward for their services; at present, they get neither one thing nor the other. Looking at the matter from a semi-comic view, the wear and tear of continual watch-keeping in sea and harbour is strongly shown by the great number of senior lieutenants who are bald. It is no joke to keep watch from the age of fourteen up to thirty-five, without a break.—I am, &c.,

ROPE-YARN MAJOR.

The *Standard* says:—"At the instance of the Postmaster-General, for the employment of men of the Army Reserve and pensioners of the Army for duty in the service of the new parcels post, the War-Office authorities have accorded their entire co-operation, and the invitation to men of both classes will at once be issued, by the distribution of posters to all post-offices in the United Kingdom and recruiting head-quarters. The rate of pay proposed will be at the rate of from 16s. to 18s. per week, in addition to their pension or reserve pay. The usual restrictions will be observed as to character. No man whose character on discharge or on pension was not good will be accepted. The Postmaster-General will consider all applications, and state to whom all such applications are to be made."

"Bullet" writes:—"There seems to be a pretty general acknowledgment that in the Army it would be undesirable to completely get rid of long-service men. At present the only means of remaining in the service is to become a non-commissioned officer. A great many men will not do so. It also seems that the present shooting of the Army is not what it should be. Now, it is impossible to make every man a good shot, despite the Musketry Regulations, which give the lie to themselves by allowing 'blind men' to exist in the service, and making provisions as to how they are to be dealt with. Would it be a good idea to keep men who are exceptionally good shots and of good character, who may wish to re-engage to complete 21 years? A leaven of old non-commissioned officers is not the only thing; old soldiers are a great consideration, and these two qualifications would ensure that the old soldiers were efficient soldiers, besides being a good example to their younger comrades."

The following general order has just been issued:—"Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that the Honourable Artillery Company shall, in consideration of its antiquity, take precedence next after the Regular Forces. The order of precedence of the Auxiliary Forces after the Honourable Artillery Company will be:—1, Militia; 2, Yeomanry; 3, Volunteers."

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"Spectacles can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience."—We have the highest medical authorities confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but the spectacles you have adapted suit admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." The Rev. Professor W. A. Hales, M.A. Cantab., 2 Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park, writes:—"The spectacles are perfect, and a most decided boon. I had occasion on Monday to write to Lord ——, and took the opportunity to mention your name and the wonderful power of your spectacles." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age (82). I can now read the smallest type, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Testimonials from Earl and Countess Lindsay; F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Mill Hill, Hendon; C. J. Alford, Esq., Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry Road, Westminster, &c. Mr. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 OLD BOND STREET, W. (late 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square), personally adapts his Improved Spectacles daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10 to 5. Special arrangements are made for invalids and others unable to wait on Mr. Laurance. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branch, 6 Poultry, Cheapside.

Amusements.

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The programme of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA has included during the week a variety of lyrical attractions. "Carmen," with Madame Pauline Lucca, was presented on Monday; "Mefistofele," with Madame Albani, on Tuesday; "Lohengrin" was given on Thursday; "Les Huguenots" on Friday; and "Il Trovatore" is to be repeated this (Saturday) evening. Next week, further opportunities will be afforded of hearing the new opera of "Gioconda," founded on Victor Hugo's play of "Angelo, Tyrant of Padua," of which an English version was given at the Haymarket Theatre about a quarter of a century since. The opera was originally produced at La Scala in 1876.

At the LYCEUM, Mr. Henry Irving has reproduced "The Lyons Mail," Mr. Charles Reade's effective version of the old French melodrama, first produced at the Paris Gaieté in 1850, and, after being adapted at the Princess's Theatre for Mr. Charles Kean in 1854, brought out in 1877 with so much success by Mr. Irving at his own establishment. The present revival once more exhibits Mr. Irving's skill in representing the dual characters of the murderer Dubosc and the innocent Lesurques, and in many respects the contrast of the double impersonation is now more strongly marked than before. Miss Ellen Terry strengthens the present cast by playing the subordinate character of Jeannette; Miss Millward develops much tenderness as Julia; Mr. Thomas Mead repeats his excellent embodiment of the elder Lesurques; Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Terriss are admirable as Choppard and Courriol; and Mr. Andrews makes prominent the small part of the boy Joliquet.

The GAIETY commenced, under the direction of M. L. Mayer, its annual season of French plays on Monday night with "Lili," a saucy vaudeville in three acts, by MM. Hennequin, Millaud, and Blum, first produced at the Variétés, Paris, in January last year. Mdlle. Judic resumes her original part, associated with M. Dupuis, M. Lassouche, and other members of the French Company. Many of the airs, composed by M. Hervé, have already become familiar to the music-halls of this country. In her variety of impersonations, ranging from youth to old age, Mdlle. Judic displayed to advantage her peculiar powers. The hilarious, if not strictly decorous, comedy of "Niniche" was acted on Wednesday night, and next week the company from the Gymnase take possession of the theatre. In the sixth and last week of the season, Madame Sarah Bernhardt is announced to appear in "Fédora," and some of her later impersonations.

"The Queen's Favourite," a clever adaptation by Mr. Sydney Grundy of Scribe's drama of "Le Verre d'Eau," produced at the Français in 1840, has provided Miss Geneviève Ward at the OLYMPIC with an effective character as the scheming Duchess of Marlborough in the reign of Queen Anne, a character to which she gives an artistic and vivacious rendering. Other parts are well filled by Mr. W. H. Vernon as the counter-plotting Lord Bolingbroke, Miss G. Kellogg as the vacillating Queen, and Miss Lucy Buckstone and Mr. Bindloss as the needful pair of young lovers.

With this week, Mr. Robert Buchanan's drama of "Storm-Beaten" will be withdrawn from the ADELPHI, and a new play by Mr. Wilkie Collins, in four acts and five tableaux, will be produced under the direction of Mr. Edgar Bruce, with the title of "Rank and Riches." Miss Lingard, Miss Myra Holmes, Mrs. Billington, Mr. Sugden, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. G. W. Anson sustain the prominent characters.

The STRAND THEATRE will be reopened this evening with Mr. E. Rose's adaptation of Mr. F. Anstey's popular novel of "Vice Versâ," and a burlesque by Mr. W. Warham, on "The Silver King" at the Princess's, imitatively named "Silver-Guilt."

Mr. John S. Clarke will occupy for a limited period the OPERA COMIQUE, appearing in his familiar embodiments of Major Wellington de Boots in "The Widow Hunt," and Timothy Brown in "My Neighbour's Wife."

The comic opera of "Estrella" was brought out on Wednesday at the FOLIES DRAMATIQUES. Mr. Parke is the contributor of the libretto, and Mr. Luscombe Searelle is the composer of the music. The reorganised company now includes Miss Constance Loseby, Miss Sallie Turner, Mdlle. Camille Dubois, and Messrs. W. S. Rising, Aynsley Cook, G. Temple, F. Desmond, and Philip Day.

At Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, a new first part was provided on Wednesday night. The novelty is entitled "Treasure Trove," and Mr. Albert J. Caldecott has furnished some tuneful music to the smooth lyrics supplied by Mr. Arthur Law. The little vaudeville, cleverly supported by Miss Fanny Holland, Miss Marion Wardroper, Mr. Corney Grain, Mr. North Home, and Mr. Alfred Reed, met with a favourable reception, and most of the songs were encored. Mr. Corney Grain's divertingly satirical sketch called "Our Mess," supposed to be illustrative of military life at Aldershot, was afterwards repeated, amidst continuous roars of laughter. All our readers ought to visit St. George's Hall.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey:—"It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachetic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne; it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who, though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all Chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 5, 1883.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieuts. L. C. Parker resigns his commission, R. B. Todd, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., vice J. F. S. Lee-Barber, promoted.

1st Dragoons—Capt. J. Towers-Clark resigns his commission.

4th Hussars—Lieut. C. L. A. Skinner resigns his commission.

20th Hussars—Capt. A. W. N. Thomas has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (June 1).

Royal Engineers—The promotions of the under-mentioned officers are antedated to Feb. 1, 1882:—Major-Gen. F. W. Peile (late Bengal), Col. E. C. S. Williams, C.I.E. (late Bengal), and Lieut.-Col. A. M. Brandreth (late Bengal). Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. J. McL. Innes, V.C. (late Bengal), to be Col., vice J. F. Tennant, C.I.E., promoted (May 26); Lieut.-Cols. G. Swinton (late Bengal), has retired upon a pension, with the hon. rank of Col. (May 6); Sir C. W. Wilson, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B., from the Temporary Reserve List, to be Lieut.-Col. (March 13); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Smalley (late Madras) to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. J. N. Hunter, retired (March 23); Major B. Brine to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. W. B. Gosset, placed on half-pay (May 22).

Scots Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. F. L. Campbell has been seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. F. W. Romilly has been seconded for service on the Staff (both dated May 18).

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. E. Warren, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 72nd Regtl. District (Seaforth Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), vice Col. C. A. S. Dickins, transferred to the command of the 28th Regtl. District (the Gloucestershire Regt.).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. P. L. A. Hinds resigns his commission.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. W. F. Elmslie, from the South Wales Borderers, to be Lieut., vice J. A. H. Craufurd, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. A. H. Young has been seconded for service in a civil capacity in the Island of Cyprus (May 9).

The Royal Sussex Regiment)—Capt. S. M. Gully has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (March 1).

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. FitzGerald has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (June 4).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt. and Brevet Major W. A. Gough has been seconded for service on the Staff (May 9).

The Manchester Regiment—Capt. H. R. Gall retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut. H. W. V. Vere resigns his commission.

The Durham Light Infantry—Lieut. H. Thomas (Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., with the temporary rank of Capt.) has been dismissed her Majesty's service by sentence of a general court-martial (May 21).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieuts. H. Martin to be Capt., vice W. H. A. Denys, seconded, and St. J. J. St. Leger, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—The under-mentioned officers have been appointed probationers for the Indian S.C.:—Lieuts. E. G. S. Warren (May 16), and W. M. Dawes (April 18).

Medical Department—Surg. C. C. Fitzsimon, M.D., has resigned his commission (May 3).

BREVET.

Capt. H. C. G. Montgomery, retired pay, to be Major.

MEMORANDA.

Col. J. F. Tennant, C.I.E., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Major-Gen., vice C. T. Stewart, retired (May 26).

Lieut.-Cols. R. Fitzgerald, the Welsh Regt., to be Col. (June 4); A. S. Quill, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col. (May 25).

Capt. and Brevet Major the Hon. H. J. L. Wood, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Feb. 25).

Major P. C. Story, half-pay, has retired from the service by the surrender of his half-pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (June 1).

Capt. and Brevet Major H. C. G. Montgomery, retired pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 5, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, Scottish Division—Capt. A. J. Colquhoun is granted the hon. rank of Major.

4th Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. E. D. Brown resigns his commission.

5th Brigade, South Irish Division—Capt. R. Bagwell resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Major G. T. Bolton resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. E. H. Lockley resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. M. G. Lloyd to be Major; Stanley Seymour Dowling, gent., to be Lieut. (May 26).

3rd Battalion, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. A. T. H. Tattnall resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. S. W. Bethell resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Border Regiment—Lieut. H. C. Bentley resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt. A. C. Chamier resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Capt. C. S. C. Crespigny resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut. W. D. Robertson resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. S. D. Graham resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Thomas Francis John Lovelace Hercy, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment William Masterman Edgell, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. F. R. W. Sampson to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Lieut. R. C. W. de Cerjat to be Capt. (May 16).

3rd Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Major R. Cuming is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

4th Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. H. W. Sitwell resigns his commission.

6th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. R. Dowse to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. J. E. W. Booth resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. W. C. Dillon resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 5, 1883.

Lancashire Hussars—Lieut. E. R. G. Hopwood to be Capt.

Leicestershire—Thomas Kane, Lord Rathdonnell, to be Lieut.

Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire)—Lieut. G. Fellow to be Capt.

Pembroke—John Arthur James, gent., to be Lieut.

West Somerset—Lieut. J. F. Symons-Jeune resigns his commission.

Staffordshire—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Williams resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Royal Wiltshire—Sub-Lieut. Sir H. B. Meux, Bart., to be Lieut. (Feb. 23, 1876).

Yorkshire Hussars—Lieut. J. D. Bland resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 5, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Argyll and Bute—Capt. L. McCuaig resigns his commission; John Cullen, Esq., to be Capt.; Lieut. W. Morrison resigns his commission.

1st Cheshire and Carnarvonshire—Lieut. J. L. Kemp resigns his commission.

1st Kent—Lieut. H. Fish to be Capt.

7th Lancashire (the Manchester)—Lieut. E. A. Simmons to be Capt.

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—Lieut. J. H. Hedley to be Capt.

The Tynemouth—Surg. J. G. Tindle resigns his commission; Acting Surg. F. Rennie, M.B., to be Surg.

1st Renfrew and Dumbarton—Lieut. W. Anderson to be Capt.

1st Sussex—Major W. R. Wood to be Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. E. O. Langham resigns his commission; Charles Webster Rede Gell Woolley, gent., to be Lieut.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. J. W. Hargrave resigns his commission.

ENGINEER.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. J. G. Elliot resigns his commission.

RIFLE.

4th Aberdeenshire—Alexander Middleton, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cumberland—Lieut. J. Keenliside to be Capt.

2nd Devonshire (Prince of Wales's)—Lieut. W. E. Faull resigns his commission.

1st Dumfries—Lieut. J. T. Hastie resigns his commission.

1st Forfar (Dundee)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Robert Myles Stewart and Henry William Halley.

1st Glamorgan—Capt. B. St. A. Jenner to be Major.

2nd Glamorgan—Capt. J. A. Yorke resigns his commission.

3rd Glamorgan—Lieut. W. A. Richards to be Capt.

1st (City of Bristol) Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Acting Surg. F. R. Cross resigns his appointment.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Major J. Boord resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. E. H. Lenon, V.C., is granted the hon rank of Col.

19th Lancashire (Liverpool Press Guard)—Thomas Toul, gent., to be Lieut.

21st Lancashire—William Robert Thompson, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Meaburn Staniland Young and Richard Jocelyn Swan.

5th (West) Middlesex—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—William Henry Allen and Edward Madden.

20th Middlesex (Artists')—Charles Edwin Fripp, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Norfolk (City of Norwich)—Granville Pelham Beauchamp, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary) (May 31).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—James Wilkins, gent., to be Qrmr.

3rd Surrey—Hon. Assist.-Surg. W. E. Cressy resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. G. Drewitt to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—W. B. Payne, J. Macfarland, J. Kenrick, and H. Young.

1st Sussex—William Henry Abbey, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Sussex—James Walter Turing, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. F. Atkinson resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Richard Desmond Ashby, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date June 6, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 8, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

8th Brigade, North Irish Division—Capt. J. Campbell to be Major.

2nd Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. J. J. M. Dunne resigns his commission.

3rd Brigade, South Irish Division—Major J. E. L. Thackwell to be Lieut.-Col. (March 23); Capt. C. B. D'A. Willis, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. R. E. Mundy, R.A., whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (May 21).

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Capt. H. L. Lutwyche resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Henry di Sella Burford Burford-Hancock, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Col. H. Alcock, late Lieut.-Col., to be Hon. Col. of the battalion; Capt. F. K. P. Pigott resigns his commission; John Henry Arthur Boyce, gent., to be Lieut. (May 26).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. G. H. Johnstone is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Edmund Emilius Parsons Ludlow, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. W. H. Elkington resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Lieut. E. A. Jackson resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Major W. S. Darley, 1st Batn., to be Adjt. (May 29).

3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Capt. A. Worthington is granted the hon. rank of Major.

4th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Capt. C. W. Gray resigns his commission.

8th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. A. S. Gresson resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. G. A. Newcomen resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 8, 1883.

Staffordshire—Lieut. Sir A. D. Bateman-Scott, Bart., to be Capt.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 8, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Banff—Capt. W. Park to be Major.

2nd Devonshire—Surg. J. May is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

1st Fifeshire—Lieut. W. W. Parker to be Capt.

1st Forfarshire—Lieut. J. Fraser resigns his commission.

1st Inverness-shire—The Rev. G. Lang to be Acting Chaplain.

5th Lancashire—Major J. L. Whalley resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

The Tynemouth—Thomas Edgar Jobling, gent., to be Lieut.

ENGINEER.

2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol)—Lieut. W. E. Budgett resigns his commission.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham—Capt. P. Jackson, from 1st West Riding of Yorkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps, to be Capt.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—John William Dewsnap, gent., to be Qrmr.

RIFLE.

2nd Cheshire (Earl of Chester's)—Lieut. T. J. Smith to be Capt.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Capt. and Hon. Major F. Boase resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Dumbartonshire—William McAuslan, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary.

1st Durham—Capt. E. C. Wren resigns his commission.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Charles William Bass, gent., to be Acting Surg.

3rd Glamorgan—H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., &c., to be Hon. Col. of the Corps. John Edward Thomas, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Hampshire—Lieut. C. Burrell resigns his commission.

2nd Hampshire—Capt. W. B. Rogers resigns his commission.

3rd Hampshire—Capt. F. C. Highatt resigns his commission.

2nd Lanarkshire—John Grant-McLeod, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Lieut. W. Proctor resigns his commission.

15th Lancashire—Lieut. P. B. Hall resigns his commission.

1st Linlithgowshire—Lieut. P. Hill resigns his commission.

3rd Middlesex—William Edward Gower, gent., to be Lieut.

5th (West) Middlesex—William Bagg Rothwell, gent., to be Qrmr.

10th Middlesex—The Rev. William Thomas Thornhill Webber, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—Lieut. S. M. Fisher resigns his commission.

1st Westmoreland—The appointment of Charles D. Mare, gent., as Lieut., notified in the *London Gazette* of the 25th ult., is cancelled.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut. R. Hodgson resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. F. D'A. Champney to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—H. J. Shoesmith and C. C. Booth.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—Frederick William Halliday, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date June 9, and the current year must be understood.)

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

The following gatherings of past and present officers have been held in London during the last few days:—

7TH DRAGOON GUARDS. At the Albion, on Monday. Present:—Gen. R. Wardlaw, C.B.; Cols. C. Campbell, Harnett, and Peyton; Lieut.-Cols. J. F. Chapman and Truman; Majors Wheble, Rowan-Hamilton, Evan A. Thomas, W. B. Creagh, Day, Lewis, Chichester, and Macadam; Drs. Mure and N. A. Williamson; Capts. De Boulay, Rough, and Palmer; Lieuts. Lowe, H. Aspinall, H. H. Calvert, Thompson, and F. Murphy; and Messrs. R. P. Horsbrugh, C. A. Warde, B. B. Dering-Williams, and W. E. Danby.

20TH HUSSARS. At the Albion, on Wednesday. Present:—Cols. Walford, Fitzgeorge, Boileau, Alexander, Montgomerie, Warner, Mangles, Lockwood, and Loder; Major Budd; Capts. Wilson, Hemans, Wetherall, Thomas, Gurney, and the Hon. M. Stapleton; Lieuts. Newton, Graham, Smith (Coldstream Guards), and Hewitt (Coldstream Guards); and Mr. Chaplin.

8TH, THE KING'S (LIVERPOOL REGIMENT). At Limmers' Hotel, on Wednesday. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Robertson; Major-Gens. Baynes, Sandilands, and Barry Drew; Cols. Tanner, C.B., and Bannatyne; Majors McCrea, Skinner, Page, and Stebbing; Capts. Atcherley, Baillie, Banning, Schletter, Thompson, and Taylor; Dr. Ross, and Messrs. Bright-Smith, G. Campbell, H. Eley, and H. Parker.

17TH LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. At the Albion, on Wednesday. Present:—Major-Gen. Cobbe, C.B.; Cols. Cole, C.B., Tompson, C.B., and Utterson; Lieut.-Cols. Brind, Hunt, Mayne, and Parker; Majors T. Braddell, Barr, Dunning, Mansergh, Michel, Moir, Rolph, and Watson; Capts. Gilbert, Liardet, Reader, and Whittle; and Messrs. Cole, Griffith, Hyslop, Scott, Webb, Stewart-Savile, and W. K. M. Power.

25TH KING'S OWN BORDERERS. At the Albion, on Wednesday. Present:—Gen. Napier; Major-Gens. Wallace and Hallowes; Col. Hood; Majors Lees and Scriven; Capts. Barns, Dixon, Konarski, Claughton, and Beresford Peirse; Surg.-Major Markey; Messrs. Sidney Baird, Keene, and Newenham.

53RD SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY. At the Albion, on Tuesday. Present:—Gens. Sir C. Trollope, K.C.B., and Dalzell; Cols. Dyott, Auchinleck, Terrot, and Fendall; Majors Elmhirst and Prince; Capts. Fife, Beckwith, Lane, McClintock, Westby, Eyton, Hall, and Cotton; Sir Galbraith Logan, K.C.B.; Lieuts. Peyton, Jenkin, Austen, and Thatcher; and Mr. G. A. Leslie.

67TH HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. At Limmer's Hotel, on Wednesday. Present:—Gen. Thomas; Cols. Knowles, Caulfield, Pratt, Cardew, and Morgan; and Capts. Pierson, Smith, Price, and Connellan.

2ND BATTALION, THE WELSH REGIMENT (LATE 69TH). At the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday. Present:—Gen. D. E. Mackirdy, Col. of the Regt.; Cols. Hon. Fox-Powys, W. F. Butler, C.B., A.D.C., and Tulloch, C.B.; Sir Henry Fletcher; Lieut.-Col. Edgar; Majors Stirke, Dyke, W. A. Aitchison, and Law; Capts. Anderson, Ingram, Ball, and Penno; Brig.-Surgs. Whittaker and T. Clark; Lieuts. H. Martin, Caunter, and Wainman; and Messrs. C. I. F. Campbell and Dwelly.

"One of the Eight Hundred" writes:—"Permit me, before the Egyptian Campaign becomes a thing of the past, to bring to notice a body of men who have entirely been left unrewarded for their services by the 'powers that be.' I refer to drafts of the Royal Irish Regt., Royal Irish Fusiliers, and Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to the number of about 800, who embarked at Portsmouth on Sept. 4, 1882, on board the transport steamer Duke of Devonshire, and who were originally intended to have formed a reserve depôt at Alexandria. These drafts were composed chiefly of Army Reserve men, besides a few who had volunteered for active service with their regiments. They left England fully equipped for service in the field, and consequently had to make away with all their small kit, &c., for the loss of which they have not been compensated as other drafts who arrived in the country but a few hours before them have. On reaching Malta, the s.s. Duke of Devonshire received orders to proceed with all possible speed to the front of operations. Some little delay occurred in the Suez Canal owing to so much traffic, but Ismailia was reached and the drafts landed on the morning of Sept. 17. Here, under a scorching sun, and on burning sands, very hard duty had to be performed night and day, having only the bare sands to lie upon, and I therefore submit that these drafts endured greater hardships than many others who arrived days in advance of them. On Oct. 1 each draft joined its own regiment at Cairo, and was under canvas for some time, I myself till about the end of December, thus suffering precisely the same inconveniences and discomforture as those who have lately received the medals and gratuity. Simply because we did not land before Sept. 15, although actually in the country before hostilities ceased, we are excluded from receiving either medals for the country, or the gratuity as a reward for the arduous duties performed, and to compensate us for our 'hard-lying,' the majority of whom had left situations, homes, and families in response to the call of their country. I trust this will meet the notice of the proper authorities, and that they will see their way clear to give us at least some reward, after so freely bestowing them upon those who landed prior, many of whom having endured less hardships and privations than those for whom I appeal."

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that in future lieutenants of the British service who are serving as probationers for the Indian S.C. will not be recommended for promotion to captain in their British regiments.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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WE publish in another column a letter upon the present position of Regimental Officers. The grievance put forward by our correspondent, "A Disgusted Mud Major," is a real, not an imaginary one, and should receive the earnest attention of the Secretary of State for War. There can be no doubt that recent Army reform has materially altered the prospects of officers. Under the old system, it took from twenty-two to twenty-three years for an officer to work his way up through the regimental grades to the much-coveted rank of junior Major. This was a turning-point in his career. Once he became a Major, he left for ever behind him the monotony and drudgery of every-day company duty, a long continuance of which naturally damped the ardour of the most zealous soldier. Field-rank not only gave additional pay and well-earned repose, but there were fresh duties to perform, and this, in itself, acted as an incentive. The position was also clearly defined, and carried with it respect from all subordinates. The barrier between Captain and Major was very great, and only the most intimate contemporary ever thought of addressing a Major without giving him his proper title. As "A Disgusted Mud-Major" points out, all this is now changed. In most regiments Majors have been pulled down from the pedestal they formerly occupied, and are deprived of the respect which used invariably to accompany their rank. From the time when all these new Majors were created, there seems to have been a determination neither to look upon them as Field Officers, nor to treat them as such. The reason for this lowering of the rank is to be attributed to two causes, namely, a certain amount of jealousy on the part of the old Majors, who looked with disfavour upon this sudden inrush into their ranks, and the fact of the duties which the Majors of 1881 are called upon to perform being such as to deprive them of that respect which they would otherwise command. Our correspondent's case is undoubtedly a hard one, but, unfortunately, we know of many much harder. Our correspondent has under twenty years' service. We could point out many Majors of over twenty-three years' service doing Field Officer's work and that of Captain also. We are not surprised that the rank has been lowered, for no one knows exactly what the Major of to-day really is. One day he may be seen in gold-lace and spurs doing garrison duty, turning out the guard as Field Officer of the day, when the guard presents arms to him; on another occasion, he will be found, with his spurs plucked out, going round the men's dinners,—a duty he has performed, perhaps, for twenty or four-and-twenty years; then, as Captain of the week, he will be called upon to turn out the regimental guard, which does not present arms to him, though the sentry does. In face of such a state of things, it must be admitted that the present Major occupies a perfectly anomalous and undignified position, and the sooner he is removed from it, the better it will be for the service. It has always been a wonder to us how the regimental officer has so loyally carried out all the changes that have recently taken place in the Army. Patiently and conscientiously he performs the same duties that he has done for many years, and, in some instances, without the smallest hope of reward. Is there any other profession in existence the members of which are kept at the rudimentary drudgery for so long a time? The wonder is how any intelligent man can be induced to select the Army as a profession. There is in it only one road to success, and that is to change the spiked helmet for the cocked hat and feathers of the Staff. The man who makes the Army what it is, the regimental officer, who has to go through years of toil in teaching and drilling our young soldiers, is the one who gets least out of the service. All that he has to look forward to is, if he is lucky, the command of his regiment for four years. In our recent campaigns, has it been the regimental officer who has come in for the good things? No. Not only has he had to drill his men in time of peace, he has also had to teach them how to bear privation in time of war, and then lead them on to death, the glory being reaped by others. It is only fair, then, that his regimental career should be made as pleasant as possible, and that he should be relieved as early as possible from the monotony of purely routine duties. It seems to us that no more fitting time could be found for improving the officer's professional status than when he is promoted to the rank of Major. We have not been quite able to discover any advantage in the change of our regimental system as regards officers. As far as we can see, the only use of the second Lieutenant-Colonel is to criticise the actions of the Lieutenant-Colonel in command, and the increase of Majors has always been to us a mystery. Had we, when we tried to Germanise our Army, adopted the German system of four strong companies, instead of eight weak ones, there might have been some reason for the wholesale creation of Majors. We fail to see, however, that it requires a Major to command thirty or forty boys, when, before the introduction of short service, a Captain was in the habit of commanding with apparent ease from seventy to 100 men. That the present position of what our correspondent calls the "Mud Majors" should be taken under consideration, is evident, but we do not think that the grievance would be done away with by taking from all the Purchase Captains their companies when they become second senior Majors, because it might so happen, especially as far as the first twenty-five regiments are concerned, that three, if not four, of the senior Majors might be in the one battalion, then a junior on the lower scale of pay would enjoy advantages denied to a senior on the advanced scale. It may be as well to point out that the real reason for the creation of these superfluous Majors was a miscalculation of the result of the rule by which it was laid down that all Captains should be shelved at the age of 40. When too late, it was discovered that the number of Captains who would thus be retired would be altogether too alarming. Rather than acknowledge the ugly position of affairs, and admit the error that had been fallen into, the expedient was adopted of levelling up the senior Captains, so as to obviate the necessity of getting rid of them at the early age first fixed upon. Thus it is that the long-suffering and gullible British taxpayer is burdened with these expensive mementoes of the incapacity of those who have been vainly endeavouring to provide John Bull with a workable Military system, based on a German model.

IT cannot be denied that, notwithstanding the concessions made in the recent Army Circular to the officers of the Army Pay Department, will there still remain one or two well-defined grievances which will seriously interfere with the popularity of that branch of the service. These grievances must be remedied, if it is desired to make the Pay Department anything more than a kind of honourable retirement for men who have failed to make their mark elsewhere. Officers are continually heard to say that they joined the Pay Department much against their will, merely to avoid retirement. Under such circumstances, it can hardly be expected that these men will display that zeal in the discharge of their duties which the very nature of those duties renders necessary. This being so, it is maintained, with some show of justice, that rank in the Department should be still further levelled-up, up, and that all Chief Paymasters should be Colonels, and that all Staff Paymasters should become Lieutenant-Colonels after five years in the rank, on the same principle that officers of the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Departments and Army Medical Department are promoted. That the question of rank is not a mere sentimental grievance, recent events have too clearly proved. It is notorious that as soon as prospects of increased promotion were opened out to the Army, many officers, whose services the Department would have been glad to obtain, withdrew their names and returned to their regiments. Let us take the case of five Departments, viz., the Commissariat, Ordnance, Medical, and Chaplains' Departments. How do these Departments stand as regards relative rank? The Commissariat, Ordnance, Medical, and Chaplains' Departments have each five grades, those of Major-General, Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and Captain. The Pay Department has but four, those of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and Captain. We will now take the numbers in each rank, extracted from a recent *Army List*. The Medical Department has 11 Generals, 30 Colonels, 198 Lieutenant-Colonels, 233 Majors, and 414 Captains. The Commissariat, 3 Generals, 11 Colonels, 19 Lieutenant-Colonels, 41 Majors, and 69 Captains. The Ordnance, 1 General, 8 Colonels, 7 Lieutenant-Colonels, 26 Majors, and 48 Captains. The Chaplains, 1 General, 23 Colonels, 7 Lieutenant-Colonels, 12 Majors, and 37 Captains. The Pay Department, on the other hand, has no Generals, no Colonels, and only 12 Lieutenant-Colonels, to 109 Majors and 149 Captains. Thus, in a strength of 82, the Chaplains have 1 General, 23 Colonels; in a strength of 141, the Commissariat have 3 Generals and 11 Colonels; in a strength of 89, the Ordnance have 1 General and 8 Colonels; in a strength of 887, the Medical have 11 Generals and 30 Colonels; while in a strength of 270, the Army Pay Department has no Generals nor Colonels. There is a wide-spread feeling among regimental officers that service in the Pay Department is a snare and a delusion. Only those who see compulsory retirement staring them in the face will accept transfer to the Pay office. The aim of the War Office should be to popularise the department, but we fear it will never do this until the Department has a chief of its own at Head-quarters. This chief should be appointed without a moment's delay, for the idea of a civilian clerk being placed in charge of a department of soldiers is the very height of all absurdity, and the only wonder is that matters have run as smoothly as they have under such objectionable circumstances. The Department has simply been given a stone, where it asked for bread. Presumably the object of the framers of the revised Warrant was to fill up existing vacancies; but we venture to predict that they have gone out of their way to make the Department unpopular, and to place it in a position of inferiority when compared with other branches of the service. The standard for admission to the Department has been lowered by the recent changes, so as to include subalterns of not less than ten years' service; but a reference to the *Army List* shows that this source of supply is a very shallow one. Subalterns of ten years' service and over belong almost exclusively to the Royal Engineers, the Guards, and Indian Staff Corps. Even supposing that the prospect of becoming a Paymaster with the rank of Captain might prove a sufficient attraction to induce some Subalterns to volunteer for the Department, the Warrant has been framed so as to neutralise any advantage, by laying down that a Paymaster must serve ten years in that rank before attaining that of Major, or a total service of twenty years. The fact has evidently been lost sight of that under the old regulations a subaltern appointed Paymaster attained the rank of Major after a service of fifteen years, ten of which as Paymaster, whilst a civilian appointed to a paymastership succeeded to the rank in fifteen years. Now, in order to render the Department attractive, the period of service to qualify for the rank of Major has been prolonged to twenty years. It must be remembered that twenty years ago the rank of Major was of considerably greater value than it is at present. Every substantive Major of the Line serving on July 1, 1881, became a Lieutenant-Colonel, the senior Captains of regiments Majors, consequently, the rank of Major after fifteen years' service given to Paymasters under the old regimental system, was equivalent to that of Lieutenant-Colonel now-a-days. It is not conceivable that officers can be found so blind to their own interests as to surrender their combatant commissions, and enter a department which entails considerable responsibilities, when the Commissariat and Ordnance branches are equally open to them, and offer much better terms. Looked at from all stand-points, therefore, the revised Warrant is clearly a failure. It is simply the emanation of a civilian brain, and it serves to show the undesirability of allowing a civilian to control a military department. The framers of the new Warrant doubtless will contend that it ought to satisfy the wants of everybody. Those, however, who know what the feelings of soldiers are must see that it can do nothing of the sort. It is simply another proof of War-office pigheadedness and incapacity.

THE Danish Ordnance Select Committee have issued their Report on the experiments made in March last with armour-plates on the Island of Amager, near Copenhagen. A copy of this report has been forwarded to us by Mr. Nielsen, Director of Shipbuilding and Engineering, of the Danish Navy, to prove that our correspondent was at fault when he reported that the English plates were better than those of French manufacture which competed at the trials. We have, therefore, gone very carefully through the report, but fail to find the evidence of our Copenhagen correspondent in any way shaken. On the contrary, the facts previously reported in these columns appear to us to be more than confirmed by the results of the trials; while the conclusions arrived at by the members of the Select Committee seem drawn from false premises. During the trials, five rounds were fired at each of three targets, each target being composed of two plates, 100 millimètres in thickness. These three targets represented the Creuzot, the Marrel Frères, and the English Works, and when examined after the firing, were, according to the report before us, found to be in the following condition. The Creuzot steel plates were reduced to "fragments." The wrought-iron plates supplied by the Messrs. Marrel Frères were "very much cracked," while two shot had gone through. But the compound armour-plates supplied by Messrs. Cammell and Co., of Sheffield, remained "whole," having, however, been penetrated by two 9-inch shot, which, nevertheless, did not get through the backing or inner skin. We have quoted the actual words used by the Danish Ordnance Select Committee in their report, and, no doubt, many of our readers will wonder how it came to pass that the Committee reported in favour of steel plates which they describe as "in fragments" after the firing, when they also are forced to admit that the English compound armour-plates, when placed to the same ordeal, remained "whole." The reasoning of the Danish Committee is as follows:—"From this, it appears that the plates themselves have suffered in proportion to the number of shot kept out. The latter being the main point, it must be acknowledged that next to the steel plates, the greatest resistance has been rendered by the iron plates, which thus have discharged their duty best; whereas, the compound plates are inferior to the other sorts in both respects. It remains undecided whether the steel plates can keep out a 9-inch and the iron plates a 6-inch shot." Turning now to the drawings of the plates, showing the effect of each shot, we find that the Creuzot steel plates were, indeed, reduced to fragments by the five shots fired at them, so much so, that very little of those plates, only a small portion of the left-hand lower corner of the target, remained attached to the backing. Indeed, the ship's side was entirely exposed to the sixth shot, had one been fired; and the only conclusion we can draw from the results, as tabulated by the Danish Select Committee, is that steel disintegrates under concussion, forming crystals, which, no longer adhering together, crumble into fragments. Hence it follows that, in action, a concentrated broadside would so break up the steel armour at that spot at which the shots took effect as to denude the side at that spot of its protective armour, and leave it bare and fully exposed to the deadly effect of the next broadside or shot striking at the same spot. The wrought-iron plates would be much in the same condition, but the compound plates, while effectually keeping out the lighter projectiles, would allow those of the heavier ordnance to penetrate, but force them to so far expend their energy in the act as to be unable to get through the backing or inner skin. Having undergone this punishment, the compound plates still remain "whole," and continue to protect the side of the ship, instead of crumbling off "in fragments," as do the Creuzot steel plates. It was on these grounds that the English, Italian, and Russian Committees reported in favour of, and that their respective Governments adopted, compound armour-plates, in preference to steel plates, for protecting the sides of armour-clads. But the members of the Danish Ordnance Select Committee, wiser in their generation, reverse the cumulative decisions of other nations, and, notwithstanding that steel, having been crystallized, falls in fragments from the target, and thus denudes it of all protection, still pronounce in favour of this metal, because the plates composed of it have kept out all the five shots fired at them, forgetting that, after that last shot, there was no steel armour left, while the compound armour-plate remained "whole." Neither the English, nor the Russian, nor the German, nor the Austro-Hungarian, nor even the French Government allow themselves to be influenced by the apparent results of the Spezzia experiments of last November, and all maintain their faith in compound armour, notwithstanding that then the compound plates fell from the target, owing to defective bolting, while the Creuzot plates, with their twenty bolts to the English six, remained firm. In Denmark, however, the result is reversed. The Creuzot steel plates break up into fragments and fall to the ground, while the English compound armour plates remain "whole," and yet the Danish Select Committee chose the steel plate as the best! After the Spezzia trials, Messrs. Schneider, of the Creuzot works, circulated photographs showing the compound armour-plate broken and fallen to the ground, and the Creuzot steel plate "whole" and still adhering to its backing, and claimed the victory. But naval and military experts were not to be deceived so easily. Further trials were ordered, and Admiral Acton, Minister of Marine, recently stated, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies,—"These recent results, relatively unfavourable to the Schneider armour, caused no little surprise to those who had an impression of the goodness of the Schneider metal, gathered from the photographs and drawings showing the 48-centimètre compound armour fallen from the target after the second shot from the 100-ton gun, while the Schneider plate only partially fell at the third shot. But, admitting what has been stated, I would remark that, if the fourth shot had failed to bring the Creuzot plate from its backing, it would only have been by reason of its better bolting." Then, alluding to the Gâvres experiments, Admiral Acton remarked that here "the armour was all well bolted, and in the same manner the Cammell compound plate of fifty tapered to forty centimètres covered the target until the fourth shot; while the Schneider after the second shot could no longer resist, and either fell or was perforated." The Danes would, therefore, do well not to allow themselves to be influenced by the results of a single experiment, for, in point of hardness, "compound armour is far superior to Schneider." This is a most important fact, for in modern men-of-war the turret or battery must be so protected that the enemy's projectiles shall neither penetrate, nor so demolish the armour as to expose the backing. "Compound armour, so long as its pieces remain together, behaves better against perforation than any other. In compound armour the projectile makes a clearly defined penetration, whilst Schneider armour has its metal dislodged, presenting phenomena analogous to those produced upon the old iron armour, although in somewhat minor proportions. We have seen that the fragments which remain attached to the target can be perforated, and, in fact, at the second shot fired at Ochta, near St. Petersburg, and at the fourth shot at Spezzia, this happened to the Schneider plates. In compound armour, however, it is pretty certain that, with good and numerous bolts, the fragments would remain fixed to the target, and would not be dislodged." Such is the present aspect of the question. We have quoted at length from Rear-Admiral Acton's speech to show how, after that speech was delivered, the advocates of steel plates have shifted their ground, and now argue that "plates in fragments" are superior to "plates that remain whole," on the false premise that "plates suffer in proportion to the number of shots kept out;" and "this being the main point," conclude that the Creuzot steel plates "in fragments" are better than the English compound armour-plates which have remained "whole." We think it a pity that the efficiency of a Navy and the safety of a nation should be imperilled by sophistical arguments such as those employed by the Danish Ordnance Select Committee.

We are requested to state that there is no foundation for the report current in some of the daily papers that a Naval review will be held at Spithead on the assembly of the Reserve Squadron for the annual summer cruise, but that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will take the opportunity of the Squadron being together to inspect the ships before they leave.

Rear-Admiral Salmon, V.C., was at Cape Town on May 22, when the *Boadicea* had been five weeks in the fine new graving dock, over which the Harbour Board has sole control. The managers of the dock evinced the greatest eagerness to do everything that was asked of them by Captain Church, and nothing could well have exceeded their civility. This large dock is capable of taking in the largest ship yet built, and is especially well adapted for men-of-war. The good people of Cape Town availed themselves of the visit of the *Boadicea* to testify to Admiral Salmon their delight at the recovery of Mrs. Salmon from her dangerous illness, and a round of gaiety made the five weeks the *Boadicea* has been in dock fly fast. Captain Church and the officers gave a splendid ball in the Exchange, which is admitted by all in Cape Town to have been by far the best entertainment of the kind ever given in the colony. The leading merchants at the Cape gave a return ball in excellent style, and the members of the Civil Service Club entertained Admiral Salmon, Captain Church, and the officers of the *Boadicea* at a dinner, which the "Rag" would find some difficulty in equalling. Numerous private parties on shore also testified to the high esteem in which all on board the flagship are held in the colony. The *Boadicea* will be ready for sea about June 22, and will then most probably visit the east coast as far as Durban, before returning to the Cape for the remaining winter months of the commission.

Without communicating with Lord Charles Beresford, the Council of the Royal United Service Institution last Saturday advertised that the lecture on "Machine Guns," announced for June 15, would not be delivered by that distinguished officer. This arbitrary conduct is all the more remarkable, that the Council asked Lord Charles Beresford whether he would like to put off his lecture, and only advertised it as countermanded after receiving that officer's reply that he would prefer to be allowed to stick to the date assigned to him. Since then Lord Charles Beresford has heard not a word from the Council, and must have been somewhat astonished at the advertisement they inserted—we now find by mistake—in our columns last Saturday. The lecture was duly delivered yesterday afternoon, but want of space prevents our noticing many of its important and interesting features this week.

Unforeseen difficulties have been encountered by the Government in passing the Bills granting a lump sum to Lords Alcester and Wolseley, and it is not expected that these officers will receive the grants a grateful country in no manner begrudges them for some time to come, owing to the obstruction of the Irreconcilables in Parliament. The Ministry are entirely to blame for the present state of affairs, as their conduct is only open to one assumption, and that is, that the Government first proposed to grant Lords Alcester and Wolseley a pension to disarm the opposition of the opponents to such grants, ultimately only appearing to give way, and adopt their suggestion that a lump sum would be more in accordance with their views. But, even after having adopted the suggestion of the Radicals on this point, and proposed to grant Lords Alcester and Wolseley a lump sum each, to enable them to maintain with dignity that new state in life which they have been called upon to assume, the Government find the whole of their policy which created the situation called in question, and their traversers unwilling to give way an inch.

Naval and Military correspondents furnishing service information to the Press cannot be too particular as to accuracy, especially when dealing with what concerns individual officers. A statement appeared last week in the *Western Morning News* to the effect that the officer who is to succeed Colonel Mawbey as Commandant of the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney, on July 3 next, would only enjoy the command for a few months, as General Schomberg, C.B., the senior General of the corps, must retire in October, and thus advance the new Commandant to the rank of Major-General. On this point, the informant of our contemporary is in error, since General Schomberg does not retire for age, under the Order in Council of November 29, 1881, until October 5, 1886; and thus, so far as General Schomberg is concerned, the new Commandant may run out his three years in command.

"Flags, National and Mercantile, House Flags, and Funnels," is the title of an unostentatious-looking but most highly useful little book, compiled by Mr. James Griffin, J.P., one of the members of the well-known firm of Naval publishers whose establishment on the Hard at Portsmouth has already been of great use to the Navy. In time of war or in time of peace, this work will be found equally useful on board all ships, whether belonging to the Royal Navy or to the Merchant Service, as, with this book in hand, it is possible to distinguish nearly every line of merchant ships plying their trade upon the ocean, and thus establish at a glance the nationality of the steamer or sailing ship in sight. The work is one that no officer should be without, and the publishers invite all shipowners whose house flags and distinguishing marks have not yet been noticed to send in particulars of the same. Ships registered in this work would have to repaint on changing flags in time of war.

The Duke of Marlborough will on Monday inquire of the Government, in reference to the loss of her Majesty's ship *Lively*, whether any representations have been made to the Board of Admiralty or other department with the view of having the rock known as the "Hen and Chickens" buoyed; and, if so, for what reason a precaution apparently so necessary for the safety of her Majesty's ships has not been taken; also to inquire whether any similar representations have been at any time made with reference to a well-known danger called the "North Shoal," off the west coast of the Orkneys; and whether, in view of the recent catastrophe, the marking of that danger by means of a buoy will be seriously considered; and to move for any correspondence on the subjects.

The Admiralty have informed Captain Pollard that he must either resign the command of the *Defence*, or submit to be tried by court-martial for hazarding the safety of that ironclad in the Mersey. Captain Pollard has elected to be tried by court-martial, and it is expected the trial will take place at Portsmouth. Commander Parr and the officers of the *Lively* being placed upon their trial at the same port, for the loss of their ship.

A correspondent, holding a position of high command in the Navy, writes to call attention to the uncompromising opposition maintained towards scientific inventions having for their object the facilitating of navigation, by the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty. Sir William Thompson's automatic sounding apparatus and patent compass are two cases in point. Although the value of these instruments is now universally admitted, the Hydrographic Department stand in the way of their general adoption in the Navy, and the reason why is anything but clear. The *Phœnix* and the *Lively* might have been saved from wreck, had these instruments been in use.

Lord Alcester has at last made up his mind as to why he did bombard the forts of Alexandria. It was not in retaliation for the previous massacre of Europeans, as stated by Lord Alcester shortly after landing in England, after vacating the command of the Mediterranean Fleet. Lord Alcester, replying to the inquiries of a correspondent as to the action of the British Fleet at Alexandria, now says:—"I never bombarded the city of Alexandria. I attacked the forts and batteries of Alexandria, situated at some distance from the city, not in consequence of the massacre, but because the party of Arabi, then in power, continued, in defiance of my repeated warnings, to make preparations for sinking her Majesty's ships under my command. If I had not done so, I should have been unworthy to hold her Majesty's commission." At the Mansion House, however, Lord Alcester said:—"The extreme difficulty that attended the work I had to do was in the early part. It was impossible after the massacres that took place at Alexandria on June 11 to do anything in the way I should have liked. Had it not been for the enormous European population and Levantine population, subjects of European Powers, I think it very possible that with the small force we had we should have endeavoured to have settled matters on the following morning; but that was impossible in the circumstances. There is a distinguished diplomatist present who will bear me out in saying that, had we attempted to seek that redress which we were entitled to demand, the lives of the enormous European population of Cairo and of Egypt generally would have been placed in peril. I was told in distinct terms that I must do nothing. I was requested to do nothing until measures could be adopted to remove the European population. The massacre of Alexandria took place on June 11. I will ask you to pay attention to what I say now. The last vessel containing refugees from Egypt was towed out of the harbour of Alexandria at 4 p.m. on July 10, and we attacked the batteries at 7 o'clock on the following morning. Therefore, there was no lack of promptitude in endeavouring to redress the grievances we had to obtain redress for." From this it is evident that Lord Alcester was not cut out for a politician.

Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay arrived at Fiume in the *Alexandra*, accompanied by the *Téméraire*, on June 10. Lord John at once landed and called on Count Szapary, Governor of Fiume, who returned the visit, and in the evening entertained the Admiral and the officers of the English ironclads at dinner. On Tuesday last Count Szapary gave a grand ball and garden party in honour of the English officers. The whole town was *en fête*, and after the banquet the guests descended by a special staircase into the great square of the town, where dancing was carried on, the square, like the palace and its surroundings, being brilliantly illuminated. On Wednesday the Vice-Admiral gave a luncheon on board the *Alexandra*, and afterwards accompanied the Governor and a select party on a special trip through the harbour. Lord John Hay inspected the Naval Academy in Fiume, and expressed himself pleased with the arrangements. Count Szapary and his family breakfasted with the Admiral on Thursday. Afterwards the officers of the *Alexandra* gave a dance, to which the members of the Fiume aristocracy were invited. The marines and sailors had leave to go on shore, and though they went in large numbers, not the slightest excess occurred. Subsequently, the *Alexandra* and *Téméraire* left for Lussin-Piccolo, at the entrance to the Gulf of Quarnero, on their way to join the rest of the Fleet at Trieste. A ball was to be given there on board the *Monarch*, and Captain Burton, the English Consul, was to entertain the officers of the Fleet and the local authorities at a garden fête. The *Monarch*, *Inflexible*, *Carysfort*, and *Decoy* received much attention at Trieste, from the fact of their having taken part in the bombardment of Alexandria. The festivities included a grand ball and garden party at the Castle of Miramare.

At the dinner of the Royal Naval Club of 1765, on June 12, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Harry Keppel in the chair, at which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was the guest, an Admiral who commands in chief at one of our principal Naval ports, and who is not a member of that club, made his appearance at the festive board, and insisted on taking his seat, although uninvited, and told it was not the club to which he belongs. The members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 are furious.

Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, K.C.B., hoisted his flag on board the *Hawk* at Sheerness on Wednesday, and proceeded to Spithead, to assume the command of the Reserve Squadron. The ships composing this Squadron assembled yesterday at Portland, and the following programme has been issued of their cruise:—

Date Arriving.	Place.	Date Leaving.	Probable Days in Port.
...	Portland	June 18	3
June 18	Spithead	„ 20	2
„ 21	Downs	„ 22	1
„ 24	Heligoland	„ 26	2
„ 30	Bergen	July 4	4
July 6	Lerwick	„ 9	3
„ 10	Kirkwall	„ 12	2
„ 13	Cromarty	„ 17	4
„ 19	Leith	„ 21	2
„ 24	Downs	„ 25	1
„ 26	Spithead	...	...

A correspondent serving in the Mediterranean brings to our notice an episode in the Egyptian Campaign which has escaped notice, though well deserving a place in the records of that war. According to our correspondent, Lieutenant Cecil Burney, R.N., of the *Carysfort*, was landed at Ismailia, in charge of two Gatling guns. Here he appears to have been forgotten or lost sight of, for he advanced with the division of the Army under General Willis, and found himself, on August 24, on the extreme right of that officer's command when the battle of Tel-el-Mahouta commenced. During the day, the Egyptian troops pressed hard on the British right, and General Willis and Staff watched the advance of the enemy in this direction, not entirely without apprehension. No one knew the Gatlings were there, hence Lieutenant Burney was left to act on his own judgment and responsibility. Like a true seaman, this young officer preferred close quarters to long bowling, and waited for Arabi's troops to get well within point-blank range before opening fire. Then the Gatlings were allowed to rattle out their deadly fire, and much to the relief of General Willis, the enemy was seen to halt, waver, break, and fly, utterly routed. Away galloped the General to ascertain the cause of the sudden stampede of the Egyptians, and on coming up to the *Carysfort's* men warmly complimented Lieutenant Burney and those under his command for their coolness and gallantry. Sir Garnet Wolseley did the same. But as no senior Naval officer was present, no report was made officially of this episode in the campaign, which now reaches us from an authentic source. Indeed, we are assured that much astonishment is expressed throughout the Mediterranean Fleet at Lieutenant Burney's name having been omitted from the list of those thought worthy of some special mark of distinction in recognition of their services, but we fail to see how the Admiralty are to blame, if, as stated, no official report of the occurrence ever reached them. Still, it is not too late to rectify an unintentional omission. Lord Wolseley and General Willis can either confirm or contradict the report, and we therefore hope the Admiralty will take the case into their consideration.

A correspondent with the Channel Squadron writes from Vigo on June 4 as follows:—"We left Gibraltar this day week (May 28), and have had a pleasant and uneventful passage. We started in the afternoon at about 2 o'clock, leaving the *Northumberland* behind to await the arrival of the P. and O. mail steamer, which was due that day. We passed the steamer the *Nizam* off Tarifa, and the *Northumberland* joined us during the night. Next day was devoted to steam tactics, with 'Clear ship for action' for evening drill. On the 30th, the ships spread for target practice in the forenoon. About noon the troopship *Himalaya* passed, standing towards the Straits of Gibraltar. On Friday, the glorious 1st of June, we passed the Bowlings early in the morning. The Squadron proceeded for the day in groups of two, the *Minotaur* and *Neptune* forming one group, and working independently. The Admiral spent part of the day on board the *Neptune*. In the afternoon a French man-of-war passed us, standing to the southward, and exchanged salutes with the *Minotaur*. The next day a slight fog was experienced in the forenoon, but did not last long enough to occasion any delay, and we arrived and moored off the town of Vigo about 3 o'clock. We did not make sail at all during the trip, as head-winds were experienced the whole way. The country about here is looking very green and pretty, and there is great abundance of fruit and flowers, always welcome on arrival in harbour. We found our mails waiting for us. The post comes in every morning and brings us our daily papers, only four days old. On the passage out from England of the *Neptune*, it was found that the heat from the funnels was such as to destroy all the gear on the mainmast, and render it quite unserviceable. Previous to leaving Gibraltar she unbent sails on the mainmast, and sent down all yards except the topsail; as soon as she had moored on arrival here she sent up yards and bent sails, which seems a rather amusing reversal of the natural order of things; but, of course, it was for the sake of uniformity of appearance. It is supposed that her rig will be permanently altered the next time she goes home. A Spanish frigate, the *Lealtad*, arrived to-day and exchanged salutes with the *Minotaur*. The Squadron regatta is fixed to take place the week after next at Arosa Bay."

The General Orders for the current month contain a statement showing the relative rank of Warrant Officers in the Army with those in the Navy. Conductors of supplies and stores and 1st-class master gunners are to rank with gunners, boatswains, and carpenters in the Navy, but will be senior to them. All other Warrant Officers in the Army, such as serjeant-majors, schoolmasters, and bandmasters, will rank with midshipmen and clerks. This is giving relative rank to the Army at the expense of the Navy. As midshipmen rank with ensigns in the Army, we presume that serjeant-majors, bandmasters, &c., may now claim the same rank, and we may soon expect to hear of Midshipman H.R.H. Prince George of Wales being told to give precedence to Serjeant-Major Pipeclay or Bandmaster Clarionet. If midshipmen in the Navy rank with ensigns in the Army, and warrant officers in the Army rank with midshipmen in the Navy, what is the relative rank in the Navy of ensigns in the Army? Lord Dundreary is evidently wanted to solve the riddle, as we are getting very much "mixed," it seems.

In a debate on recruiting in the House of Lords on the 12th, Lord Ellenborough expressed his belief that the Volunteer movement had caused the greatest injury to recruiting for the Army. This opinion seems to be groundless, for the vast majority of the Volunteers are men whose occupations and positions in life are settled, and who would not join the Regular Army under any circumstances. We have no doubt that the Volunteer movement induces a taste for a military life, and thus aids recruiting. The Duke of Cambridge showed his knowledge of the working of our military system (such as it is) by expressing his dissent from Lord Ellenborough.

Lord Eustace Cecil will on Monday ask the Secretary of State for War whether it is true that, in consequence of the large number of Reserve men brought up for rioting and drunkenness before the magistrates at Portsmouth, and who are at present waiting to be sent home, the commanding officers of the forts at which they are stationed have given notice that they will no longer advance money to pay fines, the result of which will be that the men will now invariably be sent to prison; and, if so, whether he will find some remedy for a state of things which, if allowed to go on, may have a serious effect in deterring men from re-enlisting or joining the Reserve.

We regret exceedingly that we are unable to notice, as fully as it deserves, a letter from Sir Edward Sullivan, which appeared in the *Morning Post* of yesterday. Unfortunately, the time and the space at our disposal are so limited, that we cannot do more than urge all who are interested in the efficiency and the *reality* of our Army to read Sir Edward Sullivan's admirable letter. Many, perhaps, will differ with him on some points; but the cogency of his arguments will be admitted by all unprejudiced readers, as surely as the keenness of his sarcasms will be felt by those who tried to ruin the British Army, and have nearly succeeded.

The Fourth Annual Military Tournament will be opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Monday next, and will continue throughout the week. As the proceeds will be devoted to a most deserving object—to increase the Cambridge Fund for Old and Disabled Soldiers—we trust that our readers who may be in town during the week will give the tournament their support. If it is conducted as successfully as last year, it will well repay a visit. Great credit is certainly due to the honorary secretaries, Colonel the Hon. P. S. Methuen, C.B., and Captain Tully for their exertions in organising the affair.

We understand that an attempt will be made to retard the promotions which are due in the Corps of Royal Marines in the course of a few weeks. There are officers who view with distaste the compulsory-retirement regulations, and would not be averse to upsetting the Order in Council which was promulgated two years ago. In the interest of the whole corps, we trust that no individual interests will be allowed to stand in the way of the general advantage which is secured by a steady flow of promotion. It must be remembered that the disasters which would be entailed on many officers by interfering with compulsory retirement in the higher ranks, though they may not be felt immediately, are very real, and far outweigh any injury which could be sustained by an officer who has reached the highest grades of the service being compelled to retire when his term of office has expired. When young officers are compulsorily retired, unless they have obtained promotion before a certain age, it would be simply cruel to make exceptions to the rule compelling their seniors to go, and thereby postponing the promotion upon which their whole career, to say nothing of their income, depends. The Order in Council is one of such recent date that it is scarcely possible to believe that the Admiralty will allow it to be set aside to serve any single officer's interests, when the interests of every officer in the whole corps are more or less involved in its impartial operation.

The total establishment of non-commissioned officers and men of the several Cavalry and Infantry regiments in Egypt and the Mediterranean, of their twin battalions and depôts, on April 1, 1883, was,—Serjeants and farriers, 1,703; trumpeters, buglers, and drummers, 594; rank and file, 26,822; total, 29,119. Horses, 400.

If, as we hear was the case, the late Sir W. Palliser was about to prosecute an official charge of a grave character against certain persons connected with the War Department, which he had already formulated and put into print at the time of his sudden and lamented death, it is a circumstance which adds additional weight to the demand for an official inquiry. A great Government department—like Cæsar's wife—ought never to allow itself to be placed in a position to be even suspected, and on public grounds alone, therefore, it is incumbent that there should be a rigid and impartial investigation of the facts. This is not a party question, but one which concerns the public generally, and more especially at this moment, when the whole armament of our Navy is being changed.

There is one subject on which all military men whose opinions are worth recording are unanimous,—we mean their decided objections to the construction of the Channel Tunnel. In the evidence of General Sir Lintorn Simmons, and later in that of the Duke of Cambridge, these objections are stated so clearly and so strongly as to be absolutely unanswerable. We trust that no speculative or merely commercial considerations will be allowed any weight in comparison with the safety of the country.

The Army has been so upset by recent changes that officers and men have long since learnt that it is no use to be surprised at anything. Hitherto, in arranging Colonial reliefs, regiments have invariably been selected for service which, during their previous tour of foreign service, did duty in India, regiments which had been in the Colonies going to India. But all this seems now to have been changed, for it is currently reported that the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers are to go in September to Bermuda, a station from which they returned as recently as December, 1877. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that this move really is contemplated. If it is, it clearly proves the slipshod manner in which matters are worked now at the Horse Guards or War Office, or whatever department it is that really orders these things in this age of Army mismanagement.

We understand the reason of the delay in filling up the numerous vacancies in the list of Major-Generals on the Active List of the Army is owing, as usual, to disputes between the War Office and the Treasury.

The annual changes of stations of Cavalry regiments in Ireland have now been decided upon, and will be carried out as follows, viz.:—1st Royal Dragoons, from Dublin to Newbridge; 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), from Ballincollig to Leeds; 5th Lancers, from Newbridge to Dublin; 11th Hussars, from Leeds to Cahir; 18th Hussars, from Longford to Dublin; 20th Hussars, from Cahir to Ballincollig; and 21st Hussars, from Dublin to Athlone.

We stated in our last issue that some important modifications are in contemplation in the regulations for the management of Serjeants' Messes. We cannot help feeling that any changes on the lines laid down would be a most ill-advised move, and would render the obtaining of good non-commissioned officers almost impossible. It is hard enough now to persuade men to take a stripe. The greatest inducement to them to accept promotion is the prospect of obtaining the comforts and conveniences of the serjeants' mess. The mess is the only place the serjeant can resort to, to get away for a short time from the men; and in it he should have as much comfort and latitude allowed him as is consistent with his position, which our would-be Army reformers seem to forget is a very responsible and respectable one, and one of which the prestige should be raised by every means possible. On the other hand, power should be placed in the hands of Commanding Officers of closing altogether, or curtailing considerably, the privileges of a serjeants' mess in which irregularities are found to exist. The Commanding Officer is the best judge of whether the serjeants of his regiment are worthy of their privileges, and in his hands should rest the power to augment or withdraw them.

Lord Wemyss will on Thursday, July 5, move, "That, having regard to the defective state of our Military organisation, and to the great importance of the Militia force, it is essential that the Militia be recruited up to its established strength; and that the Militia Reserve should, as intended by its originator, the late General Peel, be borne in excess of the Militia establishment."

The General Orders for the Army, dated June 1, comprise 20 distinct paragraphs or orders, most of them relating to points of detail, and not calling for special notice. The chest-measurement for recruits for the Royal Artillery and the standard of height for the Foot Guards are reduced. The most important order is that headed "Extensions of Service;" yet it is the last in the series, possibly that it should not attract unnecessary notice. It does not occupy as much space or look so imposing as three preceding orders, announcing merely the adoption of Territorial titles by certain Volunteer Corps, and the change of designation of a regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry. These orders are not called what they are—changes of title or designation—but they bear the pompous, indeed, the ridiculous, heading of "Army Organisation.

The number of horses of the 19th Hussars in Egypt, on April 1, 1883, by an official return was:—Fit for duty, 310; at grass, 150; sick or lame, 21; total, 481. At the Depôt of the regiment there were 27 fit for duty, 3 sick or lame; total, 30.

This extract from a private letter from Lieutenant-Colonel —— will be read with interest:—"I was much impressed with Captain Walter's excellent letter in the *Times*, and can endorse every word of it. My experience is very considerable, as I have been doing regimental duty for nearly 28 years; so I ought to know something about it. I have no hesitation in affirming that all four battalions of my regiment are worse in every respect than they were 20 years ago—in numbers, physique, dress, drill, discipline, marching power, carrying power, and all that makes a soldier. 'Yes,' replies a Liberal War-Office official, 'but you had no Reserve then.' No Reserve then,—why, the 1st Battalion when I joined it, turned out eight companies of 90 men on parade; we left four companies of 50 men each at Malta, and four companies of nearly 120 men each in England, which latter soon increased to 240 men each—a pretty good Reserve, that, for one battalion!"

The question of constructing the railway from Sibi to Quetta is again under the consideration of the Indian Government. We always expected that when this railway was actually begun and abandoned, "official economy" would probably reconstruct the works at no distant date.

An official Return of the services and ages of the non-commissioned officers and men of the several Cavalry and Infantry regiments in Egypt and the Mediterranean, on April 1, 1883, gives the following results:—One Cavalry regiment, 17 Infantry battalions. Under 1 year's service, 848 men; between 1 and 2 years, 3,759; between 2 and 3 years, 2,537; between 3 and 4 years, 2,135; between 4 and 5 years, 1,291; between 5 and 6 years, 759; between 6 and 7 years, 490; between 7 and 10 years, 514; between 10 and 14 years, 697; between 14 and 18 years, 455; 18 years and upwards, 229; total, 13,714 men. Their respective ages are:—Under 18 years, 187 men; between 18 and 19 years, 128; between 19 and 20 years, 711; between 20 and 21 years, 2,828; between 21 and 24 years, 4,758; 24 years and upwards, 5,102. A Return also gives the services and ages of the non-commissioned officers and men of the corresponding or twin battalions, where they are at home, and of the depôts, of the regiments serving in Egypt and the Mediterranean. Under 1 year, 2,702 men; between 1 and 2 years, 1,755; between 2 and 3 years, 1,311; between 3 and 4 years, 1,298; between 4 and 5 years, 1,365; between 5 and 6 years, 1,367; between 6 and 7 years, 831; between 7 and 10 years, 892; between 10 and 14 years, 1,686; between 14 and 18 years, 1,298; 18 years and upwards, 642; not reported, 59; total, 15,206. The ages of the men are:—Under 18 years, 253; between 18 and 19, 143; between 19 and 20, 1,845; between 20 and 21, 1,757; between 21 and 24, 3,564; 24 years and upwards, 7,585; not reported, 59.

We heartily congratulate Lord Wolseley on the success of the Ministerial proposal with regard to his pension. His Lordship must have felt himself in a most uncomfortable position lately, and it is as well, perhaps, that the settlement of the matter was not longer delayed, for there is unmistakeable evidence all through the country that some people blame his Lordship to a greater or less degree for the present lamentable condition into which the British Army has been brought, under the influence of short service, localisation, territorialism, and the thousand and one other "fads" included in that most comprehensive term "Army reform." The few members of the party of progress have had rewards literally showered upon them, but what about the many men who were far-seeing enough to recognise the pitfalls which stood in the way? We could name cases by the hundred in which officers of recognised ability have been subjected to all manner of pains and penalties because they would not blindly follow where others wished to lead. What is to be these men's reward now? The party of progress has made much capital for itself out of the work of demolition. Will it be allowed to make further profit, now that the fallacy of reform has been openly exposed.

Trials have lately been made near Berlin with a new military single-loading rifle, the invention of a Mr. Garve. At a range of 350 yards the deviation is said to exceed eight inches. The lock and breech mechanism of the new rifle consists of only three separate parts, as compared with sixteen of the Mauser. In firing against time, ten shots more per minute were discharged from the Garve than from the Mauser.

The Autumn Manœuvres of the 11th German Army Corps, consisting of thirteen regiments of Infantry, six of Cavalry, three of Artillery, one Army Service Corps (Train) battalion, one battalion of Pioneers, and one school of non-commissioned officers, will be held in the neighbourhood of Frankfort-on-the-Main during the month of September. The following troops will participate in the same:—Infantry regiments, Nos. 32, 80, 81, 83, 87, 88, 94, 95, 97, 115, 116, 117, and 118; Cavalry regiments, 5th, 23rd, and 24th Dragoons, 13th and 14th Hussars, and 9th Uhlans; Artillery regiments, 11, 25, and 27; the 11th Pioneer Battalion, and the Biebrich non-commissioned officers school. The whole corps will be reviewed by the Emperor near Homburg on September 21, after which the corps manœuvres, extending over six days, will commence. A sham-fight is to take place on the 24th. The head-quarters of the Emperor will not remain stationary at one place, as has always been the case up to the present, but it will be changed from Frankfort-on-the-Main to Homburg, and then to Wiesbaden. It is expected that during his stay at the latter place, the Emperor will unveil the national monument on the Niederwold. On the conclusion of the above manœuvres, some interesting siege operations will be undertaken against the Fortress of Coblenz, in which the river monitors *Rhein* and *Mosel* will participate. Major-General von Adler, Inspector of the 1st Division of Engineers, will have charge of the operations, assisted by Colonels Sobbe, Chief of the General Staff of the 8th Army Corps, and Hassel, Chief of Department in the great General Staff. Siege operations will be commenced on October 1 by a cannonade of Fort Ehrenbreitstein, on the right bank of the Rhine. This work, which in the days of smooth-bore guns was one of the strongest in Europe, is now within easy range of several mountains accessible to artillery. The main body of the besieging force will be posted on the banks of the Moselle, and commence an attack on the Karthause, a strong fort on the left bank of the Rhine. This fort commands the town, being situated on the summit and side of a hill in its rear. The head-quarters of General von Adler will be at the village of Moselweiss. The garrison of Coblenz will make a sortie to the right bank of the Rhine, crossing the river by the railway and boat bridges, under cover of the monitors and Forts Ehrenbreitstein and Karthause. The monitors will not attempt to ascend the Moselle for the purpose of dislodging the enemy, as impassible obstructions are supposed to have been placed there. Coblenz is the connecting-link between the strong fortress of Mayence and Cologne, and would prove impregnable so long as either of these places held out; but there can be no doubt that, if left to its own resources, and deprived of all succour from outside, Coblenz would be speedily reduced by an enterprising enemy.

LORD MORLEY'S COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Lord Wolseley, while "not at all wishing to find fault," has succeeded in conveying to the public the impression that any rough-and-ready arrangements made by well-intentioned people for the care of the sick and wounded in war, quite excell the best attempts the Army Medical Department, organised for the purpose, can make under the present system. He appears to have paid a visit to a hospital in Cairo, and to have interviewed therein a "hospital doctor" with whom he was "very angry." At this interview, he made his views as to the deficiencies known to the "hospital doctor," and said he "would come back in a week; and he came back in a week," to find himself "naturally very angry," for the second time, with the hospital doctor, who had the bad taste to shelter himself behind the Commissary-General of Ordnance. Lady Strangford wanted no Commissary, and her poor sick men had no flies about them, and all her patients had beds; but Lord Wolseley is unable to say how long Lady Strangford had been there. But that was a difficult problem, of course; and there was "no excuse whatever" for the hospital doctor at Cairo. Lord Wolseley does not state whether the hospital doctor he mentions was Dr. Hanbury, the responsible head of all hospitals and medical arrangements; but he came back in a week. He may have addressed Dr. Hanbury in the course of that week as to the horrors—easily removable, according to him—which the men endured in hospital, but he does not say he did so. This looks like ignoring the principal medical officer, and it certainly was not dignified to attack a man who had no better shelter than a Commissary of Ordnance. Once was all very well, but Lord Wolseley returned in a week to renew it. "Go out and buy whisks yourself, and I will pay for them." "Never mind the Commissary of Ordnance." Here was a general officer, commanding-in-chief, lecturing a "hospital doctor," instead of consulting the head of his medical staff. If Lord Wolseley had shown his anxiety for the sick in the latter way, and mentioned before the Committee the results of his doing so, he would have probably had better results than returning after a week more "angry" than before with the hospital doctor, and he would have offended nobody. Whether the existing system or the regimental is the more advantageous generally, for war and for peace time, I cannot say, but in arriving at a decision either way, I doubt if the Committee have been aided by the "illustrations of the system," given so very apologetically, but so very studiedly, by Lord Wolseley. The effect of what he is reported to have said cannot be other than to damage the reputation, not merely of the system at present in force, but of the members of the Medical Department of the Army as a body. And this will be the effect, even if Lord Wolseley had repeated a dozen instead of half-a-dozen times the phrase "I made great allowances," which so little conceals his apparent intention. Lord Wolseley's remedy is to let a military officer, not a medical military officer, direct in all administrative matters. He says if a military officer were there, then there would have been—what he appears to wish it supposed there was not—sympathy for the sick and suffering men. A military officer's sympathy would doubtless have caused him to bring whisks with him from England, and mosquito-curtains. But the medical officer was reduced to "acting according to his lights," and "according to the customs or the habits that he had been brought up in." Lord Wolseley and his Staff could get excellent bread. Their great sympathy helped them here, no doubt. It does not appear that it extended far beyond themselves, nor does it seem to have struck Lord Wolseley that even had the medical officers the power to do it, they would have had little chance in the competition with his Staff officers for the excellent bread put on his lordship's table. Would not these very Staff officers have probably said, "Who authorised you to purchase food supplies?" The sick come from the healthy. Why did not Lord Wolseley make provision for good food supplies for his men? Money was no object. "A penny or a pound a loaf, it did not matter." Why did he not arrange all to his satisfaction before he left England?—but then he was Sir Garnet Wolseley. He was acting according to his lights then, and the rabble had not run away, and none could tell that they would run. He thinks medical officers should have more "initiative." The very liberal initiative he gives them in the matter of purchasing bread, he initiated after "the battle." His "lights" had brightened. What about the price of bread, indeed! "Be a Commissary yourself. Buy whisks, or whiskey, or bread, anything,"—after "the battle." "I'll pay for them!" He was "acting according to the customs or the habits that he had been brought up in." The battle was over, and nothing remained but to get angry with the hospital doctors. Everything should be in apple-pie order in half-a-day. A doctor is to be provisioner-general, the Commissariat to be abolished on the spot, and the Medical Department is to initiate everything, except sympathy. That is not according to his, a doctor's, lights, nor "to the customs or habits that he has been brought up in." So a military officer is to provide the sympathy. But the last thing Lord Wolseley would think of would be to find fault, and as for throwing blame on anybody in particular, such a thing never even entered his mind! In this matter, Lord Wolseley is in this position, a difficult one to anybody but Mr. Gladstone. He approves the present hospital system in his book, and says it is the only possible system. Before the Commission he says that he blames the system, and gives his charming "illustrations" of it. Now, if the system be right, why does he blame it, and not the doctors? If the doctors are personally to blame, why does he make allowances—"great allowances"—for them on account of the system? The real question is, why does he pretend to make allowances? He has thrown much odium on the medical officers, and deprived himself of any reason for having done so. They must try to live it down.—I am, &c., BLESSÉ.

SIR,—In the notices which have been published of the Report of the Committee for Inquiring into the Organisation of the Army Medical Department, I think that a great injustice has been done to the Medical officers in charge of the hospitals at Cairo and Ismailia by the prominence given to Lord Wolseley's evidence. His lordship expressed his anger and surprise that the doctors had not purchased bread such as was to be found on his own breakfast-table, and bedsteads similar to those he had seen in Lady Strangford's hospital. The comparison is not a fair one. Lady Strangford was supported by a committee, and supplied with funds with which she could buy whatever and wherever she pleased; and as far as bread and other food was concerned, Lord Wolseley's cook was probably in an equally favourable position. Without touching the question as to how far volunteer ambulance societies can be utilised by the Military authorities in time of war, I would venture to suggest that if a Red Cross commissioner were attached to each army in the field, there would be no difficulty in supplying hospitals with such additional comforts as may be procurable, and which, perhaps, are not included in the official stores.—I am, &c., JOHN FURLEY.

SIR,—Now that at length the Report of Lord Morley's Committee on the state of the Army Medical Department is made public, together with their recommendations for the repair of certain deficiencies, a grievous feeling of disappointment amongst a large proportion of members of the Army Medical Department is apparent, that no mention is made of a return to even a modified form of the regimental system. We have frequently been told the regimental system was dead and buried; yet, besides the many complaints made against the present system, the action of the authorities immediately the Egyptian campaign was determined on, was to appoint a medical officer to every regiment, battery of Artillery, or Engineer company that was sent to Egypt. This action on their part, no doubt, led all persons of common-sense to infer that if such an arrangement were necessary during warfare, it would be well that it should exist in times of peace, so as not to be totally unaccustomed to it, and unprepared for it on the outbreak of a war. I myself, quite unexpectedly, was sent at a short notice to embark in medical charge of a regiment not a single individual of which I had ever seen before. Unfortunately, I was made to feel I was quite an outsider amongst them, and I cannot help thinking it would have been far better both for them and for their medical officer, had he been regularly appointed to that regiment, and had not been a stranger to them, or unaccustomed to serving with them. Our disassociation with regiments has certainly been carried to great lengths, and the loss this entails on combatant officers and men, as well as their families, has been too often touched on in your columns to need allusion from me. This loss has been made greater by the employment of civilian practitioners at a number of home stations to do military medical duty, and solely on the score of cheapness, while we are sent to spend nearly three-quarters of our service abroad. The surgeon A.M.D. is selected by competitive examination, and is further trained at Netley and Aldershot, to make him perfectly acquainted with his military duties before he is put to perform them. All this training being necessary to secure efficiency, it must surely be giving officers and men and their families less than they are entitled to, to allow their medical welfare to be looked after by a practitioner who has had a much lower degree of training, simply because he is cheaper. To enable us to secure a greater amount of home service than the small portion allotted to us now, amongst many other reasons, made many of us look forward to belonging to regiments again; but this does not appear to have been recommended by the Committee. Those who hold the reins of office, and who appear to influence the medical journals, wish to wield the power altogether; and so, I suppose, things must go on as they are, and the desired change will not take place after all. Yet, if a vote were taken on the subject, the combatant officers, I believe, to a man, would vote for a return to the regimental system, and I think a very fair proportion of the A.M.D. would vote for a modified form of it; at all events, more than enough of us to fill all the appointments of regimental surgeons that would be required.—I am, &c., VERITAS.

SIR,—If the medical journals were to advocate a thorough reform of the service which they represent, instead of going into hysterics over the unpleasant revelations in the published Report of Lord Morley's Committee, they would, I think, in the end, find it more satisfactory for the future of their profession. Ten years of a bastard unification has led to the results we must all deplore. The doctrinaires have had it all their own way for that period. Surely the time has arrived when the Army should insist on having efficient medical officers who would sympathise with the men, live with their brother-officers, and not as aliens in mutton-chop lodging-houses, where they must lose the instincts and feelings of a soldier. When a senior surgeon-major, in a recent pamphlet, makes the following admission, viz., "No matter how good a physician or surgeon a man may be, no matter how hard he works at his profession, no promotion can be gained, nor can he extricate himself from the dead-level of mediocrity," the condition must be very bad indeed. Why is this? Because there is a hopeless stagnation in the ranks of the senior surgeons-major; the good, bad, and indifferent are promoted indifferently as they rise to the top of the list, and placed in positions of responsibility they were never fitted to fill, and in which they have made themselves ridiculous alike to their subordinates as well as to their military superiors. Men are actually looking forward with certainty to promotion who cannot ride a horse or put in a turn of foreign service, and are suffering from physical infirmities of various kinds. Other men promoted in a haphazard way for war service are allowed to retain their appointments for indefinite periods. If the Military service suffers from such a state of things, a drastic remedy will alone lead to efficiency. The self-evident remedies are a stricter non-selection for promotion to the ranks of brigade-surgeon, deputy-surgeon-general, and surgeon-general. Officers not promoted, and who have lost their health in the Army from no fault of their own, being given (if senior enough) the pension of brigade-surgeon, on next quinquennial period, on the report of a Medical Board. For the incompetent there can be little sympathy. If they have failed to learn manners or medicine in the ample time given them, they should not be allowed to block promotion to those who are quite willing to do both.—I am, &c., CHIRURGICUS.

SIR,—The evidence collected in connection with this inquiry is a fair survey of the Muir-Munro scheme in activity. With the exception of the few supporters and advocates of so-called unification, the great majority of military men, combatant and non-combatant, were strenuously opposed to the abolition of the old system of regimentalism, and many prognosticated its failure on being submitted to the test and strain of war. Has it not proved so? It is additional evidence that the less there is of departmentalism in the British Army, the better The supremacy of the civilian element in War-Office administration is, I think, an error, if not a wrong. Departmentalism, I fear, we must have, but the more of the soldier element in it, the more sympathy there will be with the Army generally. A combatant officer, at all events, should preside over each of the Departments. If this had been the case, would there have been the mistakes and misunderstandings which we know took place in the Medical, Supply, and Transport Departments during the recent campaign? By the chiefs of the expedition the medical officers are at one time blamed for their want of foresight and exertions, and at another lauded for their devotion and energy. The fact throughout was that there was an absence of organisation. For an explanation of the real causes of the disasters, those who are interested in the matter should peruse that celebrated despatch of Lord Clyde's on "Red-tapeism," which was published by his order when Commander-in-Chief in India, and on an occasion when he found that the hospitals of three of her Majesty's regiments had been devoid of quinine for several months. Trusting that the many recent military reforms will prove to be cyclical, and finally land us in a thorough and intensified scheme of regimentalism,—a system which reformers will find hard to improve upon, as pre-eminently adapted to the many and peculiar claims of our Indian, colonial, and home requirements, and in which all the factors which constitute unity will, if permitted, blend most harmoniously, I am, &c., IN STATU QUO.

The *Egyptian Gazette* has the following:—"In the inquiry into the alleged breakdown of the Army Medical Department in Egypt, Lord Wolseley appears as the chief complainant. But we cannot help thinking that he might be called upon to defend himself on a similar charge. While he affirms that on August 26 the hospital at Ismailia was without fly whisks and mosquito curtains, and had bad bread supplied, what was the state of his own department—the fighting line? The troops at the front were being rationed on a third of an Egyptian rye-bread biscuit for a meal; the horses were without any food at all, as they would not eat the Egyptian barley; and at the first brush with the enemy the guns became destitute of ammunition. In the words of a staff officer in a lecture recently delivered by him at Woolwich, 'the advance held a position of importance; there was no food for them anywhere along the line; they must starve anywhere. So the General decided they had better starve where they were.' Fortunately for the General, being British soldiers, they did so. It was three days before they got any provisions. If this was the state of affairs, we can readily understand that every nerve was being strained to push material to the front, and to ignore the wants of those in the rear. The doctors' demands for bedsteads and better bread, &c., would be as nothing compared to the cry for the absolute necessaries of life and defence from the front. On the other hand, if Lord Wolseley had time to make himself cognisant of the deficiencies, why did he not, as he could have done by a scratch of the pen, give the head officers the means of remedying them? It would have been more useful then to have lifted a hand to help these men out of their red-tape bondage, than merely to have stored in his mind the memory of these facts for their future condemnation."

SOLDIERS' BALANCES UNCLAIMED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letters which have from time to time appeared in your valuable paper suggesting greater publicity for the lists of "Soldiers' Unclaimed Balances" have borne fruit, and your readers will be glad to know that Sir Walter Barttelot, M.P., has given the following notice:—"Sir Walter Barttelot.—Army (Soldiers' Balances Unclaimed).—Address for return showing the total receipts from soldiers' unclaimed balances since the passing of the Regimental Debts Act, 1863; the payments made thereout within seven years of the soldiers' decease; the amount of the payments made subsequently; the names and descriptions of the deceased soldiers; and the amount awaiting distribution in each case at the date the amounts were last advertised in the *London Gazette*." This return will not only be valuable as proving the great need of further publicity; it will give an impetus to recruiting, and tempt a better class of men to enter the Army, as young men intending to enlist would see that it is possible for private soldiers to set apart considerable sums of money for a rainy day.—I am, &c., EDWARD PRESTON

(Author of "Unclaimed Money").

1 Great College Street, Westminster, June 13.

The Directors of the Briton Life Association (Limited) have issued their report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1882. The total year's income was £22,819 4s. 3d.

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "WRIGHT, SOUTHWARK," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. The Prince of Wales visited the Windsor Cavalry Barracks on Saturday afternoon, and was present at the fête which annually closes the gaieties of the Ascot week. His Royal Highness, who wore the dark blue undress uniform of the Household Cavalry, drove on the Earl of Fife's drag, from Cowarth Park, Sunningdale, to Spital, which was reached shortly before 2 o'clock, where he was received by Col. Duncombe and the officers of the regiment. A large and brilliant company assembled on the lawn beneath. After witnessing the opening play in the cricket-match between the 1st Life Guards and the I Zingari, the Prince of Wales and the rest of the visitors lunched with Col. Duncombe in the officers' mess. At half-past 3 o'clock his Royal Highness went to the Riding-school to see a "musical ride," by non-commissioned officers and troopers of the regiment. The ride was directed by Capt. and Rdgmr. Robertson. His Royal Highness subsequently returned to the lawn in front of the barracks to watch the cricket-match, which, however, was very abruptly stopped by a severe thunder-storm.

4th Dragoon Guards. The regiment will remain at Brighton for another year, much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants, with whom officers and men are deservedly popular.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. The regiment is to be moved from Dublin to Newbridge.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). The regiment is to be brought over this year from Ireland, and will be stationed at Leeds.

4th Hussars. The paymastership is vacant by the death of Capt. H. A. Cherry, A.P.D., which occurred at the Home, St. Thomas's Hospital, on Monday, after a few days' illness. The deceased, who was son of Gen. P. F. Cherry, Madras Cavalry, was 37 years of age. He joined the Army, Dec. 30, 1864; became lieut., June 23, 1869; capt., Aug. 9, 1876; and, entering the Pay Department, May 19, 1879, was posted to his old regiment, with which he has since continued to serve. The funeral takes place to-day at Hounslow, with military honours.

5th Lancers proceed from Newbridge to Dublin.

6th Dragoons. The following correspondence will be read with interest by the friends of the regiment:—"Itshowe, Zululand, Feb. 1, 1883. Sir,—I find that at this spot a portion of the column that formed the escort to re-establish Cetewayo in authority over a portion of Zululand is to be left behind. Before the column thus separates, I wish to convey to you, and through you to the officers and men under your command, the great obligation which I feel under to you and to them for the hearty and cheerful co-operation, which has enabled us to congratulate ourselves upon successfully achieving the accomplishment of a somewhat delicate and difficult task. When we left this same spot on our way to Port Durnford, and descended into the Umhlatuze Valley, it became seriously evident that, notwithstanding the explanations of our intentions and object, which had, as far as possible, been made known to the people, our march was looked upon as an invasion, and it was due to the frank and friendly conduct of every individual member of the force to such natives as, in ones and twos, first trusted themselves in our camp, that the impression of our hostile intentions, so dangerous to the success of our mission, gave place to that of confidence, which afterwards prevailed. I beg also to congratulate you upon a peculiarity which in similar South African expeditions with which I have been connected has not been so marked, namely, the precision with which the programme of our movements from time to time has been carried ont, the result of which was that our communications and other contingent arrangements were very greatly facilitated. Another cause for congratulations is that the effects of the climate of the Umhlatuze Valley, so fatal at this season of the year to both men and horses, were by care and forethought almost wholly avoided. Allow me to tender to you personally my sincere thanks for the frank courtesy with which you have always treated me, and for the great assistance which your sober and intelligent view of the difficulties by which our task was occasionally beset always afforded me, and to say further that I shall always look back upon our expedition, and my pleasant companionship with yourself and your officers, with grateful remembrance.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant (signed), J. Shapstone. Colonel Curtis, Inniskilling Dragoons, commanding troops, Zululand." "Horse Guards, War Office, S.W., March 20, 1883.—Sir,—Having had the honour to submit to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief your letter of Feb. 20, with its several enclosures, I am directed to acquaint you that his Royal Highness has been pleased to express his approbation of the manner in which the whole of the duties devolving upon Lieut.-Col. Curtice while in command of the military escort formed to receive and accompany Cetewayo, for the purpose of re-establishing him in authority over a portion of Zululand, have been carried out. You will accordingly be so good as to convey his Royal Highness's acknowledgements of the excellent services rendered on this important occasion by the officers, viz., Col. Bond, on whom devolved the chief portion of the arrangement; Lieut.-Col. Curtis, 6th Dragoons, commandant of the escort; Major Essex, staff officer; Deputy-Comy.-Gen. Boyd, whom you have specially mentioned in your letter; and also inform Major Froom, Major Martin, and Captain Parreidt, as well as Dr. Scott, who are referred to in the report of the Commandant of the military escort, that his Royal Highness has not failed to notice the favourable terms in which they have been spoken of. The names of Comy.-Gen. Boyd and Dr. Scott will be brought to the notice of the head of their respective departments.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant (signed), Wolseley, A.G. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. L. Smyth, C.B., &c., Cape Town.

11th Hussars. On arrival in Ireland, the regiment is to be stationed at Cahir.

15th Hussars. Major E. Mortimer, late of the regiment, died at his residence, Belfield House, Mount Radford, Exeter, on the 10th inst., aged 81 years.

18th Hussars. The regiment is to be moved from Longford to Dublin.

20th Hussars. The regiment is to proceed from Cahir to Ballincollig. "Ex-Hussar" writes:—"The 20th Hussars have been two-and-a-half years at Cahir, with five detachments therefrom. After that they naturally expected to put in their last year of Ireland in Dublin. But, no; it is decreed that they go to Ballincollig, where they will have at least four troops on detachment. N.B.—This is the way one of the first cavalry regiments for active service is what they call 'brought together.'"

21st Hussars are to be moved from Dublin to Athlone.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. J. E. L. Walker has been appointed commanding Royal Engineer in China.

The five years' Staff service of Lieut.-Col. A. G. Durnford as Instructor in Field Fortifications at the School of Military Engineering having expired, he has been appointed to the command of the Royal Engineers at Shorncliffe.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. The *Pioneer* has the following:—"Now that every battalion of a regiment has two lieutenant-colonels and four majors, one would think there would be a plethora of field-officers for duty. In reference, however, to the last published *Army List*, it will be observed that in the 1st Batn. South Lancashire Regt. (late 40th) there is only one lieutenant-colonel and one major shown even as present, and that one major, though shown so, is not, for he has just reverted from the Auxiliary Forces and is expected to retire at once; so that out of six field-officers the battalion has one for duty, the remainder being all in England. This must be a great drawback to the efficiency of any corps. The list of absentees include an officer at the Staff College, who should be seconded whilst away from his regiment for two years; but those in authority will not see the necessity of it, though everybody else does."

41st (the Welsh) Regiment. A correspondent writes from Pietermaritzburg:—"Although we have been knocked about this last two years, and think it near time we were released, and some one else had a turn of the tin huts, dust, flies, &c., we try to keep ourselves alive, looking forward with hope that the Government will soon do something for us, and that we shall not be long separated from our wives and families. We hope to be settled by Christmas, as we have had two years apart already."

49th Berkshire Regiment. The regiment paraded at Gibraltar in review order on the 28th ult., under command of Col. Corban, to receive the bronze stars granted by the Khedive for their services during the recent campaign in Egypt. His Excellency the Lieut.-Gen. Commanding was received on arrival with opened ranks. The officers having been called to the front, his Excellency addressed the regiment in the following terms:—"Col. Corban, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Berkshire Regt.,—It affords me much pleasure, on the first occasion of seeing you on parade after your arrival at Gibraltar, to present to you, as I am about to do, the bronze star which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt has conferred upon the regiment, in commemoration of their services in that country during the recent campaign. It affords me additional pleasure to do so in the presence of that distinguished officer, Major-Gen. Adams, who himself commanded the regiment for several years. My memory carries me back a long time in connection with the Berkshire Regt. It is now nearly 30 years ago that this battalion, in company with the 1st Batn. Loyal North Lancashire, now also serving at Gibraltar (which were then the 49th and 47th Regts. respectively), together stormed the heights of Alma. I was present with them on that occasion, when they were commanded by the late Gen. Adams, a brother of the distinguished officer now on parade. These are pleasant memories to me, and I am glad also to observe that many of the men in the ranks wear the Afghan medal for service with the other battalion of the regiment during the late campaign in that country. Now you are about to receive a bronze star for your recent services in Egypt; and although it did not fall to your lot to take part in the decisive battle of Tel-el-Kebir, still you must remember that there were many places which at the time required protection in Egypt, and none more so than the great city of Alexandria, where you were stationed, and which was threatened by large forces of the enemy in the field. His Highness the Khedive, in speaking to me afterwards at Cairo, said that he could not be sufficiently grateful for the services rendered by the British troops, and for their admirable conduct both in the field and in the city. I will now present to you the bronze stars, and I hope you will all wear them to-morrow at the parade in celebration of her Majesty's Birthday, and that you may live many years to wear the decorations which the Khedive has given you, and which her Majesty the Queen has graciously permitted you to wear." To this Col. Corban replied in a few sentences, expressive of the satisfaction of the regiment at receiving from his Excellency's hands the decorations granted by the Khedive, and thanking him for the complimentary terms in which he had spoken of the regiment, which would, he trusted, never cease to merit the high character inherited by it. His Excellency then proceeded to pin the star on the breasts of the officers and warrant officers present, of whom the following is a list:—Col. Corban, Major Gillespie, Capts. Holden and Hemphill, Lieut. and Adjt. McCracken, Lieuts. Bean, Lee, Delamain, Nicholls, Swinton, Dowell, and Jamieson, and Serjt.-Major Mathieson. The non-commissioned officers then received their stars at the hands of his Excellency, and afterwards the men, who filed past by companies, the total number issued to the non-commissioned officers and men being 469.

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut.-Col. John F. Sanders, R.M.L.I., completes his four years in his present rank on the 21st inst., and will then be entitled to promotion to brevet colonel, under the provisions of the last Order in Council. Lieut.-Col. C. B. Nurse follows on July 5.

The names of candidates from the non-commissioned ranks of the Royal Marine Light Infantry for the appointment of quartermaster have been called for, with a view, it is presumed, to the vacancy that will be caused on July 4 next by the retirement of Capt. Herring, Qrmr. at the Depôt, Walmer, who will reach the limit of age on that date. No other vacancy will occur in this rank, from age, until June, 1884.

The Admiralty have transmitted to the various Divisions of the Royal Marines the copy of a letter received from Capt. Fairfax, R.N., commanding H.M.S. Monarch, drawing the attention of their Lordships to the valuable and efficient services rendered by the battalion stationed at Port Said. Their Lordships have expressed their satisfaction at the receipt of this gratifying report, and have ordered it to be read at three successive parades.

56th Essex Regiment. Capt. E. E. Nicholls, late of the regiment, died at Jarvis, Ontario, on the 23rd ult.

63rd Manchester Regiment. In reply to Viscount Enfield, the Earl of Kimberley stated in the House of Lords on Thursday that the grant to the Seaforth Highlanders and the Manchester Regiment of full six months' field allowances had been approved of, and the War Office had been informed accordingly.

66th Berkshire Regiment. The official promulgation of the finding of the recent court-martial on Capt. and Pymr. Mayers was published on parade on Saturday last. A petition has been prepared by the prisoner for presentation, through the military authorities, to the Queen, asking that his case might be reinvestigated by a court of qualified accountants. The language of the petition is extremely forcible. The prisoner maintains that an independent inquiry by qualified accountants will prove that so far from his having embezzled public money, the War Office are indebted to him in a sum of over £500.

69th, the Welsh Regiment. The following farewell address was published by Lieut.-Col. FitzGerald on his relinquishing command of the regiment:—"Londonderry, June 2, 1883. 2nd Battalion, the Welsh (late 69th) Regiment,—The time has now arrived for me to bid you all farewell, but before doing so, I intend to make a few remarks. I joined the old 69th Regt. in the year 1846. Since then very many changes have taken place in the training of the officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier, more especially of late years. Now, more than heretofore, very considerable individual intelligence, and a much greater capacity for independent action, are necessary, in order to acquire a high standard of training in all field duties. From the very great interest and zeal now manifested by all ranks in this battalion to reach such a standard, I feel certain it will always be prepared to distinguish itself in the field, should an opportunity offer. Col. Rawlins, brother officers all, warrant and non-commissioned officers, I thank you most heartily for the able and willing support you have invariably afforded to me in maintaining the efficiency and discipline of the battalion during my period of command. Without such support, the battalion could not have been in the good order in which it was reported to be at our last annual inspection. While thanking all generally, I must make special mention of Major Borton, who has so well conducted the duties of the pay committee; of Capt. White, the adjt., and of Qrmr. Keeshan. The duties of both these officers are of a very laborious nature, and have always been performed to my thorough satisfaction. The serjeant-major and other warrant officers, the quartermaster-serjeant, orderly-room serjeant, and the colour-serjeants deserve special mention; the duties of the latter are very varied and irksome, and have always been well attended to. I thank the private soldiers of the battalion for their general good conduct both in and out of barracks, their readiness to obey orders, their smartness on parade, and the cleanliness of their quarters; all of which are the result of a good regimental system, well carried out. To each, I say, remember that you, as an individual, can contribute largely to the credit of your battalion, or you can do much to injure it. I must not forget the wives and families of the non-commissioned officers and men, who, by their uniform good conduct and cleanliness of their quarters, have earned my best thanks. I have only to add that it now becomes my painful duty, after a service of nearly 37 years on full pay in the regiment (the longest on record since its formation), to wish you all, officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers, every happiness that you can reasonably desire for yourselves, and to assure you that I shall always feel deeply interested in the welfare of my old corps. Good-bye to all.—R. Fitzgerald, lieut.-col., commanding 2nd Batn. Welsh Regt."

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. See 63rd Regiment.

100th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). A correspondent signing himself "Maple Leaf" writes:—"In your issue of May 5, I see a communication from 'Canadian Militiaman,' dated at Ottawa, Feb. 20, expressing his satisfaction at the favourable reception an offer made by the Canadian Military authorities of 10,000 men, as a contingent (as occasion might require) had met with by the Home Government, and the able advocacy of the *Army and Navy Gazette* on the subject. The writer then speaks of the 100th Regiment, its number and title being written off the *Army List* without an effort being made to retain its nationality and prestige as a Canadian regiment. This being the first occasion the subject has been brought forward, I consider it due, not only to Canadian Militiamen, but my countrymen generally in the Dominion, to state certain facts, which my service in the gallant 100th Royal Canadians, from first to last, enables me to do. Twenty-five years have passed away since the loyal people of the Dominion nobly responded to the call of the mother-country in the hour of her necessity (the Indian Mutiny), and in the incredible short time of six weeks raised and placed at the disposal of her Majesty one of the finest regiments that ever stood under arms in the Line of the Queen's Army. I need scarcely mention with what enthusiasm the sons of the 'maple-leaf' came forward on that occasion; it must be still vividly in the memory of the Canadian people. It will be remembered in Canada that I was one of the first to come forward at the birth of the gallant 100th in 1858. I was also the last one present, of the original formation, at its death, June 30, 1881. I am somewhat at a loss to imagine why the Canadian people should feel a further desire to risk their all in a service from which they have so little to expect, and after the marked disregard of all their finer feelings by the home Government in their treatment of the 100th Royal Canadians. 'Canadian Militiaman' is mistaken, however, as well as all the people of the Dominion, if they imagine that the number and title of their gallant regiment was struck out of existence and the *Army List* without an effort being made to sustain the name, honour, and reputation of the corps. I was in command of the regiment at Umballa, Bengal, India, in May, 1881, when I received a telegram from the War Office, desiring to know if there would be any objection to dropping the Canadian title, as connection with Canada had practically ceased. I promptly replied,—'Dropping Canadian title would keenly wound loyal sentiments of Canadians, leaving impression that the spontaneous offering at critical period by Dominion and gratefully accepted by England was forgotten.' By the first English mail-day I followed up the above telegram with a letter to the War Office, more fully setting forth my views on the subject, stating that dropping the Canadian title would greatly injure the feelings of a brave, loyal, and generous-hearted people, who in the hour of need came forward and placed a splendid regiment at the disposal of the empire, and although the connection with the Dominion had practically ceased by the withdrawal of the depot from Canada, still there existed a strong feeling in favour of the regiment, and if the title were allowed to remain a grand nucleus would exist around which Canadians would rally if called upon to share in any struggle in which England might be engaged. I further respectfully suggested that in carrying out the reorganisation scheme, the connection with Canada in a military point of view might be easily re-established by one battalion being stationed at Halifax, N.S., where a recruiting depôt could be formed, filling with great ease the ranks of both battalions with the finest of men, thereby reviving all the enthusiasm of the Canadian people as it existed in 1858, when the 100th Royal Canadians were raised. This appeal had no effect further than allowing the words 'Royal Canadians' in brackets to remain, under the new title, to show what had become of the regiment. The remarks of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, in the issue of Jan. 27 last, are very suggestive and to the point, especially the latter part of the paragraph, where it recommends the restoration of the 100th Regiment to its rightful position in the Army, with its depôt in Canada. I would recommend the Canadian people to think over the subject of placing 10,000 men at the disposal of the Home Government maturely and well, before entering into any arrangement. They have only to look back on the breaches of faith with officers and men in the Army during the last twelve years, and last, though not least, as far as the Dominion is concerned, the total repudiation of all their noble, brave, loyal, and generous feelings, as exhibited in 1858, when the 100th Royal Canadians was raised, by expunging it from the *Army List*, as no longer of any consequence, and entirely regardless of the pain and disappointment such an act was sure to produce in the hearts of all people in the Dominion."

103RD ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Lieut.-Col. E. A. Law, on the Retired List, died at Brighton on the 10th inst.

PAY DEPARTMENT. During the past month the following changes of station have taken place in the Pay Department:—Majors A. Ewing, from Ceylon, to 13th Regimental District, Taunton; W. Marvin, from 15th Regimental District, to District Office, Woolwich; G. W. Smith, from 67th Regt., to Unattached List; T. W. Drage, from 2nd Batn. King's Own, to Unattached List; D. C. O. Spiller, from 74th Regt., to the 49th Regimental District, Reading; H. W. Bateman, from Northern District, to 39th Regimental District, Dorchester; and R. M. Ireland, from Malta, to 15th Regimental District, Beverley; Capts. B. K. Whiteford, from 62nd Regt., to District Office, Woolwich; C. C. Budd, from Ceylon, to Unattached List; R. Wilson, to York District; A. Stokes, to the 71st Regt.; F. E. Webb, from China, to Unattached List; J. Cooke, to 7th Hussars; G. C. Fuller, to 28th Regt.; G. C. Bayley, to 62nd Regt.; and J. L. I. Goreton, to 2nd Batn. 11th Regt. Four probationers have joined—Capts. R. R. M'Crea, A. T. Fisher, C. Sanders, from 6th Dragoon Guards, and E. S. Evans, from the 104th Regt.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

3RD BRIGADE, SOUTHERN DIVISION, ROYAL ARTILLERY. The brigade terminated its training on Saturday last. The whole of the officers were present, and the small deficiency of 27 below establishment shows that where the old system applies there is no falling-off in the number of men to be got hold of for this service. The men behaved very creditably all through. The police and inhabitants of Newport bear willing testimony on this point. They paraded for the last time at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, and in two hours they gave in their clothes, and were paid and dismissed. The regiment was a thing of the past, and no one would have known that there had been such a body of men in the neighbourhood. On the Thursday previous the ordinary inspection had taken place, which, though searching, was on every point highly satisfactory, the officers and Militia serjeants getting great praise for the able way in which they drilled their men. The system carried out in this corps is calculated to get the greatest point of excellence possible in the time, and the routine of drill has been adopted and published in General Orders, as a model for all other Artillery Militia to work upon. It is wonderful and pleasant to think that men, when willing and properly managed, can be got into the excellent state of discipline such as the men of this regiment have of late years been noted for; in fact, each year they become more and more perfect, as more is required of them in work and discipline. The recruits have been better set up of late years, and this year especially the smart appearance of the men about the town has been a subject of general remark.

BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT. New colours were presented to the 3rd Batn. on Tuesday, on the garrison parade-ground, Shorncliffe. At 12 noon, the battalion, nearly 700 strong, were drawn up in line, and received Major-Gen. Newdigate, C.B., commanding the S.E. District, with the usual salute and inspection. The old colours were then trooped and marched off, the splendid band of the 1st Batn. the Bedfordshire Regt. playing. Three sides of a square were then formed, and the prayers ordered for these occasions were read by the senior chaplain of the garrison, after which the Duchess of Bedford presented the colours (made by Webb and Bonella, of Bond Street), which were received by Lieuts. Pym and Greenway. The Marquis of Tavistock then addressed the battalion, and Lieut.-Col. Sir John Burgoyne replied, after which the battalion marched past, and advanced in review order, both of which were done so well as to call forth loud praises from the several General and other officers on the ground. Major-Gen. Newdigate then spoke to the men of the battalion, and complimented them upon their extraordinarily good conduct, only two men having been entered in the regimental defaulter's book during the training, and only thirteen men being absent.

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. Col. Chichester, C.B., commanding the 14th Regimental District, held an official inspection of the 3rd Batn. on Knavesmire, York, on the 8th inst. The battalion, better known as the 5th West York Militia, has been in training at Fulford Barracks for 27 days, and is under the able command of Col. Gunter, of Wetherby, along with whom are the following officers:—Major S. Bates, Lieut.-Col. Cadman; Capts. Hoole, Casson, J. Hoole, Lodge, and Hon. M. B. Hawke; Lieuts. the Hon. Edwin Lascelles, Hon. W. R. Fitzwilliam, Wardle, Walker, Ellis, Tomlin, Brooksbank, Lethbridge, Tempest, and Manley; Major and Adjt. Granger; and Qrmr. Hedingham. There were on parade 800 men. Gen. Cameron, C.B. (commanding the Northern District), rode down the ranks, and expressed his admiration of the excellent physique of the men, after which the battalion marched past. At the conclusion of the inspection, General Cameron addressed the men. He said that he could not allow them to leave the city without expressing his admiration of their conduct and character as soldiers. If the Line regiments in England could show the same physique and numbers as that regiment, it would be a very good thing for the country. He deeply regretted that the regiment would not be up in July, as he should have liked to show that regiment to the Prince of Wales as a specimen of Yorkshire Militia. Having expressed a wish that the regiment would keep up its good reputation in the future, Gen. Cameron left the field, and the inspection was proceeded with by Col. Chichester. The regiment executed several movements under the command of Col. Gunter, after which the command was taken by Majors Stratton Bates and Cadman. Capts. Hoole and Carson (the senior captains) also commanded during several movements, after which the command was resumed by Col. Gunter, and the battalion made the attack. The regiment was then drawn up in quarter-column, and addressed by Col. Chichester, who said that the inspection had been very creditable to the regiment, and he should be happy to make a favourable report. The total strength present was 888 men, being 88 over the establishment, as this fine battalion has been reduced from ten to eight companies, with many other Militia battalions, since last year. The average height of the men is 5 ft. 6¾ in.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE CUSTOMS ARTILLERY (2ND MIDDLESEX) were inspected at the Tower by Col. Finch, R.A., the chief attention on this occasion being given to infantry drill, though some of the men were put through a repository exercise. Lord Arthur Hill, M.P., was in command of 563 of all ranks, which is slightly better than on the last occasion. Col. Finch's concluding remarks were only to the officers, but it is understood they were satisfactory.

THE WEST MIDDLESEX RIFLES, which have just been made a Coldstream, instead of a Hounslow corps, were inspected by Col. Kent, their old superior, on Saturday. There were 494 in the ranks, under Col. Mears, and the inspection was held in Regent's Park.

11TH MIDDLESEX (DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN MIDDLESEX REGIMENT) will be inspected at 6 p.m. to-day, on the Horse Guards' Parade, Whitehall, by Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District.

The 680 of all ranks which the London Scottish Rifles had out for inspection last Saturday, in Hyde Park, was the largest muster the corps has ever had, and is, indeed, higher by 83 than the corps had last year, which till now was the highest attained. Col. Lumsden formed his men into eight companies of 34 files, thus maintaining the reputation for broad fronts which the Scottish affect. Col. Moncrieff, of the Scots Guards, who made the inspection, said he had every reason to be satisfied with the corps. Lord Ranelagh's corps, the South Middlesex, had 735 on parade for inspection, also in Hyde Park, the same evening, this muster also being larger than that of last year, but not to so large a degree as in the case of the Scottish. Neither was the same fine company-breadth attained, the ten companies having but 30 files each; but then the South Middlesex is a battalion with an establishment 50 per cent. greater than that of the Scottish. Col. Moncrieff also inspected this corps,—in fact, the two regiments marched past together; and while all did exceedingly well, the capital salute of the South Middlesex officers was very apparent. The inspecting officer spoke very approvingly of the corps.

On the Horse Guards' Parade, the 2nd London Rifles were inspected the same evening by Col. Clive, and the 803 officers and men present made up not only the strongest battalion the corps has yet supplied, but made the largest metropolitan muster of the evening. Col. Vickers was in command, and had nearly an hour's drill out of his men before the inspection proper began, for it was past 8 before Col. Clive came on the ground. At the close of the evening, the inspecting officer gave a general approval of what he had seen, and recommended that a certain looseness of drill he had observed should be corrected, but specially mentioned for praise the good step of the men, which distinguished it amongst London Volunteer Corps.

Col. Walker, R.E., inspected the models of the Middlesex Engineers, at their head-quarters, South Kensington, last Saturday, and subsequently saw the corps at infantry drill at Wellington Barracks, where he told Col. Ball and his officers and men that in each of the three years he had made the inspection, he had noticed an improvement. The number was 673 of all ranks, again an improvement over last year.

COMMISSARIAT & TRANSPORT REORGANISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you are doubtless aware, there have been recently printed and circulated some memoranda by Sir E. Morris, Commissary-General at Head-quarters, on the subject of commissariat and transport reorganisation. Any suggestions that this practical and experienced officer may make towards the solution of what is admittedly a question of the gravest importance cannot but be of very great value, and it is to be hoped that the suggestions which now appear in a clear and concise form will meet with the amount of consideration to which the acknowledged ability of their author entitles them. As one of the body of junior officers whose lack of training and experience the Commissary-General so seriously deplores, I may, perhaps, be permitted to express the satisfaction which all must feel at finding that attention is being drawn to the utter inadequacy of the opportunities afforded to the junior ranks of acquiring a knowledge of their duties in the field. I have more than once been on the point of writing to you on this very matter, and the publication of Sir E. Morris's memoranda seems to be a fitting occasion on which to carry out the intention. The first point upon which I would lay stress is this,—that so long as the system is maintained of putting junior officers in charge of sub-districts, and of combining the duties of expense store-accountant, barrack-master, and supply officer in one, it is useless to hope for a body of officers efficient, active, and trained for duties in the field. To render men fit for active service, it is necessary to assimilate as far as possible their duties in time of peace to those that would be required of them in time of war. This principle, which is recognised in every other branch of the service, is totally outraged in the Commissariat Department. No one knows better than Sir E. Morris that the post of officer in charge of barracks and expense stores entails, under present rigid regulations, an amount of clerical drudgery that must beget sedentary and inactive habits. With a weight of personal responsibility as regards the custody of stores in which there are constant transactions, with paragraphs staring him in the face directing personal verification of this and that detail, and with a staff of clerks that, so far as my limited experience goes, are becoming every day less reliable, the duties of the expense store-accountant savour far more of the clerk than of the officer. When a war breaks out, the unfortunate individual whose principal care has been the correctness of his ledger is suddenly ordered abroad, and finds himself confronted and surrounded by conditions with which he is totally unfamiliar. Mental and physical break-down is the result, and the State loses the services of an officer who, with proper training, might have done valuable work. It is the absence of any mention in the Commissary-General's memoranda of this question of barrack duties that impels me to draw attention to the serious obstacles which they throw in the path of the young officer. The difficulties and delays attending a transfer of an expense accountant's charge are such that as long an interval as possible is allowed to elapse before he is relieved. To be put in charge of barracks, amounts to being pigeon-holed for a number of years; and were the formation of classes of instruction carried out, it would happen—under the present system—that many officers would be prevented from attending them till they had become too old to benefit by them. In my own case—which I imagine is one of many similar—I look upon the years that have passed since I entered the Department as entirely wasted, so far as my training as a useful Commissariat officer is concerned. The duties I have had to go through would have been better performed by an officer twice my age, whose period of activity had been passed. The present constitution of the Department is alone to blame for this, and so long as it lasts similar waste of the best years (for training purposes) of the lives of junior officers will take place. The recent formation of a barrack section of Commissariat non-commissioned officers suggests the remedy. Let a similar section be formed of officers. This section might have somewhat the same relation to the Commissariat Department as the Coast Brigade has to the Royal Artillery. It might be officered from the ranks, and most of the officers so appointed would be glad to be left for some time undisturbed, doing duties which call for no great activity. The Sub-Districts could be rearranged. What now forms two should be made into one, with barrack duties allotted to one officer and supply duties to another, each having his own staff of clerks. A Supply charge can very easily be transferred, and the new arrangement would enable all Supply officers to attend the various classes of instruction which are rightly considered so essential to efficiency. There are many other points to which I should like to have referred, but this letter is already too long. In closing, I may say that there is no want of zeal among the junior ranks. It only requires direction. And Sir E. Morris may rest assured that every opportunity of making themselves acquainted with their duties that, by his representations, may be procured for them, will be eagerly taken advantage of by each and every JUNIOR OFFICER.

LETTS'S POPULAR ATLAS is just now complete. The *Saturday Review*, May 12, 1883, says:—"We can honestly add that the unmounted edition (£2 2s) of Messrs. Letts's Atlas is beyond all question the cheapest full compendium of geographical information to be obtained, and the mounted form (£5) one of the most handsome."—Detailed Prospectus of LETTS, Limited, London Bridge, E.C.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Days of Deer-stalking, by W. Scrope (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—The Guards' Cemeteries, St. Etienne, Bayonne (Bemrose and Son)—Catalogue of Exhibits, Rational Dress Association (Wyman and Sons)—The International Fisheries Exhibition: The District Railway Guide and Directory (A. Boot and Son)—Johnstone's New Map of South Africa (A. Johnstone)—The Parliamentary Chronicle, March (T. G. Johnson)—The Sporting Mirror, June (H. Etherington).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

QUERIST.—1. No. 2. No. 3. Certainly.

Several Naval and Military letters are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883.

ON the Marquis of Hartington's accession to Office, as the head of our Military administration, we ventured to express the hope that a brighter day, or a less gloomy one, had dawned for the British Army, and to predict that the new Secretary for War would not decide important questions, as his immediate predecessors had done, without any regard to the feelings of officers and soldiers, and in opposition to those best qualified to form and to express sound opinions. It is very gratifying to find that this hope is being realised, and that this prediction is being fulfilled. Since Lord Hartington's arrival at the War Office, no more of those reforms from the results of which the Army, as an effective force, is fast disappearing, have been introduced; and now an important step towards restoration has been taken. But in order to have once more a valuable and efficient Army, the work now so unequivocally begun must be continued and extended, for optional long service will not suffice, and will not give great results at once. The changes introduced ten years ago did not do much harm at first, and it was only when they had been in operation for several years that their destructive tendencies were apparent. When unmixed short-service enlistment was first tried, we were told that there was no alternative, as the Army could not be kept up on any other system. And when at length the bad effects of the change became evident, we were assured that we should have to make the best of the new system, as any return to long service was impossible; and that we had got the immense advantage of a Reserve from which the ranks of the Army, whenever thinned by sickness and death, could be filled with trained soldiers. None of the expectations of the reformers have been fulfilled; all their schemes have failed, more or less completely and decidedly. The Army has been sacrificed for the creation of a Reserve which is not a reserve in any useful sense, because every man in it would be required to fill the places of the weakly and immature lads who must be left behind, if it were necessary to place two Army Corps in the field. Our position now is, therefore, far worse than it was in 1854, for then all our regiments were fit for service. The next concession to the opinions and feelings of the Army ought to be the restoration of their numbers and identity to those historic regiments of which we are so justly proud. Whenever that step is taken—and we believe it to be inevitable—there will be an outburst of rejoicing wherever any of our "Line Battalions" are quartered, in marked contrast with the sad farewells to old titles, old colours, and old facings, with which the Territorial system was ominously but fitly inaugurated. When that strong regimental attachment, which has pulled us through many difficulties, has been fostered, our Army will rapidly regain its lost efficiency, and retrieve its tarnished reputation. We cannot expect that those who have devised the reforms we are considering will readily or unreservedly admit that they have been disappointed. Lord Morley's attempt to reconcile the great and necessary change in the conditions of service announced by Lord Hartington with the short-service system, which is virtually abandoned, is only a harmless Parthian dart. Many such will doubtless be discharged, but little could be urged in favour of those reforms before they were tried; less can be pleaded in their defence, when they have palpably failed. In the columns of this paper the short-service system, the Army Reserve scheme, the Amalgamation scheme, the Territorial scheme, and the unification of the Medical Department, have been persistently opposed as unpractical and detrimental, and their eventual failure has been repeatedly predicted. They were all carried into effect under pleas of assumed necessity or expediency. and they have been sustained by plausible statements of questionable successes. The whole structure of Army Reform is collapsing like a house of cards, and no attempt to prop up the unsubstantial edifice by the voluminous investigations and trivial recommendations of committees should be tolerated.

The promotion of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Eaton to the rank of Major in the Grenadier Guards reduces the list of captains and lieutenant-colonels of the regiment to its normal establishment. Only two lieutenants and captains have to be promoted, Brevet Major Herbert and Captain Bonham, and then the subalterns, who have been standing still for thirteen years, will begin to make headway. Both in the Coldstream and Scots Guards the supernumerary Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels have been disposed of; but in the Coldstreams there are six, and in the Scots four lieutenants and captains to go up as captains and lieutenant-colonels, before the subalterns can hope to become captains. The prospects of the junior officers of the Brigade cannot, under the circumstances, be considered encouraging. By the old rules, it was complained that the favoured ones of the Household Brigade superseded their brethren of the Line. The tables have been turned now, and the Linesmen are making rapid strides in advance of the Guards.

We trust, now difficulty is experienced in obtaining recruits for the Army, that a modification will be made in the absurd rule which at present virtually precludes a soldier who has purchased his discharge from re-enlisting. Many good soldiers are lost in this way to the service.

Coming across a very smart serjeant of Artillery the other day, we got into conversation with him, and among other things, asked him to what division he belonged. "Upon my word, I don't know," was the reply; "all I do know is, I wish some of those gentlemen at the War Office had to soldier themselves. It strikes me they would then be less ready to upset everything." "But is not the new system working well?" we went on to ask. "Working well! Why, I have had fifteen years' service, and every year it has got worse and worse. I defy anybody to take any interest in anything now. The men we get are either jail-birds, or little better than schoolboys in uniform; and as for discipline, there is absolutely none. I don't know where it will all end, but unless there is a change soon, I assure you there will be no Army left!" So much for the views of the non-commissioned ranks. It has been complained that the officers who have protested against the new order of things are not to be relied upon, and that the non-commissioned officers are strongly in favour of it. It is strange that every non-commissioned officer expresses the same feelings of disgust at all the innovations upon which the reformers pride themselves.

The following incident, the truth of which can be vouched for, serves to show the present condition of the Canadian defences:—Scene—A camp. Company paraded; strength, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 1 private. Enter Inspecting Officer and Staff. Inspecting officer: "This is your company Sir?"—Answer: "Yes, Sir."—"All men present not on duty?"—"Yes, Sir." Inspecting officer proceeds to inspect private very carefully. Inspecting officer (to Captain, having completed his official inspection)—"That will do, Sir; you may dismiss your company."—"Yes, Sir." Order obeyed; much laughter among onlookers. Inspecting officer shows signs of displeasure. The excuse for such a state of things was that the camp was ordered at a time which was inconvenient to the men (agriculturists), who would have suffered seriously in pocket by neglecting their civil employment. But the question will naturally arise, "Why was the camp ordered in September, and not in June?" Because the Government had an election in June, and in Canada politics carry everything before them. Reform clearly is called for in the Canadian Militia, which never will be worth anything until every man is required to do annually 16 days' work in camp, and corps not bringing a certain number of men—say, 36 out of a total of 42—are expunged from the service. The Dominion Militia ought not to remain any longer what it certainly is now, a perfect farce and a lasting disgrace to the nation.

Colonel J. Thompson completes his five years' service in command of the 30th Regimental District, Burnley, on the 12th inst. This is the only vacancy which will occur among the District Commanders this month.

We came the other day across a pamphlet entitled "The Revelations of the Pension List." The pamphlet is being largely circulated, with the object of showing up the iniquity of the system of pensions. Among the information furnished by the writer, we may quote the following, with regard to the military pay and allowances of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge. The Prince of Wales is stated to receive from military funds the following sums, viz., as Field-Marshal, £5,999; as General, £2,075; as Colonel 10th Hussars, £415; as Colonel Royal Artillery, £415; as Colonel of Rifle Brigade, £238; or a total of £9,142. The amounts reserved for the Duke of Cambridge are, as Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, £4,432; as Colonel Grenadier Guards, £2,200; as Colonel-in-Chief 17th Lancers, £1,350; as Colonel-in-Chief 60th Rifles, £1,000; as Colonel-in-Chief Royal Artillery, £994; as Colonel-in-Chief Royal Engineers, £920; or a total of £10,896. We trust the compiler of this wonderful brochure is more happy with his other figures than he is with those relating to the two royal personages. We should have thought it impossible for anybody to have displayed such lamentable ignorance. But perhaps the figures have been given with the object of misleading. This would certainly appear to be the case.

The disappearance of the Army is assuming such proportions, that a short time back it was found necessary to lock-up certain barracks at an out-station at night, no sentries being available.

In a recent issue appeared a letter from a Major-General who lately commanded a regiment now in Egypt, describing how a man of 29 years of age and 12 years' service had gone to him expressing the regret of himself and his comrades that the military authorities would not permit their remaining in the Army or returning to it. If the present idea of the Canadian authorities is carried out, and the Infantry Schools are established in Canada, such men as those referred to by our correspondent will be just the sort which will be wanted for instructional purposes, whether as non-commissioned officers or men. If, then, our correspondent would direct the attention of these men to Canada for renewal of military service in a good climate, and with higher pay than that of the British Army, it might be good for them, and good for the Dominion. We may point out that men enrol in the Canadian Schools of Gunnery for three years, and we imagine that will be the term for the new Infantry establishments. Many are so well satisfied that they re-engage for a further term. Of course, only really good men, steady and sober, will be accepted. We feel sure that Major-General Luard, commanding the Dominion Militia, will gladly answer all inquiries on the subject, if "A Major-General" communicates with him direct.

We learn from Canada that a proposal has been submitted to and approved by the Canadian Government for the establishment of three Infantry Schools in the Dominion, on the same basis as those now existing for the training of the local artillery, and that steps will shortly be taken for carrying the scheme into effect. The want of some such training depôts has long been felt, and we are delighted to find that the local authorities are at length showing a disposition to listen to the voice of reason.

At the dinner of the Army Veterinary Department the other evening, the health was proposed of Principal Veterinary-Surgeon Collins, who is about to retire on a pension, after seven years' service at the head of his department; and Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon Gudgin, upon whom devolved the duty of proposing the toast, bore testimony to the high esteem in which Mr. Collins is held, and the good work he has done, not only for his department, but for the service at large. It is not too much to say that a better departmental chief never entered the War Office. When Mr. Collins assumed the duties of his position, he found the whole Veterinary service at sixes and sevens. He set to work manfully to clear the ground before him. All manner of difficulties arose, but he succeeded, by means of his indomitable perseverance, in overcoming them one by one. His predecessor, Mr. Wilkinson, was a man far advanced in years, and previous to his death he had been for some years almost incapacitated. Hence it arose that the Army Veterinary Department had fallen into disrepute. Quietly and unostentatiously, Mr. Collins set about his task, and the condition of the department to-day is convincing proof of his ability. He has been content to labour in the interests of the service, rather than himself. He has conducted the veterinary arrangements of four campaigns. In Egypt, the Veterinary Department was the only one, according to Lord Wolseley, which did its work thoroughly well. This satisfactory state of things is in a large measure due to the care exercised by the directing hand. Not being a pushing man, Mr. Collins will doubtless leave the War Office unthanked and unrecognised; but he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has done his duty conscientiously, and that he will carry with him into his retirement the kindly feelings and good wishes of the entire veterinary profession, whose character he has done so much to raise in the estimation of the Army and the public. Mr. Collins will hand over his charge at Winchester House on the 28th instant.

We are not surprised to hear the evidence of the Commissariat and Medical arrangements in Egypt as detailed before the War Office Committee. The present system is to concentrate power in the hands of a very few officials at head-quarters, and to trust no one below them; thus responsibilities are avoided and duties evaded,—even Lord Wolseley himself being afraid, apparently, of ordering the articles the omission of which so much excited his displeasure.

The official titles of Military Departments and of individual officers have been incorrectly given in some late issues of this paper. For thus unintentionally following the bad example set by Lord Wolseley when giving his evidence before Lord Morley's Committee, the only excuse we can offer is that the titles of those Departments (the remodelling of which has been the favourite amusement of successive War Secretaries), and of the several grades of their officers, have been shifted like the fragments of glass in a kaleidoscope, till we have got bewildered by their varying combinations. There was certainly no intention of slighting the officers of the Ordnance Store Department, who have done their work in Egypt unobtrusively, neither incurring censure nor making complaints.

Major C. L. Harvey, 71st Highland Light Infantry, Garrison Instructor at Dublin, succeeds Major R. H. L. Anstruther, Rifle Brigade, as Garrison Instructor at Aldershot.

The service will learn with satisfaction that owing to the intervention of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the absurd and unjust rule by which officers of the Army Veterinary Department have hitherto been disqualified from presentation at Court has been rescinded, and that in future Veterinary Surgeons will be permitted to go to Court on the same terms as other officers. That such a rule should have been allowed to remain so long in force, having regard to the improved condition of the Veterinary Department, is not creditable to the officials of the Lord Chamberlain's Department. It will be especially gratifying to Veterinary Surgeons to find that the latest concession to their profession has been granted during the *régime* of the present deservedly-popular Principal Veterinary Surgeon, whose honest administration of his department has done so much to bring about many long-needed reforms.

The detachment of the 85th Regiment at Portland has been recalled to Aldershot, in consequence of the attenuated condition of the head-quarters at that station. The 2nd Queen's, now at Portland, has not sufficient men available to supply the necessary convict guards. Such is the Army, under the new and improved system! If recruiting is going on so briskly as Lord Morley tells us it is, where are the men?

We would suggest that the large sums of money which are now being saved through the apathy of the authorities in neglecting to keep up the establishments for the Army and Militia, as voted by Parliament, should be appropriated to increasing our ironclad fleet. This can be done, we believe, by the sanction of the Treasury.

The successor to Major-General Radcliffe, R.A., as Inspector-General of Artillery on September 1, is causing some interest, from the extreme paucity of Artillery Major-Generals who are fit for service. The name of the present Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery is freely mentioned as the officer most likely to obtain the post.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, June 8, 1883.

The under-mentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority as stated against their names:—Elijah Tricker (May 26), Henry Charles Stansmore (May 29), and Alfred James Allen (May 30).

ADMIRALTY, June 9, 1883.

The Rev. John Mitford Morton has been appointed Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 6th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet-Surgeon Robert Whichcord Beaumont been placed on the Retired List from the 6th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

ADMIRALTY, June 11, 1883.

Fleet-Surgeon Michael Waistell Cowan, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date.

The Rev. Arthur Herbert Crick, M.A., has been appointed Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 6th inst.

ADMIRALTY, June 12, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Surgeon James Simms has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 24th ultimo.

ADMIRALTY, June 13, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Lieutenant Henry Vashon Baker has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer John Charles Thompson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 8th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Lindesay Brine, to the Hercules, additional, for temporary service at the Royal Naval Reserves Office.

Commanders—Hamilton Dunlop, to the Penelope, additional, for the Coastguard at Yarmouth; W. W. Poynder, to the Hector, additional, for the Coastguard at Southsea.

Staff Commanders—E. P. Bedwell, to the Pembroke; J. H. Tully, to the Defence.

Lieutenants—W. O. Story, to the Achilles; Charles William Herbert, to the Hercules, additional, for the Coastguard at Salcombe; Thos. F. W. Ingram, to the Boadicea, complement increased; W. H. H. Montresor, to the Euryalus, complement increased; D. A. Gamble, to the Victor Emanuel, additional, for service with the Wivern, for torpedo duties.

Sub-Lieutenants—John Martin, to the Lord Warden, for summer cruise; Charles E. Monro, to the Wrangler, vice Sargeaunt.

Chaplain—Rev. A. H. Crick, to the Valiant.

Fleet Surgeon—Charles Morton, to the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines.

Surgeon—George M. Cuffe, to the Vernon, complement increased.

Assistant-Paymaster—H. J. Ollard, to the Victor Emanuel (appointment of Mr. Woolward cancelled).

Engineer—John Pitt, to the Grappler.

Chief Boatswain—William Simpson, to Devonport Dockyard.

Gunners—John Shea, to the Victor Emanuel, additional, vice Pascoe; W. N. May, to the Indus; T. W. May, to the Terror.

Boatswains—William Davis, to the Neptune; William Jinks, to the Urgent.

Surgeon and Agent—G. A. O'Connor, to Belmullet and Detachments.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, arrived with Squadron at Pola on June 8; would leave on June 11 for Fiume; arrived there on June 10.

AMETHYST, Capt. Bowden Smith, was at Colonia on May 7, where she would remain. The Sylvia at Monte Video, surveying the mouth of river. The Rifleman, at Colonia, would proceed immediately up the Parana as far as Ascension. The Rambler, at Colonia, would proceed immediately to Monte Video. The Firefly, at Monte Video, would proceed as soon as possible to Devonport, *viâ* St. Vincent and the Azores. The Amethyst, Rifleman, Rambler, and Wrangler will proceed to Rio and northern ports the end of June, if possible.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., Commanding-in-Chief on the China station, was at Chinkiang on June 2. The Daring, at Hiogo, April 24, would proceed to wreck of the Carnarvonshire, at Oosima, thence to Yokohama, and afterwards to Shanghai. The Moorhen, at Hiogo, April 24, awaiting arrival of the Zephyr; would then proceed to Kong Kong, prior to being sent to England. The Sheldrake, at Yokohama, April 1; had since gone to wreck of the Carnarvonshire, and would afterwards proceed to Hong Kong, thence to England, *viâ* Suez Canal. The Zephyr, at Tientsin, March 29, when relieved by Linnet would proceed to Kobe. The Linnet left Hong Kong April 8 for Foochow and Shanghai; thence would proceed to Gulf of Pechili, to visit Chefoo, Tientsin, and Nechwang in turn. The Kestrel, at Shanghai, April 12. The Swift, at Hong Kong April 17, would remain for general service in South China Division. The Cleopatra, at Hong Kong, April 18; was to leave for Amoy, Loo Choo Islands, expected to reach Chefoo by June 20. The Pegasus and the Albatross left Hong Kong April 18 for Amoy, Shanghai; would then proceed to Chefoo, arriving by June 20. The Vigilant, at Amoy April 25, was to leave on April 26 for Foochow and Shanghai. The Curaçoa at Hong Kong, refitting; at the end of May would proceed to Chefoo. The Champion, at Singapore April 14, would proceed about end of April to Bangkok, Labuan, Borneo, and Java. The Fly left Singapore April 3, and arrived at Sarawak April 11; is ordered to cruise in Borneo and Java, returning to Singapore at end of May. The Foxhound, at Singapore April 14, would remain for service in the Straits of Malacca. The Flying Fish left Hong Kong April 15 for Shanghai; would proceed thence to Corea to commence surveying. The Magpie at Hong Kong April 21, after refitting, would proceed to Labuan to meet her new commander.

BEACON, Com. A. W. Moore, was inspected last Saturday by Capt. J. D'Arcy, in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, upon her return from the East Indies and Mediterranean stations, after four years' service. After a very minute examination, Com. Moore was warmly complimented for the efficiency of his crew and the cleanliness of his vessel. The Beacon took a very active part in the Naval operations during the Egyptian Campaign, and the war medals were distributed by the Paymaster, in the presence of Com. Moore, on Saturday afternoon. The Beacon left Sheerness on Monday for Chatham Dockyard, where she is to be dismantled and paid out of commission. She will then be placed in the Fourth Division of the Medway Steam Reserve.

BOADICEA, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Salmon, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, was at Simon's Bay up to May 22; was to be undocked on May 26, and would probably leave for Durban on June 22. Briton sailed for Zanzibar on May 22. Starling at Simon's Bay, and will remain. Sapphire sailed on May 19 for the China station. Flirt was expected to arrive at Cape Coast Castle about the first week in June. Bullfrog was due at St. Helena on May 20, and would sail for Ascension on June 3, and arrive at Cape Coast Castle in July 4.

CANADA, Capt. Durrant, left Spithead on June 13, having on board Midshipman Prince George of Wales, for a three days' cruise in the Channel, prior to starting for the North America and West Indies station.

CONSTANCE, Capt. Doughty, left Coquimbo on April 8 for Callao, arriving on April 19. Left Callao on the 20th for Payta, arriving on April 28. Left Payta on April 30, and proceeded to Guayaquil, arriving on May 2, where she would remain to protect British subjects, as a revolution had broken out.

COMUS, Capt. East, senior officer on the coasts of Chili and Peru, was at Payta up to May 7; would be at Callao on June 6, and Coquimbo by June 25. Constance was at Guayaquil on May 5. Heroine left Guayaquil on May 3 for Esquimault. Sappho was at Panama on May 6, *en route* to Esquimault; would call at Punta Arenas, Realijo, La Union, San José, and Acapulco, leaving Panama on May 8.

DRAGON, Com. Bolitho, was at Tamatave on May 30.

DRYAD, Com. Johnstone, was at Tamatave on May 30.

ECLIPSE, Capt. Garforth, was at Aden on May 31.

ENCOUNTER, Capt. G. L. Robinson, was paid off at Sheerness yesterday, and the crew were granted the usual six weeks' leave of absence. During her commission, the captain of the maintop, a man named George B. Hills, was killed by falling from the maintop-sail yard (while overhauling the foreyard rope) to the deck, a distance of between 70 and 80 feet. Deceased was buried in the Pagoda Anchorage Cemetery, and a memorial was erected over his grave by the crew, among whom he was highly respected.

EURYALUS, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the East Indies station, was at Trincomalee up to June 12, where she remains for the present. The Eclipse was at Bunder Abbas from April 21 to April 24; at Jask, April 25; at Muscat, April 26; and reached Aden May 8. The Tourmaline, Ranger, and Osprey were cruising for the suppression of the slave-trade off coast of Arabia, under orders of Capt. Boyle, of the Tourmaline; on breaking of S.W. monsoon these vessels will rejoin the flag at Trincomalee; have since arrived there. The Woodlark, Persian Gulf, as senior officer's ship; arrived at Muscat April 27. The Arab and Philomel were in Persian Gulf, under orders of senior officer. The Dryad and Dragon were at Tamatave, Madagascar. The Harrier on the East Coast of Africa; cruising for the suppression of the slave-trade. The Undine at Zanzibar, April 13, beached for repairs; would return to her cruising ground off the Comoro Islands when completed. The Espoir left Colombo for Singapore May 7.

FLYING FISH, Lieut. and Com. Hoskyn, arrived at Shanghai on April 23, from Hong Kong, *en route* to Korea, to survey the approaches to the Salee River.

GRIFFON, Com. R. W. Davies, was at Port-au-Prince on May 19.

HARRIER, Lieut. and Com. Willcox, would leave Zanzibar for the Comoro Islands and Mozambique Channel on May 25.

LIVELY, Com. Parr, is a total wreck, and the Admiralty, having received a report from Mr. Dunn that there is no chance of getting her off the Hen and Chickens, have taken steps to try Com. Parr and the officers and crew of the Lively, for the loss of their vessel. The repair of the Salamis is to be pressed forward at Sheerness, in order that she may be available to receive the crew of the Lively, and resume her place as despatch vessel to the Channel Squadron, if her services are required.

OSPREY, Com. H. W. Dowding. Notice is given in Tuesday's *Gazette* of the intended distribution of salvage-money for services rendered by the officers and crew to the Clan Buchanan in October, 1882.

ROCKET, Lieut. and Com. V. B. Orlebar, recently returned from the Pacific station, was inspected by Flag-Capt. J. D'Arcy on Saturday last. The general condition of the ship was very satisfactory, but her machinery, which has had nine years' wear and tear, was very defective. The Rocket was over six months on passage home from Callao, and broke down at Dover on her way to Sheerness. It was lucky the accident did not occur farther away from home. She will be paid off on June 27.

SATELLITE, Capt. C. B. Theobald, arrived at Madeira on June 12, and was to leave on June 14 for her station.

SEAGULL, Capt. Mather Byles, was paid off at Devonport on June 14.

THALIA, Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G., arrived at Gibraltar on the 12th inst., and would sail the same day for Arosa.

TOURMALINE, Capt. R. H. Boyle, arrived at Trincomalee on June 9, with the Osprey and Ranger in company.

UNDINE, Lieut. and Com. Cutfield, would leave Zanzibar for the Seychelles on May 25, to give leave.

Vice-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam has returned from Moscow, after attending the Coronation of the Czar, and the Court festivities on the occasion.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES IN H.M.S. CANADA.

Prince George of Wales joined the Canada, to which corvette he has been appointed as midshipman, on Wednesday at Spithead. His Royal Highness arrived in Portsmouth Dockyard shortly before noon, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen. The Royal party were received at the south railway jetty by Gen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, attended by Col. Sir Owen Lanyon, Capts. Lord Albert Seymour and Darby (aides-de-camp), and Rear-Admiral Herbert, Admiral Superintendent of the Yard; while there were also present Admiral of the Fleet Sir H. Keppel, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord C. Beresford, Capt. Fisher, and other Naval officers. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of Hon. Captain of the Naval Reserve, Prince Albert Victor that of sub-lieutenant of Reserves, and Prince George that of midshipman in the Royal Navy. Upon their Royal Highnesses proceeding on board the Osborne, the Royal Standard was hoisted, and the harbour fleet acknowledged the presence of royalty by hoisting masthead flags. The Osborne at once got under weigh, the Canada being anchored at Spithead awaiting permission to part company with the flagship, which saluted with 21 guns as the royal yacht steamed out of harbour. As the Osborne approached, the Naval Reserve ships lying in the roadstead hoisted masthead flags, while the Canada, in addition to paying that compliment to the Royal Standard floating from the yacht, manned yards and fired a salute of 21 guns, as did also the Russian corvette Opritchnik. The Royal party upon reaching the Canada were received at the gangway by Capt. Durrant and the officers of the ship, who were honoured by an introduction to their Royal Highnesses, who were afterwards escorted round the vessel by Capt. Durrant. The Canada, with her white hull, trim masts, and new fittings, presented an admirable appearance. The Prince of Wales, who closely examined Prince George's quarters, the gun-room in which he would ordinarily mess with the other junior officers, and the study immediately adjoining, expressed his complete satisfaction with the arrangements made on board the vessel. At the end of the inspection the Royal party returned to the Osborne, where the Prince of Wales entertained a distinguished party at luncheon. Subsequently, permission was given for the Canada to get under weigh, and, accompanied by the Royal yacht, she proceeded past Ryde and Cowes towards the Needles. Off Yarmouth, she eased speed, and the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor and the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen left the Osborne in the steam-pinnace and boarded the Canada to take their leave of Prince George of Wales. Capt. Durrant saw the Royal party back into the pinnace, the crew of the Canada cheering once more lustily. The Royal yacht then signalled, "Wish you a prosperous voyage," to which the crew of the Canada returned three hearty cheers. The corvette and the yacht then parted company, the latter returning to Portsmouth under Royal salutes, and the former steering a course down Channel, being ordered to cruise about to thoroughly test her seagoing capabilities. She will call at Plymouth, and on Saturday receive her final orders for Halifax, where she will report herself to Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, Commander-in-Chief, and then go on a roving commission on that station, Prince George of Wales, who is to qualify for the rank of sub-lieutenant, and to carry out without exceptional privileges the duties of midshipman, being expected to remain abroad upwards of two years.

The Admialty have awarded medals for long service and good conduct to the following petty officers and men—John Brooks, stoker, of the Indus; Giovanni Marmara sick-berth steward, of the Hibernia; John G. Dyer, naval schoolmaster, and N. Fitzsimons, captain of foretop, of the Amethyst; Edward Holton, captain's coxswain, of the Flying Fish; William M'Ilroy, writer (first class), of the Achilles; George Rudge, captain's coxswain, of the Agincourt; John R. Pascoe, chief boatman-in-charge, John S. Duncan, James Webber, William Kennedy, Walter J. Symes, Edward Hudson, and Henry Craugh, commissioned boatmen, and John Stoneman and William Parsons, boatmen, of her Majesty's Coastguard; William J. T. Curtis, quartermaster, of the Cambridge; John Jermyn, quartermaster, of the Duke of Wellington; Robert Mayhew, ship's corporal, 1st class, of the Triton; Matthew Humby, cooper, of the Neptune.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., has recommended Lieut. Frank H. Henderson, senior lieutenant of the Eclipse, to the Admiralty for the Royal Humane Society's medal, in recognition of his gallant conduct in saving the life of a seaman. While off Busreh, in the river Euphrates, an ordinary seaman fell overboard from aloft, and although the tide was running strong from four to five knots at the time, Lieut. Henderson, without waiting to divest himself of his clothing, jumped off the poop, and at great risk to himself succeeded after much trouble in saving the man's life.

It is stated in telegrams from Washington that severa American naval officers, believing war to be imminent between China and France, have applied to the Chinese Minister for appointments in the Chinese Navy. The Minister says he has no authority to issue commissions, and refers them to Li Hung Chang, care of the Viceroy at Canton. An announcement has been made at the Navy Department that leave of absence will be granted to officers waiting orders, if they desire to enter the Chinese Service.

The Myrmidon is being brought forward for commission at Sheerness.

"TIME TRIES ALL THINGS."—Of the numerous preparations announced for promoting the growth of the hair few survive, even in name beyond a limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with an unparalleled reputation of more than 80 years, is still considered by the public to be the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair ever yet produced. They who prefer it can now have the oil of a golden colour, without in any way losing its beneficial effects. Sold everywhere. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s.

THE POSITION OF REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has often been said that regimental officers have not accepted in a proper spirit the changes introduced in the Army in July, 1881, and that they have not attempted to co-operate loyally with the authorities in carrying out the spirit of the changes. I admit that I am one of those to whom the changes were distasteful when they were introduced, and to whom they grow more and more hateful as time goes on. I do not now refer so much to the Territorial scheme, whereby our old numbers, to which we were much attached, have been taken from us, and another regiment tacked on to us into which I am liable to be promoted and made to serve, unless I retire from the Army altogether, although I have paid nearly £3,000 for a company in my present regiment, and never contemplated serving, and do not wish ever to serve in any other. That may be merely a sentimental grievance. I consider it to be a great deal more; in my opinion, it is tantamount to a breach of contract on the part of the Government to hold my money, and at the same time, to alter the whole of the conditions under which I paid it. But be that as it may, I think every reasonable man will admit that we Purchase captains have been very hard hit by the recent changes by being placed, as we now are, in the position of "mud majors." When I joined the Army some seventeen years ago, the great aim of every officer who intended to make the Army his profession was to become a regimental field-officer. A regimental major in those days held a well-defined position. He had no company, with all its petty details, to look after. He never did orderly officer's work or, except under exceptional circumstances, sat on a regimental court-martial. He was addressed by his rank by all captains and subalterns, and in every way held a position above that of a company-officer. When I paid for my company, and I gave £1,000 over regulation for it, which was above the average price given in Line regiments, I did so not only to become a captain, but that I might the sooner obtain regimental field rank. It is contended that we paid merely to become captains. Why should we do so? The difference between a captain's and a lieutenant's pay is only about £95 a year, less than 5 per cent. on the purchase-money; the regimental positions of a captain and a subaltern were then, as now, much the same, each was at any time liable to do the other's work in the regiment, and each did the work of an orderly officer. In paying for my company, therefore, I say that I did so in order that I might the sooner obtain, by going over the heads of four-officers, the coveted position of a regimental field-officer. In 1881, I was near the top of the captains, and was expecting my majority in a short time, having then been about a year longer than the average length of time in that rank, when in July the new scheme came into force, and I found myself converted into a "mud major," that is, a captain in all but name and pay; and I am likely to remain in this position for some years, unless the disgust which I feel at the false position in which I am placed drives me out of the service. Of course, "mud majors" are not treated with any respect in a regiment, or considered as being really field officers. We are never addressed by the title of major, even by the most junior subaltern; and, indeed, why should we be, when we do exactly the same duties as he does? In my regiment, as in every other, I believe, there is a captain (or major) of the day or week, and a subaltern of the day. When the number of subalterns actually with the regiment gets very low, it is the custom to put subalterns and captains on one list as orderly officers. Now, majors are nothing but captains, and last year, as for a period of about six months the number of subalterns with my regiment averaged about three, we were all put on the one list for orderly duty, and I found myself doing subaltern of the day once a week, or oftener. This although I was a substantive major. When one finds oneself so treated, how is it possible for any man to respect his position, or to expect others to respect it? How can a subaltern look up to a major when he is doing exactly the same work, when a subaltern of six months' service can say, as was often said to me, "Smith (not Major Smith), will you exchange duties with me to-morrow?" or, "Will you pay my company for me?" I submit that this is more than a sentimental grievance; this levelling of all regimental rank is subversive to discipline, for when the men see the senior officers put on exactly the same level as the junior officers, they also cease to look up to or respect them. In no other service, indeed in no other branch of the Army, does such a state of things exist. In the Navy, the first lieutenant of a ship occupies a well-defined position above that of the other lieutenants, which is never lowered. In the Artillery, a major commanding a battery also has a well-defined position, and I believe that under no circumstances is he left without a subaltern under him, much less made to do subaltern's work. In my regiment, and I believe that in this respect we are no worse off than most others, during the last two years I can safely say that at no time have more than five or six out of the eight companies of which it is composed had more than two officers each present and doing duty with them, and during the whole of last year there was only an average of one officer per company present. Subalterns of less than a year's service were commanding companies. I was myself senior major with the regiment, but during nearly the whole year I had no subaltern to assist me, and had to attend to the most petty details of my company myself. I consider that such a state of affairs amply justifies me in being thoroughly disgusted with the changes introduced in 1881, and I now am merely serving on, without zeal and without any heart in the service, until I can get back the money I have actually paid, and so not be out of pocket by the service. If I retire now, I shall get back only £2,500,—that is, £700 over regulation which has been fixed as the average sum that used to be paid for companies in the regiment. As I paid £2,800, this will involve a loss of £300; if I stay on till I have 20 years' service, I can retire on a pension which I may at once commute for £3,200,—that is, I shall get £400 more than I paid; while in November next an officer who entered the Army after Purchase was abolished, and who never paid one farthing, can retire with a bonus of £1,200. Is this justice? It may be said that before 1881 there were brevet majors, and that we are now in this position. In answer to that, I say that brevet rank was itself an anomaly, and that brevet majors were never considered or respected as field-officers; they were, in all the regiments I have ever met, addressed by name only by all their juniors, while they themselves had to address the regimental field-officers by their rank, and they were in every way company-officers. No doubt the Government has a perfect right to abolish the rank of regimental major, and declare that in future there shall only be company-officers and lieutenant-colonels in a regiment, and to make a lieutenant-colonelcy the first real field rank that can be obtained; but I submit that it is an injustice and breach of faith to make that rule apply to us Purchase captains who paid large sums to obtain the old field rank. It is not too late even now for justice to be done. Let the War Office order that all "mud majors" who were Purchase captains on reaching the position of second senior major in their battalion, shall be deprived of their companies and granted the position of a regimental field-officer under the old system; or let them be offered a bonus to go. I myself would send in my papers to-morrow if I could even get back all I paid; but the proper sum to offer me would be the regulation value of my saleable commissions, and the same bonus that a non-Purchase officer of the same length of service can obtain. In my case that would be £1,800, so that in all I should get £3,600. If the Government would do this, I am sure they would at once get rid of a large number of discontented officers, who are now serving without any heart in their work, only looking forward to the day when they can obtain a pension, and be put to some extent on an equality with their more fortunate post-Purchase brother-officers. I also submit that the position of majors in a Line regiment should be defined and raised, that no regimental field-officer should ever be left without at least one subaltern under him in his company, and that he should not be required to do the duties of a subaltern. I could say a great deal more on this subject, but this letter is already of an inordinate length.—I am, &c.,

A DISGUSTED "MUD MAJOR."

The Mediterranean Squadron under Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, at present undergoing its summer cruise, has received a perfect ovation in every Austrian port it has visited. At all the places in Dalmatia at which the squadron has touched, the courtesy of the officers and the conduct of the men have produced the most favourable impression.

Advices from the Channel Fleet at Vigo state that a court-martial was held on board the Sultan on the 6th inst., on Lieut. Edward Clarke, of the Achilles, who was charged with neglect of duty as officer of the watch. He was found guilty, reprimanded, and dismissed his ship. The defaulting officer, it was alleged, lay down in the charthouse during his watch.

The Sampson, the largest tug at Sheerness Dockyard, left on Monday with stores and provisions for a navigating party from the Royal Naval Barracks, which is to bring the Leander, a new vessel, built for the Government by Messrs. Napier and Sons, from Glasgow to Sheerness, where she is to be commissioned as soon as possible. The navigating party proceeded by rail from Sheerness to Glasgow.

As will be seen in our advertisement columns, it will be noticed that the Archbishop of Canterbury will be the guest of "Old Wellingtonians," at their dinner which takes place on July 3.

The Committee of the Royal Artillery Institution have decided upon the following subject for the prize essay of 1884:—"The Machine-gun; has it a Place in the Field, in a Siege-train, or in a Fortress?" Candidates are restricted to officers of the regiment on full pay and members of the Institution, and the essays are to be sent in, under seal, before April 1 next. The gold and silver medals of the Institution are the rewards.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.—NO SUMMER IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A rumour is current that the Channel Squadron is not to be at home in England till September. Should this prove true, it is needless to say how much it will be regretted by all those concerned, both officers and men. On leaving England last February, it was generally understood that we were to return in the summer. But now it seems we are to spend this most enjoyable time of the year abroad, or at least away from our home ports. Many of us have not spent a summer in England for several years, and we were quite looking forward with pleasure to the prospect of a month or two in the summer with our families and friends. Last year we were deprived of this, owing to the war in Egypt, and our being required there,—a circumstance which none of us regret; but it is difficult to see why the men should be kept away from their sweethearts and wives this year, for no apparent reason other than that of contributing as little as possible to the comfort of Jack and Joe, who would certainly seem to have earned a few weeks' holiday, after five months' incessant routine, drills, and exercises of all sorts. We cannot believe this to be the wish of their Lordships, who have always shown the utmost consideration in anything relating to the personal comfort of the officers and men of the Fleet. We hope to find that this rumour is false, and that on leaving Bantry Bay in the middle of July we shall see the ships of the Squadron ordered to their respective head-quarters.—I am, &c.,

HOME (?) STATION.

The gunboats Firm and Ariel, which have undergone extensive repairs at Sheerness Dockyard, were put out of basin on Monday to take in coals, &c. They will shortly leave, to enter upon their usual duties.

The Russian man-of-war Opritchnik, arrived at Spithead from Cronstadt on June 10, bound for China, and saluted the garrison and port.

An examination has been made at Sheerness Dockyard of the keel of the Wye, Staff Com. A. Miller, to ascertain if she sustained any serious damage from her recent stranding in the Gulf of Suez, and it has been found that beyond the starting of a few plates, very little harm has been done.

The Admiralty have directed that in future all printed documents, such as departmental reports, &c., shall be numbered and registered when issued, the name of each recipient and the number and nature of the document issued being entered in a book to be kept for the purpose. The object of this order is to prevent the possibility of copies of documents drawn up specially for the guidance and information of their Lordships finding their way into the hands of the representatives of the Press. The Admiralty have thought it necessary to take these precautions for the future, owing to the report of the Naval Pensions Committee and other official documents having been made public without their previous knowledge or consent.

Several letters have lately been written by paymaster-serjeants and orderly-room serjeants with intent to depreciate the position of Quartermaster-Serjeant. The most recent writer states that it not unfrequently happens that a corporal, or one of less rank, is appointed to the position. "Q. M. S." writes, with regard to these statements:—"Any one with the least acquaintance of regimental matters knows this to be absurdly incorrect. The fact is, the quartermaster-serjeant is invariably selected from among the old colour-serjeants, but sometimes a paymaster-serjeant or an orderly-room serjeant is promoted to the position. Exception has also been taken by them to the Horse Guards' ruling that the quartermaster-serejant is at all times the senior non-commissioned officer; but the authorities could not well arrange otherwise without violating the spirit of regulations, standing orders, and traditions, closely bound up with and as old as the regimental formation itself. These have always recognised the quartermaster-serjeant as the next in rank to the serjeant-major."

It has, the Allahabad paper understands, been decided that, as a general rule, the supply of all articles of Line gear to mounted corps of the British service is in future to be arranged for by the Ordnance Department and by commanding officers, the Commissariat Department being wholly relieved of the duty.

The *Pioneer* believes that the Government of India has recommended the appointment of an Inspector-General of Volunteers, so that the sanction of the Secretary of State is all that is now required to give effect to the measure.

We are requested to announce that the annual cricket-match between Past and Present Staff College will be played on the ground at the College on Saturday, 23rd inst. The game will commence at 11 o'clock.

"Please send another 14 lb. barrel of LENTILLA, an excellent FOOD TONIC of which I cannot speak too highly. I fully endorse all said in its favour.—Yours truly, H. H. Brooks, Tinwell Grange, near Stamford." Cures indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c. Tins, 1 lb., 1s 6d; ½ lb., 10d. Barrels, 28 lb., 30s; 14 lb., 16s. Of all chemists. Proprietor, H. J DEACON, Beckenham, Kent.

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85, 86, 89, 90, 107, & 108 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

BIRTHS.

Hughes.—On May 10, at Lovedale, Cape Colony, the wife of Commander R. Jukes Hughes, R.N., Government Surveyor, of a son.

Moody.—On June 11, at Camberley, Surrey, the wife of Captain Moody, "The Buffs," of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Dudley — Whittington. — On June 7, at St. Peter's upon Cornhill, by the Right Rev. Bishop Piers Claughton, D.D., Chaplain-General of the Forces, assisted by the Rev. Prebendary Baker, D.D., Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and the Rev. R. W. Gallop, M.A., Head Master of Finchley College, John Dudley, M.B., Surgeon, R.N., to Edith Bella, eldest daughter of the Rev. Prebendary Whittington, M.A., Rector of St. Peter's upon Cornhill.

DEATH.

Grimston.—On May 11, at Port Royal, Jamaica, of yellow fever, Oswald Dundas Grimston, Sub-Lieutenant R.N., H.M.S. Mallard, eldest son of Colonel O. A. Grimston, of Mersham, Bitterne, Hants, aged 23.

Advertisements.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER ALCOCK WALLACE.—JOANNA ANN, Daughter of the above, deceased, late of 2nd Regiment E. L. I., WISHES to ASCERTAIN if any of her FATHER'S RELATIONS are LIVING.—Address, JOANNA ANN PALMAN, "Joanna Ann" Guindy, care of Oriental Bank, Madras.

WANTED, for the OFFICERS' MESS of a Regiment stationed at Dover, a thoroughly GOOD COOK, who understands the work.—Apply, stating terms with testimonials, &c., to MESS PRESIDENT, the Citadel, Dover.

3RD MONMOUTH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—WANTED, a first-class SERJEANT-INSTRUCTOR, to reside at Pontypool.—Apply to the ADJUTANT.

TO ARMY TAILORS.—WANTED, to enlist, by special authority, a SMART BOY, well up in Tailoring; has passed Medical Examination.—Apply to A. A. WILLIAMS, Superintendent, Cumberland Industrial School, Cockermouth.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

The O. W. DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, George Street, Hanover Square, on TUESDAY, July 6, at 7.45 for 8 p.m. Tickets, 21s (including wine). Lord Lawrence will be in the Chair, and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will be the guest of O. W.'s. Names to be sent to AUGUSTUS H. BROWNE, 7 Bristol Gardens, W.

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Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

President.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, K.G.

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Visitors should not fail to procure a copy of the complete and descriptive Official Catalogue, which is to be obtained only inside the Exhibition. Price One Shilling.

Representative Collections, illustrating all Branches of the Exhibition, from the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Chili, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hawaii, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Norway and Sweden, New South Wales, Newfoundland, Russia and Poland, Spain and Portugal, Straits Settlements, Switzerland, Tasmania, United States, West India Islands, &c.

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ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, June 22. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Surgeon-Major F. S. De Chaumont, M.D., F.R.S. (Professor of Military Hygiene, Army Medical School, Netley), on "Military Hygiene." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,

BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME

Hampstead.

The TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING will be held at the Home, at Hampstead, on Wednesday, June 20, 1883. The Chair will be taken by Field-Marshal LORD NAPIER of MAGDALA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., at 3 o'clock p.m.

Cards of admission to be presented at the gate. Applications for cards to be made to the Secretary, at the Office, No. 7 Whitehall, London, S.W.

June 4, 1883. C. R. LOW, Secretary.

To GENTLEMEN'S SERVANTS, RETIRED MILITARY MEN, and OTHERS.

TO be SOLD, an Old-Established, fully Licensed HOTEL, admirably placed on the Parade at a fashionable Watering-place in Kent. Held direct from the Freeholder; half-rent let off; no premium. Furnished throughout. Price, for furniture, trade fixtures, fittings, stock, and goodwill, £750, £250 of which could remain. Freehold can be purchased.

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S. DEVON.—FOR SALE.—Capital FREEHOLD RESIDENCE. Walled gardens, well stocked with orchard, two acres; three reception and large billiard-rooms, seven bedrooms, three servants' rooms, housekeeper's room; stabling for nine horses. Near station, town, salmon-weir, and several packs of hounds.—"W. B.," View House, Totnes.

LYMINGTON, HAMPSHIRE.—DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, and grounds of an acre and a half, stabling, &c., well-situated, overlooking the Solent, to be SOLD or LET, furnished or unfurnished. Seven bedrooms, dressing-room, bath-room, three sitting-rooms. Price £1,200.—Messrs. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, and BRIDGEWATER, 80 Cheapside. (35645.)

BLACKHEATH. — FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, COMPACT DETACHED VILLA, suitable to those returning from abroad, or a Family seeking change from the sea-side. Replete with every convenience. Six bed, dressing, and bath rooms, and three reception rooms, and domestic offices on ground floor. Rent, furnished, 4½ guineas per week.—Apply, Mr. SUTER, 1 Myrtle Terrace, Blackheath.

HANDSOME, HOODED PHAETON, convertible into Waggonette, One or Pair; Elegant, HIGH-HOODED GIG, suit horse 16 hands, both equal to new; and TWO SETS SINGLE HARNESS (brass), and sundry stable fittings, for sale, cheap; the property of a Depositor.—Apply at GWYNNE'S DEPOSITORY, High Road, Lower Clapton.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVÉES and DRAWING-ROOMS.—Regulation Court Suites Diplomatic, Naval, and Military Uniforms, for all ranks, in good quality, for HIRE, or made to order, at NATHAN, Army Outfitters, 17 Coventry Street, Haymarket.

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For Public and Private Meetings.

COMMITTEE AND SITTING ROOMS.

Public and Private Dinners Provided.

COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE ROOMS.

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Specialities in Old Brandies and Whiskies, which defy competition.

All WINES and SPIRITS are old, well matured, and of special excellence.

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Proprietor.

THE MILITARY and ROYAL NAVAL CLUB,

16 ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

For Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Auxiliary Forces, and those retired from the same.

For particulars, apply to the SECRETARY, at the Club.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

WASHING WANTED, by the NEW SANITARY LAUNDRY WORKS, Orchard Road, Shepherd's Bush. The healthiest and best arranged private laundry in London. Linen got up in the best style at very moderate prices. No chemicals or hard scrubbing-brushes used. Linen insured. Special terms to hotels and clubs.

Passengers from India, China, Australia, and the Colonies are invited to despatch their linen immediately on arrival in this country to the New Sanitary Laundry, as above, when it will be immediately forwarded to their address.

6d, 1/0, 2/6, KEATING'S POWDER

Nothing to Equal It.
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This Powder, so celebrated, is perfectly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All Woollens and Furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Sea-side. To avoid disappointment, insist upon having

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THE ONLY PALATABLE

NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR STOMACH, KIDNEY, AND LIVER AFFECTIONS.

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GENTLEMEN'S FINE SILVER, flat crystal glass, 25s.
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LADIES' GOLD LEVERS, in exquisitely chased cases, 70s.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD LEVERS, engine-turned cases, 80s.

The Rev. Robert Cass, Settle, Yorkshire, writes, February 19, 1880:—The Lady's Gold Lever Watch received from you for 70s, in size, workmanship, and beautiful appearance, resembles a watch usually sold at £10. It gives entire satisfaction."

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These Watches are frequently sold for treble the money. Cheques or P.O. payable to

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On receipt of which, any watch will be registered post free to any part of the United Kingdom, and for 2s 6d per watch extra to any part of the postal world.

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IN CONSEQUENCE OF IMITATIONS OF

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

Which are calculated to deceive the Public,

LEA and PERRINS beg to draw attention to the fact that each Bottle of the Original and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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CHARLES LANCASTER,

INVENTOR of the NON-FOULING
SMOOTH OVAL-BORE for EXPRESS,
(·360, ·400, ·450, ·500, and ·577).
Prices from £36 to £56 10s nett. And
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Prices from £5, £8, and £10 nett.
MINIATURE MATCH RIFLES.
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FOUR-BARREL B.L. HAMMERLESS GUN,
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HAMMER or HAMMERLESS GUNS,
Ejecting the Exploded Cases.
Prices from £36 to £45 nett.

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Quality 12 bore, top snap, breech-loading, top lever, snap-action Gun. Plainly finished, but good sound work. Price £20 nett. Case and Fittings for same, £3 nett.

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The Best, Cheapest, Safest, and Purest Light in Existence.

Extract from the Report of Professor H. HUTCHINSON, C.E., F.C.S., &c., on the Apparatus and Light:—

"The apparatus is very simple, uses pure material. The gas does not contain sulphur or sulphur compounds, nor naphthaline. Can be made without the least offensiveness in any house or mansion. Will travel any distance without deposit or condensation.

Hygienically the qualities of this light far surpass those of any other.

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COCKS' READING SAUCE
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The Genuine is protected by
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This cooling medicine has the happiest effect when th blood is overheated and a tendency to inflammator action is set up in the system; one Pill take shortly before dinner does away with the indgestion, fulness, and flatulency—indications of weak stomach, or disordered liver. A few Pils taken at bedtime act as alteratives and aperient; they not only relieve the bowels, but regulate ever organ connected with them, overcome all acri humours, and encourage a free supply of all th secretions essential to our well-being. Holloways Pills thoroughly cleanse and perfectly regulate th circulation, and beget a feeling of comfort in ho climates and high temperatures, which is mo desirable for preservation of health.

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Deputy-Chairman—B. W. Richardson, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., 25 Manchester Square.

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Copies of the last Annual Report and Balance-Sheet, together with Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and every information may be obtained on application at the Chief Offices, Branches, or Agencies.

JOHN MESSENT, F.I.A.,
Actuary and Secretary.

The Directors will be happy to treat with gentlemen of influence and standing to act as special or ordinary Agents for the Company in unrepresented localities.

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—(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.)

Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

Capital subscribed and paid up, £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £600,000.

Directors.

Hon. JAMES WILLIAMSON, President.

S. Browning, Esq.
J. L. Campbell, Esq.
J. M. Clark, Esq.
J. C. Firth, Esq.
G. B. Owen, Esq.
C. J. Stone, Esq.

London Board.

Sir Penrose G. Julyan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
F. Larkworthy, Esq.
T. Russel, Esq., C.M.G.
Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.
Robert Porter, Esq.

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This Bank grant DRAFTS on all their Branches and Agencies, and transact every description of BANKING BUSINESS connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji, on the most favourable terms.

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R. W. SHIRE, Secretary.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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Easy terms to actual Settlers.

If you desire to receive, free of charge, the Railway Company's New Regulations for the Sale of Lands in the Canadian North-West, and also the latest Maps, Pamphlets, &c., containing the latest information about the country, address—

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ROYAL HOTEL, for Officers and Families, above Bar, SOUTHAMPTON.

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CAWTE'S HOTEL, for Gentlemen and Families, ESPLANADE, SOUTHSEA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, for Officers and Families, BIRMINGHAM.

BLAND & SONS, Gun, Revolver, and Rifle Makers, 106 STRAND, W.C.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, for Officers, Families, and Gentlemen, EASTBOURNE.

FALKNER, Scientific Boot and Boot-tree Maker, 52 SOUTH MOLTON ST.

WEST CLIFF HOTEL, for Officers, Families, and Gentlemen, FOLKESTONE.

HARVEY'S HOTEL, for Officers, Families, and Gentlemen, PLYMOUTH.

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METCALF & CO., Miniature Medallists, Jewellers, &c., 19 COCKSPUR STREET.

WARREN, ROBERT T., Military Watch & Clock Maker, Hare St., WOOLWICH.

HAXELL'S HOTEL, Naval and Military, MARINE PARADE, BRIGHTON.

SPRINGETT, J. S. Y., Saddler to Her Majesty the Queen, EASTBOURNE.

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GREGORY, W., Optician to H.M.'s War Department, &c., 51 STRAND, W.C.

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MITCHELL, W., & CO., Regimental Stationers, &c., 39 CHARING CROSS, S.W.

ROYAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL, for Officers and Families, CANTERBURY.

FINNEY, JAMES A., Civil and Military Tailor, 55 STRAND, W.C.

CASTLE HOTEL, for Gentlemen and Families, HASTINGS.

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BOSTOCK, F., Naval and Military Bootmakers, 388 STRAND, W.C.

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WOODWARD, J., & SONS, Hammerless Gun Makers, 64 ST. JAMES'S ST.

STAR & GARTER HOTEL, for Officers and Families, PORTSMOUTH.

SCAMMELL, T., Military Hat and Cap Maker, 5 PICCADILLY, W.

CASTLE HOTEL, for Officers and Families, Southsea Common, SOUTHSEA.

DREW, B., & CO., Shirt Makers and Hosiers, &c., 16 PICCADILLY, W.

HAXELL'S HOTEL, for Officers and Families, WEST STRAND, W.C.

MILLS, W., & CO., Stock & Share Brokers, 6 North Street, Quadrant, BRIGHTON.

MITRE HOTEL, for Officers and Families, HIGH STREET, CHATHAM.

SEWELL & CROWTHER, Passenger and Shipping Agents, 18 COCKSPUR ST.

TALBOT HOTEL, for Officers, Boating Men, & Families, RICHMOND, Surrey.

SMITH, JOHN, Tobacconist and Cigar Merchant, Union Street, ALDERSHOT.

LANE'S HOTEL, for Officers & Gentlemen, St. ALBAN'S PLACE, Regent Street.

WATTS, A. E., Wine Merchant, Purveyor to H.M. the Queen, WINDSOR.

WHITELOCK, A., and CO., Military Trunk Makers, 64 STRAND, W.C.

WOOLLARD, JAMES, Stationer and Bookseller, 54 Castle St., LIVERPOOL.

HARRIS, G. H., Porpoise-hide and Military Bootmaker, 418 STRAND, W.C.

THUNDER, H., Army and Navy Bootmaker, 15 East Street, BRIGHTON.

CORLETT & PICKETT, Civil and Military Tailors, 2 PRINCES STREET, W.

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TOLLEY, J. and W., Express Rifle and Gun Manufacturers, 1 CONDUIT ST., W.

CROWN HOTEL, for Officers, Families, and Gentlemen, RYDE, I.W.

HEAVENS, T., Military Saddler, 28 SOUTH MOLTON STREET, W.

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WHITE & LEE, Hosiers and Shirt Makers, 113 and 114 STRAND, W.C.

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MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1883.

Tourist Tickets will be issued from May 1 to October 31, 1883.

For particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.

JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

Derby, 1883.

SUMMER TOURS IN SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW and the HIGHLANDS· (Royal Route, *viâ* Crinan and Caledonian Canals.) Royal Mail Steamer COLUMBA or IONA from Glasgow daily at 7 a.m., from Greenock at 9 a.m., conveying in connection with his West Highland Steamers, passengers for Oban, Fort William, Inverness, Lochawe, Skye, Gairlock, Staffa, Iona, Glencoe, Islay, Stornoway, &c. Official Guide, 3d; illustrated, 6d; by post, or at W. H. Smith and Sons' Railway Bookstalls, 1s. Time Bill, with Map and Fares, free from the owner, DAVID MacBRAYNE, 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.

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calling at MALTA, if sufficient inducement offers. The magnificent fast Steamship,

THESSALY,*

2,000 tons, will sail on June 20. This Steamer has been specially adapted for the East-India Trade. Her Saloon and State-rooms are spacious and well ventilated. The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, £45. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

Rydal Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
Werneth Hall, 4,100 tons	To follow.
Wistow Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
Speke Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
Merton Hall, 4,100 tons	To follow.
Kirby Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
Bretton Hall, 2,500 tons...	To follow.
Aston Hall, 3,600 tons	To follow.
Eden Hall (new Steamer), 3,600 tons	To follow.

* Carries a Few Passengers, by arrangement.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to ROBERT ALEXANDER and CO., 20 Castle Street, Liverpool.

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Under CONTRACT for HER MAJESTY'S MAILS to INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA, &c.

Reduced Rates of Passage Money.

Special Return Tickets.

Departures (Fortnightly) for—

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and CEYLON, CHINA, STRAITS, JAPAN	From Gravesend, Tuesday, 12.30 p.m. From Brindisi, Monday.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION

Mail Steamers from London to

CALCUTTA	Fortnightly.
MADRAS	,,
COLOMBO	,,
RANGOON	,,
KURRACHEE	,,
BAGHDAD	,,
JEDDAH	,,
ALGIERS	,,
ZANZIBAR	Every Four Weeks.
BATAVIA	,,
BRISBANE	,,
ROCKHAMPTON	,,

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal Ports of INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage.

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GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert Square, Manchester; 51 Pall Mall, and 109 Leadenhall Street, London.

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Passengers booked through to any Port, also to Japan and China.

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SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS

To their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE of WALES and the DUKE of EDINBURGH.

ADMIRALTY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
May 21, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill thirteen vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 13, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 9, for preliminary examination as their fitness for the Service.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

SANDHURST and WOOLWICH EXAMINATIONS in the YEAR 1882.

Mr. WOLFFRAM'S LIST of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES:—

DATE AND NAME.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Total No. of Marks.
JULY, 1882.			
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L.	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W.	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26	Sandhurst	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34	Sandhurst	5239
Knight, W. C.	35	Sandhurst	5232
Langdale, P.	45	Sandhurst	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50	Woolwich	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54	Sandhurst	5048
Benett, H. V.	60	Sandhurst	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63	Sandhurst	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64	Sandhurst	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65	Sandhurst	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74	Sandhurst	4818
DECEMBER, 1882.			
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickinson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5868
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston - Johnson, W. G.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Warrand, W. N. M.		Marine Infantry	4655
Burne, Knightley O.	1	Sandhurst	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

At the Preliminary Examination held in February, 1882, SIX out of SEVEN Candidates, and at the Preliminary Examination held in March, 1882, ALL FOUR CANDIDATES, sent up from the Manor House, were successful.

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(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

At three out of the five examinations held, Major Lynch passed the First Candidate.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; March, 1883, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

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,,	H. J. Morphy	11th
,,	I. H. W. Southey	13th
,,	N. G. Woodyatt	15th
,,	J. H. Heycock	16th
,,	D. S. A. Cosby	22nd
,,	F. K. O. Peile	26th

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JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE,

AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,221.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, June 4, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt :—

	Total Force.	Sick.	Per cent.
Artillery, Cairo	505	35	6·9
Cavalry „	486	38	7·8
Engineers „	197	14	7·1
Royal Sussex Regt.	898	48	5 4
1st Royal Highlanders	781	44	5·6
Cameron Highlanders	753	44	5·9
King's Royal Rifles	816	55	6·7
Gordon Highlanders	810	95	11·7
Sundry Corps	392	27	6·7
	5,638	400	7·1
Alexandria	1,652	116	7·0
Port Said	97	...	...
	7,387	516	7·0
Officers	186	6	3·2
Men	7,201	510	7·1
	7,387	516	7·0
Horses	1,009	55	5·5
Mules	624	1	·2
	1,633	56	3·5

Among the Alexandrian garrison is included the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, with 68 sick, out of 847.

This regiment, and the Gordon Highlanders, would clearly be better removed, before the trying autumn weather comes on.

Leave of absence has been granted to Major D. Roebuck, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, from June 7 to September 30; Major Murray, R.H.A., from June 2 to June 16; Captain W. Barron Stanton, Gordon Highlanders, from May 20 to September 17; Surgeon G. S. Lewis, Army Medical Department, from June 1 to June 8; Lieutenant W. T. Myers, from May 29 to June 13.

The Calabria, which left on May 26, took eight officers, eight serjeants, and 75 rank and file.

Surgeon W. H. P. Lewis, Army Medical Department, has returned, and is posted to the Citadel, Cairo, for duty.

Assistant-Commissary-General Nugent, Commissariat and Transport Staff, takes up duty at Alexandria, and Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Rainsford will be Staff Commissariat officer with the 1st Brigade, Cairo.

The following officers have passed in subjects *a* and *b*, sec iv., par. 28, Queen's Regulations :—Captains A. H. Pain and S. Kevill-Davies, and Lieutenants H. W. Denne and C. Macready, all of the Gordon Highlanders.

Surgeon M. Dixon is appointed to medical charge of the Head-quarters Staff and Departments at Cairo, vice Surgeon-Major Warren, Army Medical Department, embarked for England.

Yesterday, at Ramleh Barracks, was held an inquest, by Mr. Consul Cookson, on the body of a soldier of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who was shot by one of his comrades. The jury took a merciful view, and returned a verdict of manslaughter. Deceased was only 18 years of age, and had gone through the campaign without a scratch.

Some discontent is expressed at the delay in granting the English medals. The non-commissioned officers of the Army Pay Department have not received either medal or star.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Fifteen Infantry battalions are now assembled here, and the camps have assumed an air of business-like activity. Seven battalions are Militia under-going annual training. They are all under canvas. Up to the present time, with the exception of a thunderstorm on Saturday last, they have had splendid weather. The Royal South Down, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Waring, did not arrive till Monday afternoon, having been much overdue. This corps is composed mainly of youths from the agricultural districts of Down and Antrim, the most loyal counties of Ireland. As to physique, the Downshire Regiment will favourably compare with any in Camp. As much cannot be said of some of the English Militia regiments, in the ranks of which are too many "weedy" lads, who would never become men under the most favourable conditions. The three Infantry Brigades were exercised by their Brigadiers on Tuesday last, in the system of attack—the 1st Brigade on Rushmoor, the 2nd Brigade on Eelmoor Plain, and the 3rd Brigade on the Queen's Parade. Sir F. Fitz-Wygram exercised the Cavalry Brigade in the Long Valley on Monday and Tuesday. A rumour has been in circulation during the week that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the Camp at an early date. We are more likely to be soon visited by the Commander-in-Chief, who, as yet, has only made his spring inspection. In accordance with instructions issued, General Officers commanding brigades, the C.R.A., C.R.E., officers commanding regiments, batteries, and troops, and Staff officers, assembled at the Prince Consort's Library at noon on Wednesday, to meet Sir Daniel Lysons. The business of the meeting occupied more than an hour, and is understood to have been explanatory of certain matters connected with contemplated exercises and manœuvres during the summer months. Captain Hayerup, of the Norwegian Army, visited the Camp on Tuesday last, and saw the infantry brigades at drill, after which, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Sartorius, V.C., D.A.Q.M.G., he visited all the institutions and objects of interest in the command. It has been notified here that when a soldier is allowed to consent to the application to him of the provisions of Part 2 of the Army Act, 1881, his service should be reassessed at once. It has been found that in some cases the neglect of this precaution has led to men being detained in the service too long. Major-General R. P. Radcliffe, R.A., Inspector-General of Artillery, will make his annual inspection of the Royal Artillery next week. At the Army Rifle Meeting at Cæsar's Camp Ranges on July 26, 27, and 28, in the match for "The Regimental Trophy," in addition to money prizes and a silver trophy, to become the property of the winning corps, Sir Daniel Lysons presents a silver cup to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in the match. Also, in the "Infantry Running Match," in addition to money prizes, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., C.B., presents a challenge cup, to be kept in the serjeants' mess of the winning team. The "Bowyers" prizes (15 guineas presented annually by the Worshipful Company of Bowyers) will be shot for by teams of ten; open to battalions serving in Great Britain. Two lectures were delivered by Veterinary-Surgeon to the Staff W. B. Walters, Instructor at the Army Veterinary School, on Thursday and Friday, on the very interesting subject of the "Inspection of Live Cattle and Dead Meat." Three boards of examination will assemble on Monday next to examine 25 officers and 50 serjeants in Part II. of the Musketry Syllabus for company certificates. The examination will be conducted and marks subsequently assigned by the members of the Boards, in accordance with the Memorandum, dated Horse Guards, July 3, 1882, and the Syllabus dated May 9, 1883. The 57th Army Signalling Class, composed as follows, assembled on Monday last at the Signalling School for a course of instruction :—Captains Fenton, McDonnell, and Browell, R.A.; Lieutenant Hibbert, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Wolfe, 2nd Dragoons; Lieutenant Coke, 15th Hussars; Lieutenant Chater, 1st Battalion, 9th; Lieutenant Shadwell, 1st Battalion, 12th; Lieutenant King, 1st Battalion, 6th; Lieutenant Minchin, 1st Battalion, 16th; Lieutenant Archdale, 2nd Battalion, 23rd; Lieutenant Northey, 36th; Lieutenant Evelegh, 32nd Light Infantry; Lieutenant Thorold, 76th; Lieutenant Wyld, 37th; Lieutenant Gilpin, 82nd; Lieutenant Beaumont, 3rd Battalion, 60th Rifles; Lieutenant Snow, 64th; Lieutenant Aytoun, 91st; Captain Norcott, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant the Hon. A. Somerset, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Urmston, 5th Punjab Infantry; Captain Edge, Royal Marine Light Infantry; and 23 non-commissioned officers from various Infantry and Cavalry regiments. Major A. C. Hamilton, R.E., has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineer, Camp, from the 12th inst., vice Colonel Gossett, R.E., retired on half-pay. The following Staff-College officers, undergoing instruction at the Camp, in accordance with regulations, are attached as follows :—To the Cavalry Brigade—Major Allen, 1st Battalion, 15th; Major Morris, 58th; Captain Stephenson, 56th; Lieutenant Codrington, Coldstream Guards; Lieutenant Hutton, 52nd; and Lieutenant H. de H. Haig, R.E. To Royal Artillery—Captain Leefe, R.M.A.; Captain Gordon, 1st Battalion, 21st; Captain Macdonald, R.E.; Lieutenant Bromfield, 2nd Battalion, 22nd; and Captain Lloyd, Bengal Staff Corps. To 3rd Infantry Brigade—Major James, Scots Greys. Surgeon-Major Waghorn, A.M.D., has assumed medical charge of the officers, women, and children, South Camp, vice Surgeon-Major Ferguson. Surgeon-Major Warren, A.M.D., having arrived for duty, has assumed medical charge of the 2nd Station Hospital, vice Surgeon-Major Elgee. A farewell ball to Sir Daniel and Lady Lysons, by the officers of the Division, is probable at the latter end of July. Several cases of diphtheria have occurred recently among the troops quartered in the Permanent Barracks. In the case of a young soldier of the Cavalry Brigade admitted during the week, the disease was of a most malignant type, and terminated fatally in a few hours

THE RETURN TO LONG SERVICE.

The following memorandum has been issued, showing the changes recently approved in regard to extension of service with the colours, and enlistment in the Brigade of Guards :—

Under the existing Regulations :—1. Men for all arms are enlisted for 12 years' Army service—viz., seven years with the colours (to be extended to' eight years, if serving abroad), and the remainder in the Reserve. 2. Non-commissioned officers, corporals, bombardiers, and 2nd corporals are entitled to extend their colour service to 12 years. 3. Bandsmen, pipers, and artificers, after completing three years' service, and trumpeters, drummers, and buglers in the last year of their Army service, are allowed to extend for 12 years' colour service, on the recommendation of their commanding officer. 4. Lance-corporals and acting bombardiers during the last year of their Army service, gunners selected for the Coast Brigade after completing five years' service, soldiers in very special cases during their last year of colour service, and soldiers on embarkation for foreign service are allowed, on the recommendation of their commanding officer, to extend their colour service to ten years. In the last case, the extension may be to a less period than ten years, and a bounty of £2 is offered. 5. Officers' servants serving at depots are permitted to extend their service from year to year up to a total colour service of nine years. 6. Re-engagement for a second period of service, with pension, is permitted as follows :—(*a.*) Serjeants, at any time after completing nine years' service, subject only to the veto of the Secretary of State. (*b.*) Corporals, bombardiers, 2nd corporals, bandsmen, pipers, and artificers, at any time after completing nine years' service, on the recommendation of their commanding officer. (*c.*) Schoolmasters in their twelfth year of service, subject only to the veto of the Secretary of State. (*d.*) Trumpeters, drummers, and buglers, during the twelfth year of their Army service, on the recommendation of their commanding officer. (*e.*) Other soldiers during their twelfth year of service, if of good character and specially recommended by their commanding officer.

The following modifications have been adopted until further orders :—7. The privileges of extending colour service and of re-engaging as shown in §§ 2-6 are continued, with the following additions :—8. Men will be allowed, after completing three years' service, to extend their colour service so as to complete 12 years' service with the colours, with the privilege of re-engaging in their twelfth year of service for a second period of service and for pension, provided they are physically qualified, and are recommended by their commanding officer. 9. A bounty of £2 will be offered to men, of more than three and less than seven years' service, in regiments having their foreign battalion in India, who are willing to extend their service to 12 years with the colours. These men will be available for drafts during next trooping season. 10. To meet the deficiency in the Guards,—(*a.*) A bounty of £2 has been offered to men of Line regiments returning from India who are willing to extend to complete in the Guards the remainder of their 12 years' service. (*b.*) The offer of extension of service, as shown in § 8, will apply to men now in the Guards. (*c.*) A new enlistment will be adopted for the Guards—viz., for three years with the colours and nine with the Reserve, with power of extension at any time during the three years to complete seven years, and subsequently to complete 12 years with the colours, after which re-engagements will be allowed as in other arms. (*d.*) Men enlisting for three years with the colours who enter the Reserve after three years' service will not receive deferred pay; but if they extend their colour service, they will be allowed deferred pay from the date of enlistment.

War Office, June 4, 1883.

THE FRENCH IN WESTERN AFRICA.

The "policy of adventure" which France is pursuing in Western Africa can be productive of neither profit nor honour. France has no long-standing local disputes with native chiefs. Her present action is unnecessary for re-establishing national prestige. With the exception of Gaboon, her connection with any part of the coast below Sierra Leone has long ceased. It is only when the French mind is seized with a sudden frenzy for exterior development that we find her picking up old clothes which she cast off years ago. To the west of the Gold Coast Colony she held the territory from 3° 12′ W. long. to Cape Lahou, Grand Bassam being the chief town. Within that boundary several forts, or fortified stations, were occupied until 1870, when the troops were withdrawn, and the whole of the country over which French influence was asserted let to the British mercantile house of Swanzy and Co., who, in the lagoons formed by the Assini and Tando rivers, engaged themselves in legitimate commerce, which they still continue. Whether, in the present aspect of affairs, they will be allowed this privilege without interruption, may soon be learned, as it is unlikely that France, with a squadron on the coast, will omit to reassert her right to this territory, especially with the prospect of gold in the adjoining country, which trade she may endeavour to divert from our protectorate. Further east, between Whydah and Lagos, is the independent native kingship of Porto Novo, on the east bank of the Denham Waters, and about four miles from the sea beach, the outlet to which is through the lagoon passing Badagry to Lagos. Occasionally a small outlet direct to the sea is found at Kotonu, but so unoften as to be unreliable. Porto Novo has always been troublesome; the King, who is related to Dahomey, was a large contributor to Portuguese successes in slave-trading, and is notorious for human sacrifices, which are to the present day committed *sub rosa*. In 1852, a treaty was made with him for suppressing slave traffic, and opening the country to missionaries and traders; but from his inland position, it was not always then convenient to forcibly remind him of his non-observance of engagements. In 1861, an expedition was sent from the Arrogant to punish him for breaches of treaty and outrages on British subjects, and in the following year the adjoining country was ceded to us, and became the British settlement of Lagos. Subsequent events prove the mistake of the Home Government in not acquiring Porto Novo. A year after our occupation of Lagos, France assumed a protectorate over Porto Novo, through the Admiral of her squadron; but as we were such close neighbours, it was necessary to establish a convention, "to place on a more secure and definite basis the relations of the Government of Lagos with that of the French Protectorate of Porto Novo." The intention of France in thus hastily undertaking responsibilities, so close to our territory, then bore only one interpretation, as the slave-trade was becoming unprofitable, and her interests in Porto Novo were *nil*. After assuming a protectorate, she did not attempt to occupy the place, simply making the representative of M. Régis (ainé) Consul for Porto Novo and Whydah, where the disinterestedness of that firm, its high sense of honour, and its grand prospects as a Christianising agent were exemplified by that abominable hypocrisy, "free emigration." The national idea of responsibility appears to have lapsed very soon, as the individual calling himself French Consul was treated by the King of Dahomey as a servant, and ordered not to leave Whydah, from which he escaped to a French man-of-war, though the proceeding did not affect the dignity of France sufficiently to induce a protest. Her intentions in lately re-establishing a protectorate over Porto Novo can easily be understood, and Lagos merchants will undoubtedly suffer therefrom. The proceedings of the French Commodore in April last have by this time been followed by occupation with an armed force, which could only be effected with difficulty, as the surf breaks with heavy rapidity, a smooth beach being almost unknown; and it is not likely that the Government of Lagos would allow them a passage through our territorial waters. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, when asked last week what steps would be taken in reference to the French annexation of Porto Novo, replied:—"It is impossible to view without concern this action in a place so closely interwoven with our own possessions; but the question is not of a nature to be dealt with by the local authorities, and will be treated in a friendly way between the two Governments." We doubt if France will care to assume a cordial attitude in any negotiations that may be undertaken. Our Government must have lost sight of the fact that, by Treaty, England has priority of right at Porto Novo, In the 6th Article of the Treaty of January 17, 1852, subjects of our Queen may trade freely, and are to receive equal privileges with other nations; and by an additional article of May 1, 1861, Englishmen may buy or sell lands in Porto Novo, a resident agent may be appointed to watch over their interests, and the King is to keep the navigation of the lagoon between Badagry and Porto Novo free from obstruction. It will be seen that the latter concessions were only made eighteen months before the French assumed a protectorate, therefore our Government was greatly to blame for not insisting on the maintenance of our treaty at the time of annexation. Sir Samuel Rowe, the present Governor of the Gold Coast, is a strong-minded man, with great administrative tact, and our interests could not be in better hands. It is reported that he proceeded to Porto Novo last month to secure the execution of the King's engagements with us. In the Bonny and other oil rivers, English influence has always predominated, and the trade developed thereby. We now find our Continental neighbours attempting to induce the native chiefs to depart from their old policy and ally themselves to France. The reply of the chiefs to such friendly overtures shows that they possess more honesty than the representatives of "La Grande Nation," who imagine that because we have not our interests guarded by bristling bayonets, they are at liberty to walk in and take possession. A gallant Admiral warned our Government twenty years ago that the oil rivers of Africa would at some future period be coveted by France, and that the sooner we afforded them the protection of our flag, the earlier would French visions of Colonial acquisitions in that territory be dispelled. But our Governments are slow to see, and deaf to advice, until the misfortune of being "too late" comes with unpleasant infliction. Englishmen cannot look with indifference on the advance of the French from Senegal towards Central Africa. A fortified position has been established at Bamakou, on the Niger, as the first terminus of the railway between Senegal and Algeria. Twenty millions of francs have been already voted for this work, and it will be pushed on to the Niger from Medina, situated about 900 kilomètres from St. Louis, the river being navigable for that distance. Many of our readers may remember the assurance of Sir Charles Dilke, when Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, two years ago, that the public mind need not be disturbed at the Treaties made by France with the chiefs of the Upper Niger. She is now making rapid strides over the ground trodden by Mungo Park, with probably better success than attended that distinguished traveller; and when the railway reaches the Niger, will monopolise the trade from its higher waters, and finding an outlet in the Bight of Biafra, close to the Bonny, Calabar, and other oil rivers. It was to this particular fact that attention was called by the distinguished officer we have previously referred to. France undoubtedly aims at acquiring the whole of this valuable territory, and absorbing the large trade therefrom with Liverpool. To the southward of the Gaboon, France has hoisted her flag as far as Loango, without respect to our engagements with the tribal chiefs of Cape Lopez, Zanga Tanga, and other distinct kingships, of which Loango is one. In the interests of humanity, civilisation, and development of trade in those parts, Naval officers of high standing and praiseworthy zeal effected those treaties in their Sovereign's name, and were untiring in their endeavours to ensure their fulfilment. While millions of money, and, more important still, the lives of gallant officers and men were sacrificed in fulfilling their nation's wish, France stood by watching the work, with promises of aid, which were as worthless as the paper on which they were written. Can any one point to a period at which she afforded us material support in stamping out the slave-trade? The frequent protests on her part against the proceedings of British Naval officers who were in possession of undeniable proofs of the complicity of French subjects, showed a disregard of justice, and proved that she must have been aware that her flag was used as a protection to those who by law were amenable to capital punishment. It is in these parts which we so constantly and carefully guarded, until the foreign export slave-trade was extinct, that France adopts colonial conquest to gratify the lust for honour and glory, which has, of necessity, been kept back by the lesson she was taught in 1870-1, and now again bursts forth. Lord Clarendon's statement thirty years ago, "that the interests of commerce rendered it imperative upon her Majesty's Government to maintain the right to unrestricted intercourse with that part of the West Coast of Africa which lies between 5° 12′ and 8° south latitude," has not been altered by subsequent events, and should be the policy of the present Ministry. It contained the true ring of our national freedom of action, when we knew that our interests and those of European nations were identical in leading African natives to civilisation, and that we should be foremost in such humanitarian efforts. Such good results are only to be attained by great practical efforts, and not at the point of French bayonets. Physical force can only be maintained for a time in such a climate; it is the untiring zeal of philanthropists which induces a pacifying effect, and brings the native mind to the desired point. The Congo, where French enterprise is now largely displayed, is a new field, which in the future will be productive of a large and highly remunerative trade. Unfortunately, some of our people lost a considerable sum in attempting to develop the copper mines of Bembi, in Angola; not from any lack of produce, but the uncertainty of transport by baskets on the heads of natives, who became lazy and parted with the ore, which eventually enriched those who had no share in the undertaking. Such a failure would be no deterrent if the country were in proper hands, though the prospect at present seems to have reached the indefinite stage of realisation. The attempts of the Association Internationale Africaine, and of the Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo, to open up the vast resources, of which the Congo will be the highway to the sea-board, have hitherto been successful; but if France is really in earnest, the efforts of the Belgian Association will be paralysed, if not entirely wiped out. France looks not to the future, the impulse of the moment carries her beyond the consideration whether her policy will be productive of good to the uncivilised nations from whom she enforces submission; and her own prosperity is lost sight of in the excitement which the smallest "call to arms" produces in such an easily-roused nation. Our exertions in repressing outrages by Congo natives and punishing them when necessary, were ably directed by the distinguished officers who have at different times commanded our African Squadron; and it will be no gratification to the Commodores who undertook and carried out extensive expeditions in 1865 and 1875 to see the results of their labours sacrificed to French ambition, and important treaties effected by them completely nullified. France is not a colonising nation, neither is her population a rapidly-increasing one, to admit of it being sent to distant countries. Eventually, she will not have too many of her sons at home to meet Continental requirements, which will naturally arise with a nation who generally keeps itself at the boiling-point of excitement, either social or political. Any Colonial acquisition is made on selfish grounds and with one-sided motives, not with the intention of civilising native populations, but the adoption of an exclusive system of acquiring all the industry, manufactures, and commerce for France only, while other nations are excluded, or only admitted under such enormous tariffs as to make the venture unprofitable and hopeless. Take, for instance, New Caledonia, where Customs dues and taxes are so largely levied on Englishmen, as to necessitate the naturalisation of themselves and employés, and placing their vessels and crews under the tricolour, to evade exorbitant demands. It is a source of constant irritation to our Australian brethren that, within four days' sail of their coast, their vessels are subject to the caprice of an uncompromising Government, who receive every advantage by the freedom of our ports, without reciprocal concessions from the French colony. The Australian agitation for the annexation of New Guinea is mainly brought about by the fear of another nationality establishing itself within gunshot of Northern Queensland, possibly for penal purposes, which would add to the complications already existent from escaped convicts of New Caledonia. The evil results of France making good her footing on the banks of the Congo are as well known on the Continent as they are in this country. The development of the resources so lately discovered to the world by private enterprise would be delayed for generations, and her meddling interference in matters for which she has no ability must leave a mark on the native mind which ages would not efface. No human beings are more impressed by the failure of the white man than the uncultured African; therefore, with the certainty of failure which has attended every French enterprise, the nation who came after France in the Congo would find its load heavy through her previous ill-success. The Congo should remain neutral as of old, and our country should spare no pains in maintaining the same, in spite of French sharpshooters and quasi-military representatives, longing for glory and a "bubble" reputation. Let such zealous pioneers as the Belgian International Association be encouraged in their success, and free navigation of the Congo under the protection of international laws insisted on.

THE BRITISH GRAVES AT BAYONNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it seems essential to the clear understanding of my letter from Bayonne in your paper of the 9th inst., headed as above, will you, after all, kindly allow me to crave the indulgence of a short note in your next, making the following changes?—1. The title to be, "The Biarritz Memorial." 2. The latter part of the first paragraph to run, "has caused the material expression of sympathy to fall short of what old-fashioned ideas of *esprit de corps*, &c., led one to expect," *i.e.*, omitting the words "his own," and changing "them" to "one," for, as the sentence now stands, it is void of sense. I fear it is my own inexperience in not giving a heading and not being more careful in my copy that has been the cause of this. I therefore beg to apologise for the trouble, and again to thank you for insertion. As to the debt, would other battalions follow the plan of the 3rd Hampshire, and subscribe 1s. a head for each officer, the thing would soon be done, without great sacrifice, I think. Awaiting the granting of the above request, allow me to remain, &c.,

A. HURT.

Bayonne, June 11.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer, Leominster, testifies as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit, and every possible sound to be heard in phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole Consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all Chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

THE NEW NAVAL DISCIPLINE ACTS.

The Naval Discipline and Enlistment Acts Amendment Bill, which embodies some of the principal recommendations of the Naval Pensions Committee, notably the prolongation of service in the Navy from 20 to 22 years, was read a third time in the House of Lords on Thursday evening and passed. This Bill has now to go down to the House of Commons, where, doubtless, it will be amended. The salient feature of the Bill is the total abolition of corporal punishment in the Navy, a step we deem ill-judged, impolitic, and detrimental to the efficiency of the service. Lord Northbrook said he had stated that the contents of the Bill—the acceptance of the position that flogging could not be maintained in the Navy—and the provisions of the Bill altering the law, had been unanimously accepted by the Board of Admiralty. But to this the Marquis of Salisbury very judiciously replied that the abolition of flogging was purely a political question, "As to which the authority of the Naval members of the Board of Admiralty was worth less than that of the Members of the House. Whether the particular punishments to be substituted were practicable, might be more an opinion for the Naval Lords. As far as he heard Naval opinion, apart altogether from the political question, it was that considerable injury would be done to the Navy by the abolition of corporal punishment. He did not think the matter was one in which it was desirable for their Lordships to interfere,—for this reason, that to a certain extent the Government had power to disregard any opinion their Lordships might give. They had already forbidden the practical application of the punishment, and, so long as the present Government was in office, the punishment of flogging would not be inflicted. He did not think, therefore, there would be any advantage in going through the form of refusing to pass the clauses, seeing that the Government had the power to disregard the opinion to which they might come. Corporal punishment might be required in time of war, and it was possible it might be restored. When the noble Earl spoke of the experience of the other navies of the world, he ought to remember that they resorted to a much more free application of capital punishment than we did. Practically, that was the issue; in times of crisis, if we did not allow of the application of the milder punishment, there was no doubt that the death penalty to offenders would be necessary, to save the lives of others." These very sensible remarks place the whole case in a nut-shell. It should be remembered that the grave offence of striking a superior officer is on the increase in the Navy. What redress has the officer struck? None! absolutely none! In this country, the assault is looked upon as of a personal nature. In foreign countries, it is looked upon as of the gravest, not because the officer is struck, but because the uniform of the Sovereign, which he wears, is brought into contempt. Hence, a foreign officer has the right to use his side-arms with deadly effect, if struck by a private or by a civilian, and to inflict instant punishment on the offender, even to taking his life. The fear of being flogged kept the bad characters of the Navy in check. But now that this punishment no longer exists, even in name, we fear that acts of insubordination—namely, striking a superior—especially where petty officers are concerned in their dealings with the men, will greatly increase. True, Viscount Sidmouth has moved for returns of all "naval prisons" constituted such by Admiralty order, on home or foreign stations; "ships set apart as naval prisons;" all "consular prisons" on foreign stations; and "places appointed to be naval prisons by Commanders-in-Chief in foreign waters;" returns of offences committed on board her Majesty's ships, or by seamen and marines on active service and elsewhere, under the following heads:—Mutiny, striking a superior, desertion, theft, for the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882; stating also the numbers of seamen and marines employed in each of those years and the cases which had been tried by court-martial; and the Earl of Northbrook said there was no objection to furnish the returns asked for, but, as every naval man knows, a seaman or a marine tired of the service, or having the chance of permanent employment or business on shore, if he can only get clear of the Navy, will often wilfully commit an offence, and thereby set a bad example to other men, because he knows that the punishment will be "imprisonment and dismissal, with or without disgrace," *and not* "flogging." Had the lash to be used to punish the offence, it would never be committed.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Reviews.

Historical Records of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders. By Roderick Hamilton Burgoyne. (Richard Bentley and Son.)

"Historical records" of regiments are, for the most part, regarded as a particular species of bore, and generally fail to command the attention of readers other than those immediately connected with some particular regiment. It is very natural that this should be the case, but at the same time it is very desirable that those who undertake the task of compilation should approach it with a very decided conviction of the responsibilities it imposes, of the necessity for the absence of all bias, and for the existence on the writer's part of a wish to uphold the *esprit de corps* of his regiment. In the present instance, the work undertaken by the editor has been performed in a manner which must prove highly gratifying to his brother-officers, if not to himself; he has ventured to travel out of the regular track of routine, and has endeavoured to treat his subject in a liberal spirit by bringing under the reader's notice vivid pictures of the most stirring episodes which have marked the progress of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders during the last fifty years. In the preparation of this work, he has evidently been influenced by a justifiable anxiety to cull as far as possible the laurels which have been years since gathered—not *en bloc* by the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders—but by each individual member of that distinguished corps who has fallen in its ranks, and contributed to its glory. A record of this nature will, no doubt, be eagerly appreciated by the representatives of those who served with the 93rd; and even though the work itself may never be seen by them, they will know that there is such a book in existence, and that its pages faithfully record the services of the gallant regiment to which they belonged. Having recapitulated with care and perspicuity the events which marked the progress of the regiment from its earliest formation, the compiler brings his readers down to the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854. His treatment of this subject is remarkable for its clearness and for the sound judgment displayed in the selection of incidents, many of which have been already more or less recorded by military historians of high repute. The next great event narrated in this volume is "The Indian Mutiny," and here again the compiler evinces his anxiety to procure reliable information, and not to leave unnoticed the most trifling event which occurred during that terrible period. The siege and relief of Lucknow, the battle of December 6, and the horrors of Cawnpore are dwelt upon. Then follow the campaigns in Rohilcund, Oude, and Eusofzaie, and a list of the routes marched from the conclusion of the campaign against the mutineers. The compiler of this military history of modern warfare has executed a task of no small magnitude, and has done so prompted, no doubt, by a laudable anxiety for the welfare of the distinguished regiment to which he formerly belonged.

Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have in the press for immediate publication a "Memoir of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts," by Mr. C. R. Low, who has recently brought out a new edition of his "Life of Lord Wolseley." Admirers of these two distinguished and representative officers will thus be able to compare their careers, character, and military method. We trust Mr. Low will not treat Sir F. Roberts to the foolish flattery that marked his life of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and made his work the subject of considerable ridicule.

H.M. the King of the Belgians has been pleased to confer on Baron de Malortie, the author of "Egypt," the star of officer of the Order of Leopold.

The Corps of Commissionaires will be inspected by Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge in Westminster Hall, on Sunday, 17th (to morrow), at 10 a.m. Special tickets for admission will be required.

The *Irish Times* says:—"The University of Dublin Midsummer Commencements take place on the 29th inst., and unusual interest attaches to the ceremony. The degree of LL.D. *honoris causa* will be conferred upon Lord Wolseley, and for the day Trinity College will be *en fête*. The authorities are making preparations to do their distinguished guest special honour. He will be entertained at dinner by the Provost and Fellows, and opportunity may possibly be found to mark the occasion by other festivites within the walls."

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"Spectacles can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience."—We have the highest medical authorities confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but the spectacles you have adapted suit admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." The Rev. Professor W. A. Hales, M.A. Cantab., 2 Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park, writes:—"The spectacles are perfect, and a most decided boon. I had occasion on Monday to write to Lord ——, and took the opportunity to mention your name and the wonderful power of your spectacles." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age (82). I can now read the smallest type, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Testimonials from Earl and Countess Lindsay; F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Mill Hill, Hendon; C. J. Alford, Esq., Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry Road, Westminster, &c. Mr. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 OLD BOND STREET, W. (late 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square), personally adapts his Improved Spectacles daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10 to 5. Special arrangements are made for invalids and others unable to wait on Mr. Laurance. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branch, 6 Poultry, Cheapside.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 12, 1883.

4th Hussars—Capt. J. Farmer vacates the appointment of Adjt., he having completed his period of service in that appointment.

21st Hussars—Lieut. R. Owen, from the 14th Hussars, to be Capt., vice C. B. Pigott, seconded from May 1 for service with the Egyptian Army.

Royal Engineers—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. G. Smyth (late Bengal) to be Lieut.-Col., vice G. Swinton, retired (May 6); Serjt.-Major William Goulding to be Qrmr., vice J. Jones, retired; Troop Serjt.-Major Arthur Thomas Lewis to be Qrmr., vice S. Cole, retired.

Grenadier Guards—Capts. and Lieut.-Cols. H. F. Eaton to be Major, vice Lieut.-Col. C. J. Hubbard, retired (May 2); C. J. Cotes to be Major, vice Col. E. S. Bridges, retired (May 23); Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet Major I. J. C. Herbert to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice H. F. Eaton (May 2).

Regimental District.

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. H. Cook, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 30th Regtl. District (the East Lancashire Regt.), vice Col. J. Thompson, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (June 12).

Line Battalions.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. R. F. Butler has been appointed to command a battalion; Major G. A. Sweny to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. B. Colvin, deceased (both dated April 9); Capt. J. R. Beckett to be Major, vice J. Smith, retired; Capt. J. H. C. Clarke to be Major, vice J. R. Beckett, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (both dated March 27).

The Norfolk Regiment—Capt. E. B. James to be Major, vice C. S. Perry, promoted (May 1).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. E. M. Poynton to be Capt., vice R. A. H. Townsend, resigned (May 23).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. T. H. Clarkson has been appointed to command a battalion; Major C. H. Webster to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. F. L. Edridge, placed on half-pay; Capt. E. S. N. Dickenson to be Major, vice C. H. Webster (all three dated May 11).

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. W. Weallens to be Capt., vice H. M. Williams, promoted (April 4).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. P. J. Hughes to be Major, vice J. de W. Jebb, retired (May 23).

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. M. E. Archdale to be Capt., vice R. R. McCrea, seconded (May 10).

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Capt. E. T. M. Dickin to be Major, vice A. M. Bowles, whose promotion has been cancelled (April 14); Lieut. J. H. B. Todd-Thornton to be Capt., vice H. A. Littledale, seconded (March 20).

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—The second Christian name of Lieut. P. R. S. Churchward is Rycaut, and not Rycant, as hitherto stated.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Supernumerary Capt. T. F. King to be Capt., vice R. S. Green, promoted Major on half-pay (April 29).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. G. W. Palin, from the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Lieut., vice P. S. Dyson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut. H. C. O. Plumer, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (May 29, 1882).

The Durham Light Infantry—Lieut. G. M. Davison to be Capt., vice R. H. F. R. Brownrigg, promoted (March 14).

The Highland Light Infantry—Lieut. J. H. Greer to be Capt., vice E. G. Keppel, promoted (April 3).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. C. M. Cartwright has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 8).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. J. L. C. St. Clair to be Major, vice the Hon. W. FitzWilliam Elliot, seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 31).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Supernumerary Major H. S. Brownrigg to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. B. Lane, seconded from May 24, for service on the Staff (June 1).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. M. Hall retires on half-pay.

Staff—Col. G. E. L. Walker, R.E., to be a Col. on the Staff to command the Royal Engineers in China, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements (Aug. 1); Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. S. Cameron, V.C., the King's Own Borderers, to be an Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. at Head-quarters (Intelligence Branch), vice Col. C. J. East, half-pay, who is about to vacate that appointment (June 27); Major G. W. Smith, the King's (Shropshire L.I.), to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. on the Staff of the Army (July 1).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. H. T. Craig, B.A., Chaplain to the Forces of the Second Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces of the First Class (June 1).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Capt. E. G. P. Mayers has been cashiered by sentence of a General Court Martial (May 18).

Medical Department—Brig.-Surg. J. Tulloch, M.D., to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice J. L. Jameson, granted retired pay (May 2); Surgs.-Major J. Inkson, M.D., to be Brig.-Surg., vice W. S. Oliver, M.D., granted retired pay (May 1); Surg.-Major J. Jameson, M.D., to be Brig.-Surg., vice J. Tulloch, M.D. (May 2).

Memorandum.

Major-Gen. F. W. Peile, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (June 4).

INDIA OFFICE, June 12, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors W. F. Badgley (April 4); F. W. Grant and F. N. M. Maynard (both dated April 20).

To be Majors:—Capt. and Brevet Major G. M. Abbott and Capt. A. N. Sandilands (both dated March 31).

Bengal Army.

Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. F. C. Rochfort (April 4).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors F. H. Vanderzee (April 7); A. F. Laughton and J. H. Gordon (both dated April 20).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Major:—Capt. T. Teed (March 31).

Bombay Medical Establishment.

To be Deputy-Surgeon-General:—Brig.-Surg. J. Pinkerton, M.D. (May 1).

Erratum.

The surname of the Officer of Bengal Staff Corps promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the *London Gazette* of May 11 last, is *Ollivant*, and not Olivant, as stated in the *Gazette*.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date June 13, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIA OFFICE, June 15, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. G. R. MacMullen, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (dated April 14, 1880, but to rank from (Sept. 11, 1876); H. S. P. Davies, from the Cheshire Regt. (dated Feb. 28, 1882, but to rank from Jan. 29, 1879); W. Thuillier, from the Royal West Surrey Regt. (dated Jan. 4, 1882, but to rank from June 18, 1881).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. C. T. I. Noble, from the Royal Artillery (dated Oct. 7, 1880, but to rank from Feb. 2, 1876); C. A. Gardner, from the Manchester Regt. (dated Jan. 11, 1882, but to rank from Aug. 6, 1879); W. H. Dobbie, from the Dorsetshire Regt. (dated March 10, 1882, but to rank from Sept. 4, 1880).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Captain:—Capt. M. T. Lyde, from the Middlesex Regt. (dated April 30, 1882, but to rank from April 29, 1882).

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. G. B. O'Donnell, from the 1st West India Regt. (dated Dec. 19, 1879, but to rank from Jan. 19, 1876); D. FitzA. R. Ancketill, from the Royal Scots Regt. (dated April 9, 1880, but to rank from Sept. 19, 1878); 2nd Lieut. G. W. S. Fryer, from the Wiltshire Regt. March 31, 1880).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 15, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

4th Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieut. A. H. Moubray resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. T. H. Skeffington resigns his commission.

3rd Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. R. S. Cahill resigns his commission.

6th Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. F. P. Gervais to be Capt.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. T. W. Anderson resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. E. A. Gennoe resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. S. B. Orr resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the South Wales Borderers)—Lieut. R. J. Pakenham resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. R. Edie resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieuts. J. W. Davidson to be Capt. (May 23); H. J. McCorkell, from 9th Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, to be Capt. (May 24).

4th Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Major M. B. Howitt resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement; Capt. C. H. Curtis to be Major; Lieut. R. E. Benson, from 3rd Batn. the Welsh Regt., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Border Regiment—Lieut. A. W. D. Lewis to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—A. H. Sturges and A. O. Oliver.

5th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Edward Plummer Rooper, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Manchester Regiment—Lieut. C. A. Prioleau resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—James Gordon Shirrefs-Gordon, gent., to be Lieut. (June 4).

6th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. W. B. Jameson resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—F. J. Beresford and R. J. Burrowes.

3rd Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Lieut. J. C. V. Blake resigns his commission.

8th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. R. Moore resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. B. R. Brazier resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. Sir J. C. Kennedy, Bart., resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. H. A. Dillon and Lieut. E. Bailey.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE. PALL MALL, June 15, 1883.

Buckinghamshire—Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary) (May 31).

Oxfordshire—Capt. W. D. Mackenzie is granted the hon. rank of Major.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 15, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Aberdeenshire—Major H. Scott resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Caithness—Capt. D. Sutherland, from 1st Sutherland (Highland) R.V.C., to be Capt.

1st Cinque Ports—Capt. F. S. Pierce resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Edinburgh (City)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—W. G. Bloxsom and H. G. Smith.

1st Forfarshire—David Nimmo Scott, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Gloucestershire—Arthur Henry Hobbs, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Lancashire—Surg. J. Christison resigns his commission.

1st Sussex—Capt. T. Chatfield to be Major.

1st Worcester—Lieut.-Col. W. Stallard, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *London Gazette* of 25th ult., is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire—John Seymour Moss, Esq., to be Capt.

ENGINEER.

1st Lanarkshire—Surg. S. J. Moore, M.D., from 5th Lanarkshire R.V.C., to be Surg.

2nd Lancashire—The under-mentioned Lieuts resign their commissions:—H. Massey and W. Brooker.

RIFLE.

1st Argyll (Argyllshire Highland)—Capt. and Hon. Major C. D. Lucas, V.C., resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Duncan MacCullum, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Banffshire—Capt. J. Hutchison resigns his commission; Surg. W. R. Duguid is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

1st Cheshire—Major A. Ferguson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

4th Cheshire—Major J. M'Clure to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. Woodmass to be Major; Acting Surg. W. E. S. Burnett to be Surg.

2nd Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Henry Benny, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cumberland—Joseph Hall, gent., M.A., to be Lieut.

2nd Derbyshire—John Hugh Maclean, gent., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Durham—Joseph Atkinson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—The services of Lieut. D. H. M'Rae are dispensed with; Robert Steuart Bryson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Elgin—Andrew McPherson Grant, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Forfar (Dundee)—The Rev. Colin Campbell, B.D., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st (City of Bristol) Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—John Pratt, gent., B.A., to be Lieut.

2nd Hertfordshire—Major A. W. B., Earl Brownlow, to be Lieut.-Col.

1st Isle of Wight—Lieut. E. R. Woodford resigns his commission; Edward Russell Woodford, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Lanarkshire—The appointment of Lieut. T. Campbell, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 11th ult., is antedated to May 11.

3rd Lancashire—Capt. O. Folds resigns his commission; John Hallam, gent., to be Lieut.

13th Lancashire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Allan Macrae and David Clark Radcliffe.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Gidlow Fell, gent., to be Lieut.

17th Lancashire—Major A. Leaf resigns his commission; John Machon Carus, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd London—Lieut. A. D. B. Simpson resigns his commission.

10th Middlesex—Lieut. W. S. B. Baker resigns his commission; Herbert Damarell Price, gent., to be Lieut.

11th Middlesex (Railway)—Lieut. W. Hicklin resigns his commission.

17th (North) Middlesex—Lieut. G. B. Concanon resigns his commission.

2nd Monmouthshire—William Ogden Dayson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood)—Horace Place Buttrum, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Perthshire—Lieut. D. T. Reid to be Capt.; Lieut. A. L. Cross resigns his commission; Robert Davie Wright, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Shropshire—Walter Hadderton Meire, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Alexander M'Bean, gent., to be Qrmr.

7th Surrey—William John Clubb, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Sutherland (Highland)—Capt. G. R. Lawson resigns his commission.

1st Wiltshire—Percy Falconer Curtis, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Herbert Wilson Buck, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Major J. W. Dixon resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date June 16, and the current year must be understood.)

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

The following gatherings of past and present officers have been held in London during the last few days:—

2ND LIFE GUARDS. At the Marlborough Rooms, on Wednesday. Major-Gen. Marshall in the chair. Present:—Viscount Hawarden, Viscount Downe, Viscount Hill, Lord Sandys, Lord Glamis, Lord H. Vane-Tempest, Hon. C. H. Lennox, Hon. R. Lawley, Hon. W. B. Hanbury, Sir A. Lamb, Sir G. Arthur, Sir W. M'Mahon, Sir G. Prescott; Cols. Ewart, Ferguson, Curzon, Townshend, and Hozier; Capts. Lee, Tennant, Neild, Stephens, Lovett, Ward, Johnstone, Wake, Layland, Kendall, and Cuningham; Messrs. Abdy, Anstruther-Thomson, Beech, French, Ames, Toler, Dent, Langtry, Congreave, Fleming, Leyland, Boyd, and Short; Rdgmr. Burt, Surg.-Major Spry, Surg. Young, Vet.-Surg. Rostron, and Qrmr. Haines.

4TH (ROYAL IRISH) DRAGOON GUARDS. At the Albion, on the 8th inst. Present:—Gens. Sir E. Hodge, K.C.B. (colonel of the regiment), Shute, C.B., and Forrest; Major-Gen. Frank Chaplin; Col. J. Gunter; Lieut.-Cols. T. B. Shaw-Hellier, P. E. Pope, Denne, Mayneau, and Brodhurst; Majors M. M'Creagh-Thornhill and M. C. S. Tynte; Capts. Penton, J. W. W. Darley, A. A. Sandys, N. H. Bacon, Lane, W. Townsend, Ibbetson, Ponsford, and J. A. Aylmer; Lieuts. Oldham, Law, Conway-Gordon, Brinkley, G. B. Geach, Shakespear, and Dent; and Messrs. Black-Hawkins, Andrew Lowrie, D. V. Pirie (Life Guards), and Dalton.

1ST ROYAL DRAGOONS. At the Albion, on the 9th inst. Present:—Gen. Wardlaw; Sir George Glyn, Bart.; Sir Walter Barttelot; Sir W. G. Williams, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hutton; Majors A. Maclean, B. J. Tidswell, Dixon, and A. Mesham; Capts. Mark Maunsell, H. L. Townsend, Twyther, G. M. Robertson, Keane-Fitzgerald, W. Scott, Charles Hall, J. B. Nichols, J. Towers-Clark, H. A. Amyatt-Burney, Park-Yeates, Egerton-Leigh, and Tennant; Dr. Jee, V.C., C.B.; Messrs. R. Caldwell, R.E., J. E. Lindley, E. G. Troyte-Bullock, W. H. Muschamp, J. J. Henley, E. Pepys, and H. R. M. Porter.

2ND DRAGOONS (ROYAL SCOTS GREYS). At the Grand Hotel, on the 9th inst. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Clarke, C.B. (in the chair); Gen. Darby Griffith, C.B.; Cols. Carrick Buchanan, Lenox Prendergast, Nugent, and Hibbert; Lieut.-Col. Wallace; Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Mullins; Majors Miller, Farquhar, and James; Capts. Browning, Johnstone, Parr, Prentis, Sutherland, Stansfield, and Scott; Dr. Stuart; Messrs. E. Amphlett, W. C. Middleton, D. S. Porteous, H. J. Scobell, R. Wolfe, and A. Hippsley.

5TH (ROYAL IRISH) LANCERS. At the Albion, on the 8th inst. Present:—Gen. H. Darby Griffith, C.B. (col. of the regiment); Cols. B. Vandeleur, Sedley, Mahon, and Addy; Majors Harvey, Crowdy, and Harenc; Capts. Little, E. Boyd, Gwyther, Morland, Fife, and G. K. Tufton; Lieut. Fawcett; Messrs. J. H. Hutchinson, Brocklehurst, and Beaumont.

6TH DRAGOONS. At the Albion, on the 23rd ult. Present:—Gens. Shute, C.B., and Sir F. Fitzwygram; Sir F. Grove, Bart.; Cols. the Hon. C. W. Thesiger and Luck, C.B.; Lieut.-Cols. Mackay and Mahon; Majors Martin and Inge; Capts. Cosby, Crosse, Dawson, Eyre, Ellis, Evans, Frederick, Sutton, and Thompson; Lieuts. Turner and Brown; and Messrs. Lovell, Peareth, Remington, and Wilson.

4TH BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY. At the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street, on the 8th inst. Present:—Major-Gens. Radcliffe, Pipon, C.B., Vesey, and Smyth; Lieut.-Cols. Brancker, Sandham, Alleyne, and Richardson; Major T. B. Hamilton; Capts. H. O. Walker, Blackburn, R. Mundy, R. F. Johnson, and P. L. Macgregor Skinner; and Surg.-Major Woodfall.

THE SCOTS GUARDS. At Limmer's Hotel, on the 11th inst. Present:—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Gen. Sir F. Seymour, the Earl of Stair, the Earl of Listowel, Gen. Viscount Bridport, Viscount Bury, Major-Gen. Lord Abinger, Lord Greenock, Gen. Sir H. de Bathe, Sir J. Astley, Sir S. Blane, Gen. Hepburn, C.B., Gen. Dalrymple, C.B., Major-Gen. Gipps, Lieut.-Gen. Meyrick, Major-Gen. R. White; Cols. Haygarth, Moncrieff, Romilly, Elrington, Tottenham, Hon. W. Coke, Hon. W. M. Trefusis, Hon. C. G. Scott, Knox, Kingscote, W. D. Moray, B. Campbell, Hon. H. T. Fraser, Cotton, Inigo Jones, Hon. P. S. Methuen, and Stracy; Lieut.-Cols. Shelley, Lambton, Hon. A. Fraser, C. L. Peel, Green-Wilkinson, Gascoigne, Hon. J. Vanneck, R. Mostyn, Graham, and R. A. Cooper; Capts. P. Mahon, W. C. Clive, Hon. S. Jolliffe, Lord A. Seymour, F. Fortescue, W. Brown, and Dashwood; Messrs. A. J. Ellington, C. Knollys, and F. G. Campbell.

3RD BUFFS (EAST KENT REGIMENT). At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 8th inst. Present:—Gens. Napier, Raines, C.B. (colonel of the regiment), and Sir F. Maude, V.C.; Cols. F. Morley and Forster; Lieut.-Col. Blaksley; Majors Kerr, Harley, Lynch, F. Jones, Daubeney, and Hickson; Capts. Worthington, R. W. McG. Martin, L. T. Spens, Taylor, Moody, J. B. Backhouse, Home-Ferguson (Scottish Rifles), C. Verey, and Sir J. Floyd; Lieuts. Hughes, Williams, Connellan, Philips, E. M. Atkins, D. C. Elwes, A. Barnard, and Campbell-Johnston; and Messrs. McLachlan and J. R. Cely-Trevilian.

6TH (ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE) REGIMENT. At the Freemason's Tavern, on the 8th inst. Present:—Cols. H. B. Feilden (commanding the regiment) and Colthurst; Lieut.-Cols. A. Austin, P. Simpson, Nugent, H. B. Adcock, and D. K. Evans; Major Wilson; Capts. Whitworth, E. A. Ball, W. E. Scott, Selby-Lowndes, E. C. Scott, and Gladwyn; Lieuts. H. McCalmont, B. McCalmont, Maunsell, Chambers, Eyre, and H. King; and Dr. Muir.

12TH (THE SUFFOLK) REGIMENT. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 8th inst. Present:—Cols. Browning and Wale; Majors Baker, Gardner, Harris, and Miller; Capts. Hutton, Riddell, and Watson; Surg.-Major Fawssett, and Messrs. Mackenzie and Baird.

19TH (PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN YORKSHIRE) REGIMENT. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 8th inst. Present:—Cols. Cook, Griffiths, and H. P. Kinkee; Lieut.-Cols. Hunt and Jameson; Majors Levitt and A. J. Paterson; Capts. Charrington, Kindersley, and L. H. Levin; Messrs. Percy Lees, M. Villiers, Sankey, W. J. Todd, and G. A. Warburton.

32ND, THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY. At the Albion, on the 8th inst. Present:—Cols. R. S. Colls, Hon. R. de Montmorency, Edmondstoune, Hall, and Hardinge; Lieut.-Cols. H. S. Stabb, Lakin, and Hon. J. B. Ogilvy; Majors Alexander, Bond, Wallace, Carpenter, Cochrane, Knollys, and Stopford; Capts. Le Quesne, Glascott, Hammans, Turnbull, and Havelock; and Messrs. J. T. Bowles, A. E. Bassano, F. R. Garden, E. M. Glegg, H. P. Garnett, W. H. Tremonger, and R. J. Wilbraham.

35TH ROYAL SUSSEX. At the Marlborough Rooms, on Monday. Present:—Lieut.-Cols. Ballingall and Browne; Major Addison; Capts. Caldecott, Robertson, Courtenay, Brereton, and Gem; Lieuts. Troup, Stone, Oelrich, and Thornton.

49TH PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S REGIMENT. At Limmer's Hotel, on the 8th inst. Present:—Col. Bradley; Lieut.-Col. Huyshe (in the chair); Major Green; Capts. Bogue, Rogers, Thornton, G. H. Lamb, and E. T. Dickson; Surg.-Major Jephson; and Messrs. Rhodes, D'Eyncourt, J. Otway, Burney, M'Clintock, and Turner.

52ND LIGHT INFANTRY. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 8th inst. Present:—Cols. Hon. E. G. Curzon, Hon. G. H. Windsor, Clive, M.P., and T. M. Bailie; Majors Corbett-Winder, Bourchier, Bayley, Adair, Kingscote, and Brownrigg; Capts. Henley, Hon. D. J. Monson, Meade, Boyle, and Crosse; and Messrs. Scriven, Fyler, and Mansel.

PRINCE OF WALES'S VOLUNTEERS, SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (THE OLD 82ND). At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 7th inst. Present:—Gen. W. S. Newton; Col. F. D. Walters; Lieut.-Cols. E. S. Lock, J. G. O'Brien, and Hand; Major J. B. M'Dougal; Capt. W. Capel; Messrs. E. H. M. Elliot, J. Vans Agnew, A. E. Roberts, A. D. Lange, and Surg. Waters.

85TH, THE KING'S LIGHT INFANTRY. At Limmer's Hotel, on Saturday. Present:—Gen. Sir H. de Bathe (presiding); Lieut.-Cols. Beadon, E. L. Parratt, and G. Thompson; Majors R. K. Taylor, G. Smith, Grant, Ravenhill, and W. C. Henderson; Capts. A. Spencer Smith, Knox, Duncan Macpherson, and Conolly; Messrs. W. B. Capper, W. H. Hodgson, Spencer Cavendish, Spens, D. H. Mytton, A. H. Doyle, R. Reade, Dawkins, Bulman, Sitwell, A. F. Lyle, Kettlewell, and Campbell.

98TH REGIMENT. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 8th inst. Present:—Major-Gens. Peyton, Richmond, Sir T. Wade; Cols. Leigh and Lloyd; Majors Corballis, Goodwyn, and Macqueen; Capts. Dallas and Roberts; Dr. Beatty; and Messrs. C. Forbes-Calland, H. H. Higginson, J. Shore, and Powell.

ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS (LATE 101ST AND 104TH FUSILIERS). At the St. James's Restaurant, on the 8th inst. Present—Gen. W. Harris (presided); Gens. J. Harris and Lambert-Paterson; Cols. Becher Clark, De Longueville, Hunter, T. Hunter, Innes, Jervis, Money, C.B., Parsons, and Spalding; Majors Booth, Butler, V.C., Daniell-Iredell, Stokes, and Sewell-Gana; Capts. Lane and Pope.

*** The Regimental Dinner headed in our last issue "2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment," was that of the "Old 69th Regiment."

Amusements.

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The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA presented on Monday night "L'Etoile du Nord," with Madame Sembrich as Catarina, who, besides retaining her vocal powers unimpaired, has greatly improved as an actress during the last two years. On Thursday, "Les Huguenots" formed the programme. "Lohengrin" was assigned to Friday, and, besides a morning performance on Saturday of "Carmen," there will be represented in the evening "Il Barbière di Siviglia," in which Madame Adelina Patti will make her first appearance this season.

With this week, a marked change has taken place in the French plays at the GAIETY, and Madame Pasca and some of her associates from the Gymnase Dramatiques have appeared in pieces affording a strong contrast to the frivolous, though funny farces in which Madame Judic reigned supreme. The impressive but gloomy tragic play of "Serge Panine," written by M. Georges Ohnet, was acted on Monday night, Madame Pasca claiming histrionic distinction as the representative of the heroine, whose fate is at once so painful and peculiar. M. Barbe was Serge Panine, and acted with sufficient earnestness. On Wednesday evening "Le Roman Parisien," another popular modern French play, was provided, and embodied by the same cast.

In Mr. Wilkie Collins's four-act drama of "Rank and Riches," produced at the ADELPHI, a mistress and her maid are depicted as falling desperately in love with a young lawyer's clerk, hitherto a stranger to both. Lady Calista, the mistress, follows the young man into the parlour of "The Polestar" public-house, where a wild set of Republicans meet to discuss revolutionary projects, and her ladyship drinks to the downfall of the House of Lords, while seeking evidence to free the youth from a charge of embezzlement. A plot which may be possibly worked out with greater effect in a novel need not here be further followed. The performers worked zealously to obtain a favourable reception for a singularly incongruous play, but without success, and a mistaken appeal to their forbearance only increased an unfavourable impression. Miss Lingard as Lady Calista, Miss Myra Holme as her erratic waiting woman, Mrs. Billington as Lady Sherlock, Mr. C. Sugden as the Duke of Heathcote, and Mr. Alexander as the too-fascinating lawyer's clerk, tried their best to give the semblance of reality to their respective embodiments. Two well-portrayed characters played by Mr. J. W. Pigott and Mr. Proctor, illustrating a badly-behaved nobleman and an equally repulsive pot-house orator, afforded some comic relief. It is intimated that the Messrs. Gatti will commence their autumn season in September with a new English play by Mr. Henry Pettitt and Mr. G. R. Sims.

The new burlesque produced at the STRAND THEATRE, under the title of "Silver Guilt," as a parody of the successful drama of "The Silver King," still enjoying a deservedly prolonged run at the Princess's Theatre, is not without ingenuity of construction, but to be at all comprehensible requires a previous knowledge of the piece and the performers so grotesquely caricatured. Mr. Edward Righton imitates Mr. Wilson Barrett. Miss Laura Linden more cleverly exaggerates the emotional manner of Miss Eastlake, and more or less amusing attempts are made by Mr. Robert Brough, Miss Edith Bruce, Mr. J. H. Jarvis, Miss Nellie Lyons, and Mr. F. Hawtrey, to reproduce some of the prominent characteristics of the Princess's company. The chief merit of the burlesque, which is ascribed to Mr. W. Warham, lies in the mechanical cleverness of the scenic changes contrived by Mr. Bruce Smith, and supposed to be wrought through the agency of a harlequin's bat, adroitly wielded by Bagshawe the detective, and characteristically managed by Mr. E. Hamilton Bell, who seems to be also entitled to the credit of designing the effective costumes.

At the AVENUE THEATRE, "Lurette" is now to be withdrawn, making way for Offenbach's comic opera of "Barbe Bleue," with M. Marius and Miss Florence St. John in the prominent characters.

Mr. Alexander Henderson is understood to be the next lessee of the CRITERION THEATRE, which will be opened for comic opera next October.

A morning performance was given at the LYCEUM on Thursday, in aid of the Royal College of Music. In "Robert Macaire," the two female characters were assumed by Miss Ada Cavendish and Miss Ellen Terry, while Mr. Henry Irving and Mr. J. L. Toole played Robert and Bertrand. Subordinate parts were filled on this occasion by Mr. H. Howe, Mr. W. Terriss, Mr. Thomas Thorne. Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Andrews, and Mr. Archer. Then came a scene from "Money," introducing Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. Arthur Cecil, and Mr. C. Brookfield; and a selection from "Iolanthe," given by the company from the Savoy Theatre.

A special morning performance takes place at TOOLE'S THEATRE this day (Saturday), when in accordance with an old promise, Mr. Sims Reeves will appear as Tom Tug in "The Waterman," Mr. J. L. Toole playing Robin, and Madame Amadi, Wilhelmina.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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SOME portions of the evidence given before the late Committee on the working of the Army Medical Department in Egypt, have very naturally given rise to a good deal of indignation and resentment on the part of the officers most immediately concerned. Unfortunately for them, the first impression has been made by the publication of those parts of the evidence that are condemnatory, and so, no doubt, that impression is, for the time being, by no means favourable either to the system under which they worked, or to themselves as a body. With regard to the "system," it is not too much to say that, being by its nature unworkable, its failure was simply in accordance with the natural order of things; but in respect to Medical officers, it is both illiberal and unjust to blame them for a break-down which in reality had been most carefully and completely provided for and made inevitable by the framers of the so-called "unification" of the Medical Department, and of Military hospitals. No explanation, strangely enough, is forthcoming as to the very remarkable discrepancies between the statements telegraphed from Egypt, and those made before the Committee as to the state of the hospitals at Ismailia and Cairo; neither does it appear that those discrepancies were made the subject of further inquiry by the Committee. Thus it is to that body itself in a great measure, that Medical officers of the Army owe much of the one-sidedness which characterises the portions of the report first given to the public. It now appears that Lord Wolseley manifested his great powers of organisation and administration by being "very angry" with "the hospital doctor," as he calls the Medical officer in charge. In his "anger" doubtless, and certainly in his haste, he ordered that officer to "go out," that is, quit his proper position, which was in hospital, to hunt among the bazaars of Cairo, "and buy what?—Fly-whisks." The circumstance, as related by the chief actor in this little drama, shows very clearly that for once, at least, his good genius had deserted him,—that his language was unbecoming, his orders impracticable and opposed to the Regulations of the service, which it was his own duty to maintain in force. Subsequently, on again visiting the hospital, he was "still more angry;" the attack was, in fact, recurrent, like the ague, and evidently becoming "worse." But, apparently, nothing was initiated, nothing done by himself to remedy defects existing under his own eyes, and pertaining to the "system" which he himself was mainly instrumental in forcing on the Army, against the strong protest of officers who understood perfectly well what they were about when they raised their protest. In reference to another occasion, this "angry chief" found fault with the bread issued to the sick in what virtually was a non-dieted hospital, drawing comparisons between it and that obtained for his own table. The comparison is invidious and unfair, the conditions of the two being altogether dissimilar. Money, it is said, was no object. Why, then, did the General not give the necessary order to the Pay Department to issue some hundreds of pounds to the Medical officer, to be expended as the latter considered most advantageous for the sick and wounded soldiers? How comes it about that while correspondents and individual officers were sending home accounts of shortcomings in the administration of the Military hospitals in Egypt, telegrams from the Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition described everything as satisfactory and working well? How is it that after the Expedition is over the evidence given by the same eminent and successful General bears an exactly opposite tone? How is it that the Committee before which the latter was given did not also turn its attention to the former, and inquire how the divergence between the two was to be accounted for and explained? In his latest evidence, Lord Wolseley states that Medical officers ought to take more of the initiative than they did in Egypt. Ought they? But how is it to be done? If we assume for the occasion that Lord Wolseley really does know something about the Regulations of the Army, he must be aware that all the doctors are permitted to do, or can do under those Regulations, is to bring objects under the notice of their immediate Military chief. It is for the latter to ask for suggestions as to the method of carrying out needed improvements; but as to initiative, it is the commanding officer alone with whom it rests, and with whom also properly rests all blame if the necessary initiative be not taken. But it was not only in respect to fly-whisks and bread for the sick and wounded soldiers that the "system" broke down in Egypt. We read that the establishments necessary for a "base" hospital were left where no military base existed, and the actual base established at a point where no base hospital was or could be properly organised, simply for the reasons that neither materiel or personnel existed for the purpose. With whom rests the blame for such a state of things? Certainly not with the Medical officers, but with the General Officer in chief command. Unfortunately, the discrepancies between his Lordship's statements in his telegraphic despatches and his evidence before the Committee have been so glaring as to have caused people to ask themselves, "Is there not inconsistency here?" The result that much of the blame which was at first made to rest on the shoulders of the Medical Officers, has been transferred to those of others holding more responsible positions.

NOTWITHSTANDING that numerous reforms have been made of late years in the education of the junior Executive branch of the Navy, with a view to securing a supply of officers of higher attainments than in the past, results so far attest to but little success in the required direction. Overmuch learning will never make a good officer. Theory will never beat practice, while too much theory generally renders a man unfit to command. In the Profession of Arms, the best man "across country" generally makes the best officer. He will know better how to handle his men than will the bookworm; and in action, his men will follow him better than they will the man of letters. But beyond this, something more is required of an officer. In all matters of discipline, as well as in proficiency in his profession, he should set an example, and his conduct should at all times be that of a gentleman. Some are not of this opinion. But a court-martial has this week made an example of two young officers who chose to behave themselves in a manner not only subversive of all discipline, but entirely opposed to all preconceived notions of what is meant by the phrase, "Conduct becoming an officer and a gentleman;" and it is to be hoped that the severe sentence passed by the Court will have a salutary effect on the service generally, and that, at the same time, it will cause the Admiralty to awake to the fact that the educational course undergone by the junior grades of the service is more to blame than the culprits. The whole educational system of the Navy is at fault. It is based on false ideas of the after-requirements of the service and of the officers educated. Indeed, we fearlessly assert that the junior grades of the Executive Branch are not brought up to be officers, in the strict sense of the term, as recognised throughout the Profession of Arms. The Military spirit, without which discipline is impossible, is conspicuous by its absence from our Naval educational course. The old cry of "We don't want to be made soldiers!" is listened to now, as it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth, when fishermen sailed the ship and soldiers fought her. But then our soldiers were as well disciplined as any in the world. Since then we have seen "the press gang" man our ships, and the seamen so caught to sail them only kept from open mutiny by the bayonets of the Marines, the disciplined set to guard the undisciplined. And to what have we attained in this nineteenth century? On Wednesday morning, a court-martial was held on board the *Victory*, at Portsmouth, Captain Dupuis president, for the trial of Sub-Lieutenant the Hon. B. Tyrwhitt, borne on the books of the *Impregnable* for service in the *Nautilus*, and Sub-Lieutenant William James, borne on the books of the *Impregnable*, for service in the *Pilot*,—first, for being guilty of conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, and behaving in a scandalous manner to Captain Adeane, of the *Shannon*; secondly, for behaving with contempt to the same officer; and thirdly, for making a false statement as to the ship to which they belonged. It appeared that as the Captain was proceeding in his galley on June 13 from Millbay to his ship at Devonport, he could not help remarking the abusive "chaff" directed by the prisoners against his galley's crew. At first he took no notice, but afterwards he asked the prisoners if they belonged to the Navy, and to what ship they belonged. They replied the *Shannon*. He said that could not be, as he was the Captain of that ship, and he did not know them. They then said "they had nothing to do with the service, thank God!" He afterwards took them to the *Pilot*, where they were identified, and where Tyrwhitt apologised. The next morning, James went on board the *Shannon*, and made a similar apology. The Court found all the charges proved, and adjudged the prisoners to be dismissed her Majesty's service, as the 28th section of the Naval Discipline Act makes it compulsory that any officer found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be so punished. But in what Military service or armed force would such conduct be possible, except in the English Navy? Would it be possible for subalterns in any army or navy to stand facing a guard, or picket, or fatigue party, and direct abusive "chaff" at the men? The idea would never enter the head of an "officer" having a "Military education," and being possessed of that *esprit de corps* which ought to animate every member of the Profession of Arms. But Naval officers, as a rule, are not animated by *esprit de corps*, for in the Navy it is "every man for himself." Neither do Naval officers receive a "Military education," although they belong to the Profession of Arms, and the consequence is that the officers of the Royal Navy are, for the most part, more like civilians than like officers, members of that time-honoured profession. In years gone by, and also now and again at the present time, the Naval martinet turns up, and makes his ship a "hell afloat," for the term of his command, owing to his inability to govern impartially, to his severity on one occasion and his laxity on another, and to the leniency manifested towards those he patronises, while those under his command who are unfortunate enough to incur his displeasure know no peace. The impartial and steadily "strict service man" is seldom met with. He is hated at the Admiralty, hated in his mess, hated throughout the service, except among the men. They prefer the strict service officer, who governs them with military precision and impartiality. Strange as it may appear, it is such officers the men love to follow, but that their brother-officers too often hate. The reason of the anomaly is not far to seek. It lies in the want of system which exists in the education we impart to the junior officers of the Navy, who are kept down like schoolboys until they join the ward-room mess, and scarcely venture at any time to regard themselves in any other light. When they do find that they are allowed the privileges of officers belonging to the Profession of Arms, they do not know how to behave, having learnt none of the traditions of that old and honourable Profession. They are officers in name only. They grumble at having to wear their uniform. They are truly disgusted if ordered to wear their side-arms. They have not the slightest idea of enforcing that respect due at all times to the uniform of the Sovereign which they wear, for they themselves do not respect that uniform, and when questioned, "thank God they have nothing to do with the service!" A court-martial has dismissed Sub-Lieutenants Tyrwhitt and James, who were acting as instructors in the training brigs *Nautilus* and *Pilot*, from an old and honoured service they disgraced, and which modern legislators are likely to ruin. The latter forget that in all branches of the Profession of Arms, Naval or Military, discipline must at all times be enforced with autocratic despotism, but that officers should be educated to use, and not to abuse, the powers confided to them, remembering the old motto, *Noblesse Oblige.*

The Lords of the Admiralty inspected the ships of the Reserve Squadron at Spithead on Tuesday. The object of the inspection was to enable the First Lord to satisfy himself whether it would be judicious to extend the term of service of the Coastguardsmen. It is stated that Lord Northbrook has come to the conclusion that any such extension would be most unpopular.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in fulfilment of his intention expressed last year, has prepared a most valuable paper on the extent and condition of our fishing population, with the view of interesting his fellow-countrymen in its welfare, and to draw public attention to the great importance of our sea fisheries. This paper was read on Tuesday at the Fisheries Conference, being held at South Kensington, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in the absence of the Duke of Edinburgh in Russia. The Prince of Wales, after a few appropriate words of introduction, read the paper in a clear voice, distinctly audible in all parts of the building. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to both the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales.

We are glad to be able to state that Mr. E. Kelly, Naval Cadet, of the *Britannia*, who recently had a fall from aloft, is progressing favourably.

The communication which was permitted to appear last week in the columns of a contemporary respecting the court-martial on Lieutenant Clarke, of the *Achilles*, will scarcely meet with the approbation of Naval officers generally. If Lieutenant Clarke has in any sense been unfairly treated, it is to be hoped their Lordships will see that justice is done to him eventually. But communications of the nature referred to can do no possible good, and must be extremely distasteful to those who still retain the slightest amount of loyalty towards their superiors, to say nothing of the feelings of the superiors themselves. The insinuation, for instance, that the President of the Court-martial and the Prosecutor arranged matters to their mutual satisfaction during an amicable stroll on the evening preceding the trial, must surely be as groundless as it is objectionable; and there is a vein of communism running through the article in question, as well as through previous articles, which appear to have emanated from the same pen, which cannot have a beneficial effect on the minds of seamen, who, it should be remembered, read the service papers very diligently. Reform is undoubtedly needed in the general conduct of Naval courts-martial and in the administration of the Navy; but the bespattering of individuals with mud by anonymous and possibly interested persons is scarcely the way to bring it about. We cannot be accused of dealing leniently with those who are responsible for the proper administration of the Navy, when we consider that their acts are likely to injure the service; but we must protest against the dissemination of communistic or other revolutionary ideas throughout the Navy. Discipline must be enforced.

We are requested to state by several members of the Royal Navy Club (1765) that the great majority of the members present to meet H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on June 12 were delighted to welcome the so-called "uninvited guest" alluded to in our columns last week, as the gallant Admiral referred to had been specially invited by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Harry Keppel to support him on the occasion, Sir Harry believing him to be a member of the Club, while the Admiral, not knowing of the existence of two Naval Clubs, and believing the dinner to be given by the one he is a member of, made it a point to be present on the occasion. That his presence should have given offence to any member of the Club, under these circumstances, appears to us incredible. That it did so is evidenced by the communication we last week inserted, but which we only allowed to appear from our correspondent assuming so boldly to speak in the name of the members of the Club, that we felt it our duty not to lay ourselves open to the charge of screening officers in whom we have the fullest confidence, of whom we entertain the highest opinion, and for whom we have the greatest respect.

The recent addition of two months' instruction in pilotage brings the Sub-Lieutenants' course up to about 15 months from the date of joining at Greenwich to being finally discharged from the *Excellent.* This is a great contrast to the old arrangements, under which the maximum time for the whole course was something under four months, and the examinations were conducted on a principle unknown except in the Navy. Even now, the proportion of numbers required for a first-class is discouragingly high, though it was considerably modified on the transfer of the Naval College to Greenwich.

The experiments recently carried out at Portsmouth with rope mantlets, rendered inflammable by being steeped in a chemical composition, as a safeguard against shell fire, appear to have given satisfactory results, the ordinary mantlets being invariably ignited in one or more places, while the others did not even smoulder. Of course, the experiments were conducted with very light shell—64-pounders—and cannot, therefore, be regarded as altogether representative of the conditions of modern warfare; but there cannot be a doubt that heavy rope mantlets will afford most valuable protection to a gun's crew under almost any circumstances, and all the more so, necessarily, from being incombustible.

"La Belle France," having failed to "bounce" Portugal in regard to the Congo, now hopes to attain her end by coaxing his Most Faithful Majesty into an alliance. The Portuguese are asserted to be animated by a very friendly feeling towards the Republic. France, while admitting that Portugal has been under the tutelage of England—who imposed her support on her—now considers that Portugal has at length realised her position. Although she may want allies, Portugal will not think of binding herself to a Power whose friendship she would have to pay dearly for. Public opinion, therefore, in Portugal has turned towards France with remarkable unanimity. The Congo is considered a well-chosen ground for conciliation, as France could live there on excellent terms with the Portuguese, and even find in them auxiliaries to support her in the great work which she has undertaken in Central Africa. France would not think of offering an alliance with a view to acquire either the trade or the neighbouring possessions of Portugal. Such ingenuousness is charming! France knows that Portugal has no right to the Congo, and admitted it in the past; but that was in the days of Monarchical Government, certain obligations of which she finds it convenient to forget. The refusal of Portuguese subjects to aid France in the native territory, where the tricolour has been hoisted, produced this sweet unction. France has physical force, and no ability for colonising; Portugal has neither of the two. If the Congo falls into French hands, "*the great work she is inaugurating in the heart of Africa*" will be like that in Cochin-China, where commerce has not followed conquest, and the trade of Saigon is 140 times less than that of Hong Kong. Her "great work" will frustrate the endeavours of able and gallant pioneers, who do not claim the "protecting folds of the French flag."

The Admiralty have decided not to try Captain Pollard, of the *Defence*, by court-martial, on account of his ship parting from her moorings and her cables breaking, in the Mersey. The Admiralty have instead censured Captain Pollard, and also the Commander, senior Lieutenant, and Gunner of the *Defence*, on certain disputed points, and the matter is now closed. We hope, however, that their Lordships will remember that the *Defence* has been placed in the most dangerous part of the Mersey, where the tide runs from five to six knots an hour, and where the eddies, rushing athwart the stream sheer the ship about in a manner nothing but the most powerful ground-tackle can stand. The *Defence*, with her 13 lb. steam-pressure, is naturally unable to face such a tide, which she can barely stem; and yet, with her heavy draft of 27 feet, she must cross the bar at high water. Under such circumstances, the only wonder is that the *Defence* has not long since met with a serious accident, and it is to be hoped that either a more suitable ship will be selected, or that the present moorings in the Mersey will be shifted.

The Naval Discipline Act Amendment Bill, which was successfully carried through the Upper House by the First Lord of the Admiralty, will be strenuously opposed in the Commons by Admiral Sir John Hay, on account of the Government having virtually substituted capital punishment for flogging. According to this Bill, three Lieutenants are qualified to form a court-martial, which can sentence a prisoner to death; and that sentence can be carried out, on being ratified by the senior officer present, even though that officer be of no higher rank than Commander. The Liberal Government abolished "flogging," even for striking a superior, because that punishment was repugnant to the feelings of that noisy humanitarian crew which recently succeeded in howling loud enough to frighten the Ministry into rescinding the C.D. Acts, and also because the clap-trap cry of "abolition of flogging" would catch a few votes. The same Government now substitutes "hanging" for flogging. We pity "poor Jack," in the hands of such friends!

The King of Dahomey, on hearing that Portugal contemplated ceding Whydah to England, ordered the Portuguese Commandant to abandon the fortress within sixty days, and threatened to decapitate all Portuguese subjects in case of any resistance. In the interests of their Portuguese friends, her Majesty's Government will surely be considerate enough to direct the senior officer of the West African Squadron to insist on the Dahoman monarch rescinding this arbitrary mandate. (!) It is not undesirable that his Sable Majesty has opened the eyes of our rulers to the fact that the Portuguese, being no longer able to serve his turn by slave-trading, have no footing at Whydah, and that he does not recognise the authority conveyed in bombastic "public notices," signed and sealed at the Court of Lisbon. It would be as well if her Majesty's Government treated direct with the King of the Amazons, instead of with a feeble European Power; and if Dahomey would not come to terms, the propositions of a gallant officer in 1876-7 should be adopted.

No little amusement was caused at the Royal United Service Institution on Friday last by a humorous tiff between Rear-Admiral Hamilton, late Director of Naval Ordnance, Colonel Reilly, Director-General of Ordnance and Stores, and Lord Henry Lennox. During the discussion which followed the reading of Lord Charles Beresford's paper on "Machine Guns," Admiral Hamilton blamed the War Office for the present pitiable state of our Naval ordnance, and the inadequate way in which our ships are armed. Lord Henry Lennox, who was sitting beside Colonel Reilly, jocosely poked that officer in the ribs, urging him the while to get up and defend his department. This the Director-General of Ordnance and Stores did, but misunderstanding the poke in the ribs administered to him by the noble Lord, assured the meeting that he was authorised by Lord Henry Lennox to state that no difficulty was ever experienced by the Board, while Lord Henry Lennox was at the Admiralty, in obtaining an adequate supply of guns from the War Office. This brought Lord Henry Lennox in his turn to his feet, to assure the meeting that he had never authorised the gallant Director-General to make any such statement, and the noble lord then proceeded, amidst roars of laughter, to confirm the accusations brought by Admiral Hamilton against the War Office. We feel convinced, however, that, whatever misunderstandings may have existed in the past between the Naval and the Military Ordnance Departments, everything will work smoothly now that Colonel Reilly is at the head of the Ordnance Department at the War Office, for no artilleryman living knows better than he does what are the requirements of the Navy, and how necessary it is that our "first line of defence" should be the best armed of any service in the world. Captain Hopkins will, no doubt, find that Colonel Reilly will do all in his power to enable him to keep pace with, and will second his every effort to keep ahead of, all other Navies in the matter of ordnance.

News reaches us from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, in date June 6, to the effect that a report was there current that Stanley's Belgian expedition on the Congo was at an end, four of the Belgian officers having succumbed to the climate, and most of the other members of the expedition being seriously ill. We hardly think the expedition will be at an end, however, until Mr. Stanley himself "shuffles off the mortal coil."

Brevet-Major F. W. Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards, has patented an excellent boot for Cavalry, Artillery, &c. The boot combines many advantages. In appearance it is precisely the same as the present Regulation boot, and can therefore be worn on parade or for other mounted duties. It divides into an upper and lower part; the former will last for very many years without repair, and the latter may be replaced or repaired as required; and as these can be used separately, it is thus suitable to wear with—(1), pantaloons, with jack spur; (2), overalls, with box spur; (3), trousers, without any spur. The adjustment of the jack spur, which is one of the important points in the patent, makes the loss of a spur an impossibility. Another advantage is its great simplicity and freedom from any complicated fastenings. The boot has been submitted to the War Office, and it is now under trial by the 4th Dragoon Guards, 4th Hussars, and Royal Artillery.

We observe the Marquis of Hartington is about to bring a Bill into Parliament to amend the Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866 and 1869.

A movement has been lately set on foot in one of our large garrison towns, which has for its object the better protection of young girls and the mitigation of the evils of prostitution. The movement has been largely supported by the officers and Army chaplains of the garrison in question, and is being carried on in connection with an association not long ago established in London, of which Lord Mount-Temple is the president. Our readers may be aware that a bill endeavouring to deal with this question is now before the House of Lords. It is to strengthen the hands of Parliament, by creating a strong public opinion in favour of legislation, that the associations in London and Woolwich have been formed. The subject is an extremely difficult one to discuss in print. We admit, however, with Lord Mount-Temple, that the Army and Navy have a special responsibility in the matter, and we are unwilling to pass by without notice a question which affects so closely the interests of both services. Our intervention has been specially asked on behalf of the Association lately founded at Woolwich. We believe we may commend this association to the good feeling of our military and naval readers. It has been established on a purely social basis, and includes individuals of all shades of belief and unbelief. We are satisfied that its objects are sound and defensible, and that its promoters may be trusted to carry on their work in a quiet and unobtrusive manner. It is hoped that branch associations may be shortly established in Aldershot, and in other large garrison and seaport towns. Any honest attempt—we do not care where it comes from—to improve the social condition of our soldiers and sailors, and contribute to their well being, will find countenance and support in the columns of this journal.

Lord Wemyss's motion in the House of Lords respecting the gradually vanishing condition of the Militia is postponed till Friday, July 6.

The Oxford Military College at Cowley was the scene on Saturday last of a most impressive ceremony, when our soldier Prince, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, attended to inspect the College, and present the prizes to the successful candidates. His Royal Highness's two speeches on the occasion were full of that sound sense which always marks his public utterances. The advice he gave to the students cannot fail to produce an effect upon them. He is himself evidence of what perseverance can do, and the example he has set to those who adopt the Army as a profession made his observations to such an audience as was there assembled specially valuable. The Cowley College is doing, as we always expected it would, good work for the Army. There can be no doubt as to the advantages of such a school to those who are striving to enter the service. There is one thing, however, in connection with the College which surprises us, we look in vain for any mention of it in the *Army List.* Can it be that the young men drilled day by day at Cowley have no recognised position in the defences of the country? Every public school in the Kingdom gives its company or two companies to the Volunteer Force. Eton gives four, and the two Universities maintain a battalion apiece. But Cowley, the place beyond all others where one would expect to find martial enthusiasm prevailing, does not, from all appearance, furnish one representative. This is an omission, and a very serious omission, and we strongly recommend the governing body to give the matter their attention. By bringing the Cowley students under the authority of the War Office, as other kindred institutions have done, the Council of the Oxford Military College would do much to raise the school in the estimation of the service. Whatever the reasons may be for Cowley holding aloof from the Volunteer organisation, the school is setting a bad example; and on this ground, if no other, the Council should make an attempt to overcome, without delay, any difficulties which may stand in the way of the Cadets being enrolled as members of the Auxiliary Forces on the same terms as the pupils of our older public schools.

The French War Minister, General Thibaudin, is displaying a considerable amount of activity in his department. He has prepared a Bill on promotion, which will respect seniority, with a few exceptions. A corporal will be able to attain the rank of serjeant after four, instead of after six, months. The Sub-Lieutenant will become *de jure* a second Lieutenant after two years' service. A French soldier, therefore, may now become a corporal in six and a serjeant in ten months after joining. General Thibaudin also proposes to create a system of long leave; he would grant officers who desire it a furlough of three years; his idea is that a great many officers get tired of the routine of garrison life, and that it would be well to allow them to retire for a time from the service, with the faculty, of course, of being able to recall them in the event of war. During this furlough, the military existence of the officer accepting it would be at a stand-still.

The following is a list of the surviving officers of the Duke of Wellington's army who participated in the battle of Waterloo, on June 18, sixty-eight years ago, who still draw pensions from War-Office funds:— General Sir T. Reed, G.C.B., colonel, 44th Foot (served in the engagement as lieutenant, 12th Light Dragoons); G. Whichcote, major, half-pay, unattached (lieutenant 53rd Foot); G. T., Earl of Albemarle, major, half-pay, unattached (ensign 14th Foot); Captain W. Harris, half-pay, unattached (lieutenant 16th Light Dragoons). Three deaths have been reported since last year, viz., those of Generals Lord Rokeby, G.C.B., G. Macdonald, and T. C. Smith. There are, of course, many other survivors, but it is impossible to ascertain their whereabouts, as officers are soon lost sight of when they have retired from the service, unless their names are retained in the *Army List.* Besides these, known to be living, are the Earl of Stradbroke, Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Stretton (ensign in the 68th Foot, who was shot through the body), and Major J. Eden (late Methold, 71st Light Infantry, a member of the United Service Club). In addition appear in Hart's *Army List* for 1883 the names of five more, viz., Colonels J. Mulloy (95th), J. Home (3rd Dragoon Guards), W. Fendall (4th Dragoons), W. Harding (5th Foot), and C. Cadell (28th). *Hart,* however, is rather apt to retain the names of officers long after their decease,—for instance, that of Major-General Loftus Owen, who entered the service in 1799, and who is probably long since dead.

The wrath of the French Radicals against General de Gallifet has broken out into flame once more. It seems that more than one Radical deputy has called on the War Minister to deprive the marquis of his rank on the ground that it was not obtained under usual circumstances. Their contention is that the nomination of the marquis, which took place after Sedan, never appeared in the official journal, and is therefore void. The serious part of this matter is that General Thibaudin is said to have promised to deprive General de Gallifet of his command on the first opportunity. Again, it is clear from what has been written on the subject that certain documents which should never have been allowed out of the archives of the War Office have been communicated to a Radical editor engaged in drawing up the indictment. On its side, however, the *Temps* declares that no indiscretion has been committed at the War Office, and that the accusations brought against General de Gallifet are quite groundless. He was promoted, like a number of other officers, on the field of battle in virtue of powers conferred on the commander-in-chief, and there was no need of submitting his promotion for the approbation of the War Minister. The *Débats* does not agree with the *Temps* with regard to no indiscretion having been committed, and demands an enquiry. All this is very sad, and will not redound to the honour and glory of the Republic.

The apathy of the authorities in gazetting the three new Chief Paymasters to the Army Pay Department [promised by the Secretary of State for War four months since], is quite in keeping with all their mismanagement of this most unfortunate branch of the service. We are aware that, in accordance with regulation, the promotions will be made by selection; but there ought to be no delay in coming to a decision on this point, provided the records have been properly kept. As it is, many officers are in a state of suspense and uncertainty which we do not hesitate to pronounce inexcusable. We trust that there will be no repetition of the tactics employed when the rank of Chief Paymaster was created, in 1881, a Staff Paymaster having been promoted over the heads of more than twenty others, because he happened to be at the station where an officer of the higher rank was required. At least, this was the official explanation! We venture to assert that the promotion referred to was without a precedent in departmental experience, had a most prejudicial effect in the service generally, caused the retirement in disgust of many valuable officers, and pointed to favouritism in its worst form. As we urged last week, the department will never be satisfied until it has a Chief of its own at the War Office, charged with the impartial administration of its affairs. The present system has nearly caused the break-down of the Pay Service. The alternative proposition is surely worth a trial.

The annual inspection of the Corps of Commissionaires, which took place on Sunday last, at 10 a.m., in Westminster Hall, was honoured by the attendance of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge as Inspecting Officer. The muster of veterans was larger than on any previous occasion, being nearly a thousand, and all the available space in the vast hall was occupied by interested spectators. The Duke of Cambridge, as he passed along the ranks, was followed by a large number of Naval and Military officers, nearly all of high rank and long service, and he, as well as they, often paused to ask a question or to make some kindly remark. At the conclusion of the inspection, his Royal Highness expressed his unqualified satisfaction at the appearance of the men, and at what he had heard of their conduct. Captain Walter, the founder and Commanding Officer, then gratefully acknowledged the complimentary terms in which he and his corps had been addressed. Among the spectators, none attracted so much attention as a pensioner from Chelsea Hospital, John M'Kay, who fought with the 42nd Highlanders at Waterloo, and who is said to be 98 years old. This relic of an age of soldiers almost all passed away was kindly spoken to by the Duke, Lord Napier of Magdala, and other distinguished officers. After the inspection, the Commissionaires, according to custom, attended a special service in St. Michael's Church, Burleigh Street. In the opinion of the founder, the continued prosperity and steady development of this admirable institution are due in a great measure to the entire absence of change in its system of management. It has never been reformed or reorganised, but has gone on the same lines for twenty-four years. Rules have been made only when their necessity or expediency became evident, never for the sake of pushing any crotchet "to its logical conclusion," hence there has been no need for alteration.

It appears that the French Government consider the 4,000 men already placed under the orders of the successor of the unfortunate Captain Rivière as sufficient for the requirements of the moment. Active military preparations are, however, being carried on in France with a view to ulterior operations in Annam, and it is now proposed to draw a whole brigade from Algeria, 5,000 strong, and to forward this reinforcement in the month of September, so that it may reach its destination when the climate is least deadly to Europeans. It is observed, by the way, in France, that although the Minister of Marine has published a list of the men killed at the same time as Captain Rivière, he has not published a list of the men struck down by fever. A French writer says that the "Black Flags" are composed of deserters from all the marines in the world, and that it would be a good riddance of very bad rubbish to shoot all the Europeans taken in their ranks. The same writer adds:—"Wherever we had to struggle against climate and sickness we have cut a sorry figure. At St. Domingo, at the beginning of the century, the finest demi-brigades of the Army of the Rhine were annihilated by yellow fever. Of 35,000 men sent out, only 4,000 returned. Vaublanc had in vain warned Bonaparte of the inevitable consequences." The *Avenir Militaire,* on its side, makes some interesting remarks on the Chinese forces. It refers to the operations conducted in 1870 and 1879 by the Generals Li Hung Chang and Tso Tsung Tang, first against the rebels of Kansu, and then on the western frontiers of the kingdom. "It must be remembered," says the writer, "that Russia, at first favourable to an expedition, viewed with uneasiness the neighbourhood of this army, which had just accomplished a march of 1,200 miles through an arid country." The *Avenir Militaire* then makes several quotations from the late unfortunate Captain Gill on the subject of the composition of the Celestial Army, and the operations of Li Hung Chang in 1870, when he commanded 40 battalions of 500 men, well armed and officered by Europeans:—"Since then, this picked corps, supported by 50,000 men of the Tartar contingent, well trained, and largely supplied with field artillery, are quartered in the vicinity of Pekin, and would offer a redoubtable obstacle to any expedition similar to that of 1860." Referring then to General Tso, the *Avenir* reminds its countrymen that "it was a real and powerful army which we saw plunge boldly into the desert of Gobi, and accomplish in a campaign of two years combined marches, flank movements, passages of defiles, sudden attacks, regular sieges, &c." And we are assured that not only did officers and men conduct themselves well, but that two of the Generals of Division displayed a remarkable talent for war. The *Avenir* has no doubt about a small French force being able to hold Tonquin, with the support of French gunboats, but it is evidently alive to the difficulties which France may encounter, should she force on a war with the Chinese Empire.

One of the most sensible steps ever adopted by the Canadian Government for improving their defensive position, was unquestionably the establishment of the Royal Military College at Kingston. But, unfortunately, the chief prizes open to the students are not given by Canada, but by the Imperial Government. They consist of three commissions in the Army annually to cadets who take high places and have a desire to enter the Military service. Though hopes were held out to the cadets that Canada would provide civil employment for those who cared to accept it, the Government has not hitherto done much to encourage zeal among the students at the College. But what can be expected of a Government who, for political purposes, at the election last year, appointed an old Captain of Infantry Militia, of about the age of 35, to be junior Subaltern of the Royal School of Gunnery at Kingston, where, of course, he is expected to instruct in scientific and practical gunnery? It seems to us that all vacancies for Subalterns in the old schools of gunnery and the proposed Infantry Schools should be given to those cadets who have passed best out of the Royal Military College, and for the Commandants a strict examination should be undergone.

As evidence of the feelings of the Canadians with regard to the defences, we understand that when the Dominion Government brought forward its measure for the establishment of the three Infantry Schools, objections were raised to the vote being granted, on the ground that the Government were establishing a "standing Army." Only fancy a standing Army limited to 750 men, Cavalry, Artillery, and all; and this for the protection of 11,000 miles of coast!

A French military writer, speaking of the Territorial Army, says that:—"This force is now nearly entirely formed, its privates are vigorous and well trained, there is no dearth of non-commissioned officers, and only sins by the quality of its officers. Those taken from the Army are generally worn out, and those produced by the Volunteer system want the habit of commanding. However, it is an army capable of rendering immense services." The same writer says that he has under his eyes the composition of the mixed companies recently formed for special service in Tunis. They consist of 10 officers each, 4 being natives; 68 French and 144 native foot soldiers; 10 French and 33 native troopers; and 44 gunners. Total, 309 men, with 121 horses and mules. It seems that it has been found very difficult to recruit these companies, which will cost about £200,000 a year, "certainly over £40 a man."

Of the recruits who joined, during 1882, the Infantry, 652 were under 17 years of age, 12 were from 17 to 18, 114 from 18 to 19, 7,936 from 19 to 20, 2,383 from 20 to 21, 1,292 from 21 to 22, 971 from 22 to 23, 724 from 23 to 24, 704 from 24 to 25, 98 over 25. In the Artillery, 164 were under 17 years of age, 5 from 17 to 18, 23 from 18 to 19, 1,975 from 19 to 20, 562 from 20 to 21, 317 from 21 to 22, 297 from 22 to 23, 276 from 23 to 24, 335 from 24 to 25, 29 over 25. In the Cavalry, 70 were under 17 years of age, 5 from 17 to 18, 19 from 18 to 19, 1,026 from 19 to 20, 417 from 20 to 21, 201 from 21 to 22, 144 from 22 to 23, 90 from 23 to 24, 72 from 24 to 25, 8 over 25.

When the British Government left the charge of the Canadian Forts and their armaments to the charge of the local Government, and withdrew the British garrisons, it was on the understanding that they were to be kept up properly. The Canadians do not seem to have carried out their part of the contract as completely as some doubtless suppose, for we hear of land belonging to the Militia Department being sold almost at any price, and the proceeds, instead of being kept for Militia purposes, being swallowed up by the Government, and squandered no one knows how; whilst funds intended by the Imperial Government for fortifications have been spent, it is said, on railway construction and for other objects clearly outside the range of Military defence. Such are the reports which are continually reaching us from loyal Canadians, who fear the consequence of the present state of affairs, and express a hope that Lord Lansdowne will go out with instructions to devote attention to the defences, and see that they are maintained in a proper state of efficiency.

THE LATE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have had placed in my hands, within the last few days, in addition to over £4,000 which I have already distributed amongst the widows and orphans, a sum of close upon £6,000, for the benefit of some 250 relatives of men who lost their lives during the late Afghan Campaign. Beyond the relationship to those who are to be thus relieved, I am supplied with no information, and I venture, therefore, to ask your insertion of this letter, in the hope it may attract the notice of those who consider they have any such claim. It may save time and disappointment, however, if I add that I can recognise no application unless guaranteed by a military officer, magistrate, or clergyman, nor can I at present make any grant to relatives other than those enumerated, or who may have already received a similar allowance.—I am, &c., JAMES GILDEA.

20 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W., June 19.

A correspondent says very truly:—"The new regulations, foreshadowed in your impression of the 9th inst., for the future government of serjeants' messes would no doubt be valuable for a schoolboy's mess, but are not exactly what is expected for grown men of superior intelligence and, as a rule, unexceptionable character. The non-commissioned officer has been called 'the backbone of the British Army,' but he must have long ceased to be so if such regulations are necessary for his sobriety. Their effect will most probably be to empty the mess, and drive the serjeant who drinks whiskey or claret to the public-house. I suppose the fadmongers must be propitiated, but it is a pity they did not start with the officers' messes, as they would not have been so likely to succeed. This is the way to get good non-commissioned officers!"

The annual dinner of The New United Service Club will be held at the Club House, 8 Park Place, St. James's, on Tuesday, the 26th inst. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge will be present.

A "Purchase Captain" writes:—"While your article in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 9th inst. is exhaustive as far as the case of the Purchase captains retired under Royal Warrants previous to the last is concerned, it does not touch on the yet harder case of those retired at 42 years of age, instead of 45, on a pension of £250, under the compulsory clause of the Warrant of June 25, 1881. There are very few captains so retired, but that does not reduce the hardship of their case, which is this:—These officers joined under the Purchase system, and were captains before it was abolished, but because they accepted unattached promotion on the reduction of the Army in 1870, they have been up to the present treated as non-purchase officers, refused all over-regulation money, and compulsorily retired at 42 years of age on a pension less by £50 a year than other Purchase captains retiring under the Warrant of June 25, 1881. If Sir H. Fletcher, assisted by other influential Military Members, takes up this case when the Non-effective vote comes on, it seems impossible that Lord Hartington will refuse to do these unfortunates justice."

It is stated that in consequence of the great paucity of veterinary-surgeons in the Bombay Presidency, the Secretary of State has been requested to send out five more surgeons to complete the establishment.

LORD MORLEY'S COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the important subject of Army medical organisation is receiving special consideration at present, I beg I may be permitted to make a few remarks on the subject, as I have had many years' practical experience of the present and previous systems of organisation. Though I concur with much that you have expressed latterly on this question, I would premise by stating that I cannot agree with you in considering that the disciplinary control at present exercised over the hospital subordinates by medical officers should be restricted or altered in any respect, so long as the present system exists. Under present circumstances, it is imperatively necessary for the well-being of the sick, as well as the efficient working of the institution, that medical officers holding important administrative positions, such as charge of station, hospitals, &c., should be invested with the disciplinary control and command now extended to them, and that their authority should be supreme over every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man doing duty under them. So long as there is a "Medical" corps, separate and distinct, call it by what name you please, "Army Hospital Corps," or otherwise, the rank and file of which are employed under a medical military officer in duties "medical," the officer to whom the men of that corps should look for disciplinary control and command is undoubtedly their senior medical officer, for not only is this essentially necessary to enable him to carry out efficient medical administration, and to uphold his personal influence and authority over his subordinates, but it is also most advisable that the medical officer should possess his present power of inflicting minor punishments, as he alone can be fully aware of the gravity of the consequences which may result from many of the offences committed by the non-commissioned officers and men employed under him. Simple acts of neglect which, to a non-medical man, may appear most trivial, being often in reality of the most vital importance, and leading perhaps, directly or indirectly, to fatal consequences. The evils of the present system do not emanate from this, but from the system itself, which is so weak in its most essential particulars that it cannot longer exist in its present condition. Its strength alone renders it wholly incapable of bearing the stress of the most insignificant war. Direct enlistment and short service is supplying its ranks with a class of men who are untrustworthy, untrained, and undisciplined, and are devoid of all *esprit de corps* or interest in their patients or their work. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men are so constantly shifted on "home" stations, that the results cannot be otherwise than prejudicial to the sick and proper medical administration. Officers of orderlies, since they have become quartermasters, seem to ignore direct connection with those most important of all military medical institutions "station hospitals," and the present printed Regulations for their corps having reference to the same. And on "home" stations, at least, they appear to have been all converted into "district officers" and "adjutant" to principal medical officers; and they exert prejudicial influences often (where they can) in weeding chief (station) hospitals of districts of their most efficient non-commissioned officers and men to act as clerks, or look after a few stores in out stations. Also, owing to the "corps" being so much under its required strength, men have constantly to be "attached" from other corps to the hospital attendants on the sick, contrary to the wishes of their commanding officers, and to the well-being of the patients and discipline of the hospital. For these men, being under "two masters," serve neither efficiently, and being often removed and changed, are unacquainted with their duties and injurious as sick attendants. If the Army Hospital Corps was of greater strength, perhaps matters might be different; but my humble opinion is that, under any circumstances, I feel I am expressing the opinion of most of my brother-officers when I say that the sick and wounded of our Army would receive better care and attendance were each regiment complete in itself as regards medical officers and men, to move with their regiments and attend on their own sick, the medical officers of each corps being held responsible that the "hospital orderlies" of the regiment were duly instructed in "stretcher drill" and all other duties connected with the nursing and treatment of sick and wounded soldiers. And with respect to the non-commissioned officers, I should constitute what are now known as "stewards," "wardmasters," "compounders," principal medical officers, and quartermaster's "clerks," warrant officers, to be supplied from and educated (finally) in their duties at Netley, Woolwich, and Aldershot, and be chiefly selected originally from corporals of regiments who have proved themselves to be most efficient as assistants in these various capacities under their medical officers in the different large hospitals in which their sick are treated. As regards medical officers, one at least, if not two, should not be "attached," but belong to each regiment. He should wear the uniform of the regiment, pay mess and band subscriptions, and be wholly and entirely an officer of the corps. As regards disciple, the men specially detailed as "hospital orderlies" should be disposed of by the officer commanding the regiment, who would have the important power of being able to replace them at once.

"One Who Volunteered" writes:—"Having read in your columns a letter signed 'One of the Eight Hundred,' referring to the service performed by the 1st Reserve Depôt in Egypt, may I, as one of the volunteers who sailed in the Duke of Devonshire, and who arrived just too late to receive any reward or recognition of our services, plead that some little memento of the hardships we suffered in Egypt might be granted to us, and that should the authorities think us undeserving of the war medal, that we might have conferred upon us the Khedive's Star. The hardships we suffered and the privations we endured have not been exaggerated by your correspondent, and I have still a very lively recollection of turning out of my bed of sand and mosquitos at 5 a.m. for four hours' fatigue, on an excellent breakfast of rum-and-water, supplemented later in the day with four or five hours' more!"

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, June 11, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt:—

	Total Force.	Sick.	Per cent.
Artillery, Cairo	505	36	7·1
Cavalry "	485	36	7·4
Engineers "	196	11	5·6
Royal Sussex Regt.	898	65	7·2
Royal Highlanders	781	41	5·2
Gordon Highlanders	809	92	11·3
Cameron Highlanders	752	56	7·4
King's Royal Rifles	816	62	7·6
Sundry Corps	386	20	5·2
	5,628	419	7·5
Alexandria	1,651	126	7·6
Ismailia	97	2	2·1
	7,376	547	7·4
Officers	179	4	2·2
Men	7,197	543	7·5
	7,376	547	7·4
Horses	1,044	55	5·2
Mules	797	4	·5
	1,841	59	3·2

Leave of absence has been granted to Lieutenant A. Scott-Elliott, Cameron Highlanders, from March 2 to July 2; Surgeon Maconachie, A.M.D., from June 5 to August 5; Captain T. G. Booth, Paymaster, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., from June 13 to September 23; Lieut. F. G. Todd Thornton, Royal Sussex Regiment, from April 27 to June 30; Major-General Grahame, V.C., K.C.B., from June 12 to August 12; Lieutenant-Colonel Clery, A.A.G., from June 12 to August 12; Captain H. C. Woods, I-2, R.A., from June 11 to September 25; Lieutenant Miller-Wallnutt, Gordon Highlanders, from June 11 to September 25; Lieutenant H. W. Denne, Gordon Highlanders, from June 11 to September 25.

During the absence of Major-General Graham, Colonel Leith, C.B., Cameron Highlanders, will assume command of the 2nd Brigade in addition to his duties of Commandant of the citadel.

Assistant-Commissary-General Draper, Commissariat and Transport Staff, having proceeded to England on two months' leave, prior to embarking for China, is struck off the strength of the command from June 4. Assistant-Commissary-General Nugent will be senior Commissariat officer at Alexandria.

H.M.S. Himalaya left on the 10th inst., having on board Major-General Graham, V.C., K.C.B., indulgence passage; Major Disney Roebuck, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., in command of troops; Captain and Paymaster Booth, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., indulgence passage; Lieutenants Miller-Wallnutt and H. W. Denne, Gordon Highlanders, indulgence passages; Surgeon Prendergast, A.M.D, in medical charge; Lieutenant Bramly, Gordon Highlanders, depôt; and 591 non-commissioned officers and men.

THE POSITION OF REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the letter from the "Disgusted 'Mud Major'" in last Saturday's *Army and Navy Gazette*, and can quite enter into the gallant officer's feelings, as I am in the same position myself, albeit not a Purchase Captain. The position of a "mud major" is an anomalous position, created by a Secretary of State to avoid retirements and throw dust into the eyes of the British public; and consequently we "mud majors" cannot, I suppose, grumble, or at least ought not to do so, if we are treated in an anomalous manner, and have curious duties to perform. Are we not majors? Do we not get 2s. a day more pay? Surely we ought to be contented, and yet, somehow, our natural aspirations are not satisfied. There is no doubt some of us did look forward to a time when the heavy drudgery of the service would cease for us. Can any one blame us for this? Can they imagine we feel happy at the prospect of this day being indefinitely postponed? Your "Mud Major" seems, however, tolerably lucky. Were he in my battalion, he would know what it is to be a "mud major." Our commanding officer is not a bad fellow, but, having climbed up the ladder himself rather faster than most, he is, I am sorry to say, inclined to kick it down behind him. He makes no bones of the matter. He says openly to us, "You are not Majors at all, you are only the senior captains. I don't recognise you as majors." The consequence is, I, having no subaltern, have to pay my drunkards daily. As we are short of officers, we are on the subalterns' roster for duty; and only this morning, I, a major, with brass scabbard and spurs on, have been out at 5.15 a.m., to see the urine tubs removed from the barrack-rooms! I do not grumble at the work, my pension is not far off, but for Heaven's sake call us a name that expresses our duties. Do not let us be majors in name and pay, and merely corporals in duty. I should think our Military reformers might be equal to inventing a term to express the rank of an officer who, by the dictum of his commanding officer, has "no responsibilities but to obey my orders," and whose duties towards the 27 miserable boys that compose what is called his company consists in entering punishments in the defaulter sheets, and seeing that they get their hair cut. Are these what are generally considered major's duties? If not, alter the name. That is the cry of

June 18. A MUDDIER MAJOR.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

On Tuesday a Divisional field-day of all arms took place in the neighbourhood of the Fox Hills. On the previous day, Sir Daniel Lysons assembled all officers commanding brigades, regiments, and batteries, heads of departments, and Staff, and explained the nature of the proposed manœuvres. The troops, consisting of two regiments of Cavalry, eight batteries of Artillery, and thirteen battalions of Infantry (five Militia), about 8,000 men, 1,000 horses, and 45 guns, were formed up at 10.30 a.m., under direction of the General Commanding, ready for attack. The operations were of a most interesting nature, and were carried out to the entire satisfaction of the General Commanding. The troops were in quarters by 2 p.m. The following Staff College officers were attached to the Staff of the General Commanding as gallopers during the day:—Lieutenant Hutton, 52nd; Captain Stephenson, 56th; Major Morris, 58th. The Grand Army Athletic Meeting will be held here on Wednesday and Thursday next, commencing at 2 p.m. each day. In accordance with instructions received from the Horse Guards on Tuesday, twelve men from each corps in the command were selected to proceed to the Grand Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall; expenses were defrayed from canteen funds. A "combined minor operation" has been ordered for Tuesday next. Colonel Vincent, 3rd Hussars, will command the southern force, and Colonel Jones, R.E., the northern force. Each force will consist of a proportion of the four arms. The strength and special idea of the force opposed to him will be entirely unknown to each commander. About 5,000 or 6,000 Volunteers will assemble at Aldershot for drill with the Regulars during the months of July and August. The Post-Office Rifles will probably be first to arrive about the 7th prox. It has been notified in Division orders here, under authority of War-Office letter, dated June 1, that warrant officers will in future draw paraffin oil, and not candles. The Committee appointed to revise the rules for playing the Kriegs-spiel, of which Major-General F. A. Willis, C.B., is president, reassembled during the week at the Garrison-Instructor's office, South Camp, for further deliberation. The Divisional flat and hurdle races will be held on Wednesday, July 25; honorary secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Toogood, R.A., Aldershot Lodge. The Hunters' Flat-race of 5 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit, with 50 sovs. added, about 2 miles on the flat, is open to hunters the property of officers of the Army and Navy on full or half-pay. The Hunters' Selling Hurdle Race of 50 sovs. to the winner and 10 sovs. to the second (entrance, 3 sovs.), about 2 miles, over 8 hurdles, is open to hunters the property of officers of the Army and Navy on full or half-pay, or officers of the Reserve Forces. The remainder of the races are confined to hunters the property of officers of the Aldershot Division. Horse-Guards permission has been given to grant furloughs to non-commissioned officers and men recently returned from foreign service. The following officers have been examined for promotion, in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), section 4, paragraph 28, Queen's Regulations, and have been found qualified:—Lieutenants Scholes, Colhoun, Henderson, and Woodford, 84th Regiment. An advance party of three officers and 200 men of the 3rd Royal Fusiliers (Royal Westminster Militia), from Hounslow, arrived yesterday (Friday); the remainder of the regiment—24 officers and 700 men—will arrive on Monday next, for annual training. This battalion will be encamped on Rushmoor, and attached to the 1st Brigade. The 4th Royal Munster Fusiliers (Kerry Militia), 600 strong, are expected to arrive at Portsmouth from Queenstown to-day, and will be moved to Aldershot, for annual training. This battalion will be encamped on Rushmoor Hill, and attached to the 2nd Brigade. One hundred recruits for the 2nd Battalion 18th Royal Irish will arrive at the same time. The 2nd Derby Militia, 650 strong, left the Camp yesterday (Friday), by special train for Derby, to rejoin its head-quarters, on completion of its annual training. Major-General R. P. Radcliffe, R.A., Inspector-General of Artillery, made his annual inspection of the batteries at Aldershot during the week. On Friday the whole of the Artillery paraded for his inspection in the Long Valley. Surgeon-Major J. Warren, A.M.D., will shortly arrive here for duty. Surgeon F. A. Harris, A.M.D., has assumed temporary medical charge of the 2nd Brigade, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major Beattie, M.D.

Lord Wolseley arrived in London on Monday from Moscow and St. Petersburg, and resumed his duties at the War Office as Adjutant-General.

"Q.M.S.P.M.S." writes:—"In your issue of June 16 I notice that a correspondent states that the fact of regimental quartermaster-serjeants ever being promoted from the junior ranks is 'absurdly incorrect.' In justice to your numerous readers, may I mention that the regimental quartermaster-serjeant of my regiment was a long way down the roll of non-commissioned officers when promoted; and in another, that I mention in confidence, a lance-serjeant has recently been promoted to that position."

The "Territorial System;" or, Nothing Like Accuracy.—Officer (at Head-quarters): "And who may you be?" Recruit (who holds his Glengarry in one hand, while he salutes with the other): "Please, Sir, I'm the Seventh Battalion, Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, better known as the Fust Tower 'Amlets Milistry!"—*Punch.*

Reviews.

The Egyptian War of 1882. By Lieutenant-Colonel Hermann Vogt. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

The work on the Egyptian Campaign now published is a translation of an account of that memorable military operation written by an officer in the German Army. It has not been the author's desire, we are told, to volunteer his opinions as to the conduct, the capacity, and the possible motives of personages whose actions are brought into view, his object being rather to produce an independent military criticism, free from partiality or indulgence, and at the same time present a searching review of our military system—its weak points, and the difficulties which beset us in sudden emergencies, coming as they do in connection with striking successes in the field. Having briefly reviewed the principal events which led up to the Egyptian Campaign, the author devotes some pages to a short account of Alexandria, its fortifications, and the military position which it occupied when the recent hostilities commenced. With reference to the important question, whether the bombardment of the city was justified as a political necessity, or whether it could be reconciled with the rights of nations, the author is of opinion that, merely from a military point of view, it must be characterised as premature, and certainly was not followed up with the necessary caution and energy. "As things were, if even a small force had been landed immediately, it must have completely routed the Egyptian troops, for even the artillerymen, of whose courage the English reports speak so much, had by no means shown themselves heroes." Lord Alcester will probably feel amused whenever he reads the following passage:—

> "It was not known till afterwards on the Continent that Sir Beauchamp Seymour had overstated the military efficiency of his adversaries, in order to add brilliancy to the results of the engagement, although he can hardly have been ignorant of the real state of things. Had the bombardment been postponed until a sufficient number of troops had arrived from Cyprus, Malta, and Gibraltar, the whole complication would probably at once have come to an end, or even if the Admiral had landed all the seamen and Marines that could be spared immediately after the bombardment, a military success would have been not only possible, but probable. In any case, the unhappy town would have escaped the fate which now overtook it."

In the course of the author's narrative, he briefly sketches some of the leading personages who took part in the campaign, notably Lord Wolseley, who, it appears, was knighted for his conduct in the Red River expedition in 1870. There is a good deal in this volume which will please the general reader, who may not have time or opportunity to study more abstruse and important works on the same subject, but it cannot well be regarded as an authority on "the Egyptian War of 1882."

Adventures of Three Fugitives in Siberia. By MM. Victor Tissot and Constane Améro. (Remington and Co.)—More than one work of considerable importance regarding Siberia has been recently published, and duly appreciated by the public. Messrs. Remington and Co. have now issued from the press a single volume on the same subject, which, although much less pretentious than the others which preceded it, is a powerfully-written narrative of the adventures which occurred to three fugitives who had escaped from the horrors of the Siberian mines. Not only are the incidents of the escape most graphically described, but from the beginning to the end the readers' interest cannot fail to be sustained. There is no occasion to point to any particular portions of this absorbing tale. It is replete with interest from the beginning to the end.

GATLINGS AT TEL-EL-MAHUTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to correct two of the many inaccuracies contained in the statement of your correspondent in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 16th, with reference to the above. Firstly, that the two Gatlings were commanded by Lieut. King-Harman, of the Orion, and not by Lieut. Burney, as stated. Secondly, that the extreme right of the position was held by a detachment of Marines, under the command of a subaltern of the Northumberland, and that the Gatlings did not come into action there at all.—I am, &c.,

VERITAS.

"A Well-Wisher" writes:—"Referring to the paragraph in your issue of the 9th inst., relative to compulsorily retirement of captains of 20 years' service and 40 years of age, might I be allowed to point out that the ages quoted are incorrect, viz., 43 years, according to the official *Army List?* Of the two officers named, the captain of the 4th was born in 1843 (June); aged 40, June, 1883; gazetted ensign in Aug., 1865; total, 18 years' service; having previously served in the Indian Navy, including the capture of Dwarka in 1859; also the China Campaign (medal), and Abyssinia (medal); served also as adjutant to his regiment and adjutant of the Militia. The second captain of the 31st:—Date of birth, Nov. 13, 1843; gazetted ensign, July, 1862; making 20 years' and 11 months' service; having served in China, India, Abyssinia, &c. This officer also served as adjutant to his regiment, and is now adjutant of a Militia regiment. Surely, officers under this heading should be promoted at least as supernumeraries, providing they have passed the required examination, and not compulsorily retired. In the latter case more especially, the officer has been passed over more than once by officers of the linked battalions, not because they were more efficient, but simply because the step went in the 2nd Batn. As the regiment is now one battalion, it seems it would be only just to promote as such."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON MACHINE-GUNS.

The interest which has of late sprung up, and is now taken by all classes throughout the country, in machine-guns, was made evident on Friday last by the fact that the Theatre of the Royal United Service Institution was crowded as full as it could possibly be by a mixed audience, whose interest in the lecture delivered by Lord Charles Beresford on machine-guns was manifested in a most marked manner. That the theatre of the Institution should have been crammed to overflowing is all the more remarkable from the fact that the Council of the Institution had previously advertised, it is now said by mistake, that the lecture would not be delivered. Many officers, therefore, did not attend who wou'd otherwise have done so. This was, as things turned out, extremely lucky, as the theatre was so closely packed in all parts that no standing room was available. Admiral Sir F. Nicholson, C.B., was in the chair, Lord Alcester having been unable to attend owing to a slight indisposition. Among those present were H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Henry Lennox, Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., Rear-Admiral Hamilton, Gens. Sir Beauchamp Walker and Sir W. Codrington, Col. Reilly, Director-General of Ordnance and Stores, besides many other prominent officers of both services. Lord Charles Beresford began by calling attention to the fact that for a number of years past the machine-gun question has been repeatedly brought before the United Service Institution, and so well thrashed out by its supporters and opponents, as to leave little to be said either as to the merits or demerits of these guns. But the time spent by Lord Charles Beresford in the Mediterranean in command of the Condor has evidently not been wasted, for on Friday last this gallant officer imported such a mass of facts and figures totally new into his lecture as to leave no doubt in the minds of his audience as to the real utility of these rapid-firing guns. Dealing in the first instance with statistics, the lecturer stated that by March, 1884, the Navy would possess 565 Nordenfelt machine-guns of 1-in. calibre, throwing a solid steel bullet, and principally useful for repelling torpedo-boat attacks; added to this, on the same date the Navy would possess, or should possess if the contract were fulfilled, 350 Gardner machine-guns, ·45, or rifle, calibre, throwing lead bullets. These numbers, added to the 142 Gatlings already in the service, would make up the total number of 1,057 machine-guns for the Fleet, among which not a single shell machine-gun was included. The danger to the ships of our Fleet could not be exaggerated if a sudden war broke out, and England had to face a fleet, or possibly combined fleets, of foreign nations, more particularly if the French fleet was one of those opposed to us. In some classes it was quite undeniable that the French had a better vessel altogether than the English; in all classes they were better gunned, as not only had they the enormous advantage of breech-loaders, but their guns were vastly superior to the English in penetration and rapidity of fire per weight of gun. By means of a plan, very clearly drawn, Lord Charles Beresford illustrated the use made by the French of their Hotchkiss shell guns to bombard Sfax. Their ships were equidistant, and opened fire at night, using the electric light under cover of the darkness in the unillumined triangles, the boats of the fleet advanced to within very short range of the forts. Their aim was perfect, while to the enemy they were invisible, and the hail of small shell which they poured into the positions held by the enemy completely demoralised his men. "Sfax was taken, and the forts were silenced, by the Hotchkiss 1-pounder shell-gun. We have no similar gun in the English Navy." Lord Charles Beresford then proceeded to urge the importance of machine shell-guns, contending that machine-guns capable of throwing a 2-lb. shell should at once be added to the Navy, and that the Nordenfelts to be added by next March should be doubled in number. His views, he added, with emphasis, were shared by his brother-officers, and he believed that the additional guns would be added when the "over-economical allowance to the Admiralty" would admit of it. The 2-lb. shell-gun, Lord Charles said, should have the following qualifications,—it should have great initial velocity and great penetration; the shell should be fused in the base and not in the head, so as to leave the point clear for penetration; the gun should be single-barrelled, so as to be light and easily moved, and shifted as wanted; it should have as far as is possible an all-round fire, with an umbrella-shaped screen over the men, to keep bullets and shell-splinters clear of them, and from under which they could see the enemy from any point of the compass. His reasons for advocating a 2-lb. shell were that it was the best sized machine shell-gun, as it did not recoil even when on its landing carriage, and it had better penetration than the 2½-pounder, and equally good penetration with the 4-pounder tried at Portsmouth, with lower initial velocity, both of which guns were considerably heavier. It was better than the 1-pounder, because the 1-pounder common shell could not penetrate unarmoured ships at 500 yards, or at any angle, nor could it penetrate a gun-port thicker than ½ in., even at a close range. If the 2-pounder shell-gun were supplied at once to our Fleet, it would fill up a dangerous gap in our armament; it would give us a better gun than the French had of the same class, and the best gun possible in the important particulars of initial velocity, penetration, and accuracy, and above all, in the immense advantages of simplicity of working, and in its being far lighter in proportion to its utility than any shell-gun whatever. He spoke warmly of the Nordenfelt 1-in. gun as the best for stopping a torpedo-boat attack, and of its advantages in simplicity of working, in its throwing steel bullets, and in its firing volleys. As regards the Gatling, he said, the principle invited accident, and when the least thing went wrong the gun was out of action. He then dwelt upon the importance of the Navy having rifle-calibre machine-guns, firing the same ammunition as used by the infantry. With regard to the use of the guns at Alexandria, he remarked upon Capt. Walford's statement as to not seeing any of the bullets in the forts. Capt. Walford, he said, did not go into the forts until several days after the soldiers of Arabi had searched everywhere to find relics of the fight. He saw Nordenfelt bullets at Meks, not far from the rear of one of the 10-in. guns, and his men picked up others. The Egyptian officers, too, said that their men would have laid their guns much better if it had not been for the moral effect produced by the continual rain of bullets over their heads. Then, too, 370 men were able, armed with machine-guns, to hold their lines for four days and nights with an army of 9,000 Egyptians within a short distance. Their strength was in the machine-gun, for it was openly stated by Arabi's officers that their men would not face machines which "pumped lead." Lord Charles Beresford then proceeded to speak of the importance of the Navy being well armed, and commented upon its neglect by both political parties. He described the "Treasury policy of the hour" as one of ill-judged economy, and warned the country of the evils which were likely to come upon the nation through the neglect of precautions which every officer knew to be necessary. Referring to the present state and condition of the French Navy, he said:—"This undoubted superiority, ship for ship, which the French Navy possesses at this moment means, that in a sudden war between England and France there is a chance of our being beaten. Why should there be such a chance? There ought to be none; and what does being beaten on the sea mean for England? It means certain, unavoidable, disgraceful capitulation. It is of no use calling attention to the fact that all our riches, all our power, and nearly all our food are actually dependent upon the strength of our Fleet, and its readiness for immediate action. Every child knows that such is the case. If we are beaten at sea, we might have to pay four times as much as the French paid after 1871. This means about eight hundred million pounds sterling, or the approximate value of one year's imports and exports. If we are beaten at sea we have no other resource to turn to, and the victor can fix his terms to us or starve us. It is no question of years, as it used to be, it is one of weeks, and as time rolls on, the capitulation would be made in days if we were beaten." He then went on to say:—"Another question will also be asked, and this probably by many, namely,—If these things are as stated, whose fault is it? That is soon answered. It is England's own fault; it is the country's fault. It is not a party question, as one party is just as bad as another. Don't suppose that all the facts glanced at in this paper are not thoroughly well known to every Naval man, and to all the officers at the Admiralty. But what can they do? The people in authority, who know these facts, are obliged, as a sort of matter of honour, to concur in what I may call the Treasury policy of the hour, and that policy is invariably the same, whatever party is in power. It is one of misjudged economy to the services. The country always approves of this policy, and won't allow any money to be spent. Should the time ever come when we are beaten at sea, don't upbraid or reproach the Navy or its representative authorities. We are not nearly in the position to do all that will be *confidently* expected of us in a sudden war with a European Power; and what war can be other than sudden war? Many grave and unlooked-for events must occur which will tax the energy and resources of the Navy to the utmost. We must be given the best ships, the best guns, and the best attention that money or foresight can buy or command, to enable us to feel confident as to our ability to fulfil the enormous and sudden obligations which would certainly be thrown upon us in time of war." Lord Charles Beresford then proceeded to prove how the question of money prevented the Admiralty from doing that which was acknowledged to be necessary to maintain our naval supremacy, and that the money spent on the Navy is, after all, only the premium paid by the nation to insure its mercantile marine and commerce, and he concluded a very able paper with the remark that "England possesses no stores of modern war *materiel*, and, therefore, at present cannot possibly place any armament in her great mercantile fleet of either an offensive or defensive character, which could ensure in any way the safety of themselves or the valuable cargoes they carry."

Obituary.

Gen. T. C. Parr, Bombay Army, died on the 15th inst., at his residence, Powis Lodge, Bickley, Kent, in his 81st year. He was a son of the late Mr. J. O. Parr, of London. Gen. Parr entered the Indian Army in 1818, and was for some years Col. of the 12th Bombay N.I. He attained the rank of lieut.-gen. in 1870, and was placed on the Retired List in 1878.

Sir H. F. F. Johnson, Bart., died on Wednesday last at Avranches, aged 64 years. The late baronet was the eldest son of Sir H. A. Johnson, second baronet. He entered the Army in 1836, and served in the 5th Foot. In 1855 he was made deputy-quartermaster-general at the Mauritius, which appointment he held till 1860, when he became colonel. In Nov. 1866, Sir Henry was appointed deputy-adjutant-general to the forces in Jamaica, and in 1869 to the command of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands. He retired from the Army in May, 1873. The deceased officer succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1860. He married, in 1851, Emma, eldest daughter of Sir D. W. Barclay, Bart., by whom he leaves a son, H. W. Allen, born in 1855—a lieutenant in the 51st Light Infantry, who succeeds to the baronetcy—and a daughter.

The *Times* says:—"H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will leave England in the autumn for India, to assume command of the Meerut Division. Lord Downe will accompany him as his aide-de-camp. In the spring the Duke will succeed Gen. the Hon. A. Hardinge as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and Lieut.-Col. Ronald Lane will be his military secretary. The Duke, as at present arranged, will remain in India for two years."

The Army.

2nd Life Guards. Major Lord Downe will accompany the Duke of Connaught to India, in the autumn, as aide-de-camp. It is worthy of record that, at the regimental dinner which took place on the 13th inst., three generations of one family who had served in the regiment were present, viz., Capt. Leyland, Col. Naylor-Leyland, and Lieut. Naylor-Leyland, who is at present serving in the regiment.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. Lieut. and Adjt. W. H. Oglander-Hennah died of fever at Meerut, on the 18th ult. The deceased, who was son of the late Rev. W. V. Hennah, of East Cowes, Isle of Wight, obtained his commission on May 6, 1882.

2nd Dragoon Guards. The regiment is under orders of readiness to proceed from Manchester to Aldershot.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The regiment is under orders to move from Edinburgh to Manchester.

4th Hussars. The regiment will proceed from Hounslow to Aldershot for the drill season. Lieut. Blacker succeeds Capt. Farmer in the adjutancy.

15th Hussars. Capt. and Qrmr. Staniland is about to retire upon pension.

18th Hussars. Capt. Hemans has completed his term of service as superintendent of gymnasia at Canterbury, and rejoins head-quarters on Sept. 1.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. W. H. Goodenough, C.B., has been awarded the Artillery distinguished-service reward vacant by the death of Major-Gen. Michell, C.B. Col. Goodenough commanded the Artillery of the Expeditionary Force in Egypt.

Coldstream Guards. Capt. and Qrmr. A. Hurle, on the Half-pay List, died at Coldstream Villa, Blenheim Road, N.W., on the 15th inst., aged 73 years. The deceased obtained his commission as qrmr., Feb. 13, 1852, and retired, Feb. 27, 1867. "A Lieutenant of the Old 8th Company" writes:—"When a General or colonel passes from our midst, his fame is duly recorded by the Press; but when an old soldier who did excellent service as a non-commissioned officer 'falls out' for ever, no tribute to his merits meets the eyes of his comrades. Could you be induced to make an exception to this rule? Among the deaths announced in the *Times* of the 18th inst. appears the name of Capt. Arthur Hurle, late of the Coldstream Guards. When I joined the regiment, he was serjeant-major of the 1st Batn. Skulkers quaked before his stern presence; but the steady recruit found a friend in him, for his heart was kind, and his nature just. Of strict integrity, complete trust was reposed in him. From the colonel-in-command to the junior ensign, the officers respected him. Nay, I am sure that if the adjutant of those old-fashioned days were living now, he would readily acknowledge how much he profited by Hurle's advice, both in the orderly-room and at drill. Slightly educated, the worthy Coldstreamer had capital abilities, and taught himself a variety of useful knowledge. Apt in repartee, he possessed also rugged eloquence. On the two-hundredth anniversary of the regiment, in 1850, 'Old Hurle' addressed the soldiers in so stirring a fashion that our colonel seemed almost envious. Admirable conduct as serjeant-major—a very important and difficult post in London—procured him the place of quartermaster, and a few years ago he retired from duty, with the rank of captain in the Army. Such men are at present so rare, that I venture to bring his honourable and valuable life to your notice. The young soldiers of the present period could have no fitter model by which to shape their career."

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Lieut. Herbert Armstrong, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Lieut. G. C. Donald, of this regt., has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-Gen. H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., commanding the troops stationed in the British Burmah Division.

18th Royal Irish. Major-Gen. Willis, C.B., presented the Khedive's bronze star to the 2nd Batn. at Aldershot on Monday. Altogether 20 officers and 729 men received the star.

ROYAL MARINES.

Six appointments to the Royal Marine Artillery as probationary lieutenants will be offered to the candidates who compete at the approaching examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Candidates who competed at the examination held in December last will also be eligible for these appointments.

Five commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry will be offered to candidates who compete for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at the approaching examination. Gentlemen desirous of being placed on the list of candidates for these appointments should apply to the Secretary of the Admiralty. The fact of a candidate having his name placed on the list of the Royal Marines will not debar him from accepting an appointment to Woolwich or Sandhurst, should his place in the competition render him eligible for entry.

59th East Lancashire Regiment. The "Lilywhite's Club" dinner came off on the 6th inst., at the Grosvenor Gallery Restaurant, and was well attended, seven past and seventeen present "Lilywhites" availing themselves of this opportunity of renewing old acquaintances, and upholding that *ésprit de corps* so cherished by all true soldiers. The band of the 59th, some 45 strong, played a charming programme, under the direction of the bandmaster, Mr. Gordon, which was very highly appreciated. The following were present:—Sir Henry Gordon; Lieut.-Cols. Macnamara of Ayle, Frampton, and Sartorius, V.C.; Majors Spofforth, Lawlor, Tidy, and Stoyle; Capts. Goodall, Hutton, Drought, Downes, Irwin, Apthorp, and Battye; Lieuts. Worgan, Lake, Twynam, MacAdam, Goff, Pile, Voyle, and Hale.

60th, King's Royal Rifle Corps. The *Egyptian Gazette* has the following:—"It is with considerable regret that we have to announce the departure from Egypt on Tuesday next of Major Hutton, Assistant Military Secretary. Major Hutton, then Captain Hutton, was one of the first of our Army to land in Egypt, having come to Alexandria with Sir Archibald Alison as his aide-de-camp. The services he rendered in that capacity when Alexandria was first occupied by a small force of British troops are known only to a few persons, outside military circles, who knew the difficulties of the position and the hard and anxious work which devolved on the General's right-hand man. At Tel-el-Kebir Captain Hutton was wounded in the storming of the entrenchments, while in attendance on General Alison, and for his services in Egypt was promoted to the rank of Major, and on Sir Archibald taking the command of the Army of Occupation was appointed Assistant Military Secretary, the delicate duties of which post he performed with great tact and courtesy. Major Hutton was one of the principal promoters of the Khedivial Sporting Club in Cairo, and he is one of that small knot of Englishmen to whom we are indebted for the development which British sports have attained in Egypt since the occupation of the country. Major Hutton bears with him the best wishes of the numerous friends he has made during his short residence in the country, who still hope that at some future time the experience which he has acquired in Egypt may be turned to useful account, and that the farewell they now bid him may only prove to be *au revoir!*"

64th North Staffordshire Regiment. The command has fallen vacant by the death of Lieut.-Col. C. H. Sams, which occurred at the Courtyard, Eltham, Kent, on the 16th inst., aged 43 years. The deceased joined the service, Feb. 12, 1858; became lieut., Sept. 25, 1860; capt., Jan. 8, 1868; major, Feb. 16, 1878; and lieut.-col., July 1, 1881; and succeeded to the command of the regiment, March 18, 1882. He served in the Ashantee campaign, from Jan., 1874, in the Transport service, south of the River Prah (medal).

71st Highland Light Infantry. Major Lowndes has completed his five years as adjt. of the 2nd Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers, and will join head-quarters on Sept. 10.

79th Cameron Highlanders. The people of Dundee have subscribed for a monument to be erected to the memory of Pte. Donald Cameron, who fell at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Cameron was the foremost in his regiment to mount the trenches, and the same fact is testified to by his comrade, Pte. W. Wood, of the 79th, who, in a letter to Mr. James Cameron, Balardie, Abernyte, father of the deceased soldier, wrote as follows:—"I thought it my duty to write you, and let you know how matters stand with your son, D. Cameron. Perhaps you will have seen it by this time in the newspapers—his being killed at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Poor fellow, I can assure you you need never be ashamed of him. I saw him with my own eyes; he was the first man to mount the parapet of the trenches, and the second man to fall. A very cheerful fellow he was, and brave as well, and a very good friend of mine, as he and I were fellow-tradesmen—in fact, every one liked him in the company. He was an exceedingly strong man. Donald and I were great friends." The monument is now completed, and will shortly be erected in the quiet churchyard at Moulin. The inscription is as follows:—"In memory of Private Donald Cameron, eldest son of James Cameron, a native of Inverness-shire, and of Janet Stewart Cameron, a native of Moulin; born at Pitewan, Lintrathen, June 19, 1861; joined the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Jan. 9, 1878; was killed at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, Sept. 13, 1882. 'The first man to mount the parapet, and the second to fall.' Erected by readers of the *People's Journal.*"

85th King's Light Infantry. Major Smith has been appointed D.A.A. and Q.M.G. on the Staff of Major-Gen. A. Macdonald.

88th Connaught Rangers. Col. Hopton has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Major Brunker, who lately proceeded to India on vacating the appointment of Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at Portsmouth, will, we hear, shortly be appointed to the Qrmr.-Gen.'s Department. He passed out of the Staff College in 1876, and has since been employed on the Staff in England and at the Cape.

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Lieut.-Col. W. G. Scott, formerly of the regiment, died at his residence, St. Pair, Manche, France, on the 16th inst., aged 74 years.

108th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Major Dooner, brigade-major at the Curragh, is about to take up the appointment of garrison instructor at Dublin.

Rifle Brigade. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Lane will join the Duke of Connaught's Staff at Bombay next spring, as assist. military secretary. Major Hon. M. Curzon has been returned as Member for Leicestershire, in the Conservative interest, in the room of the late Major-Gen. Burnaby. Major Fergusson is a candidate for the representation of Peterborough, in the Conservative interest. Lieut. Alison is about to retire from the service.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. The officers, past and present, dined at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 14th inst. There were present:—Comies.-Gen. Sir E. Morris, K.C.B., presiding, and J. Long; Deputy-Comies.-Gen. Pigott, Blunt, and Robinson, C.B.; Assist.-Comies.-Gen. Boothby, Ryland, Randall, C.B., Le Mesurier, Powell, Reeves, C.B., Hughes, C.M.G., Goddard, Parkyn, Cook, Abbott, and Dunne; Deputy-Assist.-Comies.-Gen. Bridge, Fryer, Baker, Edwards, Ward, Hope, and Creagh; Capts. Hallewell, Lea, and Knocker; Deputy-Comies. Bridgman, Storrar-Smith, and Williams; Qrmrs. Phillips, Crumplin, and Dean; Capt. and Qrmr. Howland.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Southern Division, Royal Artillery. An interesting event, in a Military point of view, took place at the officers' mess, 2nd Brigade (late Hants Artillery Militia), Fort Grange, Gosport, on June 1. The pleasing duty of presenting Capt. Tillotson, R.H.A., with a handsome silver punch-bowl (time of George II.) devolved upon the Colonel-Commandant, who, in his own name and that of the officers, "presented the testimonial to Capt. Tillotson, as a token of their esteem and friendship in remembrance of his five years' adjutancy with this Brigade." The punch-bowl was mounted on a black ebony stand with a silver plate, on which the above words were inscribed.

Scottish Division, Royal Artillery. The 3rd Brigade (late Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery Militia) was disbanded last Saturday, having completed its 27 days' training. They were highly complimented by the inspecting officer for the creditable manner in which they performed the gun and repository drills, &c.; their march-past was also performed with remarkable precision and steadiness. It is to be hoped that the authorities will next year see how absolutely necessary it is that this brigade should be placed under canvas, its being in lodgings all over the town seriously affects its discipline and cleanliness, and it is wonderful with these impediments in the way, how well the men turn out.

South Irish Division, Royal Artillery. Col. Rice, R.A., commanding Southern Division Auxiliary Artillery, inspected the 6th Brigade, at Duncannon Fort, on the 15th and 16th inst. The inspection was of a very minute character. On the 15th, the inspecting officer saw and examined both officers and men in the different gun drills, gyn drill, mounting, and dismounting by parbuckling, &c. He then examined all the books of the Brigade in the orderly-room, and expressed himself well pleased with the manner in which they were kept. On the 16th, the brigade paraded in full marching order on the Sands, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lynch, where it was drawn up in line and received the inspecting officer with a general salute. Col. Rice then proceeded down the ranks and inspected each man. The order was given to march-past, which they did to the air of the regimental quickstep; after which they were put through the manual and firing exercises by the junior major. Each captain was then called upon to put his battery through company movements, which were done with accuracy and precision. Having formed in quarter-column, the officers were called to the front, when Col. Rice addressed the Brigade as follows:—"Col. Lynch, will you please convey to Col. Keane (whom I regret has been prevented through illness from being present to-day) my gratification and pleasure at what I have seen here. I was glad to see your legitimate drills (I mean, the artillery drills which I saw yesterday) have not been neglected, and I am quite aware that your present state of efficiency, cleanliness, and regularity in camp can only have been acquired by hard work on the part of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. Your conduct during the training has been exceptionally good, such things as courts-martial being unknown in this Brigade. I think, Col. Lynch, I need not say no more. You will, therefore, please inform Col. Keane that I shall have much pleasure in forwarding a favourable report of the Brigade through the proper channel, for the information of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief." The following is a list of the officers present with the brigade during the training:—Col. L. G. F. Keane, C.B., in command; Lieut.-Col. Lynch; Major Hewetson; Capts. Chearnley, Dennehy, Chapman, Keogh (Instructor of Artillery), and Hudson; Lieuts. Briscoe, Seally, Carew, Armstrong, Burlton, Jack, and Drew; Qrmr. Flanagan, Surg.-Major Rogers, Major and Adjt. O. W. Cuffe.

Lincolnshire Regiment. The presentation of new colours to the 4th Batn. took place at Belton Park on Wednesday afternoon. Lady Brownlow, in making the presentation, spoke as follows:—"Col. Moore, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 4th Batn. Lincolnshire Regt.,—I have the greatest pleasure in presenting these new colours to you, feeling every confidence, as I do, that you will preserve them,—in peace with honour, in war with glory! May God's blessing rest upon this regiment, and may it flourish long to defend our beloved country! Gentlemen, I have the honour of presenting the Queen's colours to you, to keep, to defend, and to honour." Col. Moore replied:—"Lady Brownlow,—On behalf of the 4th Batn. of the Lincolnshire Regt., I receive these new colours with mingled feelings of sorrow and of pride—of sorrow to part with those dear old colours under which we have served for nearly 30 years, with, I trust, some amount of credit and honour, and with which we volunteered to go to the front and fight the battles of our country on more than one occasion. It was in the year 1854, when Lady Marian Alford, the esteemed mother of our noble and respected Lord-Lieutenant and present honorary colonel, presented us with those colours; and although, unhappily, few besides myself now remain in the regiment since that memorable day, I have the satisfaction of feeling they have never been disgraced, and I therefore can see them depart from our ranks with pride as well as with regret. Your ladyship has been pleased to add grace to this ceremony by presenting with your own fair hands the new colours which henceforth are to lead the men I am so proud of commanding. It remains for me to thank your ladyship for your kind condescension, and to assure you, as I confidently do, that they will never be tarnished by such officers and men as are now serving in this battalion; and that, should we ever be called upon to follow them into active service, they will be borne proudly in any position where duty and the honour and interest of our country require them, whether it be in defence of our hearths and homes, or in foreign climes. Men of the Fourth Battalion,—We receive these colours with joy, and we will ever remember that they have been consecrated by our good and venerable Bishop, and dedicated to the service of our Queen and country. I am certain you will never disgrace them in peace or war, and, if needs be, that you will defend them with your lives. My Lord Brownlow, I take this public opportunity of thanking you for the many and continued acts of kindness and generosity which you have shown to the battalion of which you are the honoured head, and which so many of your illustrious ancestors have commanded under its old title of the Royal South Lincoln Militia. For some years your lordship's crest has been its well-known badge; and although the territorial system has deprived us of that honour, yet I trust it will never deprive us of that warm interest which it shall be our endeavour to deserve, and I hope neither your lordship nor the inhabitants of South Lincolnshire will ever be ashamed of this battalion, which is raised exclusively in this part of the county of Lincoln."

The following circular has been addressed to commanding officers of Militia battalions:—"The Woodlands, near Stockport, June 18, 1883. Sir,—Having been appointed captain of the Militia team for the United Services Match, I shall take it as a great favour if you will forward to me, as soon as possible, a list of officers and men, if any, in your regiment who would wish to compete. The match takes place at Wimbledon, on Wednesday, July 18, with Martini rifles, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, military positions. In order to enable me to make a proper selection, I should like to be furnished with a copy of scores made by the officers and men at those distances.—I am, &c., Henry Turner, Capt., 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt."

The under-mentioned regiments are called out for training on Monday:—3rd Durham Light Infantry, at Barnard Castle; 3rd Royal Fusiliers, at Aldershot, in camp; and 4th Royal Munster Fusiliers, at Aldershot, in camp. The 5th Brig. South Irish Division (South Tipperary Artillery) also assemble on Monday, at Duncannon Fort; the 5th Brig. North Irish Division (Galway Artillery), at Galway, on Thursday; and the 3rd Batn. Connaught Rangers, at Westport, also on Thursday. The following regiments, on completion of training, will be dismissed to-day:—3rd Brig. Eastern Division (Suffolk Artillery), at Ipswich; 6th Brig. Scottish Division (Argyll and Bute Artillery), at Campbeltown; 2nd Brig. Welsh Division (Royal Glamorgan Artillery), at Swansea; Monmouthshire Engineers, at Monmouth; 4th Lincolnshire Regt., at Grantham; and the 3rd Derbyshire Regt., at Derby. The 3rd Batn. Welsh Regt. was dismissed at Cardiff on Thursday, and the 3rd Brig. North Irish Division (Donegal Artillery), at Letterkenny, yesterday. Sixty-three regiments in England, Scotland, and Wales have now completed their training, and of the 45 in Ireland, 27 will by Monday have been called out.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Middlesex. The annual training will commence on July 28, and extend to Aug. 4, at Hampton Court.

Duke of Lancaster's Own. This regiment, which has been under training since the 12th inst., was inspected at Lancaster on Tuesday last by Col. Lord R. Kerr, late 10th Hussars. There was a muster of about 300 of all ranks.

VOLUNTEERS.

2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers. The annual official inspection of this battalion was held on the 16th inst., at Victoria Park, by Col. Hart, V.C., R.E.; 530 of all ranks were on parade. Subsequently, Col. Hart visited the head-quarters, where the engineering works were inspected.

1st London Engineers. This regiment has been in camp at Hendon since Saturday last, and will be officially inspected to-day.

3rd Middlesex Artillery. Lieut.-Col. Lord Truro's excellent command will be inspected this evening at Wellington Barracks.

London Rifle Brigade. The Duke of Cambridge, honorary colonel, will inspect the regiment on the Guards' Ground, Hyde Park, at 6 o'clock to-night.

3rd London Rifles. This fine battalion will be inspected this evening on the Horse Guards' Parade, by Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, honorary colonel. It is anticipated that over 1,000 of all ranks will be present.

10th Middlesex Rifles. Col. Moncrieff, Scots Guards, inspected this battalion last Saturday evening in Regent's Park. Under Lieut.-Col. Blackburne Tew, the regiment stood in 10 companies of 32 files, and its appearance and drill gave great satisfaction.

11th Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment). The regiment, under Col. Gore Browne, was officially inspected on Saturday evening on the Horse Guards' Parade by Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District. The parade state showed 695 of all ranks. Gen. Higginson said he considered that all ranks were well trained, the men showed great steadiness, and were quick to correct mistakes. The manual firing and bayonet exercises were very well done. The General also commented on the creditable fact that no officer or man (who had not previously applied for and obtained written leave) was absent from the inspection. He also paid a high tribute of praise to Volunteers in general for their zeal, enthusiasm, and self-sacrifice, which kept the force alive. The officers present were Col. Gore Brown, Majors Wickenden and Hotham (adjt.), Capts. Russel, Long, Robbins, A. Whewell, and Haywood, and Lieuts. Jordan, Thompson, F. J. Neele, E. A. Neele, Brown, Freeth, and Beningfield. The battalion paraded for the last time in grey, as early in 1884 it will adapt the scarlet uniform of the Line regiment with which it is affiliated. The change of clothing for the whole battalion will be made on the same day, and not, as is customary with Volunteers, by companies. Pending the approval of her Majesty, the Rev. Prebendary Cadman, M.A., Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone, has accepted the chaplaincy of the corps. "An Old Soldier" writes:—"I witnessed, on Saturday last, the inspection of the 20th Middlesex Volunteers on the Horse Guards' Parade. The battalion, numbering about 600 of all ranks, was first formed in column facing south, and then the eight strong companies (of about 30 files) were wheeled into line an inspected. As the battalion stood in line, the good physique of the men was very noticeable, and the steadiness and discipline of the 20th may be very favourably compared with the Line. After the inspection of the ranks, the battalion marched past in column, in quarter-column, and in column of double companies. The marching all through was good, but the marching by double companies was excellent. The bayonet exercise was then performed in a storm of rain. No doubt it might have been done better, and probably is very often by the same battalion. It was noticeable that three of the officers wore the new scarlet uniform, which the corps is about to adopt. The commanding officer's soldierlike word of command had a very great deal to do with the success of the inspection, but the officers generally deserve the greatest credit."

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) Rifles will be officially inspected this evening in Hyde Park.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) Rifles bring their camping out at the Old Deer Park, Richmond, to a close to-night, when the official inspection will be held.

15th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) Rifles. This battalion will undergo its annual inspection this evening in Battersea Park.

18th Middlesex Rifles. Col. Fitzroy, Coldstream Guards, inspected Lieut.-Col. Gordon Ives' command last Saturday evening in Hyde Park. Nearly 800 of all ranks were present, and the drill, including the bayonet-exercise, gave every satisfaction to the inspecting officer.

19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles. This in all respects model battalion is to be officially inspected this evening in the grounds of the Foundling Hospital.

24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles. We understand that the Field Telegraph Companies of this regiment have commenced the course of special instruction in flag, heliograph, and lamp drills.

1st Surrey Rifles. Col. FitzRoy, commanding the 31st Regimental District, inspected this regiment on Saturday last at the head-quarters, Camberwell. The battalion stood in six good companies. Col. FitzRoy expressed himself pleased with the muster and drill.

1st Volunteer Battalion, West Surrey Regiment. Col. Lloyd, commanding the 2nd Regimental District, inspected this battalion at Croydon last Saturday. The muster was about 550, in eight companies, and the drill and appearance of all ranks gave evident satisfaction to the inspecting officer.

2nd Tower Hamlets Rifles. Col. Moncrieff, Scots Guards, inspected this battalion last Saturday evening in Regent's Park. There were 723 on parade, out of 843 enrolled. Lieut.-Col. Sir Fowell Buxton was in command.

Amusements.

At the Royal Italian Opera, the first appearance this season of Madame Adelina Patti attracted an overflowing audience last Saturday evening, and the welcome accorded to the favourite songstress on her entrance as Rosina, in Rossini's "Barbiere di Siviglia," was of the warmest kind. Signor Cotogni was Figaro, Signor Nicolini, Almaviva, Signor de Reszke, Basilio, and Signor Scolara, Bartolo. On Monday, "La Gioconda" was repeated. "La Traviata" was given on Tuesday, with Madame Patti as Violetta; "Aïda," with Madame Maria Durand as the heroine, on Wednesday; and the ever-popular "Le Nozze di Figaro" was represented on Thursday, with Madame Albani, Madame Espetto, and Madame Lucca comprised in the cast.

At the Gaiety, the Gymnase company presented, on Monday evening, "Monsieur le Ministre," a clever comedy of character, written by the well-known French journalist M. Claretie, and produced in Paris so recently as last February.

After a brief career of six nights, Mr. Wilkie Collins's unsuccessful drama of "Rank and Riches" has been removed from the Adelphi playbill, and the American version of "La Dame aux Camélias," already played at the Gaiety and Imperial Theatres, under the title of "Camille," has been substituted. Miss Lingard here resumes her position as the heroine, and gives increased effect to the more pathetic situations.

At the Opera Comique, Mr. John S. Clarke varied his lively programme on Monday evening, reproducing "The Comedy of Errors," with the same distribution of characters as before, and reviving with excellent effect Mr. John Brougham's eccentric drama "Among the Breakers," originally produced at the Strand Theatre, July 26, 1869.

The few weeks of the season remaining at the Avenue Theatre will be occupied by Offenbach's merry and melodious opera of "Barbe Bleue," originally brought out at the Variétés, Paris, in 1866, with Mdlle. Schneider in the prominent female character, and soon after transferred to the London stage, when Miss Julia Matthews and Miss Emily Soldene identified themselves with the English version. The translation of MM. Meilhac and Helévy's lively libretto furnished by the late Mr. Charles Kenney could hardly be improved, and it is here once again brought into requisition.

The grand entertainment and costume ball to be given by the members of the Savage Club in aid of an endowment for the Royal College of Music will take place at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday, July 11.

Brigdr.-Gen. J. H. Gordon, C.B., Bengal S.C., has been selected to receive the Indian good-service pension vacated by Major-Gen. Sir H. T. Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal S.C., who has succeeded to colonel's allowance; and similar pensions have been conferred upon Col. W. Bannerman, Bombay S.C., in the place of Brigdr.-Gen. J. Blair, V.C.; upon Brigdr.-Gen. T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal S.C., in the room of Col. W. C. Mylne, Bengal S.C.; and upon Col. R. Murray, Bengal S.C., in place of Lieut.-Gen. H. H. Maxwell, C.B., Royal Bengal Artillery.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Standard of Value, by W. L. Jordan, F.R.G.S. (D. Bogue).—The Yellowstone National Park, by H. J. Winser (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons).—Breeding Horses for Use (Civil Service Printing and Publishing Company, Limited).—Military Tribunals, by Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Colville (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—The Transvaal and Bechuanaland, by G. B. Clark, M.D. (Juta, Heelis, and Co.)—The Army and Navy Calendar, 1883-4; A Military Revolution (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Plays from Molière (G. Routledge and Sons).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H.—We put the same construction on the words of the Warrant that you do.

FORT CAMDEN.—Many thanks.

MAJOR.—All is uncertainty at present.

MILITIA OFFICER.—Fifty years.

Several Naval and Military letters are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1883.

As the Army Estimates are likely to come on again some time next week, or before the end of June, we trust that the appeal of the compulsorily Retired Purchase Colonels may be reached in the next discussion. Presuming that such will be the case, we would again draw the attention of the honourable Members of both Houses to the nature of the grievance of the officers in question. They assert that their purchase-money has been sunk during many years of active service, on the guarantee of the Crown and the Government that their commissions, so purchased, were stepping-stones to the highest ranks and emoluments of the profession, but entirely unrestricted by any rules as to age or full-pay employment. Article 978, XII., of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881, clearly recognises the claim of those Colonels who are debarred on account of age from succeeding to the Establishment of General Officers, to a just equivalent for their loss.

The old Purchase Colonels are simply being pushed aside to make way for juniors, who now rise without payment to the position the Colonels had aspired to. They are not allowed to succeed to a higher scale of pensions, and their purchase-money is escheated by the Crown. However liberal to some minds may appear the rates of pension to officers who could not immediately have claimed like pensions on voluntary retirement, the Purchase Colonels' pension is not adequate to the prospective loss they are destined to suffer, if their lives are spared. Unlike other Purchase officers of junior ranks, their case chiefly rests upon their having surmounted all the obstacles in their path towards future advancement prior to the date of the Royal Warrant obliging them to retire. Their promotion to the Establishment of General Officers was assured, provided they lived long enough to succeed in their proper turn. Therefore, their absolute right to promotion to the "Establishment," and ultimate retirement on the pensions of General Officers, appears to be incontrovertible. In lieu of this right, the Colonels now appeal to the House of Commons to grant them the full Regulation value of their commissions when Purchase was abolished, with interest on the same from the dates of their compulsory retirement. Some doubtless will contend that the officers have no case, that their grievance is only one of sentiment. But the War Office has admitted that they have a case. The only point is as to how the case shall be met, and in deciding it the fact will have to be kept in view that the officers have been removed from the Army against their wish and inclination. They were removed presumably in the interests of the State. Then, it is clearly for the State to make up to them for all they have lost.

We understand a proposal has been made to increase the establishment of Major-Generals of Engineers, in order to save from retirement Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., Inspector-General of Fortifications, who, unless promoted, will be retired next month.

We wonder if any notice will be taken in Parliament of Lord Wolseley's evidence before the Channel Tunnel Committee on Thursday, viz., that the invasion of England by the French was a feasible operation now, and would continue to be so until this country was put in a proper state of defence? Further, that we had half a million of men with muskets—he could not call them soldiers—for home defence. Lord Wolseley spoke of the half-million as men with muskets, would it not have been more in accordance with facts if he had called them lads? But who have given us these lads, with or without muskets? Has not his lordship himself had a considerable deal to do in the preparation of the hash, which until lately he seemed to regard with no small favour? Is he, too, changing his views and opinions, or at least the expression of them, as others have done?

Colonel T. Phillips, half-pay, late 18th Hussars, who vacated command of his regiment last year in conformity with the five-years' rule, has now followed the example of General Evelyn Wood, and been called to the Bar. This should give him an additional claim for employment on the Staff of the Army.

The Canadian Government has succeeded, we understand, in obtaining the vote it had asked for, for the establishment of the three Infantry Schools for the instruction of officers of the Dominion Militia, and in addition, a new Artillery School is to be added in British Columbia. It seems, therefore, that notwithstanding the ungenerous attacks to which Major-General Luard has been subjected on account of the honesty of his last annual report, some of the most prominent of Canada's politicians are sensible of the justice of the General's remarks.

The number of Committees and Sub-Committees now at work at Aldershot is absolutely bewildering. The following are some of the matters on hand, not to mention those being dealt with by the Sub-Committees:—1. Infantry Valise Equipment, Dress, &c. 2. Saddlery and Cavalry Dress and General Equipment, &c. 3. Revision of Cavalry and Royal Horse Artillery Drill-book. 4. Revision of Manual of Army Signalling. 5. Revision of the Rules of the War Game. 6. On Iron Shield Carts, &c. It is not improbable that it will be possible to add to this list shortly.

We stated last week that a concession had been made to the veterinary profession, by which Veterinary-Surgeons holding commissions in the Army were to be allowed in future to go to Court, and we expressed our satisfaction at this favour having been shown to the Veterinary Department during the *régime* of the present Principal Veterinary-Surgeon. We notice in the list of presentations at the Levée on Monday last, the name of Mr. J. Collins, who was presented by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. This official recognition of their retiring chief will be highly appreciated by the members of the Army Veterinary Department.

Three names have been mentioned in connection with the appointment of Principal Veterinary Surgeon of the Army, about to become vacant by the retirement of Mr. Collins,—those of Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeons Gudgin and Fleming, and First-Class Veterinary-Surgeon Harpley, Royal Horse Guards. It is, however, pretty generally reported that Mr. Fleming is the coming man. Mr. Fleming has done so much to further the interests of veterinary science, and is recognised as an officer of such exceptional vigour, that it certainly could not be considered in the light of an injustice were he selected over the heads of his seniors on the list of Inspectors. He is a man fitted in every way for the position, and being President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, his status in the profession is such as to give him the strongest possible claim. His appointment may therefore be looked forward to almost with certainty.

A propos, Mr. Collins leaves the service at the age of 52. Had he been an Inspector only, he could have remained on until 55; but his seven years as Principal Veterinary Surgeon having expired, the terms of the Warrant did not allow of his being given an extension.

One of the latest appointments to the Army Pay Department is that of Major G. C. Bayly, Royal Artillery. This officer has relinquished his commission as Major to become a Paymaster with the honorary rank of Captain. As an impetus to his youthful energies and aspirations, he is now, after 20 years' combative service, relegated to a lower honorary rank, with the hope and prospect of becoming a Major once more after 10 years' service as Paymaster, *i.e.*, on completing a total of 30 years' service. Could absurdity be carried further?

We remember, some years ago, hearing a well-known War Office official assert that every man over 40 was far better out of a public service than in it, as after attaining that age he lost all energy, and was simply in the way. Our friend was a young man then, and he has since been exceptionally fortunate. His own good luck has evidently had its effect in convincing him that the radius of mental capacity may be enlarged, for he holds the doctrine now that a man has got any amount of work in him up to 45. When he attains this age himself, he will no doubt extend the limit still further, and make it 50, and so on, until he reaches the end of the chapter.

The official residence of the Adjutant-General to the Forces at Aldershot is being prepared for occupation. Report says that Lord Wolseley will take up his residence there in July, and remain for two months.

By Vote 16 of the Army Estimates, "War Office," page 80, it appears that for muddling the Army, the following officials have been paid as follows:—

	Per Annum.
1. Secretary of State for War	£5,000
2. Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State	1,500
3. Permanent Under-Secretary of State	2,000
4. Assistant Under-Secretary of State	1,200
5. Surveyor-General of the Ordnance	1,500
6. Financial Secretary	1,500
7. Accountant-General	1,500
8. Deputy-Accountant-General	1,100
9. Assistant-Accountant-General	1,000
10. Twenty-one Principal Clerks	17,351
Total	£33,651

£33,651 per annum for the civil management of our Army! What have we got for all this—and what have we lost!

The following will give an idea of some of the expenses caused by the abolition of Purchase and the compulsory retirement of officers for age and five years' non-employment. *Vide* Army Estimates, non-effective services, Vote 19, page 115:—

	Per Annum.
A. Pay of Field-Marshals and Generals on the Retired List	£272,000
B. Retired pay and retired full pay to Regimental Officers on the Retired List	450,000
C. Retired pay and allowances to Departmental Officers	263,000
H. Compensation to Purchase Officers on retirement	118,500
G. Commutation of Pensions	93,906
Per annum	£1,197,406

And this sum is going on increasing yearly!

Our correspondent at Moscow writes:—"Lord Wolseley has had excellent opportunities of making himself acquainted with the Russian Army and the Military administration controlling it. During the coronation, the *élite* of the Army has been gathered in and about Moscow, and in the Palace festivities have participated almost every General and military functionary of note. On duty and off duty, in a mass and singly, the hero of Tel-el-Kebir has made a thorough inspection of the Russian troops and leaders, and returns to England with an amount of information which will not be without its effect on the British Army, and which may—though I trust this will never be realised—be of priceless value in a conflict with the Russians for the possession of Herat or Constantinople. If less fuss has been made of Lord Wolseley than his admirers would like, it cannot be ignored that he has been excellently treated by the Russian authorities, barring the one grievance of being lodged at an hotel, instead of in the Kremlin. But I am assured that, in spite of the vast accommodation afforded by the Palace and other State buildings in the Kremlin, the room occupied by the Palace officials, ministers, and statesmen has been such that he could not have been more comfortably lodged inside the Kremlin than at the Slaviansky Bazaar. There has been, at any rate, no intention to slight him, and several officers have expressed to me their regret that his separation from the Duke should have occasioned him any inconvenience at all."

Lieutenant-Colonel Alleyne, R.A., and Major Burnett, R.H.A., have been appointed members of the Committee now sitting on the subject of cavalry drill and field movements.

The Duke of Cambridge made an excellent speech in the House of Lords the other day, and although very much tongue-tied from his official position, he told Parliament and the country some home truths, the most important being that the home battalions of territorial regiments had to send from 200 to 250 men yearly to India, to fill up the linked or foreign-service battalion. Now, as the establishment of most home battalions is 450 privates, and they have to send half their numbers to India every year, and all men qualified into the Reserve, *nolens volens*, we would ask,—What can be the fighting value of a home battalion? We would further ask any Prussian or Russian General the value of an army worked on such a system.

The proposed grey uniform for general service will shortly be issued to some of the Infantry regiments at Aldershot, for experimental purposes.

Is it not rather an alarming fact that the Infantry battalions of Militia are no less than 462 officers below their full complements? Any one can verify the fact by looking at a June *Army List*, and counting the number of officers in each regiment, and then comparing that number with the proper complement. The 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Cameronians are no less than 7 Captains and 14 subalterns below their establishment. The 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Manchester Regiment are 6 Captains and 14 subalterns short. It is time something was done to render the Militia service more attractive. It usually happens that when once the exodus begins, it goes on, like an epidemic. It would be strange if, after all, the Militia, instead of being benefited, as it was said it was to be, by the Territorial system, should under the new organisation lose caste with the officers, as it assuredly has done with the men. Appearances certainly lead one to suppose that such will be the case. If it should prove so, what will there be left out of all the crude ideas originated during the last twelve years, by the reforming spirits in Pall Mall to point to in justification of their handiwork? Absolutely nothing!

The belief gains ground that Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., will shortly be appointed to succeed Sir D. Lysons in the Aldershot command, although as yet no official intimation to this effect has been received.

We understand that an Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance is the inventor of a new valise equipment, which he claims to be superior to all others, a pattern of which has been submitted for trial to the Equipment Committee now sitting at Aldershot. It is evident that the treatment received by the inventor of the Oliver equipment has not deterred others from making efforts in this direction, as we hear of several inventors anxious to bring their equipments forward for trial. An officer must have strong faith indeed in the merits of his invention who would, at his own risk and expense, with all the experiences of others to guide and warn him, still labour on in this thankless business with hope of ultimate success.

It would have rejoiced the heart of the popular Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, could he only have heard the general expressions of delight expressed by brother-officers at Woolwich, at his and their good-fortune, on it being reported that his services had been recognised, and as a reward that he was to get a command in India.

It is proposed to reduce the weight of the baggage carried by the German soldier on the march by three or four pounds, and trials are being made for this purpose with a new form of knapsack. The decrease in weight thus obtained will, however, probably be partly used by the addition of 10 or 12 cartridges to the stock of 80, weighing about 7 lb., carried by each man. Some influential officers have proposed in the place of this arrangement, to add a second cartridge-waggon to each battalion.

The Military Tournament which has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, has been exceptionally well attended. The feats of arms have throughout been highly appreciated, and a large sum of money will no doubt be added to the military charity for the benefit of which the Tournament was organised. A special word of praise is due to Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen and Captain T. Tully, the indefatigable honorary secretaries, for their exertions to promote the success of the meeting.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, June 15, 1883.

Mr. Charles Henry Biddick has been confirmed as Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Aug. 7, 1880.

ADMIRALTY, June 16, 1883.

The under-mentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority as stated against their names:—Frederick George Whittaker (June 2), Joseph Andrew Smith (June 5).

ADMIRALTY, June 18, 1883.

The Rev. Robert Egan, B.A., has been appointed a Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 11th inst.

ADMIRALTY, June 19, 1883.

Staff Surgeon John Lambert has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of May 24.

ADMIRALTY, June 20, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Commander James Ferris Prowse has been placed on the Retired List from the 19th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from that date.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—Henry H. Washington, to the Durham, vice Vidal.

Lieutenants—W. J. Moore, to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for temporary service in command of the Dwarf, for service with the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers; W. J. Scullard, to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for temporary service in the Dwarf; C. W. Dickinson, to the Excellent, to requalify in gunnery; W. N. Madan, to the Alexandra, additional, for special gunnery duties at Malta range; A. C. Woods, to the Hercules, for gunnery duties; G. M. Henderson, to the Excellent, additional, to requalify in gunnery; J. B. Hay, to the Boadicea, for gunnery duties; Henry Leah, to the Duke of Wellington, for gunnery duties; E. A. Simons, to the Northampton, for gunnery duties; F. F. Fegen, to the Cambridge, additional, as junior staff officer, for service in the Foudroyant; G. A. Warleigh, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Leander; Henry E. Rooper, to the Hecla, complement incomplete; C. T. Gimlette, to the Alexandra, additional.

Sub-Lieutenant—Lionel H. Hordern, to the Lion, additional, for Liberty.

Chaplain—Rev. F. A. J. Grace, B.A., to the Pembroke, additional, for temporary service with the Chaplain of Marine Division at Chatham.

Fleet Surgeons—R. R. Siccama, to Haulbowline Hospital; George Maclean, to the Northumberland.

Engineers—George S. Newton, to the Indus, for the Pelican; William Coote, to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for the Dwarf.

Gunners—Jeremiah Neil, to the Cambridge, additional, for service in the Sabrina; John Edwards (a.), to the Indus, for the Tay; W. H. Crocker, to the Indus, additional, for service in the Raleigh.

Boatswains—Edward Dowel, to the Urgent, complement increased; Thomas W. Wells, to the Garnet, complement incomplete.

Carpenter—James Treasure, to the Boscawen, vice Davis.

Alecto, Lieut. and Com. Harston, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, on June 2, from Madeira; was to leave the next day for Sierra Leone, where she was expected to arrive about June 14, and would then proceed to the Congo.

Boadicea, Capt. Edmund J. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Noel Salmon, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, was to leave Simon's Bay on June 22 for a cruise to the eastward.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday afternoon from Portsmouth. She filled up with coal, and left again for Madeira, *en route* for Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Tuesday. The Canada made a successful run down Channel, attaining a speed of 13·4 knots an hour during a six hours' steam trial, over a course of 82 miles. Her sailing capacities were also tested, and proved satisfactory. On Saturday morning she was caught in a heavy squall of wind and rain off the Cornish coast, and appeared to be a stiff and good sea boat.

Curaçoa, Capt. Anstruther, was at Hong Kong on May 10, fitting out, and was to leave for Chefoo on May 17. The Magpie was at Hong Kong on May 10, and would leave for Labuan on May 15. The Swift was at Swatow on May 10, and was to leave for the Pratas Shoal, and return to Hong Kong on May 16. The Sheldrake was at Hong Kong on May 10, refitting for passage to England. The Victor Emanuel, Wivern, Midge, Esk, and Tweed were at Hong Kong.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Hewett, V.C., commanding-in-chief on the East Indies station, was at Trincomalee on May 22, and would remain. The Eclipse was at Aden. The Tourmaline, Osprey, and Ranger were cruising on the coast of Arabia, and were to leave on May 24 to rejoin the flag at Trincomalee. The Woodlark, Arab, and Philomel were in the Persian Gulf. The Harrier and Undine were cruising on the East Coast of Africa.

Gannet, Com. E. G. Bourke, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, on June 6, from Monte Video, and would leave for home on June 8, to pay off.

Lively, Com. Parr, having been condemned as a total wreck, has been sold as she lies on the Hen and Chickens rocks. Com. Parr and the officers and men of the Lively have arrived in Plymouth, on board the Seahorse, from Stornoway. The Admiralty have ordered that the court-martial on the officers and crew is to be held at Devonport on Monday next. The court-martial is expected to last throughout the week.

Lord Warden, Capt. Kennedy, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, K.C.B., in command of the Reserves, with the Hercules, Penelope, Shannon, Hector, Valiant, Defence, Repulse, and Hawk, in company, arrived and anchored at Spithead on June 18, and were inspected by the Lords of the Admiralty on Tuesday, June 19. The squadron left Spithead for its summer cruise on Wednesday, and anchored in the Downs on Thursday.

Mutine, Com. Edwards, was at Honolulu during the coronation of King Kalakua. His Majesty made Com. Edwards a "Knight of the Order of King Kalakua, of the Sandwich Islands," but the Admiralty have declined to allow that officer to accept the honour.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the North-American and West Indies station, was at Halifax on June 8, and would remain. The Mallard was at Halifax; would shortly proceed to the Bay of Challur. The Tenedos left Halifax on May 24 for St. John's, Newfoundland. The Flamingo was to leave Bermuda on June 2 for St. John's. The Foam left Halifax on May 31 for St. John's. The Garnet was at Bermuda on May 21, about to proceed to Barbadoes, to do duty as senior officer's ship on the Barbadoes division. The Dido was at Barbadoes on April 28; on being relieved by the Garnet, would proceed to Bermuda, to be docked. The Griffon is on the coast of Haiti. The Fantôme was on the Jamaica Division.

Opal, Capt. Brooke, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, on June 3, from Madeira, and left again under sail on June 6 for Porto Praya to get supplies, the Channel Fleet having denuded St. Vincent of all stocks. The Opal would proceed to Sierra Leone, on being joined by the Alecto at the Island of St. Jago, and expected to arrive there on June 14.

Rocket, Lieut. and Com. Orlebar, has been dismantled in the steam basin at Sheerness Dockyard, after being in commission nearly nine years. She is to be paid off on Wednesday next.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, Commanding-in-Chief on the Pacific station, was at Esquimault on May 20. She left Payta for the Galapagos at the end of January, stayed there two or three days and thence proceeded to Honolulu, staying there a fortnight. She then made for Esquimault, arriving there on April 12, where she will remain until well on towards the end of the year. The Comus was at Callao on May 14; would remain till June 10, and then go to Coquimbo. The Constance was at Guayaquil on May 7; would proceed to Payta and Peruvian ports when affairs at Guayaquil were settled. The Kingfisher was at Callao on Feb. 11; since left to visit the islands. The Heroine left Guayaquil on May 3 for Esquimault. The Sappho left Panama on May 7 for Esquimault.

Thalia, Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G., arrived at Plymouth during the night of June 18.

Thetis, Capt. A. C. Curtis, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, on June 6, from the Pacific, and left again, homeward bound, on June 8. The Thetis left Monte Video four days after the Gannet, and reached St. Vincent four hours earlier than the latter.

The Goshawk was put out of the steam basin at Sheerness on Monday morning and proceeded for a preliminary trial of her engines and boilers, which proved satisfactory, the indicated horse-power being 381·0; revolutions 122·0; speed 10·2. She was put into the basin on Tuesday, to be completed and brought forward for service on the Australian station as early as possible.

The Encounter was floated out of the steam basin at Sheerness yesterday morning, to be in readiness for removal to Chatham, where she will be placed in the fourth division of the Medway Steam Reserve, until she is required to be refitted for active service.

The Salamis has been taken in hand at Sheerness Dockyard, and a large number of mechanics are employed on her in carrying out the necessary repairs. It is rumoured that she is to take the place of the Lively.

By order of the Emperor of Austria, a grand dinner was given at Trieste, on Wednesday, in honour of the British Squadron, at the Imperial Castle of Miramar. Besides the officers of the Squadron, the chief authorities of Trieste were present. Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, was unable to attend, in consequence of a slight indisposition. The Governor of Trieste proposed the health of the Queen of England, to which Capt. Fairfax replied by proposing that of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The battery of the Castle and the guns of the British Squadron fired salutes of 21 guns. A military band played during dinner first the English and then the Austrian National Anthem. On the part of the English guests, toasts to the prosperity of the Austrian Navy and the health of the Governor of Trieste were proposed, and the toasts given in reply were the English Navy and the health of the Lord John Hay and the British officers. The Monarch, Inflexible, and Carysfort left Trieste on June 21, and the Superb arrived there the same day from Pola.

The members of the Navy Club will give their annual dinner to the First Lord of the Admiralty (the Earl of Northbrook), at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on July 18.

A number of joint naval and military torpedo and submarine mining experiments were carried out at Portsmouth on Wednesday, by the officers of the Vernon and Royal Engineers. The principal experiment was the firing of a ground mine, consisting of 250lb. of gun-cotton at a depth of water of 30 ft., when a steam launch, complete with engines and boilers and steam up, was moored broadside on, but 50 feet horizontally from the ground mine. The object of the experiment was to see whether the force of the explosion would sink or damage the steam launch. The result showed that though there was a great disturbance of the water, the launch was not sunk, but whether her engines were injured was not ascertained. During the firing of torpedoes a process of photography, invented by the officers of the Vernon, was tested, the disc of the apparatus being so arranged that the electricity that fired the torpedo also dropped the disc, and took the photograph instantaneously as the torpedo was striking the side of the ship.

Active Service cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with Rowland's Odonto, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such Rowland's Odonto has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowland's Odonto, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

A correspondent with the Channel Squadron, writing from Vigo on June 11, says:—"Since we arrived here, on the 2nd inst., it has been very rainy; hardly a day has passed without rain, and on most days it has been almost continuous. In spite of it, we have got through our usual routine of drills, including manning and arming boats, and a day at steam tactics in boats. Last Saturday, the 9th, the remains of the late Spanish Rear-Admiral Mendez Nunez were conveyed on board the Spanish frigate *Lealtad*, with considerable ceremony, for conveyance to Cadiz, where they are to rest among those of the other Naval heroes of Spain. The late Admiral was a native of Vigo, and died at his residence near one of the villages on the north side of the bay. Both our Admirals in their steam barges, and two cutters from each ship in the Squadron with Lieutenants on board, went over to escort the funeral cortége across. At a little after 10, they were observed to be leaving the shore, the *Lealtad* topped yards and drooped gaffs. All our ships hoisted the Spanish ensign half-mast at the main, and the *Minotaur* fired minute-guns. On arrival at the pier, they were received by detachments of the Civil Guard, two Infantry regiments, and seamen from the *Lealtad*, also by 300 of our Blue-jackets, 50 from each ship. The officiating clergy met the coffin at the pier-head, and a procession was formed to the church. A requiem mass was celebrated, and an addressed delivered, after which the procession was re-formed, and proceeded to a different pier, where the coffin was conveyed on board the *Lealtad*, having made a considerable circuit through the town. Most of the houses in the line of route had their balconies draped with the national colours (red and yellow) and black. It gave our men rather a long job, as they were on shore in readiness before 10, and did not get back to their ships till past 3. The rain fortunately held off for the proceeding, but came on again a few minutes after the men got on board. The *Lealtad* left next morning at daylight. The *Humber* came in to-day at noon, with supernumeraries and stores for the squadron, and will leave again for the Mediterranean this evening. A court-martial was held on the 6th on board H.M.S. *Sultan*, under the presidency of Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, to try Lieutenant E. H. Clarke, of H.M.S. *Achilles*, on a charge of improperly keeping his watch by lying down in the chart-house. Lieutenant Clarke was found guilty, and adjudged to be reprimanded and dismissed his ship. This sentence is considered by many somewhat too severe, when the whole circumstances of the case are considered, as Lieutenant Clarke will have to pay his passage home in addition to being reprimanded and dismissed his ship. We leave to-morrow for Arosa Bay, but are not to arrive there till Friday, the 15th." Writing from Arosa Bay in date, June 17, our correspondent says:—"We left Vigo at 10 on Tuesday forenoon, the 12th, and arrived here on Friday afternoon, the 15th. Though we have not come very far, it being only about 35 miles from here to Vigo, we have had a pretty busy time, as we have been standing off and on the land, and had a good deal of steam tactics and sail drill. Soon after we started we exercised our Whitehead torpedoes, making runs at boats lying-off as targets. The *Neptune* had the ill-luck to lose one of hers, so we anchored at once and all the afternoon she was employed searching for it, assisted by boats and divers from the other ships. The search was resumed at daylight next morning but with no success, and at 8.30 the signal was made to weigh, and the Squadron stood out of the Bay. We exercised at steam tactics in the forenoon and sail drill in the evening. The following day the *Neptune* fell out of line for target practice; the rest of the ships exercised at making and shortening sail, and tacking under steam and sail in the forenoon, and had studding sail drill in the evening. On Friday we had "rammo!" general quarters and steam tactics in the forenoon, and arrived here and moored in the afternoon. The *Thalia*, homeward bound, was observed about noon and anchored soon after us. She embarked supernumeraries from the Squadron for passage to England, and left again in the evening. We have had no rain since we left Vigo, and are expecting fine weather for the regatta, which is to come off on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 19th, 20th, and 21st. The *Neptune* unbent sails on her mainmast as on our last trip, showing the immense value of her sail power by stowing half of it away. We stay here about ten days; our next move is to Corcubion, and then to Bantry, where we hope to arrive by July 10."

The under-named has been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—J. C. Durrant, commissioned boatman, of the Coastguard.

Headaches and Disordered Stomach.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, Robert Humphreys, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages.—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

"Sapo Carbonis Detergens" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "Wright, Southwark," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

The Gazettes.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WHITEHALL, June 16, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Major-Gen. Sir F. J. Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., C.B., her Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the Order of the Osmanieh, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his services while actually and entirely employed by his Highness beyond her Majesty's dominions.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 19, 1883.

Scots Guards—Gen. the Right Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys, K.C.B., from the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), to be Col., vice Gen. Henry, Lord Rokeby, G.C.B., deceased (May 26).

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. J. G. Woodley resigns his commission.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. F. S. Garratt has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health (March 18).

7th Hussars—Capt. C. F. Thomson has been seconded for service on the Staff (June 7); Capt. R. Roper vacates the appointment of Adjt., he having completed his period of service in that appointment.

20th Hussars—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. W. A. FitzGeorge retires on half-pay.

21st Hussars—Capt. R. Owen has been seconded for service on the Staff (June 13).

Royal Artillery—Major W. R. Stirke retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieuts. A. Keene to be Capt., vice W. Taylor, promoted Major on half-pay (May 13); H. O'B. Owen to be Capt., vice E. A. Johnson, retired (May 23); A. Eardley-Wilmot, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice A. G. Creagh, promoted.

Coast Brigade—Serjt.-Major William Henry Albert Collins to be Lieut., vice J. McCaffery, promoted.

Scots Guards—Major and Lieut.-Col. R. Vivian retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. J. Thompson, having completed five years' service in command of the 30th Regtl. District (the East Lancashire Regt.), has been placed on half-pay (June 12); D. Macpherson, C.B., from Lieut.-Col. commanding the 91st Regtl. District (Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Lieut.-Col. to command the 42nd Regtl. District (The Black Watch, Royal Highlanders), vice Col. S. A. Madden, C.B., about to be placed on the Retired List (July 5); R. C. Whitehead, C.B., from Lieut.-Col. commanding the 63rd Regtl. District (the Manchester Regt.), to be Lieut.-Col. to command the 48th Regtl. District (the Northamptonshire Regt.), vice Col. H. E. T. Williams, retired (June 9).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. C. A. Brown has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 7).

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. Thornhill has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 30).

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Capt. G. B. Rogers retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Major H. F. Marryat, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Major, vice T. Harris, who exchanges.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. R. M. Marsh-Dunn, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay. The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. J. G. Adamson is antedated to Dec. 8, 1882, vice C. C. Smyth, promoted Major on half-pay.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Major T. Harris, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Major, vice H. F. Marryat, who exchanges.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Supernumerary Capt. H. D. P. P. Okeden to be Capt., vice F. M. Ward, retired (May 18); Capt. G. H. Wells has been seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 4). The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. the Hon. A. H. F. Greville is antedated to Jan. 4, vice G. H. Wells.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut. J. A. Brown has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Feb. 21).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. F. H. Munn is antedated to March 30, vice J. Boyle, seconded.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. R. D. Broome has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 23); Gent. Cadet Arthur Richard Murphy, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. D. Broome.

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. E. H. F. Jenner, B.A., to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class (dated March 25, 1882, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to June 6, 1882, and not to carry any back allowances).

Medical Department—Brig.-Surg. B. T. Giraud, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen.

Army Pay Department—Pymrs. and Hon. Capts. C. F. Carey to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (June 3); B. K. Whiteford to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (June 11); C. G. Gibaut is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major; Capt. F. Russell, from half-pay, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (dated Sept. 11, 1882, such antedate not to carry pay prior to June 20, 1883.

Half-Pay—Major W. Livesay, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Lieut.-Col. (June 19); Capts. S. Rudge, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major (June 8); F. C. Turner, from the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.), to be Major (June 21).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. F. de Berry, half-pay, Brig.-Gen., Madras, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (June 13).

Lieut.-Cols. J. Duncan, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Col. (June 7), and P. E. Hill, R.A., to be Col. (June 8).

Major and Hon. Col. J. Hardy, retired pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. H. Godfrey, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col. (May 10).

Hon. Major F. Moore, late Rdgmr., 20th Hussars, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (June 6).

Capt. R. M. Marsh-Dunn, half-pay, is placed on the Retired List, subject to the limitations of Article 87 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882.

Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., T. McKay, 3rd Batn. the Lancashire Fusiliers, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

Qrmr. J. Forsdyke, R.A., to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (May 10).

The name of the Assist.-Comy. of the Bombay Establishment, granted the hon. rank of Lieut., in the *Gazette* of Jan. 9, is Devitt, not Davitt.

The under-mentioned Deputy-Commissaries and Hon. Captains, late of the Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Major on retirement:—G. Leonard (Aug. 24, 1882); J. Comber (Sept. 16, 1882).

The under-mentioned first-class Apothecaries of the Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, to have the hon. rank of Surg.:—C. St. J. Lawrence and E. A. Morris.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date June 20, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 22, 1883.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. O. Mayne (late Madras), to be Col., vice R. H. Sankey, C.B., promoted Major-Gen. (June 4); Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. J. P. Steel (late Bengal) to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. J. McL. Innes, V.C., promoted (May 26); P. Montgomerie (late Madras) to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. O. Mayne (June 4). The under-mentioned Capts. to be Majors, under the provisions of Article 10 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (June 24):—H. P. Knocker, H. P. Lee, K. R. Todd, F. Q. Edmondes, and W. FitzH. Spaight.

MEMORANDA.

Col. R. H. Sankey, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, to be Major-Gen., vice F. W. Peile (late Bengal), retired (June 4); Lieut.-Col. E. D. Malcolm, C.B., Royal Engineers, to be Col. (June 11); Brig.-Surg. T. E. Charles, M.D., Indian Medical Department, Retired List, to be Hon. Physician to the Queen, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen., in succession to Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals Sir J. Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B., deceased; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. S. B. Partridge, Indian Medical Department, Retired List, to be Hon. Surg. to the Queen, in succession to Surg.-Major C. Morehead, M.D., C.I.E., deceased.

INDIA OFFICE, June 22, 1883.

Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has approved of the local and temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. being conferred upon Muhammud Afzul Khan, C.S.I., Khan Bahadur, Ressaidar 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, while holding the appointment of Agent of the British Government in Afghanistan.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 22, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Southern Division—Capt. St. A. B. Warde, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. L. Tillotson, who has been appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery (June 8).

5th Brigade, Scottish Division—Capt. J. G. Watson resigns his commission.

6th Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. R. H. L. K. Brinkley resigns his commission.

9th Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. W. Quin to be Capt.

2nd Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. G. C. Manders resigns his commission; John Hughes Christian, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Brigade, South Irish Division—Major R. M. Studdert is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

INFANTRY.

5th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. A. W. F. Goold resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Capt. H. C. G. Montgomery resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Capt. H. Turner is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. L. Probyn to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. C. S. Talbot resigns his commission.

8th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. W. H. Nunn resigns his commission.

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. and Hon. Major FitzH. Kingscote resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Lieut. F. A. St. Maur Sheil resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—Capt. T. P. Lawson to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—H. S. C. Smithson and C. M'K. Campbell-Haslip.

3rd Battalion, the Highland Light Infantry—Capt. C. R. P. Vernon resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt. W. A. O'Brien resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt. W. P. B. Brereton resigns his commission.

6th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Capt. L. Blake is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. P. Stirling to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—R. C. B. White and R. W. Colquhoun.

7th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut.-Col. Commandant A. P. F. C. Somerset is granted the hon. rank of Col.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Arthur Charles Stewart Cleland (of Stormont) and William Vincent Wallace.

5th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. H. V. FitzHerbert resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt. and Hon. Major R. Nettles resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

2nd (North) Regiment, Royal Guernsey—Capt. and Adjt. J. E. Le Mottée to be granted the hon. rank of Major.

MEMORANDUM.

Hon. Major J. Boulton, late Adjt., 3rd Brigade, Scottish Division, R.A., has been permitted to commute his retired allowance (June 5).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 22, 1883.

Middlesex—Frederick Robert Knollys, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary) (June 23).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 22, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Aberdeenshire—Lieut. P. Cooper to be Capt.

1st Gloucestershire—Hon. Assist.-Surg. A. P. Carter resigns his commission.

1st Inverness-shire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Acting Surgs.:—William Robert Gibson and Ogilvie Grant, M.B.

1st Kent—Capt. H. M. Low resigns his commission.

2nd Middlesex—Capt. R. G. Hall resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieut. H. T. G. Marston to be Capt.

ENGINEER.

1st Middlesex—Algernon Wills-Robinson, gent., to be Lieut.; Newcome Whitelaw Bourns, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

RIFLE.

2nd Cheshire (Earl of Chester's)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Harry Boulton Dutton and William Charles Clement Peele. Rev. Henry Grantham to be Acting Chaplain.

3rd Devonshire—Major D. T. Kinder, 2nd Batn. the Devonshire Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Major G. A. Hillyard, Rifle Brigade, whose term of service as Adjt. expires (July 1).

1st Dumbartonshire—William Mackie, gent., to be Acting Surg.

4th Durham—Lieut.-Col. J. Monks resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Elgin—Capt. D. Cruickshank is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—William Hopkins, gent., to be Lieut.

1st (City of Bristol) Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Arthur William Prichard, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Hampshire—Lieut. the Rev. H. Martin, M.A., to be Capt.; David John, Lord Rosehill, to be Lieut.

1st Inverness-shire (Inverness Highland)—William Laidlaw Carruthers, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 2nd Northern)—Hugh Colquhoun Hamilton, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Lancashire—Lieut. W. H. Place to be Capt.

7th Lancashire—Acting Surg. J. Duncan, M.B., from 20th Lancashire R.V.C., to be Surg.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—G. K. Hannay and G. Coulton. Arthur Edward Montague Wadham, gent., to be Lieut.

13th Lancashire—Capt. G. F. Schofield resigns his commission; Acting Chaplain the Rev. R. V. Sheldon, M.A., resigns his appointment.

19th Lancashire (Liverpool Press Guard)—William John Stewart, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Linlithgowshire—James Vernon Brown, gent., to be Lieut.; John Pace Cleghorne, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd London—Major J. Beaton resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

9th Middlesex—Capt. Commandant T. Bridgwater, M.D., is granted the hon. rank of Major.

11th Middlesex (Railway)—Lieut. C. G. Brown to be Capt.

17th (North) Middlesex—Lieut. C. E. Marshall to be Capt.

24th Middlesex—Lieut. A. M. Tod resigns his commission.

3rd Monmouthshire—Capt. S. H. Steel resigns his commission.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (the Border)—Thomas David Crichton Smith, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. F. H. Phillips resigns his commission.

1st Sutherland (Highland)—Capt. G. Barclay resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. C. A. Moore, from 1st Volunteer Batn. the Leicestershire Regt., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—John Arthur Saner and Charles William Dunkerly.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—Surg. H. Morris resigns his commission.

MEMORANDUM.

The under-mentioned officers of the late 1st Huntingdonshire Light Horse Volunteer Corps, the resignations of whose commissions were notified in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 1, 1882, are permitted to retain their rank and to wear the uniform of the corps on their retirement:—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. W. D., Duke of Manchester, K.P.; Capts. and Hon. Majors R. W. Arkwright and S. C. Newton; Lieut. J. Linton; Surg. and Hon. Surg.-Major D. Adams (all five dated Sept. 2, 1882).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date June 23, and the current year must be understood.)

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"Spectacles can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience."—We have the highest medical authorities confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but the spectacles you have adapted suit admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." The Rev. Professor W. A. Hales, M.A. Cantab., 2 Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park, writes:—"The spectacles are perfect, and a most decided boon. I had occasion on Monday to write to Lord ——, and took the opportunity to mention your name and the wonderful power of your spectacles." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age (82). I can now read the smallest type, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Testimonials from Earl and Countess Lindsay; F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Mill Hill, Hendon; C. J. Alford, Esq., Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry Road, Westminster, &c. Mr. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 OLD BOND STREET, W. (late 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square), personally adapts his Improved Spectacles daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10 to 5. Special arrangements are made for invalids and others unable to wait on Mr. Laurance. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branch, 6 Poultry, Cheapside.

BIRTHS.

HALAHAN.—On the 11th inst., at Haighlands, Forest Hill, S.E., the wife of Major S. H. Halahan, 5th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

SKINNER.—On the 22nd ult., at Newlyn Villa, Park Road, Lewisham, the wife of C. P. Skinner, additional Paymaster, H.M.S. Hector, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLYTH—HERIOT.—On the 21st inst., at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. Viscount Molesworth, Rector of S. Petrock Minor, St. Issey, Cornwall, assisted by the Rev. J. Harward J. Handcock, Vicar of Woodlands, near Sevenoaks, Carleton Blyth, son of the late Henry D. Blyth, Esq., of Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, to May Colclough, daughter of the late Rev. George Heriot, of Fellow Hills, Berwickshire, Vicar, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

HAMILTON—LORD.—On the 14th inst., at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, by the Rev. Canon Boyd Carpenter, M.A., Percival P. F. Hamilton, Captain, Royal Artillery, second son of W. J. Hamilton, Esq., of Fiddown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, to Janet Gifford, eldest daughter of John T. Lord, Esq., of 38 Park Lane.

OUGHTERSON—DAVIS.—On the 19th inst., at St. Peter's, Dublin, by the Rev. E. Otway Herbert, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Middlesbrough, Yorks, uncle of the bride, Captain J. C. Oughterson, 18th Royal Irish, D.A.C.G., to Annie Emilie, eldest daughter of Luke Davis, Esq., Kenilworth Square, Rathgar, Dublin.

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REQUIRED, for the NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE of CANADA, TWO CAVALRY DRILL INSTRUCTORS. Applicants must be under 35 years of age, and unmarried. Term of engagement, three years. Pay, 6s per diem, free kit, quarters, rations, fuel, and light.

Applications, accompanied by certificates as to character and proficiency, also medical certificate as to health, to be addressed to the COMPTROLLER, N.W. Mounted Police, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

A LADY, aged 31, accustomed to travelling and speaking French and German, desires a HOLIDAY ENGAGEMENT about the end of July, either as Travelling Companion, or to read French and German with ladies at the seaside or in the country.—Address, "B.," 9 Banbury Road, Oxford.

THE DAUGHTER of a CLERGYMAN, who has resided for two years in Germany and has had long experience in private tuition, wishes to undertake the CHARGE of a FEW LITTLE GIRLS in her own home. Good references given and required.—Address, Miss TATE, Hedgerley Park, Slough.

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ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, June 29. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Colonel G. V. FOSBERY, V.C., on "Magazine Rifles." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

The O. W. DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, George Street, Hanover Square, on TUESDAY, July 6, at 7.45 for 8 p.m. Tickets, 21s (including wine). Lord Lawrence will be in the Chair, and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will be the guest of O. W.'s. Names to be sent to AUGUSTUS H. BROWNE, 7 Bristol Gardens, W.

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At the Annual General Meeting of the Home Service Club, it was unanimously resolved, as recommended by the Committee, to change the name of the Club, as above.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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Whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, one bottle of HOP BITTERS will do more good than £5 in all other medicines or doctor's visits.

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IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE. IT HAS SAVED HUNDREDS.
FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS.

The FIFTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING will be held in ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly and Regent Street, on SATURDAY, July 7, 1883, to receive the Report of the Committee, &c.

The Chair will be taken by the President, Lord Aberdare, at 11.30 a.m. precisely, when several influential gentlemen will take part in the proceedings.

A SECOND MEETING on the same day, and in the same Hall, will be held at 3 p.m. precisely, for the distribution of the Society's Prizes to pupils and teachers of the Metropolitan Schools awarded for essays on the subject of "Man's Duty towards Animals," which Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught has graciously consented to present to the successful competitors, assisted by the President of the Ladies' Committee, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and the Ladies' Committee. No other business will be transacted at this meeting. Carriages at 4.30 p.m.

JOHN COLAM, Secretary.
105 Jermyn Street, St. James's, S.W.

ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS.—MONTHLY RETURN of CONVICTIONS (not including those obtained by the Police or by kindred Societies) obtained during the month ending JUNE 15, 1883, as follows:—

HORSES	Working in an unfit state	180
,,	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.	75
,,	Overdriving and overloading	5
,,	Travelling (unharnessed) when lame	4
,,	Abandoning when fallen—consequent suffering	2
,,	Inserting ginger into anus	1
DONKEYS	Working in an unfit state	5
,,	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.	21
CATTLE	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.	5
,,	Overstocking (neglecting to milk full udders)	6
,,	Travelling when lame	3
,,	Hoppling improperly (causing wounds)	3
CALVES	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.	1
,,	Starving by withholding food	1
SHEEP	Travelling when lame	1
,,	Improperly tying legs	1
,,	Exposing shorn sheep to inclement weather	1
PIGS	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.	1
,,	Conveying in an over-crowded cart	3
DOGS	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.	8
,,	Setting to fight, with consequent suffering	5
,,	Pouring turpentine on back	1
CATS	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.	4
,,	Wounding by setting dog to worry	5
GOOSE	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.	1
FOWLS	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.	1
,,	Cockfighting	4
PIGEONS	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.	1
,,	Conveying in trousers pocket	1
,,	Tying fireworks to tail	2
WILD BIRDS	Shooting, &c., during close season	3
VARIOUS	Owners causing in above	102
,,	Infringing Knackers' Sections	7
,,	Assaulting and threatening inspectors	2
		466
	From January to May	1,731
	Total during the present year	2,197

Thirty-six offenders were committed to prison (full costs paid by the Society); 430 offenders paid pecuniary penalties (penalties are not received by the Society); 42 convictions were obtained in Metropolitan Courts, and 424 in Provincial Courts.

The Committee invite the co-operation and support of the public. Printed suggestions may be had on application to the undersigned. Anonymous complaints of cruelty are not acted on.

JOHN COLAM, Secretary.
105 Jermyn Street, St. James's, S.W.

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THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST,
And to the Armies, Navies, and Conservatories of France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Austria, Spain, America, &c.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
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Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial, to test its value.

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May 22, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill thirteen vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 13, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 9, for preliminary examination as their fitness for the Service.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
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MILITARY INSTRUCTOR WANTED in September next by an old-established Army Tutor, to PREPARE his class of Lieutenants of Militia for their final competitive examination. To secure a first-rate man recently successful with pupils a good salary will be given, or perhaps a partnership might be arranged.—"TUTOR," care of May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly, London.

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Candidates prepared for the above Examination ONLY at The ARMY COLLEGE, Abingdon, Berks. Work is carried on throughout the year. A Special Course of twelve weeks precedes each Examination. One-third obtained Commissions in 1881, 1882, 1883. Places taken:—5th, 7th, 12th, 13th, 18th, &c. Specially mentioned, four. Further particulars on application.

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Since August, 1860, 180 have passed into the R.M.A., Woolwich, and 200 into Sandhurst; and the Line Scholarships at Cambridge, Appointments in the India Civil Service, and the Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Commissions in the Marine Artillery and Infantry have also been gained. All these successes were gained direct from the School. At the last preliminary Examination for the Army, Sixteen were successful.

For further particulars, address the Rev. CHARLES WYNNE, or the Rev. J. M. EUSTACE, as above.

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RECENT SUCCESSES.

Woolwich:—Five out of seven sent up in 1882, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th.

Sandhurst:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet.

Sandhurst Preliminary:—Thirteen out of Eighteen this year.

Militia Military:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed thirty-six under the present regulations. viz.:—March, 1881, *First, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *First, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *First, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th—the 4th passed his first trial after only 16 weeks' reading.

(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

At three out of the five examinations held, Major Lynch passed the First Candidate.

Militia Literary:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, all in 1882; March, 1883, all, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

Staff College:—1881: First, 4th, 16th. 1882: First, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

Promotion Examination:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed 178 officers for promotion. Only three have failed.

KING EDWARD VI.'s SCHOOL, BERKHAMSTED, HERTS., 28 miles from Euston.—Twenty-seven School Scholarships. Four Exhibitions from the School. Four Open Scholarships or Exhibitions gained in 1881.—Address Rev. E. BARTRUM, Head Master.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE Admiralty are alone to blame for the loss of the *Lively*. For reasons best known to themselves, but which are open to the suspicion of having been dictated by political motives, a special pilot, but not a licensed pilot, was appointed to the *Lively*, to pilot her among the islands off the coast of Scotland during her cruise with the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the grievances of the Skye Crofters, and other tenants who refuse to pay rent. The appointment of the special pilot by the Admiralty was tantamount to an open declaration on their part that they did not consider Lieutenant Mills, the navigating-officer of the *Lively*, competent to undertake this duty. He therefore wrote to the Admiralty remonstrating, and stating that he considered it hard to have to give up charge of the ship, on such a special occasion, to a pilot, considering his own experience. But the Admiralty were not to be moved to alter their decision. The special pilot joined, and duly took charge of the *Lively*, and by this appointment the Admiralty deliberately cast an undeserved slur upon the professional attainments of Lieutenant Mills. They did more. They hazarded the safety of the *Lively*, and the *entente cordiale* which should at all times obtain on board one of her Majesty's ships. They also placed Commander Parr in a most awkward position, making him *de facto*, but not *de jure*, subservient to the unlicensed pilot they had specially selected to supersede a navigating officer of the Royal Navy. That such is the case must appear incredible to all persons not connected with the Navy, but that the facts are as stated can easily be demonstrated. The Admiralty govern the Navy by an unwritten as well as by a written law. The "Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions" contain the written law. The unwritten law led Lieutenant Mills to state in evidence that "he considered that the Admiralty Instructions referring to the presence of a pilot on board have reference to an ordinary pilot, and not to the case of one specially appointed by the Admiralty, as in the case of the *Lively*." Why should such a doubt exist? Because the Admiralty act on the unwritten law, whenever it suits their convenience to do so. At times, as in the present instance, they attempt to enforce the written law, after having acted on the unwritten, merely to shield themselves from the consequences of their own illegal acts. By appointing a special pilot to take charge of the *Lively*, the Admiralty *de facto* relieved Commander Parr and Lieutenant Mills of all responsibility regarding the navigation of that despatch-vessel. This placed both these officers in one of those indescribable, anomalous, undefinable, unmilitary, and unwarrantable positions that the Lords of the Admiralty seem to take a pleasure in so often creating, and which so frequently end in the professional ruin of the officers thereby affected. The knowledge possessed by every Naval officer of the "unwritten law, as administered by the Admiralty," made Lieutenant Mills aware of the fact that he must accept with resignation the slur cast upon him by the rulers of England's Navy. Furthermore, he knew but too well that his conduct towards the special pilot, appointed over his head, must be characterised by the greatest tact, forbearance, and moderation. The slightest hitch in their relations, a mere misunderstanding on some point of etiquette, might lead to his being reported to the Admiralty, or to such a version or perversion of the facts of the case reaching the ears of their Lordships as would effectually ruin his further prospects in the service. For the Admiralty in such cases have invariably acted on the assumption that the officer who acted strictly in accordance with the "written law" did so to spite them; that, in fact, he was animated by a spirit of resentment towards them, and had brought about the conflict to bring them into contempt. No matter how perfect the excuse of the Naval officer may have been, the Admiralty have held him to blame, under that unwritten law which their Lordships act upon, under the advice of such Civil servants as their Assistant-Secretary. That the Admiralty are guided by advice so tendered we proved not long ago, in publishing Mr. Swainson's gratuitous report and recommendations, compiled and presented to the Board "to save their Lordships trouble." On the other hand, if the special pilot, or other specially selected officer, gets into trouble, and is the senior of those with whom he quarrels, or a civilian, then their Lordships endeavour to enforce the "written law" of the service upon his juniors, or upon those who have been the innocent cause of their ill-advised policy miscarrying. In the present instance, an attempt has been made to prove that Lieutenant Mills wilfully allowed his ship to be lost on the Hen and Chickens, to spite the Admiralty for having placed a special pilot on board to do his work. Luckily for Lieutenant Mills, he was able to prove that the contrary was the case; that he took a lively interest in the work performed by the special pilot, and that he warned and questioned him about the locality of the danger in which the *Lively* was lost before she actually struck on the rocks. Numerous cases can be cited to prove that the "unwritten law" of the Navy renders it next to impossible for an officer to do his duty strictly, and at all times be guided in his conduct by the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions. Many officers of unblemished character and high professional attainments, whose whole lives have been devoted to the service, have been sacrificed to the arbitrary and vindictive feeling of a class partisanship, which enforces an unwritten law to gain its own ends; while those forming this class stigmatise their opponents, who would have the Navy properly governed, as inexcusably ignorant and inaccurate, whenever they call the policy of that ruling class in question. It is within the memory of many now serving in the Navy that a distinguished officer was ordered home to be tried by court-martial to satisfy political enmity. Also, that a young officer who refused to allow his evidence to be influenced at the trial "by the unwritten law," or, to speak more correctly, by those who were in a position to enforce it, and whose testimony elicited at the time the commendation of a distinguished Admiral who was president of the court, was rewarded by being superseded and placed on half-pay. The *Virago* case followed, in which a Surveying Lieutenant, after having saved that ship from wreck by directly interposing in her navigation and, on his own responsibility, reversing the engines and anchoring the ship, was subsequently informed by the Admiralty "that his conduct, in having forced their Lordships to censure his commanding officer, had met with their most serious displeasure," or words to that effect. This was in accordance with the unwritten law of the Navy, a law which, in truth, has been the ruin of many able and zealous officers, and which has at all times proved itself to be the curse of the service. Had Lieutenant Mills interfered with the special pilot appointed by the Admiralty over his head, what would have been the result? Let us suppose that, on his own responsibility, Lieutenant Mills had done as the Lieutenant of the *Virago* did before him, let us suppose that Lieutenant Mills, seeing the danger the ship was in, had said to the special pilot,—"You are running us on the rocks!" and there and then altered course. What then? The pilot would have left the bridge, and reported Lieutenant Mills to Commander Parr. By that time the ship would be safe. But who is to prove she ever was in danger? The special pilot would indignantly repudiate the assertion. He most probably would swear she never was within a mile of the rocks, and would land, on the ship casting anchor, and decline to proceed further. The whole matter would be referred to the Admiralty. Their Lordships would support their special pilot, and the Navigating Lieutenant would be superseded and placed upon half-pay, perhaps never to be employed again. Such are the conclusions the history of past cases warrants our drawing from the facts disclosed by the inquiry into the loss of the *Lively*. True, it may be urged that there is no certainty as to what decision the Admiralty may arrive at in similar cases, and that no dependence can be placed on precedents. That is exactly what we complain of. We say that there are two laws whereby the Navy is governed, the written and the unwritten, and that the latter is so fickle and ever-changing, as to be in reality the primary cause of all the evils the Navy is heir to. The Admiralty, to give some estimable man "a job," appoints him to the *Lively* as pilot. The officers of the ship knew well enough that to interfere with this pilot would be their professional ruin. He then loses the ship, and the Admiralty turn upon the unlucky officers of the *Lively* to save themselves from well-deserved public censure. One lesson to be learnt from the loss of the *Lively* is surely that in future none but properly-qualified pilots should be employed; and, when they are not obtainable, the Captain and navigating officers should be left to their own devices, and the Admiralty charts. It is impossible to believe that, had there been no pilot on board, such a stupid mistake would ever have been made; but there being a so-called special Admiralty pilot on board, he was of course trusted more than pilots generally are. It is not at all clear why, if the charts are perfect, as they ought to be, a pilot should be necessary anywhere round our coasts; but in any case, no man-of-war should be placed in charge of such Admiralty self-constituted pilots, to whom deviation and variation are as often as not unmeaning terms, while even their "rules of thumb" do not, unfortunately, always come off.

WE find that a recent utterance of ours *re* Major-General Luard's Report on the Canadian Militia has given great umbrage to the *Montreal Gazette*. We greatly regret that our contemporary should so far have misconceived the spirit both of the report in question and our comments as to accuse the General of captious ill-nature and vindictiveness, and ourselves of partisanship and misstatement. There is no trace in the earnest appeal for a better system, emanating from General Luard, either of ill-nature or irritation. On the contrary, throughout its pages the report speaks most highly of the goodwill of the Canadian Militia. It is the *system* which is responsible for the defects to which attention has been called, and it is the *system* which has been attacked. It stands self-condemned, not by General Luard's comments, but by the facts which he adduces in support of them. It must be admitted by every reasonable man that the training of the Rural Militia, as at present carried out, is utterly inadequate to form a reliable first line of defence. With all deference to our contemporary, we in England speak from an experience which the Canadians of this generation have not of the inadequacy of a Militia and Volunteer system infinitely more perfect than theirs. It needs no comment or argument, in the case of any one who knows the result of the 28 days' training of the English Militia, to dispose of the *Gazette's* assertion that 24 days' drill, divided into two portions two years apart, realises "an effective Militia organisation." It is neither captious nor ill-natured to assert that the small amount of military knowledge acquired in a training of 12 days will be practically lost by the time the second training, two years later, comes round. With regard to the officers of the force, the *Gazette*, when it says that they "make enormous sacrifices of time and money to keep up their companies and regiments, and get precious little thanks for it," proves most conclusively the rottenness of the system. Unrequited expenditure of time and money should not be required. It is only in accordance with the dictates of human nature that gentlemen who are, rightly or wrongly, under the impression that the "Militia owe nothing to the country, and the country everything to the Militia"—we quote the *Montreal Gazette*—should kick over the traces when coercion or discipline is attempted by the Government or its officials. Discipline is not "instinctive," even in the Canadian Militiaman; it can proceed only from long, arduous training, and is the outcome not of instinct, but habit. That the training of the men is utterly inadequate for their possible work, the bare mention of the conditions of their service demonstrates to every thinking mind. That the past training of the officers has been found wanting, the institution and objects of the Military College amply testify. In the foundation of this College the Government has shown great wisdom, and we trust that it will carry the inception of reform so ably conceived to its logical conclusion. It should not be true that the country owes everything to the Militia, and the Militia nothing to the country. The first duty of a Governments is the provision of an adequate defensive force; while the first duty of citizenship is, if necessary, to serve in that force, and to esteem the necessary sacrifices thereby entailed a fair return for the protection accorded by law and freedom. We trust that, realising these facts, and accepting in their true friendly import General Luard's criticism and our own, the Government and people of Canada will look the defects of their military system in the face, and modify it so far as to make it what it pretends to be,—a reliable protection from all possible foes. For the officers, the Military College will, we believe, do all that is required. For the men, a regular yearly training of a progressive nature is urgently needed, together with a full and proper equipment of all military stores, arms, and accoutrements, while for all ranks, adequate remuneration should be assured. Nothing can be more utterly destructive to the military efficiency of the Militia than the feeling which the *Montreal Gazette* either expresses on their behalf, or wishes to instil into them,—that their service is a self-sacrificing condescension, and that they get "precious little thanks" for their pains. The *Montreal Gazette* is recognised as the Government paper of that city. Its intention, presumably, has been to draw off the attention of the public from what General Luard has said. The question, however, is one which deeply affects the Dominion. There is no matter, in fact, of greater importance. Yet the Government have systematically closed their ears to the warnings which have been whispered into them by Sir Edward Selby Smyth and General Luard. These two officers went out to Canada with the intention of doing what they could to better the condition of the local defences, which, on General Smyth's arrival, were in a deplorable state. They have had a most thankless duty to perform, but, to their credit be it said, they have played an honest part. It is not an encouraging thing to read time after time, in the Press of the Dominion, attacks such as that which lies before us. It is the Government which is at fault. General Luard has not said one word which could be taken as inferring that he attaches blame to individual officers. He does not *blame* the Government. What he has done has been simply that which it was his duty to do, viz., to show how defective the organisation is, and in what manner it could be improved. Had he failed to do this, he would have proved himself unfitted for the office he holds. We have been accused more than once of giving undue support to General Luard. We are always most ready to support any official whom we know to be labouring conscientiously to promote the true interests of the Empire. It is against the humbug of the age—and alas! to what an extent it is carried by some in office—that we invariably protest. The Canadian Government have been fortunate in having had at the head of their Militia Forces two honest men, who have not shrunk from the duty, unpleasant though it must have been, of making their views known. We have yet to learn that such a course of action is likely to do injury. But the *Gazette* "cannot think that either the report of General Luard or the article of the organ of the Imperial Forces is calculated to improve the efficiency of the Canadian Militia." The intention of the writer in the *Gazette* evidently has been to defend the Local Government, but we fear he has done more harm than good. We have always viewed General Luard in the light of a martyr to circumstances. The article in the *Gazette* places the fact beyond doubt. What the Canadian Government appears to want is a Commandant-General who will be content to draw his pay, and say pretty things in an agreeable way. There are any number of men to be found who would be only too ready to take the appointment under such conditions. But, we ask, would they not be dear at the price? Try as they may to prove otherwise, the Canadian Government will never succeed in convincing practical soldiers that their Militia Forces are in that high state of efficiency that they, presumably from ignorance, themselves suppose. This being the case, it surely is desirable that they should have at the helm men like Sir Edward Selby Smyth and General Luard, both of whom have had sufficient strength of character to state facts openly, though knowing that by doing so they would incur considerable displeasure.

The Mediterranean Squadron, under Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, after making a short stay at Ancona, where the Squadron was due on June 27, will proceed for a cruise down to the Islands of Corfu, Zante, &c. The cruise in the Adriatic has been much enjoyed by all on board the Squadron, as nothing could possibly have exceeded the cordiality of the welcome tendered along the coast to the Commander-in-Chief, and all under his command. Mails for the ships composing the cruising squadron should be addressed to Corfu.

The statement of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in reply to the question of lodging allowance to Officers in the Steam Reserve, that although it was not allowed, still no officer had been refused accommodation when applied for, is one which may sound satisfactory to the Parliamentary ear, but will be received with an incredulous smile by Naval men. The grant of the allowance is mostly confined to those in the home ports, who are employed in Admirals' and other offices, but officers who hold Admiralty appointments to ships building or preparing for commissioning rarely receive it, and generally have to provide lodging at their own expense. The Steam Reserve guardships afford accommodation for a limited number of officers, but the inconvenience of proceeding to and from the ships to which their duties call them reduces the advantage, and causes more trouble than profit. This especially applies to the *Asia*, placed as she is in Portsmouth Harbour; and if the Secretary of the Admiralty had the misfortune of becoming a Naval officer, and belonged to a ship fitting in the New Basins, and elected to live on board the guard-ship, he would find so much discomfort from boat work in bad weather as to make the "game not worth the candle." If the erection of naval barracks is ever accomplished, we hope that accommodation for officers of uncommissioned ships will be provided, but until that occurs, arrangements should be made to meet the present difficulty; and it would be advantageous to the service, as well as to the pockets of officers, if a "depôt mess" were formed at each home port, and conducted similar to that at Greenwich. It is unfair that the comfort of officers should be affected, and their small pay unnecessarily taxed, because they are attached to ships which are uninhabitable; and as their services are requisite during the preparation of such vessels for sea-service, they should not be inconvenienced because the pendant is not flying. Taking the large number of officers attached to the Steam Reserves for various duties, it would be impossible at present to provide accommodation for all. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman admitted that out of 401 officers employed in the Steam Reserves, accommodation for only 99 could be provided at the different ports; and he must be easily convinced, when informed by biassed individuals, that the allowance of 1s. 6d. per diem for provisions to those unaccommodated satisfies the recipients, who have to "board and lodge" themselves with that sum. The fact is that, failing any better arrangement for their comfort, they take the only crumb which the Admiralty offer them. If the Admiralty will not grant lodging allowance, proper measures should be adopted for relieving officers of an unjust expense.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has become an honorary member of the Royal Naval Club of 1765, and Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby has been proposed for election as a member of the same club.

In the very able paper which Lord Charles Beresford read at the Royal United Service Institution last week, he exactly hit the blot in our present system of Naval administration. "The actual state of the Navy," he said, "is perfectly well known to all Naval officers, and to all the officers at the Admiralty. But what can they do? The people who know these facts are obliged, as a sort of matter of honour, to concur in what I may call the Treasury policy of the hour, and that policy is invariably the same, whatever party is in power. It is one of misjudged economy to the services. The country always approves of this policy, and will not allow money to be spent." Now, this is just where the people want leading and where we look in vain to those who should lead. The Navy—and for that matter, the Army also—is being sacrificed, hand over hand, to the cry of economy, which it suits party politicians of all shades of opinion to raise at the hustings. Each side denounces the extravagance of the other, because the appeal to the taxpayers' impatience, or supposed impatience, of taxation is always a popular one. No man wants to pay more for any article than he is obliged, and trading on this sentiment, those who should lead public opinion, and, as leaders, should endeavour to show the necessity of paying more liberally in order to secure greater efficiency in the services, are constantly engaged in the cheap-jack trade of underbidding each other in order to obtain office, and no sooner do the "outs" take the place of the "ins" than they are called upon to redeem their election pledges by reducing expenditure. Then comes in the "Treasury policy" of which Lord Charles Beresford complains. The head of the Government and the Chancellor of the Exchequer—both Treasury officials—insist that the First Lord of the Admiralty shall cut down the expenses of his department, or at any rate shall not exceed those of his predecessor. The permanent officials of the Treasury, taking their cue from their parliamentary chiefs, carefully scrutinise and if possible refuse any proposal involving increased expenditure, and the services are starved, often in spite of those who are responsible for their efficiency. Root and branch the system is wrong, and will remain so we fear until some grave disaster amounting to a national catastrophe awakens the public mind to the folly of a false economy. Then probably will come a reaction, and thousands of pounds will be spent where hundreds would now be sufficient to repair the mischief which has arisen from the public allowing itself to be lulled into a sense of false security. The history of the French Army under the Second Empire ought to be a warning to the British public, but up to the present time it seems to have been written in vain.

The reply of Lord Alcester to Viscount Sidmouth's question relative to Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy was given in the full tone of quarter-deck autocracy, leavened with the "hard and fast" line of policy which has lately been displayed by the Inland Revenue Office towards its subordinates. It is to be regretted that Viscount Sidmouth alluded to the pamphlet lately issued by the Warrant Officers, or mentioned that they had communicated with him, as it gave the noble representative of "my Lords" the opportunity of quashing the noble viscount's advocacy of the just claims of this badly-treated class. Had he simply stated the injustice of subjecting them to different rates of pay for sea and home service, when such a rule is not applied to other officers, and that the store allowance in a first-class ironclad is the same as that in a gunboat, together with other matters, in which Warrant Officers are hardly dealt by, Lord Alcester would have been spared inflicting pain on a deserving body of men, and saved the Admiralty the humiliation of asserting a principle which they never carry into practice. We can assure "my Lords" that the pamphlet is what it professes to be, and that, highly disciplined as the Warrant Officers are, they, from bitter experience, well know that the deaf ear of Admiralty officials is always turned to the representations of those who have not social influence to support them. While no Admiralty Lord would have dared reply in such terms to an interpellation respecting the Medical branch, it is all the more discreditable that such an answer as that given by his Lordship should be accorded the claims of those less fortunate, though equally deserving. The Warrant Officers will be unanimous in their gratitude to Viscount Sidmouth, at the same time regretting that his generous offices have not been met in a better spirit, and were overridden by a law which is only brought to the front to crush those on the "lower rung" who have moral courage enough to ventilate unfair dealing.

Whilst the Italian Naval authorities have adopted the new Armstrong breech-loaders, the coast artillery commission have retained the Krupp gun and cast-iron ordnance of Italian manufacture. A number of armoured turrets are now being erected on the Gulf of Spezia, for which the guns have been supplied by Krupp; but that manufacturer's design for the hydraulic loading-gear, &c., has been rejected, and the Elswick firm has been entrusted with the work.

The Royal Marine Artillery "carried off the palm" in the "tug-of-war," at the Military Tournament, Agricultural Hall, last week. After settling a batch of sturdy Grenadiers, they finished up with a victory over the Blues, by dragging them twice in succession up to the mark.

Italy has at the present time, according to the *Italia Militare*, more vessels constructing in her government yards than any other country. The two monster ironclads *Italia* and *Lepanto* are now being provided with armour and fitted with their machinery, and will be completed within two years at the latest. Three other vessels of the *Duilio* class are building at Castellamare, Spezia, and Venice. They are to be ready for launching at the beginning of 1885. There are also under construction three ram torpedo-boats, one in England, and two in Italian yards; they are to receive very powerful machinery and long spurs for ramming purposes. The Italians are likewise building a large transport, entirely of steel, and 360 in length, capable of carrying 500 horses; as well as several smaller war vessels, altogether eleven.

In view of the occupation by France of Tonquin and Annam, it may be remarked that the Naval force of the latter power consists of five steam-vessels, four of which were purchased from the French Government some years ago. These vessels are:—The *d'Entrecasteaux*, corvette (660 tons, 290 indicated horse-power, four $4\frac{3}{4}$-in. guns); the *d'Estaing*, corvette (740 tons, 380 indicated horse-power, three $5\frac{1}{2}$-in. guns); the *Bien-Hoa*, gunboat (120 indicated horse-power, two guns); and the *Mayenne*, transport (1,730 tons, 110 horse-power nominal). The *Loï-Dung*, a gunboat of 40 (170) horse-power and three guns, was purchased in 1866.

The Italian Government has this week concluded a series of interesting experiments with armour-plates at Spezzia. These trials were similar in most respects to those recently carried out by the Danish Government, with this difference, that they are held to have proved beyond doubt "that the compound system of armour-plating is superior to any other," the Creuzot steel plates not excepted.

It is reported that the Japanese Government are negotiating for the purchase of the Chilian cruiser, *Arturo Prat*. It will be remembered that this vessel was built some time back by Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., and that our Government refused to allow her to leave the Tyne until peace had been concluded between the Powers of Chili and Peru.

The season of the year, known in Germany as "die saure Gurken Zeit" (the time of sour cucumbers), in which English readers are accustomed to look forward to accounts in the papers of sea-serpents and extraordinary gooseberries, is now rapidly approaching. The place of the gooseberry is, in Germany, taken by the subject of the Island of Heligoland, the secession of which by the British Government is annually demanded by the German Press in articles more or less fiery, according to the degree of heat prevalent in Berlin at the time. The news that the British Reserve Squadron will again this year cruise and manœuvre off the island has already called forth some angry paragraphs; but the loudest flourishes need not be expected before the end of July or beginning of August, when the leading representatives of the German Press are assembled there, for Heligoland, though a British possession, is the most fashionable German seaside resort. It is not surprising that the Germans should desire to possess a point of such strategic value as Heligoland, commanding as it does the entrances to the rivers Eider, Elbe, Weser, and Ems; but it is to be hoped that no Radical British Government will so far forget the interests of the Empire as to listen to the clamour of interested foreigners or revolutionists at home.

The Admiralty have made the following promotions, to date from June 29:—Commanders:—Richard Evans, Edmund George Bourke, James Andrew Thomas Bruce, Henry Rose, and Pelham Aldrich, to be Captains in her Majesty's Fleet. Lieutenants:—Raymond Barron Needham, Herbert James Gilbert Garbett, Julian Alleyne Baker, Nathaniel Cotton, Lionel Fanshawe, George Augustus Giffard, Charles Lindsay, Francis Powell, and Arthur Barrow, to be Commanders in her Majesty's Fleet. We can congratulate the Admiralty on their selection of Commanders, but regret to find that the Senior Lieutenants of the Mediterranean Fleet present at the bombardment of Alexandria, and then passed over, have again had their claims to promotion disregarded, officers junior to them having once more been promoted over their heads. The same hardship has been inflicted on the Senior Lieutenants of the Channel Squadron. It is this systematic disregard to the claims of seniority and service which so greatly disheartens even the best of officers.

The Admiralty have acted on the advice tendered to them in these columns, and have granted the Egyptian Medal to the Masters of Transports employed in Egypt, in connection with the war, between July 11 and September 14 last year. Notice to this effect is given in last night's *Gazette*. Applications are to be made personally, or by letter, to the Accountant-General of the Navy, and the production of certificates from the owners of the transports will be required. We regret that the Mates of the transports have not been included in the grant.

The conflagration which occurred at the Royal Dockyard, Amsterdam, on the 20th instant, appears to have greatly damaged, if not totally destroyed, the cruisers *Doggersbank* and *Kortenaer*, at the time in course of construction at that yard. The former vessel, an iron corvette, sheathed with wood, was rapidly approaching completion, but of the latter, only a few frames were standing. It is reported that the roof of the sheds in which the *Doggersbank* was building fell in, and completely crushed the already partially destroyed vessel. These corvettes belonged to a class of seven vessels, which were built from the designs of Chief Constructor Dr. Fidemann, for the purpose of forming a squadron of fast and heavily-armed cruisers, of which the Dutch Navy stands greatly in need. The vessels of the same type already afloat are:—*Atjeh*, launched in 1876; *Koningin Emma*, launched in 1879; *Tromp*, launched in 1877; *De Ruyter*, launched in 1880, and *Van Speyk*, launched in 1882. They are of the following dimensions:—Length between the perpendiculars, 265 ft.; breadth of beam, 42 ft.; depth of hold, 19 ft. 6 in.; draught of water, 20 ft. 8 in.; displacement, 3,300 tons. Armament:—Six $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. and eight $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. Krupp guns, besides Harvey and spar torpedoes. The engines, which have been supplied by the Government works and the Fijenoord Company, indicate 3,000 horse-power, and propel the vessels at a speed of 15 knots per hour.

Following on the remarks recently made in these columns regarding the anomalous position German officers and men would hold when navigating a Chinese ship-of-war under the German flag, should war break out between France and China, and the *Ting Yuen*, while being so navigated, encounter a French ship or squadron, the German Admiralty have decided not to utilise that ship as previously contemplated; and the reliefs she was to have taken out for the German Squadron in the China seas will proceed thither in the corvette *Stein*, now ordered to be commissioned for the purpose. The German Minister of Marine has notified the Chinese Embassy of his decision, and has advised that a merchant crew be engaged for the purpose of navigating the *Ting Yuen*, to China. We should not be surprised at the Chinese authorities having to resort to this country after all for officers and men for the *Ting Yuen*.

The *Italian Times*, published at Rome, gives a portrait of the Minister of Marine, Baron Ferdinand Acton, *à propos* of the launch of the steel cruiser Royal yacht *Savoia* at Castellamare on June 25, with a pedigree headed, in large type, after the Admiral's name, "of the Blood Royal of England." The pedigree begins with Edward I., and, *per devias vias*, male and female, ends with a numerous family of Neapolitan Actons of to-day. The *Savoia* is 84 mètres long, of 5,000 horse-power, carries 16 powerful breech-loaders, and is to steam 16 knots. "*Avanti Savoia!*" —*mai dove?*

The general tone of the Italian Press just now is equally insulting to England and to France. The anniversary of Magenta the other day did not evoke a line in any paper. The date of Solferino, when Italia certainly did not keep her promise *fare da se*, will be certainly passed over in silence also, but "Palestro" and the "Tchernaya," where the brave Sardinians had little to do in comparison with the French, are duly commemorated in the name of the new street near the Porta Pia. In the injudicious bantering of some English newspapers respecting Admiral Pierre's exploits off the coast of Madagascar, the journals of Rome and Naples find pegs to hang offensive articles to Great Britain and the Republic, and one paper observes the opinion of England on such questions must be received with profound respect, as she has just come out triumphant from a magnificent encounter with an Egyptian mob, and is a "past mistress" in the art of bombarding, as Alexandria proves. The spirit of the Press indicates a sense of security and all the insolence of ingratitude. The Italians are chuckling with delight at the prospect of a war between France and China, but, lest we should sympathise with them, they are careful to let us know they think the Empire is tumbling to pieces, and that India will fall to Russia, and Ireland to the United States, in the good time coming. M. Thiers, and Metternich, and Napoleon III. were, perhaps, wiser than Mr. Gladstone, after all.

Foundations for the purpose of providing assistance to persons who, having been in good positions, have fallen into difficulties are unfortunately rare. It is therefore, with much pleasure that we hear of the revival of the Almshouse of Noble Poverty, founded by Cardinal Beaufort in 1446, and attached to the Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. As instances do occur where old officers of both Army and Navy have, through no fault of their own, become nearly or quite destitute, it may be desirable to spread as widely as possible the information that there does exist such a haven of rest for sufferers by the storms of misfortune. Although now very limited, it is contemplated to add to the numbers of brethren as the funds available for the purpose increase. A set of rooms sufficient for the accommodation of the brother, and a wife or daughter, money stipend, rations, medical attendance, &c., form a provision for old age, for which many would be thankful. The only qualifications are that a candidate should, by misfortune, have been reduced from independence to poverty, should be at least 50 years of age, and should not have received any parish relief within twelve months next preceding the time of election. Applications to be made to the Master of St. Cross, near Winchester.

The danger of such escapades as Lord Randolph Churchill's about the Khedive is only to be estimated by those who know the state of feeling in Egypt, and who have to live there, and by those who attach some importance to the public opinion of Europe. We do not refer to this matter as one of politics, but as one of policy, bearing on the relations of our Army of Occupation to the Egyptian Government.

The Italian Military manœuvres this autumn should be attended by some of our Staff. In spite of General Cadogan's efforts, our Government never appointed a Military Attaché to the Embassy to Italy, and yet the Army is one of progress, of increasing importance, and with many features of interest. One development of Parliamentary control would please our Radicals. It is a matter of patronage for hon. Members to get their towns made the head-quarters of Brigades or Divisions. We may come to it in time. From August 30 to September 3, two Army Corps will manœuvre independently, and from September 5 till the 10th will manœuvre against each other. On September 4, they will each be reviewed, one at Boghera, the other at Montebello. On August 17, the cavalry manœuvres will begin in Lombardy, and end on September 12, on which day the division will be reviewed at Milan. It is expected that the King will inspect the troops on both occasions.

Who is responsible at Head-quarters for gazetting the promotion of officers? In one regiment, a subaltern is promoted while there are one, two, or even more supernumerary Captains; while in another regiment, no one is promoted unless the whole of the supernumeraries are absorbed. Why is this permitted? The Secretary of State should, without delay, investigate the present system of promotion, as it is not one calculated to imbue the officers of the Army with the idea that justice of the most perfect kind is meted out to them. The authorities should at once lay down a hard-and-fast rule that either a certain proportion of supernumeraries are permitted in a regiment, or that no regiment is to have one officer beyond the establishment. It is decidedly mortifying for a subaltern to see himself condemned to serve on in his rank until every supernumerary is absorbed, while in another regiment an officer, perhaps junior to him in service, is promoted supernumerary to the establishment. We would again suggest that an extra Captain be granted to those regiments who have a Major promoted to such rank prior to July 1, 1881, as these officers do not perform the duties of commander of a company. It is but a short time since we called attention to the short service of the subalterns of certain regiments, and we would propose, in order to equalise promotion, which has been greatly upset since the amalgamation of battalions in 1881, that subalterns of over nine years' service should be promoted to vacancies in regiments where the senior has not completed six years.

The correspondent of an Italian paper at Port Said gives a terrible account of the effect produced on decent people there by the dress of the Highlanders! "He can understand," he says, "Albanians and Greeks wearing ridiculous short petticoats, but they have the delicacy to cover the skin of their legs, whereas the Scotch leave a space from the knee to the lower part of the calf quite naked!" And then their music is deplorable! They actually use Calabrian *cornemuses* (bag-pipes), like so many pifferari, and drive people mad with the hideous noise. Some of their instruments are evidently borrowed from the Arnaouts or Circassians. "The soldiers have women's scarves hanging from their shoulders." The writer concludes that they are fantastic troops, with theatrical costumes, which they put off when they are on active service.

In the death of General Sir William Knollys a gap has been created which it will be difficult to fill. The deceased General had for the last twenty years been past active military employment, but his name was well known to all soldiers, and the recollection of his five years' command at Aldershot was one to which many an officer has been able to look back with satisfaction. In his younger days, Sir William was a good cross-country rider; in fact, a sportsman all round. As Adjutant of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, he did much to raise the reputation of the regiment, and as commanding officer the care he bestowed on all matters affecting the welfare of the non-commissioned officers and men caused his name to be remembered long after his connection with the regiment had ceased. Indeed, of him it may fairly be said that throughout an eventful life he made no enemies.

Colonel C. J. East, lately Assistant-Quartermaster-General in charge of the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, started for India on Thursday, to assume his brigade command.

Reports on the water-bottles and filters used by them in Egypt have been called for from all corps that served during the recent campaign.

A Memorandum was lately drawn up on the Commissariat and Transport Department, during the recent Campaign in Egypt. The document is dated December 23, 1882, and has the name at the end of it of "Edward Morris, Commissary-General." The following extracts will be interesting:—

Page 6. Issue of Rations.—An order should be given that quartermasters are at all times to be present with the head-quarters of the regiment; that they are to give proper notice to the Commissariat of their requirements, and are to be present at the depôts to receive supplies. Many difficulties arose during the Campaign, owing to quartermasters not attending to such matters.

Page 26, Appendix VI.—Extract from Report upon Commissariat Supply and Transport, in connection with the 2nd Division, Egyptian Expeditionary Field Force.—"At mid-day, on the 14th, the Black Watch left for Belbeis. They went off so suddenly and without warning that they neglected to take any of the rations for the following day that had been prepared for them, so that they had to be sent after them afterwards. Fortunately, I had arranged with the officer commanding, how he should proceed to purchase at Belbeis."

Page 24, Appendix V.—Extract from Report of Deputy-Comy.-Gen. Saunders, in charge of 1st Division:—"Quartermasters of Regiments.—I must place upon record the apathy, want of forethought, and general indifference evinced (with one or two exceptions) by regimental quartermasters throughout the campaign. The clearest and most distinct orders were issued from time to time as to what rations, how to be drawn, and for how many days they were to last, yet in most cases they were disregarded, or only attended to partially, or when it suited the quartermaster's convenience. Commissariat officers complained frequently of this want of attention to their duties on the part of quartermasters, who appeared to treat the rationing of their regiments as a duty of minor importance, to be relegated to the quartermaster-serjeant. I have no hesitation in saying that much of the delay and inconvenience complained of by commanding officers in regard to their supplies in the field, can, on investigation, be proved to originate with the quartermaster, who has either failed to attend to his duty or to comply with the regulations of this department, of which, in the majority of cases, they profess entire ignorance. It was frequently observed that upon a regiment marching into camp, no steps were taken by the quartermaster to arrange for his requirements, until the commissariat officer had personally reminded him of his duty."

It surely is unusual for a departmental officer to report on a regimental officer in the manner done in one of these extracts. The quartermaster is only responsible to his commanding officer, and had he failed in his duties as stated, it seems to us that the "apathy," "want of forethought," and "general indifference" evinced by him should have been brought to the notice of the commanding officer, who is, according to the regulations of the service, responsible for any shortcomings of the nature stated. Had this been done at the time, it would have given the friendless class of officers now attacked an opportunity of defending themselves, when all the circumstances of the case were fresh, and evidence was obtainable to prove who was in the wrong.

Mr. Gibson will on Monday ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there is not great stagnation of promotion, and consequent dissatisfaction, in the Indian Medical service. Whether this stagnation is not owing to the abolition of a number of higher-grade appointments, and also to the disbandment of a number of native regiments. Whether the prospects of promotion to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General of several brigade surgeons and surgeons-major in the Indian Medical Service have been destroyed by recent alterations and arrangements which did not exist when the officers affected joined the service. Whether the Government will consider the propriety of granting increased pensions to such brigade surgeons and surgeons-major as compensation for their altered prospects, and as inducements to retire and make vacancies for the surgeons on the establishment who are now unemployed. Whether the difference between the rates of pay drawn by brigade surgeons and surgeons-major, and the rates of pay that would be drawn by junior officers for the same duties, would more than compensate Government for the increased expenditure that would have to be incurred to induce senior officers to retire. And, whether the Government have any scheme ready to meet the grievances of the Indian Medical Service.

We would suggest to the authorities that as elasticity has been given to the terms of Army enlistment, it might be of advantage if recruits were allowed to join and remain in battalions and batteries of their own choice. An interesting return might be furnished to Parliament of the number of eligible recruits who refuse to enlist, when told they are liable to be transferred at any moment from those they wish to serve with. We would also suggest that supernumeraries might be borne on the strength of regiments, as in the Militia, so long as the total number of men voted by Parliament is not exceeded.

Dr. Cameron will, on Army Estimates, in Committee of Supply, Vote 16, move to reduce the Vote by £1,200, being the pay of the Director of Transport and Supplies.

More urgent claims on our limited space have prevented us from noticing till now "The Historical Records of the Household Cavalry," which have occupied many pages of *Colburn's United Service Magazine.* At first the "Record" consisted mainly of details of Court duties, and of descriptions of gorgeous uniforms —lace, feathers, and ribbons. But in the number for June, some battles and sieges are mentioned, and the part taken in them by the Household Cavalry is vaguely and inaccurately stated. We will now only notice two passages referring to the battle of Dettingen, and this we feel obliged to do, in consequence of our having expressed unequivocal opinions as to the claim, or rather absence of claim, of the Life Guards to bear the name of that battle on their colours. "In the spring of the year 1742, the Life Guards embarked for Flanders, and were present both at Dettingen and Fontenoy." "In 1746, the Corps of Life Guards was reduced from four troops to two, but no change was made in the two troops of Horse Grenadiers." Now these statements appear to be disingenuous, for the writer of them must surely have known that they were not correct, in the sense in which they would generally be read. The 1st and 2nd Troops of Horse Guards, the lineal predecessors of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, remained in England during the campaigns in question. The 3rd and 4th Troops, which were engaged at Dettingen (though they were not mentioned in the despatch, or in the roll of casualties) returned to England in 1746, and were disbanded. The several "Troops of Horse Guards" were always quite distinct corps. These facts are beyond question, and yet we find "Dettingen" still retained among the honours of the Life Guards.

A handsome volume, called "Reminiscences of Military Service with the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders," by Surgeon-General Munro, M.D., C.B., has appeared very opportunely, when the administration of the Medical Department of the Army has been subjected to an elaborate, tedious, and apparently futile investigation. Dr. Munro entered the Army in 1844, and was promoted to be surgeon of the 93rd Highlanders in 1854. He joined his regiment in Bulgaria, and was with it during all its Crimean and Indian war services, taking his full share of dangers and privations, and often being obliged to perform arduous and painful duties. He continued to serve with the 93rd till 1867, when his promotion to the rank of Deputy-Inspector-General removed him from regimental work. Some of the incidents he relates are amusing, many of them are touching and sad, all are interesting. No medical officer who was only officially "attached" to a regiment could become so attached to it, in the best sense, as Dr. Munro was to his fellow Highlanders, and no soldiers could have such trust in a merely departmental medical officer as the 93rd evidently had in him, while he was their "ain doctor." Our author writes in a despondent tone about "Army reform." If there be any advantages in the change to short-service (now happily abandoned), he does not see them; if there were any good reasons for discontinuing to appoint Medical Officers to regiments, as parts of those regiments, he has failed to discover them. If Dr. Munro ever joined in the agitation in favour of unification, if he ever desired that Surgeons should undertake, in addition to their special professional duties, those pertaining to the purely executive officers, if he ever thought that "change" and "improvement" were synonymous terms, such illusions must have been dispelled before he wrote, for no trace of them is to be found in the interesting work he has just given us. To those who cling to the delusion that those "reforms," from the effects of which we cannot even hope to recover till years elapse, may have in them some hidden virtue, and who yet are open to conviction, we would recommend the careful perusal of Dr. Munro's "Reminiscences." We give the following extracts in confirmation of the opinions expressed above:—

"But we, who spent our lives in the old long-service Army, know that *esprit de corps did* exist; that it was productive of much good, and we grieve to see that the feeling is discouraged or ignored. We have all read the arguments in support of short service with the colours, and the necessity for the formation of a Reserve. But, after ten years' trial of short service, what is the strength of the Reserve which we have formed? At most, some fifty thousand men. At what cost to our fighting army has this Reserve been formed? It has filled the ranks of our regiments with lads, and caused a scarcity of efficient non-commissioned officers, and been followed by such a rapid current of change in our regiments that officers and men have not time to know how far they can rely upon each other."

"But amongst the many changes which in recent years have been effected, not one has been felt more keenly by all classes than the loss of the regimental surgeon. We acknowledge that there were serious defects in the old Army Medical organisation, and that something more suited to the requirements of modern warfare was a necessity. But the change that has been made was too sweeping and too sudden of accomplishment, and was deeply felt by all classes, especially by the medical officers themselves."

As the conditions in Algeria are such as not to permit the French Army Corps located there (the 19th) to undertake autumn manœuvres on a large scale, it has been resolved to substitute marching manœuvres near the most important garrisons, the three arms taking part in them.

Colonel Alexander will, on Tuesday, July 24, call the attention of the House to the recent changes made in the regulations for recruiting in the Army, and move a resolution. Probably the House of Commons will be counted out on this occasion.

Referring to the helmet now in use in the British Army, the *Progrès Militaire* takes occasion to expose some absurdities in regard to it in the French land and naval forces. The present French Minister of Marine, since his appointment, has issued a series of regulations which have given great satisfaction to his subordinates. The English helmet has been given not only to the French colonial forces, but its use has also been permitted in the southern parts of France. In the meantime, the Intendance and the General Staff have not yet been able to agree whether to supply the helmet to the portions of the Army employed in Africa. Although the French have now been in Tunis for over two years, and both Generals, commanding officers, and surgeons have been asking for a head-covering more suitable to the climate, the poor soldiers are still exposed to the dreadful effects of the direct rays of a tropical sun. The authorities receive the complaints, arrange them carefully, and prepare estimates, but nothing has yet been done to effect a change. Thus, in Algiers, Oran, Tunis, as well as in Marseilles and Perpignan, the officers of the Army are still forbidden to wear a more rational head-dress, whilst the officers of the various Naval forces have been authorised to use the cork helmet this summer.

With reference to our remarks last week on the subject of survivors of the great campaigns, we may point out that Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony O'Reilly, who figures in *Hart* as a Peninsular veteran, has been dead for many years, and would be in his 103rd year if still living. General Anthony Bacon, who figures in the list of retired Majors as a survivor of the Peninsula and Waterloo, died on May 29, 1876, aged 85. Colonel Sir Henry Wyatt, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Morris, and Major John Orr, all three credited with Peninsular service, have long since joined the great majority, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Horace Pitt has died since his accession to the Rivers peerage. The list of Waterloo veterans which we gave last week should, however, undoubtedly include the name of Lieutenant-Colonel William Hewett, late 53rd Regiment, who, in his 88th year, is still living. He enters his 89th year on July 2 next, and is the last surviving son of General Sir George Hewett, who was commander-in-chief in India and in Ireland, and who was created a baronet in 1813 for his military services. *Pace* Siborne's record of the Waterloo Campaign, Lieutenant-Colonel Hewett was present as a Captain in the 3rd Battalion, 14th Regiment. He afterwards exchanged into the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, became a Major in 1825, purchased an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy in 1828, and subsequently retired by sale.

M. Baller has just laid his report on recruiting in the French Army on the table of the Chamber. This report exposes the three principal objects which the Committee have endeavoured to attain,—first, to reduce the military obligations which weigh upon the nation, by equalising them; second, to strengthen the Reserves by submitting the whole contingent incorporated to the same period of instruction; third, to facilitate the recruitment of the lower *cadres* by suppressing the total and partial exonerations of which the most enlightened portion of the French youth reaped the benefit. This is very Republican and *égalitaire*, but it is extremely unlikely that "the most enlightened portion of the French youth" will make good non-commissioned officers. Forced to remain three years away from their occupations, they will serve with reluctance, and directly their term has expired they will take their departure.

"P. L." writes:—"The appointments of officers and serjeant-instructors of musketry having been recently abolished, and officers commanding companies having been made responsible for the proper training of their men, a very large amount of additional work has devolved upon adjutants of regiments, who, in addition to checking and going carefully through all the company returns and registers, are responsible for the preparation of the battalion monthly musketry return, and of the annual return, in all of which every man belonging to the regiment must be accounted for in a musketry sense, and the result of the different practices shown, averages of different companies and parties of casuals and recruits must be made up and shown, and the progress of the battalion in musketry for the year must be fully shown up to date. In addition, the musketry records of the battalion have to be kept up, and also a record kept of all recruits joining, transferred, or discharged. The above work was formerly done by the instructor of musketry, assisted by his trained serjeant-instructor, but as the services of the latter are no longer available, the adjutant has only himself to depend upon, as his orderly-room clerk, not having had any experience with musketry returns, cannot be expected to understand them; besides which his time is otherwise fully occupied. This work being in addition to the ordinary work of an adjutant, for which he receives 2s. 6d. a day if a captain, and 3s. 6d. if a subaltern, besides forage allowance for his horse, I venture to submit whether it would not be a just thing to allow him at any rate a portion of the allowance of 2s. 6d. a day which was formerly given to the instructor of musketry, in order to compensate him for the extra work, which, in many cases, has to be done at night, as an adjutant's time during the day is generally fully occupied."

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the French have commenced operations in Madagascar by bombarding a defenceless village, and our papers are full of comparisons between their Navy and our own, it may be interesting to examine their chances of success, first with regard to Madagascar, and next in the event of a war with England. To subdue Madagascar—an island, be it observed, as large as Great Britain, a mountainous, thickly wooded, and notoriously unhealthy country, inhabited by a semi-barbarous and warlike race—would require a force of 25,000 men; to hold it, a great many more, besides a fleet of men-of-war and transports to keep up their connection with the base of operations. The capital of the Island would have to be invested, no easy matter when the difficulty of transport, in the face of a hostile force familiar with the country, is considered, to which may be added the utter absence of roads and the prevalence of fever, &c. But allowing that all these difficulties are overcome, how do they propose to maintain their hold upon the island? Seventy years ago the French were compelled to evacuate Hayti, an island similar in many respects to Madagascar, but less remote than that island, and with a far less numerous population. The Haytians, although professedly Christians, and claiming a high standard of civilisation, are in reality barbarians, with a thin veneer of French polish; their religion is the religion of the West African, they are cannibals, serpent-worshippers, and child-slayers. And yet these people, badly armed, unpaid, and half-clothed, with no sort of discipline, but assisted enormously by the unhealthiness of the climate, proved too much for the French. It is not impossible that the "Malagash" will prove at least equal to the Haytians, and that the French will find to their cost that the game is not worth the candle. Next, with regard to ourselves. The French have, it is true, as many ships as we have, possibly more, and better armed. Whether they have the men remains to be seen; at any rate, we are not deficient in the latter respect. In the event of war, our Coastguard men would be called out, and a better body of men could not be found in any part of the world. Beyond that we have our Reserve men, numbering probably some 30,000 able-bodied men, thoroughly drilled and familiar with ship life. These men, though unaccustomed to man-of-war routine, are perfectly at home in the matter of gun, rifle, and cutlass drill, and would do admirably to man our mastless turret-ships, and the numerous craft suitable for home defence. They would also prove very efficient in manning the large fleet of first-class merchant steamers, which we should at once fit out. These latter would very speedily dispose of privateers and such-like craft (if the enemy availed themselves of this form of warfare, and in all probability they would), and would also protect our commerce from the enemy's cruisers. As a matter of fact, all English sailing-vessels would be laid up or change their flag at the first alarm of war, so that there would not be much commerce to protect. Our ironclads, alas! too few in number, are sufficient to protect our shores from invasion, although possibly not strong enough to carry the war into the enemy's country. The French could gain nothing by a war with England; they could never attempt a landing on our shores so long as our Fleet, backed by torpedoes, did their work; whilst we, on the other hand, could do no more than blockade their ports. The one who had the most endurance, the better resources, and the longest purse would win in the end. But this surely is a humiliating position for the so-called "Mistress of the Seas!" Until, however, the nation is aroused to the condition of our Navy, and the Treasury advance the money necessary to place it on a more secure footing, I fear we must be content with it. It is ships we want, and plenty of them, if we are to maintain our supremacy on the seas. Our obsolete ironclads in the first reserve should be exchanged for ships like the Dreadnought, Edinburgh, and Collingwood type as fast as they can be got ready, and others built without delay, short, handy ships, not like the Duilio and such-like monsters, which can be destroyed by a single torpedo. The very comparison drawn between the French and ourselves is a reflection on our weakness. There should be no question on that score. A word about the officers, and I have done. There are plenty of first-rate officers, high in rank, anxiously awaiting employment, and meantime struggling on, on a miserable pittance,—sarcastically called "half-pay." These officers, in contradistinction to those who have no intention of serving, should at once be placed on a scale of pay similar to the American system of "waiting-pay,"—about two-thirds of full. They would then be able, at all events, to live like gentlemen until their turn for a ship came round. Lieutenants, after a certain time—say, 12 years—should either be promoted or retired, to relieve in a measure the present hopeless state of stagnation and discontent. But these reforms cost money, and money, alas! is not forthcoming, nor will it be until it is too late.—I am, &c.,

ONE IN COMMAND.

"Staff Corps" writes:—"Referring to your article on the rates of promotion of Staff Corps Subalterns, no mention is made in it of the case of Captains in the same corps. Twenty years is the time fixed as qualifying for promotion to Major, a period far longer than that in which captains of British Cavalry and Infantry, as a rule, obtain their majorities. Personally I am a Staff Corps Captain of over 18 years' service, so have nearly two years more to run in my present rank, and at the present moment, in Bengal alone, I have been superseded by over 30 officers of the British service, who entered the Army subsequently to me. When the Staff Corps was first started, doubtless the rates of promotion now in vogue were few enough, but under present circumstances, we are being continually superseded, which naturally does not conduce to contentment, nor towards the efficiency of the service. Leaders often appear in the Indian papers on the subject, but as the chance of their being seen by those in authority at home is almost nil, I write in the hope that you will kindly publish this communication, and thus attract the notice of those who have the power to help us."

POSITION OF REGIMENTAL MAJORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Six years ago, after very long service, all spent in one battalion, I reached the respectable position of senior captain and brevet major, and if no reorganisation of the regimental ranks had taken place on July 1, 1881, I should have been promoted to a regimental majority a few months after that date. The monster gazette of the above-mentioned date turned me into a mud-major, that is my rank at present, and I see no prospect of promotion to lieutenant-colonel for some years to come. I am many years senior in the service to "Disgusted Mud-Major," but have to undergo all the miseries that he so accurately describes. The position of those "Mud-Majors" who were senior captains of their battalions on July 1, 1881, is intolerable, and for very pity's sake appeals for relief at the hands of the new Secretary of State for War. My company purchase-money is still retained by the State, and I cannot bring myself to think that it is just, that after my service I should have inflicted on me those subaltern duties that my money was paid, in due course, to relieve me from. The organisers could not have had much practical knowledge of regimental detail, or they never would have hatched such a ridiculous rank. It is possible that they at one time had running through their brains the adoption of the four-large-company-per-battalion system, after the Continental model, but in consequence of divided opinion, they at the eleventh hour agreed to a compromise, which would have the merit of saving enormous sums for compulsory retirements. If this is so, then, contrasting great things with small, they have again undertaken to perform the tragedy of *Hamlet*, omitting the character of the Prince of Denmark, for in one case they have adopted the short service without any sort of compulsory enlistment for its basis, and in the other they have appointed four field-officers to each battalion, without making the company the independent unit, which it is abroad, or giving those officers any regimental field functions to perform. The plain English of the change is that the old junior major has been suppressed, and the senior captain mounted. I also am intensely disgusted, and consider that I should be relieved of my company.—I am, &c.,

RUNNING MAJOR.

SIR,—Allow me, through your columns, to confirm the unsatisfactory state of things as detailed by "Mud-Major" and "Muddier Major." No position could be more unpleasant than ours is, and I consider that our principal annoyances are entirely caused through the jealousy of colonels, and the bad spirit in which they construe the Queen's Regulations, which the authorities give them the power to do by the loosely-written para. 17, sec. 7, which says that "Majors of Cavalry and Infantry who attain that rank on and after July 1, 1881, will command troops or companies, and will perform all regimental duties as captains, &c." The original intention of this paragraph, I have no doubt, meant the regular duties of captains, such as court-martial Boards and captain of the week, and not the duties which captains are now forced to do by colonels, in common with subalterns, such as orderly officer of the day, marching parties to church or chapel, &c., and which colonels well know are not "captain's duties," according to the spirit of the Queen's Regulations or the custom of the service, until a very recent date. I am theoretically supposed to be commanding at a depôt, but my duties are performed on the same roster with the youngest subaltern. I have no authority over the depôt, except the ordinary command of my company of ten or twenty men, and the subalterns or captain are not even expected to have the courtesy to inform me, when applying for any kind of leave to the colonel. As for the social part of the question, it is amusing to see the compromise which our juniors make between keeping within the letter of the law and showing us their idea of our rank. You are occasionally called "Major," generally when you first know a man; but after a little, when you have probably been asked several times to exchange duties with most of the subalterns, you are called "Smith," and the ice having been broken, the "major" has gone, to return no more, unless, indeed, you pull up the offender when, from the colonel down to the last-joined subaltern, you are looked upon then as the "offender" yourself. As I think it a useless labour to expose a grievance without suggesting a remedy, I now do so, and that is to ask the authorities to cancel that paragraph of the Queen's Regulations which allows commanding officers to degrade our rank as they do; and instead to specify the duties to which majors of July 1, 1881, and subsequently, are liable when serving regimentally.—I am, &c.,

FALSE POSITION.

RELATIVE RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have this moment read in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of June 16 that Warrant officers of the Army have been assigned a superior relative rank to the far older established and well-tried Warrant officers of the sister service. I think I may safely say that I have the whole Navy on my side in protesting against any such arrangement. Warrant rank is the highest which a seaman can attain, and the highest to which he can aspire. That alone should be a sufficient reason for not giving a rank in the Army—which will often be only a stepping-stone to a commission—a higher status than Naval Warrant rank. I know Naval Warrant officers well, and I know their value, and I look upon it as almost tantamount to an insult to the Naval service that such a General Order should be promulgated. If it has been done with the consent of the Admiralty, all I have to say is, "the sooner we get a more capable Board to administer Naval matters, the better." I trust this slight will be removed from the Navy.—I am, &c.,

NAVAL ESPRIT DE CORPS.

[Most unfortunately, "Naval esprit de corps" has been found to be at best but "a rope of sand" whenever any strain has been put upon it, and that is the reason why the authorities care so little about wounding the feelings of those who serve their country so loyally in the Navy.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

THE ALDERSHOT ATHLETIC MEETING.

This meeting took place on Wednesday and Thursday, and thanks to the careful management of Lieut.-Col. Cleather, D.A.Q.M.G., was an undoubted success. In the tug-of-war, the Royal Horse Artillery pulled over the 84th Regt.; the Royal Marine Artillery pulled over the Royal Artillery, Aldershot; the 85th Light Infantry pulled over the Plymouth Division, R.M.L.I. Final: Royal Horse Artillery pulled over the 85th; Royal Marine Artillery pulled over the Royal Horse Artillery, and won. In the 100 yards' flat race for officers, Lieut. Bolton, 62nd, came in first, and Lieut. Woodyatt, 39th, second. In the ¼-mile flat race for officers, Lieut. Bolton, 62nd, again took first place, with Lieut. Woodyatt, 39th, second. In the 1-mile flat race for officers, Lieut. Molony, 19th, took first place, and Lieut. the Hon. E. B. L. Stopford, 87th, second. In the mounted competition, sword *v.* sword, Troop Serjt.-Major Short, 4th Hussars, came in first, and Serjt.-Instructor in Fencing Maxted, 15th Hussars, second. In the 120 yards' hurdle-race for officers, Lieut. Carruthers, 11th, came in first, with Lieut. Bolton, 62nd, second. In the 100 yards' flat race for officers of over 20 years' service, Qrmr. Keeble, 31st, ran first, and Major Savile, 18th, second. The polo race was won by Lieut. Wogan-Browne's, 3rd Hussars, Gladys. The mounted competition for officers was won by Rdgmr. Stevens, R.A. In tent-pegging for officers, Major West, R.A., took the honours; and in the same competition for non-commissioned officers, Lance-Corpl. Earson, Military Mounted Police, came in first, and Corpl. Longsborough, Riding Establishment, R.A., second. The lemon-cutting competition for officers was won by Major West, R.A. Lady Lysons presented the prizes at the close of the meeting.

The *Daily News* says there is no foundation for the statement that the Duke of Cambridge has resigned, or is about to resign, the office of Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. W. Harding writes from Upcott House:—"Having seen in your issue of the 23rd inst. a list of some of the surviving officers who were present at the battle of Waterloo, fought June 18, 1815, some of whom 'still draw pensions from the war funds,' and as 'W. Harding, 5th Foot,' is mentioned as appearing in *Hart*, I think it right to observe that I was not at the battle of Waterloo. This mistake may have arisen from my brother, R. Harding, Royal Horse Artillery, having been present on that memorable occasion, and I am still in possession of his medal. He died some years since, and I may further observe that I never received any Government pension in my life."

Mr. E. J. Physick, sculptor, has this week completed the erection of the memorial to the late Com. Wyatt Rawson, R.N., who fell at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, in the Garrison Church, Portsmouth. The memorial has been raised as a token of affection and esteem by Lord Wolseley and the members of his personal Staff.

A large number of unarmoured ships, condemned as of no further use as ships-of-war, are about to be removed from the list of the Royal Navy. The Galatea, the frigate at one time commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, is being broken up at Chatham; the Royal Albert, the Carnatic, the Hunter, the Salamander, the Ringdove, the Thrasher, and the Spiteful, are to be sold out of the service.

"A Retired Officer" writes:—"I shall be glad if you will bring to the notice of the authorities the marked injustice which is shown to Purchase ensigns at present in her Majesty's service when Purchase was done away with in the Army in 1871. These ensigns, who had passed the qualifying examination, but still were called upon to purchase their ensigncies for £450, were then serving (the number was not large), but as the rank of ensign was done away with they were given the rank of lieutenants to put them on a footing with the non-purchase lieutenants then joining the service. Well, in justice, these young officers should have received back their purchase-money, as they derived no benefit from it, and received the same pay as the non-purchase officer; but no, their £450 was kept by the Government, for which sum they receive no interest or no benefit whatever; if they die or are killed in action, their parents or family receive nothing. It would take a very small sum to clear off these officers' claims, and would be an act of justice to the service. If you will give this letter a place in your valuable journal, you will oblige an old officer who served in the good old days of purchase and long service in the ranks, and passed through hard service and sickly seasons."

Some experiments recently made in Portchester Creek demonstrated, somewhat to the surprise of most Naval men, that a steam-launch or pinnace will suffer no ill-effects to her machinery from the shock of the explosion of 250 lb. of gun-cotton, at a lateral distance of 50 feet from the boat's side, and submerged 30 feet. Perhaps the comparatively small weight of such a craft may account in some measure for her immunity from injury.

"Extra First" writes from India:—"With reference to the last long-needed General Order on this subject, it is curious that the reforms therein contained follow almost in their sequence the suggestions given in a lengthy communication which appeared in your columns of Aug. 13, 1881. But whilst abolishing musketry instructors, and thus giving the immediate instruction of the men to the captain of a company, out of whose hands it was before taken, simply because an officer was proficient in the preparation of most elaborate returns, would it not be an appropriate sequel to abolish, as regards officers in European regiments serving in India, the compulsory examination in Hindustani required before they can fill a musketry Staff appointment? This qualification can never add one point to the average shooting of a brigade, and officers are excluded from holding these appointments who have made musketry a speciality, and who take a keen interest in this important branch of a soldier's training."

The Army.

6th Dragoons. A correspondent writes from Pietermaritzburg:—"There was a rumour that the Imperial Government had made a grant of money for the purpose of erecting married quarters for the 1st Batn. Welsh Regt. and 6th Dragoons. We have waited day after day, week after week, and month after month, and no site has been selected for the purpose and no material collected. And now another rumour has taken its place, to the effect that the Imperial Government had suddenly recalled the grant of money. Why are the married men of these gallant regiments to be punished more than other regiments in H.M.'s service? Have they done anything wrong, that they should be separated from their wives and little ones, for over two years? Are the Government awaiting for another outbreak? If such is the case, why do they not let us have it at once, and be done with it, for this suspense is even worse than death? We have been kept alive by the hope that we should soon see our dear children and wives. But we have hoped, till hope is dead; and those who have been good soldiers have become disgusted with the service. They know the first duty of a soldier is obedience, but are disgusted with the reward obedience brings, viz., 'punishment.'"

11th Hussars. Mr. C. H. Currey, late of the regiment, died at Lismore Castle, Ireland, on the 16th inst., aged 36 years.

15th Hussars. The death has been reported of Major J. Mann, who was for many years Adjt. He joined the ranks in 1857, and retired on a half-pay captaincy in August, 1876.

18th Hussars. The regiment will proceed shortly to the Curragh. Lieut. Miles is about to retire.

19th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Coghill, C.B., has arrived home from Egypt on sick leave.

20th Hussars. Capt. and Adjt. Courtenay is suffering from an attack of scarlet-fever. This officer volunteered for service in Zululand, and was shut up in Ekowe till the garrison was relieved. Capt. Irwin has succeed Capt. Hernam, 18th Hussars, as Superintendent of Gymnasia at Canterbury.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Gen. Sir Edward Sabine, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant, has died at Richmond, at the advanced age of 94 years. He was born Oct. 14, 1788, his father being a member of an ancient Italian family which settled long since in England. At the age of 15 Edward Sabine became 2nd lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and 11 years later, as captain in that service, he took part in the second war with the United States, commanding the batteries at the siege of Fort Erie, on the Niagara frontier. He first became known as a skilful student of physical science, and a careful and accurate observer, through the part which he took in the explorations conducted by Ross and Parry in the Arctic Seas in 1818 and 1819. It was through these voyages that the attention of the scientific world was first properly directed to the importance of a systematic observation, in many widely-separated regions, of the peculiar phenomena of magnetic action. He accordingly undertook in 1821 a series of voyages over regions extending from the polar circle to the equator, accumulating a vast array of facts not only regarding terrestrial magnetism, but also with respect to the oscillation of the pendulum in different latitudes. The results of these researches were published in 1825, and they at once brought him into a prominent position in the scientific world. He was elected in 1827 secretary of the Royal Society, and discharged the duties of that office until 1830, when he was sent on military service to Ireland. He was one of the earliest members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and at the meeting held in 1852 at Belfast he was its president. In 1836, 1837, and 1838 Gen. Sabine published some valuable reports on magnetic forces. In 1848, Herr Schwabe, of Dessau, announced, to the surprise of the astronomical world, that the spots on the sun wax and wane in frequency in a period of about ten and a half years. Shortly after the publication of this discovery, Gen. Sabine conceived as the result of his researches that the magnetic variations on the earth were intimately associated with the disturbances which take place in the solar atmosphere. The idea was at first scouted, even Humboldt openly ridiculing it; but a careful examination of the two series of changes sufficed to prove that the association suggested by Gen. Sabine actually exists. While thus studying annual variations, Gen. Sabine detected a monthly variation, and he was able before long to announce confidently that the moon, minute as she is, and relatively insignificant in the solar system, yet exerts magnetic influences on the earth which can be estimated and measured in our observatories. Gen. Sabine was elected President of the Royal Society in 1861, and held this office until the autumn of 1870, when ill-health compelled him to resign it. He was created a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1869, in recognition of his scientific discoveries. He married, in 1826, Elizabeth Juliana, daughter of Mr. W. Leeves. She died in 1879. He has left no issue.

Major-Gen. H. P. Christie, Col. on the Retired Full-Pay List, died at Cheltenham on the 23rd inst., aged 66 years. The deceased joined the Army Dec. 18, 1835; became lieut., June 11, 1838; capt., April 1, 1846; lieut.-col., June 14, 1856; col., June 14, 1861; and retired with the hon. rank of major-gen., July 6, 1867.

Capt. H. W. Ind goes up for the entrance examination to the Staff College.

Lieut. W. E. Brereton, 4th Brig., has applied to resign his commission.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The case of Major Firebrace, R.E., recently discussed in the House of Commons, has considerable interest for Indian officers. Major Firebrace, who is Under-Secretary of the Railway Branch of the P.W.D., is now at home on furlough. Instead of taking his furlough as a holiday, he has accepted the post of secretary to an Indian railway, and the question Mr. Carbutt put was whether an Indian officer at home on furlough should accept employment from a private company, the more particularly when, as in the present case, the interests of that company might clash with those of the Government whose servant the officer was. Mr. Cross, in reply, stated that in this particular case Major Firebrace was acting with the concurrence of the Government of India, and that, as a general rule, there was no objection to Indian officers, whether in civil or military employment, utilising their furlough by taking employment with private companies. This decision seems to settle what has long been a moot point amongst military men. It has been generally supposed that an officer on full pay was not at liberty to publicly take employment as secretary, or in any other capacity, to a trading company. Suppose, for instance, an officer on furlough were to appear in the London advertisements as 'Col. Blank, Secretary to the Bottled Porter Company,' or other mercantile association, would the Secretary of State for India approve? Possibly not, but the principle is the same in both cases, and we should not be surprised if the decision we have quoted led to results not altogether contemplated."

Scots Guards. The *Times* has the following obituary of Gen. Sir William Knollys, K.C.B., Colonel of the regiment, and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who died at his official residence in the House of Lords on Saturday afternoon shortly after 1 o'clock. Sir William was born on Aug. 1, 1797. He was the eldest son of the late Gen. William Knollys, who for many years held the title of Earl of Banbury, and in his early youth Sir William bore the title of Viscount Wallingford. He was educated at Harrow, and commenced his military career as a cadet at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. It was while he was undergoing his education there that the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, having decided against his father's claim to the title of Earl of Banbury, Sir William had to drop that which he had hitherto borne. The order-book of Sandhurst College contains the following note:—"Gentleman Cadet Viscount Wallingford will henceforth be designated as Gentleman Cadet Knollys;" and it was from the reading of this order on parade that Sir William first learnt that the House of Lords had decided against his father's claim to the title and estates of the earldom of Banbury. Sir William joined his father's old regiment, the Scots Fusilier Guards, and at once proceeded in company with a draft to the head-quarters of the regiment, then serving in Spain. Among those who accompanied him was Ensign Forster (late Gen. and Military Secretary at head-quarters), whose life was despaired of on the route from a supposed fatal swelling of the knee. During the peace which followed immediately after the sortie of Bayonne, he returned to England with his battalion, which, though not sent to take part in the Waterloo campaign, was despatched to Paris to reinforce the army of occupation there. On returning to England, he became adjutant of his battalion, which he subsequently commanded. In 1854, he was made Governor of Guernsey, and in 1855 he was appointed to the command of the division then forming at Aldershot, and under his supervision the camp there was organised. From April, 1861, to July, 1862, he was Vice-President of the Council of Military Education, and he resigned that appointment to enter the service of the Prince of Wales as his treasurer and controller of the household. In 1877 he received the appointment of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and he became Groom of the Stole of the Prince of Wales. A few days before he died he was gazetted, in succession to the late Lord Rokeby, Colonel of the Scots Guards, the regiment in which his father had served, and which he himself had entered 70 years before. The honour thus conferred upon him he highly appreciated, and, when it was offered to him, he is reported to have declared that he preferred it to the peerage which as a youth he had lost. The funeral took place in the new ground at Highgate Cemetery on Thursday. Among those present were H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Lord Colville, Sir John St. Aubyn, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Knollys (eldest son of deceased), Mr. F. Knollys, C.B., Mr. Cyprian Knollys, Major Knollys, and Mr. Frederick Knollys. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Canon Knollys, rector of Wrotham, Kent, and brother of the deceased. The Queen and the Princess of Wales sent some beautiful wreaths.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. The *Pioneer* says:—"Lieut.-Col. FitzRoy, 5th Fusiliers, now on leave to England, is not expected to return to this country; but should he not get posted to the 1st Batn., he, in all probability, will leave the service. The old 5th Fusiliers are, as regards promotion, the most unlucky corps in the Army. Col. FitzRoy is senior major, having held that rank since Jan., 1880; he, however, was a captain for 22 years out of nearly 29 years' service. He has also one year's service to count for Lucknow. Under present circumstances, Col. FitzRoy will not obtain his regimental lieutenant-colonelcy before May, 1885, when Col. Rowland completes his five years in command. Col. FitzRoy was in command at the fort at Allahabad when the Prince of Wales visited it, by whom he was condoned with for having had such ill-luck."

9th Norfolk Regiment. By late accounts from head-quarters, Morar, the 2nd Batn. was pulling through the hot season. The departure of Col. Daunt, C.B., for England, after an uninterrupted service of over 35 years in the 9th, was regretted by every individual in the battalion, and he is the last of the real old "Holy Boys,"—"ne'er shall we look upon his like again!" It is expected that Col. Daunt will be appointed to the command of the Yarmouth Brigade Depôt at an early date. We understand that Lieut. Percy, 2nd Batn., has been appointed acting D.A.Q.M.G. of the Gwalior command. Major W. B. Drinan, late of the regiment, died at Obel Street, S.W., on the 21st inst.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. A handsome tablet has been placed in Beverley Minster by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, in memory of their comrades who fell during the late campaign in Afghanistan.

25th King's Own Borderers. Capt. C. H. Layard, late of the regiment, died in London on the 25th inst., aged 45 years.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Capt. Atkinson has been appointed adjt. of the Bombay Rifle Volunteers.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. Lieut. Burnett arrived home from Malta on Monday in H.M.S. Himalaya.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. The recent restoration, by the Earl of Dartmouth, of the colours of the regiment, which were carried through the Peninsula Campaign, and were replaced on Feb. 13, 1839, by those now borne by it, which will soon be replaced, has suggested the idea of a meeting of all officers who have served in, or are now serving in, the regiment (and who may happen to be at home), to discuss the subject of placing these two sets of old colours in the cathedral of the county at Lichfield, with the permission of the dean and chapter; and also a memorial of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment who were killed in action, or have died of wounds or from other causes, on active service, during the periods of the Crimean Campaign, the Indian Mutiny Campaign, and the recent Egyptian Campaign. The subjects proposed to be discussed are:—1. Form of memorial. 2. Nomination of a committee to carry out the wishes of the meeting. The Committee of the Royal United Service Institution have kindly granted permission for the meeting to be held in their theatre on Tuesday, July 3, at 12 o'clock noon. All old officers are earnestly requested to attend, or, if unable to do so, to express their views on the proposed subjects to Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre, United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W., who will gladly receive them, and make them known to the meeting. Lieut. Heath arrived home from Malta on Monday in H.M.S. Himalaya.

41st Welsh Regiment. See 6th Dragoons.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Major Disney-Roebuck arrived home from Egypt on Monday in H.M.S. Himalaya.

51st King's Own Light Infantry. Col. Ball-Acton, C.B., is *en route* to Bareilly, to resume command. Lieut. Row is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 44th Bengal N.I., on probation.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. Lieut. Gordon is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 29th Bengal N.I., on probation.

67th Hampshire Regiment will, it is understood, proceed from Cannanore to Burmah next cold season.

73rd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Capt. Gunter has been granted an extension of his period of Staff service as garrison-instructor in India for two years.

75th Gordon Highlanders. Lieuts. Jennings-Bramly, Denne, and Millner-Wallnutt arrived home from Egypt on Monday in H.M.S. Himalaya.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Gatacre has rejoined his battalion at Rangoon. The regiment will probably proceed from Rangoon to Secunderabad before the hot weather of 1884, as it will have completed its three years' service in Burmah about next February.

81st Loyal North Lancashire. Major Batts, late of the regiment, died at Wortham Hall on the 23rd inst.

Rifle Brigade. The *Pioneer* says:—"Lieut.-Col. Lane, of the Rifle Brigade, who has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Lord A. Russell, who takes over command of the troops in Canada on the 24th inst., belongs to the battalion at present serving at Ferozepore; he will in due course be seconded, but the step will not go to one of the captains, his substantive rank being major, as Major Brownrigg, on the 1st prox., will revert on completion of his five years' tenure, and in all probability will be posted to this battalion, which was the one he left for Staff employ in 1878. Lieut.-Col. Lane served in the Zulu Campaign, for which he got a brevet majority, and for the Egyptian Expedition he received a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy and numerous decorations. Considering he only entered the service in 1867, he may be considered exceedingly lucky."

Medical Department. The death is announced as having occurred at Tenby, South Wales, of Inspector-Gen. S. Paynter, C.B., on the Half-pay List, and formerly of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade and the 13th Light Dragoons. Dr. Paynter served with the Rifle Brigade in the Kaffir War of 1846, being awarded a medal. He served also throughout the Crimean War, and acted as first-class staff surgeon in the 3rd and 4th Divisions during the siege and at the fall of Sebastopol. For his services in the campaign he was awarded a medal with four clasps, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath on May 20, 1871.

Pay Department. During the current month, three paymasters, having completed five years' service in that grade, have been promoted to the honorary rank of major in the Army. They are Major C. F. Carey, from June 3, 22 years' service, formerly served in the 54th Regt.; Major B. K. Whiteford, from June 11, 24 years' service, formerly of the 20th Regt.; and Major T. Bell, June 22, late of the 1st West India Regt., and prior to that he served with the 14th Regt. in the Crimea, and in the Ashanti War of 1873-4 (medal with clasp).

Veterinary Department. First-class Vet.-Surg. R. Poyser has been appointed to officiate as Inspecting Vet.-Surg. of the 2nd Circle in the Bengal Presidency, in succession to Inspecting Vet.-Surg. E. Batt, who has proceeded to England on two years' furlough.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Scottish Division, Royal Artillery. We are asked to publish the remarks of Col. Hope Johnstone, R.A., at the recent inspection:—"They had now come," he said, "to the end of their annual training and inspection, and therefore he wished to express to them his opinion regarding their behaviour and condition. As they all knew, he was at Easter Road yesterday (Thursday), from eleven o'clock till about half-past five o'clock in the afternoon. Their turn-out and training in marching order were very creditable indeed. As regards their arms, they were in excellent condition. He examined the arms of every man, and out of 400 odd he did not think there were two that he could legitimately find fault with. On Thursday afternoon, he inspected them in repository drill, gun drill, and machine drill. He tested as far as he possibly could the knowledge of each man, and he found there was hardly a single mistake in any case. What he wished to notice particularly was their great improvement this year in artillery work, which was their legitimate work. That, he considered, was greatly owing to their commanding officer, and to the fact of their having most of their time devoted to artillery work. It is all very well marching past and so on, but they must remember they were garrison artillery now, and what was required of them was skill in the service of the gun and in the mounting and dismounting of the same. The marching past of the regiment that day was excellent. Honestly and truly he thought it would have been a credit to any brigade of artillery. The manual and battalion drill was also very good. He had extreme pleasure in congratulating Col. Carter on the conduct of the whole brigade; it was very much better than last year. On Thursday he went over the defaulters' book of each battery, and he assured them it was with great trouble that he could find any entry bearing the date of 1883. The commanding officer had told him that there had only been one civil conviction."

Royal Irish Fusiliers. The sports of the 3rd Batn. (Armagh Militia) came off at Armagh on Saturday last. The weather was beautifully fine, and the ground was in capital order. Three large tents were erected on the grounds. The committee consisted of Lieut.-Col. Simpson, Capts. Lemon and Synnot, Lieut. Nicholson, and Qrmr. Druin. The judges were Capt. Lemon and Lieut. Segrave, and the starters were Capt. Synnot and Lieut. Bulfin. The most amusing event of the day was the donkey race, open to officers only, for a prize given by Lieut.-Col. Simpson. The mishaps from beginning to end of the course were numerous, but eventually Lieut. Kaye, who rode Edgar's Smasher, won, Lieut. Nicholson a good second, and the others nowhere. The prizes were distributed by Miss Stanley, assisted by Mrs. Cuming.

The next military competitive examination of lieutenants of Militia for commissions in the Line will be held on Sept. 19 and 20. Forty vacancies will be offered for competition.

The under-mentioned regiments will be dismissed, after training, to-day:—2nd Brig. Cinque Ports Division (Kent Artillery), at Dover; 2nd Brig. Scottish Division (Haddington, &c., Artillery), at Dunbar; 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, at Aberdeen; 7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, at Barnet; 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade, at Victoria Park; 5th Royal Fusiliers, at Hounslow; 3rd and 4th Batns. Royal Sussex, at Chichester; and 3rd Warwickshire, at Warwick.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal Staffordshire. Regimental Orders by Col. W. Bromley-Davenport:—Head-quarters, Lichfield, June 21, 1883.—I. The following Memorandum by Col. Lord Ralph D. Kerr, C.B., Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry, Northern District, is published for information:—The officer commanding Queen's Own Royal Staffordshire Yeomanry.—I cannot take leave of the Queen's Own Royal Staffordshire Yeomanry without expressing to Col. Bromley-Davenport, officers, and yeomen, the very great pleasure I have felt in making the acquaintance of so fine a regiment. To mention the points which I noticed with special satisfaction during my short visit:—1. The good and zealous spirit which, notwithstanding bad times, has induced so large a number of men to join the corps as recruits, a number far exceeding that of any other regiment I have visited. 2. The very superior quality of the horses, and the trouble taken to bring a thoroughly serviceable class of horse to the training. 3. The praiseworthy manner in which the saddlery is kept and fitted on the horses. 4. The manner in which the drill was performed, especially in the following points: Smartness in mounting and dismounting; attention in the ranks and absence of talking on parade, and the smartness of pace with which the manœuvres were generally executed. I was also much pleased at the turn-out of the regiment on foot parade, and the manner in which the marching and the sword and carbine exercises were carried out. The increasing interest which is yearly shown by the attendance at rifle-practice is worthy of much commendation, as is also the desire evinced by the yeomen to qualify themselves for promotion to the higher grades as non-commissioned officers. I wish to call the attention of the men to one point which mars the general smartness of their appearance in billets, viz., the practice which I noticed in some cases of appearing in the streets in mixed uniform, *i.e.*, wearing great-coats not of a regimental pattern. I trust that in future great attention will be paid in this respect to soldierly bearing in quarters as well as in the field. I must congratulate both officers and men on the manner in which the Queen's Own Royal Staffordshire Yeomanry have maintained the high character they have always held, and on the steady advance which they are making in military progress. I look forward with pleasure in renewing my acquaintance with the Queen's Own Royal Staffordshire Yeomanry under more favourable circumstances as to weather next year.—(Signed,) R. D. Kerr, Col., Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry, Lichfield, June 16, 1883. II. Col. Bromley-Davenport, in commenting on the remarks of the Inspecting Officer, wishes to congratulate the regiment on the high praise which they contain. This result could not have been obtained if officers and men of all ranks had not given thorough attention and hard work to their troop drills before assembly at Lichfield, where their behaviour in the field, silence in the ranks, orderly conduct in quarters, and soldier-like appearance, both mounted and dismounted, gave Col. Davenport the greatest satisfaction. The regiment was even better mounted than last year, and the drill was performed, in spite of the disadvantage of many new formations being required and a large number of recruits in the ranks, with a steadiness which Col. Davenport cannot regard without surprise, when he considers that three days is practically all the time at his disposal to prepare the regiment for the inspection of the reviewing officer. Col. Davenport has no doubt that officers and men, while dwelling with satisfaction on the highly gratifying expressions of praise contained in Lord R. D. Kerr's memorandum, will also duly mark and bear in mind that point where he considers improvement to be necessary, and that next year even this cause of very modified censure will be removed. Col. Davenport is extremely pleased at the large number of recruits who have joined since last training, and at the manner in which they have acquitted themselves in their first permanent duty service. He hopes, as he believes, that this accession to the regiment of young, active, and intelligent men will continue in the future. He must here state what the regiment knows very well, that the gratifying result of its late assembly at Lichfield is mainly attributable to the untiring zeal and ceaseless energy of the adjutant, Capt. Graves, to whom he here offers his congratulations and thanks, and also to the non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff, who are reported by Capt. Graves to have rendered him the most cheerful and efficient assistance. Col. Davenport deeply regrets that the rain, otherwise so especially grateful to the members of the regiment, should have occurred on the review day, as, although the inspecting officer was fortunately able to obtain a sufficient insight into the capabilities of the regiment on the previous day to justify the praise which he has conferred, Col. Davenport has no doubt that if it had been able to march past and perform its manœuvres on the Heath, as usual, Lord R. D. Kerr's favourable estimate of the regiment, which also would have been communicated from his own lips, instead of through this order, would have been much increased. Col. Davenport wishes to thank every man in the regiment for his behaviour while on permanent duty, and to express his own great pleasure and pride at having the honour to command so fine a body of men. III. The commanding officer is aware that the men were 'standing to' ready to turn out at a moment's notice on June 15, and that, therefore, the regimental capes were on the saddles. Men may, however, obtain a second cape (new) from regimental stores for 16s., and this being permitted, no excuse will be admissible in future for any deviation whatever from dress and equipment of regimental pattern. IV. Troop serjeant-majors will send in, as soon as possible, the names in full of the best shots in their respective troops, who are willing to compete at Wimbledon.—By order, Frank Graves (capt.), Adjt. Queen's Own Royal Yeomanry."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

3rd Middlesex Artillery. Col. Finch, R.A., inspected this fine brigade on the parade-ground of Wellington Barracks on Saturday. Eight hundred and fifteen of all ranks were present, under Lieut.-Col. Lord Truro, and there were two siege batteries on the ground fully horsed and equipped. Col. Finch intimated to Lord Truro that he would be enabled to make a favourable report to the War Office.

1st London Engineers. The camp of instruction at Hendon was the scene of the official inspection of this regiment last Saturday evening, when 574 of all ranks out of 600 were present, under Lieut.-Col. Drew. Col. Hart, V.C., R.E., the inspecting officer, spoke approvingly of the drill, but had to refer to the excessive talking in the ranks and the occasional want of proper attention to orders. We hope that Col. Drew is not sacrificing quality for quantity.

Liverpool Rifle Brigade. Col. H. J. Bell, Warrington District, inspected this battalion at Sefton Park last Saturday. Lieut.-Col. Crosbie was in command, and the number of all ranks on parade was 885. At the close of the drill, Col. Bell expressed his satisfaction with the muster, drill, and smart and soldierly appearance of the regiment.

3rd Manchester Rifles were officially inspected on the Salford Racecourse on Saturday last by Col. Vacher, commanding 20th Regimental District, the parade state showing 916 of all ranks. Col. Vacher at the close of the work spoke approvingly of the turn-out and drill, and said, with respect to the muster, that it carried his memory back to the days of the Crimea. They did not see such battalions in the Line now, and had to look for them in the Volunteer Service.

1st Lincolnshire Rifles. This battalion, nearly 1,000 strong, went into camp last Saturday, and was inspected yesterday.

London Rifle Brigade. The Duke of Cambridge, hon. col., who was accompanied by Gens. Higginson, Elkington, and Dillon, and other officers, inspected the regiment in Hyde Park last Saturday evening. The battalion stood in ten good companies, the field state showing an attendance of 630 of all ranks. Lieut.-Col. Lord E. Pelham Clinton was in command. At the close of the movements, the Duke of Cambridge spoke approvingly of the smart turn-out, but said he thought he had seen the battalion drill better.

3rd London Rifles. Saturday last was a red-letter day in the history of this battalion, which, 1,035 strong, in 12 broad companies of 34 files, under Lieut.-Col. Laurie, was inspected on the Horse Guards' Parade by Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, honorary colonel. This is, we believe, the largest muster which has been witnessed in the Home District since the early days of the organisation. The parade-ground is too limited for the movements of so large a number of men, but Col. Laurie's fine command overcame the difficulties, and passed a most satisfactory inspection, Lord Napier of Magdala (who was accompanied by Col. Davies, Grenadier Guards), saying at the close that the drill was good; and it was evident that officers and men knew their work. He congratulated Col. Laurie and the officers on having brought the regiment to its present efficient condition, and said he was very proud of being their honorary colonel.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) Rifles. This excellent battalion was inspected last Saturday evening, in Hyde Park, by Col. Moncrieff, Scots Guards. Under Lieut.-Col. Bushby, the regiment stood in 12 good companies, the total on parade being about 800. The inspecting officer complimented Col. Bushby on the fine turn-out and drill.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) Rifles. Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B., inspected the battalion last Saturday, on the Horse Guards' Parade, where Gen. Sir M. M. Munro (hon. colonel), Col. Sir W. Humphrey, Mr. Justice Keating, and a large gathering of the Bench and Bar were assembled. Lieut.-Col. Bulwer's command is not a large one—barely 300 officers and men were on parade—but there could be no question about the quality, and the drill was in all respects excellent.

15th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) Rifles. Col. Smith, Grenadier Guards, inspected the battalion last Saturday in Battersea, when 669 of all ranks were on parade, as against 793 last year. Lieut.-Col. Kennard was in command. At the close of a long and searching inspection, the inspecting officer said the results were very gratifying to him, and he would be enabled to make a favourable report.

19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles. Col. Smith Richards had the gratification of seeing his smart battalion through another successful official inspection on Saturday last, when 887 of all ranks were on parade in the grounds of the Foundling Hospital, as against 875 last year. The present strength of the battalion is 960. Col. Fitzroy, Coldstream Guards, was the inspecting officer.

1st West York Rifles. The battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Yorke, commenced its eight days' encampment at Redcar last Saturday.

3rd West York Rifles. This battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Hirst, C.B., returned to Bradford last Saturday after a week's encampment at Harrogate. Before leaving it was inspected by Col. Chichester, C.B.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, went into camp on Ripon Racecourse last Saturday, Lieut.-Col. Sir W. C. Horsley is in command. The battalion was inspected yesterday and returns home to-day.

The following regiments in the Home District are ordered for inspection to-night:—12th Middlesex (Civil Service) and 25th Middlesex (Bank of England) Rifles in camp in the Old Deer Park, Richmond; 2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, Hyde Park; 22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers), Hyde Park; St. George's Rifles, Hyde Park; 4th Volunteer Battalion, Queen's Royal West Surrey, Lambeth Palace grounds; and Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, Hyde Park. Col. Hart, V.C., R.E., will hold a brigade drill in Regent's Park of the 1st Middlesex, 1st London, and East London Engineers.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., presided at the Staff College annual dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 21st inst. The guests on the occasion were Gen. Lord Wolseley, G.C.B. (Adjutant-General); Lieut.-Gens. Sir R. C. H. Taylor, K.C.B., Sir C. P. B. Walker, K.C.B. (Director-General of Military Education), Sir A. J. Herbert, K.C.B. (Quartermaster-General), and Sir E. A. Whitmore, K.C.B., Military Secretary. The Staff College officers present were Gens. F. W. George and W. C. E. Napier; Lieut.-Gens. J. W. D'Oyly, J. A. Ewart, C.B., and Sir P. L. MacDougall, K.C.M.G.; Major-Gens. Hon. W. Feilding and Creagh Osborne, C.B. (Commandant Staff College); Cols. G. D. Barker, R. B. Hollinshead-Blundell, E. H. Clive, C. J. East, Colville Frankland, W. H. Goodenough, C.B., T. E. A. Hall, R. Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., F. D. Middleton, C.B., Hon. G. P. H. Villiers, and S. W. F. M. Wilson; Lieut.-Cols. G. G. Beazley, J. C. Fife-Cookson, H. D'O. Farrington, C. Grove, R. H. O'Grady Haly, H. Helsham Jones, E. J. Lugard, R. J. Maxwell, W. C. F. Molyneux, C. W. Murray, and C. E. Webber; Majors R. E. Allen, Hon. F. Eliot, L. H. Gregson, E. Gunter, A. C. Hamilton, T. P. Hughes, E. T. H. Hutton, W. C. James, M. N. G. Kane, H. M. Moorsom, L. M. Carmichael, S. E. Orr, S. C. Pratt, J. S. Rothwell, F. S. Tidy, and H. G. Miles; Capts. C. F. C. Beresford, G. H. Bullock, E. J. Courtenay, H. D. Dunlop, R. F. Johnson, G. McDonald, N. L. Walford, J. C. Barker, and H. H. Crookenden; Lieuts. F. W. Bromfield, A. E. Codrington, and H. de H. Haig. In addition to the usual toasts, the Duke of Cambridge proposed that of the General who had lately returned victorious from Egypt, Lord Wolseley. He was sure that all welcomed his safe return. Gen. Lord Wolseley briefly replied.

The Bombay reliefs are not yet announced, but it is believed that they will include the following changes:—16th Native Infantry, from Poona to Baroda; 26th, Baroda to Quetta; and 28th, Sattara to Poona. The 22nd move from Aden, and it is rumoured that the 4th will probably take their place.

The annual fête of the students of the Royal Military Asylum (Duke of York's School) will take place in the grounds at Chelsea on Thursday next, commencing at 1 o'clock. H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will inspect the school on the previous day at 11 o'clock.

A correspondent writes:—"In your number of the 23rd inst., you gave a list of the supposed survivors of the Duke of Wellington's Army who participated in the battle of Waterloo on June 18, 68 years ago. Will you kindly allow me to ask you to add to that list another name, that of Jeffrey Samuel Prendergast, Esq., at present residing at Melville, Blackrock, county Dublin. This gentleman was gazetted in February, 1814, to the 2nd Batn. '3rd Foot Guards' of that day. He was present with his battalion of Guards at the battle of Waterloo, and was granted the 'Waterloo medal,' which proud decoration he has now in his possession. He retired from the Brigade of Guards on June 25, 1825, as lieutenant and captain. Capt. Prendergast was junior in the brigade to the late Sir William Knollys, who died last week, and senior to the late Lord Rokeby, both old brother-officers of his. Capt. Prendergast, although of a very advanced age, is in the enjoyment of good health, and until recently lived in the county Tipperary, in which county he at one time possessed a large estate, which he fortunately sold prior to the recent agitation."

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[Patent No. 6,491, January 12, 1882.]
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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

In Trust, by Mrs. Oliphant, new edition (Longmans and Co.)—Eclecticism, Part 1 (Abbottabad, H. F. Corbyn).—Miss Standish, by A. E. N. Bewick, 3 vols. (F. V. White and Co.)—Vichy and its Therapeutical Resources, by Prosser James, M.D. (Baillière, Tindall, and Cox).—Magazines for July:—Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co.); The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); The United Service (Philadelphia, L. R. Hamersly and Co.); Self-Culture for All (Ward, Lock, and Co.); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SOLDIER'S FRIEND.—1. The application should be made to the commanding officer. 2. All depends upon circumstances.

Friday night's *Gazette* contains a list of Unclaimed Soldiers' Balances.

Several Naval and Military letters are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1883.

THERE has existed for some time past a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction not only in the Army, but among a large section of the public who take an interest in service matters, at the extent to which the cramming system is being carried. A young man, now-a-days, in order to secure a commission in the Army, has to set aside those pursuits which would best fit him for the profession to which he aspires, and to lay himself out for becoming a veritable bookworm. Unless he does this, there is no hope for him. And even after he has joined the service, the cramming must still go on. He may be ever so good a soldier, but unless he can scrape through successive examinations, each comprising a number of catch questions, there is no future before him. "The whole character of the service has undergone a change since the abolition of Purchase," we heard a War Office official contend a short time since. Indeed it has, and we confess that we do not think that the change has been for the better; so far at least as the system of promotion of officers is concerned. Whatever the arguments were against Purchase, under its baneful influences, as they were by some considered, the British Army was able to command the services of officers who invariably led their men to glory. The system was understood, and so long as it was in vogue, every young man gazetted to a commission knew pretty well what prospect he had of rising in his profession. If he was the happy possessor of money, he had a fair field before him; if he was a poor man, he only had to wait long enough, and, without spending anything himself, he was able to retire with a lump-sum sufficient to start him fairly in civil life. When Purchase was abolished, we were led to suppose that officers would be made happy and contented. But how does the new system work in practice? The *Gazette* of Tuesday last furnishes an example. In the 60th Rifles, Captain M. C. Boyle has been promoted to a majority. Major Boyle stood sixteenth on the list of Captains of his regiment. He has, consequently, made a jump over the heads of fifteen seniors. Thus we have all the evils of Purchase reintroduced, in an aggravated form. The case of Major Boyle must naturally create doubts in the minds of unprejudiced persons as to whether selection is, after all, an unmixed blessing. Here is a man who has been favoured, at the expense of fifteen of his brother-officers! He has been promoted because he has succeeded in passing the entrance examination to the Staff College. But what can be the feelings of the fifteen unfortunate seniors who have seen him suddenly pitchforked over their heads? The officers whom he has superseded, it may be presumed, have not qualified for promotion. We would like to know how many of them have been warned of their impending fate; and if they were made aware of the decision of the authorities, it would be satisfactory to know what opportunities were afforded them of qualifying. It seems to us that the new system opens the door to all manner of favouritism. It is alike an injustice to the officers of the Army and an injustice to the State. It does not necessarily follow that because a man is able to pass an examination which is purely theoretical, that that man is necessarily more fitted to command than one who has been unable to go through the ordeal to the satisfaction of his superiors. The superseded in this case may have laboured under disadvantages. They may have been on active or foreign service. They may have been most desirous of doing all that was expected of them, but the nature of their duties may have prevented them. Have any allowances been made? We cannot bring ourselves to believe that these fifteen officers could not have passed the ordeal, had time and opportunity been given them of doing so. If they could not, all we can say is that the Army, under the altered conditions of service, is in a more unsatisfactory state than we had anticipated. The subject is one that calls for serious consideration. If things are allowed to go on as they stand at present, if the case of Major Boyle is to be regarded as a precedent, parents will soon be induced to think twice ere they put their sons into a profession which is, to say the least of it, disappointing. The authorities have, no doubt, acted in perfectly good-faith. Yet, we cannot disguise the fact that to the Army at large the promotion announced in Tuesday's *Gazette* has created an uncomfortable impression that undue favour has been shown. There is no worse soldier, as a rule, than the theoretical Staff College man, the man who, like poor Captain Carey, of Zulu notoriety, is taught at the Staff College to do certain things under certain circumstances, and does them. These, however, are the men who are being encouraged now-a-days. In Captain Carey's case we always took the officer's part. We did so because we blamed the system under which the officer had been educated, not the man, who had proved himself to be a most gallant soldier on a previous occasion. But under our present "cram" system, there is reason to fear that theorists will become very common. We could point to several cases in which officers of undoubted ability have been passed over by men who, in a professional sense, are notoriously inefficient, only because the latter, being bookworms, have been able to "cram" for an examination which has not added to their military proficiency one little bit. We do not deny that there exists a necessity for some test to be established. Everybody must admit, however, that there must be something radically wrong in a system which enables a junior to take such a leap as Major Boyle has done, for no other reason than that he has shown himself able to go through the ordeal of a theoretical examination. If things go on in this way, the Army will soon be irretrievably ruined. We trust, therefore, that the subject may be taken up before it is too late.

Since the memorable *Gazette* of November 17, 1882, when Colonel Sir G. R. Greaves was selected for promotion over the heads of seven of his seniors, not a move has taken place in the lists of Cavalry and Infantry Generals, nor has a Colonel in those branches of the service been promoted. We give a list of the vacancies that have taken place on the Active List since November 17:—Generals Horsford, De Bathe, and Colborne have retired; Major-Generals Carey, Clifford, and Burnaby have died; Major-Generals Thomson, Lightfoot, Spurgin, Hawley, De Horsey, Tower, and Feilden have retired. Clause 20, II., of the Royal Warrant runs as follows:—"6. Of every three vacancies occurring among Generals which would give promotion to Lieutenant-Generals, the third shall be absorbed." Consequently, Lieutenant-Generals Taylor and Hardinge, and Major-Generals FitzWygram and Higginson, should ere this have been promoted, in succession to the three above-named full Generals. So much for the higher grades. The next paragraph says:—"The second vacancy in every two among General Officers remaining (on July 1, 1881) shall be absorbed, in so far as it would give promotion to a Colonel." It follows, therefore, that the following vacancies have, or should have, taken place in the list of Major-Generals, viz.:—By promotion due to Higginson and FitzWygram, 2; by deaths of Major-Generals, 3; by retirement of Major-Generals, 7; total, 12; promotions of Colonels consequently due, half, equal 6. We need not dwell upon the possible injustice done to the Colonels, whose promotion is retarded, in the matter of pay, and, in case of death, in the shape of pensions to their families; but we hope that the War Office and the Treasury will soon make up their minds to carry out the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 1882, and that the claims of the seven superseded Colonels will not be entirely lost sight of, though there are more pressing subjects which demand the attention of the Secretary of State for War.

We have reason to believe the Governorship of Jamaica has been offered to and declined by Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., R.E. The greatest exertions are being made by Mr. Childers to secure a post for his old compatriot.

As we anticipated, Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon G. Fleming, LL.D., has been appointed to succeed Mr. J. Collins, as Principal Veterinary-Surgeon of the Army, his name having appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*. Mr. Fleming is so well-known that we need scarcely refer to his qualifications for the position. It must be a source of no small satisfaction to Mr. Collins, on his retirement, to feel that the mantle he has worn for seven years with so much credit to himself, and such great advantage to the service, has fallen on the shoulders of so worthy a successor. Mr. Fleming did not seek the appointment. It was offered to him quite unsolicited on his part, in recognition of his long and devoted services in the interests of veterinary science. It rarely happens that any Department sees two such sound men as Messrs. Collins and Fleming following one another at it head, but when it does its members have reason to congratulate themselves on their good fortune. Mr. Fleming served for some years in the 3rd Hussars, was afterwards in the Royal Engineers, and more recently in the 2nd Life Guards, from which regiment, it may be remembered, the late Mr. Wilkinson was transferred to the appointment of Principal Veterinary-Surgeon.

A battalion of the Line at Aldershot are said to have turned out lately, for a General's inspection, four companies, of 16 files each—that is, 128 rank and file. The General is stated to have been so shocked at their weakness, that, after careful inquiry, and finding that they were "all present," he, like General Bombastes, ordered them, in the well-known words, to "Begone, brave army, and don't kick up a row!" There were so few of them that they had no heart for rows, but quietly and despondingly retired to their huts.

With reference to Part ii., Sec. 9, Field Exercise, as amended by G.O. 37 of 1881, it has been intimated that in future the supernumerary ranks, as well as the rear rank, will invariably "lock-up" when marching past.

The Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, has delegated the burden of interviewing Artillery officers who go to the Horse Guards on business to Colonel Geary, A.A.G. Officers of rank and personal friends of the Deputy-Adjutant-General can alone obtain direct access to Sir Charles Arbuthnot's presence. This arrangement is inconvenient to officers, who naturally prefer transacting their business direct with the head of the office, rather than through the medium of an irresponsible subordinate. The patience, tact, and good-feeling, however, with which Colonel Geary discharges this difficult duty, even when unreasonable demands are made upon his time, is testified to by all who call upon him at the Horse Guards.

It has been found necessary to call attention to Queen's Regulations, sec. 12, pars. 48 and 52, and to point out that ribbons or miniature medals are not to be worn by officers in full dress.

It is reported that the 10th Hussars, from India, will relieve the 19th Hussars in Egypt during the next season. It seems probable that arrangements will be made for all regiments going to or from India to remain a year in Egypt on their way,—for health reasons chiefly. The 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, whose link, the 71st, is also at home, does not expect to proceed to India till next year.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Gatacre, 77th Regiment, is the inventor of a new mess-tin, which has been sent to the Equipment Committee for trial. It is smaller than the regulation mess-tin, which is unnecessarily large and cumbersome.

The Permanent Committee on Dress, &c., have been very busy during this week at Aldershot, and will reassemble on Monday next, in the Prince Consort's Library, in the lecture-hall of which building there is ample room to carry out the necessary experiments. Changes have been recently made in the constitution of this committee, which is now composed as follows:—President — Colonel Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., A.Q.M.G. Members—Colonel Vincent, 3rd Hussars; Colonel Luck, C.B., 15th Hussars; Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, 26th Cameronians; Colonel Stevenson, 87th Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Magenis, R.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel Helsham Jones, R.E.; Assistant-Commissary-General Reeves, C.B.; and Surgeon-Major Gasteen.

Our new Deputy-Adjutant-General, who accompanied the Commander-in-Chief to Aldershot on the 21st inst., is not likely to overlook any small irregularities in dress, drill, &c. When Assistant-Adjutant-General at Aldershot, from 1874 to 1877, such matters as these had his special attention.

[Scene—Barracks at a Home Station. Time.—Last week.]

Lieut. B.—Colour-Serjt. C., the Colonel's orders about the vicinity of the barrack-rooms being kept clear of weeds are most peremptory; as there is no parade to-morrow, be good enough to turn out every available non-commissioned officer and man of the company at head-quarters, for weed-picking.

Colour-Serjt. C.—Very good, sir.

[Lieut. B., on proceeding the following morning to see how the weed-picking progresses, finds two serjeants, two corporals, and three privates, two of these being officers' servants in plain-clothes, picking weeds, and the colour-serjeant sweeping up with the broom.]

Colour-Serjt.—Every available man present, sir!

[Tableau.

The lax manner in which the Admiralty select transports in cases of emergency has been conclusively proved by the evidence brought forward in the Monarch Line arbitration case. As we recently reported, one witness did not consider the ships in question fit "to send a cat to sea in." The builders of the ships even admit that they were not constructed according to Lloyds' specification, and that strength had to be sacrificed to lightness for speed. The owners of the vessels, however, do not admit this plea, and have endeavoured to prove that the cause of the structural weakness of their ships was the fact that the price of iron went up immediately after the contract was signed with the builders. But with this dispute we have nothing to do. We merely desire to call attention to the fact that here is a case in which both the builders and the owners admit that the ships are structurally weak and unfit to encounter heavy weather. Nevertheless, these steamers were chartered by the Admiralty to convey thousands of our troops to Egypt; and, on the showing of the owners of these vessels and their witnesses, it is a great mercy that no catastrophe occurred, as certainly would have done, had they encountered heavy weather. Surely the Admiralty survey should be sufficiently strict to prevent the possibility of such unseaworthy craft being chartered.

The experimental trials of the Weldon range-finder, which have been going on at Aldershot for some months past, have been ordered to be continued by the Royal Artillery and Infantry for a further period of three months.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Stabb, 32nd Light Infantry, attended at Aldershot during the week to explain to the Equipment Committee the merits of a valise equipment, his invention. The trials are still proceeding, and equipments of all kinds are arriving fast and furious. A Lieutenant of Engineers is among the latest inventors. His equipment is said by the Scientific Corps to be the valise of the future. Can it be wondered at, under the circumstances, if the unfortunate members of this Committee wear a troubled look?

The Pall Mall authorities have recently ruled that in a garrison where there are two or more regiments having Paymasters attached, the Paymaster of one regiment may, in the event of the Paymaster of another regiment going on leave, undertake the duties of the absent Paymaster in addition to his own. They have also asserted, with that profound ignorance of the interior economy of the Army which is characteristic of the genuine War-Office clerk, that the difficulty experienced by officers of the Army Pay Department in obtaining leave is owing to their failure to assist one another in this way. Now, as a matter of fact, the Paymaster who is attached to a regiment is, for the time being, practically a member of the Regimental Staff, and as such, is under the orders of the commanding officer. "No man," we have it on the highest authority, "can serve two masters," and certainly no Paymaster can serve two commanding officers. The Pall Mall scribe has thus evolved from his inner consciousness a Paymaster whom he has endowed with supernatural powers, to be exercised with a view to save to the State the half-crown a day paid to the combatant officer deputed to act, when no officer of the Department is present at the station. To take away with the left hand that which the right hand giveth is entirely consonant with War-Office tradition, but to reproach the Paymaster for failing to do that which is beyond the power of man is simply ridiculous.

In recent Army Circulars, it appears that an officer of the Army Pay Department has unqualified right to retire after 25 years' service. However, on looking into the matter, it seems that he will then only get a reduced pension, and that a higher rate of pension, which he would have become entitled to on reaching, say, 30 years' service, is not to be allowed. We, therefore, caution our friends of the Pay Department lest they may be caught in the trap which has been prepared for them.

The Navy.

EGYPT MEDAL.

Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, Spring Gardens, June 27, 1883.

Notice is hereby given, that Medals for the operations in Egypt are ready for issue to the Masters of Transports employed in Egypt, in connection with those operations, between July 11 and Sept. 14, 1882. Application should be made, personally, or by letter, to the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, London, S.W. Production of certificates from the owners of Transports will be required.

ADMIRALTY, June 22, 1883.

Staff Surgeon Edward Julian Sharood, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of June 16, 1883.

ADMIRALTY, June 23, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surgeon William Edney has been placed on the Retired List from the 15th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

ADMIRALTY, June 26, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and November 29, 1879, Lieutenant Arthur Hill Ommanney Peter Lowe has been placed on the Retired List from the present date, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander from the same date.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Lieutenant John Robert Aylen has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 22nd inst.

ADMIRALTY, June 27, 1883.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Captain Harry Montgomerie Clements to be Brevet Major, under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of March 19, 1883 (June 23).

ADMIRALTY, June 29, 1883.

The following promotions have been made from this date:—

Commanders—Richard Evans, Edmund George Bourke, James Andrew Thomas Bruce, Henry Rose, and Pelham Aldrich, to be Captains in her Majesty's Fleet.

Lieutenants—Raymond Barron Needham, Herbert James Gilbert Garbett, Julian Alleyne Baker, Nathaniel Cotton, Lionel Fanshawe, George Augustus Giffard, Charles Lindsay, Francis Powell, and Arthur Barrow, to be Commanders in her Majesty's Fleet.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Henry Hand, to the Malabar.

Commander—George W. Hill, to the Linnet, vice Harris.

Lieutenants—Ernest F. Brickdale, to the Repulse, additional, for the Coastguard, vice Hayes; Charles S. Elliot, Francis E. Groube, and Frederick J. O. Plumer, to the Orontes.

Navigating Lieutenant—Walter S. Chambré, to the Pembroke, additional, for service in the Caroline.

Sub-Lieutenants—Arthur D. Ricardo, Claud A. W. Hamilton, and William H. Nicholson, to the Victoria and Albert

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Fleet Surgeon—Henry F. Norbury, C.B., to Plymouth Hospital, vice Edney.

Staff Surgeons—Alfred W. Whitley, to the Belleisle, vice Norbury; Robert Grant, to the Orontes.

Chief Engineers—George J. Weeks, to the Malabar; Lewis P. Lewis, to the Asia, additional, for service in the Crocodile; Samuel J. Bird, to the Nankin, for the Amphion; Henry D. Garwood, to the Orontes.

Surgeons—James T. W. S. Kellard, to Bermuda Hospital, vice Cox; George Bate, to the Ganges, vice Kellard.

Paymaster—C. H. Ceely, to the Nankin.

Assistant-Paymasters—H. A. Malaher, to the Malabar; W. S. Richardson, to the Orontes; G. T. Backwell, to the Duke of Wellington.

Engineers—Richard G. Willby and Josiah P. Thomas, to the Malabar; Robert Balcomb, to the Asia, additional, for service in the Crocodile; George Harding, to the Asia, additional, vice Whittaker; Thomas H. Harrup, to the Excellent, for service in the Kite, vice Harding; Richard H. Tregenna, to the Orontes; Cornelius Pitt, to the Euphrates, vice Graves; Joseph Organ, to the Indus, additional, vice Pitt; Samuel J. Robins, to the Indus, for the Albacore, vice Hulford; William Rabbidge, to the Asia, additional, vice Soper.

Assistant-Engineers—James Armstrong and Henry J. Oram, to the Malabar; William A. D. Whormby, Thomas Green, and David J. Bennett, to the Orontes.

Clerk—W. F. Horniman, to the Orontes.

Chief Gunner—William Sandercock, to the Pembroke (for service in Reserve, to superintend gunnery fittings of ships).

Gunners—George T. Baker, to the Duke of Wellington, for service in the Dwarf; George Frood, to the Cambridge, vice Neil; Theodore Bye, to the Hecla, complement incomplete; John W. S. Powell, to the Cambridge, vice Shea.

Boatswains—John Bradley, to the Pembroke, for the Caroline; Charles H. Chapman, to the Ganges, for the Sealark, vice Hammett; John A. Mahony, William Hurrell, Peter Bray, William Lyndon, William H. Hayman, and William Pyne, to the Orontes; James Steel, to the Pembroke (supernumerary).

Surgeon and Agent—Ogilvie Grant, M.B., to Inverness, vice Ross.

Algerine, Com. Arthur Fullerton, was at Cape Coast Castle up to June 1; would remain until relieved by Opal or Flirt. The Pioneer left on June 1 for Elmina to coal, and would leave on June 3 for Devonport, calling at Sierra Leone, St. Vincent, and Madeira. The Stork was at St. Paul de Loanda, and will remain until relieved by the Algerine at the end of June. The Bullfrog was expected at Cape Coast Castle on July 4. The Flirt was expected at Cape Coast Castle daily.

Audacious, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral George O. Willes, C.B., Commanding-in-Chief on the China station, was at Shanghai on June 28, and would remain in the Gulf of Pechili for the present, in daily communication with Shanghai.

Comus, Capt. East, was at Callao on May 24; she was to leave for Coquimbo about June 12, should affairs on the coast of Peru permit. The Constance was at Guayaquil on May 17; would leave for the coast of Peru when affairs at Guayaquil were sufficiently settled. The Kingfisher was visiting the Islands; she is expected to arrive at Coquimbo about the middle of July.

Eclipse, Capt. E. St. J. Garforth, was at Aden on June 13, her departure for England having been delayed on account of the Briton not leaving the Cape as early as was anticipated for Zanzibar. An afternoon dance was given on board on June 11, which was attended by Gen. and Mrs. Blair and the officers of the garrison, likewise the officers of the Italian man-of-war Cariadi.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the East Indies station, was at Trincomalee on June 28, and remains. The Eclipse was at Aden, but has been ordered home. The Osprey had been ordered to the Maldive Islands on June 29, to assist the s.s. Barnsley.

Firefly, Lieut. and Com. E. G. F. Law, was to leave St. Vincent for Devonport on June 28, to pay off.

Gannet, Com. E. G. Bourke, arrived at Devonport on June 27, and will proceed to Sheerness to pay off.

Lord Warden, Capt. Kennedy, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B., with the remaining ships of the Reserve Squadron in company, arrived at Heligoland on June 25, and left for Bergen on June 27.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., commanding-in-chief in the North America and West Indies station, was at Halifax up to June 15. The Mallard would proceed to Chaleur Bay on June 18. The Tenedos was at Halifax on June 18. The Flamingo left Bermuda for St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 2. The Foam left Halifax on May 31, for St. John's, Newfoundland. The Garnet was at St. Kitt's on May 30. The Dido, at Bermuda, would be docked on June 8. The Griffon was at Jamaica on June 9. The Fantôme was at Bermuda on May 26, and would be employed on Jamaica Division.

Raven, Lieut. and Com. Ross, arrived at St. Vincent on June 27, on passage to Australia.

Rocket, Lieut. and Com. V. B. Orlebar, was paid off in the steam basin at Sheerness Dockyard on Wednesday last, the crew being granted the usual leave of absence. She was away from England nine years, and was recommissioned at Esquimault on July 25, 1878. She is to be put in the Fourth Division of the Medway Steam Reserve.

Sapphire, Capt. A. G. Fullerton, arrived at Singapore on June 27.

Satellite, Capt. Theobald, arrived at St. Vincent on June 23, and was to leave on June 27 for the Pacific.

Thetis, Capt. A. C. Curtis, arrived at Devonport on June 27 to pay off.

Woodlark, Com. Nesham, was at Reshire on May 24; would proceed to Busreh on May 25, probably remain there about 21 days, returning to Bushire. The Arab was at Muscat on May 17, and would leave Muscat for Karachi about the end of May, returning to the Persian Gulf after having given leave to her crew. The Philomel was at Jask on May 17, cruising off Musendorn, visiting Lingah weekly for mails up to May 31; she would return thence to Muscat and Jask. The Eclipse was at Aden on June 11; she is under orders to return to Devonport at once, without waiting the arrival of the Briton.

The murky sky and drizzling rain which prevailed at Portsmouth on Thursday morning presented a dismal contrast with the bright display of bunting on the various ships in harbour. The dreary and deserted dockyard served to remind one of the six or seven thousand employés whose holiday was spoilt; while the barometer, as if in mockery of the disappointed pleasure-seekers, remained high and steady. The Polyphemus is still in No. 10 dock, and, judging by appearances, is likely to remain there, having a very substantial staging erected round her bows, and a steam engine set up in the bottom of the dock for her especial benefit. Some important alterations are being made in the arrangements for discharging the torpedoes in line with the keel, the submerged tube being converted into a sort of air-gun, so as to dispense with the use of the ordinary "impulse" from inboard. In the ship basin are the Hawk, Coastguard tender, and the new Fire Queen, formerly the yacht Candace, which latter having, as is usual in such cases, been pulled to pieces, is now being put together again. The unsuitability of this deep-draughted vessel for the purpose for which she was purchased may prove to be a not altogether unmixed evil, if, as seems not improbable, one experience of landing from her in Cowes Roads, in a small steam pinnace, with a strong ebb tide and a stiffish breeze, should prove enough for some of her Majesty's Ministers, and turn the scale in favour of resignation. The Alberta, afloat hard by in a covered dock, is resplendent in new gold and varnish, and looks like one of the models from Greenwich; the Enchantress is also in dock, for her annual overhaul. The old steam basin presents much the same appearance as it has done since the departure of the Canada, except that the worn-out old gunboat Skylark, under the crane, is apparently about to receive her new boilers at last. The multitudinous and intricate fittings of the Colossus make but slow progress, and the Edinburgh's turret-plates are still securely cleated on the upper deck, as during her passage from Pembroke. The Camperdown is at the busiest stage of her construction, and makes sensible progress. Is it by authority, we wonder, or merely a freak on the part of the draughtsman, that there appears in the working plan of this vessel a cabin appropriated to the "1st lieutenant"? There being a captain and commander as well, "No. 1" should, of course, by existing regulations, take his chance with the other "majors," according to date of commission. The Malabar and Crocodile are in the large basin, and are about, after the somewhat uncomfortable practice of late years, to change places, the crew of the latter returning to what was formerly their own vessel. This system of "hide-and-seek" with one crew to two ships must be very unsatisfactory to commanding officers, but it has undoubted advantages as regards economy. The Dreadnought is missing from her accustomed corner, having gone out to Spithead, for experiments with the torpedo nets designed by her late Staff Commander.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Arosa Bay, June 23, 1883.

The Squadron regatta was held last Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. It passed off very pleasantly and successfully. The first day was devoted to pulling races; there were eighteen events on the programme, including two for officers, in galleys and cutters. The first was won by the Northumberland, and the latter, which was for gun-room officers only, by the Minotaur. The Northumberland and Neptune carried off most of the prizes; the final race for all comers was won by the Neptune's barge. After the races, there was a tug-of-war, each ship being represented by her launch as she had pulled in the all-comers' race. The sides were east-country ships, Minotaur, Sultan, and Neptune, against west-country, Agincourt, Northumberland, and Achilles. It occasioned a great deal of fun, and resulted in a decided success for the west country. The next day, the 20th, we dressed ship and fired royal salutes at noon in honour of her Majesty's Accession, and the second part of the regatta, sailing races with service rigs, came off. Four mark boats were laid out, forming a nearly circular course of about four miles round, the single-banked boats going once round and the others twice. The Northumberland won the launch, pinnace, and skiff races; the Minotaur, those for single-banked boats and cutters over 28 ft.; the Sultan, that for cutters under 28 ft.; the Agincourt, life-boat cutters; and the Neptune scored a win with her dingey. On Thursday the Admiral's cup was sailed for, the mark boats were opened out a little, which made the course, going round twice, about ten miles. The boats were started at about half-past 1, in batches, according to their classes, the time allowance being given between the starts. The boats were all got away capitally without any hitch or accident, and as they ran down before the wind, with spinnakers and studsails of all sorts set, it was a very pretty sight. The cup was won by the Minotaur's cutter, sailed by Lieut. Farquhar, which came in a long way ahead of anything else. There was a very close run for second place. The Admiral's galley passed the winning-post only a few yards ahead of the Northumberland's launch, but they both had to concede a time allowance of two minutes to the Achilles' galley, which came up a little astern of them, and took second place by a few seconds. The two minutes was allowed by officers of and above the rank of lieutenant to sub-lieutenants and midshipmen, in addition to the allowance for class of boat. The fifth prize fell to the Achilles' cutter, and a consolation prize, equal in value to the second prize, was given to the Sultan's cutter, as she had been dismasted, through no fault of her own, at a time in the race when she was doing very well. On both the sailing days the weather was everything that could be desired; there was a nice working breeze and a smooth sea. The country about here is very picturesque; there are several trout streams, which are flogged most energetically from early morning till late in the evening. Several officers have made trips up to Santiago, about 25 miles by train, to see the celebrated old cathedral there. We leave this on Tuesday morning, the 26th, for Corcubion. Mails for the Channel Fleet, after June 28, should be addressed to the Post Office, Waterfall, Berehaven.

The following is a list of the successful candidates in order of merit who have obtained the first thirty-one places at a competition held on the 13th inst. and following days for cadetships in the Royal Navy:—Hood, Hon. Horace Lambert Alexander, 1,392; Coode, Charles Penrose Rushton, 1,351; Child, Herbert Alexander, 1,284; Keate, Robert Hudleston, 1,255; Luard, Herbert Du Cane, 1,253; Hickley, Mercer Allen, 1,246; Webb, Richard, 1,242; Blunt, William Frederic, 1,190; Macaulay, Arthur James Denman, 1,159; Hand, George Edward Basil, 1,143; Brand, Herbert George, 1,127; Forbes, Wyndham, 1,119; Watson, Algernon Charles Willis, 1,114; Nugent, Raymond Andrew, 1,090; Muntz, Ernest Lionel Caldwell, 1,088; Smith, Alan Wyldbore Bosworth, 1,086; Cummens, Charles Philip Cooke, 1,087; Jones, Alexander Keith, 1,054; Sterling, Robert, 1,049; Carvich, Wm. Henry Charles, 1,034; Richardson, Lawrence Hill, 1,026; Olivier, Sidney Richard, 1,055; Clifton, Cuthbert, 1,001; Chapman, Edward Stewart, 1,000; Kirk, George Alan, 990; Marshall, Herbert John Temple, 958; Boyle, Hon. Edward Spencer Harry, 936; De Satge, Oscar Valentin, 899; Bosanquet, Henry Theodore Augustus, 893; Tyrwhitt, Reginald Yorke, 883; Hewitt, Francis Wm. Russell, 842. The following candidate qualified for a service cadetship:—John Richard Le Hunte Ward, 662.

The officers of the Opal played the St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, Cricket Club a match on June 5. It was not to be expected that the team of a single corvette could beat the expert players, who had only a few days previously given the Eleven of the Channel Squadron such a thorough dressing-down, but the Opals showed rare good stuff, which ought to be worked up into an eleven able to hold its own against most of the clubs the Opal is likely to fall in with during her commission. The score at St. Vincent was:—Opal 45 and 58, St. Vincent C.C., 99 and 5 for one wicket down. The weather was all that could be desired during the stay of the Opal at St. Vincent. The trade-wind, blowing fresh and cool, was fallen in with 300 miles from the Islands, and was carried up to St. Vincent. The Alecto had to repair damages done to her machinery from "dry working" while being towed out, which was worse than could have happened from actual steaming, and it is feared her engines will give trouble.

The Leander arrived at Sheerness on Tuesday morning, under the command of Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, of the Pembroke, and left for Chatham Dockyard shortly after. She is a new vessel, and has been built for the Government by Messrs. Napier and Sons, of Glasgow. She is a double-screw, steel, second-class cruiser, and is to be ready for commission as soon as possible.

"Sapo Carbonis Detergens" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "Wright, Southwark," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

THE PACIFIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral Lyons, Commanding-in-Chief on the Pacific station, has comfortably established himself at Victoria, and it is not expected that the Swiftsure, flagship, will make a move from Esquimault until nigh the end of the year. The Sappho and Heroine have before this reached Esquimault, where they were due early in the month, and the Mutine has left for the southern division of the station. In February the Swiftsure visited the Galapagos Islands, where every sportsman on board landed in search of wild cattle. The torpedo lieutenant was the only lucky one among the lot. He shot a wild ass. No doubt the Vernon establishment will be glad to hear of the feat, and reserve a conspicuous place on board for the assinine trophies. At Honolulu an ex-Naval officer, Mr. George Jackson, was discovered acting as hydrographer to his Majesty King Kalakau. The position was not a very lucrative one. Mr. Jackson was dismissed the service for his conduct on board the Virago in 1868-69, in aiding and abetting Commander Bingham in turning that sloop into a small "hell afloat," the commander being superseded. During this cruise the Swiftsure proved herself to be a regular clipper for an ironclad, doing from 150 to 190 miles a day regularly in the trades, under sail alone. At Esquimault, Lieut. Lees, gunnery lieut., purchased a wreck! As old Jorrocks says somewhere,—"Some people can't help nodding at auctions." Lieut. Lees' nod has cost him a pretty penny. On that nod, the hull of the Southern Chief, as she lay on the rocks minus masts, spars, anchors, cables, and with not even a winch or capstan on board was knocked down to him for 500 dollars. At Esquimault there exists a "ring" for the purchase of wrecks. Annoyed at an outsider venturing to trespass on the preserves of the "ring," its members threw such impediments in the way of Lieut. Lees floating his old hulk, that he has had to abandon the task as a bad job, and towards the latter end of May he once more advertised the wreck for sale. The "ownership of the Southern Chief" will form a standing joke against Lieut. Lees for many a day to come, if we mistake not, to whom it must be by this time rather a sore subject, for we fancy he must have dropped dollars over the job. There was little news to be relied upon from Chili or Peru. No active operations have been carried on for a long time, as the Chilians are in possession of the whole Peruvian coast, with Callao and Lima to boot. They appear to be devoting themselves, writes our correspondent, to squeezing as much money as they possibly can out of the unfortunate Peruvians and others whose misfortune it is to be in the country. The excessive taxation imposed by the Chilians has ruined the coast trade. But how the the Chilians are to get out of the mess they are in is difficult to see. There was a rumour abroad that they were about to patch up a sort of peace with Peru. But even did they do so, how could they withdraw their troops from Peruvian territory? The departure of the last Chilian soldier from Lima would be the signal for a reign of anarchy and confusion, which would transform the whole country into a regular pandemonium. As already announced, the Mutine was at Honolulu during the coronation of King Kalakau, and as Com. Edwards was the senior Naval officer present, his sable Majesty conferred on that officer the Cross of the Order of Kalakau, raising Com. Edwards to the dignity of a Knight of the said Order. The action of the Admiralty in declining to permit Com. Edwards to accept this very questionable honour, which he could not well of himself decline, will be generally approved of throughout the service, and serve to teach his sable Majesty that even a crowned nigger is not considered quite good enough to decorate a British Naval officer.

Col. the Marquess of Londonderry presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the National Artillery Association, at the Royal United Service Institution. The report of the Council stated that the Secretary of State for War had sanctioned the opening of the Camp at Shoeburyness from Aug. 4 to 10 for the First, or Northern, Division, and from Aug. 11 to Aug. 17 for the Second, or Southern, Division; that a detachment of Canadian Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Col. MacDonald, First Provincial Brigade Field Artillery, with Major Short, Royal School of Gunnery, purposes attending the Camp; and that the Royal Marine Artillery may be represented by a selected detachment, to compete for the prizes offered to the Royal Artillery. The list of prizes has been augmented by the presentation of a challenge cup, valued £105, by Col. E. W. Harcourt, M.P., Vice-President of the Association.

Lord Wolseley will be entertained in the Rotundo, Dublin. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant will be present, and a number of distinguished military men, among them Sir Baker Russell and Sir Drury Lowe, will be guests of the committee.

LETTS'S POPULAR ATLAS is just now complete. The *Saturday Review*, May 12, 1883, says:—"We can honestly add that the unmounted edition (£2 2s) of Messrs. Letts's Atlas is beyond all question the cheapest full compendium of geographical information to be obtained, and the mounted form (£5) one of the most handsome."—Detailed Prospectus of LETTS, Limited, London Bridge, E.C.

MACHINE-GUN EXPERIMENTS AT ATHENS.

We have received a copy of the official report of the results obtained at Athens by a mixed Committee of Naval and Military officers appointed by the Greek Government to inquire into the relative merits of the Nordenfelt and Hotchkiss machine shell-guns and the Nordenfelt anti-torpedo boat-gun and mitrailleuse firing rifle calibre ammunition. The Committee appointed for this purpose consisted of MM. H. Petmezas, Colonel of Artillery (president); X. Manghinas, Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery; E. Stroumbos, Major of Artillery; and L. Kriesis and C. Sachtouris, Captains in the Greek Navy. The experiments took place at Athens in May and June, 1883, having, in fact, only been completed this month, and as the results must be interesting to our readers, we publish the following translation of the salient points in the report which has reached us, premising that the experiments were conducted much in the same manner as were those carried out in this country, at Shoeburyness and at Portsmouth. The first experiment was to ascertain the rapidity of fire of the Hotchkiss and Nordenfelt guns, which is thus reported:—

25 m/m Nordenfelt, 40 shots in 7½ sec., equal to 320 shots per min.
37 „ Hotchkiss, 10 „ 7½ „ „ 80 „

Several attempts were made with the Hotchkiss revolving cannon, but only once were ten consecutive shots fired in the above time without accident to or stoppage of the mechanism. On all other occasions a stoppage took place after six or seven shots had been fired. For precision with accuracy of aim, the Nordenfelt only was fired. This was also the case in the experiment for precision when rapidly changing the sight from one target to another. The next trial in which both guns competed was for precision under quick firing, at a range of 700 mètres:—

25 m/m Nordenfelt, 40 shots in 15 sec., 26 hit.
37 m/m Hotchkiss, 3 „ „ 15 „ none hit.
37 m/m Hotchkiss, 7 „ „ 15 „ none hit.

After firing the above rounds, a breakdown in the Hotchkiss mechanism effectually prevented further firing that day with the revolving cannon.

The penetration trials were made at a range of 200 mètres, against compound iron plates. 1. At right angles, thickness of plate 25 millimètres, with two plates in rear, each four millimètres thick. All the Nordenfelt projectiles struck the target, piercing the first two plates, the points penetrating the third. Of the Hotchkiss five shots fired, but three hit the target, none of them penetrating, making only indents six millimètres deep in the first plate. At an angle of 25° to the target, a compound iron plate, 12½ millimètres thick, the Nordenfelt gun fired 15 shots, of which 14 struck and pierced the plate. The Hotchkiss revolving cannon fired the same number of shell, of which number but three struck the target, but did not thoroughly pierce it. The Nordenfelt gun was then fired at a target composed of two plates, placed at an angle of 15° to the line of fire; the first plate 8 millimètres and the second 4 millimètres thick. The whole of the Nordenfelt steel bullets pierced both plates, making holes of from 15 to 20 centimètres in length. It was considered useless to fire the Hotchkiss revolving cannon at a target placed at such an acute angle. During these trials not a single hitch or accident whatever happened to the Nordenfelt gun, while constant breakdowns occurred in the mechanism of the Hotchkiss.

The Nordenfelt 5-barrel rifle-calibre mitrailleuse was then proceeded with, and it was ascertained that this gun could fire 600 rounds a minute. The accuracy of the fire was found to be very good, and superior to that of ordinary rifles. The new automatic scattering gear also worked well. At a range of 800 mètres the spread was found to be 150 ft., or about the length of front occupied by 50 men in line. The training-gear also gave a horizontal spread through an angle of 25°, and was found to give a spread of 1,200 ft. at a range of 500 mètres, thus covering an exposed front equal to 400 men in line. The transport of these guns being greatly facilitated by their lightness, and as facility of transport is a matter of primary importance in such arms, experiments were made in this respect, which proved how easily the Nordenfelt mitrailleuse can be transported, either on the backs of mules, or by men, as well as in its own landing carriage.

Experiments were next made with the Nordenfelt shell-gun of 37 millimètres calibre, by which it was ascertained that, the gun being relayed after each shot, 15 shells could be fired in 40 seconds. The trials for accuracy and precision gave five hits for five shells fixed at a range of 1,000 mètres, with a mean deviation of 65 centimètres. The model of the bow of a torpedo-boat was next used as a target, and against this, at a distance of 500 mètres, the model being made to advance, five shells were fired, each one striking the targets in such manner that the torpedo-boat would have been entirely destroyed. The penetration trial was somewhat severe. A target was formed of eight plates of compound iron armour; the first was 25 millimètres thick; the next three plates were each 12½ millimètres in thickness; the two succeeding plates were 8 millimètres; and the last two plates, 4 millimètres thick. This gave a total thickness of 86½ millimètres. The range was 200 mètres. Each shell fired by the Nordenfelt machine-gun struck and pierced the whole of the plates. In February last similar trials were made in the presence of his Excellency Mr. Triconpis, President of the Council and Minister of War, and of Mr. Rouffs, Minister of Marine, and on June 1 the experiments were continued in the presence of Count de Mony, Ambassador of France at the Greek Court, as also Vice-Admiral Krantz, senior officer in command of the French Squadron anchored at the Piræus, Rear-Admiral Aube, second-in-command, and of the senior officers of the squadron, who all expressed their great satisfaction in regard to the solidity, simplicity, and excellent firing of the mitrailleuse, anti-torpedo boat, and rapid shell-firing guns, on the Nordenfelt system, submitted for trial. The French officers expressed it as their deliberate opinion that the Nordenfelt shell-gun was far superior to the Hotchkiss revolving cannon in use in the French Navy, more especially when used to repel the attacks of torpedo-boats. The Committee have reported in favour of the general adoption of the Nordenfelt system of machine-guns as superior to the Hotchkiss, throughout the Greek services.

The ninth annual Portsmouth Rifle Meeting will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, July 3, 4, and 5, at Browndown, under the patronage of Admiral Hornby and H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The prizes number 150, amounting altogether to £350. The arrangements appear to be on the most complete scale, and several improvements have been made from year to year in this the oldest military rifle meeting. It is true the Aldershot Meeting is a larger one, for obvious reasons, but at Browndown practical competitions useful to the British soldier are more encouraged than at Aldershot, for the principles of attack and defence are exemplified at the former place under the practical and unwearying supervision of Major Creagh, the D.A.A.G. for the Southern District. Major Creagh has, both in India and since leaving the Hythe School of Musketry, laboured unceasingly to make the application of the principles of musketry to actual warfare less complicated than has hitherto been the case. Several of our most distinguished General officers have strongly expressed their approbation of Major Creagh's views, and the Foot Guards have actually commenced to carry them into practice. They may be briefly summed-up in the idea that musketry instruction and practice in field operations may be carried on simultaneously. It is to be hoped that the Browndown Rifle Meeting will be supported as it deserves, for it is sure to be a practically-conducted affair, and one at which both Regulars and Volunteers can obtain useful information.

The *Times* says:—"The Russian Minister of War has announced the reorganisation and reinforcement of the Engineer Corps of the Army. Until now there have been in all five brigades of Sappers, stationed in the military circles of St. Petersburg, Wilna, Warsaw, Kieff, and the Caucasus respectively. The results of the last war convinced the military authorities of the necessity of increasing this force. Four of the brigades were called to the seat of war, leaving only the Warsaw brigade at home to meet all possible emergencies. A new brigade is therefore to be formed in the Odessa district, to consist of three battalions of Sappers, one pontoon battalion, three telegraph parks, and one Engineer park. With this addition, the whole force of Engineers in European Russia will consist of 15 Sapper battalions instead of 12, eight pontoon battalions, 15 telegraph parks, with 975 versts of wire, five field Engineer parks, four mining companies, one galvanic company, four railway battalions, and two siege parks at the fortresses of Dünaburg and Kieff. The Sapper brigade of the Caucasus will have two Sapper battalions, one telegraph park, and one Engineer park. In war time European Russia will also have 30 instead of 16 reserve companies of Sappers for fortress and other duties, and four reserve battalions for repairing the losses in the ranks. The Caucasus will have four reserve companies."

MARRIAGES.

BEDFORD—BRYSON.—On the 21st inst., at St. Jude's, Southsea, by the Rev. J. S. Blake, Vicar, William Orlebar Bedford, Assistant-Paymaster, Royal Navy, second son of the late Vice-Admiral George Augustus Bedford, to Flora Annie, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Bryson, Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department.

DE BURGH-LAWSON—HERIOT.—On the 23rd inst., at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. Canon Carr, LL.D., Vicar of St. Helen's, Lancashire, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Viscount Molesworth, Rector of S. Petrock Minor, St. Issey, Cornwall, and the Rev. J. Harward J. Handcock, Vicar of Woodlands, near Sevenoaks, Sir Henry de Burgh-Lawson, Bart., of Gatherly Castle, Richmond, Yorkshire, to Fannie, widow of the Rev. George Heriot, of Fellow Hills, Berwickshire, Vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

LONGFIELD—PERCIVAL.—On the 28th inst., at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. B. Savory, Augustus Henry Longfield, Major, Norfolk Regiment, younger son of R. Longfield, Esq., of Longueville, Mallow, Co. Cork, to Florence Amy, younger daughter of the late R. N. Percival, Esq., of Sandbach, Cheshire.

ROGERS—SAUNDERS.—At St. Michael's Church, Stoke-Damerel, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. H. J. R. Rathbone, M.A., Richard James Rogers, Navigating-Lieutenant, R.N., to Elizabeth Jessie, only daughter of the late William McKenzie Saunders, M.D., R.N., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets (retired). No cards.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE SUPPLIED AT
BENETFINK & CO.'S
ELECTRO-PLATE, CUTLERY, and FURNISHING IRONMONGERY GALLERIES, which are the MOST SPACIOUS and COMMANDING in the WORLD, COVERING an AREA of OVER 60,000 SQUARE FEET.
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Advertisements.

PIERSHILL SOLDIERS' HOME for CAVALRY.

It is proposed to hold a BAZAAR in the MUSIC HALL, EDINBURGH,
In aid of the Home,
On the 11th and 12th JANUARY, 1884,
Under the Patronage of
Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Commander-in-Chief;
Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARNE, and H.R.H. the Duchess of CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARNE.

Further particulars, with List of Stallholders, will shortly be announced. Meantime, all are invited to interest themselves in this good work, and to endeavour to make the Bazaar a real success. Communications may be addressed to the SECRETARY, Piershill Soldiers' Home, Edinburgh.

£1,500 is REQUIRED for CONTEMPLATED ALTERATIONS and IMPROVEMENTS.

ADMIRALTY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
May 22, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill thirteen vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 13, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 9, for preliminary examination as their fitness for the Service.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

TO SUPERANNUATED SICK-BERTH STEWARDS or ARMY DISPENSERS.—DISPENSER WANTED, at once, in a General Practice. His duties will be to dispense and deliver medicines, and to take charge of the Surgery.—Apply to Messrs. WALTER and RAVEN, Surgeons, Broadstairs, Kent.

REQUIRED, for the NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE of CANADA, TWO CAVALRY DRILL INSTRUCTORS. Applicants must be under 35 years of age, and unmarried. Term of engagement, three years. Pay, 6s per diem, free kit, quarters, rations, fuel, and light.

Applications, accompanied by certificates as to character and proficiency, also medical certificate as to health, to be addressed to the COMPTROLLER, N.W. Mounted Police, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

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SUCCESSFUL.

	Votes.		Votes.
Miss E. M. Day	4729	Miss A. O. Sherlock	3857
G. L. Green	4356	M. L. A. D. Day	3829
E. C. E. Touch	4252	M. A. Huddleston	3623
A. B. Malone	4175	H. E. Balderston	3542

UNSUCCESSFUL.

	Votes.		Votes.
Miss E. F. H. C. Hedges	3246	Miss J. A. Churchill	1897
A. M. Campbell	2893	M. A. Mahon	1709
E. L. Wardell	2887	S. M. Oakes	1628
B. Orpen	2768	L. A. Lockyer	1575
J. K. Cotter	2235	W. M. F. Bradshaw	1484
F. H. Rickard	2088	C. A. Bennett	984
A. H. G. Desborough	1953	M. S. Emuss	942
		M. J. Whitcroft	915
		E. M. Ellis	127

Each donation of £5 5s entitles to one life vote, and each annual subscription of 10s 6d paid in advance entitles to one vote, at all elections during the year.

The NEXT ELECTION will take place on December 19th, 1883.

By order, G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22 Cockspur Street, S.W., June, 1883.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1883.

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The following stake is open to Hunters the property of, and ridden by, Officers of the Army or Navy on full or half pay:—

The Open Hunters' Flat Race of 5 sovs. each, 2 sovs. ft., with 50 sovs. added. 4 yrs. old, 11 st. 7 lbs.; 5 yrs., 12 st. 3 lbs.; 6 yrs. and aged, 12 st. 7 lbs. Winners of a race value 40 sovs, 7 lbs. extra; 70 sovs, 14 lbs. extra; 100 sovs., 21 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. The second to receive 10 sovs. out of the stakes. About 2 miles on the flat.

The following stake is open to Hunters the property of, and ridden by, Officers of the Army or Navy on full or half pay, or Officers of the Reserve Forces:—

The Open Hunters' Selling Hurdle Race Plate of 50 sovs. to the winner, and 10 sovs. to the second. 4 yrs. old, 12 st; 5 yrs., 12 st. 10 lbs.; 6 yrs. and aged, 13 st. The winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovs. If entered to be sold for 75 sovs., allowed 7 lbs.; if for 50 sovs., allowed 14 lbs. Entrance 3 sovs. About 2 miles, over 8 hurdles.

The other Stakes are confined to the Aldershot Division.

Entries close to the Hon. Sec., Lieutenant-Colonel Toogood, Aldershot Lodge, Aldershot, on July 16.

The whole of the entrance-money must accompany the entry.

All entrances and forfeits go to the fund.

Colours to be declared at time of entry. Any owner neglecting to declare, or jockey riding in wrong colours, to be fined 1 sov.

Three horses, the property of different owners, to start, or half the added money only will be given.

Winners of regimental races will not be penalised or excluded, unless specially mentioned in the conditions of the race.

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Mr. WOLFFRAM'S LIST of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES:—

Date and Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Total No. of Marks.
July, 1882.			
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L....	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W....	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26	Sandhurst	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34	Sandhurst	5239
Knight, W. C.	35	Sandhurst	5232
Langdale, P.	45	Sandhurst	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50	Woolwich	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54	Sandhurst	5048
Benett, H. V.	60	Sandhurst	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63	Sandhurst	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64	Sandhurst	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65	Sandhurst	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74	Sandhurst	4818
December, 1882.			
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickinson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5868
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston - Johnson, W. G.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Warrand, W. N. M.		Marine Infantry	4655
Burne, Knightley O.	1	Sandhurst	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

At the Preliminary Examination held in February, 1882, SIX out of SEVEN Candidates, and at the Preliminary Examination held in March, 1882, ALL FOUR CANDIDATES, sent up from the Manor House, were successful.

H. WOLFFRAM, the Manor House, Lee, S.E.

MILITIA MILITARY COMPETITIVE.—MILITIA OFFICERS are PREPARED for the above Examination at the "MANOR HOUSE, LEE, S.E." During the last three years, no less than THIRTY-EIGHT MILITIA OFFICERS passed into the Line from this Establishment. The Studies of the Officers are under the immediate supervision of Major J. L. NEEDHAM, P.S.C., R.M.A. A SPECIAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION OF EIGHT WEEKS' DURATION WILL BE GIVEN BY HIM to Candidates for the NEXT SEPTEMBER Examination, commencing on TUESDAY, JULY 10.—Apply to H. WOLFFRAM, the Manor House, Lee, S.E.

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PREPARATION for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—DALMHOR, CRIEFF, PERTHSHIRE.—Mr. W. E. FROST, for ten years of Trin. Coll., Glenalmond (three as Sub-Warden, seven as Master of the Junior School), will OPEN a PREPARATORY SCHOOL in CRIEFF, in SEPTEMBER next. Crieff is a well-known health-resort, and Dalmhor has special advantages for delicate or Indian boys.—Prospectus, list of references, &c., on application to W. E. FROST, Trin. Coll., Glenalmond, Perth.

ARMY PROMOTION EXAMINATION and MILITIA MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—OFFICERS of the ARMY and MILITIA PREPARED for the above Examinations ONLY, at the ARMY COLLEGE, Abingdon, Berkshire. Full particulars on application. Special Course for September Military Competitive commences June 30.

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Since August, 1860, 180 have passed into the R.M.A., Woolwich, and 200 into Sandhurst; and the Line. Scholarships at Cambridge, Appointments in the India Civil Service, and the Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Commissions in the Marine Artillery and Infantry have also been gained. All these successes were gained direct from the School. At the last preliminary Examination for the Army, Sixteen were successful.

For further particulars, address the Rev. CHARLES WYNNE, or the Rev. J. M. EUSTACE, as above.

OFFICERS of the LINE and AUXILIARY FORCES preparing for Examination in Military Law and Tactics, may find help by corresponding with DUGALD DALGETTY, May's, 159 Piccadilly.

REV. W. D. ALLEN, Findon Rectory, Worthing, late Fellow and Tutor, Magdalen College, Oxford, assisted by a Cambridge FIRST-CLASSMAN, takes PUPILS for Universities and other Examinations. Three passed into Oxford this Term.

TUITION.—A married Clergyman, successful as an Army Tutor, has TWO VACANCIES for PUPILS desirous of preparing for the Army or University, during the summer vacation. House taken for August on the north coast of Cornwall. Terms, inclusive, £6 6s a week. References. — Address, the Rev. J. WASTIE GREEN, Upton Park, Slough.

THE GRANGE, COWES. — The Rev. ARTHUR WATSON, M.A., Graduate in Honours, Second Scholar and Prizeman of Caius College, Cambridge, has for 20 years successfully PREPARED PUPILS for Army, Navy, Public Schools, and Universities. This June the only Candidate sent up for Naval Cadetships took the 13th place, and the previous June the 1st and 19th places were gained.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA. Special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. Captain James passed from the Staff College in 1877 with honours, Major Lynch in 1876, with honours and special mention in military art and history, reconnaissance, and topography. Eighty-three successes last year.

RECENT SUCCESSES.

WOOLWICH:—Five out of seven sent up in 1882, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th.

SANDHURST:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Thirteen out of Eighteen this year.

MILITIA MILITARY:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed thirty-six under the present regulations, viz.:—March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th—the 4th passed his first trial after only 16 weeks' reading.

(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

At three out of the five examinations held, Major Lynch passed the First Candidate.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; March, 1883, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed 178 officers for promotion. Only three have failed.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Dr. KAIM and H. ZOBEL, assisted by the Rev. W. FULFORD, M.A., and Colonel COATES, late 99th Regiment, PREPARE CANDIDATES for Woolwich and Sandhurst. Also, in separate Classes, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the Military Competitive Examinations, and Officers for admission to the Staff College.

Colonel Coates's private pupil, Lieutenant Hill, Cheshire Regiment, passed Sixth at the March Examination.

References will be given to Officers of very high position in the Service.

For particulars, apply to H. ZOBEL, Poulton House, Hampton.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. CARDEW (passed 2nd from the Staff College), PREPARES SIX LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for MILITARY COMPETITIVE, also Officers for Promotion and other Military Examinations.—14 Observatory Avenue, Kensington, three minutes from the High-Street Station.

MR. ST. JOHN BOULTBEE, the Priory, Croydon (late Captain Massie and Boultbee), assisted by a Staff of Graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, RECEIVES a Limited Number of PUPILS to Prepare for the Competitive Examinations for Sandhurst, Woolwich, and for the Militia. The number of Pupils is limited to 12. Five pupils out of six were successful at the last Sandhurst Examination (July, 1882).—Terms, references, and other information sent on application.

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TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, of the annual value of £20, open to Boys not exceeding Fifteen years of age, and tenable for four years at the School, commencing at the next Michaelmas Term.

Also, ONE SCHOLARSHIP, of the annual value of £20, open to Boys not exceeding Sixteen years of age, and tenable for three years at the School, also commencing at the next Michaelmas Term.

Candidates must send in their names to Mr. G. H. KNIGHT, The Precinct, Rochester, on or before July 10, 1883.

SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, MILITIA, INDIAN FORESTS, and other COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—Prospectuses of Tutors in England and Abroad who have been successful in passing Students at all the Recent Examinations forwarded (gratis), on application to Messrs. ASKIN, GABBITAS, and CO., 38 Sackville Street, London, W. References kindly allowed to the Right Rev. the Chaplain-General to the Forces, and others.

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Young Boys prepared for Entrance Examinations at Public Schools, and for other qualifying and competitive Examinations. Terms for boys over Twelve years of age, 100 guineas per annum.

MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the last Militia Competition, which took place on March 8, for which 31 Commissions in the Line have been awarded, the under-mentioned officers passed from this Establishment, out of 18 sent up:—

Lieutenant	E. G. Wynyard...	8th
,,	H. J. Morphy ...	11th
,,	I. H. W. Southey	13th
,,	N. G. Woodyatt	15th
,,	J. H. Heycock ...	16th
,,	D. S. A. Cosby ...	22nd
,,	F. K. O. Peile ...	26th

This completes a total of 32 commissions secured by Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW at the last four Military Competitive Examinations, the total number sent up for these competitions being 76. The names of the successful pupils have already been published.

Also, at the recent Literary Examination for Militia Officers held in April, Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale took FIRST place on the list.

The results obtained at the last SANDHURST EXAMINATIONS have added to the general score, which amounts altogether to SIXTY-ONE SUCCESSES, achieved by pupils during the past 18 months.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, C. S., MILITIA, PRELIMINARY, &c.—CAREFUL PREPARATION for any of the above. Upwards of 130 successes during the past four years. Highest places in lists, Nos. 5, 8, 9, 15, 18, 29, 34, 37, 38, 52, 61, 63, &c. More Preliminary successes in February and March, 1883.

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MILITARY COMPETITIVE for MILITIA OFFICERS.—Special Course, in charge of Colonel STORY, late South Lancashire Regiment. 8 years' experience as Garrison Instructor. In 1882-83, with a total of Twenty-four Candidates, Six were successful, an average of one in four.

Address, Rev. A. PRITCHARD, Wargrave, Henley-on-Thames.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA desirous of competing for Line Commissions can be received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., at Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. They will be thoroughly prepared in all Military Subjects by Major Dickens (late 11th Foot), Staff-College Graduate, formerly Assistant Royal Engineer, S.E. District, and Colonel Palmer, late R.A., formerly Instructor at the R.M.A., Woolwich, and two of whose pupils obtained special mention from the Examiners at the last September Examination.

Great individual attention is given, as few pupils are taken, and steady work is insisted on. Since the introduction of the Military Competitive, out of Forty-two Lieutenants of Militia sent up, Twenty-six have been successful, several taking high places in the list. There are opportunities for healthy country amusements and games, a cricket and football ground, lawn-tennis courts (grass and asphalte), a private billiard-room, &c., and in all other respects a liberal and gentleman's establishment is kept.

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LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA.—A COURSE of INSTRUCTION, including Fortification, Surveying, Tactics, Army Discipline Act, Drill, Queen's Regulations, &c., given by Major DAUBENY and A. PINHEY.—Apply to A. PINHEY (late R.A.), Burlington House, Spring Grove, Isleworth, W.

WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and MILITIA.—Mr. S. H. WINTER PREPARES PUPILS for Military and other Examinations. More than 200 of his pupils have passed, many of them taking very high places.—Connaught House, the Common, Woolwich.

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MR. J. WINDER, M.A., Cranworth House, Eastbourne, Sussex, PREPARES TEN PUPILS for Woolwich and Sandhurst. At recent Examinations Candidates prepared by Mr. Winder obtained 6th and 22nd places for Woolwich, and 20th and 27th places for Sandhurst.

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THE REV. Dr. POLLOCK RECEIVES a Few RESIDENT PUPILS, to prepare for Sandhurst, Woolwich, and the Universities. At last Sandhurst Examination, a Pupil obtained 5,136 marks.—Neville Hall, Middleham, Bedale, Yorkshire.

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MAJOR DE THOREN and Major MORGAN (late Rev. J. CARDWELL) PREPARE MILITIA OFFICERS for the above Examination. The great success they have hitherto had was even greater at the Examination on March 8 and 9, 1883. Out of the Eight Candidates sent up,

Mr. H. R. Pease passed 9th } at their first
Mr. A. Faulknor ,, 12th } attempt;

and Four others were in the first fifty, one being 33rd; the remaining two qualified, and were high up.

The fees at this Establishment are unusually low.

Major De Thoren was Professor of Tactics at Sandhurst, Garrison Instructor at Madras, and D.A.Q.G. in the Abyssinian Campaign.

Major H. F. Morgan passed the Staff College, and is the author of "Summary of Tactics" and "Summary of Law."

For further information, apply to Major MORGAN, 3 Douro Terrace, Jersey.

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MILITIA CANDIDATES most carefully prepared for their Final Examination by two Field Officers, in classes each of five members only (to ensure individual attention). Out of Sixteen recently prepared by the above officers, Eight were successful.

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C. H. Farquharson	5th	J. F. Campbell	23rd
J. E. Cullinan	12th	H. L. Showers	24th
C. W. Garraway	16th	C. L. Crutchley	31st
S. F. Judge	17th	B. T. Mahon	38th

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GAZETTE.

AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,223.—Vol. XXIV.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1883.

[REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, June 18, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt:—

	Total Force.	Sick List.	Proportion.
Artillery, Cairo	473	30	6·3
Cavalry "	448	30	6·7
Engineers "	181	10	5·5
Royal Sussex Regt.	843	61	7·2
Royal Highlanders	746	45	6·0
Gordon Highlanders	792	96	12·1
Cameron Highlanders	662	48	7·3
King's Royal Rifles	671	48	7·1
Sundry Corps	319	18	5·7
	5,135	386	7·5
Alexandria	1,578	111	7·0
Port Said	97	5	5·2
	6,810	502	7·4
Officers	181	4	2·2
Men	6,629	498	7·5
	6,810	502	7·4
Horses	1,021	49	4·8
Mules	785	3	·4
	1,806	52	2·8

Leave of absence has been granted to Surgeon-Major Ramsbotham, A.M.D., from June 20 to August 19; Major McNair, Paymaster, Cameronian Highlanders, from June 20 to September 21; Lieutenant D. F. Davidson, Cameronian Highlanders, from June 16 to July 6; Lieutenant Todd-Thornton, Royal Sussex Regiment, from July 1 to September 6.

Commissary-General of Ordnance Russell, C.B., has arrived in Egypt, and been taken on the strength of the command from the 9th inst.

A squadron of Mounted Infantry will be immediately formed for service in Egypt, will be quartered at Abbassiyeh, near Cairo, and will form part of the 1st Brigade. The squadron will consist of a captain commanding, two subalterns, three staff serjeants, four serjeants, four corporals, and 106 men. The men are selected equally from the Royal Sussex (35th), Royal Highlanders (42nd), King's Royal Rifles (60th), and Gordon Highlanders (75th). Captain H. Humphreys, of the Welsh Regiment, is appointed commandant, and Lieutenants L. Trafford, of the Royal Sussex, and Buchanan-Riddell, of the 60th Rifles, as subalterns.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Wexford and Royal South Down Militia Regiments left the Camp early in the week for Wexford and Belfast respectively, on completion of annual training. The conduct of these two battalions while here has been excellent. It was feared by some that their presence at the Camp would be the cause of disturbance; but such has not been the case, and their behaviour and general demeanour, in camp and town alike, has earned for them the good opinion of all, both military and civil. Indeed, as much may be said of all the battalions of Militia assembled here for training up to the present time. The Camp has been singularly free from crime during the past two months, and the Military Police have had but little to do. In the autumn of last year a couple of depôts of lads, with no non-commissioned officers of experience to control them, too young for service in the field, but old enough for stone-throwing and window-breaking, gave more trouble (though no one was injured) than all the 14,000 men assembled during the present month. It has been promulgated in Divisional Orders that H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has directed that the attention of commanding officers be called to a strict compliance with the instructions laid down by clause 153 of Army Circulars, 1882, and that reports be at once furnished as to whether worn boots which are not of regulation pattern are being given up to the contractor. It may well be that boots of a non-regulation pattern find their way into the contractors' hands. Many soldiers provide themselves with an extra pair of decent-shaped boots, generally spring-sides, for walking out on their own pleasure bent, and probably some worn boots of this pattern may have got mixed with the "ammunitions." I do not believe, however, that the contractor, who pays the large sum of about one penny per pair for them, is thereby wronged. The idea in the official mind is probably that such non-regulation boots are being worn on parades and during field-days by the troops. The 7th Grand Army Athletic Meeting was held here on the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday. The days were observed as half-holidays, all offices being closed at noon, the men's dinners ordered earlier, and all parades, drills, and fatigues suspended. The numbers present did not seem to be up to that of former occasions, which is probably owing to the fact of there being fewer visitors than usual from London, where they have been surfeited with military athletics lately. On Wednesday the rain fell heavily and coldly, which greatly marred the proceedings. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught will present new colours to the Oxford Militia next week. A meeting was held in the Divisional Court-martial Room, Q Lines, South Camp, on Monday, at which were present representatives from all corps and departments in the command, when arrangements were made for giving a grand farewell ball to Sir Daniel and Lady Lysons, at the Officers' Club, at the end of July. Major-General Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Bart., presided. The dozen brick "huts," which have been in course of construction in A and B Lines, North Camp, during the past eighteen months, will be pronounced fit for occupation on Monday next. These new quarters provide accommodation for about 500 men; thus far has the reconstruction of the Camp gone. A combined minor operation came off on Tuesday last, under the following general idea:—"A force, operating northwards from Farnham, receives orders to seize and fortify a crossing over the canal. The canal, for the purpose of this operation, is supposed to be impassable, except at two fords, practicable for cavalry only. These fords will be represented by the bridges at Eelmoor and Aldershot Wharf." Colonel Vincent, 3rd Hussars, commanded the southern force, operating from Farnham, consisting of 200 Cavalry, 6 guns, 2 sections Engineers (with pontoons), and 500 Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, R.E., commanded the northern force, defending the fords, consisting of 150 Cavalry, 6 guns, 1 section Royal Engineers (with pontoons), and 500 Infantry. The operations commenced shortly after 10 a.m., by signal from the chief umpire, Sir F. FitzWygram, Bart., and were of a most interesting character, but terminated rather abruptly about noon, some dispute having arisen in the matter of opening fire by the Artillery on a pontoon bridge in course of construction, in contravention, as alleged, of the umpire's rules, specially issued for guidance in these matters. Sir Daniel Lysons and Staff were present at the operations, and rain fell freely during most of the time. The following officers will assemble at the Gymnasium, North Camp, on Tuesday next, for examination by a special board of officers, in subjects *(c)* to *(e)*, paragraph 28, section 4, Queen's Regulations, for promotion:—Majors Cotton, 62nd; Daubeny, 18th; Captains Dickenson, 60th Rifles; Josselyn, R.H.A.; Barrow and Railston, 26th; Gillon, 71st; Warde and Trench, 19th Hussars; Peckham, 3rd Hussars; Holland, 15th Hussars; Whalley, 39th; Spurgin, 21st; Maclear, 3rd Buffs; Hannay, 93rd Highlanders; Hogarth, 25th; Garfit, 67th; and Le Marchant, 39th; Lieutenants Trench, R.H.A.; Hotham, 26th; Doyle, 85th; Littledale, R.E.; Patterson, 3rd Hussars; Pocklington, 15th Hussars; De M. Thuillier and Fetherstonhaugh, 26th; Lysons, V.C., 90th Light Infantry; M'Calmont, 6th; Davis, 96th; Lynch and Bray, 66th; Wedderburn, Royal Artillery; Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General Stokes and Bridge, Commissariat and Transport Staff. The South Middlesex, 1st Surrey, and 2nd Middlesex Militia will leave Aldershot by three special trains to-day (Saturday), for Hounslow, Kingston-on-Thames, and High Barnet, respectively, on completion of annual training. The Army Schools of the Division will be closed for holidays during the month of July. Surgeon H. E. R. James, A.M.D., is held in readiness for foreign service. Captain J. W. Hawkins, R.A., has been ordered to Aldershot for duty. A divisional field-day was to have been held yesterday. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught had been told off to command the defending and Major-General Willis the attacking force. The attacking force marched out of camp at 8 o'clock, and took up a position at Crondall, but, owing to the excessive heat, it was wisely decided to cancel the original order, and General Willis was directed to return with his men as quickly as possible. A "combined minor operation" of the three arms has been ordered for Tuesday next, the "idea" being the defence of the passages of the Basingstoke Canal, by the rear-guard of a force retreating across the Long Valley, against the advance-guard of an army advancing from the direction of Farnham. As the object of these exercises is instruction in the tactical handling of the three arms combined, both with reference to ground and the position of an opposing force, the idea is made as simple and specific as possible, and does not admit of anything in the nature of strategical movements, which such small bodies would rarely be called upon to execute. The exercises are, therefore, confined to the attack and defence of a defined position, such as a wood, a group of houses, a marked feature of the ground, or, as in this case, the conduct of an advanced or rear-guard. Quartermaster W. Goulding, R.E., has been ordered to this station for duty. Quartermaster A. Lewis, R.E., has been ordered to Chatham for duty. The departure of this officer (recently promoted from troop serjeant-major) to another station, is regretted here. He is held in much esteem by all ranks in the corps, and although promoted over the heads of some 150 of his seniors, owes his elevation entirely to merit. A well-known officer of his corps recently observed that no one in the Engineers better deserved promotion than Mr. Lewis.

ANNEXATION OF ISLANDS IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

The suggestion of the several Administrations in Australia for the annexation of the New Hebrides, Solomon Islands, and other groups in the Western Pacific, following closely on the proposal of Queensland in New Guinea, are expressions of colonial opinion which have long existed, and now ventilated in consequence of the attitude of France in her attempt to become a "First-rate Colonial Power." Although the acquisition of those groups by the Imperial Government, for the benefit of Australia, is not an undertaking which would be endorsed by every Englishman, still there are considerations which must carry great weight with the public, were they carefully discussed and judiciously legislated for. The Solomon Islands and New Hebrides have become notorious of late years in the frequency of the attacks made by the native savages on the crews of trading vessels, and those employed in the "labour traffic" of Queensland and Fiji. Some of the masters of vessels have, by their bearing and dealings with the natives, made the different places "hot for themselves," and thus induced retaliation; while, on the other hand, many honest merchant skippers have been slaughtered in cold blood, merely for the sake of plunder. In 1880, the Lieutenant-Commander and boat's crew of the Sandfly were butchered at the Solomon Islands, to gratify the savage lust for the white man's skull and the inherent longing for his property. Fortunately, the Captain of one of the Australian Squadron was able to capture and execute the murderers; and undoubtedly such a lesson was not soon forgotten, though we cannot expect that the impression will be lasting. It is improbable that a similar misfortune will happen to Imperial officers and men, still the lives of British subjects are always in jeopardy, and the trade with the Islands materially affected. Mercantile enterprise can find but a poor field when such fearful odds are pitted against life, the ships' crews overpowered and eaten by cannibals, and the cargo divided amongst the assailants. That these murderous attacks will be repeated, from time to time, if repressive measures are not adopted, has been frequently urged for some time past by the leading Australian journals; therefore, if the Home Government will not undertake action both permanent and complete, the colonies themselves must necessarily resort to self-protecting their external interests. Past legislation for the punishment of outrages by these cannibal pirates has been desultory and insufficient. The action of Naval officers has been hampered by the control of Civil and Judicial functionaries, who had but a paper acquaintance with circumstances and localities, and attempted legislation in affairs which should have been left entirely to the Executive. The Western Pacific Islands will continue a source of trouble to our Australian colonies as long as savage humanity is allowed to wield his tomahawk uncontrolled; and as we are his nearest neighbour, we ought to teach him to keep his house in order. That the race will die out is undeniable, but as several generations must pass away before such a realisation, the duty is incumbent on us to take the nation in hand and rid their country of lawless aggression. Annexation is the only solution of the difficulty. It would remove the trouble which Naval officers encounter in carrying out the complicated instructions under which they act in dealing with these savages, and prevent all doubt in meting out punishment to offenders. The importance of the Australian colonies as a support to the national greatness is lost sight of in the busy turmoil of home and foreign politics. Since they were accorded "responsible government," Imperial administrators have allowed them to run their own course, without considering the importance they would eventually attain. That a great nation is springing up at the antipodes is undoubtable. Facts point thereto when the Treasurer of New South Wales, in making his yearly statement, informed Parliament that the income would be six millions, that at the end of the current year a surplus of two millions would exist; and, that the Public Debt of 15 millions was more than covered by the railways alone, valued in the English market at 25 millions. The other colonies can show similar prosperity, especially Queensland and South Australia. In the face of such pecuniary advantages, it is impossible to deny them every consideration. They ask for the annexation of the Western Pacific Islands on very justifiable grounds, and would partake in the expense attendant thereon, in a manner similar to that proposed by Queensland with regard to New Guinea. Such a step would necessitate an increased Naval force, but the additional outlay would willingly be shared by the Colonial Exchequers, in support of so important an undertaking. From their insular position, these great colonies will develop into large maritime countries, and therein is the nucleus of a fighting element. The time may not be far distant when, under Imperial supervision, cruisers, colonially manned from the different ports, will constitute a portion of her Majesty's Naval forces in Australian waters. By such means a well-disciplined defensive force for these grand possessions would be assured, and the certainty of being able to withstand foreign aggression provided for. One significant fact arises with this proposition of annexation; it shows that the people of these valuable colonies are feeling a power which will, in the future, develop itself sufficiently to demand a place in the councils of this great nation. The affections of such people should be in no way estranged from the mother-country, and the ties which hold them should be drawn closer, by making their interests identical with our own.

Obituary.

Gen. F. D. Atkinson, Bengal S.C., died on Saturday at Holmesdale, Worthing, aged 66. The deceased entered the Army in 1833, and obtained a lieutenant's commission in 1840. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1847, became major in 1859, lieut.-col. in 1861, brevet col. in 1866, major-gen. in 1877, and lieut.-gen. in 1881. He served against the hill tribes in Scinde under Sir Charles Napier.

It has been decided to employ a certain number of men of the Army Reserve and pensioners as parcels deliverers, or on other duties connected with the new parcels post. The wages of men so employed will vary from 16s. to 18s. a week, in addition to their reserve pay or pension. No man will be employed whose character, as shown by his parchment descriptive return (if an Army Reserve man) or discharge certificate (if a pensioner) is not at least "Good." Men desirous of being employed should apply (in writing) to the postmaster of the nearest head post-office, enclosing their descriptive returns, or discharge certificates, as the case may be, and stating their ages and present occupation. They should also give as references the names and addresses of persons or firms to whom they are known, or by whom they may have been employed since eaving the colours. They should further state whether they are willing to take employment away from the place they live in. The name and address of the head postmaster to whom these applications should be sent can be ascertained by inquiry at any post office.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"Spectacles can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience."—We have the highest medical authorities confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but the spectacles you have adapted suit admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." The Rev. Professor W. A. Hales, M.A. Cantab., 2 Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park, writes:—"The spectacles are perfect, and a most decided boon. I had occasion on Monday to write to Lord ——, and took the opportunity to mention your name and the wonderful power of your spectacles." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age (82). I can now read the smallest type, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Testimonials from Earl and Countess Lindsay; F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Mill Hill, Hendon; C. J. Alford, Esq., Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry Road, Westminster, &c. Mr. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 OLD BOND STREET, W. (late 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square), personally adapts his Improved Spectacles daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10 to 5. Special arrangements are made for invalids and others unable to wait on Mr. Laurance. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free City Branch, 6 Poultry, Cheapside.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

We are enabled to publish the following as a copy of Gen. Hicks's despatch to the Egyptian Minister of War, after the battle of Marabia:—

"Near Gebel Ain, Soudan, May 6, 1883.

"To his Excellency, Omer Lufti Pasha, &c., Minister of War, Cairo. Excellency,—You will have received through the telegrams from me, which I requested might be communicated, and from those of H.E. Aliadin Pasha, the Governor-General of the Soudan, the intelligence of our victory over the rebels near Marabia. On account of the great difficulty in obtaining any information, I preceded the main body of the army on its leaving Kana, and with a small force proceeded up river to reconnoitre, and to take possession of the ford at Abu Ted. On arrival at the ford, I found it in possession of a small body of rebels, which I had no difficulty in dislodging. On April 23 I remained there, placing the boats which I had brought up with me, containing Bashi-Bazooks, under the command of Jahier Bey (who is an excellent officer), in échelon, across the stream, in which position they could command a very considerable length of the ford, which extends about one mile, and support one another in case of an attempt at a forced passage. Having made these dispositions, I left on the morning of the 24th for a reconnaissance up to Gebel Ain. On reaching the Arnbatch Wood, to the south of the ford, I discovered a large number of stacks of Arnbatch, ready cut and prepared for raft-making on an extensive scale. A party was landed, and the whole of them were burnt. These stacks had evidently been prepared by the rebels for use in the event of their being obliged to cross. On proceeding up river, we found the banks occupied by straggling groups of Arabs, with whom we exchanged shots. On the 25th, I visited the Shillock village of Musran, having already arranged with the chief for information to be obtained of the enemy's movements. I learnt here that the rebels had left Gebel Ain, and were marching in force under Amer Makushfi, and many Dervishes, to attack the 'Turks' on our march from Kowa. Having ascertained that this information was correct, I steamed back to the ford, warned Jahier Bey, and during the night dropped down the river to join the army. I found the army at the north end of the island of Abba, and, with Col. Farquhar and Capt. Evans, joined it. In the evening, the rebel cavalry appeared, and was driven back with a few shells. On April 27, we received information from a spy, whom we captured, and also from other scourers, that the enemy intended to attack us that day, so as we were in a good open position, and in front the country was wooded and unfavourable, I determined to remain and await attack; but the night passed, and with the exception of a few false alarms, nothing occurred. We advanced on the 28th. On the 29th, before we had reached the unfavourable ground, Col. Farquhar, whom I had sent with a few native Bashi-Bazooks to reconnoitre, returned with the information that the enemy were about two miles in our front, and were advancing at a rapid pace. In about a quarter of an hour after this they appeared in considerable force, cavalry and infantry, and spread out round our flanks with a view of surrounding our square; they then advanced steadily and quickly, led, we could see, by several chief men on horseback, with banners borne before them. There was some delay and difficulty in getting our guns into action, but at last this was effected, and the range being accurately estimated at once, the very first shell burst in the centre of some cavalry; a second was also effective, and seems to have caused them to move rapidly off to our right flank, and eventually off the field, for they appeared no longer as a compact body. The Infantry still came on boldly, and although shot down in numbers succeeded in getting close enough to the square to throw some spears into it. There were not many armed with rifles, but two of our men were killed by rifle shots. I fancy the enemy fired high, as I am afraid our own troops did, to a considerable extent. The action lasted about half-an-hour, and the troops of his Highness behaved steadily and well. I estimated the strength of the enemy attacking us at the time to be between four and five thousand, but I have reason now to believe I much underrated it. The enemy's loss in killed was about 500 (with the Makushfi, and six other chiefs), and the wounded many. Our loss was trivial, viz., two killed and five wounded. Had I only had some cavalry, we could have inflicted severe loss, as the enemy was completely broken up, and fled in confusion. The difficulty I experience for want of cavalry is great; it is not possible to scout, nor to obtain or keep touch with the enemy. I had, I thought, raised a small dromedary corps for this purpose, but the animals turned out weak and slow, and useless. The scouting has to be done by the English staff, with a few native Bashi-Bazooks mounted on ponies. Lieut. Ali Effendi, of the Etat Major, now employed as an engineer under Shukeri Bey, accompanies Col. Farquhar on this duty, and does good service. I shall have to mention Ali Effendi's name to your Excellency in connection with another circumstance, and recommend him for promotion to Captain, which I hope may be granted. I am afraid that with the formation in which it appears necessary for the troops to march, as well as fight, we should never find the enemy unless he came to attack us (which, fortunately, he is good enough to do). The army in this formation can scarcely accomplish eight miles a day, six miles is the usual march, and consequently, it is impossible to strike a blow excepting when and where the enemy pleases. After the action near Marabia, I concluded that the rebels would send the news of the defeat as quickly as possible to Gebel Ain, and that an immediate attempt would be made to cross the river at some point beyond the ford (which was occupied) and Gebel Ain, so on reaching Gozabon Goome, where I had ordered a steamer to await me, I took two Nordenfelt guns and a few men on board, and started up river, picking up a boat with 90 Bashi-Bazooks *en route*. As I anticipated, I found (May 1) the rebels in large numbers crossing the river, about 10 miles this side of Gebel Ain, a regular place of passage. I drove them inland from both banks with some loss. Numbers had already crossed, but a large body was still on the eastern bank, with camels and baggage, and had to return. I sent to his Excellency Suleiman Pasha, requesting a rapid advance, when all these rebels and baggage animals, &c., would fall into his hands. The rebels were thoroughly disorganised, and would throw down their arms, but, with no cavalry and the infantry marching so slowly, his Excellency has apparently found it impossible to reach the place, 12 miles from his camp, under two days. I have since this twice visited Gebel Ain and landed and sent men up the mountain; they report not a sign of a rebel to be seen. The Shillocks also report the country evacuated. His Excellency Suleiman Pasha is very anxious to march to Gebel Ain, as he thinks the Arabs who inhabit that part of the country should see it is possible for an Egyptian army to march through there; so I shall await to meet his Excellency at Gebel Ain. Our after movements will depend upon circumstances and information, and will be duly communicated to your Excellency. It was my intention at first to cross over to the Kordofan side at the ford, and march down the bank towards Duen, but there appear to be no party of rebels assembled now at any place between this and Shag, and to make this long march, with the Army able to get along no faster than six miles a day, would take so long, that the whole of Kordofan would have time to concentrate, when and where convenient, and we might find ourselves in a position of having either to retreat, or undertake the campaign in Kordofan before we were prepared for it, either of which contingencies would be undesirable. Congratulating your Excellency upon the success, which I am convinced has had a great effect throughout the country, I have the honour to be your Excellency's obedient servant, W. HICKS, Major-Gen., Chief of the Staff.

"Names of the chiefs reported killed at the action near Marabia on April 29, 1883:—Amer-el-Makushfi (sent by the Mahdi from Obeid), Saleh Wald-el-Azawi, Sheik-el-Raki (sent by the Mahdi from Obeid), his son, Fadl Allah Wal-el-Kerif, Awad-el-Kerim, the brother of Wad-el-Berziog, Fadl-el-Moula Soleymon. I wish especially to bring Col. Farquhar's services to favourable notice. This officer has been indefatigable in the duty of scouting, for which he volunteered, and has afforded me very great assistance.—W. H."

Reviews.

Text-book of Gunnery. By Capt. G. Mackinlay, R.A. (Messrs. Clowes and Sons, Limited.)—Capt. Mackinlay, being an instructor in artillery at the Royal Military Academy, has been able to appreciate the difficulties which stand in the way of the student who is endeavouring to prepare himself for a military career in fathoming the mysteries of gunnery. He has, therefore, set himself to work to prepare a volume which will enable those who want to learn to acquire the knowledge they find it almost impossible to obtain. Great changes have taken place in the principles of gunnery during the last few years. Capt. Mackinlay has used as groundwork Col. Sladen's book, long since out of print, and having rewritten it, has placed once more in the hands of those who are aspiring to commissions in the Ordnance Corps a standard text-book which they can regard as an authority on all points connected with the study of gunnery. The author has done his work most carefully, and deserves the thanks of his students at the Academy for the pains he has taken in their behalf. But the book ought to have an extensive sale throughout the Army, as it treats on matters into which officers of all branches of the service would do well to obtain an insight.

Military Tribunals. By Lieut.-Col. C. F. Colvile. (Kegan Paul and Co.)—The Notes which Col. Colville has been induced to publish for the benefit of military aspirants were originally prepared for the use of the students at the Army College, Abingdon, with which institution Col. Colvile has been for some time connected. They are simply an explanation of the Army Act, and are strung together in such a manner as to render them specially valuable to those who are pursuing a course of study unaided by a "crammer," as they put all the intricacies of the Act forward in a concise form, and show at once the application of it under all circumstances.

The under-mentioned guards for the protection of public buildings in London have been reduced from the 23rd inst.:—Buckingham Palace guard: one subaltern, two serjeants, two corporals, one drummer, and twenty-four privates. Tylt Yard guard: One subaltern, one serjeant, one corporal, one drummer, and nine privates. The National Gallery guard and the sentry at the Irish Office are discontinued from the same date.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany have consented to distribute the scholarships and prizes to the pupils of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, at Clarence House, Roehampton, on Friday, July 20.

The annual inspection of her Majesty's Bodyguard of Yeomen of the Guard took place on Tuesday in the Corridor of St. James's Palace, in the presence of the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne. The parade was under the command of Lord Monson, the captain. The following officers of the corps were present:—Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Need, the Lieutenant; Col. the Hon. W. J. Colville, the Ensign; and Capt. Morley and Lieut.-Col. F. Baring, the Exons. The Duke of Connaught arrived at 1 o'clock, attended by Col. Clarke, and was received with a Royal salute, after which his Royal Highness minutely inspected the ranks, and expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the corps.

"TIME TRIES ALL THINGS."—Of the numerous preparations announced for promoting the growth of the hair few survive, even in name beyond a limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with an unparalleled reputation of more than 80 years, is still considered by the public to be the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair ever yet produced. They who prefer it can now have the oil of a golden colour, without in any way losing its beneficial effects. Sold everywhere. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s.

THE LOSS OF THE LIVELY.

A court-martial assembled on Monday on board the Royal Adelaide at Devonport, Capt. Richard Carter presiding, to try Com. Alfred A. C. Parr, Lieut. Andrew S. Mills, Navigating Officer, Sub-Lieut. Harry H. Stileman, officer of the watch at the time the ship struck, and the rest of the officers and crew of the Lively, for the loss of their vessel upon the Hen and Chickens, near Stornoway, on June 7, while conveying the Royal Commissioners, of whom Lord Napier was chairman, round the islands lying off the Scotch coast, to investigate certain cases of refusal to pay rent. Staff Com. Gravener, of the Vivid, was the first witness examined, with a view to proving the meaning of the Admiralty Instructions and Queen's Regulations with reference to the duties imposed on commanding and navigating officers when a pilot is in charge of their ship. This officer was also requested to fix the position of the Lively prior to and at the time she struck, and, after having done so, he stated to the court that he was of opinion that, had the sailing directions for this part of the coast been followed, the Lively would have cleared the Hen and Chickens. Putting aside all question of the pilot, he was of opinion that the navigating officer of a ship was bound by every means in his power, by observation, by cross-bearings, and by paying attention to the sailing directions, to keep his ship clear of danger.

Com. Parr was then called, and, having been duly cautioned and sworn, deposed that he was below with the Commissioners at the time the Lively struck, believing the ship to be perfectly safe in the hands of the special pilot appointed by the Admiralty to navigate her while employed on this special service. There were no leadsmen in the chains, because they were useless at the speed at which the ship was going, and to enable them to be of use, her speed would have had to be greatly reduced, and he had to consider whether he was justified in delaying the work of the Commissioners by taking what might have been considered useless precautions, when it was remembered that the ship was in charge of a special pilot appointed directly from the Admiralty. He believed the cause of the disaster to be that the pilot steered in-shore, to place the ship in smooth water, for the convenience of Lord Napier, who was sea-sick, and that, in nearing the Hen and Chickens, he misjudged his distance, and hauled out too late. The rocks could not be seen, because it was the top of high-water, and the sun was on the horizon. He considered the navigating officer and the officer of the watch responsible for the safety of the ship when he was below. In his absence from the deck, they should have taken due precautions to prevent the possibility of the pilot running the ship into danger. He believed the pilot was asked the position of the Hen and Chickens before the Lively struck, and that he pointed out a spot astern, stating that the danger had been passed.

Lieut. Mills, Navigating Officer of the Lively, was next called and examined. He paid every attention to the navigation of the ship, and asked the pilot where the Hen and Chickens were, receiving the reply that the rocks had been passed. He was officer of the last "dog-watch." He had every confidence in the pilot, who had been specially appointed for the occasion by the Admiralty. He, therefore, did not consider any special precautions necessary, and his keeping watch also relieved him of his responsibility as Navigating Officer. Regarding the Admiralty Instructions, it was his opinion that they referred to ships taking ordinary pilots on board, but not to ships placed in charge of a special pilot by the Admiralty. He, therefore, went down to dinner during his watch, as was customary on board for the officer of the watch to do. He, nevertheless, watched the pilot as carefully as possible. He had written to the Admiralty on the pilot being appointed, but was informed that the Admiralty declined to alter their decision or cancel the appointment of the special pilot. After that, they worked amicably together. He had learnt to have every confidence in the pilot, and rendered him all the assistance in his power. He was in no manner influenced by their Lordships' appointment of a special pilot to less closely watch the navigation of the ship. On the contrary, he paid more attention to it than he otherwise would have done. Had no special pilot been on board, he would not have kept the last dog-watch. He would then have remained on deck, and would not have gone below to his dinner, but would have taken steps to get his dinner when the ship was clear of all danger. Being officer of the watch, he did as they did, the special pilot having charge of the navigation of the ship. Had he considered that the safety of the ship required his remaining on deck, nothing would have taken him below.

Sub-Lieut. Stileman, the officer of the first watch when the Lively struck, was next examined, and stated that, the special pilot having received the permission of Com. Parr to alter course when necessary, without reference to any one, he did not report the alterations of course to Com. Parr. He had no "look-out men" placed, because he was looking out, and leadsmen were never sent into the chains until speed was reduced, when going in or out of harbour. They then were ordered into the chains by Com. Parr. He trusted the special pilot in regard to the navigation of the Lively, and did not interfere with him.

John M'Donald, the pilot in question, said he was not a licensed pilot. There was no compass course steered after 8 p.m. on the night of the disaster. He detailed the courses which he followed, and stated that on getting into smooth water, after passing Grother Rock, he hauled the vessel's head off for Stornoway Point, so as to clear the Hen and Chickens. No one gave him authority to alter the courses as he liked without reporting them to any one. His object in passing so close to Grother Rock was to get into smooth water, so as to allow Lord Napier to get up and dress. Asked how it was he placed the ship on the rocks, and how he accounted for giving Lieut. Mills the wrong position of the Hen and Chickens, he said that the light deceived him. At the time the Lively struck she was heading for Stornoway Point. He intended to pass outside the Hen and Chickens. It was high water at the time. He considered that after passing a quarter of a mile off Grother Rock, it would have taken the vessel over a quarter of a mile from the Hen and Chickens. He had piloted a number of coasting vessels into Stornoway. He never used any clearing-marks for the Hen and Chickens in the daytime. He accounted for not seeing any ripple on the sunken rocks by the sun being so near the horizon. He was engaged as pilot for her Majesty's ship Jackal a few days last winter. He never took the Jackal into Stornoway. He had never piloted a steamer from the north into Stornoway. He thought that he had allowed plenty of room for passing the rocks. He was aware that the Hen and Chickens were covered at the top of high-water spring tides. He steered from Grother for Stornoway Point. He was quite sure that he did not haul in towards the land before striking. The court was to understand that he was deliberately steering for a point which must lead the ship clear of danger. Asked what he meant by hauling out two points, he said he did it to get Lord Napier into smooth water.

Capt. Brackenbury: "According to his evidence, this man was steering a course to clear a danger, and yet he goes on it." I confess I do not understand it. The court was then cleared, and on reassembling, the witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination as to his statement, and his answers not being understood, Com. Parr was requested to explain the discrepancy in the evidence of the pilot, and he said,—I think there is no discrepancy. He has stated that before reaching Grother Island he hauled in to the land, so as to place the ship in smooth water, which necessitated his hauling out again, to clear the Hen and Chickens.

William Bennett, boatswain's mate, and John Hayter, helmsman on the night of the accident, corroborated Com. Parr, and gave a detailed account of the attempts made to save the Lively after she struck.

Lieut. Price, senior lieutenant of the Lively, and Mr. Shoolbread, chief engineer, detailed at length the unsuccessful attempts that were made to get the ship off the rocks, and expressed their belief that everything that could be done was done.

Mr. Dunn, assistant-constructor at the Admiralty, who was sent to Stornoway by the Admiralty, produced a sketch of the position of the ship after she struck. Knowing all the facts of the case, he considered that Com. Parr did everything that was possible to do under the circumstances to save the ship. He fully concurred with every step that Com. Parr took. Asked if he thought that anything further could have been done either with regard to the ship or the stores, the safety of the men being duly taken into consideration, he replied that he considered that to do anything further would have involved a waste of public money and endangered the safety of the men.

Com. Parr, in his defence, said that he wished to make it perfectly clear to the court that from the commencement of the cruise there was always present to his mind the fact that having a pilot on board did not relieve him from responsibility as to the safety of the ship, which he considered as of paramount importance. The pilot was appointed to the ship by the Admiralty against the wish of the lieutenant for navigating duties, and he therefore had to entrust the steering of the ship entirely to him, except on rare occasions. Although the pilot was on board against his wish, the lieutenant for navigating duties loyally assisted in the navigation. In regard to there being no leadsman in the chains, the lead was a subject which had received great attention from him, and if the exact letter of the Admiralty Instructions was not complied with on that occasion, their spirit was most fully carried out. Although the pilot was specially appointed by the Admiralty, and was everywhere spoken of in the highest terms, he, Com. Parr, had too much at stake to trust him implicitly, therefore he studied the chart most carefully, and never allowed the ship to be taken in any direction, unless he was convinced that it was safe to do so. If he had only once thought the pilot was steering by eye instead of by marks, he should have had reason to doubt him, but not only was his knowledge trustworthy, but his caution was extreme. The pilot was not well acquainted with the Shetlands, and had mentioned this to the lieutenant for navigating duties, but they had come to the conclusion that they could take the ship where necessary without assistance. The engine-room telegraph was, with hardly an exception, worked by Lieut. Mills, and when there was any difficulty in turning the ship he always took charge himself. Everything with the ship worked most smoothly. There was a regular understanding among the officers, who knew their duties thoroughly and carried them out to his entire satisfaction. Taking everything into consideration, and there being on board a pilot specially appointed by the Admiralty, in whom he had reason to place confidence, and also good and trustworthy officers, was it too much of him to expect, when he went below, that the ship would be brought in safety into Stornoway Harbour? There was but one danger in the way for many miles, but there was plenty of sea-room to avoid it. He had to judge before the event, and in so judging it was impossible for him to believe that there was any possibility of danger.

Lieut. Mills said that the pilot won the confidence of all on board. He was always quiet and cool and with a judgment that he had never seen equalled. When he went below, shortly before the disaster, it was with a feeling that all was well. It had been asked why he did not leave directions to be called when the course was altered. Had he been navigating officer in charge the course would not have been altered without his knowledge, and in the present case he knew the course would only be altered by one supposed by the Admiralty to be his better as a pilot. Continuing, he said:—"And, gentlemen, it was one of two things—either to believe or to ask the officer of the watch to stop the ship while I obtained very accurate cross bearings; as on the small-scale chart the bearings would have to be very accurate to prove that the ship would not clear the rocks, and I cannot think that the captain of any of her Majesty's vessels of war would have taken such extreme measures on being assured by a pilot, specially appointed by the Admiralty to navigate the vessel, and in whom he had every confidence, that he had passed the danger. I must beg of you to let me explain one statement made by me, viz., as regards the navigating officer and the officer of the watch. What I meant was this, that if a navigating officer really goes in for doing his duty as such, and is not merely content with the regulation chronometer and meridian altitude and course so-and-so, that keeping watch must to a great extent interfere with the strict performance of those duties, such as constant attending to the deviation of the compass, and other helps which tend more completely to insure the safe navigation of the ship. In conclusion, I would beg most respectfully to submit that in my opinion the actual cause of the disaster was the presence of a man who was specially appointed on account of his good qualities and high recommendations, who had proved himself worthy of that appointment, and who, from some unfortunate error in judgment or otherwise, directed the ship to be steered for a point of land sufficiently far, as he thought, to the southward to clear the Hen and Chickens." Lieut. Mills said he was fully satisfied as to the capabilities of the pilot. Asked what his reasons were for getting rid of the pilot, he said: "In the first place, I am very fond of pilotage, and did not care to see another man taking charge of the ship; and I must confess that I consider he was also depriving me of the allowance which would otherwise have been granted to me."

Com. Parr said that he would willingly take Lieut. Mills as navigating officer wherever he went, while both prisoners gave Sub-Lieut. Stileman a good character as officer of the watch.

Sub-Lieut. Stileman, officer of the watch at the time of the disaster, said, with respect to the leadsman not being in the chains, he was simply carrying out the captain's orders on that subject. He knew that the leadsman was in readiness, and that the lead and line were clear. He had seen that the cables were clear and the anchors in readiness for letting go. He had also kept himself informed of the position of the ship on taking charge of the deck, and while passing down the coast, although she was in the hands of an experienced pilot, specially appointed by the Admiralty to navigate the ship, and in whom he had reason to believe, both from his previous performances and from his assuring conversation about the coast they were then passing along. He also wished to call attention to the fact that when in the vicinity of the Hen and Chickens, he asked the pilot to point out to him their position, and was quite satisfied, by his answer, that the safety of the ship was in no way in danger. He was also standing close by when Lieut. Mills put the same question to him, and heard his answer, and saw the direction in which he pointed. At the time the ship struck he was standing on the starboard side of the bridge, before the paddle-box, keeping a good look-out, and could only account for not having seen the ripple on the rocks by the fact of the red glare thrown on the surface of the water by the rays of the sun, which was at the time setting right ahead.

The court then deliberated for nearly two hours. On its reassembling, having sat from Monday to Thursday, the Deputy-Judge-Advocate read the finding of the court, which was as follows:—The court having found that her Majesty's ship Lively was wrecked through an error in judgment on the part of the pilot, Mr. John McDonald, in not allowing sufficient room to clear the danger known as the Hen and Chickens Rocks, and that Com. Parr, Lieut. (for navigating duties) Mills, and Sub-Lieut. Stileman neglected their duty on that occasion by omitting to observe with accuracy and attention the conduct of the pilot in the navigation of the ship, thereby failing to discover the error he was committing, and which resulted in the loss of the ship, the court having further found that subsequent to the Lively striking the rocks, the commander and all under his command did all that was possible to save the ship and stores, adjudges the said Com. Parr and Lieut. Mills to be severely reprimanded and dismissed from their ship, and Sub-Lieut. Stileman to be reprimanded.

A correspondent at Stornoway, telegraphing on Thursday, says:—"Yesterday's gale has made great havoc with the wreck of the Lively. From an inspection made this afternoon from Chicken Head, it appears that the forepart of the steamer to the extent of about 40 ft. forward of the funnels had parted, and is now ashore on a rocky cave at Chicken Head. The foremast broke off to-day about 20 ft. from the deck, and it is believed that it would be quite possible to tow this portion of the wreck to Stornoway. The aft portion of the Lively still remains on the rock, but with the exception of the mainmast nothing can be seen of it. Both funnels have disappeared, having apparently been swept away. So heavy were the seas striking the Lively yesterday, that they slewed her stern round about eight points towards the shore. The coast in the vicinity of the wreck is strewn with pieces of wood like matchwood from the wreck, and it is surprising how long the remaining portion has been on the rocks. It shows that the Lively was built of the very best materials. There were several offers sent from Stornoway for the Lively, but they were withdrawn last night by telegrams to the Admiralty, when it was known that the steamer had broken up."

The *Morning Post* says:—"The command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, which will shortly fall vacant on Major-Gen. the Duke of Connaught proceeding to India, will, it is understood, be bestowed on Major-Gen. Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B., who commanded the brigade during his Royal Highness's absence in Egypt."

The announcement made in the *Times* of the 16th inst. that the Duke of Connaught will, next spring, succeed Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, as Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, is officially denied in India.

"Please send another 14 lb. barrel of LENTILLA, an excellent FOOD TONIC of which I cannot speak too highly. I fully endorse all said in its favour.—Yours truly, H. H. Brooks, Tinwell Grange, near Stamford." Cures indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c. Tins, 1 lb., 1s 6d; ½ lb., 10d. Barrels, 28 lb., 30s; 14 lb., 16s. Of all chemists. Proprietor, H. J Deacon, Beckenham, Kent.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE. PALL MALL, June 26, 1883.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Lieut.-Gen. J. A. Ewart, C.B., to be Col , vice Gen. the Right Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys, K.C.B., transferred to the Scots Guards (May 26).

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. H. M. Pickthall resigns his commission.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. C. H. Tye, Adjt., to be Capt., vice C. Sandes, seconded (May 26).

12th Lancers—Capt. G. W. H., Lord Vernon, resigns his commission.

19th Hussars—Lieut. J. D. M. Guthrie to be Capt., vice W. P. Warner, resigned (March 7).

20th Hussars—Lieut. R. J. E. Oliver-Bellasis to be Capt., vice A. W. N. Thomas, seconded (June 1).

Scots Guards—Lieut. and Capt. Sir A. R. T. Willshire, Bart., to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice F. L. Campbell, seconded (May 18); Lieut. F. S. Barton, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., vice F. P. F. Vane, resigned.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. T. De la Rue, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (May 30).

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capts. F. L. Grundy to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. de C. Morton, seconded for service on the Staff (April 3); N. F. Mansergh to be Major, vice F. L. Grundy, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (April 3) (since deceased).

The Norfolk Regiment—Capt. J. H. Sewell to be Adjt., vice Capt. E. B. James, promoted.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Major H. R. P. Lindesay retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Serjt.-Major Henry Selby to be Qrmr., vice T. McKay, retired (June 20).

The King's Own Borderers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. S. Cameron, V.C., is placed on half-pay, on appointment to the Staff.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. H. de C. Rawlins to be Major, vice J. Campbell, retired (May 30).

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut. J. C. Reynolds to be Capt., vice J. O. Quirk, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (June 2).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. A. G. Scriven to be Capt., vice Brevet Major W. A. Gough, seconded (May 9); Qrmr.-Serjt. George Alfred Hirst to be Qrmr., vice N. Roxley, posted to the 3rd Battalion.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Capt. C. L. Hornby retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. B. H. B. Kennett to be Major, vice A. S. Wynne, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (June 13); Lieut. H. Earle to be Capt., vice G. H. Denshire, retired (Feb. 14).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Capt. A. A. Garstin to be Major, vice H. C. Hinxman, whose promotion has been cancelled (April 14).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. M. C. Boyle to be Major, vice W. Forster, retired; Lieut. H. R. Lovett to be Capt., vice M. C. Boyle (both dated March 14).

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—The promotion to the rank of Lieut., dated June 16, 1880, of 2nd Lieut. G. W. S. Fryer, is cancelled, he having been subsequently transferred to the Indian S.C., with an anterior date.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Qrmr.-Serjt. Charles Howard to be Qrmr., vice A. Macqueen, retired.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—The second Christian name of Lieut.-Col. M. L. Elliot is Lettsom and not Lettson, as hitherto stated; Serjt. Edward Falconer Lynch-Blosse, from the Devonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. Stewart, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Highland Light Infantry—Lieut. W. F. Anstey to be Capt., vice W. Freeman, retired (May 30).

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt. and Brevet Major A. D. McGregor to be Major, vice H. F. Cotton, retired; Lieut. E. Gilpin-Brown to be Capt., vice Brevet Major A. D. Macgregor (both dated May 30).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. C. Bruce, C.B., retires on full pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. W. J. J. Kirkpatrick to be Capt., vice E. S. Evans, seconded (May 24).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. Charles Freeman Reilly to be Chaplain to the Forces of the 4th Class (dated June 18, 1882, such antedate not to carry back allowances).

Army Pay Department—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major W. Marvin has retired on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (June 8); Pymr. and Hon. Capt. T. Bell to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (June 22).

Veterinary Department—Inspecting Vet.-Surg. G. Fleming to be Principal Vet.-Surg., vice J. Collins, about to be placed on retired pay (June 28).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. J. B. Spurgin, C.B., C.S I., retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen.

Lieut.-Cols. A. C. Bruce, C.B., Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Col. (June 21); C. J. Moorsom, the East Lancashire Regt., to be Col. (June 27).

Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. G. Scott, 3rd Batn. the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (June 26); Qrmrs. T. Bayley, 4th Batn. the Prince of Wales's (West Yorkshire Regt.), to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Oct. 19, 1882); W. Hunt, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to have the honorary and relative rank of Capt. (March 26); T. H. Vickers, the Border Regt., to have the honorary and relative rank of Capt. (June 14).

Col. W. E. White, Madras S.C., has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (May 31), (since deceased).

Assist.-Comy. and Hon. Lieut. W. Anderson, Madras Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Capt. (March 22).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. J. B. Brady resigns his commission.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 26, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Southern Division—Lieut. W. A. Campbell-Briggs resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Gerald Lindsey Appleyard, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. W. H. A. White resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. A. G. Coates resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—George Chalié Harries, gent., to be Lieut. (June 13).

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Capt. R. M. Marsh-Dunn, Retired List, to be Capt. (June 20).

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. J. R. Tennant resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. B. Sharpe resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Major G. Hely resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. R. Bell resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt. G. R. Murray resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Capt. T. King, from the 3rd Batn., to be Major; Lieuts. W. H. A. Croker, from the 3rd Batn., to be Capt.; R. Holden to be Capt.; Stewart Lygon Murray, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Major T. Prickett, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major R. B. Bald, 1st Batn., whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (July 1).

3rd Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Capt. E. L. S. Charlton has been permitted to assume the surname of *Anne*, in lieu of that of Charlton.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—W. M. Metcalf and C. S. Baker. Frederick Græme Batten, gent., to be Lieut. (July 2).

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. R. F. St. Leger resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Qrmr. J. Gledden is placed on a retired allowance (July 1).

3rd Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—Edward Salusbury Vaughan Grimshawe, gent., to be Lieut. (June 13).

4th Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. F. M. A. Murray-Honey resigns his commission; the Hon. T. H. A. E. Cochrane, late Lieut. Scots Guards, to be Lieut.

6th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. R. Dowse resigns his commission.

8th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. G. H. Jones resigns his commission.

9th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. E. Battersby resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. J. W. Ritchie resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 26, 1883.

Denbighshire—Capt. H. R. L. Howard, 16th Lancers, to be Adjt., in succession to Major W. Creagh, 7th Dragoon Guards, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (July 2); Surg.-Major T. Eyton-Jones resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; William Jones, gent., M.D., to be Surg.

West Kent—Surg. A. R. Martin resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Warwickshire—Capt. J. F. Green, 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Adjt., in succession to Lieut.-Col. W. R. Truman, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (June 21).

1st West York—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—John Loxley Firth and Mark Firth.

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major W. S. Kerr, M.D., 3rd Batn. the Royal Scots Fusiliers, resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 26, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cheshire and Carnarvonshire—Lieut. R. W. Preston resigns his commission.

1st Cinque Ports—John Ernest Stilwell, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Edinburgh (City)—Acting Surg. D. Menzies, M.B., resigns his appointment.

1st Gloucestershire—Alfred Moxon Sydney-Turner, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Hampshire—Capt. R. G. Pinder resigns his commission; Acting Chaplain the Rev. C. M. Owen, M.A., resigns his appointment; the Rev. William Willcox Perrin, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

4th Lancashire—Acting Surg. F. R. Murray resigns his appointment.

5th Lancashire—Hon. Col. T. Wilson resigns his commission.

3rd Middlesex—Capt. A. W. Foxwell is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne—Acting Surg. R. Young, M.D., to be Surg.

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—George Arthur William Ward, gent., to be Lieut.

The Tynemouth—Capt. J. Hodgson resigns his commission.

1st Sussex—Henry Long Woodroffe, gent., to be Lieut.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield)—William Ernest Hutton, gent., to be Lieut.

ENGINEER.

2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol)—William Henry Benson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—S. Neville and L. A. Rooke.

RIFLE.

2nd Aberdeenshire—Adam Nicol, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Aberdeenshire (the Buchan)—John Joshua Smith, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. W. F. Payne resigns his commission.

1st Cheshire—Capt. J. Dean to be Major; Lieut. C. W. Simpson resigns his commission.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Lieut. F. C. Matthews to be Capt.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Hon. Major and Adjt. W. Hills is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (June 30).

2nd Edinburgh (City)—Lieut.-Col. J. Hope resigns his commission; J. Hope, Esq., late Lieut.-Col., to be Hon. Col. of the corps; Major W. U. Martin to be Lieut.-Col.; and Capt. D. Campbell to be Major.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. I. J. H. G. Ibbetson to be Capt.

1st Flintshire and Carnarvonshire—Hon. Major and Adjt. J. O. J. Priestley resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (July 2).

2nd Glamorgan—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capts. E. W. Shackell, J. H. Jenkins, and Lieut. W. D. Williams.

2nd Lanarkshire—John Cochrane, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Lancashire—Lieut. A. Jobling to be Capt.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—James John Marsh, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Frederick John Ingoldby, gent., to be Lieut. (June 16).

1st Linlithgowshire—Capt. A. B. Dorward resigns his commission.

3rd London—Lieut. H. Curtis to be Capt.

4th Middlesex (West London)—Lieut. F. G. Battyn resigns his commission (July 2); Percy James English, gent., to be Lieut.

10th Middlesex—Louis Augustus Sillem, gent., to be Lieut.

11th Middlesex (Railway)—The Rev. William Cadman, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

17th (North) Middlesex—Edward Douphrate Langley, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Monmouthshire—Lieut. H. Bumby resigns his commission.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Jabez Jarvis-Spelman, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Captain William Dodds is granted the honorary rank of Major.

1st Ross-shire (Ross Highland)—Hector Ross, gent., to be Lieut. (Supernumerary).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. R. B. Bryan resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Hon. Major and Adjt. R. B. R. Bedford resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance. Richard Bisse Rowland Bedford, Esq., late Hon. Major and Adjt., to be Lieut.-Col. Lieut.-Col. R. B. R. Bedford is granted the hon. rank of Col. (all three dated July 2).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Conway John Morgan, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

6th (West) Suffolk—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Major T. J. Huddleston and Capt. H. Bridges. Acting Chaplain the Rev. G. S. Barrow, M.A., resigns his appointment.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—John Lainson Nash, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. H. J. F. Groves resigns his commission.

1st Sutherland (Highland)—Lieut. A. J. T. Box to be Capt. Walter Stuart, Esq , commonly called the Hon. Walter Stuart, Master of Blantyre, to be Capt. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—John Morrison and Duncan Menzies.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Edward Addison Mangin, gent., to be Lieut.

1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Capt. J. E. Cutler to be Major.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date June 27, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE. PALL MALL, June 29, 1883.

Royal Engineers—Col. Sir C. B. P. N. H. Nugent, K.C.B., having completed five years' service as a Regimental Col., to be placed on the Unemployed Full-pay List, under Article 79-I of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882; Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. Grant, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., to be placed on half-pay (both dated July 1); Lieut.-Col. Arthur Parnell retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Col. The under-mentioned Capts. to be Majors, under the provisions of Article 10 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882:—Brevet Major W. S. S. Bisset (June 29); William Henry Coaker and Fleetwood Isham Edwards, C.B.

INDIA OFFICE, June 29, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Major E. C. Corbyn (May 6); and Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. B. Hanna (May 12).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors:—Capt. and Brevet Major G. Simpson (April 14); and Capt. E. Quin (May 12).

MADRAS ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. S. Cherry (May 4).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major A. Hogg (May 16).

BREVET.

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. J. M. Williams, Madras Infantry (since retired) (Oct. 27, 1879), and R. C. Stewart (Dec. 22, 1881).

MADRAS CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major A. R. Kenney-Herbert, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. A. C. Silver, Madras Infantry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (March 19).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date June 30, and the current year must be understood.)

Amusements.

The programme of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA during the week has been varied and attractive. "La Gioconda" was repeated on Monday, "Rigoletto" on Tuesday, "Carmen" on Thursday, and "Dinorah" was assigned to Friday evening, with Madame Patti as the heroine, and Madame Schalchi, Signor Frapoli, and Signor Cotogni in the other prominent characters.

At the ADELPHI, the Drury Lane drama of "Pluck," originally produced last August and since played at several London and provincial theatres, seems to have found congenial quarters. Miss Kate Paterson, returned from her American tour, gives increased interest to Florence Templeton. Mr. G. W. Anson is here Bevis Marks, and the cast in other respects well furnished by Mr. Edmund Lyons, Mr. A. C. Lilly, Mr. Harry Parker, and Mr. J. Elmore. The scenic effects, on which the attraction of the piece so much depends, display considerable ingenuity of contrivance.

The GAIETY THEATRE has been occupied during the week by the company from the Vaudeville, Paris, with Madame Pierson and M. Dupuis as the leading members. "Odette" and "Le Nabob" have been the chief pieces in the programme.

With this week has terminated the present season at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, where the operatic spectacle of "A Trip to the Moon" has been played for the last six nights. Miss Geneviève Ward's season at the OLYMPIC has ended with the representation of "The Queen's Favourite," and on Monday next Mr. Frank Harvey's "Beatrice Comedy Company" take possession of the theatre, with the drama called "The Wages of Sin." Mr. John S. Clarke has, with this week, terminated his engagement at the OPERA COMIQUE, and next week Mr. J. L. Toole will close his successful season at TOOLE'S THEATRE.

"Lady Clare" will now be withdrawn from the GLOBE, but the summer season will be prolonged by the revival, after a long interval, of Mr. Buckstone's romantic drama of "The Flowers of the Forest," originally produced at the Adelphi Theatre in March, 1847, and last acted there in August, 1859. Mr. Charles Kelly now appears as Ishmael, Miss Ada Murray as Cynthia, Miss Clara Jecks as Starlight Bess, Mr. Percy Bell as Cheap John, Mr. E. Russell as the Kinchin, and Miss Harriett Jay as Lemuel, the gipsy-boy.

Miss Isabel Bateman on Monday afternoon delighted a fashionable assemblage by giving some effective recitals at the special request of the Countess of Ducie, at her residence, 16 Portman Square.

According to the latest arrangements, Mr. Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and the Lyceum Company will leave Liverpool for New York on October 11, after playing farewell engagements of two weeks each at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Liverpool.

Gen. Conolly is expected to leave England at the end of the season for the Crimea, being entrusted by the Government with a mission in connection with the graves of those of her Majesty Forces who fell during the Crimean War. The services and the country should be grateful to the General, as he goes out entirely at his own expense, and is too modest to expect either money or thanks.

Messrs. Jackson and Graham, whose business is being transferred to a limited-liability company, invite inspection of a suite of rooms which they have had decorated from designs by Mr. Robert Edis. The famous Bective cabinet is also to be seen on the premises, which, taken altogether, constitute one of the sights of London.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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IN whom shall we put our trust? Shall it be in the Marquis of Hartington, or in the Earl of Morley? We expect more good would come to the Army from the former than the latter. We read with pleasure on Saturday, June 2, the debate upon the Army brought about by Sir W. Barttelot, who, in a very able speech, drew attention to the falling-off at present in our supply of recruits, and to crime and waste in the Army. The facts and figures adduced by him were well known to us, and we have from time to time called public attention to the subject; but a deaf ear was turned to our warnings. As regards its Army, the country is peculiarly indifferent. It is only under the influence of panics that it ever directs its attention to it, and then it is only for a short time. Changes are made, the uniform, perhaps, altered, and the country sinks again into repose. The discussion in the House of Lords on June 29 was very characteristic of our Army Administration. There was a brief discussion brought about by Lord Strathnairn, supported by the Earl of Longford and the Marquis of Hertford, and answered in a very insufficient manner by the Earl of Morley, and then, as the *Times* says, the "subject dropped." The speech of Lord Strathnairn was principally an attack upon our present system of placing a civilian at the head of our Army. It is, indeed, a marvellous thing that such an anomaly should be allowed. In things purely civil, if we wanted our kettle mended, we should go to a tinker, and we should deem ourselves particularly unfortunate if we only had one tinker to do the work. If we were to conduct business in civil life upon the same principles as we do those relating to the Army, if our kettle had a hole in it, we should go either to a tailor or a shoemaker to have it mended. To this strange system of military administration we attribute not a few of our failures. We are confident that our Secretaries of State for War do not willingly do wrong, but they are only human, and not being endowed with supernatural powers, they cannot conduct with success a business in the details of which they are, for the most part, ignorant. They are, therefore, entirely at the mercy of their subordinates, or of Army reformers, who, from want of practical knowledge of their subject, often attempt to build up a system upon an impossible foundation, and then when failure comes strive to put the blame upon those who have the misfortune to be obliged to try the carrying-out of their impracticable designs. The opinion of men of experience is totally ignored by the reformers, for it is looked upon as being tainted with prejudice. Let any theorist arise, and he is regarded as a Daniel. The very fact that he ignores altogether the opinion of practical men seems to give him, in the eyes of the country, additional weight. The Marquis of Hartington, in his reply to Sir W. Barttelot, could not deny that the facts brought forward were, for the most part, true, more especially in the essential points, namely, a want of recruits, and crime and waste in the Army. As regards recruiting, he admitted that the average deficiency was from 6,000 to 8,000. This, he also allowed, was a serious matter, and worthy the attention of the House of Commons. As Lord Morley never mentions the fact in his reply to Lord Strathnairn, we presume he does not consider that the subject deserves the attention of the House of Lords. The noble Lord the Secretary of State for War, in his speech of June 1, was very sanguine that when the stringency of the rules regarding recruiting are relaxed, the standard of height lowered, and the chest measurement decreased, we shall have a plentiful supply of recruits. We shall then again hear the disciples of Short Service raise their voices in tones of triumph, which will only be hushed when in some fresh campaign our military house of cards falls to pieces. We gathered hope from the Marquis of Hartington's speech, and we read with pleasure that soldiers would be allowed to complete twelve years' service, and then re-engage for a pension. This, we consider, would be a benefit to the State, to the soldiers, and to the Army, for it would give to the soldier the opportunity, if he so wished, of making the service a means of obtaining a permanent living. At the same time, it would give more matured non-commissioned officers and more old soldiers to assist in moulding our raw recruits into shape. But, as we have before said, there must be no uncertainty about the conditions upon which a man enters the service, for uncertainty sooner or later will be sure to bring discontent. The hope which went through the Army when Lord Hartington's speech was read has been rudely shaken by what Lord Morley said on Friday last. It would appear that his lordship either never read the debate in the Lower House, or having read it, ignores the facts and figures then set forth. And yet these statistics are, we doubt not, quite as reliable as those Lord Morley quoted in the House of Lords. His lordship disclaims any intention upon the part of the Government of replacing our short-service by a long-service system. Nay, he states openly that they merely intend making an experiment to meet a temporary emergency. Alas! more experiments! Has not the Army already suffered enough from experiment? But experiments will bring with them no good. We are almost forced to believe, from Lord Morley's speech, that he was not prepared for the attack. If he was, we do not think that he was prepared with sufficient information, and what he had was not of a very convincing nature. For instance, he says that last year over 45,000 recruits presented themselves, but he is very careful not to say how many of these were rejected as physically unfit. It is sad to think that the hopes raised by the speech of the Marquis of Hartington on June 1 should be dashed to the ground by Lord Morley on the 29th of the same month. There is evidently a desire to put off the evil day, as it is considered, when short service must be condemned as the failure it undoubtedly is. The evil day may, however, be put off too long, and unless we are mindful this will be the case. The Army is simply crumbling to pieces under the hands of the Army reformers, and they are so obstinate that they will not yield. Obstinacy and incompetence are two most dangerous things to go together. Our modern Army reformers possess both these characteristics. And yet there are some who express surprise that there should have been so much noise made about so little wool; that we should have been favoured for years past with assurances that the Army was reaching the acme of perfection, whereas events have shown the very reverse is the case. We ask, could it have been otherwise, seeing the groove in which we have been working, and having regard to the income petence of those to whom we have looked to provide for our wants?

THE Dockyard Expense Accounts for the year 1881-1882, which have just been presented, will probably receive a closer scrutiny than is usually accorded to them, now that the state of the Navy is attracting the earnest attention of the Naval critics in both Houses of Parliament, and in the Press. They contain the detailed record of the work performed in the Dockyards, comparing the actual construction and repairs of ships during the period which they cover, with the estimates prepared before the commencement of that period, upon the faith of which Parliament voted the money required for these services. By this time, the public must be pretty well accustomed to find that the promises have not been kept, and that if the work provided for the dockyards to execute in 1881-1882 was necessary, as Parliament was led to believe, the conclusion forced upon us by a perusal of the Accountant-General's prefatory report is that they have done those things which they ought not to have done, and that they have left undone those things which they ought to have done. It must be admitted, however, that, on the whole, the record is somewhat better than in some former years, if we have regard only to the net results. Thus the total amount of construction during the year only falls short of the total estimate by 280 tons, which seems to be caused by a deficiency in the amount of unarmoured ships built by contract and a small default of the dockyards, amounting to 68 tons, in the matter of armoured ships. While the task set the dockyards for the year was 10,816 tons of armoured and 4,024 tons of unarmoured ships, they have succeeded in turning out 10,748 tons of the former and 4,690 of the latter,—that is, an increase of 4 per cent. on the total estimate for the year. But the deficiency of 878 tons of unarmoured construction which was to be supplied by contractors reduces the net amount completed to 18,610 tons, against 18,890 estimated, a deficiency of about 1½ per cent. If, however, we look to the cost of the labour which has produced these results, the retrospect is less satisfactory, for while the dockyards have accomplished about 4 per cent. more than their allotted task, they have spent in wages about 10 per cent. more, the estimate for the work being £477,313, and the actual expenditure £525,546. We have seen that the armoured construction fell short of the estimate by 68 tons, but the cost of the labour in producing this deficient supply exceeded the estimate by £11,166, that is, an excess of about 3¼ per cent. Again, the unarmoured tonnage completed is about 16½ per cent. in excess of the estimate, but the expenditure of labour thereon is about 27½ per cent. more than the £137,056 provided for it in the programme of works appended to the estimates, as subsequently amended. The Accountant-General of the Navy points out the deviations from the programme in regard to each ship upon which constructive work has been performed during the year, and shows that certain vessels cost together about £58,000 more than was provided for them, and were advanced by 1,431 tons more than was anticipated, when the estimates were prepared. In order to obtain this result, other ships, shown in the same tabular statement, were retarded to the extent of 1,499 tons, thus leaving £46,831 of wages available to meet the excess. The reasons which he gives for these departures from the programme may be sufficient to justify the Admiralty in the course which they have adopted, but it is difficult to understand why it should have been necessary to save £46,800 out of the ships set down in the programme in order to meet an expenditure of £58,000, which had not been foreseen, when, as the

Accountant-General states, a sum of £50,000 had been added to the vote expressly to provide for "unforeseen work." At most, it might be supposed that a saving of £8,000 would have sufficed, and the original programme have been fulfilled, except by such amount of tonnage as this £8,000 would represent. It is curious to observe that the heaviest of these unforeseen charges were incurred upon that expensive luxury the *Polyphemus*, which absorbed £24,196 more than was provided for her in the Estimates; and the *Inflexible*, the costliest vessel in the Navy, which, though supposed to have been completed, yet had 551 tons added to her, by an expenditure of £19,968. The explanation which is afforded of the various deviations from the programme of works is that it was found expedient to make further progress than had originally been contemplated with certain ships, in preference to work being proceeded with on others, with a view to the economical working of the yards. We can understand that this might be a very satisfactory account to give, if the business of shipbuilding and the methods of dockyard management were in the hands of novices, who had had no previous experience of framing estimates of work, or in arranging the details of its execution; but it might not unreasonably be supposed that the Constructors at the Yards and at the Admiralty would be able to foresee the difficulties which had to be met, and to give effect to the policy of their political masters in such a manner as not to exceed the £50,000 provided to meet unexpected contingencies. The deviations from the programme of unarmoured construction present some curious anomalies. The only vessel upon which the sum expended has been less than that estimated is the *Canada*, which was advanced 205 tons less than was anticipated, and on which £4,361 for wages was thus saved, being at the rate of £21 per ton. The *Cordelia*, on the other hand, had £5,356 more spent in labour upon her than was estimated, but she was only advanced 86 tons more than was promised in the programme; while the *Calliope*, for £4,761 more, was advanced as much as 137 tons. Thus the additional work on the *Cordelia* cost in wages £62 per ton, while that on the *Calliope* was rather less than £35 per ton. This, perhaps, would not be very remarkable, and might be explained on the ground that they are ships of a somewhat different type, were it not that on turning to the accounts of the total expenditure on these ships, we find that the average cost of labour per ton upon the whole of the work performed during the year on these three ships was, for the *Canada*, £38; the *Cordelia*, £38; and the *Calliope*, £34. This is the more noticeable since the expression "tons," as used in the Estimates and the Dockyard Accounts, is understood to represent—not a certain quantity of actual work added to the ship, which increases her displacement by so many tons—but a quantity of estimated work, calculated upon the basis of dividing the estimated cost in labour by the total number of tons. It might, therefore, be reasonably expected that the excess or deficiency in the work executed, would give the same average cost per ton as the total amount of construction on each ship. The account of repairing work, as stated in the report of the Accountant-General, shows a short expenditure of £25,988, or 8 per cent. of the estimates; and an excess of £2,409, on manufactures and yard services. Perhaps the most satisfactory element in the report of the Accountant-General is the diminution which it shows in the cost of the charges for yard and harbour services, or what are, otherwise, known as incidental charges, this class of expenditure having been reduced by no less than 19 per cent., or £66,000, in the course of four years, a portion of this reduction being due to a more rigid apportionment of charges to particular ships and services, but a considerable proportion of it representing an absolute saving to the public, effected by careful control and supervision. There is one matter upon which the public, and especially Members of Parliament, and those whose duty it is to criticise in the Press and elsewhere, the administration of the Navy, may be congratulated. For some years past, they have had placed before them a concise account of Dockyard transactions, instead of the bulky volume of unintelligible statistics, which it was next to impossible to analyse, and seemed only designed to confuse and befog the student of Naval finance, and they have had the further advantage of being assisted by the official explanation of the accounts which the Accountant-General has furnished by way of preface.

The Admiralty have exercised a wise discretion in reinstating Sub-Lieutenants the Hon. B. Tyrwhitt and W. James, recently dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial for most unofficer-like conduct. The former officer is placed at the bottom of the list of Sub-Lieutenants, and the latter loses one year's seniority. As we stated at the time, the educational course which obtains in the Navy is more to blame than were the culprits, and on these grounds we should have regretted to have seen the sentence of the Court confirmed by the supreme authority. But the officers who tried Messrs. Tyrwhitt and James had but one duty to perform, and that was to administer the written law of the Navy with firmness and impartiality, and the most heavy sentence that law would permit of was not too severe punishment, under the circumstances of the case. We hope that this example, coupled with the leniency of their Lordships, will have a beneficial effect on the minds of young officers, and illustrate to them that the position of an officer in her Majesty's Navy carries with it the obligations appertaining to their enviable status of gentlemen, and that they should never forget that "Noblesse oblige."

The Admiralty recently denied all knowledge of yellow-fever having broken out on board the *Mallard*. After the fact was mentioned in these columns, numerous inquiries were made at the Admiralty, where no information could be obtained, even by those having relatives on board, and who were naturally most anxious to ascertain what were the real facts of the case. They were even told that the report published by the *Army and Navy Gazette* was untrue, and that it emanated from "an irresponsible source." Such a statement by Admiralty officials was most heartless, as the real facts of the case were within their knowledge, and should have been made public. The *Mallard* picked up yellow-fever at Port-au-Prince. Sub-Lieutenant Grimston, Mr. Truscott (assistant-paymaster), Mr. Leonard (gunner), and a Marine were amongst the first attacked. Mr. Truscott alone recovered, and has since come home. The others succumbed, and were added to the many victims of this scourge, who find a last resting-place within the palisades at Port Royal. The *Mallard* then proceeded direct to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and, luckily, no fresh cases occurred. Having been thoroughly cleared out, she left on June 18 for Pictou, to attend upon H.R.H. the Princess Louise.

From the experience gained on the North-American Station by ships reaching it from the West Coast of Africa, it would appear that all vessels leaving the latter station should be first sent to a more temperate climate than that of the West Indies. Last year, when the *Foam* arrived at Halifax, her crew were in a very debilitated condition. The Commander-in-Chief kept her in consequence on the northern part of the station until the health of the men had been thoroughly re-established, afterwards sending her to the West Indies. On her return in May all on board were in first-rate health. Port Royal is at present healthy, but we fear that if the Admiralty persist in employing the *Tyrian*, they will soon have trouble from that quarter, as the stench on board is unbearable. A wooden ship in such a climate should now be unknown. No case of yellow-fever has ever been heard of on board the *Urgent*, and there is no excuse for keeping the *Tyrian* at Port Royal. She should be replaced by a small iron paddle-steamer, which would meet all the requirements of Port Royal, be more roomy for officers and men, and which, with sides painted white, and a light, fixed roof over the upper deck, instead of an awning, makes a most comfortable vessel for such a hot and unhealthy place.

We hear that the new Acting Storekeeper at Port Royal has had a narrow escape of losing his appointment, the Commodore having given him another chance. The same gentleman had to leave Halifax Dockyard not long ago, and to send him to Port Royal was a great mistake. Mr. M'Hardy seems to know but little of the men he promotes. The late Storekeeper at Port Royal was turned out for being incapable, and other cases of a similar nature have been brought to our notice. Quite recently, Mr. M'Hardy was obliged to visit Halifax, to inspect the accounts of that yard. Since then, the Naval Storekeeper has applied to the Admiralty to be allowed to take charge of the Works Department, assisted by the Carpenter; but it is to be hoped that the apparent immediate prospect of saving a few pounds a year will not lead the Admiralty to commit such a blunder as that of increasing the present responsibilities of that officer. Indeed, it would add greatly to the efficiency of the Dockyard, were an Executive Naval officer appointed to superintend the work therein performed. At present, there is not the slightest check in a yard officered like that of Halifax. The Naval Storekeeper has the boatswain, carpenter, and foreman of works entirely at his mercy; and as the present system of audit is nothing more than a farce, he can do pretty well what he likes.

Mr. Gourley, on Navy Estimates, Vote 14, will move to reduce the Vote £2,000, for expenses on account of the Royal Household and entertainments on board the *Bacchante* and *Osborne*; and to reduce the Vote by £20,000, in connection with repairs to her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert*, at Portsmouth Dockyard. We wonder attention has not also been attracted to the enormous expenditure now being incurred on the *Myrmidon*, an antiquated gun-vessel, in the Medway.

The hesitation of the Government in not confirming the proceedings of that of Queensland with regard to New Guinea, and eventually extending a protectorate over the native islands of the Western Pacific, as suggested by the Australian Government, has quickly produced expressions of disappointment from the different Colonies, who decline to accept the decision as final. We are now informed, by advices from Sydney, New South Wales, of the 6th inst., that a French war steamer has forestalled us, by hoisting the French flag in the New Hebrides, a group 400 miles north of New Caledonia, and 1,000 miles from Australia. Erromango, one of the islands, has long been an important English Mission station. France has no claim to this group, and her present action is akin to that displayed in the Congo and at Porto Novo, where she has undoubtedly presented herself in opposition to our interests, and with the intention of embarrassing us at Lagos. Australians justly complain of the irritation caused by the adjacent settlement of New Caledonia, and this late annexation of the New Hebrides by France will embitter the feeling, which nothing but immediate action on the part of the Home Government will assuage. We trust that Parliament will insist on no delay.

The Admiralty have appointed Commander G. W. Hill to the *Linnet*, "vice Harris," apparently forgetting that not long ago Commander John Hope was sent to the *Linnet*, to relieve Commander Harris; Commander Jones, of the *Victor Emanuel*, being sent to command the *Fly*, vice Hope, Commander Davis being sent out to fill the vacancy in the *Victor Emanuel*. If these changes were not approved by the Admiralty, why were they inserted in the July *Navy List?*

We see that some of our Paris contemporaries have raked up a story, which first appeared in the *Gaulois* some months ago, respecting the origin of the Tonquin expedition. From this story, it seems that a Naval officer, writing to Mdlle. Valtesse, who is well known in the theatrical world and the "half-world," gave such a brilliant description of the country that the lady conceived the idea of seeking an interview with M. Gambetta, and recommending an annexation. Some notes passed between the fair one and the statesman, who was then President of the Chamber, and the result was a personal interview, which took place at the official residence of the President. Mdlle. Valtesse has given a charming and graphic description of the audience. She had come up from the country, she was rather fatigued and dusty, her toilette out of order, not looking nearly as fascinating as she could have wished; she did her best to set matters right, and was profuse in excuses. However, she was soon at home, and she has left it on record that she found M. Gambetta very amiable, but very dirty, and that he had evidently been indulging in garlic. To make a long story short, Mdlle. Valtesse was asked to draw up a report on the affair. This she did, and hence the Tonquin expedition. Since then several financial gentlemen have taken up the matter, and report says that amongst these is to be found the son-in-law of President Grévy. We may add that the French Government contemplate increasing the strength of the Marine Infantry which does colonial duty, and this is not to be wondered at.

Colonel Howard Jones, C.B., A.D.C., Royal Marine Light Infantry, who has been travelling in the Mediterranean and Egypt, to recover his health, which broke down after his late Egyptian Campaign, has returned to England, and will shortly rejoin his head-quarters.

It has for some time been in contemplation by the Accountant-General's Department at the Admiralty to do away with the per-centage allowed to Paymasters of the Royal Marines on money passing through their hands, and giving a fixed amount in lieu, which will combine salary and estimated per-centage. This has now been carried out by an Admiralty order, which has been issued during the past week, to take effect from January 1 last, on all Paymasters appointed from that date. Fortunately for themselves, the Order is not made further retrospective, so that the present holders remain under the old system, as, from calculations made, new appointments will receive from £36 to £55 a year less income than the average of that now enjoyed.

The promotions in the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry, consequent upon the retirement of Colonel-Commandants Mawbey and Bennett on the 3rd and 4th inst., bring Major Francis H. Poore, R.M.A., Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and Major Gerald A. Heseltine, R.M.L.I., on the higher rate of pay as Majors. There is a very strong feeling throughout the service owing to Lieutenant-Colonel John Frederick Sanders having again been passed over, as is considered most unfairly, as no officer has superior claims.

The Viscount Sidmouth will, on Tuesday, ask the Second Naval Lord of the Admiralty whether he will state what the rules and regulations of the service are in accordance with which warrant officers are permitted to make reasonable representations as to their condition, rank, and on other matters connected with their profession, to the Board of Admiralty.

The Admiralty have this week promoted a batch of 37 Sub-Lieutenants, adhering pretty well throughout to the claims of seniority. Commencing at the top of the List, their Lordships have, for reasons best known to themselves, skipped the fourth officer on the List, Sub-Lieutenant Percy James Elliot, serving on board the *Northumberland*, who now becomes senior Sub-Lieutenant of the Navy. Thirty officers are then promoted by seniority, when the Admiralty again revert to selection, and skip thirteen officers to promote Sub-Lieutenant Inglefield, of the *London*, twelve to reach Sub-Lieutenant Wyatt, of the *Alexandra*, and two more to promote Sub-Lieutenant Couper, of the *Invincible*, who was decorated with the 5th Class of the Medjidieh for the bombardment of Alexandria. These two officers came under the immediate notice of Lord Alcester, who is not the man to allow real merit to go unrewarded, and it is only natural that their services should now be recognised. The junior Sub-Lieutenant promoted, Arthur Wartensleben Ewart, by virtue of his "three firsts," heads the whole batch, verifying the prophecy that "the first shall be last, and the last shall be first."

Lord Stanley of Alderley will, on Tuesday, ask the First Lord of the Admiralty if he will lay on the table the finding of the court-martial in the case of Price, seaman of the *Triumph*, in 1881; and to move for this and other correspondence.

Two ship-loads of the "civilising influence" of "La Grande Nation," in the shape of several thousand muskets with ammunition, left Havre on the 16th inst., for the use of the Brazza expedition. Whether they will prove as advantageous as the peaceful efforts of the representatives of the Comité d'Etudes du Congo, we shall probably not be long in ascertaining. Nothing is more detrimental to the improvement of the uncivilised African than placing war-like instruments in his hands. The sad experiences of past years in Polynesia, where fire-arms are the principal article of exchange between the white man and his cannibal friend, have shown the fearful evil of allowing such implements to become the property of the savage, who intuitively acquires a knowledge of their value, and is not long in using them against the race who supplied them. The action of France in this instance will be deeply regretted by the zealous and praiseworthy promoters of the Belgian Association, who cannot fail to see that the attempts of their brave pioneers will suffer by the ambition and vanity of a nation which appears capable of adopting any means to attain an end. We trust that in the long-run, the humanity, justice, and good faith of philanthropists will override Republican adventure, even when supported by State aid and National Tirailleurs.

His Excellency Earl Spencer, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, commented, in most eulogistic terms, on the services of the Royal Marines, when speaking recently at the banquet given to Lord Wolseley. Earl Spencer, in the course of his speech, said:—"I think I may properly pay a compliment to the soldiers and marines, and then also the Navy, who have done so much service to us in Ireland during those past years. While speaking of this, I must specially refer to the force that has been in Dublin now so many months. It was a time of most unusual danger, even of panic, when the highest officials were threatened, their lives were threatened, and when there was considerable panic in the city, when we called upon one of her Majesty's forces to assist the police in keeping order, and the Marines in considerable force came to Dublin. No body could have behaved with more admirable discipline, more admirable tact, or more admirable ability than the officers and men of that noble force during their stay in Dublin. I think the Government, the citizens of Dublin, and the country at large owe a great deal of gratitude to that force for the manner in which they have performed their duties here."

It is reported that differences have arisen between M. Tricoupis, president of the Greek Council, and M. Calligas, Minister of Finance, on the subject of the 40,000,000 of francs required by the former for the construction of vessels of war. The latter has tendered his resignation, as also has the Minister of Marine, Admiral Roufos. Under these circumstances, it appears highly probable that the projected increase of the Greek Navy by four ironclads and a number of cruisers will, at least for the present, be impossible.

We referred a few weeks back to the injustice of sending the *Briton* from the West to the East Coast of Africa, in entire opposition to the rule laid down in 1867-8 by the late Mr. Corry, when First Lord of the Admiralty. The disappointment, to use no harsher term, which is felt at such an unusual proceeding, and the unconcern of the Admiralty for the health of the officers and crew, in removing them from a hot and sickly station to one equally bad, if not worse, has impressed all ranks with a feeling which cannot be conducive to discipline, and lessens the little confidence which the service holds in the impartiality of its rulers. This measure is solely due to the pettifogging economy of the present Board, who would sooner ruin a ship's company than commission a ship. Complaints come from all stations of the small number of vessels to do the work, and that, with the reduced squadrons of the present day, the withdrawal of only one vessel without being replaced is much felt by the remainder. The repairs of ships at home for foreign reliefs have now to give place to the demand for new ones building, as the Admiralty have not the moral courage to insist on money being granted for the same; while their fingers are itching with mal-practices which honourable Members have exposed and these columns freely ventilated. We again urge that this breach of faith with the *Briton* should be questioned in Parliament, as it has only been done to save the cost of commissioning a ship, while the officers and crew are the sufferers.

We notice that Sir Thomas Brassey's "British Navy" figures among the works added to the library of the Russian General Staff during the current quarter, and also the Duke of Edinburgh's Report on the Naval Reserves.

A circular has been issued by the Russian Admiralty directing commanders of men-of-war on foreign service to be more sparing in their purchase of provisions at foreign ports, and to exercise greater supervision over the salt junk, "which at present deteriorates so rapidly in foreign waters." The circular has been provoked by a common practice of Russian commanders to report useless, and throw overboard, the inferior provisions obtained from the Government yard at Cronstadt, and to replace them with extensive purchases at foreign ports.

The Earl of Derby's reply relative to the annexation of New Guinea and other Pacific islands, was productive of a statement important to Naval officers on the Australian station, in regard to the enforcement of better discipline in the southern portion of New Guinea, and that if the machinery of the High Commissionership is defective it will be remedied. It is to be hoped that immediate remedy will be applied to one of the worst pieces of legislation ever enacted, both with regard to those for whose benefit it was intended, and the officers who have the misfortune to be selected to carry it out. Since the introduction of a High Commissioner, the office has until lately been held by one individual, whose ability for the same may be estimated by the success attending his administration of the various colonies from which he has always withdrawn before his term expired. It is be hoped that his counsel will no longer be required in this particular feature of native policy, and that under a new régime a healthier state of affairs will be created. If the Government will not invest the officer commanding the Australian squadron as High Commissioner, the official holding it should make himself acquainted with every part coming within his jurisdiction, and not issue laws and regulations for the guidance of Naval officers which are ambiguous by lack of local knowledge. This plan of making Naval officers the instrument, under most exceptional circumstances, of a civil functionary, has not borne good results. Were the Naval Commander-in-Chief in Australia his own master in dealing with the native races, most of whom are cannibals, in the Western Pacific, and only required to refer questions to the Home Government, a better state of things would be brought about, and the present expense of the High Commissioner's office reduced.

Messrs. Stilwell and Sons, Navy Agents, of 21 Great George Street, Westminster, have been appointed to act as agents to the Royal Marine Officers' Widows' Fund, in the place of Mr. Draper, of Buckingham Street, Strand, who held that appointment for many years prior to his becoming insolvent in April last.

In view of complications between China and France, the Russian clipper *Opritchnik*, which touched at Portsmouth a short time ago, has been ordered, we hear, to the Pacific, whither she will be followed by two more vessels from Cronstadt, the *Strelok* and the *Bayan*. The *Opritchnik* and *Strelok* belong to the new clipper series of the *Razboinik* type, and are the latest additions to the Navy in this branch. The *Strelok* is of iron and steel, the *Opritchnik* exclusively of steel. Both are 214 ft. long, 32 ft. broad, have a displacement of 1,334 tons, carry three 6-in. rifled guns, with traversing carriages and slides, four nine-pounders, and six machine guns. Their maximum speed is 16 knots, they carry coal for 14 days, and have a crew of about 180 men all told. The *Bayan* is an old corvette of the 1860 period, recently retimbered at Cronstadt after her return from the Pacific. She carries four 8-in. guns, and four nine-pounders.

The Order in Council of November 29, 1881, which reorganised the Corps of Royal Marines, fixed the new establishment of captains in the Royal Marine Artillery at 21, and in the Light Infantry at 60, resulting at the time in a number of supernumeries in each branch of this service. In the Marine Artillery, however, the supernumerary captains have now been absorbed, so that the retirement of Colonel-Commandant Mawbey on the 3rd inst. will cause the promotion of the senior subaltern, Lieutenant Swinburne, who has not completed quite eleven years' service as a lieutenant. The Light Infantry list of captains is also fast reducing to a normal condition, and the promotion consequent upon the retirement of Colonel Bennett, Commandant of the Portsmouth Division, who completed his period of command on Wednesday last, will reduce the supernumerary captains to three, which will no doubt shortly be worked off, and thus give hope to the senior lieutenants who have for some time been at a standstill.

The last batch of torpedo-boats of the *Tapfer* class (Batoum type), built for the German Navy by the Weser Company, Bremen, have lately undergone their trial-trips in the Bay of Eckernfoerde. The results obtained were satisfactory, as far as speed was concerned, viz., an average of 17·6 knots per hour in six hours' steaming, but the vibration was so great that it became apparent to all present that the boats would be soon shaken to pieces if often driven at full speed. This is not surprising, when it is taken into consideration that the vessels are built by firms comparatively inexperienced in the construction of torpedo-boats. When reports reach the German naval commanders of the great speed attained by Messrs. Yarrow's boats, a cry is raised for similar vessels, whereupon the German shipbuilders undertake to construct the same, but the order should be placed out of the country. The result is that strength and seaworthiness are sacrificed to speed, which, however, even then does not approach that of the vessels built by English firms, who have made a speciality of the construction of fast torpedo-boats. There is in the north of Prussia an engineer and shipbuilder celebrated for the lightness and finish of his engines, who, during the crisis of 1878, supplied the Russian Government with a large number of torpedo-boats. Although these vessels were urgently needed at the time, they have been very rarely under steam; but so weak were they in construction, that they had to be sold out of service as quickly as they could be replaced by stronger boats, a few only being reserved as targets for machine-guns.

We draw attention to an advertisement which appears elsewhere, appealing for subscriptions towards a fund which is being raised for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Mr. G. W. Reay-Mackey, R.N., who died suddenly a short time since, after having held for a brief period the managership of the Crystal Palace. Mr. Reay-Mackey had many friends in the service, who will come forward, we feel sure, and add their mite to the fund.

The Budget Commission of the German Parliament has voted the sum of 2,000,000 marks for the completion of ironclad *E*, and 3,750,000 marks for the purchase of bronze "fish" torpedoes. The sum of 600,000 marks asked for by General von Caprivi for commencing the construction of an Armstrong cruiser to replace the old frigate *Elizabeth*, has not been allowed.

The Swedish corvette *Vanadis* (2,120 tons, 1,400 horse-power, 16 guns) is preparing for a voyage round the world. Her departure will probably take place in November, and it is stated that Prince Oscar will serve on board as a Lieutenant. This will be the third Royal Prince to leave Europe during the present year as a Naval officer, the others being Prince George of Wales, in the *Canada*, and Prince Henry of Prussia, in the *Olga*.

The determination to send the Chinese ironclad *Ting Yuen* to her destination in charge of officers and men belonging to the Imperial German Navy, had been subjected to much comment in France before the order was countermanded. The matter has now been settled by Prince Bismarck, who has ordered the German crew to disembark, and has left it to Li Fong Pao, the Chinese Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, to get his vessel away as best he can. Great exertions are being made to collect a crew sufficiently experienced to manage a vessel of this class, so as to get the *Ting Yuen* well on her way to China, before a rupture with the French Government can occur. To prevent confusion, it should here be remarked that French papers are in the habit of calling the above vessel *Chen Yuen*, which is a mistake, as the latter is still in course of construction at the Vulcan Company's Yard, near Stettin.

Some two years since, the system which had been in vogue for thirty years, of allowing Militia recruits to assemble for 56 days' preliminary drill, prior to the yearly embodiment of their regiments, was put an end to. The War Office, in furtherance of its policy of changing everything, had started a new-fangled idea that it would be better for the men on enlistment to go at once to the Brigade District, to be there instructed, not in a body of from 150 to 300, but in ever-varying squads of from 15 to 20 men. Under the old system, the best of the company officers were selected to do the duty, and being directly under the eye of the District Lieutenant-Colonel, they naturally were most anxious to push forward their men, whilst the fact that a number were drilling together gave good opportunity for increasing the efficiency of the men. That this system was appreciated by them is proved by the fact that during the last two years the number of the men enlisting in the Militia has steadily decreased, and the force is now some 23,000 short of its full complement. It is strange that every change inaugurated by the reformers should have failed so signally. Wherever they have laid their hands on anything, the most serious consequences have ensued. Certainly, so far as the Militia is concerned, they have been most unfortunate.

Commissary-General Sir E. Morris, in his published Memorandum "On the Commissariat and Transport Department," urges the immediate and absolute necessity of "reorganisation" of his corps, "if efficiency is to be maintained," condemning its present constitution as not only "unworkable," but the state of its officers (in respect to the Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General recently introduced from the Army) as "anomalous" and "uninstructed," and, therefore, "comparatively useless," &c. And this mainly, it seems, on account of their military rank, pay, and age; though, what personal knowledge of them as a body Sir Edward Morris can have, it is hard to conceive, as he writes in December last, on return from Egypt, and, ere going there, he had but recently returned from South Africa. Of course, some few came under his notice in Egypt, and yet these are referred to as doing good service. Sir Edward writes, for instance:—"The regular companies of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, although labouring under heavy disadvantages, did right good service, and, by working on the railway before there were engines, enabled the supply at the front to be fairly maintained." Some of these companies, we presume, were commanded by Line officers, Captain Littledale having, we believe, been specially mentioned. Whatever changes it may be found desirable to effect, it is hoped it is not in contemplation to break faith with those Line officers who have already cast in their lot with the Commissariat, relying upon the ruling of existing Royal Warrants. When the Commissary-General demurs to the Army rank, pay, &c., of Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General from the Line, as compared with the relative rank and pay of the old departmental officers, he does an injustice to the Linesmen. The Commissary-General, however, still relies on obtaining a large number of junior officers from the Line on more humble terms, whose Commissariat rank shall more palpably evince their subordination to, and not clash with, the relative rank of his older officers. What his success will be remains to be proved, for he wants "young men physically and mentally fit for the excessive strain which they must bear during active service." The junior of the Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General from the Line now in the Commissariat and Transport Staff only enjoys the "high pay," so termed, of 12s. 6d., and that after $8\frac{1}{3}$ years' combined service in the Line and Commissariat and Transport Staff. Does the Commissary-General look for the pick from the Army Subalterns for less, seeing, moreover, that some of those now are obtaining their companies after four or five years' service?

Looking over an article in *La Nouvelle Revue*, entitled, "Les Armées de la Monarchie," we found such curious information as this:—In the good old days, the Captain was a far more responsible officer than he is to-day; he had to furnish recruits, clothing, arms, horses, and ammunition to the King, and in return for this he received a miserable pay and an indemnity of so much a year per recruit, and the consequence was that numbers of officers were raised in the service of their country. A Captain was obliged:—1st. To recruit his company. Each time that he returned from on a furlough he had to bring back with him two recruits, the same obligation was imposed on his Lieutenant and his serjeants. It was forbidden to pay a recruit more than twenty francs; and we are not astonished to find that few men cared to enlist for six years for so small a sum. 2nd. The Captain had to clothe his company, furnishing shirts, drawers, stockings, shoes, gaiters, hat, &c. The King furnished only the cloth for the coat. In obligation No. 5, we find that each Captain "must possess camping materials, a tent for eight men, cooking utensils, &c., and *ten tools fit for throwing up earth*." The pay was quite inadequate to the obligations, and it was not at all uncommon, says the writer, to hear gallant officers declare that they had been ruined in the service of the King.

We have never failed to protest against the system now in vogue, which has handed over the whole of the functions of the command of the Army to the principal clerks of the War Office. As further evidence of the pernicious effects of the system, we may refer to the present condition of the Militia. Officers are leaving the service in disgust, and commanding officers complain on all sides that they cannot get men of the right stamp to take their places. Men are continually being heard to say, "What do we remain in the service for? Our 27 days' outing is only a source of expense. From the Militia we get nothing, more especially since the virtual command has been taken from the military authorities by the civilians at the War Office." That this is so, the following facts show beyond doubt. In the yearly Estimates a certain number of officers are estimated for, and hitherto, if any regiments on embodiment were short of their complement among the Captains, volunteers from other regiments, approved by the respective commanding officers, and by the Generals commanding districts, were allowed to serve, in lieu of officers who, for private and other reasons, found it inconvenient to attend. This is now put an end to, as the Accountant-General has disallowed the pay issued to officers doing duty in lieu of those thus absent, no pay being allowed, unless there is an absolute vacancy on the establishment, or the officer absent is certified as being unable to attend the training under a medical certificate. A large number of Militia officers cannot conveniently attend every training. The consequence will be that at least 25 per cent. of the companies will have no Captains, and their place cannot now be filled up by volunteers. The object of the Accountant-General is to save the pay, to the detriment of the service. We wonder how much longer the country will allow the present farce to continue which vests in a number of War-Office clerks powers even greater than those of the Commander-in-Chief himself!

According to some statistics published in Germany, it appears that the losses suffered by the Russian Army of the Danube and that of the Caucasus amounted to 117,621 men, out of 933,000. Sickness carried off 81,166 men, and 36,455 were killed by the enemy. We find a far different state of affairs when we turn to the losses of the German Army during the campaign of 1870. The German Army, 1,113,254 strong, lost 40,743 men. Of these, 12,115 died of sickness and 28,628 remained on the field of battle. The Russians lost twice as many men by pestilence as by the sword, and it was just the contrary with the Germans. Then, the Russian hospitals admitted, during the war in the East, 1,828,357 men! so that every soldier may have passed twice through the ambulance. As a general rule, there was only one doctor for 1,000 sick. Out of 11,000 cases of congelation, 1,530 men died. Of course, it is only fair to remember that the Russians had to operate in a far more unhealthy climate than the Germans, and that France offered resources in the way of the necessaries of life which were not to be found on the banks of the Danube or in the gorges of the Caucasus.

The French War Minister has refused to give his approbation to the scheme which has found favour in the Radical mind for levelling the enceinte round Paris, and converting the land into building ground for the poor. One statement made by General Thibaudin during his examination before a Parliamentary Committee has created no little astonishment in France. He said that the new detached forts were not a sufficient protection to the capital. It will be remembered that during the siege of Paris, in 1870, the Germans fired over the old detached forts right up to the walls of the Louvre. It was therefore determined, after the war, to construct new forts at a greater distance from the wall, and this was done. Some of the new forts are at 10, 12, and even 15 miles from the enceinte. One of these forts is some miles beyond Versailles, where the Emperor William was crowned, and had his head-quarters twelve years ago. M. Cochin has traced the history of the fortifications of 1840 in two numbers of *Le Correspondant*, April 10 and June 10, 1883. The idea of fortifying Paris appears to have originated with Vauban; but his plans were pigeon-holed, and never saw the light until 1830! Marshal Soult was then War Minister, and he recommended the construction of detached forts such as Napoleon had recommended in 1815, for he had been much struck by the capture of Paris by the allies in 1814. In 1833, the question being still before Parliament, the Marshal said that Paris required to have for its defence a zone which should be what the ocean is to England and what ice is to Russia. After a tremendous battle, which lasted over ten years, between Marshal Soult, who advocated detached forts, and M. Thiers, who advocated an enceinte as well, the latter won the day. In spite of the cries of the Liberals, who feared that the fortifications would be used against patriots for the purposes of tyranny, and who objected to the expense, the detached forts and enceinte were ordered. The Duke of Orleans sent for Gen. de Chabaud Latour, and said to him, "Trace me the line of the enceinte." The General, who was a first-rate engineer, took up a pencil and traced the enceinte, and marked the position for the detached forts, and with this plan, which was afterwards executed, the Prince and the General drove off to see M. Thiers. It is interesting to remember that General de Chabaud Latour was in Paris in 1870, and took part in the defence of the capital, and that M. Thiers, in 1871, saw himself kept out of Paris by the forts and enceinte whose construction he had so ardently advocated. He found himself and his army in possession of one fort, Mont Valerien, while the forts on the south and the east were held by the Communists, and those on the north were in the hands of the Germans. The French appear highly indignant at the opposition offered to the Channel Tunnel in this country, but their War Minister is in favour of the "ocean" referred to by Marshal Soult being maintained round Paris.

The question of creating an Artillery corps for the fortresses in France is occupying attention. It appears that it would require 97 batteries for the proper defence of the whole frontier, while there are only 57 in existence. It is urged, however, that as half the French frontier is coast, the coast should be entrusted to the care of the Naval authorities, and should be defended by the Marine Artillery—that it could be better defended by the Marine Artillery than by that of the Army. As far as the land fortresses are concerned, the *Avenir Militaire* does not view with pleasure the proposal of creating a special corps of Fortress Artillery, holding that the Artillery force at present in existence is quite sufficient for the inland defences; it also holds that the territorial army might be charged with the duty of garrisoning the fortresses. The *Progrès Militaire* takes quite another view of the question. It declares that neither 57 batteries nor 97 are sufficient for the defence of the French frontiers, and that, in its opinion, and in the opinion of the Superior Council of War, 198 batteries are necessary, while leaving the Marine Artillery the duty of protecting the coast! That a good deal of anxiety should reign in France with regard to the proper defence of fortresses is not to be wondered at, seeing the fate which befell Paris, Strasburg, Metz, Thionville, Peronne, Sedan, Verdun, Laon, Toul, Soissons, and other places which in 1870 had neither proper garrisons, proper means of defence, nor proper means of offence.

In the pages of Hart's usually accurate *Army List* are still retained the names and war services of three veterans who must have completed their one hundredth year, viz., Major-General Loftus Owen, an Ensign of December, 1799; Colonel G. Wrightman, who joined in July, 1800; and Colonel A. R. O'Reilly, a Lieutenant in 1800. Besides these remarkable specimens of longevity, we find therein nine officers' ages ranging from 95 to 97 years; 14 gentlemen, aged from 90 to 94 years; and about 20 more veterans, the youngest of whom, Colonel J. C. Webster, cannot be less than 86. We have calculated 17 as the age on entering the service. A nominal roll of these officers would occupy too much space.

We have received such strong remonstrances from India against the decision of the War Office to keep batteries of Artillery sixteen years in that country, instead of the usual period of ten years, that we feel compelled again to bring the question before public notice. The decision appears to us to be a downright breach of faith on the part of the responsible authorities. We are informed that many officers who left England during the past year to join their batteries in the Bombay Presidency, were assured that they would return home in the ordinary course, and were recommended not to exchange. This sudden alteration of system comes upon them as an unexpected blow. The British officer, however, is so accustomed now to experience this kind of treatment that he has almost ceased to raise his voice against any fresh instance of bad faith. But in this case, the non-commissioned officers and men are as much concerned as the officers. In the batteries in question, many men have re-engaged for long periods of service on the distinct understanding that their batteries would return to England at the usual time. They are now told that they must remain five or six years longer in India. They naturally protest against the injustice of this decision, and they ask their officers to release them from engagements which they had entered into on the faith of an official pledge. We trust that this matter may be brought to the notice of his Royal Highness, who has before now been compelled to interfere in order to secure justice to the Queen's troops. There is no reason whatever why the alteration should be carried out in the arbitrary and sudden manner now proposed. The change of system can be introduced gradually, as in the case of the Infantry, and with due regard to the interests of individuals. Depend upon it, such expressions of opinion as we have received cannot be safely ignored. The Army is not a machine placed at the mercy of every Adjutant-General or Deputy-Adjutant-General, who wishes to commend himself as a reformer to the War Minister of the day. It is painful to think that dissatisfaction should exist in so distinguished a corps as the Royal Artillery. It is still more painful to think that individual officers and men of that corps should be compelled to appeal to the Press for justice, because their interests are neglected by those whose duty it is to guard them.

As so much childish nonsense is talked and written about the British soldier by the hydropot officers of the Army, it will be interesting to hear the opinion of the Indian Sepoys on this subject. The following extracts are from the "Life and Adventures of Subedar Setaram, of the Bengal Army, translated by Lieutenant-Colonel Norgate, Bengal S.C." Subedar Setaram entered the Bengal Army as a private soldier in 1812, and was retired in 1860, after forty-eight years' service. He served in the Pindaree, Bhurtpore, and Nepaul Campaigns, first Afghan War, Sikh Wars, and Indian Mutiny, and was several times wounded. This officer was a most excellent soldier, and had a great admiration for the fighting qualities of the Gora Log, or white soldiers. He certainly does not believe in the martial inspirations of water, though a Brahmin himself, and obliged to drink nothing else. Grog seemed to him to have a good deal to do with the fighting power of our troops, in olden days, when the British Tommy always fought like a Trojan, and better:—"As to the white soldiers, I hardly know what they love fighting so much for, unless it be for grog; they would fight ten battles running for one lota of *daroo* (spirit). Their pay is nothing; it cannot be for that. They also love plunder; but I have seen white soldiers give a cap full of rupees for one bottle of brandy. I have been told that the Belaitee hakems (English doctors) have discovered some essence, which is put in the European soldiers' grog, and that great care has to be taken not to put too much in, or the men would all kill themselves in battle by rashness. I know water has always to be mixed with their spirit, although they themselves do not know it. Whenever I have seen them discouraged, or fighting without heart, it was always when they were deprived of their usual allowance of spirit. The Sikh soldiers who drink English liquor say that they have no fear when they can get ration rum, but that the country spirit burns up their livers and makes them fools, not brave. I am sure there must be some sort of *umrit panee* (water of life) in it, as I have seen men wounded, and all but dead, come to life again, after having some given them. Be this as it may, there is something very extraordinary in it, I am certain, because I know European soldiers worship it, give their lives for it, and lose their lives by it. I have spoken to Doctor Sahebs about the subject, and they themselves told me it was, in their own language, called 'water of fire,' 'water of life,' &c. It proves what I have before said, that the Saheb Log and Gora Log like fighting for the sake of fighting; and the latter, if they have but enough of their beloved spirit, are content; it is an amusement, a kind of *khel* (game), to them."

We commend to the serious attention of Lord Hartington the following extracts, which tell their own tale, and may be of value at the present moment:—

EXTRACTS FROM DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S DESPATCHES.

"To Major-Gen. W. Cameron, Paris, April 9, 1818.—My dear Sir,—I have received your letter of March 31, and I must protest against being called to account, excepting by those who have a right to call me to account, for any act of mine respecting the Army under my command, and particularly respecting the promotion of the officers. I recommend for promotion those whom I think proper to recommend, and I am sorry when I cannot make the number larger. I have always made it a rule that I would recommend for promotion those who did their duty in the Line, rather than those who performed it on the Staff, because the latter have advantages which the former have not, and because if the principle of their preference were once admitted, they would obtain all the promotion, and those in the Line none. I shall conclude by assuring you that your son has no reason to complain, and particularly now that he lost his promotion, by losing the general officer at the head of the department in which he was serving.—Ever yours, &c., WELLINGTON."

This principle was certainly not carried out in Egypt.

"To Earl Bathurst, Paris, Oct. 23, 1815.—My dear Lord,—I received this morning your letter of the 20th, regarding the formation of the British Contingent. My opinion is that the best troops we have—probably the best in the world—are the British Infantry, particularly the old Infantry that has served in Spain. This is what we ought to keep up, and what I wish above all others to retain. The Cavalry, that which is the expensive branch of the Cavalry, the horses, may be put down in peace, and upon the renewal of the war it is more easy to recruit them, or even horses for the Artillery, than it is to get together a good body of Infantry. For this reason, I would recommend you not to lose your good Infantry if you can help it, and to reform, rather, the horses of your Cavalry and Artillery to the utmost, and all the expensive parts of your establishments.—Believe me, &c., WELLINGTON."

EXTRACT FROM "HISTORY OF NAPOLEON," BY GEORGE MORE BRASSEY.—(On arrival in Paris from Elba.)

"In the midst of distractions of every kind, Napoleon proceeded with his accustomed energy to reorganise the Army, and prepare the promised Constitution of the Empire. The number of troops had been greatly diminished by the Bourbons. They could muster, indeed, only 90,000 effective men, a force scarcely more than sufficient to guard the fortresses and principal sea-ports. It would have been dangerous to resort to conscription as a means of raising recruits. The Emperor, therefore, endeavoured to revive the old recollections and spirit of the soldiers, and thus to create a spontaneous enthusiasm for the service. The old numbers of the several regiments were restored to them. The veterans of the grand army were exhorted to rally round their ancient colours," &c.

EXTRACT FROM SAME WORK, REFERRING TO QUATRE BRAS.

"The French fought gallantly throughout the day, but they were no match in steady endurance, imperturbable valour, and discipline to the foes they had encountered. They had been accustomed to decide a battle by some bold manœuvre which carried panic through the ranks of their opponents. The English soldiers could only be moved from their posts by the orders of their Commanders, or the weapons which stretched them lifeless on the earth."

What would the British soldier do now? How did he behave in the Transvaal?

During 1882, 482 Infantry soldiers re-engaged to complete twelve years, 373 for periods less than twelve years.

The Government is evidently well aware of the importance of Central Africa as a new field for British industry, and it appears that neither M. de Brazza nor France is to be allowed to monopolise that "Dark Continent" first opened up by British enterprise. Captain Lonsdale, C.M.G., has received permission from the Colonial Office to equip an expedition to explore the upper regions of the Niger, and to work his way up country until he meets Mr. H. M. Stanley on the Congo. He has also been authorised to arm and equip whatever number of men he may deem necessary for the safety of his expedition, and it is stated that he will raise a force of several hundred Houssas. It appears that Mr. Stanley has already organised a force of two hundred of this war-like tribe, and that it is the knowledge of these facts which has induced the French Government to send out such a large quantity of arms and ammunition, as well as men, to M. de Brazza.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have only just had the opportunity of reading a recent able and consistent article in the columns of your paper *in re* the Army Medical Service. However, I must ask you to give credit where credit is due. Dr. Crawford was not the first to attach a Medical officer to each corps, when proceeding on active service, the very same thing having been done by Sir W. Muir in the Zulu Campaign, he himself having been the originator of "unification." "Unification" was intended to afford a "system," practicable in time of peace and war; but on the very first occasion of active service the theory was found impracticable, and a Medical officer was attached to each corps engaged as a practical necessity, but with the disadvantage that men so attached found themselves strangers to the officers and men, as painfully experienced by myself, who, from the very first, foresaw that "unification" was unsuited to the British Medical Service. No doubt, Sir, by a great number you are esteemed an "enemy" to the "Army Doctors," in consequence of your candid and persistent conservative opposition to "unification;" and I can quite sympathise with you, as I have had "more kicks than halfpence" myself, for upholding your views from the very beginning of the vile change. I am now too senior to reap any benefit or personal advantage from improvement, but not selfish enough not to wish for an improvement for my juniors, Medical and Militant. You are, indeed, correct in thinking that our present able and respected Director-General and his deputy, the popular "Jack," are the very men to re-establish the Medical Service to more than its original position, and bring back harmony and social comfort to the executive grades, not incompatible with improved duty to the State and to the individual soldier. The old regimental system, no doubt, had its faults, and its hospital administration was cumbersome and expensive; but what a "Phœnix might have arisen from its ashes!" "Unification" was to have been identical with economy. Has it been so? The station hospitals have been the sole points of economy, and how much more efficiently and happily to every one concerned might not they be carried on, under an improved regimental system, each regiment having two medical officers, each isolated battery of artillery one, who would be allotted a certain per-centage of beds in each station hospital, and be held responsible for the treatment of sick and sanitary work of their corps, their appointments being for five years, retainable for a second five years, should they be found the "right men in the right place." The station hospital itself should be administered by a brigade surgeon or senior surgeon-major responsiblefor the discipline, equipment, and registration only of the hospital. By this means, all medical officers would be able to get their respective proportion of leave, similar to their militant companions, and in time of war no change would be requisite, field hospitals representing station hospitals, and base hospitals representing Netley and Herbert Hospitals, with a carefully selected staff, supplemented, if necessary, by civilian skilled assistance. It may be argued that the proportion of home and foreign service could not be equally regulated under such a system, but has "unification" as yet done anything to lengthen the periods of home service, except to a chosen few? As regards command of the Army Hospital Corps, I have ever looked upon it as unprofessional and a grand mistake, which most senior Medical officers are now beginning to see, and I am in hopes that it may yet be changed into a separate corps, with its own officers, as before.—I am, &c.,

A SENIOR OFFICER, A.M.D.

LIEUTENANTS AND THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The authorities have made a mistake in altering Article 366 of the Warrant of 1882, if it is thought thereby to accelerate promotion. Senior Lieutenants of ten years' service will think twice, on the eve of promotion in their corps, before they join the Pay Department in that rank. It might be reasonably asked,—What will be the status of a ten years' lieutenant ten years hence? If we gauge from the times, probably "Lieutenant and Honorary Captain." Comment here is useless. The means of accelerating the promotion of subalterns is multiform:—Make captains adjutants of Brigade Depôts, second them also in the Militia, or add four more to each regiment to work under the majors. Do anything and everything to give the hard-hit subalterns an opening, but not in the way suggested in the Circular of May 18, 1883. Happy thought! Promote to captains all lieutenants of ten years who desire to join the Pay Department.—I am, &c., SERIOUS.

THE FORAGE ALLOWANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with no desire to swell the rising tide of discontent in the Army that I venture to ask the admission into your columns of a few observations on a subject of considerable importance to a large class of officers. I refer to the forage allowance, which, as is well known, is utterly inadequate to the purpose for which it is granted. It almost seems as if this allowance is so regulated as to make mounted officers pay out of their own pockets half the keep of their horses, in consideration of the pleasure of being mounted, the proper principle being that all the expenses of chargers kept for duty purposes should be paid by Government. The cost of a serviceable horse, with all the necessary trappings and furniture, may be put down at least as from £80 to £100, a sum very often not at the command of men promoted to field rank or appointed to the Staff. The rate allowed for the keep of a horse varies from 1s. 2d. in Ireland, to 1s. 8d. a day at Aldershot. It comes, therefore, to this, that before an officer on promotion or appointment to the Staff draws one penny of his increased pay, he must put down a large sum, which may greatly inconvenience him at the time, and of which, owing to accidents, changes of stations, and the natural wear-and-tear of horse-flesh and saddlery, he may never recover even a small portion. The niggardly forage allowance, as all men acquainted with horses must be aware is utterly insufficient to feed the animal, and to pay for the groom, blacksmith, and veterinary-surgeon, whose services are as necessary the horse as hay and oats. In civil life the aforesaid expenses are generally reckoned at a pound or a guinea a week, while the Military rider is considered to be magnificently remunerated for keeping a horse for the public service by a grant of from £21 to £30 a year. This is a matter which requires to be looked into and considered. Much might be done towards its rectification, by either granting to mounted officers from the ranks of the Cavalry the loan of horses and trappings, to be returned on the cessation of the officers' duties; or by an increase of the present insufficient daily allowance, which appears to be calculated on the usual War-Office principle, not of justice or adequacy, but of anything being good or sufficient enough for officers of the Army who have no friends to represent their interests, nor any advocacy beyond that which is so generously accorded in your columns.—I am, &c.,

A FRIEND OF ONE INTERESTED.

MAJORS AND STAFF EMPLOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel sure that all majors serving on the Staff will be glad to see that you have not lost sight of the disabilities under which they labour. Some months ago, under the head of "An Undoubted Grievance," you published an article on this subject. Officers on the Staff are the last to grumble, and they have not done so. But they cannot but feel; and what must their feelings be when they (nominally field officers) are denied the very allowances they would get, had they never been selected for the Staff, after, we must presume, long service and arduous study? Take an instance. A major is selected for Staff service, and accordingly, is seconded in his corps. A captain of that corps obtains his majority as a consequence. The two officers subsequently travel on duty together; the Staff major can only claim 10s. a day travelling allowance; but his junior, the untutored regimental major, who owes his very promotion to the other's selection, gets 15s. If this be not a premium on the theory "Stick fast to your corps, and don't go to sea," we are much mistaken. A field officer, of some 20 years' service, is informed that he is specially selected; but at the same time, is given to understand that it is too much to expect that he can aspire to higher allowances than those granted to the last-joined medical officer or to an inspector of Army schools (who ten years before was a non-commissioned officer), and that he is altogether holding his head too high, if he expects those given to every medical officer of 12 years' service. We cannot help agreeing with you that to discredit the Staff and foster the view that it is "not good enough" to go in for, is to do harm to the Army at large.—I am, &c.,

A MAJOR (MERELY STAFF).

OFFICERS FROM THE RANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you are the exponent of the views of the service, permit me to bring to notice the status of the above class of officer. It will probably suggest itself to you and others that article 67 of the Royal Warrant for 1882, "Pay and Promotion," cuts the ground from under the feet of all officers from the ranks, and that, unless some considerable concession is made to those officers, not one in a hundred will rise beyond the rank of captain in the service. To make the matter plainer,—a non-commissioned officer or warrant officer is made a lieutenant after 12 years' service; he has only 14 years to run for compulsory retirement, half his former service, that is, six years, being counted against him. This poor fellow, for such I must call him, is compulsorily retired after 14 years' service, without the ghost of a chance of succeeding to anything, and this is what is called "the Marshal's bâton"! I would venture to suggest that the officers concerned should have the same chance of promotion for 20 years as all others, as this invidious distinction keeps many a good man from competing for what must only be the semblance of the reality held out to the public. Take even the last circular issued relative to the Pay Department and its candidates. In it, captains and lieutenants of 10 years' combatant service may join it. When the officer from the ranks promoted at the age of 32 has ten years' combatant service, his age exceeds the limit for qualification to this Department, and it is not even suggested that the half rank-service, &c., should count as part of the qualifying ten years, although the experience of the officer from the ranks, and the interest he has in the service, are, on all accounts, immeasurably superior to the class for whom the Warrant has been revised. If we come to consider the work of these officers, past and present, the influence they exercise on the service, and the advantages the latter derive from their presence in it, it will not be too much to ask that they should have the same measure of justice meted them as others. I venture to place on record one or two of the many peculiarly painful disadvantages of the service, as it is only by publicity we estimate our surroundings, and the more light we throw on these matters the more fully will we comprehend our wants; and not the least amongst the latter would be a judicial mind, with a judicial balance, to assimilate the gifts of the service without class and without prejudice.—I am, &c., OBSERVER.

"Dragoon" writes on behalf of non-commissioned officers of Cavalry in India, who, he contends, should enjoy the same indulgence granted to non-commissioned officers on home service, in respect to transfer to the Yeomanry. This privilege is at present denied to those in India, although many would gladly avail themselves of the chance of joining the Yeomanry, were they allowed to volunteer. Our correspondent says, "I do not suppose the War Office would permit volunteering, unless one had completed some years' service in this country; but I think those who rule the destinies of the Army have quite overlooked us out here. They would be doing both the Regulars and Yeomanry a good turn by allowing non-commissioned officers (*i.e.*, troop serjeant-majors or serjeants) of five years' service in India, and 16 to 18 years' total service, to transfer their services to the Yeomanry."

THE WEST INDIES STATION

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Port Royal, Jamaica, June 7, 1883.

As I predicted, so has it come to pass, our dear old Commodore goes home by this mail; whether he will return to us I think very doubtful. He was most loth to leave, but Dr. Fegan told him that he would not be answerable for his life if he remained out any longer. The severe shake he got in the Flamingo was no doubt the original cause of his illness. His loss will be greatly felt, both here and at Kingston, where he was a great favourite. The dock-yard under his hands is quite a different place, order and neatness having taken the place of chaos and dirt. Com. Davis, of the Griffon, takes over the duties for the present, but I suppose the Garnet will be ordered here. The Fantôme is here, but I believe goes to Haiti next week for a few days, then on to north side to give leave to crew. We are trying hard to get money for the purpose of building a new club for the officers. The old house has lasted many years, but at last has arrived at that stage that no more patching will keep it weather-proof, and it is really necessary that a new house be built. The Commodore wants to change the position, and has written to the Admiral to endeavour to get the old polygon fort made over to the Admiralty for this purpose. It would be a most advantageous site, some 20 ft. or 30 ft. above the level of the sea, and far away from the coal-dust and also from the men's recreation-room. In the present house, you can hear almost every word from one place to the other. If you could get any subscription from old West-Indian officers to assist in this good work, it would be a great boon, as in Port Royal there is no other place except the Club for officers of all ranks. About £700 will be required for a good house. A native seaman belonging to the Urgent was admitted into the hospital with small-pox, but there seems some doubts in the minds of the medicos whether it is small or chicken-pox. The Commodore, however, took every precaution, placing that part of the hospital in quarantine, and the whole town of Port Royal. There has been no fresh case. The hospital is wonderfully nice and clean, and great credit is due to Dr. Fegan for the way it is looked after at a small expense. Dr. Jennings and Mr. Duffus, the dispenser, also go home by this mail. The latter has served his full time, and was much liked by every one. The revolution in Haiti progresses slowly, but the rebel party are certainly gaining ground. Their supply of arms and money seem almost unlimited, but where it comes from nobody seems to know. Several towns have risen in their favour, while on the other side money is scarce, neither officers nor men getting their pay. It is really a war of races, the pure black against the brown, the latter being more plentiful in the towns, while the country people are chiefly black. The President, Soloman, is very black, but he has married a white French woman, who is, I believe, a very clever person; no doubt they have feathered their nest, and I should not be the least surprised to hear that they have bolted for France at any time. France is the haven for all Haitians, French being the language of the country. We are anxious to hear news of the unfortunate Mallard; how and where she got yellow-fever seems a mystery. Port-au-Prince appears to be quite healthy, and she did not go to any other port in Haiti. The assistant-paymaster (the only one of the four who recovered) goes home in the Medway, invalided. The weather is getting very hot, and I am afraid we are going to have a hot summer. Mosquitoes are also getting very plentiful.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF TAMATAVE.

Despatches received at the Admiralty from the officers commanding H.M.'s ships Dryad and Dragon, at Tamatave, Madagascar, give the following account of the bombardment of that place by the French Fleet, under Admiral Pierre:—As soon as it was known that the Hovas had rejected the ultimatum presented by the French Admiral, the majority of the foreign residents took refuge on board the ships in the harbour. The bombardment of the fort lasted two hours. The Hovas made no reply to the French fire, and evacuated the fort after it had been struck by the first few shells. The town itself was set on fire in several places, partly by the French shells and partly by the native inhabitants, who seemed determined that the French should gain nothing by the occupation. Fortunately, none of the foreign residents lost their lives, and their property did not suffer much injury. The French landed, on June 11, about 900 men, to occupy the town. Within half an hour from the time they landed, they took possession of the fort, there being no one inside to offer any resistance. Steps were immediately taken to strengthen the fort, and the French mounted a number of guns in it, so as to be able to make a good defence in case they were attacked. Five hundred of the men were left as a garrison, and the rest subsequently returned to the ships. The Hovas retreated to the hills near the town, where they are being reinforced from the capital. Some skirmishing is expected, as the French piquets are feeling their way towards the interior. The French flag was hoisted at the fort on June 14, and the town was placed in a state of siege under military law. The custom-house is in possession of the French, who are collecting the duties, and the authority of the foreign Consuls is entirely superseded. Communication with the interior of the country is exceedingly unsafe. All French subjects were ordered to quit the capital on the outbreak of hostilities. None of them, however, have arrived at the coast, and grave fears are entertained as to their safety. It is seriously doubted whether, when the news of the bombardment of this town and of the other forts and villages along the coast reaches Antananarivo, the Malagasy authorities will be able to afford protection to the foreigners residing there, whatever their nationality may be. When Tamatave was bombarded the number of British subjects living in the town was about 600, but as the despatches make no mention of any casualties, it is assumed that all were safe and uninjured.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS, R.N.

The Secretary of the Admiralty could not have known that Assistant-Paymasters possess feelings the same as other human beings, or he would not have directly blunted them as he did on two occasions this week, when their claims were advocated by Mr. O'Connor. Possibly he was unaware of their existence until the question appeared on the notice-paper, and then the able assistants, in which the Admiralty so richly abounds, prepared him with statements which are utterly at variance with fact, and added insult to the injury under which these officers have long suffered. He was "glad to say that their prospects of promotion are at present somewhat more favourable," which, we can assure him, is not the case. When questioned as to service as Assistant-Paymaster after eight years being allowed to count as "senior service," he stated that the present conditions of service were, as a whole, satisfactory, which no one will admit. With astounding ignorance, he asserted that the long period served by Assistant-Paymasters was due to the entry in past years of officers in excess of the requirements, when it is well known that some few years ago the list of Assistant-Paymasters had become so largely reduced as to necessitate renewing the entry of Assistant-Clerks, and retirement of Paymasters and Assistant-Paymasters was in consequence suspended. The assertion that during the past 18 months more promotions have been made than the average number in former years is contradicted by the fact that in 1882 there were four specially promoted for Egypt, and 13 advanced by seniority, against 12 in the preceding years from 1878, thus giving an increase of one only in support of the official statement. They are now 15 years before they become Paymasters; whereas, in 1867-8, they were from 7 to 9 years; and in 1869, 10 years. When the Childers' scheme was introduced, they were in no way benefitted. In 1870, they were over 10 years; in 1871-2, 11 years; in 1873-4, 12 years; 1876, 13 years; 1877-9, 14 years; 1880-1, 15½ years, and nearly the same in 1882; therefore, the period has progressively enlarged. Yet, in the face of this fact, the Admiralty representative congratulates them on their improved prospects. Such a statement is in accordance with others which emanate from the Admiralty, and bear only one impress, which, unfortunately for the Naval service, the public do not clearly see. Assistant-Paymasters can justly complain of the manner in which the Admiralty have "booted them about." In 1877, by Order in Council, they were given rank "with lieutenants;" but two months afterwards, on the authority only of "my Lords," it was withdrawn, and "with, but after," substituted. In 1879, the uniform which was allowed them in 1877 was altered to one less important in appearance, and hardly worth adopting. In March last their social position on board ship could not be decided until a circular and general letter explaining the latter had been issued. Those lately promoted are 37 years of age, and cannot, at the ordinary rate of employment, acquire 11 years' service, to enable them to count all junior time, until they are 15 years a Paymaster and in their 53rd year. As they will probably be worn out and sick of the service at 55, they will gladly retire, without attaining the highest rate of full pay, and the Admiralty will get rid of them cheap. Such injustice speaks for itself, and shows that the Admiralty are willing to see those suffer who are unable to make a stand against such cowardly treatment. If officers are necessary for the maintenance of the service, they should be fairly dealt by, and their just complaints given proper consideration, instead of equivocal and misleading answers accorded them. The duties of Assistant-Paymasters have increased, while the number to perform the work has gradually lessened. They are middle-aged men when promoted, and even then placed in appointments which belong to junior officers. Advantages which accrue to other officers are denied them, and the Admiralty turn a deaf ear to suggestions which would ameliorate their lot. Assistant-paymasters are much indebted to Mr. O'Connor for bringing their case before the Legislature singlehanded, and will not forget that no Naval Member afforded him the slightest support in his praiseworthy effort to have right done to a long-suffering and hard-worked body of officers.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the United Services Proprietary College, Westward Ho, took place on Friday, June 28, Gen. Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B., in the chair. The chairman congratulated the shareholders on the continued success of the school, both educationally and financially. Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, in moving the adoption of the report, commended the prudence of the Council in restricting the dividend to 3½ per cent., and reserving a good balance to spend upon school improvements. This motion was seconded by Surg.-Gen. Moore, C.I.E., and carried unanimously.

According to the latest official return of Surgeon-Gen. J. Irvine, principal medical officer to the army of occupation in Egypt, out of a total force at Cairo of 5,135 troops, 386 were on the sick list; of the 1,578 troops at Alexandria, 112 men were sick; while of the 98 men at Port Said, 5 only were under medical treatment. Of the various corps, the return of the Royal Engineers is the most favourable, of 181 only 10, or about 5 per cent., being on the sick list; while the regiment which is suffering most from disease is the Gordon Highlanders, which out of a total strength of 792 has 96 men, or over 12 per cent., ill. Telegraphic instructions have been sent out to Surgeon-General Irvine to take every precaution for the health of the troops, in view of the outbreak of cholera in Egypt, and a draft of officers of the Army Medical Department and Army Hospital Corps will shortly proceed to the country, to strengthen the medical staff.

"Sapo Carbonis Detergens" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "Wright, Southwark," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet, without which none is genuine.

The Army.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. The gold medal offered by Col. P. Roddy, V.C., Bengal S.C., for the best practical essay on African horses has been awarded to Vet.-Surg. Longhurst, A.V.D.

2nd Dragoon Guards. The regiment is *en route* from Manchester to Aldershot. The dismounted party will arrive on Monday next. The regiment will be quartered in the East Cavalry Barracks.

7th Dragoon Guards. Major Creagh has completed his five years as Adjt. of the Denbighshire Hussars.

4th Hussars. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge made an inspection of the regiment at the Cavalry Barracks, Hounslow, on Tuesday. After a close inspection of the men, who were paraded in the barrack-square, his Royal Highness visited the stables, barrack, and orderly-rooms. The Duke expressed his satisfaction with the state of the regiment.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. F. G. Bayley, who recently vacated the appointment of Commandant and Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Forces for the Woolwich Regimental District, on the expiration of his tenure of Staff service, has been succeeded by Col. W. J. Finch.

The remains of Gen. Sir Edward Sabine, R.A., K.C.B., were deposited beside those of his wife, who died in 1879, in the family vault at Tewin Church on Saturday last. In accordance with the request of the venerable general, his funeral was of the plainest character. The chief mourners were the Rev. Alexander Baring-Gould, M.A., the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, M.A., Mr. Frank Baring-Gould, Capt. Hamilton Sabine Pasley, and Prof. S. R. Gardiner, relatives of the deceased, the other mourners comprising Gen. Sir H. Lefroy, R.A., Gen. W. J. Smythe, R.A., Brigdr.-Gen. Reilly (Director of Ordnance), Major Cameron, R.A. (Ordnance Department, Woolwich), Mr. J. Evans, D.C.L. (Treasurer) and Prof. G. G. Stokes (Secretary) of the Royal Society, Capt. Sir Frederick J. O. Evans, R.N., F.R.S. (Hydrographer at the Admiralty), Mr. R. H. Scott, F.R.S., Mr. J. F. Bateman, F.R.S., Mr. H. Slade, and Mr. Baker (of Kew Observatory). The service for the burial of the dead was impressively read by the Rev. A. Carter, curate of Tewin.

Coldstream Guards. The 1st Batn. will leave Wellington and St. George's Barracks on the 28th inst. for Chelsea Barracks, south wing. The 2nd Batn. will move on the same day from Pirbright to Windsor.

Grenadier Guards. The Queen has approved of Col. the Hon. G. P. H. Villiers, military attaché at Paris, being detailed to attend the French Cavalry manœuvres, which take place at Châlons between August 13 and 20 next.

Scots Guards. The 1st Batn. will proceed on the 28th inst. from Windsor to Pirbright, for musketry training.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Capt. Taaffe, 1st Batn., has joined the 1st Batn. 21st Fusiliers at Dover, for duty as a probationer for the Pay Department.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Stockwell has been offered and has accepted the command of the hill depôt at Pachmaree, in the Central Provinces. Lieut. Fasken has arrived at head-quarters, Sitapur, on transfer from the 1st Batn. Lieut. Andrews has joined the 2nd Batn. on appointment.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. This battalion was inspected on the 3rd inst. on the Citadel Glacis, Dover, by Major-Gen. Newdegate, C.B., commanding the South-eastern District. At the termination of a long and scrutinous inspection, and a series of movements to test the efficiency of all ranks, Gen Newdegate addressed the parade thus:—"Col. Gildea, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men,—I am highly pleased with all I have seen of you to-day. Your conduct in town, too, is all that any General can desire. The place which your battalion holds in the public estimation is best shown by the fact, as conveyed to me by your colonel, that your regiment is now at full strength. I shall be but performing my duty in reporting most favourably of you to the Commander-in-Chief."

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. A meeting of officers was held in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution on Tuesday, with the object of considering the placing of two old sets of colours in Lichfield Cathedral, with a memorial of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment who were killed in action, or have died of wounds, or from other causes, on active service, during the Crimean, the Indian Mutiny, and the recent Egyptian campaigns. The following were present:—Major C. Cockayne-Frith, Sir R. Sinclair, Bart., Lieut.-Col. Sir G. Hume, Col. the Hon. C. J. Addington, Lieut.-Col. H. P. Vance, Col. C. A. S. Dickins, Col. W. K. Ellis, C.B., Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre, Lieut.-Col. Sir N. Pringle, Bart., Capt. J. Emeris, Capt. M. Thackeray, Lieut. E. S. Pipe-Wolferstan, and Lieut. N. C. Heath. Major Cockayne-Frith, as the oldest officer of the 38th present, was voted to the chair. The following resolution, on the motion of Sir G. Hume, seconded by Col. Dickins, was carried:—"That, with the permission of the Dean and Chapter, a memorial be placed in the Lichfield Cathedral, together with the old colours restored by the Earl of Dartmouth, and those at present borne by the regiment (which are about to be replaced), to record the services of the 38th, or 1st Staffordshire, Regiment." Lieut.-Col. Eyre, now in command, explained that for a considerable period the old colours, which were carried through the Peninsular campaign, could not be traced until their recent restoration by the Earl of Dartmouth, into whose possession they had passed with property purchased from the family of Col. Sir Henry Piggott, a former commander of the regiment. They were found wrapped in canvas. The regiment was raised at Lichfield in 1702, and 80 years later was named the 1st Staffordshire. During its existence of 181 years, 131 had been spent in foreign service. Col. Addington proposed and Col. Ellis seconded the nomination of a committee to carry out the wishes of the meeting, and it was also agreed to invite subscriptions from the officers with that view. Votes of thanks to Lord Dart-month, the Committee of the Royal United Service Institution, Lieut.-Col. Eyre, and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

49th Berkshire Regiment. A handsome monument has been erected in the English church at Cairo in memory of the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment who fell in the late campaign in Egypt. The tablet is of white marble, and bears the following inscription :—"Sacred to the memory of the following men of the 1st Battalion of Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment) who died in Egypt between July 27, 1882, and May 10, 1883." Then follow the names of 21 non-commissioned officers and men. The inscription is surmounted by the colours of the regiment and a laurel-wreath.

ROYAL MARINES.

Col. Howard Jones has returned from his trip to Egypt to restore his health, and rejoined his head-quarters last Saturday.

Colour-Serjt. Burtonshaw, of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines, who has received his commission as Qrmr. in the corps, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Capt. and Qrmr. Herring, of the Depôt, at Walmer, on the 3rd inst., served on the Staff as serjt.-major of the Royal Marine Force in Egypt, and has since been specially employed on police duties in Dublin.

51st King's Own Light Infantry. The following is an extract from Oude Division Orders, June 1, 1883, by Lieut.-Gen. C. Cureton, C.B., commanding :—"The Lieutenant-General Commanding cannot allow Col. M. C. Farrington to leave this command without placing on record the very high estimation in which he holds that officer's services. Col. Farrington has discharged the duties of Assistant-Adjutant-General with judgment, tact, and energy, and the Lieutenant-General cannot speak too highly of the great zeal and ability he has invariably displayed in conducting the duties of his important office. The Lieutenant-General has been fortunate in having an officer of such ability at the head of his staff during the time he has had command of the division. He not only possesses a thorough knowledge of all matters connected with regimental and staff duties, but has shown himself thoroughly acquainted with the movement of troops of all arms, and has been of the greatest assistance to the Lieutenant-General during the drill seasons, and more particularly during the past season, when a large force was collected at this station for tactical manœuvres. Lieut.-Gen. Cureton is much indebted to Col. Farrington for the valuable assistance and support he has invariably received from him, and in bidding him farewell he fears he will lose a valued friend and the services of an able adviser."

55th Border Regiment. The *Pioneer* says :—"Capt. Braddon, Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Hume, C.B., at Lahore, having reached the age of 40 years, when men are supposed to be too worn out for advancement regimentally, has been promoted Major on half-pay from May 3, the date on which, according to Royal Warrant, "a Captain shall not be eligible for promotion to a regimental majority after the age of 40 years." Major Braddon will complete his service on the staff, and then, if fortune favours, he will be brought back as a Major when a vacancy offers."

60th, King's Royal Rifles. Capt. J. S. D. McGill, late of the regiment, died on the 30th ult.

67th Hampshire Regiment. It seems impossible that the Indian authorities can contemplate sending the regiment from Cannanore to Burmah, as is stated, as it was in Burmah only eight years ago, and is within five years of its return home.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

South Irish Division, Royal Artillery. Col. E. Bagwell-Purefoy, of Greenfield, county Tipperary, commanding the 5th Brigade (Tipperary Artillery), died on Monday at Derrymore, Ireland. He was the second son of the late Very Rev. R. Bagwell, Dean of Clogher. He was born in the year 1819, was educated at Harrow, and formerly held a commission in the 4th Hussars. In 1846 he succeeded to the estates of Col. W. Purefoy, of Greenfield, whose name he assumed by Royal licence.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The training of the 3rd Batn. terminated at Warwick on Saturday last. The inspection was made by Major-Gen. Cameron, C.B., on Friday last. The officers present were :—Col. Grimston (commanding), Majors Roberts and Marsland, Captains Pennington, Savage, Spooner, Cruikshank, Dawson, Creagh, Gretton, and Hon. Major Mansergh (attached); Lieuts. Tyrwhitt, Cunliffe, Thursby, Lennock, Smyth, Congreve, Corder, Archer. Gen. Cameron, in addressing the regiment, said he was well satisfied with everything that he had seen. The marching past was very good, especially in double companies. As far as the mechanical work was concerned, the steadiness with which the men carried out their orders proved that great attention had been bestowed upon this drill. Though the shooting was above the average —nearly 50—it should be made better. That the conduct of the men had been good was obvious from an inspection of the entry book, which exhibited only 49 delinquencies. He had never come across a regiment with so little drunkenness. That fact spoke for itself, but, nevertheless, when officers take an interest in their men, as he had witnessed on the preceding evening at their small festive gathering, the result must always be a diminution of crime.

East Lancashire Regiment. The *Manchester Courier* says :—"It is impossible to resist noting, for the special benefit of the over-burdened British taxpayer, that although the members of the Militia Battalion of the East Lancashire Regt. are now undergoing their annual training at Southport, a matter of some nine miles from Altcar, only half of them have been permitted to fire even so small a number as 40 rounds at the targets. The reason given is that to do so would involve too much expense to the nation. It would be difficult to imagine a more glaring instance than this of sinking a good ship for the sake of a pennyworth of pitch. Here is one of the smartest Militia regiments in the kingdom prevented, for the sake of a paltry £42, from learning the most vital part of its duty, and some hundreds of men will return to their civil occupations, for another 12 months at least, with no knowledge of or mastery over their splendid Martini rifles."

Durham Light Infantry. The 3rd Batn. assembled at Barnard Castle on the 25th ult., and with the recruits, numbering in the whole 800 men, are now engaged in their annual training. The officers on duty with the regiment are Col. Sowerby; Majors Briggs, Lawson, and Richardson; Surg.-Major Munro; Capts. Hugginson, Wilson, Wilkinson, Molyneux, Allison, Smithson, Campbell-Haslip, and Ruddach (adjt.); Lieuts. Denny, Scott, Thompson, Cuthbert, Boyle, and Morris; and Qrmr. Shea. The training will terminate on the 21st inst.

Gordon Highlanders. The inspection of the 3rd Batn. took place on June 28 and 29, at Aberdeen, where the corps has been in barracks since the beginning of the month. On Friday it paraded in review order at 10 a.m., and, under command of Colonel Turner, marched to the New Town Links, where it received the inspecting officer (Col. Parker, C.B., late 92nd) with a general salute. It then formed quarter-column by the right on No. 1, and marched past in column, quarter-column, and at the double, with great steadiness. Afterwards line was formed on the rear company, and the men were put through the manual and firing exercises by Major and Lieut.-Col. Keen, and the bayonet exercise by Capt. and Adjt. Oxley. Col. Turner then again assumed command, and executed a number of evolutions. Finally, he wheeled the battalion into line, and, advancing in review order, saluted. The manner in which this was done elicited well-deserved applause. The battalion, having returned to barracks, was formed into square on its parade, and addressed by Colonel Turner. He said that he had been commissioned by the inspecting officer to let them know how highly pleased he had been with the whole of the inspection. The cleanliness and order of the barrack-rooms had given him the greatest satisfaction, and the steadiness of the battalion on parade had well kept up its old reputation. The strength of the battalion at head-quarters was 627.

The under-mentioned regiments are ordered to assemble for their annual training on Monday :—4th Batn., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, at Irvine Muir, in camp; 3rd Batn. Border Regt., at Brackenber Moor, in camp; 3rd and 4th Batns. North Lancashire Regt., at St. Anne's-on-Sea, in camp; 3rd and 4th Batns. Manchester Regt., at Southport, in camp; 3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders, at Perth; 4th Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, at Ayr, in camp; 3rd and 4th Batns. Scottish Rifles, at Lanark Muir, in camp; 3rd Batn. Somersetshire Light Infantry, at Leigh, in camp; 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt., at Aldershot, in camp; 3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Wrexham, in camp; 4th Batn. Worcestershire Regt., at Worcester, in camp. The 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt. assembles on Wednesday for 27 days' training at York.

The following regiments assembled on Monday last for twenty-seven days' training and exercise :— 4th Brig. Scottish Division (Fife Artillery), at Cupar; 4th Batn. Border Regt., at Brackenber Moor; 4th Batn. Durham Light Infantry, at Redcar; 3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt., at Horfield; 3rd and 4th Batns. Royal Lancaster Regt., at Lancaster; 3rd and 4th Batns. Middlesex Regt., at Hounslow; 3rd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, at Alnwick; 3rd Batn. Royal Scots, at Glencorse; 3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, at Dumfries; 4th Batn. Warwickshire Regt., at Warwick; 3rd and 4th Batns. West Riding Regt., at Halifax; 4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt., at Richmond; and 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., at York.

The under-mentioned regiments on completion of training will be dismissed to-day :— 3rd Batn. Highland Light Infantry, at Lanark Muir; 3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt., at Burnley; 3rd and 4th Batns. Liverpool Regt., at Warrington; 4th Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, at Oxford; 4th Batn. North Staffordshire Regt., at Lichfield; 4th Batn. South Staffordshire Regt., at Lichfield; and 3rd Batn. Worcestershire Regt., at Worcester.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Honourable Artillery Company. A presentation dinner to Lieut. W. H. Baker, of the Light Cavalry, took place at the Armoury House on Wednesday, when about 50 members of the troop assembled. The chair was taken by Capt. Lord Headley, who presented to Lieut. Baker a full-sized oil-painting of himself, also a service sword. The presentation was made on behalf of the whole of the members of the troop, and in recognition of Lieut. Baker's services for several years past.

2nd Kent (Plumstead) Artillery. Col. Finch, R.A., inspected Lieut.-Col. Hughes's command last Saturday evening, in the Repository School at Woolwich. The numbers were not large—only 332, the 2nd has a strong competitor in the Woolwich Arsenal Corps—but the quality is undoubtedly good.

5th Cheshire Rifles brought its stay in camp, at Somerford Park, the residence of Col. Sir C. W. Shakerley, C.B., to a close on Monday. On the previous Saturday it was inspected by Col. J. H. Hall, commanding the 22nd Regimental District, when 981 of all ranks, out of a total strength of 998, were on parade.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Essex Regiment. Col. J. S. Hand, commanding the 44th Regimental District, inspected this (the Ilford) battalion last Saturday, at Warley, when over 500 of all ranks were on parade, under Lieut.-Col. W. J. Burgess. The inspection passed off satisfactorily.

3rd Lancashire Rifles. This battalion, over 800 officers and men, goes into camp to-day, at Lytham.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester) Rifles were officially inspected on Saturday last by Col. Lock, commanding the 4th Regimental District. Lieut.-Col. Bridgford's fine command, of which we recently saw a good representation at Aldershot, had a muster of 1,053 of all ranks, out of a total strength of 1,163, and passed the ordeal to the evident satisfaction of the inspecting officer.

6th Middlesex (St. George's) Rifles. This battalion, 495 of all ranks, in six companies, under the command of Col. the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, C.B., underwent its annual official inspection last Saturday evening in Hyde Park, by Col. Fitzroy, Coldstream Guards, who said it turned out and drilled well. Col. Lindsay subsequently, in an address to the regiment, regretted that the ordinary drills were not better attended, and thought, unless they could raise two more companies, they might have to be amalgamated with another corps.

12th Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifles. Col Viscount Bury's command was inspected on Saturday evening last in the Old Deer Park, Richmond, by Col. Clive, Grenadier Guards. Including the company of the 25th Middlesex (Bank of England) Rifles attached, which had 67 of all ranks on parade, the muster was 603. The Civil Service are looking up in strength, but, while we can endorse Col. Clive's opinion about the smart turn-out and the silence in the ranks, we think that some portions of the drill were very loose.

21st Middlesex (Finsbury) Rifles. The battalion brought its stay under canvas at Neavesden to a close last Saturday. We understand that the attendance of all ranks was good, and that Lieut.-Col. Morris proposes to repeat the experiment next year.

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers). Col. Alt had a fine battalion to present to Col. Wigram, C.B., Coldstream Guards, at the annual inspection of the corps, on the Guards' Ground, Hyde Park, on Saturday evening last. There were present 685 of all ranks, being exactly the number the corps returned as efficient on Oct. 31 last, or 101 more than were present last year, and 114 more than attended in 1880. Col. Alt was assisted in the field by Majors Florence, Godfrey, and Adderley (adjutant), all of whom, as well as Capt. White, handled the battalion during the drill, which was throughout very satisfactorily performed.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (23rd Middlesex). Col. Kent, 7th and 57th Regimental Districts, inspected this battalion in Hyde Park, near the Albert Memorial, last Saturday, when Lieut.-Col. Routledge had under his command 750 of all ranks, in eight good companies of 30 files each. A searching ordeal terminated with an advance in review order, and square having been formed, Col. Kent addressed the battalion, and praised its smart and soldierly appearance. The manual exercise, he said, was done well, but the markers, as usual the weak point, did not take up enough distance, and the dressing of companies in line was not done properly from the inner flank to the outer. He congratulated the corps on having become the Volunteer battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, and also upon having got so fine a soldier as Lord Wolseley for their colonel. In conclusion, the gallant officer said Col. Routledge had just cause for pride in his battalion, with the appearance and drill of which he was well pleased.

4th Volunteer Battalion, West Surrey Regiment (late 8th Surrey). Col. T. F. Lloyd, commanding the Guildford Regimental District, inspected Col. Ray's smart battalion on Saturday evening in the grounds of Lambeth Palace, when 578 of all ranks were on parade. Col. Ray, like some other Volunteer officers in the Home District, believes in the axiom that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and this was very evident last Saturday, as it has been on many previous occasions, the turn-out being one of which any commander might feel proud. There are no under-sized boys in the regiment, the equipment is complete, and it is sufficient to say of the drill that Col. Lloyd was very pleased with it.

Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade. Col. Moncrieff, Scots Guards, inspected this battalion last Saturday evening on the Exhibition Ground, Hyde Park. Under Lieut.-Col. Mapleson, with whom also was Lieut.-Col. Wigram, the corps stood in ten good companies, the parade state showing 814 of all ranks. At the close of a long drill, Col. Moncrieff pointed out certain mistakes which had been committed, but praised the muster and appearance.

The 1st Middlesex, 1st London, and 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers assembled for brigade drill last Saturday evening in Regent's Park, under Col. Hart, V.C., R.E.

The under-mentioned regiments will be inspected this evening :—3rd Middlesex Rifles, at Hornsey; 4th Middlesex (West London) Rifles, in Hyde Park; London Irish Rifles, on the Exhibition Ground, opposite Knightsbridge Barracks; the Finsbury Rifles, at Regent's Park Barracks; and the 20th Middlesex (Artists) Rifles, in Hyde Park.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge inspected the boys in the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, on Wednesday. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by Col. Bateson, was received on his arrival by Col. Mackenzie (the Commandant). The prizes having been presented, the Duke of Cambridge said that never since he first inspected the school had he seen the boys look more healthy, smart, clean on parade, and well drilled. Their drill was as good as any regiment—in fact, he wished all regiments drilled as well. He heard from the report of the Commandant that the conduct was everything that could be wished for. An incentive to them should be the list of the positions occupied by old boys, who had derived all the advantage from being brought up there, and learning that discipline required from a soldier when he joined his regiment. In the conduct reports as to the boys who had entered the Army, there was only one boy returned as "very bad," and he hoped that next time it would be found that they had got rid of that individual, somehow or other. He was greatly gratified and pleased with all he had seen and heard.

Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, was to leave Ancona for Avlona on Sunday, with the Mediterranean Fleet under his command. The Humber left Malta for Avlona on Sunday last. Thence the squadron proceeds to Corfu, Zante, and other islands of the Greek Archipelago.

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&c., &c.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Through the Zulu Country, its Battle-Fields, and its People, by Bertram Mitford (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—A Practical and Conversational Dictionary of the English, French, and German Languages, by G. F. Chambers, F.R.A.S, Barrister-at-Law (J. Murray.)—Magazines for July:—the Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—the Army and Navy Magazine; the National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Colburns United Service Magazine (Simpkins, Marshal, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K. K.—It is quite within his powers, but the authority is rarely exercised.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains eight pages extra.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1883.

If there were any who favoured the idea of Promotion by Selection, their faith in the advantages of such a system must have been rudely shaken by the last two gazettes. We drew attention last week to the working of the regulations in respect to regimental officers. The *Gazette* of Tuesday last furnished striking evidence of the injustice which will at times have to be suffiered by officers of higher rank under the cloak of this doubtful expedient. Our readers may remember that six months ago a number of steps were given to the senior Line Colonels. These steps had been some time due. After considerable delay, the vacancies were filled by the selection of six officers, viz., Colonels R. T. Glyn, C.B., C.M.G., G. H. Page, G. E. Baynes, W. Cooper, Sir J. C. M'Neill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and Sir G. R. Greaves. In the case of some of these officers a considerable jump was made. It had previously been ruled that seniority established a claim to advancement. It was decided, however, by the Secretary of State for War that the interests of the service demanded that, under certain conditions, it was desirable to make examples. Examples were accordingly made; seven of the senior colonels being subjected to the disgrace of having juniors promoted over their heads. It was contended when the officers were passed over that there was something against them. This was the only way in which such wholesale supersession could be accounted for. It was known, of course, to those behind the scenes that there had been a good deal of wire-pulling. Those, however, who are unacquainted with the ways of office could scarcely be brought to realise the fact that such injustice could be openly perpetrated without an inquiry being instituted, or even a question asked in the House. The announcements in the *Gazette* of Tuesday last must have convinced the strongest believer in the integrity of officials that there exists a serious danger of selection and favouritism becoming synonymous terms. There have been for some time a number of vacancies on the Generals' List. These were filled on Tuesday. And how were they filled? In six cases by the officers who, a few months ago, were deemed to be unfitted for the rank to which they have now been promoted. The officers in question were held back from promotion in December last, presumedly because they were not considered qualified for the rank of General officer. Yet within six months we find this decision reversed, and they are given the steps which only a short time previously they were refused. We ask,—Is there anything in such a system to recommend it? It simply comes to this:—If a man has friends at Court he will make headway, whatever his merits may be. If he is unknown; if he has been content to do for years the drudgery of regimental work, and has not aspired to the loaves and fishes of Staff employ, he may be ever so good a soldier, but his fate will rest in the balance,—he may be superseded any day, and driven out of the Army a "Queen's bad bargain." It would be impossible on any grounds to defend the action of the War Office. Either the officers now promoted were qualified, and if qualified, entitled to their promotion in December last, or they were not. If they were qualified, they should have been promoted. If they were not, they should have been removed from the service, and not allowed to block the list and stand in the way of others who are better men than themselves; but to deny them promotion at one time, and to give it to them later, for no other reason than that they have not left the service in disgust, naturally creates an uneasy feeling among officers. It so happens that two of the officers who were favoured in December last were well-known men—one was Equerry to the Queen, the other held for five years the appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General at Head-quarters. Men like this have, of course, exceptional chances of ingratiating themselves. To the ordinary regimental officer, it is a sad disappointment to find that those who have enjoyed all the good things of the profession continually coming to the front, simply on account of the luck which has attended them, and has enabled them to secure snug berths at Court or Head-quarters. It was never intended that officers such as these should be helped on, under selection, to the detriment of those not similarly fortunate. If it was, it would have been better had the Purchase system, with all its many shortcomings, been allowed to remain in force. The whole service heartily approves of the action of Lord Hartington with regard to the superseded Colonels. They have in every instance fairly earned the promotion that has passed to them; but it cannot be a comforting reflection to the senior officers generally, to feel that that what has happened to Generals Colville, Bowles, Chippendall, Pearson, and Bancroft may any day happen to them, too, and that as a reward for years of professional drudgery, they may be called upon to "give backs" for others to spring over, who are not, perhaps, better officers, but are better-known men than themselves.

It is delightful to see modesty in those in an exalted position, and that evinced by Lord Wolseley at the Dublin banquet is particularly gratifying. Lord Wolseley is right: he is not a public speaker. We wish to give him his due. He is undoubtedly a successful soldier, but not an orator, though, from what has fallen from his lips on other occasions, had he turned his attention in that direction, he would, no doubt, have been as successful a speaker as he is now a soldier. He is a man who, according to his own estimate of himself, could not have done otherwise than succeed in anything. Even had he been a tinker, he has told us he would have made better pots and pans than his neighbours. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and Lord Wolseley has earned the honours bestowed upon him. Lord Wolseley is not only a successful soldier, but he is a shrewd man, and knows how to take advantage of the drift of public opinion. He has the merit, too, of being able to accommodate himself to circumstances. Had Edinburgh decided to do him honour, he would doubtless have said that the Scotch, if led by Scotchmen, would be the best soldiers in the world. He said, in his speech at Dublin, that, during a long career as a soldier, he has carefully studied the characters of men under him. We should have thought, considering the number of years his lordship has been on the Staff, that his knowledge of Thomas Atkins was but limited. But of this no matter. He went on to say, "My lords and gentlemen, I do not think there is a greater folly than to imagine that the strict discipline—that discipline that we know to be so necessary for the maintenance of the Army—can be maintained among Irish soldiers by the cold, unsympathetic rule of Englishmen." This, of course, flattered the vanity of his audience immensely, and we imagine that all those in Ireland who clamour for Home-rule heartily agree with his lordship's views of the Irish character. We have had painful evidence lately that many besides soldiers would like to get rid of the "cold, unsympathetic rule" of England, but, to make use of a Yankee expression, his lordship was simply talking "bunkum." In the first pages of his "Pocket-book," he lays down the rules that ought to guide an officer in his conduct towards his men. Amongst other things, he is to conduct himself in such a manner that the soldier will learn to look upon him as a friend. Beyond the magic circle of Lord Wolseley's admirers, we doubt whether the British soldier has very much love for him. If there is one thing the British soldier has a contempt for, it is humbug. Lord Wolseley should remember that he is not only Baron Wolseley of Cairo fame; he is the Adjutant-General of the Forces also. As such, his duty is to see discipline maintained; not to encourage subordinates to set it at defiance.

The new rules regulating exchanges between Artillery officers are arbitrary, and go too far in the direction of limiting the right to exchange. The question has been asked as to how far the military authorities are constitutionally within their right in issuing regulations, which practically abrogate a privilege conferred on officers by Parliament.

We regret exceedingly to hear that attention has had to be drawn to the conduct of the Foot Guards encamped at Pirbright for musketry and military training. A fatal affray occurred in the quiet village of Frimley on Saturday evening last, in which Guardsmen bore a leading part, when such injuries were inflicted on an unfortunate labouring man, father of a large family, that he died shortly afterwards. Three corporals of the Coldstreams were arrested, and have now been committed on the charge of manslaughter. Unfavourable reports have been current for some time past regarding the behaviour of the Foot Guards in the villages and hamlets near their encampment, and a representation on the subject was recently made by the inhabitants to the nearest bench of magistrates. Military precautions are now taken to prevent the recurrence of disorder, by increasing pickets and police, and confining the men to camp. It is very unsatisfactory, indeed, that the conduct of the Household Troops can be unfavourably compared with that of English and Irish Militia regiments assembled at Aldershot for training. We deeply regret to have to take notice of such a matter, but, in the interests of the Brigade, we feel it our duty to do so, in order that Commanding Officers may take steps, when their battalions visit Pirbright, to prevent a repetition of the scenes which have unfortunately brought so much discredit on the Brigade of Guards generally.

The motion of Lord Wemyss respecting the defective state of our Military organisation, and of the Militia in particular, is again postponed till Monday next. The indifference of Parliament to the state of the Army foreshadows grave disasters should we be involved in European war.

It would appear that the Scientific Corps are becoming as unpopular among the aspirants for commissions as among the population who furnish the ever-declining recruits. At the examination for entrance into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, now being held, 50 cadetships are being competed for by only 170 candidates.

The Aldershot "Permanent" Committee on Dress, &c., meet often, but are said to make but little progress. It is rumoured that the members of the committee hold diverse views on various matters under discussion. The grey colour for the military garments of the future does not meet with approval; but a new shade without a name, which has been described as similar in colour to an Aldershot hut, seems to be in favour. One gallant officer appears to hold the opinion that a fantastically constructed cap is all that is required to make the soldier fit for active service in any clime. He has provided himself with patterns of the forage-caps of all the armies in the world, civilised and uncivilised, and has concentrated his talents on this subject. "Great things" are probably expected from this Committee in some quarters, but this is certainly not the general expectation at Aldershot.

Major-General E. Newdigate, C.B., commanding the South-Eastern District, has been selected to attend the autumn manœuvres in France, during the month of September, and will be accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Alleyne, Brigade-Major, Royal Artillery, Aldershot.

We hope the Quartermaster-General's Department may be able to arrange for the relief of the the 65th (1st Battalion, York and Lancaster) Regiment by the first homeward-bound troopship this year. The 65th, it will be remembered, were brought to Aden before their time in relief of the 72nd Highlanders, who were sent to Egypt. Though Aden is free from malarious fever, its climate has a notoriously depressing effect on Europeans, and the prevalence of brain and nervous diseases render it undesirable to retain troops there longer than a year.

A point which appears to have been overlooked in the case of Colonels compulsorily retired on account of age is that the regulation value of their Lieutenant-Colonel's commission has been considerably reduced. Formerly, they could receive £4,500; now, they only get the commuted value of their retired pay according to Government tables of calculation as to age, which value decreases as the age increases. This aspect of their case is one of grave moment to them, most of them being family men, and the loss under this head has not been compensated for in any way.

We are afraid that it is evident that the Government are trying to put back as long as possible the anticipated discussion on Votes 8 and 19 of the Army Estimates, as they are to be contested in Committee, and the complete failure of Mr. Childers' organisation scheme fully exposed. Under Vote 8, the "reserves" and recruiting will be discussed, and under Vote 19 the treatment of the compulsorily-removed Colonels will be brought before Parliament. Postponement to the latest possible day of these discussions may be good Parliamentary tactics, but they are dangerous, as it destroys the confidence of the Army in the War Department, who are on their trial, for the collapse of all their plans and schemes of reorganisation, both of officers and soldiers.

Major W. C. James, Royal Scots Greys, at present going through a course of instruction at Aldershot, in conformity with Staff College Regulations, has been appointed Secretary to the War-game Committee.

From later information we have received on the subject, it appears that our remarks on the supercession of fifteen Captains by Major Boyle, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, were far less severe than the circumstances justified. In the first place, the vacancy had existed since March 14, just three and a half months; and as several Captains, who for the last four months have been studying at garrison classes, have undergone examination this week, it is evident that a gross job has been perpetrated. Besides this, Clause 33 of the Royal Warrant distinctly states that, when an officer has not had an opportunity of qualifying, he may be provisionally promoted. Now, without going further down the list, we will mention the case of the senior Captain, who, after serving in the Zulu and the Boer Campaigns, was appointed Adjutant of Volunteers, and as such, refused permission to attend a garrison class. We always predicted that promotion by selection would prove to be favouritism in its grossest form, and we regret to find we were right.

Some experimental trials are to be made at Aldershot with the new mountain-battery equipment in possession of H Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A., now at the camp.

It has come to our knowledge that the War Office have offered compensation under the forthcoming Warrant to those Generals who were compulsorily removed from Staff employ; but, with the usual infelicity of the War Department, they have ignored all allowances, house-rent, &c., and award only the difference between Staff pay and retired pay. This seems most unfair to the removed officers, as they have suffered an absolute loss of pay and allowances—and not a net loss in pay only—and they should, we think, be fully, and not partially, compensated. We would hope that this matter may be reconsidered before the Warrant is published.

Sir George Balfour, on Civil Service Estimates, Class 3, for convict establishments, will move that the Vote for £411,103 be reduced by the sum of £16,156, being an intending part expenditure for purchase of land for new prison and for works at Dover.

During the next trooping season, some twelve or fourteen Paymasters will proceed to India, to relieve a similar number of Staff Paymasters returning to England, the India Office having declined to pay officers of the higher grade when the duties can be as efficiently performed by officers of shorter service in the Pay Department. In this course, the Indian Government can hardly be blamed, as the proper *locale* for a Staff Paymaster is a General or Regimental District office; nevertheless, the Paymasters' roster for foreign service will be considerably upset, and a good many officers, who had anticipated five years without a move in some Regimental District, will find themselves *en route* to the gorgeous East before many months are over. The following, amongst others, have received orders of readiness for India or elsewhere:—Captains Stockley, Burge, Graham, Coppinger, Wilson, and Major Wood.

The Navy.

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ADMIRALTY, June 29, 1883.

Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Wartensleben Ewart has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of June 23.

The following promotions have been made from this date:—Sub-Lieutenants Arthur Knox Du Pré, Edmund Walker Yorke, Paul Hewett, Charles Robert Salusbury Payne, John Philip Rolleston, Rupert George Hinnber Blomfield, Lionel Henry St. Croix Coxon, Aylmer Herbert Garnons Williams, Robert Lowry Herbert Armstrong, Richard Morrisey, Edward Lohet Lowdell, Richard Hawkesworth Story, Arthur Dodgson, John Martin, Henry Vernon Hart, Alfred Ephrot Tizard, Henry Venn Wood Elliott, Thomas Fynes Clinton Dundas, George Walter Howard Martin, William Greenwood Stewart, Ralph John Ruck-Keene, Henry Thomas Carnegie Knox, Logan Sutherland Stansfield, Hugh Bradley Barton, Henry Walter Sharp, Maurice Charles Knight, Trevenen Penrose Rushton Coode, Richard Sidney Bayley Bird, Edward Cecil St. John Buchanan Neale, Frank Alexander Garforth, Charles Hope Dundas, Godfrey Harry Brydges Mandy, Stuart Victor Seymour Craigie Messum, Edward Fitzmaurice Inglefield, Herbert Montagu Wyatt, and George Couper, to be Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, July 3, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Paymaster Edwin Rose Miall has been placed on the Retired List from the 1st inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief.

ADMIRALTY, July 3, 1883.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Quartermaster, with the hon. and relative rank of Captian, William Henry Herring is placed on the Retired List, under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of November 29, 1831 (July 4).

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Liverpool Brigade).—Richard Williams Charlesson, Esq., to be Sub-Lieutenant (July 3).

ADMIRALTY, July 4, 1883.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Colonel-Commandant William Henry Worthy Bennett has been placed on the Retired List, period of command having expired; Colonel Second Commandant John Michael de Courcy Meade to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Bennett; Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Gasper Le Grand to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Meade; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby Ross Holmes to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Le Grand; and Colour-Serjeant John Burtenshaw to be Quartermaster, vice Herring, retired (all five dated July 4).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, to the Britannia, vice Wells; Harry W. Brent, to the Amethyst, vice Bowden-Smith.

Commanders—Frederic A. Wetherall, to the Eagle, vice McNeil; Cecil F. W. Johnson, to the Belleisle, for the Coastguard at Malahide, vice Wetherall.

Lieutenants—Frank A. Garforth, to the Minotaur, additional; John P. Rolleston, to the Foxhound, additional; Henry V. Hart, to the Impregnable, for the Nautilus; Arthur Dodgson, to the Impregnable, for the Seaflower; Richard S. B. Bird, to the Impregnable, for the Sealark; Rupert G. H. Blomfield, to the Impregnable, for the Martin; Edward L. Lowdell, to the Impregnable, for the Liberty; Henry L. F. Royle, to the Valorous, vice Fanshawe; Arthur W. Ewart, to the Euphrates, vice Cotton; George C. Higgins, to the Foam, vice Baker; Fritz Hauch Crowe, to the Coquette, vice Garbett; George Izat, to the Foam, vice Crowe; Robert L. Groome, to the Cockchafer, vice Hill, Thomas F. Pullen, to the Indus, vice Lowe; Lionel H. St.-C. Coxon, to the Foam, additional; Aylmer H. G. Williams, to the Hercules, additional; John Markin, to the Lord Warden, additional; Thos. F. C. Dundas, to the Audacious, additional; George W. H. Martin, to the Undine, additional; Edward F. Inglefield, to the London, additional; Thomas E. Maxwell, to the Vigilant, vice Lindsay; Hon. Richard Bingham, to the Orwell, vice Needham; T. P. R. Coode, to the Swiftsure, additional.

Midshipmen—Basil R. H. Taylor and Hugh H. D. Tothill, to the Dido, complement incomplete; H. George A. Hardinge, to the Impregnable, for the Pilot, vice James; Torquill Macleod, to the Impregnable, for the Nautilus, vice Tyrwhitt.

Surgeons—A. W. McLeod, to Hong Kong Hospital, vice Bentham; E. H. Williams, to Haslar Hospital, vice McLeod; A. W. W. Reid, to the Asia, vice Williamson; George M. Cuffe, to the Hecla, complement incomplete.

Assistant-Paymasters—Frederick W. Mortimore, to the Agincourt, vice Chalmers; Cyril H. Jones, to the Lion, vice Alton.

Assistant-Clerks—Charles M. Luckham, to the Duke of Wellington, additional; Frederick H. Graham, John E. Jones, Gilbert Graham, and Alfred M. Cleveland, to the Duke of Wellington,—all from July 15.

Gunners—James Curtis, to the Pembroke, for the Caroline; William Hutson, to the Vernon, vice Bye; George H. Matthews, to the Asia, for the Triumph; T. Rockey (a.), to the Indus, for the Albacore.

Boatswain—James R. Ahern, to the Euphrates, vice Brown.

Alexandra, Capt. Harry Rawson, C.B., Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, with the Superb, Monarch, Temeraire, Inflexible, Carysfort, and Helicon, was at Ancona up to June 30; would leave on the 1st inst. for Avlona, and is expected to arrive at Corfu about the 13th inst. The Monarch, Inflexible, and Carysfort left Trieste on June 21; arrived at Malamocco the same day, and left on June 24; arrived at Fiume on June 25, left on June 27, and arrived at Ancona on June 29. The Helicon left Trieste on June 21, and arrived at Venice the same day; left on June 28, and arrived at Ancona on June 30. The Alexandra and Superb left Trieste on June 22, and arrived at Malamocco the same day. The Temeraire left Trieste on June 23, and arrived at Malamocco the same day; left with the Alexandra and Superb on June 27, and arrived at Ancona on June 29. The Coquette was at Avlona, awaiting the squadron's arrival, joined the flag at Malamocco on June 24, and left on the 26th for Avlona. The Invincible was at Malta, and on arrival of the Superb will join the flag. The Cruiser was in dock at Malta. The Cygnet will shortly cruise to Sicilian ports. The Decoy left Trieste on June 21, and arrived at Malamocco the same day; left Malamocco on June 26 for Malta, to be docked. The Iris was at Port Said. The Condor was at Alexandria. The Bittern left Port Said on June 25, and is cruising on the coast of Syria; would reach Larnaca about the 25th inst., Rhodes on Aug. 9, and Smyrna on Aug. 15. The Falcon was at Constantinople. The Cockatrice was in the River Danube.

Audacious, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, was at Woosung on May 18; left Amoy on April 26, arrived at Matson Island on April 27, and left on May 1 for Chusan Archipelago; would leave May 26 for Chinkiang and Chefoo. The Daring at Jin Chuen, Corea, on May 9, *en route* to Corea; on return would proceed to Shanghai. The Moorhen at Kobe on April 26; on arrival of the Zephyr, would proceed to Hong Kong, then to England, on relief by the Cockchafer or Espoir. The Zephyr left Chefoo on May 10 for Kobe; would remain for general service in Japan. The Linnet at Chefoo on May 10; ordered to visit Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang in turn, remaining seven days in each. The Kestrel left Shanghai on May 10 for Hankow; is ordered to remain 14 days, and then return, if affairs are settled, calling at Treaty Ports on the way down the river. The Vigilant, Pegasus, and Albatross at Shanghai on May 18; would accompany the Audacious on May 26. The Cleopatra at Amoy on May 3; ordered to leave on May 10 for Woosung, and will then accompany flag. The Curaçoa at Hong Kong on May 15; ordered to leave on May 19 for Yokohama and Cheefoo, arriving at Cheefoo by June 20. The Sheldrake at Hong Kong on May 12; after refitting, would proceed to Singapore, thence to England, viâ Suez Canal. The Swift left Swatow on May 16 for the wreck of the Mataran (Pratas Shoal), to bring the crew to Hong Kong. The Champion left Singapore on May 1 for a cruise to Bangkok, Labuan, Borneo, and Java. The Fly at Labuan on April 16; to cruise in Borneo, returning to Singapore by the end of May. The Foxhound at Singapore on April 26, doing general duty in Straits of Malacca; ordered to be at Hong Kong by July 1. The Flying Fish at Chefoo on May 10, surveying on the west coast of Corea. The Magpie at Hong Kong on May 12; ordered to proceed to Labuan to meet the new commander, then to commence surveying in Borneo.

Beacon, Com. A. W. Moore, was paid out of commission at Chatham Dockyard on Saturday last, and the crew granted the usual leave of absence. She is to be placed in the Fourth Division of the Medway Steam Reserve until required for foreign service.

Briton, Capt. A. J. Kennedy, at Zanzibar, awaiting orders to proceed to Madasgascar to reinforce the Dryad and Dragon, who are protecting British interests at Tamatave.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, arrived at Madeira on Friday last, and would leave for Halifax on July 3.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., was at Trincomalee on July 5. A report is current in Naval circles that Capt. Hastings will shortly be superseded at his own request, owing to urgent private affairs.

Gannet, Com. E. G. Bourke, arrived at Sheerness on Friday last from the Pacific, after being in commission on that station since April 17, 1879. She was put into the steam basin at Sheerness on Tuesday, to be dismantled and paid off.

Lord Warden, Capt. Kennedy, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Hiley Hoskins, K.C.B., in command of the Reserves, left Bergen for Lerwick, Shetlands, on July 4, with the ships of the squadron in company.

Merlin, Lieut.-Com. R. C. Brenton, was moved from the Dockyard basin on Wednesday, and placed at a buoy off the Royal William Victualling Yard, and having taken powder, &c., on board, will go through her trials, and leave for the China station.

Minotaur, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William M. Dowell, K.C.B., commanding the Channel Squadron, was at Arosa Bay on June 21. The Squadron was to leave on June 25 for Corcubion and Bantry Bay, where it is timed to arrive on July 10. A stay of about three weeks will be made at Bantry, during which torpedo exercise will be largely indulged in. From Bantry, the Squadron will most probably proceed to Queenstown. An outbreak of fever has occurred on board the Agincourt, to which Mr. Chalmers, assistant-paymaster, has succumbed. Capt. Fellowes, Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, and Sir B. Walker were among the officers who contested in the sailing race for the Admiral's Cup, won by Lieut. Farquhar, in the Minotaur's cutter.

Nelson, Comdre. James E. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Sydney up to May 18; would proceed to Fiji and other islands on May 19. The Diamond was at Sydney on May 18, about to be docked. The Espiègle left Sydney on April 30, on a lengthened cruise to the islands of the Western Pacific. The Miranda left Sydney on April 15 for Fiji, and will await the arrival of the Nelson there. The Dart left Sydney on April 26 for Solomon Islands and Fiji, and will wait the arrival of the Nelson at the latter island. The Lark was at Brisbane on May 16, and returns to Solomon Islands.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief in the North America and West Indies station, was at Halifax on June 21. The Tenedos, Flamingo, and Foam were then on the Newfoundland Fisheries. The arrival of the Canada was awaited most anxiously for many reasons, amongst others to enable a court-martial to be convened for the trial of Torpedo Gunner Watson, who deserted from the Northampton last year, but subsequently gave himself up. Every one is sorry for Watson, who, like many a better man, was entirely led away by a pretty woman. The old Charybdis has been advertised for sale, but it is not expected she will fetch a very high price. It is thought she could be pulled to pieces by the men of the flagship to far better advantage, as she has a large quantity of good metal in her. Some anxiety was felt in Halifax, owing to the state of Lady Commerell's health, but we are glad to hear that progress towards recovery was being rapidly made by the amiable wife of the gallant Commander-in-Chief, under whose able administration the station has greatly improved. Sir John Commerell is most energetic, and cares for little else beyond the efficiency of his squadron, but, at the same time, he is the most popular admiral of any who have commanded the station for many years past.

Thetis, Capt. A. C. Curtis, will be paid off on Thursday at Devonport.

NAVAL WARRANT OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention having been directed to your remarks on the question addressed to the Admiralty respecting Warrant Officers, and the answer of Lord Alcester in the House of Lords, I have the honour to state that no reference was made by myself to "an anonymous pamphlet," or to a "combination" on the part of those officers. These expressions were Lord Alcester's own. Nor, so far as I can remember, did any words fall from me that would imply that the Warrant Officers were engaged in a Parliamentary agitation respecting their position in the service.—I am, &c.,

78 Eaton Place, S.W., July 5. Sidmouth.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Corcubion, June 30, 1883.

We left Arosa Bay on the 26th, and arrived here on the 28th. The Neptune went out the day before for target practice. We unmoored in the morning, and weighed at 10. The Neptune rejoined us as soon as we cleared the harbour. In the evening, we made sail and had drill, shifting topsails and courses. During the night, we stood off the land, under easy steam, and the next forenoon exercised at steam tactics. In the afternoon, we made sail, and had the usual drill in the evening. The following morning, the 28th, we observed land at daylight, and stood in for the anchorage. We came in in single-column line ahead. The Minotaur let go first, the other ships of the first division—the Sultan and Neptune—passing her, and mooring further up the harbour, and the second division closing up into their places. The squadron looks very well from the shore lying in one long line. Another death occurred on board H.M.S. Agincourt while at Arosa Bay; Mr. George Chalmers, assistant-paymaster, died of fever on the 23rd, and was buried on shore. This is a very quiet little place, and there is nothing to be done on shore, except fishing and taking constitutionals. The country is pretty, but the fishing is not as good as in the neighbourhood of Arosa Bay. Before we left Arosa, the Northumberlands gave an entertainment, consisting of a couple of farces, "Taming a Tiger" and "Wagner Out-wagged," and a short nigger-minstrel performance. It was all very good, and was much applauded. Last night the Achilles followed suite, and played "The Ticket of Leave" and Burnand's burlesque of "Vilikins and his Dinah." They were both capitally acted, and occasioned great amusement; the burlesque in particular was received with roars of laughter. We leave this on Tuesday next, July 8, for Bantry Bay.

Mr. George Davis Carpenter (supernumerary), of the Boscawen, was last week dismissed her Majesty's service by sentence of court-martial for drunkenness.

A draft of seamen left the Royal Naval Barracks at Sheerness on Tuesday, in the steam-tug Sampson, to join the troopship Orontes, which was commissioned at Chatham that day. The Forward was put out of dock on Tuesday, and placed in the steam basin, to be prepared for the pendant as early as possible. The Mermaid, tender to the Repulse, arrived at Sheerness on Saturday last, and landed a young man from Heligoland who had been sentenced to 18 months' penal servitude for manslaughter on that island. Inspector Atkinson, of Scotland Yard, made the arrest, and accompanied the prisoner to England in the Mermaid. The vessel left on Tuesday, to rejoin the Reserve Squadron.

Owing to the outbreak of cholera in some of the Mediterranean ports, the transports with the autumnal reliefs for India will go round the Cape, instead of the Suez Canal. They have, therefore, been ordered to be ready at the beginning of September, or about a week earlier than usual.

Regulations as to Captains and Commanders attending the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, have been issued by the Admiralty, to take effect from October 1, 1883, viz.:—1. Out of the 25 captains and commanders admitted annually as students at Greenwich under existing regulations, a number not exceeding five captains and five commanders will be borne on the books of one of H.M.'s Ships, and allowed full pay and time while studying: the full pay to be the lowest of the rank of the officers, respectively, and the time to reckon as harbour time, subject to Clause 6 of these regulations. 2. Officers of the ranks above mentioned will be permitted, in consultation with the Director of Studies, to select the subjects of study which they consider will be of the greatest advantage to them. A certain amount of elementary mathematics will be considered necessary. 3. These officers will be required to take part in the intermediate examinations at Christmas and Easter, and in a final examination at the close of the session. 4. A limited number will be allowed to remain a second session for study, if they be desirous of doing so, provided they have established a high character for diligence and ability in their first session and are recommended by the President. 5. These officers will be selected about Sept. 1 in each year from the list of applicants for appointment to the College. 6. An officer, having been borne on ship's books for full pay during study, who does not undergo the final examination or who fails to obtain a satisfactory certificate of qualification, will be debarred from the privilege of counting the period of study as harbour time, unless the circumstances of the case are, in the opinion of their Lordships, exceptional. 7. Other officers will be admitted, up to the existing limit of 25, to the College on the same terms as at present:—Captains—With the rate of half-pay they are in receipt of. Commanders—With the highest half-pay of their rank. All captains and commanders will receive 1s. 6d. a day towards their mess expenses. 8. Any vacancy which may occur during the term in the number receiving full pay will, at their Lordships' discretion, be filled up by selection from amongst the officers studying on half-pay, but no officer will be appointed unless he is undergoing a course of "mathematics."

NAVAL NOTES.

The following is a list of officers who have been placed on the Retired List of the Navy during the quarter:—Lieutenants, with the rank of Retired Commander, A. W. Brooks and A. J. Farquharson. Lieutenants—Neville E. C. Leigh and Henry V. Baker. Staff Captain, with the rank of Retired Captain—Frank Inglis. Staff Commander, with the rank of Retired Commander—Alfred F. Gibbons. Staff Commander—Walter W. Browne. Chief Engineers—John Mather, Edward Ingledew, George Fitzgerald, Edwin J. Pearce, Owen Ash Davies, Joseph Walsh, and James Duffield. Engineers—Charles W. Deal, Stephen V. Bull, Thomas Pringle, Andrew R. Stewart, William F. Cole, Robert Roots, John F. Hughes, John Runnals, Henry H. Symcock, Benjamin J. Baxter, and John C. Thompson. Chaplain—The Rev. Edward J. Harte, M.A. Inspectors of Hospitals and Fleets—David L. Morgan, C.B., M.D., Sir John W. Reid, K.C.B., M.D., Thomas Colan, M.D. Fleet Surgeons, with the hon. rank of D.I.H.—John R. Burke, M.D., and R. Winchord Beaumont. Fleet Surgeons—Duncan McN. Johnston, M.D., Robert J. McMorris, and William J. Inman. Paymasters, with rank of Paymaster-in-Chief—William Horniman, Robert Deveson, and Albert T. M. Roberts. Surgeon—James Simms. The following removals from the Active List have taken place:—Lieutenant—Alexander Lyon (name removed 1880 for absence abroad without leave). Sub-Lieutenants—Hon. Philip B. Tyrwhitt (dismissed by sentence of court-martial, but reinstated, with deprivation of all time), William James (dismissed by sentence of court-martial, but reinstated, with loss of 12 months' seniority). Midshipmen—Charles D. Mackenzie (ill-health), John H. Fox (resigned), Cecil Peareth (resigned), and James J. C. Young (ill-health). Surgeons—George H. S. J. Bankier, Edmund H. Maddick (resigned), and W. J. Christie (resigned). Engineer—William Ames (dismissed by sentence of court-martial). Assistant-Engineer—Daniel Donohue (dismissed by sentence of court-martial). Assistant Paymasters—Righton S. Jones (name removed), and William W. Inch (resigned to avoid trial by court-martial). Gunner—Maurice Fitzgerald (dismissed by sentence of court-martial). Carpenter—Robert Gosden (dismissed by sentence of court-martial). Removal from the Retired List.—Lieutenant—Robert H. Armit (own request). Warrant officers pensioned.—Chief Gunner—Patrick Crone. Gunners—Thomas Misselbrook, William Anthony, and George K. Reed. Chief Boatswains—William Hartland, Stephen Cuer, and Richard Bayley. Boatswains—John Phillips, Philip Rickard, and George W. Baldock. Chief Carpenter—George H. Church. Royal Marines—Major, with hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., Henry B. Isaacson. Obituary.—Flag Officers—On Reserved List, Admiral Sir J. C. Caffin, K.C.B.; on Retired List, Rear-Admirals W. Horton, C.B., and H. W. Hore, C.B. Captains—On Retired List, John Liebenrood, J. V. Willyams, J. C. Wells, D. Craigie, C.B., and Samuel Braddon. Commanders—D'A. A. Denny; on Retired List, R. Johnstone, George Pew, R. A. Newman, and Henry Balt. Lieutenants—J. F. S. Sargeaunt; on Retired List, John Anderson. Sub-Lieutenant—O. D. Grimston. Midshipman—J. Blakiston. Staff Commanders—On Retired List, F. F. F. Taylor, H. Bond. Navigating-Lieutenants—On Retired List, C. M. Hammond and H. Brayn. Chaplain—On Retired List, Rev. J. C. Connolly, B.A. Chief Inspector of Machinery—On Retired List, John Oliver. Inspector of Machinery—On Retired List, Lionel Swift. Chief Engineers—On Retired List, J. Rollinson and P. Greetham. Engineer—On Retired List, W. C. Archbold. Staff Surgeons—On Retired List, B. Dickson and M. Hamilton, M.D. Surgeons—On Retired List, H. S. Smart, M.D., and Charles McConaghy. Paymaster-in-Chief—On Retired List, W. W. Parminter. Paymasters—On Retired List, John Dennis, J. R. Tate, T. T. Wise (b), and J. G. W. Hoare. Assistant-Paymasters—H. G. W. Terry; on Retired List, J. J. Hill, G. W. Reay-Mackie, and Charles Maxwell. Gunners—W. Richards, W. West, and E. Leonard. Officers of Royal Marines.—Colonel Second Commandant—J. H. Maskery. Lieutenant—E. D. Ormond. Quartermaster—G. Rendall. On Retired List.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. McArthur, R.M.A. Major—C. M. Barham.

Com. St. Clair, of the Boscawen, will, it is rumoured, succeed Capt. Rose in the command of the yacht Osborne.

The under-mentioned men have been awarded medals for long service and good conduct:—Robert Preecy, writer, first-class, H.M.S. Thalia; Henry S. Plant, master-at-arms, H.M.S. Thetis.

MARRIAGE.

WESTMACOTT — JUSTICE. — At Saint Margaret's Church, Lee, on July 5, by the Rev. Walter Westmacott, Vicar of Highbridge, Somerset, brother of the Bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Reyner, D.D., Rector of Staplehurst, and the Rev. A. L. Jukes, of St. Stephen's, Lewisham, Captain Ruscombe F. Westmacott, 2nd Battalion Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, son of the late Rev. Horatio Westmacott, Rector of Chastleton, Oxfordshire, to Katharine Anne Wylie, Widow of the late Lieutenant Arthur S. Justice, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and daughter of E. Erskine Scott, Esq., of Marlborough Road, Lee, Kent.

DEATH.

GRAHAM.—On the 3rd inst., at Windsor Castle, Colonel J. J. Graham, late 75th and 70th Regiments, M.K.W., eldest son of the late General Graham, Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle, N.B.

Advertisements.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR WANTED, in September next, by an old-established Army Tutor, to PREPARE his Class of Lieutenants of Militia for their final competitive examination. To secure a first-rate man, recently successful with pupils, a good salary will be given, or perhaps a partnership might be arranged.—"TUTOR," care of May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly, London.

REQUIRED, for the NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE of CANADA, TWO CAVALRY DRILL INSTRUCTORS. Applicants must be under 35 years of age, and unmarried. Term of engagement, three years. Pay, 6s per diem, free kit, quarters, rations, fuel, and light.

Applications, accompanied by certificates as to character and proficiency, also medical certificate as to health, to be addressed to the COMPTROLLER, N.W. Mounted Police, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

A LADY, of considerable experience in the Education and Management of Children, is DESIROUS of undertaking the ENTIRE CHARGE of YOUNG ORPHANS, or of CHILDREN whose Parents are abroad. Good references given and required. — Address, "M. N. H.," 1 Edith Grove, Fulham Road, London, S.W.

A LADY who has the Charge of the Little Daughters of an Indian Officer, is desirous of having TWO or THREE more YOUNG CHILDREN to bring up with them, in her country home, within a few miles of Brighton. She has a superior governess and nurse. References in India and England. Inclusive terms, with clothing, 100 guineas per annum.—Address, "L. E.," care of PAGE, 108 Fleet Street, E.C.

EGYPT, 1882.—The Original PICTURE by CHEVALIER DESANGES is now ON VIEW, at Henry Graves, Gallery, 6 Pall Mall, containing Portraits from Life of the Eminent Naval and Military Commanders engaged in the Egyptian War, including the Duke of Connaught, Lord Wolseley, Lord Alcester, &c.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE,
Sheerness, May 29, 1883.

THE Brother Officers and Friends of the late Assistant-Paymaster GEORGE WILLIAM REAY-MACKEY are informed that by his death his Widow is left destitute without a pension or means of any kind, with three young children to support. This is truly a case where there are strong claims on those to whom this appeal is made, and by whose assistance a Fund may be raised to secure the Family of one so highly esteemed and respected from absolute want. The undersigned have formed themselves into a Committee with this object, and it is earnestly requested that those who are disposed to assist in this good work will be pleased to forward their remittances to Messrs. Woodhead and Co., 44 Charing Cross, to be placed to the credit of Mrs. Alice Reay-Mackey, and that the Subscription List when filled up may be sent to one of the Committee with a notation of the dates of Remittance Lists.

C. A. PRITCHARD, Paymaster-in-Chief, Ferndale, Blackheath.
SILAS WAYMOUTH, Paymaster, 10 Kidbrook Park Road, Blackheath.
W. B. RISK, Secretary to Commander-in-Chief, Sheerness.
G. B. TOWNSEND, Assistant-Paymaster, Commander-in-Chief's Office, Sheerness.

Name and Rank.	Amount.		
The Earl of Dalhousie, K.T.	£10	10	0
Admiral Lord Alcester, G.C.B....	2	0	0
C. A. Pritchard, R.N.	2	2	0
W. Bond Risk, R.N.	1	1	0
S. Waymouth, R.N.	5	0	0
A. T. D. Nettleton, R.N.	5	0	0
Charles MacIver, Liverpool	5	0	0
Admiral W. G. Luard, C.B.	5	0	0
W. Rhodes, R.N.	0	10	0
J. Chester, R.N.	0	10	0
D. Aldridge, R.N.	0	5	0
W. Evans, R.N.	1	0	0
G. Love, R.N....	1	0	0
Friends at Malta	21	0	0

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TO be SOLD, an Old-Established, fully Licensed HOTEL, admirably placed on the Parade at a fashionable Watering-place in Kent. Held direct from the Freeholder; half-rent let off; no premium. Furnished throughout. Price, for furniture, trade fixtures, fittings, and good-will, £750, £250 of which could remain. Freehold can be purchased.

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QUEENSBURY PLACE, Cromwell Road, close to the Fisheries Exhibition. To be LET, furnished, for a long or short period, or Exchanged for a Country or Seaside Residence.—Apply to "E. R.," care of Messrs. JAS. SMITH, 51 Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

TO RETIRED NAVAL LIEUTENANTS, and OTHERS.—For DISPOSAL in London, near the Docks, a NAUTICAL ACADEMY, with Chart and Nautical Book Business. Established over sixty years. Ill-health the cause of sale. A good connection and excellent residence at low rent.—Apply in first instance by letter, "J. G.," 27 Larkhall Lane, Clapham, S.W.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, New Cross.

Admiral the Right Hon. Lord ALCESTER, G.C.B. (one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty), has kindly consented to distribute the Medals, Cadetships, and Prizes on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 12.30 o'clock, precisely.

By Order of the Council,
ALFRED EAMES,
July 7, 1883. Secretary.

N.B.—The ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS will TAKE PLACE on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2.30 p.m. The Prizes will be distributed by Lady FANSHAWE.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL,
ST. MARGARET'S, ISLEWORTH.
Under the Patronage of
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

The following are the Names of the Candidates declared to be elected on July 4:—

	Votes.		Votes.
*Miss Newman ...	2,607	Miss Seccombe...	2,226
,, Barnes	2,367	,, Comber......	2,205

* Has lost both parents.

The NEXT ELECTION of PUPILS will take place early in July, 1884. All applications must be in office before April 26 previous.

A limited number of Pupils are received into the School (without election) at £50 per annum. Early application should be made.

Donations and Subscriptions are respectfully solicited. SAMUEL RAYSON, Secretary.
Office, 32 Sackville Street, London.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The next GENERAL QUARTERLY COURT of this Corporation will be HELD at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on MONDAY, July 16, 1883, at 12 o'clock precisely. J. WAGSTAFFE, R.N., Secretary.
Offices, 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

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ALDERSHOT
DIVISIONAL RACES.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1883.

UNDER THE GRAND NATIONAL HUNT RULES.

The following stake is open to Hunters the property of, and ridden by, Officers of the Army or Navy on full or half pay:—

The Open Hunters' Flat Race of 5 sovs. each, 2 sovs. ft., with 50 sovs. added. 4 yrs. old, 11 st. 7 lbs.; 5 yrs., 12 st 3 lbs.; 6 yrs. and aged, 12 st. 7 lbs. Winners of a race value 40 sovs, 7 lbs. extra; 70 sovs., 14 lbs. extra; 100 sovs., 21 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. The second to receive 10 sovs. out of the stakes. About 2 miles on the flat.

The following stake is open to Hunters the property of, and ridden by, Officers of the Army or Navy on full or half pay, or Officers of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers:—

The Open Hunters' Selling Hurdle Race Plate of 50 sovs. to the winner, and 10 sovs. to the second. 4 yrs. old, 12 st; 5 yrs., 12 st. 10 lbs.; 6 yrs. and aged, 13 st. The winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovs. If entered to be sold for 75 sovs., allowed 7 lbs.; if for 50 sovs., allowed 14 lbs. Entrance 3 sovs. About 2 miles, over 8 hurdles.

The other Stakes are confined to the Aldershot Division.

Entries close to the Hon. Sec., Lieutenant-Colonel Toogood, Aldershot Lodge, Aldershot, on July 16.

The whole of the entrance-money must accompany the entry.

All entrances and forfeits go to the fund.

Colours to be declared at time of entry. Any owner neglecting to declare, or jockey riding in wrong colours, to be fined 1 sov.

Three horses, the property of different owners, to start, or half the added money only will be given.

Winners of regimental races will not be penalised or excluded, unless specially mentioned in the conditions of the race.

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R. W. SHIRE, Secretary.

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JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec., 3 Pall Mall East.
Edinburgh, 3 and 5 George Street.
Dublin, 66 Upper Sackville Street.

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FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.
March 31, 1880.

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AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill thirteen vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 13, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 9, for preliminary examination as their fitness for the Service.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

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1. Mr. C. M. Luckham.*
2. Mr. F. H. Graham.
3. Mr. J. E. Jones.*
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,,	I. H. W. Southey	13th
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,,	J. H. Heycock ...	16th
,,	D. S. A. Cosby ...	22nd
,,	F. K. O. Peile ...	26th

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STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. George D. Morant	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (Rear-Admiral John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Chas. Hicks	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Capt. H. D. Sarratt	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. F. A. Harston	March 20, 1883—Sheerness	River Congo
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry H. Rawson, C.B. (Vice-Ad. Lord John Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. Harry W. Brent	March 21, 1882—Devonport	South-East Coast of America
Antelope	2	63	P. vessel	Lieut. and Com. T. E. Maxwell	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Charles R. Wood	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb (Rear-Admiral F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. R. E. Tracey (Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Com. W. M. Annesley	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Fras. M. Prattent	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingston
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church (Rear-Admiral N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. April 11, 1882—C. of Good Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship	Capt. Nathaniel Bowden-Smith	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. W. E. B. Atkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service on Coast of Ireland
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. A. J. Kennedy	March 29, 1881—Levonport	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. Francis Durrant	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Particular service
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. H. F. Stephenson, C.B.	Sept. 15, 1880—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. R. G. S. Pasley	Dec. 7, 1880—Sheerness	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Aug. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargent	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine	May 10, 1881—Sheerness	Danube
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. R. L. Groome	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport	China
Comus	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct 23, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific (ordered home)
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Jeffreys	Re. Aug. 20, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. H. Crowe	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Curacoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Re. March, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. H. Jauncey	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. S. H. M. Login	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. F. J. J. Elliot	Feb. 10, 1881—Sheerness	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade	Re. Sept. 21, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Henry C. Bigge	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Fred. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. A. Bolitho	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of W'llingt'n	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Admiral Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. D'Arcy (Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. Henry Washington	Re. April 1, 1881—Sunderland	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	206	S. corvette	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Jan. 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies (ordered home)
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. E. H. Gamble	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. C. S. Cardale	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. George A. G. Grey	Re. May 1, 1883—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Edward G. F. Law	June 5, 1879—Devonport	Ordered home
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. Izat	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. R. F. Hammick	Re. May 9, 1882—Devonport	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Re. Oct. 1, 1881—C. of Good Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John G. Jones	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Lieut-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. C. Higgins	June 15, 1880—Chatham	North America and West Indies
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. E. W. Hodgkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	North America and West Indies
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. G. Gough	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lieut-Com. S. J. B. Willcox	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. F. Heneage (Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rear-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop and storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Navigating-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux, C.B.	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. S. H. Carden	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	6	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. George W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham	China
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. A. C. Parr	Jan. 1, 1883—Sheerness	Particular service
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Jan. 23, 1883—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel	Lieut-Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. W. A. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. R. O. R. C. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport	Australia
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. John Fellowes (Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. Burges Watson	July 22, 1880—Devonport	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret ship	Capt. Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C.	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. H. Corfe	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China (ordered home)
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. Richard N. Gresley	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Commodore J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell, V.C., K.C.B.)	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua	North America and West Indies
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. S. Bosanquet	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brook	March 13, 1883—Sheerness	Cape of Good Hope
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 1, 1883—Chatham	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. the Hon. R. Bingham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. H. Rose	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 16, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus	6	39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Pembroke	1	57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr (Rear-Admiral Geo. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. St. G. C. D'Arcy Irvine	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Lennard Dick	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Pioneer	6	44	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. H. M. C. Festing	Re. April 13, 1882—Sierra Leone	W. C. of Africa (ordered home)
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. W. H. May	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—West India D'cks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. A. C. Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	March 8, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Harry L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. L. Sulivan	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. P. R. Sharpe (Rear-Admiral Thomas B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut-Com. V. B. Orlebar	Re. July 25, 1878—Esquimault	Ordered home
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald	April 24, 1883—Sheerness	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. R. P. Humpage	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. A. de G. Sutton	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. John Ferris	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. Arthur E. Dupuis	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated	Capt. Edward S. Adeane, C.M.G.	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1, 1883	Greenock
Sheldrake	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. M. L. Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	Ordered home
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	North America and W.I. (survey)
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. Henry D. Shortt	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Francis W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W. Coast of Africa
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	China
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward, C.B., A.D.C.	Oct. 4, 1880—Chatham	Mediterranean
Supply	...	25	Tank-vessel	Staff Com. T. J. H. Rapson	June, 1882	Bermuda
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Admiral A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. W. J. L. Wharton	March 16, 1882—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America (survey)
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B.	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Chas. G. Fane	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua	North America and West Indies
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. Thos. Barnardiston	Re. Jan 1, 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thalia	6	437	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	July 21, 1882—Devonport	Particular service
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Sept. 25, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. F. Crohan	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Surveying
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Tyrian	1	40	S. gunboat	Tender to	Urgent	Port Royal, Jamaica
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lieut-Com. Henry McArthur Cutfield	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. J. C. Purvis	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Poland	April 1, 1880—River Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. Walter Stewart	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Particular service
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. A. H. Markham	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lieut-Com. E. J. P. Gallwey	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. W. H. Cuming	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington		Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel	Lieut-Com. C. Lindsay	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. J. D. Nicholls	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. T. P. W. Nesham	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. C. R. Arbuthnot	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Com. Andrew W. Miller	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

CORRECTED UP TO JULY 7.]

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut-Col. F. G. Burnaby	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.	Meerut—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Edinburgh	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Jee	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut-Col. J. Goldie [p.s.c.	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Gds		Lieut-Col. C. Campbell, C.B.,	Shorncliffe	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut-Col. E. B. Hutton	Dublin	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Ballincollig	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Aldershot	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. Philips	Hounslow	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Col. W. L. Browne	Newbridge	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars)		Col. H. D'A. P. Burnell	Colchester	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut-Col. J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Lieut-Col. E. A. Wood	Lucknow—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	...
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B.,	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox [A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lt.-Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of C'mb'dge's Own) Lancers		Lieut-Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Longford	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut-Col. K. J. W. Coghill, C.B.	Egypt—Aldershot	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut-Col. C. Mangles	Cahir	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. F. Kaye	Dublin	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	———	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Dublin	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	St. George's Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Pirbright	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. G. W. Knox, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Wellington Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbadoes—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Curragh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny	Portland—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Peshawur—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Parnell, C.B.	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar—Brbados.	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Stokes	Bombay—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Mullingar—Newcastle	1866	Bengal—Afghanistn	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Agra—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. F. Butler	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Meean Meer—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	———	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn	Col. W. T. Baker	Lucknow—Bury St. Edmunds.	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Lt. Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Dublin—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn	———	Kamptee—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. B. Cosby	Bradford—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Poona—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nva. Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. W. Adcock	Theyetmyo—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Aldershot—Clonmel	1882	Egypt—Malta	1883
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Hereford	Halifax, N.S.—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. E. Davidson	Belfast—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Templemore—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Dover—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Carey	Jersey—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunsw'k	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Patton	Peshawur—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Pembroke Dock—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Manchester—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Umballa—Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.		Kinsale—Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn	Lieut-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. D. Geddes	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	———	Enniskillen—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Sing'p're	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. Heywood	Quetta—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Kinsale—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Chatham—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanist'n	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Aldershot—Kingston	1882	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1883
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. S. Stabb	Devonport—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Richardson,	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. J. Castle [C.B.	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie,	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D. Johnstone	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. King	Kilkenny—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Malta—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Tralee—Lichfield	1872	Singapore—Transv'l	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Roorkee—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. C. Brook	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock	Devonport—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	...
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Londonderry—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Green	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Portsmouth—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Rennie	Ft. St. George—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Greenland	Gibraltar—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. B. Hayward	Castlebar—Leicester	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. J. N. Crealock, C.B, p.s.c.	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Straton	Gibraltar—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Bevan	Allahabad—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	...
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Natal—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. W. W. Corban	Gibraltar—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. T. Ready	Gosport—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. E. Fyler	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Dublin—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire).	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c.	Bareilly—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Daniell	Cork—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon	Aldershot—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun	Rangoon—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. K. G. Henderson [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Woolwich—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Tower—Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan—Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	———	Athlone—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. T. Simpson	Kurrachee—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Byam	Aden—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	...
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. E. E. Wilson, C.B.	Aldershot—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. H. Tucker	Meerut—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Sunderland	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Curragh—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt	...
72	72nd	S'forth Highl'd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Alb'nys)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Bermuda—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princ'ss Vict'ria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Aldershot—Armagh	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. B. S. Robinson	Belgaum—Armagh	1870	Madras	...
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Suth'rl'd Highl'd'rs)	1st Bn.		Cape—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. E. H. D. Macpherson	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Williams	Umballa—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusiliers	1st Bn.	———	Nova Scotia—Tralee	1874	Malta	...
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. G. Campbell	Malta—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Frankland, p.s.c.	Dover—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Ahmednuggur—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Col. J. P. C. Glyn	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. J. A. Smith	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		ut.- Col. P. Sheppard	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		Lt-Col. Marquis de Piro, C.M.G.	Malta	...	...	...

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Weymouth
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Tilbury
5th —	Bermuda
6th —	Bermuda
7th —	Rawul Pindee
8th —	Campbellpore
9th —	Rawul Pindee
Depot	Newcastle

No. 2.—LANCASHIRE DIVISION.

1st Battery	Fort Widley
2nd —	Jersey
3rd —	Shoeburyness
4th —	Ferozepore
5th —	Lahore
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Liverpool

No. 3.—EASTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Landguard Fort
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Fort Victoria
4th —	Woolwich
5th —	Ceylon
6th —	Ceylon
7th —	Theyetmyo
8th —	Rawul Pindee
9th —	Tonghoo
Depot	Colchester

No. 4.—CINQUE PORTS DIVISION

1st Battery	Guernsey
2nd —	Alderney
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Dover
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Barbadoes
7th —	Quetta
8th —	Bombay
9th —	Khandalla
Depot	Dover

No. 5.—LONDON DIVISION.

1st Battery	Portsmouth
2nd —	Fort Grange
3rd —	Woolwich
4th —	Malta
5th —	Malta
6th —	Malta
7th —	Calcutta
8th —	Delhi
Depot	Woolwich

No. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Portsmouth
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Golden Hill
5th —	Agra
6th —	Allahabad

No. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.—(con.)

7th Battery	Campbellpore
8th —	Hong Kong
9th —	Singapore
Depot	Fort Rowner

No. 7.—WESTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Carlisle Fort
2nd —	Spike Island
3rd —	Camden Fort
4th —	Picklecombe
5th —	Gwalior
6th —	Morar
7th —	Cape
8th —	Mauritius
9th —	St. Helena
Depot	Devonport

No. 8.—SCOTTISH DIVISION

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Sheerness
3rd —	Sheerness
4th —	Sheerness
5th —	Egypt
6th —	Egypt
7th —	Aden
8th —	Aden
9th —	Bombay
Depot	Leith Fort

No. 9.—WELSH DIVISION.

1st Battery	Pembroke Dock
2nd —	Ft. Hubberstone
3rd —	South Hook
4th —	Secunderabad
5th —	St. Thomas Mnt.
6th —	Halifax
7th —	Halifax
8th —	Halifax
Depot	Newport

No. 10.—NORTH IRISH DIVISION.

1st Battery	Sandown, I. of W.
2nd —	Shoeburyness
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Mhow
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
9th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Belfast

No. 11.—SOUTH IRISH DIVISION.

1st Battery	Mount Wise
2nd —	Plymouth
3rd —	Bull Point
4th —	Portsmouth
5th —	Jutogh
6th —	Theyetmyo
7th —	Malta
8th —	Malta
9th —	Malta
Depot	Kinsale

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE—

A Battery	Newbridge
B —	Exeter
C —	St. John's Wood
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Meerut
F —	Umballa
G —	Meerut
H —	Exeter
I —	Canterbury
K —	Dublin
L —	Sealkote
M —	Dublin
N —	Coventry

B BRIGADE—

A Battery	Dorchester
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Kirkee
E —	Bangalore
F —	Aldershot
G —	Egypt
H —	Aldershot
I —	Aldershot
K —	Umballa
L —	Newbridge
M —	Secunderabad
N —	Lucknow

DEPOT—A and B Brigades—Woolwich.
RIDING ESTABLISHMENT—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE—

A Battery	Aldershot
B —	Ferozepore
C —	Natal
D —	Shorncliffe
E —	Kilkenny
F —	Woolwich
G —	Benares
H —	Jullundur
I —	Ahmedabad
J —	Dublin
K —	Aldershot
L —	Secunderabad

1ST BRIGADE (con.)—

M Battery	Nusserabad
N —	Hyderabad
O —	Kamptee
P —	Secunderabad
Q —	St Thomas Mt.
R —	Bellary
S —	Bangalore
T —	Aldershot
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V —	Chatham
W —	Hilsea
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E —	Kurrachee
F —	Deesa
G —	Belgaum
H —	Bristol
I —	Egypt
J —	Allahabad
K —	Sheffield
L —	Limerick
M —	St. Thomas Mt.
N —	Woolwich
O —	Hilsea
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Sheffield
R —	Peshawur
S —	Woolwich

3RD BRIGADE—

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B —	Weedon
C —	Woolwich
D —	Ipswich
E —	Ipswich
F —	Aldershot
G —	Newcastle
H —	Christchurch
I —	Bangalore

3RD BRIGADE (con.)

J —	Trowbridge
K —	Nowgong
L —	Dinapore
M —	Meerut
N —	Cawnpore
O —	Agra
P —	Meean Meer
Q —	Saugor
R —	Fyzabad

4TH BRIGADE—

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B —	Rawul Pindee
C —	Meean Meer
D —	Lucknow
E —	Bareilly
F —	Morar
G —	Meerut
H —	Aldershot
I —	Glasgow
J —	Woolwich
K —	Fermoy
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23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Gibraltar
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
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35th—Chatham
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,224.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, June 25, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt :—

	Total Force.	Sick List.	Proportion.
Artillery, Cairo	480	30	6·2
Cavalry „	444	27	6·1
Engineers „	184	9	4·9
Royal Sussex Regt.	843	66	7·8
Royal Highlanders	744	69	9·3
Gordon Highlanders	784	96	12·3
Cameron Highlanders	660	43	6·5
King's Royal Rifles	671	53	7·9
Sundry Service Corps	338	18	5·3
	5,148	411	8·0
Alexandria	1,578	134	8·5
Port Said	97	6	6·2
	6,823	551	8·1
Officers	175	2	1·1
Men	6,648	549	8·3
	6,823	551	8·1
Horses	1,026	51	5·0
Mules	763	4	·5
	1,789	55	3·1

Captain Humphreys, 2nd Batn. Welsh Regiment, is made commandant of Mounted Infantry Corps, with command pay of 10s. a day. Lieutenant G. Williams-Freeman, 1st Batn. Royal Sussex Regiment, becomes Assistant-Provost-Marshal, with status of D.A.A.G., in succession to Captain Humphreys. Lieutenant J. G. Maxwell, 1st Batn. Royal Highlanders, becomes Assistant Commandant Military Police, in succession to Lieutenant J. Williams-Freeman.

Major E. T. H. Hutton is posted on promotion to the 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, but obtains leave of absence till August 11.

Lieutenant C. H. Payne, 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders, will be attached for duty to the Mounted Infantry from July 7 next.

Majors J. M. Murray, C.B., R.H.A., and W. A Smail, 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders, are invalided and will be provided with passages by first available steamer.

Colonel Minto Elliot and Captain Newcome cease to hold the appointments of Colonel on Staff R.A. and Brigade-Major R.A. respectively, the former remains in command R.A., and the latter will perform the duties of Adjutant R.A.

H.M.S. Invincible received orders to repair to Malta and was to have left on Thursday last, but a little breeze rendered it impossible for her to cross the bar till Saturday. Alexandrians were glad to have two days more of a very popular ship, game enough to give a very bright little moonlight dance on the previous Tuesday. But the delay draws attention to the very serious inconvenience which might be caused by this obstruction to the entrance, an obstruction which our Egyptian Ministry have promised to remove, and which therefore is likely to last for ever. Imagine a disturbance at Port Said, and men-of-war compelled to wait in Alexandria until the sea quieted. Commercially speaking, the removal of the rocks might, by a very small tax which would be willingly paid by the shipping, be made renumerative. H.M.S. Iris came round here from Port Said for the purpose of obtaining a court-martial on one of the firemen, who was subsequently convicted of striking one of the engineer officers, and received five years' hard labour. The Iris and the Invincible left together, the former to return to Port Said, the latter for Malta. It is not certain whether the Carysfort or the Iris will replace the Invincible. Alexandrians would prefer the latter, as she is better known, but it is quite possible that their views will not be taken into consideration by the Admiralty. At present the Condor alone protects us, but is she not sufficient? Did she not destroy the forts of Alexandria, assisted partly by the Inflexible and others?

Speculators in firearms and other military fittings may perhaps be tempted to come to Egypt and invest in the following, now offered for sale by Colonel Watson, Inspector-General of the War Department: —111 mitrailleuses, 149 cannon, 132 mortars, 8,926 sabres, 10,000 Remingtons, from 38,000 to 39,000 rifles, chiefly French, not to mention some 5,000 pistols, muskets, and revolvers,—all this surplus stock bearing high testimony to the economy of Egyptian administration in general, and of Arabi Pasha's Minister of War in particular.

So long as medals were confined to Military and Naval men I generally abstained from criticism, but as they are now falling thick on civilians it would be well to ask upon what principle they are distributed. With regard to Turkish orders and Egyptian bronze stars we do not look for much discrimination, and these are showered with so liberal a hand that perhaps it is the highest honour to be undecorated, but we have been wont to look upon an English medal as something that had to be earned, which was grudgingly given to merit and not made ridiculous. Now here is the first batch. Mr. John Ross and Mr. David Ross, stevedores and contractors for supply of meat to the ships; Mr. Claude Routh, secretary to the Captain of the Port, and stepson of the President of the Railway Administration—never employed at all in any service whatever on land or at sea—and Mr. Auchin, for one week interpreter to a regiment.

On the other side, we find the following men who rendered most distinguished services utterly passed over :—Mr. Cornish, C.M.G., who saved Alexandria from water famine by courageously sticking to his duties as chief engineer and manager of the Water-works; Sir Frederic Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., C.B., who acted as Chief of the Intelligence Department, was not recompensed for his services, and was actually out of pocket by them; Mr. Gibson, who acted as Sir Frederic's lieutenant, and did real hard work and good gratuitous service; Mr. Frank Haselden, who in the same department was Chief of the Interpreter Department and adlatus to Colonel Tulloch on board the *Invincible* during the engagement. For obvious reasons, I do not mention the Press correspondents, many of whom, however, did good work, and risked their skin as much as the sailors. They worked in their profession, and they received their pay, so that medals to them may be considered unnecessary, but it does seem difficult to understand how a Government can avail of the services of men who risk their life in their service, who ask for no pay, and who, when there is no longer need of them, are dismissed without a word of thanks.

June 26.—To-day is the anniversary of the Khedive's accession to the throne. We were all congratulating ourselves on the different circumstances which would accompany this celebration to that of last year, when the horizon was black indeed. The *Egyptian Gazette*—our local *Times*—has an article already in print with much talk of the enchanter's wand, and so forth, when without a shadow of warning comes a telegram bursting among us with all the force of an Inflexible shell, "Cholera at Damietta." One requires to know Alexandria and its citizens to realise the change. Not the sound of a broadside from the combined fleets of Europe could produce more effect. As for shells, pooh! they are made for and directed against people whose trade it is to encounter them, not poor peaceful merchants and stockjobbers; but King Cholera is another matter, markets are deserted and the steamship agencies are besieged; Loan falls one per cent, the men breathe brandy and the streets reek with camphor. Three steamers are already, I believe, full of their living freight, and others, far ahead, have every berth engaged. The scare may not perhaps prove justified; meanwhile, it is sufficiently serious.

The following extract from General Orders is considerate, but hardly comforting :—"O. C. Regiments and Corps are informed that coffins can be procured at the Royal Engineers' Stores at Abbassiyeh and Citadel. The contract price is 24s."

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The weather generally during the past fortnight has been much against military operations. Great heat and thunderstorms, accompanied by torrents of rain, have been our daily and nightly experience. Under these circumstances, the Militia, in their tents, have not been very happily situated. Proposed Divisional parades and combined minor operations have been postponed or cancelled on account of the weather, and Commanding Officers have been ordered to make arrangements to confine parades and field-days during the hot weather to the early morning and the evening. The affair of advance and rear-guards which was ordered for Tuesday morning last, at 5.30, was postponed at that hour, and finally cancelled. A terrific thunderstorm had raged during the night, and the morning was most unpromising. The remarks by the Chief Umpire (Sir Frederick FitzWygram) on the conduct of the last minor operations have been circulated during the week. The Southern Force (180 Cavalry, 6 guns, 2 sections Royal Engineers, with pontoons, and 400 Infantry, under the command of Colonel Vincent, 3rd Hussars) had orders to seize and fortify a crossing over the canal. This object Colonel Vincent succeeded in effecting near Eelmoor without any opposition from the Northern Force. The Northern Force (120 cavalry, six guns, one section Royal Engineers, with pontoons, and 400 infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Helsham Jones, R.E.) had orders to prevent, if possible, the formation of a bridge anywhere between Pondtail Bridge and the Government gas-works. This object Colonel Jones failed in effecting. Sir Frederick remarks that Colonel Jones appears to have thought that he could best effect his object practically, if not exactly according to the letter of his instructions, by allowing his enemy to throw a bridge over the canal and to fortify his position, and, during the time his enemy was so employed, by himself throwing a bridge for his own northern force over the canal and crossing them over, and afterwards attacking his enemy's position and bridge. As the Southern Force had had time to entrench their position, which commanded their bridge, Sir Frederick holds that Colonel Jones must have failed in his attack. General Sir Daniel Lysons, who was present during the operations, concurs, generally speaking, in the opinion of the Umpire-in-Chief. He considers that the Southern Force was unnecessarily exposed in its advance upon Eelmoor Hill, and would have suffered serious loss there. When trenches are supposed to be constructed during these operations, the men who are told off for the work should be extended along the tape-lines with their tools, and be left there for the regulated time required for digging a trench of the necessary dimensions. The detailed reports of the umpires can be seen by officers at the Assistant-Quartermaster-General's office. A further meeting of representatives of regiments, corps, and departments was held in the Divisional Court-martial Room on Monday, Major-General Sir F. FitzWygram, Bart., presiding, to make final arrangements for the farewell ball to Sir Daniel and Lady Lysons, which has now been fixed for Tuesday, the 24th inst., at the Officers' Club. Lieutenant-Colonel Sartorius, V.C., D.A.Q.M.G., officiates as Hon. Secretary. The following officers commenced a course of instruction in gymnastics on Monday :—Lieutenants Cullinan and Segrave, 2nd Battalion 18th; Gorman, Stuart, and Bell, 31st; Lamb, 39th; McMahon, 85th; Wolfe, 87th; Eccles, Ferguson, and the Hon. E. Bateman-Hanbury, 3rd Rifle Brigade. The Roscommon Militia (5th Connaught Rangers), from Boyle, 420 officers and men, arrived at the Camp for annual training on Thursday. This battalion is encamped on Cove Hill, and attached to the 3rd Brigade. A detachment of recruits from the Depôt at Armagh arrived at the same time to join the 87th. The 3rd Surrey Militia (4th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment), about 900 officers and men, will arrive from Kingston-on-Thames, for annual training, on Monday next, and will be encamped on Rushmoor Hill, and attached to the 2nd Brigade. This is the last regiment of Militia for training at the Camp this season. The 24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, about 500 strong, will arrive here by special train to-day (Saturday) for a week's drill with the Regular forces. This corps will be accommodated in L and M lines, North Camp, and attached to the 3rd Brigade. A dismounted party of four officers and 91 men of the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) will arrive from Manchester on Monday next; the remainder of the regiment, which is now on the march for Aldershot, is expected to arrive about the end of next week. This corps will be quartered in the East Cavalry Barracks. The Oxford Militia, about 600 all ranks, will proceed to-day (Saturday) by special train at 8 a.m., from the North Camp station, *viâ* Reading, to Oxford, on completion of training. H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught presented new colours to this regiment, on the Queen's Parade, North Camp, yesterday (Friday) afternoon. Major

A. C. Hamilton, R.E., and Brigade-Surgeon R. W. Carter have been appointed members of the Aldershot Local Board of Health. Lieutenant J. H. Thomson, R.A., and the Rev. E. Jenner, Chaplain to the Forces, have been ordered to Shoeburyness; and Veterinary-Surgeon J. P. Adams to Dublin, for duty. Lieutenant A. Capel-Cure, R.A., is under orders for Aldershot, from Woolwich. A number of farriers and shoeing-smiths from the various Cavalry regiments at home stations have arrived here to go through a course of instruction at the Army Veterinary School.

LORD MORLEY'S COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there seems some probability that the proposal of Lord Morley's Committee to fuse into one body the now distinct and sometimes conflicting organisations of the Army Hospital Corps and the Army Medical Department, I would suggest that a new name might well be devised for the new arm of the service thus constituted, and that "The Royal Medical Department" would be a suitable one. It would extend a coveted distinction to a part of the Army not less essential to its efficiency, nor inferior in the exercise of highly trained ability, when compared with the Artillery and the Engineers. And as the question of relative rank is one which keenly interests officers of all branches of the service, I may further point out that I believe a simple reform in respect to "titles" of medical officers would go far to redress a grievance which, though perhaps it may be called a sentimental one, certainly causes dissatisfaction to a large body of meritorious servants of the Crown, and probably deters not a few from entering the Medical Department of the Army. I mean that while all the higher titles of the Army are naturally enough those which are borne by combatant officers, the fact that non-combatant officers take equal rank with them is apt to be overlooked, not only by the outside public, but by too many of the combatant officers themselves, who have been known to assume a tone of superiority over the non-combatants not always justified by their relative merits. It is to be remembered, however, that only a small part of the duties even of combatant officers consists in the actual operations of war. By far the larger part of the work, indeed we may say the whole of it, during peace, is of a routine and disciplinary character. But in this respect the non-combatants are at least on the same level with them, and therefore might very well bear the same titles. An officer who is moved from his regiment to the Pay Department of the Army ceases to be a combatant, but does not cease to be a major, captain, or lieutenant, as the case may be. Why not carry out this principle into the new medical arm of the service? In point of fact, the medical officers at present are in command of the Army Hospital Corps, and discharge the same duties towards it as the combatant officers do to the rank and file of their several regiments. Why not recognise this by giving them not merely the relative rank which they now hold, but also the distinctive name which that carries with it, so that a medical officer shall be known henceforward not only as surgeon or surgeon-major, but as captain, major, or colonel, according to his grade, with the letters of the department added, as is done in the case of the Artillery and Engineers? The strictures passed by Lord Wolseley on the working of the Medical Department in the late Egyptian War make it clear that, if the Army Hospital Corps and the Army Medical Department are to be fused together, the officers of this new branch of the service will require a double training to make them efficient. They must, as now, receive a full medical education, together with the special training at Netley and Aldershot, and they must also be made practically conversant with the theory and practical work of the Transport and Commissariat Departments. It is impossible for a medical officer who knows only the routine of his own immediate profession to fulfil satisfactorily the duties which must fall on him in war-time, inasmuch as no field hospital can be effectively worked nor relief afforded in a battle, unless the medical officer in command is thoroughly familiar with all questions relating to supplies, dietary, ambulance, and other details which fall usually within the province of the departments just mentioned. I have reason to believe, did these matters receive the attention they deserve, that the popularity of this branch of the service would be restored, and that a better class of candidates would be forthcoming to seek admission into the Royal Medical Department of the Army.—I am, &c., H. M.

SIR,—Having read the evidence contained in the Report of Lord Morley's Committee, as well as many articles and letters which have been published on the same subject, I must express my astonishment at the manner in which a noble and learned profession has been treated. Whatever may be said as to the inefficiency and incompetency of this or that branch of military service, an impression has been conveyed to the general public that the Army Medical Department utterly failed in its duty during the recent campaign in Egypt. The majority of those persons who gain their information from newspapers have been told that the wounded were not properly removed, that the hospitals were not provided with necessaries, that painful operations were performed without chloroform, and that the ships which brought the invalids to England were dirty and uncomfortable. Sweeping accusations have been recklessly circulated, and they have had the effect of casting obloquy on the doctors, who have thus been made responsible for all real and imaginary shortcomings. Now, I do not pretend to deny that changes might be advantageously made in the Army Medical Department, nor that reforms are also necessary in those other branches of the service which are connected with and indispensable to it, such as the Army Hospital Corps, Transport, and Commissariat; but as an Englishman, and one who has had more experience of the direct and immediate results of battles than many of those who have been loudest in their condemnation, I do most emphatically protest against the unfairness of the bulk of the charges that have been levelled at what are called the non-combatant branches of the Army, and especially against that one which has been made the scapegoat of the Egyptian Expedition, namely, the Army Medical Department. On what are these charges for the most part based? Why, upon accusations made on hearsay evidence, and published without a tittle of truth to support them, on the representations of individuals who had had no previous experience of war, and therefore were unqualified to pass judgment on hospitals, of which they were even unable to discriminate whether they were field, stationary, or base hospitals; and on certain statements uttered by Lord Wolseley when before Lord Morley's Committee, which were scarceley consistent with the approval repeatedly expressed by his lordship to some of the Army doctors in Egypt, and the telegram he forwarded to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, after visiting some of the hospitals at Cairo, to the effect that everything was being done to his entire satisfaction. Let me add, although I know I am asserting an unpalatable truth, that owing to the war having been carried on within easy access of England, with every facility for the daily and almost hourly transmission of sensational gossip as well as authentic news, many statements were circulated which have gone far to diminish the legitimate pride which may well be felt both by, and on account of, those who took part in the campaign. Admitting that in many respects there were reasons for inquiry and reform, was there ever a war of such short duration in which the complaints were so numerous, so exaggerated, or so unfounded? As long as there is war, there must be suffering; but looking at most of the letters which were published during and since the Egyptian Campaign, we might almost imagine that war is henceforth to be carried on without any pain or discomfort, and without any need for those qualities of patience and endurance which hitherto have been distinguishing characteristics of Englishmen. What a demoralising example has been set to our sailors and soldiers! Have our countrymen submitted to no privations in India and other parts of the world, that those which were borne for a very short period in Egypt should obliterate all memory of the past? Are recruits to be taught that battles will henceforth be fought on new principles, and that glory will be won without any of the sacrifices that have hitherto been incidental to war? Sir William MacCormac, in vindication of the profession of which he is a distinguished member, has publicly dissented from much that was given in evidence before Lord Morley's Committee. I can fully endorse what he has stated with regard to Sedan, and as everything connected with the German Army is regarded with favour, I might mention many facts as to the state of the temporary hospitals around the scene of that series of great battles comprised in the name of Gravelotte. I might also evoke many sad reminiscences of the sufferings of which I was a witness in the neighbourhood of Metz during the siege, and at a later period around Paris. I could give evidence from my experience of other campaigns, but I will confine myself to that in which, on the one side, the organisation was considered as near perfection as possible. I am bound, however, to assert that with the roads and railways in rear open to them, I often remarked difficulties in the way of transport and commissariat, to which no forethought and preparation had proved equal; and yet the sufferings which want of every kind produced, and of which I have failed to find a parallel in Egypt, were not laid to the charge of the doctors, as it was well known that they were doing all that could be done to mitigate and relieve them. I am aware that the comparison between the Franco-German War and the short campaign in Egypt may not be accepted as a fair one; but it must be borne in mind that, though the latter was very limited in extent and duration, there were certain circumstances of climate and situation which greatly added to its importance. Let everything be done that care, experience, and foresight can suggest for the good of our soldiers and sailors, whether in peace or war; but let it not be imagined that we can make war a holiday pageant, or that military hospitals during a campaign, even under the best conditions, can ever be brought to the level of those civil establishments which we have in London and other large towns. (Even these grand institutions would not be safe from the pen or the tongue of a reckless and inexperienced critic, who might consider it his duty to report on one after a casual visit before breakfast.) I write warmly on this subject, regretting, at the same time, that my words cannot carry greater weight. Englishmen like fair-play, but I feel strongly that this has not lately been accorded in any degree to the military doctors. Systems have proved defective, and individals have, it must be admitted, occasionally been found wanting in their duty, but are we on this account to condemn an entire branch of a distinguished profession, and to allow a stigma to rest on its members individually and collectively? for it amounts to this. A day will come, and come, I hope, it soon may, when justice will be done to a body of men whom, from an intimate personal experience of many years, both in sunshine and in storm, I know to be devoted, generous, and self-sacrificing in peace, and second to none for bravery, endurance, and soldierly qualities in war.—I am, &c., JOHN FURLEY.

THE POSITION OF REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The best thing for the "Mud-Major" to do is to erase, if possible, the ideal Major of the Purchase days altogether from his mind, realise that he is one of the four "Major" or senior captains of his battalion, and congratulate himself on the increment to his pay! I admit the hardships of looking on this phantom as "Promotion." Promotion, forsooth! To be left in the same relative position in the list of officers of his own battalion; to be in all probability superseded by two or three officers of a battalion to which he is unwillingly dovetailed! I refer principally to the Purchase Captains, the majority of whom must be so sick of "the whole performance" since the reorganisation of the Army commenced with the very expedient retention of their money, that it is, perhaps, useless wandering away into a further "flogging of the dead horse." The real sufferers in this "Major" business are the seniors. Look at their position now and what it would have been three years ago. When the object they have been striving for, and paying for—in many cases, for over a quarter of a century—is apparently within their grasp, it is turned into Dead-Sea fruit! and the senior major of to-day, instead of having attained to the regimental status of a *bonâ fide* field-officer, finds himself a "Jack of all trades,"—at one moment, as your correspondents remark, inspecting rations, signing small books, fitting clothing, drilling recruits, &c. (and this work, besides being infinitely more harassing, has increased 30 per cent. since short service was adopted); and the next, turning out garrison guards, and commanding his regiment, for it must not be forgotten that now the junior lieutenant-colonel is detached for many months of the year at the rifle-range, in the event of the absence or sickness of the colonel, if only for a day or two, the responsibility of command is tacked on to the already multiplied duties of this miserable "Mud-Major," who, instead of finding more congenial work as he grows older and advances in his profession, discovers, alas! that the "last state of that man is worse than the first"! I see by the papers that Lord Hartington proposes a further reorganisation. I would submit the anomalous position of senior majors as a trifle that could be amended, with very great advantage, not only to the officers, but to their employers,—the State. As both the officer and serjeant-instructors of musketry have been abolished, and the junior lieutenant-colonel removed for a great portion of the year to some generally distant rifle-range, let the establishment of battalions be increased by one captain, and give the present senior majors a modicum of FAIR-PLAY.

SIR,—In the late numbers of your paper several letters have appeared calling attention to the anomalous position in which Majors of Cavalry and Infantry are now placed. It cannot be denied that it is an anomaly that substantive field-officers should also be company officers, but in the peculiar position of Army affairs, this, probably, could not easily be remedied. The degradation of field-rank, caused by majors being placed on the same roster for duty, &c., as subalterns, however, is very easy to prevent. The order by which commanding officers are permitted to assign duties to majors should be abolished, and distinct directions given from head-quarters on that head. It cannot be for the good of the service that all distinctions between ranks should be done away with, and I venture to say that a commanding officer who proceeds on those lines does not understand the principles of command by the chain of responsibility, and he will eventually find that the steps that divide him from the junior ranks having been fused, his own position will become affected. This is no unimportant matter, and may well merit the attention of Lord Wolseley for a few moments.—I am, &c.,

AN INFANTRY MAJOR.

SIR,—The Purchase Captains must thank the "Mud-Major" for his practical letter in your columns of the 16th ult., and for bringing forward the anomaly that exists in the difference of the retiring allowances between Purchase and non-Purchase officers. Most Purchase Captains would, I think, be satisfied if (considering the status and duties of majors have been very considerably altered) they were offered the same bonus as non-Purchase officers if they wished to retire, together with the regulation value of their commissions. What must be the feelings of such officers, who find that their services are estimated at *nil*, while their more fortunate post-Purchase brother-officers' services (besides the extra pay they receive while serving) are valued at £100 for each year up to twenty years' service? What equity can there be in this arrangement? This treatment has engendered the feeling that we have been treated without any consideration. Some may consider that the non-Purchase officer entered under new conditions; still, it also ought to be borne in mind that the conditions under which Purchase Officers entered the service are entirely altered, and, therefore, it seems only reasonable both should be placed now on the same terms of retirement. The only option, apparently, the Purchase officer has is to get the best interest he can for his outlay. Surely, officers who have, besides their money, given the best years of their lives to their profession, deserve better treatment by the country whom they have faithfully served for a considerable number of years; and who may be said (not including the Scientific Corps, who have special retiring allowances) to represent the only old soldiers at present serving.—I am, &c., FIAT JUSTITIA.

The following young gentlemen have been successful in passing the examination for assistant-clerkships to the Royal Navy:—Messrs. C. M. Luckham, F. H. Graham, J. E. Jones, G. Graham, and A. M. Cleveland.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"Spectacles can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience."—We have the highest medical authorities confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but the spectacles you have adapted suit admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." The Rev. Professor W. A. Hales, M.A. Cantab., 2 Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park, writes:—"The spectacles are perfect, and a most decided boon. I had occasion on Monday to write to Lord ——, and took the opportunity to mention your name and the wonderful power of your spectacles." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age (82). I can now read the smallest type, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Testimonials from Earl and Countess Lindsay; F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Mill Hill, Hendon; C. J. Alford, Esq., Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry Road, Westminster, &c. Mr. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 OLD BOND STREET, W. (late 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square), personally adapts his Improved Spectacles daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10 to 5. Special arrangements are made for invalids and others unable to wait on Mr. Laurance. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branch, 6 Poultry, Cheapside.

FRENCH ADVENTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In several articles and paragraphs lately, the *Army and Navy Gazette* has inveighed against the recent spirit of adventure displayed by the present Government of France in a manner which has provoked some angry criticism in the French newspapers. It is not so much to protest against the tone which has been adopted towards a country which was our ally in our greatest war in Europe of late days, and in our greatest war with China at any time, I now write to you, but to point out that the statement, which has been repeated very often in your columns and elsewhere, that France uniformly fails as a colonising Power, that is, as a Power which can establish prosperous colonies, is not altogether borne out by the facts. At one time, indeed, France was exceedingly active, venturesome, and fairly successful in her colonial enterprise. Her sailors were skilful and bold, and the colonies which she founded in America attest her success, for Canada, from Quebec and Canada eastwards, is almost as much French as Brittany, and the flourishing state of Louisiana, ceded by France to the United States, was and is French in law, custom, and largely in language. Before the great English colonies rose upon the Atlantic seaboard, France was a very mighty and pushing coloniser in America. To her missionaries and traders we owe our earliest knowledge of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi. The policy which led to the abandonment of Montcalm in Canada was followed with the same results in the case of Dupleix and Lally Tollendal in India. In no sense, however, can we regard that country as a "colony," either French or English; it is a possession ruled by successive flights of non-colonising strangers, under the protection of an army; and rulers and soldiers come and go like swallows, not even holding their nests in the country. The colonisation of the United States can scarcely be called a success for England, inasmuch as the moment the people were strong enough they rebelled, and with the assistance of France shook off our yoke. The great colonies which have been founded in Australia and New Zealand were developed under very remarkable and—to use a word I dislike—exceptional circumstances, and the discovery of gold was an immense factor in the settlement. In the case of Algiers, France may claim to be fairly successful, and she has certainly established on the north shore of Africa a civilisation and a peace and order which have been of enormous advantage to the population and a boon to humanity. Her possessions at Senegal, &c., are a model of good government, and the troubles we have had ever since we settled at the Cape certainly do not entitle us to despise French administration. France has been happy in escaping Ashantee wars and African expeditions. The results of our splendid achievements at sea formerly handed over to us distant islands which were settled by Frenchmen and by them converted into scenes of peaceful industry. At the present moment, Guadaloupe, Maria Galante, Martinique, &c., are as well-to-do as their neighbours of the other Antilles. We seem to forget that at such places as Assinia, Bakel, Basses, Bien, Hoa, Bissago, Cambodia, Chandernagore, Pondicherry, Karikal, Dabon, Gaboon, Goree, Grand Bassam, Cayenne, Hatien, Loyalty Island, Maiotta, Marchese, Mitho, Nossi Bay, New Caledonia, Reunion and Bourbon, Saigon, Miguelon, &c., the French flag now waving attests the fact that her adventures in Tonquin and Madagascar are not sudden developments of a novel ambition to extend her trade commerce and influence beyond the limits of Europe. The world is wide enough for us both, and it is for that reason I would ask you to consider what benefit is to be gained by indulgence in criticism, which will be attributed to the meanest of passions—jealousy—and which certainly lays us open to some unpleasant *tu quoque* commentaries. For similar considerations, I hope you will permit me to express some regret at the language used by a writer in your columns with regard to the Portuguese, who are, at all events, entitled to the respect which is due to their ancient fame as the greatest navigators and discoverers of the mediæval world. As to the encouragement to slavery which is attributed by the writer to their officials, I would merely remark that domestic slavery is not quite unknown at such places as Cape Coast Castle, and that it was only in 1868 slave-holding ceased to be a recognised institution of the Great Republic. We must live and let live, and give some consideration to the claims of others to inherit the earth.—I am, &c.,

HOMO SUM.

THE ARMY SURGEON AS A TEACHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is at the present time a great work waiting to be done by the Medical Officers of the Army. I venture to predict that if such a work as is now proposed could be thoroughly carried out, it would do much to draw together the Army and its medical officers, and build up anew the more friendly relations of bygone years. It seems to me essential that definite and compulsory teaching in all that constitutes first aid to the wounded should be recognised as part of a soldier's routine duty, and that the giving of such instruction should be the regular work of the Army doctor. There is certainly no calling where a knowledge of what is called ambulance work is so much needed as in the Military service. The treatment of fractures, the stopping of bleeding, the recovery of the apparently drowned, the primary treatment of sunstroke, should be perfectly well known to every man in the service; and the only way it can be thoroughly done is by a systematic and compulsory course of lectures and practical instruction, carried out periodically by the medical officers of the Army. 2. Again, our men serve all over the world in every possible climate, but up to this date no systematic course of instruction has been given to the men on the causes and the preventive measures of various diseases. We should teach the Army all these things. The causes of malarious fevers, the ills resulting from over-crowding, the pernicious effects of bad water or bad air, and we should endeavour to make every man himself the guardian of his own health. Every officer who commands men should understand the main principles of hygiene, and it is by such teaching as we can give that we can pave the way for progressive sanitary reforms, and kill out the opposition to changes, which constantly are opposed by ignorant men. 3. It is our boast in this Army, for which we have done so much, that we have by our sanitary labours placed the soldier in a far more healthful position than his civil brother, and that by preventing disease we have increased very much the happiness of the individual man. But if we be logical in our sanitary efforts, we should most certainly be teachers of hygiene, and lecture the men while in health as to how they are to preserve it. 4. Again, with special reference to those contagious affections of which we hear so much, we have never yet fully and thoroughly lectured the Army as to the symptoms and effects of those diseases, yet there is a vast amount of ignorance on these subjects amongst officers and men. Instruction on such subjects would be an important part of the teaching I propose. 5. Nor should the soldier's wife be excluded from our teaching. We all know how much of the sad death-rate of the soldiers' children in India is caused by the want of knowledge of the soldier's wife in all that concerns the feeding and sanitary supervision of her children, and the nursing of them when sick. Definite instructions on all these points should be given to the soldiers' wives by the medical officers of the Army. I feel perfectly certain this instruction will be eagerly received by the men of the Army, and that the medical officers of the service would at once carry out such a scheme, if placed before them. It is by such-like works of self-sacrifice the medical service can continue to build up for itself a mass of sympathy amongst the men of the Army, and the efforts so made will have their reward in a lower sick-rate, and in our being able to pick out from amongst our classes intelligent and interested men to recruit the medical corps of the Army.—I am, &c.,

C. R. I. V., SURGEON-MAJOR, A.M.D.

THE UNPOPULARITY OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The difficulty of keeping up the strength of the Army is a question of grave importance, and one calling for the attention of those having the interest of the service at heart. There have been a great many reasons assigned as to the cause of the unpopularity of the Army, for it must be said to be unpopular, when the ranks cannot be kept anything like effective. As an old soldier, I may, perhaps, be permitted to point out one of the reasons for the difficulty in procuring recruits. The young men from whom the Army is recruited see daily the disadvantages under which men who have served in the Army labour, and see how difficult it is for them to procure employment; it therefore has a tendency to deter them from joining the Army. Take the case of the Reserve man, he cannot get employed as he could prior to joining the Army. I have known men of good character who joined the Reserve, and who applied for employment in the police, a situation for which they would be adapted, owing to their discipline and military training, but although vacancies existed, they would not be employed, the reason being that they were likely at any moment to be called to the colours. The railway companies will not employ them for a similar reason. Then again, take the case of the pensioners just come from the Army, who are generally in the prime of life (as a rule, under 40 years). They are debarred from filling many situations, they have also a great difficulty in procuring employment in civil life, except they take something much beneath the position which they held. But who can blame employers of labour for the military man being discarded so, when before the present Government came in, a good field was open in the Militia and other auxiliary forces, and also in the Barrack Department for non-commissioned officers who left or were about leaving the Army. Then the Militia permanent staffs were generally composed of pensioners from the Army and Marines, and the Barrack Department was altogether manned from the same source, but now a pensioner is prohibited from joining either one or the other. When one considers the number of Militia regiments in the United Kingdom, it must be seen at a glance what a source of employment it has hitherto been to the old deserving non-commissioned officers. Now when the Government has set such an example, what can be expected, and it is a known fact that the Militia worked well under the old organisation, which is more than can be said of the present system. Surely the authorities ought to rescind the order prohibiting the pensioned non-commissioned officers from joining the Staff of Militia regiments, and do an act of justice to the

"OLD SOLDIER."

[We consider the arguments put forward by "Old Soldier" so forcible that we give insertion to his letter in the hope that someone in authority may "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" its contents. There can be no doubt as to the serious disadvantages under which old soldiers now labour.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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Col. J. J. Graham, whose death occurred during the present week, commenced his career as a cadet at Sandhurst during the year 1823-24. He received his first commission by purchase in the 75th Regt.; afterwards he entered the 70th Regt., from which corps he went on half-pay. During his foreign service he was employed at one time on the staff of Gen. Maister as deputy-judge-advocate-gen.; at another time he was employed as an assistant-engineer. Returning home, Capt. Graham went on half-pay, and was employed in the secretariat of the South-Eastern Railway, where his services in a highly responsible office called forth the marked approbation of the directors. Returning again to military life, Capt. Graham sailed for Canada, in command of a body of enrolled pensioners, and it is amongst these old soldiers, as well as among those who now form the 2nd-Class Army Reserve, that Col. Graham was so well known and kindly remembered. He filled the appointment of Staff Officer of Pensioners for some years at London, Canada West; again, after the Crimean War, at Lynn; and again at the Regent's Park Barracks. On the outbreak of the Crimean war, Lieut.-Col. Graham sought active employment, and in due course was appointed military secretary to Gen. Vivian, commanding the Turkish Contingent. For his services in this appointment he received the 3rd Class of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal. Returning to England at the close of the Crimean war, he contributed to the military literature of this country, which at the time may be said to have been in a dormant state, by writing, in 1858, "The Elementary History of the Art of War." This work, published by Bentley and Co., was favourably received. In 1862, he published, for private circulation, the memoirs of his father, Gen. Graham, with notices of the campaigns the latter distinguished officer was engaged in from 1779 to 1801. The publication of this interesting memoir was followed in 1864 by the publication of a work entitled "Military Ends and Moral Means," exemplifying the higher instincts influencing military life. During the great discussion on the reorganisation of the Army, Col. Graham contributed a pamphlet, entitled "Constitution and Organisation of Land Forces Reformed," which was published by Stanford, and called forth encomiums that a sound and philosophical view of the question could alone command. In 1873, Col. Graham added to the military library of this country a translation in English of the celebrated German work "On War," by Gen. Carl von Clausewitz. The magnitude of this undertaking can best be appreciated by those acquainted with the work as it is written in the German tongue, and its utility by those who study the highest branches of the military art. In addition to these contributions to military literature which have appeared, Col. Graham proposed to bring out a work he had compiled in German, French, and English, entitled "The Soldier's Compendium," the subscribers to which falling short of the number requisite, the endeavour was abandoned. Col. Graham was an accomplished artist in water-colours and crayons, both in landscape and figures.

Capt. the Hon. John Carnegie, R.N., died on Thursday, July 6, at 13 Pall Mall. The deceased officer was the second son of Sir James Carnegie, sixth Baronet, by Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Lysons, of Hampstead Court, Gloucester, and was brother of the Earl of Southesk and the Hon. Charles Carnegie, Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland. He was born Oct. 14, 1829. He entered the Navy as a naval cadet in May, 1842, attained the rank of capt. in Sept., 1870, and was placed on the Retired List in Oct., 1873. He had seen in his early career plenty of active service. He was present at all the operations in New Zealand during the war in 1846-47, and was lieut. of the Sidon in the Black Sea throughout the Crimean War, was present at the bombardment of Kertch, Kinburn, &c., and at the fall of Sebastopol, for which he had received the Crimean and Turkish medals, with clasps for Sebastopol and Azoff. He commanded the Salamander in 1864, and founded the colony of Cape York, on the northernmost point of Australia. He was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Forfar in 1860, and was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

Admiral Brandreth, Controller of the Navy, and Mr. George Rendel, accompanied by Capt. Fisher and Capt. Markham, paid a visit to the Dreadnought, turret-ship, at Spithead, on Wednesday. The ship proceeded to the back of the Isle of Wight to try its torpedo nets. When under steam, and also under fire, it was found that the nets dragged considerably astern and buckled, and that much heavier weights, with consequent increased resistance, must be adopted to keep them taut.

The Naval Discipline Bill, now before the House of Commons, will encounter opposition from two different quarters. The Naval Members regard its provisions as unsatisfactory, whilst a number of philanthropic Members intend to oppose them, on the ground that they are too severe in their character. In these circumstances, it is probable that the Bill will have to be dropped.

It is understood that the position of Usher of the Black Rod, rendered vacant by the death of the late Sir William Knollys, has been offered to and accepted by Admiral the Hon. Sir James Robert Drummond, G.C.B. Sir James was a Lord of the Admiralty for many years, and commanded the Mediterranean Fleet for three years.

A correspondent with the Mediterranean Squadron, writing from Fiume on June 27, reports a curious accident as having happened the day previously to Com. Pigott, of the Inflexible. While explaining to some friends the system of raising shot to turret-guns, he got his head jammed between the bars of the hydraulic lifting gear. The bars closed on the crown of his head and under his jaw, giving him a very severe squeeze. He was speedily extricated, and placed under the care of the ship's surgeon, who found that beyond a severe laceration of the scalp and painful bruises on the jaw, the gallant officer was not seriously injured.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 3, 1883.

1st Dragoons—Rdgmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. Collins retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

15th Hussars—Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., S. H. Staniland retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

Coldstream Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. H. J. L. Bruce retires on half-pay.

Scots Guards—Lieut. and Capt. Lord F. C. Gordon-Lennox retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. R. Southey has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 27).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut.-Col. W. K. Leet, V.C., has been appointed to command a Batn.; Major I. S. Allfrey to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B., retired; Capt. B. B. Twyne to be Major, vice I. S. Allfrey (all three dated May 1).

The Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut.-Col. H. Shaw, V.C., has been appointed to command a Batn.; Major T. C. Wray to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. M. J. R. MacGregor, placed on half-pay (both dated May 22).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. E. H. R. Hibbert to be Adjt., vice Lieut. F. Hammersley, who resigns the appointment.

The Cheshire Regiment—Capt. G. A. Christian has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (June 28).

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. G. N. Caulfeild has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 23).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. P. E. C. Sheehan to be Capt., vice H. de C. Rawlins, promoted (May 30).

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Lieut. T. H. Howe resigns his commission.

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut.-Col. S. W. Rawlins has been appointed to command a Batn.; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. B. Tulloch, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. R. FitzGerald, retired (both dated June 4).

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. W. S. Daniell retires on half-pay.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt. E. G. Selby-Smyth to be Adjt., vice Capt. C. Haggard, who has vacated the appointment.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. C. R. Keate has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 22).

2nd West India Regiment—Major F. L. Mathews retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Deputy-Comy.-Gen. A. F. Adams, having completed seven years' service in that rank, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Comy.-Gen. (July 1).

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned Pymrs. and Hon. Capts. to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (dated July 1):—J. M. Kerr and J. S. Brereton.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. W. S. Daniell, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

Hon. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. J. L. Wood, late Capt., half-pay, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (June 14).

Major the Hon. E. J. Chetwynd, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Hon. Major R. G. Southey, late Capt., the Lincolnshire Regt., has been permitted to commute his retired pay (June 6).

The under-mentioned promotions to take place in succession to Gen. Sir H. P. de Bathe, Bart., Col. 2nd Batn. the King's (Shropshire L.I.), retired:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. C. H. Taylor, K.C.B., Col. 2nd Batn. the East Surrey Regt., Governor of the Royal Military College, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bart., Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot, to be Lieut.-Gen.; Col. Sir C. K. Pearson, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor and Commandant of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, to be Major-Gen. (all three dated April 1).

The under-mentioned promotions to take place in succession to Gen. the Hon. Sir F. Colborne, K.C.B., Col. 1st Batn. the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), retired:—Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., Col. 2nd Batn. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, commanding the Forces in the Bombay Presidency, Extra Equerry to the Queen, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District, to be Lieut.-Gen. (both dated April 1).

The under-mentioned Cols. to be Major-Gens.:—F. M. Colville, C.B., from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, vice J. S. Thomson, retired (Dec. 2, 1882); V. H. Bowles, from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, vice R. J. Feilden, C.M.G., retired (Jan. 5); E. Chippindall, C.B., from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, vice W. H. B. de Horsey, retired (Feb. 13); W. C. Bancroft, from Lieut.-Col., commanding a Regtl. District, in succession to Gen. Sir A. H. Horsford, G.C.B., retired (April 3); J. I. Macdonell, from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, vice R. B. Hawley, C.B., retired (April 18).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date July 4, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 6, 1883.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Gen., with the hon. rank of Gen., E. Price, C.B., upon the Retired List, to be Col.-Commandant, vice Gen. Sir E. Sabine, K.C.B., upon the Retired List, deceased (June 27); Col. C. M. Govan retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. A. Ford retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.; Majors A. E. England retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; M. Moore-Lane retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (all four dated July 7); Capts. K. Howard-Bury, temporary half-pay, has retired upon retired pay (May 8); T. J. Roch retires from the service, receiving a gratuity (July 7); W. V. Gregory to be Major, vice W. R. Stirke, retired (June 20); R. E. Mundy, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice C. B. D'A. Willis, seconded as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (May 21); F. W. Campbell, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice D. E. Dewar, placed upon the Seconded List (May 31); T. J. Roch, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice S. Rudge, promoted Major on half-pay (June 8); J. T. Bury, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice W. V. Gregory, promoted (June 20); A. H. C. Phillpotts to be Adjt., vice W. Whateley, promoted (Jan. 27); F. A. Bowles to be Adjt., vice Brevet Major E. O. Hay, who resigns that appointment (May 29); Lieut. A. H. C. Birch to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List.

Coast Brigade—Serjt.-Major Richard Bailey to be Lieut., for service as Adjt. of the 1st Orkney Artillery Volunteers.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. Templeman, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 91st Regtl. District (Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), vice Col. D. Macpherson, C.B., transferred to the command of the 42nd Regtl. District (the Black Watch, Royal Highlanders) (July 5).

Staff—Major and Col. Sir R. H. Buller, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., half-pay, to be an Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at Head-quarters, vice Col. W. K. Elles, C.B., half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (July 22); Major G. E. Boyle, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), now a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. on the Staff, to be Military Secretary to his Excellency Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Cape of Good Hope (May 25).

Staff College—Major E. Clayton, R.A., to be Professor, vice Col. L. A. Hale, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (July 31).

Half-Pay—Capt. P. K. L. Beaver, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major (June 28).

MEMORANDA.

The second Christian name of Col. G. E. L. Walker, R.E., appointed a Col. on the Staff at Hong Kong in the *Gazette* of June 12, 1883, is "Edmond," and not "Edmund."

Lieut.-Cols. H. T. Vachell, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Col. (June 18); A. K. Ridout, R.A., to be Col. (June 27).

Hon. Major-Gen. H. Heyman, late R.A., has been permitted to commute his retired allowance (June 1).

Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. V. Legge, late R.A., has been permitted to commute his retired allowance (June 9).

Qrmr. S. Cox, R.A., to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (June 21).

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 6, 1883.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.—The commissions of the following officers are renewed for five years:—Capt. A. Durrant (May 22) and Second Lieut. E. Blanks (June 1).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 6, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Northern Division—Lieut. E. M. R. Green-Emmott-Rawdon resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Major T. B. Hamilton, late R.A., to be Capt. (June 4).

5th Brigade, Scottish Division—Capt. C. C. Carnegie to be Major.

ENGINEER.

Royal Anglesey—William Glynne Massey, gent., to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. T. Lloyd-Harries to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. O. Z. Palmer to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Major Sir T. G. F. Hesketh, Bart., resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. W. G. S. Sainsbury to be Capt. (June 15).

—Lieut. W. G. S. Sainsbury to be Capt. (June 15).

4th Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Qrmr. T. Jones resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance (July 2).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. H. B. Robertson resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. M. E. Vale resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. P. F. Bulteel resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. G. J. Mitton resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—The resignation of the commission held by Capt. A. C. Chamier, notified in the *London Gazette* of 5th ult., is cancelled.

3rd Battalion, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Frederick Percival Maryon Maryon-Wilson, gent., to be Lieut. (June 25).

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. C. S. Kynnersley to be Capt.

4th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. T. Mawhinny to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Lieut. M. Blake resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—William Alexander Hunt, gent., to be Lieut.

9th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. F. L. Tottenbam resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 6, 1883.

Royal 1st Devon—Capt. C. A. W. Troyte is granted the hon. rank of Major; Lieut. A. C. Chichester to be Capt.

West Kent—Capt. J. B. W. E. Lambarde resigns his commission.

East Lothian—Walter Wingate Gray, gent., to be Lieut. (June 23).

Staffordshire—Henry Staveley Hill, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 6, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Banff—Lieut. F. R. Murray to be Capt.

1st Berwick-on-Tweed—Lieut. T. Darling to be Capt.

1st London (City of London)—Louis Francis Lundy, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Middlesex—Arthur Hamilton Renwick, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Middlesex—Lieut. G. Estall resigns his commission.

ENGINEER.

1st Gloucestershire—Charles Rudolf Ullrich-Yates, gent. to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

3rd Aberdeenshire (the Buchan)—James Law Crawford, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Argyll (Argyllshire Highland)—Capt. T. C. Kemp resigns his commission; John Lawson, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. L. Hunter resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the batn. on his retirement. Capt. J. Simonds to be Major.

1st Berwickshire—Capt. C. Hope, late the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Capt.; the Rev. James John Marshall Lang Aiken to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Durham—Lieut. G. Hopper resigns his commission; G. Hopper, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Capt. G. C. Banks resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—William Turle Moore, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Flintshire and Carnarvonshire—Lieut. A. Ward resigns his commission.

1st Forfar (Dundee)—Patrick William Anderson, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Forfar (Forfarshire or Angus)—Capt. D. Fraser resigns his commission.

1st Herefordshire—Thomas Percival Evans, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Hertfordshire—Capt. H. W. Bonsor resigns his commission.

2nd Hertfordshire—Capt. A. J. Copeland to be Major; Lieut. G. E. Lake to be Capt.

1st Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire (Deeside Highland)—Lieut. A. Niven to be Capt.

3rd Lancashire—Lieut. L. H. Brown resigns his commission.

7th Lancashire—Major J. A. Smith resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Henry Heap, gent., to be Lieut.

18th Lancashire (Liverpool Irish)—Lieut.-Col. P. S. Bidwill resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

3rd London—Lieut. T. F. Monier-Williams resigns his commission; Torrington Faithfull Monier-Williams, gent., to be Qrmr.

11th Middlesex (Railway)—Lieut. W. Jordan to be Capt.

2nd Monmouthshire—Benjamin Owen, gent., to be Lieut.; Windsor Edward Richards, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. W. G. Bagnall resigns his commission.

6th (West) Suffolk—Acting-Surg. J. C. Norman resigns his appointment; William Thomas Angrove, gent., to be Acting Surg.

3rd Surrey—Francis Lee Sanders, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Samuel George Rogers, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Westmoreland—John Simpson Roper, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—Capt. E. Storry is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—William Moxon, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date July 7, and the current year must be understood.)

The *Royal Navy List* for this quarter contains a great addition in the war services, with the medals and decorations of the whole of the officers of the Navy and Royal Marine Forces engaged in the war in Egypt. This information has been courteously supplied by the Admiralty. The work is growing each quarter, information of all kinds being added to make the work a perfect Naval compendium. The *Royal Navy List* now contains 3,300 entries of officers' services, and the editor is not to blame that it does not contain more. We have urged officers often enough to send in their services.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge dined with the members of the New United Service Club (8 Park Place, S.W.), at their annual dinner, on the 26th ult. Among those present were the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Redesdale, Viscount Cranbrook, Viscount Melgund, Gens. Sir E. Whitmore, Sir C. H. Brownlow, Sir Seymour Blane, Bart., and Harman. The band of the Middlesex Yeomanry played during dinner.

Reviews.

The Cornhill Magazine. (Smith and Elder.)—The first number under new arrangements of a magazine which was for many years—those palmy years so fondly remembered—regarded as the *beau idéal* of periodical literature, is now published. Of late, the *Cornhill Magazine* lost much of its popularity, and many of its old retainers "fought shy' of it. Those who provided the articles seemed to have altogether mistaken the taste, or call it fancy, of the public. They were frequently stupid as well as prosy, and the publication showed symptoms of a lingering decline. However, we are glad to see that another bold bid for popularity is now submitted to the reading public, who are to judge not hastily, but impartially as to its merits. The opening chapters in the July number, though few, afford pleasant reading. The place of honour is preserved for the already popular author of an extravaganza called "Vice Versâ," which in all probability will charm the public as much as "The Black Poodle," and other stories, by the same author. The serial now contributed claims an imposing title, "The Giant's Robe," and relates very pleasantly the sayings and doings of some not very interesting characters. The more experienced critic will, no doubt, discover the existence of some occult features which are sufficient to cause him to regard the opening chapters as the sure forerunners of an important work of fiction. It may be, or it may not be; we shall see. The author of "The Giant's Robe" has already caused novel-readers some little excitement. In fact, at this very early period, a most important incident, on which, no doubt, the main interest of the story will circle, has been made manifest—a startling, though, by no means, a novel one; possibly, the author, confident in his own strength, displays his cards more freely than others would do. This may be, but, no doubt, he has made it most clear that the manuscript novel, written by one of the heroes of the tale, and entrusted with such confidence to the other, will take a prominent part in the future of the story. The only other article we have looked at is "The Lay-figure;" and, indeed, it is a very wonderful story—one which must have cost the author many trying moments, in endeavouring to keep up its interest without faltering.

Amusements.

At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, "Il Trovatore" was repeated on Monday, for the farewell performance of Madame Pauline, who is shortly to appear in New York. "Faust" was given on Tuesday, with Madame Albani as Margherita; "La Gazza Ladra" was produced on Thursday, with Madame Patti as Ninetta; "Aïda" was represented for the last time on Friday, and this evening (Saturday) is associated with "Le Prophète," Madame Scalchi being Fides and Signor Mierzwinsky John of Leyden. The season will terminate on July 21.

The French performances at the GAIETY have this week had the enlivening influence of Madame Chaumont in the familiar pieces of "Divorçons" and "La Cigale." Next week Madame Sarah Bernhardt will appear and give nine performances in six days. The stalls have long since been booked in advance, and seats are now at a premium.

This week the OLYMPIC THEATRE has been occupied by Mr. Frank Harvey and the "Beatrice Comedy Company," who have appeared in the four-act drama called "The Wages of Sin." The drama is a forcible one, and the acting throughout is excellent.

At the GLOBE has been revived Mr. Buckstone's drama of "The Flowers of the Forest," with Miss Harriet Jay as the boy-murderer Lemuel, Miss Ada Murray as Cynthia, Mr. Charles Kelly as Ishmael, and Mr. Percy Bell and Mr. H. E. Russell as Cheap Jack and the Kinchin, formerly associated with Mr. Edward Wright and Mr. Paul Bedford. Miss Clara Jecks played with notable spirit and deep feeling the part of Starlight Bess, first acted by Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

At the LYCEUM, Mr. Henry Irving has repeated, at a morning performance, his admirable impersonation of the King in Mr. Wills's poetic play of "Charles the First," with Miss Ellen Terry, for the first time, as Queen Henrietta.

"Youth," at DRURY LANE, will be presented for the last time on Saturday, July 14, when the rehearsals will commence for the new drama by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe and Mr. Augustus Harris, to be produced on Aug. 4.

The season at the PRINCESS'S THEATRE will terminate on Saturday night, July 14, when the drama of "The Silver King" will be represented for the 204th time. The theatre will be reopened under the same management on August 18.

With this week Mr. J. L. Toole brings his prosperous season to a close, and he will not reappear in London till December. A day and night representation was given on Thursday in association with the manager's benefit, when the old comedy of "Sweethearts and Wives" was revived. The first act of "Richard the Third" was also given, with Mr. Henry Irving as the Duke of Gloster and Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Anne.

The GRAND THEATRE, at Islington, will be opened by Messrs. Holt and Wilmot on the next Bank Holiday, with a new drama called "The Bright Future."

According to a Parliamentary Return, there was at the end of 1882-1883, work remaining in hand for the Navy, chiefly guns and carriages, in an incomplete state to the value of £101,000, provided for in the Army Estimates.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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LORD WEMYSS is essentially a sound man,—he has this great merit, he never does things by halves. The Volunteer Force of to-day is a lasting monument to his zeal and devotion. He has worked for years to promote the true interests of the country, and he has received his reward. It must be to him a source of no small satisfaction to know that the magnificent Citizen Army, an institution that has fought against almost insurmountable difficulties until it has attained the position it now occupies, has been developed in a large measure under his fostering care. A man who has accomplished what Lord Wemyss has done cannot but be regarded as a pillar in the State. He has pinned his colours to the mast, and laboured conscientiously with one object in view,—the good of his country. When such a man speaks, it is fitting and right that he should be heard. His lordship spoke in the House of Lords on Monday last, and the subject of his remarks on that occasion was the state of the Militia. His speech was full of that sound sense and solid reasoning which give force to his utterances on all matters relating to the Army. He started by showing how seriously short-sighted the country is, how apt it is to close its eyes to facts, and how fraught with danger the position is in which it now finds itself placed. He was convinced, the noble Earl remarked, that nothing but a national disaster would cause Parliament or the nation to bestow adequate attention to Army. No one who has watched the progress of Army reform during the last few years can deny the truth of this assertion. The country takes no real interest in its Army and Navy. It knows that it grants large sums annually to be expended in maintaining those services in a proper condition of fitness, but whether that money is laid out to advantage, it never troubles itself to inquire. Lord Wemyss drew attention to the partial disaster suffered by our troops at Isandlwana, Maiwand, and Amajuba Hill. "But," he contended, "these reverses were not such as from their magnitude would go to the heart of the nation." His lordship might have added that it was easy for those in office to find scapegoats, if they did. "The King can do no wrong." Certain it is that so far as Army administration is concerned, the responsible officials at the War Office imagine themselves blessed with that infallibility of character which marks the actions of "the King." If young soldiers are sent on service, as they were sent to the Cape, imperfectly trained and thoroughly undisciplined, and they break down under the strain which is put upon them, a strain which, from their youth and immaturity, they are quite unable to bear, excuses must be found. "How is this?" the nation asks. "We have been paying a man's wage. Have we been paying it to boys only?" It would never do to allow the truth to be known. Search, therefore, is made for a scapegoat, and one is soon found in the General in command. If anything goes wrong, he is the man who must bear the onus. It is to this one-sided and most unfair arrangement that Lord Wemyss objects; and in condemning, as he does, the apathy of his fellow-countrymen, he has performed a most useful public service. If evidence were wanting to show the serious dangers of the position, this is furnished in the statistics produced by Lord Wemyss, in support of his motion for an increase of the Militia and Militia Reserve. What is the state of the Militia to-day? Lord Wemyss went carefully into figures. At the present moment the establishment is 128,000, but there are only enrolled 104,000; therefore, 23,000 odd are necessary to complete the full strength. If we deduct those under nineteen years of age, 15,904; those who have been struck off or have been absent, 6,942; and the Militia Reserves of the Army, 26,692, we have 54,556. It is further necessary to deduct one-fifth for casuals, so that the total of the Militia on whom we could rely for service is 43,960 men. We hold with Lord Wemyss that this is not a satisfactory state of affairs. When attention has been drawn to the condition of Army recruiting, and the failure of short service to supply us with a proper Reserve, it has more than once been contended that we had a strong and efficient reserve in the Militia, which in time of emergency could be utilised to any extent. After all, the "strong and efficient Reserve," though understood to be maintained at a maximum establishment of 128,000 men, is, in reality, only a third of that number. The British taxpayer cannot fail to be impressed when he reflects, if ever he takes the trouble to do so, by the failure of the reformers to redeem any one of their promises. The reason that has been given for all the mashing-up of regiments and general topsy-turveydom that has been going on these last few years has been a desire to level-up the Militia. Of what has this levelling-up consisted? In a change of name and a change of uniform,—a change of name and a change of uniform only. So far as numbers are concerned, the Force stands in a worse position than before. And it has been for this that the feelings of soldiers have been wounded; that regimental traditions have been laid in the dust; that so much has been sacrificed! We agree with Lord Wemyss, "looking over the general state of the Army, the Militia is the only thing on which we can congratulate ourselves." No one who has ever been associated with Militia regiments can have failed to be struck by the earnestness with which the officers and men carry out their duties. Yet valuable as the material is, it is, as at present organised, little better than a plant running to seed. That it has a strong root, its past history furnishes sufficient proof; but the strongest root will in time lose its vitality, if the stem and branches are totally neglected. The Militia, great as its claims are, has not as a service received that care and attention which it well merits. It has wanted bread, and it has been given a stone. The War Office has taken credit to itself for having carried through the Territorial System. But has that system benefited the Militia? Not in the slightest degree. To be sure, the change has pleased the vanity of a few men, who consider that their military status has been raised,—the men who join a service for swagger sake, and who have no ideas beyond pipe-clay and buttons. To the Militia itself, the new system has been, as we expected, a doubtful blessing. The Force is no more effective now than it was two years ago; it is no stronger, it is not so strong. In fact, it has not gained anything but a position which is, to say the least, anomalous. It still carries an obsolete rifle, has an equipment which did service a quarter of a century ago, and great-coats which have become rotten with age. Of transport, it has none; it has not even a medical organisation worthy of the name. Indeed, its condition is deplorable. And yet it is perfectly true, as Lord Wemyss observed, that it is about the only part of our Military organisation on which we can congratulate ourselves. Why? Because it is the only one which fulfils its conditions to any appreciable extent. The reflection is anything but comforting, and the nation may well feel anxious whilst its interests are being sacrificed to such an alarming extent. Whilst sympathising with the Militia, we cannot, however, altogether exonerate from blame those representatives who have been content to stand by and allow matters to come to such a pass. We have but to look to the Volunteer Force to see what fixed determination will do. But for men like Lord Wemyss, the Volunteer movement would have sickened and died in its infancy, a victim to official neglect. Those who enrolled themselves in its ranks—many of them Militia officers past and present, be it remembered—were bent upon establishing the movement on a firm basis, and they did. They would never have succeeded, had it not been that they would not allow themselves to stand still. What the Militia is suffering from now is a want of cohesion among its officers. A great mistake was made in 1881, when the service permitted itself to be carried away by the shadow. What it should have asked for, nay, demanded, was the substance. Gold lace and territorial titles may be all very well in their way, but they do not supply the place of the greater requirements which are being so keenly felt. Depend upon it, if men are properly equipped and properly organised, they will fight just as well with silver buttons on their tunics as with gilt. The Militia was satisfied with the concession that was made to it by Mr. Childers. Those who looked on and watched the game, saw the trick that was being played; it was a trick, and nothing more. Lord Wemyss has lifted his hammer judiciously, and brought it down with effect on the head of the right nail. Monday's debate was an eminently satisfactory one, and will do much, we believe, to call public attention to a matter which has been far too much neglected. His lordship has constituted himself the champion of the Militia service. We would recommend all Militia officers who are interested in the well-being of the service with which they are identified, to rally round his standard. They know what he has done for a junior service; they have read his speech of Monday last. He has shown beyond doubt that he has mastered his subject. It rests with the service he has befriended to say whether the agitation shall be continued or not. For our own part, we trust that it may, and we know no man better qualified than Lord Wemyss to lead the attack.

THE innumerable changes which have taken place in the organisation of the British Army under the general head of "Reform" have called forth the opinions of many distinguished officers, the latest being those of General Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., who has written an article in this month's number of the *Nineteenth Century* on "The Critical Condition of the Army." The writer commences with an examination of the principles on which the Armies of the great Continental nations are levied and maintained. He then shows the evil effects of conscription upon the population, as compared with the voluntary system of enlistment still in vogue in England, and draws the conclusion that compulsory service would be altogether incompatible with the requirements of India and the Colonies. This appears to be so far recognised by France that she is now contemplating the formation of a small Colonial Army on the voluntary principle. Speaking of the defence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and of the Greater Britain beyond the seas, he treats his subject much in the same spirit as that adopted by Captain Colomb in his lecture at the Royal United Service Institution, on the Royal Marine Corps, some months ago, viz., "that the first and most important means to this end is undoubtedly the Navy, which to be effective must have its operations based upon coaling and refitting stations in all parts of the world;" and that these should be "secured by defences, and protected by adequate garrisons, without which our squadrons might some day find themselves deprived of the means of locomotion, and become therefore powerless." The inference drawn is that the Army is "required for the defence of our home shores and of our coaling and refitting stations abroad," as well as for the protection of British interests, &c., in India, South Africa, and elsewhere. To meet this, the General argues that the strength of our Army is marvellously small, and totally inadequate for the defence not only of our numerous possessions, but even of the few important positions which it is necessary to maintain as coaling and refitting stations for the Fleet. The writer justly says that the "question of the efficiency of the Army is not one of party, but of interest to all alike, high and low, rich and poor, Radical or Tory, and is one which the country ought to insist upon having solved in such a way as will leave no doubt that it has its money's worth for what it expends upon its Military organisation." This is good and sound argument, but has there not of late years been imbued into the minds of whatever party has held the reins of government such stringent ideas of economy at any price, in order to satisfy the public, that there has been cutting-down where there should have been building-up, and that in order to keep a few thousands out of the Estimates the services have suffered materially? The result of such economy has been that when troops were suddenly called to active employment, an undue pressure was felt, and large supplementary votes required. The writer points out how that for the conduct of the recent small wars in Abyssinia, Zululand, or Egypt, a lavish expenditure was called for, in consequence of the previous inefficient state of the Army in general, much of which would have been avoided under a sound administration; and that even that lavish expenditure did not gain the desired end, inasmuch as, after the departure of the expeditions, "what remained behind was an almost disorganised mass, which it would defy human ingenuity to get into good working order for action within any reasonable limit of time during which a war now-a-days is likely to last." Battalions remaining at home were "skeletons during the Zulu and Egyptian Wars, and totally inadequate for the purpose of training either officers or men, and unfit to receive and assimilate the men of the Reserve sent to complete them in numbers." Batteries of Artillery "were in the most lamentable state, broken up and reduced both in men and horses, so that many of them could scarcely have put a single gun in the field; the Cavalry, not having been called upon to send so many men abroad as the other arms of the service, were perhaps not in quite so unfortunate a condition, but it may be confidently asserted that the whole Army at home, after the departure of the expedition to Egypt, was in a lamentable condition." Added to this, "Men are daily quitting the ranks on completion of their Army service, and are returning to civil life as Reserve men, so utterly dissatisfied that they will not accept the bribes that have been offered them in the shape of bounty to continue with the colours, and shiploads of men return from India, while the Government have not the means of replacing them, so that the Army in India will be fearfully reduced. Many battalions of Infantry are so weak that the commanding officers' parades, which all hands are required to attend, are frequently not equal to the strength of a good company." As a natural consequence of the excessive duties entailed upon the rest, "the men are dissatisfied, the young soldiers by thousands yearly purchase their discharge, or desert, while many break down under training and return to their homes without pension, to drag out a miserable existence and earn their living as best they can as invalids." From general annual returns presented to Parliament during the last ten years, "150,000 men have quitted the ranks of the Army, who, almost to a man, will give it a bad character, and whose testimony would act as a powerful check to the blandishments of the recruiter." Under these circumstances, the Army will be depleted more and more every year, unless strong measures are taken to stop it. One of the causes of this depletion appears to be a want of confidence in the stability of regulations, which are constantly being altered or interpreted to the detriment of the soldier. The General concludes by urging that "the outflow of men from the Army must be stopped without delay, not merely by temporary measures, such as have been adopted, but by endeavouring to make men contented in and with the service, and thus prevent the waste which is ruining the Army, by scattering broadcast over the country a dissatisfied body of men who, almost without exception, operate against the recruiter." "If nothing be done in this direction, and the country becomes more saturated with these discontented men, it may be impossible to recover lost ground, and to keep up our Army by voluntary enlistment; and the cry of some that we must have forced service and conscription will have to be considered, if we are to have an Army at all commensurate with the great responsibilities we have assumed in all parts of the world,—the protection of our commerce, and the maintenance of our integrity as a great Power." This is not a very encouraging picture of the efficiency of the Army, for the British public to contemplate; and if there is any patriotism left in the country, constituents will urge their representatives in Parliament to take such steps as will remedy the evil, without cavilling at the cost.

THERE is no man in England better qualified than Mr. John Furley to offer an opinion on the subject of arrangements for sick and wounded in war; none who knows better than he how much of the privations and hardships undergone by those who take part in military operations are in their nature unavoidable, how much dependent upon or aggravated by inexperience or direct mismanagement. When, therefore, Mr. Furley protests, as he has recently done in these columns, against the calumnies, perversions of truth, and exaggerations in connection with the working of the Medical Department in Egypt, it is right and fair that the views to which he gives expression should receive that degree of consideration to which, beyond all doubt, those of so high an authority are entitled. Let us briefly summarise what he says on this subject. He says, in effect, that by means of accusations, made on no better authority than hearsay and unsupported evidence, a scapegoat has been made of an able, active, and heretofore efficient officer; that the individuals who were loudest in their complaints were men to whom the experiences of actual war were absolutely new, and no doubt strange in their very novelty; that men who showed themselves so little capable of bearing up against, and making the best of circumstances, were made of very different materials from those, for example, who stemmed the Mutiny in India, and "roughed" it in camp through all weathers and seasons, in some instances for nearly two consecutive years. Well may Mr. Furley add, "Let it not be imagined that we can make war a holiday pageant, or that military hospitals during a campaign, even under the best conditions, can ever be brought to the level of those civil establishments which we have in London and other large towns." But the fact is, either the physique as well as morale of our soldiers and their officers have lamentably degenerated since "men with muskets" and "boy soldiers" have taken the place of the veterans of former days, or what between sanitation, education, "reorganisation," and several other "ations," the endurance and patience which once upon a time characterised the British soldier seems, like "the red man" before the advance of "civilisation," to have disappeared. It is no doubt right and proper to train the officer and educate the soldier to the highest possible degree, bearing in mind the particular purpose they have severally to perform. In time of war their work must be of the roughest, and therefore, whatever other "education" they receive than is directed to that end, becomes like so much "matter in the wrong place." The Chinese have a proverb to the effect that "the axe does not require the razor's edge." Perhaps if there had been more of the former and less of the latter in Egypt lately, there would have been fewer non-effectives sent home and fewer complaints because the comforts and luxuries of English barracks and London clubs were not readily obtainable during the few weeks the campaign lasted.

THE evidence given before the *Lively* Court-martial, and the finding of that tribunal, continue to occupy a large share of the attention not only of the service, but of the public generally. We have already referred to the capricious ingenuity displayed by the Admiralty in the construction and interpretation of the Queen's Regulations. The proper exercise of these judicial functions is a matter of such serious importance to the service, that it becomes unnecessary to plead any excuse for again referring to the subject. It is essential to the maintenance of the discipline, no less than to the preservation of the morale of the Navy, that there should be no uncertainty or doubt as to what is expected from officers and men, and that the duties they are called upon to discharge should be clearly and explicitly defined. It is surely a dangerous and mischievous result if we find that officers of Her Majesty's Navy, when called upon to act up to their instructions, deem it not only wise, but essential for their own protection, to consult rather the idiosyncrasies of the Lords of the Admiralty than the evident meaning of the language made use of in the printed Instructions. If the Queen's Regulations do not meet any particular case, or supply clear and unequivocal guidance to an officer under any particular circumstances, it would be only fair to the officers of the Navy that those regulations should be amended, or at least supplemented by a binding and authoritative interpretation which should form a precedent in future cases. The Admiralty, however, for their own reasons, prefer that a certain latitude and even positive inconsistency should exist in the Instructions, rather than that they should be deprived of a power which gives them, or court-martials under their direction, equal facility to acquit or condemn, as expediency or any other motive may dictate. According to the Instructions, Navigating Officers are only to assume charge or command, or participate in duties other than those appertaining to the navigation of the ship, at the discretion of the Captain. In the present instance, the Captain did use his discretion, and by detailing Lieutenant Mills for watch-keeping duties, relieved him of the duties for which he was specially appointed to the ship. By so doing, Commander Parr clearly manifested that, in his opinion, the appointment of a special pilot by the Admiralty, superseded, so to speak, the navigating officer of the ship, and left that officer free to perform other duties. Lieutenant Mills was appointed "for navigating duties." By the Queen's Regulations, officers "appointed additional for special service" "are never to assume any other charge or command except that which may appertain to the special or particular service for which they are borne, unless they receive from the Admiralty, or from the officer in command of a foreign station, express authority to the contrary." Now, it is a common practice for such officers, as well as for those appointed "for navigating duties," to be ordered to keep watch, the officers appointed for "special service" being so detailed in the teeth of this direction to the contrary. Lieutenant Mills was ordered to keep watch, on how many occasions we are not informed. This officer was anxious that his seniors should not incur blame on this account, and explained that, except on rare occasions, the little watch-keeping he had to do did not interfere with the performance of his navigating duties. But what we desire to point out is that an officer under either of these circumstances is practically powerless, and may be ordered to do double duty, in spite of the Queen's Regulations. In the event of his protesting, he will run the risk of being reprimanded, for the Lords of the Admiralty do not favour complaints of junior officers as to the conduct of their seniors. So well known and appreciated is this "unwritten law" in the service, that, however well-grounded a complaint, a junior officer will rather submit to injustice than incur the risk of being reprimanded by the Admiralty for forcing them to censure his commanding officer. Their Lordships should deal out justice to the officers of the Navy, without fear or favour. But here is one notoriously frequent and habitual breach of the Queen's Regulations which they find it convenient to wink at, whilst greater evils follow in its wake, and lesser offences are visited with speedy punishment. The Captain and the Navigating Officer are bound to attend particularly to the conduct of the Pilot, and if either shall have reason to believe the pilot not qualified to conduct the ship, or that he is running her into danger, the captain is to remove him from charge. If the ship be at any time damaged through the ignorance or negligence of a pilot, when a common degree of attention on the part of the Captain or Navigating Officer would have prevented the disaster, those officers will be deemed to have neglected their duties. The precise degree of attention required from these officers under ordinary circumstances is not very accurately defined, but it is clear that in some minor details they did not follow the letter of the Instructions. The reason is not far to seek. The pilot was specially appointed by the Admiralty to take charge of the ship, and no doubt the officers felt that they were in some degree deprived by this step of the power to exercise that judgment in the selection and control of the pilot which they would otherwise have felt themselves bound to observe; but it cannot for a moment be pretended that these officers did not pay a "common degree of attention" to the conduct of the pilot. The evidence is clear, as we have already pointed out, that the conduct of the pilot was very carefully watched by the officers, who had every reason to believe that he was discharging his duty in a careful and proper manner. The Captain and Navigating Lieutenant were, however, not free agents; their discretion was fettered, and, granting "a common degree of attention" on their part to the behaviour of the pilot, these officers would hardly presume to conclude that a pilot specially appointed by the Admiralty "was not qualified to conduct the ship." They were not asked, nor were they permitted to exercise their judgment in the selection of the pilot. He was appointed by the Admiralty, in opposition to the expressed opinion of the Navigating Officer, and the responsibility for his selection and qualifications rested with those who appointed him. Considerations such as these may, we trust, have some weight with the Admiralty, should the severity of the sentence of the Court-martial be modified, as it is to be hoped it will be. The Queen's Regulations do not contemplate a responsibility on the part of the officers of a ship for the acts of any person, or body of persons, over whom they possess no control. They are only bound to accept responsibility for their own acts, and the exercise of their own judgment; and if it is intended by the Admiralty to continue the system of appointing special pilots without consulting the officers of the ship, Regulations for the conduct of the officers under such circumstances should be made which relieve them from the difficult and embarrassing position in which they are otherwise placed.

"I CAN assure the noble Viscount, and your Lordships generally, that the Board are always ready to listen to any reasonable representations praying for the amelioration of their position, which they may receive from officers of any branch of the service, provided that such representations are made in accordance with the rules of the service." These are the words of Lord Alcester, in replying to a recent question put by Viscount Sidmouth to the First Lord of the Admiralty respecting the statements set forth by the Warrant Officers of the Navy in a pamphlet lately promulgated by that body. The irony underlying these words may not have been apparent to the assembled Peers, but it certainly must have been so to every officer and man in the Navy under whose observation the reply of the noble lord has passed. If it were possible to suppose that there was such a word as "subterfuge" in the vocabulary of the Peerage, such a word might be aptly applied to the reply given to the noble Viscount. Where, we would ask, are the regulations to be found under which representations can be made to the Admiralty, or their Lordships be approached by any body of officers? What proceeding could not be officially interpreted to mean combination? How, for instance, could the Warrant Officers approach the Admiralty with the statements contained in their pamphlet, or prove to the Board that it was not anonymous? The extract from the Queen's Regulations read by Lord Alcester in his reply to Viscount Sidmouth's most pertinent question on Tuesday last, shows that there is no possible way left open to officers of making "representations in accordance with the rules of the service." To prove unanimity—and this is the point of alleged doubt expressed first by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in his answer in the House of Commons to Sir H. Drummond Wolff, and secondly by Lord Alcester—appears to be necessary, for the Admiralty to look into the case. Supposing the warrant officers of each ship in the Fleet were to take a manuscript statement of their representations to their respective Captains, with a request that it might be forwarded through the several Commanders-in-Chief to the Admiralty, would the officers so acting not be reprimanded for combining to bring about alterations in existing rules and regulations, and would not their act be held all-sufficient to refuse their request? Let any officer or man in the Navy answer this question according to his service experience, and he must say that it would be as we state. Supposing, again, that half-a-dozen warrant Officers in as many ships had "belled the cat," would they not be told that their representations could not be accepted as the unanimous utterances of their whole body, and would they not thenceforth be marked men? Lord Alcester, in speaking of the pamphlet, which we know expresses the unanimous feeling of the Warrant Officers of the Navy, said that the members of the Board of Admiralty could not believe "that it [the pamphlet] is what it professes to be, inasmuch as the Warrant Officers of the Navy are far too well disciplined and acquainted with the Queen's Regulations not to be aware that such combinations are prohibited." When about 900 "well-disciplined" officers feel themselves compelled in self-support to urge their legitimate claims in the manner the Warrant Officers have done, because there is no other medium of communicating their unanimous views to the authorities open to them, it may be accepted as a convincing proof that there is something radically wrong somewhere, and that the righteousness of their case is felt by them—as it cannot but be by the public generally—to justify their act. The Board of Admiralty may find it convenient to don the cloak of official disbelief regarding this pamphlet and its unanimous appeal; but its unanimity remains a fact. And now, what do the Warrant Officers ask? Simply to be permitted to be considered as a class, with other ranks of the service, more especially in being granted compassionate allowances to their orphans. A small additional sum to be added to the pensions of their widows, according to their own length of service, so that the widow of an officer who has served, say, twenty years, may receive a larger pension than the widow of an officer who has only served one year, as at present seniority does not count. An increase of pay, according to length of service, the highest rate now attainable being only £150 a year. That store allowance should be granted more in accordance with the class of the ship and the value of the stores on board, instead of the existing rate of 6d. per diem for all vessels, from the sloop to the first-class ironclad. A slight addition to their uniform, according to their seniority in the service. A defined relative rank with the Army. In their own service, a Warrant Officer ranks next after Sub-Lieutenants, and Sub-Lieutenants rank with Lieutenants in the Army; but the Warrant Officer has no defined relative rank, and recent alterations in the sister-service render such rank more than ever desirable. The question of retirement is also temperately brought forward, and a small increase proportionate to length of service is solicited. Finally, on retirement as Chiefs, the honorary rank of Lieutenant is also solicited, and considering the many openings in the Army to the non-commissioned ranks, which on retirement carry with them the honorary rank of Captain, Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters, who are, in reality, commissioned officers, are hardly asking too great a concession when they ask for the honorary rank of Lieutenant on retirement. These are the salient points of the statements in the pamphlet referred to by Viscount Sidmouth in his question to Lord Northbrook, and to which Lord Alcester replied by quoting a paragraph in the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, which lays down a rule no officer dare follow, the "unwritten law" of the Admiralty effectually deterring him from so doing.

The Naval service will read with gratification the remarks of Lord Northbrook on the popularity of her Majesty's Navy in the Australian Colonies, and the cordial reception accorded her Majesty's ships at all places visited by them. We feel convinced that such a desirable state of things is mainly attributable to the good offices of Commodore James Erskine, A.D.C., whose urbanity to all classes and desire to encourage good feeling between colonial communities and his officers, has been marked with success since he assumed command of the station.

The First Lord of the Admiralty might have spared the Upper House any reference to the generous gift of a vessel-of-war to the colony of New South Wales. The majority of our readers are probably aware that the *Wolverine* was nearly "played out" at the time she was turned over to the colonials, and would have only contributed to the firewood and "scrap heap" of the dockyard had she returned to England. Possibly the recipients of this valuable present do not like to complain that she is not all they expected her to be, but the people of New South Wales admit that they possess a "white elephant."

The melancholy death of the Duke of Marlborough has prevented the question regarding the court-martial on the officers of the *Lively*, of which the deceased nobleman had given notice, from being put; but we understand either Lord Salisbury or Lord Sidmouth will take the matter in hand, with a view of bringing about a discontinuance of those practices which obtain to such a large extent at the Admiralty, whereby the Queen's Regulations are made to remain a dead letter whenever it suits the whim of our Naval rulers to assert their own unwritten law, a mixture of custom and caprice not easily definable.

The holiday-makers at Portsmouth were again unfortunate on Thursday, when the annual dockyard regatta was held in pouring rain. The promoters of this exceedingly well-arranged affair—which has become quite an event now-a-days, and has entirely superseded the Southsea regatta—deserve better success than has attended their efforts, the wind having to a great extent spoilt the sport on two previous occasions, while on Thursday it was impossible either to compete in or witness the events, save at the cost of a severe soaking. There were, nevertheless, some good contests, both in the sailing and pulling races, the latter being confined almost entirely to the harbour. In the dockyard there is but little of interest going on. The *Jumna*, the *Warrior*, dismasted, and a couple of small craft are alongside the jetties; the *Polyphemus* still remains a tenant of No. 10 Dock; the *Enchantress* is undocked and in the ship basin. The occupants of the old steam basin remain unchanged, both in position and outward appearances, but there are a good many hands on the *Cordelia*. The vessels on the stocks make tolerable progress, but the *Edinburgh* is still almost deserted, waiting, apparently until the *Colossus* can be undocked to make room for her. The *Dreadnought* is in again from her trials, and occupies her accustomed corner; the removal from her sides of the booms for the torpedo nets would seem to indicate that, as the result of recent trials, some other fitting has been adopted.

The following officers, having completed their course at Greenwich, have joined the *Vernon* for torpedo instruction:—Acting Sub-Lieutenants F. C. Pasco, F. C. Jones, A. G. Cawston, A. H. Christian, H. S. Boldero, and A. H. Limpus.

There appears to be great difficulty in obtaining suitable men to act as Marine servants afloat. For some time past volunteers have been called for from the harbour ships on the occasion of any vessel being commissioned, and these are now apparently exhausted at one, at least, of the home ports. Are Marines of good character more rare than formerly? And if not, what is the cause of the dearth? Some explanation should be possible. Is it that commanding officers consider that officers' servants should not be "excused idlers," but should be turned up on all possible occasions, and also made to mount guard in small ships?

Admiral Sir Cooper Key will be unavoidably absent from the dinner given by the Navy Club to the First Lord of the Admiralty on Wednesday next, the 18th inst., as he will be at Dartmouth inspecting the *Britannia*, and distributing the prizes to the cadets at the conclusion of the term.

The report on Admiralty surveys for 1882 has just been issued. Exclusive of the *Alert*, which was paid off in September, 1882, 76 officers of all ranks and 582 men were employed on the service. The principal work at home has been at Milford Haven, on the Lancashire coast, at the entrance to the River Ribble, approaches to Cowes, edge of Maplin Sands, inside Alderney Breakwater, Wexford Harbour and the off-lying banks, and Kingstown Harbour. Abroad, North and South America. The survey of the part of the Little Bahama Bank between Elbow Cay Lighthouse and Pensacola Cay is nearly complete, as is the northern portion of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland. The entrance to Rio de la Plata, English Bank and its extreme shoal ground, and Archimedes Bank have been defined; also the anchorage at Flores Island, near Monte Video, and of Maldonado Bay. The work in Magellan Straits was in active progress. In Africa, the southern portion of the Red Sea has been surveyed; in Delagoa Bay, search was made for the Natal and Assyria Shoals, but without success. The former has been removed from the chart. Coast line of Elephant Island, with north part of Inyack Island, with Danae Reef in offing, was examined; also the Seychelles and the Amirante and Glorioso groups of islands. In Western Australia, the work done includes the coast-line between Champion Bay and Cape Leeuween; in track of vessels between Fremantle and Champion Bay, the Turtle Dove Shoal was examined and position of Pelsart Bay; near Cape Leeuween, the formidable Rambler Reef was searched for, and its non-existence proved; also Beaver Reef, 60 miles west of Swan River. The mouth of Gascoigne River and its anchorage was also surveyed. In China, on the Corean coast, the approaches to Salée River, through a labyrinth of islands, the south-east coast of Kiusiu, east coast of Nipon, and south coast of Korea peninsula, from Fusan to Herschel Island, some 90 miles was examined, with Douglas and Ashby inlets surveyed in detail. The Fiji and Solomon Islands survey and the west coast of Hindostan between Malwan and Vingola and the Chittagong River, were also proceeded with.

Steps are being taken by the Corps of Royal Marines to insure proper care being taken of the graves of their comrades who were killed in action or who died of wounds or disease during the campaign in Egypt, and officers, non-commissioned officers and men are subscribing with a view to the erection of memorial-stones, bearing the names of those who perished while serving in Egypt, and who were buried either at Cairo, Alexandria, or Tel-el-Kebir. Several Line regiments are also making a similar move, so that the burial-places of those English soldiers who fell in Egypt will not be lost sight of.

Earl Granville stated on Thursday last that he had received authoritative information that there was no truth in the report that the French flag had been planted on the New Hebrides, and that both her Majesty's Government and the Government of France acknowledged in full the obligations which an agreement with respect to non-interference imposed upon them. It appears that the agreement referred to was effected in 1878, therefore if its integrity is maintained by both Governments, the annexation of the group by this country, as suggested by the Australian Colonies, would be materially affected.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated on Monday last, in reply to Mr. Onslow, that he was unable at present to make a statement as to the position of the negotiations between H.M.'s Government and that of Portugal regarding the River Congo, or whether there was any probability of a treaty being agreed to. Possibly the attitude of the King of Dahomey has slightly complicated matters, or our Government may forego their wishes regarding Whydah, and when the subject has quieted down, and opportunity for questioning it lapsed by the closing of Parliament, Portugal will possibly be allowed to take over the lower part of the Congo without any treaty obligations. The arduous task effected at the cost of much money and many valuable lives would thus be cast to the wind. The present Government, while ignoring the foreign policy of their predecessors in the Congo territory, appear to have no thought of the ill-effect of their present action in future administration, and the unenviable position in which Naval officers will be placed thereby.

Lord Henry Lennox will, on going into Committee of Supply on Navy Estimates, Vote 4, call attention to the condition of the Naval Reserves, and their present method of training.

Admiral Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby is exerting himself to his utmost to collect sufficient funds to erect a memorial window to the late Admiral John D. McCrea, in the Dockyard Chapel at Portsmouth. In drawing attention to the advertisement of Lieutenant Hegan, Flag Lieutenant to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, which appears in another column, we can but express a hope that all who knew the late Admiral-Superintendent, or who ever served under him, will at once respond to the call.

When the six-hours' full power trial of a newly commissioned ship is ordered to be made at the end of the usual Channel cruise, before proceeding on service, an engineer officer from the dockyard will not embark to watch and report on this trial, but an inspector of machinery or chief engineer from the Steam Reserve of the port at which the ship was fitted will perform the duty. This is throwing an entirely unnecessary expense upon the country.

A correspondent writes:—"Your Egyptian correspondent makes some unfavourable comment on the awarding of medals to civilians, specially alluding to Mr. Claude Routh as having done nothing to earn his medal. I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Routh has right well earned the English medal for Egypt. He held the post of Attaché to Captain R. M. Blomfield, R.N., the Controller of the Port of Alexandria under the Railway and Port Administration. On June 11, the day of the massacre, he was in town with Captain Blomfield, during the riot and afterwards. He had his clothes torn off his back, he had to fight for his life, and was a good deal knocked about. From June 11 to July 9 or 10 he was actively engaged, under Captain Blomfield's orders, both on duty connected with the Port, and in the personal direction of the embarking of the refugees of all nationalities. This work he did most efficiently, and often at great personal risk. From the date of Colonel Tulloch's first visit to Egypt, Mr. Routh did much to assist that officer, at whose particular request Mr. Routh was on board the *Invincible* during the bombardment. Mr. Routh volunteered to land as a guide with the Naval party to spike the guns, but his services were not required. He subsequently landed with the Blue-jackets and Gatlings, to assist Captain Blomfield in guiding the parties through Alexandria. The Intelligence Department, under Sir F. Goldsmid, was established in Captain Blomfield's own house, at the Post Office. Mr. Routh was most active; from time to time he helped the Intelligence Department, and worked hard by night and by day, afloat and ashore, until the termination of the business. Lord Alcester had personal knowledge of Mr. Routh's good service, and was pleased to send in his name for the medal. Mr. Routh's willing and useful service was well known to Captain Molyneux, R.N., to Colonel Tulloch, and to many of the Naval officers."

Sensational headings, although referring to an individual, are often unpleasant to the class to which that individual belongs. For example, in the case of a petty officer in the Royal Navy who was recently convicted of theft from a comrade, a heading in large type has appeared in some of the daily papers. "A Quartermaster imprisoned for robbery." This is bad enough for the Quartermasters in the Navy who own the offender, but it is equally objectionable to a class of commissioned officers bearing the same title, *videlicet* the Quartermasters in the Army, to whom, from a glance at the heading alone, it might be inferred that the delinquent belonged. It is a pity that titles in the sister services should represent a different status in society; and, if there must be Quartermasters in the Navy, why not alter the appellation of those in the Army and Marines? The duties of Army Quartermasters are not dissimilar to those of a branch of the Commissariat Department, and why not therefore style them Regimental Commissaries; a step which would at once relieve them of the objectionable bracketing with a naval rank below even that of a warrant officer.

Although the Corregenda (Special) Royal Warrant of May 15 has conceded some of the demands for the redress of grievances existing in the Army Pay Department, there still exist many important points which should be granted, before the Department can be considered in a satisfactory condition as compared with other Departments of the Army. The following are the most urgent. 1. Staff Paymasters, after five years' service as such, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. When the War Office sanctioned two ranks for each of the other grades in the Department, it was naturally anticipated that Staff Paymasters would also have two ranks. The Chaplains, Medical, Commissariat, and Ordnance Departments have all the rank for officers of similar service of position. From figures now before us, we find that the average service of Assistant-Commissaries-General in the Commissariat ranking with Lieutenant-Colonels is 26 years; of Assistant-Commissaries-General in the Ordnance, 29 years; and of Staff Paymasters, with five years' service in that grade, the average is over 30 years' service. Consequently, no objection could be made on the score of their age. The increase of expense would be a mere bagatelle, sixpence a day, being the difference in the lodging allowance (4s. *versus* 4s. 6d.) issued to a staff or departmental officer ranking as Major or Lieutenant-Colonel. 2. Paymasters who joined after July 1, 1881, to have the honorary rank of Major after seven instead of ten years' service as Paymasters, whatever may be the average length of service of combatant officers who join the Department in future,—it certainly is a most harsh distinction to draw the line of five *versus* ten years' service on July 1, 1881. For we find, on comparing the service of the last twenty who joined at the end of last year with those who were recently promoted Honorary Majors, that the former average only four months less than the latter. Hence, as a question of bare justice, and considering that the average promotion to field-rank now takes place after 16 to 17 years' service, all who joined the Department before April 1, this year, ought to attain the honorary rank of Major, after five years' service; and for those who join in future, seven years' departmental service might suffice. 3. Lodging, and fuel, and light allowances to be optional, as well as servant's allowance. The Royal Warrant of October, 1877, creating the Department, simply stated that "Officers of the Army Pay Department will be granted departmental allowances." All that the officers of the Department contend for is that they should be on all fours with other Departments in this respect, and up to now this has not been the case in many stations, notably in Ireland, where an officer who had shown great animosity to Paymasters, both abroad and in that country, took advantage of his position to deprive them of lodging allowance on every opportunity. It is unnecessary to particularise, his name is well known. The age clause has now removed him from the Active List, and the class of man he represented is gradually disappearing. 4. Forage for Chief Paymasters. If other heads of Departments on the Staff of General Officers commanding, who are never called upon to be mounted on duty, are granted the allowance in lieu of forage, there can be no possible reason for not sanctioning its issue to Chief Paymasters. 5. The immediate establishment of a corps of clerks, under the complete control of the officers of the Department, not liable to removal to another sphere, except for misconduct. 6. Matter for honours. For the recent and other campaigns, Departmental officers have been granted Military Orders of Knighthood. It is obvious that a Department composed almost wholly of old combatants ought to be honoured similarly to officers of the rest of the Army. 7. Extra-duty pay to be accorded to Paymasters when performing duties of Staff Paymasters, to make up in some measure for their increased responsibilities. 8. An officer of the Department in Pall Mall to superintend the *personnel*, under the Accountant-General. An impartial examination of the above will show that there is much yet to be done before the Army Pay Department can be considered to be established on a satisfactory footing.

The *Progrès Militaire*, in criticising the organisation of the Marine Infantry in France, says that, according to the present system, a reservist of Vesoul, in the event of a mobilisation, would have to go to Cherbourg for his effects, and then have to return to the east, "his point of concentration," say there and back, about 1,000 miles. The writer says that nothing has been changed since the Franco-German war, and that the same chaos exists to-day as in 1870. He then treats us to an anecdote which is interesting from more than one point of view. He says that on the occasion of the Egyptian difficulty, the Minister of Marine accepted the duty of guarding the Suez Canal, and formed a brigade, but the General who was to command this brigade was senior to the Rear-Admiral commanding the naval division. To remedy this a battalion was suppressed, and the force was placed under the orders of a Colonel. Then all the details were left to the Maritime Prefect of Toulon, and some battalions were provided with mules without canteens, and others with canteens without mules. And in fact, the *Progrès Militaire* brings a very long indictment against the authorities that be, showing that matters have not changed for the better since the fall of the Empire, on whose shoulders so many sins have been cast.

The President and Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland will, during the ensuing week, confer the honorary fellowship of their college on the Director-General of the Army Medical Department (Dr. Crawford) and on Sir James Hanbury, K.C.B., principal medical officer of the recent Egyptian Expedition.

There can be little doubt that the French disaster at Hanoi was more serious than at first represented, at least if one can judge from the number of officers killed and wounded. It seems that the enemy, consisting of Black and Yellow Flags, was more numerous than was thought, but the French, who have now been reinforced in Tonquin, will have little difficulty in dealing with those gentry, if they be left to their own devices. The French colonists in Cochin China recommend an immediate march upon Hua, which they declare to be the seat of the conspiracy which prevents them from founding their beneficent protectorate. The French, both in Cochin China and at home, seem very undecided as to the importance of the appointment of Li-Hung-Chang, which may mean a determination to resist French aggression *vi et armis*, or may be simply one of those vain threats upon which Chinamen often reckon in the hope of frightening an adversary.

Plans for the removal of the interior fortifications of Paris have been submitted to General Thibaudin by an eminent superior officer, and there is every probability that the French Chamber will also be asked to consider the scheme, in case the Bill recently brought forward by the Deputy Nadaud, but withdrawn in committee, should be taken up again by another Member. The proposal is said to be as simple as it is expensive. The present enceinte is to be levelled, but another one constructed in the periphery of the old forts. The new rampart would consequently include the suburbs of Vanve, Montrouge, Gentilly, Charenton, Saint-Maude, Romainville, Pantin, and the whole territory bounded by the Seine between Billancourt and Saint-Ouen. The scheme is one of the most extravagant ever evolved from the brain of a military officer. Independent of the heavy expense entailed by the construction of such an extensive enceinte, the large sums which would have to be expended by the military and octroi authorities in the purchase of ground and the erection of the necessary buildings contribute towards rendering the project impracticable.

General Thibaudin has informed the French Army Commission of his intention to propose in the new law of Conscription the reduction of the minimum height of recruits to 154 centimètres (5 ft.), in place of the height of 155 centimètres (5 ft. 0·45 in.), as proposed by the Commission. The War Minister gives as a reason for lowering the standard height that the change has become necessary owing to the proposed formation of the African and Colonial armies.

The French military journals are strongly advocating the adoption of a helmet for the French Infantry, in lieu of the képi. The *Avenir Militaire*, in a lengthy article, points out that a helmet will be no novelty in the French Army, as its infantry wore this headpiece under the Minister of War, St. Germain, in 1790, when the four-cornered hat had to give way to the helmet.

Since July 7, France possesses a new order of knighthood, intituled, "L'Ordre du Mérite Agricole." The cross is made of silver, enamelled green. The ribbon is of green watered silk, bordered with *amarante*. Knights of the Order are to wear their insignia on the left breast.

A very suggestive debate took place a few days ago in the French Chamber on the Tonquin affair, when M. Granet, a Radical, who is totally opposed to compulsory measures, asked for a little more light. He said that it was all very well to lay violent hands on a citadel which was not defended, and to seize on a country which offered no resistance; it was afterwards that difficulties arose, and if China did not actively oppose the French arms now, she would constantly excite troubles on the border. M. Granet was heartily opposed, not to genuine colonial enterprise of a commercial nature, but to the present system of military violence. M. Challemel-Lacour at first refused to state what force the French have in Tonquin, or what operations were contemplated; he afterwards said that there were plenty of troops, that instructions had been given for occupying merely the delta of Songkoi, and that China was not to be exasperated. There was to be no annexation, and negotiations with China were represented as satisfactory. If this be really the case, the French Government must have very recently changed its mind, for in the project for raising a colonial force, submitted a short while ago to the Chamber, we find Tonquinese and Annamite battalions figuring alongside of Senegalese battalions—so many companies, European officers, &c. According to one French military writer, the French force in Tonquin now amounts to 12,000 men, and the civil commissioner, under whose orders the expedition is placed, was lately a medico of the second class! During debate it was asserted that Commandant Rivière made his unfortunate sortie in compliance with orders received from home, and it was also pointed out that the *Siècle*, a paper managed by the President of the Chamber, had declared that if Commandant Rivière had not been killed, he would have been tried by court-martial. The *Spectateur Militaire*, in a first article on the Chinese Army, seems to us to make rather too light of the Celestials, who may have no more idea of glory than "he who was killed on Tuesday," but who are very stubborn, and very plentiful. After explaining the meaning and origin of the eight banners or divisions, the district system, how a man remains attached to his banner all his life, and how his son inherits his rights and his duties, &c., the writer sets down the Regular Army at 200,000 men, and the Militia at 650,000. From 10,000 to 20,000 Regulars, he says, are armed with breech-loaders of various patterns, and the Artillery has a few light field Krupps. There are 16 Generals-in-chief, 64 Generals, and 7,000 other officers, which would make about one officer per 90 men, if they existed anywhere but on paper. In fact, both M. Challemel-Lacour and the *Spectateur Militaire* for this month are of opinion that China is not in a position to fight the French in Tonquin and Annam. The *Avenir Militaire*, on its side, draws attention to the discussion going on in the American papers on the subject of privateering, and the refusal of the United States to adhere to the declaration of 1856, which declared privateering abolished. The fact of the Americans interfering in Madagascar and on the Congo, according permission to Naval officers to serve on board the Chinese fleet, and talking of preying on French commerce under Chinese colours, has raised a terrible storm in France, and has set the two Republics by the ears; so much so, that the French think of keeping the colossal statue of Liberty, which was offered some time ago to our cousins, who, we believe, were to pay for it. In addition to the above difficulties, now comes the insult to the British flag at Madagascar. And it was thought that the Republic would mean an era of peace and goodwill, and that France would give up disturbing the world, for a season.

ENLISTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Whether it is a Liberal or Conservative Government which is in power, it is about the same thing for Tommy Atkins. In Opposition it is another matter, and with only one-tenth part of the vigour shown in Opposition which is exhibited when in Office, the country would be materially the gainer. But still, there is one means of bringing a little gentle pressure to bear which might yield good fruit. Supposing at the next election the connections of soldiers gave their votes to that party which most improved their position. Other classes do so. I think it would have an appreciable result. Anyhow, it is worth testing. Demand and supply regulate everything, even to soldiers. If 35,000 men are required and 50,000 offer, then the Government can drive a hard bargain; but when it is the reverse, then the "pull" is on the side of the recruit, who is not slow to appreciate his advantage. Enlist every man for 21 years, but let him have the option of leaving after six years, with six in the Reserve; 12 years, with six in the Reserve; 15 years, with six in the Reserve, but with home battalions; 21 years, with pension, with deferred pay up to 15 years of service. If he elect to go on serving at the end of each term, give him half the deferred pay, the other portion accumulating until his discharge. Form invalid battalions, to give him every chance of regaining his health before being discharged. Some, discharged invalided, recover their health, and would gladly return to their regiments. Make the terms of enlistment suitable to everybody; you then entice all kinds, and the country is the gainer. Sir L. Simmons has hit the root of evil when he suggests the result of large quantities of men returning to their homes discontented, and ventilating their grievances, right or wrong, and preventing thousands from joining. Have a little more consideration for the permanent interests of the men (I don't mean your 18-year-old boys), so that they can see a future. The service might be made so attractive, in fact, that the authorities could afford to be very strict, and raise at the same time standard and age. It is simply a question of money, and keeping faith with "Tommy," for whom so many pitfalls are constructed; and small blame to him, he becomes suspicious. What is a million, more or less, to this country (I hate extravagance), which squabbles over a few shillings, while thousands and tens of thousands disappear without a thought? We cannot, as the Continent does, sweep recruits in by hundreds of thousands, so we must find the equivalent in £ s. d.,—and a very reasonable amount would alter the present aspect of affairs. We seem to have only one lever, bounty, and which we have again adopted; but evidently the bait does not attract (and I am glad of it),—it is done too meanly. In conclusion, just one more remark,—"Calling-out the Reserve." Some time since, you inserted a letter of mine on that subject. Say you require 10,000 Reserve men, in the first instance call for volunteers, there are always plenty glad to respond, while others who are married and settled prefer not to give up their employment. Now, if you can get the required number by volunteering, why fetch compulsorily those you do not need? You can always lay your hand on every man, at any time; so I think this suggestion treats this important question from a business point of view, and would be mutually advantageous. The whole matter is a simple question, how best to obtain an abundance of the article

Rank and File.

MILITARY *versus* CIVIL GAOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The large number of fraudulent enlistments which statistics of military crime disclose, may be accounted for in many ways. In the case of prisoners discharged from the Army on the termination of their imprisonment, if they have been, as they ought not, but frequently are, sent to military prisons, we may ask what else such men can do? Compare the case of a man discharged from a civil prison with that of a soldier discharged from the Army and afterwards from a military prison. A prisoner goes out from a civil prison with a little money to start him in honesty, if he has learned that to be the better policy. This he has earned by the system of marks. The Prisoners' Aid Society, too, will probably have given him some money, or tried to get a situation for him. If he worked well at a trade when in prison, this fact will be stated by the governor in a character. In one word, the man has a chance. It is not impossible for him to avoid committing another crime. I think that this cannot be said of a soldier who leaves a military prison after being dismissed from the Army. On going out he is given 1s. only, and a railway warrant to the place where he enlisted. The joy of recovered liberty does not prevent him from feeling rather hungry, so he makes a considerable hole in his first and last shilling, by providing himself with a meal or a glass or two of beer. What, then, is he to do? If he be discharged at the end of the week, it is almost impossible for him to get work until Monday. But he may have to wait much longer for employment, as he has neither money, friends, or character. Is there not a too strong temptation put in this man's way to fraudulently enlist? Having been abroad for some years, he does not know where to seek for work, and when he asks for it, the answer he gets is,—"Get along, we don't want gaol-birds here!" Under these circumstances, he thinks of the Army once more. He knows that to be a Cave of Adullam for everyone in distress, and everyone in debt, and everyone discontented. We do not write from the philanthropist point of view; but we do believe that if it is the duty of Governments to make it easy for the governed to do right, and difficult for them to do wrong, the stumbling-block alluded to should be taken out of the way. Every man who is dismissed from the Army should invariably be sent to do his punishment in a civil and not in a military prison. There he will have an opportunity of earning some money with which to exist when discharged, until he obtains employment. I may say that the Prisoners' Aid Society will not assist men leaving military prisons, so that when they are dismissed from the Army they have nothing to start a new life upon except one shilling and a railway warrant. Understanding the situation, the officers and warders often give something out of their own not very great funds, in order that a prisoner may have the possibility of abstaining from crimes in general, and from fraudulent enlistment in particular.—I am, &c.,

E. J. H.

REWARDS FOR THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The columns of your influential journal have lately been devoted to urging the claims of the officers of the Army Pay Department to some recognition of their services, in consequence of their being left so entirely in the cold, notwithstanding the very lavish manner in which rewards and decorations were distributed at the termination of the Egyptian Campaign. To say that they received the Queen's medal and Khedive's bronze star means nothing, as the most insignificant drummer-boy who landed in Egypt between certain dates, and did not see a shot fired, will receive the same. I was not brought much in contact with the officers of the Army Pay Department during the expedition, but two of their number with whom I had frequent transactions (Capts. Long and Kneller) struck me as being about as hard-worked and hard-working as any officer in the expedition. It is admitted on every side that decorations have been given with no niggard hand, and I consider the authorities committed a very gracious act when they decided to award the medals to the interpreters that accompanied the Army, and were of the greatest value and assistance. But there is another class of civilians whom I believe every officer of the expedition would be glad to see the medals bestowed upon. I allude to the commanders of the hired transport vessels. The kind, generous, and ready help that these gentlemen ever afforded was the subject of universal admiration, and of the value they proved themselves there can be but one opinion. Some of them, I believe, wear her Majesty's uniform as holding commissions in the Royal Naval Reserve, and the issue of the medals to them would not only be a graceful compliment that would be much esteemed by them, but would go a long way towards strengthening the bond of union between the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine, that appears so desirable to be encouraged, as the last little broil has shown so unmistakeably how entirely dependent we are on the latter service whenever we are unfortunate enough to be engaged in war. If supported by you, I feel sure that the distinction would be speedily granted by the authorities.—I am, &c.,

A Subscriber.

Our Woolwich correspondent writes:—"The last of the 100-ton guns ordered to be mounted for the defence of the Mediterranean fortress was embarked to-day (Friday) at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on board the War Department steamer Stanley, for conveyance to Malta. Two of these guns are now being placed in position at Gibraltar, and the third is at Malta, where it will be mounted in company with the one now being sent out. The four guns were purchased of Sir William Armstrong out of the vote of the "six millions," and the amount paid, including the charge for seven 10-inch (18-ton) guns, was £90,000."

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The twenty-fourth annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association, which opened on Wimbledon Common on Monday last, promises to be the most successful in the history of an organisation which has done very much towards promoting rifle shooting, not only in the Volunteer Force, but in other branches of the Auxiliary Forces, and to some extent also in the Army. This year, it is very gratifying to learn that the entries all round are considerably larger, being, in the case of the Queen's Prize, about 2,400; and this fact alone proves that the action of the Council in abolishing the back position was right, and is appreciated as it deserved to be. The visit of the American team, who fire against the British Volunteers on Friday and Saturday of next week, is one of the numerous important events of the meeting, important in cementing the ties which exist between two great countries, and from which both should gain practical ideas. Col. Manningham Buller again commands the camp, with Major Urquhart (acting adjutant); and the hospital is under Brigade-Surgeon Elkington, Grenadier Guards, and Surgeon Pocklington, 3rd Surrey Rifles. The Executive Committee consists of Earl Brownlow, Sir H. Fletcher, Colonel Walrond, and Major Waller. Major Humphry, Cambridge University Rifles, is in charge of the Executive Department; Majors Archdale and Hollway, 1st Norfolk Rifles, the statistics; and Majors Tynte (East Kent Yeomanry) and Wylie, the ranges. We have only space for short records of the shooting, which appears generally to be of a high order, and shows a considerable advance over the records of last year:—

Alfred.—200 yards, seven shots, with Snider, standing. Eighty-eight prizes, value £300:—£20—Colour-Serjt. Noble, 1st Northampton, 32 points. £10 each—Serjt. Ritchis, 1st Renfrew, and Pte. Guy, 1st Ayr, 31 each. £5 each—Corpl. Fitzgerald, 9th Lancashire; Capt. the Earl Waldegrave, 1st London; Capt. Wilkinson, 1st Staffordshire; Serjt.-Instructor Randall, 2nd Sussex; Lieut. Fairbairn, 1st Roxburgh; Pte. Podger, 2nd V.B. Somerset; and Pte. de Guelle, Jersey Militia, 31 each.

Alexandra.—Seven shots, at 500 and 600 yards, with Martini-Henry. 300 prizes, value £900:—£30—Serjt. Peat, 2nd V.B. West Surrey, 66 points. £20—Serjt. Andrews, 2nd V.B. West Surrey, 66. £15 each—Capt. Walker, 15th Lancashire, 65; and Corpl. Geddes, 1st Galloway, 64. £10 each—Pte. Simpson, 1st Edinburgh; Pte. Hart, 1st Warwick; Serjt. Francis, 1st Pembroke; and Corpl. Scott, 2nd Perth, 63 each; Pte. Lillie, 1st Edinburgh; Pte. Goodear, 6th Lancashire; and Pte. Barnes, 1st Edinburgh, 62 each.

Any Rifle Sweepstakes.—800 Yards:—£5 1s. 3d.—Lieut. Meadows, 1st V.B. Leicester, 34 points. £3 0s. 9d.—Major Scriven, 1st V.B. Leicester, 33. £2 0s. 6d.—Major Young, 21st Middlesex, 33.

Gregory.—7 shots, with Martini-Henry, at 200 yards, standing or kneeling:—Tea and coffee service—Corpl. Geddes, 1st Galloway, 34 points. £10—Pte. Masson, 2nd Forfar, 34. £5 each—Pte. Lowe, 13th Middlesex, 33; and Colour-Serjt. Patterson, 1st Argyll, 33.

Humphry Challenge Cup.—Teams of four aside of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, any rifle, 15 rounds at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards:—Oxford—T. F. Fremantle, 178 points; P. H. Eliot, 172; A. G. Foulkes, 164; and C. E. Russel-Rendle, 148; total, 662 points. Cambridge—T. A. Pixley, 164 points; T. S. Oxley, 161; A. W. Drury, 155; and T. H. C. Dalton, 134; total, 614 points.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund, held on the 10th inst., Sir W. N. E. Smart, K.C.B., M.D., Inspector-General, in the chair, the sum of £90 was distributed among the several applicants.

The authorities have given special permission to a field-officer of the Spanish Royal Artillery to inspect the fortifications and defences at Chatham, and have directed that every facility is to be afforded him by the officials at the garrison on the occasion of his visit.

A correspondent writes:—"It is universally hoped that ere long some attention will be paid to bandsmen, as regards pay. In the late Royal Warrant this deserving class were entirely overlooked. They are deterred from joining the ranks and becoming efficient non-commissioned officers. Yet almost all these men are in possession of, or can easily obtain, the necessary certificates of education, and are intelligent men. The following rate of pay would no doubt do much towards alleviating their grievance:—Class I. After three years' service as bandsman, 1s. 3d. per day, not including good-conduct pay. Class II. After six years' service as bandsman, 1s. 4d. per day, not including good-conduct pay. Class III. After nine years' service as bandsman, 1s. 6d. per day, not including good-conduct pay. Class IV. After nine years' service as bandsman, 1s. 8d. per day, not including good-conduct pay."

Notice is given by the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, to all persons interested, that the distribution of prize-money for the captures by H.M.S. Eclipse, specified below, will commence on July 20, in the Prize Branch of the Department of the "Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W." The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes for the respective captures:—Slave-dhow Fathelkheir, captured Jan. 6, 1882—Flag, £11 14s. 3d.; captain, £33 19s. 6d.; 2nd class, £7 12s. 6d.; 3rd class, £6 10s. 8d.; 4th class, £4 7s. 2d.; 5th class, £2 12s. 4d.; 6th class, £2 3s. 7d.; 7th class, £1 10s. 6d.; 8th class, 17s. 5d.; 9th class, 8s. 8d. Slave-dhow Fatalher, captured April 17, 1882—Flag, £6 3s.; captain, £17 16s. 9d.; 2nd class, £3 19s. 2d.; 3rd class, £3 7s. 11d.; 4th class, £2 5s. 4d.; 5th class, £1 7s. 2d.; 6th class, £1 2s. 9d.; 7th class, 15s. 11d.; 8th class, 9s.; 9th class, 4s. 6d.

The Army.

5th Lancers. Capt. and Qrmr. Berryman, V.C., is about to retire from the service on the pension of his rank.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Orders have been received at Chatham directing the 2nd and 3rd Baties. 1st Brig., Scottish Division, to be held in readiness to proceed to India. The V Baty. 1st Brig. is also ordered to furnish a draft of gunners and drivers to be despatched to India, there to join the I Baty. 1st Brig.

Major-Gen. A. F. F. Lennox, son of the late Lord J. George Lennox, died a few days ago at Old Park, Chichester. Gen. Lennox, who was born in 1824, entered the Army in 1842, and served in the Crimean Campaign, being present at the fall of Sebastopol. He was promoted, awarded a medal with clasp, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal. He attained the rank of colonel in 1868, and retired with the hon. rank of major-gen. in 1874.

Coldstream Guards. Mr. W. St. J. Dent, late of the regiment, died at 63 Margaret Street, W., on the 6th inst.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Capt. Smith, 1st Batn., has been noted at the Horse Guards for appointment as an adjutant in the Auxiliary Forces.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. Fourteen years have now elapsed since the 1st Batn. last served in England. Its tour of service has carried it to such stations so varied in climate and other features as the West Indies, North America, Cyprus, Malta, and Ireland. A number of the rank-and-file have not seen England in all that time. It is somewhere laid down that the limit of a man's expatriation from his home and kindred ought not to exceed seven years, but here the limit has twice been exceeded, and there is no near prospect of a change. Serjt.-Major Boor left Templemore on the 4th inst. to take up duty at the depôt at Bury. Before leaving he was presented by the serjeants with a handsome marble clock. Serjt.-Instr. of Musketry Burroughs has been promoted in his place. The following Regimental Order was published by Col. T. H. Clarkson on July 6, 1883:—"Lieut. E. H. R. Hibbert to be Adjt., vice Lieut. F. Hammersley, who resigns the appointment (July 4). With reference to the above extract from the *London Gazette*, the Colonel Commanding cannot allow Lieut. Hammersley to resign the appointment without notifying to him the good tact he has always shown. The able and zealous manner in which he has carried out the duties of adjutant, together with his smartness on parade and careful work in the orderly-room, have conduced so much to the state of discipline and pleasant performance of their duties by all ranks."

36th Worcestershire Regiment. It is rumoured the regiment, on completion of its Irish service, is to be sent back to Pembroke Dock for the second time since its return from India in 1875. Pembroke is a very dull place indeed—hard lines for both officers and men, particularly the latter. Being a very well-conducted, smart regiment, it surely deserves better treatment.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. A meeting of officers of, and late of, the regiment was held at the Royal United Service Institution on the 3rd inst. There were present:—Major C. Cockayne-Frith, Sir Robert Sinclair, Bart., Cols. the Hon. C. J. Addington, W. K. Elles, C.B., and Dickens; Lieut.-Cols. Sir G. Hume, Vance, Eyre, and Sir N. Pringle, Bart.; Capts. Emeris and Thackeray; and Lieuts. Heath and Pipe Wolferstan. Major C. Cockayne-Frith was unanimously voted into the chair. Major Frith opened the proceedings by calling upon Lieut.-Col. Eyre to introduce the subject for the consideration of the meeting, which he did in a most interesting and exhaustive history of the 38th Regt., from its birth in 1702; together with an account of the old Peninsula colours, and the manner in which they have been restored to the regiment by the graciousness of the Earl of Dartmouth, after which the following resolutions were put from the chair, and unanimously carried:—Proposed by Sir G. Hume, and seconded by Col. Dickens: That with the permission of the Dean and Chapter, a memorial be placed in the Lichfield Cathedral, together with the old colours restored to the regiment by the Earl of Dartmouth, and those at present borne by the regiment (which are about to be replaced), to record the services of the 38th or 1st Staffordshire Regt. It was proposed by Col. the Hon. C. J. Addington, and seconded by Col. Elles, C.B.: That the following officers be asked to serve on the committee for the purpose of giving effect to the above resolution, and request Messrs. Cox and Co. to act as treasurers to the fund: Chairman, Gen. J. W. S. Smith, C.B.; Members, Lieut.-Cols. Sir Gustavus Hume, Vance, Eyre, Sir N. Pringle, Bart., and Capt. Emeris; and that Lieut.-Col. Sir N. Pringle, Bart., be requested to act as honorary secretary. Proposed by Lieut.-Col. Eyre, and seconded by Col. the Hon. C. J. Addington: That the form of memorial be left to the committee, in communication with the Dean and Chapter. Proposed by Lieut.-Col. Vance, and seconded by Col. the Hon. C. J. Addington: That a subscription list be now opened, and that the honorary secretary of the committee be requested to circulate the same amongst the old officers of the regiment. Proposed by Major Frith, and seconded by Lieut.-Col. Sir G. Hume: That the thanks of this meeting, and the high appreciation of the officers (past and present) of the 38th Regt., be tendered to the Earl of Dartmouth for his kind and generous consideration, in restoring to the regiment their old colours. Proposed by Major C. Cockayne-Frith, and seconded by Sir R. Sinclair, Bart.: That the thanks of the meeting be conveyed to the President and Council of the Royal United Service Institution for their great kindness in placing their theatre at the disposal of the meeting. Proposed by Sir R. Sinclair, and seconded by Major Cockayne-Frith: That the best thanks be given to Lieut.-Col. Eyre for his very interesting sketch of the history of the 38th Regt., as well as for the very great pains he has taken to lay this subject before the meeting; and at the same time to express to him the pleasure it has given to the old officers of the regiment to see him in command of the old corps, and to thank him for the high state of efficiency he has maintained in it. Proposed by Sir G. Hume, and seconded by Lieut.-Col. Eyre: That the thanks of this meeting be given to Major Cockayne-Frith for his so kindly presiding on this occasion.

44th Essex Regiment. Intelligence has been received from India that while a detachment of the regiment was escorting the Political Agent, who was proceeding to chastise a refractory village, they were attacked by a body of 500 Nagas, who were repulsed, with a loss of 50 killed. There were no casualties on the side of the British.

ROYAL MARINES.

It is rumoured that Major-Gen. J. W. C. Williams, R.M.A., who was Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at the Royal Marine Office from 1867 to 1872, will become Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. when the vacancy occurs in September next; and that Lieut.-Col. Walsh, R.M.L.I., now serving at the depôt, will be the new A.A.G.

The promotion to lieut.-col. in the R.M.A., in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Col. Brydges to 2nd commandant, will not be filled up, as a supernumerary officer will shortly be absorbed in it. This, of course, refers to Col. Sir Francis W. Festing, C.B., K.C.M.G., who has been borne as a supernumerary while Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at Head-quarters, and who will return to his regimental duties at the expiration of his appointment.

50th Queen's Own, Royal West Kent Regiment. A telegram dated from Cyprus, July 5, says:—"Sir R. Biddulph, the High Commissioner, and his Staff have removed to Mount Troodos for the summer. The head-quarters of the 50th Regt. have been established there. The health of the troops is good."

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. Col. Douglas Robinson, late of the regiment, died on the 5th inst. at Cheltenham, aged 56. He was the second son of the late Sir G. Best Robinson, and twin-brother of Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, the present baronet, to whose title he was heir-presumptive. He was born at West Cowes, I.W., in 1826, and entered the Army in 1844 as a cornet in the 7th Hussars, but shortly afterwards exchanged to the 72nd. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1847, was promoted to a captaincy in 1850, and served during the Crimean Campaign of 1855, including the expedition to Kertch, the fall of Sebastopol, &c. (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). He was promoted to the rank of major in 1862, was placed on half-pay in 1866, and became a col. in the Army in 1881.

2nd West India Regiment. The head-quarters of this regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Sheppard, arrived in H.M.S. Tyne at Sierra Leone on June 16. The following is the distribution:—Head-quarters and 400 men, Sierra Leone; detachment, 180 men, Gold Coast; depôt, 260 men, Barbadoes.

Commissariat and Transport Corps. Major-Gen. Smyth, commanding the troops at Woolwich, made his annual inspection of Nos. 2, 9, 10, and 11 Companies on Wednesday last. The companies, under the command of Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Parkyn, paraded on Woolwich Common in marching order at 10 a.m., and after marching past in column, ranked past, when, in consequence of the wet weather, the inspecting officer ordered them to barracks. At noon, the books, kits, barrack-rooms, and stables were inspected, and at 3 p.m. the corps paraded upon the barrack-field in drill order on foot, which finished the day's proceedings, the inspecting officer expressing himself much pleased with the appearance of the men, horses, and equipment. The Royal Artillery bands attended the parades. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. F. H. Bridgman has returned from Jamaica, and will shortly assume charge at the Curragh Camp. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Young having returned from Ceylon, joins at Aldershot for supply duties. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Noake has exchanged with Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Boothby, and will remain for a second tour of foreign service at Barbadoes, W.I. "Ranker" writes:—"Having read the letter of 'Junior Officer' on this subject in your issue of June 16, I would wish to call attention to one point in it. 'Junior Officer' complains of the 'amount of clerical drudgery' and 'weight of personal responsibility as regards custody of stores,' and speaks pathetically of the 'mental and physical breakdown' consequent on the performance of barrack duties. He proposes as a remedy the formation of a barrack section, composed of officers promoted from the ranks, to perform these onerous, important, and responsible duties, coolly suggesting that these officers, notwithstanding the importance of their duties, should, like the Coast Brigade, Royal Artillery, be subordinated to and controlled and directed by 'Junior Officer' and others like him, who are unable to perform these duties themselves. Surely the arrangement proposed by 'Junior Officer' to throw all the work and responsibility on the officers of the proposed barrack section, and to give into the hands of the Junior Officers, Commissariat Staff, all the control and direction thereof, would not be considered a hopeful or encouraging condition of service even by officers who have been promoted from the ranks."

Medical Department. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. Lamprey, A.M.D., has been appointed to succeed Surg.-Gen. J. A. Woolfryes, C.B., C.M.G., as principal medical officer of the Southern District.

Ordnance Store Department. The following changes have taken place:—Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. of Ordnance C. Ralph, Bermuda, to unattached; J. H. Pearson, Woolwich, to Natal, vice H. P. Moors, to unattached; J. Steevens, Egypt, to Devonport Gun Wharf, vice W. R. Mayo, under orders for Bermuda. Deputy-Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. of Ordnance F. H. Arnold, Devonport, to Dover, vice F. Richards, under orders for foreign service; C. J. Jeans, Gibraltar, to Aldershot, vice G. H. Everard, to unattached. The following acting warrant officers have been confirmed after probation, and appointed as follows:—Conductors of Ordnance Stores W. Garrett, to Devonport; H. Hardy, Colchester; H. G. Andrews, Portsmouth; J. Hunter, Tower; W. Swan, Woolwich; J. Shaw, Dublin; R. H. Booth, Woolwich; G. Stewart, Chester; W. Whitehead, Woolwich.

Pay Department. Capts. Kerr and Brereton were recently promoted to the honorary rank of major in the Army, after completing five years' service as paymasters, from the 1st inst. Major J. M. Kerr has 28 years' service, and served formerly in the 27th Regt.; Major J. S. Brereton has 22 years' service, and his previous regiment was the 67th. During the past month, the following changes have taken place:—Major O'Brien, from the 16th Regtl. District, to Unattached List, *en route* to the Cape; Major Treffry, from Unattached List, to the 16th Regtl. District, Bedford; Capt. Stoker, from the 104th Regt., to District Office, Malta; Capt. Lumsden, from District Office, Dover, to the 31st Regt. Two deaths are reported:—Lieut.-Col. C. B. Roche, late Pay Department, on May 10, and Capt. H. A. Cherry on June 11. Four Regimental Districts, and two Cavalry and 25 Infantry regiments are without paymasters:—18th Regimental District, Clonmel; 25th Regimental District, Berwick-on-Tweed; 68th Regimental District, Sunderland; and the 88th Regimental District, Galway; the 4th and 19th Hussars; and the 1st Batn. 3rd, 2nd Batn. 4th, 1st Batn. 6th, 2nd Batn. 6th, 1st Batn. 8th, 2nd Batn. 13th, 1st Batn. 15th, 2nd Batn. 15th, 2nd Batn. 19th, 2nd Batn. 24th, 37th, 52nd, 55th, 56th, 58th, 61st, 64th, 67th, 86th, 91st, 98th, 99th, 106th, 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, and 2nd Batn. West India Regt.; total, 33 vacancies.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

North Irish Division, Royal Artillery. "An Old Soldier" writes:—"I was accidentally present at the review of the 6th Brig. Mid-Ulster Artillery, at Dungannon, on the 4th inst. The fine appearance of the men—all tall, broad-shouldered fellows, of proper age—and the efficient manner in which they performed battalion movements, quite surprised me. Their accoutrements were very clean, their set-up pleasant to the eye; indeed, of late years I have not seen a Regular regiment to compare with them, as regards physique and apparent powers of endurance. Lieut.-Col. Burges and the officers deserve great credit for the soldierly condition of this good Irish stuff, and also for maintaining (as the townsfolk informed me) perfect discipline in quarters. As Irishmen are often abused now-a-days, perhaps you will not reject these few words in their favour."

Royal Fusiliers. The 3rd Batn. is at present undergoing its annual training at Aldershot, which will terminate on the 21st inst. It is attached to the 1st Brig., under Major-Gen. M. Walker, V.C., C.B. The battalion is composed of a smart body of men, and their conduct during their stay has been exemplary. They have taken part in several field-days, and on Monday were inspected, along with the other infantry brigades, by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, on the Queen's Parade, North Camp, in complete marching order. The officers present with the battalion are Col. Hough (commanding); Majors Walker and Addison; Capts. Piper, Sampson, Copplestone, Brooke, Forster, and Fox; Lieuts. Cannon, Cockerton, Thompson, Van-Notten-Pole, Bowman, Weatherall, Lund, Browne, and Sheridan; Capt. and Adjt. Gough; Qrmr. Masterson; and Surg. Hurman; Warrant Officer Cutbush, Qrmr.-Serjt. Farrington, Serjt.-Instructor Childs, Orderly-room Serjt. A. W. Cunnah, Pymr.-Serjt. C. A. Ludlow, Serjt. Drummer W. Lawson, and the usual others. It is expected that the inspection will take place on Wednesday next, and the battalion will proceed from Aldershot Town Station to Hounslow at an early hour on Saturday, when the men will be dismissed to their homes.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). The 3rd and 4th Battalions assembled for their annual training on Monday last. The regiment is under canvas as usual on Lanark Muir. Over 1,200 men mustered, exclusive of officers and staff, and the regiment, which has lately been increased from 12 to 16 companies, presents a very fine appearance on parade. The officers present are:—Col. Carrick Buchanan, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. McCall; Majors Steele and Courtenay; Capts. Gray Buchanan, Farie, Dixon (hon. major), Bailey, Bond-Cabbell, O'Brien (hon. major), Thomson-Carmichael, and Lumsden; Lieuts. Fenton-Livingstone, Douglas, Fraser, Wilton, and Meiklejohn; Capt. Boughey, Highland Light Infantry, adjt.; Qrmrs., H. McLeod and J. Blackwood; Surg.-Major A. M. Adams. The following officers are attached for duty:—Lieut. Mansel, Highland Light Infantry (acting adjt. 4th Batn.; Major Lee, 5th Batn., the Rifle Brigade; Capt. Douglas, 5th Batn., the Royal Fusiliers; Capt. Cruden, 3rd Batn., Highland Light Infantry; Capt. Grant, 3rd Batn., the Cheshire Regiment.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The Duchess of Connaught presented new colours to the 4th Batn. at Aldershot on Monday. The battalion was under the command of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. S. Annesley. Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who commands the 3rd Infantry Brigade, to which the regiment is attached, rode on the ground shortly before 3 o'clock, and was met by Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., and the officers of the Divisional Staff. Punctually at 3 o'clock the Duchess of Connaught drove on the ground from Bagshot House, and was received with a royal salute. The ceremony of trooping the old colours was then gone through, and the regiment formed three sides of a square, the new colours being placed on a pile of drums. The Staff then dismounted, and the carriage conveying the Duchess of Connaught was driven into the square. The ceremony of blessing the new colours having been performed by the Chaplain, the Duchess alighted from her carriage and handed the colours to the officer deputed to receive them. The battalion afterwards marched past. In the course of the afternoon, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Sir Daniel and Lady Lysons, and a large number of guests were entertained by Col. Annesley and the officers of the battalion. The battalion, consisting of about 23 officers and 555 non-commissioned officers and men, proceeded on Tuesday by special train to Oxford, to be disembodied on completion of training.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). The 3rd Batn. assembled at Perth on the 9th inst. for the annual training. Total strength, 781 of all ranks. Commanding officer, Viscount Stormont; Majors, M. F. Hutton and G. G. Sandeman; Capts. R. M. Alexander, W. F. Middleton, A. B. Stewart, C. H. Dundas, J. H. Kerr, D. M. Smythe, Sir Duncan A. D. Campbell, Bart., and the Hon. A. G. Hay; Lieuts. J. S. Robertson, T. W. T. Dent, C. Tweedale, Hon. A. D. Murray, C. H. Durrant-Steuart, Hon. G. H. W. Walsh, Victor Staunton Sandeman, and F. P. Maryon-Wilson.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

1st Middlesex Engineers. The Marylebone companies of this corps, who enjoy specially good facilities for bridging over the water in the grounds of the Toxophilite Society in Regent's Park, were in hope that Lord Wolseley would visit their works last Saturday afternoon. They were disappointed in this, but their invitation was largely accepted, and the exhibition was one well worth seeing. There were the usual single sling, trestle, and barrel-pier bridges, all full size; and in addition there was a curious suspension bridge for infantry two deep, and a wire cable crossing the stream, with a deep basket, worked by ropes from either end of the cable, which was supposed to be thrown across a chasm, and which could convey men singly and stores. Both these were the invention of Capt. Surmon, the senior officer. The barrel-pier bridge was constructed and demolished by a working party in very good time.

4th V.B. the Essex Regiment. The former 9th Essex Corps—which has a recruiting field which includes Stratford, Silvertown, and Hackney—was inspected in West Ham Park by Col. Hand, commanding the Essex (44th) Regimental District. Lieut.-Col. Silver was in command of the corps, which mustered 539 of all ranks, a total which compares very favourably with the 468 of last year. The inspection was very favourable to the corps, and included a much larger amount of company drill than usual on these occasions.

3rd Middlesex Rifles. This corps, raised in the northern suburbs, was inspected on Saturday, at the Priory, Hornsey, Col. Kent. being the inspecting officer. In the absence on leave of Lieut.-Col. Warner, Major Church was in command. The muster was 565 of all ranks, to compare with 554 last year. The inspection occupied about a couple of hours, very fully used, and the corps received high praise from the colonel of the Middlesex and London Regimental District.

4th Middlesex (West London) Rifles. This, one of the smaller corps, was inspected by Col. Lambton, of the Coldstreams, on the Guards' Ground, on Saturday, the muster being 504, out of 568, or 64 more than last year, when 442 were on parade. The corps stood in eight companies of 22 files, under Lieut.-Col. Somers Lewis, the adjt., Capt. Goldfrap, being the only other mounted officer. The corps is evidently becoming stronger each year, and of the 64 absent from inspection, only seven had failed to apply for leave. Beside the colonel, the corps was drilled by Capts. Joseph and Rose-Innes, while the bearer company was put through the whole of its work, even down to dressing wounded, by Drs. Morton and Clark.

16th Middlesex (London Irish) Rifles. This regiment made the largest muster of all the corps out for inspection on Saturday last, Col. Ward having 849 officers and men on parade, which is 14 less than last year. There are at present 960 names on the roll, and the deficiency at inspection was accounted for by 74 absent with leave and 37 without leave. Col. Fitzroy, of the Coldstreams, was the inspecting officer, and besides the officer in command, the chief officers of the corps present were Lieut.-Col. Furnivall, Major Vaughan-Jones, and the adjutant, Capt. Thurlow. The regiment drilled very steadily opposite Knightsbridge Barracks, but the ground is not sufficient for a battalion standing 12 companies of 31 files. Col. Fitzroy expressed a very good opinion of the regiment, whose drill included the bayonet exercise and flag-signalling, a department introduced and supervised by Capt. Howland Roberts.

20th Middlesex (Artists') Rifles. Sir Frederick Leighton was in command of the Artists'—it is understood, for the last time—at the regimental inspection last Saturday in Hyde Park, north of the Serpentine. The corps turned out very smartly, as uniform in appearance as ever, and 667 strong, making eight companies of 33 files. Last year there were 677 on parade at inspection, so that this year's muster shows a loss of 10. Sir Frederick Leighton's mounted officers were Major Edis, Major Val Prinsep, and Capt. Haggard (adjutant). The members absent with leave 127, and only 10 without, the total on the roll being 804. Col. Moncrieff, of the Scots Guards, received the salute of the corps, being accompanied by his regimental adjutant, Lieut.-Col. Broadwood. After the march-past and the manual and firing exercises, all of which were most smartly done, the inspection drill was a long one, and included a considerable amount of "attack," the majors getting a turn of command with the half-battalions and the captains with their companies. Col. Moncrieff in his address was not sparing of the deficiencies he had observed, being, as usual, quick to note faulty accoutrements, and telling officers that their fire was not sufficiently well sustained when reinforcing line. He praised the drill generally, the marching, and the quietness, and bore testimony to Sir Frederick Leighton's efficiency as a soldier. Professional and official duties now require that Sir Frederick Leighton should retire from the active command, but the Artists' should all feel proud they had had so able a colonel for so long a period.

21st Middlesex (Finsbury) Rifles. This, the Finsbury corps, was inspected on Saturday last, at Albany-street Barracks, by Col. Wygram, of the Coldstreams. There were 615 officers and men on parade, or 36 fewer than last year; but certainly, in the case of this corps, the appearance improves as the numbers decrease. Lieut.-Col. Morris was in command, and under that officer, the majors, and a couple of captains, the corps, either as a whole or in half-battalions, had a very severe inspection. The public are apt to be rather troublesome in the parks sometimes at inspections, and thus make colonels glad to use any enclosed space instead; but probably this advantage is more than counterbalanced by the terrible cloud of dust in which the drill has to be performed at Albany Street.

4th V.B. East Surrey Regiment. This corps, the old 7th Surrey, has the largest Volunteer establishment in the county; and at the inspection at Lambeth Palace Grounds on Saturday, Lieut.-Col. Porter had 669 on parade, to compare with 703 last year. Lieut.-Col. FitzRoy, of the East Surrey Regt., was the inspecting officer, before whom the corps, in addition to the usual infantry exercises, went through the stretcher-drill and flag-signalling practice.

1st Stirling Rifles. The annual inspection took place on Saturday in the Queen's Park, Stirling. The inspecting officer was Col. Duncan Macpherson, C.B., commanding the 91st Regtl. District, with Major Barstow as aide-de-camp. The regiment was drilled by Col. King and Major Nimmo, Major O'Sullivan (adjutant) being in attendance. Col. Macpherson expressed his satisfaction at finding the regiment in a state of such great efficiency. The number on parade was over 600.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I, for one, sincerely hope that the authorities have no intention of carrying out any such idea as that suggested in your columns of May 5,—namely, that, in view of the short service of the senior lieutenants in certain regiments, companies, as they fall vacant, should be offered to officers of other regiments, who count longer service in the subaltern ranks. Specious and practical as the proposal may seem to any one superficially glancing at the *Army List*, it is not difficult to show that, if acted upon, it would in the end lead to a great deal more injustice than it could possibly remedy now. I am a senior subaltern in one of the regiments referred to in your paragraph. When I joined the regiment, about five years ago, the senior lieutenants had twelve and thirteen years' service. After the stagnation a reaction set in, and there certainly has been a great run of promotion; consequently, my present position may appear fortunate. But, slightly to modify the words of the Greek poet, "Call no man happy until he is promoted." For although at the present moment I stand fourth for promotion with little more than five years' service, I see no reasonable prospect of getting my company for another three years, and promotion throughout the regiment is bound to be slow for some time to come. Supposing an outsider were given the next company that falls vacant, it would postpone my promotion probably for a year at least; but it would be infinitely more unfair on those immediately below me, who, with very much the same service as I have, will have a great deal longer to wait. Surely it is quite reasonable that the officers of a regiment should have the benefit of good times as well as of bad. Five years ago they were bad; five years hence they will be bad again. But now that they are good, and there is a prospect of one or two subalterns getting their companies a few months under the average time, it would be hard to deprive them of their piece of luck, and very much harder on us below. I do not see how it would improve matters to extricate one man from an unfortunate position now by a plan that would help to place several others in much the same predicament a few years later. The remedy would prove worse than the disease. Apart from these considerations, which, I have no doubt, apply more or less to all the regiments, which you so unkindly suggest should be deprived of a step in the junior ranks, I need hardly point out that such a proposal is entirely opposed to the principle of the new reforms; and I would further remark that a comparison between the length of services of subalterns in different regiments leads to very fallacious conclusions as regards the rapidity of general promotion in any particular one. As a matter of fact, take them all round, the length of service of the senior officers of Line regiments varies but little, and will do so still less, now that Purchase has been abolished. Those who have had to wait long for their companies have run up the captains' list with proportionate rapidity; while those who are now getting their companies comparatively quickly, must expect to wait a long time for their majorities. So that the unfortunate subalterns, who you suggest should receive consolation in other regiments, would probably better consult their own interests by remaining where they are. Otherwise, as captains in their new regiments, they would run an excellent chance of encountering as much stagnation in promotion as they have already done as subalterns in their own.—I am, &c., A Subaltern.

"Justice" writes:—"Your correspondents, 'One of the Eight Hundred' and 'One who Volunteered,' in asking for medals for their services in Egypt, although they landed after Sept. 15, are really only pleading for what is justly their due. There is one point, however, in favour of their claims which they have omitted to mention. A war is scarcely finished until every fort and place in the enemy's country is subdued, and it is well known that Damietta and its commander did not surrender to Sir Evelyn Wood until Sept. 22 and 23. Lord Wolseley in his despatch brought Sir E. Wood's name to notice for the excellent way he had carried out the taking of Damietta, and surely it would be unusual that some officers and men may have been present at that operation, and still would not get medals. It would appear only just that all those who landed in Egypt before the surrender of Damietta should be given some reward. A similar course was followed, I believe, in South Africa, where all officers and men who landed before Ketchwayo and Secocœni surrendered, received medals. By bringing the point to notice, you will have the thanks of many officers, and (what is more important) of many men who never have anything to look forward to but a medal as a reward for active service."

A DEGRADED RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The order abolishing the grade of instructor of musketry in the Army did not come in any way as a surprise, and was greeted by all, except those individually affected, with satisfaction. By the rules of the service the musketry instruction has always been in the hands of the company officers, and where this rule was adhered to, the instruction (barring the instruction of recruits) was a nonentity. In some corps, however, the company officer allowed the instructor of musketry to assume a false position, and many were the complaints of the old company officers of the way in which a young upstart from Hythe gave orders to their men. Now, however, all senior officers hold certificates to instruct in musketry, and the mysteries of the Hythe course being exposed, and being shown as quite superfluous, it is to be hoped that the British public will soon be relieved of the expense (about £10,000 per annum) of maintaining this establishment, and in lieu thereof a musketry class established at Sandhurst through which every cadet would pass before obtaining his commission. There is no reason why reform and retrenchment should stop here (for I calculate that that measure saves the country £19,000 per annum), and for the efficiency of the service and the purse of the public a great change may be made to that end. I refer to the adjutancies of the Auxiliary Forces. These posts are filled by 16s. majors, 13s. 7d. majors, captains, and men of a past era, who may have joined as subalterns and adjutants. Now, this is a post which should be filled by experienced officers—men who hold weight with their commanding officers, whose professional tests for promotion have been successfully passed—not by young men who have these examinations to interrupt and interfere with their other duties. By the *Gazette* of July, 1881, each regiment had eight, instead of four Majors. These officers have always been in a very false position. Many of them are adjutants of Auxiliary Forces; others, though obliged to pass for field-rank, still command companies beside captains; are mounted one day, and scramble through the mud the next; find themselves junior as regimental captain of the day to their junior or garrison field-officer,—this all degrades the rank, and leads to much unpleasantness; they are also very expensive to keep up as captains, as they draw field-officer allowances. We are at present paying men to do boys' work, and boys to do men's work. My remedy is so simple, that I think it will receive the consideration from the public and the War-Office authorities. It is to abolish the post of adjutant of Auxiliary Forces altogether, and create a new one, that of "Staff Major," or rather, attached major to auxiliary battalion of territorial regiment. On the abolition, the officers holding office, not being of the Regular Forces, retire on pension, the captains revert to their regiments, and the majors fill up the vacancies. By this means a uniform system will be established, and a link formed between each battalion of the territorial regiment. The country will get something for their money, and the majors themselves feel that, they being the responsible officers to the Militia and Volunteer commanding officers, they hold a position worthy of their rank. The cadre of the Regular Battalions would be as follows:—

	Lieut.-Cols.	Majors.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Total.
1st Battalion	2	1	8	12	23
2nd Battalion	2	1	8	12	23
Regimental Depôt	—	1	2	3	6
Proposed Total	4	3	18	27	52
Present Strength	4	8	10	30	52

The five remaining Majors attached to the staff of and on the estimates of Auxiliary Forces, and shown in italics in the *Army List*. The seniors would take the Militia battalions, the juniors the Volunteers; they would then have opportunities of gaining experience with all in districts, and have opportunities of manœuvring larger bodies of men than they would in their regiments. When the number of regiments to a district fell short of or exceeded the number of Majors, they would be drafted to or from those corps, and wait vacancies in their own district. The Militia in Ireland, being out of proportion to the number of districts, would be supplied in this way. As an economical arrangement I think it would meet with approval, especially to the Indian Government, for it will be seen by the accompanying statement, which may be open to severe criticism, that, first, we pension off 25 Militia and 56 Volunteer adjutants for £14,000. We increase the captains in the Army by 235, or about two per battalion, on £21,443. This makes a total of £35,443. On the credit side we have two subalterns off home and one off Indian establishment, making £21,352 and £12,120. Fifty regiments in India show a credit on three majors, one senior and two junior, each of £54,000. The 90 regiments at home, the difference of major's and captain's pay comes to £15,737, and the home allowance on 216 captains and adjutants comes to £7,300, and other allowances to about £109,772, and a saving of about £74,329. The Militia regiments number 156; the Volunteers, 208; total, 364. We have 70 Line regiments giving five and one (79th Regt.) two majors, or 352, a difference of 12; but 16 Militia regiments have not been formed, so that there are ample to fill the vacancies. Should these battalions be formed, the surplus might be filled by captains who had completed 20 years' service who would be promoted major, and hold appointments in the Militia for six years, or until otherwise employed.—I am, &c., 21 Years' Service.

Estimated Gain.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
Pension of 81 non-Army Adjutants	14,000	0	0
235 Lieutenants promoted Captains, at 5s. 1d. per diem	21,443	0	0
Cr.	74,329	0	0
	£109,772	0	0
Cr.			
Reduction, Two Subaltern Officers off 90 Home Battalions	21,352	0	0
Ditto ditto, 50 Indian Battalions	12,120	0	0
India—50 Battalions:—One senior Major and 2 junior Majors—difference, Captain and Major	54,000	0	0
Home—90 Battaliens:—Difference of Captain and Major's Pay and Allowances	15,000	0	0
Horse allowance, now drawn by 216 Auxiliary Adjutants not on Full Pay of, or Majors in Army	7,300	0	0
Other Allowances (?)			
	£109,772	0	0

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Cruising in Many Waters, by John William Dorville, Vice-Admiral (Griffith and Farran).—Ecarté, by Aquarius, (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The British Navy, by Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., Vol. 4; Ganot's Physics, 11th Edition, (Longmans, Green, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SCOTCHMAN.—Yes.

ERRATUM.—The name of the author of the "History of Napoleon," from which extracts are given on p. 537 of last week's issue, is George More Bussey, not "Brassey."

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

THE Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons appointed to consider and report upon the proposed Channel Tunnel, have, by a majority of six to four, reported adversely to that scheme. We hope that their Report, together with the statements of the opinions of some of the members, which accompanied it, will soon be published. In the meantime, it is satisfactory to find that a majority of the members from each House have confirmed, in effect, the judgment of the naval and military services. But we have only had a lucky escape after all, for a Parliamentary Committee might have decided otherwise, and by doing so have aided the commercial and unpatriotic designs of the projectors of this dangerous enterprise. Those who have foreseen and who now deplore the disastrous effects of the so-called reforms in our military system, have ample reason to look with apprehension on the proceedings of professional committees, which seem to be appointed only to give effect to some foregone conclusion, or to further some unpractical notion. And this feeling of distrust has naturally extended to parliamentary committees when they are convened to consider naval and military questions. As regards the Channel Tunnel scheme, the officers whose opinions carry most weight in their respective professions and with the public have been unanimous in urging grave and unanswerable objections; and their opinions have been endorsed by a long list of names sent to the *Nineteenth Century*,—a list comprising nearly all the men in the country who have risen to eminence in literature, art, science, philosophy, learning, philanthropy, and religion. Had the Parliamentary Committee decided in opposition to the opinions of those so fully qualified to judge fairly, and so interested in the safety and prosperity of their country, we do not think their decision would be quietly accepted, but, on the contrary, that it would cause such an agitation as would prove irresistible. The naval and military opponents of the Tunnel readily admitted the ingenuity of the devices suggested for its sudden destruction; but they maintained that, in the course of time, a feeling of security would arise; that all precautions would, sooner or later, be neglected; that when war became imminent, no Secretary of State or Prime Minister would incur the responsibility of ordering the destruction of the Tunnel (and with it the loss of the lives of many innocent passengers, probably) till the opportunity was lost; and, lastly, that acts of aggression or treachery, involving the seizure of the Dover end of the Tunnel, need not be preceded by a declaration of war or by any ostensible preparations for invasion. The Duke of Cambridge said that the construction of a first-class fortress, heavily armed, with a large and efficient garrison, and in constant readiness to repel attack, should be insisted on, and that the entire expense of fortification, armament, and garrison should be borne by the proprietors of the Tunnel. The cost involved in these conditions would be prohibitory, and in that way only would ensure us from invasion. The news just received from Madagascar of what the Prime Minister calls "grave and painful occurrences" shows clearly the precarious and unstable condition of our relations with France, and dispels all Utopian visions of permanent peace and general disarmament.

We are surprised to find among the Peers who voted in the minority against the motion of Lord Wemyss, that the Militia should be recruited up to its established strength, the names of Lords Bury and Cranbrook, ex-War-Office officials. The Duke of Cambridge appears not to have voted. Lords Enfield, Lyveden, and Waveney voted with the majority; but in the main, the division was, of course, a party one.

The interest of the House of Lords in Military matters may be seen in Monday night's division on Lord Wemyss's motion, in which 54 Peers only took part, though upwards of 300 were readily collected last month on questions such as the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. Verily, it requires "a national disaster" to awaken Parliament and the nation.

According to Lord Morley, [the] aim of the War Office is to have one Army Corps always ready for active service. Lord Morley discreetly omitted to state whether such an Army Corps existed at the present moment. It is well known the Army in Egypt, which is by no means likely to be recalled, is included in this wonderful scheme, and that all other Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery cadres would have to be depleted to fill up the remainder. Such it is to have an Army "on the cheap."

Lord Morley stated on Monday night, in the House of Lords, that it would be a long time before the country would consent to the addition of 30,000 men to the Army, which recruiting the Militia to the full establishment would involve. It is somewhat extraordinary, therefore, that Parliament should be called upon to vote year after year money for that full establishment, when the authorities have no intention it should be expended. Still more strange is it that the country should have been informed that the new military organisation provided for the attachment of two Militia battalions to each Territorial regiment, when by the *Army List* it appears over twenty Territorial regiments have only one Militia battalion and one Territorial regiment, the King's Own Borderers, none at all. No effort appears to be made to give effect to this provision, even by those distinguished Generals at the War Office whose advice, according to Lord Morley, was taken on all occasions.

Brevet Colonel A. K. Rideout resigns the Horse Artillery, in order to take up at once the command of the Royal Artillery in Guernsey and Alderney, vice Colonel Burn. A Lieutenant-Colonel's jacket in B Brigade falls, in that event, vacant.

The Secretary of State for War has decided that 55 shall henceforth be the limit of age for employment of pensioner clerks in Staff offices, unless with the special recommendation of the General commanding under whom the clerk may be serving, in which case the limit may be extended to 60 years. This order will immediately affect a few meritorious public servants who have grown grey in the service of their country, and who, as the regulations now stand, can be relegated to civil life, with age creeping on them, on pittances barely sufficient for mere existence. The regulations on this point should be so amended that each one of these clerks could retire on a decent competence, otherwise great injustice will be done to a few good and faithful servants, the value of whose past services cannot be over-estimated.

It is the intention to shortly establish a School of Instruction in Artillery range-finding at Aldershot.

The following has been issued during the week, for guidance of Commanding Officers in carrying out the second part of the annual course of musketry at Aldershot:—"A commanding officer may make any arrangement he thinks fit in the way of keeping men off duty for the day, whenever a troop or company is to be exercised in any practice of the second part of the annual course. A commanding officer may, if he thinks fit, order any man who may make bad practice at any distance in the first part of the annual course, to fire part (or the whole, if necessary,) of the 40 rounds of the second part in extra practice. This extra practice may take place, if desired, during the time the man is engaged in his annual course. The results will be shown under 'Exercise of Worst Shots,' in all troop, company, regimental, and battalion returns."

Lieutenant B. W. Anstruther, Royal Engineers, has been specially selected to proceed in an official capacity to the forthcoming Electrical Exhibition to be held at Vienna.

A suburban Volunteer Battalion has not only adopted (with the prefix 1 V.B.) the title of the old historic regiment with which it has become associated in the meshes of the territorial scheme, but it has actually taken to wearing, on the collar of the tunic, the badge indicating the origin of that regiment. There is only one step further to be taken in the downward course of ridiculous assumptions of unearned distinctions, and that is the wearing of the names of old victories and mottoes granted for special services. When the Kilkenny Militia mount the motto "Virtutis Namurcensis Præmium" with the names of Marlborough's victories, and when the Dorsetshire Militia and Volunteers have "Primus in Indis" and "Plassey," the climax of absurdity will be reached.

We understand that it is not unlikely that the 19th Hussars, at present on service in Egypt, may be very shortly moved to the Cape, as the force of cavalry in that country is not considered sufficient, should further complications shortly arise in those parts.

We learn that the appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain has been promised to Major-General Sir Drury-Lowe, K.C.B., when the present incumbent, Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bart., vacates the post, in April. Some persons were under the impression that Major-General C. Fraser, V.C., C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland, would be moved to Aldershot; but the claims of Sir Drury-Lowe are justly considered to entitle him to receive that reward; besides which, General Fraser has an appointment at the present time, the tenure of which has not expired.

The 83rd Regiment—now styled the Royal Irish Rifles—were inspected a few days ago at Dover by the General Officer commanding the District. The regiment—save the mark!—turned out on parade for inspection 162 men of all ranks! This regiment returned from India and Natal eighteen months ago with over 700 soldiers, who excited the praise of the Commander-in-Chief. This is what General Sir Lintorn Simmons probably calls *waste;* the Army calls it *destruction.*

We observed that in a recent *Gazette* Capt. Gibaut had retired from the Army Pay Department, and, we believe, on a pension of £200 per annum. This officer has over 25 years' service, of which over 20 years have been on full pay, but he is indebted to the fact of his being able to pass a medical board for his pension, as unless his state of health had been such as to permit of his doing so, he would, under the new Warrant, have had to serve another five years before being able to claim his retirement. It is as well that those who contemplate leaving their regiments for the Army Pay Department should know that when once gazetted to it, they will be unable to claim a pension until they have served five years longer than they would have to do if they remain with their regiments.

The trials of the 7-pounder 400-lb. rifled muzzle-loading mountain-gun equipment are now proceeding at Aldershot. Several officers of Artillery have been especially ordered to the Camp, for the purpose of conducting these experimental trials.

We find that we were correct last week in our information regarding the new Warrant for compensation for officers compulsorily removed from commands and Staff employ. The Warrant is published in the July *Army List.* This Warrant totally ignores all allowances, house rent, &c., and the various items which make up the total value of a command or appointment. The Warrant does not allow compensation for absolute loss of pay and emoluments; but only nett loss between Staff pay and retired pay to officers holding extra-regimental appointments, and turned out of the Army under Warrant of June, 1881. This is trifling with the removed officers, and intensifying the widespread discontent which now exists amongst officers generally, and we are informed that several officers have already remonstrated against this off-hand settlement of a vexed question. The Warrant, moreover, does not pay down the loss in cash, but makes insufficient additions to removed officers' pensions which cannot be capitalised at their ages without very heavy loss. This unfortunate Warrant affects a great many officers, from General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., commanding at Aldershot, to the latest removed Regimental District Colonel. These officers, many of them distinguished soldiers, have paid large sums in hard cash, under Government rules and regulations, to arrive at these positions. Their money is retained by the State; they are removed to make promotion for their juniors. In addition, they are now denied compensation even for absolute loss. This question cannot be so settled by the War Office. It evidently must go before "independent arbitration," and Parliamentary action may have to be taken.

The new system of musketry looked feasible on paper, but now that an attempt is being made to carry it into effect, it is found to be totally impracticable, except at a few stations on home service. The Diary published in G.O. 52 of March 29 provides for one company to be at the first part, and the others doing the second part on different days of the month. This may be all very well where the range is close to barracks, but at stations such as Sheffield, Manchester, London, Dublin, York, Cork, Bradford, Weedon, Portsmouth, &c., it is found that when a company goes down to fire its first part, it must stay and finish the second part also, otherwise the public will be put to the expense of moving the companies sometimes more than 100 miles twice a year, instead of once. The companies at Sheffield, for instance, go to Fleetwood or Strensall, those in London (the Guards) to Aldershot, those at Cork to Youghal, &c. So that, although the Order has only been published about a month, we have practically reverted to the old system, and the order is now being passed to all parts of the kingdom by letter and telegraph, "As you were." To any one at all acquainted with musketry, this is not surprising. This grand scheme of the 22 working days, &c., has ended in a dismal failure in the short space of two months. In what direction, we wonder, will our reformers next give evidence of their incapacity?

We are enabled to give the number of men in the Territorial Regiments, born in the Regimental Districts which were not comprised in our former list:—16th (Bedford), 296; 47th (North Lancashire—Preston), 291; 4th (King's Own—Lancaster), 290; 31st (East Surrey—Kingston), 280; 39th (Dorset—Dorchester), 260; 22nd (Cheshire—Chester), 259; 14th (West York—York), 259; 107th (Munster Fusiliers—Tralee), 249; 43rd (Oxford), 219; 5th (Northumberland—Newcastle), 203; 23rd (Welsh Fusiliers—Wrexham), 199; 35th (Sussex—Chichester), 189; 21st (Scots Fusiliers—Ayr), 184; 32nd (Cornwall—Bodmin), 173; 75th (Gordon Highlanders—Aberdeen), 171; 91st (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Stirling), 169; 72nd (Seaforth Highlanders—Fort George), 151; 7th and 57th (Middlesex—Hounslow), 299; 19th (York—Richmond), 127; 2nd West Surrey—Guildford), 121; 100th (Leinster—Birr), 94; 68th (Durham—Sunderland), 89; 79th (Cameron Highlanders—Fort George), 83; 88th (Connaught Rangers—Galway), 64; 51st (S. York) and 65th (York and Lancaster—Pontefract), 132; 15th (East York—Beverley), 58; 30th (East Lancashire—Burnley), 57; 41st (Welsh—Cardiff), 48; and 87th (Irish Fusiliers—Armagh), 43.

The Royal Regiment of Artillery continues as it has been for the last two years, some 1,500 men under its strength, nearly every battery at home being at least one-third deficient. The men on enlistment are not kept for three months at their respective depôts, as in the case of the infantry, and under the so-called Localisation Scheme they continue to be moved about from one battery to another, and from one station to another, irrespective of time or inclination. We can scarcely feel surprised that with such an organisation it is found impossible now to obtain the necessary recruits.

An interesting Blue-book gives the proportion of English, Scotch, and Irish soldiers in the various branches of the Army on January 1, 1883:—In the Household Cavalry there are, English, 911; Scotch, 197; Irish, 90. In the Cavalry of the Line there are, English, 7,668; Scotch, 685; Irish, 1,024. In the Royal Artillery, English, 11,565; Scotch, 961; Irish, 2,373. In the Royal Engineers, English, 2,633; Scotch, 248; Irish, 373. In the Foot Guards, English, 4,260; Scotch, 828; Irish, 355. In the Infantry, English, 34,823; Scotch, 4,649; Irish, 11,966. It is difficult to see from this how Scotland is to furnish recruits for nine Territorial Regiments having seventeen Line battalions.

The following incident of the early part of the recent campaign deserves to be recorded. The famous —— Regiment arrived in Alexandria with its glorious colours inscribed with its victories of 40 centuries, more or less, and, having to leave them at the base, were ordered to place them in safe keeping on board H.M.S. *Helicon.* Guarded by six kilted Highlanders and two officers with drawn swords, the sacred banners were taken in state alongside. With the hospitality that characterises her Majesty's Navy, the officers were taken into the ward-room for refreshment, and the bo'sun was ordered to see to the precious charge. Jack looked over the side, and, to the horror of the hearers, said, "'Ere, you Marines, bring up them flags!"

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, July 6, 1883.

Assistant-Paymaster Alfred George Hill has been promoted to the rank of Paymrster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of June 2.

ADMIRALTY, July 7, 1883.

Charles Morgan, Esq., B.A., has been appointed a Naval Instructor in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of June 28.

ADMIRALTY, July 9, 1883.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Colonel-Commandant Henry Way Mawbey has been placed on the Retired List, period of command having expired; Colonel Second Commandant Edmund Henry Cox to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Mawbey; Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel George Brydges to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Cox (all three dated July 3).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Captain and Brevet Major Harry Montgomerie Clements to be Major, vice Holmes, promoted (July 4).

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, June 28, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Admiral the Honourable Sir James Robert Drummond, G.C.B., to be one of her Majesty's Gentleman Ushers Daily Waiters, in the room of General the Right Honourable Sir William Thomas Knollys, K.C.B., deceased.

ADMIRALTY, July 10, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Francis Martin has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 8th inst.; and Acting Engineer Thomas Green has been confirmed as Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of September 23, 1881.

ADMIRALTY, July 11, 1883.

Assistant-Paymaster William Jocelyn Nash has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 10th inst.

ADMIRALTY, July 12, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Lieutenant Herbert Charles Alexander Brand has been placed on the Retired List from the 10th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Commander on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Inspector of Machinery Richard Henry Sleeman has been placed on the Retired List from the 7th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—Arthur W. Moore, to the Duncan, additional, for the Frolic.

Staff Commanders—William B. Goldsmith, to the Victoria and Albert, for service in the Alberta, vice Balliston; William P. Haynes, to the Victoria and Albert, for service in yachts, vice Goldsmith; John G. Boulton, to the Northampton, additional, for surveying service in Canada.

Lieutenants—H. A. Ogle, to the Excellent, additional, to requalify in gunnery (on expiration of leave); Godfrey H. B. Mundy, to the Cockchafer, additional; Logan S. Stansfeld, to the Bullfrog, additional; Charles H. Cross, to the Nelson, vice Powell; George L. M. Leckie, to the Tyne, vice Hungerford; Patrick C. Dudgeon, to the Duke of Wellington, vice Warner; William G. Stewart, to the Curaçoa, vice Evershed; Alfred E. Tizard, to the Curaçoa, vice Newland; Edward C. St. J. B. Neal, to the Daring, vice Smith; Frederick L. Lawrence, William A. L. L. Henriques, Charles W. W. Ingram, and William F. Forrest, to the Malabar; Henry A. Ogle, to the Excellent, additional.

Navigating Lieutenant—John Stocker, to the Malabar (to date August 6).

Sub-Lieutenants—William H. Eyre, to the Starling, vice Ricardo; William James, to the Amethyst, vice Beck; Harry H. Stillman, to the Boscawen, additional, for the Seaflower.

Midshipman—Francis F. Haworth-Booth, to the Impregnable, for the Nautilus.

Staff Surgeons—George H. Madley, to the President, additional, for temporary service, during absence of Fleet Surgeon Lees; Robert Turner, to the Victor Emanuel.

Surgeons—Edward Ferguson, to the Vernon; T. J. Preston, to the Hibernia; C. L. Vasey, to the Sultan.

Chief Engineers—John C. Weeks, to the Indus, additional, for the Cambrian, vice Trubshaw; Francis E. Julian, to the Cambridge, additional, for the Gorgon, vice Edmunds; James Stephens, to the Indus, for the Thalia, vice Ewart, on paying-off.

Paymaster—John J. Hayward, to the Malabar.

Assistant-Paymaster—Thomas Guard, to the Mallard, vice Truscott.

Engineers—W. H. Riley, to the President, additional; William S. Stribbing, to the Zephyr, vice Welch; William Sharp, to the Indus, additional, for the Bellerophon; William J. Mabb, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Conqueror.

Chief Boatswain—John Oliver, to the Pembroke Dockyard, vice Armitage.

Boatswains—J. S. M. Hill, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Leander; John Abbott, William J. Pearson, James Hamey, and James Fitzgerald, to the Malabar, for quarter-deck duties; William Hurlow, to the Malabar, vice Lee; Henry Lee, to the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford, vice Oliver.

Entries.

Acting Assistant-Engineers—H. R. Hearson, E. G. Guyatt, H. L. Manning, Frederick Jarvis, N. H. Meadus, A. F. Well, C. J. James, George Pascoe, and E. W. Cudlip.

Coastguard.

Chief Boatmen—William Hewett, Cairn Ryan, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Port Patrick, vice William Cox, promoted; William McDonald, Crosshaven, to be chief boatman-in-charge, East Ferry, vice Mullany, pensioned.

Agincourt, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William M. Dowell, K.C.B., in command of the Channel Squadron, arrived at Bantry Bay on the 8th inst., and anchored at Berehaven.

Alexandra, Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, was to leave Valona on July 13 with the Squadron, for Corfu, calling at Taranto on July 17, and returning to Corfu by July 22. The Humber left Valona on the 9th inst. for Malta. A correspondent writes:—"The weather division arrived off Ancona on the evening of the 28th ult. The engines were stopped, and in the morning the lee division from Fiume joined the flag. The whole proceeded into the roadstead, and anchored about 7 p.m. The same evening a fête was held at the baths in our honour, and was very largely attended. The entertainment was to consist of illuminations, fireworks, and dancing. The two former came off, but on account of the crowded state of the grounds dancing was impossible. As a matter of fact, the entertainment was got up to put money into the pockets of the proprietor of the café attached to the place, and the British Naval officer was an exhibition for the small sum of three-halfpence, which was the fee for admission. The following day (Saturday) a cricket-match was played on the parade-ground, the most perfect ground for cricket on the station. The teams (14 in each) were one from the Alexandra, Monarch, Inflexible, and Carysfort, and the other from the Temeraire, Superb, and Helicon. The game resulted in favour of the latter (although drawn), who obtained 252 runs against their opponents' 59 for the loss of ten wickets. The same night a garden party was given at the Stablemento Derico, and was in keeping with the affair of the baths. We leave here here at 6 a.m. for Avlona, which place we expect to reach on the 5th or 6th inst., Termoli being cut out of the programme. The Superb leaves for Malta on our arrival. The Humber is to be there, and will provision the fleet, and on arrival at Corfu a collier is expected with coal sufficient to give each vessel the quantity she is short. Our stay will be about three weeks, and the regatta will be held."

Amethyst, Capt. Bowden Smith, was at Monte Video on July 8, and will shortly proceed to Rio de Janeiro.

Audacious, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., Commanding-in-Chief on the China station, was at Shanghai on July 6.

Briton, Capt. A. J. Kennedy, arrived at Zanzibar on June 10, and has been ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to remain there for the present, in view of possible eventualities in Madagascar. Sir Wm. Hewett has now present with him at Trincomalee the Tourmaline, Osprey, and Ranger. The first of the French reinforcements for Tonquin has already passed here, and the arrival of the French ironclad or transport, bound for Cochin China, is now a matter of almost daily occurrence. The opinion appears to be prevalent amongst the officers of the expeditionary force that a rupture with China is within measurable distance, and one for which the French Government are making adequate preparation. In view of the naval force which the French are at present despatching to Chinese waters, it would seem advisable to make some substantial addition to our fleet out there, as at present we have only a solitary ironclad—the Audacious—in that part of the world. The Home Government have at length given the necessary permission for the construction of a coaling station on Perim Island, and the company which has undertaken the construction and maintenance of it are this week despatching their pioneers to make the necessary arrangements. The manager of the coaling station is a naval officer, Com. Mountjoy Squire, and it is believed the enterprise will receive a large amount of support, as steamers by coaling there will save a large amount of time, heavy port dues at Aden, and avoid the rigid quarantine laws which obtain at the latter place. It is now proposed to connect Perim with Aden by cable, so that steamers will be able to telegraph their arrival at the former place. The Briton has this week been ordered to Tamatave.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, was at Madeira on July 2. A correspondent writes:—"We arrived here on Friday last, after a very pleasant trip of ten days, just too late to catch the mail for England. Nothing of interest occurred during the voyage, drills being the order of the day. On June 21 we went to target practice, which was on the whole very satisfactory, considering that we were rolling the muzzles of our guns under water at the time. We did not have much chance of testing the sea-going qualities of the Canada, the weather all the way being delightful, but crossing the bay she gave us a slight illustration of her rolling capabilities, which are by no means bad, and it is generally thought that when we do get a little bad weather she will prove a 'brute.' On our arrival here we found the American training corvette St. Mary's, and the French frigates Alceste and Favorite. The American sailed on Saturday for St. Vincent; the French vessels are still here. Apparently, it is not generally known yet that Prince George is on board, as little or no courtesy is shown him. The captain and Prince George, with some of the officers, have had a few excursions on horseback inland, which is about the only pleasure one can indulge in here, there being no ground whatever fit for cricket or other sports, so our cricketers (and, I think, we muster a moderately strong team) will have to wait until we arrive at our destination."

Dragon, Com. Bolitho, arrived at Zanzibar early in the week, bearing despatches from Tamatave reporting the outrage on the British flag perpetrated by Vice-Admiral Pierre, commanding the French squadron in Malagasy waters.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief in the East Indies, was at Trincomalee up to June 12, and would leave about July 15 for Mauritius, and leave Mauritius about Aug. 15 for Zanzibar, arriving there about Aug. 25, unless complications in Madagascar required her presence off that island. The Eclipse has since been ordered to Plymouth. The Briton arrived at Zanzibar on June 10, and has been ordered to Tamatave. The Tourmaline arrived at Trincomalee on June 8. During the absence of the Commander-in-Chief from Indian waters, Capt. Boyle will conduct duties of senior officer in the Bay of Bengal, with the Osprey under his orders. Woodlark in the Persian Gulf as senior officer's ship; remains there. Arab and Philomel in the Persian Gulf; will remain under orders of Com. Nesham, of the Woodlark. Ranger was at Trincomalee on June 8, and would leave during the first week in July for Mauritius to be docked to repair copper and make good defect in feathering gear of screw propeller. Osprey arrived at Trincomalee on June 9, and will remain in the Bay of Bengal, under orders of the captain of the Tourmaline. Dryad and Dragon were at Tamatave, Madagascar. Harrier and Undine are stationed at Zanzibar and on the east coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade.

Flirt, Com. Robert Hammick, was senior officer at Cape Coast Castle up to June 18; arrived at Accra June 11 from Ascension, and will remain for the present at Cape Coast Castle. The Algerine, on arrival of Opal, would proceed to St. Paul de Loanda. The Bullfrog was expected from St. Helena and Ascension in the middle of July. The Stork was at St. Paul de Loanda, and would proceed to St. Helena and Ascension when relieved by the Algerine. The Opal and Alecto was at Sierra Leone on June 21, and would leave at once for Cape Coast Castle (expected to arrive end of June). The Pioneer has reached Madeira with the Tyne.

Invincible, Capt. Molyneux, was at Alexandria on June 20, when a court-martial was held on board for the trial of George Quinn, stoker of the Iris, on a charge of striking Mr. F. Moore, engineer. The prisoner was found guilty, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. His Highness the Khedive held a private reception on the 21st ult., when Capt. Molyneux, Com. Henderson, Lieut. Grieve, and Sub-Lieut. Couper, of the Invincible, were invested by his Highness with the Orders of the Osmanieh and the Medjidieh, conferred upon them for their services during the late Egyptian Campaign. The Invincible left on the morning of the 23rd for Malta. The Condor remains at Alexandria as senior officer.

Iris, Capt. Seymour, arrived at Alexandria on June 18, and left on June 23 for Port Said. There is little chance of her being paid-off this year, and officers and men are much disgusted at the prospect of the commission being stretched out to nearly four years.

Lord Warden, Capt. Kennedy, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, K.C.B., commanding the Reserve Squadron, left Lerwick on the 9th inst. for Orkney Islands. where the squadron arrived on July 10, leaving again on the 12th on its cruise down the Scotch coast. Before leaving Heligoland, the ships were paid an official visit by the Lieutenant-Governor. An unfortunate accident happened to the Squadron on their leaving, namely, the grounding of the Valiant. She was anchored next to the flag, and, strange, to say, was turning in almost the same water, but by some unaccountable means got fast on a small reef, and was held there until the next tide, about six hours, when the Hercules towed her off with very little difficulty, and it is believed that she is in no way injured. This is quite a different place from where, it will be remembered, the Repulse grounded two years since; that place is now buoyed. After the Valiant rejoined, the Squadron proceeded on their course to Bergen; fine weather—rather hazy sometimes—was experienced during the passage, enabling the morning and evening evolutions to be well carried out, steam tactics and target practice also forming a part of the programme. Off Kiorsfiord, pilots were embarked, one for each vessel, who took the Squadron to the anchorage at Bergen on the afternoon of June 30. During the stay at Bergen, most pleasant times were experienced. Several leave men were allowed on shore every day up to 9 o'clock, and privilege leave on Sunday afternoon, and the hospitality received from all quarters made both officer and man feel greatly indebted to the inhabitants of this pretty Norwegian town. Every day the ships were crowded with visitors, more especially on Sunday, and serenading parties were the life of the Fleet by moonlight. On Monday, the 2nd inst., H.M.S. Repulse, Capt. George Le Sullivan, was inspected by the Admiral, and notwithstanding the numerous drills, &c., which were performed by the crew, the inspection was satisfactory. On Tuesday (3rd), a court-martial assembled on board H.M.S. Shannon, Capt. Edward S. Adeane, C.M.G., president, for the trial of Pte. Royal, a marine belonging to H.M.S. Lord Warden, for refusing to obey orders twice when warned off to clean the capstan. Capt. William R. Kennedy prosecuted, and Coms. John S. Rainier, of the Valiant, Herbert W. S. Gibson, of the Lord Warden, Henry E. Walters, of the Hercules, and Mr. Henry W. Rickard, officiating as deputy-judge-advocate, comprised the court. Both charges were proved, and the prisoner sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for eighteen months, and dismissed her Majesty's service. Another Marine, belonging to the same ship, who the prisoner called as the chief witness, was sentenced by the court to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for giving false evidence. On Tuesday evening, the British Consul, Mr. Johnson, gave a dinner to the officers of the fleet at his country residence, at Damsgaar. Dancing was kept up until 3.30 a.m. The admiral and captains of the ships have also been interchanging dinner parties. On Wednesday all the ships were open to the Consul's and officers' friends. The Commander-in-Chief of the military forces visited the flagship, and was saluted with fifteen guns on disembarkation. An inquiry has been held on board the Lord Warden, relative to the grounding of H.M.S. Valiant at Heligoland. The result is not yet known. On leaving Bergen, on the evening of Wednesday, the 14th ult., each ship embarked a pilot for the purpose of navigating the Fleet through the north passage. Hundreds of spectators were watching the Squadron leave the harbour from the surrounding rocks, and it being such a delightful evening, no doubt the scene was grand. Thursday brought a very nasty fog, all the steam sirens were kept going and fog-buoys towed astern of each ship up to 9 p.m., when the fog lifted. On Friday morning, the Squadron dispersed, except Valiant, for target-practice, expending half a quarter's allowance. The Valiant, in the meanwhile, was inspected by the Admiral. About 1 p.m., the ships again formed into position, and, steaming very slow, arrived at Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands, at 6 p.m. Just before coming to an anchor, a waterman's boat was endeavouring to cross the bows of the Valiant, when she was carried by the tide right under the cutwater and capsized, but as it happened only one man was in her. The doctor of the Hector gallantly sprang from the poop to the rescue, and waited some time in the water for the unfortunate man to appear, and in the meanwhile the Defence's boat was to the scene, and picked up the doctor. Presently the capsized boat was discovered, bottom up, and the doctor, thinking the man might be underneath, dived for the second time, and finding him clinging to one of the thwarts brought him to the surface alive. He has, however, since succumbed.

Merlin, Lieut. and Com. Brenton, left Plymouth Sound on Saturday for the China station, calling at Madeira, St. Vincent, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Nelson, Comdre. J. E. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Suva, Fiji; telegraphed, *viâ* Sydney, July 12; would return to Sydney in August.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., was at Halifax up to June 29. The Tenedos was at Sydney, Cape Breton, on June 29, as senior officer's ship on the coast of Newfoundland. The Flamingo was at St. John's on June 10. The Foam was at Sydney, Cape Breton, on June 10. The Mallard is at Carleton, Bay of Chaleur, for the present. The Dido is at Bermuda; was docked on June 9, and will join the flag on completion of refit about the first week in August. The Garnet was at Antigua on June 10, as senior officer's ship, Barbadoes Division. The Griffon and Fantôme are at Jamaica, for general service on the Jamaica Division.

Raven, Lieut. and Com. Harry L. Ross, arrived at St. Vincent (Cape de Verdes) on June 27, and found the Satellite and Firefly at anchorage.

Superb, Capt. T. Le H. Ward, C.B., arrived at Malta on July 9.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship to Rear-Admiral Lyons, Commanding-in-Chief in the Pacific, remains at Esquimault. Letters have been received at the Admiralty up to June 16. The Comus will proceed to England from Coquimbo when relieved by the Satellite. The Constance was at Callao on April 23; will remain on the coasts of Peru and Chili under the orders of senior officer. The Heroine was at Guayaquil on May 17; on passage to Esquimault from Panama. The Mutine was at Esquimault on June 16; about to proceed with the Commander-in-Chief to Nanaimo and Burrard Inlet. After arrival of the Heroine at Esquimault, will proceed to the coast of Chili. The Sappho on passage to Esquimault from Panama. The Kingfisher will return to Coquimbo after visiting the Society, Cook, and Hervey Groups of Islands, and Pitcairn Island. Letters have also been received at the Admiralty from the senior officer on the coasts of Chili and Peru in the Comus, up to June 4:—"Comus cruising on coast of Peru, in telegraphic communication with Callao; Constance at Guayaquil June 4, would eventually proceed to Payta and Callao; Heroine and Sappho *en route* to Esquimault."

The Queen has approved of Com. H. Fawkes being appointed to the command of the Royal yacht Osborne, but Capt. Rose is to retain his present position until the close of the summer season.

Staff Com. W. B. Goldsmith has been appointed to the Royal yacht Alberta, in succession to Sir A. Balliston, and the vacancy caused by his transfer from the Elfin will be filled by the appointment to her of Staff Com. W. P. Haynes, of H.M.S. Hercules.

We understand that the Hydrographer of the Navy has selected Staff Com. J. G. Boulton for surveying duties on the North America and West Indies station. This officer was first employed in the Surveying Service in 1858, when he assisted in the survey of the Hebrides and coast of Newfoundland until 1860. He was then sent to Victoria, but only remained there a twelvemonth, being selected for surveying and pilotage duties with the squadron during the New Zealand War. From 1863 he was employed in the New South Wales Survey, and in 1865 was transferred to that of the Cape of Good Hope, whence he was invalided. From 1872 to 1881 he was employed surveying the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the coast of Newfoundland, Labrador, and Hudson's Straits, and during the past year has been engaged in the survey of the west coast of England. Staff Com. Boulton will now be employed in Canada, and we can but congratulate the Hydrographer on the selection he has made for this important work.

The following is a list of the successful engineer students who have passed the necessary examination for acting assistant-engineers in the Navy:—H. Gregory, S. A. Screech, G. R. Taylor, R. W. Jones, F. W. Austin, F. W. Highton, W. R. Parker, H. Weir, J. H. Watson, W. T. Paul, G. C. Bath, W. J. Waugh, N. Blakeman, J. L. Fleetwood, A. Hart, J. D. Rees, H. P. Vining, S. G. Haddock, G. T. J. Ludlow, W. P. Chapman, F. P. Smith, B. J. Guise, R. St. J. Raper, C. E. Shorey, L. E. Thumwood, G. W. Noll, W. Monkhouse, W. J. Anderson, F. R. Stuttaford, and F. M. D. Spry. Only Messrs. Ludlow, Noll, and Anderson were students under the old regulations, the others passing out of the Marlborough.

THE COASTGUARD.

The Coastguard is a force which elicits very little interest on the part of the public. This apathy seems strange, since it is our first and undoubtedly most important Naval Reserve, and a force which, in its civil capacity, renders valuable services, the carrying-out of which formerly required the employment of a civil force, and would still, in the absence of the Coastguard. Serving the country as it does in a dual capacity—in time of peace acting as a coast police, and in case of war being a reliable and efficient fighting force—ought to entitle it to more consideration. It is still by some regarded merely as a preventive force, and many think that surveying the horizon with his telescope for suspicious-looking craft, which seldom appear, is the chief duty of the Coastguardsman. But the days of old Barnabys and Daniel Squibbs, with their romantic smuggling adventures, are consigned to the oblivion of the past as far as the Coastguard is concerned, and the modern representative of the preventive man finds numerous more important duties to occupy his time and call forth his energy. Since the transfer in 1856 of the control of the Coastguard from the Customs Department to the Admiralty, it has been recruited from experienced seamen serving in the Royal Navy. These have been gradually absorbed by the Coastguard, till it has become, as the saying goes, "part and parcel of the Navy." In fact, the present Coastguards may be regarded in reality as part of the crews of the ships of the Reserve Squadron. but doing duty on shore, while liable to be embarked at a moment's notice. A reorganisation of the Coastguard has for some time been talked about. The report made by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on the conclusion of his term of office as Superintendent of Naval Reserves, contains several suggestions relative to the force, well calculated to increase its effectiveness as a first reserve. Even supposing the adoption of these suggestions to be essential, it would not necessitate anything like reorganisation to carry them out, and it can scarcely be doubted that the force in its present condition is as efficient as its numerical strength can possibly permit it to be. If there is anything needed, it is to increase the strength of the force. To do this without admitting men whose character and qualifications are not up to the desired standard, it will be necessary to ameliorate certain grievances of which the members of the force complain, and sweep away the anomalies which exist between relative ranks in the Coastguard and Navy. The corresponding ranks afloat are better paid, and have manifold better prospects of advancement. The reason alleged for not giving the same pay to the Coastguard, is that the risk of life in the force is not so great as afloat. This may be a fact, but it is also a fact that the duties performed by the force in connection with shipwreck involve considerable risk of life, and are of a monotonous kind, entailing many hardships. The Board of Trade Reports bear splendid testimony to the large number of lives saved by the force in connection with this arduous duty. There are other reasons which render the Coastguard not so desirable a service as some think it. It is all very well to talk of the comforts of home, "in a cottage by the sea," with little to do in the way of hard work. Such ideas are acquired at watering-places where the duty is often mere routine, and where the Coastguard may apparently be better off than in a relative rank afloat. But such places are the exceptions to the rule, and differ vastly from an important boarding station or from one in such a place as the wilds of Connemara, where the Coastguardsman has often to go twenty miles for provisions, and where his family grows up without the meagrest education. At the expiration of his time in such a place, it often costs the Coastguardsman half his first year's miserable pension to remove to a locality where he can obtain employment and provide for his family. Against these drawbacks the only inducements offered men to join the force are the previously-referred-to comforts of home and the chance of being stationed at one of those favourite places so frequently, but erroneously, selected as instances to depict life in the Coastguard. The removal of the disabilities which the men complain of would induce desirable candidates to join, and, undoubtedly, the force could, with advantage to the country, be largely increased. There are various duties in our ports and harbours performed by civil bodies which could be entrusted to the Coastguard with this benefit to the country, that in case of an emergency the greater part of the men so employed would be available for service afloat, and their place could temporarily be supplied from other sources.

A distinguished meritorious service pension of £20 per annum, having become vacant by the death of Serjt.-Major D. Simpson, has been conferred by the Secretary of State for India in Council on Staff-Serjt. Joseph Thompson, late of Warley Depôt, who was discharged on March 15, 1861, his services being no longer required, the Depôt at Warley being about to be broken up. After a service of over 25 years with pension of 2s. per diem, and medal for long service and good conduct, Serjt. Thompson is one of the few left of a once famous service.

The following additions are to be made to the Queen's Regulations, Page 398, Art. 1235:—Defects made good by Private Trade.—2*a*. Whenever it is proposed that the repair of ships shall be undertaken by the private trade, provision is to be made in the specification for all new copper and mixed metal being obtained from a dockyard, if practicable, where they can be provided more cheaply of the best quality, and of Admiralty pattern marked with the broad arrow. The same course is to be followed with such of the under-mentioned articles as it may be necessary to renew, *i.e.*, when those on board cannot be repaired economically, viz.:—Blocks, wood and iron, other than patent blocks; chain rigging; copper and naval brass sheathing with nails; copper and naval brass bolt-stave; dead-eyes; gun-metal cocks and valves; gun-metal companion hinges; locks, brass and iron; shivers for blocks, brass and lignum-vitæ; canvas. The supplies are to be made without charge to the contractors, the quantities required being previously estimated by the surveying officers. 2*b*. A list of the articles required to be supplied by the Admiralty to the contractors for carrying out the work is to be prepared (on Form D. 501) with a view to arrangements being made for the supply of the stores. The list is to give full particulars of the stores required as shown in the rate book for naval stores. 2*c*. This list is to be prepared in triplicate, and upon it the captain is to state which, if any, of the stores can be spared from the ship, and he is to send two copies of the list to the Commander-in-Chief or Senior Naval Officer. If abroad, the Commander-in-Chief or Senior Naval Officer on giving orders for the repairs, is to send the list to the depôt of naval stores for the necessary supplies to be made of the stores which cannot be spared from the ship, and he is to forward a copy of the list to the Admiralty with his report. 2*d*. If the ship is a Coastguard ship at home, the district captain is to forward two copies of the list with the tenders to the Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, and when orders are given for the repairs, the list is to be sent to the dockyard which is to supply the stores. If the ship is at home, and not a Coastguard ship, the captain is to forward the lists to the Commander-in-Chief for transmission to the Admiralty for the same purpose. 2*e*. It should be stipulated also in the specification that all old copper, metal, lead, and other valuable arisings from repairs shall remain the property of the Admiralty. All these arisings are to be carefully collected and taken account of by the ship's officers, and the captain or commanding officer will cause all such articles to be returned as early as practicable to the nearest dockyard, having previously forwarded a list of them for the information and guidance of the dockyard officers. 2*f*. When the repairs are executed under the superintendence of a resident or visiting dockyard overseer, he is to see that the arisings are carefully collected, and that a list of them is prepared. The list and articles are to be forwarded as soon as practicable to the dockyard."

Viscount Hood's second son, the Hon. Horace Hood, a youngster not yet thirteen years of age, has past first in a large field of candidates for naval cadetships—a fitting position for a descendant of that doughty seaman, Sir Samuel Hood, who a hundred years ago was returning home with Rodney victorious from their memorable action with the Compte de Grasse. Among other successful competitors for cadetships is the Hon. Edward Boyle, fifth son of the Earl of Shannon, who joins the service in which his uncle and grand-uncle died. Herbert George Brand, who is in the passed list, is son of the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and nephew of Capt. T. S. Brand, R.N., who commanded the Bittern at the bombardment of Alexandria. It is always pleasing to find the old naval families and names represented in the cadets' list, and his many friends will therefore note with pleasure that Vice-Admiral Luard, the popular President of the Royal Naval College, has given a son to the service. Rear-Admirals Soady and Sholto Douglas have now also sons to represent them in the Navy, and a Hickley is in the passed list.—*Whitehall Review*.

The French Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Krantz, has arrived in Suda Bay.

BIRTH.

Wilcox.—At Bedford, the wife of Major-General E. B. C. Wilcox late Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Anton—Brown.—On the 6th inst., at St. Paul's, Holdgate, York, by the Rev. T. J. Clarke, M.A. Rector, assisted by the Rev. A. G. Tweedie, M.A., Rector of All Saints, North Street, Alexander Henry Gibbs Anton, Captain, 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, eldest son of the late Colonel Anton, Governor of the Gambia, to Mary Louisa, only daughter of Henry Brown, Esq., York.

Harrison—Wilcocks.—On July 10, at St. James-the-Less, Plymouth, by the Rev. F. Gurney Vicar of the parish, assisted by the Rev. H. N. Purcell, Rector of Fowey, Garland W. L. Harrison, Fleet Surgeon, H.M.S. Cambridge, eldest son of the late G. F. B. Harrison, Surgeon, of Devonport, to Alice, eldest daughter of J. Carrall Wilcocks, of 4 Caeradden Terrace, Plymouth.

Landon.—Munro.—On the 7th inst., at St. Barnabas' Church, Kensington, by the Rev. George R. Thornton, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. H. H. Westmore, Harcourt Palmer Landon, of Romford, Essex, to Charlotte Elizabeth Bell, eldest daughter of William Munro, Esq., M.D., C.B., of 64 West Cromwell Road, W., Surgeon-General (Retired List).

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NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Trade are about to select Four or more Marine Engineers for Appointment in the Third Class of Engineer Surveyors attached to the Marine Department. Applicants, to be eligible for these Appointments, must have served an apprenticeship as an Engineer or Iron Shipbuilder, must be not less than 25, and not more than 45 years of age, and must have served at sea in charge of engines for at least five years. They must also, at the time of application, be entitled to, and at the time of appointment possess, First-class (Board of Trade) Certificates of Competency as Engineers.

The necessary "Form of application for appointment" will be forwarded, on a request being made by letter to the Assistant-Secretary of the Marine Department, Board of Trade, London.

The applicants selected for competition will have to be examined in Technical Subjects by the Board of Trade Officers, and the two successful candidates will then be appointed, subject to their passing a satisfactory Clerical Examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in :—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition (moderate proficiency).

The Salary of the Third-class Engineer Surveyors commences at £200 per annum, and increases (subject to the Board's approval) by £10 per annum to £300 per annum. Third-class Surveyors are eligible for promotion to the Second and First Classes, for which the rates of salary are £300 to £400, and £400 to £500, respectively.

All personal applications upon the subject of these appointments are expressly prohibited, and if, notwithstanding this prohibition, personal application is made, the fact will be noted against the name of the applicant.

Copies of all letters of recommendation, and copies of Testimonials and Certificates, should be attached to the "Form of Application."

The Board of Trade will not hold themselves responsible for the safety of any original papers sent with the form of application.

No application will be considered for the Appointments above mentioned, unless it is received at the Office of the Board of Trade on or before August 8, 1883. THOMAS GRAY, Assistant-Secretary.

Board of Trade, Marine Department,
July 12, 1883.

ADMIRALTY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
May 22, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill thirteen vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 13, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 9, for preliminary examination as their fitness for the Service.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

THE LATE ADMIRAL J. D. McCREA. —It is proposed to put a MEMORIAL WINDOW in the Dockyard Chapel, Portsmouth, to the late Rear-Admiral J. D. McCREA. Subscriptions are invited from friends of the Deceased who are willing to aid in the above object, and will be received by G. V. HEGAN, R.N., Flag-Lieutenant, Admiralty House, Portsmouth.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR WANTED, in September next, by an old-established Army Tutor, to PREPARE his Class of Lieutenants of Militia for their final competitive examination. To secure a first-rate man, recently successful with pupils, a good salary will be given, or perhaps a partnership might be arranged.—"TUTOR," care o May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly, London.

REQUIRED, for the NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE of CANADA, TWO CAVALRY DRILL INSTRUCTORS. Applicants must be under 35 years of age, and unmarried. Term of engagement, three years. Pay, 6s per diem, free kit, quarters, rations, fuel, and light.

Applications, accompanied by certificates as to character and proficiency, also medical certificate as to health, to be addressed to the COMPTROLLER, N.W. Mounted Police, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

A SICK-BERTH STEWARD (Pensioner) seeks employment as ATTENDANT to INVALID GENTLEMAN. Can dress and dispense; or to a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN. Excellent testimonials. Strongly recommended by a lady of title, where just left. Eighteen years' experience. Quite willing to travel. —"S. B. S.," 30 Ennismore Gardens, Hyde Park, London, S.W.

A LADY, of considerable experience in the Education and Management of Children, is DESIROUS of undertaking the ENTIRE CHARGE of YOUNG ORPHANS, or of CHILDREN whose Parents are abroad. Good references given and required. — Address, "M. N. H.," 1 Edith Grove, Fulham Road, London, S.W.

A LADY who has the Charge of the Little Daughters of an Indian Officer, is desirous of having TWO or THREE more YOUNG CHILDREN to bring up with them, in her country home, within a few miles of Brighton. She has a superior governess and nurse. References in India and England. Inclusive terms, with clothing, 100 guineas per annum.—Address, "L. E.," care of PAGE, 108 Fleet Street, E.C.

COMPANION PUPIL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN takes ONE BOY between the ages of 12 and 15, to educate with his own Son. Tutor, B.A., Cantab. Healthiest part of Kent. References to Medical men, officers, &c., who have had delicate boys under Advertiser's care. Terms moderate.—Address, Rev. SPENCER W. PHILLIPS, Wateringbury Vicarage, near Maidstone.

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ELEPHANT and CASTLE HORSE REPOSITORY, New Kent Road, London.— Sales by Auction of Horses, Carriages, and Harness, every Monday and Thursday, commencing at 1 o'clock. Stalls should be engaged two days before either sale day. Property sold on Monday paid for on following Thursday, and property sold on Thursday paid for on following Monday. Cheques forwarded to the country on written request. Sales and valuations in town or country.— GEORGE JAMES BRIGGS, Proprietor.

IMPORTANT SALE of MULES, by order of the Right Honourable the SECRETARY of STATE for WAR.—Mr. GEORGE JAMES BRIGGS has been favoured with instructions to sell by Auction without reserve at his ELEPHANT and CASTLE HORSE REPOSITORY, New Kent Road, London, on MONDAY NEXT, July 16, at about 1 o'clock, 27 very serviceable young mules, being the last consignment of those purchased in the Mediterranean expressly for the Egyptian Campaign. Mr. Briggs begs respectfully to inform the public that these mules are not what are termed "cast;" they have all passed a veterinary examination, and are certified to be sound, the very best being reserved for this, the last sale. On view Saturday, and until sale.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1883.

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The following stake is open to Hunters the property of, and ridden by, Officers of the Army or Navy on full or half pay :—

The Open Hunters' Flat Race of 5 sovs. each, 2 sovs. ft., with 50 sovs. added. 4 yrs. old, 11 st. 7 lbs.; 5 yrs., 12 st 3 lbs.; 6 yrs. and aged, 12 st. 7 lbs. Winners of a race value 40 sovs, 7 lbs. extra; 70 sovs., 14 lbs. extra; 100 sovs., 21 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. The second to receive 10 sovs. out of the stakes. About 2 miles on the flat.

The following stake is open to Hunters the property of, and ridden by, Officers of the Army or Navy on full or half pay, or Officers of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers :—

The Open Hunters' Selling Hurdle Race Plate of 50 sovs. to the winner, and 10 sovs. to the second. 4 yrs. old, 12 st; 5 yrs., 12 st. 10 lbs.; 6 yrs. and aged, 13 st. The winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovs. If entered to be sold for 75 sovs., allowed 7 lbs.; if for 50 sovs., allowed 14 lbs. Entrance 3 sovs. About 2 miles, over 8 hurdles.

The other Stakes are confined to the Aldershot Division.

Entries close to the Hon. Sec., Lieutenant-Colonel Toogood, Aldershot Lodge, Aldershot, on July 16.

The whole of the entrance-money must accompany the entry.

All entrances and forfeits go to the fund.

Colours to be declared at time of entry. Any owner neglecting to declare, or jockey riding in wrong colours, to be fined 1 sov.

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Mr. WOLFFRAM'S LIST of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES:—

DATE AND NAME.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Total No. of Marks.
JULY, 1882.			
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L.	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W.	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26	Sandhurst	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34	Sandhurst	5239
Knight, W. C.	35	Sandhurst	5232
Langdale, P.	45	Sandhurst	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50	Woolwich	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54	Sandhurst	5048
Benett, H. V.	60	Sandhurst	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63	Sandhurst	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64	Sandhurst	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65	Sandhurst	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74	Sandhurst	4818
DECEMBER, 1882.			
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickinson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5868
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston - Johnson, W. G.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Warrand, W. N. M.		Marine Infantry	4655
Burne, Knightley O.	1	Sandhurst	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

At the Preliminary Examination held in February, 1882, SIX out of SEVEN Candidates, and at the Preliminary Examination held in March, 18:2, ALL FOUR CANDIDATES, sent up from the Manor House, were successful.

H. WOLFFRAM, the Manor House, Lee, S.E.

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Mr. EDWARD M. BEWLAY, B.A., Univ. Coll., Lond.

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ROYAL NAVY.— COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for ASSISTANT-CLERKS,

June, 1883. The following gentlemen passed out of 40 Candidates:—

1. Mr. C. M. Luckham.* | 3. Mr. J. E. Jones.*
2. Mr. F. H. Graham. | 4. Mr. G. Graham.
5. Mr. A. N. Cleveland.

* Were Pupils of Messrs. VICKERY and BEWLAY, Hope House School, Southsea.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E.,

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RECENT SUCCESSES.

WOOLWICH:—Five out of seven sent up in 1882, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th.

SANDHURST:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Thirteen out of Eighteen this year.

MILITIA MILITARY:— Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed thirty-six under the present regulations. viz.:—March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th—the 4th passed his first trial after only 16 weeks' reading.

(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

At three out of the five examinations held, Major Lynch passed the First Candidate.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; March, 1883, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

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Colonel Coates's private pupil, Lieutenant Hill, Cheshire Regiment, passed Sixth at the March Examination.

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For particulars, apply to H. ZOBEL, Poulton House, Hampton.

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At the last Militia Competition, which took place on March 8, for which 31 Commissions in the Line have been awarded, the under-mentioned officers passed from this Establishment, out of 18 sent up:—

Lieutenant	E. G. Wynyard	8th
,,	H. J. Morphy	11th
,,	I. H. W. Southey	13th
,,	N. G. Woodyatt	15th
,,	J. H. Heycock	16th
,,	D. S. A. Cosby	22nd
,,	F. K. O. Peile	26th

This completes a total of 32 commissions secured by Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW at the last four Military Competitive Examinations, the total number sent up for these competitions being 76. The names of the successful pupils have already been published.

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The results obtained at the last SANDHURST EXAMINATIONS have added to the general score, which amounts altogether to SIXTY-ONE SUCCESSES, achieved by pupils during the past 18 months.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

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Mr. H. R. Pease passed 9th } at their first
Mr. A. Faulknor ,, 12th } attempt;

and Four others were in the first fifty, one being 33rd; the remaining two qualified, and were high up.

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JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,225.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

A RETROSPECT.

July 11, 1882.

My Dear Tom,—My evil genius so willed it, and executed it too, that I was grilling the remains of my poor liver in Aden when our extra-gallant fellows were about sunning themselves in the Desert this time last year. My brother Tom, son of your old friend, afflicted by the *kakodaimon* of the family, as first luff of H.M.S. Bouncer, was dodging Yellow Jack in the West Indies. Our hearts burnt within us with the petroleum of envy, when we learnt that our cousin Jack of the Diddlesex Highlanders and our cousin Joe of the Marines were actually about to be engaged against the enemy on the land and seas of Egypt. We did not know much of that enemy, but from all accounts he was very easy to beat. The Arab General-in-Chief had never seen a shot fired in his life. Those of his troops, officers or others, who had had that privilege in Abyssinia and in Turkey, were said not to have at all, or very much, enjoyed it. But they were well armed, and the Government at home were preparing a force which proved that they at all events thought the Egyptians were very formidable enemies indeed. There is a freemasonry, as you know, in the services, which lets us into official secrets, do what officials can to prevent it; and, soon after the failure of the negotiations for establishing a military dual control with France, and long before the bombardment, it oozed out that the Guards were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the East, and that a number of regiments had been warned for service. Indeed, the force which was put together in India and at home to fight Arabi Pasha's levies in Egypt, was in every respect more formidable than that which Abercrombie led to attack the veteran battalions of France in the same country. That was rather an astonishing fact, considering the manner in which the enemy were spoken and written of in England; but the wise fellows at our mess pointed out the danger of interference by some European Power, and the necessity of caution and foresight as to eventualities. Certainly it was a compliment to the Egyptians to prepare an expedition of a strength which exceeded that of their whole Regular Army. The bulk of these Egyptians had never seen service. It was comfort to be told, on the authority of the *Saturday Snarler* which knows all about everything, that they were undisciplined savages, who would run away at the first shot; for, if that were so, there was less chance of Jack and Joe appropriating all the glory due to the family, and of their probably receiving more than their share of family legacies. But it was plain that the Government did not think as the *Saturday Snarler* did. They employed all the corps which were warned, and more, and they made up battalions and drew on the Reserve freely as soon as they made up their minds to strike. Ships need no warning; they are always ready. Besides, the Egyptian enemy had no ships at all. Ismail Pasha's ironclads had been transferred to the Sultan, and the coast, though, except at three or four points, it was practically inaccessible to any attempt to land an army, under present conditions of warfare, was at our mercy. We were not at all inclined to repeat at Aboukir the landing on the beach, which was protected by batteries, afterwards made very formidable. The ports of Rosetta and Damietta are not open to transports, and Alexandria and Port Said were plainly the points to attack, if we desired to land an army. As to the fortifications of Alexandria, it might be said generally their age was past, and, indeed, it might be added that their age was the only thing which was great about them. I had been over them on my way to the East, and saw that the so-called forts were miserably weak, that the parapets were mostly of rubbish and mortar, that field-pieces could breach. The rifled guns in position were few and far between—most of them were *en barbette*. There was a great array, on their rubble walls, of smooth-bores, which did not count. There were, however, some ten or twelve heavy rifled guns, with carriages ready for mounting at Mex. There was not a rampart or parapet which could resist the lightest rifled gun at moderate ranges. One work alone—Pharos—possessed casemates of some substance, but the masonry was not fit to protect the guns. Even if the works had been strong, there were not gunners enough, and there were few or none who had ever been trained to actual shell-firing with large ordnance. They had immense stores of shell and powder, but they were in such wretchedly constructed magazines that the material constituted as great a danger to the defence as it did to the assailants. Nothing, as you know, takes the heart out of a garrison so thoroughly as the explosion of their own ammunition. Viewed as a serious menace to an ironclad fleet, the works of Alexandria were insignificant; but they were quite capable of destroying wooden ships. I believe, indeed, it would *not* be possible with wooden ships to encounter rifled guns, as we attacked works armed with smooth-bores at St. Jean d'Acre, as the French did at San Juan d'Ulloa, as the French and English did at Sebastopol, and as Farragut did at Mobile. But it did not seem likely, at first, that Great Britain would employ force against the Egyptians, for it was a principle on which our Government had formerly insisted that the right of revolution, if successfully asserted, must be recognised as sacred; and the Government at the head of which Arabi Pasha had been placed was apparently, to all intents and purposes, as complete and legitimate as that which was formed in Paris after the flight of Louis Philippe, or the Empire we acknowledged after the *coup d'état* of 1852, or the Republic which was proclaimed on September 4, 1870, after Sedan. The Khedive ruled as before, and with the new Ministry the work of Government went on as usual, and our good ally the Sultan was quite satisfied. But we were not content. The money-bags were in danger. So it was said. There was a dangerous ring about the words of this Arabi. He made speeches against the foreigner. The Fellah ventured to talk about Egypt for the Egyptians. If the new Ministry remained in office, the Suez Canal was in jeopardy; it stank in our nostrils that a military pronunciamiento should have been made without our consent, in such a country as Egypt. Diplomatic pressure to oust the Government and the "military adventurer," who was so in the same sense as Oliver Cromwell, Napoleon, Garibaldi, and many other adventurous gentlemen who used armed force to effect their purposes, was corroborated by the increase of ships in the harbour of Alexandria; and as they increased, so did the energy of diplomacy, till it became evident that nothing would satisfy the European Governments most interested in the question but the overthrow of the leaders of the national party, and as we then thought, the restoration of the *status quo ante*. I use the words "national party" to indicate those who supported Arabi and his friends, and who certainly included the great bulk of the Arab (Egyptian) population in Alexandria and the cities, and in Lower Egypt. The exasperation created among the natives in Alexandria, where the sight of our white ensign was very uncommon, was natural; and when the people were told by their leaders that the manifestation was intended to ruin their hopes, it is wonderful that they did not at an earlier period show their hostility to the Christian foreigner, whose purposes, after what the French had done in Tunis, could not be very doubtful. Could anything be more exasperating, and from a native point of view more unjustifiable, than the concentration of a foreign squadron in a friendly port, with the avowed purpose of supporting a demand for the overthrow of the popular Government? Put the case, if you like, in any country but Egypt, and remember that Egyptians are men, in their resentments and perception of affront and injury. Between the natives and the European mob of the city, there were long-standing feuds; and we may be sure that the latter, who felt keenly the danger to which the national movement exposed their privileges, did not abstain from making the most of the irritation produced by the sight of the ships, and accentuated the purposes for which they said the men-of-war were sent in unmistakeable Arabic. There was brought about, in a very short time, a situation of a very critical character, for the guidance or settlement of which no means whatever were provided. It is useless to inquire now whether the original version of the beginning of the massacre of June 11 given by Lord Alcester was correct or not, or whether there were deliberate preparations made by the Egyptians for the savage outburst, but it is agreed on all sides that the soldiery, once on the spot, put an end to the horrible scene with vigour and effect. It is averred, indeed, by some ingenious casuists, that the whole of the hideous butchery was arranged by the chiefs of the Military Party, to show that but for the troops, the city was at the mercy of the mob, and that Arabi and his friends desired to let the world see that they were masters. I confess it would need very strong proofs to convince me that the astute men who were at Arabi's side would have recommended such a desperate stratagem. They were aware, if he was not, of the power of the Fleet. They never could have supposed that the Admirals would have permitted any attack on Europeans to be made by a mob armed with bludgeons, without an attempt to protect their countrymen by landing a force from the ships. Could men like Toulba or Mustafa Fehmy have believed that France and England would have desisted from their demands, because the Egyptian soldiery had checked a riot? The notion is preposterous. As to the charge that the Khedive himself was the author of the massacre, and that Omar Lutfi was his agent and accomplice, I can only say that if it be proved, I will trust the evidence of my senses no more. The history of June 11 has yet to be told to the world. It is very much to be regretted that there has been no strict and close legal investigation into the facts. In the interests of truth, and for the sake of justice, criminals ought to be punished; and surely if there be truth in the allegations made against them, there were far greater criminals than the miserable wretches who were hanged day after day for their deeds. The Fleets sent to protect the European population not only failed in doing so, but exhibited such utter helplessness, that it was solely owing to Egyptian authority and soldiery any Europeans were saved. The Fleets were equally impotent to punish. The *timides avis* which prevailed in the navies were received with tingling ears, perhaps, but they were acted upon, while our diplomatists were hurling paper thunderbolts at the military leaders, whom they were to bring to reason by ships which could not land even a burying party for the victims.

As the language of the Powers and the additions to the men-of-war in the harbour left no doubt that it was meant to use force to overturn the Government *de facto*, it was natural that those who expected attack should busy themselves in the work of defence. The Egyptians set about brushing up and strengthening their old batteries and mounting guns with considerable energy. If any one will take a look at the map, he will see that the greater part of these works did not menace the harbour at all. Fort Pharos and Fort Adda are at the other side of the Ras-el-Tin promontory, and could not touch ships in the port, nor command the entrance, and these were the most formidable works. They were constructed to prevent a landing on the east side of the new town, towards Ramleh. The Lighthouse batteries, which faced the port, were by no means formidable, and the heaviest pieces pointed seawards. Along the curve of the shore towards Mex and Marabout, there were earthworks, but the guns were obsolete smooth-bores or mortars, with a few columbiads and rifled cannon; but at Mex considerable additions were made to the old defences, for the reason that the channel passes close to the shore, and that a force could be landed to turn the fortifications of Alexandria, and get round by the lake on the line of railway to Cairo. But so little was done, that of the heavy rifled guns which I saw on the ground a year before, seven or eight were found by us still on their sides when Mex was evacuated. The armament of Marabout was not of a very serious character, and evidently the sole thought dominating the plan of the Egyptian Engineers was resistance to a descent and invasion. There is not the shadow of a reason for supposing they would have dared to open fire on the ships, or that they could have put the ironclads in jeopardy. The word was defence, not defiance, and from the beginning to the end of the operations the Egyptians never fired a shot till we had set the example. Our cruisers ran in and out of Aboukir without a shell from the heavy guns above, they passed in and out of Alexandria, even after the ultimatum, unmolested, and the white flag, the use of which so irritated Mr. Gladstone, was never hauled down in any of their forts, even in the midst of the bombardment.

But preparations for an expedition were completed, and the situation had been thoroughly examined, and the plan of campaign sketched out, before the massacre of June 11,—aye, long before it! It was time to have a policy. Sir B. Seymour became becomingly uneasy about her Majesty's ships. There were those Egyptians mounting guns! There they were at work digging rifle-pits, to sink the ironclads with musketry! Eagle-eyed lieutenants and commanders screwed their glasses to their eyes, and saw batteries growing like Jonah's gourd on all sides. Telegrams flew to London, to organs which ground away their old tunes about the audacity of the Fellahs and the pusillanimity of the British Government. The public were alarmed; questions were asked in Parliament. The most gallant officers in the Fleet burst into perspiration as they repaired on board the flagship with more discoveries, and the Admiral became more distracted than ever about the Queen's Fleet, which Arabi might send to the bottom like so many cockboats, "if this sort of thing was to go on." Then some 'cute fellow reported that the Egyptians were sinking stones to block up the exit of the harbour, and there were horrid rumours of torpedo attacks and boats and gun-cotton preparations and dynamite devices! At last the fiat went forth—all was ready, and Sir Beauchamp sent off his famous last word. "But it's all wrong," quoth the Egyptian. "Come and see! We haven't mounted a gun since we promised to stop! We are quite ready to let you judge, but as soldiers, such soldiers as we are, and as Ministers of a State such as it is, we cannot consent at your bidding to disarm our fortresses, and hand them over to your keeping." Whereupon, to use the words of St. Arnaud, "the cannon of her Majesty spoke," and, as Sir F. Leighton told us at the Royal Academy dinner, "the walls of Alexandria crumbled into white powder." It was a very cautious, skilful, well-arranged attack, commenced at long range, and gradually pushed nearer, till all was silent. As far as I can learn, the most astonishing thing connected with it, in most people's minds, was the way in which the Egyptian gunners stood by their pieces, against fearful odds, on works which not only did not protect, but endangered them, so that they would have been safer if they had been standing in an open field. It is an idea which has been supported by authoritative statements, which I need not specify, that the city did not suffer by the bombardment, as the fire was directed at the works; but a glance at any plan will show it would not be possible to fire at long ranges, especially on Pharos, Adda, the Lighthouse, Ras-el-Tin, &c., without injuring the houses of the town behind, unless shells could be made to obey orders, and stop when they did not hit what they were fired at, or to drop as soon as they had gone through a rubble wall! The conflagration which followed when the Egyptian troops set fire to the houses on the road to the Ramleh and Rosetta gates, and the rabble spread the flames, covered over most of the damage done by our fire; but the Harem and a pile of buildings belonging to the Ras-el-Tin residence were certainly fired by the shells,—the Palace was struck, the ceilings of the State apartments destroyed, a part of Ismail Pasha's School was ruined; and had our shells only burst generally, there must have been much greater damage, for they were found unexploded in the houses and in gardens (two in the German Hospital), and in streets all over the city, and they lay in *dozens* out in the sand between Alexandria and Mex. It is only foolish to say it did not occur, or to suggest that any skill could have prevented the result, no matter what care was taken in the aiming of guns at sea. Sir B. Seymour's coolness and courage under fire are as remarkable, perhaps, as those of any officer in the Fleet, and his captains and crews displayed all the qualities which would have been needed in a naval combat with the most formidable of enemies; but it is ridiculous to treat the bombardment of Alexandria as a great military, though it assuredly was a very great political, operation.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, accompanied by the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General to the Forces, and Colonel R. Bateson, A.D.C., visited Aldershot on Monday morning last, and inspected the Infantry Brigades on the Queen's Parade, North Camp, in marching order, every available man being in the ranks. The morning was fine. The number on parade was 6,100 of all ranks, including the Kerry and Roscommon Militia and the 24th Middlesex (Post-Office) Rifle Volunteers. The Division marched past twice. His Royal Highness seemed much pleased with the marching of the Second Brigade, particularly the 84th Regiment, a magnificent battalion, about 800 strong. Some brigade movements of the simplest kind followed, the troops returning to quarters about mid-day, having been under arms about three hours. The Commander-in-Chief and Staff returned to town by an early afternoon train. It cannot be said that the troops have been unnecessarily worked or fatigued at sham-fights during the present season. Recently reveille has sounded as early as 3 a.m., to allow of operations being carried on during the cool of the morning. This is necessary, now-a-days; there are so many striplings in the ranks unable to stand the fatigue of a field-day under an English summer sun. There are men in the ranks of many of the regiments here to whom a field-day during the hottest weather experienced this season would be but child's play; but boys cannot do the work, and are knocked up and fit for the ambulance after a little exertion. The Infantry Sub-Committee on Dress assembled on Tuesday at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster-General, for further deliberation. This sub-committee is now composed as follows:—Colonel Stevenson, C.B., 87th; Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, 26th; and Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, R.E. Under instructions received from the Head-quarters of the Army, one more examination for troop and company musketry certificates will be held, on September 17 next, under the syllabus dated Horse Guards, War Office, May 9, 1883. A special report will be made on every officer who, after this final examination, has not qualified to conduct the musketry training of his troop or company. The 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards arrived at Pirbright Camp from London on Tuesday, for its annual course of musketry. Since the lamentable occurrence at Frimley, no man of the troops at Pirbright is allowed to go more than a mile beyond the Camp. The three corporals of the Coldstreams who were arrested for causing the death or the unfortunate man William Brown, have now been committed for trial on the capital charge. The following officers have completed their four months' course of garrison instruction at Aldershot, and have been ordered to rejoin their respective regiments:—Major Cotton, 99th; Captains Hogarth, 2nd Battalion, 25th; Dickenson, 1st Battalion, 60th Rifles; Spurgin, 21st; Maclear, 2nd Battalion, 3rd; Garfit, 67th; Lieutenants McCalmont, 1st Battalion, 6th; Davis, 96th; Lynch and Bray, 66th. Field operations of a very instructive nature have been carried out in the vicinity of the Camp, on Thursday and Friday, in which all arms and branches of the service have been engaged. The 4th Royal Munster Fusiliers, 543 of all ranks, proceeded by special train at 10 a.m. on Wednesday to Portsmouth Dockyard, to embark in the Himalaya for conveyance to Queenstown, for further proceeding to Tralee, on completion of training. The remainder of the 2nd Dragoon Guards will arrive at Aldershot as follows:—One squadron on the 20th, one squadron (from Liverpool) on the 21st, one squadron and head-quarters on the 23rd, one squadron on the 24th, and a detachment with remounts on the 26th. The 24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers have been doing good work here during the week. They have been exercised in conjunction with the Field Telegraph Troop, Royal Engineers, and seem to have little idle time on their hands. This corps supplied a post-office contingent for service during the late campaign, not a few of the men wearing the Egyptian medals. Two field companies for active service could be furnished by this Post-office corps, should their services be required. The Rev. T. Ryan, Roman Catholic chaplain to the Forces, is struck off the strength of the Division. The Rev. J. H. S. Escott, Church of England chaplain, and the Rev. T. O'Reilly, Roman Catholic chaplain, have arrived here for duty. Lieutenant C. E. Callwell has been ordered from Woolwich to Aldershot.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The announcement made this week in the House of Commons by Mr. Childers regarding the arrangements entered into by the Government with M. de Lesseps for the construction of a second Canal through the Isthmus of Suez, has been received with consternation by the whole English Mercantile community. At a meeting of merchants and shipowners held in the City of London on Thursday, the following resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting has heard with extreme regret that the British Government has promised to use its influence in Egypt to obtain a concession for a second canal in favour of M. de Lesseps' company, in lieu of taking the steps which it was asked to take to secure such a concession for the construction of an independent British Canal. That this grave decision is further aggravated by the proposed extension of the period during which the monopoly of the present company is to run; the high rates of dividend on which the reduction of charges is to be made contingent; the fact that no increase is to be made in the number of British directors, and that the company declares to have a domicile in England. This meeting further expresses its extreme surprise that the Government should propose to place eight millions sterling at the disposal of the board of a foreign company, and that so far from solving the difficulties resulting from a foreign company holding such a position on the route to India, the proposed arrangement intensifies and prolongs them, and can hardly fail to produce grave complications in the future. The meeting, therefore, expresses its earnest hope that the House of Commons will reject the proposal."

Lieut. Prince Louis of Battenburg, who is betrothed to the Princess Victoria of Hesse, is to be appointed in August to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The latter being dismantled, and the Queen being about to proceed to Osborne, the Enchantress, Admiralty yacht, is to proceed to Cowes, for her Majesty's disposal.

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

Affairs in Madagascar are beginning to assume a most serious aspect. On Wednesday last Sir Stafford Northcote questioned the Government regarding a serious occurrence which has taken place in Madagascar, when the Prime Minister made the following unexpected and startling statement:—"The House is aware, from the statements of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that on June 14 a state of siege was proclaimed at Tamatave. The British Consul was, unhappily, at the time very ill, and the information received is to the effect that his illness was seriously aggravated by the political crisis. His secretary was arrested in his presence. In these circumstances he received an order from the French Admiral to quit the place within twenty-four hours, and seven hours before the expiration of that time he died. The French Admiral invited the British to attend the funeral, and the British officers and men of the Dryad attended in some numbers. The French Admiral stopped communication between the British man-of-war and the shore. The captain was allowed only verbally to protest against the proceedings, and the flags of all foreign Consuls have been pulled down. There is a portion of the telegram affecting another person, in addition to the secretary of the Consul. One British subject, a Missionary of the London Missionary Society, was arrested on the 16th, and remains in prison. The charge against him is not made public, but it is surmised to be for correspondence with the enemy, as the French phrase would be in the circumstances. The answer that has been received is that the law must take its course. In announcing these grave and painful occurrences, I have only to say that we wait for further information as to the facts, and for those communications from the Government of France required in such a case which we have intimated we expect, and which it would be our duty to make under similar circumstances."

The French Government assert that, up to the present, they have received no information with respect to the occurrences at Tamatave narrated in the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Consul Pakenham, whose death was referred to by Mr. Gladstone, had been for 21 years British Consul at Tamatave. Only two or three weeks have elapsed since he was gazetted Consul-General at Odessa, and it is, therefore, impossible (says the *Daily News*) that he could have heard of his promotion at the time of his death. "It is the intention of the Government to appoint a Consul-General to reside at Tamatave, but the new office has not yet been filled up. It is understood that Mr. Pickersgill, who is well acquainted with Madagascar, will be appointed her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Antananarivo." A correspondent, recently returned from Tamatave in the Seagull, informs us that Mr. Pakenham's secretary, who has been imprisoned by the French, is named Adrianisa, and is a brother of one of the secretaries to the Malagasy Embassy which lately visited this country. Mr. Pakenham is stated by the same correspondent to have resided for a number of years in Madagascar, and to have been possessed of considerable property there. He had married in the island, and had in a great measure become a native in his habits and thoughts. Mr. Shaw, the missionary, is described as a pleasant, genial companion, and is much respected. Our correspondent does not think he was at all likely to mix himself up with the disputes with the French, although the Malagasies have great confidence in their missionaries, and look to them on all occasions for advice.

A painful impression was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone's statement with reference to Madagascar. Members recognise with regret the tendency of recent incidents to strain the relations between England and France, but it is not generally believed that the affair will result in any serious rupture between the two countries. Up to the time of our going to press, no reply, beyond a formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the English despatch, had been received from the French Government to Lord Granville's demand for explanations, but it is believed that diplomatic correspondence will eventually lead to an expression of regret on the part of France, and the withdrawal of the French Naval Commander at Tamatave. It is probable, however, that before this conclusion is arrived at, some time may be occupied in correspondence as to the facts in the event of the French Government disputing the British statement of the circumstances complained of. Beyond the information communicated to the House, the London Missionary Society knows nothing of the arrest and imprisonment by the French of Mr. Shaw, the Society's representative at Tamatave. The Society has received no letters or despatches from Madagascar since the bombardment of Tamatave, and is anxiously awaiting the arrival of the next mails. Mr. Shaw has been in Madagascar about two years, and his wife is now on her way thither.

On Wednesday, July 11, the anniversary of the bombardment of Alexandria, Capt. Charles Hotham, R.N., entertained at dinner, at 20 Warwick Square, Admiral Lord Alcester, G.C.B., and several of the officers who served on board the Alexandra in Egypt, including Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, R.N., Col. Lord William Seymour, Coldstream Guards, Capt. the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, R.N., Capt. Thomas, R.N., Lieut.-Col. Holmes, R.M.L.I., Staff Capt. Hosken, R.N., Capt. Blaxland, R.N., Capt. Morrison, R.N., Lieut. J. de Vœux Hamilton, R.N., Lieut. Raith, R.M.A., Lieut. Parish, R.M.L.I., and Paymaster J. S. Moore, Royal Yacht.

LETTS'S POPULAR ATLAS is just now complete. The *Saturday Review*, May 12, 1883, says:—"We can honestly add that the unmounted edition (£2 2s) of Messrs. Letts's Atlas is beyond all question the cheapest full compendium of geographical information to be obtained, and the mounted form (£5) one of the most handsome." —Detailed Prospectus of LETTS, Limited, London Bridge, E.C.

COLONIAL NAVAL FORCES.

While the debate in the Upper House on Colonial Naval Forces was productive of no declaration on the part of the Government, yet it was the means of evoking opinions from noble lords, both in and not belonging thereto, which were not only substantial, but will be of great advantage in future consideration of this important subject. Viscount Sidmouth moved for correspondence on this question, and pointed out the immense and increasing value of the commerce with the Australian Colonies. That it was only protected by a small and insufficient squadron, and in case of war the harbours and shipping would be imperilled. If the Colonies procured vessels for their own defence, there would be no lack of officers, now on half-pay, to man them, which the Colonies would gladly avail themselves of. The Earl of Derby remarked that Australia was not likely to be attacked, as the wealth lay inland; the different seaports were in a good state of defence; and they were providing themselves with torpedo-boats and gun-vessels. Possibly his lordship is unaware of the large quantities of the "circulating medium" kept in hand by the different banks at each capital, presenting as it does a large amount of "portable booty" to an enemy, in addition to which they, being the principal depôts for goods, are well stored with immensely valuable stocks. Earl Carnarvon spoke in glowing terms of the value and importance of these Colonies, and the necessity for their proper protection, the commerce being enormous, and almost entirely British. He suggested that the Colonies should contribute towards the maintenance of the Queen's ships employed in Australia, and they should be under the absolute command, and at the entire disposal, of an Admiral. He would deplore the wasting of this opportunity which now offered of a solution of the question. If the position were thoroughly understood, there would be no practical difficulty in agreeing upon a principle of joint action. Lord Norton reminded the House that shortly before the close of the Crimean War, a Russian squadron from Western America was advancing towards the then defenceless Colonies of Australia. The Earl of Camperdown pointed out that it should be remembered that Australian commerce was protected not only by the men-of-war on the Australian Station, but also by the ships composing the squadrons stationed in the China Seas, the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and on other stations through which pass those ocean highways traversed by all merchant ships, and from this fact he concluded that Australian commerce was not so unprotected as it would appear to be, if only the small Australian Squadron were considered its protector. The Earl of Northbrook endorsed what the Earl of Derby stated about the defences of the principal Australian ports, and he did not think there was any fear of an Alabama entering them. The Government were always anxious to render them any assistance in their defences, and had lately presented them with a ship. The popularity of the Royal Navy in Australia was undoubted, and the relations between the Admiralty and those Colonies could not be on a better footing, while her Majesty's ships were most cordially received at every place. It was not desirable to localise Naval forces there, and that consideration would militate against the suggestion that the Australian Colonies should contribute towards the Navy in a monetary form. The whole question was most interesting, and would tax the energies of any Minister who suddenly found himself responsible for the safety of the Colonies. It appears to have been forgotten, however, by all speakers during the debate that naval officers have before now been lent to the colonies, as in the case of the Nelson and Cerberus, belonging to Victoria, and for the training-ship in Sydney. But this is not enough. In the event of England being forced into a war with France, the latter power would be able, from her base of operations in New Caledonia, to inflict incalculable injury on all our colonies in Australasia, and that before we could have time to reinforce our squadron at the Antipodes. What the colonies require are ships, guns, and men to man and fight them, as well as officers to command. This was most conclusively proved by Viscount Sidmouth. Whatever may be the views of the present Government, it is clear that the Australian Colonies are adopting measures for their own defence, and the protection of external interests. The suggestions of Earl Carnarvon that the Colonies should contribute towards the maintenance of the squadron in Australian waters, appears to be the best solution of the question. With the present intention of reducing squadrons, it cannot be expected that additional vessels will be sent to Australia at Imperial cost; therefore, if the Colonies are willing to share the expense, our dignity would not suffer by allowing them to do so. Offers of assistance tendered by the Government should be made in a definite form. Officers sent out to supervise defences both by sea and land should carry Imperial authority, and be of rank sufficient to enhance position and the importance of their duties, and be instructed that Imperial as well as Colonial interests are involved. Those hitherto sent to aid the Australian Colonies have generally been on the Retired List, and not of the scientific branches. In future, those detailed for the special duties of defence should be taken from the Active List of Naval officers who have qualified in the higher branches of torpedo and gunnery, and their being sent on such service should in no way operate against promotion. Retired officers should be appointed permanently for carrying out the works and officering the various forces. Colonial defence, especially that of Australia, is a question which will eventually demand the attention of this nation in its great commercial interests, and the measures to be adopted will, we believe, be those suggested by the Earl of Carnarvon.

"Time Tries all Things."—Of the numerous preparations announced for promoting the growth of the hair few survive, even in name beyond a limited period, whilst Rowland's Macassar Oil, with an unparalleled reputation of more than 80 years, is still considered by the public to be the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair ever yet produced. They who prefer it can now have the oil of a golden colour, without any way losing its beneficial effects. Sold everywhere. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s.

Reviews.

The *Nineteenth Century* for July is rendered exceptionally attractive by a contribution of Sir Lintorn Simmons, on the subject of the critical condition of our Army. All that Sir Lintorn appears to aim at in his paper is to point out forcibly and emphatically the critical condition of the British Army, to sketch the temporary remedies which have been already tried, and to invite, from all willing to give them, suggestions as to how these temporary remedies may be substituted by one sufficiently comprehensive to make men contented in and with the service, and thus stop the waste which is ruining the Army. Unfortunately, there are a large number of people who are prepared to contend that it is useless to add to the expenditure that has already been incurred, until a supreme moment arrives when disturbances occur, and a military force has to be prepared for active service, when a lavish expenditure is suddenly called for, and our whole system becomes deranged. The expedition is, as a matter of course, sent out, as was in the case of the Zulu and Egyptian wars; but what is left at home? "Battalions resembling skeletons, and totally inadequate for the purpose of training either officers or men, and utterly unfit to receive and assimilate the Reserve men which might be sent to complete them. Batteries of artillery in a most lamentable state, broken up and reduced both in men and horses, so that many of them could have scarcely put a single gun on the field." Such was the state of things after the Egyptian Expedition was sent forth. Scarcely less lamentable is its condition at the present moment, when the troops are for the most part withdrawn from Egypt. Very many people who talk glibly of the splendid Army which England can boast of will perhaps be startled to hear that the Army at home is, at the present moment, more than 8,000 men below its appointed strength, and is daily dwindling away, so that at the end of the present year, unless some extraordinary measures are taken to recruit it, there will be a deficiency of between 15,000 and 20,000, which deficiency will probably become increased by a few more thousands at the end of the following year. These, which might be supplemented by many more, are dismal revelations, and Sir Lintorn Simmons has performed a stern and unpleasant duty in stating so forcibly the condition of the British Army. In one portion of the article in the *Nineteenth Century*, Sir Lintorn Simmons observes that, although Lord Wolseley has spoken in the highest terms of boy soldiers, he has not backed his opinions by his actions, having carefully excluded immature youths from the force he commanded in the field. It is no secret that the march from the field of battle to Zagazig was the most severe test to which the power of endurance of any part of the infantry in Egypt was put—that it was a march which redounds to the credit of the Army, and that it was performed by the infantry of the Indian Contingent, of which the Seaforth Highlanders and a battery of European artillery formed a very important part, all old soldiers who had accompanied Sir F. Roberts on the march from Cabul to Candahar. Having noticed in detail some of the temporary expedients which are to be in force till further orders, Sir Lintorn proceeds to consider what the country requires for its military service, and states that the conclusions he has arrived at from the foregoing considerations are that the outflow of men from the Army must be stopped without delay, and that if nothing be done in this direction it may become impossible to recover lost ground and to keep up our Army by voluntary enlistment. It is but right to say that the statements contained in the above article are questioned on the grounds of inaccuracy; the home army is not 8,000 short, but only 5,000, that it is not dwindling away, and that about 800 are recruited weekly.

The Handbook Dictionary. By George Chambers, F.R.A.S. (John Murray.)—This little work, which is brought out in the best style and convenient form, is a practical and conversational dictionary of the English, French, and German languages, in parallel columns. It is one of these books to which is really applicable the hackneyed words, "no person ought to be without it." The traveller and student will very often mutter some words of thanks when extricating themselves from the colloquial difficulties they may encounter by a reference to Mr. Chambers's dictionary, which they are sure to find in the breast-pocket of their touring coat.

Murray's Handbooks for Travellers.—Some very important handbooks are included in the list now published by John Murray. First comes "The Handbook Dictionary," a conversational dictionary of English and foreign languages; then, "The Handbook of Travel Talk," which contains dialogues as well as questions and vocabularies in German, French, Italian, and English. In the English list will be found some very important works, such as "London as it is" (with maps), "Environs of London" (in two parts), England and Wales, Eastern Counties, Kent, Sussex; Surrey, Hants, and Isle of Wight; Berks, Bucks, and Oxon; Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset; Devon, Cornwall, and many others, too numerous to dwell upon. The Foreign list also contains several handbooks of great interest; amongst them we may point out Algeria and Tunis, Spain, Portugal, the Mediterranean (with maps), Rome and its Environs, Egypt, Greece, Turkey in Asia, Russia (with maps), Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Punjab, the Holy Land (with maps). Although very many people cannot hope even to see a tithe of the places described in Murray's Handbooks, no little pleasure will be derived by them from a perusal of those which treat of the countries they may wish to become most familiar with. It would be difficult to estimate too highly the handbook of the Holy Land, and the maps which accompany it.

"Please send another 14lb. barrel of LENTILLA, an excellent FOOD TONIC of which I cannot speak too highly. I fully endorse all said in its favour.—Yours truly, H. H. Brooks, Tinwell Grange, near Stamford." Cures indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c. Tins, 1lb., 1s 6d; ½lb., 10d. Barrels, 28lb., 30s; 14lb., 16s. Of all chemists. Proprietor, H. J Deacon, Beckenham, Kent.

Amusements.

At the Royal Italian Opera, "La Gioconda" was repeated on Monday; on Tuesday was revived Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," with Madame Albani as the heroine; on Thursday was repeated "Dinorah," with Madame Adelina Patti. "Le Prophète," for the last time this season, was associated with Madame Scalchi on Friday. A Saturday morning performance of "La Sonnambula" is supported by Madame Albani, Signor De Reszke, and Signor Ravelli; and this (Saturday) evening there will be the welcome repetition of "La Gazza Ladra," with Madame Adelina Patti as Ninetta.

At the Lyceum, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, "Hamlet" has varied the programme, Mr. Henry Irving as Hamlet, being supported by the Ophelia of Miss Ellen Terry.

The Gaiety has been filled, as usual, through the attraction of Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who has appeared in "Fédora." The tragical pantomimical eccentricity of "Pierrot Assassin," and the three-act comedy of "Valerie," produced at the Théâtre Français more than half a century ago, have been also announced to be included in the week's programme.

The season will terminate at the St. James's Theatre on July 20, and the house will remain closed until Sept. 17, when the performances will be resumed with "Impulse." The earliest novelty of the ensuing campaign will be a new comedy entitled "Esmeralda."

Miss Lilian Russell, from America, is announced to make her first appearance on Monday next at the Gaiety, in Messrs. Solomon and Stephen's new comic opera of "Virginia and Paul."

The elaborate entertainment and costume ball given by the Savage Club, under Royal patronage, for the purpose of founding a club scholarship in the Royal College of Music, took place on Wednesday evening at the Royal Albert Hall, when a number of well-known public favourites, members of the Savage Club, prominently distinguished themselves.

The "National Panorama," opened about a year ago in York Street, Westminster, has now announced a second season with a well-painted view of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, reproduced on a large scale from sketches made on the spot by French artists who accompanied the Egyptian Expedition. The Prince of Wales and several members of the Royal Family have visited the panorama and recorded their approval of it.

There is no lady amateur on the stage better known, perhaps, or more respected than Miss Zoe Clifford. Her many friends will regret to learn that this talented lady is now lying seriously ill. The Romany Amateur Dramatic Club gave a performance at St. George's Hall, on Thursday evening, for her benefit, when the proceeds reached £120. Lieut.-Col. Alt and the officers of the Central London Rangers lent their string band for the occasion. The programme included "Our Bitterest Foe," played with marked ability throughout by Mr. Trollope and Miss Woodzell, and "Woodcock's Little Game," in which Mr. Allen particularly distinguished himself as Woodcock. Acting such as that of the Romany Club is rarely seen on the amateur stage. The performance was very even and satisfactory.

The following is the latest return of Surg.-Gen. J. Irvine, principal medical officer to the army of occupation, of the health of the British troops in Egypt. Of a total strength of 440 cavalry at Cairo, 26, or 6 per cent., were on the sick list; of the Royal Engineers, out of 184 only nine, or about 4 per cent., were under medical treatment. The total troops at Cairo were 5,150, of whom 412, or 8 per cent., were ill. At Alexandria, 1,578 troops are quartered; out of these 134, or 8·5 per cent., are on the sick list; while at Port Said, where there are 95 men, only five are sick. Of the total number in Egypt, 6,820, 550 are under treatment. The Gordon Highlanders still suffer severely; 12·2 per cent. of the regiment being on the sick list, while the 42nd Royal Highlanders have only 9 per cent., King's Royal Rifle Corps 7 per cent., Cameron Highlanders 6 per cent., and sundry corps (Commissariat and Transport, &c.), 5 per cent. The prevalent diseases are dysentery and ophthalmia, many of the cases being slight.

The statement that, consequent on the prevalence of cholera in Egypt, the Indian troopships would, during the approaching season, not pass through the Suez Canal, is unauthorised. No change has so far been made in the outgoing arrangements, and it had been decided that several relieved regiments should return *viâ* the Cape before cholera was reported at Damietta. The following are the dates fixed for the sailing of the Indian troopships from Portsmouth during the ensuing season:—The Malabar, on Sept. 4; the Euphrates, Sept. 8; the Jumna, Sept. 12; and the Serapis, Sept. 16.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"Spectacles can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience."—We have the highest medical authorities confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but the spectacles you have adapted suit admirably. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising." The Rev. Professor W. A. Hales, M.A. Cantab., 2 Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park, writes:—"The spectacles are perfect, and a most decided boon. I had occasion on Monday to write to Lord ——, and took the opportunity to mention your name and the wonderful power of your spectacles." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age (82). I can now read the smallest type, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." Testimonials from Earl and Countess Lindsay; F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Mill Hill, Hendon; C. J. Alford, Esq., Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry Road, Westminster, &c. Mr. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 OLD BOND STREET, W. (late 3 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square), personally adapts his Improved Spectacles daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10 to 5. Special arrangements are made for invalids and others unable to wait on Mr. Laurance. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branch, 6 Poultry, Cheapside.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 10, 1883.

20th Hussars—Capt. J. T. Browne to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. W. A. FitzGeorge, retired on half-pay; Lieut. S. H. J. Stewart to be Capt., in succession to Major J. T. Browne, Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (both dated June 20).

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. G. H. Gordon to be Col., vice Sir C. B. P. N. H. Nugent, K.C.B., removed to the Unemployed Full-pay List (July 1); and W. B. Gosset, half-pay, is placed upon retired pay with an annuity; Major A. C. Hamilton to be Lieut.-Col., vice A. Parnell, retired (June 30); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. A. le Mesurier, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. G. H. Gordon; Major C. R. T. Davidson to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. R. Grant, placed on half-pay (both dated July 1); Majors W. Shepherd (late Bengal) has been placed on half-pay (June 23); H. C. Reynolds retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. P. Beaton, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces of the 1st Class, retires on retired pay.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Gen. J. A. Fuller, C.I.E., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, has retired on a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Gen. (June 1).

Qrmr. J. Cotton, the Gordon Highlanders, to have the hon. rank of Capt., in recognition of his services during the recent campaign in Egypt.

INDIA OFFICE, July 10, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. A. Gillespie, of the Bombay S.C. (July 5); Majors C. J. Farquharson, of the Half-pay List, Bengal S.C. (May 3); T. Price, of the Madras S.C. (April 16); W. G. Sharp, of the Madras S.C. (May 24); W. R. Trevelyan, of the Bombay S.C. (May 20); and Surg.-Major J. J. Durant, of the Bengal Army (July 1).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-General:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. A. Gillespie, of the Bombay S.C. (July 5).

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors C. J. Farquharson, of the Half-pay List, Bengal S.C. (May 3); T. Price, of the Madras S.C. (April 16); W. G. Sharp, of the Madras S.C. (May 24); W. R. Trevelyan, of the Bombay S.C. (May 20).

To be Surgeon-General:—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. A. C. C. de Renzy, C.B., of the Bengal Army (Dec. 9, 1882).

To be Deputy-Surgeon-General:—Brig.-Surg. J. Picthall, M.D., of the Bengal Army (Dec. 1, 1882).

To be Brigade-Surgeons:—Surgs.-Major G. W. Jameson, of the Bengal Army (April 4, 1882); L. F. Dickson, M.D., of the Bengal Army (Nov. 27, 1882); and J. Bilderbeck, of the Madras Army (May 17).

Lieut.-Col. J. M. Williams, of the Madras Army, who was permitted to retire from the service on Dec. 31, 1879, and received the hon. rank of Col. thereon (*London Gazette*, March 19, 1880), having since been promoted to the Brevet rank of Col. from Oct. 27, 1879, is granted the hon. rank of Major-Gen., with effect from Dec. 31, 1879.

The retirement and promotion in hon. rank of Col. C. J. Godby and Lieut.-Col. G. N. Money, C.B., of the Bengal S.C., notified in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 1, 1882, are antedated to July 1, 1882.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 10, 1883.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.—The under-mentioned officers retire into the Veteran Company with the hon. rank of Captain, and are permitted to wear their uniform on retirement:—Lieuts. E. A. Baylis and A. M. Soule. Lieut. and Assistant Instructor of Musketry J. A. M'Kenzie resigns his appointment of Assistant-Instructor of Musketry; Second Lieut. W. H. Bosanquet resigns his commission; Richard Birkett, gent., to be Lieut., vice Baylis, retired; J. W. Carlton, gent., to be Lieut., vice Soule, retired; Thomas Blashill, gent., to be Lieut., vice Bosanquet, resigned; Second Lieut. H. Bateman to be Assistant-Instructor of Musketry, vice M'Kenzie, who resigns that appointment.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 10, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Lancashire Division—Lieut. W. E. Thiselton resigns his commission.

7th Brigade, South Irish Division—Capt. H. Hall resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

4th Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Charles Edward Eagle-Bott, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—John Acheson-Henderson, gent., to be Lieut. (June 29).

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—G. T. I. Swann, Esq., late Lieut. the Connaught Rangers, to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt. W. Leir is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major T. J. Sunderland to be Major; Lieut. F. W. Pym to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. G. D. Wetherall resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut H. J. E. Gore resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Walter William Meiklejohn, gent., to be Lieut. (July 3).

4th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Willoughby Frank Thompson, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut. J. Swinburne resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Manchester Regiment—Lieut. H. Kay resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Highland Light Infantry—Lieut. T. S. G. H. Robertson-Aikman to be Capt.; Hugh Harry Robertson-Aikman, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 10, 1883.

West Somerset—Seymour Pleydell-Bouverie, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 10, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Aberdeenshire—Lieut. W. A. Mellis resigns his commission.

1st Edinburgh (City)—Capt. W. G. Thompson to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F. T. Tyndall and G. D. Mackay.

1st Hampshire—Lieut. J. MacLachlan to be Capt.

1st Kent—Capt. C. J. Williams resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

5th Lancashire—Lieut. J. Hindle resigns his commission.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield)—Henry Branson Firth, gent., to be Lieut.

ENGINEER.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Surg. T. W. Hime resigns his commission; Acting Surg. G. Robinson to be Surg.; William Dale James, gent., to be Acting Surg.

RIFLE.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—Qrmr. F. C. Wace resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Cheshire—Acting Surg. W. G. Laidlaw, M.D., resigns his appointment.

1st Cinque Ports—Major F. W. Robertson, 2nd Batn. the Royal Sussex Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. A. W. Whitworth, who resigns on appointment as probationer in the Army Pay Dept. (July 1).

1st Clackmannan and Kinross—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Robertson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Lieut. R. H. Blamey resigns his commission.

1st Glamorgan—Capt. C. S. B. Gardner resigns his commission.

1st Herefordshire—Alfred Henry Matthews, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Acting Surg. H. F. Bailey resigns his appointment.

6th Lanarkshire—Andrew Clark, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Lieut. A. H. Atkinson resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Wilfrid Burton Rowley Kennedy, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—James Chadwick, gent., to be Lieut.

20th Lancashire (2nd Manchester)—John Scott, gent., M.A., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. J. H. Burg resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Capt., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the batn. on his retirement.

17th (North) Middlesex—John Oldridge Dicker, gent., to be Lieut.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—John Horace Hooper, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Midlothian and Peebleshire—Ebenezer Dawson, jun., gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Monmouthshire—Frank Grove, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—John Sharman Forrester, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Moses Taylor, gent., to be Acting Surg. (July 2).

1st Suffolk—Major the Hon. W. M. W. C. Burrell resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Sutherland (Highland)—The under-mentioned Capts. are granted the hon. rank of Major:—J. Brims and J. Peacock. Capt. C. G. Sinclair to be Major.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—Surg. J. A. Wallis, M.B., resigns his commission; Herbert Rendell, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date July 11, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 13, 1883.

5th Dragoon Guards—Capt. J. F. Green has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (June 21).

8th Hussars—Lieut. T. H. Farrer resigns his commission.

16th Lancers—Capt. H. R. L. Howard has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (July 2).

21st Hussars—Lieut. W. Knox to be Capt., vice R. Owen, seconded (June 13).

Royal Artillery—Capt. C. S. Graham, on the Seconded List, to be Major; Major W. Taylor, from half-pay, to be Major, vice E. Bainbridge, placed upon the Seconded List (both dated July 1); Capt. and Adjt. G. Will to be Major, vice A. E. England, retired; Capts. O. F. T. Annesley to be Major, vice M. Moore-Lane, retired (both dated July 7); L. Tillotson, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice St. A. B. Warde, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (June 8); Lieuts. W. A. Plant to be Capt., vice P. K. L. Beaver, promoted Major on half-pay (June 28); W. F. Bunn to be Capt., vice G. Will, promoted; R. M. Brady to be Capt., vice O. F. T. Annesley, promoted; R. D. Loudon to be Capt., vice T. J. Roch, retired (all three dated July 7); H. F. Mercer, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice W. A. Plant, promoted.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. J. T. L. Manners resigns his commission.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. and Capt. R. Pole-Carew to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice H. J. L. Bruce, retired on half-pay (July 4).

Scots Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. F. C. Bridgeman to be Major, vice Lieut.-Col. R. Vivian, retired; Lieut. and Capt. ffolliott W. Erskine to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice the Hon. F. C. Bridgeman (both dated June 20).

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. S. A. Madden, C.B., commanding the 42nd Regtl. District (the Black Watch), Royal Highlanders), has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (July 5); A. Cherry, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 16th Regtl. District (the Bedfordshire Regt.), vice Col. W. C. Bancroft, who vacated that appointment on promotion; and F. G. C. Probart, from Lieut.-Col. commanding the 51st Regtl. District (The King's Own Light Infantry, South Yorkshire Regt.), to which is attached the 65th Regtl. District (The York and Lancaster Regt.), to be Lieut.-Col. to command the 9th Regtl. District (The Norfolk Regt.), vice Col. J. Miller, who is about to be placed on retired pay (July 25).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Major C. de J. Græme retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. A. M. Caulfeild, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice C. A. Brown, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. J. F. Greenwood has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 22).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. and Brevet Major E. W. Adderley to be Major, vice G. A. Sweny, promoted (April 9); Lieuts. W. H. S. Heron-Maxwell to be Capt., in succession to Major J. H. C. Clarke, Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (May 24); R. L. Appleyard to be Capt., vice R. B. Manning, retired (May 30); Serjt.-Major Henry Franklin to be Qrmr., vice H. Clowes, posted to the 4th Batn.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. R. Johnston, from the Cheshire Regt., to be Capt., vice A. H. Cope, placed on temporary half-pay.

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieuts. J. Thompson to be Capt., vice O. Allcard, promoted (March 12); Lieut. A. S. Vesey to be Capt., vice J. H. Sewell, appointed Adjt. (June 27).

The Suffolk Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. T. Baker retires on full pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Gen.; Lieut. C. C. A. Sillery, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice A. J. Watson, promoted.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Supernumerary Lieut. W. P. Cunningham, having ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice E. M. Poynton, promoted (May 23).

The Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. J. C. Oughterson to be Capt., vice E. Tufnell, promoted (Nov. 11, 1882).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. C. G. Collingwood to be Major, vice H. R. P. Lindesay, retired; Lieut. T. E. Bland to be Capt., vice C. G. Collingwood (both dated June 27).

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt. A. C. Dunn retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform.

The Cheshire Regiment—Supernumerary Capt. G. W. H. Cunningham to be Capt., vice G. A. Christian, retired (June 28).

The South Wales Borderers—The promotions to the rank of Major of Capts. H. B. Moffat and A. A. Morshead, dated June 9, 1882, J. J. Harvey, dated Sept. 30, 1882, and H. M. Williams, dated April 4, 1883, are cancelled. Capts. H. B. Moffat to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Carrington, C.M.G., seconded for service with the Colonial Militia, Cape of Good Hope; A. A. Morshead to be Major, vice H. B. Moffat, seconded (both dated Feb. 25, 1882); J. J. Harvey to be Major, vice R. Upcher, promoted (June 9, 1882); H. M. Williams to be Major, vice W. P. Symons, seconded (Sept. 30, 1882); Capt. and Brevet Major G. Bromhead, V.C., to be Major, vice T. Rainforth, retired (April 4). The promotions to the rank of Capt. of Lieuts. G. C. Palmer and W. Weallens, dated July 5, 1882, and April 4, 1883, respectively, are cancelled; Lieuts. G. C. Palmes to be Capt., vice J. J. Harvey, promoted (June 9, 1882); W. Weallens to be Capt., vice H. M. Williams, promoted (Sept. 30, 1882); Serjt. William Burton Watts, from the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice W. C. Godfrey, resigned.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Colour-Serjt. Henry Smythe, from the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be Lieut., vice S. J. Trench, promoted.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Lieut. A. C. H. Bathurst to be Capt., vice A. T. Chapman, deceased (March 15).

The Welsh Regiment—Colour-Serjt. John Henry de Albini de Moutalt Farmer Stratford, from the Connaught Rangers, to be Lieut., vice W. S. Copland, transferred to the Leicestershire Regt.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut. A. G. Duff to be Adjt., vice Capt. E. Lee, deceased.

The Essex Regiment—Lieut. W. G. Carter to be Capt., vice E. C. Parker, retired (March 14).

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. L. A. D. Montague resigns his commission.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Capt. E. Lovegrove to be Major, vice G. A. Lewes, seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Dec. 16, 1882). The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut G. F. Browne is antedated to Dec. 16, 1882, vice E. Lovegrove; Lieut G. H. McC. O. Whieldon to be Capt., vice S. A. Dodd, retired (May 6)

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Capt. C. E. Knox to be Major, vice G. W. Smith, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. J. Spens to be Capt., vice C. E. Knox (both dated July 1).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. F. S. Marsham, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Capt., vice C. Hope, retired.

The Queen's Own (Cameron Highlanders)—Capt. G. A. C. Reid resigns his commission.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut. R. H. Townshend, from the 2nd West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice R. Egerton, who exchanges.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Abbott to command a battalion; Major A. C. Maurice to be Lieut.-Col., vice M. Hall, retired on half-pay; Capt. G. Allen to be Major, vice A. C. Maurice; Lieut. J. Coulton to be Capt., vice G. Allen (all four dated June 13).

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. R. Egerton, from the Connaught Rangers, to be Lieut., vice R. H. Townshend, who exchanges.

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. E. B. B. Kitson, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces of the Third Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Second Class (June 22).

Medical Department—Surgs.-Gen. J. A. Woolfryes, M.D., C.B., C.M.G., has been granted retired pay; J. E. Clutterbuck, M.D., has been granted retired pay (June 1).

Army Hospital Corps—The under-mentioned Qrmrs., with the relative rank of Capt., to have the hon. rank of Capt. (June 25):—W. Ward, A. Platt, and G. W. M. Johnston.

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Capt. W. Dawes, half-pay, to have the hon. rank of Major (April 1); Assist.-Pymr. in the Army G. V. Wellesley to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (July 9).

Veterinary Department—Principal Vet.-Surg. J. Collins, having completed seven years' service in the appointment of Principal Vet.-Surg., has been placed on retired pay (June 28). The under-mentioned Vet.-Surgs. to be Vet.-Surgs., 1st class (dated April 1):—J. E. Elphick, A. A. Jones, and G. D. Whitfield.

BREVET.

Capt. R. F. Bros, retired pay, to be Major.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. J. Hughes, C.B., half-pay, is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

The promotion to the rank of Col. of Lieut.-Col. G. F. Beville, Bombay S.C., is antedated to July 11, 1881.

The name of the officer of the Royal Artillery promoted Col. in the Army in the *London Gazette* of July 6, 1883, is Rideout, and not as therein stated.

The under-mentioned officers to be Cols.:—Lieut.-Col. C. J. Anderson, Bombay S.C. (May 20); Major and Lieut.-Col. R. T. Thynne, Grenadier Guards, Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Malta (July 5).

Lieut.-Col. M. Hall, half-pay, retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Col.

Capts. and Brevet Majors R. E. Roe, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (July 7); R. F. Bros, retired pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Capts. R. W. Bastow, formerly of the 63rd Foot, who retired from the service on March 13, 1878, has been permitted to receive a gratuity instead of the value of his commission, as notified in the *Gazette* of March 12, 1878; J. D. Legard, retired from the Royal Artillery receiving a gratuity, has been permitted to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform (Sept. 27, 1882).

Rdgmr. J. Lovell, R.A., to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (June 28).

Qrmr. T. H. Weatherhead, 3rd Batn. the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), resigns his commission.

The under-mentioned Deputy-Assist.-Comies. of the Bengal Establishment to have the hon. rank of Lieut.:—M. Shanahan and J. Grant (both dated Jan. 10), P. J. Ryan (Jan. 11), and J. H. O'Farrell (Jan. 26).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. J. Preston, Capt. 3rd Batn. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Capt.; C. L. A. Skinner, Esq., late Lieut. 4th Hussars, to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date July 14, and the current year must be understood.)

It has been determined to extend the term of service of Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. FitzWygram as Inspector-General of Cavalry until April next.

The Channel Tunnel controversy is one of which every Englishman should feel heartily ashamed. The Military authorities say that, were the tunnel constructed, a first-class fortress at Dover, or wherever it may *débouche*, is an absolute necessity, imperatively demanded for the safety of the country. But these authorities agree that the invasion would not be made through the tunnel. It would be made by boat, they say. Then how is it that Dover has never yet been surprised? asks the *Hampshire Telegraph*. Then, again, says Lord Wolseley, "were war to go against us, our enemy might demand the *tête-de-pont* of the Tunnel, and hold it until a ransom is paid." Could he not, now, without the Tunnel, if he did lick us, demand to occupy Portsmouth or any other English town under similar conditions? We really do feel ashamed of our countrymen when we hear such rubbish talked over the construction of a mere "rat hole" under the Channel. The French journal, *Le Progrès Militaire*, says on this subject that "One is aware of the opposition encountered in England by the project to construct a tunnel under the Channel. One would really say that Englishmen look upon us as their most inveterate and only enemy. But that would be nothing. Gen. Wolseley declared on Wednesday before the Commission of both Houses of the English Legislature that the tunnel would constitute a danger to England, whatever precautions might be taken, since even in time of peace a surprise is possible. One could hardly express more bluntly an opinion that Frenchmen are pirates, to whom the rights of property and of man are unknown, and whom one must look upon in the light of being at all times ready to swoop down, even in time of peace, without giving warning, upon their neighbours. Englishmen judge us really far too much after the tendencies which obtain among so many of themselves." Knowing the French as we do, we feel ashamed of the churlish feeling at the bottom of this childish opposition to an engineering work which must benefit the country. Besides how about the Navy? We thought that service was our "first line of defence," and as Lord Wolseley admits that invasion through the tunnel is impossible, every Naval man must feel ashamed at the little confidence placed by soldiers in the ability of the Navy to safeguard our shores.

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" is a physician's name for a remedy prescribed for the past quarter of a century for every variety of skin disease. The public have found that as a preventive of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, it is unequalled. See that the Latin name described above, and the words "WRIGHT, SOUTHWARK," are on each wrapper, and branded on each tablet without which none is genuine.

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AND

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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COLONIAL service, with its possibilities of honourable and lucrative employment, has appeared to many a soldier as one of the coveted prizes of his not over-rewarded profession. The recent experience, however, of Major-General C. G. Gordon with the Cape Government ought to prove a lesson to those who may come after him, and open the eyes of soldiers generally to the fact that there is another and very seamy side to the garment of honour represented by Colonial command. We have before us, "Minutes of Meetings and Correspondence on Affairs in Basutoland, by the Honourable Secretary for Native Affairs, Cape Town, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of his Excellency the Governor." This pamphlet has, of course, been printed with a view to justify the action of the Cape Government in regard to General Gordon. The following is the story which it tells. In March, 1880, the Cape Government asked General Gordon to accept the command of the Colonial Forces, and its offer was declined, as the sympathies of the General were, in common with those of many Englishmen, on the side of the Basutos, with whom the Cape Government was at war. In April, 1881, however, General Gordon offered his services as a peaceful intermediary to assist in terminating the war and administering the country. Mr. Sprigg's Administration, then approaching its overthrow, took no notice of this proposal, but on the accession to power of Mr. Scanlon's Government, the General was earnestly requested to come to its assistance, on the terms of his offer of the previous year. This, with the sanction of the Home authorities, he did, and he accordingly left Mauritius to assume his new functions. On his arrival at the Cape, in a private and civil capacity, he was asked to accept temporarily the office of Commandant-General of the Colonial Forces, with a view to their reorganisation and consolidation. He accepted the post, and set to work with his accustomed energy at his task. Meanwhile, acting on his first and principal motive for going to the colony, he was busily engaged in compiling, from the sources at his disposal, reports as to the best method of action in the Basuto matter. His opinions, founded on these, he openly formulated, and though they did not coincide with those of the Ministry, the Government represented by Mr. Sauer, the Secretary for Native Affairs, requested General Gordon to accompany that gentleman to Basutoland. This, after some hesitation, he consented to do, openly affirming, however, that his visit would be useless unless more conciliatory terms were offered to the natives, than those then favoured by the Government. Accordingly, on September 16 last, we find a report of a meeting between the loyal chiefs and Mr. Sauer, accompanied by the General. The upshot of the meeting, at which General Gordon informed the natives of his friendly intentions and his refusal to fight against them, was that Letsie, the chief of the Basutos, offered to reduce Masupha, the rebel leader, his brother, to subjection. This proposition, in a memorandum to Mr. Sauer, dated September 19, General Gordon strongly deprecated, urging that neither Letsie nor his people would take any energetic steps against their friends and kinsman, and proposing instead, conciliation, the removal of the Government agent, Mr. Orpen, who was very obnoxious to the natives, and by these means, the gradual isolation of Masupha, through the contentment of the people. Partly in fulfilment, and partly as an alternative to this scheme, an arrangement was made that General Gordon should "in a completely private capacity," seek an interview with Masupha, listen to his side of the question, and endeavour to obtain from him an announcement of what he would be content to agree to. On September 25, then, the General was on his way to Masupha, having previously written formally to Mr. Sauer, explaining the motives and defining the limits of his mission. On his arrival at Shaba Bosigo, Masupha's station, he wrote announcing the terms on which he came, and the object of his visit, and reiterating his sentiments with regard to the war, the same sentiments which he had openly expressed, both before and since his coming to the Cape, and of which, when accepting, or rather asking, for his services, the Government must have been fully aware. In his expedition of conciliation, however, General Gordon was accompanied by a gentleman deputed by Mr. Sauer, nominally as an assistant, but, from the documentary evidence, apparently as a spy. This gentleman was the Paymaster-General of the Colonial Forces, Mr. Garcia, in whom, as a person whom he had recommended for promotion and increased emolument, General Gordon no doubt thought he could place implicit confidence. How little this confidence was deserved appears from the official correspondence, now published. During the time that Mr. Garcia was associated with the General to all appearances in a friendly capacity, he was keeping up an active correspondence with Mr. Sauer, and giving him *his* version of the state of affairs; nay, even in one or two instances appending comments of his own, to official letters written by General Gordon's direction. In fact, the whole tone of the correspondence between these two officials with respect to General Gordon bespeaks neither confidence in the mission which he had undertaken with the Government's consent, nor a desire to support him in it. On receipt of a copy of General Gordon's letter to Masupha, Mr. Sauer writes to Mr. Garcia expressing his doubts as to either Masupha or the Government agreeing to the policy indicated by the General, but adds, "As he is talking to Masupha privately, it does not much matter." Following this letter to Masupha came an interview between the General and the chief, at which the same ideas were expressed as in the written communication, and the General urged Masupha, for his own sake and that of his people, to come to terms with the Government, suggesting at the same time a *modus vivendi* likely to meet all the requirements of loyalty, without unnecessarily wounding the self-esteem of the natives. Masupha asked for time to consider the matter, but the next day all the plans of conciliation were upset by the intelligence that Lerothodi had been ordered by the Government at once to attack Masupha, who thereupon closed the negotiations, and matters then reverted to their former strained condition. The General, rightly, we think, interpreting this action of the authorities as a deliberate stultification of himself and his mission, immediately determined to return to the Colony and quit a service in which he had been treated with indignity and distrust. He accordingly wrote to Mr. Sauer, and telegraphed to the Under-Colonial Secretary to that effect. Mr. Sauer expressed his regret at the General's leaving Basutoland. Mr. Scanlon, however, in accepting his resignation, accompanied that acceptance with the ungenerous remark that "after his [General Gordon's] intimation that he would not fight the Basutos, and considering the general tenour of his communications to Masupha, the Premier regretted to record the conviction that his continuance in the position he occupied would not be conducive to the public interests." Without going into the voluminous correspondence following this decision, and teeming with directly opposite statements as to fact, on the part of General Gordon and the Government, the above statement of the occurrences referred to points but to one conclusion, namely, that General Gordon has been unjustly and ungenerously treated. He was asked to assist as a peacemaker, and then saddled with the onus and responsibility of a possible combatant by being induced to accept the temporary command of the Colonial Forces. After being summoned as an adviser, his advice was entirely disregarded, while its soundness was vindicated by the fact that, as he had foreseen, Lerothodi ultimately refused to march against Masupha, with whom at heart he was a sympathiser. Lastly, after being sent in his private and mediative capacity to negotiate with Masupha, his words and acts were slighted, on the one hand, as those of an irresponsible man, and on the other, visited with rebuke, because, according to Mr. Scanlon's idea, irreconcileable with his public position. We think it will appear to all unprejudiced readers that the action of the Cape Government has been irreconcileable with justice or fair-play, and that after inducing General Gordon to support and assist them in one capacity, they deliberately employed him in another, incompatible with the first; then, after permitting him to go upon a mission in accordance with that first capacity, sprung a mine upon him, because his actions were incompatible with the second. It is an acknowledged fact that the General refused military command and accepted a political post, the duties of which he conscientiously carried out. That he should have failed to satisfy the exigencies of two utterly inconsistent offices was entirely the fault of the authorities who induced him to assume them. The physical and moral impassibility of corporate bodies has passed into a proverb; while the ingratitude of peoples is at least as flagrant as that of Princes. Nevertheless, it is but fair that the British service should know how unjustly one of its best ornaments has been saddled with the responsibility of failure, and how undeservedly a career bristling with good and worthy deeds has been partly wrecked at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE Staff Officers of Pensioners have appealed to the War Office to ameliorate their position, which, they consider, has been seriously injured by the operations of recent Royal Warrants. Briefly stated, the case of the officers in question is as follows:—Staff Officers of Pensioners were first appointed in 1842-3, for the payment and organisation of from 600 to 1,200 pensioners in each district. They were granted the rank, pay, and allowances of a "Staff Captain," and the appointment was then declared and has ever since been acknowledged to be a full-pay appointment. This secured to these officers their promotion in the Army, and by this means many have risen by Brevet to the rank of Colonel, retiring as Honorary Major-Generals on £420 a year. The duties have been gradually increased, by the addition of pensioners from the Navy, Marines, Mercantile Marine, and Patriotic Fund, until the numbers now paid by each of the Staff Officers of Pensioners in England vary from 2,000 to 6,000, while the substantive rank and personal allowances remain the same. Previous to the issue of the Royal Warrant of August 13, 1877, there was no limit of age in holding these appointments.

By the Warrant in question, 60 years was fixed as the age at which all Staff Officers of Pensioners should retire. All Staff Officers of Pensioners, were at that time on equal terms; in fact, Majors and Captains frequently held, and still hold, as large, or even more important districts than Lieutenant-Colonels, Departmental service always giving the prior claim. By Army Circular 124 of 1877, it was directed that Brevet promotion by seniority should cease in October, 1880; this was subsequently extended until the issue of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881, so that Staff Officers of Pensioners who were then Brevet Majors and Captains found that, with few exceptions—viz., those who were then nearly senior of their respective ranks in the Army—they would rise no higher in the service. Many, if not all, of the officers appealed to the War Office and the Horse Guards in 1878 on what they considered was a breach of faith, but they failed to obtain any redress or satisfaction. It was then hoped that when the projected reorganisation of the Army was carried out, some means would be found of affording promotion; but on the issue of the Warrant of July 1, 1881, it was discovered that they had been quite overlooked, and they are thus the only officers serving on full pay and on the Active List to whom all chance of promotion is denied. A respectful remonstrance has been addressed by the officers individually to the War Office, but in all cases the reply has been to the effect "that the regulations do not admit of anything being done for them in the way of promotion." But the last Royal Warrant not only omitted to afford any promotion to Staff Officers of Pensioners who are Majors and Captains, but also for the first time created a distinction between officers of the Department as regards retirement, for whilst those officers who were Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels on July 1 last are permitted to hold their appointments until 57 years of age, retiring then on £350 a year, with a maximum of £400—if Colonels, £420—those who on the same date were Brevet Majors and Captains must retire at 55 years of age, their allowance being £300, with a maximum of £350. This pension cannot, however, be obtained on voluntary retirement, as 35 years' service is necessary. There are now 17 officers serving in the United Kingdom as Staff Officers of Pensioners, all holding the same substantive commission; of these, one is a Colonel, eight are Lieutenant-Colonels, six are Majors, and two are Captains, so that while nine can obtain £400 (or possibly £420) a year on voluntary retirement before reaching 57 years of age, the other eight can only hope to obtain £300, the "age" clause preventing them from obtaining the maximum of £350. And thus while all are in the performance of the same duties, and hold the same substantive rank, the Majors and Captains are placed in an inferior position to some of the Lieutenant-Colonels who are their juniors, both as Staff Officers and also in length of Army service. But although the Lieutenant-Colonels are still allowed to qualify for promotion, the War Office has refused to listen to the appeals of the Majors and Captains, on the ground "that there is no regulation under which they can be promoted." This difficulty has, however, been removed in the case of Captains and Majors of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, who receive Brevet promotion after seven years' service in their respective ranks; and the same concession has been made in the case of the Royal Marines. The Staff Officers of Pensioners, therefore, consider that steps should be taken to place them on a similar footing to the officers of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Marines. It is pointed out that as regards the Majors no extra expense would be entailed until their retirement; whilst the two Captains, both of whom are of twelve years' standing as such, and were Subalterns in the Crimea, it is hoped may be considered worthy of this trifling boon of brevet pay and rank, which, under the regulations in existence when they joined the Department, they would have received years ago. It must also be noted that the officers who are thus urging their claims are of from 28 to 33 years' standing, that they have all served in the field as combatant officers, many having only accepted the appointment of Staff Officer of Pensioners in consequence of the reduction of their regiments, or the abolition of their appointments in 1870. Until these points are conceded, Staff Officers of Pensioners must certainly consider themselves in a worse position than they were before the issue of the Royal Warrant, for they cannot see that an addition of £8 a year to the pension is a sufficient compensation for the loss of five years' full pay and allowances, stoppage of promotion, and being continually passed over by officers far junior to them in the services. The case of the Staff Officers is one of evident hardship. The officers have, in nearly every instance, a long rôle of war service. Their position has been a much more important and responsible one than that of a regimental officer, and yet they are afforded no chance of making up for what they have lost, notwithstanding that it was by the action of the Government in office in 1870 that many of them incurred what was tantamount to professional ruin, by the reduction of their regiments, &c. All the War Office has done for them has been to add £8 to their pensions. This cannot be considered an adequate compensation for the losses incurred, viz., five years' full pay and allowances, the stoppage of promotion, and the cutting-short of their regimental careers. It may be contended that the Staff Officers of Pensioners are only a small body. This is true; but the fact of their being so surely is the more reason why liberality should be shown to them, as they occupy a unique position, and have on all grounds well-established claims to the favourable consideration of those in authority.

THE debate on the Navy Estimates was continued on Monday night, and brought the Royal Marines Corps again to the front. The late First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. H. Smith, desired to impress upon the Admiralty the importance of keeping up and increasing the efficiency of the Marines as a constituent part of the British Navy, and Mr. Gorst expressed extreme satisfaction that the corps had been mentioned. He said, "It was a remarkable fact that every one praised that body, and yet the force was never treated with proper justice and consideration in actual fact. He invited the attention of the Admiralty to their case, because, if the force was to be maintained, it must cease to be officered from the leavings of Sandhurst." Lord Henry Lennox also spoke, and urged that the corps should have some more direct means of communication with the Board of Admiralty than they now have. This last point was argued in March last, when, in reply to a question put by Viscount Lewisham as to whether a General Officer of Marines should have a seat at the Board, and thereby direct communication with the First Lord, the Secretary to the Admiralty said that, "The question had been considered, and it did not appear either necessary or desirable that an officer of Marines should have a seat at the Board of Admiralty." Mr. Campbell-Bannerman now replied to the effect that he had "done his best in the early part of the Session to explain what had been done for the Marines, and what the Government was prepared to do in future. Some of the points which had been complained of had been happily met. In the first place, the Admiralty had given Brevet promotion to officers, to place them on an equality with the Scientific Corps of the Army; and, in the second place, as to the point of discipline, a Marine officer in charge of a detachment away from the force could not administer discipline without a superior officer coming to supersede him, and placing him in an invidious comparison with officers of the Line. It had been proposed to remove this by a clause in the Naval Discipline Act, which, however, in consequence of the opposition of Admiral Sir John Hay, the Government had felt obliged to withdraw. Besides this, a Committee had been sitting at the War Office, on which the corps was represented by Sir Francis Festing, R.M.A., with a view of making efficient arrangements for admitting a larger number of Marine officers to employment on the Staff of the Army. With regard to first entries of officers into the Corps, the results of examinations before the Civil Service Commissioners in 1881-82 showed that they stood as follows, viz.:—In 1881, the three commissions given held the 48th, 89th, and 94th places, out of 105 who passed for Sandhurst; in July, 1882, of 12 commissions for the Marines, numbers 1, 9, and 73 elected for the Corps, out of 73 who passed, the other 9 being among the unsuccessful candidates for Sandhurst; but the last appointment was only 21st out of admission. In December, 1882, 6, 8, and 53, out of 75, entered the Marines. He mentioned this to show that the career of Marine officers was not thought so little of as the public were led to believe." Although this latter point has been brought forward by Mr. Gorst, it has always been understood that the greater number of first appointments to the Marines were from those gentlemen who had fully qualified for Sandhurst, and the positions held in the examinations by most of them was shown by the Secretary to the Admiralty to be satisfactory; but a confession has been made to the admission of nine who fell short of the mark, and this it is which has justified Mr. Gorst in bringing the matter forward. Rather than that the present state of things at Greenwich should be alllowed to continue, it would be far better to return to the old system of separate and distinct examinations for the Marines. It is unsatisfactory for the service that things should remain as they were with regard to the powers given to Marine officers in dealing with their own men when serving afloat. It was hoped, from what was said in January last on this point, that better times were coming. At that date Mr. Gorst and Mr. Dixon-Hartland referred to the status of officers of Marines when embarked, and to the anomaly of an officer of the Navy landing to adjudicate on Marines already landed under the command of a Field Officer. Hope was then held out by the Secretary to the Admiralty that such an anomaly would no longer be allowed to exist, as his reply was to the effect that the "Admiralty were fully alive to this, and had for some time past had the point under consideration, with a view to such modification as might be considered necessary." This, it appears, it was sought to carry out, but the attempt failed. We hope, however, that the subject will again be brought forward for consideration, when it may meet with better success.

Mr. Labouchere was rather "at sea" in his statement that the officers of the Royal Yachts had advantages of rank, pay, pension, &c., which were not enjoyed by those of other ships, and must have obtained his information from a very poor source. His remark that they only went to sea four times in the year, and for the remainder of that period were hanging about Southampton (which is wrong) and other ports, for which pleasant occupation they were promoted over the heads of other officers, is misleading and unjust. Admitting that they have easier times than the officers of the Fleet, it must be remembered that they are liable to be called on at any moment to proceed to sea, and are only granted the regular service leave in each year. The executive officers of the Royal yachts are selected from those who have already distinguished themselves in their present rank. The two Lieutenants now serving in the *Victoria and Albert* were in the Naval Brigades, 1878-9, in the Cape Colony and Zululand, and specially mentioned for their services. Subsequently they both served in the Egyptian Campaign with distinction. One of them received his Lieutenant's commission for the superior results attained in passing for that rank, and was wounded at the battle of Ulundi. The present commander of the Royal Yacht is an officer of twenty-six years' service. Mr. Labouchere will, therefore see that none of them are "carpet knights," and we assure him that these appointments are only conferred on most deserving officers. Promotion from the Royal Yachts is only extended to Executive officers, and it gives an opportunity for advancing those whose services could not be previously recognised. Excepting gunnery promotions, those of the Royal Yacht are the only special ones allowed in the service, other than those during war operations. As only one Commander is promoted every three years, and a Lieutenant each year, Mr. Labouchere has endeavoured to expose an injustice which does not exist. We hope that, after the good service of the two Lieutenants now in the *Victoria and Albert*, they will both be promoted this year, and we know that no heart-burning would be caused thereby. The three Sub-Lieutenants promoted from the Royal Yacht each year are carefully selected from those whose services have rendered them worthy of consideration. As loyalty cannot be expected of Mr. Labouchere, we are not surprised at his condemnation of the exercise of our gracious Sovereign's prerogative in her yachts.

The old Naval College at Portsmouth has of late years become a kind of refuge for the destitute, and will have, ere long, to be enlarged, in order to meet modern requirements. As the science of destruction by guns and torpedoes developes fresh intricacies, the number of students, voluntary and otherwise, is ever on the increase, and engineers from other ports, who are going through a torpedo course, are now ordered to be accommodated there, in addition to the usually large number of Acting Sub-Lieutenants and the periodical batches of full and half-pay officers. This is a step which has the merit of economy, as engineers who are offered accommodation in the College cannot, of course, claim lodging allowance.

It is satisfactory to learn that the armament of boats is receiving attention at the Admiralty, and that the whole system will probably be reorganised before very long. This is a matter in which the Naval authorities have been more than usually conservative, the old show "scrimmage" of "Man and arm boats" having survived many modern innovations after a marvellous fashion. This exercise is, of course, necessary; but it is to be hoped that it will in future be so conducted as to afford instruction to officers and men, both as regards the use of the various weapons employed, and the manner in which boats might most profitably co-operate under varying circumstances of warfare. Restrictions should also be placed on boats being laden to their gunwales with men, guns, and stores, until they are hopelessly out of trim. Commander A. Barrow has, since his promotion to his present rank, been retained on the books of the *Excellent* for special duties in connection with this important subject.

A Naval pension for Lieutenants of £50 a year is placed at the disposal of the Admiralty by the death of Retired Commander Francis Harris, a Trafalgar veteran, who served as a first-class volunteer on board the *Téméraire* during that memorable action. Commander Harris was 92 years of age at the time of his death. He was present at the defence of Cadiz, served on board the *Unité* at the destruction of three armed storeships at Sagone Bay, Corsica, and capture of the French frigate *Persanne*, in 1811.

It is strange that Asiatic languages should have the preference among those officers who have qualified as Interpreters in the Royal Navy, there being 72 Asiatic, comprising Hindustani, Persian, Swahili, and Arabic, against only 26 European,—viz., French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian; while there is one Fijian. Several officers combine three languages in their proficiency.

The special full-pay torpedo course commenced on board the *Vernon* on Wednesday last, when the following officers joined the class:—Captain G. H. Noel; Commanders J. E. T. Nicolls, W. C. H. Domville, and G. C. Langley; Lieutenants H. C. Baynes, C. H. Coke, F. Roope, T. P. Walker, F. G. De Lisle, T. H. Fisher, H. P. Williams, H. C. Kingsford, J. R. Jellicoe, G. J. Warrender, and L. C. Gordon, R.M.A. Six other officers of the Royal Marine Artillery failed to pass at Greenwich.

Mr. Broadhurst inveighs against the wanton extravagance and waste of public money in expending £20,000 on the repairs of the *Victoria and Albert*. Had a like amount been asked for the erection of a Government building, the material and labour being supplied by a private firm, the Member for Stoke-upon-Trent would undoubtedly have had no objection. It was charming to notice his suavity when the Vote for the new Admiralty offices was discussed; not a murmur of disapproval escaped him, but now, when the yacht accommodation of our gracious Sovereign is under consideration, he stoutly opposes the necessary expense for keeping it in repair. Probably he would like the passage arrangements of the Queen and Royal Family contracted for by a steamboat company, and the Royal yachts disposed of like "Seely's Pigs."

The French papers give an account of the trial of the guns of the *Dévastation*, which ship, they say, is the finest ironclad afloat, with the *Amiral Duperré*. The armament of the *Dévastation* is composed of four steel guns of 34 c., weighing 48,000 kilos., worked by hydraulic machinery. In addition to the four guns mentioned above, there are four guns of 27 c. on the deck, 16 guns of 13 c., and 12 Hotchkiss revolving guns. Two of the 34-c. guns have been tried on board, and are said to have given perfect satisfaction. Trials have yet to be made with the other guns, and with the apparatus for discharging Whitehead torpedoes. The *Dévastation* is now in full fighting trim, with all her modern improvements on board, which was not the case when a year ago she was in the reserve during the Egyptian difficulty.

The retirement of Mr. R. H. Sleeman, Chief Inspector of Machinery, removes the last officer from the Active List who served during the fearful epidemic of yellow fever which occurred on board the *Eclair*, 38 years ago. The vessel acquired the disease from the Bullom shore of Sierra Leone, and it developed itself with such intensity as to necessitate her removal from the African Coast. On her arrival at the Cape Verde Islands, the crew were landed, and the sick secluded in a fort some distance from any habitation; yet, in spite of every precaution, it extended itself to the remainder of the ship's company, as well as to the inhabitants, the majority of whom succumbed. Even after her arrival in Stangate Creek, the Second Lieutenant, Isaacson, who had escaped previous contagion, was attacked, and died in 48 hours, as well as the pilot, who had only been received on board while coming up the Channel. More than half the crew of 150 men were carried off by it. The attention of Parliament, as well as the Medical world, was much attracted by such an unfortunate event, and Dr. M'William, R.N., was sent to the Cape Verdes to inquire into it; his report was printed, for the information of both Houses. In addition to Mr. Sleeman, a brother-officer, Mr. James Barber, Chief Engineer, on the Retired List, also served in the ill-fated *Eclair*, and probably these two are the only survivors of the terrible episode of 1845. But few of our readers will remember it; still, there are several who recollect the vessel, renamed, as the *Rosamond*.

The *Sultan* has now been away from home for over a year, having been commissioned on June 6, 1882. During her commission she was prominently engaged at the bombardment of Alexandria, as well as in all the naval operations of the Egyptian War, and it is to be hoped that, now that she has returned home with the Channel Squadron, the Admiralty will order her round to Portsmouth, as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit, in order that both her officers and men may be granted the short spell of leave all on board have so deservedly earned.

Mr. Gourley's suggestion that Naval officers should take the trouble to provide recreation for seamen, in the shape of books, papers, lawn tennis, &c., may appear good in principle, to non-Naval people, but hardly practicable for those to whom it applies. On the evidence of Members of both Houses of Parliament it has been shown that the pay of Naval officers is insufficient, yet, in face of this fact, Mr. Gourley would levy an additional tax thereon, by asking them to procure the means of amusing their men, so as to keep them from the temptations of public-houses and their attendant evils. As long as the depôts for seamen are afloat, there will be no chance of affording them physical recreation as suggested, therefore Mr. Gourley should advocate the immediate erection of the Naval barracks which were commenced by the last Government and suspended by their successors, who have lately, however, renewed the work at Keyham, though not at the other ports. In the depôt ships, newspapers are provided, also a library, which could be improved; but what the men require is proper space on shore, within the bounds of their duty-post, where they could enjoy out-door exercise on terra firma. As the safety of the nation mainly depends on the Navy, everything should be done for the comfort of its personnel. There should be no hesitation in completing the Naval barracks, and attaching to them sufficient inducement for men to refrain from the evils besetting them in our large seaports.

Vice-Admiral Algernon de Horsey has this week published, through Messrs. Griffin and Co., a short treatise on the "Rule of the Road at Sea," containing remarks and suggestions relative to the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, as also practical directions for their observance. We can strongly recommend this most useful work to all Naval men, whether they belong to the Navy, the merchant service, or go down to the sea in yachts for their own pleasure.

Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, when addressing the Naval Cadets on Thursday on board the *Hindostan*, auxiliary to the *Britannia*, informed our future Nelsons that "it was useless for them in these enlightened times to be indolent, relying on influence of relatives or friends, or even political influence, with a view of rising in the service." We can only say that we wish it were true, as stated by the Senior Naval Lord, that "the days of political and friendly influence are gone by." It would require a large amount of argument to convince the Naval service, as well as ourselves, that the "back stair is not as broad" as of old.

The question who is to be the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, and what are his functions, appear to be far from settled. The Secretary of the Admiralty remarked this week that the Naval officers of the Departmental Committee on the subject were absent; and that the Governor of Fiji was Acting High Commissioner until the question was determined. Considering the complications which from time to time arise in regard to natives, and the dealings of white men with then, no delay should occur in establishing clear and definite instructions for Naval Commanders who are called upon to settle affairs between traders and the natives, without a judicial functionary, or the legal representative of the High Commissioner, at their back. As Naval officers have to do the work unaided, it would be better to abolish the High Commissionership and allow the officer commanding the Australian station to be responsible only to the Home authorities, and not be troubled by civil interference, merely receiving requisitions from administrators when the action of the Executive was necessary in the Pacific Islands. The retention of this unnecessary post is mainly due to party influence and the gratification of self-importance. Were it uprooted, and the Naval Commander-in-Chief allowed to exercise independent authority, the Australian Colonies would be gratified by such a re-arrangement, as it largely affects their interests.

At the distribution of prizes to Naval Cadets on board the *Britannia*, on Thursday last, both the Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty and the Principal Naval Instructor objected to the strictures lately passed by Members of Parliament on that establishment. If no reports of the results obtained by such a costly system of education have been published for several years past, the Admiralty must expect that complaints will find vent in the Lower House, as its Members naturally possess but little, if any, knowledge of the manner in which young gentlemen are trained for the service. Were it made a necessity that a Committee of independent Members should at uncertain periods officially visit the *Britannia*, there would be but slight chance of the public remaining in ignorance of the working of the system. Impartial opinion would ensure efficient remedy for any defects. The educational reports of both public and private schools are regularly published. The Admiralty are, therefore, to blame for not informing Parliament and the country what results are obtained by the expensive process of the Imperial training-ship at Dartmouth.

The colony of Victoria is making considerable efforts to establish a naval force on a sound footing, and of no mean strength. With the two gunboats recently launched in this country and the three torpedo-boats in course of construction, in addition to the turret ship *Cerberus*, Victoria will soon possess a naval force not to be despised. Lieutenant Robert Muirhead Collins, retired, R.N., who, four years ago, accepted service under the Government of Victoria, has recently arrived home to take charge of one of the gunboats, but before taking her out he will undergo a course of study at Greenwich and on board the *Vernon*. The *Melbourne Argus*, of May 19, says:—"Lieutenant Collins, of the Victorian Naval Forces, will leave by the mail steamer *Carthage* for England on Tuesday next. His stipulated term of service—four years—has expired, and before renewing his engagement he suggested to the Government that he should be allowed to requalify in the gunnery and torpedo branches of his profession, and thus acquaint himself with the very latest developments in those sciences. The proposal was accepted, and Mr. Collins expects to be absent from the colony about ten months. In view of the introduction of gunboats and torpedo-boats to Victoria, it is considered very necessary that the principal officers should possess the highest qualifications, and the Cabinet cordially adopted the suggestion. The gunboats are now being constructed—one will be launched in September and the other in December—and probably Lieutenant Collins will be instructed to take command of one of them on the voyage to Australia."

The result of the last examination held at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, of the "Probationary Lieutenants" for the Royal Marine Artillery, is most unsatisfactory. Nine of these young officers were examined, after undergoing a course of study at the College for the last two years, with the result that one, Lieutenant Conway-Gordon, satisfied the requirements of the examiners. Considering that these young officers were taken from the top of the unsuccessful candidates at the open competition for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, when Lieutenant Conway-Gordon was 42nd on the list, and eighth in the mathematical list, and that they all had the additional advantage of two years' study at Greenwich, it certainly appears as if either the papers set by the examiners are too high, or that the mode of instruction which obtains at the College is deficient in point and tone, as it seems incredible that only one officer in nine should have been able to pass the required examination, after so long a probationary course.

Sir John Lubbock, and the gentlemen who supported the clause which he moved in the Standing Committee on Trade, on the 9th inst., to the effect that in future, in the event of any dispute arising between the Crown and an inventor, it will be referred to two arbitrators, to be appointed by the Board of Trade, has earned the gratitude of all who have, or are likely to have, dealings with Governmental Departments. The Crown will still have the right to use any invention that is considered to be of advantage to the public service, but it will no longer have the power of depriving inventors of the hard-earned fruits of their labours. It will also serve to make Government officials somewhat more cautious in placing contracts among their own friends or political supporters. Even should the arbitrators be biassed in favour of the Government, they will not dare let it be seen, as the inventor will then have his remedy against them.

It appears, from a Return made by the Admiralty to an Order of the House of Commons, that the lump-sum paid to Messrs. Samuda Brothers for the *Neptune*, at the instance of Sir E. J. Reed, was £600,000. Considering the accident which had happened to this ironclad, whereby her back was, if not broken, much strained, and certainly hogged, we can but regard this price as most exorbitant. A merchant steamer, under similar circumstances, would not have fetched £10 a ton; but here we have a defective ironclad, with an obsolete armament, costing more than £64 a ton while still in an incomplete state. After her purchase by the late Government, it was found necessary to alter her armament at a cost of £32,500, and to expend £83,464 on hull, machinery, &c.

The Government have withdrawn the Naval Discipline Act Amendment Bill, owing to the opposition that measure has encountered from Admiral Sir John Hay, M.P., as well as from all sincere Naval reformers.

Experiments are being carried out privately for the purpose of testing the invention of Mr. Shehan, the object of which is to prevent steam boilers from bursting explosively, and at the same time enable them to sustain a higher and more uniform degree of pressure. Hitherto, the experiments have been attended with sufficient success to warrant the hope that a remedy has at length been found for one of the greatest dangers attending modern steam navigation. A boiler 12 in. in diameter and 24 in. long, constructed of quarter-inch plates, withstood a pressure of over 500 lbs. to the inch before the steam escaped, which it did without producing any explosive effect whatever. The invention chiefly consists in the simple introduction of a certain chemical composition into the boiler, which is supposed to neutralise the effect of the gases evolved on the superheating of steam, which gases are held to cause the explosion.

There was nothing very remarkable about the review of the French troops at Longchamps on July 14. The military papers regretted to see the effectives so weak, and the *Progrès Militaire*, while acknowledging that the march-past was well executed, finds fault with the slovenly manner in which several of the battalions took up their ground on arriving at Longchamps; but this was no doubt owing to the scratch composition of the companies, which were not accustomed to work together. The year before last there was the presentation of standards; last year the drums, which had been abolished by General Farre, made their reappearance to the great delight, especially of the female element; this year there was nothing to excite enthusiasm. There is a certain amount of dissatisfaction in the Army; the War Minister is far from popular; no one would care to sacrifice his life for M. Grévy; and the weather was wet. There were reviews held all over the country, and it appears that at Roubaix alone was there any disturbance—not on the part of the Royalists or Imperialists, but on the part of the Anarchists. The 2nd and 17th Chasseurs attracted universal attention and were much applauded, as were also the Cuirassiers and the Artillery, which were in perfect condition. The review gave rise to a curious incident. *La Lanterne*, a Radical paper, accused a Colonel of Artillery of having confined his men to barracks on the day of the national *fête*; of having allowed them out only from seven to nine in the evening, and of having spoken ill of the Republic. Two Colonels called on the editor to invite him to rectify this statement, which was quite untrue. This the editor promised to do. Nine officers of Artillery then appear to have visited the editorial office with the intention of chastising the offender, but were appeased by the declarations of the editor that he had been imposed upon. The writer of the paragraph in question has retired from the staff of *La Lanterne*, and expresses himself ready and willing to give satisfaction. We cannot say how this affair will end. It reminds us of a duel which created a great deal of excitement in the days of the Second Empire, when M. Henri de Pène was called out by a number of officers for an insult offered to the uniform in its civil capacity. The journalist was run through the body by a Lieutenant Hyène, but he is still alive and well. If M. Léon Mirès gives satisfaction to the nine officers of artillery, he will probably be served as M. Henri de Pène was, before he gets to the end of the list.

In an article on "Army Hospital Services," in the *Fortnightly Review* for this month, Captain Douglas Galton, C.B., reviews the various changes that have been made in the Army Medical Department and in its auxiliary establishments since the Crimean War. In 1857, while Lord Panmure was War Secretary, a Royal Commission was appointed, under the presidency of Lord Herbert of Lea, to inquire into and report upon the sanitary condition of the Army, the state of the hospitals, and the rank, pay, and efficiency of the Medical officers. When Lord Herbert became Secretary for War in 1859, he carried into effect the recommendations of the Committee of which he had been President. The objects of the changes then introduced were raising the standard of attainment for Medical officers, improving their relative position, and relieving them from all non-professional duties; simplifying the management of hospitals, and adopting a system of sanitary precautions suitable to the circumstances of actual war. Of the results of the changes then made, Captain Galton writes in terms of unqualified praise. His temperate and carefully-written article leads to the conclusion that every change in the Medical Department of the Army since the Crimean War, which has proved beneficial, was either introduced by Lord Herbert of Lea or was carried into effect during his term of office; and that all the so-called reforms which have been tried lately are total failures. If Captain Galton be right (and of this we have no doubt), the sooner we undo all the vaunted reforms and revert to the regimental system and its accompanying details, the better it will be for the doctors, the soldiers, and the country.

Any one who has an opportunity of examining the helmets of the band of the Thuringian Regiment, now in London, will see that just under the metal boss which holds the chin-strap to the helmet is a small rosette of the national colour, black and white, the colour of the ribbon of the revered Iron Cross. This slight emblem, it seems, has a high significance, as the rosette is stripped off the helmet of any man who bears a bad character. *A propos* of this, a correspondent writes:—"When I joined the service a quarter of a century ago, defaulters used to wear a red ring round the right arm. I do not know what led the authorities to abandon this sign of disgrace. It must have made it less easy for a man to get out of barracks or to pass into the canteen when his name was 'on the gate,' but at any rate it seems that some not very obvious token, which would not be observable to the uninitiated, but would tell its sure tale to all soldiers, would be felt as a keen disgrace by the offender, and would even enable an inspecting officer to estimate at a glance the character of a battalion, such estimate to be confirmed, of course, by the inspection of the court-martial book, would be worthy of adoption."

We take the following extracts from a letter from our correspondent "Golundauze," who is in Germany:—

> "I have seen very little of the Prussian soldiers, but that little is very favourable to them, and quite satisfies me that we only copy them in outside trivialities and leave the principal question untouched, and that I consider to be *conscription*. I saw several parties of men at Cologne under arms; some, I think, returning from a long day's drill or exercise. The men were well set up, with an average of about 24. *There is a fair sprinkling of old soldiers among them.* On the move, they seem rather loose, and talk a good deal; but they march smartly, and are evidently well in hand. *The number of the regiment is on the shoulder-strap, but no nonsensical local designations.* At the entrance to every village there is a board painted thus:—'1 Nass. Land. Head-quarters, W——. 3rd Co., H——.' So every man in the village knows that the Company Head-quarters are at H——, and the Regimental Head-quarters at W——; and this is a true localisation. We saw a regiment of Uhlans at walking exercise or watering. Each mounted man led a horse stripped, and rode only on a cloth. The men had a good seat, and the horses looked well fed and groomed, and fit for any cavalry work, and quite as large as our horses. The men in the German Army are of two classes evidently, the lower and the better, brought together by conscription. All of the latter, or at any rate, a large number of them, are distinguished by wearing an inexpensive sword-knot on the sword-bayonet, and either have finer cloth or keep their clothes in better order than the former. In this way a sufficient distinction is made without a material difference. Something of this kind might be introduced into our service for young men desirous of soldiering, and who have failed to obtain commissions by competition."

In a debate upon artillery train in the French Senate, General Billot, ex-Minister of War, said that he had been accused of high treason for having refused to vote a credit of 30,000,000 francs, asked for by the present War Minister, while the 133 senators who voted with him were scouted as half-Orleanist, traitors, or idiots. General Billot expressed the opinion that military matters should be discussed independently of party feeling. And no doubt General Billot is right.

The South Australian Defence Force has been in existence between five and six years. On its formation Colonel M. F. Downes, R.A., was selected by the Commander-in-Chief to command it, and a better choice could hardly have been made, for to a scientific knowledge of his profession he adds a talent for organisation, foresight, and firmness. Colonel Downes had at first for staff officer Major Godwin, late of the 103rd, an old adjutant and thorough soldier, who made himself extremely popular. The Force consists of two distinct branches,—(1), a paid force, known as the Volunteer Military Force, which ought rather to be called a militia; and (2), the Rifle Volunteer Force, who resemble the Volunteers at home, and only receive an allowance of ammunition from the Government and a capitation grant for effectives. The paid force consists of artillery, mounted rifles, and infantry. The Artillery is divided into two batteries, one a garrison battery and the other a field battery. The former man the forts which guard Port Adelaide, and are armed with 10-in. guns and 68-pounders. The latter have 16-pounder field-guns of the same pattern as those in the British Army. The Mounted Rifles consist of only one troop, but could be increased to almost any extent by country enrolments, as all South Australians can ride, and this arm would be very popular. The present troop consists of very smart men, mostly of the farmer class. They ride well, and are first-rate shots. More than half of them are marksmen, and they are constantly practised in dismounting and skirmishing. The Infantry are known as the Adelaide Rifles, and are formed into two battalions. During the last five years about 2,500 men have passed through the ranks. Their recruit drills are conducted by experienced instructors who have been serjeants in the Army, under the superintendence of the Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General. But the non-commissioned officers of the Volunteers are beginning to take their share in the training of recruits, and on an average three per company are competent to undertake this duty. At the beginning of the drill season, the "setting-up" drills are conducted by them, after the fashion of the Army. Moreover, about 50 of the non-commissioned officers have been put through a short course of musketry, modelled on that of Hythe, and have gained certificates of their ability to carry on the musketry training of recruits. The Adelaide Rifles wear a scarlet uniform, and drill very steadily. Besides the ordinary company, battalion, and brigade drills, and the annual course of musketry, they frequently practise field-firing, and make good practice at unknown distances. Their skirmishing is, perhaps, the most satisfactory part of their drill. They extend from four-deep, somewhat in the way suggested by Colonel Macdonald, of the Edinburgh Volunteers, in his pamphlet, "Macdonald on Tactics." The front-rank men of fours form the fighting line, the second rank form the support, and the two remaining ranks form a local reserve. Thus each company is self-supporting, and the fighting line may be reinforced three times without companies being intermingled. The system works well, and is so simple that the recruits learn it in an hour. The men are remarkably intelligent, and pick up their drill sooner than recruits at home. The Rifle Volunteers are scattered all over the colony, but are all exercised on the same system. About 2,000 of these have been trained since 1877, so, including his gunners, Colonel Downes must have seen 5,000 men in all go through the mill. The South-Australian system has already begun to be imitated in other Australian colonies.

The security of the north-western frontier of Italy has for some time past been occupying the attention of the Government of that country. At the end of last year a tunnel through the Col di Tenda (Maritime Alps), nearly three miles in length, was opened for traffic, enabling communication between Nice and Turin to be kept up throughout the year. It is now intended to utilise this tunnel in order to connect Vingtimiglia—the Italian frontier fortress on the Mediterranean—with the existing railway system of Piedmont. The projected line, leaving the sea-coast at Vingtimiglia, will be carried up the valley of the Roja to Giandolo, where it will follow the course of the old Nice road to the entrance of the new tunnel, which is about half-way up the Col di Tenda. It will descend on the Piedmont side to Cuneo, which is already in railway communication with Turin and Alessandria. There can be no doubt that this line, when completed, will be a work of the utmost strategical importance. It will go far to render a hitherto dangerously weak point in the Italian system of defence secure from attack. In former years a French army could advance from Nice or Genoa with its left flank safely guarded by an impassable mountain barrier. This will soon be no longer possible. There are already railways over the passes at Genoa and Savona connecting these places with Alessandria. The new line by the Col di Tenda will complete the lateral communications with Upper Italy. Under these circumstances, the French, even if they had command of the sea, which they never had in the wars of the Revolution, could not safely advance on Genoa till Alessandria had fallen. Had even tolerable roads traversed the Maritime Alps and Apennines in 1800, Massena could not have held on as he did to Genoa, and the whole Austrian Army would have been turned against Napoleon, who would probably have been disastrously defeated, instead of victorious, at Marengo. The new railway will further strengthen the offensive power of Italy for attack, in the event of war with France, for she will then possess means for a rapid concentration on the Riviera which are not enjoyed by the French, whose position at Nice is isolated, and who would in all probability be compelled to retire behind the Var at the very outset of the campaign. Italy is too sensible to provoke an attack on France, but she is wisely using her opportunities for strengthening her position so as to be able to assume a strong and decided attitude, in case her interests in the Mediterranean are threatened by a further development of the recent aggressive policy of France in Northern Africa.

The following particulars, extracted from the Annual *Army List*, may be of interest, as showing the serious consequences to a large number of Artillery officers, entailed by the compulsory retirement of Majors at the age of 48, and largely due to the employment beyond five years of the Lieutenant-Colonels upon the Indian Lists. No less than 25 Majors, commissioned as such from July, 1879, can never become Lieutenant-Colonels, as they were over 41 years old when so promoted; while nine Captains are already past that age, 17 will reach it during the next twelve months, and some 40 more during the twelve months following. For those next below, the prospects are better:—First, because they entered the service earlier in life, owing to shortened residence at the Royal Military Academy, as well as to the reduction in the age laid down for their admission thereto; secondly, because nearly a hundred officers between them and Lieutenant-Colonelcies will be removed from their path, as above shown. It must be borne in mind that steps are no longer given by regimental full Colonels, and that those gained by secondings and by compulsory half-pay are subsequently cancelled by absorption, so that the source of promotion to Lieutenant-Colonelcy and ultimate £450 pension of the present senior Captains, and upwards, is confined to the removal, after five years, of the Lieutenant-Colonels upon the Imperial List. A glance will show that this is taking place from the present time in a constantly recurring quinquennial series of 5, 9, 9, 29, 25—total, 77; average, 15·4 steps per annum. To these few casualties can be added, as they would be among men in the prime of life, who have weathered the effects of tropical service, and from amongst whom those who leave the service before compelled to do so have mostly been eliminated. There are further results from "Henley's Clause," than which a less justly applied enactment of benevolent intention was never framed, its protection to some being only given at the expense of others. For example:—1. By mere seniority, in a few years every Royal Artillery District command, with its emoluments, will be held by an officer on the Indian Lists. 2. The establishment of officers in the junior ranks has been constantly increasing for the last 20 years, to fill Indian vacancies; these officers are subject to rules for compulsory retirement, from which half their seniors are exempted, and their due rate of promotion thereby retarded. Fortuitous circumstances, it is true, have pushed up the present junior Captains at an abnormal rate, and compulsory retirements at 48 will, at the expense of the sufferers, probably secure the continuance of their individual good-fortune; but the principle of making officers serve together under different conditions cannot be justified.

The position occupied by the Assistant-Paymasters of the late Pay Sub-Department of the Control who still have to be absorbed into the Army Pay Department is a cruelly unfair one, and we think that something might be done to help on the officers, and place them on a proper footing. Supersession is never a pleasant thing, but wholesale supersession such as these two or three officers are subjected to must naturally stamp out all zeal.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Notwithstanding the by no means genial weather, and that camping-out has not been without its discomforts, the Meeting which closes this afternoon with the presentation of prizes by the Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, is the most successful yet held at Wimbledon—so successful, indeed, in its main features as to warrant the hope that the day is far distant when the National Rifle Association will have to look out for new ground. Thirty-five squads competed on Monday for the Mullens field-firing prize of £250, the entries showing an increase of six over that of last year. Five squads of six men each were formed up at a time at 400 yards from the butt at the southern end of the Common, and on the word "advance," proceeded at the double to an unknown point between 300 and 200 yards, where independent firing was opened at five targets, representing scarlet-clad soldiers, six feet high, which were made to move laterally. As many rounds as possible were got off here in the time allowed, one minute, and it was a noteworthy fact that though "any position" was permitted, not one man adopted the "back." Another advance was then made to a point between 200 and 100 yards, where three volleys were fired kneeling, and the contest closed with a rush to about 50 yards from the figures, where independent firing, standing, was carried on for 30 secs. The competition was watched with much interest by a large assemblage of spectators, and the vast improvement which has taken place in this valuable practice among the Auxiliaries during the past year is shown in the fact that the squad of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's Berkshire battalion beat the winning score of last year by 17 more hits. Another contest of a somewhat similar character, for the handsome Brinsmead Challenge Shield, came off on Tuesday, in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who, following the example of the Prince and Princess of Wales last year, subsequently went into the trench, where the mechanism for working the targets was explained. Twenty-three teams, each of six men, competed, two from the Royal Navy, three from Line battalions, two from the Royal Marine Light Infantry, one from the Honourable Artillery Company, and 15 from battalions of Rifle Volunteers. The competition took place at targets representing figures of men, as in the Mullens, which appeared and disappeared at intervals. Five teams were formed up at a time at 600 yards, in extended order, single rank, and the targets then appeared for 15 seconds, during which each man loaded and fired one shot. On the disappearance of the targets, the whole line advanced in quick time, and the targets subsequently appeared eight more times, the advance being continued in the intervals of disappearance. The winning score is three hits higher than last year, and was made by the 1st Cheshire Regiment (22nd). After this contest, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught drove to the Council enclosure, where they congratulated the young Scotch farmer (Serjeant Mackay, 1st Sutherland) on his success in winning the Queen's Prize, her Royal Highness subsequently pinning the gold badge on his breast. The Duke of Cambridge was also among the visitors to the Camp on Tuesday, and inspected the Canadian detachment, with the smart and well set-up appearance of which he was evidently much pleased. Besides the close of the International Military match to-day, the Royal Cambridge Challenge Shield will be competed for by sections of mounted men of the Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line. Appended are brief results of the contests :—

Albert, 1st Stage.—All comers; 32 prizes, value £135; 15 shots at 600 yards and 10 at 900 yards, any rifle :—£20—Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Halford, 1st Leicester, 117 points. £10 each—Major Scriven, 117, and Major Humphry, 2nd Cambridge, 116. £8—Pte. Stewart, 1st Edinburgh, 115.

Albert, 2nd Stage.—15 shots at 1,000 yards, any rifle : —The jewel, Wilson, Ulster Rifle Association, 66.

Any Rifle Association Cup.—Ten shots at 600 yards: —Lieut. Ferguson, 1st Inverness.

Any Rifle Extra.—Seven shots at 600 yards :—Serjt.-Major Gilder, 9th Middlesex, 34 points; Ptes. Braithwaite and Barnett, 10th Lanark, 34.

Armourers' Company Prizes.—All comers; ten prizes, value £40; seven shots, 900 yards, Martini-Henry.—£10—Pte. Paterson, 2nd Renfrew, 32 points. £8—Lieut. Bird, 1st Hereford, 31. £6—J. M. Gouldsmith, 1st Gloucester, 31.

Army and Navy, 1st Stage.—Seven shots, at 200 and 500 yards, with Martini-Henry :—£10—Chief Petty Officer Hawkins, H.H.S. Cambridge, 61 points. £5 each —1st Petty Officer Hampton, H.M.S. Excellent; Pte. Bradbury, 1st Dorset; Staff-Serjt. Skust, Royal Marines; and Serjt. Fisher, Royal Engineers, 59 each. £4 each.—Serjt. Mahon, 1st Norfolk; Colour-Serjt. Casbard, 2nd Leinster; Colour-Serjt., Sandland, 1st North Staffordshire; 2nd Petty Officer Madden, H.M.S. Excellent; A.B. Bennett, H.M.S. Excellent; Chief Petty Officer Rivers, H.M.S. Excellent; Pte. Shaw, 1st Manchester; Serjt.-Major Lowings, West Surrey; and Serjt.-Major Quirk, 2nd Highland L.I., 58 each; and Serjt.-Major Ward, 30th Regimental District, 57.

Ashburton Shield.—Teams of eight; seven shots at 200 and 500 yards, Snider :—The shield—Charterhouse, 405 points; Winchester, 403; Wellington College, 386; Eton, 382; Clifton, 370.

Bass.—All comers; 7 shots at 500 yards, M.B.L. :—£25—Lieut. Heap, 6th Lancashire, 82 points; £10—Major Humphrey, Cambridge University, 82.

Belgian Cup.—For volley-firing, teams of 10 from each battalion, 5 volleys at 400 yards.—The cup and £20—1st Hereford, 142 points; £15—1st Edinburgh, 138; £10 each —1st Roxburgh, 136; and 7th Lanark, 134.

Brinsmead Shield.—The Shield—1st Cheshire, 25 points; Chatham Division R.M.L.I., 24; 3rd Lanark, 23; 1st Middlesex, 21; H.M.S. Cambridge, 19; 1st Dorset Regt., 19; Portsmouth Division R.M.L.I., 19; 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade, 19; and 20th Middlesex, 19.

Brownlow.—Seven shots at 600 yards, M.B.L. :—£8 each—Lieut. Heap, 6th Lancashire, 35 points, and Pte. Kydd, 2nd Forfar, 35. £4—Qrmr. Gouldsmith, 1st V.B. Gloucester, 34. £3—Serjt.-Instructor Morgan, 2nd West Kent, 34.

Cadet Corps' Match.—One file of each company; seven shots at 200 and 500 yards, Snider :—The trophy and £6 15s.—Winchester, 96 points; Cheltenham, 93; Marlborough, 86; Wellington, 83.

Chancellors' Challenge Plate.—Teams of eight, 7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, Martini-Henry :—Oxford, 653; Cambridge, 635.

China Cup.—Thirty-four county teams of England, Scotland, and Wales competed for this prize, 10 men aside; 10 shots at 500 yards, Snider.—The cup and £30—Forfar, 357 points; £20—City of London, 356; £10 each—Lanark, 352; Carmarthen, 345; and Middlesex, 336.

Curtis and Harvey.—All comers; 16 prizes, value £77 10s; 10 shots at 1,000 yards, any rifle :—£25—Arrowsmith, Bristol Engineers, 48; £7 10s each—Serjt.-Instructor Gilder, 9th Middlesex, 48; and Capt. Thorburn, Peebles, 47.

Daily Telegraph—Open to all comers; 73 prizes, value £200; seven shots at 500 yards, Snider :—The cup—Serjt.-Instructor of Musketry Downes, 3rd Middlesex, 34 points. £15—Serjt. Sutherland, 8th Lanark, 32. £10—Qrmr.-Serjt. Paterson, 1st Middlesex, 32. £5 each—Pte. Griggs, 1st London; Pte. Thornton, 5th Lancashire; Corpl. Higgins, 3rd Somerset; and Pte. Bramwell, 2nd Derby.

Dudley.—Ten shots, at 1,000 yards :—Lieut. Millner, 21st Middlesex, 49 points.

Duke of Cambridge.—£50; all comers, 15 shots at 1,000 yards, military breech-loaders :—£25—Serjt. Roberts, H.A.C., 61 points; £10—Lieut. Lamb, 1st Cheshire Regt., 60.

Elcho Shield.—Teams of eight aside; match rifles, 15 shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards :—The shield—Ireland, 1,600 points; Scotland, 1,589; England, 1,564.

Field Memorial.—Ten shots at 600 yards; eight prizes, value £25 :—The cup and £7—Serjt. Pullman, 2nd Middlesex, 43 points. £5—Serjt. Hobbiss, 2nd Middlesex, 43.

General Eyre.—7 shots at 600 yards, Martini-Henry : —£10—Serjt. Wallace and Pte. Dixon, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, 55 points; £5—Dr. Foot and Pte. Bradbury, 2nd Dorset Regt., 54.

Glen Albyn.—Open to all comers; 72 prizes, value £200; seven shots at 200 yards, Snider :—£15—Corpl. M'Kay, 1st Renfrew, 34 points. £10—Lieut.-Col. Burt, 1st Warwick, 34. £5 each—Corpl. Smith, 2nd West Kent, 34; and Pte. Elkington, 1st London, 34.

Grand Aggregate.—For highest aggregates in Queen's, Alexandra, Martin's, St. George's, Windmill, Alfred, *Daily Telegraph*, and Glen Albyn. Seventy prizes, value £300 :—£25—Pte. Paterson, 2nd Renfrew, 316 points. £20—Serjt. Dods, 1st Berwick, 309. £15—Colour-Serjt. M'Kenzie, 1st Stirling, 306.

Henry.—Nineteen prizes, value £65; 7 shots at 1,000 yards; military breech-loaders :—The rifle—Private Gibbs, 1st Gloucester. £10—Armr.-Serjt. Hargreaves, 16th Lancashire.

International Military Match.—Teams of twelve a side. Seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards; military breechloaders :—First Stage—America, 1,078 points; Great Britain, 1,070.

Kirkman.—All comers; seven shots at 800 yards, Martini-Henry.—1st prize, the pianoforte—Pte. Caldwell, 1st Renfrew, 34 points. £10—Capt. Young, 2nd Renfrew, 32. £6—Pte. Hay, 20th Middlesex, 32.

Kolapore Cup.—Teams of eight, 7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, Martini-Henry :—The cup—Home Team, 698 points; £80—Canada, 679; Jersey, 638; Guernsey, 621; and India, 514.

Loyd-Lindsay.—Mounted contest; sections of four men; first prize, £20 :—1st, second section, Roxburgh, 88 points; second prize, second section, Roxburgh, 76 points.

Marquis of Hartington.—All comers, 23 prizes, value £75; seven shots, at 900 yards; military breechloaders :—£10—Capt. Godsal, 2nd Bucks, 34 points. £5—Corpl. Bates, 1st Warwick, 33.

Martin's Challenge Cup and prizes, for efficient Volunteers; 68 prizes, value £200; seven shots at 200 yards, Martini-Henry :—The cup and £15—Serjt. Lowton, 1st North Staffordshire, 34 points. £9 each—Serjt. 1st Paterson, 1st Cornwall, and Serjt. Jones, 1st Denbighshire, 34 each. £7—Corpl. Banks, 1st West York, 34. £5 each—Corpl. Sprinks, 1st Sussex, 34; and Lieut. Foster, 4th West Surrey, and Serjt. Peat, 2nd West Surrey, 33 each.

Mullens Competition.—Field firing :—£100—1st Berks, 52 points. £45—19th Lancashire and 5th Lancashire, 43 each. £24—20th Middlesex, 42. £15—3rd London and 2nd Lanark, 40 each.

National Challenge Trophy.—Teams 20 aside of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales :—Winners, Scotland, 1,805 points; next in order of merit, England, 1,769; Ireland, 1,696; Wales, 1,689.

Olympic.—Ten shots, at 600 yards :—Serjt. Mackay, 1st Sutherland, 48 points.

Permanent Staff.—Seven shots at 500 yards, Martini : —£10—Serjt.-Instructor Burton, 2nd Bucks, 35 points. £7—Serjt.-Instructor Groom, 22nd Middlesex, and Serjt.-Major Brock, 14th Middlesex, 33. £5—Serjt.-Instructors Davis, 2nd Middlesex, and Warwick, 1st West Surrey, 31. £4—Serjt.-Instructors Gibson, 2nd West Surrey; Deegan, 1st V.B. Leicester; and Morris, 3rd Batn. East Surrey, 30.

Prince of Wales's Prize.—Restricted to National Rifle Association Silver and Bronze Medallists, 7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, Snider.—The Prince of Wales's prize of £100, Serjt. Lawrence, 1st Dumbarton, 80 points. Twenty prizes of £5 each were also awarded.

Queen's Prize.—1st Stage, Parts 1 and 2 restricted to efficient Volunteers; 360 prizes, value £1,668; Martini-Henry :—The first 300 in Part 1 fired 10 shots at 500 and 600 yards, for places in the "Sixty" :—Silver medal, silver badge, and £60—Capt. Young, 2nd Renfrew, 183 points. The following were among the next highest scores in the "Sixty," who took the badge and £12 each :—Pte. Warrick, 1st Berks., 178; Serjt. Palmer, 1st Warwick, 177; Pte. McVittie, 1st Dumfries, 175; Pte. Paterson, 2nd Renfrew, 175; Serjt. Sage, Tower Hamlets, 174; Corpl. Proctor, 1st Elgin, 174; Serjt. Yates, 3rd Lanark, 173; and Serjt. Heaton, 2nd Renfrew, 173. Queen's Prize.—2nd Stage. —10 shots at 800 and 900 yards : Winner of her Majesty's Prize of £250, the Gold Medal, and Gold Badge of the National Rifle Association, Serjt. Mackay, 1st Sutherland, 79 points.

Robin Hood.—Seven shots at 200 yards, Martini-Henry : —£5 each—Pte. Bailey, 1st Flint; Qrmr. Corben, Canada; Colour-Serjt. Foster, 1st Northumberland; Serjt.-Major Lowings, Queen's; Pte. Roberts, 1st Monmouth; Colour-Serjt. Wright, 1st Northampton; and Serjt. Yates, 3rd Lanark, 35 points each.

St. George's Challenge Vase, for efficient Volunteers; 135 money prizes, besides cups, jewels, &c.; seven shots at 500 yards, Snider :—The vase, dragon cup, gold jewel, and £30—Pte. Wilson, Queen's Westminster, 32 points. Silver jewel, silver salver, and £25—Lieut. Gibson, 1st Aberdeen, 32. Bronze cross, silver cup, and £20—Serjt. McCay, 5th Lancashire, 32. Winners of jewel and £10 each, with 31—Serjt. Ingram, 3rd Lanark; Qrmr.-Serjt. Grier, 3rd Renfrew; Qrmr.-Serjt. White, 1st Cheshire; Pte. Fletcher, 3rd Forfar; Pte. Border, 9th Middlesex; Capt. Gange, 18th Middlesex; and Serjt. Hounsell.

St. Leger.—Fifteen prizes, value £50; 10 shots at 900 yards, any rifle :—£10—Henman, U.S.A., 48 points. £8—Major Young, 21st Middlesex, 40. £6—Private Gibbs, Bristol Rifles, 48. £3 each—Majors Browne, Calcutta; and McKenna, B.R.A., 48 each.

Snider Extras.—Seven shots at 200 yards; all comers : —Corpl. Drinkwater, 35 points; Lieut. Dillon, Canada, 34; Lieut. Whitehead, 1st Lancashire; Lieut. Dutton, 2nd Cheshire; and Pte. Latrey, 1st London, 33 each.

Spencer Cup.—Seven shots at 500 yards, Snider :—Serjt. Caldwell, Glenalmond, 29 points.

Tyro.—£100 :—£10—Lieut. Stout, 1st Lanark, 91 points. £8—Pte. Ferguson, 4th Lanark, 90. £5—Serjt. Brown, 1st Durham, 88.

United Services Challenge Cup.—7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, Martini-Henry; teams of eight aside :—Volunteers, 694; Navy, 673; Army, 661; Royal Marines, 655; Militia, 654; and Yeomanry, 646.

Veterans' Public Schools Match.—Teams of five; 10 shots at 500 yards; Snider :—The Trophy—Cheltenham, 184 points.

Vizianagram Challenge Cup.—Lords and Commons Match.—20 rounds at 500 yards.—Commons—Lieut.-Col. Walrond, 94 points; Hon. R. T. Bruce, 91; Lieut.-Col. Vivian, 90; and Capt. Monckton, 86; total, 361 points. Lords—Earl Spencer, 97 points; Lord Cloncurry, 94; Earl Brownlow, 94; and Earl Waldegrave, 66; total, 351 points.

Wills.—All comers; seven shots, 800 yards, military breech-loaders. Thirty-seven prizes, value £100.—£10—Pte. M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries. £8—Serjt.-Instructor Gilder, 9th Middlesex, 34 points. £5—Pte. Lowe, 13th Middlesex, 34.

Windmill.—Open to all comers; 72 prizes, value £200; seven shots at 500 yards, Snider :—£15—Pte. Hyde, 2nd Hants, 35. £10—Pte. Wallace, 8th Lanark, 34. £5 each —Serjt. Harrod, 2nd Wilts; Pte. Lansdale, 2nd East Kent; and Pte. Conochie, 1st Lanark, 33 each.

Yeomanry Inter-Regimental Challenge Cup.—Teams of eight; 15 shots at 500 yards, Snider carbine :—The cup—1st Dorset, 339 points; Wilts, 330; Ayr, 321; East Kent, 304.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, visited the Camp on Thursday night, and were received by Earl and Countess Brownlow, the Duke of Portland, Earl and Countess of Pembroke, Countess Spencer, Earl and Countess of Dufferin, Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, Sir Henry and Lady Fletcher, Sir H. Wilmot, Lord Baring and Lady Emma Baring, Colonel Howard, U.S. National Guard, Colonel Otter, Canada, &c. Their Royal Highnesses inspected the butt arrangements, and went round the Camp, making a long stay at the Running-Deer target, at which the Prince had several shots.

In future, no non-commissioned officer under 5 ft. 6 in. in height is to be sent to the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness for long courses of instruction. All warrant officers, including conductors of supplies and stores, will in future receive medical attendance in their own quarters; their wives and families will also be allowed medical attendance and medicine at the public expense. A colonel, major-general, or lieutenant-general gazetted as promoted for distinguished service will take his seniority for promotion or otherwise from the date of his permanent rank as published in the *London Gazette*. He will be supernumerary to the establishment of the rank to, and the branch in, which he may be promoted, until the occurrence of the next vacancy. Officers who retire, whether by sale of commission or otherwise, between October 1, 1877, and February 5, 1880, will be allowed to receive, instead of the retirement awarded to them, such amount of gratuity or rate of retired pay as they would have been entitled to had the Royal warrant of February 5, 1880, been in operation at the date of their retirement.

Cholera.—Appalling as are the reports from Egypt, how few think of our enormous annual sacrifice of valuable lives from scarlet fever, measles, and small-pox. All heads of families should insist upon the daily use, in bed-room, bath-room, and nursery, of Wright's Coal Tar Soap, the only true and simple preventive of infectious disease, and a certain cure of all disorders of the skin.

REMARKS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE ARMY, AND SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS REMEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to the recent discussions which have taken place as to the state of the Army in general, and more especially as regards its want of recruits to fill its ranks, I am induced to make a few observations, with the hope that my suggestions may bear some little fruit, which may benefit not only the British soldier, but my country in general. As regards the mode of filling our ranks, much has been said of late years since the short-service system has been introduced, as there always must be a great difficulty in replacing such a large number of men who are annually sent to the "reserve." Now, taking it for granted that a "reserve" is absolutely necessary for a country like England (and I think it is generally believed to be the best and only system by which we can cope with other nations with far larger standing armies than our own), the question naturally arises, how can we supply this "reserve" and at the same time keep our regiments, or at any rate, a large proportion of them, in an efficient state to meet any emergency. I think every commanding officer of the present day will admit that, in order to train the young recruits which are so constantly drafted into his battalion, one of the most necessary adjuncts is to have, at least, one old soldier to every two recruits, exclusive of non-commissioned officers, to, what is called, "look after him," "teach him punctuality," "the advantages to be gained by implicit obedience to his superiors," "how to dress and clean himself," or, in one word, to teach him "discipline." At the present time, I do not suppose that in any of our regiments there are more than 50 men (exclusive of non-commissioned officers) out of 750, who have more than 10 years' service; and consequently, there is no one who lives with and associates with the recruit who can point out to him the advantages of "discipline." Again, one of the great complaints of commanding officers is that their men are scarcely ever at their disposal for drills and other instruction parades, but that they are always on some employment other than that which appertains exclusively to a soldier's duty, necessary, but still highly detrimental to that course of instruction which is required to make a man a thoroughly trained soldier in such a limited period as is now given to commanding officers to make them efficient. To remedy, and to meet this certainly justifiable complaint of commanding officers, I would suggest that in every battalion a "reserve" or "civilian company" be formed in addition to the present strength, consisting entirely of men who have completed their first term of service with the "colours," and who would be eligible for the 1st Class Army Reserve. The conditions required of a man who should be permitted to join this company should be as follows:—(1), It should be voluntary; (2), he should be of good character; (3), he must show that he has been in some trade or employment before enlisting, which would fit him for employment such as would be required in a regiment; (4), he should receive his Reserve pay, free rations, free barrack accommodation, one suit of regimental clothing per annum, his deferred pay should continue up to twelve years as at present, his service should count towards pension on final discharge, and he should receive whatever money he could earn for himself in his particular employment; (5), he should be permitted to wear civilian's clothes whenever employed in civil duties, and should be obliged to undergo instruction in military duties for a period of at least 21 days in every year, but should not be required to go to any other parades, and should the 1st Class Army Reserve be called out, then civil-employed men should be the first ones to join the ranks of their regiments. The strength of these companies should never exceed 100 men, including non-commissioned officers, and should be put under the command of the quartermaster, strictly supervised by the second-in-command and the commanding officer. The various employments for these men should be as follows:—Officers' servants, staff serjeants' bâtmen, officers' grooms, tailors, shoemakers, clerks, telegraphists, butcher, baker, cooks, carpenter, smiths or assistant-armourer, pioneers for cleaning barracks, &c., hospital orderlies, and other miscellaneous employments connected with a regiment. The men joining this company should be under the same discipline as they were previous to re-engaging, and should be compelled to remain with their regiments during the period they would remain in the Reserve, but it should be left to the commanding officers to discharge any man to the unemployed reserve, for misconduct at any time, with the approval of the General officer commanding. Should this suggestion be carried out, a large majority of the men of a battalion would be available for instruction and practice in matters appertaining exclusively to a soldier almost daily, and the great grievance of commanding officers would be done away with. One hundred old soldiers would be added to each battalion, who would go far towards teaching the young soldiers "discipline." A large number of men who on discharge are cast on the world to begin life over again, would at once have employment, instead of wasting the whole of their small stock of deferred pay in keeping themselves until they can find something to do, and at the same time would be perfecting themselves in a trade or employment which they would find most beneficial in earning a livelihood in after-life. The extra cost to the State would be trifling, in carrying out this scheme, in comparison to the advantages derived from it and the benefit that would accrue to the service in general. There is, of course, much that might be said on this subject which I cannot enter into now, but I feel sure that some such scheme as I have suggested might be prepared which would go far to remedy one of the chief defects in the present state of the Army. Apologising for the length of my letter on a subject on which so much has lately been written, I am, &c.,

SCRUTINEER.

OFFICERS FROM THE RANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read a letter in your paper signed "Observer," and I write now to ask you to allow me to point out further disadvantages under which officers promoted from the ranks suffer. There are officers now serving who were promoted from the ranks, and had at the time they were promoted upwards of 18 years' service. Counting this (as laid down in Article 67, Royal Warrant for 1882), it will give them nine years' service. An officer so promoted must be at least 37 years of age. He will probably get his captaincy by the time he is 42 years of age, when he suddenly discovers by the Royal Warrant of 1882 that he is ineligible for further promotion, and is advised to go into the Army Pay Department. On inquiry, he is greatly surprised by being informed that he is "too old," and finds there is nothing else open to him but to complete his service for a pension. To do this, he has to serve six years without the least prospect of promotion or increase of pay. It must be very painful and humiliating for an old officer to see young officers promoted over his head (during the time he is compelled to serve for his pension), as in many cases those young officers have actually been taught by him whatever they know of their duties. I venture, therefore, to suggest that all officers promoted from the ranks should after 25 years' service receive a step of rank, carrying with it pay, or at any rate, that such officer should not be considered ineligible for promotion on the ground of being "too old," unless he receives his full pension without requiring to suffer the humiliation of serving for so many years under his former juniors. I feel quite sure that this oversight on the part of the authorities in the Royal Warrant only wants pointing out to be remedied.—I am, &c.,

X.

THE WASHING OF PATIENTS' CLOTHING IN A FIELD HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Amongst the various subsidiary services in a field hospital which contribute to the comfort and rapid recovery of the sick or wounded, the washing of the soiled underclothing and towels, sheets, and linen used for the sick is most essential. The existence of lice about sick and wounded men is certain to occur if their underclothing is not washed. For this washing of clothing, regular men told off for this special purpose are needed in a field or base hospital. They should be part and parcel of the Hospital Corps, for the washing of a sick man's linen is almost as important as his food. No provision whatever is at present made for this all-important duty by the Medical Department itself. A field hospital is supposed to send its soiled linen to the Commissariat for washing; but the Commissariat themselves have no staff for this purpose, and in Egypt and on board the Carthage much trouble was caused by this state of affairs. It seems absurd to think that in a great ship like the Carthage, no provision was made to do all the washing for the sick on board, and that at Ismailia and Alexandria the clothes had to be sent to native contractors or to chance fatigue men of the regiments to have it done. Any medical officer who in future embarks in charge of a field hospital should say to himself,—"I am responsible for keeping my sick men while in hospital clean, and free from vermin. How am I to do it?" He should there and then protest his inability to carry out the washing of the sick men's clothes, and decline all responsibility in the matter unless men are given him to do it. The evidence of the Commissary-General in Egypt before Lord Morley's Committee very clearly points out how the thing should be dealt with. Four men are needed to wash for 100 sick men, and every 100-bed field hospital should have such a staff added to its numbers. Every hospital ship should have the same proportion added to its complement. Every base hospital should have the same proportion—if it be for 200 sick, it needs eight washermen, if for 400 sick, 16 men, and so on. The country desires above all things efficient hospital organisation in the field. If it desires the sick men to be covered with vermin, then give no washermen; if it desires them to be clean, then washermen are needed. Any private soldier can see the absolute logic of this statement.—I am, &c.,

WASHERMAN.

MARKSMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your columns I consider the best-suited place for a few remarks on above subject. I hope I have not formed a premature judgment when I say that the new Musketry Regulations are calculated to be accompanied with results the most discouraging to soldiers, and the most fatal to the best interests of the Army. If the performance of half a battalion of infantry (containing 80 marksmen under the old and but four under the new system) be a justifiable guide, then, indeed, I may almost say, "Marksmen are no more." And if an Army wilfully deprived of this valuable arm of hidden power be not undergoing a change for the worse, then I am done. Now the real question is,—Has too much been asked of men? The answer is, undoubtedly, yes; because men who have with their final shot carried a regimental team to victory, on more occasions than one, find themselves now wasting all their experience in pursuit of a prize standing outside the bounds of either reason or possibility to achieve. I said outside the bounds of reason. What other expression can be used when a man is put with a rifle in his hand 15 yards from the 300 yards' distance, and told to fire at the legs of a man painted on a single target 285 yards away, with 100 yards' sight. Why, a soldier who makes shooting his study recognises as much minute machinery in the back-sight of his rifle as in the works of a watch; and yet he is not allowed to touch it, but fire with 100 yards' sight between 285 and 140 yards. Out of the ten rounds thus fired, seven must hit as follows:—Two the legs, between 285 and 240 yards; three the body, between 240 and 180 yards; and two the head, between 180 and 140 yards. The target is checked after each distance, when a hit on body or head after first distance is crossed out as useless, and so on. So it will be seen that the ten rounds may actually hit the figure and yet be useless, though he is firing with a sight in contradiction to all the rules which he has ever and often been taught. Another piece of this forlorn hope is firing at a head and shoulders painted on the end of a target or its side. This shows a front of two feet. A similar bust is on the other end of the target for a second man, and it not unfrequently happens that one man has more hits than he had rounds. It will be seen how possible this is. And now, after all this, where is the inducement to the young soldier to ever again interest himself in shooting? He has nothing to pursue, nothing to gain, and everything to discourage him, for in one part of his training will be impressed on him the utter foolery of ever expecting to hit an object if his back-sight be not properly adjusted. And when there is a hope of gaining one pound or one penny, as the case may be, he is told in substance (for the Order means nothing else), 'Now you are firing for money, you can use these legitimate means to win no longer.' It is, indeed, to be hoped that some regulations bearing the stamp of common-sense (and absence of studied meanness) will decide the qualifications of a marksman, for when you come to exact impossibilities, you find "that a soldier can be but a man."—I am, &c.,

RICOCHET.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"As was generally anticipated, Col. Bannerman, commandant 4th Rifles, has been granted the good-service pension, and no officer in this Presidency deserves it better. Looking at the record of his services from the days of the great Sikh war, through the brief Persian campaign, and the dark days of the Mutiny, then on to China at the Taku Forts and up to the gates of Pekin, and lastly all through the late campaign in Southern Afghanistan, and we think even the most exacting critic must own that this is a record to entitle a man to something more than the good-service pension. For it should be remembered that Col. Bannerman must vacate this reward when he succeeds to the off-reckonings, which will be on February 3, 1884, when he will have completed 38 years' service, he having entered the Bombay Army on February 3, 1846. Now can this be considered a sufficient reward for such war services as Col. Bannerman can show. He has been in desperate hand-to-hand fights, he has been over and over again mentioned in despatches, and he has been through campaigns which were both bloody and glorious; and he gets a good-service pension for a few months! How many men have received a brevet, a C.B., even a K.C.B., for a couple of months' campaigning in Egypt? Yet a distinguished soldier like Col. Bannerman has no decorations but his medals. This is little less than a scandal. Col. Bannerman served with the Bombay Column Army of the Punjab, 1848-49; siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat, pursuit and surrender of the Sikh Army (medal and two clasps); with the Field Force which penetrated into the Eusoofzaie country, north of the Peshawur, in December, 1849, capture and destruction of the villages of Sugoa, Pulai, Shurkannes, and Tjoomunda, in the Bhagdurrah Valley; Persia, 1857, bombardment and capture of the forts of Mohumra, and pursuit of the Persian Army (medal and two clasps); as second-in-command of the Detachment Southern Maratha Horse in the pursuit through Central India, Meywar, Marwar, and Rajpootana, of the rebels under Tantia Topee, Rao Saheb, the Nawab of Banda, and Ferozeshah of Delhi; at the action at Chota Oodeypoor (despatches as having distinguished himself; horse severely wounded by sabre cuts; medal and clasp); China 1860, horse transport service at the landing at Peh-tang, battle of Sinho, bombardment and capture of the entrenched village of Tangkow, assault and capture of the Taku Forts, accompanied the advance of the army on Tientsin and Pekin, including the battles of Chang-kia-Waman Tungchow, and occupation of Pekin (medal and two clasps). Afghan war, 1879-80, in command of 4th N. I. (Rifles); defence and battle of Candahar (despatches, medal with clasp)."

The Duke of Cambridge has approved of the following officers of the British Army attending the autumn manœuvres of the German and Italian Armies:—German Army—Manœuvres of the 4th Army Corps: Major-Gen. Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe, K.C.B.; Col. E. F. Chapman, C.B., Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Col. K. G. Henderson, King's Royal Rifle Corps. Italian manœuvres, which take place between Alessandria and Piacenza, from Aug. 30 and Sept. 10 next, in parts of two Army Corps; the cavalry manœuvres will take place in Lombardy: Major-Gen. A. J. Lyon-Fremantle; Capt. J. W. Murray, Royal Artillery. Lieut.-Col. W. W. Bennett, 6th Dragoons, only will attend the cavalry manœuvres.

"Under Orders" writes:—"Can any of your correspondents inform me what is the pay in India (rupees, per month) of a paymaster with five years' service in the Army Pay Department, and, therefore, with rank of major?"

"R. B." writes:—"I see in your paper of this day a paragraph on the subject of the wearing of distinctions (unearned) by the Volunteers and Militia. May I point out to you that it is a fact that many of the Militia battalions of the Rifle Brigade and 60th Rifles have assumed our battles, and carry them on their pouch-belts. I saw a man the other day with 'Waterloo, &c.,' emblazoned on his breast, the connection of his regiment with the same being possibly 'Waterloo Station,' not more. To the credit of the authorities, I hear this practice is 'discouraged.'"

A correspondent writes:—"Any matter affecting the Garrison Library, Gibraltar, must be of interest to both services. I hear with much regret that some 4,000 volumes of old and rare works are about to be sent to England for sale. There must be some grave financial reason for such an action, though we doubt if much money can be raised by such means, as a consignment of books commonly realises about the price of waste paper. The collection of books contained in the library is one of the finest out of England, and it should be most vigilantly guarded. If the shelves of a public library are thus liable to be denuded of their contents according to the caprice of those who, for the time being, may be in charge, we imagine that there will be a woful falling off in donations of books from authors and others to such institutions. I trust, however, that the contemplated act of spoliation will not be allowed to be carried out."

The Army.

1st Life Guards arrived at Aldershot on Wednesday from Windsor, and are quartered in the North Camp.

2nd Dragoon Guards. D and F troops arrived at Aldershot yesterday from Manchester, C and E troops will arrive to-day, head-quarters and A and B troops on Monday, and G and H troops on Tuesday.

4th Hussars. The regiment shortly proceeds from Hounslow to Aldershot, for the summer drills.

6th Dragoons. Lieut.-Col. Bennitt has been selected by the Commander-in-Chief to attend the cavalry manœuvres of the Italian Army, to be held during August in Lombardy. We regret to learn the sudden death of Capt. and Rdgmr. Malone, V.C., of the Inniskillings, at Pinetown, South Africa. The deceased obtained his commission, Sept. 7, 1858, and was promoted hon. capt., July 1, 1881. He served with the 13th Light Dragoons throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the affairs of Bulganak and M'Kenzie's Farm, battles of Alma, Balaclava (horse shot), Inkerman, and Tchernaya, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and expedition to Eupatoria under Gen. D'Allonville. At daybreak, on Sept. 24, 1854, when marching on Balaclava, volunteered with three troopers and captured an escort of the enemy's cavalry, also the baggage which they were taking to Sebastopol (Victoria Cross, medal with four clasps, and Turkish medal). He obtained the Victoria Cross for the following act of gallantry:—"For having stopped under a heavy fire (on Oct. 25, 1854) to take charge of Capt. Webb, 17th Lancers, until others arrived to assist him in removing that officer, who was, as it afterwards proved, mortally wounded. Serjt. Malone performed this act of bravery whilst returning on foot from the charge at the battle of Balaclava, in which his horse had been shot." A correspondent writes:—"Having known this officer for a great number of years, I am in a position to say what an excellent, energetic, hard-working officer he has always been, and in what an admirable manner he has always performed his duty. I know that his death, at a comparatively early age, will be very much regretted in the regiment, where he had so many friends, and in which he served for so many years. He had been ailing ever since he arrived in South Africa with the regiment in 1881, but he would not be invalided home, which he could have been, as his great wish was to end his service (he had only one more year to serve) in the Inniskilling Dragoons, and then to retire. He, however, has died at his post, and the country has lost a faithful officer." Another correspondent writes:—"I presume there was no better ridingmaster in the service than Capt. Malone, and even such an exacting inspector-general of cavalry as Sir F. FitzWygram never failed to compliment him most highly. I understand that he would, if he had lived, been appointed next year to the Royal Military College. What a contrast between the fine old soldier, with his four Crimean clasps and V.C., and the bedecked and bemedalled young heroes of Tel-el-Kebir! I hope when the time comes —and it looks stormy—that our ranks may produce many more brave Irishmen like Capt. Malone, but I doubt it!"

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

An unfortunate accident occurred on Wednesday to Major T. C. Price, commanding the 3rd Baty. 1st Brig., Scottish Division, at Sheerness. Preparations were being made for a general inspection, when Major Price visited the parade on a horse belonging to Major T. W. Roberts. The animal suddenly became restive when the band struck up, and Major Price lost his stirrup. He was thrown over the head of the animal to the ground, falling very heavily on his head and face. He was picked up insensible, and carried to the officers' mess, where he was instantly attended to by the military surgeons, and upon a minute examination being made it was found that he had sustained two deep wounds on the head and a bruise on the face. Major Price is making satisfactory progress.

1st, or Royal Scots. Lieut. Campbell-Copeland, who lately obtained his commission from the ranks of the 73rd, is a candidate for entrance to the Staff College.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. The 1st Batn. proceeds from Dublin to Enniskillen.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. The 2nd Batn. proceeds from Belfast to the Curragh.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Mr. William Kennedy, late of the regiment, died on the 7th inst., at his residence, Nisbet House, Barnes. The deceased was cousin of the present Marquis of Ailsa, and only son of the late Lord William Kennedy. He was born Jan. 13, 1851, and entered the Army in 1870, being gazetted to the 30th Foot, in which regiment he served until he retired from the service in 1875.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. The following summary of the history of the regiment will, no doubt, be interesting at the present moment, when steps are being taken to raise a regimental memorial:—"The regiment was raised at Lichfield Feb. 13, 1702; embarked on the sea establishment 1707, and on sea service in West Indies till 1710; landed in Antigua in 1710, remained there till 1739. Employed in expeditions in the West Indies from 1739 to 1759; on March 28, 1759, lost severely at Guadeloupe; returned to Antigua, and came home in 1765, after a foreign service of 58 years. Embarked for America in 1774; at Bunker's Hill in 1775, Colonel Robert Pigot commanded; he afterwards, as Sir Robert Pigot, became, as a general officer, its colonel, and so remained from Dec. 11, 1775, to his death, Aug. 1, 1796. Engaged under him at Long Island, 1776; returned to England in 1783. Embarked for Flanders in April, 1795, and went again to the West Indies in 1796, returned in 1800, and was quartered in Lichfield (so that in those days of less promise counties did see their regiments). Oct. 17, 1804, a 2nd Battalion was raised in Lichfield. In 1805 the 1st Battalion embarked for the Cape of Good Hope; part of the regiment landed, and was at the capture of the Cape on Jan. 3, 1806. Aug. 29, 1806, went to South America; engaged at Maldavido, Oct. 29, 1806, at Monte Video, Feb. 3, 1807, and at Buenos Ayres July 5, 1807, and returned to England in Dec. 1807. Under command of Sir Charles Greville, who embarked with it for service in Spain, June 16, 1808, engaged at Noleia, Vimieira, and Corunna; returned to England in May, 1809, and in July the same year again embarked for Holland; returned in Dec. same year. The 2nd Batn. embarked for the Peninsula in 1810, and suffered severely in the storming party at the siege of Badajoz. The 1st Batn. again embarked for the Peninsula early in 1812; was with its 2nd Batn. engaged at Salamanca, July 22. Both battalions suffered severely; in 1st Batn., killed and wounded, 14 officers and 229 non-commissioned officers and men. Both battalions were present from Oct. 6 to 10 at the siege of Bujos, and both battalions suffered so severely that all effective men of the 2nd Batn. were drafted into the 1st Batn., and the staff and officers of the 2nd sent home to recruit. They were re-formed at Winchester. The 1st Batn. returned to England in August, 1814, when the 2nd Batn. was disbanded. In 1815 the regiment embarked for the Netherlands, and landed at Ostend in June, and formed part of the army of occupation in Paris; they were attached to the 1st Brigade, 4th Division. In 1816 the regiment returned to England. In 1818, embarked for the Cape, and was there for three and a half years. In 1822, Col. Archibald Campbell succeeded Sir C. Greville in command, and embarked with the regiment for India. In 1824, embarked at Calcutta for Burmah, and were present in every engagement from 1824 to 1826 (the 13th and 38th Regts. specially mentioned in general orders). In May, 1826, returned to Bengal, and in January, 1836, sailed for England. In 1837, marched across England and embarked for Ireland. on Feb. 13, 1839. Sir Henry Pigot (nephew of Sir Robert Pigot, who commanded in 1775 to 1796), presented at Enniskillen new colours to the regiment, then commanded by Col. Piper. The old colours were sent to England, from which time there is no record of them until now, when they were restored to the battalion by the Earl of Dartmouth, who became possessor of them in purchasing an estate which had belonged to the Pigot family. In September, 1840, the regiment embarked for the Mediterranean, and to 1845 was in the Islands and at Gibraltar. In January, 1846, embarked for Jamaica; in 1848, a detachment, under command of Gen. J. W. Smith (then Capt. Smith), went on particular service up the River San Juan de Nicaragua; Capt. Smith and detachment thanked in the general order dated March 13, 1848; went to Halifax, March, 1848, and returned to England in 1851; in 1854, embarked for the Crimea; in June, 1856, embarked for England; in August, 1857, embarked for India, served throughout the Indian Mutiny; embarked for England in 1878, landed January, 1879; embarked for Malta, August, 1880; embarked for Egypt July, 1882, under command of Lieut.-Col. Eyre, landed in Alexandria July 17, 1882, and formed the first regiment of Sir A. Alison's force; embarked, May, 1883, under command of Lieut.-Col. Eyre, for Malta. The regiment is now 181 years old, during which time it has served abroad 131 years. May it long continue to render its country such valuable service."

53rd Shropshire Light Infantry. The officers and men have decided to erect a marble tablet in St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, to the memory of the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment who died during the late campaign in Egypt. Capt. Hitchcock, who has been at home on leave, left England on the 17th inst. for Egypt, *viâ* Paris and Marseilles. He returns to Abbassiyeh, as Brigade-Major to Brigdr-Gen. Arbuthnot.

59th East Lancashire Regiment. The 5 *and* 9 *Lilywhites Gazette* has the following, "The Lilywhites, old 59th, Club Dinner came off on June 6 at the Grosvenor Gallery Restaurant, and was well attended, seven past and seventeen present Lilywhites availing themselves of this opportunity of renewing old acquaintances. The band of the battalion played a charming programme under the direction of Mr. Gordon, which was very much appreciated. It is to be regretted that more old Lilywhites are not present at these dinners, as they afford opportunities for past and present regimental officers to meet and discuss old times, renew old acquaintances, and foster that *esprit de corps* still dear to all Lilywhites; more especially is this to be regretted now that two years have passed since our old titles and numbers were taken from us, and new territorial titles granted in their place, and a—so to speak—new *esprit de corps* is gradually forming, which will of necessity outlive the old. Without, however, wishing in any way to advocate a proposal which might endanger the continuance of these old Lilywhite (59th) annual dinners, which could scarcely happen unless old Lilywhites cease to support this cherished institution, we would ourselves like to see a greater *rapprochement* between the several battalions or integral parts of our territorial regiment. This might be attained by, we would suggest, a Burnley or East Lancashire week, to be held at a time most convenient to all concerned, say either at Burnley, or during the training of our 3rd Battalion at or near their camp; to include, say, a tournament or round of sports, such as cricket, billiards, shooting, tennis, &c., to conclude with an East Lancashire dinner on same terms as the usual annual regimental dinner. We feel sure that some such proposal, if started by some one in a position to carry it out, would meet with success, and be the means of welding the otherwise scattered parts of our territorial regiment into a homogeneous whole, and give a fillip to this new and very essential *esprit de corps* without, we think, destroying the old and entirely distinct *esprit de corps* handed down to us respectively in our several old numbers, distinctions, and titles, which long may we revere and remember with love and respect, as giving us not only our existence, but a history such as it will take many years to equal."

71st Highland Light Infantry. The regiment proceeds from the Curragh to Dublin.

79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Major Miers has been presented with a sword of honour by the officers of the 3rd Glamorgan Rifle Volunteers, in recognition of his gallant services in Egypt, and in memory of his former adjutancy of that corps.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). The amateurs at Cawnpore have driven off some of the hot season's depression by means of variety entertainments. Their latest programme consisted entirely of "nigger work," performed throughout in an admirable manner by the "Apollo" Minstrels, a troupe of twenty, mostly bandsmen. The programme ran for three nights, an extra performance testifying to the success of the undertaking. The entertainments have been managed and conducted by Mr. Townley, schoolmaster.

105th King's Own Light Infantry. Major Spence arrived at Cape Town on June 24, to take up the appointment of Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Major G. E. Boyle, Rifle Brigade, appointed Military Secretary to His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson.

108th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The regiment proceeds from Enniskillen to Belfast.

Pay Department. "Granted" writes:—"Your able synopsis of the concessions granted to the Army Pay Department by the Army Circular, dated May 18, has, I am sure, been read with pleasure by many of the officers of this long-suffering Department. Assuming that the object of the framers of the Circular above referred to was to attract recruits from the Line, it is about the most successful case of 'how not to do it' which the War Office has manufactured in recent years. If the Secretary of State for War is really anxious to fill the ever-increasing number of vacancies in the ranks of the Army Pay Department, he will have to yield on the following points:— Firstly, and foremost, he must insist on the Treasury authorising the expenditure necessary to pay for a head to the Department, with an assistant and staff of clerks. Nothing which may be hereafter conceded will have the effect of filling our depleted ranks unless we are placed in this respect on a par with all the other Departments of the Army. Secondly, the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel must be granted to all Staff Paymasters with five years' service as such. As this will cost nothing, it is inexplicable to me that so obviously necessary a concession should have been excluded from the recent Circular. Had it been granted, it would have soothed the feelings of such of the senior officers who from any cause may be passed over for promotion to the rank of Chief Paymaster. Thirdly, administrative duties must be granted to Chief Paymasters, by which I mean that all inspections of junior officers must be done by them, instead of by War Office clerks. There is nothing which perhaps tends to rile the officers of the Department more than to see their senior officers quietly ousted from the performance of their proper duties, in order that a few civilian clerks in the War Office may take trips into the country at the public expense. Fourthly, forage allowance must be granted to all field-officers in the Department. It is useless to call a man a Major if you deprive him of one of the principal accessories of his rank, and the War Office plea that the nature of his duties do not require a paymaster to be mounted is absurd, as it is well known that he requires a horse fully as much as Commissariat and Ordnance Store officers. Fifthly—The qualifying service in the Line must be reduced from ten to seven years. When an officer has been ten years in his regiment he has usually become too fixed in his groove, and sees his chance of regimental promotion dangling too closely before his eyes to care to enter a department with its—to him—novel rules and different style of work."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Fusiliers (3rd Battalion). Capt. Forster has been appointed Instructor of Musketry.

The next examination of lieutenants of Militia who are candidates for commissions in the Line will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners, at the London University, Burlington Gardens, W. (by permission of the Senate), on Friday, Oct. 12, and following days. Applications for permission to attend must be made in accordance with the instructions contained in the Regulations issued with Army Circulars, January, 1881, and are required to be forwarded by commanding officers not later than Aug. 15 next.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

12th Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifles. A most successful entertainment was given in the mess tent at Wimbledon on Thursday evening, when some 200 friends of the regiment accepted the invitation of Lord Bury and the officers. The entertainment opened with some songs and recitations, noticeable among which was an original sketch, "How I Saw the Egyptian Contingent," by Mr. G. W. Allen, which kept the audience in roars of laughter from first to last. In the farce of "Little Toddlekins," Qrmr. Trollope shared the honours with Mr. Allen. Nothing could well have been better than the acting of these two gentlemen. Mr. Walks made a good Capt. Littlepop. The performance was most creditable, considering the great difficulties against which the actors and singers had to contend.

"A Sufferer" writes:—"Can any of your readers tell me why a man re-engaging and coming under the full provisions of the 'Army and Discipline Act of 1881' does not gain the benefit of that Act? Now, that Act provides that all service from the day of attestation shall count towards good-conduct pay and pension. Yet I am debarred from gaining the first advantage, although by the same Act I presume I am the loser of about £10 in regard to deferred pay. Had not the Act come out, I should have received deferred pay for three years and four months longer; that is, I should have received deferred pay up to the day I had twelve years' man service, whereas now it ceases at twelve years from the day of attestation. Now, I should think it nothing but just that I should count my boy's service towards good-conduct pay, and that I should have got my third good-conduct badge after twelve years' service from the day of attestation."

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Where to Take a Holiday (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—The Edinburgh Review, July (Longmans and Co.)—The Quarterly Review, July (J. Murray)—The Hygiene of Armies in the Field, by R. Rawlinson, C.B. (Wyman and Sons)—Epping Forest and its Management (W. H. and L. Collingridge).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M.—We have no means of ascertaining. No record is kept.

DIVER.—One expresses our own opinion, the other that of a contemporary.

WEARING MEDALS.—The instructions as to how medals are to be worn are explicit. The first decoration or war medal or medals bestowed by the Queen are worn on the left breast, nearest the buttons of the jacket or tunic, or knot of the silk handkerchief, —that is to say, farthest from the left shoulder; then the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct, and then foreign decorations and medals. A man entitled to the Egyptian Medals and the Long service Medal should wear the latter between the Queen's Medal and the Khedive's Star.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883.

AN article in *Blackwood's Magazine* for this month, entitled "Red-hot Reform," touches upon most of the radical changes in the Army which have been rushed into during the last few years. The most staunch Conservative who ever lived would not desire to see all things remain *in statu quo*, as in the days of Marlborough or Wellington, but would be ready to accept such changes as must necessarily be desirable with the advancement of the times and new inventions. There are, however, reformers who are satisfied with nothing as it was or is, whose fingers itch to overthrow and change everything to meet vague and fantastical views, and who have no sooner effected what they consider one reform than they rush headlong into another. That this has been the case with the rapid changes that have been made in the Army, one succeeding another, there can be little doubt, when we read the long list of so-called reforms quoted in the article referred to, amongst which are "The Abolition of Purchase," the introduction of "Short Service," "the Limitation of Officers' Age," "Territorial Titles," "Abolition of Flogging," "the Double-Battalion System," attempted (?) "Creation of a Reserve," "Incessant Changes of Terms offered to Intending Recruits," and other items. It would occupy too much space to enter fully into all that has been said upon these points, and it is sufficient to remark that the subject has been well handled. It is shown that th "Short-service" system, which was copied from the Germans, does not answer; that neither are the men satisfied with it, nor does it keep the Army up to its required strength, nor has it created a Reserve at all equal in numbers to that calculated upon. The attempt to remedy the Short-service system by the offer of a bounty to men of six or seven years' service, to induce them to remain for the completion of twelve years, has not been found to answer. Few men, having completed six years, would care to throw away another six of their lives, to be shunted at the end of that period, to begin their time anew in civil life at thirty years of age. The only inducement would be to offer the re-engagement to complete twenty-one years, with the certain prospect of a pension, under which circumstances men would gladly remain with the colours, but not otherwise. But Mr. Childers says that the abolition of pensions has already resulted in a saving of £2,000,000. Well, so be it! The saving may be made on the one hand, but what is the effect upon the Army upon the other? "Red-hot Reform" rightly says, "It is better to add another million to the Estimates, than to sit down in silence, under the semi-comic motion of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, 'That the total charge for the Army be omitted, as it is no longer of any use.'" It is the opinion of many that short service will ultimately mean conscription, and the Duke of Cambridge has said that "the system of short service is a peculiar and a simple one, but can only be carried on by conscription." The article we quoted last week from the *Nineteenth Century*, on "The Critical Condition of the Army," pointed out how conscription was fit only for those countries whose armies rarely left their own territories, and that it was incompatible with service in the Colonies or in India. This point, together with the general effect upon the population, upon trade, and upon young men entering professions, should be well considered, before it is decided to hold fast to short service, at the risk of conscription being the result. A few millions more of the country's money would be better spent in giving pensions to willing soldiers, than that the evils of conscription should creep into a hitherto free country. The writer says, "Short service" has left our Army "in a state of disintegration, with a deficiency of 8,500 men at home, of 4,941 in India, of 20,000 men in the Militia, and a Militia Reserve 20 per cent. under its strength." Other portions of the article speak of the break-down of the Medical Department in Egypt, and consequent suffering entailed upon our soldiers, caused by recent "reforms" in that Department; the confusion caused by the adoption of territorial titles instead of the old regimental numbers, and of the consequent loss of *esprit de corps*. A good deal is touched upon as to the excessive examinations required from officers, not only on entering the service, but on passing from rank to rank; and the article agrees with the general opinion held throughout the country that the present grinding system of examinations fails to produce a better article for service than we formerly possessed. "Red-hot Reform" may be a little "warm," but on the whole is a sensible diatribe upon things that be.

According to a recent telegram from Alexandria, the number of men of the Army of Occupation in Egypt sick in hospital was 588 out of a strength of 6,825; in other words, the ratio of sick to strength for the entire force is upwards of 8 per cent. This ratio, however, is very unequally made up. For example, of the Royal Engineers only 4 per cent. were under treatment; of the 42nd Highlanders, 9 per cent.; 60th Rifles, 7 per cent.; while of the Gordon Highlanders, 12 per cent. are in hospital. To give effect to these figures, a statement would be useful, and also suggestive, showing how many men of the regiments named—and of others—have died, or been sent as invalids to England, since the corps mentioned went to Egypt. Without such information, the statistics given are really of no use whatever. Telegrams further state that the prevalent diseases are dysentery and ophthalmia. Regarding these diseases, much has of late been said as to their dependence upon what doctors call "removeable causes." At one time their absence from the Army in Egypt, as compared with their prevalence in the Expeditionary force of 1801, was proclaimed as being a clear proof that this difference was due to the advance of scientific hygiene in the present time as compared with that period. Now, the fact is that it was not until the Army on the first occasion had been in Egypt for a considerable time that dysentery did occur among the troops to any great extent; it followed the prevalence of fever among them. On the present occasion, it is taking precisely a similar course, and this, too, notwithstanding all the boasting we have heard about "sanitation," and so on. And similarly as regards ophthalmia. The prevalence of that disease in Egypt is entirely seasonal. When, therefore, a flourish of trumpets took place by way of proclaiming that assumed triumph of hygiene over that disease, the simple fact was that the season for its prevalence had not then arrived. According to records extant, "ophthalmia prevailed most from May to December" among the troops in Egypt in 1801. This little circumstance gives point, and furnishes an easy explanation of the telegraphic message that ophthalmia is now one of the prevalent diseases among the troops in that country. How, then, about "scientific hygienic measures"? They have so far been simply useless in averting dysentery and ophthalmia.

Among the precautionary measures taken to protect our troops in Cairo against cholera, arrangements have been made to move them into camp, in case of matters becoming urgent, and preparations are being made with this object. Every confidence may safely be placed in Surgeon-General Irving that he will use every means that can be made available for the good of the soldiers under his charge. At the same time, this question of moving troops under canvas, and, as must happen in the present instance, into the desert, away from supplies of food and from water, involves many serious difficulties, of which the public have, or can have, only a very partial conception. Hence it is that we deprecate discussion, such as that already begun in the morning papers, as to what is the proper time to make such a move,—before cholera has attacked them or afterwards, assuming that it attacks them at all, which is by no means an inevitable necessity. Circumstances and conditions can only be judged of on the spot, and Dr. Irving is perfectly capable of arriving at a sound opinion as to the most suitable measures to be taken under them.

As regards the debate which is likely to take place on the 24th inst., in the House of Commons, on the state of the Medical arrangements and Department in Egypt, we may point out that at the end of the Zulu War confidential reports were called for from all Generals and Colonels commanding regiments. In these reports, very strong opinions were expressed on the medical arrangements in the field. The publication of these reports would be highly advantageous at the present moment. They were nominally "confidential," but were in reality not so. As regards the Egyptian campaign, it is clear to all impartial observers that the Commander of the Expedition should have taken the Principal Medical Officers into his confidence when he was about to change his base, so that he could have arranged with the Naval Commander for the hospital storeships to be in the right place when wanted, without exciting any particular attention. This omission was clearly a great error on the part of the General or his Chief of the Staff, and led to the confusion which ensued.

It has been recently proposed to simplify the forage-cap badges or devices for infantry regiments, as follows:—For English corps, the rose; Irish, the shamrock; Scotch, the thistle; Welsh, a dragon; Fusiliers, a grenade; and Light Infantry, a bugle. The matter has been referred to the "Cap Committee," at Aldershot.

One of the most ill-advised changes introduced in the Army in connection with the recent reforms has been the turning of so large a proportion of our regiments into Irish regiments. Formerly there were only five Infantry regiments of pure Irish nationality, viz.:—the 18th, 27th, 86th, 87th, and 88th, of which the 18th, 86th, and 87th were distinguished with the title of "Royal." Now there are 16 battalions localised in Ireland, and the 83rd, 89th, 94th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, and 104th were turned into Irish regiments, and five more regiments were granted the title of "Royal," viz., the 27th, 83rd, 89th, 101st, 104th, 102nd, and 103rd. Six of the eight Irish regiments now bear the Royal title, which formerly was granted as a mark of high honour.

An old Crimean officer sends us an account of a recent visit to the scene of his first active service. He says:—"I paid a visit to Sebastopol. It is in ruins; but here and there houses of a better description are cropping up. There is a new Admiralty, and a large new church, the latter on the top of the ridge near the old ruined Church of St. Peter and Paul. It is built of Inkerman stone, and, with the new Church of Vladimar and the great memorial edifice to the memory of those who fell in the siege, situated on the north side of the harbour, form three very conspicuous white objects, seen from the deck of the ship as one approaches Sebastopol. There is a good fish-market at daybreak each day, and the city has three good hotels. The newest, or Grand Hotel, is very comfortable. There are plenty of horses for riding and carriages for hire, so one disposed to revisit the fields of his early battles can easily do so, and without either much trouble or expense. The trenches are easily discerned by those who have any knowledge of them. Bits of sole leather, heels of boots, buttons, the tin inside of pouches, are about in all directions, and innumerable pieces of broken bottles. The monuments, from long exposure to the weather, are in many cases illegible. The sites of camps are now great meadows with fair crops. The windmill has its roof decayed and gone. Our roads are our greatest and grandest monuments. There they are unused and useless, as the Tartars never travel on macadamised roads if they can go on grass. The battle-field of Inkerman is now a forest of stunted trees. Not even the road up to the Redoubt is passable for a carriage. The two-gun battery can't be seen until you are in it. The Plains of Balaclava are now under cultivation, and are covered with enormous fields of corn, vineyards, and orchards. The town has some pleasant new houses recently built, and a good hotel. It is recreation ground for those who like to get away from the dust and dirt of Sebastopol. There has been a good deal of property recovered from the wrecks in the harbour, money, wine, beer, &c.; and hopes are entertained that some of the £60,000 in gold known to be in the captain's cabin of the *Prince* may yet be recovered. I visited Alma, then; it lies in solitary grandeur. The cattle and sheep avoid the deadly slopes. The few tombs covering the remains of compatriots are ruinous and neglected. The monument over the officers of the 23rd is falling to pieces. This is to be lamented, as it is a beautiful memorial of white marble, and conspicuous for many miles, as you approach the battery where so many fell to rise no more. The field of battle is not more than 15 miles from the north side of Sebastopol, and the road, though hilly in places, can easily be got over in two hours with three horses abreast; cost, 12 roubles, or 12s. At Yalta there is a splendid hotel now,—250 beds, and fare very reasonable. There are also two other hotels. The Edinburg is a very large one. Plenty of horses and carriages can be hired for tours to any part of the Peninsula. A tourist would do well to take a gun of some kind, as there are plenty of specimens of birds of all kinds to be shot. A large deer of Persian origin is wild about the Tchatyr Dagh. One can fill a basket with trout on the upper waters of the Alma, Katchka, and Belbeck. There are some deep, long pools, and the fish take very freely. The best way to get to Sebastopol is by Constantinople. The steamer sails every Wednesday morning. Good and excellent vessels, and food first-rate. One will be much pleased with the wines of the Crimea."

Lord Foxford will on Monday in the House of Lords move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty for return by battalions of the number of serjeants wanting to complete Militia permanent staffs; and to call attention to the difficulty now experienced in obtaining properly qualified serjeants to serve on the permanent staffs, and in obtaining a sufficient number of Volunteer serjeants. From the Militia (training establishments) Return for 1882, presented to Parliament some months ago, it would appear the total numbers required to complete the Permanent Staff of the Militia in England and Scotland amounted to 2 quartermasters, 131 serjeants, and 80 drummers. The same return gives the details by battalions.

It has been finally decided that Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., shall succeed General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., in the Aldershot command on the 1st prox.

Colonel King-Harman will on Monday ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland if it is true that an order has been issued stating that, although men belong to the Army Reserve who have been serving in the Auxiliary Constabulary Force are eligible for re-engagement in the Royal Irish Constabulary, such men are not to be re-engaged as long as there are other candidates for vacancies in the Force; and whether, as there are now a large number of candidates for admission into the Constabulary, this order is not tantamount to a dismissal of the men who joined the force and rendered good service in difficult and dangerous times.

We understand Major-General N. O. S. Turner, C.B., Royal Artillery, is about to retire from ill-health, which prevents him from being employed on active service. Colonel Leslie, R.A., will become, therefore, a Major-General on the fixed establishment.

We have before alluded to the unaccountable delay on the part of the War Office in filling up the Chief Paymasters' vacancies in the Army Pay Department. Three of these appointments have been unfilled from April 1. Surely, in three months the authorities might have been able to exercise their powers of selection. Three Staff Paymasters and three Paymasters are most injuriously affected by this delay, for when these promotions are gazetted, the increased rates of pay will only be drawn from the date of the *Gazette*, consequently the officers concerned will be the losers by each day that the promotions are delayed from the date of the original vacancies.

A memorial is in course of signature for presentation to the Prime Minister, praying that a committee of experts may be appointed to advise upon the completion of the Wellington Monument in St. Paul's. The officers of the Army will fully sympathise with the object the memorialists have in view. It is a disgrace to the nation that the monument should be relegated, as it is, to an obscure corner, and left for year after year in an unfinished condition.

The Navy.

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ST. JAMES'S PALACE, July 7, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased to direct that Letters Patent be passed under the Great Seal of the Most Noble Order of the Garter to nominate, constitute, and appoint Admiral the Hon. Sir James Robert Drummond, G.C.B., Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter, to be Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in the room of General the Right Hon. Sir William Thomas Knollys, K.C.B., deceased.

ADMIRALTY, July 13, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Staff Captain Sir Alfred Balliston, Knt., has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of retired Captain.

ADMIRALTY, July 16, 1883.

The under-mentioned Engineer has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with the seniority stated against his name:—Hugh Burstow (July 9, 1883).

ADMIRALTY, July 17, 1883.

Staff Commander Samuel Libby has been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of July 16, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Ronald Taylor has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 15th instant.

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff Commander—James B. Walker, to the Hercules, and to act as Queen's Harbourmaster at Portland, vice Haynes.

Lieutenants—George Langford, George R. Lindley, and Francis A. Brookes, to the Excellent, additional; William W. Smythe, to the Achilles, vice Lindley; George A. Callaghan, to the Cambridge, vice Smyth; Frederick E. Poulter, to the Agincourt, vice Brookes; Hugh Talbot, to the Excellent, vice Poulter; William P. Shakespear, to the Shannon, vice Sherard; William G. Rees, to the Cambridge, vice Shakespear; Robert L. G. Noel, to the Indus, for the Thalia; John D. Deane, to the Indus, for the Raleigh; Frederick R. Gransmore, Arthur K. Du Pré, and Charles A. Buckland, to the Frolic.

Navigating Lieutenant—Richard J. Rogers, to the Duncan, for the Trent, vice Jackson.

Midshipmen—William H. F. Montanaro, to the Northumberland; G. B. Sheppard, to the Achilles, complement incomplete.

Fleet Surgeon—Ingham Hanbury, C.B., to the Malabar.

Chief Engineers—Alfred J. Allen, to the Espiègle, vice Lucas; Adam Shoolbread, to the Enchantress, temporarily; Robert Pattison, to the Frolic; William F. Innes, to the Indus, additional, vice Taylor.

Surgeon—Samuel W. Vasey, to Haslar Hospital.

Paymasters—William J. Brown, to the Frolic; Samuel E. Lark, to the Duke of Wellington, vice Brown.

Assistant-Paymaster—William J. Kilroy, to the Sultan, complement incomplete.

Engineers—Caleb J. North, to the Victor Emanuel, for Hong Kong Yard, vice Scott; Hugh Hawkins, to the Asia, additional, vice North; Henry W. Ross, to the Royal Adelaide, for the Vivid; Charles H. Pellow, to the Vernon, for the Bloodhound, vice Riley.

Gunners—Stephen Hopes, to the Indus, for the Thalia; George Wheeler, to the Indus, for service in the Iron Duke.

Boatswains—George White, to the Asia, for the Speedy, vice Marsh; William Glover, to the Serapis, vice White; Nathaniel Fudgelow, to the Britannia, vice Blake; William Cotter, to the Indus, vice Fudgelow; Edward Down, to the Indus, for the Thalia; John E. Libby, to the Defence, vice Oliver; Benjamin Blower, to the Euphrates; James Steel, to the Orontes; John Widgers, to the Indus, for the Raleigh; George B. Vickery, to the Indus, for the Prince Albert, vice Widgers.

Carpenters—James May, to the Euryalus, vice Diamond; Michael McEvoy, to the Indus, for the Thalia.

PROMOTIONS.

Staff Commander Samuel Libby to be Staff Captain; James Attrill to be Carpenter.

RETIREMENT.

Chief Engineer Ronald Taylor—Age.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officer—G. Prior, Ballywalter, to Donaghadee, vice Nelson, pensioned.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, was at Corfu with the Squadron on July 17. The Superb would rejoin the flag from Malta about July 17. The Invincible arrived at Malta on June 30, and would rejoin the flag about the 17th inst. The Bittern arrived at Beyrout on June 30, and is due at Larnaca about the 25th inst. The Humber left Malta on the 17th inst., for Portsmouth, calling at Gibraltar.

BOADICEA, Capt. Edmund Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Noel Salmon, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, was at Simon's Bay up to June 26, and would leave early in July to cruise to ports of Cape Colony and Natal. She was at Port Elizabeth on July 13, and would leave for East London, Durban, on the 17th inst. The Starling was at Simon's Bay, and will rejoin the West Coast cruising squadron at St. Helena, on their arrival about October. The Flirt left Ascension on May 19 for Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle, and was at Cape Coast Castle on June 18. The Bullfrog was at St. Helena on May 30, and was to leave for Ascension and Cape Coast Castle on June 8. The Stork was at St. Paul de Loando, and on relief by the Algerine will proceed to St. Helena and Ascension.

CYGNET, Lieut. and Com. H. H. Jauncey, proceeded out of Malta Harbour on the 10th inst., with orders to cruise off Malta, and returned the same evening.

DUNCAN, Capt. J. D'Arcy, flagship of Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. A court-martial was held on Monday for the trial of George Carter, ordinary seaman, for deserting from the Royal Naval Barracks. Mr. W. B. Risk, the Admiral's secretary, officiated as judge-advocate, and Capt. D'Arcy prosecuted. From the evidence adduced, it seems that prisoner was paid off from H.M.S. London, and should have returned to the Royal Naval Barracks at Sheerness at the termination of his six weeks' leave. Instead of doing so, however, he remained absent for a fortnight, and was apprehended in civilian's clothes in London. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and said he had no intention of deserting from the service. The court considered the charge of desertion was not proved, and sentenced the prisoner to ten weeks' hard labour for being absent without leave.

ECLIPSE, Capt. Garforth, left Aden for Devonport on July 18.

FROLIC is to be commissioned at Sheerness at an early date by Com. A. W. Moore, for service on the North America and West Indies station. She is at present attached to the 1st Division of the Medway Steam Reserve, and some important alterations are to be made to arrangements for the guns before she is commissioned.

GANNET, Com. E. G. Bourke, has been dismantled in the steam basin at Sheerness Dockyard, and was paid out of commission yesterday (Friday) morning, the crew being granted the usual leave of absence. The Gannet is ordered to be placed in the 4th Division of the Medway Steam Reserve, and she will be removed to Chatham Dockyard until she is required for further service.

HECLA, Capt. A. K. Wilson, arrived at Bantry Bay on July 16.

LORD WARDEN, Capt. Kennedy, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B., with the Reserve Squadron, was at Invergordon, N.B., on July 16. The Reserve Squadron would leave Invergordon for Leith on the 18th inst.

MERLIN, Lieut.-Com. Brenton, arrived at Madeira on July 18; would leave on July 20 for St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies station, remains at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SLANEY was put into No. 5 dock at Sheerness Dockyard on Wednesday, to undergo her annual overhaul and refit. She was removed from Chatham on Tuesday, where she has been moored for some time.

SUPERB, Capt. Le H. Ward, arrived at Malta on July 7 from Ancona and Brindisi, and was put in quarantine for ten days. The Superb will probably leave harbour to join the Fleet at the end of next week; she will take empty stores from the dockyard for England.—*Malta Times.*

THALIA, Capt. Brackenbury, C.M.G., was paid off on July 18, and placed in the First Division of the Steam Reserve

TRENT, tender to the Duncan, took out a large number of Marines for target practice near the Maplin Sands on Wednesday, and returned to Sheerness Harbour in the evening.

TRIUMPH. A deserter, named Michael Stone, was apprehended at Sheerness on Sunday evening last by Serjt. Wenham, of the Kent County Police. It transpired that he was an able seaman on board the Triumph during her last commission, and deserted on April 3, 1881, whilst his ship was lying at Valparaiso. He has since followed the music-hall profession as an Irish comedian, and has travelled in various parts of England, without being detected. Prisoner was arrested at 9.30, and handed over to the Naval authorities at 10.30 the same evening.

WOODLARK, Com. Nesham, was at Busreh on June 4, and would leave for Bushire about June 17. The Arab was at Karachi on May 23, and would remain at Karachi about 14 days, and then return to Muscat. The Philomel was at Lingeh on May 25, and after the end of May would proceed to Muscat and Jask.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

The Dragon, Com. Bolitho, arrived at the Mauritius—not at Zanzibar, as reported last week—on June 17, with despatches for the Governor, and the news, which has since reached this country, of the bombardment of Tamatave. The French ships under the command of Admiral Pierre at Tamatave were the Flore, Nievre, Forfait, Creuse, Beautemps Beaupré, Boursaint, Pique, and Vaudremel, all vessels of high speed, and armed with breech-loaders. The Euryalus and Tourmaline are on their way to the Mauritius, so that the British squadron off Madagascar will shortly consist of the Euryalus, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., the Briton and Tourmaline, corvettes, and the Dryad and Dragon, gun-vessels. Luckily, there is little chance of a rupture taking place at present with France, or the Squadron under the command of Sir William Hewett would stand but a poor chance of ever visiting an English port again; but the uncertainties of modern politics are so great, that our flag should never be placed in such a predicament as it is in at this moment on the East Indies station. As yet, however, the French Government have received no news of the high-handed conduct of Admiral Pierre, complained of last week by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, on information supplied by Sir Donald Currie, but we have received the assurance of M. Challemel Lacour, delivered in the French Chamber of Deputies, that, "If, which we cannot suppose, any serious mistake or misunderstanding has occurred, in which passion played a part, we should not hesitate to fulfil the obligations imposed on us by the spirit of justice and the interests of the country." This, being interpreted, means, that in the event of Admiral Pierre having so grossly exceeded his instructions, as has been represented, he will be relieved of the command of the Malagasy Expedition.

The members of the Naval Club gave their annual dinner to the First Lord of the Admiralty, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday evening. Admiral Sir Edward G. Fanshawe, K.C.B., filled the chair, and the guests were the Earl of Northbrook, Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., Mr. George W. Rendel, and Lieut.-Col. P. Smith, R.E..

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Berehaven, Bantry Bay, July 10, 1883.

The Squadron left Corcubion last Tuesday, the 3rd, in the forenoon. The Neptune had an accident with her steam capstan in unmooring, which occasioned her some delay; but she came on afterwards, and took her station soon after the others had cleared the harbour. After passing Cape Finisterre, we stood to the northward under easy steam, and the following morning spread for target practice. The usual prize-firing was held; as it takes the greater part of the day to complete, the squadron was not reassembled and again on its course till about 7 in the evening. On the morning of the 5th we made sail with port stud sails to a fair wind. In the forenoon the flagship and the Sultan shortened sail and dropped out of line. The Admiral went on board the Sultan, and gave her a short inspection. In the evening there was sail drill, and later on, as the wind fell, sails were furled. The next day we had steam tactics in the forenoon, made sail in the afternoon, and had drill, reefing, &c., in the evening. On Saturday we carried stud sails all day; in the evening we furled sails. The columns exchanged positions under steam, the first division being now to starboard, and made sail again. Sails were furled on Sunday forenoon, and soon after, at about 11 o'clock, land was observed ahead. At noon, we formed single-column line ahead, and stood in for Bantry Bay. The weather certainly did not give us a bright welcome home on our return from foreign parts. It began to rain soon after noon, and continued a steady downpour all the time we were rounding Bear Island and coming-to. We arrived at 3.30, and moored in nearly the same order as at Corcubion. The flagship let go abreast of what is generally known in the Squadron as the Achilles' Pier, the Sultan and Neptune passed her and moored nearer to Castletown, but not in line with the rest of the ships, as, owing to the depth of water, they had to take up berths nearer to Bear Island. The second division closed up into their places, and came to in line as they had come in. Yesterday, we were all busy with our Whitehead torpedoes, making runs from the ships and from steam-pinnaces. In the afternoon, we unbent sails, and are preparing for coaling and a slight refit. Two steam colliers have already arrived, and two more are expected. The Minotaur has completed, and the Northumberland and Achilles are busy coaling now. The weather appears to be very variable, as after the rain of Sunday, yesterday was beautifully fine and bright, while to-day it is cold, wet, and as unlike July weather as possible. The natives say we are to have a spell of fine weather, and we all fervently hope they may prove right. Coaling, refitting, and firing away our quarterly allowance of boats' guns' ammunition will occupy us till the arrival of the Hecla, when an elaborate course of torpedo practice is to be gone through. She is expected on July 16. The torpedo operations will occupy about three weeks. As far as the Admiral is concerned, nothing is settled as to our future movements, though we shall probably go to Cork for ten days or so. That will leave us about a couple of months to get rid of, before the time arrives for the annual refit of the Squadron at Portsmouth and Devonport, but no news has yet been received from the Admiralty as to our movements in the meantime.

Berehaven, Bantry Bay, July 18, 1883.

Last week was principally occupied in coaling. All the ships have filled up; the Neptune, which was the last to get hers, finished off on Saturday. Last Wednesday, this day week, the Discovery, store-ship, arrived with stores for the Squadron, and the following day the Valorous came in in the morning, with supernumeraries, &c., and left again for Plymouth, after a few hours' stay, with invalids, of whom, I am sorry to say, there were a good many. The bad weather continues; there is almost constant drizzle or rain, and a strong north-west wind. Sunday was, fortunately, an exception to the rule; the afternoon was bright and warm, and a great number of liberty men landed for a run. The natives were prepared for them, and all the ponies and cars in the neighbourhood were collected at the landing-place to receive them. The road from Waterfall on to Castletown, and a mile or two beyond, was alive the whole afternoon with strings of heavily-laden cars; and detachments of "saddle flappers," beating records and making imaginary finishes, occasionally, indeed, "finishing" in a way they had not intended. On Monday forenoon we exercised at "out stream anchor and cable," and the steam pinnaces were engaged at tactics; in the evening, the Hecla arrived. Yesterday forenoon, the captains and torpedo or gunnery lieutenants of all the ships attended on board the flagship to see the plan, and receive instructions as to the details of the operations which are to be carried on under the direction of Capt. Wilson, of the Hecla, for the defence of the entrance of the harbour with submarine mines. Each ship has prepared six observation, six electro-contact, and three mechanical mines for the purpose, and has been supplied with a copy of a chart showing how they are to be placed. At half-past 7 this morning a signal was made to commence operations, and the work of laying down mark buoys for the mines is now in progress. The Hecla has moved to the eastward and anchored off Roancarrig Light-house, from whence she will direct the operations.

The under-mentioned men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—James J. Noonan, writer, 1st class, H.M.S. Repulse; William Barker, writer, 1st class, H.M.S. Hercules; Philip Hurrell, and Frank J. Dawson, commissioned boatmen, Coastguard.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with ROWLAND'S ODONTO, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such ROWLAND'S ODONTO has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

SALUTES, FLAGS, CEREMONIES & DISTINCTIONS.

Fleet Circular, No. 21 M.)

Admiralty, July 4, 1883.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have had under consideration the Regulations under which distinguishing flags (not naval) are to be hoisted afloat, and with a view to defining more exactly than heretofore the procedure to be observed on such occasions, have decided, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Secretary of State for War, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, to make the following alterations and additions in the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions :—

SECTION III.—SALUTES IN INDIA.

Distinguishing Flags in India.—Page 11, after Article 37, add the following Article :—37*a*. The following rules, (A), (B), and (C), are established by the Government of India in respect to the Viceroy's flag in Indian waters :—(A.) When the Viceroy and Governor-General is on board, the Viceroy's flag is to be hoisted at the main. (B.) When a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor is on board within the limits of his government, or on duty elsewhere in territories under the authority of the Government of India, the Viceroy's flag is to be worn at the fore. (C.) When a Chief Commissioner or political officer is on board within the limits of his jurisdiction, or on duty elsewhere in the territories under the authority of the Government of India, the Viceroy's flag is to be worn at the mizen. 2. With reference to the foregoing Rule (A), whenever the Viceroy and Governor-General shall be embarked on board one of her Majesty's ships, his distinguishing flag is to be hoisted at the main, and kept flying while the Viceroy is on board in Indian waters. 3. With reference to rules (B) and (C), the Viceroy's flag is to be hoisted at the fore or mizen whenever any of the functionaries referred to are saluted on visiting the ship. 4. Whenever a requisition is received for the embarkation or conveyance of a Governor, Chief Commissioner, or Political Officer, the senior officer present may direct the Viceroy's flag to be hoisted at the fore or mizen topgallant masthead, as the case may be, of the ship in which he is embarked; provided that the senior officer after consultation with and on requisition from that official, considers it for the benefit of the service about to be performed that such flag should, within the prescribed limits, be hoisted. If the senior officer considers it, under the circumstances, undesirable to hoist the flag, he is to inform the official of his reasons, and at once report the same to the Commander-in-Chief for the information of the Admiralty. 5. In the event of any such functionary being detached on a foreign mission in his official capacity outside his particular jurisdiction, a special intimation will be given by the Government of India in each case as to the flag being carried by a man-of-war in which he may be embarked; in the absence of which the senior officer present is to exercise his discretion in consultation with the official proceeding on the mission.

SECTION VII.—COLOURS TO BE HOISTED WHEN SALUTING, &C.

Masthead Flags, saluting British Functionaries.—Page 15, Article 56, Clause 2, add :—If the ship has neither a red or blue ensign, a white ensign may be hoisted at the fore topgallant masthead when saluting any of the British functionaries referred to.

SECTION IX.—DISTINGUISHING FLAGS AND PENDANTS.

Flags and Pendants of Ships in Commission.—Page 18, after Article 71, add :—71*a*. An admiral's flag, a commodore's broad pendant, or the ship's pendant is to be hauled down from the masthead of a ship when the Admiralty flag is hoisted in that ship. 2. The Royal Standard, the flag of the Governor-General and Viceroy of India, and the flag of the Lord-Lieutenant and Viceroy of Ireland, are when indicating the presence on board of personages entitled to hoist those flags, to be always carried at the main, subject, in the case of the flag of the Viceroy of India, to the provisions of Art. 37*a*, B, and C. 3. The flags of other functionaries directed by Art. 60 of the Queen's Regulations, 1879, and the foregoing Article, to be hoisted in certain circumstances in ships of war are not to displace, at the mastheads they are directed to be carried, the flag of an admiral of any grade or the broad pendant of a commodore of either class. When therefore, the flag or broad pendant is flying at the fore, the distinguishing flag of the civil or military functionary authorised to be hoisted at the fore may be displayed at the mizen.

SECTION X.—DISTINGUISHING FLAGS.

Distinguishing Flags (Civil).—Page 19, after Article 74, add :—74*a*. Whenever any of the functionaries particularised in Article 60 and 74 is embarked—I. In a boat, for the purpose of paying visits of ceremony, or on other official occasions, the proper distinguishing flag may, within the respective limits prescribed by the following Clause II., be hoisted at the bow, but when the boat belongs to one of her Majesty's ships, she is to keep her white ensign flying; or,—II. In one of her Majesty's ships for passage,—(*a*), If a general or other Military officer commanding a station, the proper distinguishing flag may, with the approval of the senior Naval officer, be hoisted at the fore topgallant masthead, and kept flying within the general or military officer's command, provided he is proceeding on public military service; (*b*), If a diplomatic functionary and in charge of a mission, the proper distinguishing flag may, with the approval of the senior Naval officer, be hoisted at the fore topgallant masthead, and be kept flying within the limits of the mission, provided the diplomatic functionary is proceeding on the public service; (*c*), If a Governor or High Commissioner, or a Lieutenant-Governor or other officer administering the Government, the proper distinguishing flag may, with the approval of the senior Naval officer, be hoisted at the fore topgallant masthead, and kept flying within the limits of his government, or, in the case of a High Commissioner, within the limits of his commission, provided the colonial functionary or High Commissioner is proceeding on the public service; (*d*), The distinguishing flag of consular authorities is to be hoisted in boats only and not in ships, except when they are being saluted. III. In one of her Majesty's ships to pay an official visit.—The distinguishing flags are to be respectively hoisted at the fore topgallant masthead whenever any of her Majesty's military, diplomatic, colonial, or consular functionaries are receiving salutes to which they are entitled. IV. In British ships and boats, other than those of her Majesty, these functionaries (except consular officers as to ships) are, with the sanction of the owners or masters, authorised to fly their proper distinguishing flags on the same occasions and within the same limits, and these regulations shall be deemed a sufficient warrant to the master under the Merchant Shipping Act for so doing, but the permission to hoist such masthead flags, indicative of the presence on board of any of these functionaries, in no way affects or alters the character or status of the merchant ship in time of peace or in time of war, whether her Majesty is belligerent or neutral.

74*b*. With regard to the previous approval of the senior officer, whenever a requisition is received for the embarkation or conveyance of any of the functionaries particularised in Articles 60 and 74, the senior officer present will, in the absence of special orders from superior authority, issue the necessary directions; provided that he, after consultation with and on requisition from the official to be embarked, considers it for the benefit of the service about to be performed that such flag should be hoisted within the authorised limits. Should the officer who has to determine the question consider it, under the circumstances, undesirable that the distinguishing flag should be hoisted, he is to inform the functionary of his reasons, and at once report the same for the information of the Admiralty. 2. In the event of an Ambassador being embarked, or a Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of a colony being detached on a foreign mission in his official capacity as Governor or High Commissioner, special instructions will be issued in each case as to the flag which should be carried by a man-of-war in which he may be embarked. In the absence of instructions from superior authority, the senior officer present is to exercise his discretion in consultation with the official about to embark.—By command of their Lordships, G. TRYON.

To all commanders-in-chief, captains, commanders, and commanding officers of her Majesty's ships and vessels.

HONORARY RANK CONFERRED ON OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your able remarks regarding the Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of last week, induce me to ask you to insert in your next number the following observations with regard to honorary rank. In the first place, what was the origin of rank or precedence being conferred on our Crown soldiers and sailors? It was for the sake of discipline, as promotion was the reward for efficient and meritorious services. Is it not therefore unconstitutional to advance a public servant to any rank for which he is not qualified or required? Honorary rank materially detracts from the value of substantive rank. There are major-generals and colonels, who have not served as fighting-men since they were captains, received into the foremost places in society because they have been awarded these titles; and there are quartermasters retired with the rank of captain and major who have never passed as a lieutenant. The quartermasters of the Army and warrant officers of the Navy have most responsible duties to perform, and should be paid according to their merits; but the public should not be mocked by these officers having false rank conferred upon them, instead of substantial money awards. They might have relative rank, according to the position they hold, but they should retire without changing their service designations, as do engineers and others.—I am, &c., OBSERVER.

["Observer" is quite right. To save a few shillings, the authorities care not how much they derange the whole social fabric of the land.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

AN ARMY RIFLE TEAM CLUB, AND SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me, in the same issue of the *Army and Navy Gazette* as that in which appears the report of the United Services Match, which was fired at Wimbledon on the 18th inst., to make the following address? —I am, &c., THE CAPTAIN OF THE ARMY TEAM.

London, July 19.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

I am sure you will read with interest the results of the great annual match between representative teams of the United Services which has just taken place, and will observe with mingled feelings the position taken by our team in the order of merit; sorrow at their not having won a higher place; sympathy for the poor fellows who, trying their very best, broke down in their scoring under some "adverse overshadowing fate;" satisfaction that six out of the eight made the excellent average of 88, and that one of them, the steady four-badged private (the first of his rank who ever shot in the Army Team), did so well. Now, my object in directing your attention to this match is twofold,—first, to assure you that the very greatest interest is taken in it by all who have the good shooting of the Army at heart, also, that there exists a keenness of desire to be members of the team which is most encouraging; and secondly, to propose means of increasing the scope of choice which a captain of the team is at present confined to, by making the match more widely known, and by getting a larger number of candidates to assemble during the Wimbledon Rifle Meeting, thereat to be tested as to their worth as reliable and "knowing" rifle shots. The following suggestions are, therefore, put forward. First, the formation of an "Army Team Club," after the model of the English and Scotch "Twenty" Clubs, to be composed of officers and men who are prepared to strive for entrance into the team, or who will join out of pure desire to do what they can for it. One feature would be the holding of local competitions on certain days of certain months in the year; another, the provision of a tent (or tents) at Wimbledon as a place of call, assembly, and conference. Second, the institution of a competition (to be proposed to the National Rifle Association) for commissioned officers only of the Army, Navy, Marines, and Militia, on the lines of the N.R.A. Army and Navy Challenge Cup, or of Gen. Eyre's prize. At present, there are very few contests in which the Martini-Henry is used open to officers of the above-named services, although there are three special ones for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men. Such a competition would at one and the same time encourage more officers to come to Wimbledon, and afford a test for judging of individual merit which would be most valuable to captains of teams. Besides, every one must admit that now, when officers have so much to do with the musketry training of their men, it is more important than ever to get as many as possible to become good shots themselves, in order to "show the way" to those under them. If these proposals meet with approval, I beg that officers (one from a battalion will do) will write to assure me thereof. The next steps, if the encouragement is sufficient, will be to bring the matter before the proper authorities, and, if approved, to form a committee, to decide upon what is best to be done, and to ask for donations to form a fund for the provision of a "Challenge" prize or prizes to be won by officers under conditions similar to those for General Eyre's Prize. I have one other proposal to make, and that is that the teams in the United Services Match be each twelve strong, as in the first three years, and not eight, as at present.—I am, &c., F. M. SALMOND, Major,

D.A.A.G. for Musketry, Captain, Army Team, 1879-83.

"HOTCHKISS *v.* GARDNER."

This important machine-gun patent case has lately been tried in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, before Mr. Justice Denman, and has resulted in favour of the defendant, with costs. The plaintiff's case was that the principle adopted in his (Hotchkiss) gun, whereby the motion of a single shaft placed transverse to the axis of rotation of the barrels performed the three operations of loading, firing, and extracting the empty cartridges by means of putting into motion the mechanism for these purposes, has been introduced into the mechanism of the Gardner gun for performing the same operations. Both the Hotchkiss and Gardner machine-guns have rotatory motion of their mechanism, but in the former weapon the barrels rotate, while in the latter they are fixed. The precursor of machine-guns having rotating barrels and rotatory motion of their mechanism is the well-known Gatling gun; and it would seem from the summing-up of the Judge that both the plaintiff's and the defendant's guns are but clever adaptations of the principles adopted in that weapon, though, at the same time, these later productions are meritorious inventions.

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MARRIAGE.

DACRES—LAMBERT.—On the 17th inst., at All Saint's, Banstead, by the Rev. W. E. Heygate, Rector of Brighstone, Isle of Wight (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. E. V. Buckle, Vicar of the Parish, Captain Seymour Henry Pelham Dacres, Royal Navy, second surviving son of Admiral Sir Sydney C. Dacres, G.C.B., to Ethel Christiana, eldest daughter of Frederick Lambert, of Garratts Hall, Banstead, Esquire.

Advertisements.

ADMIRALTY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
May 22, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill thirteen vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 13, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 9, for preliminary examination as their fitness for the Service.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

SITUATION WANTED, as CHEF, in CLUB or OFFICERS' MESS. Three years' personal character. — Apply, Camille Fauvin, 23 High Street, Old Brompton, Kent.

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ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS.—MONTHLY RETURN of CONVICTIONS (not including those obtained by the Police or by kindred Societies) obtained during the month ending JULY 15, 1883, as follows:—

HORSES	Working in an unfit state … … …	156
"	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.… …	57
"	Overdriving and overloading … …	5
"	Travelling (unharnessed) when lame	5
"	Abandoning when fallen—consequent suffering … … … … … …	1
"	Burning with lighted straw when jibbing … … … … … …	1
"	Docking tails … … … … … …	4
"	Castrating improperly … … … …	2
"	Pouring vinegar into nostrils … …	1
DONKEYS	Working in an unfit state … … …	10
"	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.… …	15
CATTLE	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.… …	13
"	Overstocking (neglecting to milk full udders) … … … … … … …	6
CALVES	Exposing to inclement weather …	1
SHEEP	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.… …	1
PIGS	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.… …	1
"	Conveying improperly in cart … …	1
"	Castrating wantonly ("a practical joke") … … … … … … …	3
DOGS	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.… …	4
"	Setting to fight, with consequent suffering … … … … … …	4
"	Conveying improperly in a close box	1
"	Scalding while trespassing … … …	1
CATS	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.… …	3
"	Inserting pepper into nostrils … …	1
GOAT	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.… …	1
BEAR	Wounding lip with ring … … …	2
FOWLS	Overcrowding in basket … … …	1
DUCKS	Beating, kicking, stabbing, &c.… …	2
"	Overcrowding in hamper … … …	1
"	Carrying by neck, with consequent suffering … … … … … …	1
WILD BIRDS	Shooting, taking, &c., during close season … … … … … … …	7
"	Laying wheat impregnated with poison on land … … … … …	1
VARIOUS	Owners causing in above … … …	64
		377
	From January to June … … …	2,197
	Total during the present year … …	2,574

Twenty-four offenders were committed to prison (full costs paid by the Society); 353 offenders paid pecuniary penalties (penalties are not received by the Society); 33 convictions were obtained in Metropolitan Courts, and 344 in Provincial Courts.

The Committee invite the co-operation and support of the public. Printed suggestions may be had on application to the undersigned. Anonymous complaints of cruelty are not acted on.

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(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

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,,	H. J. Morphy ...	11th
,,	I. H. W. Southey	13th
,,	N. G. Woodyatt	15th
,,	J. H. Heycock ...	16th
,,	D. S. A. Cosby ...	22nd
,,	F. K. O. Peile ...	26th

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 323, was Published on TUESDAY LAST.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 311, is Published THIS DAY.

CONTENTS.
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2. PROGRESS OF MEDICINE.
3. THE REAL LORD BYRON.
4. MODERN FARMING.
5. FARRAR'S ST. PAUL AND EARLY CHRISTIANITY
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,226.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883. [Registered for transmission abroad.} GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, July 9, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt :—

	Total Force.	Sick List.	Proportion.
Cairo :—Artillery	468	26	5·5
Cavalry & M'nt'd Inf.	561	31	5·5
Engineers	185	12	6·5
Royal Sussex Regt.	836	55	6·6
Royal Highlanders	716	58	8·1
Gordon Highlanders	756	93	12·3
Cameron Highlanders	659	45	6·8
King's Royal Rifles	640	53	8·3
Sundry Service Corps	335	19	5·7
	5,156	392	7·6
Alexandria :—Duke of Cornwall's L. Inf.	802	116	14·5
Remainder of Garrison	773	75	9·7
Ismailia :—R'y'l Hghl'rs	96	9	9·4
	6,827	592	8·7
Officers	179	4	2·3
Men	6,648	588	8·8
	6,827	592	8·7
Horses	1,033	45	4·3
Mules	783	4	·5
	1,816	49	2·5

Leave of absence has been granted to Major T. S. St. Clair, Garrison Instructor, from July 11 to August 31; Major W. Tolson, Royal Sussex Regiment, from July 15 to October 31; Lieutenant W. L. Harvey, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, from July 3 to October 18; Lieutenant W. Francis, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, from July 4 to September 18; Brevet Major J. Flood, 19th Hussars, from July 10 to October 24; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Ker Fox, 19th Hussars, from July 6 to October 20; Captain W. S. Anderson, Kings' Royal Rifle Corps, from July 10 to October 25; Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Brigade-Major, 2nd Brigade, from July 11 to September 10; Lieutenant-Colonel Ardagh, C.B., from July 11 to September 10; Brevet Major Hunt, Cameronian Highlanders, from July 8 to October 22; Veterinary-Surgeon Thomson, from July 9 to October 8.

During the absence of Colonel Minto Elliot on leave, the command of the Royal Artillery in Egypt devolves on Major Macdonell, commanding Royal Artillery, Alexandria.

The Very Rev. Dean Butcher, Chaplain at Cairo, formerly Dean of Shanghai, is appointed temporarily Acting Chaplain to the Forces during the absence on sick list of the Rev. F. W. Agassiz, Chaplain to the Forces.

Quartermaster W. McKay, A.H.C., is struck off the strength of the Army in Egypt, from the 23rd ult.

It is notified in General Orders that commanding officers will be held responsible that no parties of men on duty, or guards, or individuals are allowed to leave barracks in the early morning before being supplied with a cup of coffee.

H.M.S. Humber left Malta for Alexandria this morning (10th), and will return to England with details.

The 46th Regiment are quartered at Ramleh, about two miles east of the public slaughter-house. In view of the possible invasion of Alexandria by an epidemic, the slaughter-houses were visited by a sanitary commission, and were found in such a filthy state, that Dr. James Mackie, C.M.G., does not hesitate to declare that it must be considered a source of danger to the regiment during the prevalence of west winds.

The health of the troops in Alexandria is, it will be seen, far from satisfactory, and if it may be questionable whether this can be traced to malaria carried two miles, it is less so that their health must suffer from having to eat meat which, as Dr. Mackie's report says, is cut up over open, stinking drains.

By order of the Secretary of State for War, twenty-seven mules that were purchased for the late Egyptian Campaign were sold by auction on Monday last by Mr. Briggs, at the Elephant and Castle Horse Repository, New Kent Road. These mules, which were large and well-bred, were purchased in the Mediterranean, and sold for a total of 491½ guineas, or an average of over 18 guineas. The best of these animals realised the exceptional price of 26 guineas.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Field operations of a most instructive nature, in which the whole of the troops in the command were engaged, took place in the vicinity of the Camp on Wednesday and Thursday. The general idea was that the advanced guard of a Northern army marching on London had reached the Chobham Ridges, and heard that a Southern force had moved out to cover the town of Aldershot. A brisk engagement was fought in the evening, previous to the formation of the encampments, with the result that the superior Southern force (under the command of Major-General Willis, C.B.) drove the Northern troops (commanded by Major-General Mark Walker, V.C., C.B.) across Pirbright Common and the South-Western Railway; the beaten force then retired to Colony, and encamped for the night. The Southern force retired to Normandy Common, where it also encamped. Both camps were laid out as in war, and the points covered with outposts. General Sir Daniel Lysons and Staff, who also camped out, visited the encampments, and inspected the outpost lines of both forces. Reveille sounded at sunrise on Thursday, and the Northern force, having been reinforced during the night by the 1st Life Guards and Royal Westminster and 3rd Surrey Militia, advanced at 6 a.m. to the attack. The Southern force, hearing of the reinforcement, took up a defensive position near its outpost line, but, beaten back by superior numbers, it eventually retired on Aldershot. Colonel Williams, R.A., and Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, R.E., V.C., K.C.B., C.M.G., were umpires for the Northern and Southern forces respectively, each being aided by a staff of assistants. As far as military instruction is concerned, next week will be an off week at the Camp. The annual musketry course will be suspended at the Cæsar's Camp ranges during the entire week. On Tuesday night will be held the grand farewell ball to Sir Daniel and Lady Lysons, preparations for which, under the able management of Lieutenant-Colonel Sartorius, V.C., are being made on a scale worthy of those in whose honour the ball is given. On Wednesday, the Annual Divisional Flat and Hurdle Races will take place on the ground between the two Camps. Six races are on the programme, and the entries are equal to those of former years. This year, the arrangements of the course have been much altered for the better, thanks to the hon. secretary, Colonel Toogood. The whole of the course can now be seen from the grand stand. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the Fifth Annual Army Rifle Meeting will take place at the Cæsar's Camp ranges, when prizes to the value of £500 will be shot for. General Sir Daniel Lysons has intimated to commanding officers, during the week, that he finds the system of regiments parading varies considerably in the Division, some regiments requiring only about 15 minutes and others 30, and even up to 45 minutes, on their private parades before the regiment is finally formed ready to march off to the brigade parade. Sir Daniel considers that when troops are going out to a field-day or a march, 15 minutes on the regimental parade-ground, including the "Staff parade," is quite sufficient, and that men should not, on any account, be kept on that parade longer. Whatever the order of the parade may be, it is not possible to make any change in a man's equipment at such a time, and if anything is wrong he should be paraded again, otherwise good and smart men are kept standing on parade waiting for the careless or slovenly soldiers. The General Commanding does not, however, wish in any way to interfere with the regimental parades which a commanding officer may think proper to have, or order, to inspect the clothing or equipment of his men, or for any other regimental purpose. The above is further evidence, if such were necessary, of the watchful care of the veteran commander at Aldershot, whose constant solicitude for the comfort and well-being of those under his command is well known to [all. Sir Daniel is an exceedingly popular General Commanding, and particularly so among the rank and file—such a commander as men would go anywhere with and do anything for. It is a matter much to be regretted that the rules of the service compel the premature retirement of a General officer of such great experience, vigour of mind, and active habits. With reference to the foregoing remarks on unnecessary parades, it may be mentioned here that a certain battalion commander at Aldershot has an unpleasant custom of inflicting on his jaded men, on return to the regimental parade-ground from a divisional field-day, a short series of minor operations, previous to dismissing them to their huts. Notwithstanding habits of discipline, this "bad quarter of an hour" is the cause of much strong language in the ranks, not loud, but deep, and which, under the circumstances, can scarcely be wondered at. The Riding Troop from the Royal Military College arrived here during the week for musketry practice, and is attached to the Cavalry Brigade. Captain E. G. Bennet, 48th Foot, took up the duties temporarily of Inspector of Army Signalling on Monday last, during the absence of Captain A. Davidson, 60th Rifles, who will be unable to perform the duties for some months, having sustained serious injuries to his spine by being thrown from his horse. The Pontoon Troop, R.E., will proceed to Egham (as at present arranged) during the ensuing month, for the purpose of carrying on bridging operations there. Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon T. P. Gudgin has been granted leave of absence to September 10 next, during which period his duties will be performed by Veterinary-Surgeon Hinge, R.E. The Royal Westminster Militia, about 800 of all ranks, will leave Camp to-day (Saturday) for Hounslow, on completion of annual training. The Roscommon Militia, 400 strong, will leave Camp on Tuesday next, *en route* to Boyle, on completion of annual training. Surgeon-Major Pollock, A.M.D., has assumed medical charge of the officers, women, and children, Permanent Barracks, vice Surgeon-Major Macnamara, M.D., under orders for Egypt. Surgeon-Major Briggs has assumed medical charge of the Cavalry Brigade.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.

On Thursday, July 12, the Crimean Banquet Fund prizes for 1883 were distributed to the successful competitors by Gen. Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., Commander of the Forces in Ireland. The Crimean Banquet Fund prizes originated in a sum subscribed by the people of Ireland for the purpose of entertaining the soldiers of the Army returning from the Crimea in 1856. After a sumptuous banquet, of which 4,000 non-commissioned and men partook, a balance of upwards of £1,000 remained, which amount was invested for the benefit of the boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School. £30, part of the interest of this sum, is annually distributed in prizes of various amounts, from £5 to £1, the money being placed in the Savings' Bank for the benefit of the boy on his leaving the school. The prizes were distributed in the dining-hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. In addressing Sir Thomas Steele, Col. Hill, Commandant of the School, said that of 1,013 boys educated at the school and now serving in the Army, 23 had been promoted to commissions, 28 were warrant officers, 11 were schoolmasters, 12 were bandmasters, 595 only, including boys and musicians, remained in the position of private soldiers. Of the total number, the recorded characters of 977 were "very good" or "good," 9 "bad," 2 only being "very bad." The conduct of the boys during the past year has been very satisfactory, and the reports of the examiners at the recent examinations are very creditable, both to the boys and to the masters and instructors in the various subjects of examination. The prize-winners having been called up, Col. Hill thanked Sir Thomas Steele, in their names and in behalf of all connected with the school, for the honour he had conferred upon them in his distribution of the prizes, and he also thanked Lady Steele and the ladies and gentlemen present for their attendance. Sir Thomas Steele replied :—"Col. Hill,—It gave me great pleasure indeed to come here to-day, and to receive such a satisfactory account of the school. I am very glad to have this opportunity of saying that it reflects the greatest credit on yourself and on those acting under you that you have brought the school to the highly creditable state in which it is now." The boys then formed on parade, and were put through a number of movements by Serjt.-Major Lindsay. The steadiness and precision with which the drill was performed was remarkable, and elicited high praise from Sir Thomas Steele, who complimented Serjt.-Major Lindsay on the result of his training in drill, saying he "wished all our regiments were as steady on parade as the boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School." The gun-drill was also most steadily gone through, and with smartness creditable alike to the boys and to the instructor, Serjt. Watson. The day, which had been dull and showery in the morning, changed to a bright and warm afternoon. The excellent band of the school played several selections, under the able bandmaster, Mr. Bailey, and the many visitors present had no reason to regret their coming.

THE NAVY.

Last Monday night was essentially a "Naval night" in Parliament, when Commander Price, M.P., did good service in calling attention to the increase of insubordination in the Navy since corporal punishment was abolished; but we do not think that either the Admiralty or the public will be convinced yet awhile that flogging is necessary to the due maintenance of discipline in her Majesty's service, by such assertions as that of Sir John Hay, "that the Admiralty would fail in their duty if they did not give authority to courts-martial to inflict the only punishment for crimes that were a disgrace to the service, which would bring criminals to their senses, and would preserve valuable men to the Navy." We fail to see how "criminals" who commit "crimes" which are "a disgrace to service" can, by any stretch of imagination, be termed "valuable men," or be considered worthy of being "preserved." It is just for the backs of such worthies that we would like to see a rod kept in pickle, as we feel assured that the lash is the only deterrent with such natures. They fear no imprisonment. Some of them rather like it, and most assuredly prefer it to a service in which they may be called upon, not only to risk their skins, but their lives. It is not the "criminal characters" of the Navy who are hardly used by the abolition of corporal punishment, but the really good, honest seaman, who, under provocation of one sort or another, such as the incessant nagging of an irate superior, and in the heat of the moment, or of an extra glass of grog, may forget himself, and become liable to a punishment which leaves its stigma on him in after-life by branding him as the associate of felons. As Commander Price most justly observed, the Admiralty must look the facts of the case in the face; and the facts are that in ten years since 1870, there have been 695 cases of striking superior officers, and that the yearly average thus established has been on the increase during the last three years. Other offences have also largely increased, and 78 men have been sentenced to various terms of penal servitude, many of them young men of previous good character. It may, of course, be said that in such cases the officers forming the court should not pass so severe a sentence. But those who venture on such an expression of opinion know nothing of the service. When a court-martial is assembled, the officers composing that court are sworn to faithfully and impartially administer the written law of the Navy; and it is with that law, and not with those called upon to administer it, that fault should be found. Hence we are glad to see Commander Price lending his aid to the cause of good order, discipline, and sensible reform in the Navy; and we can assure the Admiralty that few measures would be more popular on the lower deck of our men-of-war than the reimposition of corporal punishment, within certain narrow and well-defined limits, in lieu of penal servitude, as now enforced in cases for which flogging would act as a more efficacious deterrent. Commander Price also referred to the Steam Branch of the service, with regard to which little or nothing had been done. He desired to mention the Circular issued recently to the engine-room artificers, and hoped he should receive an answer with reference to the replies received by the Admiralty to the proposals made by it. It was quite possible that all the answers might not have been received, but he wished to know whether it was not a fact that out of 600 answers only 11 had accepted its terms, and those were men holding comfortable berths, who did not wish to risk them. At first sight, the scheme appeared an inviting one, for it offered an increase of pay of 3d. a day to those who entered the service. On the other hand, the first rise was delayed for two years, and it would be found that the total increase throughout the whole period of service amounted only to £3 6s. 8d., while the men became subject to the liability of being disrated, a penalty which before they had always escaped. Again, he thought the men unfairly used by the inadequacy of the allowance made to them when they did not take up their rations. The value of the ration was 11½d., and the amount of allowance was 6d. It was part of the contract with the men that they should have full rations, if they chose to take them up, and the cost to the Admiralty would be very much greater, not only on that head, but in respect of freight and storage also. The Admiralty saved between £60,000 and £70,000 a year, and it had been proposed that this should be devoted to a pension fund for the widows of seamen; but, however it might be disposed of, it was clear that the men should not lose the amount. Sir John Hay followed, urging the Committee to insist on flogging being reimposed in the Navy as a punishment for the grave offence of striking a superior officer, but we would suggest that the superior officer in such cases should be legally justified in using his side-arms, and in summarily dealing with his aggressor, as is the custom in the Navies of Continental Powers. The offence would then be instantaneously stamped out. Sir H. Wolff drew attention to the grievances of warrant officers and engineer artificers. The warrant officers had published a pamphlet, in which they set forth the grievances of their class. They were nine in number, the more important of them being that sea-going pay was not given to warrant officers detained in harbour; that they desired a more distinctive mark with regard to uniform; and the question of the Greenwich pensions. The engineer artificers also had grievances of which they reasonably complained, and one of them was likewise in regard to uniform, and he hoped that as some of those grievances could be remedied without much expense to the country, the Admiralty would favourably consider the representations made to them. Mr. P. Rylands, while admitting that the present state of things in the Navy was unsatisfactory as regarded the question of flogging, thought that the Government could take no further steps in the matter until they had been able to ascertain the opinion of Parliament on the question. The object should be to raise the personal character of the Navy not so much by means of punishment, as by the withdrawal of temptation to excess. He also desired to draw attention to the system of victualling our ships, which had enabled numberless frauds to be committed. He concurred in the suggestion that an officer of experience and judgment should be sent from time to time on board the ships, in order to examine and check the books relating to rations. In his opinion, the report made on questions of this kind ought to be laid upon the table, in order that the House might know all the steps that the Admiralty were taking to prevent abuses and secure economy. Mr. Puleston followed in the same strain; while Mr. Jenkins was glad that flogging had once for all been abolished in the Navy. But then Mr. Jenkins, when talking about the officers of the Navy being able to prevent insubordination, by developing "a kindly and sympathetic spirit" towards the men, clearly demonstrated that he knew nothing whatever of the subject he took upon himself to discuss. Certainly, Mr. Jenkins would not long maintain discipline among any body of men. He would be the first to set an example of insubordination if a subordinate, and to breed mutiny if in command. The late First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. H. Smith, would not take upon himself the responsibility of abolishing corporal punishment in the Navy, as he observed that from the returns which have been presented, the men sentenced to penal servitude and made to herd with felons for simple breaches of discipline had previously borne characters returned as "fair," "good," and in many instances "very good." These men had been treated as criminals, and had been ruined, when a simple flogging, for which they would have been thought none the worse of by their shipmates, would have answered all the purposes of each case. The Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty answered all these criticisms of the policy of the present Board with, we may say, a simple promise to look into the matter, provided honourable Members would leave him alone, and vote the supplies required by the Admiralty. He declined to produce the report of Messrs. Martin and Laycock, published in these columns, on the ground that it was a confidential document, and was thereupon accused by the Member for Burnley of trying to hoodwink the Committee, while Members on the Conservative benches accused the Admiralty of endeavouring to hush up the disclosures made in the columns of the *Army and Navy Gazette*. To this Mr. Campbell-Bannerman replied that:—"The document which he had been asked to lay upon the table was a report made by an officer of the Admiralty and a gentleman acting in a legal capacity under the Admiralty, who were asked to inquire into the matter. These gentlemen furnished a report, which he regretted had appeared bodily in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, but how that newspaper obtained possession of a document known to be confidential, he could not say. The only objection they had to produce the report was that, in the first place, these gentlemen would have been much more careful if they had known the report was to be made public; and in the second place, it was very undesirable it should be made public until the Admiralty had taken action upon it. The first thing the Admiralty had done, on receiving in that report a very full account of this complicated matter, was to request the Accountant-General of the Navy to go down to the several seaports, and inform them of what changes of system he would propose. That report, which had only been received a few days, was of a very important character, and was under their consideration. He quite agreed that in this matter they must look in future rather to a more rigid system of inspection than to a more continuous or elaborate system of check." Then, referring to the various classes whose claims to consideration have been so justly advanced in these columns, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty made the following official announcement:—"He was unable to give a promise that any change would be made in the case of the Naval engineers. Their case, however, would be very carefully looked into. With regard to the engine-room artificers, it was scarcely to be expected that the Government would reopen a question that had been so recently settled after due deliberation, especially in the face of the awkward fact that the Government could, under the present conditions, get as many good men of their class as they required. He made that remark, not with the view of speaking hardly of the men, but to show that there was no great prospect of a change being made in their favour at the present moment. The general question of the petty officers and of the warrant officers was being specially looked into by the Admiralty." We congratulate the Warrant Officers, and hope the Admiralty will expedite the "looking into" process. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett—who occupies his time in the House of Commons chiefly in watching the foreign policy of the Government, being apparently desirous of proving by his criticisms thereof that he would blossom into a better Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs than any of his predecessors—next moved to reduce the Vote of £187,387 for the Admiralty by £1,000, the salary of the First Lord, who, in the opinion of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, "had grossly neglected his duty, in not providing a squadron which might have prevented the recent deplorable occurrences in Madagascar." Mr. Campbell-Bannerman pointed out that the strength of our Fleet in the East Indies was a question affecting the policy of the Government, for which Lord Northbrook was not responsible, when the motion was wisely withdrawn. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the Squadron at the disposal of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., is lamentably deficient in fighting efficiency. On the Vote to complete the sum for the Naval Reserves, Lord Henry Lennox called attention to the recommendations contained in the Report of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, on vacating the command of that force, and advocated an increase of the 2nd class. Sir Thomas Brassey, in reply, stated that the whole question was under the consideration of a Departmental Committee, presided over by Captain Tryon. Their labours were far from complete, but, without going into details, he was able to give, as a general result, the following figures:—To man the ships now in commission, 27,000 seamen and 4,800 marines were required. To man the ships which could be commissioned in three months, they required 16,000 more seamen and 2,600 marines. To man the additional ships which could be commissioned in twelve months, they required 10,000 more seamen and 1,500 marines. These numbers provided for an ample proportion of gunboats, torpedo boats, and armed mercantile vessels. The total force that could be embarked was 53,000 seamen and 9,000 marines. Having stated their requirements, let them see how they stood to meet such a demand. According to the latest returns, they had serving in the Fleet 31,000 men; in the Coastguard, 4,000; in the Naval Reserve, 17,000; Seamen Pensioners' Reserve, 1,700; Volunteers available for harbour defence, 1,400; Marines, 12,200. In addition, they had 4,000 pensioners under 50 years. The total force, therefore, was 72,000, or 10,000 in excess of extreme requirements on the outbreak of war. Many of the ships included in the list as available for commission were scarcely to be reckoned as fighting ships. For those ships it would not be necessary to provide crews with the high training which we gave to those of our men-of-war; for the command and the manning of such vessels they might safely rely on the mercantile marine. Mr. Gorst then moved the reduction of the vote for the scientific branch of the Navy by £9,181, the cost of the maintenance of the Britannia, as he considered that ship in a most discreditable state as a school. The cost for each cadet was £280 a year, of which the country paid £210, and yet no school could be in a worse state. The Britannia was maintained out of the taxes of the country, and it was the duty of the House of Commons to see that the money was properly spent. It was because of the contempt with which the Admiralty had regarded the judgment and the wishes of the House that he again brought the subject forward; and he now asked the Secretary of the Admiralty to state whether the schools were in a more efficient state than they were two years ago, whether the reports of the examiners would be laid on the table, and, if not, whether they were favourable or unfavourable. Another point raised in connection with this question was the tender age at which we entered officers, and the opinions of honourable Members on this matter also had been treated with summary contempt by the Admiralty. In the navies of other countries, officers were not appointed under 17 or 18 years of age, and we ourselves carried out that principle in relation to the Army. He asked whether the same course could not be applied to the Navy, and concluded by moving the reduction of the vote. Commander Price supported the motion, arguing that Naval cadets should be educated at the expense of their parents, and not at that of the country, and that they should receive all the education they could obtain as gentlemen, before becoming officers. If they first went to sea at 16, and subsequently spent two years at the Royal Naval College, they would become more efficient officers. Sir John Hay, amongst other Members, supported the motion, contending that it would be far better for the service, if young officers did not join it before they had attained the age of 17 or 18. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman scarcely knew what answer to give to the honourable and learned gentleman, because whatever he said might be taken as a fresh instance of the sovereign contempt with which the honourable and learned Member said the Admiralty were in the habit of treating the House of Commons. As regarded the early age at which Naval cadets were admitted into the Navy, the majority of those who were acquainted with the subject strongly approved of the system. He agreed that the school on board the Britannia should be subject to an independent examination, and he would lay the suggestion before his colleagues. Mr. W. H. Smith, on this assurance, appealed to Mr. Gorst to withdraw, as did also Sir H. Wolff, and the amendment was consequently withdrawn; but we sincerely hope that next year Mr. Gorst, or some other honourable Member, will press this important motion to a division, and continue bringing it forward until the Britannia, an institution now without a *raison d'être*, is abolished, and one or more sea-going training-ships established in her stead, so that Executive officers may join ships on active service as ward-room officers, and the gun-room mess, as now established, be superseded by a general mess, in which all commissioned officers shall meet, when off duty, on equal terms, as in the Army. On the Dockyard Vote coming on, Captain Price wished to be informed whether the Admiralty would lay the Report of the Committee on Naval Design and Construction on the table of the House, or whether that Report, like sundry others already mentioned, would be considered of a confidential nature; and, he might have added, be left to the *Army and Navy Gazette* to make public. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman evidently understood the point, and promised to issue the Report in question. Mr. Henry Broadhurst then drew attention to the absurdity of the Admiralty employing shipwrights to do the work of engineer fitters. He wished to ask if the Secretary to the Admiralty would continue to assert in the House and to the country that they were capable of producing in one person the art of three distinct trades when other employers had utterly failed to do anything of the kind. Mr. Gourley then rose to move the reduction of the vote by £12,000, as, in the opinion of this hon. Member, the amount being spent on the maintenance of the Royal yachts is excessive. The Victoria and Albert, her past cost and her present repairs, gave rise to a lively discussion, but in the end, the Committee divided, negativing the motion by 113 to 40, it being pretty generally understood that her Majesty prefers the Victoria and Albert, from past associations, to any yacht it is now within the power of man to design or construct. Under these circumstances, it is to be hoped that we shall hear no more cavilling at the expense of repairing that yacht. If only for "auld lang syne," let us prize the Victoria and Albert. It seems strange, however, that in matters affecting the welfare of the service, honourable Members were but too ready to withdraw their amendments when pressed to do so by Mr. W. H. Smith, either on the score of expediency or otherwise, but that no amount of pressure could induce the clique, having Mr. Gourley at its head and Mr. Labouchere at its tail, to withdraw a motion which, whether carried or not, could but give pain to their Sovereign. These gentlemen evidently care very little about the welfare and efficiency of the Navy, and only utilise Supply nights to air their levelling, cosmopolitan,—we had almost said disloyal,—crotchets. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman then adverted to the grievances of Dockyard men, and assured Mr. Gorst that the subject was receiving the attention of the Admiralty, and he hoped soon to be able to announce the decision of their Lordships. With regard to the Dockyard fitters, who had been mentioned by the honourable Member for Stoke, he found that the work of the fitters and shipwrights was now all but identical, and it had been resolved, therefore, that fitters should serve part of their apprenticeship with the shipwrights, and the shipwrights with the fitters. The great desire of the Admiralty was to endeavour to put an end to a distinction which practically existed no longer. Mr. Rylands, impatient, as usual, of all control, would abolish Dockyards, and place the Navy at the mercy of private contractors. He compared the cost of Government work with that executed by private firms, and argued that great economy would result from employing the latter instead of keeping open our Dockyards. We presume that all the wire used in the Navy should, in the honourable Member's opinion, come from Warrington. Probably it does not, at present. Mr. W. H. Smith was afraid that the true reason of the increase in the Naval Estimates was due to the increased cost of the instruments of warfare. He regretted that so important a question as that involved in the Vote should have to be discussed to empty benches during the small hours of the morning. He wished to know what the policy of the Government was with regard to the ships on which the country would have to rely in the event of war. With regard to those ships which were awaiting repair in the dockyards, he held that if any of them were not intended to be used, they ought at once to be removed from the list of the vessels on which we could rely in case of war. A vessel was a paper vessel if she was incapable of leaving the dockyard and taking her place in the line of battle. There were many ships of that kind in our dockyards at the present moment—the Black Prince, the Iron Duke, the Resistance, the Triumph, and others. Several vessels, again, must be greatly repaired if they were ever to serve us in an emergency, and a Government that should delay to repair them would incur very grave responsibility. Unarmoured ships ought likewise to be repaired, when repairs were needed, for vessels of that description were most valuable as cruisers and training-ships in time of peace. He held that they were the best ships to use in ordinary times, and that our line-of-battle ships should be reserved for a time of war. A member of the Government stated not long ago that our Fleet ought to be superior to the fleet of any other nation, and to be ready to discharge any duties which it might be required to perform. Now, what were the duties which our Fleet was called upon to discharge? We had to keep a squadron in the North-American seas, in the Pacific, in the China seas, in the East-Indian seas, on the West and East Coast of Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in the Australian seas, the Mediterranean Fleet, the Channel Fleet, and the Reserve Fleet for coast defence. Considering the protection of commerce at sea, and the progress made by foreign navies during the last three or four years, he felt that the strength of the Navy at the present time was not adequate to the duties that might be required of it, not adequate to the safety of the country; and the responsibility of the Government was a grave and a serious one. The Estimates must be increased, unless some other means could be found of providing ships. He did not see how the general Naval Estimates could be reduced, so as to admit of a larger amount being devoted to shipbuilding. If we had no resource in the Merchant Navy, our position would be serious; but we could not rely wholly upon merchant ships, which it would take months to equip, and the merchant ships would not be available as against armoured ships or protected cruisers. Further provision than had been made was necessary in present circumstances. Mr. Puleston, Sir Massey Lopes, and Sir John Hay supported the views of the late First Lord of the Admiralty, and in reply, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty stated that the Benbow would carry two 100-ton guns, like those recently tried at Spezzia. He was surprised to hear his right hon. friend advocate increased expenditure, seeing that he had not made any such suggestion when the shipbuilding policy of the Government was discussed in May. If the Navy were deficient now, it was because the late Government had not provided for the building of more ships. We had, however, 25 ironclads in commission, and eight more in reserve, which was almost equivalent to the combined Naval forces of France, Italy, Russia, and Germany. His hon. and gallant friend proposed that a dozen more ironclads should be laid down at once, and should be gradually proceeded with, but that was a method of building which experience had shown to be very extravagant. The most economical plan was to lay the ship down, and complete it as soon as possible. With regard to particular ships, no decision had yet been come to as to the Resistance and the Black Prince, the case of certain other ships being more urgent. The repairs of the Iron Duke were in a forward state, and the Thunderer was nearly completed. Thus attacked, Mr. W. H. Smith made haste to assure the House that he knew it took five years to build an ironclad, and that his remarks had reference to the progress of ships now being built in this and other countries. He made no complaint whatever, but only wished to emphasise the responsibility of the Government in this respect, and he once more showed himself most zealous in assisting Mr. Campbell-Bannerman in getting his Votes through the Committee, until progress was reported, and the House adjourned at 3 in the morning, after a somewhat unusually lengthy Naval wrangle. No wonder the Admiralty treat Parliament with "sovereign contempt," as stated to be the case by Mr. Gorst. To us it is much more astonishing that any answer at all is vouchsafed to Naval questions, considering the supreme indifference manifested by the House of Commons when matters of vital interest to the Navy, and consequently to the country, are under discussion. At such times the House is empty, and those few Members who do take an interest in the service have to address themselves to long rows of empty benches.

An extract from the opinion of Mr. Kekewich, Q.C., on the sentence passed by court-martial on Commander Maxwell Heron has been circulated among Members of Parliament, and Captain Maxwell Heron, M.P., will bring the whole question of the Clyde scandal before the House, when it next goes into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates. The opinion of Mr. Arthur Kekewich, Q.C., is as follows:—

> "I think that the character and position of the witnesses are matters of the first importance in such a case as this, and that the court did not pay sufficient attention to them. Even if there were no disposition on the part of the other witnesses to make the most of what they had to say against the accused (which cannot, I think, be lightly assumed), there were two, and those the most important of all, whose evidence ought to have been received with suspicion, and to have been submitted to the strictest criticism. The witness Hadden had a distinct grievance against Commander Heron. Not only had his charge against others been rejected, but he himself had been made the subject of punishment which must have been bitterly felt. He really occupied the position of prosecutor in a case in which he was personally interested, and his evidence ought to have been treated on this footing. I find no trace of this having been done. The evidence of the witness Fitzgerald deserved to be treated still more strictly. He obviously was the person against whom Hadden's charges were originally made. He was the officer on whom Commander Heron had relied. He was directly implicated in many of the charges made against Commander Heron, in such a manner that it was his interest to shield himself by attacking his superior officer, and he gave his evidence under the influence of a caution (with which no fault can be found) not to criminate himself. It is too much to say that such a witness ought not to be believed, for that would amount to saying that he ought not to have been called, but in my opinion he ought to have been examined most carefully. Leading questions ought to have been avoided, his evidence ought to have been severely tested in every possible way, and no credence ought to have been given to it except where corroborated by the clear evidence of other witnesses, or the undoubted facts of the case. My conclusion, from a careful perusal of the notes of evidence, is that this was not done, and that the verdict of the court must, as regards many of the charges, be the result of treating Fitzgerald as a witness worthy of independent credit. For these reasons, I think that Commander Heron may fairly say that justice has not been done to him, and that the charges and evidence against him ought to be submitted to another tribunal."

Reviews.

Cruising in Many Waters. By John W. Dorville, Vice-Admiral. (Griffith and Farran.)

This really interesting little book of travels is remarkably well suited for the author's purposes. His primary object, no doubt, is that of creating an interest in a most deserving charity, "The Egyptian War Fund;" his secondary object, that of recalling happy memories of times gone by, when all the whole world lay before him. He has during his years of travel seen much, and is evidently naturally gifted with a facility of describing what he saw, such as does not belong to many. In 1828, the author entered the service as first-class volunteer on board the Samarang, 28 guns, then fitting-out at Woolwich for the Mediterranean station. At that time, the Duke of Clarence was Lord High Admiral, with his flag on the Royal William yacht, and Sir Thomas Hardy was Nelson's flag captain. During the author's stirring career, he served in some department or other upon no fewer than thirteen of her Majesty's ships, and in each instance relates some interesting facts connected with them, which he himself took part in, or which he heard of from others. The following description of what occurred at the Island of Scio will rather startle some readers:—

> "A day was passed at Scio. This town was completely destroyed, and most of its inhabitants massacred by the Turks in 1822. Soon after a few English people landed from a yacht, and on looking about the ruins thought they heard the cry of an infant. Further search led them to a copper by a fireplace. On lifting the lid off, a female child was discovered; no doubt put there by its parents at the last moment in hopes of its being saved. With tender care she was carried on board the yacht, and there being a goat on board she was fed with milk, restored to health, adopted by the kind finders, Mr. and Mrs. Freere, who had no children of their own, brought up, educated, and when married years after was given £10,000 as her portion. I often saw her at the opera in Malta, where she attracted much notice."

In the author's opinion, the bane of the Naval profession is slowness in promotion. Many schemes have been adopted to remedy this evil, and it was a wise determination not to keep young fellows toiling on so long before giving them their first step, that of Lieutenant,—"Another immense advantage was the doing away with interest and allowing merit to have its chance." *Cruising in Many Waters* contains a great deal of matter interesting to all readers, but more particularly to youths who have a natural predilection for the sea and everything connected with it.

The Edinburgh Review.—With the exception of a short article on "The French in Anam and Tonquin," there is an entire absence of any military element in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*. One of the papers, entitled, "The Ancient Mediæval and Modern Stage," will in all probability be read with interest, at a moment when the "Stage" seems to be in the zenith of its glory, under, no doubt, the combined exertions of Miss Terry and Mr. Irving. Not more than forty years ago, the immediate present and the prospective future of the stage were at a low ebb indeed, the tide of popularity which flowed so freely some dozen years previously appeared to have exhausted itself. It is somewhat amusing to speculate on what the feelings of the principal members of the profession who "strove for a living" at that period would be if they could awake, look up, and see the Lord Chief Justice of England, supported by a goodly number of his Peers, occupy the chair at a noble banquet given in honour of a stage-player; or again, if the fact was imparted to them that £800 to £1,000 per night was considered as scarcely excessive for one *prima donna* to receive; or, again, if they could be made to understand that the theatres springing up in the metropolis are almost countless, and that in each of them the stalls are nightly occupied at a most costly price. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has given some valuable contributions to literature in his new history of "The English Stage." In the article in the *Edinburgh* of the present month, the writer concludes with two interesting anecdotes, one regarding the incomparable "Rachel," the other telling of the scarcely less famous Mdlle. Aimée Désclée. "Asseyez-vous, Mademoiselle," said the Emperor Nicholas to Rachel, after she had thrown several crowned heads and a crowd of serene highnesses into extasy at Potsdam. She had risen to meet the great Czar, one of the most imperial and chivalresque figures that ever wore an order, but he declined the homage, he came to pay it. "Asseyez-vous," he said, "les royautés comme la mienne passent, la royauté de l'art ne passe pas." This, from him of All the Russias to her, the little Jewish girl, who had risen from the lowest to the highest round of the histrionic ladder, as a singer for stray sous at a café chantant, in Paris! An accomplished lady now no more was so moved by admiration for Mdlle. Desclée, that she resolved to call on her. Such an incident had never occurred to Desclée before in the course of her existence. She was extremely touched by it, and after having received her visitor with every mark of respect, she said to her, as they parted, "Voudriez-vous me permettre, Mademoiselle, pe vous embrasser?" She felt, perhaps, for the first time, the sisterhood of human kindness.

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The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 17, 1883.

5th Dragoon Guards—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following notification being substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of Feb. 21, 1882, relative to Lieut. F. E. F. Polhill-Turner:—Lieut. F. E. F. Polhill-Turner resigns his commission (Feb. 22, 1882).

12th Lancers—Supernumerary Capt. W. Colquhoun to be Capt., vice G. H. Dean, seconded (April 6).

15th Hussars—Regimental Serjt.-Major James William Humphrey to be Qrmr., vice S. H. Staniland, retired (July 18).

Grenadier Guards—Supernumerary Lieut. the Hon. C. R. W. Colville (Master of Colville) to be Lieut., vice J. T., Lord Manners, resigned (July 14).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capt. E. A. Ball to be Major, vice N. F. Mansergh, deceased (April 10).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. J. G. King, from the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to be Lieut., vice W. H. S. Heron-Maxwell, promoted.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. R. B. Nedham has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 7).

The King's Own Borderers—Lieut.-Col. N. C. Ramsay has been appointed to command a batn.; Major G. T. L. Carwithen to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. A. S. Cameron, V.C., placed on half-pay; Supernumerary Major R. T. Higgins to be Major, vice G. T. L. Carwithen (all three dated June 27).

The East Surrey Regiment—Qrmr.-Serjt. James Harrison to be Qrmr., vice W. L. Proudfoot, posted to the 4th Batn.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. N. Huskisson has been appointed to command a batn.; Major J. D. Gregson to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. S. Daniell, retired (both dated July 4).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Serjt.-Major William Fitzpatrick to be Qrmr., vice T. H. Weatherhead, resigned.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Serjt.-Major Samuel White, from the Grenadier Guards, to be Qrmr., vice C. Chard, posted to the 3rd Batn.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. J. L. Watt has been appointed to command a batn.; Major J. W. Keogh to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. H. Sams, deceased; Capt. E. R. S. Richardson to be Major, vice J. W. Keogh (all three dated June 17).

The Highland Light Infantry—Capt. H. E. Lacon retires from the service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut.-Col. H. G. Robley has been appointed to command a batn. (June 27).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. W. T. Whitehead to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., vice E. C. Saunders, promoted (July 1).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Deputy-Surgs.-Gen. J. Irvine, M.D., to be Surg.-Gen., vice J. E. Clutterbuck, granted retired pay (June 1); J. Lamprey, M.B., to be Surg.-Gen., vice J. A. Woolfryes, M.B., C.B., C.M.G., granted retired pay (June 14).

Brig.-Surgs. T. Tarrant to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen, vice J. Irvine, M.D. (June 1); A. D. Gulland, M.D., to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice J. Lamprey, M.B. (June 14).

Surgs.-Major J. Warren to be Brig.-Surg., vice T. Tarrant (June 1); W. Tanner to be Brig.-Surg., vice A. D. Gulland, M.D. (June 14); W. Sly to be Brig.-Surg., vice B. T. Giraud, M.D., granted retired pay (June 20).

Ordnance Store Department—Qrmr. W. S. Cox to have the hon. rank of Capt., in recognition of his services during the late Zulu and Sekukuni campaigns.

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Major J. W. McFarlan, 9th Lancers, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (July 16).

MEMORANDA.

Major and Col. C. V. N. Pole, half-pay, Fort Major, North Britain, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (July 1).

Cols.-Comdt. H. W. Mawbey, retired Royal Marine Artillery, to have the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (July 3); W. H. W. Bennett, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (July 4).

The under-mentioned Lieut.-Cols. of the Royal Marine Light Infantry to be Cols.:—J. F. Sanders (June 21), and C. B. Nurse (July 5).

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. W. H. Herring, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the hon. rank of Major (July 4).

The under-mentioned Deputy-Assist.-Comies. and Hon. Lieuts., late Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Capt. on retirement:—W. Willson (Dec. 1, 1881), and G. S. Beckett (Sept. 15, 1882).

INDIA OFFICE, July 17, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. E. L. Hight, from the Hampshire Regt. (dated July 29, 1881, but to rank from Aug. 18, 1879); C. Le G. Justice, from the Wiltshire Regt. (dated June 16, 1880, but to rank from March 13, 1880); E. J. Medley, from the Suffolk Regt. (dated March 10, 1882, but to rank from May 28, 1880); B. W. Cracroft, from the North Lancashire Regt. (dated March 13, 1882, but to rank from Dec. 1, 1880); C. G. F. Edwards, from the Dorsetshire Regt. (dated Nov. 6, 1881, but to rank from Dec. 18, 1880); D. C. F. Macintyre, from the Seaforth Highlanders (dated Jan. 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); and C. H. Billings, from the East Lancashire Regt. (dated March 6, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. H. Lawson, from the 1st West India Regt. (dated March 15, 1880, but to rank from Aug. 12, 1875), and W. W. V. Pakenham, from the Royal Scots (dated April 9, 1880, but to rank from Nov. 13, 1878).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieut. T. R. A. G. Montgomery, from the Cheshire Regt. (dated May 2, 1880, but to rank from April 23, 1880); 2nd Lieut. P. J. H. Aplin, from the East Yorkshire Regt. (May 22, 1880); Lieuts. C. A. S. Montgomery, from the Dorsetshire Regt. (dated April 28, 1882, but to rank from June 9, 1881); A. Beale, from the Leicestershire Regt. (dated Nov. 8, 1881, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 17, 1883.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.—The name of the gentleman appointed Lieut. in the *Gazette* of 10th inst. is T. W. Carlton, and not J. W. Carlton, as stated.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 17, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Welsh Division—Lieut. R. B. Robertson to be Capt.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Samuel Joseph Finiston O'Neil Murphy, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. A. P. Mack resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Clement Phipps Tudway, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. A. G. Pease to be Capt. (July 2).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. C. V. E. Bayley to be Capt. (June 28).

4th Battalion, the South Wales Borderers—Major A. A. Morshead, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. J. S. Langlands, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, whose term of service in that appointment expires (July 20).

4th Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Major R. Prescott-Decie, from 3rd Batn., to be Lieut.-Col. (July 7).

3rd Battalion, the Border Regiment—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—William Fox, jun., and George Arthur Mounsey-Heysham (both dated July 6).

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Capt. R. Child resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Capt. G. Godson resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Cecil Wedgwood, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut. D. C. M. Fitzmaurice resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—Lieut. F. G. L. Purchas resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—John Naper George Pollock, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. M. Davidson, retired pay, to be Capt. (July 4).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 17, 1883.

Berks—Lieut.-Col. G. S. Willes is granted the hon. rank of Col.

Buckinghamshire—Sub-Lieut. C. Flower resigns his commission.

Denbighshire—Lieut.-Col. T. Naylor-Leyland is granted the hon. rank of Col.

Herts—Lieut. T. A. Smith-Dorrien-Smith resigns his commission.

East Lothian—Capt. W. A. B. Hamilton to be Major; W. J. G. Baird, late Lieut. 7th Hussars, to be Capt.

West Somerset—Capt. W. H. Evans resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 17, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Fifeshire—Charles Stuart Grace, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Midlothian (Coast)—Lieut.-Col. Sir J. G. Baird, Bart., Col. and A.D.C. to the Queen, resigns his commission; Sir J. G. Baird, Bart., Col. and A.D.C. to the Queen, to be Hon. Col. of the corps.

The Tynemouth—James Brown Nelson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Orkney—Lieut. R. Bailey, Coast Brigade, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Major C. E. Beadnell, R.A., promoted; R Bailey to have the rank of Capt. whilst serving as Adjt. in the corps.

1st Sussex—Lieuts. C. W. Catt to be Capt., and C. H. Henderson-Roe resigns his commission.

ENGINEER.

1st Lancashire—Frederick Joseph Pilcher, gent., to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

1st Bedfordshire—Andrew Hawkins Tanqueray, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Brecknockshire—Edward Morgan Whitting, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Devonshire (Prince of Wales's)—John Restarick Rolston, gent., to be Acting Surg.

3rd Durham (the Sunderland)—Capt. E. W. Harding resigns his commission.

1st Glamorgan—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. H. P. Charles and Lieut. A. S. Gardner.

1st Hampshire—Capt. G. H. Powell resigns his commission; Lieut. E. J. Humphery to be Capt.

1st Herefordshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—H. P. James and E. Goldring.

2nd Hertfordshire—Charles Healey, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire (Deeside Highland)—James Cowie Thom, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Middlesex—Lionel St. George Beckwith Hudson, gent., to be Lieut.

12th Middlesex (Civil Service)—Surg. D. Duckworth, M.D., resigns his commission.

20th Middlesex (Artists')—Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Leighton resigns his commission; Sir F. Leighton, late Lieut.-Col., to be Hon. Col. of the corps; Major R. W. Edis to be Lieut.-Col. (all three dated July 7).

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—Albert Percy Bowyer, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Acting Chaplain the Rev. J. Lancaster resigns his appointment.

1st Northamptonshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—William Willoughby and Thomas Shepard, jun.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Acting Chaplain the Rev. C. E. Cornish, M.A., resigns his appointment.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. A. C. Greatrex resigns his commission; Herbert Edmund Proctor, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. W. D. Paine resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement. Thomas Cawley Eager, gent., to be Acting Surg.

7th Surrey—Surg. C. L. Jones, M.A., M.D., resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—John Barnsley, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Wiltshire—Acting Chaplain the Rev. G. J. Cowley-Brown, B.A., resigns his appointment.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Edwin Lee, gent., to be Acting Surg.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date July 18, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 20, 1883.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. F. Morley, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 63rd Regtl. District (the Manchester Regt.), vice Col. R. C. Whitehead, C.B., transferred to the command of the 48th Regtl. District (the Northamptonshire Regt.) (July 12); and L. S. Warren, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 51st Regtl. District (the King's Own L.I., South Yorkshire Regt.), to which the 65th Regtl. District (the York and Lancaster Regt.) is attached, vice Col. F. G. C. Probart, who has been transferred to the command of the 9th Regtl. District (the Norfolk Regt.) (July 25).

STAFF.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B., to be a Lieut.-Gen. on the Staff, to command the troops at Aldershot, vice Gen. Sir D. Lysons, K.C.B., about to be placed on the Retired List (Aug. 1).

Majors R. H. L. Anstruther, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Lord A. G. Russell, C.B., commanding the troops in the Dominion of Canada; W. T. Dooner, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be a Garrison Instructor, vice Major R. H. L. Anstruther, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), who is about to vacate that appointment (both dated Aug. 10); J. Spence, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regt.), to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. on the Staff, vice Major G. E. Boyle, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), who vacates that appointment (June 21).

Capt. H. L. Sapte, the Royal Sussex Regt., to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, K.C.M.G., C.B., High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in the Island of Cyprus (March 9).

The report has been issued of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Royal Hospitals at Chelsea and Kilmainham, and into the educational establishments at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, and the Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin. The Committee recommend, among other things, that the pension business be transferred from the Chelsea Commissioners to the War Office, and that both Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals be maintained, at least for the present, as in-pension establishments.

The 80-ton guns were fired on Monday at Dover. Five shots were fired. Three ranges were at an elevation of two degrees; the fourth at point blank, and the fifth at a depression of two degrees. The last three shots were fired with full charges, 450 lb., one-fifth of a ton of powder. The first shot was fired with half a charge, and the second with three-quarters charge. The guns were fired by means of electricity. No damage whatever occurred to the turret. While the guns were fired the gunners and several officers remained in the gunroom of the turret. Very little vibration was felt in the town from any of the explosions.

Amusements.

The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden, this week terminates its season. The Promenade Concert season will commence on Saturday, Aug. 4, under the lesseeship of Mr. W. F. Thomas. Mr. Gwyllym Crowe resumes his position as conductor, the numerous orchestra will be led by Mr. Carrodus, and Madame Rose Hersee, Madame Enricquer, Mr. Maas, and Mr. Maybrick are engaged as principal vocalists.

At the LYCEUM, Mr. Henry Irving is successfully continuing the series of revivals which will form a portion of his programme in America. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, "The Merchant of Venice" was performed, and the remainder of the week was occupied by a condensed version of "Eugene Aram," and "The Belle's Stratagem."

To the GAIETY has been transferred a two-act comic opera, called, "Virginia and Paul," without, however, having the slightest reference to the old French love-story connected with the Island of Mauritius. The piece was originally produced last year in New York, Mr. H. P. Stephens contributing the absurdly whimsical libretto, and Mr. Edward Solomon composing some lively, but not very striking music. The interpretation is effective. Miss Lilian Russell, an American vocalist, with a pleasing voice of no great compass, agreeably represents Virginia. Mr. W. H. Hamilton, an excellent actor, with a fine bass voice, characteristically impersonates a certain Monsieur de Ville, who, in possession of magical powers, causes the lovers to readily exchange the objects of affection, and the other parts are efficiently filled by Miss Maud Taylor, Miss Harriet Coveney, Mr. Arthur Williams, and Mr. Elton. The comic opera was favourably received.

The summer season at the VAUDEVILLE has commenced with a revival of Mr. Joseph Derrick's farcical comedy of "Confusion." Mr. Charles Groves and Miss Larkin as the elderly lovers, Mr. Charles Glenny as the bewildered husband, Miss Winifred Emery replacing Miss Kate Bishop as Rose Mumpleford, Miss Kate Phillips as the secretly-married domestic, Mr. Frederick Thorne as the butler, and Mr. W. Lestocq as the doctor are to be accredited with a large share of the success attained. "An Old Master," with Mr. Thomas Thorne as the aged village pedagogue, continues to serve as a pleasant prelude.

The AVENUE THEATRE is now occupied by a musical and pantomimical entertainment of the "variety pattern," entitled, "A Dream; or, Binks's Photographic Gallery." All the personages introduced indulge in the wildest antics imaginable. Much activity and some cleverness of portraiture are exhibited by Mr. Willie Edouin, and he is ably assisted by Misses Alice Atherton, Dora Wiley, and Victoria Reynolds.

The experiment has been tried at the FOLIES DRAMATIQUES of producing a three-act Italian opera entitled "La Regina di Scozia," written and composed by Mrs. Mary Stuart Stresa, a lady of English birth. Italian vocalists give the benefit of well-trained voices to a libretto which illustrates in very undramatic fashion some scenes in the life of Mary, Queen of Scots. Other light Italian operas are announced to be included in the repertory of the temporary lessees, Signor Pompeo and Signor Vairo, but the prospect can hardly be considered encouraging.

The title of the new sensational drama, by Messrs. G. F. Rowe and A. Harris, with which DRURY LANE will be re-opened on Saturday, August 4, is announced as "Freedom."

TOOLE'S THEATRE will be opened on July 26 for the production of the late T. W. Robertson's comedy of "M.P.," which has not been acted in London for several years.

PURCHASE ENSIGNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice a letter from a "Retired Officer," in which he pleads the claims of Purchase ensigns to have their £450 returned to them. Your columns are always open to such pleadings; may I ask your powerful advocacy of the claims of those ensigns who obtained their first commissions free by passing a certain competitive examination? My case is similar to many others. I went to Sandhurst because I believed I could obtain a commission free, thus saving my parents £450. In this belief, and on the strength of this possibility, I was content to remain there one year or 18 months (in my case the latter), paying the small necessary annual payment. I obtained my commission free, and was, of course, perfectly satisfied. Now, however, my £450 has disappeared, and I am in the same position as officers who passed for direct commissions. Would any sane person have thus voluntarily lost one year or 18 months' service, to say nothing of the annual payment required? Surely not. I take the standard of examination for direct commissions and for entrance into Sandhurst to be about the same, so no greater expense would be incurred for cramming, &c., in the latter case than in the former. Blood cannot be got from stones, nor money from the present Government, but it would cost nothing to allow those officers whose case I plead one year's service towards pension, of course only on retirement,—*i.e.*, say at the end of 19 years, to be allowed to retire on £200 a year.—I am, &c.,

A. H. F.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter, "A Degraded Rank," which appeared in your issue of July 14, kindly allow me to make the following corrections:—Line 7, read, "the instructor;" line 9, read, "the commanding officer;" line 40, read, "on garrison F.O.;" line 86, read, "horse allowance;" line 87, after £7,300, read, "besides other allowances, or a total of £109,772."—I am, &c.,

21 YEARS' SERVICE.

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WITH SUPPLEMENT. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. {PRICE 6D. POSTAGE EXTRA.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE present condition of the Army Medical Department must be a source of considerable anxiety to all those who desire to see our hospital services maintained in a proper state of efficiency. We have had occasion several times lately to discuss matters affecting the organisation of this Department. Our views on the subject are, therefore, pretty generally known. Our object now is to draw attention to a very serious evil which exists, and which there is every reason to fear will assume formidable dimensions, unless something is done to nip it in the bud, before it goes too far. We refer to the question of Promotion. Now, there is nothing which is more damaging to the interests of any public department than a knowledge of the fact on the part of the *personnel* that they have no prospects. Offer men a reasonable hope of future advancement, and they will exert themselves to their utmost; but once damp their ardour, and cause them to feel that the higher professional positions are beyond their reach, and good-bye to all proper professional zeal. What is the state of the Army Medical Department to-day? There is no branch of the service upon which so much depends in war-time; and yet a careful examination of the *Army List* discloses a most undesirable state of things. For the majority of Medical officers there are no prospects whatever. By slow degrees the whole of the senior ranks have become blocked, and in the absence of special provisions for the removal of the difficulty, promotion to all but a few senior officers will soon become an impossibility. In other words, stagnation is within measurable distance, and unless the War Office has the good-sense to recognise the fact, and adopt precautionary steps, the most serious consequences will follow. We have before us a most interesting pamphlet on the subject, entitled "The Present and Future of the Army Medical Department." The writer has evidently devoted great care and attention to his work, and the views he expresses are so sound that they cannot fail to recommend themselves to those in authority. As is pointed out, for the immediate cause of the present block we must go back twenty-eight years,—to the period of the Crimean War, when the enormous influx of Medical officers during 1854 and 1855, and again in 1857-59, swamped the service with young men, who are simply holding on to qualify for the highest rate of pension. No one denies that by the last Warrant Medical Officers have gained enormously. Their position, so far as pay and relative rank are concerned, is as good as they can well expect it to be. Starting as they do, on first appointment, with a liberal rate of pay and the rank of Captain, they certainly are far better off than any other class of officers. That the advantages extended to them by the new Warrant are appreciated, is shown by the number of candidates who have come forward for the Department at all recent examinations. But it is not enough to fill the service at the bottom. We must also see that a proper leakage is provided for at the top, or it will very soon fall into disrepute again, and then the old question will arise once more. An examination of the Surgeon-Generals' List shows that in the present year there will be three retirements from age, three more will follow in 1884, in 1885 there will be none, in 1886 there will be one, in 1887, 1888, or 1889 one, in 1890 none, in 1891 one, in 1892 one, and in 1893 one, giving a total of eleven in ten years. The prospect is certainly not a bright one. During the next eight years twenty-one Deputy-Surgeon-Generals will obtain the rank of Surgeon-General, holding it for periods varying from three months to—in one case—five years. In the same period, four Deputy-Surgeons-General will be retired on account of age. In other words, twenty-one Brigade-Surgeons will be promoted to Deputy-Surgeon-General's rank. We now turn to the junior ranks. Taking the the Surgeon-Majors' List, we find that there are 135 officers who, having completed 20 years' service, hold the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In about two years more, 67 others will qualify for the same rank and pay, and within the succeeding twelve months the number will be increased by 58 more, so that, allowing for retirements, promotion, deaths, &c., there will be, in three years from the present time, some 200 Surgeons-Major on the higher establishment with Lieutenant-Colonel's rank. The pay of these officers averages from £600 a year each on home service and £1,300 in India. The question naturally arises,—Is this a desirable state of affairs? Will the country profit by the arrangement? We doubt very much whether it will. A man at 45 years of age is surely too old for executive work. He will naturally feel that he has missed his mark, and though some may still retain sufficient interest in their profession, the majority will lose heart and the service will suffer. As matters now stand, few of the Surgeons-Major can hope ever to become Brigade-Surgeons. But how is the difficulty to be removed? It is suggested, and the idea is one well worthy of consideration, that the higher or inspector's grades should be constituted seven-year appointments, on the same terms as the period of regimental command is now limited; and further, that the grade of Deputy-Surgeon-General should be abolished. According to this scheme an officer promoted a Surgeon-General would for the first four years have the relative rank of Colonel, as the Deputy-Surgeons-General do now, and have the same pay and allowances. For the last three years in the rank, the officer would have the relative rank of Major-General, and the pay and allowance now drawn by the Surgeons-General. The effect of this would be to provide thirteen retirements in 1883, three in 1884, one in 1885, two in 1886, five in 1887, six in 1888, nine in 1889, and thirteen in 1890; total, 52, in seven years. In addition, 28 officers would be retired in the same period from age, which would create altogether some 80 vacancies. It is calculated that, under this scheme, the present thirtieth Surgeon-Major would stand first for promotion in 1890, with 32 years' service,—or adding 35 per cent. for casualties of all kinds, the Surgeon-Major who entered the Army in 1859 would be next for promotion, with a total of 31 years' service. This plan has very much to recommend it, the more so as the arrangement has the advantage of not increasing the cost to the Government. On the contrary, there would be a large saving in travelling expenses and in the pay and allowances of officers moving from one end of the world to the other, whose services for the time being are lost to the State. Now as to Pensions. The rates provided in the present Warrant are most unfair to the body of officers. Some few fortunate men reap an advantage, but many individuals suffer considerably. It is proposed, therefore, that instead of the pension being granted according to rank, the scale should, in future, be regulated by length of service, viz., after 20 years, £365; after 25 years, £500; and after 30 years, £600. This is on the same principle that the Indian Medical Service is worked. The Indian Government gives similar pensions at 20 and 25 years, £700 at 30 years, and £250 extra to all administrative officers after their five years' tour. These are the main features of a scheme which is well-conceived, and deserves to be gone into by those who are responsible for the administration of an important public service.

A SPECIAL Circular, lately issued by the Admiralty, announces that several more commissions for the Indian Staff Corps are to be offered to the Royal Marines. This indicates that the recommendation of the Army Commission as to appointment by direct commissions has not as yet been accepted, and that the supply of Line officers is still short of the India Office demand. In all other branches of its administration, Civil Service, Public Works, or what not, India has the pick of the intellect, and—as Mr. Wren, the well-known "crammer," some time since assured the *Times*—the physique of British youth. Why, then, has its Military Department to tout for officers when the best material, and that in abundance, is ready to its hand? Uncertainty as to how long the present *régime* is likely to last, the expense of putting him into the Line, only as a preliminary to his joining the Indian Army, and the probability that at the outset he will encounter a contempt, or at least a dislike, for his future service, doubtless induce the friends of many a promising lad, anxious to carve his fortune with his sword, to throw up the idea of his doing so as a dangerous experiment. It has to be remembered that should the young soldier-aspirant join the Line, and not elect for the Staff Corps, or fail in either of the examinations, he has, by their own act, been committed to an expensive profession, and sacrifices must be made to maintain him therein. Hence, of those who join it, very few have looked forward to an Indian career from their boyhood, and so the once familiar "Griffin"—green, gawky, but full of "go"—is almost as rare an animal as the dodo, and when found is invariably welcomed and petted. Of the rest, some have turned to India as an after-thought, others as a necessity, and a very disagreeable one. The latter look on, and often speak of the country as a kind of purgatory. Others, again—and they are a large number—regard India from the Garden-of-Eden point of view. They take unto themselves Eves, and imagine that thenceforth they are together destined to wander at will, and pluck political and other luscious fruits. Those in this category, in after years, take their pleasures sadly, as a rule. But even with all the temptations now offered, the number of candidates for the Staff Corps is insufficient, and West India and Marine officers, who never dreamed of joining a Sepoy regiment, have recently had the advantages of the Staff Corps brought to their notice in a manner ludicrously suggestive of the circulars in which "Eligible young men" and "God Save the Queen" are such conspicuous features. Why is all this touting required? Wherein lies the difficulty in, or objection to, obtaining direct candidates? It cannot be urged that the best Line officers elect for the Staff Corps; there are too many prizes in the former for that to be the case. Why, then, we would ask, should the India Office be only too pleased to accept anybody it can get? Hundreds of lads who could creditably pass the preliminary examination,—lads with Indian names, Indian reminiscences, who could jabber Hindustani before they spoke English, and lots of whom can still recollect being drilled on Sepoy parade-grounds, are reluctantly obliged, for some such reasons as those given above, to accept clerkships or go off to the Colonies. Why cannot those who wish to volunteer for the Indian Army present themselves at the usual preliminary, and declare, on going up for the competitive examination, which service they elect for? Were this the case, we venture to predict that a large number of those noted "Indian Army" or "Staff Corps" would stand high in every published list. A limited number of commissions might still be given to officers of British regiments, and exchanges might still be permitted, as the system tends to assimilate the two services; but we maintain that, as a general, rule admission to the Indian Army should be by direct commission, for early association has much to do with the zeal evinced in their work by all classes of officers. If the complaint urged against the practice of frequently transferring officers from corps to corps, that they show little acquaintance with or concern for their men, carries weight, it must doubly apply to those posted from British to Native regiments. How many young officers so transferred can conscientiously say they are as much interested in their new as their old companies? If it is essential to attach an officer of the Native service to the British, to learn its interior economy, &c., he will best do so after mastering the details of the one with which he is destined to serve. In carrying out such a system, only one difficulty presents itself, that of drill-instruction where all the instructors are natives. This objection, however, did not prove a very formidable one in the case of those sent out to India direct in 1876. These officers, by the way, appear to have taken very kindly to their Native regiments. and been cordially received in them. A good deal of nonsense is talked about the futility of sending officers unacquainted with the language to native regiments. Practice in, more than study of a language, is the essential to fluency in speaking it, and that practice cannot be obtained half as well elsewhere as in a Native corps. The "higher-standard" is, however, someone's hobby. The "prestige" of the Indian Army will last as long as British India exists; its *esprit de corps* lingers in a few regiments to which old officers have stuck, and who keep up old traditions and customs; these are, at best, moral influences little appreciated by us as a nation, and have no English equivalent. "Self-respect," however, is reputed to be an Englishman's pet characteristic, and if on no higher ground than this, we appeal to the India Office on behalf of a body of officers who have deserved well of their country, to spare them the humiliation of seeing the attractions of their service—eagerly sought after in the days of the East India Company by cadets of the best families—fall so low in the estimation of its sister service, the Line, that officers will not accept Indian commissions, even second-hand.

Her Majesty the Queen embarked on board the *Alberta*, at Portsmouth, on Tuesday, and proceeded to Cowes.

Admiral Lord Alcester distributed the prizes on Tuesday to the successful students of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, an institution which has sent so many young gentlemen into the service who have in time become distinguished officers and bright ornaments of a profession second to none in the whole world. Lord Alcester, at the close of the distribution, recommended the pupils to emulate the example of three gallant officers whom he numbered among his own personal friends,—Sir F. Richards, his colleague and friend, who had attained the position he now held entirely by his own exertions; Sir George Nares had done the same; and the third name was that of one who had earned undying fame in connection with Arctic exploration, he meant Captain Bedford Pim (applause). He regretted that that gallant gentleman should have left the sea to take to the law—(laughter)—after having so greatly distinguished himself in Parliament. In conclusion, Lord Alcester impressed upon the pupils the necessity of studying foreign languages, which he pointed out would be of the greatest value to them through life. He regretted to say that with regard to this branch of education there was far less proficiency in the Navy than there should be, but he hoped in time that omission would be remedied. We cordially agree with Lord Alcester in this latter recommendation.

The *Pioneer* arrived this week from the West Coast of Africa, after an absence of seven years. Either from faulty design or interference with the original plans, she was found to be a failure before leaving England in 1876. Her draught of water exceeded the specifications by nearly 2 ft., thus preventing the cabin scuttles being opened, excepting in harbour and with perfectly smooth water. As she has been a source of discomfort to those on board when within the tropics, we trust that she will either be consigned to the "firewood and scrap heap," or, if retained, merely used as a dockyard tug, though we doubt her capabilities even for that work.

Naval officers who frequent places of amusement situated in questionable localities if not actually of questionable repute, should be prepared at times to get into difficulties, and thereby endanger their commissions. At Portsmouth, last week, a disgraceful brawl occurred in such a place of entertainment as we have just alluded to, in which several young Naval officers were concerned. A local journal, in a leading article on the subject, has favoured its readers with what can only be regarded as an ex-parte statement of the case for the proprietors of the music-hall in which the scene of riot and confusion happened, and has no word of excuse for, or in extenuation of, the offence said to have been committed by Naval officers. We have taken the pains to sift this matter, and have arrived at the conclusion that the management of the music-hall was as much, if not more, to blame than the Sub-Lieutenants on whom were let loose a mob of roughs. However, if Naval officers will frequent such places, and indulge in the not very creditable amusement of "drawing the chairman," they must be prepared to take the consequences. The remedy—and we strongly recommend young officers studying at Portsmouth to adopt it—is in their own hands. Let them refrain from patronising such places of amusement.

The selection of Captain Alan B. Thomas to command the Naval forces of the Victorian Government will be viewed with satisfaction by his brother officers, and prove of undoubted advantage to the colony. Captain Thomas's professional ability and administrative tact, combined with geniality of manner and gentlemanly bearing, are qualifications which will ensure him success. It would materially enhance the importance of his position were the Admiralty to allow him to be borne on the books of the *Nelson*, for special service in connection with Colonial defences, thus accrediting him with a direct Imperial appointment, and we trust that Lord Alcester and Captain Tryon, who are well acquainted with the qualifications of Captain Thomas, will see the advantage of such a step.

Better arrangements might be made than at present exist for the accommodation of officers, who, after paying-off, are borne to close the ship's accounts. At Portsmouth they can be accommodated on board the flag and depôt ships, but the inconvenience and delay of going to and from the dock and victualling yards, together with the trouble of taking cabin and other necessaries on board, which are generally packed up on paying-off, induce them to provide for themselves on shore. At the other ports, Sheerness excepted, they are equally, if not more, inconvenienced. Lodging allowance and compensation for provisions are withheld, and the officers have no option but that of providing their own "bed and board" if they wish to complete their accounts within the number of days allowed for the purpose.

Mr. Labouchere seems determined to continue the agitation concerning the personnel of the Royal Yachts. In addition to commenting last week on the iniquity of promoting officers serving in them over the heads of others (which statement we pointed out was both unnecessary and unjust), he further inquired how the officers and crew would be employed while the *Victoria and Albert* was under repair. The Secretary of the Admiralty told him that the repairs of that vessel would not be commenced until the House had expressed an opinion thereon, and that the employment of the officers and crew was a matter now under consideration. Mr. Labouchere ought to have remembered that during seven months of the year the ship's company are nearly all employed as riggers in the dockyard, a few being retained on board to keep the yachts in order. This has been frequently mentioned in Parliament. With regard to the officers, we hope that, in spite of such frequent questioning, the right of the Sovereign to retain a small number of officers who have been selected for appointment to the Royal yachts on account of their good services, will in no way be interfered with. It would be an injustice to those who are thus the recipients of the Royal favour to supersede them merely to gratify the economical ideas of sensational legislators, when the amount gained by placing a few officers on half-pay would be unappreciable in the Naval expenditure. Were it insisted on, it would be viewed as an ungracious act to her Majesty, and be productive of an undesirable precedent.

Interest in the annexation of New Guinea and the New Hebrides has grown apace throughout Victoria, where resolutions of the different Municipalities in support of the address to her Majesty from the Legislature of the colony have been adopted. The feeling in New Caledonia is immensely in favour of a French annexation, and an address in support thereof has been presented to the Governor. His Excellency, in reply, expressed concurrence, and considered the New Hebrides to be necessary to the development of New Caledonia, and promised to adopt measures to counteract the designs of the Australian Colonies.

The departure of Major-General Sir Frederick Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., late a Controller of the Daira Sanieh, for the River Congo, on a special mission from the King of the Belgians, in the interests of the International Association, will be viewed with general satisfaction, as the known ability of this gallant officer will induce every one to hope for his success in this undertaking. The interest of Members of Parliament on this subject appears as great as ever. Mr. Gladstone stated this week, in reply to Sir M. Hicks-Beach, that negotiations were still in progress in reference to the Congo, but no treaty had been concluded, and that whenever the latter was effected, it would be presented to Parliament, in accordance with his promise of April last. In furtherance of Sir Frederick Goldsmid's mission, we hope that the Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of Africa has been instructed to afford him every assistance.

Portsmouth Harbour wears a somewhat holiday aspect just now, from the number of yachts and the dearth of commissioned ships, the jetties being unoccupied save by the dismantled *Warrior* and the *Seahorse*, and a couple of gunboats armed with new guns mounted on experimental carriages. The *Himalaya* left on Tuesday. This vessel, by the way, is completely spoilt as regards outward appearance by recent alterations, and is a great eyesore to those who have for so many years admired the symmetry of her form, which has scarcely been surpassed hitherto by any modern vessel. It is to be hoped that interior advantages are gained in proportion to this decided loss in exterior beauty, and, perhaps, sea-going qualities. The deafening clang of the rivetters testifies to the progress being made with the *Calliope* and *Camperdown*, on the slips, which, however, is not very easily discernible by the sense of sight; the afterpart of the latter vessel, in particular, appears to be at a standstill. The *Colossus* has both her turrets armoured, and gun-slides in position, but there is still a vast amount of work to be done on her; while a board, conspicuously placed, testifies to the not very encouraging fact that she has already been over four years in hand. The *Cordelia* has her yards aloft, and the gun-fittings on her sponsons are in a forward condition. In dock are the *Polyphemus*, with her hull, for some reason, painted black, instead of grey, as heretofore, which will certainly not detract from her ugliness; and the *Victoria and Albert*, the latter vessel awaiting the overthrow of Mr. Labouchere's disloyal and ridiculous machinations to have her repairs proceeded with. The *Triumph*, in the old steam basin, is undergoing extensive repairs to her decks and machinery; there is, however, no sign of any alteration in the gun-fittings, so she is presumably considered to be too old to have a new armament, though her four 64-pounders will probably be replaced by breechloaders. The *Devastation* came in from Spithead on Wednesday, the trials with Whitehead torpedoes having been brought to a conclusion. The object was to test the feasibility of causing the torpedo to "dive" somewhat deeply at first, so as to clear the vessel's stem, subsequently rising again to the depth for which it was set; and this, we understand, was successfully accomplished, the weapon being discharged at a considerable angle of depression. Some experiments were also carried out to test the relative holding-power of the Admiralty anchor and Martin's, in which the latter came off victorious, the former failing to hold the ship when steaming astern. The block-making machinery in the Dockyard, which has for so many years delighted visitors, has apparently no other function left nowadays, the old plan of making blocks from a single piece having been abandoned, than to make small blocks. By the new system, large blocks are built round an iron gin, with an ordinary-sized metal sheave, the iron, though not externally visible, thus bearing all the strain.

Retired Commander William F. Gregory has been awarded the Naval pension for lieutenants of £50 a year, vacant by the death of Retired Commander Frank Harris on July 9, 1883.

The bathing-place for the Royal Marines at Plymouth has been materially improved since the last season, the Admiralty Department of Works having erected a row of eight or nine covered compartments in which the men can dress and undress. These compartments face the beach, are substantially built, and are provided with rows of iron pegs, fixed over each seat, on which the bathers can hang their clothes,—a great convenience for the men.

We have already referred to efforts being made by several corps to raise subscriptions with a view to erecting stones or memorials over the graves of their comrades who were killed in action or died of disease during the Egyptian Campaign; but surely such a service as this should not be left to the goodwill of officers and men, but should be carried out at the Government cost, for it certainly is not too much to expect from a country like England that she should place tombstones to mark the graves of her sailors and soldiers who have lost their lives in her service, and are buried in foreign lands.

To most impartial people it would seem to be about time that the Admiralty should begin to inquire into the value of Greenwich Naval College as a nursery for Marine officers. Once more almost all the probationary Lieutenants have failed to pass their examinations to qualify for the Royal Marine Artillery, and we cannot but think that there is something almost disgraceful in this failure recurring with unvarying monotony year after year. The questions to be determined are,—Whose fault is it, and what remedy is to be provided for it? 1. Whose fault is it? To this there would appear only one possible answer. The fault must be primarily in the Staff of the College. Assume that the lads are idle or dissipated, is it not the duty of schoolmasters and College Dons to correct these faults, to stimulate and encourage hard workers, and to maintain discipline, so as to prevent any neglect of the opportunities for study afforded by the College? Again, is the examination too difficult, and the period of probation too short? Then it is clearly the duty of the Director of Studies to represent this to the Admiralty, and endeavour to obtain a modification of the existing regulations. Unless he has done so, we do not hesitate to assert that he has failed in his duty. The fact is, as we have already on a former occasion pointed out, all these elements contribute to the failure of young officers. The standard is unquestionably too high. It is higher than that exacted at Woolwich for the Royal Artillery, and no one will venture to say that it is necessary for the Royal Marine Artillery officer to pass a fuller or more scientific examination than his brother-officer in the Artillery. Again, we have reason to believe that the discipline for the Marine probationary Lieutenants is much more lax than for the Sub-Lieutenants of the Navy. But, however this may be, there can be no question that these repeated failures are in the highest degree discreditable to the College Staff, and we trust that Lord Northbrook will take the matter in hand, and cause a most searching investigation to be made into the causes which produce such disastrous results, and will provide a remedy.

The French have just launched another ironclad, in the shape of the *Furieux*, built at Cherbourg, on the plans of M. de Bussy. She is a mastless ironclad, having two turrets, two screws, and is constructed of iron and steel. The hull is divided into nine large and several lesser water-tight compartments, which, it is said, will render it impossible for her to be sent to the bottom. She will carry two heavy steel guns, of 32c., and several Hotchkisses, in order to repel the attacks of torpedo-boats. It is calculated that the *Furieux* will cost £280,000, a sum which, of course, does not include labour.

Lord Henry Lennox, in returning thanks at Portsmouth, on Wednesday last, for the Navy, dwelt strongly on the apathy shown by Members of Parliament when Naval expenditure was under discussion. The front benches were empty on such occasions, but when questions of highway rates, agricultural, and like matters were under discussion, those seats were always occupied. Were a panic to arise, necessitating a warlike attitude, the House of Commons would vote millions of money in less than an hour, and numbers would flock down for the purpose; yet, in the present time of peace, important votes are discussed at two in the morning with hardly sufficient Members to form a quorum, and, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, only three representatives of the Press to report such important matters. His lordship, who has persistently followed up, in various parts of the country, his exposure of our deficiencies as the greatest maritime nation, again referred to the rapid strides France is making in the building of ironclads, pointing out that, while we had ten in course of construction, she had seventeen, and was employing a greater number of workmen in the public arsenals for that work only, and not for repairing or refitting ships. The Secretary of the Admiralty had admitted that the French were adding double as many ironclads to their Navy as we were; and nothing could be a greater disgrace to us. His lordship regretted that Members would not repeat in the House what they said in the lobbies,—that if France continued her present outlay for the next two years, either her Navy would be ahead of ours, or we must increase the expenditure for the same; and he hoped that Parliament would adopt the latter solution of the matter. We know that his lordship's opinions will be endorsed by every right-thinking Englishman, and that the ultra-Radical policy of only expending four millions for the protection of our interests and commerce will be accorded the contempt it deserves. The free-breakfast-table principle cannot be carried out at the expense of our first line of defence; therefore, its advocates had better adopt some other outcry. They would be the first to exclaim in case of a national emergency, but, in time of peace, take the lead against such able advocates of the Navy as the noble Member for Chichester.

Lord Alcester, in distributing prizes at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, the other day, impressed on the students the necessity of acquiring a knowledge of foreign languages. He was sorry to find less proficiency in the Royal Navy in that respect than there ought to be. We fully endorse his Lordship's remarks, and while regretting the small number of officers who have qualified as interpreters in French, we hope that, while his Lordship holds a seat at the Admiralty, he will cause greater facilities to be held out to officers for acquiring a knowledge of this important subject, and that young gentlemen who have to pass therein on entry will be obliged to make further progress. Although of late years there is a greater desire on the part of Naval officers to become acquainted with foreign languages, still the matter is not insisted on as it should be, and the inducements offered to them for qualifying as interpreters are militated against by the few appointments to that duty, even when qualified. In the present age, every Naval officer should understand the German and French languages.

The outbreak of cholera in Egypt will cause an alteration to be made in the programme drawn up by Lord John Hay for the cruise of the Mediterranean Fleet, which will now in all probability leave Corfu, and after visiting one or two of the Grecian isles, proceed west, towards Gibraltar.

Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., has collected the ships under his command, and commenced the annual summer cruise inaugurated by him since his arrival on the China station. The officers of the squadron have visited Nankin, while in the Yangtse.

The Earl of Northbrook, when replying last week to the Earl of Ellenborough in the House of Lords, said that the pilot on board the *Lively* when she was lost was one of the best and most experienced in the district. In this manner the man primarily responsible for the loss of one of her Majesty's ships has his fault publicly condoned by the highest Naval authority, and to all intents and purposes has received an official recommendation for further employment. We would much like to know when, if ever, an officer of her Majesty's Navy has received similar consideration for the like offence?

The Admiralty will really have to take steps to arrest the increasing disposition on the part of seamen and marines to strike their superiors. Three cases are reported this week, and we do not doubt but that others have yet to come to light.

The Admiralty have visited their displeasure on Lieutenant Hughes, the navigating officer of the *Miranda*, for allowing that ship to ground on a coral reef in the South Seas, a locality but slightly surveyed, by superseding him in his appointment. We do not anticipate that any member of the Board will rise from his place in the House and testify to Lieutenant Hughes's competency, in the same manner that the First Lord of the Admiralty recently did in the case of the special pilot who lost the *Lively*, while the officers of that ship still suffer under the stigma of incompetency and neglect of duty so unjustly passed upon them.

That celebrated swimmer Captain Webb, who swam the Channel, has met his death, by trying to swim the rapids below the Niagara Falls. He was sucked under by the whirlpool, where the surface water apparently descends to form an under-current, whose waters do not reappear on the surface for many miles below the spot at which they enter the vortex, where, so far, the depth has never been fathomed.

The French papers announce the death of Comte Henri de Bouillé, General of Division, who was born in 1824, and was educated at the School of St. Cyr. The deceased General saw a good deal of rough service. In the Crimea, he was a captain on the staff of the 3rd Division, was mentioned in an order of the day for his conduct during a night attack, and obtained the Legion of Honour. He afterwards served in the campaigns of China and of Italy, and when the war of 1870 broke out he was military attaché at Vienna; he obtained leave to join the Army in the field, and after serving on the staff of the 17th corps was promoted to the rank of General of Brigade. He contributed in a great measure to the success of the French arms at Patay, where General de Charette and the Papal Zouaves distinguished themselves, and was severely wounded by a shell. Two years ago, the Count was made a General of Division, and he held a command in the 7th Army Corps when he died. The deceased, who thus served the Third Republic, was the grandson of the celebrated Marshal Bouillé, whose name figures in such an unenviable manner in the present national anthem of our neighbours. In fact, in the "Marseillaise," patriots, after being recommended to show themselves magnanimous warriors, are told to be down on those sanguinary despots,—

"Les complices de Bouillé :
Tous ces tigres sans pitié
Déchirent le sein de leur mère !"

And most of the said tigers without pity were massacred.

Colonel Milne Holme will, on Monday, ask the Secretary of State for War if, having regard to his promise on June 28, to consider the subject of Army entrance examinations, he can now state what modifications, if any, it is proposed to make in the educational tests required of candidates for first commissions in the Army.

We are reminded that the much talked-about French Cavalry manœuvres are about to commence at the Camp of Châlons, under the direction of the Marquis de Galliffet, who, rather in spite of the War Minister and the Radicals, retains his post as Chief of the Cavalry. The force which is going to take the field, go under canvas, picket horses, &c., is thus spoken of:—General Director of Manœuvres, General de Galliffet, commanding the Twelfth Army Corps, member of the Superior Council of War, and President of the Committee of Cavalry; Chief of the Staff, Lieutenant-Colonel H. von Donop. Then comes a list of the Generals of Division of the first, second, and third series. The manœuvres will last from August 1 until September 3, and no less than 36 regiments of Cavalry and 18 batteries of Horse Artillery will turn out. Germany is to be represented at Châlons by Major de Gorsler, first Aide-de-Camp to Marshal von Moltke; Russia, by Lieutenant-General Baron Taube, commanding the Twelfth Army Corps; Austria, by Colonel Bach de Hausberg, of the 7th Hussars; Italy, by Major-General Colli de Fellizano, commanding the Cavalry Brigade of Rome; England, by Colonel Villiers, Military Attaché. The United States, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Portugal, Servia, and Roumania will also be represented, and perhaps China. It will be remembered that last year the Cavalry Manœuvres were conducted with the greatest secrecy, and the supposition was that the effectives were so weak, and the condition of the regiments so unsatisfactory, that it was not advisable to expose them to foreign criticism. This year everything is to be changed, and the doors of the camp are to be thrown wide open. The general autumn manœuvres will not begin until September 1, when the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 13th Army Corps will turn out. There will be some very interesting operations in the east, where the 7th and 8th corps will operate against each other. An army will be supposed to have invaded France by the defiles of the Jura, and after having invested Besançon, to have marched upon Dijon.

Retired officers with war service may be reminded of the fact that there are two vacancies for Military Knights of Windsor, by the deaths of Colonel Graham and Major Gee. The first of these existing vacancies was created as far back as last April. As a sign of the times, we may mention that two General officers were last year applicants for an appointment to the Lower Foundation at Windsor, and were somewhat disgusted to learn that they were not eligible.

On the occasion of July 14, a French General inflicted fourteen days' arrest on the bandmaster of the 63rd, for having played the "Marseillaise" without orders. General Thibaudin ordered the release of the bandmaster, on the ground that the law of 1875 has become obsolete, and that it is now obligatory to perform the "Marseillaise" on all official ceremonies, and optional to perform it in all other cases.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Slade, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, has submitted to the "Dress Committee," an Infantry undress frock, fitted with loops and pockets for carrying cartridges, which seems to be a suitable active-service dress for the British soldier. The Aldershot multifarious Committee are still hard at it, and there seems but little prospect of their labour terminating before the November fogs.

We find ex-Lieutenant Saint-Genest making a very violent onslaught upon the French War Minister, on the occasion of his receiving promotion in the Legion of Honour. The opportunity was a fine one for the enemies of the Minister to wash dirty linen in public, and to cry *urbi et orbi* that General Thibaudin broke his parole when a prisoner in Germany. However, what M. Saint-Genest says is very serious, especially for the French Army. "The journals on the other side of the Rhine," he writes, "speak thus,—'General Thibaudin, does he or does he not represent the true opinion of the country in France? Must we henceforward regulate our relations with France in accordance with his case? It is nothing much for a man to break his word of honour; that has often been seen, and in all countries. France is no more responsible for General Thibaudin having violated his parole than England was responsible for what Captain Carey did in deserting the Prince Imperial. Only, Carey died abandoned by the English Army; whereas, M. Thibaudin has just received an exceptional reward.'" And M. Saint-Genest, admitting the justice of these observations, says that the question to know is whether honour, yes or no, is a feeling still recognised in France. He then treats us to the position of a French officer taken prisoner in some future war, and, on offering his parole, receiving this reply, "But, Sir, your parole has no value; there is no longer any honour in France, since a man who broke his parole has been placed at the head of the Army. You say that the treason of General Thibaudin is an isolated case; it is not, however, a question of him, but of the homage which has been rendered to him. . . . . . . You say that this time you are sincere, but you forget that your writers have declared that a prisoner, not being free, is never obliged to keep his engagements. You have the right of lying. You must remain." And unless something be done, M. Saint-Genest fears that in future French officers taken prisoner will have to find bail,—ten, twenty, or thirty thousand francs!

Advices received at Plymouth from Shanghai, dated June 1, report that the Audacious, in bringing up on the previous night against an ebb tide, grounded a little above the upper lightship. She heeled over so far that the water came in at her ports. Two Marines who got frightened jumped overboard, and were drowned. Mr. Nelson was the pilot. The Audacious soon righted, however, and went on to Chefoo the next day.

The *Times* says:—"Major-Gen. H. G. Woods, who was appointed in April last to the command of the Belfast District, has vacated that appointment through ill-health, and will be succeeded by Major-Gen. G. S. Young, who was lately on the Staff of the Dublin District."

RECRUITING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Gladstone has promised that the Government will do their best to bring on at as early a day as possible the subject of Recruiting, Sir W. Barttelot having reminded him that "opportunities had been promised" for discussing it. I desire, in addressing you, to aid the discussion, for I do not doubt that those who will take part in it in the House will ascertain for themselves the views of your paper, and I therefore beg not only space for what follows, but that you may be pleased to offer remarks upon the one special point I raise, and that point is how recruiting is affected by the training which recruits undergo. Seven thousand one hundred and seventy-seven men, having less than one year's service, deserted in the three years 1880-81-82; while 5,581 men under 21 years of age were discharged during the same three years—that is, were invalided, or purchased their discharge. Thus a total of 12,758 men, all young, and having an average service of about sixteen months, left the service in those three years. Those years are not exceptional. Only a day or two ago, Lord Morley said in the House of Lords:—"In regard to the assumption that waste, whether from desertions, fraudulent enlistment, or discharges, was due entirely to the Cardwell system, he found, on a comparison of figures, that desertions were quite as numerous during ten years of long service as they had been in ten years of short service." And so with the invaliding of young men who have never gone abroad; 5,581 men under 21 years of age, inclusive of the few who can purchase their discharge, is about the average for any three years. Surely there must be—among, perhaps, many causes—some special cause for this state of things. Gen. Sir Lintorn Simmons has recently written:—"The young soldiers by thousands yearly purchase their discharge, or desert; while many break down under training, and return to their homes, without pensions, to drag out a miserable existence, and earn their living as best they can as invalids." Break down under training! Why? The training which the British recruit undergoes is supposed to be eminently beneficial to him. Why, then, should he ever break down under it? Have we ever inquired whether the recruits are rendered physically uncomfortable, let us say, by their training? Nothing will induce a man to change his lot in life more than being made physically uncomfortable; but the training does much more than that, and I state without the possibility of contradiction that this so-called "training" is the very reverse of beneficial. I state that it is an unphysiological, and therefore a false system of training. That is strong language, but it contains the truth. Further, that this training is productive of heart and lung disease is certain. To what extent it produces these diseases, and to what extent it causes desertion from the ranks, and the purchase of "discharge during the first three months of their service" (spoken of by Sir L. Simmons, in his paper in the *Nineteenth Century*), I do not attempt to say. I say that it does produce disease of the circulatory organs, because that statement is so easily proved. Anybody may read the proof in the Army Medical Report for 1876, Appendix No. VI. It may be thought men would desert for mere devilment to the extent of 7,177 in three years; but, at all events, Medical Boards would find no amusement in invaliding 5,000 and some hundred young men in the same period, all of whom had been carefully examined at enlistment. To find £10 to purchase discharge is also a serious matter. As to the prevalence of heart and lung disease, I quote a few lines from the late Dr. Parkes' book on Hygiene. He says:—"Out of a hundred men discharged (invalided) under two years' service, heart and lung disease together constituted, in one year 47·85, and in the other 40·59." "How, he asks," "is this to be accounted for? The recruits are carefully examined, they have no heart or lung disease; how is it that such diseases are developed during their first two years' service?" &c. It is to be accounted for very largely by the training they undergo. One man may say drink accounts for it; another that tobacco accounts for it. But the soldier neither drinks nor smokes by regulation. He is drilled by regulation, however; and it behoves us to see that the regulations are founded on science and reason. You know, Sir, that the invaliding of young soldiers for heart and lung disease is enormous, and a cause of heavy charge upon the State. I trust you will glance at the No. VI. of the Appendix to the Army Medical Report for 1876, and call attention to the training of the recruit. It seems so outrageous a proposition that we are inflicting heart and lung disease on recruits only to invalid them as useless within a few months, that one hesitates to look into the matter. May it not be so any longer. The physiological facts upon which the argument rests are easily mastered, and the paper is at the disposal of Members of Parliament, and those who intend to take part in the discussion on recruiting might profitably know how we treat our recruits when we get them, and the reason why we so quickly get rid of so many of them. Every man who deserts (as did those 7,177 within a year of joining), and every young soldier who is invalided, and recounts all that led up to his invaliding, is a kind of recruit-deterring centre. The question,—How is the drill which recruits undergo injurious? is one for which I, of course, cannot ask space to answer. I have stated where the answer is to be found. It is impossible for any one to defend a system which can be proved to be injurious to the body, but if any one is desirous of defending it, I would advise him that the only ground he can take is, that (what is deemed) Military necessity overrides all other considerations. That ground, and that only, would justify the damage to the men and loss to the State now being inflicted under the name of training. Sir, if I have written strongly, it is because I know the mischief that is being done. The present seems a favourable opportunity of considering how we treat the recruits who are so hard to be found. We can prove that heart and lung disease is produced by the "training." We invalide men of 21 years of age and under by the hundred for heart and lung disease. What is the inference? At the least, that the training has produced some of it, in these carefully-selected men. But I trespass on your space. Trusting you may be able to insert this before the discussion on Recruiting comes on in Parliament.—I am, &c., F. Arthur Davy, M.D., Surg.-Major, A.M.D.

Woolwich, July 11.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I regret that, not being in England, I could not be present at the recent lecture at the United Service Institution on the subject of Mounted Infantry, as I should have submitted the ideas of an old Staff Officer to the appreciation of my military *confrères*, in the hope of inducing some one possessed of the necessary technical knowledge to take them up and work them out. I entirely concur in the view that every force in the field should have a body of picked infantry—in the full acceptation of the word, not a dismounted dragoon taken from his legitimate duties—capable of accompanying and of moving as fast cavalry and horse artillery, so as to seize positions, establish posts, destroy or repair communications, whether they be roads, railways, bridges, canals, or telegraphs. I, however, would propose carted, instead of mounted, infantry men, transported in light, strong carts, going wherever guns could travel, and having this advantage, that whereas the dead-weight of the gun has to be transported on its carriage, the dead-weight on the cart is relieved by the men literally putting their shoulder to the wheel, helping the vehicle over any bad ground or obstruction. Of course, there are some countries, Afghanistan, for instance, where such carts cannot travel, neither can guns, while cavalry, and also mounted infantry, would be of little use. The men such as I propose, however, would be available if, like the guns, they were put on the backs of camels, elephants, or baggage animals. My proposal is the formation of a corps of moveable or carted pioneers, in troops or companies, of 100 fighting men each. The men should be selected from thoroughly trained infantry soldiers, who, if possible, had been on active service, men in the prime of life, say from 23 to 28, not over 5 ft. 8 in.; they should be all marksmen and known for their intelligence, and should be re-enlisted on higher pay for a certain time,—a certain proportion being taken from the Royal Artillery, for the special purposes required, such as telegraphists, &c. On joining, every man should go through a thorough course of practical instruction in (if I may so term it) Hasty Field Engineering, which course, along with his musketry, should be repeated every year. It should comprise all the essentials for seizing a house, position, &c., and rendering it tenable; throwing up breastwork for an advanced post, destroying or re-establishing communications, and, in fact, every work necessary to aid in an advance or cover a retreat. The carts should be strong and light, so as to carry as many men as possible, with arms, ammunition, and the necessary tools. Possibly, should such a construction as the old Irish stage-cars be adopted, then the well—in which the stores might be placed—might be made to be removed, and, being an air-tight box, might, with the foot and back boards, serve to form part of a light raft. The cart should, moreover, have hooks to which to fasten the led horses, which, should a move take place, would thus follow the cart. I do not enter into the question of construction, as I feel convinced that our carriage department will easily manufacture one far better than I can devise. The carts, however, should be drawn by six or eight horses, each horse being, as was the case in the old Bengal Artillery, mounted, the riders' rifles being in the cart. Presuming such a cart to be adopted, with seven men on each side and one on the top of the box, we would have per section of one cart,—one officer mounted, one horse; 15 men on cart, three men on off horses, three drivers, six horses; six mounted detachments, six horses; with lasso harness, &c., or one officer and 27 men, or 25 combatants for 13 horses. Four sections would form a troop, to which might be attached an extra cart, with hospital and other stores. My system, therefore, seems to offer the following advantages:—1. It brings more men into action with fewer horses, and requires fewer men to look after horses. 2. It enables the Infantry to carry entrenching and other tools. 3. It prevents what would be sure to result in time of peace, *i.e.*, the Mounted Infantry men aping the dragoon. 4. As less stable duties and riding drill will be required, it gives more time for musketry and engineering training. 5. It is far less expensive. 6. It would afford to the service columns, say, after an action, the services of light, useful carts, for the conveyance to the rear of wounded, &c. 7. It would greatly save the weary Infantry, as, say, in a long march, such as was daily the case in the Mutiny, if the troops could push on or take the outlying picquets, throw up a breastwork, and hold them till the column came up, and till the men for picquet had a rest, a meal, and a wash; it would be a boon that none but those who have come off a long march and had to go on picquet on arrival can appreciate. 8. Finally, this organisation is most suitable for our Volunteers, among whom the Cavalry element is so wanting, and who are so largely composed of men of superior intelligence and good marksmen. I do not profess to any originality in my ideas, for I remember when the late Sir H. Grant determined to cross the Raptee and attack the enemy in front with his infantry, he went round with his cavalry, taking with him on the guns and limbers of the Artillery as many men of the Royal Engineers as they could carry, who cut a way for the column through the terrai. Our present Adjutant-General was with the Cavalry on the occasion and the writer with the Infantry, so perhaps the recollection may recommend the scheme to Lord Wolseley's support.—I am, &c., Bonté.

The Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund have been able to raise the weekly allowances to the widows of the seamen and marines lost in the Atalanta as under:—Seamen and privates, from 2s. 6d. to 3s.; first-class petty officers and serjeants of Marines, from 3s. to 4s. 6d.; chief petty officers, stewards, engine-room artificers, and colour and staff serjeants, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. The Atalanta Fund did not exceed £9,000.

EQUIPMENT FOR MOUNTED INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I observe in your paper of June 23 a notice of a boot for cavalry, artillery, &c., patented by Brevet Major F. W. Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards. It seems simple and excellent, and is worth a fair trial. A few years ago I left at the Military Equipment Office, War Office, a boot and legging for mounted infantry. I had served along with mounted infantry when on the staff of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, in the first Kaffir war, and I knew their great value. My boot is a short wellington, 8 in. high, sole straight, and 4 in. broad; heel, 1 in. high. The boot wears equally, and not to one side, as the usual boot does, is shifted daily, and lasts longer. The legging is merely the leg of an easy, long boot, 15 inches high in front, and 13½ inches behind. The trousers being tied at the ankle, the legging is pulled on to the knee, then the short boot, and the legging pushed down over the boot; a strapped spur and spur-piece in front conceal the junction of the legging and boot. The spur is removed and worn at the belt, in skirmishing on foot. Box spurs would not answer Mounted Infantry.—I am, &c.,

J. E. Alexander, General.

Teignmouth, Devon, July 17.

QUARTERMASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As to "Observer's" remarks in your issue of July 21, about Quartermasters being unfit creatures to hold her Majesty's commission as captain or major, although that rank be only honorary, I trust you will allow me as publicly to say that *we* consider that the granting of honorary rank instead of substantive rank of captain while serving is a great slur on our position, and has doubtless been done so that, even in the execution of our own countless duties, we cannot command officers. A quartermaster is a combatant officer; his duties are as military as those of company officers; he is always amongst the men of his regiment, and it has been most conspicuously apparent lately that in war his place is at the front. His proper Army rank should be lieutenant for ten years, and then captain, with a limit to powers as is prescribed for adjutants of Militia in General Orders of 1881, No. 113, to wit:—"Quartermasters will invariably act as such, and will not, under any circumstances, assume command of the regiment." Common-sense will at once prove that there is no reason for treating quartermasters as at present with regard to their rank, of course I mean common-sense not benumbed by prejudice. I would add that the rank of major conferred on five of the captains and quartermasters for distinguished service in Egypt is empty. Your correspondent fastens on Quartermasters, and forgets Ridingmasters, Paymasters, and Inspectors of Schools. Ridingmasters should have substantive rank, but "Observer's" remarks about the inappropriateness of honorary or titular rank applies less to Quartermasters than to these other officers. I heartily sympathise with the Naval Warrant officers in their grievances, and I trust that they will get what they want, but I fear that they and the Army Quartermasters will be kept down as long as possible.—I am, &c., Quartermaster.

On the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, 480 silver medals "for long service and good conduct" have just been awarded to as many non-commissioned officers and men of the Army, viz.—Household Cavalry, 12; Cavalry of the Line, 28; Artillery (including Royal Malta Fencibles), 48; Royal Engineers, 21; Brigade of Foot Guards, 20; Infantry of the Line, 321; Commissariat and Transport Corps, 9; Army Hospital Corps, 12; Ordnance Store Corps, 5; and General Staff, 4.

In reference to a paragraph in last week's issue, we would point out that the 102nd and the 103rd Fusiliers were not given the title of "Royal" when the reorganisation took place in 1881, but received the honour on the amalgamation of the Imperial and H.E.I.C.'s troops.

A rather unusual military demonstration took place at Chatham on Saturday. The winner of the Army and Navy Challenge Cup at the Wimbledon Meeting was 1st Drill-Serjt. Clunies, of the Chatham Division, Royal Marines, and his comrades, with the sanction of Col.-Comdt. Bland-Hunt, A.D.C., determined to give him a triumphal march to the barracks on his return to Chatham. He was met at the railway station by the full band of the division and some hundreds of his comrades, the band playing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes!" He was then placed in a chair and carried on the shoulders of six of his comrades to the barracks, accompanied by the band playing lively airs. The route was crowded with spectators, who loudly cheered the winner. On arrival at barracks, he was welcomed by Col.-Comdt. Bland-Hunt and other officers, and was carried triumphantly round the parade-ground.

Lieut. Stuart P. Garde, of the Asia, now at Portsmouth, has been placed under arrest, for trial by court-martial, for breaking out of his ship. He is said to have been one of several Naval and Marine officers who were concerned in a riot at a music-hall at Portsmouth on two occasions last week, and it is alleged that it was for the purpose of attending a renewal of the disturbances that he improperly left the ship. The police-court summonses in the matter have been withdrawn.

The Rev. J. H. Knapp, Chaplain to her Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport, announced last Sunday the relinquishment of his appointment, after nearly 30 years' service, he having attained an age when compulsory retirement steps in. The Queen has, however, appointed Mr. Knapp to the living of South Reston, Lincolnshire. It is understood that the Rev. F. C. Autridge, chaplain to the Impregnable, will succeed Mr. Knapp as chaplain to the dockyard.

The keel of a new unarmoured composite sloop, to be named the Pylades, has been laid at Sheerness. The vessel will be constructed upon the same lines as the steel corvette Comus, and will carry 12 breech-loading guns. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 200 ft.; breadth, 37 ft.; displacement in tons, 1,420. She will be fitted with engines of 950 horse-power, and is estimated to cost £70,000.

NORTH BORNEO.—CRUISE OF H.M.S. FLY.

H.M.S. Fly left Singapore on April 3 on a visit to North Borneo. She first touched at Sarawak, where the ship's company gave a most interesting theatrical performance in honour of Rajah Brooke. The drama of "The Seven Clerks" and a farce entitled "The Two Potts" were most successfully rendered, both pieces going off remarkably well, thanks to the acting of several of the men, the ship's cook, Burnard, and Brown, an able seaman, acting especially well. From Sarawak the Fly proceeded to Labuan and Brunei, and then began the North Borneo tour. Papar and Gaya, on the West Coast, were the first places touched at. The country was found to be fine and rich-looking around Papar, but the bar at the mouth of the river, which is frequently impracticable, even for boats, during the north-east monsoon, has proved to be a great drawback to the prosperity of this settlement. At Gaya, some twenty miles up the coast, is a sheltered little port, suitable in every way for coasting steamers that can go alongside the wharves, but the anchorage is not very good, as the sheltered port is small, and surrounded by coral reefs; but in time, Gaya will, in the opinion of our correspondent, become the chief commercial centre of the West Coast of Borneo. That this district has not gone ahead as fast as places on the East Coast is not to be wondered at, considering all the adverse circumstances its inhabitants have had to contend against. They have been decimated by cholera in the first place, the epidemic being so bad last July and August as to stop all trade. In January the district was swept bare by tremendous floods, which drowned a great number of people, nearly all natives, besides washing away most of the cattle put out to graze. The Fly next went to Kudat, the seat of government of the North Borneo Company. It was found that the Governor was most energetic, being seldom to be found at Government House, as he spends most of his time travelling about the various stations. Kudat has greatly improved since the Fly was there in August last. The trade of the place had sensibly increased, and a goodly number of Chinese have arrived, some to start planting and others to establish stores and become traders. Pearl shells have been found in Marndu Bay, just outside Kudat, which are said to be of very good quality, and which will, doubtless, form an important item in the trade of the place by-and-by. The country, some few miles beyond Kudat, was found to be composed of rich soil, which Sumatra tobacco-planters assert well suited to the cultivation of the fragrant weed. From Kudat the Fly was taken by Com. Hope through the Mallewalle Channel to Sandakau, in reality the most important place in the whole of the territory owned by the North Borneo Company. It has progressed most marvellously since last August. Chinamen were found to have come in, in great numbers, and are said to continue arriving by every steamer from the Straits and from China. Sulus, Badjus, and natives of other tribes were also coming in, and the place presented quite a lively appearance. There is a very considerable export trade from Sandakau, done in birds' nests, damur (gum), trepang (bêche-de-mer), rattans, gutta-percha, and other jungle produce. The import and export duties, without counting other sources of revenue, were estimated last January to have produced 800 dollars a week for the past year, but in April had run up to over 2,000 dollars, and were still increasing when the Fly left. Indeed, there seemed no reason to doubt that, like the Australian colonies, the revenue of North Borneo will continue steadily increasing until it reaches several millions a year. A considerable acreage of land round Sandakau has already been taken up by the companies for planting tobacco, sugar, &c., and the tobacco crop was found to be very promising. In the town, named Elopura, land was fetching high prices. Several fairly-good houses have been built, and the Government have nearly completed a good wharf, at which large steamers will shortly be able to find every accommodation. There are already in existence, at Elopura, two jimbattans, or wharves built of nibong, which steamers drawing from 14 ft. to 15 ft. of water can go alongside. The foreshore is about to be reclaimed by a company formed in China for the purpose. Mr. Danby, the civil engineer of the company, had visited Elopura, and had laid out a large part of the new town. He was very sanguine about the success of the undertaking. Sandakau is a splendid harbour, and Elopura was found to be a most flourishing and promising town. From Sandakau the Fly visited Silam, in Darvel Bay. This place is not much as yet. The company have here started experimental plantations of coffee (Siberian), tea, cocoa, chinchona, manila hemp, and other tropical products, and so far as could be judged at the time the Fly visited the place, everything was in a most forward and promising condition. The soil appeared to be rich. Elephants and rhinoceros are met with in this part of the Island of Borneo. Walking out of the plantations, or "gardens," as they are called, a party of officers belonging to the Fly came across the track of a large elephant, which had, to all appearance, passed along the path but a very short time before their arrival on the spot. A tuskar had been seen in the neighbourhood the day before. From Silan the Fly went to Timba Mata, a large island in Darvel Bay. The soil here was found to be extremely rich, supporting a most luxuriant vegetation. Large numbers of deer and wild boar were seen, but none were shot. No settlement has yet been established in this island. From Timbumatta the Fly returned to Sandakau, and thence steamed to Sulu, a most lovely island, in which the Spaniards have a settlement, now some seven years established, but they dare not as yet go more than a mile or so from their fortified town, for fear of the natives. These, however, seem friendly enough to other foreigners. A Captain Schuck, a German, for example, has a plantation some miles out in the country, and is doing well. Here the steam-yacht Marchesa, with Mr. and Mrs. Kettlewell and party on board, was fallen in with. They had been some weeks in Sulu, and had secured a very good collection of birds, some believed to be entirely new. This yacht was again met at Sandakau on the return of the Fly, and accompanied her back through the Mallewalle Passage to Kudat, where the two parted company. The Fly and Marchesa were at Kudat on the Queen's Birthday, and dressed ship for the occasion, the battery—we can hardly call it a "fort"—of the North Borneo Company firing a Royal salute, the day being spent in general rejoicings ashore and afloat. On the return journey, the Fly again touched at Papar, where the officers indulged in pigeon-shooting, accompanied by the Resident, and enjoyed good sport. The birds are small, with bright-green plumage, and fly at a great pace. They travel in flocks, and are only to be shot just before sunset, when returning to their roosts from their feeding-ground in the jungle, during the season when the fruit they feed on is ripe. Fourteen birds apiece was the average bag on this occasion, made during the three-quarters of an hour the flight shooting lasts. A drive for deer was also attempted, but the native beaters did not succeed in driving any game before them to the guns. The deer all turned, and, as is nearly always the case in covert, ran back. All the guns having been posted in front, no deer were shot, though the piece of jungle beaten was full of game. The Fly returned to Labuan on May 31, where H.M.S. Magpie was met, Com. Vereker having just joined. The Fly then proceeded to Singapore, where she arrived on June 12, and would remain in the Straits until the return of the Champion, expected about the beginning of August. Our correspondent at Singapore, in summing-up the news he had gleaned during a visit to the Fly, remarks, in regard to North Borneo, that the opinion of all on board regarding the future prospects of the settlements visited had greatly changed since the last time the Fly was on the coast in August, 1882. The prevailing opinion on board is that the North Borneo Company will in time pull through, and do some good, but that the shareholders will have to wait for at least two or three years, if not more, before receiving any dividend to speak of. The officers were unanimous in their praise of Mr. Alfred Dent, the energetic managing director of the North Borneo Company, who arrived in England by the last mail. In the opinion of all who have visited the territory of the Company, he has been instrumental in doing a great deal of good, and during the time he has been out he has created an organisation throughout the settlements which speaks most highly for his abilities as an administrator. At the time our correspondent wrote, June 20, nothing was known at Singapore, or on board the Fly, of the recent changes made by the Admiralty in the command of several ships on the China station, whereby Com. John Hope, after being appointed to the command of the Linnet, vice Com. Harris, has been superseded in that command by the appointment, on July 7, of Com. G. W. Hill to the Linnet, while Com. Jones, of the Victor Emanuel, had been ordered to assume the command of the Fly, the Admiralty filling the vacancy thus created by appointing Com. Davis to the receiving ship at Hong Kong. In this manner, Com. Hope would be left without a command, so we can only suppose that some mistake has been made, unless, indeed, it is intended to recall Com. Hope, a step which, we are assured, would be deeply regretted by all on board the Fly.

NAVAL GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In one of your articles in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of April 28, I see you invite officers of all ranks to communicate with you respecting the grievances they now labour under, and to give their suggestions as to what reforms they would recommend. To attempt to enumerate them all would be a never-ending task, but I would draw your attention to one, perhaps only a minor one, but which still causes great discontent, in the hope you may bring it into prominence,—I mean the miserable amount of full-pay leave granted after foreign service—a fortnight for each year. It seems monstrous that, if serving in a Channel or home ship, you are allowed six weeks in each year—three times as much as after having served abroad, perhaps on some unhealthy or disagreeable station, like the East Indies, West Coast, &c. It is not that the former get too much leave, nor would reducing the amount benefit any one, but it is that the latter get much too little. It is a common saying amongst Naval officers that England is the only country they do not know; they might almost add, the only people they have not met are their relations. It is well known that, as an executive, to be in the running at all for that will-o'-the-wisp, "Promotion," you must serve continuously and in sea-going ships; so, after a long and trying commission of four years abroad, you get eight weeks' leave, and are then probably packed off for another four years. Many who can afford to do so would prefer to remain a short time on half-pay; but to refuse an appointment is damaging to one's prospects, whilst to apply for a harbour ship is asking for a sloping billet. The service has already much to thank you for; I think if you could bring your influence to bear on this subject, it would have more.—I am, &c.,

One of the Sufferers.

A correspondent sends us particulars of a "Hard Case":—"An officer now serving joined the service in 1855, obtained his lieutenancy by purchase 1856, his company by purchase 1863, brevet majority by seniority 1877, majority July 1, 1881, and has now, in 1883, been in command of a company for 20 years, and is still commanding one, with a total full-pay service of 28 years. Surely an officer of this standing is entitled to a brevet, if only to put him on an equality with the officers of the Indian Staff Corps, who, after 26 years' service, are promoted lieut.-cols.?"

Cholera.—Appalling as are the reports from Egypt, how few think of our enormous annual sacrifice of valuable lives from scarlet fever, measles, and small-pox. All heads of families should insist upon the daily use, in bed-room, bath-room, and nursery, of Wright's Coal Tar Soap, the only true and simple preventive of infectious disease, and a certain cure of all disorders of the skin.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I ask the indulgence of a few lines in your paper, to suggest one or two points in connection with the late discussion in the House on the above heading? It does not appear to have struck the disputants on one side that the conclusions at which they have arrived are illogical, even based, as they are, on their own premisses. They state that the medical officers are incapable of properly exercising disciplinary powers, and suggest, as a remedy for this inability, that they, the medical officers, be attached to regiments, with the view to their learning discipline. Now, as a matter of fact, the very officers of whose administration they complain are those of senior rank in the Army Medical Department, nearly all of whom have not only been attached, but until the last ten years actually belonged to regiments or batteries. The regimental training which in their case has failed to impart the desired knowledge, stands convicted as inefficient for this purpose, and is hardly the remedy to be adopted for the evil in question, granting that it exists. With regard to the inspection of hospitals, it is laid down in the "Queen's Regulations" that "General and other officers commanding stations will frequently visit the hospitals under their command, to satisfy themselves that they are conducted conformably to the Regulations," sec. xiv., para. 2; and the next para. lays down that other officers detailed by General officers commanding shall visit the hospitals daily. Surely, if her Majesty's orders be obeyed (not an unimportant point in "discipline"), no further legislation on this point is necessary, as it may fairly be presumed that General and other officers commanding stations, having all of them been at least attached to regiments, are disciplinarians, and therefore conform to regulation. It is further suggested that Medical officers, in order to be *au courant* professionally, shall, if attached to regiments, also do duty at the station hospital; but no increase of pay or other compensation is proposed for this extra duty. Under the present circumstances, medical officers, working as they do on Sundays and holidays just as on week-days, give more than two months' work per annum in excess of that given by any other officer, combatant or non-combatant. While acknowledging that in the "good old days" the "doctor" was the "father of the regiment," &c., it is also to be recorded that his sons were far from patterns of filial duty, for they snubbed and "sat upon" their "father" whenever he presumed to differ from them, and any semblance of authority on his part was given by privilege and concession to individual worth, not by virtue of his rank or age, but rather in spite of them. The duties of the Army Hospital Corps are essentially medical in their nature, and medical officers wish and have a right to control and command their subordinates in the great work of assisting the sick or wounded soldier, just as the combatant has the right to command his subordinates in his task of destroying human life. That the medical officers have been, and still are, most unjustly slandered by their combatant "brethren" (?) has only just begun to dawn upon the minds of the unbiassed few. Some, who gave tongue loudest at the first rush in the "doctor hunt," a little startled at their own voices, would now wish to alter or withdraw some of their statements; "the engineer fears he may be hoist with his own petard." The time has come when the question must be finally decided. Are the Army Medical Department to be allowed, and when necessary assisted, to govern their own house in peace and harmony with their combatant neighbours, or are they to exist humiliated and embittered, as in former days, the pariah appendages of regiments in the honours and distinctions of which they can have no part, either to sow or to reap? A truce to this jangling! Give us powers and privileges such as are given to our non-combatant brethren of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, and in our ranks will be found the "fathers," "guides, philosophers, and friends" to the young fellows, not of one regiment, but of any or all in the British Army.—I am, &c.,

"Semper Fidelis."

DOCKYARDMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The speeches of Sir Thomas Brassey and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in moving the dockyard votes on Monday week, would tend to convey an impression that the present Board of Admiralty have, for the first time, granted permission to the dockyard *employés* in their several departments to have personal interviews, through deputation, with their Lordships unaccompanied by the head of departments. I wish to correct such impression. This boon was granted for the first time so far back as 1865, when the Duke of Somerset was First Lord, and I can speak with authority to the fact—having had the satisfaction of personally bringing the requests of the dockyard men under the notice of the Duke of Somerset through my gallant friend, Lord Clarence Paget, who was the secretary to the Board. If Sir T. Brassey and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman will refer to the newspapers of July 29, 1865, they will there see that on the previous day the Board of Admiralty, in commencing their annual tour and visiting Chatham Dockyard, then received the various deputations, inviting them to send in their applications and requests to the Board. Though I was not aware of it, that wholesome practice, which commenced in 1865, has, I presume, been allowed to fall into disuse, and while I am glad it is now renewed, it is right and proper that those who first granted the boon should have the merit of so doing, namely, the Board of the Duke of Somerset, and not the present Board of Admiralty; and I may further mention the sundry failures on the part of various M.P.'s for dockyard boroughs to carry this important object into effect.—I am, &c.,

64 Warwick Square, July 23. J. Heron Maxwell.

James Climo, the ship's corporal of the Himalaya, who narrowly escaped being buried alive in a haystack on Wednesday evening, has been sent to Haslar Hospital for treatment, as his mental faculties were found to be seriously impaired. When discovered in the rick, under the circumstances already reported, he had been absent without leave for a fortnight.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. The regiment returns to Windsor next week from Aldershot. The Rev. Arthur Robins, chaplain to the Household troops at Windsor, and rector there of the important parish of Holy Trinity, completed the tenth year of his arduous all-round work in the Royal borough on the 19th inst., and in the address which he has just written and circulated in commemoration of the occasion, he makes it very clear that the work he has done amongst the soldiers has been from first to last a labour of love. To their ready sympathy, co-operation, and liberal contributions at all times in response to his many calls, he thankfully and proudly attributes much of his success. He points to one church built and out of debt, and another, Holy Trinity, restored, with pulpit, font, choir stalls, and windows, as special gifts in aid of the restoration, and all from past or present members of the Household Brigade. It was, indeed, only a few days ago that the Royal Horse Guards, now quartered at Hyde Park, quite spontaneously got up an entertainment at the Kensington Town Hall to start a fund for the purchase of a new organ for Mr. Robins' church at Windsor. No one, indeed, doubts or could doubt the extent or the reality of the far-reaching good-will which exists between the "Bishop," as Mr. Robins' friends in the brigade are wont, we have heard, to call him, and the Household troops. All our readers will sympathise with him in his touching allusion to the health of Mrs. Robins. Years ago, he says, a celebrated physician told him that in Windsor her health could never be re-established. Some time since a great effort, we remember, was made by the three regiments of Household Cavalry to get Mr. Robins appointed to the then vacant vicarage of Kensington, where he would still have been associated with the Life Guards and the Blues, but he was passed over by Lord Cairns in favour of a very young and not very experienced man, who was many years his junior. A correspondent, writing from Windsor, pointed out in these columns some weeks ago, that the late Dean Wellesley, who used to declare that Mr. Robins was one of the best preachers he had ever heard, had, on several occasions, mainly recommended him both to Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone for high preferment. We do not doubt it. But it is the old story. Here is a man who has never spared himself, who has actually preached over 2,500 sermons in these ten years, whose congregations are immense, whose church is too small, and whose labours have brought him conspicuously to the notice of the Prime Ministers, and a host of influential people! But for him there is no promotion, although he has never been afraid of work, and has always tried to do his duty.

19th Hussars. The command will be conferred on Lieut.-Col. Webster, in succession to Col. Coghill, C.B.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A distinguished-service reward of £100 per annum has been conferred on Major-Gen. G. Pearse.

Major T. W. Price, 3rd Baty., 1st Brig., Scottish Division, R.A., who was thrown from his horse and seriously injured last week at Sheerness, is progressing satisfactorily.

On Thursday afternoon, No. 4 Baty. 1st Brig., Northern Division, R.A., under command of Major H. S. Clarke, left Sheerness, and proceeded to Tilbury Fort, on completion of their annual gun and competitive practice at Sheerness.

A "Taxpayer" writes:—"Your remarks last week on the prospects of a large number of Majors of the Royal Artillery, call attention to a subject which seems likely soon to become interesting to more than the individuals personally affected. It is hardly to be supposed that the authorities remain in ignorance of the number of the above-mentioned officers who must of necessity be relegated to the Half-pay and Retirement Lists within the next few years, in consequence of having completed seven years' service in the rank of Major. Yet it is well remembered that one of the arguments adduced in favour of the new retirement scheme was, that the compulsory element would operate in the mildest form, and that only extreme cases would be affected. The compulsory-retirement rules for Majors come into operation on October 1, 1884, and a glance at the *Army List* will show how far-reaching their action must be with the present rate of promotion, unless something be done to relieve the present block. Apart from the cruel injustice and hardship to individuals, the question is one of some interest to the taxpaying public, who will hardly recognise the advantage of driving from the service a number of deserving and perfectly efficient officers, particularly when a large increase to the pension list is involved thereby. Had the rules for compulsory retirement, when first decided on for the Royal Artillery, been made to apply to the top of the tree and at once, the present outcome of a most illogical course would have been avoided. To most minds it would appear that to create a healthy flow of promotion throughout a long list of officers, it would be more reasonable to apply the remedy to the top rather than to the middle of the list. That course has, however, either through inadvertence or intention, not been adopted, or at least only in so mild a form that it is the middle that is now about to bear the brunt. How, may one ask, is the supply of professional officers, whatever they may be, promised us by Mr. Cardwell, to be kept up, in the face of enactments by which a poor man finds himself liable to be turned loose on the world at 40 or 48 years of age, without a profession and with only a pittance to starve on? All those officers about to be sacrificed took the Queen's shilling under the impression that the then Regulations would apply to them, and that they would serve as long as they were found efficient in their various grades; but now they see that the law, which is considered binding for John Company's heirs towards Indian officers, is disregarded in their case, and that what is held as a contract for one man is waste-paper for another. Space will not permit a consideration of details, else it would be easy to demonstrate how capriciously and unevenly the compulsory-retirement rules, as applied to the Royal Artillery, must affect that regiment. I trust a remedy may be found ere it is too late."

We regret to announce the death, after a brief illness, of Gen. Sir W. Fenwick Williams, G.C.B., of Kars. The gallant and distinguished soldier passed peacefully away on Thursday night at Garlant's Hotel, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, at the ripe age of 83. He was the second son of Mr. Thomas Williams, commissary-general and barrack-master at Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the daughter of Captain Thomas Walker, and was born at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1800. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and entered the Royal Artillery in 1825, becoming first lieutenant in 1827, and captain in 1840. He was employed in Turkey till 1843, and for his military services there received the brevet rank of major. Having been sent to Erzeroum, to meet the Turkish and Persian Plenipotentiaries, he took part in the conferences preceding the treaty concluded there in May, 1847, and for these services obtained the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. In June, 1848, he was appointed English commissioner for the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary, and was admitted a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1852. On being nominated British Commissioner with the Turkish army in the East in August, 1854, he was promoted to the local rank of colonel; and a few months later, to that of brigadier-general. The victory won, under his auspices, over the Russian General Mouravieff on the heights above Kars, on September 29, 1855, after the city had been invested for four months, made his name familiar to the British public. Gen. Williams and his brave comrades, amongst whom was the Hungarian the late Gen. Kmety, did all that men could do in defence of Kars, holding out sternly with the scantiest hope. Gen. Mouravieff summoned the garrison to surrender on November 14, and Gen. Williams, after holding a council of officers, sent a flag of truce, to demand a suspension of hostilities. This medium failed through unforeseen difficulties, and Gen. Williams, having demanded an interview with Gen. Mouravieff, accepted terms of capitulation. Gen. Williams, on being restored to liberty, returned to England, and was rewarded with a baronetcy and a pension of £1,000 for life, the rank of K.C.B., the first class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, with the rank of "Mushir," the honorary title of D.C.L. at Oxford, and the freedom of the City of London. He was also made a Grand Officer of the French Legion of Honour. He was returned member in the Liberal interest for Calne in July, 1856, and again at the general election in March, 1857, and retired in 1859 to assume command of the troops in Canada, which post he held for some time. In August, 1870, he was appointed Governor-Gen. of Gibraltar in place of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Airey, and this honourable post he held till November, 1875, when he was succeeded by Lord Napier of Magdala. He was for a few weeks only Constable of the Tower in 1881. The gallant general finally retired from the Army in October, 1877.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

A distinguished-service reward of £100 per year has been conferred on Col. T. G. Medley.

Scots Guards. The Queen, at Windsor, on Saturday, decorated Pte. Robert Gaw, 1st Batn., with the medal for distinguished service in the field. Pte. Gaw was shot in the head at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir on Sept. 13, 1882, but although severely wounded, he marched with his battalion to the railway station at Tel-el-Kebir (a distance of four miles). Here the battalion was halted, and Pte. Gaw saw the surgeon and made so light of his wound that it was thought to be slight. Though suffering great pain, he remained with his battalion, proceeded to Cairo, and did duty there for five days, during which time he took his share of the guards and other duties furnished by the battalion. At the expiration of this period he could no longer continue at his duty, and was sent to hospital at Cairo, and from thence home to Netley. On March 16, 1883, the bullet was with difficulty extracted from his skull, and he is now convalescent.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. The *Fusee*, the regimental newspaper of the 2nd Batn., gives the following reasons to account for the fact that service in India is not so popular in the ranks as it might be:—"1. The soldier complains that his pay is calculated at 1s. 10½d. per rupee, whereas the actual value of the rupee this year is only 1s. 7¾d.; last year 1s. 8d., and therefore he is serving abroad for about seven weeks' pay less a year than he would receive anywhere else than in India. 2. He has to purchase and maintain at his own expense khaki clothing (an expensive, ill-wearing material, which makes him ashamed of himself), which he believes is issued free to his comrades at home. Why not to him? 3. The intense heat of the country, and the placing out of bounds of all topes and villages, within a radius of three miles of cantonments, on account of epidemic diseases, debarring him from the enjoyments of shooting, butterfly, &c., catching, and other out-door sports, to say nothing of walking out, render confinement to barracks compulsory, and are matters of real importance to men of spirit—of which the Army is, and should be, composed—and are worthy the thoughtful attention of administrators. A concession of the first and second subjects given above would," the *Fusee* adds, "be a small equivalent for the hardship described in the third, and a liberal bounty would be an inducement for men to re-engage who at present are banking their savings to add to the £18 or more of deferred pay waiting on them when they arrive in old England."

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Brevet Major Hare completed his period of Staff service as brigade-major at Aldershot on Monday.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. A correspondent writes:—"Having read lately about the favouritism shown to some of the most distinguished regiments, allow me, as one interested in one of those regiments, viz., the 2nd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to state that that corps has much cause to complain. There is not, I believe, a more monotonous station for soldiers than Pembroke Dock. The place is utterly devoid of life, and it is very seldom that the men, after having done their day's duty, can find any relaxation in canteen. We have now been stationed at Pembroke since Nov., 1881, and during that time many regiments have had two or more stations."

32nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Brevet Major Cochrane has been appointed brig.-major in China, vice Major Bury, R.A., resigned.

36th Worcestershire Regiment. Capt. Oakes has been appointed superintendent of Gymnasia at the Curragh, in succession to Capt. T. H. B. Foster, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

45th Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment). Capt. Fort is about to retire from the service.

49th Berkshire Regiment. Mr. J. Gibbon, late bandmaster, has received from the officers of the regiment a very gratifying present of plate, on his retirement. Mr. Gibbon, who is now residing in Dover, received from Gibraltar, where the regiment is stationed, the following notification:—"I have directed Messrs. Gibson and Co., of Belfast, to forward to you a teapot, coffee pot, sugar basin, and cream jug, which the officers and myself hope you will accept as a parting present. With our best wishes for the future welfare of yourself and family, I am, &c., W. W. Corban, Colonel commanding 1st Batn. Berkshire Regiment." The articles are of massive silver, beautifully ornamented. On the teapot is engraved the following:—"Presented to Bandmaster J. Gibbon, on his retiring on pension, by Col. W. Corban and officers of the 1st Batn. Berks Regiment, as a token of respect and esteem. June, 1883."

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut.-Col. J. Philips, C.B., R.M.L.I., who was senior Marine officer of the Mediterranean fleet during the bombardment of the Alexandrian Forts, and who subsequently did excellent service under the orders of Capt. Lord Charles Beresford in restoring order in the city of Alexandria, has arrived at Stonehouse Barracks, having disembarked from the Alexandra, and proceeded on leave of absence.

Major G. H. T. Colwell, R.M.L.I., has been ordered to embark in H.M.S. Wye, at Devonport, on the 7th prox. for passage to H.M.S. Alexandra, to replace Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Philips, C.B., who has arrived home invalided. The latter officer has been granted three months' leave of absence, and is then to be resurveyed.

Major C. F. La Coste, R.M.L.I., has been ordered to proceed to Aldershot on the 1st prox., to undergo a course of veterinary instruction.

Major C. Frampton, R.M.L.I., who was disembarked to hospital from H.M.S. Neptune, has been granted six months' leave of absence, for the benefit of his health.

The following officers of the Royal Marines will join the Excellent in October, to undergo a course of instruction in Naval gunnery:—Capt. William T. Adair; Lieuts. Ernest F. David, John L. R. Maclurcan, Shofield P. Peile, Frederick L. Prendergast, and John Stamper.

The annual inspection of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines by Sir Charles Adair, K.C.B., Deputy-Adjutant-General of the corps, took place on Thursday and Friday of this week. A brigade of two battalions, under Col. Jones, C.B., A.D.C., was formed in the Devonport Park at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the battalions being commanded by Brevet Col. Sanders and Lieut.-Col. Graham, C.B., when a number of officers were called to the front. In the afternoon the Gun-Drill Battery was visited, and on the following day the General inspected the battalion on the parade, and concluded by seeing a party at the rifle-range. The inspection went off very satisfactorily.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. Lieut. Prior is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 2nd Bengal N.I., on probation.

60th King's Royal Rifles. The appointment of brig.-major to Major-Gen. Walker, V.C., C.B., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, fell vacant on Monday, on the expiration of Major Hare's term of appointment. Major Hare is succeeded by Major Hutton, late assist.-military secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Alison, in Egypt.

79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. The sword presented to Major Miers was a testimonial from the officers from the 3rd Glamorgan Rifle Volunteers, in recognition of his services for five years as adjutant of that battalion, and not, as stated, in appreciation of his services in Egypt. Major Miers was an exceedingly popular Volunteer adjutant, and his old brother-officers determined not to allow him to vacate his appointment without showing in some manner the high esteem in which they hold him.

81st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Wynell-Mayow, having passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee, has been appointed interpreter.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Lieut. Hopkins has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Capt. Povah and Capt. Oates, the former officer joining the 104th and the latter the 102nd.

108th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Major Dooner, now a brig.-major at the Curragh, takes over the appointment of garrison instructor at Aldershot on the 10th prox., in succession to Major Anstruther, Rifle Brigade.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. Wingfield-Stratford has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

Pay Department. An inquiry was made in our last issue as to the rates of pay of officers in the Pay Department serving in India. They are as follows:—Paymasters, on appointment, 476 rupees per mensem; after five years' service, 506 rupees per mensem; after 10 years' service, 537 rupees per mensem. Staff paymasters, on appointment, 850 rupees per mensem. "One of Them" writes:—"I was much pleased to notice that you had drawn the attention of probationers to the great boon granted in the late Warrant, viz., permissory retirement after 25 years' service on £200 a year; but I hardly think you gave the 'concession' the prominence it deserves. When it is considered that, if a man retains his combatant commission, he will, if he has been unlucky in promotion and is compulsorily retired before obtaining a majority, be entitled to £200 a year after 20 years' service; or, if he has been more fortunate and has obtained his majority, to £250 a year after 23 years' service, or even by no means impossibly, to £300 a year after 25 years' service, it seems almost incredible that any man in his senses should voluntarily resign his combatant commission for a Department which offers him in the future a thus sadly reduced pension and *ad interim* an ambiguous and frequently very disagreeable position, heavy responsibility, and work increased, indeed, in quantity, but in kind reduced to the level of that of a junior clerk in a bank."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Scots. The presentation of new colours to the 3rd Batn. took place at Glencorse Regimental Depôt on the 19th inst., in presence of a large company of ladies and gentlemen who had been invited by the officers, the weather, fortunately, being most favourable for the proceedings. About 12 noon, the battalion, under the command of Col. the Marquis of Lothian, K.T., marched from the camp to the barracks, where it was formed up in line in front of the officers' mess. The usual parade of trooping the old colours having taken place, the battalion formed square, when the ceremony in connection with the presentation of the new colours was then proceeded with. The consecration service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Lees, one of her Majesty's chaplains, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Strong, of Glencorse parish church. At the conclusion of the service, the Marchioness of Lothian, accompanied by her two daughters, and Lord Charles Kerr, stepped forward in the square, when the new colours were handed to handed to her by Col. Gordon and Major Dudgeon, when she presented them to Lieuts. Carrington Smythe and Menzies (both kneeling), after which Lady Lothian addressed the battalion as follows:—"Lord Lothian, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 3rd Batn. Royal Scots,—I have great pleasure in presenting these colours to you. I have a special interest in this regiment, commanded by my father for so many years, and connected so long with his family and that of my husband. With your old colours I have been familiar since my childhood. I have, therefore, the greatest pleasure in presenting these new colours to you, feeling confident that you will preserve and defend them in all honour. I have only now to express the fervent hope that the blessing of God may rest on the battalion, and the regiment of which it forms a part." The Marquis of Lothian then, on behalf of the regiment, made a most appropriate and effective speech, referring to the old colours which were presented by the Duchess of Buccleuch 26 years previously, on the occasion of the battalion receiving directly at the hands of the Sovereign herself their former title of "Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry." He remarked, with reference to the recent change of title, that the battalion had great reason to be proud of having become an integral part of so famous a regiment as the Royal Scots, and he felt confident the battalion would always do credit in its new position. In conclusion, he expressed regret that the colonel of the battalion, the Duke of Buccleuch, was unable to be present in consequence of public official duties. All the movements in connection with the proceedings were performed with the greatest precision and efficiency, which elicited the highest praise from many officers of the Regular Forces who were present on the ground.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

City of London Artillery Brigade. This corps, which has had a somewhat chequered career since its origin, about two-and-twenty years ago—having been at one time in administrative alliance with the old 1st Middlesex Artillery, which it finally absorbed, as it has now absorbed the 1st Surrey Corps, a much bigger body than itself—made a very fine appearance, so far as mere numbers go, at the official inspection last Saturday. This was the first inspection since the old City and Surrey Brigades have been consolidated; and whereas the former corps, at last year's inspection, mustered 266, and the latter 554—together, 820—the inspection strength of the reconstituted brigade was 957, out of an enrolled strength of 1,118, only 24 of the absentees being without leave. This parade of 957 is only beaten by one other corps in the Metropolitan District, the 3rd City of London (over a thousand). The brigade retains its 16-battery establishment, and formed a battalion of that number of companies at the inspection, but a large portion of the muster was made up of recruits, and a band or bands unnecessarily large, two-thirds of which might very well have been used to widen the too narrow company fronts, some of them but sixteen strong. Lieut.-Col. Hope, V.C., was in command. The corps assembled at Wellington Barracks, and some time was lost in marching to the Horse Guards for the march-past, for nothing but the march-past. The manual and firing, and about five minutes' very elementary battalion drill (by only half the corps, too), were performed there, all of which have frequently been managed at Wellington Barracks by corps of much greater width. The ugly formation of the City of London Artillery Volunteers was a great hindrance in starting for the march-past, and suggested that half the number of companies would have been much more handy. In the column movement, distance appeared to have very little attention. The dressing was better, as it could hardly fail to be with such moderate companies. The best part of the march-past was, however, the double. The manual and firing exercises were not a grand performance, and the corps evidently needs brushing-up in these respects. After some work with the guns at Wellington Barracks, the corps was dismissed, after some encouraging words from Col. Finch, R.A., but it has evidently a good deal of leeway to make up, before it equals the other metropolitan artillery corps.

3rd V.B. Essex Regiment. This battalion was inspected on Saturday in West Ham Park by Col. Hand, commanding 44th Regimental District. Under Lieut.-Col. Birt, the muster was 563 of all ranks. It is to be hoped that on another occasion a more suitable site may be found for the drill, which on Saturday was carried out amid hostile demonstrations of cricketers and others.

13th Lancashire Rifles. Col. Bell inspected this battalion on Saturday last at Southport, when 448 out of the 477 on the rolls were on parade. He commended the drill and muster, but remarked strongly upon the talking in the ranks, and hoped, on the next occasion he had to inspect the corps, some of the officers would be better up in their work.

17th Lancashire Rifles. This, the Salford Battalion, was inspected last Saturday by Col. Cotton, 47th Regimental District. Lieut.-Col. Sharratt's command turned out strongly. At the close of the inspection, Col. Cotton touched upon several points in which there was room for improvement, but said the members were a fine body with a smart appearance, and, as far as he had the opportunity of seeing the drill, it was very satisfactory.

The trial of the guns of the Chinese corvette Ting Yuen, a few days ago, at Swinemünde, with a scratch crew from the German Navy, seems to have ended somewhat comically. The vessel has two turrets, each armed with a couple of Krupp guns of 30·5 centim. calibre, which had already successfully stood the test of an extra charge of powder at Essen; but it was also necessary to test the effect of the concussion of these monster cannon on the corvette itself. According to an account published in the *North German Gazette*, a large quantity of skylight and window-glass was smashed, a thick iron rail on the bridge was wrenched off, a funnel was snapped in two, the deck was strewn with coals jerked up from the coal bunker, some wooden furniture was shattered into splinters "which the gentlemen could put in their pockets and carry away with them as mementoes of the occasion," while one of the visitors was knocked down. The same fate would certainly have befallen others had they not held with steadfast determination to rails and tackle. The greatest effect was naturally produced when the four big guns were fired together. The cannon being loaded, the turrets, for safety's sake, were cleared of the men, and then, on a given signal, one solitary gunner pulled "with all his might" at the ends of four long cords which had been attached to a bar. The shock was tremendous, and the damage in smashed glass, wrenching off of iron rails, and disturbed coal-bunkers, &c., was immense. "Truly a triumph of German industry," writes the Naval correspondent of the *North German Gazette* with reference to the fact that the Ting Yuen, or "Everlasting Peace," was put together at Stettin.

"J. W. B." writes:—"Anent what appears in your last issue concerning special marks worn by defaulters, may I be allowed to remark that in the Italian Army all defaulters are obliged to don the 'nappina nera,' or black cap-band? As in most other matters, however, we must acknowledge that this detail has been thoroughly thought out by the Prussians, and admit that their principle of temporarily depriving a soldier of an honourable distinction (just as we deprive an officer in arrest of his sash and sword), is preferable to the plan of compelling a defaulter to wear a dishonouring mark. In this country we might mark defaulters by depriving them of their collar badges, or some such small ornament, while they were undergoing punishment."

Mr. Silas Winter Parker, R.N., paymaster of the Duncan and Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness, has been appointed to the Alexandra, flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station. This officer, during his lengthened stay in Sheerness, has won for himself the golden opinions of all. He was always ready to extend a helping hand in a good cause, and thoroughly earnest in everything he took in hand. He will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends, who most cordially wish him a happy and a prosperous future. Mr. Henry H. P. Shanks has been appointed as Mr. Parker's successor.

A correspondent writes:—"In illustration of your correspondent 'Observer's' letter in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 21st inst., and your remarks on the system of conferring honorary rank on officers of the Army and Navy, permit me to instance a recent occurrence:—Amongst the visitors at a country house were a colonel serving on full pay and an honorary major-general, accompanied by their wives. The colonel was senior to the honorary major-general, both by length of service and as colonel, but the honorary rank obtained by the latter on retirement obtained for him and his wife precedence over his senior officer and his wife, the matter being further improved by the fact that the honorary major-general had not been a soldier for years, he having actually given up his profession and taken a civil appointment in India, which, no doubt, he found to be more agreeable and profitable than soldiering. This will give some idea of how honorary rank detracts from that actually gained in the service, the country being flooded with officers masquerading in ranks to which they have no real claim, as witness the Retired List, with men retired actual captains having the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and major-general. For goodness' sake, let there be no more of this! Let us be known for what we really are, and let there be an end, so far, at all events, of sham."

The Admiralty have sent instructions to Chatham directing that the last of the large steam basins constructed at that dockyard is to be opened without the formal ceremony which was proposed to be carried out. In the order dispensing with the opening ceremony the Lords of the Admiralty gave expression to their high appreciation of the zeal, ability, and satisfactory manner in which Mr. E. A. Bernays, the superintending engineer at Chatham Dockyard, has carried out the important works in connection with the new docks, basins, and other works at Chatham, their Lordships adding their deep regret that the Crown will shortly be deprived of his invaluable services by his retirement on pension.

THE ARMY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Fifth Annual Army Rifle Meeting, for prizes of a total aggregate value of about £500, opened on Thursday, at the Cæsar's Camp Ranges, Aldershot, and with fine weather and a large number of entries, upwards of 1,500, promises to be successful. The Meeting is under the patronage of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the President is Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., and the Executive Committee consists of Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Lieut.-Col. Field, 15th Hussars, Major Egerton, 1st Dorset Regt., Lieut.-Col. Simpson, York and Lancaster Regt., Col. Stevenson, C.B., Royal Irish Fusiliers, Lieut. Bond, Royal Engineers, and Major Burton, D.A.A.G., and hon. secretary and treasurer, assisted by a staff of officers. Some 22 targets were brought into requisition for the various matches, brief results of which, up to Thursday night, are given below:—

1. The Soldiers' Plate.—20 guineas, in 38 prizes, subscribed at Lloyd's, per Major W. H. Allsopp; open to rank and file only of the Regular Army who have enlisted since July 26, 1881.—Sapper Goddard, R.E., 31 points; Sapper Gibbs, R.E., 30; Pte. Cox, 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade, 30; and Pte. Hodges, 1st Dorset, 29.

2. The "Army."—200 yards, seven shots; open to rank and file of the Army and Royal Marines, and to seamen of the Navy; 45 prizes.—Corpl. M'Leod, R.E., 32 points; Bugler M'Coombie, 2nd Shropshire, 31; Corpl. Alger, 1st Dorset, 31; Pte. Bradbury, 1st Dorset, 31; Wheeler Faulkner, R.E., 31; and Corpl. Johnson, 3rd Rifle Brigade, 31.

3. The "Serjeants."—200 yards; 25 prizes; open to serjeants of the Army and Royal Marines, and petty officers of the Navy.—Colour-Serjt. Hennessy, 3rd Rifle Brigade, 32 points; Colour-Serjt. Smith, 15th Regimental District, 31; Serjt. Lowe, 2nd Shropshire, 31; Troop-Serjt.-Major Carter, 4th Hussars, 31; Serjt.-Major Carruthers and Serjt. Keen, of the 33rd Regimental District, 31 each; Serjt. Broderick, 2nd York and Lancaster, 31.

4. The "Officers."—200 yards; five prizes; open to the Army, Navy, and Royal Marines.—Lieut. Banon, 2nd Shropshire, 31 points; Qrmr. Dimmer, 3rd Rifle Brigade, 30; Lieut. Sandbach, R.E., 30; Lieut. Ward, 1st Scottish Rifles, 30; and Lieut. Bagnall, School of Musketry, 30.

5. The "Carbine."—Open to all corps of the Regular Army, armed with the Martini-Henry carbine; 7 shots at 200 yards.—Farrier T. Hall, 3rd Hussars, 31 points; Sapper White, R.E., 29; Pte. Leigh, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 29; Pymr. Hill, 4th Hussars, 29.

The competitions in progress yesterday were the Young Soldiers', the Army, 500 yards; Serjeants', 500 yards; Mappin and Webb, 500 yards; and the Regimental Trophy, results of which, as well as those of to-day, will be given next week. To-day's contests are of a very interesting character, and include a mounted competition, the Infantry Running Match for the Challenge Cup, presented by the Duke of Connaught, and the match for the Bowyers' prizes at moving targets and unknown distances.

A correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier* writes as follows:—"The British Squadron, under the command of Admiral Willes, which has been lying at this port for several days, left on June 5 for Chefoo. The Admiral and his Staff and H.M.'s Consul left at the same time in the Vigilant for Nanking, on a visit to the Viceroy. The visit of the squadron has caused great excitement, and has been the source of most extravagant rumours amongst the natives. The Taoutai left suddenly, if report may be credited, to avoid receiving the Admiral, and to prevent any display of retinue in the native city. The subordinate officials have been rushing about amongst foreigners to ascertain the reasons for this display of Naval power on the part of the British authorities. Telegrams received from Nanking stated that the Viceroy had assembled 10,000 troops within the city; but whether the Admiral saw and was duly impressed with this parade of military strength, or why or wherefore such a review was held, we have not yet been informed. The great event, however, remains to be mentioned, which was an exhibition of the electric light on board the Audacious, which took place on two evenings during the stay of that ship in port, and was carried out in connection with torpedo experiments. Anything more beautiful has never been witnessed by residents, especially when the bright, clear light brought out in full relief every vessel of the Fleet, even the white sides, rigging, and people on board. The duplex signalling, with double arms of light visible six miles distant, afforded tens of thousands of Chinese a sight they had never before seen. It is said that hundreds of them were so frightened that they packed up all their worldly goods and prepared to clear out, as they were under the impression that an attack was intended. Others witnessed and admired it from the shore, uttering exclamations of surprise at every turn of the light."

On Saturday Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, commanding the Reserve Squadron, paid a return visit to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. The Reserve Squadron weighed in the afternoon and left Leith for the south, arriving at Spithead on Thursday.

"Observer" writes from Durban:—"I see in the columns of the last edition of your paper that has reached here that rolls are called for of the married families of the non-commissioned officers and men of regiments serving in Egypt. I venture to call your attention to the fact that there are regiments serving in South Africa whose married people have been separated for close on three years, and still no sign of their being united, viz., the 6th Dragoons, C Baty. 1st Brig. R.A., and the Welsh Regt. I only ask,—Is this fair? and entreat you, in your usual generous spirit, to bring about the reunion of these families so long separated. We all know to what expense they are put, as well as what anxiety must exist on both sides. I must tell you that these regiments are losing many valuable and old non-commissioned officers and men, on account of this prolonged, unnecessary, and unjust separation."

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, No. 120 (W. Mitchell and Co.)—Did General Meade Desire to Retreat at the Battle of Gettysburg? by G. Meade, late Captain U.S.A. (Porter and Coates, Philadelphia).—Le Muséon Revue Internationale, Vol. 2, No. 3 (C. Peeters, Louvain).—Military Catechism for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers (W. Clowes and Sons, Limited). Magazines for August:—Longman's Magazine (Longmans, Green, and Co.); The Quiver, and Family Magazine (Cassell and Co., Limited); Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); The United Service (L. R. Hamersly and Co., Philadelphia); Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co., Limited); Colburn's United Service Magazine (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A WOULD-BE NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.—We quite appreciate your dilemma, but you need have no fear. We never divulge the name of a correspondent. You can write to us in the fullest confidence. Should you require remuneration, you must state that such is the case when you next write.

M. H.—We entirely concur in your view.

CAMBRIA.—We hope to be able to give you next week the information you ask for.

Friday night's *Gazette* contains a list of Unclaimed Soldiers' Balances.

Several Naval and Military letters are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1883.

THE Greenwich-Hospital Bill was read a second time last Monday. In this manner, bit by bit, the recommendations of the Naval Pensions Committee, whose Report was published in these columns, are being carried out by the Admiralty. But, as we have before stated, we deem it a grave mistake to reduce the number of boys being educated at Greenwich Hospital School, and we feel convinced that the Admiralty will not gain the thanks of our seamen, nor will they deserve them, for creating a Seamen's Widows' Pension Fund in this "robbing Peter to pay Paul" manner. Up to now, the children of seamen who died in the service of their country have been educated at Greenwich School, and, whether their mothers remarried or not, that education, and the after advantages in life which it conferred upon them, was assured. The Bill now before the House would alter this in a marked manner. It will, if it becomes law, enable the Admiralty to curtail the number of boys educated at Greenwich. The money thus saved will be devoted to a Widows' Pension Fund. A widow pensioned from this fund will only be entitled to draw her allowance so long as she does not remarry. Should she remarry, she will lose her pension. Hence it is to be feared that, as the majority of seamen's widows are young women with families, what has so often happened before will happen again. The widow will not remarry. She will, on the other hand, not remain single. A younger family will possibly spring up, and the father will devote the woman's pension to his own use and that of his illegitimate children and their mother. To do this, he will turn the legitimate offspring of the man who earned that pension out of doors, and into the street. Even the Board Schools will be unable to remedy the evil thus done, and Sir Massey Lopes was fully justified in expressing a hope that there was no intention on the part of the Admiralty to reduce the number of boys educated in the Greenwich Hospital School, in order to carry out the pension scheme for which the Bill provides. Commander Price also regretted deeply that the Admiralty have ignored the offer made by the Seamen of the Fleet to provide a fund for this purpose by means of savings from their pay, provided they received some assistance from the Government. In the opinion of the honourable and gallant Member for Devonport, the House was entitled to some information as to the charge that was likely to be thrown upon the funds of Greenwich Hospital by the provisions of the Bill, but no information of the kind was forthcoming. The course taken by the Admiralty in this matter constitutes, as stated by Commander Price, "an absolute breach of faith with the men of the Navy," and it is to be hoped that the House will exact a distinct pledge from the Admiralty that the claims of the children of our gallant seamen who fall in their country's cause will in every way be respected, and safeguarded from the evil we fear is only too certain to befall them should the Greenwich Hospital Bill, in its present state, become law.

A Society paper which recently made the announcement that General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is to succeed to the vacant Colonelcy of the Scots Guards may be reminded of the fact that the Commander of the Southern District passed his regimental service in the Grenadier Guards, and never at any time wore the uniform of the old Scots Fusiliers. With such well-known ex-officers of the regiment to choose from as Generals Sir Francis Seymour, J. H. Elphinstone, Dalrymple, the Marquis of Hertford, and Viscount Bridport, there is very little chance of the Colonelcy being filled from outside; and the selection will, there is little doubt, be made from the batch of General Officers we have named.

The testimonial to Captain E. Walter, in recognition of his long and disinterested services as founder and commanding officer of the Corps of Commissionaires, has taken shape. A sum of about £450 has been subscribed, with which the Committee has decided to purchase a piece of plate. The execution of the work has been entrusted to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and a design has been selected, consisting of a handsome plateau, carrying a central candelabrum, supported by two figures of commissionaires, and two fruit-stands. It is proposed to present the testimonial at a general meeting of the subscribers when the work is completed. The date of the meeting, of which due notice will be given, will probably be late in the autumn.

Consequent on the death of Sir Thomas Milles Riddell, Bart., of Ardnamurchan, an officer of the Army Pay Department comes in for a baronetcy, the title passing to his cousin, now Captain Sir Rodney Stuart Riddell, Bart., Paymaster of the 70th Regiment.

Some time ago we called attention to the formation of the Auxiliary Forces Uniform and Equipment Company, public announcement of which is now made. The delay that has occurred in its appearance has been of the greatest advantage, as the basis of the company's operations has been greatly extended, and made more important by the acquisition of the well-known army clothing factory of Mr. Richard Stanway, at Newcastle-under-Lyme, which has been for some years at work for the manufacture of uniforms for the War Office, Yeomanry, and Volunteer regiments, railway companies, and other public bodies. The system originated and brought to a state of perfection by Mr. Stanway enables the factory to turn out work in very large quantities, and on most favourable terms, additional capital being only required to increase its productiveness and profit to a great extent. Mr. Stanway will join the Board after allotment, and continue his services as director of the manufacturing establishments of the company, of which Major-General Manley Dixon, C.B., late Superintendent of the Royal Small-arms Factories, is the chairman.

The International Military Match at Wimbledon was resumed and concluded last Saturday, and resulted in favour of the Home Team by 45 points, viz., 1,951, as against 1,906. Up to 800 yards, the odds were greatly in favour of the visitors, who were shooting in good form. At 900 yards, however, their difficulties commenced, a troublesome wind and constant variations of light sending several of their men to grief. From this point the British Team knocked off the majority which stood against them, and though their practice did not realise the expectations formed, went right away. The total of the British was 24 less than that which won it the match at Creedmoor last September, while that of the Americans was 101 points more. Ten sections of Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line entered for the Royal Cambridge Challenge Trophy, the contest for which was watched by a large assemblage of spectators. Each section had to ride about three-quarters of a mile, taking three flights of hurdles in the course, and fire, dismounted, not more than five rounds at each of the distances of 500 and 600 yards, the time allowed being ten minutes. The best time was made by the Royal Horse Guards, who did the course in seven and a half minutes, but made indifferent practice compared with the 4th Hussars, who put on the good score of 90 points and rode in half a minute before the time allowed, and took the shield, a cup value £21, given by Messrs. S. Smith and Son, of King Street, Covent Garden, and £25. The second prize, £15, was won by the 5th Dragoon Guards, 81 points, 8 min. 53 secs., and the 3rd prize by the 3rd Hussars, 77 points, 8 min. 36 secs. The next in order of merit were the 11th Hussars, 15th Hussars, Royal Horse Guards, 4th Dragoon Guards, and 7th Dragoon Guards. The 7th Hussars made the next best score to that of the 4th, but in racing for home one of the troopers was thrown and seriously injured, while the 1st Life Guards retired at the close of the meeting. The prizes were distributed by the Duchess of Teck.

The calamity which has overtaken the Zulu King, after being restored to his country by the English Government, will we fear, greatly weaken the prestige of England in the native South-African mind. Usibepu, whose forces have routed those of Cetewayo, killing the Zulu King and all his wives and chiefs, has thus openly defied the power of England. It remains to be seen what course the Government of Mr. Gladstone will take. But a slap in the face more or less matters very little when once one commences to eat "humble pie."

It is, we believe, settled, that in the event of an increased epidemic of cholera among the troops in Egypt, a portion of the force will be removed to Cyprus, in the opinion of more than one of our Cabinet Ministers, "a pestilential useless island."

There appears to be some chance of General Thibaudin losing the post of War Minister. M. Jules Ferry never liked him, and would have gladly thrown him overboard, after he had done the dirty work for which he was introduced into the Cabinet; but lo! the ultra-Liberals took up cudgels for the General, and insisted that he should remain in office, and save the Republic. Alas! a few days ago a discussion arose on the subject of railway conventions, in which the Government took one side, and the Radicals the other. An appeal was made to General Thibaudin, who was asked what he thought about the conventions in a Military point of view. What could the unfortunate War Minister do? To disapprove of the conventions, would be to upset the Government, to approve of them would doom him to lose the support of his Radical friends. He replied in ambiguous terms worthy of the G.O.M., and has lost the confidence of both parties.

On the 18th inst., the Earl of Longford, G.C.B., rose in the House of Lords to ask the Under-Secretary of State for War, Lord Morley, "Whether it was intended to take any steps to redress the injury that Colonels with Purchase rights who held that rank prior to October 1, 1877, had suffered by being compulsorily removed before the time the removal would have taken place by the terms of the Warrants in force when they were promoted to the rank of Colonel." Lord Longford made an excellent speech, which forcibly explained these grievances, and the necessity of redress or independent arbitration. The Earl of Morley replied. We can only hope that Lord Morley was incorrectly reported. The fact is, and it is well known, that the War Office have not a leg to stand on in this matter, as compulsory removal should never have been applied to officers who purchased commissions under the rules and regulations of the Army, or officers who had Purchase rights, without the return of the Regulation money, to put them on a par with their non-Purchase juniors, to make promotion for whom they were removed from the Army. The Army has been reduced to a sad state, when officers are obliged to appeal to Parliament for redress, and the Commander-in-Chief is no longer able to protect them.

We are glad to see that the three vacancies in the grade of Chief Paymaster in the Pay Department (alluded to in our last number) have been filled up at last, and the promotions antedated to April 1. We observe, however, that the authorities have exercised their right of selection, and have passed over four officers, Majors Fereday, Wray, Thorpe, and Currie. These officers have respectively five, three, seven, and eleven years to serve, before they can be compulsorily retired on the score of age; and all hold important financial positions. What can be the meaning of such wholesale supersession? To pronounce men with such service and varied experience unfit for the higher rank seems most incongruous. two of them, at any rate, having performed exactly the same duties as those devolving upon Chief Paymasters. The Pay Department at the present moment is some 35 to 40 under its establishment, and the War Office have recently thrown out the bait to subalterns to join it. When men see their seniors passed over for apparently no reason, is it likely that probationers will come forward to fill up the vacancies?

The state of the Medical Department of the Army was brought before the House of Lords on July 20 by Lord Bury, who, in referring to the Report of the Committee on "Army Hospitals Services," moved a resolution, "That while the individual Medical officers in Egypt behaved admirably well, the system under which they worked did not successfully stand the strain put upon it; that the Military authority exercised by the Medical officers was inconvenient; and that discipline in hospitals ought to be administered by combatant officers, leaving the Medical officers medical duties only; also, that Medical officers ought to be attached to regiments, instead of being detailed for duty day by day from station and other hospitals." His lordship very justly observed that the subject was one independent of party, for the care of our soldiers was a matter which nearly touched us all; and he then argued that the great change which took place in Army Medical administration in 1873 was not put to the test until the Egyptian Campaign, when it did not stand. He referred to the evidence given before the Committee by Lord Wolseley, Colonel Knox, and Colonel Maurice, as to the condition of the field hospitals, and those at Ismailia and Cairo, with regard to their state of cleanliness, to the supplies of food, medical comforts, and necessaries, and to general attendance; and showed that there was not only a great want of organisation, but an insufficiency of men to do the work of the hospitals. In supporting that portion of his motion with regard to discipline, his lordship said that Medical officers no longer had an opportunity of carrying on the regimental life they formerly enjoyed, for they lived out of barracks, apart from the soldiers, and thus had no chance of learning discipline; and that owing to the frequent change of medical men, the present system fostered malingering, because the Medical officer was not attached to a regiment sufficiently long to be able to learn anything about the men with whom he had to deal. All the evidence bore out that no fault was to be found with the Medical officers individually; but the fact that the nursing in the hospitals was indifferent, and the discipline among the subordinates unsatisfactory, was due to the system under which the Medical Department of the Army now laboured. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon thought that the alteration which had been made in the Army Medical system was the worst of the many changes that had been introduced into the Army during recent years, and he advocated a return to the old system, with a remark that the question of expense was the last thing that should be considered. The Duke of Cambridge said that "although we could not go back to everything that had been so thoroughly changed, yet he wished that a medical officer should be attached for two or three years to a regiment, and perform all the medical duties with that regiment." The Earl of Ellenborough and the Marquis of Hertford both spoke in favour of an alteration in the present system; but Lord Morley disagreed, and failed to see how the defects complained of would be remedied by the adoption of the proposal, and, with regard to discipline, the Committee felt the importance of unity of control, and that it should be vested in a medical, and not a military officer. Thus opinions on the subject are still, and they always will be, divided. There can be little doubt that a regiment should have medical officers of its own, to move with and become acquainted with its personnel. It is better for the men, inasmuch as they are known to their surgeons, who, when they come into their hands, have some knowledge not only of their manner of life and character, but of their constitutions, and very possibly of previous medical treatment. Under the station-hospital system strange men get into strange hands, and there is no mutual confidence on either side.

Mr. J. Ball, the head master of Holy Trinity School, Guildford, has set an example in the military training of the boys placed under his charge which might with advantage be copied. There are annually plenty of school-drill competitions, in which the boys show their capacity for forming fours and marching-past; but beyond these, we have upon no occasion witnessed such an exhibition as that at which Colonel Lloyd, commanding the 2nd Regimental District, and other officers, were present, on Wednesday, at Guildford, and in which the band of the Militia assisted. The little corps of about 150, "officers, non-commissioned officers, and men," armed with dummy wooden rifles, went through a long drill, which included changes of front, deployments, skirmishing to the sound of the bugle, flag-signalling, and the bayonet exercise, in a manner which was absolutely faultless, and, it need hardly be said, created a profound impression among those who witnessed it. We understand that Mr. Ball, who served for many years in the Guildford Volunteer Corps, has brought the little fellows to this extraordinary state of perfection by devoting only two hours per week to the work, and beyond the gratification he experiences in carrying out a patriotic object, receives no payment for it. During the last nine years, he has in this manner trained over 1,000 boys.

The appointment of Brigade-Major of Cavalry at Aldershot is about to become vacant, by the promotion of Major P. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., who obtains the junior lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment, the 19th Hussars.

It may be interesting to note that at no previous period of our military history have so many officers from the ranks held commissions in the Army as at the present day. In the Cavalry alone there are 11 Captains and 31 subalterns who have commenced at the bottom of the ladder; while in the Infantry of the Line, two Lieutenant-Colonels, two Majors, 11 Captains, and 28 subalterns have gained their first military experiences in the ranks. That the promotions in the Cavalry should have exceeded those in the Infantry, is explained by the fact that the majority of the present-day aspirants to a commission from the ranks select the mounted branch of the service as the commencement of their career. Two regiments—the King's Dragoon Guards and the 14th Hussars—have each four officers from the ranks, exclusive, of course, of the Quartermasters; while the 3rd Dragoon Guards and the 6th Inniskillings each count three. Seven subalterns, it is pleasing to add, have been promoted for services in the field, viz.:—Lieutenants Harry Finn, 21st Hussars; William Greer, 72nd Seaforth Highlanders; Hector M'Donald, 92nd Gordon Highlanders; and Algernon Caulfeild, 5th Fusiliers, for Afghanistan; John Ross, 90th Light Infantry, and Ralph Egerton, 2nd West India Regiment, for South Africa; and Thomas Souter, 1st Battalion Black Watch, for Egypt.

The Navy.

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ADMIRALTY, July 20, 1883.

Acting Engineer William Hofsommer Grant has been confirmed as Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of March 23, 1882.

ADMIRALTY, July 23, 1883.

The under-mentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority as stated against their names:—Charles Francis Hulford (July 13) and Ivie Alexander Couper (July 16).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Francis M. Prattent, to the Urgent, vice Purvis (as Commodore at Jamaica); Loftus S. Jones, to the Belleisle, vice Prattent.

Staff Commanders—James R. Quinn, to the Asia, additional, for service in the Crocodile; John J. Covey, to the Flora, additional, vice Rowe; Benjamin S. Jackson, to the Asia, for the Dreadnought, vice Covey.

Lieutenants—Robert Q. H. Armstrong, to the Iris, additional, vice Wells; John Martin, to the Invincible, additional, vice Pocock; Hugh Coteswortb, to the Monarch, vice Risk; Francis E. J. Tottenham, to the Miranda, vice Hughes.

Navigating Lieutenant—Henry Baynham, to the Pembroke, for the Sphinx.

Midshipmen—Thomas Jackson, to the Achilles; George R. Mansell, to the Invincible; Cecil F. Dampier, to the Boadicea; George S. Hockin and Vivian O. L. C. de Crespigny, to the Agincourt.

Naval Cadets—Henry G. G. Sandeman and Cecil H. A. White, to the Minotaur; William D. Church, Alexander P. Davidson, and Basil H. Fanshawe, to the Northumberland; Alfred C. Sykes and William Winter, to the Achilles; George I. Grove, Robert W. Jackson, and Edward Kelly, to the Agincourt; Harry L. d'E. Skipwith and Hon. Randle A. Bootle Wilbraham, to the Alexandra; Richard D. Shaw and Philip W. Dumas, to the Monarch; Cecil J. R. S. Learmonth, Randle M. Lambert, and George H. Borrett, to the Superb; Maurice Woollcombe, to the Temeraire; Thomas C. Smyth, Edmond H. Parker, and Hastings F. Shakespear, to the Invincible; Lord Gifford, to the Dido; Alexander Gillespie, to the Tenedos; Robert F. Scott, to the Boadicea.

Surgeons—George W. Low, to the Agincourt, vice Brunt; William M. Lory, to the Frolic; Henry G. Jacob, to the Agincourt, vice Lory; John B. B. Triggs, to the Duke of Wellington, vice Jacob; Thomas D. Gimlette, to the London, vice Peyton; Isaac H. Anderson, to the Forester, vice Lucas.

Paymasters—Silas W. Parker, to the Alexandra, vice Dewar; Henry H. P. Shanks, to the Duncan, vice Parker.

Engineers—Thomas S. Stanlake, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Forward; Edward Jackson, to the Helicon.

Assistant-Engineer—William J. Black (acting), to the Inflexible.

Clerks—William B. Whyte, to the Minotaur; George H. D. Sarratt, to the Malabar.

Chief Gunner—William Taylor, to the Duke of Wellington, vice Gundry.

Gunners—Edward Walker, to the Pembroke, for the Forward; Charles May, to the Vernon, vice Bye; Thomas Davidson, to the Cambridge, additional; Thomas Larking, to the Asia, for the Colossus, vice Taylor; Richard A. Cathie, to the Pembroke, for the Sphinx.

Boatswains—James Ede, to the Asia, for the Crocodile; W. E. Burns, to the Shannon, vice Bryant; William T. Taylor, to the Monarch, vice Hallett.

Carpenters—John Hill, to the Asia, for the Crocodile; W. Easton, to the Euryalus, vice Diamond; William Blackmore, to the Bellerophon.

Entries.

Acting Gunners—David H. Williams, Robert Brooking, Stephen Quint, Alfred Weekes, Henry J. Reenor, and Richard S. C. Staddon.

Coastguard.

Surgeon and Agent—Williams Stephens, M.D., to Gweedore, vice Lancaster Joyce.

Chief Boatman—Benjamin Molyer, Ballycotton, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Port Kenigoe, vice Colmer, removed to Cushenden.

Audacious, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willis, C.B., Commanding-in-Chief on the China station, was in the Yang-tse-Kiang River up to May 30. The Zephyr was at Kobé on May 24, and remains. The Moorhen was at Kobé on May 10, and was to leave Kobé for Hong Kong on the arrival of the Zephyr; was at Hong Kong on June 7. The Daring left Kobé on May 26 for Shanghai, and would afterwards proceed to Chefoo. The Linnet was visiting Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang in turn; she was at Chefoo on May 10. The Audacious, Cleopatra, Pegasus, Albatross, and Vigilant left Woosung on May 30 for Chinkiang, and would afterwards proceed to Chefoo by June 20, when the cruising squadron will assemble. The Kestrel was at Hankow on May 18, and was to leave on June 1 for Shanghai, calling at the treaty ports in the Yangtse River on her way down. The Curaçoa left Hong on May 19 for Yokohama, and thence proceeds to Chefoo. The Swift was at Hong Kong on May 23, and was at Canton on June 7, and remains for general service in the South China Division. The Sheldrake left Hong Kong on May 24 for Singapore, and thence proceeds to England, *viâ* Suez Canal. The Espoir arrived from Singapore on June 1, and would shortly leave for Amoy and Foochow. The Champion left Singapore on May 1 for a cruise to Bangkok, Labuan, Borneo, and Java. The Fly was at Labuan on April 16, and ordered to cruise in Borneo, returning to Singapore by the end of May. The Foxhound was at Singapore on May 14, doing duty in Straits of Malacca, and to be at Hong Kong by July 1. The Flying Fish was at Chefoo on May 10, and ordered to commence surveying on the west coast of Corea.

Boadicea, Capt. Edmund J. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Salmon, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, was at Simon's Bay up to July 3, and would leave on July 9 for Port Elizabeth, East London, Port Alfred, and Durban, returning to Simon's Bay in about a month. The Starling was at Simon's Bay.

Briton, Capt. A. J. Kennedy, arrived at Aden on July 23 with important despatches from Madagascar, and left again for Zanzibar.

Champion, Capt. Pasley, arrived at Labuan from Bangkok and Sarawak on June 2.

Cherub, Lieut. and Com. H. F. Haszard, arrived at Sheerness on Tuesday evening, to await the arrival of the Penelope from her annual cruise.

Cockchafer, Lieut. and Com. H. W. Hill, arrived at Singapore on June 12, and left for Kong Kong on June 16.

Duncan, Capt. J. D'Arcy. On Thursday morning a court-martial assembled on board, for the trial of George Clarke, ordinary seaman, of the Orontes, on two charges of attempting to strike Mr. Peter Bray, boatswain for quarter-deck duties, on July 16; and with falsely charging Mr. Bray with striking him when giving him an order to go on deck. Capt. Andoe prosecuted, and Mr. W. B. Risk, the Admiral's secretary, officiated as judge-advocate. The court was composed of Coms. J. Greenhow, R. H. Paul, J. G. Musters, and A. W. Moore. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Several witnesses were called for the prosecution, and from their evidence it seems that at half-past three on the afternoon in question the prisoner was skulking on the main troop-deck, and on being ordered to "fall in" on the quarter-deck he ran away, and hid himself in a recess on the port side of the ship. Mr. Bray followed him, and directly prisoner saw him he ran to the mainmast, where a number of men were engaged in pointing some ropes. Prisoner picked up one, and pretended to have done it. He was then taken before Lieut. Groove, who investigated the case, and ordered prisoner to be placed in the report and sent to his duty. Mr. Bray then went to the starboard side, being followed by Clarke, who attempted to strike him with his clenched fist. He would have hit him had not Mr. Bray put up his hands to protect himself. The boatswain then stepped a few paces away, when prisoner walked towards him and aimed a second blow at him, and would have struck him had not a petty officer, named Faithful, rushed up and pulled him away. On the case being investigated on board by Lieut. Barnard, the senior lieutenant, Clarke accused Mr. Bray of having struck him in the face with his fist, when ordering him to his work while on the main troop-deck. This charge was made without the slightest evidence to support it, and in the face of direct evidence to the contrary. The prisoner handed in a written defence, in which he stated that he was putting his cap straight, when it was supposed that he lifted his hand to strike Mr. Bray. The court considered the charges were fully proved, and sentenced the prisoner to two years' hard labour.

Espiègle, Capt. C. Bridge, was at Suva, Fiji, on May 16, having called at Norfolk Island on her way from Sydney. The Espiègle was to leave Fiji on May 18, for a cruise among the many coral islands of the South Pacific, returning through a barrier reef to Cooktown, Brisbane, and Sydney, where she was expected to arrive at the end of S eptember.

Foxhound, Lieut. and Com. J. M. McQuhae, left Singapore on June 16 for Hong Kong.

Frolic, Com. A. W. Moore, was commissioned in one of the docks at Sheerness Dockyard on Thursday, for service on the West Coast of Africa and Cape station. The marines and stokers joined from Chatham, and the seamen from the Royal Naval Barracks. Com. Moore brought home the Beacon, which was paid off at Chatham four weeks ago.

Lord Warden, Capt. Kennedy, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B., with the Reserve Squadron in company, arrived on Thursday at Spithead. The cruise of the Reserve Squadron has now been completed, and the ships composing the squadron are awaiting orders from the Admiralty to disperse to their respective stations.

Magpie, Com. the Hon. Foley C. P. Vereker, was at Labuan on May 31, Com. Vereker having just joined. The Magpie will survey the East Coast of Borneo and re-examine the Mallewalle Passage.

Miranda, Com. Burgess Watson, was at Suva on May 16. The ship's company attended the funeral of King Thakambau. The Miranda had been ashore on a reef, and had lost some 30 sheets of copper, which were made good by divers from the Espiègle. The crews of the two vessels got up a cricket match, which came off on May 15. The play of the Espiègle party proved the best, although it was their first essay at cricket since she went into commission. At their first innings the victors made 53 runs, and on going to the wickets for the second time they scored 75. The Miranda team made 44 and 39.

Pioneer, Lieut. and Com. Henry M. C. Festing, arrived at Sheerness on Tuesday evening, and was put into the steam basin on Thursday afternoon, to be dismantled and paid out of commission.

Sheldrake, Lieut. and Com. Bridger, left Singapore, homeward bound, *viâ* Batavia, Seychelles, &c., on June 23.

Swift, Com. Collins, recently called at Macao with his Excellency the Governor, Sir George Bowen, his Highness the Duke of Mecklenburg, Count Surstorpoff, and Lieut. Vyvyan, A.D.C. to the Governor, on board. Immediately on the arrival of the gunboat the aide-de-camp of Governor Roza, and Mr. Murray, the British vice-consul, went on board in the steam launch Macao, and brought the distinguished visitors ashore. Sir George Bowen and the Duke of Mecklenburg were entertained at Government House, and Count Surstorpoff and Lieut. Vyvyan at Mr. Murray's house. In the evening Senhor Roza entertained all the visitors, Mr. Murray, and a number of other guests at dinner. On Sunday evening Senhor Roza entertained his guests at an official dinner at the palace, when the bands of the police force and of the guard of the Monte Fort were in attendance. On Monday morning, June 11, at 10 o'clock, the visitors re-embarked on board the Swift in the inner harbour. The Macao accompanied the Swift on her return passage as far as the Rada.—*London and China Telegraph.*

Thetis, Capt. Arthur C. Curtis, was paid off last Tuesday at Keyham, and placed in the 4th Division of Reserve.

Tyne, Com. Basil E. Cochrane, with the Pioneer, Lieut. and Com. H. M. C. Festing, in tow, has arrived at Portsmouth from Sierra Leone and Madeira. The Pioneer went into harbour to pay off on the 21st; the Tyne proceeding to Sheerness. The Tyne arrived at Chatham on Tuesday, to have defects made good.

Valorous, Capt. Stewart, left Devonport on Saturday with supernumeraries for Portsmouth. She left there for Cowes on Monday as guard-ship during the Queen's stay at Osborne.

Wye, Staff Com. Andrew W. Miller, after undergoing a thorough refit in Sheerness Dockyard, was put out of dock on Tuesday, after which she had a very successful trial of her engines and machinery. Her compasses were adjusted on Thursday.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Berehaven, Bantry Bay, July 25, 1883.

The last week has been entirely devoted to submarine mining operations. On Wednesday, the 18th, each ship placed a line of six electro-contact, and on Thursday, six observation mines, for the protection of the eastern passage. The observation mines were placed in the ship channel, and the electro-contact on either side of it,—three lines to the northward and three to the southward. Firing and observation stations were established on Bear Island. On Friday, steps were taken for the protection of the western passage. Each ship sent a launch with three electro-mechanical mines, in tow of a steam-pinnace, alongside the flagship, and they all proceeded together, under the direction of Capt. Wilson, of the Hecla, to the western entrance, and laid the mines down in a line, along the shore, instead of across the passage, so as not to interfere with the ordinary traffic. The mines were fitted with blowing charges about 20 ft. below the surface. They were left down all night, and the steam-pinnaces went down and bumped them. The results were satisfactory, as about two-thirds went off successfully. The mines were afterwards weighed and taken back to the ships. The rest of Saturday was spent in replacing mines that had drifted, &c., and getting everything in the eastern passage in readiness for Monday. On Monday, at 9 a.m., the 2nd Division—the Agincourt, Northumberland, and Achilles—weighed and proceeded out into the Bay through the eastern passage. The Admiral shifted his flag to the Hecla, and went on shore to the firing-station on Bear Island, to watch the operations. At about 11 they returned, and passed through the mine field in line abreast. Several of the observation mines were fired as the ships passed the bearings, the explosions taking place at the station on shore, where discs of gun-cotton were connected. Some of the contact mines also proved effectual. The ships afterwards formed single column, line ahead, stood up the harbour, and moored in their former positions. The working of the observation mines was considered satisfactory, but the electro-contact ones were not so successful. All the mines have been weighed, and the electro-contact ones are to be relaid on Thursday. Two of the observation mines, containing 500 lb. of gun-cotton each, were to have been actually exploded on Monday, before the ships approached them, but this has been put off till Thursday, so our line of observation, containing them, will be laid at the same time as the others. A line of six extempore mines has also been laid down, one supplied by each ship, as an experiment, to see what effect the explosion will have on them at various distances. All the boatwork connected with laying the mines, &c., has been carried out under the most unfavourable conditions, as the weather has been miserable. There has been almost constant rain, it has been very cold, and there has generally been a strong breeze blowing. Yesterday, two cutters from each ship, with sweeps, and a gig, with creeps, were engaged sweeping and creeping a supposed ship-channel which had been previously marked out between the ships and the mainland. The Hecla had laid down twelve dummy mines with cables; the operations were under the direction of Capt. Wilson, and were successfully carried out. To-day, cables are being tested and mines prepared for laying down early to-morrow morning. In addition to the mining work, each ship in succession is sending a lieutenant, an engineer officer, and a boat's crew to the Hecla for two days' exercise in running Whitehead-torpedo boats. The gunboat Britomart came down from Bantry on Saturday, to take two bad fever cases from the Sultan to Haulbowline Hospital. Yesterday the Redwing arrived. It is announced that we are to leave this on August 2 or 3, for Queenstown, and are to be—the First Division at Portsmouth, and the Second at Plymouth, about the 15th or 16th, when each ship will give seven days' leave to each watch. No defects will be made good until after our second cruise.

CAFFIN MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Among your readers of a certain age there must still be many who had a personal acquaintance with the late Admiral Sir J. C. Caffin. He combined many good qualities. He was one of the old type of Naval officers of the school of Sir E. Parry, a humble-minded, God-fearing man, a zealous, intelligent officer, beloved and respected by all who knew or served with him. Some of his friends are desirous of perpetuating his memory, and have selected the following as a fitting means of doing so. Sir J. C. Caffin was for many years an active member of the Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society, and it is proposed to raise and invest a sum sufficient to enable the committee to present a Bible and other books annually to the Scripture Readers, at the discretion of the president and committee.—I am, &c.,

A. P. Ryder, Admiral.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE AT SHOEBURYNESS.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge visited Shoeburyness on Tuesday last, for the purpose of witnessing the practice of the experimental, heavy, muzzle and breech-loading ordnance, as well as of the machine and latest type of quick-firing guns there accumulated for inspection and experiment. Among those who were present this year at this annual display were General Reilly, Director-General of Artillery, Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards, General Sir Frederick Campbell, late Director-General of Artillery, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., Mr. Rendel, Mr. Vivian, M.P., Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., Admiral Hood, Admiral Boys, Gen. Sir A. Herbert, Capt. Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., Lord Zetland, Gen. Sir Collingwood Dickson, Gen. Sir Charles Arbuthnot, Col. Bateson, A.D.C., the members of the Ordnance Committee, and others. The practice commenced by the firing of the Gatling 10-barrelled rifle-calibre gun, with the new positive feed, which has been invented by Mr. Accles, of the Gatling Gun Company. Nine hundred and thirty-six rounds were altogether fired from this weapon, without any hitch or jam, each hopper of 104 shots taking from 2½ sec. to 3 sec. to be discharged with the crank-handle worked in the rear. This new drum, though somewhat complicated, is an undoubted improvement, as regards very rapid fire for a short time, when aim is not taken. A few rounds were also fired from the gun turned over, and with the drum placed underneath. The Gardner one-barrelled, rifle-calibre gun was next inspected, and 90 rounds were fired from it. A few of these guns have been purchased for experimental purposes in the Army and Navy. The next weapon to be fired was the Nordenfelt 1-in. four-barrelled gun, which has been adopted for the defence of our ships against torpedo-boats. A few rounds were fired from this gun against a ½-in. wrought-iron plate, at 200 yards' range, which was easily pierced by the 1-in. bullets. The 12·5-in. 38-ton rifled muzzle-loading gun was then fired at 1,000 yards' range, against a 6-ft. by 6-ft. target, with great accuracy. This gun fires a projectile weighing 817 lb., with a powder charge of 160 lb. of pebble powder, and with an initial velocity of only 1,442 f.s. Attention was next directed to the Nordenfelt quick-firing 6-pounder gun, which, in connection with an Armstrong and Hotchkiss similar gun, is now being tried under the direction of the Ordnance Committee. Nine shots were fired from this weapon at a target at the range of 1,000 yards, with very good results, the mechanism of the gun and its system of recoil working very smoothly. The 12-in. 43-ton rifled breech-loading gun was next fired, and made excellent practice against a 6-ft. by 6-ft. target at 1,200 yards' range. This is to be the weapon with which the larger men-of-war are to be armed, and about which so much has been written of late. At present, the Navy has been supplied with a few of these guns, but they yet await their carriages before they can be mounted in the Colossus and the other vessels. The 43-ton gun fires a projectile of 714-lb. weight, with a charge of 260 lb. of prismatic powder, and with an initial velocity of 1,770 f.s. The 64-ton rifled breech-loading gun will fire a 1,250-lb. projectile, with an initial velocity of 2,050 f.s. Practice was then made with an 8-in. breech-loading gun, mounted on an Armstrong hydraulic carriage; and afterwards five rounds of shrapnel shell were fired from a 6-in. breech-loading gun. The practice and bursting of the shells were, on the whole, very good. Then the Woolwich 9-in. breech-loading gun, with the improved French system of breech-closing mechanism, with the asbestos wad, was next examined and fired. The breech mechanism is brought into the position for being drawn out of the breech by means of a ratchet lever, working on the upper part of the face of the breech, and the breech is closed by the same means after the mechanism has been pushed in; this system is said to work very easily after a few rounds have been fired, that is to say, as soon as the asbestos wad has been forced into its proper shape. This gun, which is an experimental one, has so far afforded great satisfaction; its powder charge is 140 lb. of prismatic powder, and it fires a 380 lb. projectile with a velocity of 1,731 f.s., which it is expected will be very considerably increased when a new powder, now being made, is available for its charge. Some excellent practice was then made with the Hotchkiss and Armstrong rapid-firing 6 lb. guns, and 10 shots, deliberate aim being taken between each one, were fired at a small target at 1,000 yards' range in 1 min. 15 secs., the smoke preventing a more rapid fire. These quick-firing guns, which are quite a new feature in armaments, are the result of an invitation to inventors from the authorities to construct a 6-pounder quick-firing gun, which should embody the following, among other conditions:—The gun to have accurate range up to 4,000 yards, the muzzle velocity to be not less than 1,800 f.s., not less than 12 aimed shots to be fired in one minute with a service of three men, the mounting to be suitable for either ship or boat service, the recoil to be reduced to the lowest limits, and the gun to return after recoil to the firing position, the total weight of the gun and ship-mounting not to exceed 10 cwt. Here we have very stringent, though eminently practical conditions laid down, and yet, of the three weapons presented for competition, only one of them, the Nordenfelt 6-pounder, satisfies the requirements of such a weapon. The Hotchkiss gun alone weighs 960 lb., out of the 1,120 lb. allowed for the total weight of gun and ship-mounting, and is not provided with any system of recoil, so that the whole strain on firing is exerted on the forecastle of a boat, or wherever else it may be wanted. But by this excessive weight of gun its accuracy of fire is increased, and the shoulder-piece for aiming, peculiar to the Hotchkiss machine-guns, can be used; further, its length of barrel is enabled to be increased, and correspondingly the muzzle velocity of its projectile. The Hotchkiss 6-pounder is 13 inches longer than the Nordenfelt 6-pounder, and 460 lb. heavier, a weight out of all proportion to the small advantage gained. The Armstrong gun fails to comply with the conditions, in that it is too heavy, and its muzzle velocity is too low. The purposes for which a rapid-firing gun embodying the foregoing conditions is required by our Naval authorities is to provide our ships, especially our cruisers, with a shell gun capable of piercing at very long ranges any unarmoured ship and the unprotected parts of armoured vessels, and also to provide them with a powerful boat armament. A weapon of this kind would seem a most suitable means of efficiently arming the auxiliary merchant vessels, torpedo-vessels, despatch and troop-ships, &c. Exceedingly accurate fire was made from the three 6-pounder guns. A 6-in. breech-loading Armstrong wired gun, on an improved disappearing carriage, was then fired, and afforded very general satisfaction, the carriage working easily and smoothly. The concluding practice was carried out with a 12-pounder breech-loading gun, mounted on an Armstrong field carriage, in which some important features are introduced. The gun has no trunnions, but is held in position by projections on the gun, where the trunnions would ordinarily be, which works in grooves, on the inside of the sides of the trail, the gun being connected to a combined spring-and-oil buffer, which takes up the recoil, and enables the carriage to be made much lighter than an ordinary 12-pounder field carriage, and further reduces the run-back of the carriage considerably, though it causes the carriage to jump heavily. Some 900 rounds have been already fired from this weapon, without in any way damaging the carriage. The weight of this gun is 7 cwt., its charge 4 lb. of powder, its muzzle velocity 1,700 f.s., and the total weight of its equipment 33 cwt. The practice throughout the day was exceptionally good, and was conducted by Major O'Callaghan, R.A., and Capt. Goold Adams, R.A. This is, we believe, the first time for eleven years that H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has visited Shoeburyness, and he must have appreciated the vast difference in the nature of the practice carried out on Tuesday and that which he witnessed on the last occasion he honoured the Colonel Commandant of Shoeburyness with his presence, on the great field-day of the year.

THE ADMIRALTY MACHINE-GUNS.

The Lords of the Admiralty gave a practical proof of their interest in the future of the great Navy under their charge, when on Thursday last three of their number, Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Richards, K.C.B., Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., M.P., and Mr. G. W. Rendel, spent the day at Dartford witnessing the private trials of Nordenfelt machine-guns. The importance ascribed to this burning question by the Naval and Military services both at home and abroad was exemplified by the representative assembly gathered together to witness the trials, which included Gens. Sir A. Herbert, Strachey, Younghusband, Curtis, Sir E. Hamley, Sir Lintorn Simmons, Admirals Boys, Hood, Hamilton, Gore-Jones, Sir L. McClintock, and Selwyn; Cols. Fox-Strangeways, Lyon, Maitland, Macfarlane, Arbuthnot, Noble, Stuart Nicholson, Elles, Brackenbury, Sterling, Woolsey, Alt, Smith, Sir H. Fish, and Lord Holmesdale; Capts., R.N., Stewart, Jackson, Lord Charles Beresford, and Hopkins (Director of Naval Ordnance); Majors Salmond, Deane, and Godfrey; Commander James Brown, Mr. H. Barnaby, Chief Constructor to the Admiralty; Mr. Archer (Queensland). Capts. Bertram, Clarke, Chapman, Leese, and Armit; Lieut. Collins (retired R.N., Victorian Navy); Count Sponneck, Count Wachtmeister, Admiral Bernabe (First Lord, Spanish Navy), Admiral Noce, Admiral Azevedo, Comdre. Ocana, Gens. Lautz and Janowski, Col. Descharmes, Baron Haan, Commander Canellopoulos, Cols. Comerina, Lagumella, and Sola; Capts. da Fonseca Voz, Chadwick, Vanderkolk, Oldekop, Tuxon, Lopez, Carlton, Lieuts. de Moreira, Scheller, and Falsen; Mehemmed Bey, Djemil Bey, Mr. Corvalho, &c. The trials, which were most exhaustive, commenced with the testing for rapidity of fire of the 12-barrel rifle-calibre gun, which fired 590 rounds in 30 seconds, without a hitch. The gun, weighing 2½ cwt., was mounted on a Naval carriage. Then followed the same trial of the single-barrel rifle-calibre gun (13 lb.), with the result of 54 rounds in the half-minute. The 3-barrel gun (weighing 56 lb.), on combined field and tripod carriage, showed a rapidity of 186 rounds in 30 seconds; and the 5-barrel, weighing 128 lb., 300 rounds in the same time, afterwards discharging 50 rounds in 4½ seconds. Experiments then followed with the 10-barrel rifle-calibre gun, weighing 260 lb., and adapted either for ship or field purposes. The results showed a rapidity of 900 rounds in a minute's firing; 100 rounds with automatic spreading gear, in seven seconds; 200 rounds, at 30 degrees elevation, in 13 seconds, and 200 rounds, with 30 degrees depression, in 11 seconds. The effect of the scattering motion was most remarkable, distributing the bullets at a range of 50 yards along a front of some 20 feet at intervals of three or four inches, nearly in the same plane, while the extreme depression and elevation seemed not to interfere in the slightest degree either with the rapidity or regularity of fire. This experiment concluded the firing trials of the small-bore guns, and was followed by tests, for penetration and rapidity, of the 2-barrel 1-in. gun, weighing 185 lb., on mounting for torpedo-boats or tops. At a distance of 50 yards the solid steel shot penetrated a ⅛-in. steel plate and a backing of 1-in. iron. It then fired 20 rounds in six seconds. The 4-barrel 1-in. gun, weight 3¾ cwt., on Naval carriage, showed the following results, viz:—Eight single shots in four seconds, 12 rounds (three volleys) in two seconds, and 100 (25 volleys) in 24 seconds. Experiments with the single barrel 2 and 5-pounder shell-guns then followed. The former, 1½-in. calibre and weighing 3 cwt., penetrated at 50 yards three 1-in. iron plates, and fired six rounds in 25 seconds. For general Naval work this gun will be found most useful; indeed it is the gun so strongly advocated for adoption by Lord Charles Beresford, in his recent lecture at the Royal United Service Institution. Lord Charles then said:—"The reasons for advocating a 2-lb. shell are,—it is the best-sized machine shell-gun, as it does not recoil even when on its landing carriage, and it has better penetration than the 2½-pr., and equally good penetration with the 4-pr. tried at Portsmouth, with lower initial velocity, both of which guns are considerably heavier. It is better than the 1-pr. because the 1-pr. common shell cannot penetrate unarmoured ships at 500 yards, or at any angle, nor can it penetrate a gun-port thicker than ½ inch, even at close range. The French, Danes, and others adopted the 1-pr. from economical reasons, because they thought that it would be a machine-gun that would answer all purposes, *i.e.*, repelling torpedo attack and firing into unarmoured vessels, and unarmoured parts and ports of armoured vessels; and although it is a very useful gun indeed to them (particularly as we have not one of a similar nature to reply to it), still it has the fault of want of penetration at angles and certain distances. And it is not as good as a volley-gun for defence against torpedo-boat attack, as will afterwards be explained. The 2-pounder shell did penetrate at the Portsmouth trials 2½-inch iron at 300 yards' range, and can therefore be relied upon to penetrate unarmoured vessels, gun-ports, &c., at any angle or range for which it is likely to be required. But whatever may be said against the 1-pounder, the French adopted it in large numbers in 1875, as being the best shell machine-gun known at the time, and they are therefore dangerously ahead of us in offensive and defensive power at this very moment. They are experimenting now on a gun throwing a heavier shell, and if satisfactory, will no doubt adopt it." The latter, weighing 6 cwt., with a 2-in. bore, went clean through five 1-in. iron plates, and fired six rounds in 14 seconds. There were during the day two very interesting experiments in the practical working of the small-bore machine-guns in the field. A 5-barrel gun, mounted on a two-wheel infantry limber-carriage, designed by Lieut.-Col. Alt, commanding the Central London Rangers (22nd Middlesex R.V.C.), was manned by a detachment of the Central London Rangers Gun Club. The practice consisted of battery drill, and then advancing at the double, halting, reversing gun, opening limber, mounting cartridge-hoppers, aiming, and firing 50 rounds. The shortest time from the command, "Halt action, front!" was 19 seconds; the longest, 24 seconds. The detachment, which earned the highest praise for its smartness and intelligence, reflected the greatest credit on its instructor and the intelligence of the men. A similar trial then took place with the same gun mounted on a "galloping carriage" designed by Lord Charles Beresford. It is drawn by two horses, and carried a crew of three men, besides the driver. The experiment consisted of firing 50 rounds blank cartridge from each of seven stations during a run of two-thirds of a mile, advancing against troops supposed to occupy a farm, and retiring from the farm. The result was very successful, showing the extreme mobility of the weapon. Seven halts were made, and 100 rounds fired in 5 minutes and 55 seconds. It should be remembered that rifle-calibre machine-guns for field-work are not intended to replace men. Neither are they to be used as field-guns, nor should they be considered as such. Whether in attack or defence, they should be held in reserve in rear of the fighting line, ready to assist it, both in defence or attack, at any moment or particular point. This, at least, is the idea of both Lord Charles Beresford and Lieut.-Col. Alt, and these officers have given expression to their views, the former in the "galloping-carriage," carrying 10,000 rounds of ammunition, the latter in the "limber or magazine carriage," worked as are Naval field-pieces, but carrying its gun and 5,000 rounds of ball-cartridge on two wheels, the whole weighing under 10 cwt. These guns, while conforming to the movements of their battalion, would, nevertheless, work independently, taking advantage of eccentricities of ground to cover an advance or retreat. The company showed the greatest interest in the proceedings throughout, and the trials must be pronounced an unqualified success. The kindness and hospitality of Mr. Nordenfelt contributed not a little to the enjoyment of the day, and the vote of thanks, proposed by Sir T. Brassey and heartily responded to, was thoroughly deserved.

The Admiralty have awarded medals for long service and good-conduct to the following men:—Frederick A. Coleman, captain's steward, of the Urgent; John Coughlin, chief gunner's mate, of the Lord Warden; Edward Cannon, leading stoker, of the Tamar; William Allen, master-at-arms, of the Orion; William H. Evans, engine-room artificer, of the Raven; Edward Parnell, wardroom-steward, of the Impregnable; Joseph Dew, captain of the mast, of the Lion; George D. Russell, armourer, of the Cambridge; John Wm. Randall, chief engine-room artificer, of the Triton; John Boniface, quartermaster, of the Lord Warden; Alfred A. Dawson, A.B., of the Victoria and Albert; Henric Xicluna, shipwright, of the Iris; William Philips, private R.M.L.I., of the Terror; Arthur G. Graham, armourer, of the Encounter; William Cannon, gunner's mate, of the Defence; P. M'Carthy, James Peters, Wm. Lacey, and Richard Frost (commissioned boatmen), Samuel Fisher (chief boatman), and Amos Palmer and George Parsons (boatmen), of the Coastguard.

The last armour-plate to complete the turrets of the Colossus was lifted into its place last Thursday afternoon. Considerable progress has also been made for the reception of her four 43-ton breech-loaders, although three months will elapse before the carriages, slides, and other fittings are ready. The Nordenfelt shields have been erected. The ship will make the usual six hours' trial of her main engines at the end of August. At the present time 500 men are employed on board and in the workshop completing this ship.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

ELECTRICAL LAUNCHES.

A launch built of galvanised steel by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, and propelled by electricity, has, during the last week or two, been practically proving its capabilities by frequent runs on the Thames, much to the edification of the Admiralty officials and other gentlemen interested in such matters. The boat is some 40 ft. in length and 6 ft. in breadth, and its displacement, without the propelling agents, is about 4 tons. The motive-power of electricity is derived from 80 Faure-Sellon-Volckmar accumulator cells, which are placed in the centre of the boat beneath the flooring. The weight of these accumulator cells is about 2 tons; the time required to charge them is seven hours, and then there is a sufficient supply for a six-hours' run at full speed, or for 10 hours at a medium speed. These cells are supplied by the Electric Power Storage Company. The propelling power is obtained by means of a middle-sized Siemens dynamo machine connected direct with the propeller by its shaft, and thus no gearing is used; the number of revolutions of the dynamo varies from 600 to 800 per minute, according to the number of the accumulator cells employed. To go astern in the boat, it is only necessary to reverse the commutators. This dynamo machine is placed in the stern of the boat, under the flooring, which is thereby only raised a few inches above the ordinary level of the flooring. To stop, start the dynamo, either ahead or astern, is almost instantaneous, and is performed by the steersman, who steers by means of a wheel placed right aft, and who is kept informed as to the strength of the electric current he is using by means of. The weight of the accumulator cells, placed as they are below the flooring, acts as ballast to the boat, and these cells do not take away from the space available for passengers, &c. In this particular boat, 40 passengers can be easily and comfortably carried, and as many as 45 have actually been taken in her at one time. The speed of this boat is about nine knots per hour, with full power; but if a greater number of accumulator cells are used, and a larger-sized dynamo machine, a far greater speed might easily be obtained. For general service in the Navy, for dockyard work, as a ship's boat, and for many other purposes, an electrical launch, pinnace, or cutter might prove of considerable utility, owing to the fact that almost the whole interior space of such a boat is available for carrying passengers or cargo; and on account of the entire absence of dirt, smell, noise, and vibration when employing this form of motor will highly commend it to the favour of Naval officers, and those who require pleasure launches. Even though such high speeds may not be reached with an electrical launch as have been so successfully attained in the torpedo-boats built by Messrs. Yarrow and Thornycroft, yet, as nothing need be shown above the gunwale of an electrical launch, the fact of its being noiseless, and that the accumulator cells being charged, which on board ship can always be arranged for, the boat is ready at a moment's notice, there appears to be many features in connection with an electrical launch which should render it a formidable craft for torpedo and other war purposes. Undoubtedly, the trials that have lately taken place with Messrs. Yarrow and Co.'s electrical launch have been entirely satisfactory, and it is to be hoped our Naval authorities will not lose sight of so valuable and practically useful invention.

NAVAL AND MARINE SCHOOLMASTERS.

The reply given by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman last week to Mr. Puleston, on the question of redressing the grievance under which Naval Schoolmasters are suffering, was so unsatisfactory as to necessitate our calling attention to the real facts of the case, as under:—

MR. PULESTON.—"Another matter he wished to touch upon was that of the Schoolmasters and Warrant officers. What they wanted was a step in rank on retirement, and to be put in the same positions as those of relative place in the Army. That was neither a very serious request to make, nor was it, in his opinion, too much to ask. There was also a difference between a Naval schoolmaster and a Marine schoolmaster, which he would like to see adjusted. The one at present got about £90 a year, while the other received £120, and that difference, he thought, ought to be done away with. Surely there was no body of men in the whole service more worthy than the Naval schoolmasters. Why the difference between them and the Marine schoolmaster existed, he did not know."

MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.—"There were many facts from which they might conclude that the class of men now being brought into the Navy were certainly not inferior to those who had preceded them. He was very much struck the other day by a page or two of the report on the education of the Navy, for any improvement in that direction must be satisfactory." (Several favourable statistics, showing the very great improvement in the educational state of the petty officers and seamen during the last 14 years, were then quoted, and elicited cheers from the House.) "The whole condition of the petty officers was under revision, and if the Admiralty could do anything to better the position of these men, they would be only glad to do so."

Extract from the report of the Rev. J. B. Harbord, Chaplain of the Fleet, and late Inspector of Naval Schools.—Page 9.—"Upon consideration of the above results (the figures quoted by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman), the conviction is forcibly pressed upon us, that the educational improvement of our petty officers and men is due chiefly to the advantages they enjoy while in the Navy itself, and has been affected but little by any progress in the elementary education of the country." Page 145.—"The Marine and Naval schoolmasters, though both are derived from the same source, and all trained in the same manner, constitute two separate and distinct bodies under different scales of pay and pension, and different codes of regulations." Page 146.—"It is important that Naval schoolmasters should not be placed at any disadvantage with the Marine schoolmasters:"—

[Page 146.] NAVAL SCHOOLMASTERS.	[Page 147.] MARINE SCHOOLMASTERS.
Pay—	Pay—
From 4s. to 6s. a day.	From 4s. 1d. to 7s. a day.
Pension—	Pension—
After 20 yrs., £31 18s. 9d. a year.	After 20 yrs., £63 17s. 6d. a year.
„ 20 „ £40 0s. 0d. „	„ 30 „ £82 2s. 6d. „
Rating—	Rating—
Chief Petty Officer.	On Entry, 1st-class Staff Serjt.
	After 12 years, Warrant Officer.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that Naval Schoolmasters are being most unfairly treated, and it is to be hoped that, in common justice to a most deserving body of men, the Admiralty will lose no time in placing them on the same footing as Marine Schoolmasters.

MARRIAGES.

DAY—FIREBRACE.—On the 23rd inst., at the Chapel of the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. J. Aberigh Mackay, D.D., Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Maurice Day, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, Edward FitzGerald Day, Esq., Captain, R.N., to Adela Isabel, elder daughter of Robert Tarver Firebrace, Esq., late of Victoria.

UNDERHAY—GLASSE.—On July 26, at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, by the Rev. Henry Farwell Roe, M.A., Rector of Revelstoke, Devon, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. A. S. L. Sparling, her brother-in-law, Samuel Sydney Underhay, barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, to Ellen Constance Hadden, second daughter of Admiral Glasse, C.B., of Billacombe, near Plymouth.

DEATHS.

BIRDWOOD.—On the 17th inst., of typhoid fever, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, William Ilbert Birdwood, of H.M.S. Agincourt, younger son of Major-General W. I. Birdwood, Royal Engineers, Woodcot, Salcombe, South Devon, aged 17.

WILLIAMS.—On the 26th inst., at 16 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart., of Kars, G.C.B., in the 83rd year of his age.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.

The POST of STEWARD will be VACANT at MICHAELMAS next. WANTED, a MAN thoroughly acquainted with catering for large numbers, capable of engaging and managing servants, &c.—Apply, with testimonials and references, to the Rev. the BURSAR, the College, Marlborough.

BANDMASTER. — WANTED, by a pensioned Military Bandmaster, of great experience and unexceptionable testimonials and references, a similar appointment in a Militia or Volunteer Corps, or to instruct a School or Civil Band.—Address, "B. M.," 22 Clarendon Road, Dover.

BANDS.—A RETIRED MILITARY BANDMASTER, of 23 years' experience, with unexceptionable testimonials and references, is DESIROUS of an APPOINTMENT as BANDMASTER to a Volunteer, Police, School, or private Band, brass or reed.—Address, "G. M.," Meyrick Crescent, Mersea Road, Colchester.

SCHOOL GYMNAST, RESIDENT, Wanted, for TRINITY COLLEGE, Glenalmond, Perthshire. Must be able to combine other services, either as Cricket Professional, Porter, or useful man. Can be married; no children. Rooms; board. Comfortable post for thoroughly responsible and capable man.—Address, F. ADAMS, Trin. Coll., and state fully qualifications and salary.

MASTER-TAILOR. — WANTED, an appointment as above, to a Militia or Volunteer Battalion, by a Serjeant Master-Tailor, just discharged to pension.—Apply, ADJUTANT, Ordnance Store Corps, Red Barracks, Woolwich.

CRIMEAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, CONSTANTINOPLE.

Most Englishmen are probably aware that after the close of the Russian War in 1856, a Church was built at Constantinople by public subscription, in memory both of the great struggle in which our nation had been engaged, and of the many Christians, our countrymen, who had lost their lives in its cause. At a public meeting held in London, April 28, 1856, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, it was resolved that the most suitable memorial would be an edifice in which Almighty God might, from generation to generation, be worshipped according to the rites and usages of the Church of England, and that such a Memorial Church be erected at Constantinople. The Church was built, and vested in the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, who in 1856 sent to Constantinople the Rev. C. G. Curtis, M.A., who has acted as Chaplain up to the present time. The cost of erecting a handsome church in a place so peculiarly situated as Constantinople was necessarily great, and no endowment could be provided even for needful repairs. An appeal is therefore now made to the English nation, and especially to those two great services, the Army and the Navy, to assist in providing a capital sum of not less than £5,000, to be vested in the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the interest to be applied to the maintenance in suitable repair of the fabric of this great National Memorial. This appeal has received the cordial support of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief and the Right Rev. the Chaplain-General.

Donations and Subscriptions will be received by the TREASURERS of the SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS, 19 Delahay Street, S.W. Cheques should be crossed "Drummond's."

CAFFIN MEMORIAL FUND.

It is proposed to raise a MEMORIAL to the late Admiral Sir J. C. CAFFIN, K.C.B. The Interest of the Sum subscribed will be spent in Bibles and Books, to be given annually to the Royal Naval Scripture Readers, by the Committee of that Society.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Rear-Admiral CAMPION, 4 Trafalgar Square.

A. P. RYDER, Admiral.
R. WILMOT BROOKE, Lieut.-Col.
H. CAMPION, Rear-Admiral.

HOLY ORDERS.—To RETIRED OFFICERS, &c.—A COUNTRY VICAR, who has just obtained preferment for his Curate, OFFERS a TITLE. Nominal stipend. Pleasant neighbourhood, south; house at low rent; views moderately High. Bright, hearty services; abundant society. A gentleman with private means would find this a pleasant place. References given and required.—Address, "LATE CURATE," Schrieber's, 147 Clapham Park Road, S.W.

SELF-PROPELLING INVALID CHAIR WANTED, second-hand, suitable for drawing-room. State price and maker's name, if known, and where to be seen.—"A. B.," 25 Moorgate Street, E.C.

ADMIRALTY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
May 22, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill thirteen vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 13, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 9, for preliminary examination as their fitness for the Service.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

FARMS IN NEW ZEALAND.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,227.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Minor operations were carried out on Tuesday, the idea being that the rearguard of a force retreating northwards on Hartford Bridge Flats takes up a position in the Long Valley, to cover the passage of the main body across the Basingstoke Canal, and to check a pursuing force advancing from Farnham. The only points of passage over the canal were by Eelmoor and Norris Bridges. The Northern force (under the command of Colonel Nicholl, 3rd Rifle Brigade), consisting of two squadrons cavalry, one battery artillery, and one battalion infantry, had instructions to delay the enemy as long as possible, and when obliged to cross the canal, to take every advantage of the ground on the north side to delay his advance. The Southern force (under the command of Colonel Luck, C.B., 15th Hussars), consisting of three squadrons cavalry, one battery artillery, and two battalions of infantry, were ordered to press on vigorously, and if possible force the enemy to increase the strength of his rear-guard. The operations were commenced at 10.30 a.m., and were brought to a conclusion shortly after mid-day. General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., was present during the operations, accompanied by his personal Staff, and the Assistant-Adjutant-General and Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Division. Major-General Willis, C.B., was umpire-in-chief; the decision of umpires has not yet been made known. Sir Daniel Lysons has published his remarks on the manœuvres of the 18th and 19th inst., in which he says that the operations of the commanders of both forces employed were well considered and well thought out, and that much interest was shown by all who worked under them. The farewell ball to Sir Daniel and Lady Lysons was held at the Officers' Club on Tuesday evening. Upwards of eight hundred officers and ladies of the Division attended. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present. This has been the most successful ball ever held at Aldershot. The Divisional Flat Races came off on Wednesday. The grand stand and officers' enclosure were crowded, but it is noticeable that not so much interest is taken in these races as in former years, and there was a marked falling-off in the attendance of the general public. The Fifth Army Rifle Meeting at Cæsar's Camp Ranges during the week has proved to be the most successful one yet held, and bids fair, in time, to rival Wimbledon. The sanitary officer of the camp, Brigade-Surgeon Carter, in concert with officials of the Royal Engineers, made an inspection of the whole of the barracks and quarters in the command during the week, with the view of applying remedial measures, in consequence of the recent outbreak of diphtheria. Under instructions from the Horse Guards, and in order that there may be some uniformity in the matter, it has been decided that when troops are paraded in marching-order for inspection by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, they will wear tunics instead of frocks. The following officers have been examined in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), Sec. 4, Para. 28, Queen's Regulations, for promotion, and have been found qualified:—Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Price, Commissariat and Transport Staff; Lieutenants Cameron, Leslie, and Leigh-Lye, 84th Regiment. A board of officers assembled in the South Camp on Thursday, to examine Major Hickson, 3rd Buffs, in French, to qualify for the appointment of Aide-de-Camp. The injuries sustained by Captain Davidson, Inspector of Army Signalling, who was recently thrown from his horse, are not so serious as reported. He will be able to resume his duties shortly. H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will visit Aldershot early next week, and be present at a review, which will probably be the last parade of the kind under the command of Sir Daniel Lysons. The following officers have been examined and are found qualified to instruct their troops or companies in musketry:—Lieutenants Calley and Holford, 1st Life Guards; Polhill-Turner and Kirk, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Captain Peckham and Lieutenants Alexander and Scott, 3rd Hussars; Captain Heathcote, 26th; Lieutenant Napier, 31st; Major Hill, 39th; Lieutenant Sitwell, 85th; Major Peckitt and Lieutenants Lowry, Henderson, Leslie, Leigh-Lye, Le Bailly, Kershaw, and Leslie, 84th; Lieutenants Adams, Conran, Mulock, Sandys, and Wilbraham, 87th; and Lieutenant Luttrell, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade. Commanding officers have been authorised to grant leave of absence to officers to attend Goodwood Races next week. The 1st Life Guards will return to Windsor early next week. A party of non-commissioned officers from various corps, under the command of Lieutenant Woodford, 84th Regiment, will leave the Camp on Wednesday next for Chatham, for a course of instruction in field-works at the School of Military Engineering. A company of the 31st Regiment proceed to Marchwood this week, there to be stationed until further orders. A number of officers and men of the Army Medical Department and Army Hospital Corps are under orders for Egypt. The 2nd Coldstream Guards will leave Pirbright Camp to-day (Saturday) for Windsor, on completion of musketry practice. The 1st Scots Guards will arrive at Pirbright Camp to-day (Saturday) from Windsor, for a course of musketry practice. Quartermaster D. Lackey and a strong detachment of the Army Hospital Corps will embark in the Carthage on Tuesday next for Egypt. The under-mentioned officers of Volunteer corps have been ordered to attend the School of Instruction for Officers of the Infantry Auxiliary Forces on Wednesday next, for a course of instruction:—Captains Hirst, 2nd West Riding; Carrell, 3rd Essex; Guise, 3rd Gloucester; Lieutenants Critchley-Salmonson, de Shortt, and Younger, 3rd Royal Scots; Mackinlay, 10th Lanark; Armitage, 4th Middlesex; Bishop, 17th Middlesex; Luce, Rumbold, and Kinneir, 2nd Wiltshire; Sillem, 10th Middlesex; Perceval, 3rd Surrey. Nearly two years have elapsed since a class assembled for instruction at this school. Captain Lye, 2nd Battalion 18th Royal Irish, Lieutenants Daly and Cokayne-Frith, 15th Hussars, and 12 serjeants from various regiments, will proceed on Wednesday next to the School of Musketry, Hythe, for a course of instruction. The artillery competition with the 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifled gun, in connection with the Army Rifle Meeting, has been postponed to August 10. Brigade-Surgeon J. J. Thompson, A.M.D., and Assistant-Commissary-General J. S. Young have been ordered to Aldershot. Lieutenant H. de H. Haig, R.E., has been ordered to Ireland. Major Hutton, 60th Rifles, has been appointed to succeed Major Hare, 22nd Regiment, as Brigade-Major, 1st Brigade.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On August 9 and September 3 respectively, the Staff appointments of Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. and Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. of the Royal Marine Forces will become vacant. As regards the latter appointment, it is understood that Major-Gen. J. W. C. Williams, of the Royal Marine Artillery, has already been nominated by the Board of Admiralty as the successor of Major-Gen. Sir C. W. Adair, K.C.B. Taking the last thirteen officers who have been on the Head-quarters Staff of the corps from November, 1846, to the present time, the Artillery branch has represented seven, viz:—Wesley, as Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. and Deputy-Adjt.-Gen., extending over a period of fifteen years; Langley, as Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. and Deputy-Adjt.-Gen., for ten and a half years; Schomberg, as Deputy-Adjt.-Gen., for three years; Williams and Festing, as Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. five and seven years respectively,—or a collective staff service of forty years and six months. Within the same period, six officers of the Infantry branch have held those appointments, viz., Lowder as Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. for five years, Travers as Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for three years and a half, Rodney as Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. and Deputy.-Adjt.-Gen. for seven years and a half, and Adair as Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. and Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. for nine years, or a collective period of 25 years; that is, within the last 36 years seven Artillery officers have had a combined tenure of the Head-quarters-Staff appointments representing 39 years' service, as compared with six Infantry officers extending over 25 years. Considering that the Artillery number scarcely one-fourth of the corps, viz., 3,000, as against 10,000 Infantry, and that prior to 1862, before that branch became a separate and distinct division, its numbers in proportion were far less, it is evident that a very undue preponderance of those appointments have been awarded to the Artillery officers, and that by the selection of Gen. Williams as the next deputy-adjt.-gen., still further partiality will be shown to the Artillery, at the expense of the Infantry. It surely will not be assumed that the officers of Artillery, in virtue of their extra scientific training, are better qualified than those of the Infantry for the performance of the routine duties connected with the Royal Marine Office, advising the Board of Admiralty on any vital point concerning the corps generally, and for enforcing military discipline and drill in the field and barrack-square. On the contrary, one would fancy that the latter, from their great experience and as representing the parent branch, which constitutes so large a proportion of the entire force, should, if anything, have the preference, especially where their services are equally as good and meritorious. At any rate, they certainly should be entitled to their proportionate share of such appointments. In a few days the appointment of assist.-adjt.-gen. will become vacant, and the names of Col. Tuson, C.B., R.M.A., and Lieut.-Col. Walsh, R.M.L.I., are spoken of as the favourite candidates. Without in any way wishing to detract from the ability and services of the former officer, his nomination to the vacancy would be looked upon as a still further injustice to the Infantry officers; firstly, upon the ground that it will be depriving them of an appointment they are clearly entitled to, on account of the small proportion they have hitherto received; and secondly, that the Head-quarters Staff will then be entirely represented by the Artillery, which, considering the smallness of their numbers, as compared with those of the Infantry, would be manifestly unfair to that branch of the service. "To err is human," and the latter might naturally fear that such a state of things would at times be injurious to their particular interests; it is therefore to be hoped that their Lordships, when the time comes for nominating Sir Francis Festing's successor, will recognise the policy and justice of selecting an officer of the R.M.L.I. Col. Tuson's claims deserve every consideration, and the whole corps are only too willing to render him every credit for his valuable and gallant services during the late Egyptian Campaign, but he would be the first to admit that the recognition of those services, by the conferring upon him a brevet colonelcy, a C.B., and A.D.C. to her Majesty, has left him little to desire. The claims of Lieut.-Col. Walsh do not appear so brilliant, but it should be remembered that for many months he was employed, during the time the Royal Marine battalion was quartered in Ireland, on harassing and often very delicate duties, and for the able manner in which these were performed, he received the thanks and high approval of the General Commanding-in-Chief and the Lord-Lieutenant, thus the conferring upon him the coveted appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General would be a graceful recognition of services so ably rendered. Referring to the appointment of Deputy-Adjutant-General in the Royal Marines, by Order in Council, the same was to be held by an officer not inferior to the rank of colonel, and as such was conferred upon Cols. Wesley, Langley, Lowder, and Rodney; but on the promotion of those officers to the rank of major-general, they were permitted to retain the same, to complete their period of Staff service. In the cases of Generals Schomberg and Adair, and now of General Williams, it has been bestowed upon a General officer on the Active List, thereby depriving the Colonels of the only Staff appointment they are eligible to obtain. Further, it may be asked upon what ground officers holding this appointment as Generals on the Active List are made supernumeraries of that List, thereby increasing the fixed establishment, and incurring an additional expense to the country of £700 a year? When the selection was made from the Colonels' List, it was apparently a necessity that the officer selected should become a supernumerary on that List, another officer having to be provided to perform his regimental duties; but this necessity does not exist in the case of a General officer on the Active List, he is simply transferred from honourable banishment back to military service. When General officers in the Army are appointed to command, are other officers promoted to supply their places on the Active List? Are Admirals, when selected for employment, made supernumeraries, and consequent promotion given to the Captains' List? It is difficult to conceive how such an arrangement in the Royal Marine Forces obtained sanction. Officers in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers holding like appointments are not made supernumeraries in the regimental rank they hold. Nor was it so in the case of the Inspector-General of Marines, when that office existed, and was held by a General officer on the fixed establishment. It so happens that by carrying out this system, on the appointment of Major-Gen. Williams there will be two supernumerary Generals, —that is, two over the established number, at an additional cost to the public of some £1,400 a year; and further, that the officer of Artillery, who was only promoted to the command of that division on the 3rd inst., will, on Sept. 9 next, be translated to the Active List of General Officers, thereby virtually depriving him of taking up his command, and consigning him to enforced idleness, at the very moment when a sphere for ambition and activity was within his grasp.—I am, &c., Justice.

The Canteen Fund of the Thetis gave to the Royal Female Orphan Asylum the sum of £14 11s. 9d., and Tuesday's provisions also went to the same institution. Lieut. Horsley becomes a life governor.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, June 25, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt :—

	Total Force.	Sick.	Per cent.
Cairo :—Artillery	469	32	6·8
Cavalry & M'nt'd Inf.	567	32	5·6
Engineers	185	9	4·9
Royal Sussex Regt.	836	58	6·9
Royal Highlanders	716	63	8·8
Gordon Highlanders	750	71	9·5
Cameron Highlanders	658	46	7·0
King's Royal Rifles	638	50	7·8
Sundry Service Corps	337	15	4·5
	5,156	376	7·3
Alexandria :—Duke of Cornwall's L. Inf.	800	124	15·5
West Kent	362	36	9·9
Sundries	413	43	10·4
Ismailia :—R'y'l Hghl'rs	94	9	9·2
	6,825	588	8·6
Officers	177	5	2·8
Men	6,648	583	8·8
	6,825	588	8·6
Horses	1,026	40	3·9
Mules	775	9	1·2
	1,801	49	2·7

The bad health of the Alexandria Garrison is the more remarkable, seeing that the weather is particularly cool for the time of the year and far more pleasant than that of Cairo.

Leave of absence has been granted to Captain Apthorp, 19th Hussars, from July 10 to October 24; Colonel Maitland, C.B., Commanding R.E., July 17 to September 16; Captain Dorward, ,R.E., July 18 to October 20; Brevet Major E. Wood, R.E., July 23 to November 7. The dates of the following leaves of absence are in correction of those previously stated :— Lieutenant-Colonels Clery, A.A.G., from June 13 to August 13; Gratton, Royal Sussex Regiment, April 25 to August 8; Lieutenants Sharpe, Royal Sussex Regiment, April 23 to August 4; Harvey, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, July 10 to October 24.

Veterinary-Surgeon Beech having entered the Egyptian Army, Veterinary-Surgeon Bennett will take charge of cavalry and mounted infantry, in addition to his other duties, until the arrival from England of Veterinary-Surgeon Evans.

Deputy-Commissary-General' Saunder, invalided by medical board, will be provided with passage to England by first opportunity, and Assistant-Commissary-General FitzStubbs will temporarily perform the duties of Principal Commissariat Officer, Egypt.

There have been two deaths during the week. A private of the 46th committed suicide for no apparent reason, and another died in hospital at the Citadel, Cairo, of enteric fever.

General Grenfell, C.B., A.D.C., having returned, Sir Evelyn Wood has left for England, accompanied by his A.D.C., Major Stuart Wortley. Almost immediately after he had left, cases of cholera occurred at Ghizeh, where the Egyptian Artillery are stationed. The General was at once telegraphed to, and it is believed he will return; meanwhile, Colonel Duncan has moved his troops.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt :—

Cairo, July 2.

	Total Force.	Sick.	Per cent.
Cairo :—Artillery	467	22	4·7
Cavalry & M'unt'd Inf.	565	30	5·3
Engineers	183	11	6·0
Royal Sussex Regt.	840	58	6·9
Royal Highlanders	717	60	8·3
Gordon Highlanders	756	91	12·0
Cameron Highlanders	659	45	6·8
King's Royal Rifles	638	68	10·6
Sundries	336	21	6·2
	5,161	406	7·8
Alexandria	1,581	159	10·0
Port Said	96	8	8·3
	6,838	573	8·4
Officers	180	6	3·3
Men	6,658	567	8·5
	6,838	573	8·4
Horses	1,032	45	4·3
Mules	784	4	0·5
	1,816	49	2·7

It is singular that the Artillery and Cavalry who showed so large a percentage of sick during the healthy season, should show such good health during the hot weather. In the present state of things, with cholera eighty miles distant, and the possibility of its spreading, sickly regiments are rather dangerous. The Gordon Highlanders and the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (included in Alexandria garrison) account for nearly 200 (191), out of the total sick of 573. Without them the total percentage would be only 7 per cent.

Leave of absence has been granted to Surgeon F. Treherne, from June 24 to July 8, to Ramleh, for health; Colonel Minto Elliott, R.A., from July 3 to September 1; Lieutenant A. C. H. Bathurst, Royal Sussex, from July 15 to October 31; Lieutenant Young, Royal Sussex, from July 2 to October 17; Superintending Sister Jones, from June 26 to July 4.

On Saturday, July 1, his Highness the Khedive distributed the bronze star to the Alexandria garrison, on the parade-ground at Ramleh. The ceremony commenced precisely at a quarter-past 6, when the Khedive appeared on the ground accompanied by the Ministry, and was saluted by the Egyptian National Anthem. A stage had been erected by the aid of several empty brandy cases covered by a carpet, on which were placed two chairs. General Earle having advanced to this imposing throne was greeted cordially by his Highness, who at once proceeded to drive a pin into him with much apparent energy,—a painful operation which the General sustained with his accustomed heroism, taking up his position by the side of the throne. Officers and a few sample men then followed, and underwent the same process; after which General Earle mounted his horse, and some 1,500 men marched past in quick time, reformed, and gave the royal salute. All that the cholera scare had left in Alexandria were present, and I heard murmurs among some fair visitors that a few chairs would have added to their comfort, and have enhanced the reputation for gallantry of the regiment that "doesn't call."

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

The following telegram has been received by the Secretary of State for War from the General Officer Commanding in Egypt, dated Cairo, July 26 (received July 26) :—"Died of cholera on 22nd, Private J. Mundle, Black Watch; on 23rd, Private E. Shoesmith, Black Watch; on 24th, Privates Michael Carrigan, J. Smith,* T. Dodds, and J. Cameron,* Cameron Highlanders; also Privates J. Fraser and H. Matthews, Black Watch; also Corporal W. Stevens and Private T. Smith, Army Hospital Corps; also Lieutenant Le Quesne, Royal Artillery; on 25th, Corporal Cooper and Private Anderson,* King's Rifles; also Corporal Gardner, I Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery; on 26th, Private D. McKay and Private T. Phillips, Black Watch." (*The regimental numbers of these three men have been telegraphed for, as there are more than one of the same name in the regiment.)

From the General Officer Commanding in Egypt to the Secretary of State for War, dated Cairo, July 27 (received July 27) :—"Health of Cornwall Regiment improving. Total admissions for cholera—2 officers and 34 men; deaths—2 officers and 23 men. Deaths since yesterday's telegram—Lieutenant Croft, R.A., and 8 men, whose names and numbers will be given."

It is satisfactory to know that all the British troops are now in their new quarters. The water supply for those camped on the Mokattam Heights is provided for by a camel corps. All the English officers, both in the British and Egyptian Armies, are working with hearty goodwill to check the epidemic and prevent its spreading, Earl Granville has appointed the following medical gentlemen to proceed to Egypt and render assistance to the Egyptian Government in suppressing the cholera epidemic :—Dr. Hy. Crookshank, University Hospital; Dr. McNalty, Indian Medical Service; Dr. A. F. Wilkins, Edinburgh; Dr. Armand Leslie, Middlesex and Paris; Dr. F. E. Taylor, Charing Cross; Dr. A. Honman, Charing Cross; Dr. F. G. Thrapp; Dr. C. F. Parker, Dublin and Manchester; and Dr. J. Cantlie, Aberdeen University. Most of these gentlemen left on Thursday night for Egypt.

Reviews.

Through the Zulu Country; its Battle-fields and its People. By Bertram Mitford. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

It is at a rather interesting time that Mr. Mitford has published this volume. Even at this moment the name of Cetewayo is cropping up rather frequently, and we hear evil tidings of the sable monarch who was treated so scurvily by this country. Late telegraphic news tells us of fighting in Zululand on July 23,—how Cetewayo was attacked and completely defeated by Usibepu, how Ulundi was burned by the conqueror, and how Cetewayo was wounded. Further telegrams state that Cetewayo has been killed at Ulundi; that his wives have suffered a like fate, and that the last state of Zululand is worse than the first. This work is not intended to be anything except an account of every-day experiences during a trip through Zululand in 1882, undertaken with the object of making the round of the battle-fields in succession. It would appear that the districts travelled over by the author may be regarded as "virgin" ground, and that, hitherto, no other writer has undertaken a description of the manners and customs of the people of a country so little known as Zululand. The volume is illustrated by five drawings, representing "Isandhlwana," "Where the Prince was Killed," "Ezzalwini," "The Site of Ulundi," and "Hlobane Mountain." Passing by the opening chapters, which are pleasantly written, the reader will be attracted by the seventh, which treats of Isandhlwana, and tells the Zulu's story of the battle. The narrative is that of a warrior of the Umbonambi Regiment, who was present at the fight and took an active part in it; he became occasionally during the narrative terribly excited. His version of this battle has been corroborated by that of a Nokenke warrior, whom the author met with in a far-distant part of the country. After describing the earlier periods of the battle, he points out the mode in which his regiment worked round behind Isandhlwana under cover of the long grass and dongas, intending to sweep in upon camp. At this moment the white men appeared running along the road, many of whom were cut off and killed in the stream which flows through the bottom of the valley. When the others came up, some on foot, some mounted, they saw that the valley was full of our warriors, and, turning to the left, ran off along the side of the hill towards the Buffalo, but were mostly killed among the thorns and dongas. The narrator thus continues :—

> "The white men fought well. A lot of them got up on the steep slope under the cliff behind the camp, and the Zulus could not get at them at all,—they were shot or bayonetted as fast as they came up. At last the soldiers gave a shout, and charged down upon us. There was an '*induna*' in front of them, with a long, flashing sword, which he whirled round his head as he charged down. It must have been made of fire. They killed themselves by running down, for our people got above them and quite surrounded them. These and a group of white men on the 'neck' were the last to fall."

The officer mentioned as the "*induna*" is supposed to have been Captain Younghusband. No reference is made as to the cause which induced our soldiers to abandon their strong position, and charge down as a forlorn-hope. It may be that their ammunition was exhausted, and that it only remained for them to die selling their lives as dearly as possible. One pleasing feature in the Zulu's very graphic description of the battle is that it puts aside the tale of tortures being inflicted on prisoners of war. Such is never the case. Men are killed outright, never taken prisoner, and never tortured. In the following chapter (viii.), the author draws an eloquent picture of "Fugitives' Drift," and the sad tale of Whyte and Melville, in their heroic effort to save the colours of their regiment. In the ninth, the author describes the scene of the Prince Imperial's death, from facts carefully gleaned from Zulus who were present at the disaster. The Zulus who surprised the Prince numbered 60 men, a scouting party, in fact. The presence of white men was reported by one of the number, who from a peak overlooking the valley directly opposite the scene of the catastrophe had seen the Prince's party off-saddle at the kraal. Thereupon the whole body moved stealthily down a deep donga opening into the Ityotyozi; gaining the river, they crept along beneath its high banks, and advanced upon the unsuspecting group under cover of the standing corn. Were it not for that fatal delay of ten minutes, the Prince would have been alive now. The savages were scarcely in position when the word was given to mount, but fearing lest their prey should escape them after all, they made the attack,—a hurried volley, a wild shout, and the rout was complete. One of the troopers was not able to mount his horse, that of the other was shot, but the Prince had still hold of his own—a large grey—which plunged and reared, becoming quite unmanageable. "We fired again and charged forward, shouting 'Usutu!' The big horse broke away and ran after the men who were riding off as fast as they could round the slope. He fought hard when we came up to him. The first man to stab him was Xamanga; he belonged to the Umbonambi Regiment, and was killed at Ulundi. We did not know at the time who the Prince really was, but thought he was an English *induna*. His sword was taken to Cetewayo." In describing the battle of Ulundi, the author transcribes from the columns of the *Port Elizabeth Telegraph* a most graphic description of that important event. In it Cetewayo's strategy is pronounced excellent, but the execution bad. The battle was decided before the enemy came within the range of the small arms; the shrapnel took the dash out of the attacking columns. Both the English and the Colonial cavalry behaved splendidly, and no doubt increased the losses of the enemy by at least 500. The English loss was 16 killed and 40 wounded; the total of the enemy's loss, about 1,500. In concluding this very interesting work, the author gives some useful information as regards Zulus, their superstitions, their customs, the resources of the country, and its prospects for the future. All these should be carefully noted by any readers whose fate it may yet be to have their lot cast in Zululand.

Admiral Ito and Mr. Sasow, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, began, by Admiralty permission, an inspection of Portsmouth Dockyard and the shipping on Thursday week, and Mr. Frederich Gille, an officer belonging to the German Navy, has also been granted permission to visit the yard.

The Edinburgh has been inclined at Portsmouth to ascertain her metacentric period, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to conduct a series of experiments having reference to her rolling powers, a large quantity of movable ballast being brought into requisition for this purpose. Mr. W. E. Smith, draughtsman, attended from Whitehall, and there were also present Mr. Froude, of Torquay, and Mr. Philip Watts, Assistant-Constructor at the Admiralty.

An accident of a serious nature has occurred at Portsmouth to Mr. F. Brockton, a retired engineer, living in Queen's Road, Buckland. He was propelling a tricycle, and owing to the upsetting of the machine his right leg was fractured.

The Conqueror has been supplied with her 43-ton turret guns, and is now being prepared to be commissioned.

OUR CRUISERS.—II.

In our number of April 21, we gave the logs of the three fastest steamers in the last half of 1882; and promised the logs of the vessels that, when the pinch comes, will be employed against us as privateers. In these articles, vessels having a sea speed of 16 knots and upwards are classed as of extreme speed; 13 knots to 16, as of high speed; below 13, as useless for any war purpose. We do not propose to give the logs of any vessels but those of extreme speed. We have purposely chosen the passage to the Westward, as it is much the most onerous; ships that will do this are fit for anything. On the other hand, any fool can build a ship that can go in fine weather. Even the Iris will go 17·55 knots at load draft, for a quarter of an hour, but then she wants new crank-pin brasses. It must be obvious, that if you want to cross the Atlantic at 17·55 knots, you have no chance to change the crank-pin brasses every quarter of an hour. See reports of the trial in *Times*, May 20, 1880.

The history of these remarkable vessels is as follows:—In 1879, attracted by the passages of the Arizona, the North German Lloyds applied to John Elder and Co. for a vessel of similar type, but a little smaller and less power. The result was the Elbe. The success of the Elbe produced the Werra in the autumn of 1882, and the Fulda in the spring of 1883. And the success of the Werra has induced the building of two more, now in frame at Elder's, and which will doubtless be running in the spring of 1884. Of the speed and staunchness of these vessels, there can be no more doubt than there is of death. We give some particulars of their construction:—

Elbe—Built in 1881; 420 ft. long, 45 ft. broad, 36 ft. deep; 4,233 tons register; 16·6 speed on trial; $\frac{1}{50}$ & $\frac{2}{85}$ × 60 engines; boilers, 4 D E 15′5″ diam. × 17′3″ long, 24·4′ fires; 5,835 indicated h.p.

Werra—Built in 1882; 450 ft. long, 46 ft. broad, 36 ft. deep; 5,109 tons register; 17·2 speed on trial; $\frac{1}{62}$ & $\frac{2}{86}$ × 60 engines; boilers, 4 D E 16′ diam. × 17′.7″ long, 24·4′.2″ fires; 6,700 indicated h.p.

Fulda—Built in 1883; 450 ft. long, 46 ft. broad, 36 ft. deep, 5,124 tons register; 17·1 speed on trial; $\frac{1}{62}$ & $\frac{2}{86}$ × 60 engines; boilers, 4 D E 16′ diam. × 17′.9″ long, 24 Fox 4′.2″ fires; 6,386 indicated h.p.

We estimate the value of these vessels at £32 a ton, when new. The displacement of the Elbe at 26 is 8,400 tons; the others 8,800 tons.

The Werra went from the Firth of Clyde to Dover in 39 hours; has accommodation for 170 first-class passengers, 90 second, 1,100 third.

We estimate the daily consumption of the Elbe at 90 tons, and the two larger ones at 120 tons. And further, we are of opinion that the total dead-weight capacity of the Werra and Fulda to be greater than that of the Arizona, for the reason that they have fewer boilers, and that the art of the shipbuilder and engineer is not standing still. Nor is this all. These are the fastest vessels we should have to provide against, but there are others, such as the Rugia and Hammonia, in the second category, whose speed is less, say 14-15 knots, but whose dead-weight capacity is relatively much greater, *i.e.*, their coal endurance much longer. Readers will, perhaps, ask why we speak so didactically of these German vessels. The answer is brief; it is just the case of the Cimbria over again, only with better tools for the privateers, and worse for ourselves. All that we have to show is the asseveration "that the Navy never was in a better position!" (Loud applause.) Just as in the case of the Cimbria, these vessels will be sold to the Russians at a high profit, and then turned loose upon our commerce. We regret to say that the celebrated tea clipper, Stirling Castle, that won the race last year, making the voyage from Shanghai to Gravesend, including detention in Canal and coaling, under thirty days, is also sold to foreigners. We have pointed out four vessels that in the event of war will be turned loose on us. We, in our own Mercantile Marine, have only five vessels that could match these; and as to saying the Iris and Mercury could do it, we have only to say that they (the Iris and Mercury) are nothing but a sham and a mendacity. What our Admiralty ought to have done is to have built on the same lines, but with more speed, similar vessels. What they have done is to stump the country with their hallelujahs, which everyone but themselves knows to be ridiculous. We have heard the present First Lord on the hallelujah tack, not very long ago; and we thought of the sardonic satisfaction Bismarck would have at seeing our commerce cut up, and the bulk of it gone over to the Germans; and our shipowners "left to stew in their own gravy." But let us see a little more in detail what we have in our Navy presently available. We exclude the Imperieuse and Warspite. In no intelligible sense of the word are they cruisers. They are partially protected ironclads, 315 long by 61 beam. What is the use of a sledge hammer to break an egg? They are to be coppered: a plan very expensive, very dangerous, and wholly unnecessary. We have a considerable acquaintance of ships, and have never found a private shipowner sufficiently insane to copper an iron or steel ship. These will probably not be available till 1885. Our Admiralty may rest assured that the future privateers will not be coppered; and if our state ships were rationally built, there would be no more difficulty in docking them, than docking a merchant ship.

[*Table* 2.]

Liverpool Atlantic Mail Steamers.

Passages to the Westward, 1883.

Alaska.—The record of this vessel for the month of January was as follows: Hourly speed, 12·7; distance, 2,785 miles; and apparent time, 9 days, 3 h. 37 min. (very bad passage, the Catalonia, a 12-13 knot steamer, took 13 days, 9 h., 48 min., distance 2,777, speed 8·6 knots). For February the figures were respectively, 17·6, 2,830 m., 6-18-36; March, 14·5, 2,795, 8-0-46; April, 17·9, 2,844, 6-15-24 (this is the fastest on record out; clear days' runs, 405-401-421-428-413; Moody and Sankey were on board; let no one say after this that parsons being on board stop a ship's going!)

Arizona.—The record for January was: 13·3, 2,831, 8-21-28; March, 15·1, 2,855, 7-20-50; April, 15·8, 2,915, 7-16-35 (an average passage for this ship).

Servia.—The record for February was: 12·0, 2,844, 9-21-6 (weather as bad as possible; forward funnel stove in); March, 15·5, 2,858, 7-16-21; April, 16, 2,863, 7-10-42.

The passages of the Liverpool steamers are reckoned between Queenstown and Sandy Hook.

[*Table* 3.]

North German Lloyd's Mail Steamers.

Passages to the Westward.

Elbe.—The record of the two trips this vessel made in August, 1882, were as follows: First trip:—Speed, 16·4; distance, 3,074 miles; and apparent time, 7 days, 20 h. 5 min. For the second trip the figures were respectively, 15·1, 3,060, 8-22-15; September, 15·5, 3,068, 8-7-15; October, 15·4, 3,078, 8-5-50; November, 14·7, 3,089, 8-18-25; January, 1883, 14·1, 3,086, 9-3-0; March, 15·4, 3,107, 8-9-15; April, 15·5, 3,175, 8-12-30 (fog in Solent, went out by Nab).

Werra.—The record for October, 1882, was: 15, 3,065, 8-9-10; November, 16·3, 3,063, 7-20-50; December, 14·7, 3,071, 8-11-15; February, 1883, 12·6, 2,978, 9-19-45 (on the 20th passed one iceberg, weather as bad as possible); March, 15·9, 3,128, 8-4-40.

Fulda.—March, 1883: 16·3, 3,100, 7-22-20; April, 16, 3,130, 8-3-15.

The passages of these steamers are reckoned between the Needles and Sandy Hook, and it will be noticed the passages are longer than those of the Liverpool steamers from Queenstown.

[*Table* 4.]

	Length. ft.	Breadth. ft.	Draft. ft.	Tons. b.m.	Coal carried. tons.	Sea Speed.	Days Coal
1.—Modern Vessels with Compound Engines:—							
(A.) Iris, double screw (cost £244,000)—	300	46	22	3,050	750	16	7
(B.) Arethusa, double screw (cost £165,000)—	300	46	22	3,050	1,000	15	12
Frigates—*i.e.*, attempts, which are failures, to combine steaming and sailing—							
(C.) Bacchante, single screw (cost £264,000)—	280	45½	23	2,679	400	13	6
Corvettes—							
(D.) Comus, single screw (cost £136,000)—	225	44½	19	2,100	270	11	9
Composite corvettes (a bad lot)—							
(E.) Opal, single screw (cost £115,000)—	220	40	18	1,668	260	9½	10
Wooden Corvettes—							
(F.) Amethyst, single screw (cost £85,000)—	220	37	18	1,405	250	10½	9
2.—Vessels with Old-fashioned Engines.							
Frigates—							
(G.) Inconstant, single screw (cost £249,000)—	337	50½	26	4,066	600	13½	5
Corvettes—							
(H.) Active, single screw (cost £145,000)—	270	42	21	2,322	400	12¾	5
Wooden Corvettes—							
(I.) Dido, single screw (cost £67,000)—	212	36	16	1,277	230	10½	8

We also compare a first-class mail steamer, now running, built of steel, with the Arethusa. We have classed them all of the same speed, but this only as long as the weather is good. In bad weather, the mail steamer would soon run the state ship out of sight, the model is so much better.

Arethusa—300 ft. long, 46 ft. broad, 22 draught; 3,748 displacement; 1,000 tons of coal; 15 sea speed, extreme; 80 consumption daily; £165,000 cost; 700 nominal h.p., 5,000 indicated h.p.

Mail Steamer—390 ft. long, 42 ft. broad, 23½ draught; 7,200 displacement; 1,000 tons of coal; 2,000 cargo, tons weight; 15 sea speed, extreme; 80 consumption daily; £126,000 cost; 750 nominal h.p., 4,000 indicated h.p.

This mail steamer has a freeboard of 12 ft., has a refrigerator, accommodation for 120 1st-class passengers in a tropical climate, and 30 servants. To return to Table 4. Of the Iris type we have two vessels. In the report of one of the most competent officers of the Navy, deduced from trial at sea, is the following:—"I should call 16 knots for a week roughly her speed and coal endurance under fairly good conditions." This is duly pigeon-holed away in the Admiralty, no doubt, and we recommend Sir T. Brassey's attention to it. In his late book (Vol. I., p. 557), the Iris' speed is given at 18. The simple fact is that at her load draft she can go 17½ for a quarter of an hour, but the design of the engine—short connecting-rod and stroke—is so utterly and wildly impracticable, that the crank-pin brasses then give out. We have paid considerable attention to this ship, went to see her when building, and have seen her twice since, and have no hesitation in saying that a more extravagant and gratuitous blunder does not float on salt water. When these ships were built, in 1877, steel as applied to ocean ships was a novelty; and we went to Pembroke Dockyard, to the Crewe works, where Mr. Webb was making steel for a Holyhead steamer built by Laird—the Isabella—and to Laird's yard. We have seen many steel vessels, built and building. We were much struck at Pembroke with the beauty of the model and the excellence of the workmanship of the Iris and the Mercury, but as regards the structural strength, we can only repeat that "the chief fault of the Constructive Department of the Admiralty is, that they know nothing about ships." The frames in amidships are four feet apart, 42 in. at the ends, and the shell-plating of top-sides is only $\frac{3}{8}$ in., and single riveted. We told the foreman in charge of the work that we were interested in Atlantic steamers. He replied, "No doubt you think this rather slight;" to which we replied, "that if a mosquito jumped heavily on those topsides they would cave in!" Mr. W. John, the leading scientific authority on the structural strength of ships, and now manager of the Barrow Ship-building Company, pointed out that the Iris would not be eligible for the 100 A-1 class at Lloyd's, on account of the "slimness" of her build; Mr. W. H. White, when still at the Admiralty, "that as to the strength of the ship . . . . . . there could be no question." We have constructed a drawing from Mr. White's description of the Iris, as to what she would have to be by Lloyd's rules for the minimum for 100 A 1, and we find her frames would have to be 2 ft. apart—that is, in amidships, twice the number—and the steel plating 9-16ths and 10-16ths, instead of 6-16ths and 8-16ths. We also know, by the best of all teachers, experience, that steel ships of high power, built down to the minimum of Lloyd's, or of any other rules (we consider Lloyd's the best), will not do their work on account of structural weakness, —*a fortiori*, what a crazy rattletrap the Iris must be! (See "Journal of the Society of Naval Architects," 1879.) But this is not all. "The Constructive Department of the Admiralty" determined to have two screws, though it was well known in the marine engineering world that Maudslay's, the makers of the engines, were dead against it. Men not conversant with engineering matters may perhaps think the constant failure of the crank-pin brasses is a reflection on Maudslay's, but it is nothing of the sort. They have simply made, and made, let us say (for we have seen the drawings, and the indicator diagrams), as well as it was possible to make, a specific article, *i.e.*, they have carried out the Admiralty designs. When we say that each engine is 500 h.p. nominal, the stroke 3 ft., the connecting-rod 5 ft. 9 in., the revolutions intended 95, it is quite enough to show the crass ignorance of the design. We claim to speak with some authority of Maudslay's engines, for we have sailed with them in the Great Western, built in 1837, and in the White Star steamers, built in 1870, and we should like to know what engines have done better? We have no hesitation in saying that a rationally built 500-horse-power engine would have driven the Iris as fast at sea as she can go now, *i.e.*, 16 knots, on 80 tons of coal a day, and that her coal endurance would have been more than doubled. To drive her 16 knots at sea now requires 120 tons a day. And yet it is still insolently repeated that the Iris and Mercury are "the most rapid-going ocean steamers yet built;" and, further, we are called upon to admire them as specimens of the triumphant results of the application of science to shipbuilding. (See *Westminster Review*, January, 1881.) That eminent shipbuilder and patentee, Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B.,—of whom we shall have something further to say when we come to the Inconstant and Osborne—states in the *Times* of February 14, 1883, that the Iris, in time of war, could render service to the country not in the power of any mail steamer, and that such criticism on the Iris as appeared in the *Times* of February 13, 1883, in a letter written by Captain Henry F. Watt, of Liverpool, is extravagant, and can do nothing but harm. We have only to say, in conclusion, the Iris has cost as much as the Alaska; and that some further information as to her is published by Lee and Nightingale, Liverpool, in the *Mercantile Marine Reporter* of July, 1879.

3. Class Arethusa type—cruisers of the 2nd Class, described in Sir T. Brassey's *magnum opus*, Vol. I., p. 505; and in a stump speech at a political meeting at Birkenhead, December 12, 1882. Speed expected 16 knots, "or with forced blast 18 knots." There is at the time of writing only one 18-knot vessel, the Alaska; but as in the case of the Iris, the 18 knots will probably be found only upon paper. We may remind Sir T. Brassey that it is easier to talk glibly about 18 knots than to get it. It would have been interesting under the head of forced blast, if Sir T. Brassey had told us what the failure and new boilers of the Polyphemus are expected to cost. The net result of forced blast to the taxpayer appears likely to be that, while now our cruisers' boilers last four or five years, with forced blast they will last two. A mail steamer's boilers last 10 years. We gladly recognise in this type the improvement made in the giving-up sail, the greater coal endurance, and the superior design of the engines as to length of stroke (4 ft.) and connecting-rod (7 ft. 6 in.), over the Iris; but we regret to say—and we have examined them—we can see no improvement in their structural strength; and that as regards this most

important point, their sea-speed and coal endurance, they have not a ghost of a chance against the vessels such as the Elbe, Werra, or Fulda, which will be employed against our commerce. We have four vessels of this type building, two of the Glasgow ones are launched. None of them are at present available, so that, of our whole unarmoured ships, there is not one that could go at the moderate speed opposite her name in Table 4, from Liverpool to New York, simply on the question of coal power, and without entering on the question of structural strength at all. One seaman must at all events be excluded from joining in the official hallelujahs "that our Navy never was in a better position."

(*To be continued.*)

Obituary.

Major-Gen. P. Robertson-Ross, C.B., of Glenmoidart, Invernesshire, died on Monday, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 55. He was the second son of the late Hon. Lord Robertson, a distinguished Scottish judge. He was nephew of the late Lieut.-Gen. Hugh Ross, of Glenmoidart, whose property he inherited in 1865, when he assumed the name of Ross. Major-Gen. Robertson-Ross was educated in Edinburgh, and entered the Army in 1848. He served in the Cape Mounted Rifles during the Kaffir War of 1850-51, and was given the local rank of captain when in command of a corps of Irregular Cavalry, called "Armstrong's Horse." He was six times thanked in general orders, and three times specially mentioned in the despatches of the Commander-in-Chief, and was then promoted to a lieutenancy in the 4th Regt. He served throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55 with the 4th Regt., being present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. For these services he was thanked in Lord Raglan's despatches, and obtained the brevet rank of major, the medal and clasps, the Knighthood of the Legion of Honour, and the fifth class of the Medjidie. He was promoted lieut.-col. in 1863, became col. in 1870, and major-gen. in 1880. He was nominated a C.B. in 1875.

Col. J. Clements, Bombay S.C., and late Comdt. of the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, died on Friday, at Belsize Park, aged 53. He entered the Army in 1847, and served with the Bombay column in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, and was present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, the battle of Goojerat, and the pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army. He subsequently served with the field force which penetrated into the Eusofzaie country, north of Peshawur, for the purpose of chastising the hill tribes on the Swat border; and was likewise present at the capture and destruction of the villages of Sugao, Pulai, Shurkbanee, and Zoormunda, in the Bazdurrah Valley. The gallant officer obtained a lieutenancy in 1853, and was promoted to the rank of capt. in 1861, major in 1867, lieut.-col. in 1873, and col. in 1878.

The *Irish Times* says:—"The Southern Colonies of Australia are making energetic efforts to complete their systems of defence. The Victorian Government propose to expend £300,000 during the next three years in the completion of the batteries required for the defence of Port Phillip Heads, Swan Islands, and the South Channel. A number of heavy guns have already been mounted, and several more shore batteries are ready to receive their armaments, which have been ordered in England. The permanent Artillery force is being reorganised, so that a force is to be remodelled and its efficiency increased. The Government are negotiating through the War Office for the appointment of a lieutenant-colonel of Artillery to take the command of the Victorian forces for the period of five years, and for the engagement of a captain of Artillery and a captain of Infantry, the latter to act as adjutants of the Artillery and Infantry forces respectively. In the ironclad Cerberus and the frigate Nelson, the Victorians already possess the nucleus of a Navy, but considerable additions are now being made to it. Sir William Armstrong and Co. are commissioned to construct, at their Elswick Works, a gunboat of the Alpha-Beta pattern, capable of steaming 10 knots an hour, for the defence of the shallow waters of Port Phillip. A larger gunboat, of the Epsilon type, is being built by the same firm for defence purposes along the Victorian coast outside the Heads. At Chiswick, Messrs. J. J. Thornycroft and Co. are building a steam torpedo-boat for the Victorian Government, capable of steaming 18 knots per hour. The South Australian Government are having a war-cruiser of a different design built by Sir William Armstrong and Co., and have ordered a large supply of torpedoes from England, and also propose to increase the efficiency of their permanent and Volunteer Forces. The War Office have been applied to, to permit Lieut. Jervois to return to this colony as Adjutant of the Forces, and they have thrown no obstacle in the way of his acceptance of the appointment. The New South Wales Government have ordered large supplies of small-arm ammunition, and some Nordenfelt guns; but in other respects their defences are in a more advanced state than those of the other colonies, excepting that they have no Navy. The Wolverine, which the British Government have recently presented to the Colony, is used as a training-ship, but does not materially increase the defensive strength of Port Jackson. As the head-quarters of the Australian squadron are at Sydney, there is less necessity for a Colonial Navy."

Mr. Blake, chief boatswain of the Britannia, who succeeds Mr. John Sullivan, V.C., as boatswain of Portsmouth Dockyard, has been informed that the appointment is only of a tentative character, and that he cannot be allowed to retain it beyond the date at which he would otherwise retire from the service on pension.

LETTS'S POPULAR ATLAS is just now complete. The *Saturday Review*, May 12, 1883, says:—"We can honestly add that the unmounted edition (£2 2s) of Messrs. Letts's Atlas is beyond all question the cheapest full compendium of geographical information to be obtained, and the mounted form (£5) one of the most handsome."—Detailed Prospectus of LETTS, Limited, London Bridge, E.C.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 24, 1883.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. W. Howard resigns his commission; Lieut. W. Flood, from the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice F. S. Barton, transferred to the Scots Guards.

6th Dragoon Guards—Major H. B. Hamilton is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health.

1st Dragoons—Troop Serjt.-Major W. R. Banting, from the 21st Hussars, to be Rdgmr., vice J. Collins, retired.

5th Lancers—Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. Berryman, V.C., to be placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (July 28).

7th Hussars—Lieut. H. M. Ridley to be Adjt., vice Capt. R. Roper, who has vacated the appointment.

11th Hussars—Major E. H. Green retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

19th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. K. J. W. Coghill, C.B., retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Col.

20th Hussars—Regtl. Serjt.-Major Thomas Dewhurst, from the 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut., vice R. J. E. Oliver-Bellasis, promoted.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. P. Maquay has retired upon retired pay, with an annuity, and the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (July 10); Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. H. Steward has retired upon retired pay, with an annuity, and the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (July 14).

Scots Guards—Lieut. the Hon. A. F. H. Campbell resigns his commission.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. Miller, commanding the 9th Regtl. District (the Norfolk Regt.), is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut. T. R. Scarlett retires on temporary half-pay; Lieut. H. H. Francis, from the 5th Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Lieut., vice G. C. Peard, promoted.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Supernumerary Major W. A. Eardley-Wilmot to be Major, vice C. de J. Græme, retired (July 14).

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. D. Granville, from the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), to be Lieut., vice J. F. Greenwood, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. W. S. Purkis retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. J. C. Oughterson has been seconded for service as a Deputy Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Nov. 11, 1882).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. G. E. C. Cure to be Capt., vice E. S. N. Dickenson, promoted (May 11).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. C. F. Campbell, from the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), to be Lieut., vice P. E. C. Sheehan, promoted.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. G. F. Clayton-East resigns his commission.

The Border Regiment—The Christian names of Lieut. Welsh are "David James," and not as stated in the *Gazette* of May 9, 1882.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Major F. W. Robertson has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (July 1).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. F. Broadwood to be Capt., in succession to Major W. S. Darley, appointed Adjt. of 3rd and 4th Batns. (May 29).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Major J. Brougham retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Welsh Regiment—Lieuts. J. Jones and C. H. U. Price have been appointed probationers for the Indian S.C. (both dated June 16).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Major J. S. Walker retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. B. Holloway has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 11).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. E. de S. Smart has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 3).

The Queen's Own (Cameron Highlanders)—Lieut. R. F. L. Napier to be Capt., vice G. A. C. Reid, resigned (July 14).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt. J. Coulton has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (June 13).

Staff—Lieut.-Col. F. Eteson, half-pay, to be an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Col. W. H. Knight, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Aug. 7); Major A. W. Morris, the Northamptonshire Regt., to be a Brigade Major, vice Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. J. T. Hildyard, the Highland Light Infantry, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Aug. 6).

Medical Department—Surg. R. H. Robinson to be Surg.-Major (July 2).

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned Staff Pymrs. and Hon. Majors to be Chief Pymrs., with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (dated April 1):—W. Dring, G. M. Davidson, and A. S. Murray. The under-mentioned Pymrs. and Hon. Majors to be Staff Pymrs.:—H. W. Bateman, vice W. Dring; R. O. Richmond, vice G. M. Davidson; F. W. V. Packman, vice A. S. Murray (all three dated April 1); and A. J. Roberts, vice W. Marvin, retired (June 8).

MEMORANDA.

Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. S. Bailey, late Major, the Devonshire Regt., has been permitted to commute his retired pay (July 9); Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. Burton, late Capt., the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), has been permitted to commute his retired pay (July 4); Major W. M. Money, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, on account of ill-health (July 19); Surg.-Major J. E. Purdon, M.B., late Medical Department, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (July 4).

The under-mentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—A. W. Adcock, the Bedfordshire Regt. (July 2); C. Tucker, C.B., the South Staffordshire Regt. (July 9); C. P. Stokes, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.) (July 11); and F. J. Castle, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.) (July 23).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. A. E. L. Lowe, Major, 4th Batn., the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), resigns his commission; Capt. A. M. P. Kemeys-Tynte resigns his commission.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 24, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, Northern Division—Lieut. A. H. Synge resigns his commission.

3rd Brigade, Western Division—Frederick William Morton, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Brigade, North Irish Division—Capt. W. P. Thring, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. J. Le C. Robilliard, R.M.A., removed from that appointment (dated July 6).

5th Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. A. M. Browne resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Albert Reginald Foord, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. A. Marshall to be Major; Lieut. D. L. Dixon-Brown to be Capt. (both dated July 2).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Charlie Beatson McMullin, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major R. F. Bros resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Hon. Major C. E. G. Burr, retired pay, to be Capt. (July 9).

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—T. H. Howe, late Lieut., the Royal Sussex Regt., to be Capt. (July 4); Lieut. A. J. Gant to be Capt. (July 5).

7th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. the Hon. C. S. Irby, to be Capt. (June 25).

2nd Battalion, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Harold Edwin Boulton, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—John Smyth, gent., to be Lieut.

9th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. A. M. J. O'Conor resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. E. Mansfield resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 24, 1883.

West Kent—Francis Bingham Mildmay, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

North Somerset—Robert Edmund Dickinson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Suffolk (the Loyal Suffolk Hussars)—Alfred George Lucas, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 24, 1883

ARTILLERY.

1st Aberdeenshire—Capt. G. W. R. Howard-Vyse, R.A., to be Adjt., vice A. Burton, transferred (June 30).

1st Argyll and Bute—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—John Gardner and Peter Carmichael, jun.

2nd Kent—Capt. and Adjt. E. M. Baker, R.A., from the Tynemouth A.V.C., to be Adjt. (June 30).

7th Lancashire (the Manchester)—Lieut. G. K. Smith, from 1st Forfar A.V.C., to be Lieut.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne—George Angus, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

The Tynemouth—Capt. and Adjt. A. Burton, R.A., from the 1st Aberdeenshire A.V.C., to be Adjt. (Jun e30).

1st Sussex—Capt. W. A. Cardwell to be Major; Lieut. H. J. Broad to be Capt.

RIFLE.

4th Cheshire—Lieut. G. Leah to be Capt.

1st Clackmannan and Kinross—Capt. and Hon. Major G. Bogie to be Major.

2nd Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Acting-Surg. W. H. Rean resigns his appointment.

2nd Durham—Lieut. J. W. Badcock resigns his commission.

4th Durham—Major W. J. Joicey resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Edinburgh (City)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. Hepburn and W. Stewart.

1st Flintshire and Carnarvonshire—Major T. Casson resigns his commission; Henry Hurlbutt, gent., to be Lieut.; Major C. Norman, 1st Batn., the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major and Adjt. J. O. J. Priestley, resigned and placed on retired pay (July 2).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. and Hon. Major T. W. Marchant resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the batn. on his retirement.

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 2nd Northern)—Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B., to be Hon. Col. of the corps.

7th Lanarkshire—Lieut. B. Neilson to be Capt.

4th Lancashire—Capt. H. Hilton is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Linlithgowshire—Lieut. J. J. Cadell to be Capt. (July 25); Charles Chalmers, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood)—Lieut. A. T. C. Dobson resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Bernard James Huddleston English, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Edward Theodore Alms, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

5th Surrey—Lieut. F. W. H. Edwards to be Capt.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Edward MacDonald, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Sutherland (Highland)—George Sutherland, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Major C. Conor, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major F. J. Tidmarsh, 1st Batn., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Aug. 1).

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. G. Garnett-Orme is granted the hon. rank of Col.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date July 25, and the current year must be understood.)

Amusements.

With this week terminates a memorable season at the LYCEUM. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, "Louis XI." was revived, with Mr. Henry Irving in one of the best of his impersonations. Mr. W. Terriss was a spirited Nemours, and Mr. T. Wenman made his first appearance at this theatre as Philip de Commines. On Thursday and Friday, "Charles I." was repeated, with Mr. Irving as the King, and Miss Ellen Terry as the Queen Henrietta Maria. This (Saturday) evening, Mr. Henry Irving associates the last night of the season with his annual benefit, appearing in "Eugène Aram," condensed into one act, and the comedy of "The Belle's Stratagem," while the programme is further strengthened by the assistance of Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Herbert Reeves, and Mr. J. L. Toole.

The ADELPHI, with considerable improvements in the front of the house, has been reopened with "The Streets of London," reproduced with every attention to picturesque effects. Mr. Charles Warner now plays Badger, and the other parts are satisfactorily embodied by Miss A. Rayner, Miss Ada Murray, Miss Clara Jecks, and Messrs. J. A. Rosier, J. Beauchamp, H. Proctor, M. Quinton, and J. G. Shore. In September will be produced the new drama called "The Soldier's Wife," written by Mr. Henry Pettitt and Mr. G. R. Sims.

At TOOLE'S THEATRE, the late T. W. Robertson's comedy of "M.P." was reproduced in London after an interval of nearly thirteen years. Miss Cora Stuart, a clever member of the Robertson family, is now Cecilia Dunscombe, Miss Gerard, Ruth Deybrooke; Mr. F. H. Macklin, Talbot Piers; Mr. J. F. Young, Isaak Skoone; and Mr. A. Beaumont and Mr. E. D. Ward, Dunscombe and Chudleigh.

At the IMPERIAL THEATRE a summer season has been commenced under the management of Mr. Matthews Monck, "Still Waters Run Deep," presenting Captain Disney Roebuck in the principal character.

Mr. A. J. R. Trendall's attractive entertainment at the FISHERIES EXHIBITION was attended by a large assemblage of literary, artistic, political, and fashionable celebrities. The "At-Home" took place by special permission in the Prince of Wales's pavilion, and among the distinguished vocalists contributing to the gratification of the guests, Madame Carlotta Patti and Mdlle. Etty were particularly prominent.

Mr. J. L. Toole commences his provincial tour next week at Eastbourne, where he opens the new Theatre Royal and Opera House, constructed by the experienced architect, Mr. Phipps, at a cost of £9,000.

The new lessees of the COURT THEATRE are Mr. John Clayton and Mr. Arthur Cecil, who will signalise their joint management by producing an original comedy in October.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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WITH the purely political or commercial questions connected with the action of our Government towards Egypt, we have not much to do, except in so far as conditions arising from our policy may affect the Navy and the Army. But it becomes a matter of great moment for the Military establishments of this country to have a decision on our relations to Egypt which shall be a guide to the future. There is a strong party in the country in favour of what, for want of a better term, we may call annexation Neither protection nor occupation for an indefinite term would please the influential classes who wish the Government to say that they intend to hoist the flag in Egypt, and to keep it there. Now, the present state of our relations is this. There is a British garrison of some 6,500 officers and men, which has been broken up in small bodies, owing to the outbreak of cholera, with their head-quarters—rather peripatetic, of late—at Cairo. The garrison is under the orders of the War Office in London, conveyed through the proper channels to the Lieutenant-General in command, and the Egyptian authorities have nothing to do with them, beyond finding money to pay the quota for their maintenance, some £320,000 a year. There is a Lieutenant-General in command, a Brigadier-General as Chief of the Staff, a Major-General commanding a Brigade at Cairo; a Brigadier-General for an imaginary Brigade at the Abbaseyah, and a Major-General in command of the garrison of Alexandria which is in Alexandria no longer. This force has, perhaps, the largest Staff in proportion to its strength that ever was set in the field. The British Flag is not shown or flown in any part of Egypt, and the troops, for all practical purposes connected with administration, might as well be in the moon, or, as far as Egypt is concerned, much better. There are, or were, a few unimportant posts in the very small portion of the Delta under occupation in charge of British soldiers, but so far as military duties go, there is little or no work for the garrison. It cannot be said the troops support the Administration or give any assistance to the Government. We believe that if they were withdrawn to-morrow, there would not be the least of what is called anarchy or disturbance in Egypt. There are now an Egyptian Army and an Egyptian gendarmerie and police quite capable of dealing with any elements of disorder. "Oh, but if you withdrew," it is said, "you would have the French in Egypt in twenty-four hours!" In what form, or on what pretext? The "French," in one sense, are in Egypt already. It is an insult to common-sense to suppose that if we withdrew our troops, after a formal declaration to all concerned that we would not allow any Power to interfere with the *status quo*, the French would at once organise a military expedition to take the place of England in Egypt, or that if she did try to do so, she could succeed, in the present state of her finances, her Navy, and even her Army. Such an act would mean war. And for war, neither England nor France is anxious or ready on the Egyptian question. It is quite forgotten by the annexationists that there would be a great deal to be done, before they could carry out their project. There are the Khedive and his Government; there are the great and the small Powers; there is the Sultan, who may have backers and friends in assisting the absorption of his great Pashalik, to be dealt with. It seems to be supposed that Sir E. Malet is the sole Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in Egypt, and that it would be easy to brush all the Ministers and Consuls away like flies, or accredit them to Major Baring, or to our own Administrator. Perhaps the annexationists do not think about such points at all. But, when all their difficulties had been overcome, there would be the enormous work of taking over the administration of Egypt, which is a very different country from India, and of doing it suddenly. We grew up and out, and spread along, above, and below, year after year, in India, and had extraordinary allies in the jealousies of the various races and religions of the vast continent; but even in India, we are obliged to rely greatly on a vast body of trained native officials, and these do not exist in Egypt. The complications which would arise with the capitulations, and the claims under their rights, and the questions to be settled, with various interests and different nationalities, and the hornet's nest of troubles which would come upon us, even out of an unopposed annexation, would be so great, that we would soon discover our Cape perplexities in the South were as nothing to the imbroglio in the North of Africa. An occupation for an indefinite period would be attended with many of the inconveniences of annexation, and with none of its possible benefits. When Sir Evelyn Wood and Baker Pasha declare they are ready to protect the Government of the Khedive in the administration of the country, and give reason for the faith that is in them, there can be no valid cause for keeping a costly foreign garrison in Egypt, in defiance of solemn pledges to Europe. Shall we give up Egypt, then? No! let us declare that we will protect the ruler we have placed firmly on his throne, and the Government we have set up, against any aggression, and then clear bag and baggage out of the country. But let us protect Egypt all the same. There will still be a British Resident and Financial Adviser at Cairo. There will be a British Chancellor of the Exchequer, a British Chief of the Railways, a British Controller of the Navy and of the Ports, a British Procureur-Général, a British Head of the Customs, a British Head of the Post Office. And if these be threatened, there is a British General in command of the Egyptian Army, a British Pasha in command of the Police and Gendarmerie. And if any foreign Power menaces them, there is a British force at Cyprus and Malta and Gibraltar. There is a British Army at home and in India, and there is all the force of the Empire at their back to make good our protectorate against unjust aggression.

WE have already dealt at length with the question of Naval Reform, but as yet the signs of the times do not point to any move being made in the right direction. True, the reorganisation of the Constructor's Department has been taken in hand. This we announced to be the case some months ago. But we never dreamt that the Admiralty would so materially increase the salaries of the Civil employés of the Constructor's Department, and of a few Engineer officers, without in any way bettering the position of all concerned, for the Lieutenant is just as much a professional officer, now-a-days, as is the Engineer, the Surgeon, or the Naval Architect; and yet, while these have their salaries increased, other professional branches stand still, and, in the case of the Executive line, remain in receipt of pay totally inadequate to the requirements of the age. We are well aware that the "Treasury policy" is the excuse put forward by the Admiralty for not increasing the pay of certain grades in the Navy; but were the Admiralty to insist on funds being placed at their disposal for a certain purpose, as necessary to the efficiency and well-being of the Navy, the Treasury could no longer oppose the reform. It is just because the Admiralty are only too ready to do anything to please the Ministry, that no pressure is brought to bear upon the Treasury, as it is well known at the Board that "economy" and "retrenchment" are the words emblazoned on the Ministerial banner, ever since the embroglio in Egypt landed this country in such an unforeseen outlay. But that is no reason why the Admiralty should be for ever increasing the pay and bettering the position of its civil servants and non-executive officers, while the Executive line is left to starve on a pittance considered adequate a century ago, but now not of the slightest use to a man who has no private means of his own. Skilled mechanics do not consider ten shillings a day to be high wages, yet the Admiralty regard that sum as more than sufficient remuneration for a Lieutenant in the Navy. At the same time, second-class draughtsmen are not considered by the Admiralty to be over-paid at from £300 to £400 per annum; while third-class draughtsmen, who commence at £180 a year, the nett pay of a Lieutenant, rise by increments to £300 a year, a salary never attained by the latter rank. And yet this is the main reform prayed for by the Lieutenants of the Navy. After eight years' service in their rank, they are given the relative rank of Major in the Army; but no corresponding increase of pay. If the Admiralty would but do for the Executive line that which they have just ordered to be done for the benefit of the Constructors' and Engineering Staff, there would be less discontent in the Navy. The changes which the *matériel* of the Navy has undergone are admitted to necessitate corresponding changes of almost equal magnitude in its *personnel.* But the Admiralty have no intention of in any way ameliorating the condition under which the Executive now serve. In an article in the *Times* this week, the decision arrived at by the Admiralty to adopt the recommendations of Sir Thomas Brassey's Committee regarding the reconstruction of the Constructing and Engineering staff, and the formation of a Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, is approved on the grounds, that "In days long gone by, the navigating service of a man-of-war was subordinate, both in authority and position, to the fighting crew. The sailor was gradually admitted to a position first of equality, and then of supremacy, but now the turn has come for the man of science and the engineer. A man-of-war is no longer merely a ship, but a vast storehouse of mechanical energy and contrivance; and the change thus effected implies a corresponding elevation in the *status* of the men who are responsible, whether in construction or in active service, for the efficiency of the contrivances and the perfection of the mechanism." This appears to mean that the Naval Engineer is to have equal command with the Captain of a warship, and should our interpretation of the official foreshadowing of "what we may expect" prove to be correct, we warn the Admiralty that the efficiency of the Navy will be seriously imperilled. We desire to see the Engineers of the Navy placed upon a proper footing, but we fail to see what good can accrue to the service by encouraging hopes of command. A ship, whether she be constructed of wood or of iron, will always have to be commanded by a seaman, though she may be fought by soldiers trained to the sea.

THE case of seaman Price, which has lately been brought so prominently before the Legislature, is one which should be considered by the public from a point of discipline, and though many people advance opinions on the score of youth and its consequent indiscretion, still the graveness of the offence, committed as it was while in the execution of duty, must weigh greatly against further mitigation. It is impossible to overcome the unpleasant fact that such flagrant acts are largely on the increase in the Imperial Navy, and that they must be severely dealt with. Price was tried by court-martial, after a court of inquiry had previously investigated the charge. Such procedure is the fairest way of arriving at a conclusion as to the necessity for bringing an offender before a higher Naval tribunal. The evidence adduced at a preliminary investigation is not available to any member of a court-martial, but always entrusted confidentially to the Deputy-Judge-Advocate, who is bound not to communicate it to any one else. The fact of Commander Acland forming one of the court of inquiry would not necessarily invalidate him sitting as a member of a court-martial for the trial of the same offence; as the prisoner is always asked in open court if he objects to be tried by any particular member. Though, as a general rule, it is not desirable that an officer should sit at a court-martial under such circumstances, still it is not illegal. The proceedings of the court-martial in this instance appear to have been legally conducted, and the sentence which was passed, being one of penal servitude, would, after confirmation by the Admiralty, require the order of one of her Majesty's Judges for the reception of the prisoner in any civil gaol appointed for the purpose, as the Admiralty have no control over prisons other than those erected by, or maintained under, their authority. Such judicial action would have nothing whatever to do with the validity, or otherwise, of the court-martial, as all matters in connection therewith are disposed of by the legal advisers of the Admiralty. We have no sympathy with Price, who committed an offence which must be visited at all times with the most severe punishment it is possible to inflict, so as to deter others from repeating the offence. To bring forward the plea, in extenuation of the crime, that Price was drunk at the time, as do our "ignorant humanitarians," is absurd, for the law of England holds drunkenness to be an aggravation of the offence. Were the Admiralty to admit the plea of drunkenness, every man having a grudge against a superior could strike him with impunity, plead drunkenness, and cite as a precedent "the case of the seaman Price." It would be impossible, under such circumstances, to maintain discipline in the Navy. Superiors would be at the complete mercy of drunken inferiors, no longer subordinate, but insubordinate with impunity. And it is to this pass that we very much fear the Navy is drifting. A policy of surrender to popular clamour seems to animate the Government in all its acts and in all its departments, and we fear very much that the seaman Price will be let off his well-merited punishment for having struck his superior, solely to silence those agitators whose united cry, if not at once stifled, may cause the Government to lose a few votes. Should the seaman Price regain his liberty, it will strike deeply at the discipline of the Navy, and the authority of the Admiralty will be sacrificed to the ignorance and false policy of those who are incapable of legislating for the well-being of our Fleet and its *personnel*. Authority is vested in the Admiralty for reducing or cancelling punishments inflicted by sentence of court-martial; they have in Price's case already lessened the term of penal servitude; therefore, by further reduction a precedent would be created which would prove of incalculable disadvantage to those who are responsible for the good order and comfort of her Majesty's ships.

IT was with mingled feelings of regret and indignation that we have had to chronicle the result of the examination recently held at Greenwich for the Lieutenants of the Royal Marines on probation for appointments to the Artillery Division. Over and over again, with disgraceful regularity, a similar result is obtained from this examination, but this year the acme of failure was reached by the whole batch, with a single exception, being plucked. Of the six Lieutenants who passed into Greenwich in 1879, only three succeeded in getting into the Marine Artillery; of the 1880 Lieutenants, five in number, only one finally passed; and now of the ten Lieutenants who passed their first examination in 1881, all but one have failed,—that is, in other words, that of the 1880 lieutenants 80 per cent., and of the 1881 lieutenants 90 per cent., failed; that during the last three years twenty-one young officers have been placed at the College in order to be prepared for entry into the Marine Artillery, and that only five have been passed in. The question now arises who is to blame for this discreditable state of facts. For our own part we steadily refuse to believe that the young officers who enter the Marines with a view to passing on into the Marine Artillery, are in any particular inferior to the ordinary standard of subalterns of either Army, Navy, or Marines. On the contrary, they are above rather than below the average, and it is within our own knowledge that amongst those whose career is thus cut short at its very commencement are some of the most intelligent and most soldierly of the Marine subalterns. It may, perhaps, be argued that the probationary Lieutenants are idle when at college, that they are thoughtless, and in too many instances give themselves up to pleasure, and to the enjoyment of the new sense of swaggering in uniform as officers. Perhaps there may be a modicum of truth in this charge against them, but we have no hesitation in saying that it is far from true of them all, and even if it were true of them without exception, we should be disposed to regard their culpability in the matter as far more venial than that of their superior officers, whose business it is to see that they discharge the duties allotted to them. A boy of seventeen or eighteen may be forgiven for a little display of vanity or idleness just emerging from the restraints of home and school life, finding himself the member of a mess and the associate of officers twice his own age, free to come and go as he pleases, to accept invitations to balls and parties, to run up to the theatre when he likes, provided he observes the preliminary formality of asking for leave of absence if his engagements should detain him beyond the College closing time,—a request, by the way, which is rarely refused,—what wonder is it that he should avail himself of his opportunities, and see as much life as he can, without enquiring too closely into the effect these diversions and distractions will have upon his more serious employment? But who is to blame for this? The lad is placed at college, at the expense of the Crown, to be prepared for his commission as an artillery officer,—thus, the Admiralty assigns him certain duties to perform, just as much as if they appointed him to a ship, or direct to a division of Marines; if he neglects those duties, or if he allows private engagements to interfere with the faithful discharge of them, obviously his superior officers,—that is, in this case, the staff of the College,—are answerable for it. In the case of the naval sub-lieutenants this responsibility is clearly recognised, and the young officers are kept closely to their work. In every regiment, and in every ship, if the commanding officer is worth his salt, he knows, and acts upon the knowledge, that one of his most important functions is to maintain proper discipline amongst the junior officers, to keep them up to their duties, firmly, but without harshness, and to see that nothing shall be allowed to interfere to prevent them from becoming thoroughly competent and efficient officers. No plea, then, of idleness or inattention to their studies on the part of the probationers, will suffice to screen the College authorities from their full share of responsibility for these failures. But what is to be said about the plucking of those who have throughout their whole course shown intelligence and assiduity in the pursuit of their studies? And here it is, we are disposed to think, that the real secret of these failures lies. Some of these young officers have been men of exceptional ability, great perseverance, and, when they went to the College, a reputation for high attainments; a combination of advantages, one would think, in short, which would ensure success. But yet they have also failed. This can clearly point only to one conclusion, namely, that the standard of examination is too high, and we have heard on undoubtedly good authority that this is actually the case. Of course, the Admiralty has a perfect right to fix whatever standard it chooses, but it is obviously absurd if they want to admit any Lieutenants into the Marine Artillery at all, to fix a standard which only one or two officers in a year can be found capable of passing. The examination which these probationary Lieutenants are expected to pass is stiffer than that required for the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, and no easier than that passed by the Royal Engineers. Again, why should the result of the examination be taken as final, whereas in almost every case that is at all parallel, the candidate is allowed a second or even a third chance of passing? It is to be hoped that the Admiralty will very gravely consider these points, and arrive at some determination to alter the system at present in vogue, or at any rate to correct the abuse of it. It is unfair in the extreme that the candidates for admission into the Royal Marine Artillery should be so heavily handicapped, and that so large a number of gallant young officers should be disappointed at the outset of their career, and start upon it under the discouraging sense of failure and injustice. Matters will never be better in this respect until the standard of examination is lowered, at least to that for admission into the Royal Artillery, and the Staff are held responsible for the passing of their pupils at the examination. It might also, perhaps, be well to allow a second chance, as in the case of the Naval Sub-Lieutenants, unless the candidate is certified as having failed through his own misconduct, and in such rare instances as these, it would be better not to allow him to go up for examination at all. In the interests of the youngsters themselves, in the corps, and in the interests of the public who called upon thus lavishly to throw money away, we protest that it is time to do away with this useless system, which has proved itself productive of nothing but disappointment and failure.

A report was circulated this week that Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., is about to succeed the Earl of Northbrook as First Lord of the Admiralty.

We regret to hear that desertion from her Majesty's ships on the Australian Station has so largely increased of late, as to demand the serious attention of the Admiralty. We are certain that such undesirable losses to the strength of the squadron have not been brought about by injudicious administration on the part of the distinguished Commodore in command, whose zeal and ability are well known to their Lordships, and in whom they have every confidence. Desertion on an extensive scale on this station has generally been periodic in its occurrence, attributable to local influences, or special inducements, when the runaways are afforded protection from apprehension. Undoubted advantages are held out to mechanics and artificers, in all parts of Australia, by high wages and constant employment, thereby materially operating against men of the various trades remaining in their ships, as well as industrious and able-bodied men who can adapt themselves to the working requirements of civil employ. With the great interest displayed by Commodore Erskine in his profession, and his indefatigable efforts to improve all and everything connected therewith, we are sure that he will succeed in suppressing this serious inconvenience to his Squadron.

Intelligence from the River Congo gives a healthy account of the advance of Mr. Stanley and his colleagues, who represent the International African Association. Bolobo, 100 miles beyond the junction of the river Ibara with the Congo, is a largely populated district; the expedition have established themselves there, and commenced cultivation. A white man may now travel unmolested for more than 250 miles above Stanley's Pool. All this has been effected without the exercise of force or firearms; and by endless patience and persuasion, the scruples of the natives have been overcome, and their fear of aggression dispelled by fair-dealing. Major-General Sir Frederick Goldsmid, we are informed by one of the London papers, is about to proceed to the Congo to call Stanley's attention to the original objects of the expedition, which, if true, would show the King of the Belgians was not quite satisfied with the recent proceedings of the great explorer.

Admiral Sir A. C. Key, G.C.B., Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, will leave town on Monday for Scotland, where he remains a month.

Mr. Rylands never loses an opportunity of condemning the policy of the Admiralty in the expenditure for manufactures and labour in our Dockyards. He is astounded at the enormity of the increase, in the past 11 years, of more than one million sterling for that purpose, when an immense saving would have been effected by dealing in the open market, where we could get better value for our money. The "political stock-pot" of the Member for Burnley appears admirably suited to the taste of his friends who would, perhaps, gladly see the Navy entirely provided for by private firms, and our dockyards "brought to the hammer." None of them believe that the sweet episode of the gun-boats built during the Crimean War could be produced in these more enlightened days.

The Channel Squadron left Berehaven for Queenstown on August 2. The *Sultan*, by order of the Admiralty, will, we are glad to learn, part company with the flag off Queenstown, and proceed to Portsmouth, to grant to both her officers and crew that spell of leave they have all so deservedly earned.

The Committee of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution have appointed Captain the Hon. Henry W. Chetwynd, R.N. (Retired List), to the post of Chief Inspector of Lifeboats, in succession to Vice-Admiral Ward (Retired List), who retires, after 32 years' service to the Institution.

We regret having to announce the death of Lieutenant H. Leeke, R.N., of the *Stork*, by drowning, above Mayumba, on the West Coast of Africa.

The appointment of Mr. George Rendel to a seat at the Board of Admiralty has been stigmatised as a "political job," perpetrated to perpetuate "Armstrong influence" at the Admiralty. We are in a position to state that nothing further from the truth was ever published. It was Mr. W. H. Smith who first made overtures to Mr. Rendel to join the Admiralty, but the proposal was declined. The present Administration made a similar proposal last year. A reference to the statement made in the House of Lords by Lord Northbrook, when announcing the appointment of Mr. G. Rendel as Professional Lord of the Admiralty, and also to what was said in the Lower House by Mr. W. H. Smith on the same subject, would convince anyone that the idea of a political job is unfounded. We at the time congratulated the Admiralty on having secured the services of so talented an engineer as Mr. Rendel to direct their constructive and mechanical works and policy. Immediately on the appointment being accepted, Mr. G. Rendel took steps to relieve himself from all interest in the Elswick firm, in which he does not hold a single share. So far from Mr. Rendel's presence at the Admiralty having been of use to Elswick, orders were given to the Vavasseur firm with liberality. By leaving Armstrong to join the Admiralty, Mr. Rendel sacrificed a large yearly income, of which the £2,000 he receives as salary from the Government does not represent one-third part. Mr. White's leaving the Admiralty to join the Elswick firm had nothing to do with Mr. Rendel. The company made Mr. White an offer which tempted him to leave the public service.

Last week we published a long letter from "Justice" on the appointments of Deputy-Adjutant-General and Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Royal Marines, in which he shows that during a run of thirty-six years the Royal Marine Artillery have been represented in those appointments by seven officers for a collective period of thirty-nine years, against twenty-five years enjoyed by six officers of the Light Infantry; and taking it as a foregone conclusion that General Williams, R.M.A., has been selected to succeed the present Deputy-Adjutant-General in September next, he mentions the names of Colonel Tuson, C.B., of the Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh, of the Light Infantry, as favourites in selection for the appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General on the 9th inst., remarking upon the injustice of appointing a second Artillery officer. Coincident, however, with the publication of "Justice's" letter, the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh was made, and the question was, therefore, set at rest; but we are of opinion that very little apprehension need have been felt upon this point, as an understanding has existed of late years that both branches of the services should be represented at the Marine Office, and therefore, if the senior appointment be given to an Artilleryman, the junior is awarded to the Reds, and *vice versâ.* In 1851, Sir John Owen, D.A.G., and Colonel Wesley, A.A.G., were both Blues, followed by Wesley, D.A.G., and Langley, A.A.G., again both Blues; but this was at a time when the Artillery were only companies of the corps, and not distinct,—officers in the Blue being on one list with, and often reverting to, the Red; and, therefore, there was not so much distinction or divided interests as at present. Since the separation from the mother corps, in 1862, and the erection of the Artillery into a Division at Eastney, an officer of each branch of the service has represented the corps in London, and the appointment now made shows that there is no reason to fear that this course will be departed from.

We understand that an application has been made by the Instructors of Naval Gunnery at the Headquarters of the Royal Marines at Gosport and Plymouth to be supplied with Nordenfelt machine-guns. The battery at Chatham has had one of these guns in use for some months.

We understand a committee is sitting at Greenwich to consider an improved mode of making first appointments to the Royal Marine Corps, and the course of study to be pursued by probationary Lieutenants for the Royal Marine Artillery, as well as the mode of examining these officers on completing their probationary term. We are of opinion that the time has arrived when special competitive examinations should be held for the Marine Corps generally, the successful candidates being all appointed as probationers to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. The same method could then be adopted in selecting officers for the Marine Artillery as is in force at Woolwich for officers joining the Royal Engineers and Artillery. The highest numbers should select the corps they prefer.

A correspondent writes:—"With reference to the letter headed 'Royal Marines,' and signed 'Justice,' in last week's *Army and Navy Gazette*, might I ask you to put in a statement with regard to Colonel Tuson, R.M.A.? He certainly has been made Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, but the writer quite forgets to put in the extra. The honour, every officer must admit, is great, but the expense of buying the aide-de-camp uniform is also very great, and Colonel Tuson is on the unpaid list, with very small prospects of ever getting on the paid list. Colonel Sir Francis Festing is just above Colonel Tuson on the List of Colonels; he has been Aide-de-Camp for the last seven years, and retains it till he is promoted Major-General, which will be in 1888. In 1886 Colonel Tuson must either go on the Reserved List of Colonels on 11s. 8d. per diem, or take his retirement of £450; by doing the last, he gives up all hope of ever getting on the paid list of Aide-de-Camps to the Queen. This being the case, I cannot see how 'Justice' can say that Colonel Tuson has had everything he can expect for his services in Egypt. Two of the Colonels of the Royal Marine Light Infantry who served in Egypt have been promoted Second Commandants, passing over three officers' heads; one Colonel, now Second Commandant at Forton, was junior to Colonel Tuson in Egypt. I say nothing about Colonel Tuson not being made Assistant-Adjutant-General, because I am sure he is the last officer in the Marine Corps to wish any injustice to be done to his brother officers in the Royal Marine Light Infantry."

The Admiralty have decided that the opening of the last of the new basins in Chatham Dockyard shall not be attended by any ceremony. In the outcry against public expenditure in our naval arsenals, even the small cost of such an affair would be questioned by Radical Members. The acclamation displayed by her subjects when our gracious Sovereign and the Prince Consort opened the new steam basin at Portsmouth in 1847, by steaming into it in the royal yacht, was an event which we cannot expect will be reproduced in a similar form in the present day. Under a purely Radical administration such as we shall certainly see before many years elapse, the extensive and costly works which have taken nearly twenty years to complete at Portsmouth and Chatham will probably become the property of private firms, under terms most advantageous to themselves, and at a great loss to the country, eclipsing the economical scare of 1870-1, when timber merchants and shipbuilders "made a haul" the like of which will never come to them again. It will soon be the turn of the metal-dealers and shipowners.

Captain Price, in asking the Prime Minister if he was aware that since the suspension of the Contagious Diseases Acts the health and efficiency of both the Army and Navy had suffered, and that the morality of the towns previously protected by those Acts had become affected to an alarming extent, gave, in plain language, the pith of the disadvantages which have occurred therefrom; while Mr. Gladstone, in reply, was evasive, and, like all other official utterances on the subject, shirked the question. Twice this week the Government have informed hon. Members that the time which had elapsed since the Resolution of the House of Commons was insufficient for them to acquire enough facts to warrant a positive conclusion. Whatever promises may now be made that the efficiency of both services will not suffer by departmental neglect during the Recess, we feel sure that pandering to the sentimentality of supporters will be the leading feature of Ministerial legislation, when it is unhampered by the judicious questioning of such able advocates of the efficiency and well-being of the personnel of both services as the gallant Member for Devonport, who has the advantage of practical knowledge of the beneficial working of these Acts in our large seaports, and the good results derived therefrom. We know that Captain Price will be unceasing in his efforts in this most important matter, and we are sure that he will have the able support of the authorities at the home ports, who keenly feel the disadvantages imposed on them by the action of the Government, and can testify that immorality has become rampant since the removal of legislative restraint. The Government and its supporters have sacrificed the health of both present and future generations to ignorance and false morality; and professional opinions, both executive and medical, are over-ruled by hysterical legislation. The great misfortune to both services is, that their respective representatives are willing, but powerless, to act in their behalf; while deputations from the different seaports can hardly expect a hearing, or, if listened to, may be received as uncourteously, by the Home Secretary, as the gentlemen who were introduced to him by the Right Honourable Member for Westminster, on Tuesday last, in reference to the London water supply.

The Indian reliefs will be sent out round the Cape this season. This we announced some weeks ago, but the statement was then officially contradicted, while now it is announced. So much for "official contradictions!"

Colonel Mackenzie, whose miraculous escape from the ruins of La Piccola Sentinella, at Casamicciola, in the earthquake of July 28, is reported in the papers, is well known in the Indian Army. He served on the staff of Sir N. Chamberlain in the Umbeyla Expedition, and was Assistant-Adjutant-General in the North-West Provinces. His delivery from a dreadful death will be heard of by many old comrades at home and abroad with great satisfaction. There were several Italian officers at the same hotel, who, most probably, were buried in the ruins. Mrs. Roberton, who perished, with her daughter, a young lady of 16, was the widow of the late Colonel Roberton.

Sir Walter Barttelot will, on Monday, move for a return showing the total amounts paid to officers since the abolition of Purchase up to March 31, 1883; the estimated amount to be paid to officers till the whole scheme of abolition of Purchase has been completed; the cost of pensions on retirement since the abolition of Purchase up to March 31, 1883; and the actuarial estimated cost of pensions on retirement from March 31, 1883, to March 31, 1903.

It is estimated that the number of men who will be required to fill up the ranks of the Army in India this coming season will amount to 10,000. The system of volunteering, to prevent which the system of linked battalions and Territorial regiments was invented, will therefore doubtless be resorted to.

The Line Battalions which are now officially placed on the increased establishment, supposing the men to be obtained, are 12 battalions of 950 rank and file, viz., the 47th and 106th, at Gibraltar; the 104th, at Malta; the 84th, 87th, 31st, 2nd Battalion 18th, 74th, 52nd, and 82nd, at home; four battalions of 850 rank and file, viz., the 105th, 103rd, 37th, and 39th, at home; four battalions of 750 rank and file, viz., the 64th, 1st Battalion 7th, 1st Battalion 3rd, and 1st Battalion 22nd, at home; four battalions of 650 rank and file, viz., the 1st Battalion 9th, 2nd Battalion 15th, 32nd, and 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, at home. The remaining battalions at home have an establishment of but 250 rank and file.

That the new "Territorial Scheme" is a failure is no secret, but that under this system recruits for the Army should have to be obtained by false pretences proves conclusively that the old regimental system, with all its ties and associations, attracted recruits much more readily. At present there are recruiting-serjeants of nearly every Cavalry regiment in the service perambulating the pavement at Westminster, but not a single recruiting-serjeant of the Line is to be seen there. The reason is simple. The smart dress, the spurs, the whip, all infuse a belief into the mind of the waverer that if he enlists he will join a Cavalry regiment. Having taken the shilling tendered by the Cavalry serjeant, the recruit is marched off to St. George's Barracks, where he is examined, and informed "that he is not up to the Cavalry standard and must join the Line," This the man never intended to do, but, having taken the Queen's shilling, he is at the mercy of the authorities. He is given the names of several Line regiments to choose from, and is drafted off as soon as he has selected the one, in most instances, the furthest removed from his own proper district. Thus an Irishman, with a brogue one could cut with a knife, is sent to a Cornish regiment, while a man hailing from Hounslow chooses the Royal Irish Rifles, when found "not up to the Cavalry standard."

Lieutenant-Colonel Upton Prior, 100th Regiment, for some years Garrison Instructor at Aldershot Camp, who devoted much time to the compilation of new rules for playing the war-game, and made improvements in the system of minor tactics on the modelled ground in the Garrison Instructor's offices at Aldershot, is not a member of the War-Game Committee.

The following is an outline of the arrangements for the Autumn Manœuvres of the 11th German Army Corps (Cassel), which will be attended by the Emperor of Germany in person:—On September 17, 18, and 19, the 21st Division (Frankfort-on-Main) will manœuvre between Ober-Ursel and Hopheim, and the 22nd Division (Cassel) north of Hanau. The 25th (Hesse, Darmstadt) Division will manœuvre between Seligenstadt and Offenbach, near Frankfort-on-Main. The grand parade to be held in the presence of the Emperor, and the corps manœuvres will take place at Homburg and Frankfort-on-Main between September 21 and 26. Besides the King of Spain and the Prince of Wales, several foreign Princes and over one hundred foreign officers are expected as guests of the venerable soldier-monarch.

Our readers are probably aware that the district system is in force in the French Army as far as the Reserves are concerned, Lyons and Paris excepted. It would be too dangerous to have too many Lyonese or too many Parisians forming regiments. We see that the present War Minister has just decided that the same rule shall be carried out as regards Volunteers in Paris, who are not to serve their time in the capital.

"You in England," observed a Belgian critic at the Royal Academy, "do not generally believe in the supernatural. You laugh to scorn the miracles of Lourdes, and made merry over the apparition of the Virgin somewhere in Ireland; but whenever I go to your Royal Academy, I see crowds of people looking at the representation of the most astounding miracle that ever was heard of, and no one among them seems to think it in the least improbable. It is a picture of a troop of artillery, guns and all, clearing a ditch six or seven feet deep, and the bank or parapet at the other side!"

The autumn exercises of the 1st Bavarian Army Corps are to take place for the first time in the Bavarian Highlands, and will be attended by the Crown Prince in the course of his tour of inspection. The 1st Division will be commanded by Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

One of our Parisian contemporaries publishes an article from the pen of Comte d'Hérisson on the subject of the Black or Yellow Flags of Tonquin, which, he says, are in reality Chinese troops. The conclusion of the article is worth quoting. It runs thus:—"If the affair could be terminated by the capture of Hué, it would not be long; but it is certain that it is not from Hué that the Black or Yellow Flags receive their arms, their European officers, and reinforcements, which have raised their strength from 2,000 to 40,000. With this force opposed to us, it is all we can do to keep the delta of the Red River. Should 40,000 men not be sufficient, it will be easy for China to double that number. So long as war is not proclaimed, China must be considered as impregnable in Tonquin, or at least in that portion which lies beyond the range of the guns of our squadron, for to get the better of her, she must be attacked at some more vulnerable point." The success obtained the other day by the force under Colonel Badens was due in a great measure to the gunboats, which seem to have played sad havoc with the enemy. Nam-Dink, which was captured, is situated to the south-west of Hanoï, a few miles from the sea, and on one of the arms of the Red River. It is divided into two distinct parts, the town and the citadel; the latter forms an immense bastioned square on the system of Vauban. Nam-Dink was captured once before, in 1873, by François Garnier, which officer fell a few days afterwards, like Commandant Rivière. It appears that Garnier, when he attacked the place had with him but a handful of men; on arriving at the citadel, he was somewhat puzzled how to gain an entrance, having, no doubt, forgotten his scaling ladders. Fortunately, he perceived two huge logs of wood lying on the ground, bristling with spikes of *bois de fer*, and intended for *chevaux de frise*; these were placed against the ramparts, the French soldiers clambered up them, and the place was captured. In the affair of the 19th ult., the French are said to have slaughtered a thousand of the enemy at a loss to themselves of eleven men *hors de combat.*

Now that the Autumn Manœuvres are approaching, some of the French military critics are crying out for a mobilisation on a larger or smaller scale, just to see how that the vast machine which it has taken so much money and time to elaborate will work if suddenly called upon. On paper, everything seems to be in the most admirable order, but sometimes the best-regulated machines break down. It is asked,—Why not mobilise one army corps, with all its reserves, by way of an experiment?

The *Times* says:—"A new warrant has been issued, under which a money compensation for loss of office can be awarded by the Army Purchase Commissioners to those officers who, in consequence of the regulations making retirement compulsory on account of age, have been obliged to give up their Staff appointments before the expiration of the five years for which they were appointed. Sir Daniel Lysons, under this rule, vacates the chief command at Aldershot to-day. Reference was lately made in Parliament to the dearth of subalterns in the 21st Hussars. There are altogether 28 vacancies in the Cavalry, of which five are in the Household Regiments, three of the latter being in the 1st Life Guards. The difficulty has been to obtain young gentlemen who have the pecuniary means necessary in these corps, and who at the same time can succeed in the competitive examinations for Sandhurst or through the Militia. Many of them pass the qualifying examination, but cannot succeed in coming out among the prescribed number to fill the general vacancies in the Cavalry, Guards, and Line. Thus, many who are anxious to serve, and who can stand the educational test of competence, are turned away, while the regiments remain unfilled. The subject is under the consideration of the War Office, and it is believed that the solution of the difficulty will be the institution of special examinations for the Cavalry alone. It will, at least, have the result of procuring the educationally fittest men, who have at the same time pecuniary means to meet the social expenses of the position. There remains, of course, the alternative of reducing these social expenses by rigid rules on the part of the authorities. Any rules made for this purpose, however, could not extend beyond the mess and other purely military vehicles of outlay, and there would be great difficulty in making them so effective as really to protect the young officer of small means from traditional influences upon expenditure. Intrinsically, there is no reason why a cavalry subaltern should not be able to provide for his ordinary wants on the same allowance that suffices for one in the Infantry of the Line. But the tone and custom of these regiments have become so much part of the institution, that it is almost beyond the power of legislation to counteract their influence."

"F. W." writes:—"Will you advocate the claims to consideration of those Purchase officers the lieutenants, Reserve of Officers (1)? Their contemporaries are being made majors; their juniors, non-Purchase officers, will shortly be able to retire as captains, Reserve of Officers (1), with £1,200, having had quick promotion, and getting at least £450 more than the Purchase officers who, on account of the slow rate of promotion, left as subalterns after 12 years' service. Would it be much to ask, as these officers are sure to be called on to serve in case of a war with a first-rate Power, that they should be given the rank of captain, and promoted to that of major after 20 years' service? At present, in the eyes of the general public, they occupy an inferior position to the officers of Militia and Volunteers who are captains Reserve of Officers (2)."

GREENWICH NAVAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

On Thursday, Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey were present at the distribution of prizes to the students of Greenwich Hospital School. The inspection was first made by Sir Thomas Brassey, on behalf of the Admiralty. Among the company were the Right Hon. W. E. Forster and Mrs. Forster, the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, Admiral Sir A. Milne, Admiral Luard, Admiral Sir John Hay, Admiral Gore-Jones, Capt. Sir A. Balliston, Sir George Elliot, Mr. Sydney Buxton, and the Rev. Brooke Lambert. The boys, 1,000 strong, formed a complete battalion, told off in ten companies, with officers, supernumeraries, band, colour, and ambulance parties. There was a march-past, and the parade movements were closed with the advance in line in open order. A musical drill with dumb-bells was then given by a body of the boys, after which the visitors inspected the improved buildings. The boys were then marched into the gymnasium, and the visitors occupied the stage, Sir Thomas Brassey presiding. Capt. Burney, R.N., C.B., the superintendent of the school, and the rest of the staff were also present. An address having been presented to Sir Thomas on behalf of the pupil-teachers and boys, acknowledging the benefits the 1,000 boys received at the school, and expressing the hope that future sons of seamen and marines would benefit by the foundation of King William III. and Queen Mary, the prizes were distributed by Lady Brassey, some of them having been given by herself. The chief prize-takers were H. Layton, C. H. Oakley, A. M. Worthington, W. Shaw, H. Wood, A. Drayson, and T. W. Seaward. Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., who was warmly received, then addressed the boys. He alluded to the changes lately introduced into the organisation and administration of the school, consequent upon a report of a committee of inquiry, presided over by Admiral Hickley. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee, the former staff of four seamanship instructors has been doubled, and a swimming instructor has been appointed. To give more time for seamanship, much of the industrial work formerly carried on by the boys is now performed by contract and by additional tradesmen. Next year the Admiralty propose providing a sailing tender on the Thames, similar to the vessels attached to the training ships on the river. The dietary has been materially improved, and more warm clothing has been supplied in winter. Steps, too, have also been taken for the improvement of the buildings. The class-rooms have also been remodelled in accordance with the latest regulations of the Education Department, the infirmary has been considerably enlarged, and "fives courts" are about to be constructed for the boys' recreation. The results of the school are best tested by its success in providing for the introduction of the boys to a useful career. To this school the Admiralty look, in the first instance, for boys for the Royal Navy. During the past year, 303 boys were discharged, and of these more than one-third entered the Naval service. It is to be hoped this proportion will be largely increased in future years. The Admiralty propose to insist on an adequate physical test, and to provide for boys who have claims on the benevolence of the nation, but who are not adapted to the requirements of the Navy, by sending them, at the expense of Greenwich funds, to carefully selected institutions. The experience of the Admiralty shows that the ratings held in the Navy by the Greenwich boys compare most favourably with those attained by boys entered from other sources, and this fact is most satisfactory. Capt. Burney's report for the last year to the Admiralty draws attention to the marked success of the drawing class in the examinations at South Kensington. He refers to the creditable manner in which the boys, working under the direction of the sailmaker attached to the school, have made a complete suit of sails for their model drill ship. The swimming has greatly improved, and the general conduct has been excellent. In former days, Greenwich was famous as a school of navigation. The Admiralty wish to maintain its reputation, and to utilize this means of instruction, not only for the Navy, but also for the benefit of the mercantile marine. In conclusion, Sir Thomas Brassey, on behalf of the Admiralty, expressed their Lordships' appreciation of the admirable manner in which Capt. Burney and the staff of the school discharge their responsible duties, and assured the boys that the Admiralty feel the same warm interest as their predecessors in the welfare of the school, and in the future career of the boys who are educated within its walls. Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., who was called upon to address the lads, spoke of the glorious service of the Navy, in which their fathers had served in defending the country against her enemies; and reminding them of the physical courage which was regarded by English lads as an inheritance, he pressed them to have the moral courage of men, and to be true to the traditions of the Greenwich Royal Naval Hospital School, by avoiding and resisting temptations to evils of all kinds. Sir John Hay, M.P., and Admiral Luard also addressed the company, and the proceedings closed with hearty cheers for Lady Brassey.

"Light Horseman" thinks it is time something was done to lessen the travelling expenses of soldiers proceeding on and returning off leave. "Sailors," he says, "have the privilege of travelling by rail from any one station to another for half the ordinary fare. Why the same boon is not granted to soldiers, I cannot understand. Many a man, from the day he joins the Army until the expiration of his time (a period of eight or twelve years), does not visit his friends more than twice or three times, and then only when he happens to be quartered at a convenient distance from them; and a great number, owing to the amount of the railway fare, cannot afford to visit them at all, so that when he does return to his native village, it is to find everything changed, and a number of his relatives in the grave; whereas, if the fares were reduced, they might probably avail themselves of a furlough once a year; and as they have to be a certain time clear from an entry in the 'defaulters' book' to entitle them to leave, it would encourage the soldier to keep out of trouble for the purpose of obtaining that privilege."

THE STATE OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The very unsatisfactory state of the Army is naturally and very properly attracting a good deal of public attention, and as an officer with 28 years' service, passed entirely in command of men, in peace and war, I may, perhaps, make a few remarks on the subject. The two matters with regard to the Army that are undoubtedly of the most serious consequence are,—Firstly, scarcity and inferior quality of the recruits; secondly, the bad conduct of the men and the lax state of discipline. The causes for this state of affairs are not far to seek; the changes that have taken place of late years, and the so-called improvements being among the chief. It is a very unfortunate part of our system that the consideration and settlement of important questions, with regard to our soldiers, are aften entrusted to those officers who can be least able to judge of their requirements; that is to say, they are generally left to men who have passed the greater portion of their time in office and on the Staff, and who consequently have had too little opportunity of knowing the real nature of a soldier; what he likes or dislikes, and the best way of dealing with him. These matters are left to men with fancies and imaginary ideas of their own, tempered by an inclination to imitate the Army that has been more recently successful in some European war, without considering the various services required of our Army, the perfectly different way in which this Army is supplied with recruits, or the national characteristics of our officers and men. For these reasons, amongst others, we find that, when it was supposed, from the care that was taken of our soldiers, from the relaxing, to some extent, of discipline, and the abolition of corporal punishment, that the Army had been rendered more popular to a better class of men; just the contrary has turned out to be the case. We have endeavoured lately to take the German Army as our model; now no two armies could be more completely differently constituted than that Army and ours. The great principle of the German Army is compulsory and almost universal service, while ours is voluntary, and none of the advocates of the German system have as yet ventured to express the opinion that, to enable that system to succeed in England, conscription of some sort must be resorted to. The effect on recruiting of the Egyptian War, with all the laudations, feasts, and decorations, doubtless disappointed those who thought it would make the Army popular and induce men to enlist; but they did not take into consideration that if there is one thing more than another that the ordinary Briton hates, it is "humbug," and the soldier is no exception. Now there seems to be too much of humbug and sentiment in the way the soldier is treated now-a-days, both in peace and in war. The exultation after Egypt could not make up to the Army for the disastrous and inglorious end of the war in South Africa, and it must have an injurious effect on discipline, tending as it does to make the soldier think too much of his exploits, and to prevent him enduring with fortitude real hard work and danger. With regard to the subject of discipline, the slackening of this most important element in our Army also seems to be tried as an inducement to men of a good stamp to enlist and remain in the service, the abolition of corporal punishment being one of the supposed inducements. But these ideas can only be held by those who do not understand the soldier, his nature, nor the causes that have led to the successes of the British Army. This general success has been chiefly due to a sense of discipline, respect for authority, and for the officers, which formerly excelled that in any other Army, and the slackening of which has already led and is certain to lead to great disasters. The Crimean War has been compared to the recent affair in Egypt, but the comparison is ridiculous. If the Crimean War had ended after Alma, nothing would have been heard of the breakdown of the Commissariat and other Departments, nor would the winter troubles have had to be endured. On the other hand, fortunate indeed it appears to have been, from what we now know, that the Egyptian War did not last for a few months longer, for in that case the disasters of the Crimea would have been equalled, if not surpassed, notwithstanding the feebleness of the enemy. It appears that the way to get good recruits is not to weaken discipline nor the authority of the officers, which can only attract the worthless; but to treat men fairly and as rational beings, to keep up a respect and admiration for the service, with its traditions and histories, to inculcate obedience and respect for authority, and not to make too much of trifling successes, which must, in the end, lower self-respect. Lastly, I come to the very important question of pay, and this is doubtless a most difficult subject to treat. It is, I think, evident that the pay of all the combatants in the Army must be increased; this, in the case of the men, is at the present day absolutely necessary, in order to obtain good recruits,—men of the stamp required to keep our Army and nation in a good position in the world. I will not go into the question of some reductions that might be made; but these reductions, while not interfering with the efficiency of the Army, would prevent this increase of pay from causing a much greater demand on the country. It is often said that raising the pay of the men would only enable them to drink more, and would consequently increase crime. But the preventative of this is strict discipline; and the idea ought to be inculcated that the greater the advantages given to the soldier, the better his conduct is expected to be, and the more severely any breach of discipline will be punished. This might deter worthless men from entering the service (so much the better); this would attract the class that the service requires. The system of deferred pay is one that does not appear suitable; it tends to make a man think that the Army is merely a phase he has to pass through in order to prepare himself for a civilian's life. This is surely a totally wrong feeling to encourage, and can never do when voluntary enlistment is the mode of recruiting. This system might suit compulsory service, when all classes must serve, whether they like it or not; but one thing is evident, that if the present ideas are persisted in, compulsory service must be resorted to, if we are to (as, in fact, we must) have an efficient Army.—I am, &c.,

C ——

WITHDRAWAL OF THE ROYAL MARINES FROM DUBLIN.

The withdrawal of the Royal Marines from Dublin was completed on July 25, when the last detachment of the special force of Marines introduced into the Irish capital nearly eight months ago, for the purpose of aiding the civil authority in the emergency then existing, crossed St. George's Channel. The departure of the Marines has given occasion to the *Irish Times* to refer to the excellent work accomplished by that body, and their exemplary conduct during their stay in Dublin, in most eulogistic terms, well worthy of reproduction. The *Irish Times* says :—

"It is at all times difficult for men who have undergone a purely Military training to suddenly undertake civilian duties; but the nature of the task imposed upon the Marines was of exceptional difficulty, requiring considerable tact, keen observation, constant attention, and the careful avoidance of public notice. They came to Dublin at a period when the mind of the citizens was disturbed by painful apprehensions, consequent upon the perpetration of frightful murders and daring attempts at assassinations in the busiest thoroughfares of the metropolis. Their advent gave the citizens confidence, while their 'unseen presence' proved a terror to the evil-doer, whether he was the implacable Invincible or the ruffianly corner-boy, who invariably chose the time for his attack when the helmet of the uniformed constable was not within view. In no instance could the assassin or the law-breaker be certain of escape, for the attempted outrage would in all probability be nipped in the bud by a couple of constables-in-aid. It is but mere justice to the Royal Marines to say that the onerous duties they had to perform were discharged with marked moderation and great judgment during a term of unprecedented excitement. When it is remembered that they were strangers to the country, that they had not been accustomed to police duties, and that their assistance was procured very much in the nature of an experiment, the highest praise must be given, not only to the privates, but to the officers, for the great common-sense they displayed, and the unobstrusive but disciplined and effective manner in which they acquitted themselves of the responsible task entrusted to them. The Metropolitan Police were overweighted and unable to meet all the demands suddenly cast upon their shoulders. A certain amount of justifiable panic prevailed. As a matter of fact, the city was in a state of alarm, owing to the presence of an undetected murderous organisation in our midst, that seemed to confidently laugh at the efforts of justice to overtake them, or the law to hinder them in their designs; and there was a feeling abroad that no one was safe in the streets of the Irish capital who had the courage to perform his duties to the State or the public. The arrival of the Marines in their new capacity as auxiliaries to the police at once restored confidence, and by no persons was their coming more welcomed than by the Metropolitan constables. Any little apprehension that existed for the first week or so that their duties would clash, or that the two bodies would be a hindrance to each other, was rapidly dispelled. The Marines fell into their new duties with alacrity. The great value of their support and assistance was speedily recognised by the police, who were always sure of aid when they required it, and it is a pleasing fact that during the lengthened stay of the Marines in the city, the utmost harmony and good-feeling existed between them and the Metropolitan Force. It became evident by the tranquillised conditions of things brought about by the presence of the Marines that their coming to Dublin was in the highest sense a boon to the citizens. The safety of life was secured, and the property of the public was protected. While the Marines patrolled the principal highways of the metropolis, the strain was taken off the police, and due attention was permitted to be paid to the suburbs. The ubiquity of the Marines was so well understood that conspirators dared not try to accomplish any of their murderous intents, and the class of loungers who had been in the habit of congregating after nightfall at corners to the great danger of pedestrians found it necessary to quit their accustomed haunts and avoid their brutal assaults on passers-by. To their credit it must be said no section of the body of Marines committed any excess in the way of interfering with the just liberties of any class of the people. As a detached patrolling force, they were invaluable. They seemed to suddenly spring into existence when required, and the moment their work was finished they seemed to mysteriously disappear. The first detachment of Marines for this special service landed in Dublin on Dec. 3 last, and the men arrived daily from that date in small numbers, till 300 were stationed in the city. They were in charge of three officers, viz., Major Noble and Capts. Morgan and Hamilton, and no three gentlemen ever better deserved the thanks of the inhabitants for their unvarying zeal in the performance of new and difficult duties, and the constant attention they bestowed upon securing that the men under them gave the most effective aid. Hard work they had, no doubt, in completing their arrangements and establishing a system of organisation that enabled them to give the best possible assistance to the authorities, without attracting the slightest public attention. The men were located in five houses in different parts of the city. One hundred and sixty were lodged in the Bilton Hotel, Sackville Street; 40 were located in Hood's Hotel, Great Brunswick Street; 35 had their abode in Holles Street; 37 occupied premises in Merchant's Quay; and in La Touche's Bank, adjacent to the Castle, there were 28. Each of these places was connected by telephone with the Castle, so that orders could be rapidly carried out. It must be acknowledged that the officers had to engage in a duty naturally irksome to them, because it was foreign to their constitution and habits; but being a duty, they willingly accepted it, and in every way seconded the wish of the Lord-Lieutenant. So successfully did they do this that his Excellency, in his speech at the recent banquet to Lord Wolseley, felt himself justified in making special mention of the help which had been given and the confidence afforded by their efforts. The officers had no easy task at the outset. It was found necessary to divide the city into districts, beats had to be devised, patrols established, the reliefs provided for, and certain points fixed upon where some of their men could be found upon any emergency. The work was harassing because it was irregular. A good portion of the labour fell upon the men at night, and sudden calls were made for assistance without previous warning. Yet all the arrangements proved satisfactory, and no demand was ever made upon the officers that they were not able to immediately comply with. Great ability was displayed in this new organisation, and where the officers showed much self-abnegation the men were not slow to evidence their alacrity for the fulfilment of their new duties. The Detective Department, in their up-hill and dangerous investigations of the Invincible conspiracy, the ramifications of the 'Vigilance Committee,' and other frequent raids for arms, never interfered with the duties of the ordinary Metropolitan Police by seeking their aid and escort. They invariably relied for assistance on the Marines, who accompanied them on all their expeditions with warrants, whether for apprehension or search, and in the most approved manner occupied the posts allotted to them. The memorable arrests in January of 23 Invincibles, including the Phœnix Park assassins, were made by members of the G Division, with the sole assistance of the Marines; all the arrangements to secure the prisoners and provide against any attempt at rescue being made under the responsibility of the officers named. How admirably they performed this work is now a matter of history. During the many investigations at Kilmainham, the police-courts, and the Castle, the Marines were constantly brought into requisition. They were specially detailed to guard the courthouse in Green Street during the trials of the Park assassins, and a variety of other duties kept them constantly employed. Often singular ingenuity was displayed by members of the body in their 'get up' to hide their identity and calling, and an amusing instance is recorded where this was so successfully carried out that a brother Marine was deceived. The Marines began to return to England on June 1, and the last detachment of two officers and 11 men left on Wednesday. During their stay in Dublin both officers and men made hosts of friends. It is to be hoped that a long interval will elapse before any necessity will again arise for such a departure from the ordinary principles and plan for keeping the peace of the city and its environs by the introduction of such aid. Dublin, in its modern history, shows no parallel for such a supplement to the civil force, the Metropolitan Police having been, since its establishment 40 years ago, perfectly sufficient to overtake all the duties thrown upon them in periods of considerable excitement. The entirely exceptional character, however, of the recent crisis is marked by nothing more strongly than the employment of the Marines. In noticing the circumstance that they have now been withdrawn from the city, we naturally rejoice in the fact that it indicates a return to the original state of society, and express the confident wish that such an occasion will never again arise, involving, as it did, in a certain degree, the admission that the condition of affairs was exceedingly grave and without precedent, and that it was owing to want of public security the step had to be taken."

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The public presentation of commissions in the Scientific Corps, which took place on the 27th ult. at the Royal Military Academy, was honoured by the presence of the Duke of Cambridge and many other distinguished visitors, including the Earl of Lucan, Lord Bingham, Prince Saxe-Meiningen, Gen. De Lantz, Russian Attaché, and most of the Staff of the Army. Gen. Beauchamp Walker, Director-General of Military Education, reported that the first class of cadets which had been up for examination consisted of 41 young gentlemen, of whom 38 had passed and were recommended for her Majesty's commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. By direction of the Duke, the successful cadets were called from the ranks by Col. Marsh, R.E., the secretary of the Academy, and her Majesty's commissions in the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery were presented in the following order :—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—W. G. Lawrie, 40,991 marks; A. C. Painter, 39,746; A. L. Swainson, 34,769; H. Broke, 34,196; J. S. Purvis, 34,035; H. Bonham-Carter, 33,966; E. F. Taylor, 33,517; R. U. H. Buckland, 33,070; R. S. Curtis, 32,859; W. P. Brett, 32,474; B. C. Johnston, 34,825.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—J. E. W. Headlam, 35,054 marks; C. J. Perceval, 29,627; F. C. Johnston, 29,573; C. E. Rolt, 29,142; J. A. Law, 28,802; W. J. Napier, 28,594; S. J. Chamier, 28,157; F. G. Maunsell, 28,081; C. P. Smith, 27,969; H. Mallock, 26,930; W. H. Onslow, 26,175; J. H. Mansell, 26,289; N. S. Bertie-Clay, 26,228; F. H. F. R. McMeekan, 25,682; J. G. Geddes, 25,596; A. L. Walker, 25,092; H. C. W. Wynn, 25,051; P. J. G. Wakefield, 24,724; A. W. Caldecott, 24,599; Hon. F. R. Bingham, 24,161; L. A. C. Gordon, 23,759; J. R. Ritchie, 23,410; H. St. G. Ross, 22,323; H. Corbyn, 22,314; M. S. Eyre, 22,513; L. G. F. Gordon, 20,124; W. E. Bradish, 18,965.

Gentleman Cadet Headlam, who had qualified for the Royal Engineers, elected to serve in the Royal Artillery. The Duke of Cambridge presented the following prizes :—To Mr. Walter G. Lawrie, the Pollock gold medal for distinguished proficiency, the regulation sword for exemplary conduct, a rifle and instrument box for mathematics and mechanics, a despatch box and writing-case for military history, and a carriage clock for chemistry and physics; to Mr. Armand C. Painter, a dressing bag, for artillery; to Mr. J. E. W. Headlam, the Tombs Memorial Scholarship, as the highest cadet for the Royal Artillery; to Mr. J. A. Law, a carriage clock, for classics; to Mr. S. J. Chamier, saddle harness, for riding; Mr. J. G. Geddes, colours, &c., for landscape drawing; Mr. A. W. Caldecott, revolver, for gymnastics; Mr. H. Corbyn, clock, for drill; Mr. W. Speranza, revolver, for Italian; Mr. O. H. Stoehr, field-glass, for German; and Mr. H. A. Livingstone, field-glass, for French. In conclusion, the Duke expressed his satisfaction at all that he had seen and heard, and especially commended the gentlemen cadets on their good conduct, as the chief point of excellence in such an institution. The gentlemen who were now leaving the Academy had set a good example for the younger ones to follow, and he would trust them to maintain the status, efficiency, and reputation of the Academy. In the Ordnance Corps which they were destined to enter, the duties which awaited them were heavy, and there was no prospect of their diminishing. New inventions and new fancies were brought forward every week, all of which had to be entertained and investigated, and many of them, unfortunately, adopted. He said this was unfortunate because of the hindrance which these changes effected in the instruction of the Army and the difficulties which they entailed in the cultivation of efficiency. What they had learned one day they had to unlearn the next in favour of something else more in accordance with modern requirements, but it was of no use to complain, for the march of intellect went on continually, and the Army must keep up with its advances. He earnestly impressed upon them the value of continuing their studies, and strongly enforced the importance of promoting discipline both in themselves and those under their authority. He then announced that her Majesty's commission would be given to the 38 successful cadets, and that 21 would be gazetted at once. The others would follow by degrees, but he hoped that a place would be found for every one by the end of August. He then dismissed the remaining cadets for the vacation, which will come to a close on September 25.

THE IRISH COAST POPULATION AND THE NAVY.

In Ireland, the people residing on the coast, and gaining a livelihood chiefly by fishing, are the most peaceably disposed and loyal portion of the population. Convincing testimony in confirmation of this fact was recently given by several witnesses, examined relative to Irish piers and harbours by a committee of the House of Lords. Among the witnesses examined were the Chief Inspector of Fisheries and the Chief Marine Engineer of the Board of Public Works. These gentlemen, whose avocations afford them ample opportunities for learning the character of the coast population, were unanimous in their praise of the peaceable and loyal character of the people. During the recent disturbed period in Ireland the people round the coast held themselves aloof from the agitations and illegal societies which distracted that unhappy country, and not in a single instance was a fisherman arrested under the Crimes Act. Few are aware that these commendable qualities in the inhabitants of the Irish coast are due in no small degree to the influence exerted by the Coastguard in their intercourse with the people. Yet such is none the less a fact, as those who reside on the coast must know. From conversation with really loyal men they have come to learn a great deal about the English Government, with the result that much of their prejudice against it has been allayed. They do not regard the Coastguards with the aversion and distrust with which they do the Constabulary, and hence the principles expounded by the former are received in a different spirit. Very frequently, when the flagstaffs at the Coastguard stations are dressed in honour of her Majesty's birthday, and a spare rocket fired in the evening, the people take a lively interest in the proceedings, and not unfrequently give a cheer for her Majesty. In the inland districts, the people have the crudest ideas imaginable about the Queen and English Government, and from one year to another never see or hear anything calculated to awaken anything like love for their Sovereign. The Constabulary, the only representatives of the Government with which they come in contact, are recruited from among themselves. These men may coerce their quondam friends into obedience to the law, but they will never be the means of imbuing them with loyalty as the Coastguards do those with whom they come in contact. The Government might judiciously recruit a fine squad of seamen from the seafaring class in Ireland. They are superior both in physique and intelligence to the agricultural class, and make apt seamen. Since the last Fenian episode very few Irish boys have been shipped, none being eligible, except those whose fathers held Government situations. Some time ago this rule was relaxed, but no real exertions to obtain Irish boys were made. In one instance a batch of boys raised in Connaught were put on board a cruiser, and after the lapse of fifteen days were presented for medical examination on board the district ship. Some of them were much reduced from seasickness, and others from sleeping on the deck without a change of clothing, had contracted a skin-disease, and the result was the rejection of the whole of them by the doctor. They were landed by a cutter at the expiration of a month at some distance from their homes, and it may be imagined the story of their experiences was not calculated to inspire their companions with a desire to join the Navy. The enrolment of Irish boys would, for many reasons, be a wise step on the part of the Government. In loyalty they would not be found wanting, as no better men than Irishmen, away from the Emerald Isle, are to be found, according to the account of authorities who could not for a moment be suspected of partiality. Moreover, it would have the effect of generating loyalty in numbers of the Irish people, through the medium of the ties which would exist between those serving in the Navy and their friends on shore; and the distrust which the Irish complain that they are regarded with by the Government would no longer seem to exist.

Mr. Blake, chief boatswain, late of the Britannia, has taken over the duties of boatswain at Devonport Dockyard, in succession to Mr. John Sullivan, V.C., whose term of appointment has expired. Mr. Sullivan remains on the Active List, not having reached the age for superannuation.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. The regiment has returned to Windsor from Aldershot.

7th Dragoon Guards. The regiment proceeds to India during the ensuing relief season, and will be stationed at Mhow.

5th Lancers. Capt. Tufton has been noted at the Horse Guards for employment as a Yeomanry Adjutant.

6th Dragoons. The regiment remains in South Africa for another year.

10th Hussars. The regiment returns home from India with the 1883-84 relief.

21st Hussars. Capt. and Pymr. Kitson has been placed under orders to proceed on foreign service during the next relief season. The following brigade order was published at the Garrison Office, Curragh Camp, dated June 6, 1883:—" Major-Gen. C. C. Fraser, commanding Curragh Brigade, cannot permit Major the Hon. H. Crichton, 21st Hussars, Brigade-Major of Cavalry in Ireland, and Staff Officer of Curragh Camp, to vacate these appointments without recording his high appreciation of that officer's valuable services during the period that he has held them. For a long time the Curragh Brigade consisted of close on 6,000 troops, entailing innumerable reports and correspondence, causing office work from 8 a.m. to midnight. Numerous detachments were requisitioned from all directions by the magistrates at all hours of the day and night, during winter months, in aid of the civil power. The arrangements for the despatch of these troops were worked by Major Crichton without one miscarriage. In a time of exceptional difficulty Major Crichton had the opportunity of proving himself to be an excellent staff officer, active, reliable, with tact, good judgment, precision, and untiring devotion to his duties (with which he was thoroughly conversant). The Major-General Commanding is sure that all ranks of the 71 batteries, regiments, and battalions that have in the last five years been stationed in this Camp and at Newbridge have fully recognised that arrangements for any amusement and recreation have been mainly owing to the exertions and kind forethought of Major Crichton.—By order, C. F. Thomson, Captain, Brigade-Major."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut. J. S. C. Le Quesne died at the Citadel, Cairo, of cholera, on the 24th ult., aged 22 years. The deceased was the only son of the late Mr. J. Le Quesne, of Brighton.

Lieut. H. J. Croft, R.H.A., died at Cairo of cholera on the 27th ult. The deceased, who was eldest son of the late Mr. R. Manners Croft, Royal Dragoons, entered the Army Aug. 19, 1875.

The funeral of Gen. Sir W. Fenwick Williams, of Kars, G.C.B., took place on Monday morning at Brompton Cemetery. The procession, consisting of an open hearse, two mourning coaches, and three private carriages, left Garlant's Hotel, Suffolk Street, at half-past 11 o'clock, and reached the cemetery soon after noon. In the first coach were the Rev. Henry and Mrs. Dening, nephew and niece of deceased, together with their two sons, Henry Fenwick and Douglas, the former of whom is godson to the late general; the second carriage was occupied by Mr. Francis Edward Paynter (nephew), and the Misses Karsalie and Agnes O'Halloran (nieces). Next followed the carriages of the Turkish Ambassador (Musurus Pasha), Gen. Sir Charles Trollope, and Dr. Scott, who was accompanied by Mr. Parkin, representing the executors, Col. De Winton and Mr. Roswell Arnold, of New Brunswick, both of whom are at present in Canada. At the cemetery there was a considerable gathering both of officers and of the general public. Gen. Du Plat, who was at one time aide-de-camp to Sir Fenwick Williams, represented her Majesty, while Col. Ellis attended on behalf of the Prince of Wales. Amongst those present were very many general officers, former comrades of the late Sir Fenwick. After the service in the chapel, which was conducted by the Rev. H. Dening, a procession was formed to the catacombs, where a place had been prepared for the reception of the coffin. This was of polished oak, with brass mounts, and an inscription, " Gen. Sir William Fenwick Williams, First Baronet of Kars, G.C.B., D.C.L. Born 1800. Died July 26, 1883," and was almost hidden beneath the mass of floral crosses and laurel wreaths laid upon it.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The first annual match between the Bristol and New Cross Rifle Clubs of the Postal Telegraph Companies took place at Reading on Saturday. The conditions were 16 a side; distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards; seven shots at each, Wimbledon National Rifle Association rules. The New Cross team led at each range, and won by 61 points, the totals for the three distances being—New Cross, 947; Bristol, 886. Lance-Corpl. Sheldon, with an aggregate score of 89, won the first prize of the New Cross Club (£1), and Lance-Corpl. J. J. Gahagan took the corresponding prize of the Bristol team with a score of 80. Sixteen other prizes were also presented by Capt. Whitmore, at the conclusion of the match.

Coldstream Guards. The 2nd Batn., under the command of Col. Wigram, C.B., left Pirbright on Saturday afternoon by march route for Windsor. The Rev. William Bassett, Rector of Frimley, Surrey, has received £150 from the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Guards, as a contribution towards the fund for the relief of the widow of the late William Brown, who was set upon and killed by three soldiers from the camp at Pirbright, on June 29. Three men were tried at the recent Surrey Assizes on a charge of murder. Two were acquitted; the other, named Gatling, was sentenced to penal servitude for fifteen years. The money will be sufficient to provide for the widow for five or six years.

Scots Guards. The 1st Batn., consisting of about 24 officers and 365 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Col. Knox, C.B., arrived at Pirbright Camp by march route from Windsor on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of going through a course of musketry practice.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. The 2nd Batn. will shortly be moved from Belfast to the Curragh.

37th Hampshire Regiment. The regiment is up to its full strength, and there are recruits now at the depôt that would, if needs be, bring it up to the highest establishment. We find the following in the *Hampshire Chronicle*:—" It is now generally known that the 'territorial scheme' has proved more successful in some counties than in others. In this county it has been very favourably received, and the Hampshire Regiment (formed of the old 37th and 67th) may now be fairly termed a county regiment, being composed almost exclusively of Hampshire men, and whether regarded from the stand-point of appearance, smartness, or good conduct, is second to none in the service. It is true that neither battalion is quartered in Winchester (one, the 37th, being in Ireland—though it will shortly leave there for England, and the other is in India), but the behaviour of the numerous recruits who pass through the depôt gives ample opportunity to bear testimony in the matter. To prove that the regiment is popular, it may be stated that upwards of 500 recruits have joined since Jan. 1 in this year; and to show that it is well-behaved, it may be remarked that it has not been necessary to hold a single court-martial since the beginning of the year, nor has a single complaint been made by the police of the city against any man of the regiment, whilst the conduct of all in the streets is noteworthy. The life, pay, and treatment of our soldiers are very different from what they formerly were, and, doubtless, many more young men would offer themselves, if they were better acquainted with the terms, the attractions, and the rewards of good service. An intelligent lad who is determined to be obedient, sober, attentive, and smart, has a fair chance of making his way to a commission and ensuring a competency at a comparatively early period in life; whilst, if not quite so successful, numbers of lucrative posts are open to him. A book has been for some time published giving all details of a soldier's life and duty, and an intending recruit may obtain all particulars of service by applying at a post-office."

41st (The Welsh) Regiment. From Natal a correspondent sends us a very reasonable complaint as to the treatment meted out to the married men. He says:—" I was astounded on reading the announcement 'that the Government intended to send the married families out to Egypt, as soon as the hot season has passed.' They have not been separated one year, yet we in Natal have been two years and a half separated from our families, and not a word is said on our behalf. The hot season is now approaching, and the cold season is passing rapidly away, and they will not send the families out here during the hot season. We wonder if the person who controls these matters is a married man, and how would he like to be separated from his wife and children, if he has any, such a long period? We have given up all hopes of a speedy reunion with our wives and little ones, and are looking forward to the time when we shall have done our term of service, and so have done with the injustice of 'red-tape,' and leaving the service with the uttermost disgust, we shall never praise that service where we have had nothing but ill-treatment so liberally issued to us. There was a rumour that suitable quarters were to be built for the accommodation of the married; none have yet been commenced. The summer is coming with its enteric fevers, dysentery, &c., and our families still away, which is a great disappointment to us all. I sincerely hope some kind person will take our cause up, and let our rulers know we exist in the land of the living."

44th Essex Regiment. Gen. Sir Thomas Reed, G.C.B., colonel of the regiment, died on the 24th ult. at his residence, Baddesley Manor, Romsey, aged 86. He was a son of the late Mr. T. Reed, of Dublin, and was born in Dublin in 1796. He was educated at Sandhurst, and entered the Army in 1813. He served in the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. In 1846 he commanded a brigade of the Army of the Sutlej, and was wounded and had a horse killed under him at the battle of Ferozeshah. In 1857 he commanded and made the military disposition of the troops in the Punjab at the breaking-out of the Mutiny, which resulted in the tranquillity of that province and constituting it the base of operations against Delhi. For these services he received the "entire approbation" of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and subsequently the acknowledgments of the Governor-General. He was an aide-de-camp to the Queen from 1841 till 1854, and in 1858 he was appointed Col. of the 44th. He became a Lieut.-Gen. in 1860 and Gen. in 1868, and retired in 1877. Capt. Stephenson has been appointed on the staff of the Northern District, as garrison instructor, in succession to Major Buxton, 27th Fusiliers, whose five years' tenure has just expired.

ROYAL MARINES.

The appointment of Lieut.-Col. Walsh, R.M.L.I., to be Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Royal Marine Office will make him a supernumerary on the List of Lieutenant-Colonels, and a step will accrue to the majors and captains. On the other hand, the colonels and lieutenant-colonels will lose a step by the return of Sir Charles Adair to the Generals' List, on which he has been borne as a supernumerary while holding the appointment of Deputy-Adjutant-General, and no promotion will therefore be made in the next vacancy which may occur on that List.

The promotions consequent upon the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Walsh to A.A.G. will bring Major Bourchier on to the 16s. List, and cause a vacancy for instructor of musketry at the Depôt, Walmer.

The following changes in the command of recruiting parties of the Royal Marines will take place on the 1st prox.:—Capt. A. St. L. Burrowes, R.M.L.I., to relieve Major E. L. Rose, R.M.L.I., at Exeter; Capt. F. M. Eden, R.M.L.I., to relieve Major St. A. St. John, R.M.L.I., at Taunton.

Lieut.-Col. A. H. H. Walsh, R.M.L.I., has been selected for the appointment of Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. to the Royal Marine Forces, in succession to Col. Sir F. W. Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., R.M.A., whose period of service will expire on the 9th inst.

Leave of absence has been granted as under:—Lieut.-Col. and Pymr. J. C. Travers, R.M.L.I., two months; Capt. B. C. P. Hamilton, R.M.L.I., two months, with permission to visit the Continent.

Capt. Burrowes, R.M.L.I., will relieve Major Rose, R.M.L.I., on recruiting service at Exeter on Aug. 31; and Capt. Eden, R.M.L.I., will relieve Major St. John at Taunton on the same date.

60th King's Royal Rifles. The injury from which Capt. Davidson is suffering, as the result of an accident lately at Aldershot, is a fractured thigh bone, caused by his overbalancing himself and falling backwards from a window.

69th, the Welsh Regiment. H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Lieut. Humphreys being appointed to reorganise and command the corps of mounted infantry in Egypt, with the local rank of captain, but no further allowance in regard to pay.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. On Friday, July 27, H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, G.C.B., made his annual inspection of this regiment, stationed at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight. The regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Stockwell, C.B., was drawn up in line, and received the inspecting officer with a general salute. It was then wheeled into column, and the general inspected each company minutely, after which the companies were equalised and the ceremony of trooping the colours gone through, which, combining as it does marching-past with various other intricate movements, is well calculated to exhibit the steadiness of a battalion on parade. The battalion was then formed into three sides of a square, and his Serene Highness presented Lieut. W. Greer with the medal for distinguished conduct in the field. This officer, when a serjeant, had been granted this decoration for an act of gallantry performed at the battle of Peiwar Kotal, Afghanistan, on December 2, 1878, but as he was promoted to a commission in the regiment for another shortly subsequent act of gallantry, the decoration was withheld. Since the return of the regiment home, however, his case has been re-represented, and this time with a favourable result. His Serene Highness also presented Private W. Daniels with the medal for long-service and good-conduct. After expressing his pleasure at being the medium of presenting these decorations, his Serene Highness complimented the battalion on its appearance and movements on parade, alluding particularly to the large number of old soldiers and men wearing medals in the ranks, and, in addition, informed the men that he was well satisfied with their behaviour since they had come under his command. The parade was then dismissed, and his Serene Highness visited the hospital, canteen, &c., and inspected the barrack-rooms and kits. After a short interval for luncheon, books were inspected, and the day's proceedings closed with a parade in drill order, at which various officers were called out for drill, &c. On his way back to Portsmouth his Serene Highness inspected the detachment of the battalion on the Queen's Guard at East Cowes.

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Major Prevost has passed the necessary examination to retain his promotion, to which he was provisionally promoted in February last.

95th Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment). Major E. T. M. Dickin died at Norwood, Torquay, on the 21st ult. The deceased entered the Army Aug. 21, 1869; became lieut., Oct. 7, 1871; capt., July 13, 1878; and major only a few weeks ago.

102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. No exchange has been sanctioned between Capts. Oates and Povah, as lately announced.

2nd West India Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Sheppard arrived in England in H.M.S. Tyne on 12 months' leave of absence. Numerous changes have taken place in this regiment.. Between Feb. 1879 and Oct. 1882, about 32 officers left the regiment by exchange, retirement, or transfer. A few died, four officers have also been passed over for promotion. The changes in the above period were equal to those that took place during the previous 14 years, not counting casuals by the Ashantee War.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major H. Bradford died at San Francisco, while on leave from Hong Kong, on the 28th ult., aged 33 years. The deceased was son of the late Rev. J. Bradford, Vicar of Pinhoe, Exeter.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Scots. The annual inspection of the 3rd Batn. took place at Glencorse on the 26th ult. The battalion was drawn up in line, in review order, on the parade-ground depôt, Royal Scots, under the command of the Marquis of Lothian, K.T., and presented an exceedingly smart, soldier-like appearance. Col. E. A. Stuart, commanding the 1st Regimental District, the inspecting officer, arrived on the parade-ground about 11 a.m., and, after being received with a general salute, commenced his inspection. The ranks having been closed, Major Dudgeon put the battalion through the manual and firing exercise, which was performed with great precision and steadiness. The battalion was then marched off to the park adjoining the barracks, and formed into two battalions of four companies, each battalion working independently, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Gordon and Major Dudgeon respectively. Several battalion movements having been executed, under the direction of Lord Lothian, the battalion was re-formed, and each man served out with eight rounds of blank ammunition. Two companies were then detached to take up a position to defend the barracks, and the remainder of the battalion formed for "attack." The operations concluded with a "charge" by the invading party carrying the position amid great cheering, after which the battalion marched back to camp. The Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., hon. colonel of the battalion, who was present during the inspection, then addressed the bat-lion. His Grace said that he was glad to find that his old regiment, which he had commanded for so many years, still maintained its high character for efficiency in drill and discipline. The battalion, he remarked, should be proud to think that it now formed a part of the oldest regiment in the service, if not the oldest in Europe, and one that was so well known for its deeds of valour. His Grace concluded by stating that it gave him the greatest pleasure to hear from Lord Lothian that the conduct of the men had been particularly good throughout the training, and hoped it would always be maintained. Col. Stuart continued the inspection in the afternoon. The battalion paraded at 2.30, in complete marching order, afterwards the kits were laid out. The following day the books were taken, which concluded the inspection. The inspecting officer at the conclusion expressed himself highly satisfied with the result of the inspection. The following officers were present:—Lieut.-Col. the Marquis of Lothian, K.T., in command; Majors Gordon (Lieut.-Col.) and Dudgeon; Capts. Inglis, Christie-Miller, Scobie, Wilkie, Barclay, and Lang; Lieuts. Daniel, Smythe, Brack-Boyd, Menzies, Scott, Fletcher, Stewart, and Patten; Capt. and Adjt. Moore, Qrmr. Lonsdale, and Surg.-Major Lucas, M.D. The battalion was paid off and dismissed on the 27th ult.

Rifle Brigade. The 6th Batn. (Royal Longford Rifles) was inspected on Friday last by Col. Penton, commanding the 100th Regtl. District, Birr. The regiment was under command of Capt. Dopping. Col. Penton, addressing the regiment, said:—"Capt. Dopping, I have had very great satisfaction in inspecting your regiment. The cleanliness of the appointments, the steadiness of the men under arms, the total absence of crime, and their good behaviour during the training meet my commendation, and it will give me great pleasure to make a most favourable report to his Royal Highness of everything which I have seen. Few Line regiments could do better than you have done."

North Lancashire Regiment. The officers of the 3rd and 4th Batns. held their annual regimental dinner on the 25th ult., at the Café Royal, Regent Street.

York and Lancaster Regiment. The athletic sports of the 3rd Batn. took place at the New Barracks, York, on Saturday last. The committee consisted of Lieut.-Col. Bottomley, Capts. Raikes and Groom, Colour-Serjts. Bayes, Glover, and Tracey, Serjts. Mountain and Stringer; judges, Serjt.-Major Lawson, Serjt.-Instructor of Musketry Herne, and Colour-Serjt. Lush. There were 18 events, all of which were well contested.

The under-mentioned regiments, on completion of training, will be dismissed to-day:—4th Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, at Paisley; 3rd Batn. Border, at Carlisle; 3rd and 4th Batns. North Lancashire, at Preston; 3rd and 4th Batns. Manchester, at Ashton; 3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders, at Perth; 4th Batn. Royal Scotch Fusiliers, at Ayr; 3rd and 4th Batns. Scottish Rifles, at Lanark Muir; 3rd Batn. Somersetshire L.I., at Wellington; 4th Batn. East Surrey, at Kingston; 3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Wrexham; 4th Batn. Worcestershire, at Worcester; and 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster, at Pontefract. Of the 161 regiments called out for training in the United Kingdom this year, 149 have completed. Those yet to assemble, according to the War-Office programme, are the 7th Brig. North Irish Division, R.A., at Wicklow, on Aug. 20; and the 3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I., on Sept 10, at Bodmin.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

East Lothian. Col. Lord R. D. Kerr, C.B., Inspecting Officer for Auxiliary Cavalry, 1st District, made an inspection of this regiment at the close of the week's training, on the 27th ult. The inspection was held at Belhaven Sands, and at its close Col. Lord Kerr complimented Col. the Earl of Haddington on the smart turn-out and with the drill of the men, commenting specially on the physique of the troopers and the breed and style of the horses. His lordship also remarked that it was extremely creditable to the regiment that only six men were absent without leave, and he hoped the example of those present would stimulate the absentees to greater exertion in the future. The regimental ball was held the same evening at the Assembly Rooms, Dunbar.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

1st Essex Artillery. Lieut.-Col. Howard's command was inspected last Saturday, in West Ham Park, by Col. Hale-Wortham, R.A., commanding Auxiliary Artillery, Eastern District, who said he was highly pleased with the turn-out and with the evident attention the brigade paid to their drill.

20th Middlesex (Artists) Rifles. The following battalion order by Lieut.-Col. R. W. Edis has just been issued:—"In accepting the honour and responsibility of the command of the Artists Corps, in which he has served with Sir Frederick Leighton for the last 24 years. Lieut.-Col. Edis desires to express, on behalf of the regiment, and to record in the orders of the day, the extreme regret with which officers, non-commissioned officers, and men have received the resignation of their late colonel, to whose devotion and untiring energy in promoting its well-being the corps owes in a large degree its present high state of efficiency and position among the Volunteer regiments of the country, and whose unfailing courtesy and kindness have won for him the respect and affection of all ranks serving under his command. While expressing deep regret in losing his most able and valuable services as lieut.-col. commanding the regiment, the new commanding officer is sincerely glad to announce that H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant to Sir Frederick Leighton the rank of hon. col. of the regiment; so that, although withdrawing from all active service, he still remains, as honorary chief, in intimate association with the corps." The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of two companies of the corps proceeding to Aldershot for drill with the Regular Forces, from Aug. 11 to Aug. 18, and forming part of the 3rd Provisional Battalion, at Cove Common, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Blake, 1st Herts.

22nd Middlesex (The Central London Rangers). Lieut.-Col. Alt, commanding this corps, has invented a new method for working machine-guns in the field. The invention consists of a limber or magazine carriage, mounted on two wheels, worked by a pole or trail, and drag-ropes on the axles. Two yokes are slipped through the trail, thus enabling four men, two on each side, to manœuvre the gun, assisted by two on each drag-rope, or more if necessary. The carriage carries 5,000 rounds of ammunition, as well as the rifles of the detachment working it, entrenching tools and provisions, if necessary, for one or more days. The machine-gun is mounted above the limber, between the wheels, and the whole is protected by a breastplate or bullet-proof steel shield. A detachment of this corps, under the command of Capt. Armit, exhibited this carriage, on which was mounted a five-barrel Nordenfelt machine-gun, to the Lords of the Admiralty last week at Dartford. The detachment numbered two non-commissioned officers and eight men, and worked the gun in a very creditable manner. Since then, a General officer of long service and varied experience, bearing a high reputation for his scientific attainments and general military knowledge, has written as follows to Col. Alt regarding the impression he formed from what he witnessed of the performance of this detachment of the Central London Rangers:—"If all your corps are as smart as your little detachment, you and the country have, indeed, to be congratulated on a most valuable item in its defence." A grand concert, in connection with this regiment, took place on Saturday last at the Holborn Town Hall, Gray's Inn Road. Madame Marie Roze, Miss Hope Glen, Mdlles. Gayrard, Pacini, and de Bono; Messrs. Frank Boyle, Palmieri, Cattermole, Henry Pyatt, and Griffin, together with Mr. John Thomas, harpist to the Queen, were assisted by the magnificent band of the regiment, under the direction of Mr. F. Blake. The concert was a thorough artistic success, and a numerous and fashionable audience testified their appreciation of its merits by enthusiastic applause and frequent encores, so frequent that the kindness of the artistes must have been sorely taxed. Madame Marie Roze sang no less than six songs, and had a difficulty in escaping further demands. Among so many talented performers, it seems invidious to particularise, but next to Madame Roze's charming rendering of her several songs, concluding with "Home, Sweet Home," Mr. Thomas's two harp solos, both encored, and Mdlle. de Bono's violin solos, "Adagio" (Gordini), and "Gavotte" (Czibulker), were received with, perhaps, the keenest appreciation; while the loud and prolonged applause which greeted the performance of the overture to "The Barber of Seville," and a grand selection from "Faust," was only a fair tribute to the excellence of the music, and the talent and energy of the bandmaster, Mr. Blake, who may be congratulated on having a band second to none in the Volunteer service, and excelled by very few in any other.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Berkshire. The battalion went into quarters in Forts Nelson and Southwick, Portsdown Hill, last Saturday, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Sir P. Hunter.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Hampshire Regiment. This fine battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Sir W. H. Humphrey, went into camp at Barrosa Hill, Sandhurst, on Monday last. The inspection will be made on Monday, and on Tuesday tents will be struck.

2nd Bucks (Eton College) Rifles. This smart little battalion was officially inspected by Col. R. Whigham, commanding the 43rd (Oxford) Regimental District, on Saturday last. Major the Rev. E. Warre was in command, assisted by Major Clements and Capt. Godsal, (acting adjt.)

2nd Volunteer Battalion, West Kent Regiment. Major-Gen. Newdigate, C.B., officially inspected this battalion last Saturday, at the close of a week's camping-out at Lee. Under Col. Lenon, V.C., the regiment, with the fine muster of over 875 officers and men, drilled steadily, and gained the well-deserved praise of the inspecting officer, who was accompanied by Col. Chads, commanding the 50th (Maidstone) Regimental District.

The under-mentioned regiments go under canvas to-day for a week's training and exercise:—4th Staffordshire R.V., 1,000 of all ranks, at Oxley Manor, Wolverhampton; 1st Northampton R.V., 1,087; 1st V.B. North Staffordshire Regt., 986, at Whittington Heath; 1st V.B. Leicestershire Regt., 950, at Beaumanor, near Loughborough; 1st Shropshire and Staffordshire A.V., 450, at Church Stretton; 7th West York R.V., 600, at Beverley; 2nd Cheshire R.V., 350, at Conway; 1st Denbigh R.V., 600, at Wynnstay; 1st V.B. South Yorkshire Regt., 600, at Southport; 2nd Shropshire R.V., 568, at Whitchurch; 2nd V.B. North Staffordshire Regt., 650, at Oakedge Park; and 1st West York A.V., 425, at Morecambe.

"Marksman" writes:—"A Volunteer, by the Regulations of 1881, must retire at 50 years of age, and a Volunteer officer at 60, unless specially recommended by the inspecting officer as still fit, and such recommendation is to remain in force for five years; therefore a man at 70 is as good as one at 65, which is a palpable absurdity. Surely there ought to be some limit even to a recommendation. I serve as a humble private in a Volunteer regiment the colonel of which is past 71, and the adjutant was appointed in 1860. The inspection is over, and the colonel has been once only on parade, and that not at the inspection. Is it not time we were afforded some one more modern, to command and teach us?"

"A Major of Eight Years" writes:—"Will you kindly call attention to the fact that there are now serving several Purchase Captains of 1863 who obtained their brevet majorities in 1877, and who are still only majors, successional brevets having been done away with, and with little or no prospect of further promotion? This comes especially hard on officers serving in India, many of whom are 27 and 28 years' service, and who are being daily superseded by their juniors in the Staff Corps, who, on completing 26 years' service, are promoted lieutenant-colonels. Can nothing be done for these unfortunates? Why should not they get a brevet after 26 years, the same as the officers of the Staff Corps?"

A PRACTICAL AND FIRST-CLASS RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I must begin with an apology for taking up so much valuable space in your paper; I trust, however, that you will consider the grave importance of the subject some excuse and justification. I was brought up for the service, and have been thrown much with officers of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces for many years, and I have had some experience of Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers. I am not prejudiced in any way, and believe I may claim to speak without bias and from practical experience. I am not going to waste the time of your readers by touching upon the scarcity of officers, or the necessity for forming a really first-class Reserve, available in any case of emergency. The former is well known, and the latter felt, I believe, by every officer in the service. I shall confine myself, therefore, to the proposal of a scheme which would, I fancy, meet the requirements of the case. "But," some one will exclaim, "there is a reserve of officers, and this must be an ignorant fool, not to know it!" I think I know, almost by heart, every General Order, Circular, and Royal Warrant which has been promulgated during the last ten years; but I maintain that the "Reserve of Officers," under existing Regulations, is more or less a failure, and that this failure is, to a certain extent, felt and tacitly admitted by the authorities, by whom the Reserve has been snubbed on more than one occasion since its formation. My remarks do not, of course, in any way refer to the old soldiers serving in its ranks, but only to officers admitted from the Militia and Volunteers. I believe this Reserve has failed, as every Reserve will fail, if organised under similar conditions, because the standard of qualification is too low. As an instance, take the case of an officer of Volunteers. To obtain a commission as lieutenant in the Reserve, he must have served three years (as efficient), and have passed his examination for "p." It is not even necessary for him to have attended a school of instruction, he may be utterly devoid of every one soldierlike qualification, such as nerve, resource, appreciation of the value of discipline, tact with men, &c., and be, in fact, totally ignorant from a military point of view. Again, as regards the Militia, one of the most useless Artillery Militia officers I know is a lieutenant in the Reserve; while another, whose swagger, "bad form," and ignorance as a practical soldier are well known in his own brigade, is about to receive his captaincy in it. I have been for some months instructor of fortification, topography, military law and tactics, at a military college for Militia officers going up for the military competitive examination for Line commissions, and have thought much lately of the following plan. I am especially fond, personally, of scientific and practical artillery work (I hold a special first-class certificate of qualification as instructor of gunnery), and shall speak of the Reserve I propose to form from an artillery point of view; but my remarks are equally applicable to the other branches of the service. There are in the Militia very many officers, gentlemen by birth, whose fathers have nobly served their country for generations, and fought on many a battlefield, who are public-school men, with plenty of dash, high courage, muscle, and every soldierly attribute, who are shut out from the service because (in these days of competition), although they have qualified well in their examination, John Smith or Thomas Brown has made a few more marks. Now, I would form a Reserve for the Royal Artillery as follows:—Class A.—Officers who have served in the Royal Artillery, officers who have served in other branches of the Regular Forces, holding certificates from Shoeburyness, as qualified instructors of gunnery Class B.—Officers who have qualified at the military competitive examination for Line commissions (I would make standard of qualification ·5 for "pass," and ·75 for "special mention"), and who have passed through the three-months course at Shoeburyness for Militia officers qualifying as instructors, and obtained a 1st-class certificate. I would allow lieutenants under 30 and captains under 35 years of age, to attend the examinations mentioned for qualification to serve in Class B. I believe that in this way a valuable reserve would be formed, available in case of emergency, or temporarily at any time; while it would induce many keen soldiers and most valuable men to remain in the Militia, whereas Artillery regiments now often suffer from constant changes of officers. There is no reserve for the Royal Artillery except the Artillery Militia, and surely it is most important that as many officers as will come forwardshould be permitted to qualify to assist their brethren of the grand old Royal Regiment, without assumption or swagger; and I am certain there are lots of officers who are heart and soul fond of soldiering, who would willingly and eagerly serve her Majesty in any quarter of the globe, who would thankfully avail themselves of the permission to qualify. At any rate, the experiment would cost the Government nothing, and would surely be worth a trial.—I am, &c., Artillery Militia.

A court-martial assembled on Monday on board the Victory for the trial of George Penderleith, a private in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, serving on board the Repulse, on charges of striking Serjt. Cross, R.M.L.I., striking Acting Bombardier Killshaw, R.M.A., and threatening Serjt. Cross. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the offences, which were all committed on July 21 at Leith, while the Repulse was getting under weigh. His previous character was bad, and the Court sentenced him to five years' penal servitude. Dumar Gautier, able seaman, of the Repulse, was charged with having been absent from his ship without leave for 24 hours, with striking Corpl. Sinnims, R.M.L.I., and striking Mr. Creagh, master-at-arms, on July 15, while the vessel was at Invergordon. The prisoner pleaded guilty, but urged that the insubordination was not premeditated, and resulted from drink. His previous character was shown to have been exemplary. The Court sentenced him to one year's hard labour.

Col. Davis, commanding the troops at Shorncliffe, is about to be gazetted to the rank of Major-General, and consequently relinquishes his appointment about Oct. 1.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

X. Y. Z., by the Author of "The Leavenworth Case" (Putnam's Sons, New York)—Exercises for Translation into French, by Max Liebich (Relfe Brothers)—Bermuda, Past and Present, by John Ogilvey, M.A., M.D. (S. Nelmes, Bermuda.) Magazines for August:—Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); Self-culture for All (Ward, Lock, and Co.); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.); To-Day (The Modern Press); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.); Forestry (W. Rider and Son); The Squire (Franklyn and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FORTY POUNDER.—The expense falls on the Colonial authorities.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains eight pages extra.

Several Naval and Military letters are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1883.

FROM an expression that often occurs in articles and speeches on military matters, it might be supposed that the British Army, as a body, belonged to a higher order in the animal world than that which comprises all the individuals who compose that Army. The order of Vertebrates, including, roughly, men, quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and fishes, is distinguished from all the animals which naturalists have agreed to consider as belonging to lower orders, by the possession, in every case, of a back-bone. Among human beings, the exceptions to this rule of beings with two back-bones, such as Siamese twins and "two-headed nightingales," are so rare that they may be disregarded; and we shall be fairly correct in stating that every man has a back-bone. It may be rigid like a drill-serjeant's, or abnormally flexible like an acrobat's; it may be obstinately straight, gracefully curved, or inconveniently twisted; but each man has only one. With the Army collectively, the case seems to be widely different. Lord Wolseley has told us that the company officers are the back-bone of the army; Sir F. Roberts says the old soldiers are that important part; we have often been assured that the non-commissioned officers form that element of stability in our military system; we were told lately that the county gentlemen were the back-bone of the Militia; General Sir P. MacDougall says each "line battalion" in Egypt had a strong back-bone of "reserve" men; a contemporary has informed us that a thorough knowledge of company drill was the back-bone of battalion movements; and we have seen it stated that Surgeons-Major are the back-bone of the medical department. And, lest all these spinal columns in different parts of the military structure should not suffice, they are supplemented by an external one, for the Corps of Commissionaires have been also called the back-bone of the army. We cannot refuse to accept these varying, if not conflicting, statements, with their consequent back-bones, commended to us as they are by high authority and long experience. We will not, therefore, discuss the claims of the classes and qualifications we have mentioned, or of any other classes, to the osteological distinction of being back-bones; nor will we consider the effects, as to strength or mobility, that might be expected to result, in an army or an individual, from the possession of a plurality of spinal columns. But, seriously "the back-bone of the army" was not a happy expression originally; and lately it has been so hackneyed that it has lost all force, and has been applied to so many different objects that it has become ridiculous. Military speeches are seldom interesting or instructive. In the Regular Army (if we may still call it so), English officers are often abrupt, and say too little; Scotch officers often prosy, and say too much; and Irish officers often ramble, and say just what had best be left unsaid. In the Militia, there is less variety in the speeches, and more dullness. Among the Volunteers, diffidence is thrown to the winds, and any number of men are ready to jump up and make tedious speeches in which unmeasured laudation of somebody, or some body, is padded with hackneyed expressions and threadbare proverbs. Volunteers are seldom asked to subscribe a little money, or to attend a few drills, or to fire a few rounds, without being told to "put their shoulders to the wheel," or to "pull well together," or to act "on the spur of the moment," or something else equally new and appropriate; and the speakers seldom praise any class without calling them the back-bone of the army, or the volunteers, or the regiment, or at least the company. The army prizes, or used to prize, clearness and brevity in speeches; and trite expressions and musty old proverbs are especially objectionable when used by, or addressed to, soldiers, whether regulars, militia, or volunteers. They not only prolong speeches which, but for them, would be listened to with interest; but—and this is far worse—they enable people to talk who have absolutely nothing to tell us! If the suggestions we have offered were generally accepted, and if "the back-bone of the army" and many other high-sounding but almost unmeaning expressions were allowed to follow our old friends "the chain of responsibility" and "the channels of communication" into oblivion, speakers on military matters would be fewer, and their speeches would be better—because shorter.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a Levée at 1 o'clock on Wednesday next, at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the number being limited to 150. Applications to attend should be addressed to the Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary will not hold a Levée on Tuesday next.

Much needless anxiety and suspense must have been caused to the relatives of many soldiers who have been serving in Egypt, in consequence of lists of men who have died of cholera lately having been sent home without the regimental numbers being prefixed to the names.

When her Majesty is in England, the Royal command to table, which is rightly esteemed such a high honour by officers of her land and sea forces, is more freely issued than at the period of the Queen's Highland *villeggiatura*; and it may be added, that obedience is not attended with such inconvenience as must be involved in an excursion to Aberdeenshire. Sir G. Graham and Colonel Stockwell, who are on their way back to Egypt from leave, are to be congratulated on the distinction recently conferred on them by her Majesty, who is never more pleased than when she can show her favour towards her soldiers and sailors.

"In taking leave of the Division, General Sir Daniel Lysons wishes to thank the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers for the cordial support he has invariably received from them during the time he has held the command at Aldershot." Such were the brief and soldier-like words of the veteran commander at Aldershot, in his farewell order of the day, on Tuesday; and many regrets were expressed that the Army should be prematurely deprived, at the present juncture, of the services of a General officer of such great and varied experience. In the Crimea, in September, 1854, when Colonel of the 23rd Fusiliers, Sir Daniel had the honour of first opening fire on the enemy, immediately after landing, and succeeded, with two companies of his regiment, in capturing a valuable convoy, which was just that kind of prize which the Army most needed. Sir Daniel is one of the "old school" of officers, whose retirement from active service is not regretted by the "advanced school" of red-hot reformers; and weeks ago the fiat, "You must go," was known to have gone forth. If to hold that the historic red should continue to be the colour of the British soldier's uniform, that the system is a ruinous one which periodically sweeps from our home regiments their best men to feed the linked battalions abroad, and that the feverish agitators who clamour for change are not entitled to credit, be among its doctrines, then Sir Daniel may be rated as one of the "old school;" but similar opinions are held by many much younger soldiers, and a pretty general belief exists that if the Army vivisectionists would for a time cease from their labours, great good to the service generally would shortly accrue.

General Conolly, whose recent personal inspection of the cemeteries in the Crimea, where he served, as our Military readers know, on the staff of the Heavy Cavalry Brigade at Balaclava, &c., enabled him to speak with authority to the War Office respecting their actual condition, and the best measures to adopt for the decent preservation of the graves of so many brave officers and men, is about to leave England again on another excursion to Sebastopol.

In our last number, in reply to an inquiry from "Under Orders," we stated that the pay of financial officers serving in India was, on appointment, 476 rupees a month, and after five years' service, 506 rupees a month. "Under Orders" has again asked, "What is the pay of a Paymaster after five years' service, with the rank of Major?" As before stated, it is 506 rupees a month—at present. The expression "at present" we use advisedly, the fact being that the question of giving increased allowances to Paymasters with the honorary rank of Major serving in India is under the consideration of the authorities. It is only during the last few months that this rank has been accorded to Paymasters serving on English pay and allowances. And we cannot doubt that when it is remembered that all officers on Indian pay and allowances, whether junior Majors in regiments, or officers in departments, with the relative rank of Major, draw the allowances of that rank, the authorities will grant the same to officers of the Pay Department of similar rank.

Further experimental trials, under the supervision of Major G. W. Hawkins, R.A., have been made during the week at Aldershot by the division of the mountain mule battery of 7-pounders, attached to H Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery. The experiments have hitherto been mainly directed to test the durability of the carriages and equipment, and the rapidity of putting the gun together and opening fire. Excellent results have been attained so far.

Interesting experimental exercises have been carried out by C Troop, R.E. Train, at Aldershot, during the week. This is a telegraph troop, and under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Mackworth, Bart., it left the camp on Monday last at 8.45 a.m., followed by an imaginary division on the march to Elvetham, and laid ten miles of cable in two hours and fifty minutes, communications being kept up with the base throughout. Afterwards this cable was speedily made an overhead line, and the troop was exercised in visual and electric telegraphy. On Tuesday similar operations were carried out, but in the direction of Farnham. On both days rations were taken out and cooked in the open. This telegraph and signalling troop is in a high state of efficiency, and ready to take the field at the shortest notice.

The "Dress Committee" have made a preliminary report on the subject of the active-service dress for the British soldier of all branches. The question of colour has been carefully avoided in this report, and the Committee have evidently taken great pains to produce something original; but this subject has been so well threshed out by other Committees, that really little scope is left for originality. We believe that, notwithstanding the suggestions contained in this valuable report, the British soldier will continue to wear his present dress and equipment. Several members of the Committee do not concur in the opinion of the majority in a few unimportant matters; but, notwithstanding this, the Committee are practically unanimous. Should their labours have no result, it will not be the fault of Colonel R. Harrison, the President.

Mr. John Morley will, on Monday, ask the First Lord of the Treasury, having regard to his declaration on August 10, 1882, in respect of an imputed design of occupying Egypt for an indefinite time, that "undoubtedly, of all things in the world, that is a thing we are not going to do," and, considering the expectation of the Secretary of State for War, expressed this spring, that six months "represented with probable accuracy the length of time that it may be necessary to keep our troops in Egypt, whether the intentions thus expressed have been communicated to the other Powers of Europe. And, whether any circumstances have occurred to lead her Majesty's Government to change these intentions; and, if not, whether he will now, or before the Recess, inform the House of the steps that the Government purpose to take, in order to give effect to their various pledges to Parliament and foreign Powers in this matter.

Lieutenant R. Cutlar-Fergusson (at present in Egypt) will be second Aide-de-Camp, and Major A. C. F. FitzGeorge, 11th Hussars, extra Aide-de-Camp, to Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., commanding the Aldershot Division.

Colonel R. Hay, R.A., at present a member of the Ordnance Select Committee, will succeed Major-General Sir Charles Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., as Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery at the Horse Guards, on that officer succeeding Major-General Radcliffe as Inspector-General of Artillery on September 1 next.

We believe the War Office have decided on giving an extra annuity of £300 a year to General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., as compensation to that officer on being deprived of his command at Aldershot.

The continued decrease in the numbers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery seems to excite neither comment in Parliament nor uneasiness in the War Office. A deficiency of close on 1,900 men in a regiment of 30,000, however, is alarming, to all who have the interest of the service at heart.

Glanders, of a most virulent type, we regret to hear, has broken out among the horses of the 3rd Hussars at Aldershot, and this corps, with P Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A., which occupied the same barracks, were placed under canvas on Sunday morning last. The vacated barracks have been thoroughly disinfected, and the most strenuous endeavours are being made to suppress the outbreak. It has been found necessary to shoot a number of horses, among them several officers' chargers. This corps and battery were, on this account, ordered not to attend the Divisional parade on Monday last.

The utmost precautions are being taken at Aldershot just now because of the outbreak of various diseases, and Divisional Orders have been published on the subject. It seems strange that within 300 yards of the Cambridge Hospital, several horses suffering from glanders should have been slaughtered during the present week, and their carcases buried where they fell. The Sanitary Officer of the Camp apparently knew nothing whatever about it

An early gazette will, we believe, promote Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., R.E., to a Major-General on the Active List. The Treasury, as it may be supposed, have offered no objection to an alteration in the Royal Warrant to facilitate this step.

It is believed that the vacancy on the Ordnance Select Committee to be caused by Colonel R. Hay will be filled by Colonel H. Fraser, R.A., whose experience in the manufacturing establishments is, perhaps, unequalled. The appointment has always been held by a Colonel.

To-morrow will be the first anniversary of Sir A. Alison's reconnaissance of Kafr Dawar from Ramleh. A correspondent, who has good means of knowing the facts, states that the opinion of the Egyptian officers in command of Arabi's forces is unanimous that if the advance of our men had been pushed home, the works would have been carried, and the whole Egyptian Army would have been put to headlong rout. He says the Chief of Arabi's Staff and several of the Generals and Colonels declare the men were retreating at the moment the reconnaissance was ordered to fall back, and that they then took heart, and returned to harass the retiring columns. But Sir A. Alison had no object beyond feeling the enemy, and he would not have been justified in advancing, nor could he have gone far in pursuit. If Arabi's force had broken up at Kafr Dawar, the consequences might have been serious to those who were so well rewarded for subsequent operations.

When we compare the rank, experience, and special fitness of the officers appointed to represent the different States at the forthcoming Manœuvres abroad, we are not struck with the wisdom or "appropriateness" of the selections made in all cases by our own authorities. The Cavalry Manœuvres in France, for example, are to be attended by Colonel Villiers, the Military Attaché at Paris, to whom General Gallifet will probably explain the operations, as his gallant friend "never set a squadron in the field, nor the division of a battle knows." He is a Guardsman, acquainted, indeed, with Courts and with quarters in capitals, but without any fitness to report on cavalry tactical movements. His most remarkable service, out of Indian Staff service in peace time, was civil work in Zululand after the war was over; but he has seen a great deal of the world, is a good linguist, and has fair capacity, and with the help of those around him he may prepare a French report on the Cavalry Manœuvres.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, July 28, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Surgeon Maurice Murray Ritchie Mackenzie has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 6th inst.

ADMIRALTY, July 31, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Soper Thomas Sugden has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, August 2, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Chaplain and Naval Instructor the Reverend John Harvey Knapp, M.A., has this day been placed on the Retired List.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—H. F. Crohan, to the Hector, for the Coastguard at Bognor, vice Pilkington.

Lieutenants—Frederick V. Isaac, to the Penelope, vice Giffard; Herbert M. Wyatt, to the Alexandra, additional; Arthur Y. Moggridge, to the Malabar, complement incomplete; William J. Auton, to the Malabar, vice Henriques; Harry C. Martin, to the Pembroke, vice Paget; Horace J. M. Pugh, to the Belleisle, additional, for service in the Coastguard; John L. Lory, to the Stork, vice Leeke, deceased; Richard A. Gwynne, to the Serapis, complement incomplete; E. Rae, to the Asia, vice Garde.

Sub-Lieutenants—Gerald C. A. Marescaux, to the Sparrowhawk, vice Smyth; E. P. Leresche, to the Decoy, vice Maud; Vernon Maud, to the Carysfort.

Naval Cadets—Edward Kelly, to the Boadicea, additional; Sidney B. Hinshelwood, to the Sultan, complement incomplete.

Chaplains—Rev. A. H. Crick, M.A., to the Defence; Rev. W. R. Gilbert, M.A., to the Valiant.

Chaplains and Naval Instructors—Rev. F. C. Autridge, M.A., to Devonport Yard, vice J. H. Knapp, retired; Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A., to the Impregnable, yice F. C. Autridge; Rev. A. Nicolls, B.A., to the Ganges.

Fleet Surgeons—Simon A. Willis, M.D., to the Castor, vice Baird; Godfrey Goodman, to Sheerness Dockyard, vice Willis.

Staff Surgeon—William B. Fletcher, to the Euphrates, vice Goodman.

Surgeons—Robert W. Anderson, to the Stork, vice Anderson, deceased; Everard H. Saunders, to Devonport Yard, vice Fletcher; James W. H. Hawton, to the Minotaur, vice Saunders; Charles W. Hamilton, to Plymouth Hospital, vice Hawton; B. S. Mends and T. J. Crowley, to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for disposal; A. Kees, to the Pembroke, additional, for disposal; D. Lennox, to the Lord Warden; B. C. E. F. Gunn, to the Asia, additional, for disposal; J. E. Penn and R. H. Nicholson, to the Royal Adelaide, additional, for service at Plymouth Hospital; P. B. Bury, to the Hector; J. N. Seymour, to the Impregnable, additional, for disposal; J. L. Barrington and J. Sugrue, to the Cambridge, additional, for disposal; Standish T. O'Grady, to Bermuda Hospital, vice Rae; John O'Callaghan, to Plymouth Hospital, vice O'Grady; Henry T. Cox, to the Cambridge, vice O'Callaghan.

Paymasters—J. J. Hayward, to the Asia, additional, for the Crocodile; J. H. Wallis, to the Malabar.

Assistant-Paymasters — William S. Andrews, to the Stork, vice Gordon; George V. Rashleigh, to the Impregnable, vice Andrews.

Engineers—William Cook, to the Victoria and Albert, vice Allen; Edward L. Carte, to the Dwarf, vice Cook; Samuel J. Follett, to the Waterwitch, vice Couper; G. H. Cooke, to the Asia, additional, for the Handy; C. M. B. Dyer, to the Asia, additional, for the Cyclops.

Assistant-Engineer—George A. Haggarty, to the Northampton, vice Bolland.

Carpenters—W. A. B. Wright, to the Indus, additional, for the Iron Duke; George Read, to the Defence, vice Maben.

Gunner—James Hills, to the Invincible, vice Higgins.

Boatswains—Frederick H. Davis, to the Repulse, vice Bride; Michael Kennelly, to the Penelope, vice Owens.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—William J. Brady, Lerwick, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Burghead.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., was at Corfu on July 29, and would leave on July 30 for further cruise with the quadron.

BOADICEA, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Noel Salmon, V.C., has left Cape Town on a cruise up the East Coast. The Opal arrived at Cape Coast Castle on July 2, and found the Flirt, Algerine, and Alecto at the anchorage. The Algerine would leave at once to relieve the Stork at St. Paul de Loanda. The Flirt would remain as senior officer's ship; the Opal proceeding to visit the ports along the coast southward, and returning the end of September. The Alecto was ordered to visit ports between Cape Coast Castle and Lagos. The Bullfrog, on return from St. Helena, will remain on Bights Division.

BULLFROG, Lieut. and Com. Papillon, left Ascension for the West Coast of Africa on June 27.

CANADA, Capt. Durrant, will leave Halifax on Aug. 15 for St. John's, Newfoundland, and after remaining there a few days will proceed to Quebec. The Canada arrived at Halifax on Aug. 1.

CONSTANCE, Capt. F. P. Doughty, was at Guayaquil on June 28, all well. A correspondent writes:—"We are still at this out-of-the-way place. No signs of peace yet. The captains of the English, French, and Italian men-of-war have been trying to induce them to come to peaceable terms (having been over to the enemy's camp three or four times), but have so far been unsuccessful. The self-elected President here thinks the town sufficiently fortified to keep the rebels out, and will fight to the last. The rebels, to the number of 5,000, are within rifle-shot distance of the town. We threw our ship open as neutral ground, and the heads of both parties came on board, to see if they could arrange terms of peace. But it was no good; they broke up, went ashore, and on the same night had a terrific engagement. We watched its progress from our ship in the early hours of the morning, and it was a grand sight, save the thought of the desolation and loss of life it was creating. No one is allowed ashore after dark, and in order to give the crew a run ashore, we leave here to-morrow for Payta, about 200 miles further south. It contains about five houses and 30 residents, but the houses are all grog-shops. The compositions sold out here as brandy and whiskey are simply maddening, as many of our crew, as well as the foreigners, have found, to their cost. As a consequence of the war, everything here is terribly dear. The bread is quite sour, and we cannot eat it a day after it is baked. A good, hot, English loaf would be a treat; it would deserve to be decorated before being placed on the table. We have received orders to be at Honolulu in September, to meet the Swiftsure, proceeding from thence to Esquimalt, a trip which will take about two months."

DEFENCE, Capt. Pollard, is ordered to leave Plymouth for Rock Ferry as soon as her defects have been made good.

DIAMOND, Capt. Dale, was at Sydney, N.S.W., on July 30. The Commodore was expected early in August.

FIREFLY, Lieut. and Com. E. G. F. Law, paying off at Devonport, has been surveyed by order of the Admiralty, and a full report made of the damage she sustained when in collision with the Brazilian Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer Rio Negro, on the night of April 27, when the Firefly was lying at anchor in Monte Video harbour. As darkness set in, the usual riding lights were put in position. The Rio Negro, while working out of harbour, struck the Firefly on the starboard bow, starting the fittings of the fore compartment, carrying away jibboom and head-gear. Lieut. F. H. Eagles, who was in charge at the time, at once piped "Clear lower deck," and every man was at his station in a minute. After the ship had been examined to see the injury she had sustained, and when it was found she was not making water, search was made for the steamer which struck her. The Rio Negro was steaming out to sea, having made no inquiry as to whether the Firefly was injured or not. Lieut. Eagles at once ordered a gig to be manned, and in her pulled after the vessel. After a chase of over two miles he overhauled her, ascertained her name, and was referred to the company's agents at Monte Video. The company subsequently agreed to make good the damages, which were temporarily repaired at Monte Video by the carpenter's crew of the ship. It is to estimate the amount due from the Brazilian company that the survey is now ordered to be held. Capt. Carter, of the Royal Adelaide, who inspected the Firefly on Thursday, expressed to Lieut.-Com. Law his high appreciation of the efficiency of the ship's company, and the excellent appearance of the vessel.

HERCULES, Capt. Heneage, left Portsmouth on Saturday for Portland.

HEROINE, Capt. Blackburne, has put into Astoria for coal and supplies.

HUMBER, Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins, arrived at Sheerness on Thursday morning for repairs, and to await orders from the Director of Transports.

LORD WARDEN, Capt. Kennedy, left Spithead for Queensferry on Saturday.

MERLIN, Lieut. and Com. Brenton, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, on July 28, and would leave at once for the Cape of Good Hope.

MIRANDA. Com. W. G. Acland, with the new crew for this vessel, arrived at Capetown in the sailing transport Windsor Castle on Aug. 1, and would leave on Aug. 4 for Sydney, New South Wales.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies station, was at Halifax on July 28. The Mallard arrived at Carleton on June 22, and remains. The Tenedos, Flamingo, and Foam were on the coast of Newfoundland for fishery duties on July 20. The Dido was at Bermuda on June 19, and would join the flag on completion of refit. The Garnet was at Antigua on June 10.

PENELOPE, Capt. D'Arcy Irvine, C.B., left Sheerness for Harwich on the 28th ult.

REPULSE, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, anchored at the Nore on Tuesday night, and an interesting course of signalling operations between Sheerness Garrison Point Fort with the electric light were kept up for several hours with remarkable success. The Repulse went into Sheerness Harbour on Wednesday morning, to await orders. It is not known whether her defects will be made good by the mechanics of Sheerness Dockyard or Chatham.

SHANNON, Capt. Adeane, C.M.G., left Plymouth on Wednesday for Greenock.

SWIFTSURE, Capt. Aitcheson, flagship of Rear-Admiral McL. Lyons, Commanding-in-Chief on the Pacific station, was at Esquimault on July 5. The Comus was at Payta up to June 26; the Commander-in-Chief left in the Mutine to visit Port Moody on June 18, and returned on June 27; the Comus arrived at Payta on June 17; would shortly visit Guayaquil, and on relief by the Satellite would leave for England; the Heroine and Sappho are on passage to Esquimault; the Mutine would leave Esquimalt for Coquimbo about the middle of July; the Kingfisher was at Tahiti on May 18; would proceed to Coquimbo, calling at Pitcairn Island *en route*; the Constance was at Guayaquil on June 25; would proceed to Payta on arrival of the Comus.

VALIANT, Capt. Poland, was to leave Plymouth on Wednesday for the River Shannon.

WOODLARK, Com. Nesham, was at Bushire on June 21, and was about to proceed to Bahrein. The Arab was at Karachi on June 8, and was expected at Jask on June 26, and would remain between Jask and Muscat. The Philomel was at Muscat on June 10, and has since left for Jask, where she will remain till relieved by the Arab. She will then relieve the Woodlark, on the Northern Division.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Berehaven, Bantry Bay, August 1, 1883.

The torpedo operations have been continued throughout the last week, and are now drawing to a close. Last Wednesday, the 25th, was spent in getting the electro-contact mines ready, each ship preparing a line of six. On Thursday they were laid down; a line of six observation mines was also laid by the flagship, which included two of 500 lb. of gun-cotton, each, which were actually to be exploded. These were laid near the line of extempore mines which were still down, having been left since the previous Monday. All the mines, except these two, were fitted with blowing charges, as before. On Friday forenoon the Sultan weighed and stood out through the eastern passage. As she approached the mine-field, the two 500-lb. mines were exploded. They sent up an immense volume of water. It was a very fine sight, and one was able to realise the effect they would have had on a ship passing over them. The Sultan then passed on through the lines of contact mines, turned, repassed them, and returned and anchored in her former position. In passing, she bumped several mines, which exploded successfully, the explosions taking place, as before, on shore, where discs of gun-cotton were connected. The other mines were afterwards bumped by steam pinnaces; the whole proceedings were quite successful. In the afternoon the mines were all weighed. On Saturday all the extempore and other mines which had been damaged by the explosion of the 500-lb. mines were taken alongside the flagship for inspection, and were afterwards sunk and exploded. On Monday each ship prepared a launch for countermining with twelve 500-lb. mines, and yesterday the countermining operations were carried out. The Neptune got under weigh at 9 o'clock, and steamed down to the eastern entrance, where the launches were assembled, each in tow of a steam pinnace. The boats were organised in three divisions, those of the Minotaur and Agincourt forming the first, Achilles and Neptune the second, and Sultan and Northumberland the third. The Neptune turned and stood towards the anchorage, representing the leading ship of an attacking squadron; when she reached the limit of the supposed mines, she made a signal to the 1st division to proceed and clear the passage. The 1st division went ahead, dropped their mines and fired them, and the Neptune stood on along the passage thus cleared. She then made the same signal to the 2nd and 3rd divisions in succession, and proceeded towards the anchorage, as they cleared the passage. It was all very successfully carried out, the mines were all fitted with blowing charges, and the effect of the explosions of the double lines, with the Neptune steaming up the centre of the passage, was very fine. The afternoon was devoted to weighing the mines and returning stores to the Hecla. Last evening there was a night attack on the Squadron by torpedo boats, six boats belonging to the Hecla, manned by the officers and men from the different ships who had been exercising in them, and under the orders of Capt. Fellowes, went away in the afternoon and proceeded up to Glengariff. At 10 o'clock the ships went to general quarters and manned and armed ship, keeping a look-out for the torpedo boats, with small-arm men all round the hammock nettings, and electric lights searching the surrounding water. The attack took place between 10.30 and 11, and as the boats came in sight of the different ships they were received with a rattling fire of blank charges. It must have been meant as practice more for those in the boats than those on board, as had a regular attack been expected, more effectual means would have been employed to repel it than mere small-arm fire. The Redwing went round to Queenstown for money to pay the men, and returned on Monday. The Seahorse came in on Sunday with supernumeraries, and left the next day for Plymouth and Portsmouth, taking a few hospital cases. On Monday evening, a very entertaining dramatic performance was given on board the Minotaur. It opened with the very amusing farce, "In Possession." Mr. Kappey was "Kappetal" as Simon Blobber, and Mr. Mure was so charming a lady's-maid, that one's regret was that the part was so short. The musical version of "Cox and Box," by Sullivan and Burnand, was afterwards performed by Messrs. Hopkins, Johnstone, and Parker, in a manner which reflected the greatest credit not only on their musical and dramatic talent, but also on the great amount of trouble they must have taken to ensure its going as smoothly as it did. It is needless to say that both pieces were loudly applauded.

The Admiralty, by Fleet Circular No. 22 G, direct that Art. 51, p. 25, of Addenda to the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1880, is to be considered as cancelled, as well as the other articles referred to in Fleet Circular No. 11 G, of March 28, 1883. 2. In future, blank returns on Army Forms G 872 and G 925 are not to be rendered by vessels having no guns on board. The following paragraph is therefore to be substituted for paragraph 2, Article 812, of Queen's Regulations, as amended by the above circular, viz.:—"2. The returns are to be forwarded, even though there may have been no practice; but W.O. Form 1,475 is not required from ships that have no smooth-bore guns on board, and blank returns need not be rendered by vessels which have no guns on board."

H.M.S. Canada is, we are told, not the bed of roses she was supposed to be prior to her leaving England. The men complain most bitterly about her, not only as regards her sea-going capabilities, but likewise of the internal arrangements. This is much to be deplored; but it may be that "Jack" was under the impression that because he was to be the shipmate of Prince George of Wales he would find himself clear of avoidable annoyance. It would be far better if his Royal Highness had been allowed to go to sea under the same circumstances as did his great-uncle, his late Majesty King William IV., who knew what it was to swing in a hammock, and not to be tied to the apron-strings of a parson, and have a swinging-bed in a private cabin to repose in; then, perhaps, the ship's company might not growl at their inconveniences.—*Kentish Fire.*

REORGANISATION OF THE CONSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT AT THE ADMIRALTY.

The scheme for reorganising the Constructor's Department of the Admiralty, already foreshadowed in these columns, has now been made public, and its leading features are as follows:—The vacancy in the Constructor's Department, caused by the retirement of Mr. W. H. White to accept an appointment in the firm of Sir W. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., will not be filled up. The work formerly performed by Mr. White will be distributed among the staff. Mr. Barnes, the present Surveyor of Dockyards and Chief Constructor at the Admiralty, will be relieved of the former part of his duties, which will be undertaken by Mr. Barnaby, the Director of Naval Construction. The whole of the Admiralty professional officers, including Mr. James Wright, the Engineer-in-Chief, will receive extra remuneration. Mr. Dunn, the assistant-constructor and chief draughtsman, Mr. Robinson, 2nd-class draughtsman at the Admiralty, and at present acting as Constructor at Bombay, and Mr. C. T. Glenn, one of the examiners of dockyard work, will be made constructors. The existing Admiralty draughtsmen are to be raised to the dignity of 1st-class assistant-constructors at the Admiralty, with salaries ranging from £300 to £450 a year. The 2nd and 3rd-class Admiralty draughtsmen will remain on their present footing, but their salaries will be raised, the former rising from £300 to £400, and the latter from £180 to £300. The maximum salaries of chief constructors and constructors employed at the Royal Dockyards are also to be increased in the case of the latter by £50 a year. The engineering department is also pecuniarily benefited by the scheme, and the officers belonging to the Admiralty and the dockyards will be made interchangeable. But the fundamental feature in the new regulations is the formation of an entirely new class of officials, to be designated assistant-constructors, who will gradually supersede the existing responsible foremen of the yard. With a few exceptions, the new grade will consist of the students who took high mathematical and professional honours at Kensington and Greenwich, without further qualification. Those obtaining a 1st-class certificate will become 2nd-class assistant-constructors; those obtaining a 2nd-class certificate will become 3rd-class assistant-constructors; while those who obtained a 3rd-class certificate, or who failed in taking honours, will become draughtsmen at the yards. The total number of assistant-constructors who will be distributed in the various dockyards is 37, viz., 10 1st-class, with salaries ranging from £250 to £300; 18 2nd-class, with salaries from £160 to £240; and 9 3rd-class, with salaries from £100 to £150. As the result of these changes, the foremen of the yard, who number at the present time about 53, will be reduced by 13. The reduction will be probably carried out by age retirement, by absorption into the ranks of the new grade, and by the abolition of the acting foremen. Some of the present foremen, although they passed the various high standards for draughtsmen and foremen at the dockyards, and though having practical charge of the ships under construction, yet not having graduated at either of the Colleges of Naval Architecture, will only be eligible for assistant-constructors by passing an additional qualification for the duties which they now perform.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Adverting to the remarks in your impression of the 21st ult. upon the result of the final examination of the probationary lieutenants for the Royal Marine Artillery being most unsatisfactory, I beg to make a few remarks showing the difference between the education imparted at the Royal Marine Academy, Woolwich, and that at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. First,—At Woolwich the cadets are taught a subject and then finally examined in it, carrying the marks gained forward to their credit on passing out. At the Royal Naval College, the officers on probation for the Royal Marine Artillery are instructed in many subjects during two years, and at the end of that time they are required to pass a final examination in all they have learnt. They are tested periodically in all these subjects, but the marks gained at these periodical tests are not taken into account at the final examination. Again, when it is considered that there are final examinations in 18 subjects (nine of which are mathematical), the required per-centage, 63, in the total is very high. Without in the least altering the standard of knowledge required, the examination might be given in such a form as to render the probability of passing greater. The mathematical papers are sent into the examiners indiscriminately with those of the gunnery lieutenants, who are known to be some of the cleverest men in the Navy; the papers are, therefore, probably judged comparatively and from a very high standard. Finally, these with other causes, such as the theoretical character of the course, the large proportion of marks given to mathematical subjects, and the small number of marks given to attainments in modern languages, have undoubtedly been the causes of the large per-centage of failures to pass for the Royal Marine Artillery. This per-centage is so high that it points to the fact that there is some radical fault in the system of training for the corps.—I am, &c., S.

NAVAL EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have just compared the marks obtained at the last examination for Naval cadetships with those of the previous June and November, and there is no doubt that arithmetic has proved fatal to very many. In June, 1882, 87 per cent. of the marks for arithmetic were obtained by the 24 successful candidates, and the first candidate who failed in that subject was number 48. In November last, 71 per cent. of the marks were obtained by the first 33, or 75 per cent. by the first 24. In the last examination, 61 per cent. were obtained by the first 31, or 64 per cent. by the first 24. Eight of the 31 successful candidates obtained the exact minimum required (125 marks), and five not more than 10 marks in excess of that number, so that the paper was very nearly fatal to 13 of the successful candidates. Amongst the unsuccessful candidates only eight qualified in the arithmetic papers, two just obtaining the necessary minimum. It is evident, I think, that the paper was too difficult as a qualifying subject for boys between the ages of 12½ and 13½. I do not write as an aggrieved parent or pedagogue to complain of any failure of a son or pupil at this last examination, but simply to call the attention of those interested to what is required of our future Nelsons. With regard to the other subjects, there is little to call for comment, the papers set being very fair tests. In Scripture barely 60 per cent. were obtained by the successful candidates, but very few failed in reaching the minimum (40 out of 100). In algebra, two obtained full marks.—I am, &c., A. W.

NAVAL INTERPRETERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was amused to read the following article in your paper of the 21st ult.:—"It is strange that Asiatic languages should have the preference among those officers who have qualified as interpreters in the Royal Navy, there being 72 Asiatic, comprising Hindostanee, Persian, Swahili, and Arabic, against only 26 European." The cause of this is very apparent. For European languages the extra pay for interpreter is only one shilling per diem, whereas the pay for interpreter in Asiatic languages is as follows:—

	Allowance moonshee.	Allowance per mensem.
Hindostanee......	180 Rupees	...... 50 Rupees
Persian............	180 "	...... 50 "
Arabic	180 "	...... 100 "
Swahili	180 "	...... 100 "

Now, the cost for making an officer proficient in a European language is so much—as it involves his going on the Continent—that very few officers can afford it, and until a larger allowance is given to the interpreters in European languages, Naval officers will always prefer studying these Asiatic languages which are practically useless to them and to the service, except while they are actually employed on the East Indies station. It is, indeed, very humiliating to know that only about five per cent. of the officers of the British Navy can make themselves understood in any other language than their own, whereas in other navies, more especially the French and German, most of the officers can talk English, to say nothing of other languages many of them have learnt besides. The Admiralty would do well, therefore, to encourage their officers to go in for that which would not only benefit the service considerably, but would be a valuable assistance to the officers themselves for the remainder of their lives.—I am, &c., R.N.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"One fourth of those suffering from dimness of sight or blindness can trace their calamity to the use of Spectacles indiscriminately purchased and unsuited to the sight. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 Old Bond Street, having made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years, personally adapts his improved lenses. Testimonials as to the success of Mr. Laurance's treatment have been received from Earl Lindsay, Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, Bart., Sir Graham Briggs, Bart., Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant-General Macmullen, Brentwood, General Torrens, commanding Cork Division, Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, Cheapside, and 22 enchurch Street, E.C.

BIRTH.

Scobie.—On the 28th ult., at The Coppice, Earley, Reading, the wife of Captain Mackay Scobie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Hannay—Dod.—On August 2, at St. Mary's Church, Great Western Road, by the Rev. James McKean, M.A., Hugh H. Hannay, Staff Commander, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Hector, to Kathleen, only child of Frederick T. Dod, 14 Belmont Crescent, Hillhead, Glasgow.

Holmes—Nixey.—On the 25th ult., at Upton Old Church, Slough, Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Holmes, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to Clara Bernell, youngest daughter of the late W. G. Nixey, of Springfield, Slough, Bucks.

DEATHS.

Pepys.—On the 24th ult., Robert Edward Pepys, of Woodford, Essex, aged 64, second son of the late William Hasledine Pepys, F.R.S., of Earl's Terrace, Kensington.

Ross.—On June 29, at Alexandria, Egypt, Alexandrina, the dearly-beloved wife of Mr. John Ross, of Alexandria, aged 36.

Advertisements.

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NOTICE.
The STORES will be CLOSED on MONDAY, August 6th, being a BANK HOLIDAY.—By order,
July 23, 1883. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

WANTED, a MESSMAN, for the OFFICERS' MESS, 1st Scottish Rifles, South Camp, Aldershot.—Apply, with particulars, to the MESS PRESIDENT, South Camp, Aldershot.

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Admiralty,
Medical Department of the Navy,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
May 22, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill thirteen vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 13, 1883, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 9, for preliminary examination as their fitness for the Service.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

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On EVERY WEDNESDAY in AUGUST, and on BANK HOLIDAY, August 6, the Exhibition will be open until 11 p.m., on which evenings special FETES will be held, and the Grounds brilliantly illuminated by Chinese Lanterns, Coloured Fires, &c., under the management of Mr. James Pain, as on the occasion of the Royal Fete on July 18.

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Major-Gen. J. H. F. Elkington, C.B., Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Auxiliary Forces.
Colonel W. Mussenden, Inspector Auxiliary Cavalry.
Sir T. Brassey.
Major Bowdler Bell, 8th Hussars, late Commandant of School of Auxiliary Cavalry.
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August, 1883. H. W. TUCKER, Secretary.

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IN JULY, 1883.

Name.	Examination.	Marks.
Pert (2nd)	Woolwich...	8139
Vaughan (1st) ...	Sandhurst	6307
McKerrell (8th) ...	"	5694
Viscount Garmoyle	"	4953
Bates	"	4781
Hall...	"	4685
Blackburn	"	4538
Ramsay	"	4523
Hogg	"	4182

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(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; March, 1883, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

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Lieutenant	E. G. Wynyard...	8th
"	H. J. Morphy ...	11th
"	I. H. W. Southey	13th
"	N. G. Woodyatt	15th
"	J. H. Heycock ...	16th
"	D. S. A. Cosby ...	22nd
"	F. K. O. Peile ...	26th

This completes a total of 32 commissions secured by Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW at the last four Military Competitive Examinations, the total number sent up for these competitions being 76. The names of the successful pupils have already been published.

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STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. George D. Morant	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (Rear-Admiral John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Chas. Hicks	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Capt. H. D. Sarratt	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. F. A. Harston	March 20 1883—Sheerness	River Congo
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry H. Rawson, C.B. (Vice-Ad. Lord John Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. Harry W. Brent	March 21, 1882—Devonport	South-East Coast of America
Antelope	2	63	P. vessel	Lieut. and Com. T. E. Maxwell	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Charles R. Wood	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb (Rear-Admiral F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. R. E. Tracey (Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Com. W. M. Annesley	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Loftus S. Jones	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingston
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church (Rear-Admiral N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. April 11, 1882—C. of Good Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship	Capt. Nathaniel Bowden-Smith	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. W. E. B. Atkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service on Coast of [Ireland
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. A. J. Kennedy	March 29, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. Francis Durrant	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Particular service
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. H. F. Stephenson, C.B.	Sept. 15, 1880—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. R. G. S. Pasley	Dec. 7, 1880—Sheerness	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Aug. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargent	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine	May 10, 1881—Sheerness	Danube
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. R. L. Groome	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport	China
Comus	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct 23, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific (ordered home)
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Jeffreys	Re. Aug. 20, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. H. Crowe	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Curacoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Re. March, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. H. Jauncey	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. S. H. M. Login	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. F. J. J. Elliot	Feb. 10, 1881—Sheerness	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade	Re. Sept. 21, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Henry C. Bigge	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Fred. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. A. Bolitho	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of W'llingt'n	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Admiral Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. D'Arcy (Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. Henry Washington	Re. April 1, 1881—Sunderland	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	206	S. corvette	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Jan. 1, 1880—Sheerness	Ordered home
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. E. H. Gamble	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. C. S. Cardale	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. George A. G. Grey	Re. May 1, 1883—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. Izat	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. R. F. Hammick	Re. May 9, 1882—Devonport	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Re. Oct. 1, 1881—C. of Good Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John G. Jones	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Lieut-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. C. Higgins	June 15, 1880—Chatham	North America and West Indies
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. E. W. Hodgkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. A. W. Moore	July 26, 1883—Sheerness	C. of Good Hope & W. Coast of Africa
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	North America and West Indies
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. G. Gough	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lieut-Com. S. J. B. Willcox	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. F. Heneage (Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rear-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop and storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Navigating-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux, C.B.	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. S. H. Carden	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	6	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. George W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham	China
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. A. C. Parr	Jan. 1, 1883—Sheerness	Particular service
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Jan. 23, 1883—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel	Lieut-Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. W. A. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. R. O. R. C. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport	Australia
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. John Fellowes (Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. Burges Watson	July 22, 1880—Devonport	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret ship	Capt. Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C.	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. H. Corfe	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China (ordered home)
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. Richard N. Gresley	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Commodore J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell, V.C., K.C.B.)	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua	North America and West Indies
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. S. Bosanquet	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brook	March 13, 1883—Sheerness	Cape of Good Hope
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 1, 1883—Chatham	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. the Hon. R. Bingham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. H. Rose	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 16, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus	6	39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Pembroke	1	57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr (Rear-Admiral Geo. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. St. G. C. D'Arcy Irvine	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Lennard Dick	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. W. H. May	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—West India D'cks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. A. C. Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	March 8, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Harry L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. L. Sulivan	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. P. R. Sharpe (Rear-Admiral Thomas B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald	April 24, 1883—Sheerness	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. R. P. Humpage	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. A. de G. Sutton	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. John Ferris	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. Arthur E. Dupuis	Re. July 1. 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated	Capt. Edward S. Adeane, C.M.G.	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1. 1883	Greenock
Sheldrake	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. M. L. Bridger	Re. June 24 1879—Hong Kong	Ordered home
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	North America and W.I. (survey)
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. Henry D. Shortt	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Francis W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W. Coast of Africa
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	China
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward, C.B., A.D.C.	Oct. 4, 1880—Chatham	Mediterranean
Supply	...	25	Tank-vessel	Staff Com. T. J. H. Rapson	June, 1882	Bermuda
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Admiral A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. W. J. L. Wharton	March 16, 1882—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America (survey)
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B.	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Chas. G. Fane	Re. Dec. 14. 1882—Antigua	North America and West Indies
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. Thos. Barnardiston	Re. Jan 1 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thalia	6	437	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	July 21, 1882—Devonport	Particular service
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Sept. 25, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. F. Crohan	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Surveying
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Tyrian	1	40	S. gunboat	Tender to	Urgent	Port Royal, Jamaica
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lieut-Com. Henry McArthur Cutfield	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. Francis M. Prattent	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Poland	April 1, 1880—River Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. Walter Stewart	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Particular service
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. A. H. Markham	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lieut-Com. E. J. P. Gallwey	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. W. H. Cuming	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel	Lieut-Com. C. Lindsay	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. J. D. Nicholls	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. T. P. W. Nesham	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. C. R. Arbuthnot	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Com. Andrew W. Miller	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

CORRECTED UP TO AUGUST 4.]

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut-Col. F. G. Burnaby	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.	Meerut—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Edinburgh	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Jee	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut-Col. J. Goldie [p.s.c.	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. C. Campbell, C.B.,	Shorncliffe	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut-Col. E. B. Hutton	Dublin	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Ballincollig	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Aldershot	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. Philips	Hounslow	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Col. W. L. Browne	Newbridge	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars)		Col. H. D'A. P. Burnell	Colchester	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut-Col. J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Lieut-Col. E. A. Wood	Lucknow—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	...
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B.,	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox [A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lt.-Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of C'mb'dge's Own) Lancers		Lieut-Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Longford	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		—	Egypt—Aldershot	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut-Col. C. Mangles	Cahir	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. F. Kaye	Dublin	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	—	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Dublin	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	St. George's Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. G. W. Knox, C.B.	Pirbright	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Wellington Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbadoes—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Curragh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny	Portland—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Peshawur—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Parnell, C.B.	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar—Brbados.	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Stokes	Bombay—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Mullingar—Newcastle	1866	Bengal—Afghanistn	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Agra—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. F. Butler	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Meean Meer—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	—	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn	Col. W. T. Baker	Lucknow—Bury St. Edmunds.	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Lt. Infantry).	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Dublin—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	—	Kamptee—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. B. Cosby	Bradford—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Poona—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nva. Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. W. Adcock	Theyetmyo—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Aldershot—Clonmel	1882	Egypt—Malta	1883
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Hereford	Halifax, N.S.—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. E. Davidson	Belfast—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Templemore—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. S. O'Neil	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Dover—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Carey	Jersey—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunsw'k	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col, H. C. Patton	Peshawur—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Pembroke Dock—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Manchester—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Umballa—Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Kinsale—Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. D. Geddes	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	—	Enniskillen—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Sing'p're	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. Heywood	Quetta—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Kinsale—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Chatham—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanist'n	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Aldershot—Kingston	1882	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1883
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. S. Stabb	Devonport—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Richardson, C.B.	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. J. Castle	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D Dyson-Laurie	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D. Johnstone	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. King	Kilkenny—Winchester	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Malta—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Tralee—Lichfield	1872	Singapore—Transv'l	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Roorkee—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. C. Brook	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock	Devonport—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	...
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Londonderry—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Green	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Portsmouth—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Rennie	Ft. St. George—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Greenland	Gibraltar—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. B. Hayward	Castlebar—Leicester	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. J. N. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c.	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Straton	Gibraltar—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Bevan	Allahabad—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	...
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Natal—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. W. W. Corban	Gibraltar—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. T. Ready	Gosport—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. E. Fyler	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Browne	Dublin—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. [illegible] Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c.	Bareilly—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson	Cork—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon	Aldershot—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Col. I. M. L. Colquhoun	Rangoon—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. K. G. Henderson [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Woolwich—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Tower—Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan — Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	—	Athlone—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. T. Simpson	Kurrachee—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Byam	Aden—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	...
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. E. E. Wilson, C.B.	Aldershot—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. H. Tucker	Meerut—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Sunderland	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Curragh—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt	...
72	72nd	S'forth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Alb'ny's)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Bermuda—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Aldershot—Armagh	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. B. S. Robinson	Belgaum—Armagh	1870	Madras	...
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Suth'r'l'd Highl'd'rs)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. G. Robley	Cape—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. E. H. D. Macpherson	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Williams	Umballa—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusiliers	1st Bn.	—	Nova Scotia—Tralee	1874	Malta	...
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. G. Campbell	Malta—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Frankland, p.s.c.	Dover—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Ahmednuggur—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Col. J. P. C. Glyn	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. J. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. J. A. Smith	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut.-Col. P. Sheppard	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		Lt-Col. Marquis de Piro, C.M.G.	Malta	...	...	...

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No. 1.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Weymouth
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Tilbury
5th —	Bermuda
6th —	Bermuda
7th —	Rawul Pindee
8th —	Campbellpore
9th —	Rawul Pindee
Depot	Newcastle

No. 2.—LANCASHIRE DIVISION.

1st Battery	Fort Widley
2nd —	Jersey
3rd —	Shoeburyness
4th —	Ferozepore
5th —	Lahore
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Liverpool

No. 3.—EASTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Landguard Fort
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Fort Victoria
4th —	Woolwich
5th —	Ceylon
6th —	Ceylon
7th —	Theyetmyo
8th —	Rawul Pindee
9th —	Tonghoo
Depot	Colchester

No. 4.—CINQUE PORTS DIVISION

1st Battery	Guernsey
2nd —	Alderney
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Dover
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Barbadoes
7th —	Quetta
8th —	Bombay
9th —	Khandalla
Depot	Dover

No. 5.—LONDON DIVISION.

1st Battery	Portsmouth
2nd —	Fort Grange
3rd —	Woolwich
4th —	Malta
5th —	Malta
6th —	Malta
7th —	Calcutta
8th —	Delhi
Depot	Woolwich

No. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Portsmouth
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Golden Hill
5th —	Agra
6th —	Allahabad

No. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.—(con.)

7th Battery	Campbellpore
8th —	Hong Kong
9th —	Singapore
Depot	Fort Rowner

No. 7.—WESTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Carlisle Fort
2nd —	Spike Island
3rd —	Camden Fort
4th —	Picklecombe
5th —	Gwalior
6th —	Morar
7th —	Cape
8th —	Mauritius
9th —	St. Helena
Depot	Devonport

No. 8.—SCOTTISH DIVISION

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Sheerness
3rd —	Sheerness
4th —	Sheerness
5th —	Egypt
6th —	Egypt
7th —	Aden
8th —	Aden
9th —	Bombay
Depot	Leith Fort

No. 9.—WELSH DIVISION.

1st Battery	Pembroke Dock
2nd —	Ft. Hubberstone
3rd —	South Hook
4th —	Secunderabad
5th —	St. Thomas Mnt.
6th —	Halifax
7th —	Halifax
8th —	Halifax
Depot	Newport

No. 10.—NORTH IRISH DIVISION.

1st Battery	Sandown, I. of W.
2nd —	Shoeburyness
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Mhow
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
9th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Belfast

No. 11.—SOUTH IRISH DIVISION.

1st Battery	Mount Wise
2nd —	Plymouth
3rd —	Bull Point
4th —	Portsmouth
5th —	Jutogh
6th —	Theyetmyo
7th —	Malta
8th —	Malta
9th —	Malta
Depot	Kinsale

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7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th—Bermuda
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Chatham
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Bermuda
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th Company—Southampton [(Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Gibraltar
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

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E —	Meerut
F —	Umballa
G —	Meerut
H —	Exeter
I —	Canterbury
K —	Dublin
L —	Sealkote
M —	Dublin
N —	Coventry

B BRIGADE—

A Battery	Dorchester
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Kirkee
E —	Bangalore
F —	Aldershot
G —	Egypt
H —	Aldershot
I —	Aldershot
K —	Umballa
L —	Newbridge
M —	Secunderabad
N —	Lucknow

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A Battery	Aldershot
B —	Ferozepore
C —	Natal
D —	Shorncliffe
E —	Kilkenny
F —	Woolwich
G —	Benares
H —	Jullundur
I —	Ahmedabad
J —	Dublin
K —	Aldershot
L —	Secunderabad

1ST BRIGADE (con.)—

M Battery	Nusserabad
N —	Hyderabad
O —	Kamptee
P —	Secunderabad
Q —	St Thomas Mt.
R —	Bellary
S —	Bangalore
T —	Aldershot
U —	Athlone
V —	Chatham
W —	Hilsea
X —	Woolwich

FIELD ARTILLERY.—(Continued.)

2ND BRIGADE—

A Battery	Kirkee
B —	Neemuch
C —	Ahmednuggur
D —	Kirkee
E —	Kurrachee
F —	Deesa
G —	Belgaum
H —	Bristol
I —	Egypt
J —	Allahabad
K —	Sheffield
L —	Limerick
M —	St. Thomas Mt.
N —	Woolwich
O —	Hilsea
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Sheffield
R —	Peshawur
S —	Woolwich

3RD BRIGADE—

A Battery	Weedon
B —	Weedon
C —	Woolwich
D —	Ipswich
E —	Ipswich
F —	Aldershot
G —	Newcastle
H —	Christchurch
I —	Bangalore

3RD BRIGADE (con.)

J —	Trowbridge
K —	Nowgong
L —	Dinapore
M —	Meerut
N —	Cawnpore
O —	Agra
P —	Meean Meer
Q —	Saugor
R —	Fyzabad

4TH BRIGADE—

A Battery	Mhow
B —	Rawul Pindee
C —	Meean Meer
D —	Lucknow
E —	Bareilly
F —	Morar
G —	Meerut
H —	Aldershot
I —	Glasgow
J —	Colchester
K —	Fermoy
L —	Mooltan
M —	Clonmel
N —	Woolwich
O —	Barrackpore
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Newport, M.
R —	Curragh

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EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, June 20, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt:—

	Total Force.	Sick.	Per cent.
Cairo:—Artillery	469	32	6·8
Cavalry & M'nt'd Inf.	562	41	7·3
Engineers	184	11	6·0
1st Royal Sussex Regt.	804	56	7·0
1st Royal Highlanders	716	65	9·1
1st Gordon Highl'ders	739	83	11·2
1st Cameron Hghl'rs	661	40	6·1
3rd King's Royal Rifles	639	44	6·9
Sundry Service Corps	336	14	4·1
	5,110	386	7·5
Alexandria:—2nd Duke of Cornwall's L. Inf.	799	123	15·4
Detacht. 1st W. Kent	362	35	9·7
Cavalry and Sundries	414	43	10·4
Port Said:—Detachment R'y'l Hghl'rs	95	6	6·3
	6,780	593	8·7
Officers	175	6	3·5
Men	6,605	587	8·9
	6,780	593	8·7
Horses	1,028	44	4·2
Mules	786	7	·9
	1,814	51	2·8

Why the Alexandria garrison should show 12·8 per cent. of men in hospital, while those in Cairo and Ismailia, much less healthy towns, show respectively 7·5 and 6·3, is very difficult to understand.

Since the above return was made out, 12 officers and 524 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Highlanders, with four officers and 147 non-commissioned officers and men of the 60th Rifles, have gone to Suez.

Although the cholera is raging in Cairo, there has, up to the present, been no instance among our troops.* Every precaution seems to be taken, except one, to which I do not myself attach much importance, and that is preventing natives from entering the barracks, provided they are carefully watched and not allowed to adopt their own filthy habits therein, I do not think there is any danger to Tommy Atkins from mere contact. A magazine has been erected in Abdin Square fitted as a field hospital, where all men who are taken ill in town will be treated, stretchers are to be obtained at the main guard, and a medical officer is always obtainable at the Hotel d'Angleterre. The part of the town most frequented by soldiers has been placed out of bounds, and patrols are watching every entrance. Every arrangement has been made to send the troops to Helouan on the first appearance of the disease. There is a party from each regiment at that station, with camp equipment complete, and in four hours every soldier could be comfortably settled away from Cairo. Should the disease show itself at Helouan amongst the troops, they will break up into half-battalions, and scatter themselves along the banks of the Sweetwater Canal. At Port Said, all is well; the men were confined to barracks, but as no case have recently declared themselves there, they are now allowed to walk in the European Quarter. In Alexandria, the epidemic has not as yet put in an appearance, though three isolated cases were reported; arrangements have been made for placing the troops under canvas upon Gun Hill. The remainder of the Rifles left for Suez last night. While writing, I hear that a man of the 42nd has died at Suez from cholera, but I have not yet been able to verify the fact. During the last week two deaths occurred among the troops in Egypt from other causes, one in Cairo and one in Alexandria.

Leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant D. F. Davidson, Cameron Highlanders, from July 21 to November 5; Lieutenant G. L. B. Killich, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from July 21 to November 5. No further leave will be granted. Captain Pain, 1st Gordon Highlanders, having been ordered to the Depôt, is permitted to proceed to England at his own expense; and passages to England will be provided by first opportunity for the following invalided officers:—Lieutenants Hawkins, R.A., and Lieutenant G. Pirie, Gordon Highlanders. Principal Veterinary-Surgeon Meyrick having been ordered home for duty, will proceed to England without delay on payment of his own passage. First-class Veterinary-Surgeon Clayton will act as principal Veterinary-Surgeon, and Veterinary-Surgeon Mitchell will be in charge of the 19th Hussars and Mounted Infantry. The Rev. W. C. McGill will proceed to Suez in charge of Roman Catholic troops stationed at that place, and the Rev. Father Patrick, O.S.F., is appointed temporary Roman Catholic acting Chaplain to the garrison of Cairo.* Surgeon Lane will have medical charge of the King's Royal Rifles at Suez, and Surgeon Johnston will proceed from Alexandria to Cairo.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

The following telegrams have been received at the War Office from the General Officer Commanding, Cairo, July 30:—"Continuation of names already notified:—188 Corpl. A. Duff, Royal Highlanders; 1343 Pte. T. Atkins, Royal Sussex; 578 Pte. G. Fraser, Royal Sussex; 905 Pte. E. Stichell, Gordon Highlanders; 2535 Pte. S. Parker, Royal Highlanders; 1740 Corpl. E. Bull, Gordon Highlanders; 2127 Pte. A. Brookes, Royal Rifles; 846 Corpl. W. Maybury, Gordon Highlanders; 189 Pte. G. Loutett, Gordon Highlanders; 4823 Pte. H. White, Army Hospital Corps; 109 Pte. H. McKay, Cameron Highlanders; 2382 Pte. G. Bolingbroke, Royal Sussex; 2065 (? 2063) Pte. W. Johnston, Royal Sussex; 4615 Pte. J. McMillan, Royal Rifles; 1709 Pte. M. Hartley, Royal Sussex; 101 Pte. C. Clarke, Royal Sussex."

"From the General Officer Commanding in Egypt to the Secretary of State for War, dated Cairo, July 31.—The following have died of cholera since last telegram:—3566 Pte. Michael Sulivan, King's Royal Rifles; 834 Pte. Charles Kingswell, Royal Sussex Regt.; 295 Pte. Samuel (? Stephen) Elliott, Royal Sussex Regt.; 1475 Serjt. Richard Dunn (? Bunn), Royal Sussex Regt.; 1408 Pte. Harry Jones, Royal Sussex Regt.; 3041 Pte. Michael Conwell (? Cornwell), Army Hospital Corps. In addition to the deaths already reported, about 13 have occurred from cholera at El Wardan since its occupation; regimental numbers and names not satisfactorily ascertained; will be given subsequently. Surg. C. B. Lewis died yesterday."

Cairo, August 2.

The following since dead of cholera:—2165 Pte. Elijas Blackhard (? Blackall), Royal Sussex Regt.; 1762 Pte. Richard Pettit, Royal Sussex Regt.; 1483 Pte. William Plumridge, Royal Sussex Regt.; 1818 Drummer William Davis, Royal Sussex Regt.; 1893 Pte. Alfred Baker, Royal Sussex Regt.; 790 Pte. James Dilly, Royal Highlanders; 883 Serjt.-Piper John Grant, Cameron Highlanders; 1491 Serjt. John Grant, Cameron Highlanders; 3223 Serjt. William Hicks, Commissariat and Transport Corps; 1744 Pte. James Meredith, Gordon Highlanders; 1765 Serjt. Henry Lovelock, King's Rifles; 2946 Corpl. Robert Jackson, Army Hospital Corps; 4763 Pte. Andrew (? J.) Readon, Army Hospital Corps. In addition, the following men have died of cholera at El-Wahdan Camp since occupation: — 1238 Lance-Corpl. George M'Kie, Royal Highlanders; 138 Pte. John Johnston, Royal Highlanders; 2149 Pte. Alfred Lighton (? Leighton), 19th Hussars; 1867 Corpl. Edward P. Williams, 19th Hussars; 1295 Pte. James Cook, 19th Hussars; 2214 Pte. Walter Hollis, 19th Hussars; 12290 Driver George Stammers, I Baty. 2nd Brig. R.A.; 13340 Driver William Pitt, I Baty. 2nd Brig. R.A.; 10129 Driver John Barry, I Baty. 2nd Brig. R.A.; 27198 Driver Adam Borthwick, I Baty. 2nd Brig. R.A.; 2730 Serjt. John Smithers, G Baty. B Brig. R.H.A.; 3689 (? 3688) Driver Frederick Jennings, G Baty. B Brig. R.H.A.; 3649 Driver Edward John Cross, G Baty. B Brig. R.H.A.; 4396 Driver Thomas Roche, G Baty. B Brig. R.H.A.; 3545 Driver Denis Deary (? Leary), G Baty. B. Brig. R.H.A.; 4047 Corpl. William Stewart, King's Rifles; 1655 Pte. George Hodges, Royal Sussex Regiment.

Cairo, August 2.

The following have died of cholera:—4596 Corpl. George Marshall, King's Rifles; 3846 Pte. James (? William) Raymond, King's Rifles; 1811 Pte. John Adams, Royal Sussex Regt.; 2041 Pte. John Wilson, Royal Sussex Regt.; 12191 Gunner Thomas Chalmers, I Baty., 2nd Brig., Royal Artillery; 1223 Colour-Serjt. Jeffrey Costello, Gordon Highlanders; 2759 Corpl. Thomas Curtis, Army Hospital Corps.

The following telegram was received yesterday by the Secretary of State for War from the General Officer Commanding, Egypt:—"August 3. General health good. Continued improvement telegraphed from El Wardan. Cholera becoming less virulent. At first, every case proved fatal; now, many become convalescent."

THE CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Much has lately been written on those causes which have of late years tended to the deterioration of the Army, but too little on those diseases which at times spread dismay in its ranks, cause numerous deaths, and impair its efficiency in every respect; and at the present moment, when there is every prospect of this occurring to our troops serving in Egypt, the following remarks may, perhaps, appear acceptable, and worthy of insertion in your *Gazette*. When stationed at the Piræus, in Greece, with the 97th Regt., in the summer of 1854, and during the winter of the same year in the Crimea, I had very painful experience of the effects of cholera, and from that experience have deduced the following facts. Cholera may be considered as an infectious disease, which, once imparted into any locality, is propagated by the effluvia from its own special discharges, and probably received into the human system by inhalation through the medium of the lungs. A locality in which large numbers of men are assembled, and in which due regard has not been paid to cleanliness, drainage, and other sanitary precautions, is that peculiarly adapted for its reception and dissemination. The poor, ill-fed, and intemperate are those first attacked, while, as a necessary result, the rich, who have all the necessaries and comforts of life, and the temperate may pass through an epidemic of cholera without contracting it. Diarrhœa, as a general rule, is a premonitory symptom, gradually depriving the blood of its watery portion, and materially reducing the sufferer's strength. If this diarrhœa can be arrested, the disease goes no further, but if it continues the other symptoms of cholera rapidly supervene. In many of the most severe cases of cholera, however, there is no premonitory diarrhœa, but the disease at once assumes a malignant aspect, proving fatal in a few hours. There is no specific remedy for cholera, although it has been repeatedly asserted by the ignorant that such has been discovered, and all that can be done in its treatment is to place the sufferer in as favourable a position as possible, and to trust in a great measure to the powers of nature to carry him through the attack, as is done in fevers and other diseases, which run a certain course. The treatment by small doses of calomel or castor-oil frequently repeated has been found to be totally useless, and many cases, in which too active treatment by opium has been adopted in the earlier stages of the disease, have subsequented terminated fatally, owing to the induction of a congestive state of the brain. In an epidemic of cholera, the cases which first occur are of the most serious and malignant nature, while as time goes on they gradually become less and less severe, and the disease finally dies out spontaneously. If again called upon to treat cases of cholera, I should depend upon the assiduous applications of flannels wrung out of hot water and sprinkled with turpentine to the abdomen, with friction to the extremities to relieve the violent cramps which occur, lumps of ice and iced water being given to allay the urgent thirst and frequent vomiting, and a mixture containing chloric ether and tincture of opium in small but frequently-repeated doses. When any locality is threatened with cholera, there are always plain indications of its approach, and those who neglect such warnings must be held responsible for the results which follow. The frequent occurrence of diarrhœa is the most significant of such warnings; and although there may be no specific remedy for the disease, there is one which, if adopted at once, and without hesitation, will be the means of saving numerous valuable lives. This remedy I most strongly urged the officer commanding the troops at the Piræus, in Greece, in the summer of 1854, to adopt, but without success; and it was not until we had lost 118 of our finest soldiers, that the regiment was removed to an encampment on Mount Pentelicus, near Athens, when it at once ceased. The precautions to be adopted in a locality threatened with cholera are, therefore, the utmost attention to cleanliness, drainage, and other sanitary measures; the strictest temperance as far as it can be enforced; the treatment of cases of diarrhœa as soon as they occur; the immediate separation and isolation of the sick from the healthy; and above all, the removal, as soon as possible, from the infected district, of as many troops as the exigencies of the service will permit.—I am, &c., Henry Downes, M.D.,

Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, h.p.

Tiverton, Devon, July 28, 1883.

Admiral Sir A. C. Key proceeded to Chatham on Thursday for the purpose of making an inspection of the Leander, armoured ship, now preparing for sea.

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* Our Correspondent's letter comes by post. The casualties are reported by telegraph. It is rather surprising that the General at Cairo, with the figures before him, should persist in his stereotyped telegram, "General health good." What is "General health?" For example, in the Duke of Cornwall's, with 15·4 per cent. sick, or the Gordon Highlanders, with 11·2 sick.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*

* Since reported dead.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

On Monday last, his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief visited the Camp, accompanied by Lord Wolseley, Lieutenant-General Sir A. J. Herbert, K.C.B., and Major-General Harman, C.B. The Division, with every available man in the ranks, was exercised as opposing forces for the last time under the command of General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B. The Northern force was under the command of Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., C.B., and the Southern force was commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Bart. The idea of the combat was that a Southern army, advancing on Staines, *viâ* Farnham and Farnborough Station, had arrived at Farnham on the evening of the 29th ult. On the same day, a Northern army concentrates at Cobham. The operations were confined to the action of the advance-guard of the Southern army, and that of a detachment from the Northern army. The operations commenced at 10 a.m., by signal from the General commanding, and immediately Sir Frederick pushed a vigorous reconnaissance over the Fox Hills, in the direction of Colony with a view to ascertain the enemy's strength. The Duke of Connaught, whose instructions were to delay the advance of the enemy as long as possible, in order to prevent his getting across the canal, eventually took up a very strong position across the Foxhills, upon which his opponent made but little impression up to the time of "cease fire" being sounded. It will be interesting to read the decisions of the umpires in this engagement. Several extraordinary incidents occurred during the action. In one instance, an Infantry battalion of the Southern force, after having been shelled for a considerable time while in close order, by a well-posted field battery (H-4), advanced a distance of 1,600 yards in the open, under a terrific shrapnel fire, to the muzzles of the guns, and coolly asserted that they had captured the battery. A few umpires were hurriedly brought together, and a consultation held. I cannot say how the decision was given, as I left that portion of the field while the matter was being warmly discussed. Major-General Walker, V.C., C.B., was umpire for the Northern force, and Major-General Willis, C.B., for the Southern force, each being assisted by a numerous staff. There were present on parade 6,500 men, 1,350 horses, and 46 guns. The 3rd Hussars and P Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, were not on parade owing to an outbreak of glanders.

The following officers have joined the class at the Army Veterinary School, which commenced on the 1st inst.:—Lieutenant-Colonel French, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Majors Ashburner, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Hunt, 7th Hussars; Freeman, 31st; Dickenson, 1st Battalion 20th; Winter, 1st Battalion 26th; La Coste, R.M.L.I.; Captains Mackenzie, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Hegan, 5th Dragoon Guards; Hare, 1st Battalion 9th; Barrow, 1st Battalion 26th; Beauclerk, 15th Hussars; Lieutenants Preston and Douglas, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Pelly, R.A.; the Hon. B. Petre, 1st Battalion 10th; Allen, 80th; Tyler, 52nd; Hotham and Fetherstonhaugh, 1st Battalion 26th; Minchin, 1st Battalion 16th; Parsons and Western, Bengal S.C.; Westlake, Prichard, and Wilmot, Madras S.C.; Assistant-Commissary-General Reeves; Deputy - Assistant - Commissary - Generals Stokes, Bridge, Baker, and Creagh; Lieutenants Gibbens, Pinkney, Pollock, Boucicault, and Telfor, and Quartermaster Lawford, Commissariat and Transport Staff; Lieutenant Sitwell, 85th; Ridingmaster Cooper, Commissariat and Transport Corps; and Major Gray, 34th. Lectures will be delivered at the School by the Instructor, Veterinary-Surgeon to the Staff W. B. Walters, five days a week, at 2.30 p.m. each day.

A paymaster-serjeant and a colour-serjeant of a regiment quartered in hut barracks have absconded simultaneously, and the regimental accounts are found to be in an unsatisfactory state. The District Paymaster has been ordered to make an investigation and report on the state of the accounts.

A draft, consisting of Captain T. C. Jameson, 26th Regiment, Lieutenants A. E. Couper and C. P. L. Bell, and four serjeants, four corporals, two drummers, and 250 rank and file of the 31st Regiment, is held in readiness to embark for India, *viâ* the Cape, to join the 70th Regiment. The 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers and A Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, are hold in readiness to proceed to India. The 1st Life Guards returned to Windsor immediately after the sham-fight on Monday last. The 3rd Surrey Militia will leave the Camp to-day (Saturday), for Kingston-on-Thames, on completion of training. This completes the list of Militia regiments for training at the Camp this season. Considering the time of year, the number of men "drawing rations" at the Camp at the present time is much smaller than usual, being less than 12,000 men. Twenty surgeons A.M.D. will shortly arrive at Aldershot for a course of A.H.C. drill. Lieutenant F. G. Bond, R.E., has been appointed adjutant of the corps, vice Captain H. V. Hart-Davis. Lieutenant-Colonel F. Wilson, 84th Regiment, is about to be retired on retired pay. Captain H. D. P. Parry-Okeden, 60th Rifles, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., commanding the Aldershot Division. The following Divisional Order was published on Thursday:—"Lieutenant-General Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B., having assumed command of the Division on the 1st inst., all reports, &c., will be made to him accordingly. General Sir D. Lysons, K.C.B., is struck off the strength of the Division from the 31st ult." Under instructions received from the Horse Guards, Major M'Gill, Staff Adjutant of the Royal Military College of Canada, has been attached to the 2nd Infantry Brigade, for instruction, from the 1st inst. Several Commandants of Canadian Military Schools are under orders for Aldershot, to be attached to regiments for a course of instruction. Forty officers of Militia, candidates for Line commissions, will be examined at Aldershot in September next. Owing to continued misconduct of men of the Foot Guards encamped at Pirbright, the authorities have decided to encamp a small force of Military Mounted Police in that vicinity, and a detachment of this corps marched thither on Monday last. One man of the Brigade of Guards has recently been sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude for manslaughter, and another to six months' imprisonment for indecent assault, both crimes having been committed near Pirbright. It is asserted that the Foot Guards are far from popular in the towns and villages near their encampment. "A" (Pontoon) Troop, Royal Engineers, will proceed to Egham, on the Thames, for a course of military pontooning, early next week. Army signalling experiments on an extensive scale will be carried out during the ensuing week, under the direction of Major Morton Thrupp, Inspector of Army Signalling. Signal stations will be formed at Aldershot, Merrow Down (near Guildford), and Epsom, and communication opened with London, and maintained during the day by flag and heliograph, and by night by means of the signal-flashing apparatus, and rockets of various colours. The permanent Instructor, Serjeant-Major Hitchcock, who is himself the inventor of a night-signalling lamp of wonderful power, will proceed with the party of non-commissioned officers from the Signalling School, and place them in position at the various signalling stations. Major W. Mallins, R.A., has been ordered to Ireland, and Major W. F. de H. Curtis, R.A., to Aldershot. Surgeon Prendergast, A.M.D., has been struck off the strength of the Division from the 2nd inst.

THE ARMY RIFLE MEETING AT ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A most successful meeting was brought to a close last Saturday, in the presence of Gen. and Lady Lysons, Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and many other officers. A close analysis of the scores compared with previous years shows a marked advance in the character of the shooting, while the large number of entries is evidence, if any were needed, of the desire of the Regular services to fully avail themselves of the too limited opportunities they possess of facing the targets in competitive practice. The thanks of all those who were present during the three days' competitions are due to the executive, and especially to Major Burton, 1st Scottish Rifles, D.A.A.G., who, we understand, left no stone unturned to promote the success of an event which is gradually increasing in public importance and interest, and promises, at no distant date, to rival the gathering on the Surrey Heath. A word of praise is also due to Qrmr. Underhill, 1st Scottish Rifles, who carried out the range duties. The prize list on this occasion was only about £500; but we believe that with a little extra exertion it could easily be doubled, and thus allow more of the rank and file to participate. There are plenty of large-hearted people in the City of London, for instance, who, if the claims of our Regular troops for consideration were brought before them, would gladly respond to an appeal for funds for such an object. In our last impression, we gave brief results of the contests decided up to Thursday night. Those disposed of in the other days were as follows:—

6. The Mappin Brothers. — 500 yards, 7 shots; 1st prize, a dressing-case.—Colour-Serjt. Tuthill, 33rd Regimental District, 35 points, (h.p.s.) Five other prizes in kind were won by Lieut. Colville, 3rd Rifle Brigade, 34; Serjt. Dicken, 33rd Regimental District, 33; Capt. Robinson, 2nd Shropshire, 33; Lieut. Woodford, 2nd York and Lancaster, 33; and Serjt.-Major Quirk, 2nd Highland Light Infantry, 32.

7. The Railway.—Seven shots in two minutes, at 250 yards, at disappearing targets, representing the figures of soldiers, for prizes presented by the South-Eastern and London and South-Western Railway Companies.—Lieut. Fowler, 2nd Shropshire, 33 points; Lieut. Lascelles, 3rd Rifle Brigade, 33; Qrmr. Underhill, 1st Scottish Rifles, 32; Corpl. M'Leod, R.E., 32; Pte. Gallagher, 1st Scottish Rifles, 31; Serjt. Dicken, 33rd Regimental District, 31; and Capt. Robinson, 2nd Shropshire, 30.

8. The Cæsar's Camp.—Seven shots at 800 yards; eight prizes.—Qrmr. Dimmer, 3rd Rifle Brigade, 34 points; Serjt. O'Brien, Regimental Depôt; Lieut. Ward, 1st Scottish Rifles; Serjt.-Major Johnson, R.E., and Colour-Serjt. Smith, 15th Regimental District, 30 each; and Capt. Robinson, 2nd Shropshire, Colour-Serjt. Lindsay, Highland Light Infantry, and Lieut. Lascelles, 3rd Rifle Brigade, 29 each.

9. Curtis and Harvey. — Seven shots at 600 yards; 10 guineas by Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, Hounslow Powder Mills, and added money from the funds of the meeting:—Colour-Serjt. Lindsay, Highland L.I., 33 points; Serjt.-Major Johnson, R.E., 32; Colour-Serjt. Tuthill, 33rd Regimental District, 31; Corpl. Kenny, R.E., Qrmr.-Serjt. Foster, 33rd Regimental District, and Pte. Bradbury, 1st Dorset, 30 each.

10. Artillery Prizes.—The competition for these was postponed.

11. Young Soldiers' Match. — Seven shots at 500 yards; open to rank and file of the Regular Army who have enlisted since July 26, 1881; 34 prizes, ranging in value from £3 to 5s.:—Serjt. Allen, R.E., 29 points; Pte. Bray, 1st Dorset, Serjt. Canty, R.E., and Pte. Adcock, 2nd Coldstreams, 28 each; Serjt. Morris, R.E., and Corpl. M'Coombe, 15th Hussars, 26 each.

12. The Army.—Seven shots at 500 yards; open to rank and file of the Army and Royal Marines; 45 prizes, ranging in value from £4 to 5s.:—Serjt. M'Combie, 2nd Shropshire, 31 points; Serjt. McCormick, 1st Scottish Rifles, 30; Corpl. Neve, 1st Scottish Rifles, and Pte. Shaw, 1st Manchester, 29 each.

13. The Serjeants. — Seven shots at 500 yards; open to serjeants of the Army and Royal Marines, and petty officers of the Navy; 29 prizes, ranging in value from £5 to 10s.—Colour-Serjt. Collinter, Regimental Depôt, 33 points; Serjt. James, R.E., 32; Colour-Serjt. Lindsay, 2nd Highland L.I., 31; Colour-Serjt. Mills, 3rd Rifle Brigade, 31. With 30 each:—Qrmr.-Serjt. Kenny, R.E.; Qrmr.-Serjt. Coomber, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Qrmr.-Serjt. Merritt, 15th Regimental District; Serjt. Cown, 2nd Shropshire; Serjt.-Major Johnson, R.E.; Serjt. Rightman, 1st Scottish Rifles; Qrmr.-Serjt. Marshall, R.E.; and Serjt. Johnson, 2nd Shropshire.

14. The Mappin and Webb. — Seven shots at 500 yards; open to officers of the Army, Navy, and Royal Marines; the first two prizes presented by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, of London.—The Challenge Vase, value 13 guineas, Qrmr. Dimmer, 3rd Rifle Brigade, 33 points; Tankard, with pair of Beakers, Lieut. Fowler, 2nd Shropshire, 32, 3rd prize; Lieut. Fenwick, 1st Dorset, 31, 4th prize; Major Boulger, V.C., 2nd York and Lancaster, 31, 5th prize; Lieut. Woodford, 2nd York and Lancaster, 30.

15. The Carbine.—Seven shots at 500 yards; open to all corps of the Regular Army armed with the Martini-Henry carbine; six prizes, ranging in value from £5 to 12s. 6d.—Pte. Collinson, 15th Hussars, 32 points; Corpl. Broster, 15th Hussars, 32; Troop Serjt.-Major Tomblings, 15th Hussars, 29; Pte. Smith, 4th Hussars, 28; Pte. Collins, 4th Hussars, 28; Conductor Chapman, Commissariat and Transport Corps, 28.

16. The Regimental Trophy. — 200, 500, and 600 yards; teams of six from battalions; aggregate value, 50 guineas; a silver trophy, to become the property of the winning corps, and to be kept in the officers' mess; £6 in money divided amongst the winning team, and a silver cup, presented by Sir Daniel Lysons to the competitor making the highest aggregate score.—Winners of the trophy—33rd Regimental District (Halifax), 491 points. Next in order of merit—2nd York and Lancaster, 482; 3rd Rifle Brigade, 480.

17. The Championship.—Two stages: 1st stage, 800 yards, restricted to the 40 qualified competitors making the highest aggregate scores at 200 and 500 yards, in matches 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, and 14; 2nd stage, restricted to the ten competitors making the highest aggregate scores in the first stage and matches specified above. 1st prize, the Champion Badge and £10, Lieut. Fowler, 2nd Shropshire, 108 points. The following received £1 each:—Lieut. Hardinge, Rifle Brigade, 104; Serjt. Johnson, 2nd Shropshire, 104; Pte. Bradbury, 1st Dorset, 104; Serjt.-Major Carruthers, 33rd Regimental District, 101; Qrmr. Dimmer, 3rd Rifle Brigade, 101; Serjt.-Major Johnson, R.E., 100; Instructor of Musketry Kenny, R.E., 98; Serjt.-Major Kilby, R.E., 91; and Colour-Serjt. Collinter, Regimental Depôt, 90.

18. The Mounted Competition. — Open to sections of four from all mounted corps of the Regular Army. The conditions were as follows:—Dress, drill order. Rifle, Martini-Henry carbine, carried on the saddle or on the back, or in any other manner adapted to service. Firing points, 400 and 600 yards. Position, any. Three out of four men will dismount and fire four rounds at each distance. The fourth man will hold the horses, either mounted or dismounted; he will not fire. Each section will be under the command of one of its members, who will give all necessary words of command. Course—The section will ride from a starting-point, acting as follows:—On the word "march," gallop about 300 yards over two fences, to the 600-yards firing-point. Dismount, fire four rounds, and mount. Gallop about 300 yards over two fences to a third point. Dismount, double on foot 50 yards to the firing-point (distance 400 yards), fire four rounds, double back to the horses, mount, gallop about 200 yards to the winning-post, and halt. Time—Seven minutes allowed to complete the course. Two points to be added for every ten seconds within time; two points deducted for every ten seconds beyond time. The time to count when the last man of the section reaches the post. Winners—First team, 15th Hussars, 84 points; 2nd team, 15th Hussars, 62; 3rd Hussars, 48.

19. The Infantry Running Match.—Open to teams of four, from battalions of the Army and Royal Marines. A challenge cup, presented by Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, to be kept in the serjeants' mess, and £6 to the winning team. Three other prizes, of £4, £3, and £2, were also given. The teams, each under the order of one of its members, who gave all necessary words of command, were required to go about a quarter of a mile in field-day order, with rolled great-coats worn over the left shoulder, two pouches, haversack, and water-bottle. In the course there were three obstacles (one a ditch), and seven rounds per man had to be fired at 400 and 500 yards, any position, five minutes being allowed, the result being as follows:—The cup and £6, 1st Scottish Rifles, 173 points; £4, 1st Scottish Rifles, 171; £3, 2nd Highland L.I., 166; £2, 2nd Shropshire, 150. The next in order of merit were another team of the 2nd Shropshire, 147 points; 1st Dorset, 136 Royal Engineers, 133; 3rd Rifle Brigade, 127.

20. The Bowyers' Competition. — 15 guineas, presented annually by the Worshipful Company of Bowyers; open to teams of 10 (under command of an officer or non-commissioned officer, who will not be allowed to fire), from battalions serving in Great Britain. Each team to contain at least eight privates. No officer can compete. Drill order. Any position. Distance unknown, but under 600 yards. A moving target, which will be a screen represent-

ing a section of men. Ten rounds per man. Each squad required to march a quarter of a mile in extended order. Ten minutes allowed to each squad from the time of starting, and within that time any number of volleys may be fired, not exceeding ten.—Winners—1st prize, 10 guineas, first team, 1st Scottish Rifles, 102 points; 2nd prize, 5 guineas, second team, 1st Scottish Rifles, 96. The next in order of merit, 1st Dorset, 91 points; 2nd Shropshire, 81; 3rd Rifle Brigade, 70; 7th Compy. R.E., 39.

21. The Consolation. — Seven shots at 200 yards.—Winners—Pte. Davies, Welsh Regt., 29 points. With 28 each, Corpl. Auld, R.E.; Colour-Serjt. Simpson, 1st Scottish Rifles, Pte. Bell, 2nd Shropshire; and Serjt. McMahon, 1st Scottish Rifles. With 27 each, Capt. Dickson, Royal Irish Fusiliers, and Lieut. Stopford, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

At the close of the shooting, the prizes were distributed by Lady Lysons.

MOUNTED INFANTRY, OR PIONEERS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In answer to your correspondent, "Bonté," may I be allowed to state that a detailed scheme, very similar to what he has suggested, was last year forwarded to the office of the Adjutant-General? There appears to be a prevailing opinion among Military authorities that some force (whether you call them Carted Pioneers or Mounted Infantry, matters not) should accompany the Cavalry Brigade in the field, capable of seizing and hastily fortifying positions, and destroying or repairing roads, telegraphs, &c. Now, all these duties, although they may appertain to the Infantry, are closely allied to those of the Engineer; consequently, every man in this force, besides being a good shot, must be well practised in field engineering. Select, then, if needs be, from the Infantry picked men for their intelligence and good shooting, and put them through a regular course of destroying and repairing bridges and throwing up hasty fortifications; add some telegraphists, either from the Royal Artillery or perhaps from the Royal Engineers Telegraph Troop. One or more troops of such a force might always be stationed at Aldershot, to take part in the field days, and show that Mounted Infantry can work alongside of Cavalry without attempting to ape the Dragoon.—I am, &c., Carted Pioneer.

The deputation from the subscription committee, for the sword of honour to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, consisting of Bailie Wilson and Mr. W. Auld, waited upon Sir Archibald at his residence, Woodville, Colinton, near Edinburgh, on the 25th ult., for the purpose of obtaining his assistance in selecting the most appropriate of the designs for the sword in the public competition, the committee being unable to decide upon the best amongst so many meritorious drawings. The designs, 15 in number, and all claymores had been previously forwarded to Woodville. After a careful study of the collection, the design marked "E943," submitted by Messrs. George Edward and Sons, of London and Glasgow, was chosen.

The *Times* writes:—"The action of the military authorities as regards the exercise of the power of selection for the rank of Major-General, and for regimental command as contemplated by the new Warrants, has been watched with interest. There has been no selection for regimental command for some years, but many captains who have failed to pass their qualifying examination for their majorities have been passed over. In one distinguished regiment (the King's Royal Rifles), fifteen captains were lately thus passed over by a qualified junior. But with regard to the rank of Major-General, some observance at last appears to be shown to the provision of the Warrant which prescribes that this promotion shall be given only to the senior, provided he be stated by the Commander-in-Chief to be competent to command in the field. The individual merits of the officers seem to have been taken into account as regards the order in which they are advanced. Since November last, the colonels at the top of the list have been thus dealt with. Six, standing, respectively, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 13, were made Major-Generals, leaving seven passed over. Of these seven, five have since got their promotion; but the officer who stood 11 on the list of colonels has been put over the heads of those who stood 7, 9, and 10. Those standing 2 and 5 were passed over altogether, and still remain colonels. In addition to these promotions, which were made to fill ordinary vacancies, Col. the Hon. James Dormer, who stood 43rd on the list, was, for service in Egypt, made a major-general, but supernumerary to the establishment. According to the Royal Warrant as it then stood, Major-Gen. Dormer, as well as Lord Wolseley and Sir Archibald Alison, who also got promotion, should have been absorbed, upon the occurrence of the next vacancy in their respective ranks. But this would have interfered with the seniority claims of the officers who stood before them in each rank from which they were promoted. For instance, Lord Wolseley's promotion would have apparently obliged Sir Edmund Whitmore, the Military Secretary, to retire in 1886 on the pension of a lieutenant-general (£850), instead of that of a general (£1,000). The Warrant was, therefore, altered, so that those officers who are promoted for distinguished service in excess of the establishment shall be absorbed not upon the next vacancy, but upon the vacancy which would give them their step in the ordinary course of seniority. This alteration was sanctioned by the Treasury after great hesitation, doubtless arising from the reflection that it was a somewhat reactionary step as regards the principle of selection, and in a sense a return to the theory that establishments were to be maintained for the good of the officers, and not for the public advantage. There can be no doubt, however, that these promotions, made out of the ordinary course, interfere with what are still recognised as the claims of seniority; and the exercise of selection must always be a matter of difficulty, until the selection is made for the command instead of for the grade. On the whole, selection appears thus far to have been exercised to the extent of showing that thorough and well-proved incompetence is not at once and as a matter of course overlooked, when its possessor comes to his turn for promotion. A beginning has been made."

Reviews.

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SOME MAGAZINES.

The Nineteenth Century for August contains an article which is intended to form a comparison between the German and British armies. The subject is one calculated to create considerable interest, and no writer can be better fitted to do justice to it than Capt. Hozier. Having briefly referred to the leading military events which occupied Europe previous to England entering on the Crimean War, he asks why was it that the British Army failed so dismally in the Crimean campaign, while the Prussian succeeded so splendidly in "the Seven Weeks War"? Why was it that the British troops were butchered wholesale by a barbarian force in South Africa, when German troops, without a check, carried the tale of war through France, and wrapped Paris, the centre of civilisation, in an embrace of iron and fire? Why is it that at the present time, while all is confused, doubtful, and vacillating in the British service, where nothing appears to be constant except change itself, that in the German Army advancement and military progress are regulated with the skill of the mathematician and the precision of the astronomer? No want of investigation or want of inquiry can account for this, inasmuch as, since the close of the Crimean War, innumerable and interminable committees and commissions have sat on every detail of the British service. Before answering these questions, some attention must be drawn to the constitution of the German Army, "the finest military machine in existence;" and then it becomes desirable to trace how it is that with a very small cost per man, and a very simple organisation, a very large and very effectual fighting power can, by the German War Office, be rapidly placed in the field in case of need. To do justice to these important propositions, Capt. Hozier explains at considerable length the peculiar constitution of the German Army, and shows how, during the campaign of 1866, the elasticity of its organisation was made clearly manifest. So much for the general system on which the German Army is normally organised. How it is to be worked in the field depends upon the General commanding. The question which next arises is, why do not we in England adopt the Prussian system in its entirety? The simple answers are that our circumstances are different and our requirements dissimilar, and that the essential difference is that we have no compulsory military service. It may also be urged that the conditions of our country are so different from Germany and from France, and the nature of our society so dissimilar, that it would be most undesirable for a British military administrator to plagiarise the German system. In reference to recruiting, Capt. Hozier holds that common-sense alone dictates that experience has proved that it must be impossible to obtain by voluntary enlistment men who for five or six years will consent to give up their civil occupations, to serve for that time in the Army. and then return to civil life, without pension, without provision, having lost all knowledge of trade and means of livelihood. "Short service under a system of voluntary enlistment must be very short, and the shorter the service in the ranks of the men who are passed to the Reserve, the larger must be the number of old soldiers kept with the colours, to give stability and mobility to the battalions when the Reservists rejoin." It is equally necessary that, in the English Army especially, the non-commissioned officers should be trustworthy and experienced. This becomes perfectly clear when it is remembered that universal Military service will never be adopted in this country, and that, consequently, with non-commissioned officers must be left more than in any other country the details of minor control and regimental discipline. Capt. Hozier's idea as to the period at which recruits should be taken is the age of 17, for a period of three years, and that during those three years the recruits should be retained at the depôts or with home battalions, but should not be sent on foreign service. In concluding this instructive article, he says, and with truth, that it would be very desirable if, before any further attempts are made to consider the details of our Military system, some broad principles were arrived at on which the forces required for the purposes of the country should be fixed on, and, if possible, some finality be given to this decision:—"Careless and indifferent, we Englishmen have dallied long enough with the mighty problem of our national security. We alone of European nations appear blind to the fact that railways and telegraphs have entirely revolutionised the progress of military events. Wars tend to be more sudden in their outbreak, more and more rapid in their incidents, and those who are not forearmed become every day more liable to be ignominiously surprised and abjectedly laid low."

The sixth number of *The National Review* contains an article on "The Volunteers as a Military Force," which will probably attract some attention. The subject is one which is steadily increasing in interest, and the writer in the *National* seems rather disposed to treat it fairly. He starts with the assertion that, with all deference to the knowledge and judgment of the professional soldier and the value of his opinion with reference to a Regular army, he is not, as a rule, a good critic of Volunteers,—and why? Because, in the first place, there are very few Regular officers who know much about Volunteers, and they have but few opportunities of judging of their merits and demerits. The only officers who really know anything about Volunteers are those few who have served as adjutants to Volunteer regiments, or on the staff of a Volunteer school of instruction. "Still more, Regular officers are bad critics of Volunteers as a rule, because they measure them by a standard to which such a force neither can nor ought to attain." As regards shooting, certainly, the prevailing idea has been that Volunteers, as a body, are good shots, and that Wimbledon in every way represents the life and soul of the movement; but the writer in the *National* scouts those ideas as entirely fallacious, admitting, however, that some few members of the force are wonderfully expert in the use of the rifle, and have most certainly rendered match-shooting popular, fashionable, and profitable. Our critic goes even further than this when stating as a bold fact that the average Volunteer is at present a very bad shot, and far worse than the average Regular, and that the Volunteer force, as a whole, would be scarcely conscious of the change if the National Rifle Association and the Wimbledon meeting were altogether abolished. One would suppose that the marked success and brilliant execution which were so conspicuous in the ranks of the Scottish Volunteers at the recent meeting would be sufficient to establish the absurdity of assertions such as these. This remarkable success may fairly be attributed to the steady and constant attention which is paid by the Volunteer to practise at the target, and which may with confidence be contrasted with that of the Regulars, many of whom regard the whole proceedings as a spree. So much for shooting. Our attention is next to be drawn to drill and discipline. We have not space to follow the writer in the *National* on these points, or to consider the numerous suggestions he offers so freely, and not, indeed, always very clearly. His "summing up" is as follows:—"It is not, however, my object so much to propose a remedy, as to suggest what I hope I have succeeded in doing, that in the matter of the Volunteer Force as a whole the public opinion errs; that they are not, as a body, good marksmen; but that, granted my ideal of excellence in drill and discipline, their proficiency in these respects is very remarkable." We cannot suppose that this judgment will be a final one, but hope that some time hence, when the writer has become more experienced and has steadily followed the progress of events, we shall hear from him the expression of more qualified opinions as to the respective merits of the Regulars and the Volunteers.

Colonel Knollys continues in *Colburn*, for August, his very interesting and useful article on the worth of money in our Army. The present instalment is devoted to such practical matters as "supply," "manufacture," "repair of warlike and other stores" for land and sea service which will be required for 1883-4, and the first question that arises is whether £1 269,500 is an extravagant total for those purposes, taking into consideration the yearly increasing cost of what may be styled the machinery of war. The author does not think it excessive, but he points to the really practical query, "Is the money voted laid out in a judicious and economical manner, or is it not?" In this number Colonel Knollys introduces us to some curious particulars conversant of "The Royal Carriage Department," "The Royal Gun Factory," "The Royal Laboratory," "The Chemical and Photographic Establishment," "The Medical Department," and several others too numerous to refer to in detail. All that we can say is that some curious facts are made apparent, some startling figures marshalled, some suspicions of extravagance suggested, and that Colonel Knollys deserves not a few thanks for calling public attentions to such serious inquiries. The August number of this old-established magazine is good all round.

Under the title of "The French Newspaper Press," a writer in *Cornhill* for August contributes a cleverly-written article, which will prove full of interest to most readers. The second instalment of "The Giant's Robe" introduces us to a new set of characters, and affords the author a further opportunity of proving the keen sense of the ridiculous which he so abundantly possesses. The wise man in ancient history who never laughed would certainly have yielded if he were reading or hearing read the adventures of the intoxicated gander, and the passage of arms which took place between the Rev. Mr. Humbage and his neighbour, Mr. Lightowler. We ought to look forward hopefully to meeting pretty often during the winter months the same characters, and as many others like them as the author may have in his study, or, if not, in his brain.

Cassell's Publications.—Messrs. Cassell and Co. have published a very attractive list of works for August. There are two which deserve particular attention, the *Quiver* and *Cassell's Magazine*. Both of them contain tales and other matters decidedly above the average, although that average be a high one. In each there is a great deal of variety, but we cannot say that there is a line too much, certainly not; it is all not only attractive, but wholesomely attractive. One of the chief merits of Cassell and Co.'s monthly publications is the entire absence of what is called "gush," which is so often mistaken for the genuine thing.

The Cream of Leicestershire: Eleven Seasons' Skimmings. By Capt. Pennell Elmhirst. (Routledge and Sons.)—There are some works which require little recommendation; they recommend themselves. This is one of them. It is simply a series of exciting incidents of the hunting-field, put together by a master-hand. Capt. Elmhirst is pretty well known as a dashing cross-country rider. In the pages of the volume before us he shows himself to be something else besides a keen sportsman; he has established a claim to be considered a descriptive writer of no mean order. Most British officers are sportsmen at heart. All do not enjoy, perhaps, the same advantages that Capt. Elmhirst has done, but next to participating in the pleasures of hunting oneself, comes the enjoyment of hearing other people's accounts of their experiences. Capt. Elmhirst has been induced to formulate his for the benefit of lovers of the chase; and he has done it in a way which will be most acceptable. He has not gone in for writing a long, connected narrative, but he has adopted the more commendable course of stringing together a number of scraps, all complete in themselves. The volume can be taken up at any time, and opened anywhere. We strongly recommend the work to the notice of those lovers of the horse who are found in such large numbers in the Army. It is written by a soldier and keen sportsman, and it is just the sort of book which a soldier will be able to read and thoroughly appreciate.

Cholera.—Appalling as are the reports from Egypt, how few think of our enormous annual sacrifice of valuable lives from scarlet fever, measles, and small-pox. All heads of families should insist upon the daily use, in bed-room, bath-room, and nursery, of **Wright's Coal Tar Soap**, the only true and simple preventive of infectious disease, and a certain cure of all disorders of the skin.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 31, 1883.

Scots Guards—Major-Gen. H.R.H. A. W. P. Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., Col.-in-Chief the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Col., vice Gen. the Right Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys, K.C.B., deceased (June 24).

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt. A. G. Fife to be Major, vice H. B. Hamilton, placed on temporary half-pay (July 25).

11th Hussars—Capt. H. J. Watson to be Major, vice E. H. Green, retired; Lieut. the Hon. H. A. O. Gore to be Capt., vice H. J. Watson (both dated July 25).

12th Lancers—Lieut. R. C. Newton is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health, without drawing half-pay.

18th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. U. E. P. P. Okeden retires on retired pay.

Royal Engineers—Major B. H. Melville to be Lieut.-Col., vice R. Bullen, deceased; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. J. Moysey to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. J. P. Maquay, retired (July 10); Major J. R. Hogg to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. E. H. Steward, retired (July 14); Capts. H. C. Fox to be Major, under the provisions of Article 10 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (Aug. 3); J. S. Nicholson is placed upon half-pay. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts., under the provisions of Article 10 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (Aug. 2):—H. G. Kunhardt, A. W. Cockburn, N. M. Lake, H. L. Wells, E. Raban, B. Scott, G. F. Wilson, S. Grant, R. M. Ruck, S. H. Exham, E. Glennie, H. H. Muirhead, H. P. Leach, W. H. Chippindall, A. C. Bruce, E. W. Cotter, and E. J. Bor.

Grenadier Guards—Majors and Lieut.-Cols. J. A. T. Garratt retires on half-pay; C. J. Cotes retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Supernumerary Capt. A. W. Whitworth to be Capt., vice E. A. Ball, promoted (April 10).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—The transfer of Lieut. J. G. King from the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), which appeared in the *Gazette* of July 17, is cancelled.

The Suffolk Regiment—Major W. Keough to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. W. T. Baker, retired; Capt. J. J. F. Irwin to be Major, vice W. Keough (both dated July 14).

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. W. R. C. Baird to be Capt., vice W. S. Parkis, retired (July 25).

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. A. B. Phipps to be Capt., in succession to Major A. A. Morshead, appointed Adjt., 4th Batn. (July 20).

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Major E. B. St. John retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capts. F. Dorling to be Major, vice F. W. Robertson, seconded (July 1); H. L. Sapte has been seconded for service on the Staff (March 9).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Capt. C. Linton to be Major, vice J. Brougham, retired; Lieuts. R. H. Hall, Adjt., to be Capt.; F. R. M. Synge to be Capt., vice C. Linton (all three dated July 25).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt. G. M. Fox to be Major, vice J. S. Walker, retired (July 25).

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Capt. G. H. Fort retires from the service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. F. A. Deare to be Adjt., vice Lieut. F. S. Marsham, promoted into the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. A. Blewitt, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to be Lieut., vice H. R. Lovett, promoted.

The Manchester Regiment—Major W. Newbigging retires on half-pay; Capt. J. G. C. Robotham has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (July 20).

The Durham Light Infantry—Qrmr. W. Weldon is placed on retired pay.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Supernumerary Capt. E. S. Evans to be Capt., vice J. Coulton, seconded (June 13).

1st West India Regiment—Major S. Fletcher retires on retired pay.

Staff—Major-Gen. G. S. Young to be Brigdr.-Gen. on the Staff, to command the troops in the Belfast District, vice Major-Gen. H. G. Wood, who resigns that appointment (Aug. 7); Lieut.-Col. and Col. S. Hackett, from half-pay, to be an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Col. F. R. S. Flood, C.B., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Sept. 27); Capt. T. E. Stephenson, the Essex Regt., to be a Garrison Instructor, vice Major J. W. F. Buxton, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. First Class G. A. Oliphant to be Inspecting Vet.-Surg., vice G. Fleming, promoted Principal Vet.-Surg. (June 28).

MEMORANDA.

Gen. Sir D. Lysons, K.C.B., Col. 1st Batn. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), commanding the troops at Aldershot, is placed on retired pay.

Qrmrs. G. Collins, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (July 26); J. Toal, 3rd Batn. the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt.; Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. Toal, 3rd Batn. the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to retire on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (both dated Aug. 9).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 31, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

7th Brigade, South Irish Division—Capt. G. P. H. Crowe resigns his commission (July 17).

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. C. N. L. Scott resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—The Hon. Charles Edward Hill-Trevor to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—George Valentine Whitla, gent., to be Lieut. (July 20).

4th Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Arthur James Mitchell, gent., to be Lieut. (July 21).

3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Capt. T. S. W. Bernard resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Capt. W. M. C. Pechell resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Major A. D. Boyd resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Benjamin Robert Roche, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. K. J. C. Hamilton-Jones to be Capt.

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—George Howard Brush, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. W. H. Henry resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. the Hon. P. Westenra to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—John Murray, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 31, 1883.

Royal North Devon—Major W. A. Deane is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Gloucestershire—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. C. W. Miles resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Herts—Capt. J. H., Lord Lawrence, resigns his commission.

Montgomeryshire—Charles Anderson-Timms, gent., to be Lieut.; Surg. R. M. P. Low, M.D., resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 31, 1883.

LIGHT HORSE.

1st Forfarshire—Charles William Gray, gent., to be Lieut.

ARTILLERY.

1st Argyll and Bute—Capt. A. Campbell resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Caithness—The transfer of Capt. D. Sutherland, from 1st Sutherland (Highland) R.V.C., notified in the *London Gazette* of June 15, 1883, is cancelled.

1st Cheshire and Carnarvonshire—Charles Edwin Nield, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cinque Ports—The Rev. Walker Flower, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd Devonshire—Hon. Qrmr. T. Lidstone resigns his commissions; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Lancashire—Hon. Assist.-Qrmr. T. R. Walkington resigns his commission.

1st Lincolnshire—Lieut. J. K. Marshall resigns his commission.

1st Midlothian (Coast)—Lieut. H. F. Christian resigns his commission; Robert Scott-Moncrieff, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Sussex—Lieut. H. Lowe resigns his commission; James Brigden, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Worcester—Major C. R. Lyne to be Lieut.-Col. (June 16).

4th West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield)—Acting Surg. W. J. Cleaver, M.B., to be Surg.

ENGINEER.

1st Lancashire—Lieut. W. P. Molineux resigns his commission.

RIFLE.

1st Argyll (Argyllshire Highland)—Lieut. R. Kinloch, from 1st Midlothian (Coast) Artillery Volunteer Corps, to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Bedfordshire—Major H. McL. Pryor resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Cambridgeshire—George Moore Sayle, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Cambridgeshire (University)—Lieut. J. A. P. Feltham resigns his commission.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Capt. H. D. Broughton resigns his commission.

1st Glamorgan—Lieut. L. G. Fitzmaurice resigns his commission.

2nd Hampshire—John Roberts Thomson, Esq., M.D., to be Capt.

13th Lancashire—Lieut. A. L. Macfie to be Capt.

17th Lancashire—Major G. W. Hall resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Linlithgowshire—Lieut. W. Stuart resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. J. W. Hollway resigns his commission.

3rd Monmouthshire—Lieut. G. A. Bevan resigns his commission. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Charles Davis and Alfred Henry Collingwood.

1st Pembrokeshire—Frederick Samuel David Evans Richardson, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Surrey—Capt. J. H. Dunn resigns his commission.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. B. Shepherd resigns his commission.

2nd Tower Hamlets—Hon. Chaplain the Rev. J. Bardsley, M.A., resigns his commission.

1st Wiltshire—The Very Rev. George David Boyle, M.A., Dean of Salisbury, to be Acting Chaplain.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Aug. 1, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, August 3, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Forces:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. H. Cunliffe, of the Madras S.C. (June 14); Lieut.-Col. L. Wavell, of the Bengal S.C. (July 18); Major H. S. Anderson, of the Bengal Army (Jan. 3).

NOTE.—The transfer of Major H. S. Anderson to the Half-pay List, which was notified in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 12, 1883, is cancelled.

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers have been granted a step of hon. rank on retirement:—

To be Major-General:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. H. Cunliffe, of the Madras S.C. (June 14).

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. L. Wavell, of the Bengal S.C. (July 18).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major H. S. Anderson, of the Bengal Army (Jan. 3).

To be Surgeon-General:—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. Lumsdaine, of the Bombay Army (May 1).

The *Times* says:—"The arrangements for the reliefs of the season 1883-84 are now in substance completed. Owing to the prevalence of cholera in Egypt, the troops going to India will, in the first instance at least, be sent round by the Cape, and, as a consequence, the first batch of troopships will go out some three or four weeks earlier than usual. Four will sail between Sept. 4 and 16. With regard to the Cavalry, it was at first arranged that the Inniskilling Dragoons in Natal were to take the place of the 10th Hussars on the Indian establishment. It is, however, not considered advisable to withdraw the regiment from South Africa, and they will remain there for the present. The 7th Dragoon Guards, who have been quartered at Shorncliffe since their arrival home from Egypt in March, will proceed to India, being quartered at Mhow, in the room of the 17th Lancers, who go to Lucknow, in place of the 10th Hussars. The last-named regiment on arrival home will probably be stationed at Shorncliffe. The four Infantry battalions to take their place regularly on foreign service are the 1st North Lancashire, the 2nd York and Lancaster, the 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, the first and last named of which are already in the Mediterranean, temporarily replacing two battalions in Egypt. Three of them will proceed to India, and will be quartered at Rawul Pindee, Ahmednuggur, and Kamptee respectively. The three battalions to return from India are the 1st York and Lancaster, from Aden, the 2nd North Lancashire from Allahabad, and the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers from Belgaum. After these changes, the next Cavalry regiment in India for home will be the 13th Hussars, and the three next infantry battalions the 1st Essex, 2nd East Surrey, and the 1st Royal Irish; while those to go out would be the 1st East Surrey, 2nd Royal Irish, and probably the 2nd Highland Light Infantry. These battalions, together with the 2nd Royal Sussex at Malta, the 2nd Durham at Gibraltar, the 2nd Oxford, and the 2nd South Lancashire, have been placed on the highest strength of 950 rank and file each; the four standing next, viz., the 2nd South Yorkshire, 2nd Dublin Fusiliers, 1st Hampshire, and 1st Dorset, at 850 each; the four next, 1st North Stafford, 1st Royal London Fusiliers, 1st East Kent, and 1st Cheshire, at 750; and the 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade, 1st Norfolk, 2nd East Yorkshire, and the 1st Duke of Cornwall's, at 650 each. The 2nd Essex, at Gibraltar, is not likely to be brought home, but the 2nd Durham and 2nd Sussex will come from the Mediterranean as soon as two battalions from Egypt become available for their relief; while the Cameron Highlanders will return home from Egypt, when political events permit their withdrawal."

Amusements.

In the valedictory speech delivered on Saturday evening last, the closing night of the LYCEUM, Mr. Henry Irving announced that he would make his reappearance at that theatre on June 2, 1884. In the meantime, he will, after a few provincial performances, visit the chief cities of the United States, accompanied by all the principal members of his company. During his absence in America, English playgoers will have the opportunity of witnessing some of the greatest favourites of the Transatlantic stage. The Lyceum will thus reopen on Saturday, September 1, with "Ingomar," when Miss Mary Anderson, as Parthenia, will make her first appearance in this country.

In anticipation of the Bank Holiday, DRURY LANE will commence its autumnal season this evening, with the new realistic drama of "Freedom," by Messrs. Augustus Harris and George Rowe. The scene of the action is Egypt.

The Promenade Concert season at COVENT GARDEN will also be commenced this evening (Saturday), with Mr. Gwyllym Crowe as conductor. The numerous orchestra, led by Mr. J. T. Carrodus, will include, as hitherto, the services of Mr. John Radcliffe and Mr. Howard Reynolds, as soloists on the flute and the cornet. Among the vocalists are Madame Rose Hersee, Madame Enriquer, Madame Patey, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Maas. The large space at the back of the stage is now occupied by a Chinese pavilion, painted by Mr. Albert Callcott, and the electric light is extensively employed both in the theatre and the Floral Hall.

The English version of "Fédora" will continue to be played at the HAYMARKET for a short time longer. Miss Calhoun has taken the place of Mrs. Bancroft as the Countess Olga, but in other respects the cast remains unchanged.

At the COMEDY THEATRE, the opera of "Rip Van Winkle has been consecutively represented for 250 times, without any perceptible abatement of popularity. Mr. J. A. Arnold has succeeded Mr. Leslie as Rip, and Miss Camille D'Arville is now the substitute for Miss Camille Dubois as Katrina.

The GRAND THEATRE, Islington, occupying something more than the site of the Philharmonic Theatre, burned down last year, will be opened this evening (Saturday) with a new drama by Mr. Sefton Parry, called, "The Bright Future." The theatre has been erected on fireproof principles, from the architectural designs of Mr. Frank Matcham, and there is said to be accommodation for an audience of 3,000 persons. Messrs. Holt and Wilmot, who have taken a lease of the establishment from the proprietor, Mr. Charles Head, intend to produce novelties in rapid succession.

The CRITERION THEATRE, Piccadilly, is to be reopened in October with a fresh adaptation of Offenbach's "La Vie Parisienne," of which a version was unsuccessfully produced at the Holborn some years ago.

Mr. Frank Lincoln, the popular American humourist, had the honour of giving on Saturday last his ingenious mimetic entertainment, in the presence of the Prince of Wales and a distinguished company. Mr. Lincoln, who now returns to the United States, was warmly congratulated on the successful result of his imitative sketches, which have afforded fashionable parties so much novelty and amusement during the London season.

CHAPLAINS' UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a time when so many improvements are being made in the matter of Military uniform, could not something be done for chaplains? Why should we have any uniform at all? There is, I believe, no such thing known in the Navy; but if we must be put into livery, why should we be condemned to be "got up" like police inspectors? Of course, if it were always everywhere altogether optional with us "to be or not to be" in uniform, there would be no cause of complaint. *Volenti non fit injuria.* It is not so, however; we are in this matter at the mercy of the officer commanding for the time being in this or that garrison. I say, then, improve the chaplain's uniform; let there be some head-gear less unclerical than a forage cap! Or, again, let us merely add to the usual clerical costume some little badge (as is done in France) indicative of our military calling, or (best of all) let this wretched uniform business, a mistake *ab initio*, be improved out of existence.—I am, &c.,

CAPELLANUS.

The officer of the Asia who was alleged to have taken part in the recent disturbances at the Portsmouth Amphitheatre, and who has been under arrest for improperly leaving his ship, is not to be tried by court-martial, but will be superseded. The whole of the circumstances in connection with the disturbance have been investigated by the Commander-in-Chief and reported to the Admiralty. The officers mixed up in the affair assert that on the second night, when the more serious fracas occurred, they had done nothing to justify the treatment they received at the hands of the mob, and that a gang of roughs had been specially organised to interfere with them.

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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ONE hears many reports as to what the British Company Officer will have to do in the future, now that he is personally to superintend the drill of the recruit. It is difficult to imagine what advantage can accrue to the service from the adoption of this course. It has been, and always will be, recognised as essential that the officer shall be able to correct, explain, and personally superintend the instruction of the recruit; but to set him down to a squad, to put in his mouth the constant refrain of the drill-serjeants and corporals, as heard on any parade-ground, of "One, taw," "One, taw," "As you were," &c., is certainly more calculated to stultify than encourage the growth of intellect in a professional sense. The barrack-square officer, with his rectangular rules, is not a desirable leader in the field. Hence it is hardly in this direction that an improvement can be made, unless, indeed, it can be urged that it will give the Company Officers more to do with the drill and instruction of their men than they at present enjoy. We purposely use the word "enjoy," for we are certain that there are any number of officers in our Army who regret that the drill and instruction of the regiment are so completely placed in the hands of others. As matters stand at present, officers have but few opportunities of drilling the battalion, or even their own companies. They may be called upon to put the battalion through a few manœuvres shortly before the General's inspection, but otherwise their practice in this most essential part of a military training is absolutely *nil*. Yet, on active service, any one of the senior Captains may suddenly find himself in command, and under circumstances which would perhaps render it desirable that he should be able to handle the battalion efficiently, and that the regiment should on previous occasions have acted under his orders. The fact of their having in turn to "take the parade," and an active, responsible part in the drill and instruction generally of the regiment, would oblige, encourage, and enable the officers to become proficient. How, we ask, can it be wondered at that, under the present system, that absurd enormity and injustice, "the Adjutant's regiment," should be founded, considering that the officer commanding, previous to taking command, may have had little, if anything, to do with drill and instruction? The system of Adjutants as at present constituted is an injustice both to the officers and to the non-commissioned officers and men, for however well the latter may stand in the estimation of their own company officers, the opinion of the Adjutant will outweigh that of the Captain or Subalterns of a company. It also puts the former in a false position with the latter, inasmuch as the non-commissioned ranks soon find out that the Adjutant has as much to do with them as their own Company Officers, and shirkers will take advantage accordingly. And, be it remembered, Adjutants are not always selected because they are smart drills or good officers. Many influences go towards the selection of an Adjutant, for some commanding officers will much prefer a man with whom they can work, duffer though he may be, to a conscientious, hard-working, and zealous soldier, who knows his work, what his own functions are, and will not be interfered with, even by his "chief." If instead of trying to cramp the intellect of officers by making them drill-serjeants, our theoretical Army reformers would endeavour, for once in a way, to be practical, and give the regimental company officer the opportunity, which he has been begging for for years past, of really preparing himself for the higher walks of his profession, the change would, we are sure, be hailed with satisfaction. It is not by relegating Captains and Subalterns to the merest routine work, that we can make Von Moltkes of them. If we wish them to think for themselves on an emergency, and use to advantage the knowledge they acquire whilst grinding for the periodical examinations they are expected to undergo, we must give them duties to perform which will develope their ideas. No change for the better can be looked for until the position and duties of the Battalion Adjutant are more clearly defined. So long as the Adjutant remains what he is now, the responsible representative of the Commanding Officer on the parade-ground, the Company Officer can never be expected to take any true interest in his profession; and he will never be made to do so, if his time is to be taken up in performing duties which can be equally well carried out by the junior non-commissioned officers.

"OUR Navy, we feel, should always be of such strength as to be able not only to cope with the Navy of any other nation, but to meet in combination all foreign Navies; and, at the same time, it should have sufficient reserve to protect that huge commerce which forms the greatness of our country." Thus, in a brief sentence, did the Lord Mayor of London express on Wednesday last, at the Ministerial Dinner, the feeling which at the present time is uppermost in the minds of Englishmen. Unfortunately, our Navy is not in the desired condition. To increase its strength, many millions of money would be required, and the Admiralty have been afraid to ask the Treasury for more funds or larger estimates. We hope, however, that their Lordships will take heart, and courageously strive to overthrow the "Treasury policy" which has for so many years been starving the Navy. They have now received a definite promise of support from the country, tendered through the Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis, the commercial centre of the world. Evidently the fears of the commercial classes of the country have been aroused respecting the reality of our Naval supremacy, owing to the rapid strides made by the Navies of France and Italy; and, we may add, it is time they commenced to consider the question. For years past we have striven to prove that France was slowly but surely gaining upon us in Naval construction; that Italy was building ships more powerful than any we possessed; that Russia was turning her attention to the reorganisation of her Fleet, now that she has discovered that the German ironclad squadrons are more than a match for all the armoured ships she possesses in the Baltic. Nevertheless, our facts have constantly been met by the assertion that "our Navy is stronger than ever it was, and fully competent to safeguard the great interests confided to its care." Ministers joined freely in the hallelujah chorus, started last year in Liverpool by Lord Northbrook, when the bombardment of Alexandria had blinded people to the weakness of our Naval force. At that time, men intimately acquainted with the state of our Navy stood aghast, and wondered what would become of our Naval supremacy, did but one great European Power side with Arabi. Where were the ships to come from to keep open our ocean highways, and allow goods to reach our markets in safety? Merely to seize and hold the Suez Canal it was found necessary to employ all our modern ironclads, the whole Mediterranean Fleet, the Channel, Reserve, and East Indian Squadrons. What had we left at home in reserve? Next to nothing. The Lord Mayor of London has done good service to the country, in thus publicly reminding the Government and the Admiralty of their duty to maintain a Navy "able not only to cope with the Navy of any other nation, but to meet a combination of all foreign Navies; and at the same time have a sufficient reserve to protect that huge commerce which forms the greatness of our country." Lord Northbrook was evidently not prepared for such a home-thrust, and never attempted to reply to it. The First Lord of the Admiralty had prepared quite a different kind of speech,—a regular after-dinner ovation,—showing how that delicately-constructed machine which he has the honour to represent had done wonders in the past, and was prepared to work miracles in the future. For has not Prince George of Wales "fairly entered upon his profession, apart from any protection of tutors and professors"? Mr. Lawless being evidently forgotten, while the fact of Captain Durrant being appointed "Governor" of Prince George was overlooked. The presence, too, of the Rev. William Dickson on board the *Canada*, as well as of several old friends, was not mentioned. But, *n'importe*. Will any one deny that "the zeal and efficiency of officers and men are worthy of the approbation of this company and of their fellow-citizens?" a fact, we may remark, that no one has ever doubted—the "zeal and efficiency" of Naval officers at all times eliciting marks of the highest admiration from their fellow-subjects. If the Board is "fully sensible of the duty of maintaining unimpaired the Naval supremacy of the country," as stated by Lord Northbrook, we can only say that he and his colleagues at the Admiralty have, up to the present time, followed a curious method of demonstrating the fact, and succeeded, apparently, in even misleading the Lord Mayor. We are well aware that the "Treasury policy" is mainly to blame, but the Lords of the Admiralty have not been undeservedly censured for the part they have acted while the Navy has been starved and our supremacy upon the high seas endangered. We cordially agree with Lord Northbrook in one thing, and feel convinced that he did not say one word too much, when he assured the Lord Mayor that the officers and men of her Majesty's Navy, in whatever part of the world they may be, will be deeply grateful to him, when they hear of the noble manner in which he has championed their cause,—the cause of England.

OUR attention has been directed by some of our correspondents to the New Rules, which have lately been issued, regulating Exchanges between Officers of the Royal Artillery. Until quite recently, the right of Artillery Officers to exchange appears to have been unrestricted; officers were at liberty to exchange when and where they pleased. There can be no doubt that this system led to abuses. It frequently occurred that an officer, who expected shortly to be promoted, finding himself in a good quarter at home, arranged an exchange for purely financial reasons with another officer, who had possibly been just promoted to a bad, foreign station, and who was prepared to give a considerable sum to get away from it. Again, it used to happen that when a battery of Artillery was ordered abroad, some, if not all, of its officers exchanged at the last moment before departure, in order to remain in England, and the battery proceeded on foreign service with a new set of officers, who had joined just when the change must cause inconvenience to the public service. These abuses, however, could have been met, and were met to a certain extent, by framing special rules preventing officers from exchanging when they were within a certain number from the top of the list for promotion, and also by allowing no exchange of officers to take place six months before a battery proceeded on foreign service, and six months after its arrival abroad. A recent order has gone far beyond these proposals. Artillery officers are now only allowed to exchange once in each rank. It seems to us that this order may occasion much hardship. There are obvious reasons why great latitude should be extended to Artillery officers in regard to exchanges. If it were otherwise, it would often happen that they would have to pass all their service abroad, without possibly ever having the opportunity of serving at home. Owing to the extraordinary organisation of the Artillery, a subaltern may serve all his time as Lieutenant in India, and find himself promoted to a battery, which has just arrived in that country, and which has a long period of foreign service in prospect. He may exchange once as a Captain; but it not unfrequently happens that an Artillery officer exchanges from India to England, only to find his new battery placed under orders to proceed abroad again. By the new regulations, he is tied hand and foot to his battery; he must accompany it abroad, and remain with it till he is promoted. On promotion to the rank of Major, he may find himself placed in exactly similar circumstances. It seems to us that the new rules, though well meant, go too far in the direction of limitation, and unless they are modified they cannot fail to cause hardship in the future. A correspondent has asked our opinion respecting the legality of these Rules. He points out that the unrestricted right of Military officers to exchange was sanctioned by Parliament in 1874, when Mr. Hardy brought in a Bill restoring to officers the privilege, which had been removed during Mr. Cardwell's *régime.* It is an interesting point of Constitutional law, which we are not now prepared to argue, whether the Secretary of State for War (who has acknowledged his responsibility for all the acts of his subordinates) has the legal right to frame regulations which virtually override an Act of Parliament, and which curtail, if they do not actually abrogate, privileges specially secured to Officers by the Legislature.

THE late cruise of the Reserve Squadron under their able and energetic Rear-Admiral, Sir Anthony Hoskins, K.C.B., may be pronounced to have been a decided success. The vessels composing that Squadron, although of an obsolete and somewhat antiquated pattern, are admirably adapted for the purpose. Being fully masted, and to a great extent resembling one another, they present an imposing appearance not often seen now-a-days. The route selected was also well chosen, and is preferable in every respect to the old beaten track, to Vigo and Gibraltar. It is certainly better that the men should have an opportunity of seeing something of their own shores, and of spending their money amongst their own countryfolk. A short visit to Heligoland and Bergen was much appreciated, both by the inhabitants of those places and by the officers and men of the Squadron. Such a sight as eight ironclads moored in the confined harbour of Bergen has never before been witnessed, and will not easily be forgotten by the simple Norwegians. The cruise was continued from thence to Lerwick, in the Shetlands, and Kirkwall, in the Orkneys, where an enthusiastic reception was accorded the Squadron. But little is known of the Navy in those remote waters, and it would be very advantageous if a training-ship for boys could be stationed in either or both of those splendid harbours. There is little doubt that numbers of fine, healthy lads could be secured for the service, who now find their way into the merchant service. Cromarty, the next port of call, is one of the few fine harbours on the East Coast of Scotland, and here a stay of four days was made, to the great delight of the inhabitants. The officers were handsomely entertained by Captain Macleod, the hospitable proprietor of Invergordon Castle, and a very pleasant time was passed while the ships were coaled. From Cromarty there is no harbour suitable for big ships till the Forth is reached, and Aberdeen was passed by the Squadron, to the great disappointment of the Aberdonians. A Commission is now sitting to decide as to the relative merits of the different places along the coast, suitable for harbours of refuge. From our knowledge of the coast, we incline to Peterhead, as being the most favoured by nature for the purpose. A breakwater could be easily built enclosing a spacious harbour suitable for men-of-war, and also for coasters. There is little doubt that such a harbour is much needed, and would be largely used by sealers, whalers, and the Scotch fishery fleet. There is no other place on the coast to our knowledge suitable for the purpose, unless it be Lernan Bay, to the northward of Red Head. After a short stay in Leith Roads, the Squadron returned to Spithead, from whence the ships have since dispersed to their several stations. There can be no doubt that the cruise has been of immense benefit to officers and men, especially the former, and that very great experience has been gained by the Captains in handling ironclads. Every opportunity was taken to exercise the Squadron at steam tactics, which were performed in a very creditable manner. Other drills were not neglected, but the Admiral wisely considered that gun-drill should have the preference of all others. The Coastguard men embarked on these occasions are an exceedingly fine body, and their conduct is most exemplary. In time of war, their services would be invaluable. The Royal Naval Reserve men now constitute a body of 16,000 men, to be shortly increased to 20,000. This Corps is exceedingly popular amongst seafaring men, and the numbers could be easily doubled. It has been questioned whether their services could be secured in time of war, and by some it is doubted if they would be forthcoming. We incline to the opinion that they would be, and that these men, who in point of physique are second to none, are well suited for the purpose for which they are trained and paid,—that of manning our mastless ironclads, gunboats, and other craft intended for harbour defence. Whether they would be reconciled to the discipline of a man-of-war admits of a doubt, but we hold to the belief that the pressure of public opinion, if not their own *esprit de corps*, would induce them to fight for their country as well as any seamen of the Fleet.

IT is certainly very disappointing to the friends of the Militia, to find how small a number of representatives of that service presented themselves at the recent examinations in tactics instituted for officers of the Auxiliary Forces. If we take the result of the first examination, we find that the number of officers who went up was about 400, of whom all but 40 passed the ordeal. Of the 360 successful candidates, only about 20 were Militiamen. The Volunteers, on the other hand, passed 330 of their men. Colonel G. G. Walker, the indefatigable commanding officer of the 3rd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers (late Scottish Borderers), as usual, set an example, by going up for the examination, and passing. Colonel Walker deserves the highest credit for the zeal he displays. He and his officers are a pattern to the whole Militia service. If all officers of Militia were to strive as those of the old Scottish Borderers have done to fit themselves for the rank they hold, the country would have reason to congratulate itself on the condition of its Militia force. As it is, the regiments are quite the exception in which a rule is laid down by which all officers are compelled to pass through a school of instruction. In many, in fact in most cases, the Field Officers do not even feel that it is incumbent on them to obtain the School Certificate. The Militia as a service has been greatly elevated lately. The officers wear the same uniform as their Line battalions, and whilst training enjoy all the privileges of professional soldiers. They ought, therefore, to take advantage of every means in their power for perfecting themselves in the details of soldiering. Until they do this, they cannot very well complain if ungenerous remarks are made with regard to them, and comparisons should occasionally be drawn. We have always been great admirers of the Militia as a service. We know and appreciate the valuable work it has done in the past. But Militia officers, if they wish to hold their own, must really show, as a body, more determination than they have hitherto done to keep pace with the times. There are many devoted soldiers in the ranks of the Militia, who leave no stone unturned in order to increase their professional knowledge. The object of these men would seem to be to raise the character of the service with which they are associated. They will make any sacrifices in order to prove that they have accepted commissions with some higher aim than that of wearing a uniform and bearing a military rank. The majority, however, we grieve to say, evince a disposition to take things as easily as possible, forgetting that by doing so they bring discredit not on themselves only, but on their regiments and the service. This state of things should not be allowed to continue. The Schools of Instruction opened twelve years ago are admirable institutions. Those who have attended them are able to bear testimony to the thoroughness of the instruction imparted by the Commandants and their Staffs. No pains are spared by the officers in charge to render the course thoroughly practical, and the state of Colonel Walker's splendid regiment is evidence of the advantages to be derived from a recognised system which compels all officers to qualify for certificates. It is, of course, a wise thing on the part of the responsible authorities to allow attendance at school to be optional. But if it is found that officers will not go to school of their own free-will, a hard-and-fast line should be drawn, by which every officer should be required to qualify for a certificate. We would begin at the top of the tree, and first oblige all Field Officers to atten~~d at~~ one of the Military Schools. Until this is done, the service will never be in that high state of efficiency in which it ought to be. It is all very well for some officers to complain that we are "down upon them" as a body, and that we do not do justice to their service. We have no desire to underrate the value of the services rendered by the officers of the Constitutional Force. What we do want is to see the Militia improved in soldierly qualities, as it has been advanced in the social military scale. It is for the officers to come forward, and prove to the country that they appreciate the favours which have been showered upon them. Until they do this, they must expect to be criticised; and if that criticism is not at all times as favourable as they might wish it to be, they must blame themselves, and not those who judge by facts. At the present time, the service is in an eminently unsatisfactory condition. The few zealous soldiers, as we have said, are doing their utmost to raise its tone; but however hard they work they will not attain their object, unless they meet with support. They are not supported now. What they desire is to see the whole of the classes which are open to Linesmen opened to them also. They ought to be opened to them, and we have all along contended that they should be. It is not to be expected, though, that the War Office will show a conciliatory spirit, whilst the majority of those holding Militia rank are satisfied to do their month's soldiering, and nothing more. What we want is Field Officers like Colonel Walker,—men who take a proper pride in their regiments, and are not afraid to put the screw on, in cases where their subordinates are lacking in zeal. In the Volunteers, officers are for ever knocking at the door of the War Office, asking for further opportunities of acquiring knowledge. The schools of instruction, the examinations in tactics, appointments to the Order of the Bath, everything that has been got of recent years tending to raise the Auxiliary Forces in the estimation of the public, has been obtained by the persistent demands of the Volunteers. The Militia has been content to look on, and let others play the game. There is evidently a feeling among Militia Officers that they do quite enough, if they submit to undertake the drudgery of twenty-eight days' training annually. They forget that the country looks to them to play a very important part in its defence. They must do in the future more than they have done in the past, or depend upon it they will have to pay the penalty. The country will not be satisfied to allow the Militia, occupying the position it does now, to remain at a standstill, whilst the Volunteers are taking rapid strides to the front. When, some time ago, we struck a note of warning, we were accused of unfriendliness. Some even went to the extent of saying that we desired to snuff out the present race of Militia officers altogether. No charges were ever more unfounded, and more unjustifiable. What we argued was that, taken as a whole, the Field Officers of the Militia were its weak point. And so we think them still. We consider it very discreditable, indeed, to the Militia, as a service, that so small a proportion of its Field officers should have obtained certificates at the schools of instruction. It is even more discreditable that out of the whole force, six only among the Field-officers should have passed the examination in tactics, when Volunteer Field-officers throughout the country have gladly taken advantage of the opportunity of adding to their store of knowledge, and giving evidence of their fitness for the duties they are called upon to perform. We have an important duty imposed upon us. We have to watch the interests of all branches of Her Majesty's service. We should not be carrying out that duty, unless we pointed out in what direction improvement is necessary. That matters are not as they should be in the Militia, all true friends of that service must admit. We know full well that there are some estimable officers to be found in most regiments. Colonel Walker has shown what can be done, and we hope that other commanding officers will profit by the excellent example which he has set them, and by demanding of their officers that they shall do something more than the bare routine of duty during one month's training a year, give proof to the country that Militia officers only want to be encouraged.

We understand that, in consequence of the strongly expressed views in regard to the failure of the probationary Lieutenants of the Royal Marines, a committee consisting of Admiral Luard, Dr. Hirst, Sir Francis Festing, and Major Needham was appointed to consider the position of the rejected candidates, and to report on the cause of their failure. The result has been that of the candidates who were plucked at the examination last year, Lieutenants Herbert Slessor and Aubrey Cox, of the Forton Division, and Lieutenants Gordon, Barton, Couchman, and Marchant, who were unsuccessful at the last examination, are to receive commissions in the Marine Artillery. This is a most serious reflection on the examiners and educational Staff of the College, and clearly proves that reform is necessary in the educational course and system of examination in force at Greenwich.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh attained his thirty-ninth year on Monday last. The anniversary was celebrated in the customary manner in all the Naval ports. His Royal Highness is shortly expected home from Germany.

Captain John D'Arcy, R.N., Flag Captain to the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, is, we regret to hear, seriously ill, and has been removed from Sheerness to Melville Hospital.

Lord Alcester has been the guest of the Marquis of Heitford during the past week. On arriving at Alcester on Friday last, Lord Alcester met with a most enthusiastic reception from the inhabitants. The town was gaily decorated, and an address of welcome was presented. The gallant Admiral was afterwards entertained at a banquet by the Apollo Lodge of Freemasons.

The French Navy has just received a valuable addition by the launch, at Cherbourg, of the ironclad *Furieux*. The vessel is a twin-screw turret-ship, without masts, and is constructed, from designs by M. Bussy, entirely of iron and steel. Her length on the water-line is 70·05 metres (230 ft.); breadth, extreme, 17·60 metres (58 ft.); greatest draught of water, 6·60 metres (21 ft. 8 in.). The *Furieux* has a displacement of 6,265 tons, and her engines, three-cylinder compound, indicate 3,400 horse-power. The hull is protected on the water-line by an armour belt of Creusot steel, 7 ft. 6 in. wide, tapering in thickness from 19½ in. in the centre to 17½ in. at the stern and 11·7 in. at the bows. The turrets are to receive armour-plates 17½ in. thick, and the bridge is to be protected by plates 3½ in. thick. The *Furieux* is constructed on the cellular principle, and has a double bottom extending almost her whole length. She is divided into nine compartments, of various sizes. The new ironclad is to be armed with two 32-centimètre steel guns, mounted *à barbette* in the turrets, and throwing a projectile weighing 420 kilogrammes, with a charge of powder of 117 kilogrammes. The *Furieux* will receive also several Hotchkiss revolving guns, as a protection against torpedo attacks. The vessel has bunkers holding 290 tons of coal, so that she will be able to steam 1,500 miles at a speed of 10 knots, her maximum speed being 13 knots. The *Furieux* is intended for coast defence. Her total cost, including armament, is a little over £280,000.

The Admiralty have issued instructions to the effect that in all ships fitted for a Flag, special cabins will be appropriated for the Flag Lieutenant and Secretary.

In accordance with the Order in Council of May 23 last, the Admiralty have issued the following regulations, defining the alterations in the designation of coxswains of certain boats:—(1.) Coxswain of the launch is to be designated coxswain 1st-class, with the rank of 1st-class petty officer. Coxswains of barge, pinnace, and cutter are to be designated coxswains 2nd-class, with the rank of 2nd-class petty officers. (2.) Captains of her Majesty's ships will be at liberty to employ coxswains in any boats they think desirable, no change being made in the number or proportion of 1st and 2nd-class petty officers allowed in the complement. (3.) No alteration is to be made in the present rates of pay and allowances of the above-named coxswains.

We are sorry to have to announce the death of Mr. James Gabriel Gordon, Assistant-Paymaster-in-Charge of the *Stork*, which occurred at St. Paul de Loanda on the 2nd ult., from fever.

Captain Bowden Smith, who succeeds Captain Wells in command of the *Britannia*, is not expected home till the middle of September. It seems strange the Admiralty could not have informed this officer of his appointment in time for him to have taken up his duties at the beginning of the term,—the end of August.

The Admiralty announced last week that the mails for all ships under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., Commanding-in-Chief on the East Indies station, were to be sent in care of the postmaster at Aden, to be forwarded. Their Lordships even went to the trouble of naming every ship forming part of the East Indies Squadron, as if desirous of calling special attention to the fact that extraordinary and sudden orders had been sent to that station. The fact has not escaped notice in France, and has been held to mean that the English ships are at once to join the flag of Sir William Hewett at Zanzibar. This concentration of English men-of-war so near Madagascar is looked upon as a menace to France, at which the French authorities laugh immoderately, the French Fleet being three times as strong as ours thus concentrated. But since then the Admiralty have received important despatches from Madagascar, giving a detailed account of the doings of the French Admiral, who, by a strange coincidence, is reported to have resigned. Admiral Pierre is said to be suffering from ophthalmia, and to have requested the French Minister of Marine to supersede him in the command of the Malagasy expedition. The statements made by Mr. Gladstone at the Mansion House and in Parliament now leave it beyond doubt that the whole affair, whatever it may be, will be amicably arranged between the Governments of France and England. The despatches received from Com. Johnson are being printed for issue to the departments concerned.

The following officers have commenced a course of torpedo instruction at Portsmouth:—Acting Assistant-Engineers R. Collingwood, E. H. Crowley, C. W. Cudlip, and A. Webb. They are accommodated at the College.

The French ironclads of the first class that are now complete for sea are three, the *Amiral Duperre*, the *Tonnant*, and *Devastation*, each carrying 48-ton guns, the first with armour of 22 inches, the others with 18 and 16½ inches, respectively. The English ironclads in the same category are the *Inflexible*, with 80-ton guns and 24 inches armour, and the *Conqueror*, with 43-ton guns and 12 inches armour.

The *Great Harry*, the first two-decker of the English Navy, built in 1488, did not carry machine-guns. She, nevertheless, had "murdering pieces" mounted on her high forecastle and poop, wherewith to "pump lead" on to the decks of her enemies, or on to her own, for that matter, were she boarded. The *Henri Grace à Dieu*, our first three-decker, built at Erith, in 1515, also carried these "murdering pieces," as did also all smaller ships. There is nothing new under the sun. Even the *barbette* system of mounting guns dates back to the reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII., when the heavier guns were mounted *en barbette*, so as to have an all-round fire over the bulwarks. Our present system of arming men-of-war is thus seen to be merely a reproduction of the old ones.

At a time when the Admiralty are so hard up for ships that they are obliged to employ a partially armoured ship specially built for cruising purposes—we mean the *Shannon*—in place of the *Warrior*, and when cruisers may at any moment be wanted, it seems strange that the *Shah* and *Inconstant* should be allowed to remain up Portsmouth Harbour deteriorating, instead of being repaired and placed in a serviceable condition.

The British Medical Association, before bringing their yearly meeting to a close last week, entered on the subject of the Contagious Diseases Act. An animated discussion took place on a resolution moved by Dr. Fitzpatrick (Liverpool) "That the Parliamentary Bills Committee be instructed to watch all proposals to legislate on the subject of contagious diseases, that it should oppose any attempt to repeal the Contagious Diseases Act, and that it should endeavour to induce the Government to restore a more perfect observance of the Act." Surgeon-Major M'Cormick (London) seconded the resolution. Two amendments were proposed and lost, having only the support of two or three gentlemen, and Dr. Fitzpatrick's motion was put and carried by an overwhelming majority. We trust that such an important representative body will exert all their influence in preventing a repeal of these most necessary enactments, knowing as they do the value of them, both to the Army and the Navy and the general community. If the Act requires revision, let it be submitted without delay to a Committee or Royal Commission for the purpose. The late resolution of the House of Commons has, unfortunately for the men of both services, paralysed the beneficial results of the past sixteen years; it is, therefore, to be hoped that gentlemen who devote their lives to science and the amelioration of the ills to which man subjects himself, will be loud in their protests against even the suspension of the Act. Undeniable advantages have been sacrificed to the ignorance of legislators, who have gained their point merely for the gratification of their own political importance, without considering the injury which will accrue therefrom to their fellow-creatures. The Government attempt legislation for the Army after the manner of our Continental neighbours, but have not the wisdom to meet a necessary social evil, in one way or the other, after their fashion, and would sooner see our soldiers and sailors rot like sheep, than allow the cravings of hypocritical morality to remain unsatisfied. We are sure that the action of the British Medical Association will be as vigorous as their ability is to meet the necessities of mankind and aid the general welfare, and we are certain that the Executive as well as the Medical officers of both services will gladly assist them in such an important undertaking.

There are at present but four regiments of Marine Infantry in France, forming in all about 20,000 men. Seeing the zeal with which our neighbours are now going in for planting colonies, this force is considered inadequate. Consequently, the Minister of Marine proposes to double the number of regiments, and to change the mode of recruiting. At present, the lads who draw the lowest numbers in the annual conscription are drafted into the Marine Infantry; but M. Brun proposes that the force in question shall be recruited by means of volunteering and re-enlistments. A bounty of £24 will be offered to all soldiers re-enlisting in the Army for five years, and who will consent to serve in the Marine Infantry for the last two years of that period. The Minister further proposes to give the Colonial troops 5d. a day extra pay, which sum is not to be handed direct to the soldier, but to any one he may name in France, so as to form a reserve fund. It is calculated that the above arrangement will cost £100,000. The Minister of Marine also proposes to create a regiment of Tonquinese, which is like disposing of the skin of the bear before he is brought to doom. The Tonquinese regiment is to be composed of natives, and officered by Europeans. The *Progrès Militaire* gives the following list of the force in question:—

Two regiments of Artillery of 29 batteries	6,100	men.
Reservists	6,000	"
Eight regiments of Marine Infantry	20,000	"
Reservists	25,000	"
Four battalions of Senegal Rifles	2,000	"
" " Annamite Rifles	3,200	"
" " Tonquinese Rifles	3,200	"
Sepoys, &c.	1,640	"
Total	64,130	men.

Seventeen large guns and a mortar have been landed by a Swedish vessel at the Danish gun factory at Fredricksvaerk, on the Island of Seeland. These cannon were lately raised in the harbour of Stroemstadt, in Sweden, and belonged to vessels-of-war which were sunk in the time of Charles XII., to prevent the entrance of a Danish Fleet, under the command of Admiral Tordenskjold.

In the recruiting law of the French Army, it is set forth that men who have undergone certain judicial condemnations shall be deemed unworthy of serving in the ranks of the Army, but there is no law of this sort for the Reserve Forces, and consequently an honest Reservist may find himself cheek by jowl with a ticket-of-leave man. The War Minister, in connection with the Minister of Justice, is taking steps to remedy this state of affairs.

H.M.S. MIRANDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It gives surprise and regret to find the Admiralty have, as you say in your number of July 28, "visited their displeasure on Lieut. Hughes, the navigating lieutenant of the Miranda, for allowing that ship to ground on a coral reef in the South Seas, a locality but slightly surveyed, by superseding him in his appointment," as it is pretty well known he is one of the most anxious and careful officers of that department in the service, and possessing considerable experience, especially amongst the islands on that station, and great steadiness; and I am of opinion he can produce the best of testimonials in every respect from the different officers in command under whom he has sailed. In the absence of particulars, it is hard to speak fully, but it appears very harsh treatment, particularly if the reef was not laid down in the charts, and the ship was passing at night. We all know how rapidly the coral reefs crop up. Surely Lieut. Hughes is not the only officer on board who is to experience the displeasure of the Admiralty for this mishap?—I am, &c., OBSERVER.

The Admiralty have given special permission for the members of the Gun Factory Board of the United States Navy, who are now in this country, to visit the dockyard and other Naval establishments at Sheerness, Chatham, and Portsmouth.

Lieut. Fritz H. Crowe and Lieut. Charles H. Cross have this week left England by mail, the former to take over the command of the Coquette, the latter to take up the appointment of first lieutenant on board the Nelson, under Comdre. James E. Erskine, A.D.C.

An order has been received by the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth directing that those of the crew of the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert who have served the necessary time to entitle them to pension are to have their papers forwarded to the Admiralty forthwith, and vacancies caused by the pensioning of these men are not to be filled until further instructions are received. During the past week about forty shipwrights and a few labourers have been entered in the dockyard for work upon the yacht. She is being rapidly opened up, and being diagonally built, a deal of sound timber has to be removed before the bad can be got at. The principal defects in the hull are at the stern under the water-line. According to the dockyard programme of work, the repairs will not be completed until this time next year. The yacht is not to be supplied with new engines, as stated, those now on board being perfectly serviceable after repairs, but she is to be provided with a complete set of new boilers.

THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The National Artillery Association is to be congratulated on the success which has already attended its twentieth annual meeting. It opened at Shoeburyness last Monday, the entries all round being, as we believe, larger than on any previous occasion—some 2,200 officers and men from all parts of Great Britain—while the prize list shows substantial additions. These are strong evidences of the vitality of an institution which has done good work for the nation, and if any further evidence were wanting, it would assuredly be found in the proficiency displayed this week by the Volunteer gunners in the science of artillery and those soldierly qualities which stamp real progress. As we have repeatedly pointed out, the Shoeburyness Volunteer Artillery Meeting is not at all to be compared with the great rifle gathering at Wimbledon. It is a camp of instruction, in which prize-winning is only a secondary consideration, compared with the valuable knowledge gained in the brief period the auxiliaries of the first arm are able to give to the world. When the first detachments marched in last Saturday, in strict military formation, and reported themselves, the most exacting officer could have found little fault either with the appearance or equipment of officers and men; and so on till Sunday night, as from Scotland, Durham, Northumberland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and other distant parts, the well set-up representative detachments entered the Government ground, and took over the tents pitched, as usual, on the meadow land adjoining the barracks. By 9 o'clock on Sunday night, the force of 1,100 officers and men, Col. Fox-Strangways, School of Gunnery, had in his command was complete, the composition of this, the 1st, Division being as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

1st Brigade.—Major R. K. Birley, 7th Lancashire Artillery, commanding; Capt. E. N. Edwards, 1st Sussex Artillery, adjt. 1st Baty.—7th Lancashire (Manchester), 6 detachments; 1st Cheshire and Carnarvon (Bangor), 1. 2nd Baty.—1st Lincolnshire (Grimsby, &c.), 4; 1st Kent (Blackheath), 2; 1st Kent (Sandgate), 1. 3rd Baty.—1st Forfarshire (Dundee), 2; 1st Forfarshire (Broughty), 1; 1st Forfarshire (Arbroath), 1; 1st Northumberland and Sunderland, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2. 4th Baty.—1st Northumberland and Sunderland (Sunderland), 3; 2nd Northumberland (Alnwick), 3. Major W. W. Urquhart, 1st Forfarshire Artillery, major.

2nd Brigade.—Major C. Grayson, 1st Lancashire Artillery, commanding; Capt. R. H. Clay, 8th Lancashire Artillery, adjt. 1st Baty.—1st Lancashire (Liverpool), 4 detachments; 1st Midlothian (Edinburgh), 3. 2nd Baty.—2nd Lancashire (Liverpool), 6. 3rd Baty.—5th Lancashire (Preston), 2; 8th Lancashire (Liverpool), 5. 4th Baty.—6th Lancashire (Liverpool), 6.

3rd Brigade.—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Gleadow, 2nd East York Artillery, commanding; Capt. R. Lauder, 4th Durham Artillery, adjt. 1st Baty.—2nd West York (Bradford), 4 detachments; 4th West York (Sheffield), 3. 2nd Baty.—1st East York (Whitby), 1; 1st East York (Bridlington), 1; 2nd East York (Hull), 5. 3rd Baty.—2nd East York (Hull), 6. 4th Baty.—2nd East York (Hull), 1; 1st North York (Middlesbrough), 4; 1st Edinburgh City (Edinburgh), 1. Major W. H. Marwood, 1st East York Artillery, major.

4th Brigade.—Major T. C. McKenzie, 2nd Durham Artillery, commanding; Capt. J. W. Cameron, 4th Durham Artillery, adjt. 1st Baty.—2nd Durham (Seaham), 7 detachments. 2nd Baty.—2nd Durham (Seaham), 7. 3rd Baty.—2nd Durham (Seaham), 4; 4th Durham (West Hartlepool), 2. 4th Baty.—4th Durham (West Hartlepool), 2; 1st Cheshire and Carnarvon (Chester), 4.

Unattached.—Canadian Artillery, 2 detachments.

The night passed without any other incident than the indiscretion of a non-commissioned officer of the Forfar corps, who, besides being out of camp after tattoo, refused to obey his officer, and created a disturbance. He was, of course, arrested, and subsequently dismissed the Camp. Firing opened on Monday morning with the 64-pounder Palliser rifled muzzle-loading gun (shell) for Sir Richard Wallace's prizes, nine silver cups, value £45; £20 by the Marquis of Londonderry, President of the Council; £15 5s. by the 2nd Middlesex Artillery and Lieut.-Col. Jefferis, late 1st Sussex A.V.; and £10 by the Directors of the Junior Army and Navy Stores. The conditions were the same as on previous occasions, each competing detachment firing four rounds of common shell at a 6-foot target, placed at a distance of 1,850 yards from the battery. Four banderols, each 20 feet in height, were so placed near the target as to make a parallelogram of 50 yards by 12 yards. Each competing detachment changed rounds after each of the first three rounds were fired, and 10 minutes were allowed for the competition. Shells with time-fuzes bursting within the parallelogram and at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the plane, counted 12 points; while those bursting higher had no value given to them. Blind shells, with time-fuzes, making a direct hit, also counted for 6 points. The competition was watched by Col. Strangways and other officers of the Royals, and the general impression appeared to be that the drill showed a decided improvement over that of last year, while the practice was undoubtedly better. Of the 506 rounds fired, 97 had the full value of 12 for a burst within the parallogram, and there were 3 direct hits with blind shells. One detachment scored the highest possible, 48, and there were 6 of 36, 12 of 24, 2 of 18, 43 of 12, and 3 of 6. Fifty-three detachments exceeded the time, and had to submit to a reduction of points, and 33 failed to score. The result of the contest was in favour of No. 13 Detachment of the 2nd Durham (Seaham Harbour) Brigade, which made 48 points, but exceeded the time by 1 min. 40 sec. It takes the first prize. The second was awarded to the West Hartlepool detachment (4th Durham), for 36 points, in 7 min. 22 sec.; the third to No. 9 Detachment, 2nd East York (Hull), 36 points, 7 min. 53 sec.; and the fourth to the 1st Cheshire and Carnarvon, 36 points, 9 min. 20 sec. Two other detachments of the 2nd East York also scored 36 points within the time, and were awarded certificates of merit.

On Tuesday the competition with the 40-pounder R.B.L. Armstrong was proceeded with at the Old, New, West, and Seawall batteries, all the detachments again taking part. The suggestion made by Gen. Hastings last year that the four rounds of shot should be fired at one target, and not at two at different ranges as heretofore, was adopted with what are believed to be satisfactory results, the firing showing an advance on that of last year, while a considerable saving of time was effected. Of the 506 shots at 1,600 yards, the direct hits were 66; hits or ricochet, 13; points for direction and elevation, 59. Banderols were placed at each target, one three yards to the right, one three yards to the left, one ten yards in front, and one 30 yards in rear, the whole forming a parallelogram 40 yards long by nine yards wide. Only six detachments exceeded the seven minutes allowed. The prizes were won as follows:—1. National Artillery Association Prize, £30, No. 4 Detachment, 8th. Lancashire (Liverpool), 36 points, 5 min. 46 sec. 2. Messrs. Elkington's Prize, £21, No. 12 Detachment, 2nd Durham (Seaham Harbour), 36 points, 6 min. 28 sec. 3. Capt. J. L. Rutley's Prize, £10, and £5 by the Association, No. 1 Detachment, 1st Lancashire (Liverpool), 33 points, 5 min. 47 sec. 4. National Artillery Association Prize of £10, No. 9 Detachment, 2nd Durham, 33 points, 5 min. 58 sec. There were three scores of 30 points, three of 27, nine of 24, three of 21, and 15 scores of 18.

On Wednesday, the 40-pounder Armstrong contest was resumed, in very unfavourable weather, the wind blowing half a gale from the right front. The range was 2,000 yards, and the number of rounds four. The first prize, nine silver cups, value £15, was won by No. 3 Detachment, 2nd East York, 39 points, 5 min. 8½ sec.; the second, £20, by No. 1 Detachment 4th Durham, 30 points, 4 min. 58¾ sec.; the third, 16 guineas, by No. 14 Detachment 2nd Durham, 30 points, 4 min. 59 sec.; and the fourth, by No 1 Detachment 7th Lancashire (Manchester), 30 points, 5 min. 24½ sec.

On Thursday, nineteen selected brigade detachments competed, at the Seawall Battery, with the 10-inch 18-ton gun, for the handsome challenge cup presented by the Corporation of London and City Companies, with money prizes amounting to £66 10s. This was the principal contest of the meeting, and created, as usual, a considerable amount of interest, the practice being witnessed by a good sprinkling of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royals. Each detachment fired three rounds (shot) at a nine by nine target, at a distance of 1,400 yards; and eight minutes were allowed, deductions being made for overtime. The drill was good, but the practice, considering the favourable atmospherical conditions, was hardly up to the anticipations which had been formed. One detachment of the 5th Lancashire was disqualified after firing the first shot, so that the number of rounds fired were 55, these being thus accounted for:—Direct hits, 17; hits on ricochet, 7; misses, 31. The principal scores were as follows:—

Corps.	Points.	Time.	Deduct.	Net Total.
4th Durham, 1st prize	36	6.18	0	36
4th West York, 2nd prize	24	5.46	0	24
2nd East York, 3rd prize	24	6.30	0	24
1st Forfar, certificate	24	7.56	0	24
1st North York	24	9.26	5	19
2nd Northumberland	18	6.22	0	18
1st East York	18	7.17	0	18
1st Chester	18	7.41	0	18

In the afternoon, Col. Strangways made an inspection of the division on the officers' cricket-field, and after the usual movements, addressed a few remarks to the officers and men. He said that was the first occasion he had seen so large a body of Artillery Volunteers, and, from a close observation of their work during the week, it was quite evident to him that their heart was in it. It would be his duty to make a detailed report to the authorities, and he therefore, at present, would only allude to two points. In firing, the Nos. 1 were, generally speaking, too slow, while the reverse was the case in repository work. He commended these points to their notice, and hoped they would be improved when he next had the pleasure of seeing the Northern Division.

During the week, the Repository competition, B Shift, was carried out on the marshes, in the presence of Col. Strangways and other officers. Lieut. Thomson, R.A., acted as umpire. The operation, a difficult one, is thus described:—"A 64-pounder R.M.L. gun, on wooden, garrison, standing carriage, on Alderson's platform, has to be dismounted by watered skids down the rear; the temporary sleigh (skidding to be used for both transoms) constructed round the gun; move gun and sleigh 20 feet to the rear round a fixed point, and then 40 feet to flank; then mount gun by parbuckling over side, on another, wooden, garrison, standing carriage, on Alderson's platform, leaving gun in line of fire." Time being an important element in deciding the results, half the maximum number of marks are given for the performance of the operation in the shortest time, and the same proportion for drill and accurate observance of the exact method laid down in the Manual of Artillery Exercises, combined with strict silence and quiet working. The first prize was won by the 5th and 6th Detachments, 2nd Lancashire, 159 marks; the second by Nos. 3 and 4, 8th Lancashire, 155; and the third by Nos. 1 and 2, 2nd Lancashire, 149. Certificates were awarded to the 1st Forfar and 5th Lancashire, the latter gaining the highest number of marks for correct drill.

The division left camp yesterday morning, and proceeded by special trains from Southend to their respective destinations.

Capt. H. D. Dunlop, Royal Artillery, has been transferred from Garrison Instructor of the Home District to a similar appointment at York, in succession to Major Buxton, Inniskilling Fusiliers, and is succeeded in the London District by Major Du Vernet, 56th Essex Regt., from Garrison Instructor at Gibraltar. Capt. T. E. Stephenson, 56th Essex Regt., replaces Major Du Vernet at Gibraltar, and does not take up duty at York, as has been stated.

OUR OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading article on this subject of Aug. 4, you advocate the immediate withdrawal of the British troops. You state that "for all practical purposes connected with administration, they might as well be in the moon" as in Egypt; believing "that if they were withdrawn to-morrow, there would not be the least of what is called anarchy or disturbance" there, as "there are now an Egyptian Army and an Egyptian Gendarmerie and police quite capable of dealing with any elements of disorder." You say that "there can be no valid cause for keeping a costly foreign garrison in Egypt . . . . . . then clear bag and baggage out of the country. But let us protect Egypt, all the same. There will still be a British Resident and Financial Adviser at Cairo," with several British heads of departments. As to the present efficiency and discipline of the Army, we know the difficulties the British officers with the force in the Soudan have experienced with their subordinate officers and their men; how on occasions they refused to go on picket and out-post duty, especially at night, "as they might get shot." In Alexandria I have seen, what has often been noticed by other Europeans, Egyptian soldiers on guard turn out and present arms to British Staff Officers, and as soon as these had passed on make indecent and contemptuous gestures at them. The English officers of the Gendarmerie find the greatest difficulty in getting any order carried out by their Egyptian subordinates that is in any way irksome, or that entail any trouble. It will also be remembered that, in March of this year, on reducing the number of British troops in Alexandria, and replacing them at some of the guards and posts they had held by the gendarmerie, Europeans, men and women, were at once insulted and annoyed by the natives in the streets. This was checked only by their finding that the British troops had not entirely left the town. We cannot ignore altogether local opinion, I was in Egypt during and after the war, and again twice this year. I heard the same opinion expressed by all European residents that I came in contact with, of whatever nationality, in Cairo, Suez, Alexandria, and Port Said. They have no confidence that the Egyptian Army or gendarmerie can afford any security to life or property, or that the British Resident and Financial Adviser, without a show of our forces in the country, will be able to benefit the Administration, or cope with foreign and internal intrigue, any better than their predecessors before the war. They all say, "If the English troops go, we go," and it is almost certain that "if the British troops were to be withdrawn from Egypt to-morrow," there would take place as great an exodus of Europeans from the country as there was last year during the riots and massacres. Without going into the question of the French occupying Egypt on the departure of our troops, the sense of security to life and property and of support to the Administration that it affords, is surely a valid cause for keeping the present garrison there.—I am, &c.,

W. H. G.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following is the list of gentlemen cadets who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in July, 1883, for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry:—

Order of Merit.	Names.	Marks.
	PASSED WITH HONOURS.	
1	Elgood, P. G.	2394
2	Henderson, D. Y.	2384
3	Norris, W. H.	2343
4	Fowler, F. J.	2325
5	Kirkpatrick, W.	2302
6	Lovett, A. C.	2299
7	Fanshawe, R.	2294
8	Townsend, E. C.	2268
9	Roberts, H. L.	2260
10	Schlesinger, C. H.	2251
11	Donne, J. R.	2248
12	Eastwood, J. C. B.	2216
13	Bell, F. J. H.	2201
14	Willmott, W. A.	2199
15	Fergusson, C.	2197
16	Amesbury, F. C.	2194
	PASSED.	
17	Birkbeck, W. H.	2161
18	Field, C. W.	2150
19	Maxwell, W. L.	2146
20	Money, E. W. K.	2125
21	Benett, H. V.	2105
22	Applewhaite, H.	2101
23	Millar, W. H.	2088
24	Fothringham, W.	2085
25	Pedder, E. W. N.	2065
26	Harvey, C. E. R.	2056
27	Hardy, T. H.	2053
28	Norie, E. W. M.	2047
29	Ferrier-Kerr, A.	2020
30	Douglas, J. A.	2014
31	White, R. P.	2013
32	Tighe, M. J.	1992
33	Wolley Dod, O. C.	1988
34	Langdale, P.	1981
35	Spearman, C. E.	1979
36	Bradshaw, J. B.	1968
37	Knight, W. C.	1963
38	Mesham, A. B.	1950
39	Rennie, J. H. W.	1945
40	Mantell, P.	1943
41	Bird, S.	1942
42	Robertson, E. M.	1933
43	Sutherland, J. C.	1931
44	Hawkes, L. H.	1922
	Lamotte, F.	1922
	Moody, H. de C.	1922
	PASSED (continued).	
47	Banbury, W. E.	1913
48	Bourchier, A. C.	1907
49	Hubbard, A. E.	1900
50	Anstice, J. C. A.	1894
51	Hudson, G. G. M.	1893
52	Hall, R.	1889
53	Bellamy, P. J.	1888
54	Hatch, A. E.	1868
55	Streatfield, A. M.	1861
56	Barrow, W. de V.	1859
57	Husey, E. E.	1854
58	Davidson, R. V.	1847
	Neale, A. C.	1847
60	Dann, H. C. B.	1846
61	Warburton, H. D.	1843
62	Du Cane, C. H. C.	1830
63	Searle, C. T. A.	1810
64	Hudson, W.	1800
65	Grant, W. A.	1798
66	Mills, W.	1795
67	Baker, W. G.	1787
68	Bancroft, C. E.	1786
69	Moseley, R. J. D.	1780
70	Clephane, G. D.	1774
71	Hood, B. W. C.	1756
72	Sidney, H. M.	1752
73	Anderson, H. R.	1751
74	Bartlett, W. T.	1747
75	Stewart, R.	1744
76	Lister, Hon. R.	1735
77	Wentworth, B. C.	1725
78	Armstrong, J. E.	1721
79	Dury, R. A. T.	1714
80	Ewart, R. H.	1700
81	Barry, L. E.	1662
82	Forbes, J. F.	1641
83	Jackson, R. P.	1636
84	Wilkie, E. O. H.	1631
85	Eckford, J. J. H.	1626
86	Milne, A. H. R.	1619
87	Burn, W. A. F.	1611
88	Fitzgerald, J. W.	1559
89	Moore, F. W.	1558
90	Trevor, P. C. W.	1550
	QUALIFIED ON RE-EXAMINATION.	
	Hamilton, C.	
	Whistler, T. G.	

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Alexandria, July 30, 1883.

The troops have been moved about so sharply that the usual general return as to the state of their health has not arrived. The matter is of less importance, as the eccentric quarantine regulations imposed in Italy seem to have prevented my last reports, which have been regularly posted, reaching you.

The following statement shows present distribution of troops :—

CAIRO.—Abdin : 1 compy. King's Royal Rifle Corps. Citadel : Head-quarters and 7 companies Gordon Highlanders; 6-1, Royal Artillery. Citadel (Mokhattam Heights) : Cameron Highlanders (encamped). Kasr-el-Nil : Details (Royal Highlanders, Royal Engineers, Commissariat and Transport Corps, and Ordnance Store Corps.

SUEZ.—Head-quarters and 6 companies, Royal Highlanders (encamped, and in Indian Hospital near Suez); Head-quarters and 7 companies King's Royal Rifle Corps (encamped near Suez).

PORT SAID.—1 compy. Royal Highlanders.

HELOUAN.—26th Compy. R.E., 1 compy. Royal Highlanders, 1 compy. Gordon Highlanders, Hospital from Abbassiyeh, Ordnance Store Corps, "C" Compy., encamped.

ISMAILIA.—Head-quarters and 7 companies 1st Royal Sussex Regiment (on Canal).

EL WARDAN.—19th Hussars, G-B, R.H.A, I-2, R.A., Mounted Infantry, encamped.

ABBASSIYEH.—17th Compy., R.E., 1 compy. Royal Sussex Regiment.

ALEXANDRIA.—5-1, R.A., Kom - el - Dick; 2nd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Ramleh ; half 1st Batn. Royal West Kent, Ras-el-Tin.

Detachments of Army Hospital Corps are stationed at the above-mentioned places.

J. H. SANDWITH, Major, D.A.A.G.

Head-Quarters, Cairo, July 28, 1883.

The following is the roll of officers and men who have died from cholera, and whose names have reached me up to the present. It shows two officers and one corporal of the Royal Artillery, one private of the Engineers, one corporal and eight privates of the Black Watch (42nd), five privates of the Cameron Highlanders (79th), one corporal and two privates of the King's Royal Rifles (60th), seven privates of the Royal Sussex (35th), one corporal and four privates of the Army Hospital Corps, two corporals and two privates of the Gordon Highlanders (75th), and one of the Ordnance Store Corps,—total, 38. Unfortunately, this is not all, for reports of 13 others have reached me without particulars.

Roll of officers and men who have died from cholera : —

Rank, Name, and Corps.	Place of Death.	Approximate Date.
Lieut. Le Quesne,[1] I-2 R.A.	Citadel, Cairo	July 25
Lieut. Croft,[2] G-B R.H.A.	do.	July 27
Pte. Mundel,[3] Royal Highlndrs.	Suez	July 24
Pte. Estoesmith,[4] Royal Highlr.	...	...
Pte. Frayer, Royal Highlanders	Citadel, Cairo	July 25
Pte. Dowie, Royal Highlanders	Helouan	July 27
Pte. Matthews[4], Royal Highlnd.	...	...
Pte. McKay, Royal Highlandr.	Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo	July 27
Pte. Phillips, Royal Highlandr.	do.	July 27
Pte. Carrigan,[5] Cameron High.	...	July 24
Pte. Smith, Cameron Highland.	Citadel, Cairo	July 25
Pte. Morrison, Cameron High.	do.	July 27
Pte. Dodds, Cameron Highland.	...	July 25
Pte. Cameron, Cameron Highl.	...	July 26
Lce.-Cpl. Cooper, King's Rl. R.	Abb'ssi'h, nr. C'iro	July 26
Pte. Anderson, King's Rl. Rs.	Abdin, Cairo	July 26
Pte. McGrain, King's Rl. Rs.	Suez	...
Pte. Milliard, Royal Sussex	Abb'ssi'h, nr. C'iro	July 27
Pte. Freeman,[4] Royal Sussex	...	...
Pte. Horley,[4] Royal Sussex	...	...
Pte. Sponge,[4] Royal Sussex	...	...
Corpl. Steevens,[6] Army H. C.	Abb'ssi'h, nr. C'iro	July 24
Pte. Smith, Army Hospital C.	do.	July 25
Pte. Simmonds, Army H. C.	...	July 27
Pte. Bell, Army Hospital Cor.	Citadel, Cairo	July 27
Corpl. Gardiner, I-2 R.A.	Abbassiyeh	July 26
Pte. Maunder,[4] Ordnance S. C.	...	...
Pte. Hickey, Gordon Highlan.	Citadel, Cairo	July 28
Shoeing-Smith Norman, R.E.	Ismailia	July 28
Pte. Hughes, Royal Sussex	Ismailia	July 28
Pte. Askins, Royal Sussex	do.	July 29
Pte. Fraser, Royal Sussex	do.	July 29
Lce.-Corpl. Duff, Royal Highl.	Suez	July 29
Pte. Parker, Royal Highlanders	Abbassiyeh	July 29
Corpl. Maglensy, Gordons	Citadel, Cairo	July 29
Lance-Corpl. Ball, Gordons	do.	July 29
Pte. Southe, Gordons	Helouan	July 29
Pte. White, Army Hospital C.	do.	July 29

REMARKS :—[1] Previously being treated for typhoid. [2] Admitted to hospital on 7th, with sunstroke. [3] First death. [4] No particulars. [5] Third death. [6] Second death.

The under-mentioned Medical officers have returned to Egypt, and have been posted to duty as follows :—Surgeon-Major Flood and Surgeon Prendergast, to Alexandria; Surgeons Maconachie and Turner, to Cairo; Surgeons Johnston and Dick have gone to Ismailia with the Royal Sussex; Surgeon Laffan, to the Mokhattam Hills with the Cameron Highlanders; Surgeons C. B. Lewis and Lucas, to El Warden, with the 19th Hussars and Artillery respectively; Surgeon Parke, to Helouan, in charge of convalescents.

The Rev. G. Smith is posted to Suez.

Captain King, Acting Paymaster, 19th Hussars, proceeds to Head-quarters of the regiment at El Warden. Captain and Adjutant Newcome, R.A., proceeds also to El Warden for duty.

Lieutenant and Adjutant F. Gordon, Gordon Highlanders, will perform duty of Garrison Adjutant and Quartermaster; Captain Cotton, of same regiment, those of Garrison Quartermaster, in place respectively of Captain and Adjutant Baynes and Quartermaster Howard, of the Camerons, who have proceeded with regiment to Mokhattam Camp.

Deputy-Commissary-General of Ordnance Russell, having completed special duties for which he has been sent to Egypt, will return to England by earliest opportunity, passage being provided from Suez.

The following officers have passed in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), section 4, paragraph 37, Queen's Regulations : —Captain R. Henley, 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lieutenants R. S. Hunter Blair, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders; E. H. Gordon, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders; T. Souter, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders; and R. C. Strange, 6-1, Royal Artillery.

The very serious nature of the outbreak among the troops is naturally causing much comment. Assuming that to-day's returns show no improvement, 1 per cent. of the entire force will have succumbed in less than a week. Now, taking the returns for the first week at Damietta, we find 277 deaths out of a population of 34,046; making the same comparison with Mansourah, we find only 38 out of 26,784. In Cairo itself, when the disease has been declared for 15 days, the deaths are not 1 per cent. of the population. When it is remembered that these returns include men, women, and children of all ages, it may well be asked how it happens that soldiers in the prime of life should show such an enormous per-centage of loss. The argument that the native is acclimatised will not hold water, for in each quarter where the disease has declared itself in this and previous years, it has invariably been the native who has suffered. Accurate statistics are not obtainable, but the per-centage among all classes of natives is certainly ten times higher than that among European adult males, with the single exception of the English troops. There can, I think, be little doubt that a serious mistake was committed in keeping the troops in Cairo until cholera had commenced amongst them. Under ordinary circumstances and with an ordinary Government, it might, perhaps, have been hoped that care would have secured soldiers from contact with the disease; but Egyptian Governments, like epidemics themselves, defy all ordinary calculations. That a disorderly rabble from the filthiest and more infected quarter of Cairo should be let loose to run in a mob and carry infection to every quarter of the town is only precisely what might have been expected, and when General Stephenson, with those extraordinary ideas which characterise Englishmen, insisted that Government should preserve order, or he would do so, he was met, not by indignation, but simply blank astonishment on the part of the Government. A few who could carry their worn-out memories back some five or six years, alleged that there was once one Gordon Pasha in Egypt who had held similar eccentric notions as to the necessity of orders being obeyed, nay, it was even whispered that the Sirdar Evelyn Wood had been accused of heretical tendencies in the same direction, seeing that Providence had for the moment handed them over to the mercies of these eccentric barbarians. Well, if his Excellency really did want to see orders obeyed, would he kindly see to it himself? Would he and Sir Evelyn kindly take a temporary seat at the Council of Ministers, and do just what they pleased? Egypt was a free country, and a very hot one; it had recently been endowed with constitutional privileges and a choleraic epidemic, neither of which they understood. The Ministers had been led to believe that both existed in different parts of her Majesty's dominions, and had no doubt that his Excellency had more experience of them than they had. They did not wish for a moment to infer that the two stood in the relation of cause and effect, but they felt convinced that the coexistence of the two was detrimental, and they would feel grateful to his Excellency if he would relieve them of either one or the other. Personally, they had no objection to continue in office and sit in council, but it must be distinctly understood that they accepted no responsibility if the use of disinfectants and obedience to orders were enforced, as both were contrary to the usages and traditions of the country. I do not wish to allege that the Ministers addressed Generals Stephenson and Wood in these exact words, for the proceedings have been held a close secret, but a distinguished colleague of mine once very accurately reported the proceedings of a famous Congress by piecing together their utterances without the precincts of the Council Chamber. I have adopted a similar course, and though I should be sorry to say that this is what they said, I feel perfectly safe in averring that it is what they thought.

Some time ago it was reported, by no less an authority than Dr. Mackie, C.M.G., that the state of the Alexandrian slaughter-houses was a source of danger to the 46th Regiment stationed at Ramleh. The conclusion did not suit the authorities, so it was decided to consider it incorrect, and General Harman, whose visits in that direction must have been of the rarest, states that the allegation that several acres of ground in the vicinity are covered with unburied carcases, is an exaggeration. Now, I do not know what precise meaning the gallant General attaches to the word "several," but I will be more precise than Dr. Mackie, and will ask him whether he will deny that thirty acres are in this condition. I choose thirty, because it is the lowest of three estimates that have since been made,—one, "at least thirty;" another, "over fifty;" a third, "from fifty to sixty." Now, as to the danger to the 46th Regiment. Dr. Mackie's suggestion may or may not prove of value, but it is surely worthy of some other reply, seeing that the regiment is admittedly suffering severely from typhoid, that all zymotic diseases must have a local cause, and that Generals, doctors, and engineers have been at their wits' ends to find that cause. Let me give another warning. Typhoid and cholera are nearly allied, and if the epidemic gets into the 46th Regiment, the ravages are likely to be alarming. The men should be got under canvas at once.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The week at the Camp has been quiet and uneventful, but with the advent of five battalions of Volunteers we may look for much work during the ensuing week. On Tuesday Lieutenant-General Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B., inspected his command for the first time in the Long Valley. This well-known spot is no new ground for Sir Archibald, who was for four years ending 1874 A.A.G. of the Division. I believe he is the first commander of the Aldershot Division who has been previously A.A.G. at the Camp. The whole of the troops (excepting the 3rd Hussars and P Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A.) were formed up in the Valley in review order at 10.30 a.m., facing west, in one line,—Cavalry and R.H.A. on right, field batteries on left, Infantry in centre. The review was of the simplest kind; the General commanding inspected the line, after which the troops formed up and marched past, the infantry returning from the reverse flank in mass of columns, and again in line of columns. The infantry then took up their original alignment, and the mounted corps went past at the trot, and again at the gallop. The line having been re-formed, Sir Archibald and Staff advanced, and Brigadiers and Staffs were called to the front and briefly addressed by the General commanding, after which the parade was dismissed. There were present on parade 5,000 men, 900 horses, and 37 guns, including the serviceable-looking division of the mountain mule battery of 7-pounders, which attracted much attention. The strongest regiment on the ground—the 87th—marched past remarkably well, better than any other regiment present. The serried ranks and great steadiness of this battalion (which will embark for India early next month) made a great impression on those who were present. The 1st Brigade was noticeable for its weakness. The three battalions forming this brigade could not have mustered more than 750 men, about the strength of the 87th. The regiments of the 1st Brigade have been recently sending drafts to their linked battalions abroad. The 31st Regiment, in the 2nd Brigade, a fine battalion, not long home from the Mediterranean, will shortly give 250 of its best men to the 70th, in India. It is this system of "robbing Peter to pay Paul" which is eating the heart out of our home battalions, and doing an incalculable amount of mischief.

A small detachment of Military Police being now stationed at Pirbright Camp, H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has ordered that the severe restrictions which were for some time placed on the troops encamped there should be withdrawn.

The "A" (Pontoon) Troop, Royal Engineers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bond, proceeded by march route to Egham on Monday last, there to be encamped for a month's practice in bridging. Lieutenants Pemberton, Irvine, Sandbach, and Lindsay accompany the troop, which consists of about 200 of all ranks. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Mackworth, Bart., R.E., at present in command of C (Telegraph) Troop, Royal Engineers, is under orders for Milford Haven, and Captain Jelf, R.E., has been ordered home from the Mediterranean to assume command of this troop. Captain Jelf is well known at the Camp, where he was adjutant of his corps for several years; his return will be welcomed by all who knew him.

The order for Lieutenant H. de H. Haig, R.E., to proceed to Ireland has been cancelled; this officer will now proceed to Chatham. Brigade-Surgeon J. J. Thompson, A.M.D., has been appointed a member of the Aldershot Local Board of Health, vice Brigade-Surgeon R. W. Carter. Captain T. W. Bennet, R.E., has been ordered to Aldershot for duty. Veterinary-Surgeon M. C. Mitchell, A.V.D., has been ordered to Limerick for duty. Assistant-Commissary-General C. Ralph, Ordnance Store Department, has been appointed a member of the Equipment and Dress Committee at Aldershot, vice Deputy-Commissary-General H. A. Russell, C.B. Surgeon-Major C. A. Atkins has assumed medical charge of the Female Hospital, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major T. Gillespie, M.D.

The 1st Dorset and four Provisional Battalions of Rifle Volunteers will arrive at the camp to-day (Saturday) for a week's drill with the Regulars. The strength of the five battalions will be about 3,700 of all ranks. The 1st and 2nd Provisional Battalions and 1st Dorset will be encamped on Rushmoor, and attached to the 1st Brigade; and the 3rd and 4th Provisional Battalions on Cove Common, and attached to the 3rd Brigade. The Quartermasters and Quartermaster - Serjeants arrived on Thursday to draw camp equipage, &c., and make necessary arrangements before the arrival of their corps. The 1st Scots Guards will proceed from Pirbright Camp to-day (Saturday) by special train at 3 p.m. from Brookwood Station, *viâ* Waterloo Junction, to Cannon Street, and march to the Tower of London, there to be stationed. A detachment of recruits will arrive from the Depôt, 84th Regiment, at Pontefract, on Wednesday next, to join head-quarters. The 3rd Hussars will not now leave Aldershot at the end of the drill season, as previously arranged, but will remain here, and with the 2nd Dragoon Guards and 13th Hussars form the cavalry brigade for the winter.

THE SHOOTING POWERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Two questions appear to be exercising the minds of both military men and civilians. One is, "Why are our soldiers such inferior shots?" the other, "What steps must be taken to improve the shooting of the Army?" It has been lately annunciated that "an army that cannot shoot, is an army that cannot fight." This is rather a strong assertion, and I should indeed be grieved to know that because the soldiers of our Army cannot, as a rule, bowl over a moving object such as a man at a distance of 1,000 or 1,200 yards, they, as a matter of course, cannot fight.* Comparing our soldiers with those of Continental armies, it will be found that they bear most favourable comparison with the foreigners, as far as their shooting qualifications are concerned; and, indeed, I do not think it braggadocio to assert that our Army, as a shooting one, is far superior to any other in Europe.† Taking the shooting powers of the Boers as a standard, our Army is a long way behind, but when it is considered that the Boers live with their guns in their hands—so to speak—and Tommy Atkins only takes his rifle out for practice once a year, it is scarcely fair to draw a comparison between the Dutchmen and the British soldiers. An old Hythe maxim laid it down that "a soldier who cannot shoot is useless, and an encumbrance to the battalion." According to the late Colonel Wilford, of Hythe celebrity, this meant that if a man could not knock over another at 800 or 1,000 yards, he was useless. I do not think the argument ever did or ever could hold water for a moment, or else the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny were events which only occurred in the brains of the contending parties, and had no place in reality. In the former war, the "Brown Bess" was the weapon in general use, and the records of Inkerman, Alma, &c., will amply testify to the death-dealing qualities of that ancient lady in the hands of the British soldiers of those days. A soldier may be a dead-shot at any distance between 100 yards and 600 yards, but beyond the latter distance he may be a mere child with a rifle in his hand; but I maintain that if a man can command the life of an enemy at any distance between those mentioned, he may be considered a most efficient soldier. If our soldiers can be made into first-rate shots up to 600 yards, an enemy on coming within that range would have but a poor time of it. At the late Easter-Monday Review, an order was promulgated prohibiting firing commencing beyond 600 yards, the authorities evidently considering that at that distance effective firing should begin. Long-distance shooting is, no doubt, a very essential matter, as it will, of course, frequently be necessary to fire with effect into bodies of cavalry or to silence a troublesome battery of artillery; but, as a matter of fact, it is not absolutely necessary for every soldier to be able to tumble-over a man or a horse at 800 or 1,000 yards. Just previous to the assembling of the Committee over which Sir D. Lysons presided, I forwarded to them my opinions upon the subject of Musketry, and I am aware that they were well received and duly considered. Amongst other recommendations, I suggested the necessity for there being in every battalion a picked company of marksmen, the men to be selected from the best shots of the other companies, and that special privileges, consistent with the exigencies of the service, be given to them. Of course, I am aware that at first the commanders of those companies from which the men are selected would be very sore, but, as very great emulation would be excited amongst the soldiers to win a place in the marksmen's company, I think it follows that this company could very easily be maintained at its full strength, and yet leave a fair average of good shots in the other companies. I believe that, could such an arrangement as that suggested be carried out, the happiest results in time of war would ensue. A brigade, upon taking the field, would be enabled to command the services of three or four strong companies of crack shots, and there might be occasions when a concentrated fire from these men would go a long way towards deciding the issue of a battle. A regiment of eight hundred or a thousand picked marksmen in each division of an Army Corps would be no mean addition to its fighting strength. The writer has on more than one occasion heard the commanding officer give positive orders to the captains to allow of no delay whatever to take place in getting the course over, as the men are urgently required for parade purposes, and to be worked up for the General's annual inspection. Most commanding officers prefer to have their battalions in a high state of proficiency as far as drill is concerned, and if they can combine first-class shooting with perfection in drill and interior economy, then are they in the seventh heaven of bliss; but if they cannot have both qualifications, of the three they prefer the first. A change, however, has now come over the spirit of affairs. The appointments of musketry instructors and serjeant-instructors have been abolished, and captains of companies are held responsible for the drill and general efficiency of their respective commands. As regards the musketry officer, the appointment might, without injury to the service, have been done away with any time in the last five years, or even more; but it is a serious question whether a wise thing has been done in abolishing the serjeant-instructor, and I am certain ere many months have passed strong representations from commanding officers for their reappointment will be made. Each company of a battalion is to be struck off all duties for six weeks. During this period it is to be exercised in musketry, company drill, minor tactics, and other things far too numerous to mention, and officers will be closely watched and catechised, and woe betide the individual who allows himself to come under the censure of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief! It is quite a novel invention, this new system of educating officers in their duties, and although at first it will be very irksome to many of them, yet if persevered in a very marked change will be perceived. There is no doubt but that as soon as an officer obtains his commission and has passed his drills and taken his place as a duty officer, his military books are relegated to the shelves of his barrack cupboard, and until within a few days of the General's inspection they never see daylight. Indeed, the writer can assert as a positive fact that often when young officers have been suddenly called upon to produce certain military books, they have been obliged to rush into the town and purchase them from the nearest stationer. Under the new *régime*, however, all company officers will for at least six weeks in every year be compelled to make themselves fully conversant with the contents of their military books. I strongly suggested to the Committee upon Musketry the necessity which existed for rifle clubs to be established in each regiment, and for every encouragement to be given to the men to join them. Whether this has been acted upon, I am unable to say. In my opinion, I consider that the annual course of musketry commences at too early a date in the year. The month of April is usually a bitterly cold one, and many a soldier is forced into hospital from having to stand for hours upon a mountain musketry range, or in a marsh situated in the valley of the Thames, or in a bleak Irish bog. There are only a few really good ranges in the United Kingdom. I would abolish the system of firing at a fixed object by soldiers who have gone through one or more courses; and marksmen, except when firing for their club prizes, should commence their musketry course of practice at moving objects at 900 or 1,000 yards. Only recruits, and soldiers going through their company annual course for the first time, should commence firing from 150 yards. I consider that the system under which companies of a regiment compete with one another, or regiments with regiments, most faulty and unfair. For instance, a company commences its firing some time in April, and may be kept in front of a target for hours during the most inclement weather. Another company will commence its course in the height of summer, and a high figure of merit is nearly sure to be the result, and perhaps that company becomes the crack-shooting one of the battalion. Also, in like manner a battalion in India or the Colonies may calculate pretty certainly upon having splendid weather for their annual course, whilst the other battalion will most likely be shivering in a snowstorm upon some exposed musketry range. My idea is that regiments in India and the Colonies should compete for the Army prize as a distinct Army, and that the home forces should compete with each other for a home prize. In fact, there should be two Army prizes, one for the troops in the United Kingdom, the other for the foreign one. In competing for regimental and company prizes, I would suggest that at the termination of the annual course, the marksmen of each company (including officers and non-commissioned officers) be put through a couple of days' position and aiming drill, and then all fire upon the same day for the battalion prize. For the company prize, I would take the marksmen of each company, the best shot of each section and subdivision, and let them fire for the prize under the same circumstances. By this method, I believe, greater satisfaction would be given to the soldiers, as they would then know that they were competing on very equal grounds. At the risk of giving offence to the soldiers of the Army, I would suggest that the Army prize be done away with, and a handsome prize be given to the best shooting regiment of the service, to be held by each battalion for one year. Should the regiment continue at the head of the list for three years, then the prize to belong absolutely to the battalion. As an instance of how unequally the different regiments of our service compete for prizes, I may state that in 1880 I superintended the garrison musketry instruction. Three regiments commenced on the same day, and two of them actually completed not only the drilled soldier's course, but a batch of recruits each, before the third had finished its fifth company. The latter regiment produced the best shot of the Army. In two of the regiments, hurry was the rule; in the last, the greatest care and deliberation.—I am, &c.,

J. D. B.

Notice is hereby given by the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for three slave-dhows, viz., the Machasey, Malavia, and name unknown, captured on October 12, 1882, by H.M.S. Undine. Also that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the slave and tonnage bounties awarded for the slave-dhow, name unknown, slave-dhow Mambosasa, slave-dhow, name unknown, and one slave, slave-dhow, name unknown, and one slave, slave-dhow Mambo Kwa Mungu, and slave-dhow, name unknown, captured by H.M.S. London, on December 4, 5, and 8, 1881, February 5 and 25, and March 20, 1882, respectively.

Col. W. K. Elles, C.B., has relinquished the appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General at the War Office, his successor being Col. Sir R. Buller, V.C., K.C.M.G. Col. Elles takes over the command of the Nagpore Brigade of the Madras Army, in succession to Brig.-Gen. G. F. de Berry.

COASTGUARD CUTTERS.

There are still in the Coastguard service several representatives of the old revenue cruiser. These are cutters, with crews varying from 15 to 30 men, in charge of a chief officer. As a protection to the revenue if smuggling was rife, they would in these days be useless. They are used now for removing Coastguards and their families, conveying stores, and for carrying Coastguards to and from the district ships annually. The Coastguardsmen complain, and not without reason, against being thus conveyed to and from their stations by sailing vessels. It has frequently occurred that the men have been detained on board these vessels, knocking about the coast, for the space of three weeks. They are, and not rarely, too, overcrowded, and some time ago typhus fever broke out in one of these vessels while having a batch of Coastguards on board. She put into a remote harbour, and while undergoing quarantine, the coastguards and part of the crew were landed on a sandy beach at the foot of a big mountain, for exercise for some hours. This excited the suspicion of the natives, and a rumour going forth that the vessel was from foreign parts with a malignant disease on board, the next time the men landed the natives, armed with every conceivable weapon, assembled to the number of some hundreds, prepared to drive their unwelcome visitors into the sea. The officer in charge, however, considered, under the circumstances, discretion the better part of valour, and with his men expeditiously took to the boats, and did not again trouble to visit the territory of the excited natives. While on board these vessels the men are not supplied with hammocks, and have to sleep in their clothes on the deck. The result is, that when they are over a few days on board, they reach their destination with soiled uniform, sore sides, and a disheveled appearance which would lead a person not acquainted with the circumstances to believe that they were most untidy. What the men feel most aggrieved about is having one shilling per day stopped from them in lieu of provisions, while they are thus knocked about. A man-of-war's man not unfrequently feels rather squeamish on board a cutter in rough weather, and it is unpleasant to find a shilling stopped for food for occasions when the smell of it was quite enough for him. What benefit the employment of these vessels are to the service it would be hard to ascertain. One steamer would do the work of three of them in much less time, and be a saving to the country and to the men of the Coastguard, in whose conveyance they are chiefly employed. It is no benefit to the country to have Coastguardsmen beating about the coast in these little vessels in the manner previously described, and to the men themselves it occasions loss and does them harm. The employment of a few extra gunboats for picking up the men could easily be managed, and it would obviate the hardships which the men not unfrequently have to endure on board the cutters. If this is not feasible, some kind of sleeping accommodation other than a convict's bed should be immediately made in the vessels employed in conveying Coastguardsmen about the coast, which would of itself be an improvement on the present state of things.

PAYMASTERS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are 29 Paymasters unemployed who have cause to complain of the injustice of the recent appointment of Mr. S. W. Parker, as Paymaster to the Alexandra. This officer has been serving in the Duncan since Jan. 1, 1881, and in the ordinary course of events should have vacated that ship, to half-pay, on Jan. 1, 1884. A paymaster when placed on half-pay usually visits Whitehall to ask for further employ. He is told, "Oh, Mr. —— their Lordships have made a *rule* that paymasters are to remain at least six months on half-pay." This, I suppose, is to enable them to get rusty and behind the times, especially as no Departmental Circulars are supplied to the unemployed, by which they can keep up their knowledge, so as to be efficient officers, when ordered to take charge of a newly commissioned ship. An equally glaring case of unjust selection was that of Paymaster Ramsay, who was removed from the Revenge before his three years expired, and sent direct to the Northampton. Such strange treatment goes far to cause great discontent in a Branch which has every reason to know it has no friends at Whitehall. A slur has been cast on qualified officers, who naturally and rightly expect any vacancies in ships abroad. I do not believe that Sir Frederick Richards is aware of what has been done, as regards the cases I bring to your notice, but I suppose we must grin and bear it, for there appears no system at Whitehall for relieving officers or ships, in fact, there is at present rather more muddle than usual on the side of our incompetent rulers, the permanent Clerks. —I am, &c.,

PAYMASTER, R.N.

Captain Sir George Nares, K.C.B., accompanied by the Hydrographer to the Admiralty, and Lieut.-Col. Smith, R.E., Director of Admiralty Works, have been inspecting the east coast of Scotland, with a view of selecting a site for a harbour of refuge to be constructed by convict labour. It is supposed that the harbour of Wick will be the site chosen.

Orders have been received at Chatham for the completion of iron and steel armoured ships building at that yard. They are to be pushed forward with all dispatch, and an additional sum of £12,000 has been granted by the Admiralty for wages for this purpose.

The prizes at the Royal Naval Female School, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, were distributed on the 26th ult., by Lady Emma Baring, in the presence of a numerous assembly of the parents of the pupils and friends of the school.

On Tuesday the Coastguardmen of the Ballycastle Division, who had been away on their summer's cruise, were landed by H.M.'s cutter Stag, and on the same day the Victoria landed the men of the Pullendiva, Sligo, and Killybegs Divisions. They were transferred on Sunday at Tarbert from the Valiant district ship to the cutters, and being favoured with a fair wind made a quick passage.

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* No army in the world is composed of soldiers capable of such a feat.—ED. *A. & N. G.*

† We doubt this very much, and do not think it can be proved to be the case as regards more than one foreign army.—ED. *A. & N. G.*

The Army.

11th Hussars. Major A. C. F. FitzGeorge is to be an extra A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Alison, at Aldershot.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. A. K. Rideout, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in the Guernsey and Alderney District, in succession to Lieut.-Col. J. M. Burn, R.A., who joins the B Brig. Royal Horse Artillery, at Woolwich.

Scots Guards. Major-Gen. G. W. Higginson, C.B. (commanding the Home District), who was accompanied by Col. the Hon. Paul S. Methuen, C.B., and other members of the Horse Guards Staff, made an official inspection of the 2nd Batn. Scots Guards at Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park, on Saturday morning. The battalion, which was drawn up in eight companies, presented a smart appearance. The inspecting officer, who was received with a general salute, at once proceeded to make a close inspection of the ranks, and the men were afterwards put through a series of manœuvres. Gen. Higginson then visited the barracks and orderly rooms, and before leaving congratulated the officers on the discipline of the battalion. Lieut. Cutlar-Fergusson, at present serving on the Staff of Lieut.-Gen. Stephenson in Egypt, is to be an A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Alison, at Aldershot.

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut.-Col. A. H. H. Walsh, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who has been serving as second-in-command at Walmer Depôt, has been selected by the Admiralty for the appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General to the corps, which has fallen vacant by the retirement of Col. Sir Francis W. Festing, R.M.A., whose term of office has expired. Lieut.-Col. Walsh took up the duties of his appointment on Thursday.

77th Middlesex Regiment. It is, perhaps, not generally known that three distinct regiments have been successively numbered as the 77th Foot,—two of them Highland corps, and the third English, the present 2nd Batn. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex). The histories of the first and last well deserve writing, as observed in our previous notice. The first corps to bear the number was the 77th Highlanders, raised, in Jan. 1757, by Major the Hon. Archibald Montgomery, who afterwards became eleventh Earl of Eglintoun. He died a General and col. of the Scots Greys in 1796, when the Eglintoun title passed to a collateral branch. In 1757, he appears to have been a high-spirited young man, with a strong dash of romance in his disposition, and a great favourite in the Highlands, where he was well known. In a few weeks he got together an excellent body of men, forming thirteen companies of 105 rank and file each, who rendezvoused at Stirling. The regiment, with its quota of officers and serjeants and 30 pipers, numbering in all 1,460 of all ranks, embarked at Greenock for Halifax, N.S., in the spring of the same year, and served under Gen. Forbes in the expedition against Fort du Quesne (afterwards Pittsburg) in 1758, in which arduous undertaking it lost 7 officers and 97 men killed and 9 officers and 211 men wounded. All through the subsequent operations in the Canadas up to the surrender of Montreal and afterwards the regiment was incessantly employed in the backwoods, against the French irregulars and their Indian allies. Portions of the regiment were also employed at St. John's, Newfoundland, at the capture of Martinique in 1761, and at the siege and conquest of the Havannah in 1762. During these services Montgomery's Highlanders lost 11 officers, 5 serjeants, 2 pipers, and 110 men killed, and 14 officers, 9 serjeants, 4 pipers, and 259 men wounded. At the peace of 1763, the regiment was ordered to be disbanded, and the officers and men who desired to settle in America received grants of land. The name of the regiment yet lives in some of the many Montgomeries of backwoods topology. Not a few of these settlers afterwards served in the old 84th Royal Highland Emigrants, in the American War of Independence, among them Alan Maclean, the colonel of the Royal Emigrants, who had been a captain in Montgomery's. The story of Montgomery's Highlanders is replete with strange and romantic incident, and now that so much trouble has been taken in unearthing historic documents, both French and English, relating to the conquest of the Canadas, materials for it are by no means lacking. The next 77th was the Athol Highlanders, raised at Perth, in 1778, by Col. J. Murray, uncle of the then Duke of Argyll. Col. Murray, who had been an officer of the BlackWatch, died a General and colonel of the 72nd Highlanders in 1794. The men were enlisted for the continuance of the war only, and the services of the regiment were chiefly confined to Ireland. It was disbanded in 1783. The present, or rather late, 77th was one of the regiments raised in 1787, pursuant to an agreement with the East India Company to augment the number of King's troops in India, and to relieve the Hanoverian regiments there serving. The colonel of the new 77th was Gen. Marsh, who had been colonel of the 43rd in the old American War; and among the officers who raised men for it were Bulstrode Whitelocke, who became lieutenant-colonel, and who, after gallant service in St. Domingo, ended his professional career so disastrously at Buenos Ayres; and James Dunlop, of Dunlop, who had been an officer in the old 80th Royal Edinburgh, and afterwards commanded a brigade of the 5th Division in the Peninsula, and who was notable as one of the very few veterans of the old American War who held any command in the Duke's Peninsular Army. The late Sir Archibald Campbell, who commanded in the first Burmese War, also obtained his first commission by bringing 20 recruits to the regiment, when raising at Chatham. He was afterwards adjutant. The regiment went to Bombay in the spring of 1788, but was afterwards transferred to Madras, and served in Lord Cornwallis's campaigns of 1790-92, including the first siege of Seringapatam; at the capture of Ceylon; in the Mysore Campaign of 1799, including the storming and capture of Seringapatam; and in minor operations without number. Of its subsequent services in the Peninsula, where it formed part of Picton's Division, and in the Crimea, it is needless to speak here.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 7, 1883.

3rd Hussars—Lieut. W. Bagwell-Purefoy, from the Durham L.I., to be Lieut., vice H. C. Jackson, promoted.

6th Dragoons—Troop Serjt.-Major Frederick G Hughes, from the Cavalry Depôt Staff, to be Rdgmr., vice J. Malone, V.C., deceased.

19th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. A. G. Webster has been appointed to command the regiment; Major P. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., to be Lieut.-Col., vice K. J. W. Coghill, C.B., retired (both dated July 25).

21st Hussars—Gent. Cadet Wallace Bruce Mathews Caruthers, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. M. W. Gavin, resigned.

Royal Engineers—Capt. H. V. H. Hart-Davis retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Gent. Cadet John Irvine Lang, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut. (June 26). The under-mentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts. (dated July 28):—Walter Gray Lawrie, Arnaud Clarke Painter, Arthur Lake Swainson, Harry Broke, John Spottiswoode Purvis, Herman Bonham-Carter, Ernest Frederick Taylor, Reginald Ulick Henry Buckland, Reginald Salmond Curtis, Walter Percival Brett, and Bruce Campbell Johnston.

Royal Engineer Troops—Lieut. F. G. Bond, R.E., to be Adjt., vice Capt. H. V. H. Hart-Davis, who retires.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. T. Thynne, from Supernumerary Major, to be Major, vice C. J. Cotes, retired (Aug. 1).

Line Battalions.

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. H. L. Showers, from the Welsh Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. A. Eyre, promoted.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Serjt.-Major Charles Organ to be Qrmr., vice G. Hedingham, posted to the 3rd Batn.

The South Wales Borderers—Gent. Cadet Bowen William Sutton Van Straubenzee, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut., vice E. C. Thwaytes, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. G. L. H. Starr retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Supernumerary Lieut. C. M. Edwards, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice J. W. H. FitzGerald, resigned (June 16).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. F. M. Gowan resigns his commission.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. E. E. Wilson, C.B., retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

Staff—Major E. T. H. Hutton, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be a Brigade-Major, vice Capt. and Brevet Major R. C. Hare, the Cheshire Regt., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Aug. 19).

Royal Military College—Major L. K. Scott, R.E., now an Instructor at the Royal Military College, to be a Professor, vice Major R. H. Williams, R.E., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Sept. 1).

Army Pay Department—Chief Pymr. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. C. Ball, C.B., retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.; Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major H. Burke has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Aug. 4); Capt. E. Hanstock, from the King's (Liverpool Regt.), having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (Oct. 30, 1882).

Half-pay—Capt. A. A. Boggs, from the Worcestershire Regt., to be Major (Aug. 6).

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. H. Knight, half-pay, Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., South-Eastern District, is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Aug. 7).

Lieut.-Col. F. E. E. Wilson, C.B., the York and Lancaster Regt., to be Col. (June 24).

Capt. and Hon. Lieut-Col. J. Foot, retired pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Major E. B. Burnaby, late half-pay, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (June 30).

Reserve of Officers.

Capt. W. M. C. Pechell resigns his commission.

Lieut. G. W. Carter, 3rd Batn. the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), to be Lieut.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 7, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieut. C. T. Menzies to be Capt.

4th Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieut. H. L. S. Macdonald to be Capt.

5th Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. J. J. P. Moran resigns his commission.

Infantry.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—The appointment of Lieut. (now Capt.) W. C. E. Serjeant, notified in the *London Gazette* of May 2, 1882, is antedated to April 17, 1882.

3rd Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Capt. T. L. W. Dowling, 1st Batn. the Border Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Major G. C. Helme, 2nd Batn. Lincolnshire Regt., whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Aug. 13).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—William Younger, gent., to be Lieut. (June 28).

4th Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Walter Owen Lloyd-Price, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Pryse Pryse Pryse, Esq., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Walter Goring, gent., to be Lieut. (Aug. 1).

4th Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. R. G. Dunn resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieut. S. Taylor resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Hamilton O'Brien Ussher, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. T. M. Holmes to be Capt.

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. S. S. F. Warren to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Cornelius Denis O'Kelly, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 7, 1883.

West Somerset—Lieut. J. C. S. Langdon to be Capt.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 7, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Argyll and Bute—Capt. W. Sproat is granted the hon. rank of Major. Capt. D. Buchanan resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Berwick-on-Tweed—Henry Alder Peters, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Midlothian (Coast)—Major T. E. O. Horne to be Lieut.-Col. (July 18).

1st Sussex—The Rev. Edgar Herman Cross, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Worcester—Capt. E. O. Jackson resigns his commission.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. E. Hambly resigns his commission.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. B. Shepherd resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

Engineer.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire—Joseph Cooper Eddison, gent., to be Lieut.

Rifle.

2nd Bucks (Eton College)—Lieut. G. W. E. Loder resigns his commission.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—The resignation of the commission held by Qrmr. F. C. Wace, with permission to retain his rank on retirement, notified in the *London Gazette* of 10th ult., is cancelled.

1st Cheshire—Hon. Major and Adjt. E. G. M'D. Brodrick is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (Aug. 13).

1st Dorsetshire—Capt. J. F. Hodges is granted the hon. rank of Major.

4th Durham—Lieut. H. J. A. Burnett resigns his commission.

1st Flintshire and Carnarvonshire—Capt. J. S. Vickers resigns his commission; Henry Assheton Duff, gent., to be Lieut.

Galloway—Capt. S. Taylor is granted the hon. rank of Major; Lieut. W. Kerr to be Capt.

2nd Glamorgan—John William Prosser, gent., to be Lieut.; the Rev. William Lewis to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd (the Weald of Kent) Volunteer Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—George Francis Appach, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Lancashire—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Eaton to be Major; Lieut. C. Gartside to be Capt.

3rd London—Capt. H. Curties resigns his commission.

4th Middlesex—John Denison Jordan, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. A. O. Prickard and Lieut. E. S. Leverton.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (the Border)—Capt. W. S. Elliot to be Major.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—The under-mentioned Surgeons are granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major:—E. Liddon, M.D., and W. L. Winterbotham, M.B.

1st Sutherland (Highland)—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Peacock resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement; Lieut. J. Barclay resigns his commission.

2nd ,Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—Major D. M. Inge is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. W. H. Blackburne to be Capt.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—George Herbert Rayner, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Aug. 8, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, August 4, 1883.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Major Evelyn Baring, C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, to be an Extra Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 10, 1883.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. A. Campbell, K.C.B., to be Col.-Comdt., vice Gen. Sir F. W. Williams, Bart., G.C.B., upon the Retired List, deceased (July 27).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. W. Parke, C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. Sir C. W. D. Staveley, K.C.B., transferred to the Essex Regt. (July 25).

The Essex Regiment—Gen. Sir C. W. D. Staveley, K.C.B., from the Worcestershire Regt., to be Col., vice Gen. Sir T. Reed, G.C.B., deceased (July 25).

Royal Artillery.

The date of retirement from the Army of Lieut.-Col. A. Ford is June 23, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of July 6. Capt. and Brevet Major C. W. E. Murphy to be Major, vice E. Clayton, seconded for service on the Staff (Aug. 1). The Captain hitherto described as Francis Nugent Macgregor Skinner will be known in future as Francis Nugent Macgregor.

The promotions of the under-mentioned officers are antedated as follows:—Capts. W. F. Bann to June 30, and R. M. Brady to July 6.

The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—W. D. Garnett-Botfield, vice G. W. R. H. Vyse, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery; E. A. Smith, from the Seconded List, vice W. P. Thring, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (both dated July 7); E. C. F. Holland, vice C. W. E. Murphy, promoted; the Hon. A. Sidney, vice F. N. M. Skinner, seconded for service as an Inspector of Warlike Stores and Firemaster (both dated Aug. 1); F. W. Boteler upon the Seconded List; A. S. Pratt, vice H. G. Newcome, seconded for service as Adjt. of the Royal Artillery in Egypt; W. E. Blewitt, vice Brevet Major E. R. Elles, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. W. E. Brereton resigns his commission (all four dated Aug. 11); Gent. Cadet Phillip Easson Gray, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut., vice A. C. Bailward, promoted (June 26).

The under-mentioned Gent. Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts.:—John Emerson Wharton Headlam, vice J. B. Archdall, promoted; Claude John Perceval, vice T. H. J. Woodrow, promoted; Frederick Campbell Johnson, vice D. E. Dewar, promoted; Charles Edward Rolt, vice L. Barrett, placed upon the Seconded List; John Aughtry Law, vice J. D. H. Waller, placed upon the Seconded List; William John Napier, vice W. Moore-Lane, placed upon the Seconded List; Saunders James Chamier, vice H. A. D. Curtis, promoted; Frederick Guy Maunsell, vice M. Beresford, promoted; Edmund Perceval Smith, vice C. C. Howard, promoted; Henry Mallock, vice T. P. Battersby, placed upon the Seconded List; William Henry Onslow, vice A. G. Creagh, promoted; John Herbert Mansell, vice F. E. A. Hunter, promoted; Neville Sneyd Bertie-Clay, vice W. J. Robertson, promoted; Francis Henry Fremoult Reader McMeekan, vice H. L. M. Rundle, placed upon the Seconded List; John Gordon Geddes, vice C. S. B. Parsons, placed upon the Seconded List; Alexander Lamond Walker, vice A. Keene, promoted; Henry Cunliffe Williams Wynn, vice H. O'B. Owen, promoted; Percy John Gay Wakefield, vice F. W. Bunn, promoted; Algernon Wenn Chaldecott, vice R. M. Brady, promoted; the Honourable Francis Richard Bingham, vice A. H. C. Birch, placed on the Seconded List; Lochinvar Alexander Charles Gordon, vice R. D. Loudon, promoted; John Robert Ritchie, vice J. C. Le Quesne, deceased; Horatio St. George Ross, vice H. J. Croft, deceased; Hector Corbyn, vice W. D. Garnett-Botfield, promoted (all twenty-four dated July 28); Morland Stanhope Eyre, vice E. C. F. Holland, promoted; Lawrence George Frank Gordon, vice the Hon. A. Sidney, promoted (both dated Aug. 1); William Earl Bradish, vice A. S. Pratt, promoted (Aug. 11).

Capt. H. E. Preston, to be Adjt., vice G. Will, promoted (July 24).

Brevet.

Major M. W. Ommanney, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col. under the provisions of Article 11 (*f.f.*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (July 19).

Memorandum.

Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. S. Stoney, retired pay, late Major Royal Artillery, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance (July 14).

A contemporary states that since the breaking-out of glanders among the horses of the 3rd Hussars at Aldershot, about 18 animals, valued at £1,000, have been shot.

The death, in his 65th year, is announced of Sir John Rivett-Carnac, Bart., at Winchester on the 4th inst. The late baronet was born on August 10, 1818. He served in the 73rd, 98th, and 21st Regiments, was military secretary to his father, and was a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for Hants. Sir John is succeeded by his son, James Henry Sproule, born in 1846, late of the 73rd Regiment, and now in her Majesty's Civil Service.

Cholera.—Appalling as are the reports from Egypt, how few think of our enormous annual sacrifice of valuable lives from scarlet fever, measles, and small-pox. All heads of families should insist upon the daily use, in bed-room, bath-room, and nursery, of Wright's Coal Tar Soap, the only true and simple preventive of infectious disease, and a certain cure of all disorders of the skin.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

India and Tiger Hunting, by Julius Barras (Rastall and Son)—Magazines for August:—The Sporting Mirror (H. Etherington); The Competitor, (Longmans and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT READER.—Your remarks on the Mess Circular have been anticipated, and the subject must work itself out.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1883.

LEAVE to Naval Officers for recreation on shore, after the performance of their duties on board, "is an indulgence." According to the Queen's Regulations, the Captain "may grant" leave of absence to officers, and it necessarily follows that, at his own discretion, he may not grant the indulgence when craved. Indeed an Admiralty letter, dated February 1, 1864, distinctly lays down that for a captain to refuse leave to officers is not contrary to the provisions of the Naval Discipline Act. But it appears to us most strange that the Admiralty should continue to allow commanding officers so great a latitude in this all-important question, as it directly affects the comfort and good order of every ship in the service. True, things have greatly altered, and that for the better, during the past ten years, and the vexatious refusals which so often occurred in days past, are now seldom heard of. A correspondent serving in the Channel Squadron, however, calls our attention this week, in a letter which will be found in another column, to the state of things existing on board the six ships under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, K.C.B. It appears that three different modes of asking leave obtain on board those ships. In two, the Ward-room Officers are not required to ask leave to go on shore for the day after they have performed their duty. In three, "leave-boards" are in use, on which the officer absenting himself from the ship for a few hours, to stretch his legs, simply writes his name. In the sixth ship, the *Achilles*, the Captain adheres to the strict letter of the Instructions, and requires all officers to first obtain his permission before absenting themselves from his ship. Why should these different modes of asking for leave of absence obtain in ships belonging to the same squadron? Were an inquiry made into the practice adopted on board each ship in the service, an endless variety of forms would be discovered to exist, much to the discomfort of the officers of the Navy. We, therefore, really think the time has come for the Admiralty to take this matter seriously in hand, with a view of simplifying the formality of asking leave. This could easily be done by issuing simple, but concise rules and regulations bearing on the subject. The "leave-board" system is the one which, we believe, finds the most favour in the service, and might with advantage be ordered to be generally adopted on board her Majesty's ships.

The Military Secretary will not hold a Levée until further notice.

It is definitely settled, we believe, that H.R.H. Field-Marshal the Prince of Wales will leave England for Homburg on the 14th inst.; and that he will, after the usual course at the Baths there, assist at the manœuvres of the German Army in the vicinity in September.

The Duke of Connaught will leave England for his Indian command on November 1, and will most probably establish his head-quarters at Meerut, on his arrival there. The presence of a Prince of the Blood Royal in command at that cantonment, where the great mutiny in 1857 began, will be regarded with much interest by the natives, and the assumption of military service there by the son of the Empress promises to mark a new and a very different era, we hope, in the history of British India.

The following telegram has been received by the Secretary of State for War from the General Officer Commanding in Egypt:—August 10. Reports very satisfactory. Cairo, no fresh case of cholera; 18 under treatment doing well. Helouan, no case for four days; nine cases in hospital recovering fast. Suez, no case since 6th; three under treatment doing well. Ismailia, no case since 4th; two in hospital recovering. El Wardan, no case since 3rd; ten cases under treatment recovering. Hope we are nearly "out of the wood."

The appointment of Commanding Royal Engineer in the West Indies is again vacant by death, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Bullen, Royal Engineers, who went out from Ireland to take up the duty in the autumn of 1881, having succumbed to yellow fever. His predecessor, Colonel Donald Frazer, Royal Engineers, died from a similar cause, at Barbadoes, during the epidemic in August, 1881; and Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney Farrell, Royal Engineers, who preceded Colonel Frazer in the appointment, also fell a victim to the climate, dying at Barbadoes in September, 1879. A scarcity of volunteers for this desirable (?) post may well be imagined.

It has been decided to form a committee at Aldershot, composed as follows, for the purpose of revising the "Regulations for the Instruction and Movements of Cavalry," 1876:—President: Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Bart., Inspector-General of Cavalry for Great Britain. Members: Colonel W. Mussenden, Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry; Colonel G. Luck, C.B., commanding 15th Hussars; Lieutenant-Colonel Philips, commanding 4th Hussars; Major P. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., Brigade-Major, Cavalry. A similar committee, under the presidency of Major-General C. C. Fraser, V.C., C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland, has also been ordered to assemble. Great necessity exists for the appointment of a committee on this subject,—a most pressing one.

Major W. C. James, Royal Scots Greys, who has been for some time at Aldershot undergoing a course of instruction, in accordance with the regulations of the Staff College, has been permitted to remain at Aldershot, to perform the duties of Honorary Secretary to the War Game Committee, till the revised War Game rules are completed, and will be attached to the 3rd Brigade.

The 3rd Hussars and P Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A., are still under canvas at Aldershot, at a considerable distance from the standing camps, the horses being picketed out, because of the recent outbreak of glanders. It has not been found necessary to destroy, during the week, any more horses of the Cavalry regiment. Several chargers, under observation at the lazaretto, have been returned to duty, and it is believed that the disease has been suppressed. This regiment and battery are still, however, excused attending divisional field-days and parades. It having been found that the rubbish-pit close to the Cambridge Hospital, though conveniently near to the lazaretto, is not altogether a suitable place for burying the bodies of diseased horses, a board of officers consisting of an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department, the Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon, Captain Reid, R.E., and the Sanitary Officer of the Division, assembled on Monday last at the Assistant-Quartermaster-General's office for the purpose of selecting a more suitable site for a burial-place for glandered horses.

The effect of the suspension of the Contagious Diseases Acts is becoming painfully apparent in many military hospitals. At Aldershot, the disease, which the working of these Acts had kept within moderate bounds, has increased 50 per cent. during the past three months. Nearly one-half of the men now in hospital at the Camp are suffering from venereal.

The School of Instruction for officers of Infantry Auxiliary Forces at Aldershot has, after a long period of inactivity, sprung into noisy but brief existence, and the Commandant of the School, with his Adjutant and the two serjeant-instructors, seem determined to work wonders with the fifteen officers under their instruction for a month. During two years, the entire work done by the Staff at this School has been to instruct two small classes of officers for thirty days each.

Preparations are still being made at Aldershot for the reception of visitors at the official residence of the Adjutant-General to the Forces, so long unoccupied; and it is believed at the Camp that Lord Wolseley will shortly take up his residence there for a time. It is said that the reason of the contemplated visit is a desire on the part of the Adjutant-General to see for himself the working of the new system of military training which is now being tried at the Camp. This system is certainly the cause of more grumbling and discontent among the non-commissioned officers and rank and file than any Army innovation of recent times.

Major-General Sarel, C.B., has, we believe, been offered the Governorship of Guernsey. Major-General Wray, C.B., R.E., is, we understand, an applicant for that of Jersey.

There are not wanting signs to prove that France and Russia are daily becoming more friendly. On the other hand, we are informed on very high authority that in Ministerial circles an alliance with Germany is looked upon as absolutely necessary, to check the encroaching Eastern policy of the Governments of both those countries; and it is said that Lord Granville is not only most favourably disposed to a close alliance with Germany for this purpose, but that he believes it will be found necessary within the next two years.

The reason why certain regiments placed their mess-plate in the hands of trustees, to which attention has been called in Parliament, was a rumour that the War Office contemplated the establishment of Brigade messes, and absorbing the regimental plate.

We wonder how much longer 11 Depôt Garrison Batteries of Artillery will be maintained for the chief purpose of clothing recruits. It seems extraordinary, when Infantry recruits are obliged to remain three months at their respective Brigade Depôts, that a similar system cannot be followed when a scientific soldier has to be turned out.

Mr. Tottenham will, on Monday, ask the Secretary of State for War if his attention has been called to letters in the *Standard* newspaper of the 4th and 7th inst., and if it is the case, as therein stated, that a Special Warrant is about to be issued to exempt Sir Andrew Clarke from the provisions of the existing regulations as to ineligibility for promotion on account of age. Whether the age as now fixed by Royal Warrant at which a Colonel of Engineers is ineligible for promotion is 59, and whether Sir Andrew Clarke has reached that age. Whether the local or temporary rank of Major-General was given to him to enable him to hold an office which it is laid down in the Queen's Regulations shall be held by a General Officer. And if he will state whether such proposed continued supersession of the claims of other distinguished officers to hold the appointment has met with any general expression of approval by them, and what special circumstances exist to justify an evasion of regulations heretofore rigidly enforced.

By a verbal error, we were made to say last week that the 43 Infantry Battalions at home, other than those on the increased strength, had not an establishment of 250 rank and file; this should have been 520, though in many cases the numbers do not at present exceed 250.

It is interesting to watch the efforts of the authorities to carry out the localisation scheme for the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and to obtain recruits for a rapidly diminishing corps. The 5th Brigade of the Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, in other words, the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia, has lately been brought, at great expense, to Gosport (where no Battery of the Service Division is stationed) to undergo its training. The training has concluded, and the regiment has gone back to Scotland, without the authorities having been able to obtain a single volunteer, from a strength of 700 men.

We wonder the Antiquarian Society have remained so quiet, while the Government have taken the opportunity of building a General's residence into the ancient walls and celebrated gate of Dover Castle to abolish the salary and duties of an official specialist, who was accustomed to advise the Engineer officer in charge on these antiquarian matters. It will be interesting now to observe the style of the new house.

And so the statue of the Great Duke is to be redone *in petto*, and a general recasting of the Field-Marshal's effigies is to be prepared by Mr. Boehm. It is fortunate the iron, more terrible than the bronze Commendatore in *Don Giovanni*, is not likely to pay a visit to the artist's studio.

A correspondent has asked us for some information about the British Cavalry Regiments that fought in the campaigns in Holland in 1793-5 and 1799. The Royal Horse Guards, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 6th Dragoon Guards, the 1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons, and the 7th, 11th, 15th, and 16th Light Dragoons took part in the campaigns of 1793-5. The actions in which the British Cavalry bore a conspicuous part were:—Villers-en-Couche, April 24, 1794, where the two squadrons of the 15th that were engaged showed such extraordinary bravery that the Emperor presented to each of the officers a gold medal specially struck for the occasion, and the name of the action is now borne by the regiment on its appointments; the battle of Cateau, fought two days later, in which the Royal Horse Guards and several other cavalry regiments earned high honour; and the engagements near Tournay on the 10th and 22nd of May. The 7th, 11th, and 15th Light Dragoons did good service in the campaign of 1799. The last-named regiment bears "Egmont-op-Zee." The titles of the Light Dragoon Regiments we have mentioned have since been altered, at different times, to Hussars and Lancers; but all our old cavalry regiments (more fortunate than the infantry) have hitherto preserved their history and identity unbroken by visionary schemes of reorganisation. The 7th Dragoon Guards were known as "Ligonier's Black Horse" from 1720 to 1749.

M. Laissant, a French Deputy who exercised a great amount of influence in military matters, has got into sad trouble by bringing a general accusation of corruption against his colleagues. When called upon for names, he had to express his inability to furnish them. He excused his language on the ground that when M. Lockroy made a speech on the Railway Bill of a most patriotic character, and bearing on the defence of the country, the Chamber would not listen to him. It was then that, labouring under a feeling of profound indignation, M. Laissant accused the Lower House of being corrupt, and said very plainly that certain Deputies had received bribes not to disturb the present railway monopoly. The Radicals have some suspicion that in the event of another war the great lines will play the country false, and that France, owing to her present railway system, is in a defenceless condition. It is rather remarkable to find this opinion backed up to a certain extent by the *Revue des Sciences Militaires*, which says that France, in spite of all the money she has spent, is not in a position to prevent an invasion by Germany, that is to say, that she is only prepared to resist at three days' march behind the Moselle and the Meuse. If, however, the French are dissatisfied with their own strategical lines and means of defence, they are delighted to see the Germans complaining of the fortifications which Russia is constructing in Poland, and the railways which, "having no commercial advantages, are evidently intended to facilitate the rapid concentration of Muscovite armies on the Vistula in the event of a Russo-German war." Warsaw, too, is to be protected by seven new forts, forming a first line of defence at six miles from the city on the left bank of the river, and two miles to the rear of these, four more powerful forts. On the right bank, there are to be also four large forts.

Sir Charles Adair vacates his appointment on the 3rd prox.; Colonel Sir Francis Festing vacated his post on the 8th inst., on completion of his second period of Staff employment. On taking office shortly after the Ashantee War, where he rendered such excellent service, he found the corps in anything but a flourishing condition. Promotion was at a dead-lock, Mr. Ward Hunt having declined to meddle with Mr. Childers' handiwork. Little spurts were occasionally made, which only resulted in a temporary relief, and the loss of some of the best officers. Ever since Sir F. Festing has been in office he has been elaborating measures until at length he has the satisfaction of seeing the corps placed on a thoroughly sound footing as regards promotion and retirement. This result is in no small measure due, we believe, to the tact, judgment, and sound common-sense shown by him and his advisers. On three occasions the corps has been reorganised during these years, each organisation being a reduction in strength. We trust now that Colonel Walsh will find that these reductions are at an end. Parliament and the public have learned the value of the Marine corps. In rejoining his corps at Eastney, Colonel Festing carries with him, we believe, the goodwill and esteem of the service to which he belongs. Although he only rejoins as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, in a few weeks, on the promotion of Colonel Cox, he will succeed Colonel Bryges as second commandant.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* notices a work on the sanitary condition of the Russian Army during the last war by Major Knorr. The author has availed himself of data published by General Todleben, Dr. Pirogow, MM. Abaza, Erismann, &c. He is astonished that the losses suffered by the Russian Army should have been so disproportioned to its great material resources. In the opinion of Major Knorr, this was all the fault of want of energy and attention of the Administrative. Let us take the figures collected by the German writer. The armies of the Caucasus and Danube have had out of 933,000 men, 117,621 deaths. In the German Army during the last war with France, there were 1,113,254 combatants, of which 40,743 lost their lives. It must be remarked that in the Russian Army disease carried off 81,166 men. In this way the number killed is reduced to 36,455 men. It follows that disease caused twice the loss to the Russian Army that was caused by the enemy. In the Prussian Army in 1870-71, the contrary was the case, disease only having carried off 12,115 men, whilst 28,628 men remained on the battle-field. The Russian hospitals admitted during the Eastern war 1,828,357 sick soldiers, being 195·6 per cent. of the army, showing that each soldier, on an average, passed twice at different times through them. They only had one doctor to 1,000 sick, or at most two. There occurred 11,000 cases of sickness proceeding from the cold. Of this number 1,530 died. Amongst the shortcomings of the last war should be noticed the insufficiency of food, and of means for disinfection of the lazarets. The comparison established between the Russian and German armies appears to us hardly fair, the theatre of war being quite different. France is noted for its salubrious climate, the banks of the Danube, and especially Asia Minor, being the hotbeds of contagion. The German writer, however, recognises that the activity of our Red Cross was worthy of all praise. He admires also the generosity and the self-denial of the Russian Society, whose donations reached the enormous sum of 22,000,000 roubles, which far surpasses the sums collected in Germany during the war of 1870-71,

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, August 7, 1883.

The following promotion has been made:—Sub-Lieutenant John Bridges Eustace to be Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of July 21.

The under-mentioned Staff Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority as stated against their names:—Henry Dawson Stanistreet (July 29), John Horrocks, M.D. (July 30), and William Bainbrigge Fletcher (Aug. 1).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Robert Brown has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer George Henry Baker has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 3rd instant.

ADMIRALTY, August 8, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, the under-mentioned retired officers having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commanders, have been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the 4th inst.:—Commanders Duncan Stewart, Edward William Hereford, and Charles James Carey.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Lieutenant Charles Robert Salusbury Payne has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 3rd inst.

ADMIRALTY, August 9, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Commander Herbert Frederick Gye has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 4th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Frederick R. Gransmore, to the Repulse, vice Meade; Richard W. F. Meade, to the Frolic, vice Gransmore; Alfred E. Rawnsley, to the Valiant, vice Carew; Charles H. Bayly, to the Hercules, vice Gregory; Harry M. Murphy, to the Flirt, vice Ede; A. L. Duff, to the Boadicea; the Hon. P. B. Tyrwhitt, to the Opal, vice Duff.

Navigating Lieutenant—John D. Moulton, to the Conquest, vice Fane.

Sub-Lieutenant—Edmund R. Sankey, to the Valorous, additional; Francis H. Pollen, to the Invincible, vice Couper; Richard P. Fitzgerald, to the Himalaya, vice Armstrong; Percy D. M. Henderson, to the Hecla, vice Elliott; George A. Ballard, to the Espoir, vice Barton; Henry F. Aplin, to the Euryalus, vice Nicholson; Charles L. Napier, to the Alexandra, vice Hamilton; Alfred P. Ethelston, to the Impregnable, for the Nautilus; Algernon H. Lyons, to the Cockchafer, vice Sharp; Edmund M. C. Key, to the Alexandra; Christopher G. F. M. Cradock, to the Valorous; John M. de Robeck, to the Agincourt.

Chaplain—Rev. C. R. Mullins, to the Malabar, vice Andrews.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. Frank C. Stebbing, to the Dido.

Fleet Surgeons—E. Meade, to the Asia, vice Warren; T. R. Warren, to the Penelope, vice Meade.

Surgeon—R. J. McCormack, M.D., to the Frolic.

Paymaster—Edgar de H. Whiddon, to the Philomel, vice Edwin.

Assistant-Paymaster.—Innes W. Taylor, to the Coquette, vice Fenwick.

Gunner—Jeremiah Hickey, to the Repulse, additional, for the Nimble, vice Smith.

ALECTO, Lieut.-Com. Frank A. Harston, was at Cape Coast Castle on July 10. Expected to leave for Fernando Po on arrival of English mail, working back along the coast.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station, arrived at Patras with squadron on Aug. 6. The Bittern arrived at Smyrna on Aug. 3, and left for Vourlah for 15 days' quarantine.

ALGERINE, Com. Arthur G. Fullerton, left Cape Coast Castle on July 4 for St. Paul de Loanda, with orders to remain in the south subdivision until relieved.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the China station, was at Chefoo up to June 13. The Zephyr was at Kobé on May 26, and would remain. The Curaçoa was at Yokohama on June 30, and was to leave on June 11 for Chefoo. The Linnet left Chefoo on May 18 for Tientsin and Newchwang, and was ordered to be at Chefoo by June 20. The Cleopatra, Pegasus, Albatross, and Vigilant were at Chefoo on June 13, with the Flag. These ships, with the Curaçoa, Linnet, and Daring, would form the cruising squadron, which would leave Chefoo towards the end of June for a cruise in the Gulf of Pechili. The Daring was at Shanghai on June 8, and was to leave on June 16 for Chefoo. The Kestrel was at Hankow on May 23, and was to leave on June 1 for Shanghai, calling at the Treaty Ports in the Yangtse on the way down the river. The Swift was at Hong Kong on June 21, and would remain for general service in the South China Division. The Moorhen left Kobé on May 19 for Hong Kong, and will proceed thence to Singapore and England, *viâ* Suez (on arrival of Cockchafer); left Hong Hong on June 20 for Singapore and England. The Sheldrake left Hong Kong on May 24 for Singapore and England, *viâ* Suez. The Espoir left Singapore on May 20; was to leave on May 23 for Hong Kong, to be stationed in South China Division; was at Amoy on June 18, and was about to proceed to Foochow. The Foxhound was at Singapore on May 20, and would remain for duty in Straits of Malacca; to be at Hong Kong by July 1. The Fly was at Sandakan on May 12, visiting ports in Borneo, and was to return to Singapore at the end of May (arrival at Singapore reported in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of July 28). The Champion was at Bangkok on May 17, and was to leave on May 18 for Sarawak, Labuan, Borneo, and Java, returning to Singapore. The Flying Fish was at Chefoo on May 10, surveying on the West Coast of Borneo. The Magpie left Hong Kong on May 15 for Labuan, and would then proceed to Borneo, to commence surveying. Details have been received from Chefoo of the grounding of the Audacious. Owing to the shock, the officers' table was cleared of dishes, &c., and the lower deck was in a state of utter confusion. A marine named James Hickey, belonging to Bath, seeing a blaze from the fat which was capsized on the Admiral's galley fire, thought the ship was on fire, and rushed back to the mess-deck and jumped out of a porthole. Two other marines followed his example, and one of them, named Thomas Gaffney, of Newcastle, was swept away by the tide and drowned, with James Hickey. The other, named Samuel Cooper, managed to return on board. Next morning the Audacious, while at anchor, touched again, but the port anchor was let go, and she was brought into deep water.

BOADICEA, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Noel Salmon, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, arrived at Capetown on Aug. 7 from a cruise up the East Coast.

CYGNET, Lieut. and Com. Jauncey, left Malta on Aug. 3 for Nisida for English mails, taking with her the Malta mails for London.

ECLIPSE, Capt. St. John Garforth, left Malta on Aug. 9 for Plymouth to pay off.

EURYALUS, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies station, arrived last week, with the Tourmaline in company, at the Mauritius.

FROLIC, Com. Moore, having taken in stores and completed for sea, has been ordered to make the usual trial of her machinery, before proceeding to the Cape.

HUMBER, Com. C. H. Hawkins, has received orders to refit at Sheerness upon her return from a tour of service to Alexandria, Cyprus, and the Mediterranean ports.

INVINCIBLE, Capt. Molyneux, C.B., is at present cruising round the Islands of Malta and Gozo.

NELSON, Comdre. James E. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Sydney on Aug. 7, having returned some days previously from a cruise round the South Sea Islands.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Noel Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies station, was at Halifax up to Aug. 6. The Dido arrived at Halifax from Bermuda on July 23; would remain with flag. The Mallard was at Carleton (Chaleur Bay) on July 17; would proceed on July 31 to Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island) and Pictou (Nova Scotia), and would then rejoin the flag at Halifax, and would shortly afterwards proceed to Jamaica. The Tenedos was at Sydney, Cape Breton, on July 2. The Flamingo was at St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 18. The Foam was at Tilt Cove, Newfoundland, on July 25. The Garnet was at Antigua on June 10. The Fantôme and Griffon were at Jamaica on July 9. The Griffon left for Jacmel on Aug. 6.

OPAL, Capt. Arthur T. Brook, arrived at Cape Coast Castle on July 2, and found the Flirt and Algerine there. She left for a cruise round the northern division of the station; was at Accra on July 7, when his Excellency the Governor, Sir Samuel Rowe, returned from Lagos, and was saluted with 17 guns. Consul Hewett has returned to England on leave, so no Niger expedition is expected to take place this year.

OSBORNE (Royal yacht), Com. Rose. As the Royal yacht, with T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal Princesses, H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Meinengen, &c., on board, attended by a party of distinguished visitors to Cowes, who had received the honour of an invitation to accompany their Royal Highnesses, was running along the coast of the Isle of Wight, on her way towards the Needles, on Thursday last, in a stiff gale of wind, one of the sailing boats engaged in a match was seen to capsize and disappear, leaving her crew of four sailors to struggle with a heavy sea. The yacht, which was going at full speed, reversed engines, and the lifeboat, in charge of Lieut. Graham, was manned and lowered with great smartness, and propelled by vigorous arms towards the drowning men, who were more than a quarter of a mile away; and at the same time a steam launch from the shore came to their aid. It was with intense interest the progress of the boats was observed from the yacht and the shore, for it was very doubtful whether the men could live in such a sea; but they were fortunately all stout swimmers, and the spectators had the satisfaction of seeing the launch pick up three of them, the fourth being saved, not a moment too soon, by the Osborne's lifeboat, and taken on board, where he was attended by Dr. Woods. The other men were carried on shore by the steam launch.

PIONEER, Lieut. and Com. H. M. C. Festing, will be paid out of commission at Sheerness on Aug. 14, after seven years' service on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station. The Pioneer is being dismantled and having her stores removed in the steam basin. Her guns have been removed to Chatham Gun Wharf, where they will remain until the Pioneer is again brought forward for active service.

REPULSE, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, is ordered to undergo a thorough refit before proceeding to Hull, to resume her duties as Coastguard ship of the Humber district. The Repulse will remain at Sheerness for three weeks, the necessary repairs to her hull and machinery being executed by mechanics from Sheerness Dockyard. Efforts are being made to induce the Admiralty to shift the moorings of the Repulse, at Hull, to a more convenient situation, but it is not expected that the work will be taken in hand during the present summer. The Repulse will take in stores at Sheerness for the winter months.

SATELLITE, Capt. Theobald, arrived at Monte Video on August 9, and would leave on August 15 for the Pacific.

SHELDRAKE, Lieut. and Com. Bridger, arrived at Aden on August 9.

STORK, Lieut. and Com. Blennerhasset, while on her way to St. Paul de Loanda, called at Mayumba River, and a sporting trip, in which the officers were to participate, was arranged by Mr. Preuslau, a factory agent, who, with Lieut. and Com. Blennerhasset, Lieut. Henry Leeke, and Mr. Anderson, surgeon, were together in a boat on the river, when they were attacked by a hippopotamus. The animal had been wounded, and made a furious assault on the boat, which, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of its occupants, was capsized. Lieut. Blennerhasset was saved, but Lieut. Leeke, Dr. Anderson, and Mr. Preuslau, sad to relate were drowned. Lieut. Leeke served with credit on board the Achilles during the Egyptian War.

SULTAN, Capt. Walter Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B., arrived at Spithead on Aug. 5, and went into harbour on Aug. 6, to give ten days' leave to each watch.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Queenstown, Thursday, August 9.

Yesterday week, the 1st, was the final day of the torpedo operations, when rapid creeping with steam pinnaces and rafts was practised; in the afternoon, we manned and armed boats, and afterwards hoisted them in. On Thursday the Agincourt went out early for target practice; the rest of the squadron unmoored in the afternoon, and got under weigh at 4 o'clock. We stood out in single column line ahead, and passed between two buoys which had been laid down by the Hecla, marking a channel in which they had placed a line of electro-contact mines. The ships took station a little on the port quarter of their leaders, so as to extend across the channel, the Minotaur passing close to the right-hand buoy, and the rear ship, the Northumberland, to the left. As we passed, we heard numerous explosions at the firing station on shore, showing that the mines were effective. They nearly all went off, and the squadron was, theoretically, annihilated. Soon after this we ran into a fog bank, which was hanging about the bay, and anchored for the night. It cleared off in the evening, and the Sultan left us for Portsmouth, where she has gone to give a fortnight's leave to each watch. We arrived in Queenstown Harbour on Aug. 3, passing the Valiant as we entered. We entered the Heads at 6 p.m., the Minotaur leading, closely followed by the Neptune and Agincourt, the Northumberland and Achilles bringing up the rear. The flag of Rear-Admiral Lethbridge having been duly saluted, the squadron moored. On Sunday the ships were visited by thousands of people, large crowds arriving every hour alongside in passenger steamers. The Mayor of Cork, accompanied by the Committee of the Cork Exhibition, called upon Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, K.C.B., on Monday, and afterwards visited the other ships, and invited the captains and officers to visit the Exhibition. The party then returned on board the Minotaur, where they were most courteously received by Sir William Dowell, Capt. Fellowes, Lieut. Duncombe, and other officers, and conducted to the Admiral's cabin. Subsequently they were shown round the ship, and the various appliances, including the torpedo machines, fully explained. Having spent some time in this very pleasant manner, the party were invited to partake of a sumptuous repast, at which Sir W. Dowell presided. The guests took leave about 3 o'clock, much gratified with the very kind and cordial reception accorded to them. It has been arranged by the Executive Committee of the Cork Exhibition to entertain the Admiral and officers of the Squadron at the Exhibition Buildings on Thursday next, when it is hoped that a large number will be present, and when an opportunity will also be taken of showing the officers the Cork Exhibition. It is expected that the Fleet will leave Cork Harbour on August 14, when their destination will be Portsmouth and Plymouth. On Wednesday night the harbour was lighted up by the electric lights of the Squadron, when a very grand sight was witnessed from the shore. The band of the Minotaur performed on the promenade quay.

Vice-Admiral Dowell and the officers of the Fleet were entertained to luncheon at Cork on Wednesday at the Exhibition buildings by the members of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition. The officers were afterwards conducted through the Exhibition. It is intended to give another banquet to them this day.

The Admiralty have issued a fleet circular making numerous changes in the Queen's Regulations, with a view to rendering the precautions against fire more efficient.

The Leander left Sheerness on Tuesday for a series of trials of her machinery on the measured mile, Maplin Sands. The Leander being the first of three fast ocean cruisers of a new class, considerable importance is attached to the trials. She was built by Messrs. John Napier and Sons, of Glasgow, who are also constructing two vessels of a similar type for the Government.

The under-named men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—George Cozens, quartermaster, of the Excellent; Daniel T. Bunting, ship's corporal, 1st class, of the Excellent; William Henry Webber, boatswain's mate, of the Vernon; H. Minhinnick, torpedo artificer, of the Vernon; William Butler, ship's corporal, 2nd class, of the St. Vincent; William Vincent, shipwright, of the Indus; John T. Green, commissioned boatman, of the Coastguard; Albert Parker, gunner, R.M.A., of the Defence; John Squires, serjeant, R.M.A., of the Lord Warden; William Grimster (boatman), William E. Jones (commissioned boatman), Thomas Cowen (boatman), of the Coastguard; John Milsom, leading seaman, of the Agincourt; Frederick Grubb, painter, 2nd class, of the Sultan; Frederick Cole, leading seaman, of the Neptune; George Broad, leading stoker, of the Kingfisher; James Hirst, serjeant, R.M.L.I., of the Temeraire; Emanuel Beregose, bandmaster, and John Whiller, gunner's mate of the Temeraire; Samuel Croft, armourer, of the Urgent; Charles Rowe, captain's coxswain, of the Daring; John Harris, commissioned boatman, of the Coastguard.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

NAVAL WARRANT OFFICERS.

In the interests alike of the Petty Officers and Seamen of the Navy, no less than that of the Warrant Officers, we are pleased to learn that a Committee has been appointed by the Admiralty to report upon the desirability of improving the position of the latter class, and to offer suggestions as to the direction such improvement, if recommended, should take. We have long advocated the case of the Warrant officers, feeling that any measures taken to remove their reasonable complaints, and the disabilities under which they labour, which are so temperately stated in their recently published "appeal," cannot but re-act for good on the rank and file, so to speak, of the Naval service. In dealing with the Warrant officers, the Admiralty should ever bear in mind the fact that Article 252, page 60, of the Queen's Regulations, notwithstanding—it being to all intents and purposes a "dead letter"—the "Warrant" and the rank of "Chief" springing from the Warrant, is the highest position in the service open to our seamen and petty officers. For this reason, if for no other, both the "Warrant" and the "chief" ranks should be made positions worth striving for. When, too, we consider that the discipline so necessary to maintain in the Navy makes the road to promotion none of the smoothest, and that only the best men are likely to reach the goal, this also should not be forgotten in dealing with the Warrant officers. Amongst the points well worthy of consideration by the Committee, is the one of age retirement. At the age of 50, a Warrant officer will have served about 35 years as officer, man, and boy. It would thus appear that if all Warrant officers and Chiefs were compulsorily retired at the age of 50, the service would benefit, while the individual would not suffer. But should retirement at 50 be made compulsory, as we think it should be, the scale of retiring pay for each year's service, both as Warrant officer and as Chief, should certainly be raised. After a service of 35 years, a maximum scale of £150 per annum for a Warrant officer, and of £200 per annum for a chief gunner, boatswain, and carpenter could scarcely be deemed excessive. Again, the existing scale of progressive pay is a point that certainly claims the attention of the Committee. It is hardly consistent to stop all increment of pay on an officer attaining 15 years' seniority. Other ranks in the Navy are treated with more consideration than this. If a Warrant officer, on attaining 15 years' seniority, was immediately promoted to chief rank, the case perhaps might wear a different complexion. Another point for consideration by the Committee is not merely the desirability, but the necessity, for limiting the appointments of boatswains of dockyards, of master riggers, and, in fact, of all such appointments, to the period of five years. The prolongation of these appointments for almost interminable periods, as at present, is productive of much injustice and of most reasonable complaints, keeping many an equally deserving officer alike out of promotion and out of his legitimate turn of home service. The subject of uniform is also one that we hope will not be overlooked by the Committee. Then there is the question of compassionate allowance for the orphans of Warrant officers and of Chiefs. The time has long since arrived when provision in this direction should be made for the orphans of officers promoted from the ranks, as for the orphans of other officers whose entry into the service is not through the lower deck. No one knows better than the present Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty the value of the Warrant officers to the Navy, and with the broad and liberal views of so able an officer brought to bear on their case, not merely as a class, but as affecting all the seamen ratings, we await with confidence the result of the Committee's deliberations.

THE BRITANNIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some two or three months since, I wrote and gave it as my opinion, and I may add that of many others, in respect to the Britannia and Hindostan, that they are old and useless, as well as expensive pieces of stupidity, but in reading your Editorial foot note observed the words:—"We do not see our way clear at present to recommend the Admiralty to abolish the ship, as she serves a most useful purpose,"—may I ask in all honesty in what manner? 1. A sum of £9,181 expended to fit her for a school ship for the Naval cadets. 2. £280 per annum for their education, which should be paid by the parents, and not by the country. Better spend the money in the shape of pensions for those who have faithfully and honestly served their Queen and Country, or on their widows and orphans. No; a rich and generous country would sooner let them rot in a gaol, or die and be buried as paupers. In the issue of July 21, a very excellent note appears on the Navy, and in one part of it Mr. Gorst, M.P. for Chatham, asks why the Naval cadets could not be sent to sea at 16 (I say 17), and subsequently serve two years at the Royal Naval College. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gorst, or some other Member, will continue to moot the question and abolish the ships, replace them by one or two training-ships, form a general mess as in the Army, and then Naval Cadets could be made good and efficient officers,—*vide* the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, who some time since made a very able and true statement in the House of Lords on the subject; and as that officer was for some two years commander of the ship, who has a better right to form an opinion? Were it studied by the Admiralty, it would do all good. Allow me to make a few suggestions, viz.:—1. The Naval Cadet should be taught the use of steam, as in these days it is in such use; also mooring and unmooring, small-arms, remarks, and how to make sketches as they run along the coasts, home and foreign; also soundings, but steam in particular. French and German also very useful, but less required than steam. The Naval College should be at Portsmouth, as in the good old times; the hospital to be again given to the old, infirm, and blind, and those who have fought and bled for Old England. I could say more, but now conclude.—I am, &c., Common-Sense.

Reviews.

Across Chrysê. By A. Colquhoun. (Sampson Low Marston, and Co.)

The accomplishment of a journey of exploration through the South China border-lands from Canton to Mandalay represents an event of extraordinary interest. A large portion of the territories travelled over by the author were never before explored by Europeans, and the line he followed was practically a new one. No person can fail to appreciate the importance of direct land communications between India and China, and few will be found to deny that Mr. Colquhoun's work, which would be valuable at any time, becomes much more so in consequence of the crisis that has recently arisen in the affairs of the Indo-Chinese peninsula. The author's style is impressive, and is remarkable for its perspicuity and the entire absence of what is commonly called "word-painting." As to the practical good that may be derived from a work like this, it is sufficient to say that one of the great objects of the author's perilous journey was that of effecting, or rather of preparing the grounds of effecting, an extension of English trade intercourse in the vast region watered by the upper courses of the Mekong and Songcoi, and inhabited for the most part by Shan and other tribes. A further object may be that of impressing upon adventurous spirits by the aid of maps the possibility of constructing a railway from British Burmah through the Shan country to Puerh and Sunmad, the southern limits of his tour in Yunnan, and then proving the practicability of his theory by returning forthwith for the purpose of traversing this projected route. The question is one of extreme importance to the Government of India, and it is pleasing to find that this is fully recognised, as appears from a meeting which took place on June 8, at the Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon. The question under discussion then was Mr. Colquhoun's proposal to conduct another exploring expedition into the Shan States. It was universally acknowledged that the information he had already obtained about the products of countries in the neighbourhood of Burmah, hitherto but little known, is of the first importance to British trade. It was also acknowledged that it is highly desirable that further exploration should be made, and further information obtained about the more promising outlets for British commerce in the direction of the Shan States. At the conclusion of this meeting, the thanks of the Chamber were conveyed to Mr. Colquhoun, who was at the same time informed that the merchants of Rangoon intended to write to the head offices of their respective firms in Europe, urging the importance of further exploration. *Across Chrysê* has created in the literary world such a great interest, that the forthcoming work will, no doubt, be anxiously waited for.

The Life and Achievements of Edward Henry Palmer. By Walter Besant, M.A. (John Murray.)

It is not probable that there is any one so well qualified as Mr. Besant to sketch the life and record the death of Edward Palmer. They were chosen companions for many years, dating from 1868-69, when Palmer first went out to the desert and peninsula of Sinai as a member of Captain Wilson's surveying expedition. They then worked together on various subjects, chiefly connected with the Holy Land. Mr. Besant's estimate of his friend was a high one, but none who knew him could say that it was too high. He regarded Palmer as a scholar and student, most earnest and resolute, yet always with the heart of a boy; so great a linguist that he stood alone, yet always modest; full of reliance in himself and his own powers, yet never vainglorious; always at work, yet always with time for leisure; the most serious man in the world when he had a purpose in view, yet the most delightful and the most mirthful of companions. It may be called the irony of fate which decreed that a man so gifted was to become the friend of gipsies, a conjurer and magician, an intrepid explorer of unvisited districts, a writer of leading articles, a translator of the New Testament, a mesmerist among his friends, a *reconteur* of the first order, and finally it was decreed for him that he should end his days after an exploit unparallelled, and in a manner strange, wonderful, and tragic, and that he should find a resting-place with England's heroes. It can scarcely be supposed that Mr. Besant would approach the task of writing such a life as that without some apprehension that he should find the task too difficult to accomplish. If he did feel so, he must be perfectly reassured by the verdict already pronounced in favour of a work which has served in great part to clear up the mystery which shrouded the fate of Edward Palmer and his companions. Even now we can only surmise the full horror of the last scene, when Palmer repeatedly offered to give all the money if their lives were saved, and he and his friends were driven down to the spot fixed upon for execution. The end is thus described:—"On arrival at the wady, they were ordered to climb down some steep cliff, in order to arrive at the plateau overlooking the gully into which they were to be cast. This being accomplished, they were placed in a row facing the gully, with five Bedouins, one behind each, told off to shoot them at a given signal. They were then driven towards the end of the gully, but before the signal was given, one of them fired at Professor Palmer and killed him." Very soon after the murder, it was reported in Cairo that the Sheikh Abdullah, before being killed, solemnly cursed his murderers. To explain this, it must be understood that cursing, in the hands of an Oriental who knows how to curse, is a most powerful weapon of defence. Palmer knew every form of Arab cursing; he was driven to this as his last resource. Again, to understand an Oriental curse, one must go to the Old Testament. Such a curse is a solemn and an awful thing, and Mr. Besant has no doubt whatever that the denunciations of woe, ruin, desolation, and death—Palmer's last words—which fell upon the ears of those wild desert men, and were echoed back from the rocks around them, became to them a prophecy, sure and certain as the vengeance of the Lord. This book will be read with melancholy interest. It tells a tale of daring on one side and of miserable mismanagement on the other, which will not cease to be remembered for many a long day.

Jahresberichte über die Veränderungen und Fortschritte im Militärwesen. Ninth Year (1882). By Col. H. von Löbell. (Berlin: E. S. Mittler und Sohn.)

The ninth annual issue of these *Yearly Reports on the Changes and Progress in Military Matters* appears in its usual form, and is treated in the same manner as its predecessors. A highly interesting and exhaustive report on the development of the German Navy from 1873 to 1883 precedes the first part proper of the work. It was thought that the first decennium of the work of reorganisation, or, rather, creation of that Navy, as laid down in the Flottengründungsplan of 1873, formed a fitting period for such a review. It is only by reading this thoroughly trustworthy report that a just idea can be formed of the energy displayed by those at the head of the German Admiralty who had a share in the truly national work. In the first part of the volume before us, we find incorporated a report on the Army of Austria, comprising the years 1881 and 1882. It will be remembered that for various reasons it was impossible to give in the eighth issue of the work an account of the changes that had taken place during 1881 in the Austrian Army. This omission is now rectified. For the first time since the publication of the *Jahresberichte*, a report on the Army of the Republic of Mexico finds a place there. The former accounts of the military forces of Portugal and the Swiss Confederation have been supplemented by additional data; whilst the reports on the armies of Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Eastern Roumelia, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United States, have been based more or less on those of preceding years. The second part of the volume contains essays on infantry, cavalry, and artillery tactics, sieges, as well as reports on fortifications, artillery material, and military literature of the years 1881 and 1882. The third part, finally, of the book deals with the wars and expeditions during 1882 in Tunis, Algiers, Bocca di Cattaro and the Herzegovina, and Egypt. With regard to our operations on the Nile, it may be observed that the author gives us a "plain, unvarnished tale;" but even in its unadorned garb, his account bears ample testimony to the efficient manner in which the campaign was begun, and the brilliant way in which it was finished. We may add that the volume of Colonel Löbell concludes, as usual, with an obituary of distinguished officers who died during 1882, and a military chronicle of the year. The author has spared no pains to keep the work up to its former high standard, and it is chiefly on this account that we again commend it to the serious attention of British officers.

Elementary Treatise on Physics. By E. Atkinson, Ph.D., F.C.S. (Longman and Co.)—This very valuable work has now reached the eleventh edition. The fresh matter has increased the size of the book, as it stood in the last edition, by about 32 pages, and the new matter includes 30 additional illustrations, while the chapter on the steam engine has been entirely recast. The increasing favour with which this work is regarded cannot be much wondered at. As a text-book for colleges and schools, and also as a work of reference for the general reader, it is recognised as one of great value in an educational point of view. The author wishes it to be regarded as a general elementary treatise on physics, and that while it accordingly aims at giving an account of the most important facts and general laws of all branches of physics, any attempt to treat completely and exhaustively of any one branch would both be inconsistent with the general plan of the book and impossible within the available space.

Mr. Gundry, chief gunner of the Duke of Wellington, has been superannuated after 38 years' service. He has been chief gunner of the Duke of Wellington during the past four years, and his messmates have presented him with an oil painting of himself, and have entertained him at dinner on board the ship.

The experimental practice which has just taken place at Aldershot with a division of the Mule Mountain Battery of 7-pounder screw guns, was under the supervision of Capt. J. W. Hawkins, R.A.; not of Major G. W. Hawkins, R.A., as stated in our issue of last week.

Letts's Popular Atlas is just now complete. The *Saturday Review*, May 12, 1883, says:—"We can honestly add that the unmounted edition (£2 2s) of Messrs. Letts's Atlas is beyond all question the cheapest full compendium of geographical information to be obtained, and the mounted form (£5) one of the most handsome."—Detailed Prospectus of Letts, Limited, London Bridge, E.C.

LEAVE TO GO ASHORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is one grievance which causes endless annoyance and bad feeling, which is totally opposed to the spirit of the age, and which has been abolished by many of our most able captains, though foolishly enforced by others as being the "custom of the service," the habit of requiring ward-room officers to ask leave to go on shore. In the Channel Fleet the Ward-room officers of the Minotaur and Neptune ask no leave whatever; on board the Agincourt, Northumberland, and Sultan, there are leave-boards; and in one ship alone, viz., the Achilles, is it necessary for ward-room officers to ask leave when they wish to go ashore. So out of six ships, the so-called "custom of the service" is only enforced in one. Surely a leave-board answers all purposes, and enables any one at a glance to see who is on board and who is not, and avoids any such unpleasantness as that which occurred the other day on board one of her Majesty's ships, where the captain ordered "heads of departments" first of all to obtain his permission to go ashore, and then to report their departure from and return to the ship to the commander, which produced such friction that he found it advisable to cancel his order five days after he had issued it. Surely it would be a good thing, and one which would add greatly to the comfort and dignity of Naval officers, if the leave-board system was required by the Admiralty to be adopted throughout the service.—I am, &c.,

A WARD-ROOM OFFICER.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"One fourth of those suffering from dimness of sight or blindness can trace their calamity to the use of Spectacles indiscriminately purchased and unsuited to the sight. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 Old Bond Street, having made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years, personally adapts his improved lenses. Testimonials as to the success of Mr. Laurance's treatment have been received from Earl Lindsay, Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, Bart., Sir Graham Briggs, Bart., Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant-General Macmullen, Brentwood, General Torrens, commanding Cork Division, Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, Cheapside, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Amusements.

DRURY LANE has reopened for the autumnal season with one of those costly and elaborate spectacles the present lessee has judged by experience most likely to gain the patronage of the multitude. In the four-act drama of "Freedom," framed by Messrs. George F. Rowe and Augustus Harris, dramatic consistency is rendered entirely subordinate to scenic effect. This being understood, any claims to literary consideration may be contentedly left out of the question, and the success obtained may be justly ascribed to the splendour of the accessories, and the extreme care shown in the arrangement of a series of highly-coloured Oriental pictures. The action takes place entirely in Egypt, at a period, we are allowed to infer, not very remote from the latest bombardment of Alexandria. The chief object of the incidents, somewhat loosely strung together, is, however, not to show so much the consequences of British intervention as the horrors of a long-continued system of Egyptian slavery. A succession of picturesque views by Mr. H. Emden, with two highly effective scenes painted by Mr. William Beverley, exhibited in the last act, and representing ruins of colossal temples on the banks of the Nile, suffice to constitute a really powerful attraction. Real camels and mules are introduced, to give local colouring to adroitly arranged pictures of Oriental life, and there is everywhere evidence of prodigal expenditure on the part of the manager. The result is a showy but artistically-devised production. Mr. Augustus Harris represents with great spirit and energy the young commander of "Her Majesty's Despatch Boat Arrow," and performs marvellous feats of valour, besides saving, at the peril of his own life, the honour of his intended bride. Mr. G. F. Rowe, described as "a man from Texas," embodies the conventional stage American, with revolvers in every pocket, and reserves of dynamite in the toes of his boots. Small comic parts of a not very congenial kind are assigned to Mr. Harry Jackson and Mr. H. Nicholls, and Mr. James Fernandez pourtrays with notable skill the treacherous and amorous Mohammed Araf Bey. Miss Bromley as the heroine Constance Loring, Miss Sophie Eyre as the jealous wife of the intriguing governor of an unnamed Egyptian city, and Miss Lydia Foote as an ill-used captive from Crete, render valuable aid in the few dramatic situations. The several conflicts between the British troops and the insurgent Arabs are exhibited with realistic effect, and the vast capacity of the stage is revealed in the latest Drury-Lane novelty by a series of rapid and elaborate scenic changes of a novel and notable kind.

The COVENT GARDEN Promenade Concert season has commenced under very favourable auspices. On the opening night, when nearly six thousand persons paid for admission, a very attractive programme was provided. Madame Rose Hersee and Madame Enriquez were enthusiastically encored in their songs. Mr. Maybrick sang with excellent effect, and the remarkably fine voice of Mr. Joseph Maas was heard to the best advantage in his exquisite rendering of "Annabel Lee," "The Anchor's Weighed," and "Come into the Garden, Maud." On Wednesday evening was given the first classical concert, which testified to the ability of the conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe, and the excellence of the numerous orchestra under his direction. There was a very large attendance.

The GRAND THEATRE, at Islington, has realised the expectations of the residents in that suburb. An audience of three thousand persons can here be most commodiously provided for, and no existing establishment in the metropolis is better provided with facilities for ready entrance and exit. A realistic domestic drama in four acts, called "The Bright Future," has successfully commenced what promises to be a prosperous season.

On Bank Holiday, at the ADELPHI, the VAUDEVILLE, and TOOLE'S THEATRE, morning performances of "The Streets of London," the farcical comedy of "Confusion," and the late T. W. Robertson's comedy of "M.P." were given.

In order to make some required alterations in the working departments of the theatre, the HAYMARKET will close for the season at the end of the present week. The performance of "Fédora" will, however, be resumed in September.

BIRTH.

JOYNT—On August 2nd, at 6 Hume Street, Dublin, the wife of H. W. Joynt, Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOFFMANN—DICKSON.—On the 2nd inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Banff, N.B., by the Rev. James Davidson, incumbent, assisted by the Rev. Henderson Cruickshank, Jacob Hoffmann, to Isabella Hester Stewart, youngest daughter of the late Colonel William David Dickson, her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, great-grand-daughter of Admiral William Dickson, of Sydenham, Roxburghshire, and grand-daughter of the late Alexander Souter, St. Brandon's, Banff.

DEATHS.

BEDFORD—On the 4th inst., after a very short illness, at Southsea, at the residence of her father, Lieutenant-Colonel Bryson, Army Pay Department, Flora Annie, the beloved bride of William O. Bedford, Assistant-Paymaster, H.M.S. Asia, aged 22.

JOYNT.—On August 8, at 6 Hume Street, Dublin, Cecil Henry, infant son of Surgeon-Major Henry W. Joynt, A.M.D., aged six days.

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This Club having been successfully established, under distinguished patronage, since the beginning of the present year, is now, for the first time, brought publicly to the notice of the Services in general.

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The Subscription is (for the present) only Three Guineas; when, however, the number of Members exceeds 500, an Entrance Fee of £5 will be added for those subsequently joining.

The Club being proprietary, no liability attaches to Members beyond payment of Annual Subscription.

Members joining during last quarter of any year are exempt from further subscription to end of year following.

There is also at Brighton a Club similarly established, and all Members of this Club are Honorary Members of the Brighton Club without further Subscription.

Officers serving or who have served in any branch of the Naval or Military Forces are eligible as Candidates.

For any further details, apply to the Secretary.

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Most Englishmen are probably aware that after the close of the Russian War in 1856, a Church was built at Constantinople by public subscription, in memory both of the great struggle in which our nation had been engaged, and of the many Christians, our countrymen, who had lost their lives in its cause. At a public meeting held in London, April 28, 1856, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, it was resolved "That the most suitable memorial would be an edifice in which Almighty God might, from generation to generation, be worshipped according to the rites and usages of the Church of England, and that such a Memorial Church be erected at Constantinople." The Church was built, and vested in the SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS, who in 1856 sent to Constantinople the Rev. C. G. Curtis, M.A., who has acted as Chaplain up to the present time. The cost of erecting a handsome church in a place so peculiarly situated as Constantinople was necessarily great, and no endowment could be provided even for needful repairs.

An APPEAL is therefore now made to the English nation, and especially to those two great services, the Army and the Navy, to assist in providing a capital sum of not less than £5,000, to be vested in the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the interest to be applied to the maintenance in suitable repair of the fabric of this great National Memorial. This appeal has received the cordial support of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief and the Right Rev. the Chaplain-General.

Donations and Subscriptions will be received by the TREASURERS of the SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS, 19 Delahay Street, S.W. Cheques should be crossed "Drummond's."

August, 1883. H. W. TUCKER, Secretary.

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Sandhurst:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet.

IN JULY, 1883.

Name.	Examination.	Marks.
Pert (2nd)	Woolwich	8139
Vaughan (1st)	Sandhurst	6307
McKerrell (8th)	"	5694
Viscount Garmoyle	"	4953
Bates	"	4781
Hall	"	4685
Blackburn	"	4538
Ramsay	"	4523
Hogg	"	4182

Sandhurst Preliminary:—Fifteen out of Twenty-three this year.

Militia Military:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed thirty-six under the present regulations. viz.:—March, 1881, *First, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *First, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *First, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th—the 4th passed his first trial after only 16 weeks' reading.

(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

Militia Literary:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, all in 1882; March, 1883, all, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

Staff College:—1881: First, 4th, 16th. 1882: First, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

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" H. J. Morphy ... 11th
" I. H. W. Southey 13th
" N. G. Woodyatt 15th
" J. H. Heycock ... 16th
" D. S. A. Cosby ... 22nd
" F. K. O. Peile ... 26th

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FEW men are better able to institute a critical comparison between the German and British Armies than Captain Hozier, who has written an excellent article on the subject in the *Nineteenth Century* for the current month. He opens his remarks by a retrospect of the Armies from the day they met as allies on the field of Waterloo, and shows how, at the end of the long peace which ensued, the British Army was the first of the two to be called into actual service in a European campaign. He reminds us that although it sustained its reputation in India and in Persia, its experience in the Crimea was disastrous; "in everything but the courage of its officers and men, which still proved as undaunted as ever, the British Army signally failed, the organisation was found puerilely defective, its administration senilely feeble;" although barely six miles from the storeships laden with heavy cargoes, "the land transport over these six miles was more than could be provided for, and the soldiers died like rotten sheep from starvation and sickness, almost within sight of the food that would have kept them alive, and the medicines that would have healed them." He contrasts this with the state of the Prussian troops when their army entered Austria in 1866, and in a very short period drove the Austrians to take shelter behind the Danube; and when, four years later, the same army "poured over the Saar and the Rhine into Alsace, Lorraine, and Champagne, swept away the French Imperial Guard, cast a band of iron around Metz, and drew a tight blockade around Paris." Although Prussia had been ground down and almost effaced from among the nations, after she was overrun by the First Napoleon, England had not been impoverished by an invader, and she had not laboured under stipulations to limit her army. Prussia conquered and England failed in their first campaigns. The writer asks,—"Why was it that the British Army failed so dismally in the Crimean Campaign, while the Prussians succeeded so splendidly in the Seven Weeks' War? Why was it that the British troops were butchered wholesale by a barbarous force in South Africa, when the German troops, without a check, carried the tide of war through France? Why is it that at the present time all is confused, doubtful, and vacillating in the British service, where nothing appears to be constant, except change itself, while in the German Army military advancement and military progress are regulated with the skill of the mathematician and the precision of the astronomer?" Every branch of the British service has been made the subject of exhaustive inquiry and report, and yet we appear to be as far from final regulations as ever. On the other hand, the constitution of the German Army may be considered the finest military machine in existence. After Jena, Napoleon limited the Prussian Army to 42,000 men; but this was most evaded by the introduction of a short service system which quickly created an army of 250,000 drilled men, of whom 170,000 were ready to take the field. Every Prussian capable of bearing arms was liable to military service from his twentieth to twenty-third year in the Standing Army, from twenty-three to twenty-five in the Reserve, from twenty-five to thirty in the 1st Levy of the Landwehr, and thirty-two to thirty-nine in the 2nd Levy; and when the Landsturm was called out, every man between seventeen and forty-nine who did not belong to the Standing Army or the Landwehr was liable. By this system, slightly modified in 1859, Prussia could raise for war 530,000 men,—hardly one-fourth of whom would be with the colours in time of peace. Constant improvements were made, until the army was brought to such a pitch of excellence as to achieve the glories of the Seven Weeks' War. In the German Army, the system of food supply is excellent, and though the men to be supplied in France numbered as many times more than the British force in the Crimea, yet no hitch occurred. In Germany, the supply of troops in the field is not left to the General in command, but is arranged by the Intendantur, who mobilises the transport which follows the army into the field. "When all is so smooth, elastic, and easily worked, and so economical, in the German system, why do not we in England adopt that system in its entirety?" Captain Hozier replies by showing that we have to provide for what Germany has not, viz., India and the Colonies, garrisons in the Mediterranean, guards for foreign coaling stations, and dockyards, and other services. Although there are many points of German Military administration it might be desirable to adopt, the conditions are so different that the Military system of Germany could not be followed by England. Captain Hozier says that a great portion of the difficulty in obtaining recruits arises "from too close an attempt having been made to imitate the German system of recruiting." "Common-sense dictates what experience has proved,—that it must be impossible to obtain by voluntary enlistment men who for five or six years will consent to give up civil employment to serve for that time in the Army, and thenereturn to civil life, without pension, without provision, having lost all knowledge of trade and means of livelihood." The stumbling-block we encounter in the Short-service system is manifest, and as conscription will not be accepted in this country, the difficulty should be met by greater liberality, and by pension to those who elect to remain with the colours. Captain Hozier recommends enlistment at the age of seventeen for three years, but not for foreign service; those who are well fitted for military life at twenty to be re-enlisted for a further period of nine years for general service, and a second selection made for another nine years to complete for pension. This would, no doubt, be more attractive to young men than the present system. "London and Woolwich should be girdled with forts, so as to make them secure against a *coup de main*;" the Reserves should be a reality; the Volunteers available for home or garrison defence, and "one corps always held on a war footing at Aldershot ready to take the field at a few days' notice." This means money; but considering the enormous wealth of the country to be defended, and the "terrible calamity that would befall us in the event of a successful invasion by an enemy, the £17,000,000 for the Army and £10,000,000 for the Navy are ludicrously small premiums for the security of our national wealth." The picture drawn by the writer of the results of an invasion by a force landing successfully on the Sussex or Essex coast, taking possession of our capital, and exacting ransom, is too terrible. He concludes by saying that "we alone of European nations appear blind to the fact that railways and telegraphs have entirely revolutionised the progress of military events. Wars tend to be more and more sudden in their outbreak, more and more rapid in their incidents, and those who are not forearmed become every day more liable to be ignominously surprised and abjectly laid low." Some fine, or foul, day, all of the most important suggestions which have been made for the real improvement of the Army—not tom-fool devices of sounding names and empty territorial caprices—will be forced on the consideration of our rulers, and it will be well if we have only to pay more money, as the price of our safety and our honour. But just now it is whistling jigs to milestones to cry aloud and try to awaken the nation, which is quite satisfied that the Army that beat Arabi can go anywhere and do anything! Alas! Captain Hozier's book will enable any reader to see how we have grasped at the shadow of a great Military organisation, and have lost "the substance of ten thousand soldiers." It is a matter of small importance, but it is noteworthy that the author is not quite correct in his account of the composition and distribution of the Army Corps; but that is the only inaccuracy in his excellent work.

THE fourteen Provincial Assemblies and the National Chamber of Deputies devised by Lord Dufferin as a first step to self-government in Egypt, will be called into existence under unfavourable circumstances. There are the cattle plague, a bad harvest, a dangerous Nile (now falling), middling sugar prospects, inferior cotton, and cholera, to mark the time. But whatever be the result, the most impudent trader on our ignorance of Egyptian matters would scarcely venture, we think, to assert that the experiment is in any way whatever dependent upon the presence of the British Army in the country. The elections, for the most part, will be in districts where one of our soldiers has never been seen. Our troops are out on the desert beyond Alexandria and Cairo. They are at Port Said, at Ismailia, at Suez. There is not one of them in any way concerned in the elections, be they farce, or melodrama, or solemn tragedy. The machinery, such as it is, from beginning to end, is Egyptian, and worked by Egyptians. Even the original idea was Egyptian, not European. But we shall be told by disconsolate British lawyers of Alexandria—who know as much about the country they have lived in all their lives as a Thames bargee does of the Highlands—that, if our troops are withdrawn, Lord Dufferin's scheme must fail, the real cause of his anxiety to keep them being the support their presence gives to the claims of supremacy, not of England, but of every Englishman in Egypt, over every native of the country. Hence it is we hear these prophecies of woe; the outrageous fictions as to the past and the present; the heated and foolish, as well as offensive, diatribes against the "natives;" the accusations against the people *en bloc*, from the Khedive to the donkey-boy, which are sent over and under the sea, by post and by wire, to the London newspapers. The British public are entreated to believe that the whole apparatus of Government, from Wady Halfa to the Mahmoudieh Canal, is handled by Sir E. Malet, General Stephenson, General Earle, General Dormer, and General Arbuthnot, without anything but opposition from the Egyptians, who are universally incapable, cowardly, corrupt, and idiotic. Incapable, although Egypt was governed with as much advantage to the people from the time of Said till the introduction of the monster evil of foreign interference in the shape of dual control; cowardly, although they are so brave that all the Europeans, we are assured, will run out of the country from this valiant rabblement of Alexandria and Cairo, the moment the Redcoats move away to their ships from the sand-hills of Ramleh and Helouan; corrupt, though men of the highest integrity and honour are known to every European who has lived any length of time in the country; idiotic, in the sense of being unable to manage their own affairs, or do anything properly, although they are among the shrewdest and most quick-witted of nations. But with these matters we have concern rather because the future of the Army is involved, than on account of there general political and moral relations. We maintain that there is not the smallest ground for the assertion that the forces now at the disposal of the Egyptian Government, in the Egyptian Army, Gendarmerie, and Police, under Sir E. Wood and the British officers, who have fairly won the hearts, as they have tended the bodies of their soldiers, and under Baker Pasha and his excellent subordinates would be inadequate without the support of the British troops to support the Khedive and his Ministers, and to protect all lawful authority in the exercise of its functions without the least risk of danger or failure. It is astonishing, to any one who has personal knowledge, or any knowledge of the exact relations of the British Army of Occupation in Egypt with the work of Government in that country, to read the language of the *Times* and other English journals, which write in the interests of the large number of people in this country who consider that we ought to occupy Egypt for an indefinite period. With the elaborate scheme of reorganisation of which the leading journal writes so hopefully, the Army has nothing whatever to do. All the work of the Government is conducted by native agency, or by agents who have no official relations with the British authorities in command of the Army. It was so even in Arabi's time. Taxes were collected, and agriculture was carried on throughout Egypt, from Alexandria to Assouan, as usual, and there was no disturbance of trade or commerce till the Fleet assembled in the harbour, and the exodus began, after the massacre which the presence of the men-of-war provoked. If the Government were to say that they did not intend to withdraw the troops at all, there would be at least the conceit of a distinct policy in their dealings, but to say that they intend to withdraw the troops at some period, but that they cannot do so now, because they fear an outbreak of rebellion or the revival of anarchy, is to invite a direct challenge to them for the production of evidence to justify the fear, and of grounds to show that the Egyptian Army organised under Sir E. Wood, and the Gendarmerie and Police under Baker Pasha, are worthless and inefficient. The declaration, moreover, implies that the Government consider the British troops in the Desert and at the cholera camps are associated with the Egyptian authorities in working out the reorganisation. If Sir E. Wood and Baker Pasha are of opinion that their troops and their police could not be depended upon to do their duty in supporting the Khedive's Government, should our Army be withdrawn, it may fairly be asked when it ever will be possible to depend on the Egyptian Army and Police at all? Suppose the answer is "never," then we have to consider that we have declared our Army is not to stay for ever. And then?

THE correspondence which was commenced last week in the *Standard*, under the head of "A Delicate Question," and signed "B.," necessarily evoked remonstrance from Naval officers. We should not have referred to the matter, knowing quite well that the precedence of the Navy is unquestionable, but the remarks in "B.'s" letter of the 14th inst. are too impolite to admit of being allowed to remain unnoticed by a service journal. Had "B." confined himself to argument only, Naval officers could have afforded to smile at his lack of historical knowledge. A resort to direct insult, however, alters the whole tenor of his communications, and he must either be influenced by supposed intentional slights by Naval officers, or the remarks of those who have observed with jealousy the position accorded the "service afloat" in recent national demonstrations. He speaks of "Blue-jackets" as "strangers," merely allowed the position of honour out of courtesy to brothers-in-arms; then, in an authoritative tone, asserts, "But since such an event has been misconstrued, it would hardly be permitted again, for none would wish to see the élite of the Army affronted by having 'Sailor Jack' preferred on land,—though he should, of course, be supreme on the high seas." We would point out that many officers of the Army, including some in the Household Troops, have brothers in the Navy, and the dignity of families is not affected thereby. We would remind him that our future King, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, is proud of holding a commission in the Royal Naval Reserve; that the second son of our gracious Sovereign proudly holds a commission as an Admiral, and is only too anxious to serve afloat; while his Royal brother's second son promises to become a zealous young officer, and is devoted to his profession. These Royal scions are, we presume, included under the epithet "Sailor Jack," which "B." considers would affront the élite of the Army, were he allowed to take precedence of the latter in any future review. The question of Naval precedence has been raised on more than one occasion, resulting in that service being granted the position which its antiquity accords it. "B." may therefore be sure that its officers will not forego a right which nothing but a Royal command can overcome. A public scandal was saved on a memorable occasion nearly twelve years ago, by the judicious action of a member of the Royal Family, when, in a Royal procession, an attempt was made to displace the Navy. There is not the slightest doubt that the Navy is the sole "standing force" in the country. The constitutional character of the Navy has never been questioned, for, as Macaulay says, this "best protection of the island against foreign enemies is powerless against civil liberty." It has been ever recognised as "the right arm of England," and her "natural bulwark and defence." The Army, from year to year, depends for its legal existence on the Mutiny Act. The laws governing the discipline and order of the two services furnish important points of difference. The Sovereign is the authority over "all forces by sea and land," and has the supreme command of the Fleet. Macklin says, "An English man-of-war can speak all languages. She is the best interpreter and most profound politician in this island; she was always Oliver Cromwell's Ambassador; she is the wisest Minister of State that ever existed, and never tells a lie; nor will she suffer the proudest Frenchman, or Spaniard, or Dutchman to bamboozle her, or give her a saucy answer." The toast "The Army and Navy" we believe only dates from the close of the Crimean War. The antiquity of a "Standing Navy" dates from the reign of Henry VII., who devised it to avoid the inconvenience of raising and hiring ships in sudden conjunctures, as well as to provide a permanent protection for the extending commerce of the country. The *Great Harry* was constructed by him about 1488. Henry VIII. in 1512 appointed Commissioners of the Navy, established three Royal yards, Woolwich, Deptford, and Chatham, and added largely to the Fleet. James, Duke of York, was created Lord High Admiral in 1660. On the other hand, it is recorded that a "Standing Army" mainly arose only in the reign of Charles II. in 1661, in consequence of the extinction of the feudal system, and five regiments of infantry were established by him. His successor, James II., introduced several cavalry regiments, but the regular Army is certainly about 200 years younger than the regular Navy.

WE hope we may without offence express the opinion that the siege and the defence of Paris were not on pure military merits very great achievements, though the political results were enormous. They were not illustrated by any heavy fighting such as that which distinguished the operations before the investment of the capital or the battles in which the Germans forced Bazaine back upon Metz, and as a bare abstract fact, the most remarkable circumstance connected with the siege was that an army of some 200,000 soldiers was enabled to starve out a great city which mustered within its walls 500,000 armed men, if not combatants. That siege is, as far as we know, unique in military history. The fact is, indeed, in direct opposition to the theories of war-making, for it has been held by all the great masters that a strong place cannot be invested by a force inferior in strength to the garrison. The siege was, at all events, most interesting and instructive. If the city had not been fortified, it must have surrendered after the defeat of the 13th Corps, under Vinoy, which made an abortive but not unworthy attempt to check the advance of the Crown Prince's Army on Versailles on September 19. The forts and the continuous lines of rampart certainly kept the Germans out till the city was starved into capitulation. Several considerable sorties were made with the object of breaking the investment; but when Metz surrendered, and the Army of the Red Prince was free to deal with the levies of the Republic on the Loire and in the north, to break up Garibaldian rabblements, and to drive the irregular *régiments de marche* and swarms of irregulars under Bourbaki, to be interned in Switzerland, it was obvious that there was no prospect of saving the capital, unless the French levies could put the enemy to rout, and drive them in disorder to the Rhine. When Von der Tann was driven out of Orleans by Aurelle de Paladines, one gleam of light broke through the gloom which settled on the valley of the Seine from September, 1870, till February, 1871, but it was the last ray of hope which flashed through the long wintry night of her distress, the only rift in the storm-clouds athwart which the weary eye of France looked in vain for help or comfort to all the quarters of the earth. If the enceinte saved Paris from the shame of immediate surrender, the walls hampered the defence, in so far as they impeded any great sortie on an extended front. Every concentration of the French to force their way out was visible to the enemy, and the deployments of their columns towards the Seine, whether from under cover of Valérien or of Charenton, or from the valley towards Meudon, and Fontenoy aux Roses, &c., was so restrained, that the Germans had always time to concentrate respectable forces on the points about to be assailed. The sortie of November 30—December 2 was exceedingly energetic, but the fates fought against the French. The weather was desperately severe. There was hard frost, there was deep snow, and there was a rapid thaw, but the French made a tremendous effort, and nearly annihilated the Würtemburgers in the *presque isle* between the Seine and the Marne, whence, however, they could not emerge. The sortie of January 19 from Valérien towards Buzenval was feebler; its failure sealed the fate of Paris. The episode of Le Bourget was striking, but unimportant, and the losses of the French and of the Germans in these actions were comparatively insignificant when the numbers engaged in them are taken into account. The German line was, however, always in a state of tension, and at one time the head-quarters at Versailles were held in readiness for an instantaneous move, and for a campaign in the open. It must for ever remain an open question whether the effect of the bombardment *per se* would have opened up the enceinte sufficiently to have enabled the Germans to give the assault with a certainty of success. Issy and Vanvres were certainly demolished, and a large gap was made in the defences, but it was not in a vital place. The end can scarcely be a matter of dispute, but Paris once liberated and free for a time would not certainly have submitted, without a tremendous struggle, to reinvestment, had the Germans sought it. But an assault on a city with a savage, furious population, apt in street fighting, could not have been at all inviting to the most daring General. It might have failed. France, nevertheless, was so broken that ultimate success in the struggle could scarcely have been within the limits of possibility. There was no Napoleon to electrify the defence. Gambetta, dropped from his balloon, and M. Freycinet, strategising *en amateur*, were bad substitutes for a military genius who would have had to triumph over moral as much as physical difficulties, and so the end came; but the Parisians are right in raising the memorial at Courbevoie, if it be only to stimulate them to prevent a repetition of the siege it commemorates.

THE Newfoundland Fisheries have been a fruitful source of difference between England and France for several centuries. Nevertheless, few Englishmen know anything of the origin and cause of the long-standing difficulty. Prior to the year 1879, it was the custom for every English man-of-war attached to the North-American Squadron to be detailed in turn to protect the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland, and in this manner Naval officers came to study the question from having, at times, most important international duties to perform. At the present moment, however, three of the ships under the orders of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., are doing duty off Newfoundland. This clearly shows that the state of affairs between the French and English fishermen, as also between the French and the British subjects inhabitants of the island, cannot be very satisfactory. But so little is known for certain in this country regarding what goes on in Newfoundland, that it is not too much to assert that very few persons know anything about the island except those Naval officers who have served on its coasts, and a few diplomatic and colonial officials who have from time to time to look into the complaints made periodically by the French. Newfoundland is an island, in size as large as Scotland, and one of the most important of her Majesty's colonial possessions. Lying, as it does, off the American coast, the great majority of Englishmen labour under the belief that our difficulties in Newfoundland waters are chi[illegible]ith citizens of the United States. Such, however, is not the case. That we have had occasional misunderstandings with our American cousins, we do not attempt to deny. In the Long Harbour, Fortune Bay, affair, a mere dispute between fishermen was termed an "outrage," and through mismanagement on the part of our Government, an affair which 5,000 dollars would have more than amply covered cost this country £15,000. As a rule, however, we have nothing to complain of as regards the Americans. They go to Newfoundland chiefly for bait, for which they pay a good price, and are, therefore, at all times sure of a hearty welcome from the half-starved natives of the South Coast. It is with the French alone that we have any trouble. In no part of the world are our relations with a foreign Power so strained as they are with the French at this moment in Newfoundland. The position in which the two countries stand in regard to each other on that coast is so anomalous, that any intemperate remark or hasty action on the part of the commanders of her Majesty's ships detailed to protect British interests in those waters might compromise the Government most seriously, and possibly bring about the gravest results. Hence the custom of constantly relieving the ship or ships detailed for the protection of the fisheries has many disadvantages, which do not appear to be in any way compensated for by the sole advantage claimed for the system, that of enabling ships' companies to recuperate, after a lengthened spell in the unhealthy climate of the West Indies. For these constant changes have taken officers away from the station just as they were beginning to master the intricacies of the question; and they were nearly invariably replaced by men who, up to the time of their arrival on the coast of Newfoundland, have been in profound ignorance of the nature of the duties required of them, and of the various and complicated treaties bearing on the subject. In days gone by, one British ship was sufficient to protect the fisheries round that island, but at this moment three are required,—the *Tenedos*, *Flamingo*, and *Foam*. Not only do the French claim the exclusive right of fishing and curing on the coast, but they have stopped colonial vessels putting into the ports there situated; they have driven the inhabitants inland, stopped mines, and barred the mouths of the rivers with salmon-nets, in defiance of the laws of the colony, and have thereby prevented the fish running up to spawn. This has stopped breeding and ruined many splendid rivers, to the serious loss of the colonists. The French have also protested against three Newfoundland companies carrying on their trade of potting lobsters on the coast, on which they have the right to land. The French have thus been often enabled to advance claims with impunity and with success which had no earthly right. On a future occasion, we shall go more fully into the particulars of the question.

HOW is it that Garrison Artillery is so unpopular amongst junior officers? It is unpopular because batteries of this arm are seldom kept complete as regards subalterns. The strength of a battery in officers is a Major, a Captain, and two Lieutenants. In former days, there were three Subalterns on the establishment, but for reasons of economy, the third Subaltern was abolished a few years ago, on the understanding, however, that the remaining two should always be available for duty. Under the present system of giving cadets commissions before their educational career is finished, how can this be provided for? For the first six months after being commissioned, the young officer goes through a course at Woolwich and Shoeburyness; but as he is an officer, in order that he may draw his pay, he must be borne on the strength of some battery, and more often than not he is posted as the second Subaltern to a garrison battery. Here he remains, on paper only, until his education is finished, the battery, in the meantime, being deprived of his services. The remedy is not to commission cadets until they are fit to join their batteries. This would be better for the cadet, and certainly far better for the service. It is a questionable advantage that young officers should herd together at Woolwich, where they are "nobody's children;" it is an unquestionable disadvantage that the batteries should lose their services. The country believes that when officers are paid, as such, it is to perform officers' duties, but in this case these young gentlemen are paid as officers, but really are only continuing their cadet training. Then, again, when the battery has borne with its paper ornament for six months, and the one luckless Subaltern thinks he sees a helpmate within measurable distance, his hopes are rudely dashed to the ground by the young officer being taken away and posted to a battery elsewhere, and replaced by another paper ornament who is just commencing his officer-cadet course. And so it goes on. It may be remarked by some that one subaltern is quite sufficient for a garrison battery, that the men are always employed, that there are no parades, &c. Let him who says this read the admirable essay which lately won the Royal Artillery Institution gold medal. He will there learn what a Garrison Artilleryman has to know, and therefore what an officer has to teach him. If, as in this essay is advocated, Artillerymen are to be taught by their own officers the higher branches of their profession, those officers must be realities, not paper men. It seems to us that there are two courses open. Either let us revert to the three subalterns per battery, and continue the officer-cadet system, or abolish the latter, and so make garrison batteries what the Estimates lead one to suppose they are,—a reality, not a sham.

THE value of Mounted Infantry having been clearly demonstrated in Egypt, it is time that the War Office considered the arrangements it is desirable to make, in order that a body of men could be trained, equipped, and held in readiness for service as mounted infantry on an emergency. It is useless to form a corps of mounted infantry. Once this is done, the utility of foot soldiers on horseback is destroyed. They will become cavalry, will want a useless uniform, swords, sabretaches, &c. They will forget they are foot soldiers, and will soon merge into inferior cavalry. As Lord Wolseley says in his "Soldier's Pocket-book," mounted infantrymen should have "the fighting, training, and arms of an infantry soldier, and the rapidity of locomotion belonging to the hussar." We would suggest that regiments first on the roster for foreign service should send, say, twenty-five men, and an officer (if available) to Aldershot every year to go through a course of instruction in the duties of mounted infantry. Thus every regiment first for service would have a number of trained men who would only want the horses to become available for active employment with a force in the field. The men to be sent should be first-class shots, able to ride, well drilled in the duties of skirmishers, and should understand outpost duty thoroughly. The twenty-five men from each regiment should include, if possible, signallers, shoeing-smiths, saddlers, and men who have gone through a course of surveying and reconnaissance. There are many men in each infantry regiment who have at one time or another had to do with horses. These it would be most desirable to secure. The dress should be simple. We would recommend that they should wear similar cord breeches and gaiters to those worn in the Egyptian campaign, ammunition boots, kersey frocks, the new pattern ammunition pouches, and sword bayonets. During the last campaign, the mounted infantry slung their rifles across their backs when on the march, and carried them in their right hands on the thigh when close to the enemy. Martini-Henry rifles are indispensable, and a piece of leather round the barrel where held by the left hand is necessary. Revolvers should also be carried, and the men taught the use of them. If these few men from each regiment are thus trained, in the event of a war breaking-out they could be embodied without delay, and a splendid force of true mounted infantry, viz., men who can shoot and ride, would be ready at once to go abroad. At the head-quarters at Aldershot a properly organised staff should be maintained, consisting of a commandant, an assistant-commandant, and four captains, with a staff serjeant-major, four company serjeant-majors, four serjeants, and also a ridingmaster and quartermaster. These would form a nucleus, and upon them would fall the duty of preparing and equipping corps—whatever number might be required—which were detached for active service. It must be evident to any person with the slightest knowledge of the art of war, that in modern campaigns mounted infantry must be largely used. This is a fact which nobody could for a moment dispute. The only question is,—How can we best secure the services of such a force on an emergency at small cost, without permanently increasing our mounted arms? We consider the plan proposed the only feasible one; and it has this great merit, that it would be a system capable of easy expansion. There is no man more fitted for the post of commandant than Major Percy Barrow, C.M.G., the "father of mounted infantry," as he is called. Major Hallam Parr, C.M.G., might fairly be offered the post of assistant-commandant, and four really good men should be secured to take the company commands. The subalterns would be furnished from the infantry regiments which sent detachments to undergo the course, and a small "*i*" after their names in the *Army List* would serve to show that they had undergone instruction, and were available for duty. Our suggestions, if carried out, would not involve any great outlay of money, and would at once get over all the objections which have been raised against the maintenance of a force of mounted infantry in peace time. After the splendid work done by the mounted infantry both in South Africa and Egypt, the question of the training cannot be allowed longer to remain in abeyance. We have a very small army, but we ought to strive by every means in our power to render the forces we have at our command efficient. One of the great difficulties against which we have to contend is that of cavalry; we have no cavalry reserve worthy of the name. Then we are bound to look the matter in the face, and endeavour to supply the want. This we can do by means of mounted infantry. Let us, then, set about to place that force on such a footing that it would have a chance, at any rate, of holding its own if suddenly brought face to face with a European enemy. Both in South Africa and in Egypt we had pitted against us troops which were only imperfectly organised and equipped. Against these, our mounted infantrymen, being ably led, were able to render valuable assistance. But it is absurd to suppose that these men—a sort of "scratch crew," with little or no training—could render effective service against a European army. It should be our aim, therefore, to introduce such changes as would ensure the officers and men receiving at least an insight into the work which would be required of them on service. The plan we propose would, it seems to us, get over the difficulty most effectually. We trust, therefore, that the pressing importance of the subject will recommend our scheme to the favourable notice of the Secretary of State for War, and that in the next Estimates provision might be made for the establishment of a depôt and training-school for mounted infantry at Aldershot on the lines which we have laid down. The difficulties which have opposed the adoption of any scheme as yet have been many and almost insurmountable. The fact is that a trained body of men on a separate establishment is not a mounted infantry at all, as it does not form an integral portion of the arm to which it is supposed to belong. Therefore, any scheme which would place mounted infantry on a separate footing at once establishes this impediment to success. Too much has generally been desired when a scheme has been proposed; but when necessity has called for the organisation of such a force in the field, the results have been so satisfactory that immediately other schemes have been started for the organisation of a permanent body of such men. But if such a force is necessary, the very name of mounted infantry points to the solution of the difficulty. It should essentially be a force composing an integral portion of the infantry—a force that should not appear until the hour of necessity made it necessary for a general to employ it. The material for rapid organisation is all that should be required of it, and this could be attained by providing every battalion with a certain number of trained men on the plan we suggest. Fifty men in each battalion would be a very fair proportion. Thus a small force moving in the field would, to a certain extent, be independent of cavalry for the purposes of reconnaissance. It was found in Egypt that mounted infantry would be of use, and they were organised in one day, and were of great service; but if it had been found that a greater number had been necessary, and if the force had not been so favourably situated for obtaining horses, the difficulty would have been greatly increased of raising such a force.

It appears that the Admiralty have decided to send hospital ships to sea, under the Geneva Cross, to accompany squadrons in action.

Mr. Gourley will, on Thursday, ask the Secretary to the Admiralty if he will be good enough to inform the House whether the structural strength of the ocean cruiser *Iris*, in framing, main, and shell plating, is more or less than that of vessels of similar size, and classed 100 A 1 in the merchant service, say, of the White Star Line. And, if it be correct that her coal endurance is only equal to seven days in ordinary weather, whereas merchant ships of similar size and greater speed possess a coal endurance of over thirty days, besides cargo.

Lieutenants A. H. Hire, W. S. Gordon, and A. G. Barton, of the Royal Marine Artillery, have joined the College at Portsmouth, for the purpose of going through the torpedo course. It is understood that some more of the formerly rejected officers are to follow.

Mr. Gourley will, on Friday, ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he is aware that the system under which the Navy is supplied with guns from the Ordnance Department of the Army causes dangerous delay, and that, in consequence, French ships-of-war in their equipment of breech-loading guns are at the moment far in advance of our own. And, whether he will during the recess endeavour so to reorganise the Ordnance Department, that in future the manufacture and designs of guns for the Navy may be placed directly under the control of the Admiralty, in place of the War Office.

In appointing Admiral Peyron to succeed M. Charles Brun as Minister of Marine, the French Government has returned to its old traditions, and a Naval officer is once more at the head of the Navy. Since the fall of the Empire, France has seen many Ministers of Marine; first, Admiral Pothuau, who was succeeded in 1873 by Admiral Dompierre d'Hornoy, who gave way to Admiral de Montaignac in 1874; then came Admiral Fourichon in 1876, Admiral Gicquel des Touches in 1877, Admiral Pothuau back again in 1878, Admiral Jauréguiberry in 1879, Admiral Cloué in 1880, Captain Gougeard in 1881, Admiral Jauréguiberry a second time in 1882, M. Charles Brun in February, 1883, and now Admiral Peyron, who has seen a good deal of active and administrative service.

During the illness of Captain John D'Arcy, of her Majesty's ship *Duncan*, at Sheerness, the duties of flag-captain to the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore will be discharged by Captain Lord Walter Kerr, of the Medway Steam Reserve.

Orders have been received by the Government Dockyard at Dantzig for the immediate construction of a training-ship, which will be built of iron, sheathed with wood. Length between the perpendiculars, 178 ft. 4 in.; breadth, extreme, 43 ft. 4 in.; depth, 31 ft. The Government works will supply her with auxiliary compound surface-condensing engines of 700 indicated horse-power, with a lifting screw, for though the vessel is frigate-rigged and mainly intended to cruise under sail alone, it has been considered advisable to fit her with engines for the purpose of instruction. It is proposed to have her ready for commission by the end of March, 1886.

We regret to hear that, on the arrival of the *Neptune* at Spithead on Thursday last, Captain W. H. Maxwell, in command, was so indisposed as to render it necessary that he should be removed to Haslar Hospital.

We understand that the German authorities have just concluded experiments with Cammell, compound, 10-in. armour-plates, which are said to offer 40 per cent. more resistance to penetration than any other plate yet tried.

There will shortly be laid down at the Stockholm Government Dockyard an ironclad turret-ship of the following dimensions:—Length on water-line, 226 ft.; breadth of beam, 48 ft. 8 in.; draught of water, 15 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 2,622 tons. The vessel will be supplied by a Swedish firm with twin-screw compound engines, which are estimated to propel her at a speed of 13 knots per hour. The supply of coal carried in the bunkers will suffice for steaming a distance of 850 miles, at 12 knots per hour. The heavy armament, consisting of two 10-in. Armstrong breech-loading guns, will be carried in a revolving turret, which is plated with 12-in. compound armour. Three 6-in. breech-loaders, and a number of machine-guns, are mounted on deck. The vessel will also be provided with discharging apparatus for Whitehead torpedoes.

Official contradictions abroad are apparently of as little value and as little to be relied upon as they are in this country. We announced some time ago that the Chinese ironclad *Ting Yuen* would not, after all, leave Kiel for China for some time to come. Thereon the *Times* published the following telegram from Berlin:—"The Chinese Embassy here gives an absolute denial to the rumours about the *Ting Yuen*, and states that the apprehensions of war in leading circles in China are not so great as to exclude the possibility of the speedy starting of the Chinese ironclad. It is added that there is no sign that the Pekin Government regards the situation as more threatening than it was a week ago. Still, it is evident that the Chinese authorities are very mistrustful of the intentions of the French with regard to the vessel." But what are the facts? The *Ting Yuen* has been laid up at Kiel, and an insurance against fire for the next two months has been effected upon her.

Cronstadt was visited the other day by the Khan of Khiva, the Princes of Bokhara, and the Turcoman deputation from Merv. The weather being rather boisterous, the Khan was so overcome during the run from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt, that he had to rest awhile at the Club before he could proceed on his round of inspection. Having recovered, he was shown the dockyard, some of the men-of-war, and the forts, and returned to the capital, *viâ* the shorter water-route of Oranienbaum, greatly impressed with his glimpse at an European fleet.

The ships of the Channel Squadron, under the command of Sir William Dowell, have completed the summer cruise. The *Minotaur* and *Neptune* have joined the *Sultan* at Portsmouth; the *Agincourt*, *Northumberland*, and *Achilles* have gone to Plymouth. Defects will not be made good at present, as it is intended that the Squadron shall reassemble with as little delay as possible for its autumn cruise.

At a lecture at Cronstadt, some time ago, Lieutenant-General Pestitch, the leading Russian artillerist, whose patent gun-carriage is used in most of the Baltic and Black Sea coast defences, drew a parallel between the action of the English Fleet at Sebastopol and at Alexandria. He expressed the opinion that the Allied Fleet proved itself of very little value in bombarding. After the Crimean War no fleet had had an opportunity of showing what could be done by ships against coast defences up to the bombardment of Alexandria. The resistance of the Egyptians was of the most contemptible character, and he could not give credence to our official reports that so many of them were killed. "As for the skill displayed by the English, we cannot, judging from the results, speak highly of it. At a close distance, and operating with rifled artillery for a space of five hours, the three principal ironclad frigates were able to inflict only the most trifling damage on the fort they attacked. As a matter of fact, owing to bad marksmanship, the shot and shell of the Fleet missed the fortifications, and struck the town, hence the terrible damage experienced by the latter." The injuries wrought against the Egyptian guns mounted *en barbette* provoked the opinion that, considering the enormous cost of guns now-a-days, and the trouble of getting them into position, greater efforts must be made to protect them, and that the policy Russia has adopted for some time past in this direction must be still more extended.

Naval examinations are conducted on strange principles unknown elsewhere. It appears peculiarly hard on Sub-Lieutenants that their final class in Gunnery should be influenced to their disadvantage, though not to their advantage, by that obtained in Torpedoes. This is the result of partially amalgamating the two subjects, which should of course be either included under the one head of gunnery, or entirely dissociated. The former is the only plan which commends itself, and it is to be hoped that it will soon be adopted, as it has long been in the case of Lieutenants qualifying as gunnery officers. That there should be a minimum for a "pass" in such an important subject is only right; but that a "third" in Torpedoes should involve a drop from "first" to "third" in gunnery—as it has in more than one instance—is obviously wrong, and exceedingly disheartening to young officers who are working for their "three ones."

A Sebastopol correspondent writes:—"The construction of the two ironclads for the Black Sea Fleet by the subsidised Black Sea Steam Navigation Company will have the effect of developing the building establishment of that association into a regular dockyard. Already the establishment is of greater importance than is generally assumed in England. Started in 1859, with a grant of £75,000 towards building operations, the place has had upwards of £120,000 spent upon it since. It consists of two slips, capable of accommodating four steamers at one time, with workshops filled with the most improved machinery from England, including a seven-ton steam-hammer. In winter 30 steamers at one time are repaired at the yard. Up to 1879 the Company confined its operations simply to repairing its own ships; but the charges of apathy brought against it by the Press, and the pressure exercised by the Government, have caused it to undertake the building of steamers since. As a result of this change of policy, 11 steamers, the largest of 700 tons, have been built, and 14 pairs of engines, the largest of 170 nominal horse-power. A thousand artisans are employed at the yard. Last year having sufficiently developed the establishment to undertake large work, the Company applied to Prince Alexis for permission to build a man-of-war. After some negotiation, a contract, very advantageous for the Company, was drawn up, by which the Company binds itself to construct two ironclads during the next five years, and further to manufacture the massive iron-plating on the spot. A rolling mill, with new machinery from England, will have to be constructed for this purpose. While these two ironclads are being built, the Government will hasten on the construction of the new dry dock, costing £250,000, and built on the site of the one destroyed during the siege, in order that it may be ready to accommodate the first ironclad directly it is launched. The huge floating iron dock, built by an English firm some years ago, will remain at Sebastopol after the completion of the dock ashore, but will be solely used for the popoffkas and mercantile steamers."

When we announced last week that the Admiralty had, on the recommendation of Admiral Luard's Committee, set the examinations of Greenwich College aside, and accepted the rejected probationers for the Royal Marine Artillery, we had no idea that their Lordships were about to make the rejected of 1882 regimentally senior to the accepted of 1883. Lieutenant Conway Gordon has just cause to complain that he, who passed the severe test [illegible] the examination this year, and who worked to pass, so as to secure a certain position open to him on the List through the rejections of 1882, has had that place taken from him, and has had two officers placed over his head who failed last year to pass the examination he went through this year successfully. The Admiralty have admitted that they are in fault by setting their own established examination aside, and accepting rejected probationers. But they have no right to make these gentlemen senior to the next probationer who, seeing the course clear by the former failures, works hard to secure a certain place. These two places will alter the whole future career of Lieutenant Conway Gordon in the service.

The new Dover Harbour recommended by the Committee will cost about £1,050,000, or about £200,000 more than that originally designed, and we would hail the prospect of having a large, roomy harbour at such an important, if not vital point, in the Channel, with the greatest pleasure and thankfulness, if it did not take quite so long to realise it. Sixteen years is a long period in the life of a nation now-a-days, and many things may happen before the harbour is complete. The Naval Staff will hurry up and push on the works, and it is the Treasury alone that will be hard to move.

Sir E. J. Reed's report on the *Daphne* disaster is marked by some original views, which may be commended to the notice of shipbuilders. *Cuique in sua arte credendum est.* It is not satisfactory or pleasant to sea-going folk to be told, on such an authority, that there are many great ships belonging to large companies which are in danger of capsizing, because of their inherent inability to float upright without ballast or cargo. The subject is one of the gravest interest, especially to a country which must depend largely on big ships belonging to private companies for the transport of its soldiers and stores in war time, as was the case in the Egyptian Expedition.

A Russian officer, writing from Portsmouth to the *Cronstadt Vestnik*, points out that Russian men-of-war use the largest cartridge afloat for saluting purposes, and consequently make more noise than the vessels of any other Power on entering a foreign harbour. This is all very well from a spread-eagle point of view, but he thinks that Russian prestige would not suffer if Russian men-of-war were a little more modest, and on this ground, as well as on that of economy, suggests that the quantity of gunpowder should be diminished.

The Grand Duke Alexis has issued an order to the effect that the four torpedo-boats of the *Batoum* type, now being constructed in England and France for the Black-Sea Fleet, are to receive the designations of *Soukhum*, *Gagri*, *Poti*, and *Gelendjik*. At the dockyard at St. Petersburg, preparations are being made for the construction of a wooden training corvette, propelled by sails, for the Marine School. The vessel will be of 1,500 tons, and carry nine 4-pounders and one 3-pounder. She will be exclusively used for service in the Baltic.

Mr. Gordon Drury, son of General G. Drury, of the Royal Marines, has obtained a sufficient number of marks in his recent examination before the Civil Service Commissioners to qualify him for a commission in the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Mr. Drury is the first entry under the annual nomination given by the Admiralty to sons of officers in the corps for a qualifying examination without competition.

The Russian Admiralty have ordered two gunboats for the Siberian Flotilla of the firm of Crichton, of Abo, a native manufactory much favoured with Government contracts of late. The vessels will be 180 ft. long, will have two screws, and will carry one 9-in. gun, one 6-in., and four 4-pounders. A transport has also been ordered to be built at Cronstadt for the Baltic, in place of the *Rurick*, which was condemned last year.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the King of the Sandwich Islands has conferred the Order of Kalakua of the First Class on Admiral Shestiakoff, the Russian Minister of Marine.

A torpedo-vessel for the Spanish Government has just been completed by the Weser Company, of Bremen, who have applied to the authorities for permission to despatch the vessel through the Eider Canal to the Bay of Eckernfoerde, where the trial-trips will be made.

British officers in command of single ships or squadrons labour under a great disadvantage when compared with their Continental colleagues, for, whilst all mishaps, even the smallest, which may occur to them during a cruise are immediately published in every European paper, all accidents befalling foreign ships-of-war are (unless they amount to a catastrophe) kept religiously secret, both by the officers themselves and by the officials at home. It is well known that serious accidents have occurred to the French and German ironclad squadrons under Admirals Krantz and Von Wickede, yet only short and vague references have been made to them in the papers, though they were sufficiently serious to have afforded English papers themes for excuse and abuse for weeks together. When lying in the Piræus, a gun burst on board the French flagship, killing and wounding several men; and the German squadron now cruising in the North Sea and Baltic has had its full share of collisions, groundings, &c. The fact that such occurrences can be hushed up in the way they are, can only be ascribed to the apathy with which Naval affairs are regarded on the Continent, except when they concern the English Navy. An official denial has been given to the alarming rumours current at Cronstadt to the effect that the monitor *Lava*, one of the eleven of the Ericson type, belonging to the Baltic Fleet, had foundered, with 20 hands, off Revel. It is admitted, however, that the gunboat *Doja* has been ashore on the Finnish coast, receiving injuries that will incapacitate her for further service during the navigation season; and that the floating battery *Netron Menya* is laid up at Sveaborg with a damaged ram, having struck against a rock while steaming into a roadstead. The latter vessel was in collision with a Norwegian barque a fortnight before. As already reported, a Swedish monitor has foundered.

The reports from China and Tonquin must be accepted with reserve, but there can be no doubt that the French will be able to dispose of the Black Flags very easily. Such heterogeneous columns as Colonel Badens led against the Annamites at Hanoi on Aug. 6, "300 Marines, 300 natives, and 600 Catholic convicts," according to the special correspondent of the *Standard*. Catholic convicts, full of faith, provided with breech-loaders, and inflamed by the love of liberty and loot, must be formidable foes. If the French, however, endeavour to force the Chinese Government to renounce the claim of the Emperor to the suzerainty of Annam, they will have to wage war with a very different Power, and the China of 1883 is very different from the China of 1857.

Who was "the representative of a seaport where Naval and Military offences are not of unfrequent occurrence," who, according to the *Evening News*, was "amongst the first to acknowledge Marwood," the hangman's, presence in the House on Thursday night, and also shook him warmly by the hand? It must be one of the many jokes of our excellent contemporary, but we must say, if the man was allowed to visit the House of Parliament, escorted by Inspector Denning, to write his autograph on House of Peers notepaper, and distribute them, with his carte-de-visite, "William Marwood, Executioner, Church Lane, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England," it was an unworthy and disgusting proceeding, and discreditable to all concerned.

Mr. Dawnay will next Session call attention to the evidence given before the Committee of Inquiry into the Army Hospital Services with regard to the working of those services during the Egyptian campaign, and also to the change recommended in the Report of the Committee with regard to the position of the medical officers in the Household Troops, and move a resolution.

We are informed that this week trials of a new black gunpowder, styled Diana gunpowder, made at Rousahl, in Westphalia, were conducted by Mr. Charles Boswell, and that the results were very favourable. A 12-bore gun, with choke barrels charged with $3\frac{1}{4}$ drachms of "Diana" powder and $1\frac{1}{8}$ oz. of No. 6 chilled shot in Eley's green, gas-tight cartridge-cases, placed at 40 yards; on the 30-in. circle from the right barrel 230, and from the left 242 shots, which were very evenly distributed on the plates. There was very little smoke, and the recoil was scarcely perceptible. A second round produced similar results. The right barrel pierced 22 sheets of brown paper, and the left 26. The powder is said to be suitable for military and sporting purposes.

We observe the arrangements for the Indian reliefs have been made on the supposition that the present force in Egypt will be maintained. The 47th at Gibraltar and the 104th at Malta on departure for India are to be relieved not by battalions from Egypt, but by the 82nd and the 103rd from home. It may be observed the linked battalions of the two latter regiments, viz., the 40th and the 102nd, are in Bengal and Ceylon respectively, and are not to come home for years. So much for the system of Territorial regiments, with one battalion at home and the other abroad.

We hear a very large proportion of officers failed in the recent examinations for promotion to captain and major, chiefly tactics.

The French War Minister has just issued an order which is very popular with the Army. He has decided that officers when off duty may appear in mufti. This privilege was up to the present extended only to Paris, although in some Army Corps it was tolerated. Of course, there be croakers who think that this measure will be fatal to discipline; but we see that the *Progrès Militaire* heartily approves of it, on the ground that General Thibaudin has slain a prejudice and a fiction.

The French are highly pleased to see that the conscription in Alsace does not work as smoothly as the German authorities would like. They say that Alsatians and Lorrainers will not serve in the German Army, because they know that in the regiment they will meet Badeners who bombarded Strasburg, Bavarians the heroes of Bazeilles, and Prussians who assassinated, burned, and pillaged through the greater portion of France thirteen years ago. We were under the impression that the German soldiers who invaded France had long ago passed into the Reserves.

At last, apparently, the authorities at the War Office have discovered the injustice of proceeding with the promotion of officers in the new territorial regiments according to the rules laid down by Mr. Childers in the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882. That Warrant declares that, in the case of officers appointed to the Army before April 8, 1873, the first step of promotion after July 1, 1881 (provided it be obtained before July 1, 1888), shall be given in the old separate battalions, but that the officers of the two battalions then come on to one list for promotion in the whole regiment, with the exception of the comparatively few cases of officers who happened to be either senior Captain or senior Major of their battalions on June 30, 1881, to whom is granted the favour of two steps in the old battalion before coming on to the general list of the regiment. Now there is at least one of these new regiments where a Lieutenant-Colonelcy has been vacant for some months, and there are also other regiments where vacancies in other ranks have now been open for a considerable time, although, in nearly all these cases, the officers next for promotion, in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Warrant, are fully qualified in every respect for advancement. Then, what is the cause of the delay? Simply that the authorities see the difficulty of passing over deserving officers in vacancies to which their title was, a little over two years ago, as clear as day. Every officer who entered the Army before November 1, 1871, joined his regiment with the hope and prospect of some day commanding it. But first came the abolition of Purchase, and following that, the introduction of compulsory retirement by age. This, of course, immediately cut off the chance of commanding his regiment from many a promising officer, and filled his breast with indignant disappointment. Then came the rumour of amalgamation, and on April 8, 1873, the "Linking Order" was issued. So unpopular with the Army was the idea that an officer was liable to be transferred from his own regiment and comrades, and from the men who were accustomed to serve under him, to a regiment about which he knew nothing and whose officers he did not even know by name, that young subalterns, who had entered the Army after the order had come into operation, actually declined promotion when it entailed their being transferred to the "linked battalion." Finally, Mr. Childers, with a full knowledge of the unpopularity of the system, proceeded to accomplish the fulfilment of the pet scheme of Liberal Army Reformers by the nominal amalgamation of each pair of "linked battalions" into one territorial regiment, with one list for promotion after the first step, thereby destroying for ever, in the case of a very large number of good officers, the hope of obtaining the command of their old regiments. The fact of the right of promotion in their old battalions of officers who entered before the Linking Order of April 8, 1873, was fully admitted in the Royal Warrant, by granting to each of them one step in his own battalion after the amalgamation. Then why not concede the whole? When Purchase was abolished, compensation was granted, by the return, on retirement, of the full amount of the purchase money. Acquired rights, also, were acknowledged by the payment of "over-regulation" money. And it was urged on Mr. Childers that he should, in a similar manner, grant the full right of promotion in separate battalions to all officers who entered before the issue of the Linking Order, until they were either retired or in command of their own battalions. But no. This act of justice would delay the final and absolute amalgamation too long; consequently, justice was allowed to take one step only, and not that unless she could manage to take it within seven years from July 1, 1881. And so a brand-new warrant was launched on June 25, 1881, and no sooner launched than redocked, for by March 11, 1882, it had been discovered that it was absolutely necessary to make so many alterations in it, that it was on that date re-issued in a form almost unrecognisable by those who saw it on its first appearance. The article on promotion in the amalgamated regiments still remains, however, because, up to the present time, only such promotions have been made as are allowed by the Warrant to be given by separate battalions. But as soon as the question whether a deserving and excellent officer is to be passed over in his own battalion (which, on his joining it, was a distinct regiment in itself) by another officer, however good he may be, who never had any claim to, or expected promotion by such means, has fairly come to the front, a deadlock in promotion in the regiments concerned has at once ensued. This may certainly be taken as a hopeful augury that something may yet be done to alleviate the grievance of officers whose hopes were rapidly diminishing and their disgust as rapidly increasing, as one after another they saw their juniors in their linked battalion receiving their first step of promotion in that battalion, and thus superseding them in the whole regiment, and ultimately in their own battalion. It should at this time, in view of any half-and-half measures that may be anticipated, be impressed upon the authorities that the only real and satisfactory way of solving the difficulty is to disregard the length of time that may elapse before the final amalgamation of officers in one list can take place and to simply keep in view the justice of their cause, and therefore grant to all officers who entered their present regiments before April 8, 1873, the right of promotion in the battalion they then entered, until they are either in command of that battalion or have previously retired from the regiment.

It is stated that the reports which have up to the present time reached the German War Minister on the repeating mechanism as adapted to the Mauser rifle have been more favourable than was at first expected, and that some Fusilier regiments and Jäger battalions will be armed with the new weapon. The latter assertion is, no doubt, premature, as it is well known that the magazine arrangement, though working very well, on the whole, when carefully handled, does not as yet by any means fulfil all the requirements of a modern Military arm. It is, however, anticipated that the defects in the design of the magazine, which have been brought to light during the manœuvres, can be remedied without adding to the weight or deducting from the efficiency of the apparatus. The German War Office has likewise made exhaustive experiments with the same repeater tried by a French commission at Satory, and which is said to have been recommended for adoption in the French Army. The arm does not, however, appear to have found favour in the eyes of German experts, as it has not been issued to any troops for trial during the manœuvres.

Clause 26, Sec. V., of the Queen's Regulations for the Army, provides that "Whenever an officer is disadvantageously reported upon, he will be officially informed by the Military Secretary of the particulars of such report. If the result of the report is to disqualify the officer for further promotion, he will be so informed. If reported for reasons which may be removed by amendment or study, he will be cautioned, and, when more favourably reported upon, his claims may be reconsidered." This system has not been applied to the Royal Marine Corps, as it was stated in the House of Commons that there was a feeling among the officers that they should not be brought under it. Representations on the subject were, however, made to the Deputy-Adjutant-General at his recent inspection of the Divisions, and a wish was expressed that officers of the corps, disadvantageously reported upon, should receive similar caution to that given to their brethren in the Army. This appears to be but fair, and the request has, we believe, been brought about in consequence of several senior officers having lately been passed over for promotion without having received any intimation as to the cause.

Our neighbours have been thrown into a considerable state of excitement by an article in the *Journal des Sciences Militaires* on the subject of the concentration of the French Army, which has raised a cry of alarm, as if "the Volscians were coming o'er the wall." A great amount of ink has been shed upon the subject, and many disagreeable accusations have been bandied about. This is what has taken place. An officer belonging to the Permanent Staff of the Minister of War, and who aids in preparing military operations, published the other day a strategical study on the two great fortresses on the eastern frontier in the event of a mobilisation of the German Army. He said:—"It has been established that the heads of the German infantry columns would be able to appear before Verdun and Toul on the ninth day after a mobilisation, and that from the eighth day or sooner the cavalry advanced guards would have commenced the investment. If it be wished to oppose anything but dead walls to the enemy, it becomes absolutely necessary that the garrisons should be completed by the seventh day at the latest. And as the operations of mobilisation would certainly not be finished before the sixth day, it follows that the first trains despatched in the direction of the frontier would be able merely hastily to supply the most urgent wants of our strong places. Instead, then, of protecting our concentration, these strong places will have to be protected themselves, by the first elements of the active army corps reaching the spot. This constitutes an immense danger, and, for any one possessing a notion of the part played by permanent fortifications, *une veritable monstruosité stratégique*." These last words are underlined by the Staff officer, who then refers to the railway system, which he considers most defective in a military point of view. He arrives, therefore, at the following conclusions:—"Impossibility for the French armies to be beforehand with the Germans on the frontier. Necessity of withdrawing the centre of our strategical deployment at least three days' march behind the Meuse and the Moselle. In other terms, evacuation without fighting not only of all the zone situated to the east of the Moselle, but also of a strip of eighty miles broad to the west of that river, and moral superiority assured to the enemy at the opening of the campaign. This is a situation of extreme gravity, to which the attention of those who preside over the destinies of the country cannot be called too often." *La République Française*, which confesses that it knows nothing of the plans for the mobilisation of the Army, which are kept a profound secret, condemns the publication of this article, which, it says, will be translated and commented upon by all the foreign Military papers at St. Petersburg, in Berlin, in Vienna, in Rome, in Madrid, and in London, and will produce the most deplorable consequences. But, if the evil exists, if, in the event of a war with Germany, the Germans are in a position to prevent Verdun and Toul being garrisoned, the only deplorable consequences for France would be to leave this strategical monstrosity as it is, and not to draw attention to it. The article in question may have something to do with the visit of the French Minister of War to the north-east frontier, where he will doubtless study the question on the spot. There are naturally defects in the French system of mobilisation, arising out of political considerations which prevent the adoption of district recruiting. The French fear to have armies of Bretons, of Normans, of Burgundians, of Parisians, and so forth. The consequence is that to-day, as in the time of the Empire, a Breton soldier, if suddenly called up, instead of repairing to head-quarters at Nantes, would perhaps have to make his way to Toulon, and a Gascon be obliged to join his regiment in Flanders. Until this state of affairs ceases, the Germans will always be beforehand with the French, when it comes to mobilising. In a letter addressed to a French paper from Berlin, we find it stated that the detached forts by which all the strong places on the eastern frontier of France are flanked have for years past been the object of minute attention on the part of the German Staff, and that the German military writers have never ceased declaring that these forts will be of little use. It is supposed that the reason for running-down the detached forts was to slacken the ardour of the French, but as they have pushed on their works, the Germans are now sailing on another tack; they are studying how to take them, and for this purpose some siege manœuvres are about to commence at Graudenz, in eastern Prussia. Graudenz is to be besieged, and it is to be supposed that it is surrounded by detached forts. We were under the impression that detached forts were in vogue in Germany, and we have certainly read a good deal about the works with which both Metz and Strasburg have been engirdled. *A propos* to French fortresses, we see that the authorities of Verdun have just received from the War Minister the carriages upon which the four "guns of honour," given to the town in memory of its heroic defence in 1870, are to be placed. Perhaps this is the first tribute of the kind ever paid to a place which capitulated without waiting for an assault.

The *Daily News* remarks, regarding the controversy as to the precedence of the Navy over the Army, that "Priority was given to the former at the recent banquet at the Mansion House. This, it is said, was a departure from usage. We believe usage was followed. If not, an improper usage was abandoned, and a correct one was adopted. The question is not, as our correspondent supposes, one of the relative value of the two forces, of first or second lines of defence, but of antiquity. Owing to the early development of our Fleet, and the late origin of a Standing Army in England, the Navy is the senior service, and is recognised as such. The Secretary of State for War takes precedence, it is averred, of the First Lord of the Admiralty. Just so; because the First Lord of the Admiralty is simply a Commissioner for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, whose precedence, if the office were called out of commission, would be over that of the Secretary of State for War. In the same way, all Secretaries of State take precedence over the First Lord of the Treasury, who, though in fact Prime Minister, is in form only a Commissioner for executing the office of Lord High Treasurer. These are small points; but it is well to be accurate even in small things, especially when professional sensitiveness is involved. Owing possibly to the part which the infinitely little plays in human affairs, there are no quarrels so bitter as those of etiquette."

The Admiralty have decided that henceforth all Vavasseur mountings, whether broadside, revolving, or central-pivot, shall carry a protective shield. This arrangement will obviate the necessity of the port lid being used for defence against machine-gun and rifle fire, and consequently approval has been given to a proposal to reduce the thickness of these lids, as they will only be required to resist the wash of the sea.

In cases of casual leave, or leave given to men who will be checked of their pay, their Lordships have settled that it will in future only be requisite for pass note No. 4 to be signed by the master or foreman of the trade to which the man belongs, and countersigned by the timekeeper to show that the ticket had been duly deposited.—*Portsmouth Times.*

At the recent regatta of the Portsmouth Royal Corinthian Yacht Club, in Osborne Bay, the so-called "service yachts" competed for a cup given by Sir G. Phipps Hornby, the Commander-in-Chief, which was won by the Duchess, schooner, attached to the Duke of Wellington, the Asia Minor being a good second. There was also some keen racing between the Prince of Wales's Una boat and one belonging to Lord Charles Beresford, the former—sailed by Capt. Rose, of the Osborne—being eventually victorious.

The yard-arm electric light supplied to the Himalaya has proved insufficient, and experiments are being conducted with automatic arc lights.

Sloops of the Pelican class, which hitherto have carried only six guns, are in future to carry eight broadside guns, one field gun, and four machine guns.

DESERTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In an article lately published in the *Nineteenth Century*, it was proved, from Government statistics, that an alarmingly large proportion of recruits deserted within a period of two years from their enlistment, and that the number who deserted before the expiration of their period of service was so great as to amount to something like 35 per cent. In the article referred to, the main reason assigned for this serious and immense per-centage was the insufficiency of pay given to the private soldier, and undoubtedly this has indirectly, if not directly, a great deal to do with it. For the small amount of pay, combined, perhaps, with other reasons, is the main cause why the rank and file of the English Army is composed of men of such inferior calibre, mentally and morally. I unhesitatingly assert that the chief reason of desertion is to be found in the fact that the recruits are mainly drawn from the lowest classes of society.[*] The majority of the men who, at the present time, are enrolled into the Infantry regiments are the offscourings of our population; the habitual drunkard, whose irregular habits have prevented his obtaining any constant or remunerative employment; the profane and idle lounger at street-corners, who in some weak or drunken moment has listened to the voice of the recruiting-serjeant; the dishonest clerk or tradesman's assistant; and in fact, every one whose life has become a burden to him, whose future is a blank, and who has no chance of gaining a living otherwise; men whose minds have become soddened with low debauchery, whose consciences are almost dead, men from whose lips a lie more easily falls than the truth, and in whose sight dishonesty is no sin, and to whom honour is unknown. This is a sad truth, but it is the truth.[†] There is as much coarseness and low brutality to be met with in a barrack-room as there is in one of the low public-houses in the famed "Tiger Bay" of the East-End of London. It should be no matter of surprise, then, that whilst the Army is composed of men of this stamp, that desertions should be frequent. Of a truth, enlistment in many cases simply means desertion, for to men never accustomed to any manner of regularity in their habits, or to any persistent application to work, the monotonous routine of a soldier's life, the constant drill and enforced labour very soon become so repugnant to their feelings, that they select what seems to them to be the best mode of release from their troubles, and on the first opportunity make their escape from the scene of their trials. The injury this class of soldier does to the service is by no means represented by his desertion, for that, were it not for the expense he has put the country to, might be regarded as a benefit, but he brings the Army into discredit. His riotous and unprincipled conduct earn for the service by no means an enviable reputation, so that respectable young men are often debarred from enlisting; whilst most parents of the well-conducted working-class regard a son as irretrievably ruined if he be rash enough to succumb to a desire to wear a red jacket, or be overcome by the plausible arguments of some crafty recruiting-serjeant. And not only outside is his pernicious influence felt, but in the regiment itself its destructive power is plainly perceptible. A good many young men enlist because, to express it in their own language, they have a "mind to soldiering." And this class of recruit is frequently drawn from the comparatively innocent inhabitants of country districts, who perhaps imagine that "soldiering" consists in strutting about in a smart tunic, in captivating scores of the fair sex, and of indulgence to the full in eating and drinking. From such men as these, then, we can expect no stability, neither do we find it. There is also another fruitful source of desertion which is immediately due to the small amount of pay. A great number of soldiers enlist because the particular trade at which they work is suffering from depression. These men earn, and have earned, good wages, but, suffering from want, have enlisted as a last resource to keep body and soul together. But when the season of trial has passed, they naturally begin to compare their former prosperous state with their present. And, as a result, many of this class desert. Bad non-commissioned officers are another cause of desertion. The old adage about its being impossible to make a silk purse from a sow's ear is very applicable to the present state of the Army. One might almost say that the serjeants make the men; at all events, the influence of their example and power can easily be traced. If they will, they can to a great extent check the ribald language and drinking that goes on in the barrack-room, and, by a judicious exercise of their authority, greatly improve the bearing and character of the men over whom they are placed. But, unfortunately, too generally this authority is much abused. It is no exaggeration of the truth to say that many men are convicted of crimes of which they were not guilty, on the false testimony of some splenetic and revengeful non-commissioned officer; and frequently men are driven to commit offences against military discipline to escape for a time from the tyranny of the serjeant, or other superior who is placed over them, and in the hope that, after their discharge from prison, they will be allowed to change into another company. And if soldiers will court imprisonment to escape from this abused authority, will they not seek refuge from it altogether in flight? There are two other minor inducements to desertion,—granting furlough to men who have been under two full years with the colours; and marrying without leave. A great many cases of desertion arise from the men not returning from their furlough. It would be advisable not to allow any visits to friends or relatives until after two years' service, exceptionally urgent cases to be dealt with according to their merits. Now that the period of enlistment is only seven years with the colours, an enforced separation from home-ties of two years is no very great hardship, and is of great use in accustoming the young soldier to his new mode of life. With regard to a marriage without leave, a private soldier cannot maintain his wife upon his pay, unless she be taken upon the strength of the regiment. As recruits are now taken at an early age, and serve but a few years, it would be no hardship to prevent their marrying at all without leave, which could easily be done by licensing military chapels for marriages, and making it illegal for any minister to marry a soldier but the commissioned chaplains of the Army, or the properly-appointed officiating ministers. It may be urged against this that there would be a great increase of immorality, but I believe the very reverse would result, for in the present state of affairs a soldier enters matrimony with some girl, and leaves her when moved to another station. Any clergyman of a garrison town could speak of the awful results of soldiers marrying without leave. We do not find men deserting from the ranks of either the English or Irish police, and simply because they are men of superior intelligence and character. But in both of these forces the pay is much higher and the period of service is longer, and they have something to look forward to in the future. There is a good deal of competition to get into the Metropolitan Police, whereas recruits for the Army are becoming more difficult to obtain each day. It is contrary to all reason to expect a man who can earn thirty shillings a week to enlist in a service where he receives from between four and six shillings, or, to take a high standard of the full value of a soldier's pay and keep, fifteen shillings. In former days, when they could look forward to employment for 21 years and a pension, many respectable men were induced to enter the ranks; but now-a-days, when they are compelled to retire within a few years, with nothing to look forward to, unfitted by their life as soldiers for any other employment, with six or seven of the best years of their life thrown away in learning a calling no longer useful to them, and with the knowledge that the service is looked down upon as riotous and vicious, there are no inducements for thoughtful or steady men to enter the service of the Queen. Theories may sound very well, and even statistics may appear satisfactory, but facts still remain facts; and this is a stubborn one, that the Army does not hold out sufficient inducements to steady and respectable men. And whilst the ranks are recruited from the present sources, desertion will rather increase than decrease.—I am, &c., S. P. H. S.

NAVAL SCHOOLMASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The case of the Naval Schoolmaster has been brought prominently to notice lately in Parliament. Their Lordships do not see fit to place the Naval schoolmaster on the same footing with his confrère in the Army and Marines as regards pay, position, and pension. It is the pension, however, that he complains most about; and many would, I am sure, gladly serve for a longer period than 20 years, to entitle them to a more liberal scale. It is not from any fault of the Naval schoolmaster that he does not seem to merit the more advanced scale of pay and pension awarded to the Army and Marine schoolmasters. His duties, if carried out, would far exceed those of the sister service. Permit me to enumerate them:—1. Day school for boys. 2. Evening school for men. 3. Harmonium and choir. 4. Charge of ship's library and reading-room. 5. Employment as writer for the commanding officer. The last is not strictly a duty, but the Naval schoolmaster can hardly refuse (more willing than otherwise), and he is in fact more employed in this respect than in any of his official duties. It appears to me that the Naval schoolmaster is under-estimated, because of his little value to the service in a sea-going ship; he is considered to have nothing to do. If, on the other hand, he performed all his duties regularly, he could not be considered, as he often is now, a Q. H. B. I might mention that in attainments the Naval schoolmaster does not lack, many of them having obtained a high pass in navigation and nautical astronomy, besides the cognate subjects of Euclid, algebra, and trigonometry. The three last he has to teach.—I am, &c., N. S.

PAYMASTERS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correspondent, "Paymaster, R.N.," who complained in your last issue of the appointments of Paymasters Ramsay and Parker to very desirable sea-going ships, while they held comfortable home billets, must have been unaware that the last-named officer had for some little time known that the Paymaster of the Alexandra was to be invalided, and thinking it would be a judicious move from Sheerness to the Mediterranean, shortly before his three years expired at the former place, took care to legislate for the fulfilment of his wishes. A "distinguished" officer living "in town" was rather hurt at not hopping into Mr. Parker's shoes, well knowing the latter's intentions. Mr. Ramsay's good-fortune would possibly be officially attributed to his valuable services in the Transport Department during the Ashanti and Cape wars. "Paymaster, R.N.," need not be surprised if he sees a third edition of this generous procedure of his brother officers in relinquishing home for easy-going foreign appointments, and he may be sure that the practice is not likely to "die out" while private influence is a working factor in their distribution. The service and ability of an officer are secondary considerations, in such selections.—I am, &c., WORN QUILL.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"One fourth of those suffering from dimness of sight or blindness can trace their calamity to the use of Spectacles indiscriminately purchased and unsuited to the sight. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 Old Bond Street, having made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years, personally adapts his improved lenses. Testimonials as to the success of Mr. Laurance's treatment have been received from Earl Lindsay, Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, Bart., Sir Graham Briggs, Bart., Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant-General Macmullen, Brentwood, General Torrens, commanding Cork Division, Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, Cheapside, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

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[*] But how is that to be prevented, if recruiting be voluntary, or if the higher classes will not enlist? It would cost not twelve, but thirty millions a year, to raise the pay of soldiers to the rate of wages of well-paid mechanics.—ED. *A. & N. G.*

[†] We doubt it very much. It is not true that the majority of the Line are the offscourings of the population.—ED. *A. & N. G.*

The Army.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

We understand Col. G. H. Fraser, R.A., has declined the offer made to him of being made a member of the Ordnance Select Committee. Col. Fraser is about to receive a valuable appointment in India.

The 2nd and 3rd Batteries of the 1st Scottish Division R.A., stationed at Sheerness, have received orders to embark for India on Sept. 15. The 2nd Baty. goes to the Murree Hills, and the 3rd to Fort William. Major Price will proceed in command of the latter.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

A rifle-match took place on July 23 between the Halifax Volunteer Artillery and the Royal Engineers, at Bedford, Halifax, N.S., which ended in favour of the latter by 35 points. The scores made at the respective ranges were,—Royal Engineers, 628 points; Volunteers, 593.

The Warrant officers and Non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers (Home District) dined together at the Helvetia Hotel, Soho, on July 28. It is easy to conceive the joyous greetings that took place on such an occasion, when so scattered a staff could meet for a few hours to talk about old times and old comrades. Such a gathering has not taken place among this staff for many years. Twenty-four (including the pianist, Mr. Scrivens) sat down to dinner, just before 8 o'clock. Several members were unavoidably absent. The dinner over, Mr. Ross, superintending clerk, War Office (Intelligence Branch), was elected to the chair, and Mr. Andrews, serjt.-major foreman of works, Tower, to the vice-chair. After proposing the health of the Queen and Royal Family, the chairman, in a few but impressive and appropriate words, explained the object of the réunion. After a few toasts and songs, Mr. Taylor, superintending clerk, Commanding Royal Engineer's Office, Horse Guards, who is well known among the subordinate staff, R.E., as the editor of a very useful pamphlet containing a list of all the foremen of works and clerks in the R.E. Department, was called upon, as the originator of the gathering, to make a few suggestions as to the arrangements necessary to enable the staff to assemble periodically, &c. Mr. Taylor dwelt most strongly on the necessity of a strong union among the foremen of works and clerks in a district to enable the various branches of work to be carried on satisfactorily. Several very good songs were sung by Qrmr.-Serjts. Horace Thompson (from Woolwich), Frost, and Coates, and Serjt.-Instructor Johnson (1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers) and Serjt. Cole, of the last-named corps. Mr. Scrivens, the very able pianist, played selections of Irish airs, opera of "Patience," &c., which added much to the success of the entertainment. It need hardly be said that the Royal Engineers spent (as they always do when they meet) a most enjoyable evening, the only thing regretted was that the time was so short; but all expressed a hearty wish that many more such successful gatherings might take place among the R.E. staff in London. The National Anthem concluded the meeting.

14TH, PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN REGIMENT. The 2nd Batn., at Sealkote, publish a newspaper called *Our Journal.* The old regimental feeling that can survive the crushing blows it has lately received must be strong indeed. *Our Journal* appears to have completed its second year.

17TH LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. Lieut. G. J. Younghusband, squadron officer of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, has been transferred to the Bengal S.C.

30TH REGIMENT. Capt. A. J. A. Wright, station Staff officer at Ranikhet, is appointed to officiate as D.A.Q.M.G.

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut.-Col. J. Delves Broughton reported himself for duty at the Depôt at Walmer, on the 16th inst., vice Walsh.

Lieuts. H. Glesson, now R.M.L.I., September 1, 1880; A. H. Cox, now R.M.L.I., September 1, 1880. Probationers, Lieuts. L. C Gordon, September 1, 1881; W. S. Gordon, September 1, 1881; A. Y. Barton, September 1, 1881; A. H. Hire, seniority to be decided hereafter. The under-mentioned probationers who failed to pass at the recent examination at the Royal Naval College, for Royal Marine Artillery, are appointed to the Royal Marine Light Infantry, with seniority of September 1, 1881:—A. E. Marchant, C. L. Gordon, B. H. Lee, E. C. B. Roe, and B. C. Couchman are appointed to the Royal Marine Artillery, subject to their passing satisfactory examinations in naval gunnery and torpedo, with seniority as shown against their respective names.

59TH REGIMENT. This regiment, quartered in Chatham, publishes a paper, called, 5 *and* 9, *Lillywhite's Gazette*, a name assumed, doubtless, when white facings were uncommon. The paper seems to be very well conducted. The regiment, like most others, seems determined to retain its old number whenever it can do so.

73RD REGIMENT. The band and pipers of the regiment, assisted by the Cardiff Blue-Ribbon Choir, gave two military concerts on the 11th and 13th inst., at Cardiff, under the patronage of Col. Barnes and the officers of the 41st Regtl. District, for the benefit of the Cardiff Infirmary. Both performances took place in the Eisteddfod Pavilion, and were well patronised, the audiences being really appreciative of the treat provided for them by Col. Barnes in securing the services of the splendid band of his old regiment from Portsmouth. The men, under Mr. Buck's careful conductorship, fully justified the high opinion formed of the band at Henley Regatta this year, where their playing won for him and them golden opinions. The Blue-Ribbon Choir, recent winners at the Crystal Palace competition, were in capital form, Mr. Turpin presiding at the organ and rendering two excellent recitals, while the pipers, under Pipe-Major Stark, late 72nd Highlanders, discoursed music especially sweet to Scotland's sons, of whom the muster, though small, was most enthusiastic, and the impromptu dancing by Piper McKechnie was greatly applauded. General regret is felt that the stay of the band in South Wales is necessarily so brief. Mr. Buck is especially to be congratulated on the result of his labours, a handsome sum being realised for the charitable object in view, and two most enjoyable evenings spent.

The Auxiliary Forces.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

22ND MIDDLESEX (CENTRAL LONDON RANGERS). The head-quarters of this corps, under Lieut.-Col. Alt, proceeds to Aldershot this afternoon for the annual week's training. The Nordenfelt machine-gun battery, belonging to this corps, will, by special permission of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, accompany the head-quarters, and an elaborate series of experiments will be carried out. It is well known that Gen. Lord Wolseley is greatly in favour of the use of machine-guns in the field, and Lieut.-Col. Alt, commanding the Rangers, has been directed to furnish daily as well as detailed reports of all work done with the guns during the time the corps is in camp. The experiments will consist in determining the extreme effective range of the guns, as also at what distance from the enemy they could be brought into action; whether it is possible to use smokeless powder, the smallest number of men required to work each gun, and all the practical information it is possible to collect regarding the use of machine-guns in the field. The drill, compiled by Capt. R. H. Armit (late Lieutenant, R.N.), who is in command of the guns, will also be thoroughly tested. This will be the first occasion on which machine-guns have been worked in this country in conjunction with troops, and the experiment is being watched with great interest, not only by the members of the Volunteer Force, but also by the military authorities.

2ND VOLUNTEER BATTALION, EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. We observe in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday last that Major D. M. Inge has been granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. This officer entered the service in July, 1855, and retired by the sale of his commission in Feb. 1870, having served 16 years in the 31st Regt., 8th Hussars, and Inniskilling Dragoons; with these regiment, he served abroad, and wears the medal and clasp for Central India. This, combined with 12 years in the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, East Yorkshire Regt., gives a total of 28 years' service, for which he has now received the hon rank of Lieut.-Col.

THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The 2nd, or Southern Division of Artillery Volunteers arrived in camp at Shoeburyness last Saturday, and took over the tents vacated on the previous day by the 1st Division. The total number of officers and men was about 1,100. Firing opened on Monday with the 64-pounder R.M.L. Palliser (shell) for four prizes presented by the Secretary of State for War, Lord Londesborough, and the N.A.A., the conditions of the contest being precisely the same as those on Monday of the previous week. The winners were:—

Corps.	Detachment.	Points.	Time.	Deduct.	Total.
2nd Middlesex ...	11 ...	36 ...	10.37	... 2 ...	34
1st Kent	1 ...	24 ...	6.37½	... 0 ...	24
2nd Kent	1 ...	24 ...	7. 34	... 0 ...	24
1st London	2 ...	24 ...	8.46	... 0 ...	24

Certificates of merit were awarded to No. 7 Detachment 1st Gloucester and No. 4 Detachment 2nd Kent, each of which also made 24 points under time. Compared with the previous week, the present record is very poor, for whereas on Monday of last week the Northern detachments showed one highest possible (48), six scores of 36, two of 18, 15 of 24, and 43 of 12, the Southerners only succeeded in making one 36, 13 scores of 24, one of 18, and 28 of 12 each. As a result of the close of the shell competitions, the West Hartlepool detachment of the 4th Durham win Scotland's International Challenge Cup for 36 points, and No. 13 Detachment 2nd Durham the Cinque Ports Challenge Cup for 43.

On Tuesday the 40-pounder Armstrong contest came off at the Old, New, Seawall, and West Batteries, for prizes value £76, given by the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. E. A. D. Brooshaft, and the Association; four rounds of shot at 1,600 yards. The first prize was won by No. 3 Detachment 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal), with a score of 42 points, in 5 min. 54 sec.; the second by No. 7 Detachment 2nd Middlesex (Customs), 36 points, 4 min. 30 sec.; the third by No. 1 Detachment 1st Cinque Ports, 36 points, 5 min. 47 sec.; and the fourth by No. 1 Detachment 1st Essex, 33 points, 5 min. 30 sec. Besides the winning scores given above, there were five of 30, two of 27, seven of 24, two of 21, 14 of 18, one of 15, 14 of 12, and 13 of 6, 39 detachments failing to find the target. A favourable feature of the contest was that only 16 detachments exceeded the time, but the general results, as in the 64-pounder, are considerably below those of the Northern Division.

Wednesday's programme was eventful, embracing, as it did, the 40-pounder Armstrong contest at 2,000 yards, the 10-in. 18-ton gun contest among selected brigade detachments, and the repository shift, on the "go-as-you-please" method of mounting and dismounting a gun, for his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada's prize. The practice with the 40-pounder, notwithstanding the increased range, was much better than on the previous day, the first three prizes being taken for three direct hits by each of the winning detachments. No. 3 Detachment 1st Sussex (Brighton) won the Houses of Lords and Commons prize, nine silver cups, value £45, 36 points, in the excellent time of 4 min. 38 sec.; No. 1 Detachment 2nd Devon, the N.A.A. prize of £20, 36 points, 5 min. 30½ sec.; No. 1 Detachment 2nd Middlesex (Customs), the N.A.A. prize of £15, 36 points, 6 min. 6½ sec.; and No. 2 Detachment 3rd Middlesex, Gen. the Earl of Longford's prize of £10 10s., 33 points, 4 min. 29½ sec. A certificate of merit was awarded to the 1st Hants (Portsmouth) also for a score of 33, in 5 min. 1 sec. On the conclusion of this contest, it was found that the highest aggregate scorers in the meeting were No. 7 detachment 2nd Middlesex (Customs), Serjt. Greaves No. 1, their total points in the three contests, one with the 64-pounder and two with the Armstrong, being 86 points. There were no other detachments near them, and of course they take the most coveted prize of the meeting, the Queen's Prize, nine silver cups value £100, and the badges of the Association. The Prince of Wales's cup, to No. 1, and eight others for the other members of the next winning detachment, were awarded to No. 7, 1st Gloucester (Bristol), 69 points; the third prize, Lord Waveney's, a model of a Cadiz mortar, with £10 by the 3rd Middlesex A.V. and £5 added by Lieut.-Col. Ray, was won by No. 1 detachment, 1st Essex (Stratford), 67 points; and the fourth prize by No. 1 Detachment 1st Sussex, 67 points. The competition with the 10-in. 18-ton gun opened in the afternoon, and, like the 40-pounder in the morning, was productive of some fine practice, three prizes being taken with the highest possible. Three rounds were fired at a 9-ft. square target at 1,400 yards, and eight minutes were allowed. The winners were as follows:—Corporation of London and City Company's Challenge Cup and £38, 1st Gloucester, 36 points, 5 min. 23½ sec.; N. A. A. prize, £19, 2nd Kent (Plumstead), 36 points, 6 min. 6½ sec.; N. A. A. prize, £9 10s., 1st Gloucester, 36 points, 7 min. 22¾ sec. In the evening, the repository contest (Canadian) came off in the marshes, in the presence of Col. Fox-Strangways and other officers of the Royals, and a large assemblage of spectators. Six detachments entered, and, as was anticipated, the result practically lay between the 3rd Kent (Woolwich Arsenal), who possess a fine No. 1 in Serjt.-Major Horne, and the Canadians, the latter possessing the services of Serjt.-Major Lyndon. The 1st Essex were the first to go in, but took nearly 22 min. to get through the work, a time which was exceeded by the 1st Glamorgan. The 2nd Kent did the shift smartly and well in 10 min. 25 sec., being specially commended by Col. Fox-Strangways; and the 3rd Kent, at the close of the excellent time of 5 min. 58 sec., gained for their performance well-deserved cheers, the colonel subsequently congratulating Serjt.-Major Horne on the result, which he said was very fine indeed. The Customs Artillery followed, Serjt.-Major Yorke and his men, who displayed fine drill, finishing in 7 min. 50 sec. They were succeeded by the Brighton detachment, who, but for a hitch, would have done better; their time was 12 min. 31 sec. The Canadian team came last, and not only astonished every one who witnessed their work, but also themselves, their No. 1 stating subsequently that in practice they had on no occasion got through the shift in so short a time. Well together from the beginning, they appeared to treat the ponderous 64-pounder as if it were a light field-piece. The work of dismounting down the rear occupied only a minute, and right away with the gun on rollers over the two platforms, they had her up and in position on the other carriage in 4 min. 35 sec. Nothing like this had ever been seen at Shoeburyness, and cheer succeeded cheer at the finish, the Canadians being warmly congratulated by all, and especially Col. Fox-Strangways, who said it was a splendid piece of work On Wednesday, also, the results of the Repository contest, Shift B, details of which have already been published, were announced. Nos. 10 and 11 Detachments 2nd Middlesex (Customs) won the first prize, with 172 marks; and Nos. 2 and 4 1st Essex and Nos. 1 and 3 2nd Kent tied for second place, with 171 marks each. Certificates are awarded to Nos. 1 and 3 1st Essex, 164; and Nos. 2 and 3 3rd Middlesex, 141. The Customs Detachment are also the winners of the Repository badges, and the 1st Essex take the Harcourt Challenge Cup, value 100 guineas, and badges, for making the highest aggregate number of marks during the meeting in the shooting and repository competitions combined. A condition of the latter contest was that each member of the winning detachment should receive from the Camp-Commandant a "certificate for good and soldierlike behaviour during his stay in camp."

The prizes awarded by the National Artillery Association to the Royal Artillery for the best practice with the 10-inch gun have been won as under:—The Western Detachment won the first prize; the School of Gunnery took second honours; and a third prize was made for the Royal Marine Artillery, who had the third best score. The prize was a £5 cup, given by Col. Howard, of the 1st Essex. The Harcourt Challenge Cup was won by the 1st Essex, and the Repository Competition by the 2nd Middlesex. In the afternoon the men were reviewed by Col. Fox-Strangways, R.A., who afterwards complimented them upon the discipline they had maintained during the week they had been in camp and on their proficiency in drill. The prizes won during the meeting were then distributed by Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, who, with the Marquis of Londonderry, spoke highly of the general efficiency of the Artillery Volunteers.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the camp, which during the last fortnight has been in the hands of the Volunteers, was taken over by the Royal Artillery, who at once mounted guard while the Volunteers prepared themselves for the route. After breakfast, the camp was invaded by large waggons, which went away laden with the baggage of the men, who at a quarter to 9 were paraded in full marching order and formed three sides of a square. Col. Lewes, the camp commandant, then came on the ground, and, addressing the troops, hoped to meet them in increased numbers year after year. At the close of the speech, the division was formed into column, and at a quarter-past 9 the band of the Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers struck up their national air, "The March of the Men of Harlech," and led the way out of the camp. All the Volunteers appeared to be in excellent condition, and quite ready for the dusty march to Southend, where they were to take train for their various destinations. There were a few cases of loose conduct on Thursday night, but, on the whole, the men have behaved with exemplary rectitude. The Canadian team did not march out with the Southern Division, but left some time afterwards in cabs.

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Beg to intimate that for the convenience of their Patrons they have opened a West-end Depôt, at
90a REGENT STREET, W.
SPÉCIALITÉ—PATENT COMPONENT MOUTHPIECE.
Entirely Saliva-proof, will not adhere to the Lips.
Club and Officers' Messes supplied.
Manufactory: 177 BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.
WM. PUGH (many years coat-cutter at Messrs. Poole's, Saville Row), having succeeded to the old-established first-class business of Jackson and Co., 5 CORK STREET, BOND STREET, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Nobility and Gentry.
Best trade only, at fixed, fair prices, and 10 per cent. allowed for prompt cash.
N.B.—All first-class tailors give credit, and it is only by the discount system noblemen and gentlemen who pay cash get the full value ready-money entitles them to.
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MILITARY TOURNAMENT and ATHLETIC SPORTS, BAGSHOT PARK.
Under the personal Patronage of Major-Gen.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., &c., &c.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1883.
For the benefit of the Building Fund of the Bagshot Church.
GATES OPEN at 11 a.m. To commence at 12 noon, and will comprise the following events, viz.:—
DISMOUNTED.
Fencing, Boxing, Wrestling, Singlesticks, Bayonet *v.* Bayonet, Quarter-Staff, Rapier and Dagger, Feats of Swordmanship, Tug-of-War, &c., &c.
MOUNTED.
Lemon-Cutting, Tent-Pegging, Tilting at Ring, Wrestling on Horseback, Cleaving the Turk's Head, Sword *v* Sword (Singlesticks to be used), &c. Galloping by Royal Horse Artillery, and Musical Rides by the Queen's Bays and the 1st Life Guards. Bayonet Exercise,
The Prizes will be presented by H.R.H. The DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, on the ground, at 6 o'clock.
Military Bands will be in attendance and play Choice Selections during the afternoon.
First and Second-Class Refreshment Tents on the Ground.
Cheap Excursion and Special Trains will run to Bagshot Station. (See Railway Bills.)
Admission, One Shilling. Private Enclosures, Six Shillings and Four Shillings.
Drags, Broughams, and Traps may be parked at the following rates: Drags, £2; Two-Horse Traps, £1; One-Horse Traps, 10s. No Vehicles admitted without Enclosure Tickets for persons conveyed therein.
Entries to be made to Hon. Sec., Bagshot Tournament, New Buildings, Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., on or before Thursday, 23rd inst.
Tickets can be obtained of the principal Stationers in the District; at MITCHELL'S, Bond Street; and A. H. BAILY AND CO., 15 Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. Schools, 6d each child.

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MARCOVITCH and CO., BY APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
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MARCOVITCH and CO.'s Turkish Tobacco and Cigarettes only.
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WALTHAM WATCHES,
FOR OFFICERS ON SERVICE.
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Has the largest stock to select from in England, in sterling silver cases, from £2 10s, and in eighteen-carat gold cases from £8 8s.
These splendid Timekeepers have been supplied by HENRY W. BEDFORD to numerous OFFICERS on SERVICE in INDIA, CHINA, the CAPE, and other Foreign Stations. The Watch chiefly recommended is the Waltham Keyless Watch at £6 6s, in silver case, or £15 15s, in gold case, adapted for variation of climate.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOGUE POST FREE.

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ANTI-DYSPEPTIC COCOA OR CHOCOLATE POWDER.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, without Sugar, Spice, or any Admixture.
Specially adapted for Ships, Camps, Sportsmen, &c., being in a concentrated form, made with BOILING Water. Keeps in all climates, and palatable without milk.
Being all Cocoa, it is four times the strength of preparations mixed and therefore *weakened* with arrowroot, &c., and is in reality cheaper, a Tea-spoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a halfpenny.
The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper," and invaluable for Invalids and young Children. Samples per post.
Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.
Adopted as a Medical Comfort in H.M.'s Royal Navy.
In air-tight canisters at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s 6d, &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

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25-GUINEA SILVER-FITTED
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Set of Plain, Cut-glass Fittings, with SOLID, HALL-MARKED, STERLING-SILVER, Dome Cushion Tops, consisting of
Oval Soap.
Jar, with screw top for Tooth Powder.
Ditto, with pull-off top for Pomade.
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Instrument Board, fitted with a pair of Thornhill's best Ivory-handle Razors, two Ivory-handle Instruments, pair of Nail Scissors, Ivory handle Corn Knife, and a pair of Steel Tweezers.
Price, Complete, 25 Guineas; if the Bag is in Morocco, the same Price; if in Crocodile Skin, 30 Guineas.
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1883.

IT has been affirmed by the highest military authority that so popular is the British service, that it could be supplied with efficient officers for "absolutely nothing." In the face of this statement, of course, it would be absurd for officers to expect an increase of pay; nay, more, the assertion seems to be, to a great extent, borne out by facts, inasmuch as the money of Purchase Officers, at present in the hands of a most grateful country, goes a long way towards paying the meagre yearly salary of subordinate officers. Let us take the pay of a non-Purchase Captain of the Line. It is 11s. 7d. a day; yearly, it amounts to £211 7s. 11d.; every fourth year, of course, it is 11s. 7d. more. Now, from this we must deduct the following stoppages and subscriptions, which may be considered a very fair representation of what in most regiments has to be subscribed:—Band and mess, per annum, £11 11s. 8d.; regimental contingencies, papers, &c., £7; extra subscription to band, £4 4s.; mess guests (say, yearly), £15; total, £37 15s. 8d; leaving a captain the gross annual income of £173 12s. 3d., wherewith to feed, clothe, and equip himself. In the case of Purchase Captains having, say, £2,000 invested in their commissions, their actual pay from the State is £173 12s. 3d., minus the interest on £2,000, *i.e.*, £73 12s. 3d. In their case, it may be confidently asserted, taking compound interest since abolition of Purchase into consideration, that the Army is supplied with officers of this rank for absolutely nothing. Now let us turn to the consideration of the pay and emolument of the British Subalterns, a stage of existence through which every aspirant to the higher grades has, of course, to pass. His average pay is 6s. 6d. a day; annually, £118 16s., minus deductions, viz., mess guests, £15; mess subscription, eight days, £2 12s. (annually); regimental subscription, papers, light, &c., £7; regimental subscription to band, £4 4s. (contrary to regulation); total, £28 16s. Balance, £90 per annum clear for clothing, equipment, and messing. We take no account of the charges on appointment, exchange, or primary incidental expenses, such as carrying the colours, drill serjeant, first guard, &c. Now, suppose a subaltern pays his tailor £30 a year, no very exorbitant sum, when one considers the changes in dress which take place annually, the British subaltern has £60 a year to support himself on, a good deal less than parents of ordinary means pay for their son's education at a decent school. These are facts which speak for themselves, and go some way towards proving that the British regimental officer, if he is an idle good-for-nothing, has at least this argument—he is not overpaid, for he has to support himself and keep up a position on an amount of remuneration which any skilled mechanic would despise. "The labourer is worthy of his hire," we are told. If, therefore, cases have arisen in which men have been found to take little interest in their work, we must not lose sight of the fact that the pay they draw is not such as to act as an encouragement to them to do more than they can help. That they do work, and work zealously and disinterestedly, is beyond dispute; but the fact of their doing so redounds greatly to their credit, for the figures we have given are sufficient to prove to the strongest enemy of armies that the country does little on its part to make them regard the service as a profession, though Members of Parliament have been arguing of late years that the time has arrived for the introduction of important changes in the direction of increased work and less play.

The caprices of charity in this Island are passing strange. The most terrible calamity of the century has not touched a chord of sympathy in England. All Europe has joined in a chorus of sorrow and poured out a stream of gold on the sufferers from the earthquake, but we who have subscribed so liberally for the Icelanders on short commons and have filled the lists of collections for afflicted communities all over the world do not care at all, apparently, for the survivors of the calamity at Ischia which has caused much wide-spread desolation and misery, for we cannot consider the tardy meetings and the scant subscription lists at all adequate to the occasion. True, the Prince of Wales was early in the field, ever ready in the cause of charity; but in Germany, in Italy, and all over Europe great and generous efforts were at once made by crowned heads and princes to arouse the public to give their money. It is better late than never, and we wish every success to the Lord Mayor's Fund, and to the appeals of the Italian Ambassador. [We shall be happy to receive and forward subscriptions to Messrs. Turner, of Naples, and to acknowledge the names and amounts, for the sufferers at Ischia.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

A grand Military tournament, under the patronage of the Duke of Connaught, will be held on or about Wednesday, August 29, in Bagshot Park. Captain Tully is aiding in the promotion of this tournament.

The Earl of Milltown asked, on Monday last, whether the Government would reconsider the policy of practically repealing the Contagious Diseases Act, which Act, from the evidence given before a Select Committee of the House of Lords, had been proved to be doing a large amount of good work. In reply, the Earl of Northbrook stated that, after the vote of the House of Commons, the Government had taken the only course open to them. It is greatly to be regretted that the well-known opinions of the First Lord of the Admiralty on this subject are not, in the interests of both services, accorded the consideration they deserve. We are sure that no one charged with the administration of the Navy could be more desirous of promoting the welfare and general good of its *personnel* than his Lordship, and the officers employed in it deplore that his good intentions should be frustrated by hysterical legislation, arising from ignorance and false sentiment. In 1861, a Committee, composed of General Eyre (an officer ever zealous for the good of the service), General Lawrence, the Chaplain-General (Gleig), General Douglas, General Lefroy, Major Buckley, Captain Douglas Galton, and Dr. Sutherland, to whom were referred certain questions connected with the establishment of day-rooms for soldiers by Lord Herbert, drew up a report, in which there is this striking paragraph:—"The Committee cannot conclude this Report without alluding to the monster vice of large garrison towns and military stations, namely, prostitution, and prostitution unmitigated by any precautionary remedial or sanitary arrangements whatsoever. It does not enter into the scope of their instructions to consider how this evil may be kept in check, or what police arrangements seem to them to be practicable under the actual conditions of English legislation; but they beg to call the attention of the Secretary of State to the subject, in the earnest hope that by the better supervision of licensed houses of entertainment, or by arming military police with larger powers, the evil may be mitigated." The precautionary remedies and sanitary arrangements which were subsequently devised and worked so well have just been, with criminal levity, utterly nullified by a small majority of the House of Commons, and rendered inoperative by the special providence of the Queen's Government.

A statistician who advertises for "grievances in the Army, Navy," &c., to be made known to him, will hear of a few, if the friends we wot of catch sight of the demand. If he is short, we can supply him with a few from our Reserve.

The only body now in Spain which can make a movement to overthrow a Government is the army. The old partisan chiefs, leaders of guerrilla, the Cabecilla, who figured in the insurrectionary outbreaks to which the Peninsula is not a stranger, have died out or retired into private life, and the sole materials for combustion of constitutions at hand are the ardent young soldiers, commissioned or otherwise, who are ready for a row, either on political or personal grounds. It is not creditable to Senhor Ruiz Zorilla, if he really has prepared the pronunciamiento which was so great a fiasco, from his safe retreat in France, that he should not have headed it with the courage of his convictions, instead of leaving his victims to death or exile.

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Pietermaritzburg has made Cetewayo perpetrate a very neat bull, and he took the trouble to send it by cable all the way to London. "Cetewayo said to Mr. Osborne that he could not speak now, being a dead man." How did he say it?

Of course, the elected Members of the Natal Legislature have disapproved of the proposed return of the chief with the long name, "Langalibalele." His presence would be a standing rebuke to them.

Although Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh, R.M.L.I., commenced his duties as Assistant-Adjutant-General in London on the 9th inst., his vacancy on the Lieutenant-Colonels' List has not yet been filled by the promotion of the senior Major, and of others that would follow in succession. It is rumoured that there will also shortly be another vacancy on the Lieutenant-Colonels' List, by the voluntary retirement of Lieutenant and Brevet Colonel Nurse, who is at present on leave of absence from his head-quarters.

A correspondent, whose opinions are entitled to much consideration, in a lengthy letter respecting a subject we mentioned in a short paragraph last week, contends "that a regiment—*i.e.*, the officers of a regiment—not being a corporation or corporate body, cannot make over the regimental mess-plate to trustees, to protect it from the action of the military authorities, or for any other purpose whatever." He maintains that the officers are in effect themselves trustees. "*Delegatus non delegari potest*" is a maxim of law which our correspondent quotes *ad hoc*. "The body of officers of a corps hold the plate for an abstraction called the mess. The mess is composed of individuals who are perhaps only temporarily appointed to that corps. These individuals are liable to be transferred to another battalion or regiment. They from time to time receive additions to their body, or have members of the mess removed or promoted out of it. But the mess-plate is held in trust by the officers for the time being, as quasi-trustees for the abstraction called the regiment. The plate consists partly of articles presented by men dead and gone, by men who have left the regiment or the Army, by men who have joined other regiments, and partly of articles purchased by the money of those who are and who were officers of the regiment, with the common object of decorating the table of the corps to which they are proud to have belonged, and to which they wish to give proofs of their attachment. No authorities whatever have any right, even with the consent of the present body of officers, to assume the rights of ownership or to exercise any control over the mess-plate. Colonel Jones, when he was in the Yellows, gave a piece of plate worth £100, as a *κτημα εις αιει*, which he intended to decorate their mess-table. General Jones left the regiment long ago, but no "authority" in or out of Pall Mall can order that his epergne or salver shall be appropriated by the Greens. An Act of Parliament, such as that which dealt with the trusts of founders of scholarships, &c., in the Universities, might empower the War Office to deal with the mess-plate; but without such a power, the Colonel and 'his officers may keep their plate to themselves, though they cannot place it in trust." So far, our correspondent, who is *not* the learned Smellfungus, but a lawyer of renown, albeit once a soldier. He thinks that it was not wise to make the move which has called attention to the subject.

The following telegram has been received by the Secretary of State for War from the General Officer Commanding in Egypt:—"August 17. 30186 Gunner Frank Beck, 5th Battery, I Brigade, Scottish Division, R.A., patient in Ramleh Hospital with dysentery, died to-day of cholera. No other deaths from cholera. Reports generally satisfactory."

We cannot understand the anxiety that is manifested to create a difficulty over the subsidy paid to Abdurrahman Khan. However, we admit Mr. Cross has a magnificent conception of what constitutes "arms and ammunition," for he thought 1,500 rifles, 1,000 carbines, and shells, cartridges, shot, &c., to follow, were trifles of no account, if not light as air. Perhaps, they are of the wooden nutmeg kind, but the Afghans are, in that case, likely to be difficult to manage, if they rise against our ally and subsidized friend on the Musnud of Cabul.

1883. Queen's Regulations, Section xvii., paragraph 1:—"The period of the year at which it is desirable that troops from England should reach" North America is "from April to June," or "from October to November," *i.e.*, after the English winter, to reach North America before the heat of summer; or after the English summer, to reach North America before the great cold of winter. We hear, however, that after a Bermudian summer, which is very hot, the 86th are to come to North America, to encounter the biting cold of Halifax, to replace the 101st, who go to England. Would it not have been more in accordance with hygienic notions to have brought the Irish Rifles from Bermuda in the spring, and thus permit of their being let down gently to the cold weather of a North-American winter? This would have agreed with the regulation that troops from England should arrive at Bermuda in March, and would have been no harm to the regiment at Halifax going home in the spring. The Regulations seem sensibly devised, but why are not those Regulations carried out? As matters stand, the old 86th, after being stewed at Bermuda, are to be frozen at Halifax. Poor old "County Downs!"

Deputy-Surgeon General A. H. Fraser has been appointed Principal Medical Officer in Ireland, in succession to Surgeon-General Sinclair, who goes to Malta as Principal Medical Officer, in place of Surgeon-General Franklyn.

The boldest act of the brigands of which we have heard for some time is the seizure by them of the Governor of Salonica, in the town itself, after a fight with his guards, in which two of the latter were killed. Salonica is a walled town, with a garrison; a British Consul-General (Mr. Blunt) resides there, and it is a place of great importance, with considerable shipping interests, which are watched over by a covey of Consuls of all nationalities. Some time ago the brigands created a sensation by carrying off Colonel Synge, but that was at some distance from the town. Here they absolutely entered the walled city and tore the Pasha away from the midst of his guards. These ruffians are all of Greek nationality, and excellent Christians.

The Marquis of Hartington is reported to have said at the Mansion House that there was far from being any difficulty with regard to recruiting at this moment. It would be interesting to know how the Secretary of State for War can reconcile this statement with the fact that the Royal Regiment of Artillery is between 1,800 and 1,900 men under its establishment, a greater number than has existed for many years past.

In another column we publish a report of a meeting of the British Medical Association, at which Surgeon-Major Evatt, Army Medical Department, strongly urged the formation of several entire battalions of the Auxiliary Forces, as well as Regular troops, to be trained solely for the removal and care of sick and wounded soldiers. Dr. Evatt's proposals appear to be singularly ill-timed. The Army in all its branches is below its establishment to an extent that is causing general alarm. The standard of height has been reduced, and is not to be rigidly adhered to; the limitation as to age, or rather youth, has been practically removed, for by accepting "the physical equivalent of 18," the door has been thrown open to evasion; and the recruiting nets have been altered so that their meshes may catch very queer little fishes indeed. In this extremity, optional long service has been reverted to, but this also seems to be a failure. Army reforms have almost destroyed the old regimental attachments, have impaired discipline, and have made the service so unpopular, that offers of bounty and other advantages, which used to be irresistible, are declined. At a time when all branches of the Army at home and abroad are alarmingly depleted, and when the influx of stunted and immature lads does not supply the increasing "leakage" at all points, Dr. Evatt asks for a little army of medical attendants. He urges also the extension to the Volunteer Force of that system of "unification" which has given general dissatisfaction in the Regular Army. With recruits of short stature and imperfect development, we may expect a large proportion of sick, if unfortunately they should be subjected to the strain of even a short campaign. Our most pressing want at present is—*men for soldiers*—not whole battalions of hospital attendants,

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, August 13, 1883.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Major Walter Miller Lambert, from the Seconded List, his period of service as Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces having expired (Aug. 1). The under-mentioned officers from the Royal Marine Light Infantry to be Lieutenants:—Lieutenants Herbert Slessor and Aubrey Hamilton Cox (both dated Sept. 1, 1880). The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieutenants:—Lewis Conway-Gordon, William Staveley Gordon, Alured Yarker Barton (all three dated Sept. 1, 1881), and Ashton Hope Hire (seniority to be notified hereafter).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieutenants:—Alfred Edmund Marchant, Charles Louis Gordon, Benjamin Henry Lee, Edward Charles Bartlett Roe, and Bertram Cornish Couchman all five dated Sept. 1, 1881).

ADMIRALTY, August 16, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Commander George Bruce Evans has been placed on the Retired List from 2nd inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the same date.

Engineer Richard Irwin has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of August 8.

Naval Instructor the Rev. James Henry Moriarty has been appointed a Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 8th inst.

The Rev. Richard David Lewis, M.A., has been appointed a Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 8th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Charles C. P. Fitz-Gerald, to be Captain of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, vice Bedford; Alexander Buller, to the Royal Adelaide, additional; George Bosanquet, to the Cambridge, vice Buller; F. C. B. Robinson, to the Northumberland, vice Buller.

Lieutenants—J. E. Gregory, to the Tyne; Thos. W. Woodhead, to the Impregnable, vice Lopez; Francis G. S. Laye, to the Tyne, vice Thring (to date Aug. 7); Edward Knipe, to the Malabar; William J. H. Auton, to the Duncan, in exchange.

Navigating Lieutenant—W. H. Maunsell, to the Indus, additional, for service in the Conquest (the appointment of Navigating Lieut. Moulton being cancelled).

Sub-Lieutenants—John M. de Robeck, to the Espoir (his appointment to the Agincourt being cancelled); George A. Ballard, to the Hecla, additional (his appointment to the Espoir being cancelled); Charles W. Fowler, to the Agincourt, additional; Christopher G. F. M. Cradock, to the Impregnable, additional, for pilot duties during cruising season.

Chaplains—Rev. Frederick A. J. Gace, B.A., to the Orontes; Rev. John F. Andrews, B.A., to the Pembroke, for temporary service; Rev. Isaac D. Lewis, B.A., to the Urgent, vice Dolby; Rev. Thomas Roberts, M.A., to the Euphrates, vice Lewis; Rev. Alfred J. Whistler, B.A., to the Penelope, vice Roberts.

Fleet Surgeon—John Buckley, to the President, additional, for temporary service at Deptford Victualling Yard, during absence of Fleet Surgeon Meiklejohn.

Chief Engineer—John Miller, to the Lord Warden, vice Brown.

Engineers—G. T. Simmons, to the Pembroke, additional, for service in the Arethusa; John H. Medlen, to the Asia, for the Active; James C. Oare, to the Asia, for the Bacchante; James J. Stuart, to the Asia, for the Emerald; Alfred J. Nye, to the Asia, for the Triumph; Alfred Palmer, to the Indus, additional, for the Prince Albert, vice Baker.

Assistant-Engineers—Edward G. P. Moffett, to the Asia, for the Cordelia; Charles E. Stewart (b), to the Asia, for the Rupert; Charles W. Gregory, to the Euphrates, vice Medlen; Benjamin J. Lewis, to the Hector, vice Nye; Wm. C. Burnett, to the Jumna, vice Fielder.

Assistant-Clerks—Charles M. Luckham, to the Minotaur, additional; Alfred W. Cleveland, to the Neptune; Frederick H. Graham, to the Alexandra, additional; John E. Jones, to the Sultan, additional; Gilbert Graham, to the Agincourt.

Acting Gunner—Robert H. Judd, to the Excellent, vice Pollington.

Boatswain—J. C. Andrews, to the Impregnable, vice Driscoll.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. Patrick Donellan, appointed for Kilmore, vice Crean.

Agincourt, Capt. Mead, flagship of Rear-Admiral John C. Wilson, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, with the Northumberland and Achilles in company, arrived at Devonport from Queenstown on Aug. 15. The Northumberland went into harbour.

Assistance, Capt. St. Clair, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, with drafts of various regiments.

Audacious, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the China station, was at Chefoo up to June 25. The Zephyr was at Kobé on June 15, remains in Japan as senior officer's ship, and would eventually go to Yokohama. The Audacious, Cleopatra, Curaçoa, Pegasus, Albatross, Daring, Linnet, and Vigilant were at Chefoo on June 25; these ships form the cruising squadron, and they will leave Chefoo early in July for a cruise in the Gulf of Pechili. The Kestrel was at Shanghai on June 20, and remains. The Espoir was at Hong Kong on June 8, and ordered to proceed to Amoy and Foo Choo, after refitting, visiting each port alternately. The Swift was at Hong Kong on June 8, and was to leave for Hoi How and Pakhoi, remaining a week at each port, and then return. The Moorhen was at Hong Kong on June 8, and was to proceed to Singapore, and on the arrival of the Cockchafer is to leave for England, *viâ* Suez Canal. The Sheldrake left Hong Kong on May 24 for Singapore, and would proceed thence to England, *viâ* Suez Canal. The Foxhound was at Singapore on May 20, and was to proceed to Hong Kong so as to arrive by July 1. The Fly was at Singapore on June 13, and would remain for service in the Straits of Malacca. The Champion was at Bangkok on May 17, and was to leave on May 18 for Sarawak, Labuan, Borneo, and Java, returning to Singapore. The Magpie was at Labuan on May 27, and was to commence survey on coast of Borneo. The Flying Fish was at Chefoo on June 25, surveying on west coast of Corea.

Belleisle, Capt. L. Jones, arrived at Plymouth on Friday.

Dragon, Com. Bolitho, on arriving at Tamatave on June 25 from the Mauritius, was boarded by the French and placed in quarantine, apparently with no other object than that of preventing her free communication with the Dryad and the shore. Mauritius was declared free from infection, the measles having previously raged there, a long time before the French arrived off Madagascar.

Eclipse, Capt. St. John Garforth, arrived at Gibraltar from Malta on Aug. 14, having been in collision with a merchant vessel, and left for Plymouth on Aug. 16.

Fly, Com. Hope, was at Singapore on Aug. 16.

Frolic, Com. A. W. Moore, was inspected on Thursday by Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, prior to her departure to reinforce the squadron under the orders of Rear-Admiral Salmon, V.C.

Minotaur, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, K.C.B., commanding the Channel Squadron, with the Neptune in company, arrived at Spithead on Aug. 16.

Northampton, Capt. Noel Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies station, was at Halifax up to Aug. 3, and would proceed to Quebec at the end of August. The Tenedos (senior officer's ship) was on the coast of Newfoundland. The Canada was at Halifax on Aug. 3, and would leave on Aug. 14 for St. John's, Newfoundland, visit ports in Labrador, and then proceed to Quebec. The Garnet was at Barbadoes on June 18. The Dido was at Halifax on Aug. 3, and would leave at the end of August for Barbadoes Division. The Griffon was at Jamaica on July 9. The Flamingo was on the coast of Newfoundland, for fishery duties. The Fantôme was at Jamaica, for general service. The Mallard was at Charlottetown on Aug. 2; she would rejoin the flag at Halifax, and afterwards proceed to Jamaica for general service. The Foam was on the coast of Newfoundland, for fishery duties. The Northampton was at Halifax on Aug. 16.

THE LATE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF LIFEBOATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A couple of lines in your last issue briefly dismisses an officer's name whose unparalleled services to the maritime community would, I feel sure, meet a more meritorious notice if the name of Admiral J. R. Ward was brought under your attention. The late Admiral Algernon, Duke of Northumberland, K.G., through the late Admiral Washington, introduced Com. Ward to the National Lifeboat Institution in 1852. You are aware of the Duke having got up a committee upon the lifeboat subject, upon which great ignorance prevailed, and the famous Northumberland Report was printed. At that time, 1852, when Com. Ward joined the Committee of the National Lifeboat Institution, and was made its first general inspector of lifeboats, the society had not one of its own (it has now 273 stationed), under its own management, but nominally it had connected with it 14 "life" boats. In that year Com. Ward tested, at great personal risk, the first self-righting lifeboats. In heavy seas, some frightful and fatal accidents took place from the obstinacy of certain parties, and nearly every improvement has since emanated from Admiral Ward's experience. The whole of the stations of the Institution were selected under the care and special enquiry of Com. Ward,—there are nearly 270 of the National Lifeboat Institution. He also improved the very important, costly, and but too heavy, scientifically-built transporting carriage constructed by Government for the Institution, and they are by the test of time proved to be in every way adapted to the severe work required from them in the plunging seas, and the use of which he reduced to a minimum of danger in the dark stormy nights on our shores. Again, the improvements in the fittings of the lifeboats in most valuable ways, the building and adaptation of the lifeboats for varied service, and the immense value of the life-belts that he designed and adopted, has been proved by the less loss of life that has occurred in the most arduous and dangerous work upon record. Since Admiral Ward has been in the service of the National Lifeboat Institution, there have been upwards of 20,000 lives saved in its lifeboats, vessels, and system, that has become the admiration of the world. He has supervised the building of these boats, assisted only by one under-assistant, Mr. Prowse, who formerly belonged to Woolwich Dockyard. After many years, being the only lifeboat inspector, he had appointed under him the present Retired Admiral Robertson Macdonald, who, for about 16 years, aided him well in carrying on the work, but the liberality of the public, and the demands for more stations, from the popularity of the noble services of our coast-men, made an increase of staff necessary, and other officers of the Royal Navy have been at various times taken on to the Institution's establishment, and Admiral Ward has given them all the utmost advantage of his long and quite unequalled experience of 31 years. It has been during Admiral Ward's time that the Queen has given her annual subscription. The Prince of Wales, the vice-patron, has now been joined in that by the Duke of Edinburgh, and last month the Princess of Wales sent a very handsome donation, signifying her Royal Highness's desire to become associated with such a grand national cause as the Institution has created. The Royal Family does not lightly patronise without full inquiry! At the last annual meeting in March, the Institution was declared as perfect as money and human talent can make it, and now Admiral Ward declares that, being 70 years old, he desires to retire, so that younger men may take his place (but he remains a member of committee), and the Duke of Northumberland, the President, in the chair, the committee voted to Admiral Ward its highest honour, the gold medal, and the testimony on vellum of his long and glorious service (he had already won the silver medal for gallant service in lifeboat work). Foreign nations have long ago sent him medals, and honourable recognition of his noble work. In thus drawing your notice to Admiral Ward, I hope not to let so gallant an officer fall into the obscurity of retirement without the Royal Navy being able to pay a tribute to one so worthy of the glorious traditions of Nelson, who loved those captains most who saved imperilled life. Let me say, I have been for 30 years, up to March last serving as chairman of the Institution and sub-committees, and its whole work and rewards have been under my hands unintermittingly, but I have admired Admiral Ward officially, not knowing him as a private friend.—I am, &c.,

Edward Perrott, Bart.

Brookhill House, Plumstead, Kent, August 6.

SCOTCH HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your last Saturday's account of the cruise of the Reserve Squadron you say, Peterhead is the place most favoured by Nature for the purpose of a harbour of refuge for the west of Scotland; that a breakwater could be easily built enclosing a spacious harbour suitable for men-of-war and also for coasters, and that there is no other place on the coast, to your knowledge, suitable for the purpose, unless it be Lunan Bay, to the northward of Red Head. Permit me to suggest that Aberdeen Bay is a more suitable situation for the proposed harbour than Peterhead. My reasons are,—1st. When a ship finds herself embayed with an on-shore gale between the Firth of Tay and the Moray Firth, she will find Aberdeen more equidistant between the two Firths and more to leeward than Peterhead. 2nd. If a ship can haul off the land and keep the sea from the vicinity of Aberdeen to Buchan Ness or Peterhead, she can equally well weather Rattray Briggs, and then keep away for Kinnaird Head and the Moray Firth, with Cromarty under her lee. 3rd. The depth of water in Aberdeen Bay from Girdle Ness northwards is from five to six fathoms, against 12 fathoms in Peterhead Bay; consequently, a breakwater could be constructed at much less cost and in a much shorter time at the former place; it would also be a great protection to the large amount of shipping frequenting the port. 4th. The area of a harbour of refuge at Peterhead must necessarily be contracted, owing to the formation of the adjoining land, while the rocky nature of the bottom for some distance from the shore would still further contract the available anchorage. At Aberdeen, a large area of good holding-ground, say from Girdle Ness to the entrance of the River Don, could be enclosed at a relatively small cost. Although I advocate Aberdeen Bay as being the most suitable place for the construction of a breakwater capable of affording shelter to ships of large tonnage, I would, nevertheless, consider it very advisable, in the interests of the coasters and fishing vessels incapable of keeping the sea, to throw up a breakwater at Peterhead, from Buchan Ness to the Skerries, and a little beyond them in the direction of Salthouse Point; this would convert Invernethy Bay into a small but safe harbour.—I am, &c., R. Assheton Napier, Lieut. R.N.R.

Hillside, Rosneath, Dumbartonshire.

NAVAL NOTES.

It is intended to fit all sea-going battle-ships, whether masted or mastless, with nets composed of wire rope for torpedo defence. These nets will protect only the central compartments of the ship, including the magazines, it being understood that nets for the protection of the bows and stern of a vessel may be extemporised, when necessary. When ships are on a station, this gear is not to be kept on board, but in the stores on shore.

Instructions were received at Sheerness from the Admiralty on Saturday, directing the repair of the Salamis to be suspended, the officials being of opinion that she is unfit for further service. Another vessel will, therefore, have to be provided to relieve the Vigilant on the China station.

The Mistletoe, gunboat, one of the three vessels of similar build, and of a larger and much improved description, which have been constructed for the Government by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, was taken outside the Plymouth Breakwater for a six hours' full-speed contractors' trial on Tuesday, and it was regarded in every respect as satisfactory. In the last hour, 726-horse power was indicated, although the engines were contracted to develop 600. During the time of the trial stormy weather prevailed, and the sea-going capabilities of the ship were fully tested.

The Sultan, alongside Portsmouth Dockyard, having completed her refit, bent sails on Thursday. The Polyphemus, Jumna, and Assistance are in dock; also the Victoria and Albert. The timbers of the Royal yacht are found to be in a very rotten condition, and it is by no means certain that the whole of her planking will not have to be renewed. Much valuable time has been wasted by the undue deference paid to the wishes of Messrs. Labouchere and Co., and it appears extremely doubtful whether the repairs will be completed by next summer. On Thursday the stem of the Camperdown—a solid forging, weighing, with the projecting ram, some six or seven tons—was placed in position, the stem-head, according to a time-honoured custom, being decked with evergreens. The mould for the stern-post is also in position. The Camperdown is perhaps the last ironclad that will have a wrought-iron stem; cast steel will in all probability be substituted in future. The Impérieuse has nearly all the plating on her barbette towers, and a considerable amount of the wood sheathing on her bottom. A novel feature in this vessel is that the whole of her small allowance of side armour—40 ft. on the water-line—will be covered by the wood sheathing. The Bacchante, in the large basin, is being dismantled, and the troopships are nearly ready for service, the Malabar being alongside the south jetty. The Warrior is still waiting for her new masts.

During the height of the gale on Tuesday night, near Cork harbour, the Neptune dragged her moorings and drifted towards the Agincourt. The vessels touched, but a serious collision was averted. The Neptune, having slipped, proceeded to Monkstown Bay, where she anchored in safety. This is somewhat more seamanlike than the manner in which two German ironclads were recently handled under similar circumstances, when both were so seriously damaged as to necessitate an expensive refit.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL ORGANISATION.

The British Medical Association held their annual gathering at Liverpool on Wednesday, Aug. 1. A meeting of Volunteer medical officers was held in one of the sectional rooms to hear an address by Surg.-Major Evatt, A.M.D., on "Volunteer Medical Organisation." Surg.-Major Evatt, at the outset of his address, explained the present position of Army medical organisation. The Army Estimates were at present heavy, and there was a growing feeling that they could not very largely exceed their present amount. Our medical service, both in officers and men, was quite too small to deal with a foreign war. He believed it was to the Volunteer organisation they must look for the future development of our military system; and those in the medical service must draw closer and closer to the developed Volunteer medical service. With great possibilities, up to the present the result had not been great, there being no distinct medical corps and no defined unit, either as a bearer company or field hospital, organised. If the Volunteer medical service was to become really efficient, it must stand on its own legs, wear its own uniform, and do its own work. There was ample room in the battalions of Volunteers for the existing Volunteer regimental surgeons, and there was still a great work to be done in carrying out the regimental stretcher-bearers' training. But what was needed was a body of fully 1,000 Volunteer medical staff surgeons, and probably 10,000 Volunteer medical rank and file, the whole body, officers and men, organised into bearer companies and field hospitals by counties and cities, and serving quite free from the regimental organisation as organised units under medical control. Until this was done, it was quite in vain to say the Volunteer Army was efficient. If the medical profession was to claim independence and to demand control, it must fit itself for work, and to do that it needed training and organisation, which must begin in the medical schools, where Volunteer medical corps or companies should be formed; and, in this event, the War Minister would be asked to give the capitation grant, as for combatants. Surg.-Major Evatt concluded his address by a number of suggestions for the furtherance of the object in view. Some discussion followed, and the following resolutions were adopted:—"That the existing condition of the Volunteer Medical Service is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it consists solely of regimental medical officers; and that the organisation of a regular medical corps of officers and Volunteer rank and file into Volunteer medical battalions and companies is needed, in addition to the existing regimental service; that it is desirable to draw the attention of the War Minister to this state of affairs, and to request that he will initiate such a corps." "That opportunities for training the Volunteer surgeon in ambulance and field-hospital duties should be afforded at Aldershot, Woolwich, or some northern centre." "That, if the Army Medical Department and the Army Hospital Corps be united into a Royal Medical Corps, as recommended by Lord Morley's Commission, the Medical Service now proposed to be organised be designated the 1st, 2nd (and so on) Volunteer Battalion Royal Medical Corps."

THE INSTRUCTION OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In all learning a good beginning or start, and a foundation to rely on, are most desirable, to ensure a reasonable quickness in acquiring knowledge, with at the same time the faculty of remembering the lessons taught, with a view to further progressing to the complete mastery of the curriculum or course in all its details. In artillery duties and exercises for the garrison artilleryman, this course of instruction is generally termed drill,—a word most inadequate to inform the uninitiated of all that is included under that old-fashioned technical name,—for gunnery is a science, although not an exact one, and therefore the more difficult. Our garrison artillerymen of the present day (siege artillery proper we have none) have much to learn and remember, and in order to remember, rehearsal or *bonâ fide* re-drilling for all ranks is imperative, if complete efficiency at shortest notice is sought for. Many years ago (from an artillery point of view), Woolwich was the grand depôt for all recruits joining the ordnance branch of the service. The training of the recruit was then continuous until he was fit to join his company in one of the battalions, as the sub-divisions of the regiment were then named. The system worked well, and the garrison artillerymen in the trenches before Sebastopol were not found wanting in physique, or in knowledge of their work. As changes took place in the manufacture of *matériel*, in the power and variety of ordnance, and in improvements in ammunition, &c., the Royal Regiment of Artillery was from time to time considerably increased, particularly in the garrison branch. This large increase in men for both Field and Garrison Artillery has at last resulted in dividing the regiment for recruiting purposes and individuality into territorial divisions or districts for the Garrison Artillery, with a depôt for each about the strength of a very weak service battery. These depôts take up the recruit at once, clothe, mark, and stamp him, and after an interval of sixty days at most—practically often less—send him to some service battery in his territorial district which may be short of men or below its establishment. Now, what is the result? The recruit, joining imperfectly trained as an infantry man, with little knowledge of discipline, knowing no gunnery (perhaps as yet having never seen a gun), is thrown amongst a number of strangers to pick up what he can,—in fact, he is much in the position of a public school boy, removed from the first or second form to the sixth, and expected to keep up with his companions, aided perhaps by an extra hour or two of coaching, *i e.*, drilling! Failure must be the result, and any exception only proves the rule. No wonder, then, that the young would-be gunner is, at the very outset of his career, disheartened, disgusted; and at best never turns out as good or smart and well set-up as he ought and would do under a more enlightened, methodical, and better devised system of initiatory course of training. Given a case. A service battery in some out-of-the-way fort has just sent a draft of (trained?) gunners abroad. Ten recruits from the depôt are all that can be sent to replace them. The various duties (very likely a permanent boat's crew, garrison and telegraph orderlies, &c.), hard enough before, are more so now, and the recruits cannot assist, except on a Saturday or Sunday, which, of course, allows the recruit no partial holiday. Moreover, the so-called trained duty gunners have no time for drill or rehearsal of drills mastered, and rustiness, slackness, and the feeling of smart drill being a bore, and to be shirked, is too often engendered in the minds of young soldiers, and is fatal alike to efficiency and discipline. What good, then, again we ask, can this imperfect mode of training the recruit effect, particularly if, as often happens, the fort or station has only a few guns of heavy calibre, and few or no appliances or smaller ordnance for the gradual and proper instruction, training, or drilling the recruit in all the multifarious duties a garrison artilleryman is expected to be conversant with, in order that he can be recorded in the estimates for pay as a skilled gunner? Naturally, under the conditions stated (and they are not exaggerated), his instruction must be scamped, and no blame can be justly awarded to any one, or thing, except to that existing impersonal regulation system, which so easily passes on responsibility to, it may be, some unfortunate major or commanding officer who has been unlucky enough to be in possession of many of this class of recruit on the establishment of his battery. Even at last, when in sheer despair, they are returned as duty men, recruits they virtually still are, and will remain so most likely to the end of the chapter, as regards soldierlike training, discipline, and artillery drills and exercises. History relates that the once-powerful Egyptian nation required a subject nation or people to render a complete tale of bricks, but supplied no straw for their manufacture. Let us take heed, and supply the necessary straw to fabricate our garrison artillerymen in the shape or a form of method the reverse of the existing substitute for one. The method that suggests itself to the observant and practical gunner is simple, viz., to train and drill the recruit at his depôt, and whilst there to imbue him with a love for and interest in the service, so that when he joins his battery he will have some status in it, and fit for duty, and more able to perfect and improve his knowledge of artillery duties. To effectively carry out the idea the depôts should be increased, and at intervals squads of men from the service batteries at home should rejoin the depôt for re-drilling for a short period, easily done, as they would replace the recruits or rather fairly trained young soldiers leaving for their respective batteries. With some such system in operation, the territorial recruit would re-visit his military birthplace again, once, if not oftener in his service, and thereby a great step be made to foster and promote what is so desired, a territorial *esprit de corps*, and great assistance to recruiting would doubtless follow. As a matter of course, these depôts would have to be provided with an outfit of artillery appliances in various guns, simple machines, &c., with full-size working models of the guns of large calibre, the details, however, are not necessary to particularise. Nor is it necessary more than to hint, how the auxiliary artillery might aid and work into and with the proposed scheme. Practice ranges, sea and land, are convenient to most of the existing depôt stations, and the possibilities for siege artillery operation, instruction would be by no means difficult to attain. Why are our Marine Artillery so efficient? Simply and solely from their excellent and workmanlike method of primary training, backed up by re-drilling for all ranks without exception. In conclusion, all young officers should join and learn drill, and the supervision and instruction of men, at their respective depôts. Again, re-drill by forming classes for long and short courses on the School of Gunnery plan. The officers, from captain to subaltern, with a class for non-commissioned officers, all to be taken from the batteries belonging to or attached to the Territorial Division for Garrison Artillery. And in connection with the whole question of artillery efficiency, it is suggested that the strength or establishment of a garrison battery should not be less than 150 gunners, with three subalterns (restoring the one taken away), and so allowing one officer to 50 men, a proper working division; the captain to be drill supervisor and instructor, and in other ways assisting the major as an adjutant, and so defining his duties, which at present are left to fancy and chance. The strength of a chain depends on each individual link. May one important link—the Garrison Artillery—be always found strong, well made, and without flaw, in the chain of England's defences.—I am, &c., GUNNER.

At what age should a boy go to sea? This question was (says Mr. Sala, in the *Illustrated London News*) raised the other day in the House of Commons by Sir J. Hay, who, in the debate on the Naval Estimates, maintained that "in these days of steam, there was nothing that boys could learn on board a hulk which they could not learn better on land. The best Naval officer whom he had ever known—the late Lord Dundonald—did not take the sea till he was 18. It was much better that youths should have a good education before they entered on their profession. Boys took the sea just as well at 16 or 17 as 13." His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh "took the sea" at 14, as a Naval cadet on board the Euryalus. On reference to Campbell's "Lives of the Admirals," I find that most of our great Naval heroes, Howe, Bridport (Hood), St. Vincent (Jervis), Boscawen, and Collingwood, took the sea either at 13 or 14. Mr. Sala quotes Southey's "Life of Nelson," to show that the hero of Trafalgar went to sea at 12.—*Kentish Fire.*

MARRIAGE.

RYLE—ADAMS.—On Wednesday, August 15, at Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Liverpool, D.D., father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Canon Cadman, M.A., Incumbent of the Parish, the Rev. Herbert Edward Ryle, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of King's College, Cambridge, to Nea Hewish, only child of Major-General G. Hewish Adams, late Colonel Commanding the 86th Royal County Down Regiment.

DEATH.

MONTEITH.—On the 13th inst., at Perth, Captain H. A. Monteith, R.N., Governor of H.M.'s General Prison, Perth, aged 41.

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A PAYMASTER (A.P.D.) under Orders for Gibraltar or Malta this winter, WISHES to EXCHANGE, to remain at home.—Apply, "A. P. D.," care of Mrs. BALDWIN, 1 Bloomfield Terrace, Shepherd's Bush.

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TO ARMY and NAVY OFFICERS, &c.—St. Paul's School, from St. Paul's Churchyard, now being erected on the Cedars Estate, will, when completed, afford great educational advantages to sons of gentlemen. HOUSES should be secured at once in proximity to the School. Messrs. Gibbs and Flew have now only a limited number for DISPOSAL. Rents £60 to £100 per annum. Well arranged for family requirements, handsomely decorated. Most healthy situation. Excellent sanitation. One minute's walk from West Kensington Station.—GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington Station, W.

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EVENING FETES.

On EVERY WEDNESDAY in AUGUST, the Exhibition will be open until 11 p.m., on which evenings special FETES will be held, and the Grounds brilliantly illuminated by Chinese Lanterns, Coloured Fires, &c., under the management of Mr. James Pain, as on the occasion of the Royal Fête on July 18.

CRIMEAN MEMORIAL CHURCH CONSTANTINOPLE.

Most Englishmen are probably aware that after the close of the Russian War in 1856, a Church was built at Constantinople by public subscription, in memory both of the great struggle in which our nation had been engaged, and of the many Christians, our countrymen, who had lost their lives in its cause. At a public meeting held in London, April 28, 1856, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, it was resolved "That the most suitable memorial would be an edifice in which Almighty God might, from generation to generation, be worshipped according to the rites and usages of the Church of England, and that such a Memorial Church be erected at Constantinople." The Church was built, and vested in the SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS, who in 1856 sent to Constantinople the Rev. C. G. Curtis, M.A., who has acted as Chaplain up to the present time. The cost of erecting a handsome church in a place so peculiarly situated as Constantinople was necessarily great, and no endowment could be provided even for needful repairs.

An APPEAL is therefore now made to the English nation, and especially to those two great services, the Army and the Navy, to assist in providing a capital sum of not less than £5,000, to be vested in the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the interest to be applied to the maintenance in suitable repair of the fabric of this great National Memorial. This appeal has received the cordial support of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief and the Right Rev. the Chaplain-General.

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August, 1883. H. W. TUCKER, Secretary.

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SANDHURST:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and [illegible]nd Queen's Indian Cadet.

IN JULY, 1883.

Name.	Examination.	Marks.
Pert (2nd)	Woolwich...	8139
Vaughan (1st) ...	Sandhurst	6307
McKerrell (8th) ...	,, ...	5694
Viscount Garmoyle	,, ...	4953
Bates	,, ...	4781
Hall...	,, ...	4685
Blackburn	,, ...	4538
Ramsay	,, ...	4523
Hogg	,, ...	4182

Also the 1st, 3rd, and 6th, unsuccessful; failing by 5, 17, and 31 marks only.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Fifteen out of Twenty-three this year.

MILITIA MILITARY:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed thirty-six under the present regulations, viz.:—March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th—the 4th passed his first trial after only 16 weeks' reading.

(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; March, 1883, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

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Lieutenant	E. G. Wynyard...	8th
	H. J. Morphy ...	11th
,,	I. H. W. Southey	13th
,,	N. G. Woodyatt	15th
,,	J. H. Heycock ...	16th
,,	D. S. A. Cosby ...	22nd
,,	F. K. O. Peile ...	26th
,,		

This completes a total of 32 commissions secured by Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW at the last four Military Competitive Examinations, the total number sent up for these competitions being 76. The names of the successful pupils have already been published.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,230.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Alexandria, Aug. 6, 1883.

I am again unable to furnish you with the state of health of the troops in time for the mail. Unfortunately, the absence of news is far from implying good news; up to the day before yesterday the losses from cholera alone were 3 officers and 107 men, or 110 in all; the last two days have brought it close up to 130. The additional officer is Dr. C. Lewis, of the Army Hospital Corps, a young and popular surgeon. The losses among this corps have been very heavy, a feature which is contrary to the experience of the epidemic in India. In Alexandria, two only among the troops have succumbed, the one a staff clerk, who, being ill, came out to Ramleh as the guest of a comrade in the Army Hospital Corps. Shortly after his arrival, he showed symptoms of cholera, and rapidly succumbed. His friend was taken in the hospital next day, and also died. An officer in the Egyptian service, Captain Chamley Turner, formerly of the 53rd (Shropshire), has had a narrow escape. This is one of that class of officers not rare in the Egyptian Army, who, under ordinary circumstances, strike a casual acquaintance as a man with a good deal of energy indeed, but mainly directed to sport, and in this case to the slaughter of pigeons. But in circumstances like the present, we see the British officer at his best. All General Wood's officers have manifested a devotion to the personal comfort of their men which has won the admiration of all, but none more so than Major Turner, who literally gave up days and nights to the not fascinating employment of an Egyptian hospital nurse, with the result that he himself became nearly a victim to the disease, and now, against his will, is imperatively ordered home by Sir Evelyn to recruit his health. The general state of things in Cairo is not calculated to raise the spirits, and the enterprise of those officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who recently gave a very successful little entertainment at the Soldiers' Club deserves to be commended.

Leave of absence in extension has been granted as follows:—Lieutenant and Adjutant McGrigor, King's Royal Rifles, till July 31, 1883; Captain Carden, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, till arrival of the steamship Mareotis in Egypt; Lieutenant Lloyd, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, till arrival of the steamship Mareotis in Egypt; Captain Brophy, 1st Royal Highlanders, till August 3, 1883; Captain Hewing Cooper, 6-I, R.A., till October 7, 1883; Lieutenant A. G. Duff, Royal Highlanders, till August 4, 1883. On the other hand, the following leaves of absence have been cancelled, and officers will rejoin their corps by August 8:—Staff: Major-General Graham, V.C., K.C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel Clery, A.A.G.; Lieutenants Donne and Todd-Thornton, Royal Sussex; Major Kidston, Royal Highlanders; Major Disney-Roebuck, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Hammill, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Boyes, Lieutenants Jackson, Henderson, Miller-Wallnutt, and Denne, Gordon Highlanders; Major Miers and Lieutenant Mackenzie, Cameron Highlanders; Surgeon-Major Ramsbotham, Army Medical Department; Lieutenant Thomson, Royal Engineers.

Colonel Sir Cromer Ashburnham, K.C.B., King's Royal Rifle Corps, has returned from leave, and assumed command of the troops at Suez. On arrival of General Graham, the troops at Ismailia and Suez will be formed temporarily into a brigade, under his command, with Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon as Brigade-Major.

The following officers have returned to duty:—Surgeon B. W. Wellings, A.M.D.; Surgeons-Major W. A. Catherwood and W. H. McNamara; Surgeons R. H. Gardner and T. J. Gallwey. The first-named has taken medical charge of Staff and departments from Surgeon Dixon, placed on sick-list.

Surgeon-Major Barnwell has gone from Alexandria to Ismailia on duty. Surgeon-Major M'Geagh has returned to Alexandria on duty. Surgeon-Major Rogers has gone to El Wardan on duty. Surgeon-Major Davies has gone to Helouan on duty. Superintending-Sister Miss Jones and Nursing-Sister Miss Coles have gone to Helouan on duty.

1st-Class Veterinary-Surgeon Boulter takes charge of the 19th Hussars, vice Veterinary-Surgeon Mitchell.

Major A. W. Ferrier, R.A., is invalided and provided with passage to England.

The District Pay Office at Alexandria is discontinued, and Captain Kneller, A.P.D., proceeds to Cairo for duty.

The admittances into hospital for the week show 283 (including eight officers) against 151 discharged.

The deaths for nine days from all causes, 26th ult. to 3rd inst., inclusive, were 78. This out of a total of 6,800 men represents 1·15 per cent.

THE INNISKILLING REGIMENTS.

A small town in the north of Ireland has given more regiments to the British Army than any other town or city in the United Kingdom, except possibly London. In 1688, when the people of Enniskillen (or Inniskilling, for the town has alternately borne these names) determined to fight in the cause of King William, they raised a considerable force of cavalry and infantry. In the latter part of 1688 and during 1689, the Inniskilling corps had several encounters with the Jacobite troops, and soon gained a high reputation for daring and fortitude. In January, 1690, King William fixed the establishment of the Inniskilling regiments as follows:—

A Regiment of Horse, of 12 troops......	714 of all ranks.
Two Regiments of Dragoons, of 8 troops each	1,162 „ „ „
Three Regiments of Foot, of 13 companies each	2,781 „ „ „

The regiment of horse was disbanded in 1697, after the treaty of Ryswick, and, probably for that reason, its services are not separately described, but it may be assumed that it took part in some of the many actions in which "the Inniskilling forces" are mentioned as having fought gallantly. In 1693, one of the dragoon regiments (Colonel James Wynne's) went on foreign service with King William's army, and earned under him its title of Royal Irish Dragoons. It afterwards served throughout Marlborough's campaigns from 1702 to 1712, and was specially distinguished, together with the Scots Greys, at Ramillies. This fine regiment was disbanded in 1799, for supposed complicity in the Irish rebellion. During the rebellion an order was issued to the effect that eligible recruits were to be enlisted by a detachment of the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons. The imprudence of this order was soon evident, because a considerable number, afterwards discovered to be rebels, joined the detachment in order to learn their drill; but there was no evidence of disloyalty implicating the regiment generally. In 1858, by an act of uncommonly tardy justice, the disbandment of 60 years before was cancelled, as far as possible; the long vacant place in the army list was filled; and the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons, cleared from undeserved reproach, re-appeared as the 5th Royal Irish Lancers. Last year, when the names of some of Marlborough's victories were granted, the claim of the 5th Lancers to inherit the names of "Blenheim," "Ramillies," "Oudenarde," and "Malplaquet" was admitted. The other dragoon regiment (Sir Albert Cunningham's) saw much active service during the civil war; it was engaged at Dettingen and Fontenoy; and during "the seven years' war" and the Duke of York's campaigns, it raised still higher the reputation of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. The Royal Dragoons, the Greys, and the Inniskillings formed the celebrated "Union Brigade" at Waterloo. When Wynne's Dragoons joined King William's army in 1693, Inniskilling raised another dragoon regiment (Colonel Henry Cunningham's), now the 8th Royal Irish Hussars. This regiment had much hard fighting during the "war of the succession" in Spain. Its first colonel was killed in action in 1706, and its second (Killegrew) at Almanza in 1707. As Pepper's Dragoons, the 8th shared in the glories of Almenara and Saragossa in 1710; and, later, it earned the names of several battles and sieges in India beside those which it is authorised to bear. In 1759, Inniskilling raised yet one more cavalry regiment, but the "20th Inniskilling Dragoons" had only a brief existence, being disbanded in the great reduction of the Army in 1763. The three Inniskilling Foot Regiments, raised in 1689, were soon after consolidated into that one which was so long and so honourably known as the 27th Inniskilling Regiment, and which may still be traced under the abbreviated title of the "First Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers." As Tiffen's regiment, the 27th served some campaigns under King William in Ireland and afterwards on the Continent till 1697. During its varied and arduous services in the West Indies, in America, in Flanders, in Egypt, in the Peninsular war, in South Africa, and in India, the 27th always maintained its high reputation for valour and discipline. But its greatest honour was won at Waterloo, where 478 were struck down out of about 600, yet the remnant left standing among their killed and wounded comrades resolutely kept their ground. Two officers who fought with the 27th at Waterloo have lately passed away: General George Macdonald, Colonel of the 16th Regiment, and General T. Charlton Smith. General Macdonald was the oldest officer in the Army, having got his first commission in 1805. He saw much active service, and received three wounds at Waterloo, in the neck, in the leg, and through the lungs. A brief account of General Smith's services was given in this paper shortly after his death. When comparatively slight services are highly estimated and amply rewarded, we may notice that the loss in killed and wounded, sustained by a weak battalion of the 27th at Waterloo, nearly equalled that of the Army and Navy during the late Egyptian campaign!

INDIAN RELIEFS, 1883-84.

The following programme of the Indian reliefs to be carried out between Portsmouth and Bombay during the season of 1883-84 has been promulgated from the Horse Guards. The dates are calculated for the whole of the voyages being performed *viâ* the Cape outward and homeward, but at present the decision on that point relates only to the first four voyages. If, therefore, before the intended date of commencement of the fifth voyage it should be found that the ships can proceed through the Suez Canal, the programme will be revised:—

The Malabar, Capt. Henry Hand, will leave with drafts only on Sept. 4, arriving at Bombay on Oct. 21. She will return to Portsmouth on Dec. 18 with time-expired men and invalids.

The Euphrates, Capt. Charles S. Cardale, will leave on Sept. 8 with the A Baty. 1st Brig. R.A., for Dinapore, Bengal, the D Baty. for Secunderabad, Madras, and the F Baty. for Kirkee, Bombay, and artillery drafts, arriving at Bombay on Oct. 26. She will return to Portsmouth on Dec. 24, with the 81st Regt. and time-expired men.

The Jumna, Capt. Uvedale C. Singleton, will leave on Sept. 12 with the 1st Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, and drafts for Rawul Pindee, Bengal, arriving on Nov. 1. She returns to Portsmouth on Dec. 31 with time-expired men and invalids.

The Serapis, Capt. Arthur E. Dupuis, will leave on the 16th (calling at Queenstown) with the E Baty. 1st Brig. for Kirkee, Bombay, No. 2 Baty. Scottish Division for Murree Hills, Bengal, and No. 3 Baty. Scottish Division for Fort William, Bengal, arriving on Nov. 7. She returns to Portsmouth on Jan. 4, with the H and L Batteries 1st Brig. and time-expired men and invalids.

The Malabar will leave for the second time on Dec. 30 with drafts, arriving on Feb. 15. She returns to Portsmouth on April 12.

The Euphrates will leave on Jan. 3 with drafts, returning to Portsmouth on April 16.

The Jumna will leave on Jan. 11 with the 2nd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers for Gibraltar and drafts for India. On disembarking the Fusiliers, she will convey the 1st Batn. North Lancashire Regt. from Gibraltar to Ahmednuggur, Bombay. She returns to Portsmouth on April 25.

The Serapis will leave on Jan. 16 with the 2nd Batn. South Lancashire Regt. for Malta, and drafts for India. On disembarking the troops at Malta, she will convey the 2nd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers to Kamptee, Madras. She returns on April 29.

The troops returning home next year are not detailed to the ships, so that no dates can be fixed for their arrival in England. They include the 10th Hussars, the M and N Batteries 1st Brig. R.A., Nos. 7 and 8 Batteries 1st Brig. Southern Division (at Aden), the 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers (89th), and the 1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regt. (65th) (at Aden). The 7th Dragoon Guards will proceed to Mhow, Bombay, about January, and the following go from India to Aden:—No. 7 Baty. 1st Brig. London Division, No. 8 Baty. 1st Brig. Eastern Division, and the 1st Batn. Essex Regt.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The presence of a force of Rifle Volunteers at Aldershot during the week equal in strength to two brigades of Regulars, has for a brief period imparted much animation to life in camp, ordinarily so methodical and dull. The Volunteers do their brief campaigns cheerfully; they know how long the game is to last, and a week's holiday soldiering at Aldershot is just enough for them. The new annual course of "Military training," that stale, flat, and unprofitable ordeal which, in accordance with recent General Orders and "instructions," the trained "Regular" must annually undergo, has no terrors for the Volunteer. But can it be wondered at if the soldier of the Line, who now knows no rest night or day, should to his brother Rifle Volunteer appear careworn and dejected, and seem to have no heart in his work? Tommy Atkins has become a very dull boy indeed lately.

On Monday the whole of the Volunteer battalions were exercised at company and battalion drills, under their own officers; Tuesday, instruction in attack and defence and skirmishing, under battalion commanders; Wednesday, brigade drill, under Major-Generals commanding brigades; Thursday, field operations in brigade, opposing forces, Infantry only; and yesterday (Friday) a divisional field-day, opposing forces all arms, under the following general idea:—"The advanced guard of a Northern Army, marching from Chobham on Aldershot, has reached the Basingstoke Canal. It receives orders to cross the railway, and endeavour to seize the southern heights of the Fox Hills. The Aldershot force (Southern Army), having been led astray by false intelligence as far as Normandy Common, hears of the enemy's arrival about Curzon bridges. It then endeavours to take up a defensive position to cover Aldershot." The Northern force, in drill order, consisted of one regiment of Cavalry, two batteries R.H.A., three field batteries, and the 2nd and 3rd Infantry Brigades, including the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Provisional Battalions R.V., under the command of Major-General Willis, C.B. The Southern force, in field-day order, consisted of one regiment of Cavalry, one battery R.H.A., three field-batteries, and the 1st Infantry Brigade, including the 1st Provisional Battalion and 1st Dorset R.V., under the command of Major-General Mark Walter, V.C., C.B. Lieutenant-General Sir F. Fitzwygram, Bart., was chief umpire for the Northern force, and Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, V.C., K.C.B., C.M.G., R.E., for the Southern force. Each man of the forces was supplied with 20 rounds of blank ammunition. Shortly after the arrival of Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., at Romping Down, with the Head-quarters Staff, at 10 a.m., the operations commenced, and were continued with much vigour by both sides until the "cease fire" sounded, shortly after mid-day, when the Northern force seemed to be in a fair way of attaining the object pointed out in the special idea for that force. The whole of the troops were in quarters and tents by 1.30 p.m. Total strength on parade, 9,000 men all ranks, 1,000 horses, 46 guns. The Principal Veterinary Surgeon visited Aldershot on Wednesday, and inspected the horses of the 3rd Hussars and P Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A., which have been placed under canvas at a distance from the Camp since glanders appeared amongst them. The results of the inspection are that P Battery, 2nd Brigade, will return to permanent barracks shortly, and in the meantime attend all parades and field-days; but the 3rd Hussars will remain isolated for a further period. Not more than a dozen horses have been destroyed in this regiment since the outbreak of the disease. Several horses of the Army Service Corps are at present under observation in the lazaretto, symptoms of a suspicious nature having been observed.

Classes for officers of the Regular Forces, under the Garrison Instructors, will assemble here on the 1st prox.

During the men's dinner hour on Wednesday, the fire alarm was sounded in the South Camp, and it was soon made known that the shoemaker's shop of the 26th Cameronians was alight. The Camp fire brigade, under Superintendent Maguire, was speedily on the spot, and a good supply of water being forthcoming, the fire was got under in a remarkably short time. The cause of the fire is not yet known, but an inquiry will be held, as much property has been destroyed. A marked improvement was observable in the Fire Brigade and their appliances since their last effort at fire-extinguishing in the South Camp, in the 85th lines. Mr. Maguire is to be congratulated on this change for the better, which is wholly due to his own exertions, and in spite of the continual changes going on in the temporary brigade under his command. At this Camp, where such vast quantities of valuable property are stored in the most inflammable of buildings, it is really surprising that there is not a permanent camp fire brigade.

The under-mentioned officers have been examined in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), Sec. 4, Para. 37, Queen's Regulations, for promotion, and have been found qualified:—Major C. C. Smyth, half-pay; Captain G. R. Heathcote, 26th Cameronians; Lieutenant C. P. Dawson, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant R. N. Reade, 85th L.I.; Lieutenants A. C. Le Bailly and F. Kershaw, 84th Regiment.

Lieutenant C. A. Stevenson, East Kent Militia, has joined the School of Instruction for Officers of Auxiliary (Infantry) Forces. This class consists mainly of Volunteer officers.

The following officers, who have been attached to various corps here under the Staff College Regulations since April 14 last, for the purpose of acquiring instruction in those duties and field movements which are not common to their own arms, have been ordered to rejoin their respective corps on completing the course:—Major W. C. James, 2nd Dragoons; Captain J. B. Leefe, R.M.A.; Lieutenant H. de H. Haig, R.E.; Major R. E. Allen, 1st Battalion, 15th; Captain J. M. Gordon, 1st Battalion, 21st; Lieutenant F. W. Bromfield, 2nd Battalion, 22nd; Lieutenant C. M. Hutton, 52nd; Captain T. E. Stevenson, 56th; Major A. W. Morris, 58th; Captain E. Lloyd, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant A. E. Codrington, Coldstream Guards; and Captain Macdonald, R.E.

The under-mentioned Staff officers of the Canadian Dominion Militia have arrived at Aldershot for a course of instruction:—Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, Commandant, of the Royal School of Cavalry, who has been attached to the Cavalry Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell, Commandant of the Royal School of Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel d'Orsonnens, Staff, who have been attached to the 2nd Infantry Brigade. Other officers of Canadian Militia are under orders to join at the Camp for instructional purposes.

The experimental practices with the division of the Mule Mountain Battery of 7-pounder screw guns, under the command of Captain J. W. Hawkins, have been continued during the week, several hundred rounds of plugged shell having been fired at the Ash ranges for the purpose of testing the carriages and elevating gear. To be serviceable in a mountainous country, these guns, with their appliances, &c., would require to be carried by much heavier and stronger animals than those now being used for this purpose. It is plainly to be seen that the mules are over-weighted, and would speedily break down in a rough country. Hundreds of strong, serviceable animals, of the Spanish breed, purchased during the Egyptian campaign, and admirably adapted for this kind of work, have recently been dispatched from the camp for sale in various parts of the country.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance C. G. Jeans has been appointed to serve temporarily on the Equipment Committee, at Aldershot, until Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance Ralph joins from sick leave.

The annual divisional school feast, for the children of soldiers serving in the command, will, by permission of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, be held on Thursday, the 30th inst., in Farnham Park, the use of which has been kindly granted by the Bishop of Winchester. The children will be conveyed to and from the park in military waggons. Formerly, the expenses of this annual school-treat were borne by the officers of the Division, who subscribed liberally for this purpose. Recently, however, the necessary amount has been taken from the canteen funds, at the rate of 1s. for each child.

A grand Military tournament by non-commissioned officers and men of the Aldershot Division will be held in the grounds of Bagshot Park, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, in aid of the funds for completing Bagshot Church.

The 5th Provisional Battalion Rifle Volunteers—911 of all ranks, from Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, and Essex corps—will arrive to-day (Saturday) at the Camp, for a week's drill with the Regulars. This battalion will be encamped on Cove Common, and attached to the 3rd Brigade. The detachment of the 22nd Middlesex Corps, forming portion of the battalion, has been permitted to take with them to the Camp, for experimental purposes, two machine (Nordenfelt) guns. This is the last battalion of Volunteers for Aldershot this season.

Detachments of recruits from the depôts have arrived here during the week for the 26th, 85th, and 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

The Permanent Staff of the 3rd Royal Surrey Militia arrived at the Camp from Kingston-on-Thames on Monday last, for a course of musketry training. The five battalions of Rifle Volunteers which have been drilling with the Regulars during the week will leave the Camp for their homes by special trains from the three stations to-day (Saturday).

Captain H. B. Rich, R.E., is held in readiness to proceed to India. Captain the Hon. A. Sidney, R.H.A., has been transferred to No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, at Aden. Veterinary-Surgeon H. T. W. Mann, A.V.D., has been ordered to Aldershot. Surgeon-Major F. Ferguson, M.D., has assumed medical charge of the officers, women, and children, Permanent Barracks, vice Surgeon-Major C. F. Pollock, M.B. Quartermaster T. Phillips, A.H.C., has been ordered to London. Captain Taylor, 31st Regiment, will proceed to Marchwood, to command the detachment of the regiment there, in succession to Lieutenant Napier, who rejoins head-quarters.

Major C. L. Harvey, 71st Regiment, Garrison Instructor at Dublin, has been transferred to Aldershot in the same capacity, in succession to Major R. H. L. Anstruther, appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Lord A. G. Russell, C.B., commanding in Canada.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of Captain C. F. Thomson, 7th Hussars, Brigade-Major at the Curragh, being appointed Brigade-Major of Cavalry at Aldershot, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Percy H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., 19th Hussars, who assumes command of his regiment.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of Brevet Major W. C. James, 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), Hon. Secretary to the War Game Committee at Aldershot, being appointed Brigade-Major at the Curragh, in succession to Captain Thomson, 7th Hussars.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of Lieutenant R. Cutlar-Fergusson, Scots Guards, being appointed to serve as Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., commanding the Aldershot Division.

The under-mentioned officers have been appointed to act temporarily on the personal Staff of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Aldershot Division, from the 1st inst.:—As Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant H. Lysons, V.C., 90th Light Infantry; as extra Aide-de-Camp, Captain Turnbull, 32nd Light Infantry.

Not a few of the Volunteers at Aldershot Camp during the week were surprised to learn that in the town of Aldershot there are certain "hotels" where refreshments are refused at the public bar to soldiers in uniform, and this in a town which owes its existence to the establishment of a standing camp in Hampshire. The citizen soldiers are disgusted thereat; but the Regulars at the Camp have now become quite accustomed to these indignities. Until recently a wise discrimination was exercised by the proprietor of one of these houses, but this has now been thrown to the winds, and warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers are treated alike, if in uniform. Persons in plain clothes are welcome, and a regimental serjeant-major or quartermaster-serjeant may be thus openly affronted in presence of an officer's servant or mess-waiter in plain clothes, who can drink freely at this bar, where the Queen's uniform is so offensive. Altogether, apart from the legal bearings of the matter, such ill-advised action of sundry Aldershot publicans is calculated to do much injury to the legitimate trade of the town.

A serious accident occurred during yesterday's sham fight. When the 15th Hussars (northern force) were advancing on F Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A. (southern force), Gunner Marshall, in the act of ramming home, had his fingers and right fore-arm shattered by the premature explosion of the charge, the rammer having been blown to pieces over the heads of some of the advancing cavalry.

Reviews.

The British Navy. By Sir Thomas Brassey. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)

The fourth volume of Sir Thomas Brassey's important work is not calculated to prove as interesting as some of its predecessors. This is partly caused by the fact that it is a reprint of Naval publications on a variety of subjects, which extend over a long series of years, so that the collection necessarily becomes disjointed and fragmentary; but at the same time, there remains a copious supply of statistics, facts, and opinions which cannot fail to prove useful to those interested in questions of Naval administration. It is further to be observed that several of the subjects dealt with in this volume have been already disposed of in a satisfactory manner. Among others, the position of the professional officers has been the subject of recent inquiry by a Departmental Committee, the first and second classes of the Naval Reserve have been effectively organised, a beginning has been made in the enrolment of a Colonial Naval Reserve both in Canada and Australia, the constitution of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers has been further considered, and anxious attention paid to the training system, which is not yet perfected. In the fifth section of this volume will be found some pertinent observations on the subject of our Naval supremacy. In the opinion of Sir T. Brassey, there is no occasion for any apprehension. Russia, France, Germany, and the United States are the only Powers which can be regarded as maintaining a navy for other than strictly defensive purposes. Now, argues the author, England is equal to any three of these four Powers, and the contingency of their being united in an offensive alliance against this country is too remote to be seriously entertained. This is very reassuring information, but very many thoroughly competent men will be found prepared to question its reliability. Both in France and America great strides have been recently made in strengthening their respective fleets, and certainly we have been remiss in not producing the number of armoured ships that we require and have a right to expect. Having cleared the way by these statements, Sir T. Brassey proceeds to consider the question of our own shipbuilding policy, and what should be that of British Naval administrators. He regards it as a certainty, not as a surmise, that many ironclads belonging to other Powers which are included in the enumeration of their fleets are unfit for service, the conclusion being that England can afford to consider the statement a myth, and disregard it. Having endeavoured to show that there is no immediate occasion for misgiving as to the comparative strength of our Navy, the author draws attention to a statement which can easily be shown to be a certainty or not. It is, that many of our ships require new boilers, and are either worn out or obsolete. Surely, if this be the case, not a moment should be lost by the Admiralty in making a thorough investigation of the causes of this rapid deterioration. Having said so much as to the ships of the Navy, the author offers a few observations on the question of reform in the Admiralty in London. This is a truly important question, and one which has also been made interesting by some facts that have recently come to light. It is much to be feared that Sir Thomas Brassey strikes the right nail in the right place when he points to the excessive concentration of authority in the Controller's Office at Whitehall, and shows how the superior officers are fairly overworked, and how too much responsibility falls upon the local officers, who do not receive sufficient encouragement to stimulate their efforts to economise expenditure in the dockyards.

India and Tiger-Hunting. By Julius Barras. (Rastall and Son.)—The *raison d'être* of this little work seems to be on this wise,—the author had witnessed and taken part in many exciting adventures with man-eating tigers and other gentlemen of that fraternity. It was well known that he had seen a great deal, and it was decided by his friends and acquaintances that he must always amuse them with notes of adventure. This was rather serious, so he thought it better to relieve his mind by one mighty effort. He did so, and two little volumes are the result. It is just the book for youngsters whose grand desire is to go to India and make a personal acquaintance with the monarchs of the jungle. In the third chapter some useful hints are given as regards tiger-shooting in India. The tyro should always remember that no omission at the start can be rectified during the remainder of that trip. One of the most important of these minor considerations is a suitable costume—not a scrap of white, not even the edge of one's pocket-handkerchief should be suffered to appear, as nothing attracts the eye in jungle scenes so much as white linen. The hat is quite the principal article of the toilet. The author's saved his life three times, so that he thinks it right to describe it. "The foundation consisted of a regulation helmet, with the full allowance of brim. On this was fixed a well-wadded and somewhat projecting cover. Inside, and loosely secured to the ventilator by a string, was a wet sponge. A chin-strap completed the edifice. Crowned with such a structure, even the most highly organised brain of a competition Wallah may be expected to escape sunstroke in the hottest districts." This little book should command many readers.

A Treatise on Navigation. By John Merrifield. (Longman.)—This little work, which may be called a students' manual, will supply a want which was very much needed. Mr. Merrifield has spent some of the best years of his life in preparing candidates for the different examinations into which navigation enters, so that he saw the want of a text-book which would embrace all that the different examining boards embody under that head, and prepared the present treatise by enlarging the notes from which he has been in the habit of teaching the advanced part of navigation. The value of a manual of this kind will at once be recognised by those who wish to obtain a scientific knowledge of navigation,—a subject of the very last importance to those who have adopted the Navy or the Mercantile Marine as their course in life.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE COMMISSIONAIRES.

On last Saturday morning (the 11th), a special train from Charing Cross took about 360 of the Corps of Commissionaires and a number of other guests to Tangley, near Wokingham, Berks, the residence of Capt. Walter, the founder and commanding officer of the corps. The occasion was the inauguration of an "order of merit" for those who, after long and faithful service in the army or navy, had done their duty as Commissionaires for many years to the entire satisfaction of their employers and of their own officers. As soon as the veterans reached the lawn in front of the house, they were formed into three sides of a square, and a very interesting ceremony took place. Serjt.-Major Morant, a fine-looking old soldier, was deputed by his comrades to present to Mrs. Walter, on their behalf, a star of brilliants set in gold, made of the same pattern as the decoration of the order of merit we have mentioned. The Serjeant-Major performed his task with remarkable ability, and was loudly applauded. Capt. Walter suitably acknowledged the handsome gift, and gave a cordial welcome to his men. Dinner was served in a very large marquee, and after the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured, Capt. Walter presented the order of merit to several of his men, the decorations being affixed by Mrs. Walter. Gen. Shadwell, C.B., on behalf of the Executive Committee, spoke forcibly in favour of the old regimental system, and contrasted it with recent reforms, as they are called. Shortly after dinner, foot races and "tugs of war" commenced, and were kept up till the evening was far advanced. The fine band of the Corps, conducted by Signor Tamplini, played several pieces during the day. Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, Gen. Sir W. Codrington, and other distinguished officers were present, and showed great interest in the proceedings. The arrangements were superintended by Cols. Wilkinson and Rind and Capt. James, of the Commissionaires. The special train left Tangley about 9 o'clock on its return to town.

CHOLERA.—Appalling as are the reports from Egypt, how few think of our enormous annual sacrifice of valuable lives from scarlet fever, measles, and small-pox. All heads of families should insist upon the daily use, in bed-room, bath-room, and nursery, of WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP, the only true and simple preventive of infectious disease, and a certain cure of all disorders of the skin.

TABLE SHOWING VESSELS OF WAR LAUNCHED SINCE 1882,

AND THOSE AT PRESENT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.—PART I.

◆

ABBREVIATIONS.—Class column: I., ironclad; Cr., cruiser; Gb., gunboat. Date-of-launch column: B., building; D., designed. Torpedo column: W., Whitehead; H., Harvey. Armour column: C., Compound; St., Steel. Material-of-hull column: W., Wood; St., Steel; I., Iron; C., Composite.

Name of Country and Ship.	Class	Date of Launch.	Length		Beam.		Draught.		Displacement in Tons.	Indicated H.P.	No. of Screws.	Speed.	Guns.	Torpedoes.	Armour.	Material of Hull.
Argentine Republic—			ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.								
"A"	I. ...	B.	250	0	50	0	40	0	4000	...	2	14	VIII.-8 in. Ag. Bl. ...	W...	10in.C.	St...
Austria—																
New Salamander..	I. ...	B.	...		...		...		...	...	2	...	II.-12 in. Krupp... ...	W...	...	St.I.
New Ferd. Max...	"	"	...		...		...		...	...	1	...	IV.	W...	...	St.I.
New Kerka... ...	Cr...	"	...		...		...		880	2000	2	16	...	W...	...	St...
Lussin...	"	"	201	6	27	6	12	6	913	2600	2	14	IV.-3½ in. Uchat. ...	W...	...	St...
Sebenico	"	1882	187	8	26	10	12	0	880	"	2	"	" ...	W...	...	St...
Brazil—																
Riachuelo	I. ...	1883	300	0	52	0	20	0	5685	6000	2	15	IV.-10 in & VI.-4¾ in Wt. Bl.	W...	11in.C.	St...
"A"	"	B.	"		"		"		"	"	2	"	" "	W...	11in.C.	St...
"B"	"	D.	...		...		18	0	5000	"	2	...	IV.	W...	...	St...
"C" and "D" ...	"	"	...		...		10	0	...	...	2	12	II...	...	10in.C.	St...
Almirante Barroso	Cr...	1882	210	0	37	2	17	0	1920	2200	1	14	VI.-6 in. Whitworth ...	...	...	C....
"E" and "F" ...	"	D.	...		...		18	0	...	...	2	...	...	W...	...	St...
"G" and "H" ...	"	"	...		...		12	0	...	...	...	13	V....	...	...	...
Iniciadora	Gb...	B.	116	6	25	10	6	0	256	260	2	10	II.-4¾ in. Whitworth ...	...	...	I. ...
I, J, K, L, M, N...	"	"	"		"		"		"	"	2	"	" ...	...	...	I. ...
O, P, Q, R	"	"	...		...		4	0	...	...	2	9	II.-3½ in. Whitworth ...	...	...	...
Chili—																
Esmeralda	Cr...	1883	276	0	42	0	18	6	3000	5500	2	17	II.-10 in. & III.-6 in. Ag. Bl.	W...	...	St...
China—																
Chen Yuen	I. ...	1882	308	5	60	3	20	9	7400	6000	2	14·5	IV.-12 in. & II.-6 in. Kr.	W...	14½ C.	St...
"A"	Cr...	B.	236	3	34	5	15	9	2335	2500	2	15	II.-8 in. & I.-6 in. Kr...	W...	...	St...
"B" and "C" ...	"	"	270	0	...		...		...	...	2	...	...	W...	...	St...
Denmark—																
"A"	I. ...	D.	...		...		...		...	...	2	...	II.-9 in. Kr.	W...	...	St...
"B"	Tor..	B.	...		...		...		...	...	2	...	I.-13¾ in. & I.-6 in. Kr.	W...	4in....	St...
Fyen	Cr...	1882	226	6	42	2	19	0	2585	2500	1	...	XVIII.-6 in. Kr... ...	...	...	C....
Gronsund	Gb..	1883	115	0	19	6	7	0	215	400	...	10	II.-5 in. Kr...	...	...	St...
Güldborgsund ...	"	B.	"		"		"		"	"	...	10	II.-5 in. Kr...	...	...	St...
England—																
Colossus	I. ...	1882	325	0	68	0	26	3	9150	6000	2	14	IV.-12 in. Bl; IV.-6 in. Bl.	W...	18in.C.	St...
Edinburgh	"	"	"		"		"		"	"	2	14	" "	W...	18in.C.	St...
Collingwood ...	"	"	"		"		"		9158	7000	2	...	" "	W...	18in.C.	St...
Anson	"	B.	330	0	68	6	27	3	10000	7500	2	16	VIII.	W...	18in.C.	St...
Benbow	"	"	"		"		"		"	"	2	16	VIII.	W...	18in.C.	St...
Camperdown ...	"	"	"		"		"		"	"	2	16	VIII.	W...	18in.C.	St...
Howe	"	"	325	0	68	0	26	3	9600	"	2	16	VIII.	W...	18in.C.	St...
Rodney	"	"	"		"		"		"	"	2	16	VIII.	W...	18in.C.	St...
Impérieuse... ...	"	"	315	0	61	0	24	3	7390	8000	2	16	IV.-9 in. Bl.; VI.-6 in. Bl.	W...	10in.C.	St...
Warspite	"	"	"		"		"		"	"	2	16	" "	W...	10in.C.	St...
Mersey	Tor..	"	...		...		...		3550	5500	2	18	...	W...	...	St...
Severn	"	"	...		...		...		"	"	2	18	...	W...	...	St...
Arethusa	Cr...	1882	300	0	46	0	20	6	3748	5000	2	16	X.-6 in. Bl....	W...	...	St...
Leander	"	"	"		"		"		"	"	2	16	"	W...	...	St...
Phaeton	"	1883	"		"		"		"	"	2	16	"	W...	...	St...
Amphion	"	B.	"		"		"		"	"	2	16	"	W...	...	St...
Calliope	"	"	235	0	44	6	19	11	2765	3000	1	15	XIV.-6 in. Bl.; II.-7 in. Ml.	W...	...	St...
Calypso	"	1883	"		"		"		"	"	1	15	" "	W...	...	St...
Hyacinth	Cvte	1882	200	0	38	0	15	9	1420	1110	1	12	VIII.-6 in. Bl.	...	...	C....
Heroine	"	"	"		"		"		"	1130	1	"	"	...	...	C....
Caroline	"	"	"		"		"		"	1000	1	"	II.-6 in. Bl.; X.-5 in. Bl.	...	...	C....
Rapid	"	1883	"		"		"		"	"	1	"	" "	...	...	C....
Royalist	"	"	"		"		"		"	"	1	"	" "	...	...	C....
Pylades	"	B.	"		"		"		"	"	1	"	" "	...	...	C....
Dolphin	"	1882	...		...		...		925	750	1	...	II.-6 in. Bl.; II.-5 in. Bl.	...	...	C....
Wanderer	"	1883	...		...		...		"	"	1	...	" "	...	...	C....
Mariner	"	B.	150	0	34	0	...		950	850	1	...	III.	...	...	C....
Racer	"	"	"		"		...		"	"	1	...	III.	...	...	C....
Reindeer	"	"	"		"		...		"	"	1	...	III.	...	...	C....
Acorn	"	"	"		"		...		"	"	1	...	III.	...	...	C....
Albacore	Gb.	1883	...		...		...		560	600	1	...	II.-5 in. Bl.; II-25 pr. Bl.	...	...	C....
Mistletoe	"	"	...		...		...		"	"	1	...	" "	...	...	C....
Watchful	"	B.	...		...		...		"	"	1	...	" "	...	...	C....
Raven	"	1882	125	0	23	6	10	0	455	360	1	10	II-6 in. Ml.; II-20 pr. Bl.	...	...	C....
Starling	"	"	"		"		"		"	"	1	"	" "	...	...	C....
Stork	"	"	"		"		"		"	"	1	"	" "	...	...	C....
Sphinx	P....	"	200	0	32	0	10	3	1130	1138	...	12·6	I.-6 in. Bl.; VI.-25 pr. Bl.	...	...	C....
Alecto	"	"	...		...		...		620	490	...	...	IV.	...	...	C....
Triton	"	"	...		...		...		410	370	...	10·8	...	...	...	C....
AUSTRALIAN GOVT.—																
Protector	Cr...	B.	180	0	30	0	12	6	900	1500	2	14	I.-8 in. Bl.; V.-6 in. Bl.	W...	...	St...
Victoria	Gb...	"	140	0	27	0	11	0	530	800	2	12	I-10 in Bl.; II.-12 pr. Bl.	...	...	St...
Albert	"	1883	115	0	25	0	9	6	350	400	2	10	I.-8 in. Bl.; I.-6 in. Bl.	...	...	St...
"A"	"	B.	"		"		"		"	"	2	"	" "	...	...	St...
"B"	"	"	"		"		"		"	"	2	"	" "	...	...	St ,,
INDIAN GOVT.—																
Clive	Trs..	1883	300	0	45	8	16	9	3003	2300	1	13·5	...	...	...	St.I.
France—																
Baudin	I.	1883	321	6	70	0	26	2	11441	8200	2	14	III.-14½ in.; XII.-5½ in.	W...	21⅝inC	St.I.
Formidable... ...	"	B.	"		"		"		"	"	2	"	" "	W...	"	St.I.
Hoche	"	"	318	3	64	8	27	3	9864	6000	2	"	II.-13⅜ in.; II.-10⅝ in.; XVIII.-5½ in.	W...	17¾in.St.	St.I.
Magenta	"	"	"		"		"		"	"	2	"	" "	W...	"	St...
Marceau	"	"	"		"		"		"	"	2	"	" "	W...	"	St...
Neptune	"	"	"		"		"		"	"	2	"	III.-13⅜ in.; II.-10⅝ in.	W...	"	St...
Brennus	"	"	334	6	64	0	26	10	9780	...	2	...	IV.-13⅜ in.; VIII.-5½ in.	W...	"	St...
Charles Martel ...	"	"	"		"		"		"	...	2	...	" "	W...	"	St...
Foudroyant ...	"	1882	316	8	69	8	25	6	9639	8200	2	...	IV.-13⅜ in; II.-10⅝ in.; VIII.-5½ in.	W...	12⅝in.St	St.I
Vauban	"	"	265	9	57	3	26	0	5869	4100	2	14	IV.-9½ in.; I-7⅝ in.; VI.-5½ in.	W.H	10in.C.	I.....

The Gazette.

◆

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 13, 1883.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon the under-mentioned Nursing Sisters, under the provisions of her Majesty's Warrant, dated April 23, 1883, viz.:—Miss M. Selby, Miss J. King, Miss K. Forrest, Miss M. Thomas, Miss A. Crisp, Miss A. Yardley, Miss A. K. Holland, Mrs. Janet King, and Miss Hornor.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 14, 1883.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut. H. H. Howard-Vyse resigns his commission; Qrmr. Corpl.-Major Wyndham Drake to be Qr r., vice W. Gordon, deceased.

5th Lancers—Qrmr.-Serjt. Godfrey Robinson to be Qrmr., vice J. Berryman, V.C., retired.

Grenadier Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. W. S. Kenyon-Slaney to be Major, vice Lieut.-Col. J. A. T. Garratt, retired on half-pay; Lieut. and Capt. H. W. M. Bonham to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice W. S. Kenyon-Slaney (both dated Aug. 1).

Coldstream Guards—Major and Lieut.-Col. J. R. W., Viscount de Vesci, retires on half-pay.

Scots Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Ffolliott Williams Erskine retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy and Lieutenancy; Lieut. the Hon. A. A. C. Keppel resigns his commission.

Line Battalions.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Trained Bandmaster Charles Young to be Qrmr., vice C. Rawson, 4th Batn., deceased.

The Suffolk Regiment—Capt. A. S. Hext to be Major, vice J. J. F. Irwin, seconded for service as Adjt. 1st Royal Jersey Militia; Lieut. H. Cautley to be Capt., vice A. S. Hext (both dated July 14).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capts. F. Stringer to be Major, vice C. Norman, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; G. H. Hutton to be Major, vice F. Stringer, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. A. S. Chapman to be Capt., vice G. H. Hutton (all three dated July 2).

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. D. A. Campbell to be Major, vice W. T. Dooner, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieuts. H. C. C. Gibbings to be Capt., vice D. A. Campbell; N. A. Bray, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (all three dated Aug. 10).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. J. R. Rainsford to be Capt., vice A. A. Boggs, promoted Major on half-pay (Aug. 6).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. H. L. Brett to be Major, vice C. Conor, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Aug. 1).

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. D. Johnstone retires on half-pay; Capt. B. P. Cary to be Major, vice E. B. St. John, retired (Aug. 1).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt. G. B. M. Cumberland to be Major, vice G. M. Fox, seconded for service on the Staff (July 25); Lieut. the Hon. A. F. G. Hay resigns his commission.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Major R. W. Blackwood retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. N. L. Pearse to be Capt., vice G. H. Fort, retired (Aug. 1).

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut. C. G. W. E. Edwardes, from the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Capt., vice G. B. Rogers, retired.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. F. Corbett to be Capt., vice R. M. Marsh-Dunn, retired (June 20).

The Durham Light Infantry—Serjt.-Major Thomas Vaughan Sheehan to be Qrmr., vice W. Weldon, retired.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Major C. H. Miers retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Connaught Rangers—Major F. B. Campbell retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

1st West India Regiment—Supernumerary Major J. E. Bale to be Major, vice S. Fletcher, retired (Aug. 1).

2nd West India Regiment—Capt. S. F. Foster to be Major, vice T. Talbot, promoted (Feb. 2).

Staff.

Major-Gen. H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., &c., to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff of the Army in India, to command a Division in the Bengal Presidency, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. O. Bright, K.C.B., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Oct. 22).

Major-Gen. Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., from Deputy-Adjt.-Gen., R.A., at Head-quarters, to be Inspector-Gen. of Artillery at Head-quarters, vice Major-Gen. R. P. Radcliffe, R.A., who vacates that appointment (Sept. 1).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. C. Stewart, Madras Cavalry, to be Qrmr.-Gen. of the Madras Army, with the local rank of Brigdr.-Gen. (Feb. 16).

Capt. and Brevet Major W. C. James, 2nd Dragoons, to be a Brig.-Major on the Staff, vice Major P. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., 19th Hussars, who vacates that appointment on promotion; Capt. H. D. P. P. Okeden, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B., commanding the Division at Aldershot (Aug. 1).

Major R. A. Hickson, the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. M. Walker, V.C., C.B., commanding a Brigade at Aldershot (May 10).

Staff College—For, "Major E. Clayton, R.A., to be a Professor, vice Col. L. A. Hale, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (dated July 31, 1883)," as notified in the *London Gazette* of July 6, read, "Major E. Clayton, R.A., to be a Professor, vice Col. L. A. Hale, half-pay, who has vacated that appointment (dated July 31)."

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. R. F. McLeod to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class, dated July 29, 1881, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to July 8, 1882, and not to carry any back allowances.

Medical Department—Surg.-Major T. Kingston, M.D., has retired upon temporary half-pay (July 25); Surg. J. F. Dowman has resigned his commission (June 17).

Army Hospital Corps—Lieut. of Orderlies E. Enright to be Qrmr., dated July 1, 1881, such antedate not to carry back pay as Qrmr. prior to July 17.

Army Pay Department—Pymrs. and Hon. Capts. A. Longley to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (Aug. 9); T. B. Urquhart to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (Aug. 10); J. C. Stockley to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army.

Memoranda.

Major and Lieut.-Col. H. D. Stracey, Scots Guards, to be Col. (Aug. 9).

Deputy-Assist.-Comy. W. Brotherston, Madras Establishment, to be Hon. Lieut. (March 22).

Reserve of Officers.

Capt. C. J. M. Lefroy resigns his commission; Lieuts. G. R. Murray resigns his commission; H. P. Ditmas, Capt., 2nd Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, to be Capt.; H. L. S. Macdonald, 4th Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.

INDIA OFFICE, August 14, 1883.

The following appointments to the Staff of the Bengal Army have been made by the Government of India;—Capts. T. H. Goldney, Bengal S.C., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, vice Major F. W. Nicolay, resigned (May 24); F. G. A. Wiehe, Durham L.I., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, vice Capt. F. F. F. Roupell, resigned (June 20); Brevet Major E. R. Elles, R.A., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., vice Lieut.-Col. A. A. A. Kinloch, whose tenure of appointment has expired (April 5); Capt. St. J. F. Michell, Bengal S.C., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., vice Major H. S. Brownrigg, whose tenure of appointment has expired (June 1); Major J. L. N. Willis, Bengal S.C., to be a Brigade-Major, vice Major A. Fitzgerald, whose tenure of appointment has expired (May 11).

The following appointment to the Staff of the Bombay Army has been made by the Government of Bombay:—Capt. W. H. Lyster, Bombay S.C., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., vice Major J. Withers, resigned (April 26).

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 14, 1883.

The officers holding the rank of 2nd Lieut. in the above Corps will be in future designated as Lieutenants (Sept. 1, 1881).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 14, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

8th Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. A. E. H. Moore to be Capt.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Major J. Atkinson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Capt. C. C. Woodward to be Major; the Hon. Walter Maxwell to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Capt. and Hon. Major J. M. Batten, from 3rd Batn., to be Major; Lieut. T. W. How to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. A. E. Fellowes to be Capt; Henry Randall Barroughes, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. G. Tredennick resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Capt. J. A. Warren resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Robert Montagu Poore, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Highland Light Infantry—Lieut. J. Lees to be Capt.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 14, 1883.

Montgomeryshire—John Gill, gent., to be Surg.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 14, 1883.

Artillery.

2nd Berwickshire—Lieut. J. W. Robertson resigns his commission, in consequence of the disbandment of the corps.

1st Cinque Ports—Lieuts. E. J. Garston, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Brevet Major W. M. Lambert, R.M.A., whose term of service as Adjt. has expired; E. J. Garston, R.A., to have the rank of Capt., whilst serving as Adjt. in the corps (both dated Aug. 1).

2nd Devonshire—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. Ridgway resigns his commission; A. Ridgway, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col., to be Hon. Col. of the corps.

1st Edinburgh (City)—James Maxwell Ross, gent., M.A., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

5th Lancashire—Lieut. J. E. Cunliffe to be Capt.

7th Lancashire (the Manchester)—The transfer of Lieut. G. K. Smith, from the 1st Forfarshire A.V.C., notified in the *London Gazette* of the 24th ult., is cancelled. Lieut. H. W. Smith, from 1st Forfarshire Artillery V.C., to be Lieut.

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—Lieut. J. Braithwaite resigns his commission.

1st Sussex—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. C. Foran and R. G. Pidcock.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. H. Chaytor resigns his commission.

Rifle.

4 h Aberdeenshire—J. Fyfe, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Bucks—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—The Rev. W. F. Short, M.A., and J. Rawson.

2nd Bucks (Eton College)—Lieut. H. B. Smith resigns his commission.

1st Cheshire—John Morris, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary); Major G. S. Carr, 2nd Batn. the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major E. G. McD. Brodrick, placed on retired pay (Aug. 13).

1st Clackmannan and Kinross—Lieut. T. Steedman to be Capt.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Edward Rochefort Pike, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Forfar (Forfarshire or Angus)—Lieut. D. Corsar to be Capt.

2nd Glamorgan—Thomas Williams Jones, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Isle of Wight—Lieut. E. H. Fradd resigns his commission.

1st Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire (Deeside Highland)—John Campbell, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Lancashire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. A. H. Holme and Lieut. W. Hawksworth.

15th Lancashire—The services of Lieut.-Col. T. D. Pierce are dispensed with.

24th Middlesex—Capt. G. C. H. Brown resigns his commission; Edward Henry Hughes-D'Aeth, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Monmouthshire—Thomas Philip Woodruff, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Acting Surg. E. Fawcett, M.B., resigns his appointment.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Major James Searle to be Lieut.-Col. (July 18).

5th Surrey—Arthur Edward Patrick Voules, gent., M.A., to be Capt.

1st Westmoreland—Lieut. J. Robinson to be Capt.

2nd Wiltshire—Capt. A. Cotes, 2nd Batn. the Suffolk Regiment, to be Adjt., in succession to Major C. W. S. Lowndes, the Highland L.I., whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (July 10).

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Albert Henry Rishworth, gent., to be Lieut.

Memoranda.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following officers being appointed Aides-de-Camp (supernumerary) to her Majesty, for the service of her Auxiliary Forces in Great Britain and Ireland, with the rank of Colonel, viz.:—William, Earl of Meath, Hon. Col. of the 5th Batn. the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; J. William, Earl of Sandwich, Hon. Col. of the 5th Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps; Simon, Lord Lovat, Lieut.-Col.-Comdt. and Hon. Col., 2nd Batn. the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. W. Bromley-Davenport, Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Aug. 15, and the current year must be understood.)

A very creditable poem, entitled "Tel-el-Kebir, the Battle of the Bayonet," part of a series of the "Ballads of the Brave," has been written and published by Serjt. T. J. McCartney, of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines. His concluding lines on poor Wyatt Rawson are,—

"Another victim sacrificed
To the fierce God of Wars,—
Brave Wyatt Rawson,—he who led
The army by the stars,
His latest thought, as there he lies,
Smit by the hand of Fate,
Is one of duty,—'General,
Did I not lead them straight?'"

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

Amusements.

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The Promenade Concerts, Covent Garden, are nightly thronged, and the season is likely to be extended through the winter months. To Drury Lane the panoramic and so-called "patriotic" drama of "Freedom" is attracting all lovers of a showy spectacle, and by judicious retrenchment of some of the "comic" business, the piece has been considerably improved since the first night. At the Adelphi, the revival of "The Streets of London" has proved unexpectedly successful, the scene of Charing Cross on a winter's night being evidently regarded as a most refreshing object to contemplate on a warm evening. The other houses presenting comic operas, burlesques, farcical comedies, realistic melodramas, and American extravaganzas, furnish playgoers with a diversity of entertainment calculated to meet the requirements of every kind of taste.

The Princess's, after a very short vacation, reopens for the autumnal season this evening (Saturday). "The Silver King" will be repeated, and a new comedietta produced.

Mrs. Langtry has commenced this week a provincial tour of three weeks' duration, appearing at Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, and Liverpool. Mrs. Langtry leaves England for Canada in October, and after passing through America will extend her professional trip to Australia, beginning her engagements in the Colonies about next July.

A burlesque three-act drama by Mr. F. C. Burnand, entitled, "Ariel," will be the earliest novelty produced at the Gaiety, in September. It is another parody of Shakespeare's play of "The Tempest."

There are at last signs apparent of progress being made in the construction of the Opera House on the Thames Embankment, of which the foundation-stone was laid nearly six years ago. It is understood that the freeholders, Messrs. Tod-Heatley, Morris, and Quilter, have agreed to grant Mr. J. H. Mapleson a lease for 50 years, at a maximum rental of £6,000 per annum.

SOLDIERS' BALANCES UNCLAIMED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The many complaints as to the scant publicity at present given to the lists of money left by soldiers dying in the service of the State have resulted in Sir Walter Barttelot, M.P., moving for and obtaining a return in the following form:—"Army (Soldiers' Balances Unclaimed) Return showing the total receipts from soldiers' unclaimed balances since the passing of the Regimental Debts Act, 1863, the payments made thereout within seven years of the soldiers' decease; the amount of the payments made subsequently; the names and descriptions of the deceased soldiers, and the amount awaiting distribution in each case at the date when the amounts were last advertised in the *London Gazette*." The return was duly presented to Parliament on July 12, and ordered "to lie upon the table." Not conceiving it possible that the authorities would raise any difficulty as to the printing of the return, I recently applied for a copy, and was told that the return had not been ordered to be printed. I have since been informed, on very good authority, that it is not intended to print the return, "on account of the cost." May I ask your powerful aid towards endeavouring to obtain the publication of the valuable return obtained by Sir Walter Barttelot? The more lengthy the return, the greater the need of publicity. The reasons of publicity are these:—The Regimental Debts Act, 1863, provides for the publication in the *London Gazette* of particulars of "Unclaimed Balances" due to the next-of-kin of deceased soldiers. About 160 of these lists have been published, containing many thousands of names, and the result of *London-Gazette* publicity is said to have resulted in a "Crown windfall" of about £4,000 a year. If this be so, a good case for greater publicity is made out. Many of our soldiers are thrifty men, and it is surely only just that every effort should be made on the soldier's death to trace his next-of-kin. As evidence of the soldier's thriftiness, I extract the following, from lists published in 1882:—

Rank, Name, and Regiment.	Amount.		
Corpl. Henry Burrell, C Brigade R.A.	£152	9	10
Gunner Patrick Casey, 66th Regiment	106	11	11
Serjt. John Dwyer, 28th Regiment..............	120	12	5
Serjt. William Green, 2nd Batn. 8th Regiment	287	6	11
Pte. Thomas Holland, 2nd Batn. 1st Regiment	164	0	5
Gunner Granville Hall, Royal Artillery	110	8	11
Pte. William Jakes, 4th Hussars..................	148	17	0
Pte. William Kirby, 66th Regiment	124	19	9
Pymr.-Serjt. Martin, 9th Lancers	285	18	10
Pte. Arthur Neale, 10th Hussars	107	7	3
Pte. Frederick Poole, 85th Regiment............	112	16	11
Pte. William A. Thomas, 67th Regiment	124	13	8

This year, the largest "soldier's unclaimed balance" yet recorded is announced, namely, Corpl. D. McCristol, £518 18s. 4d. The return would probably have a large sale; it would also give a spur to recruiting, as young men thinking of entering the Army would see that it is possible for even a private soldier to save a considerable sum of money for a rainy day, or as a "windfall" for his next-of-kin.—I am, &c.,

Edward Preston,
(Author of "Unclaimed Money.")

1 Great College Street, Westminster, Aug. 10.

The following gentlemen who took part at the recent examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, have been offered commissions in the Marine Light Infantry:—Order of Merit—Mr. Stephen L. Aplin, 27; Mr. Percy E. F. Hobbs, 63; Mr. Evelyn H. Orlebar, 72; Mr. William J. Moody, 86; Mr. Ralph C. O. Creagh, 106.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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IT is with very great satisfaction, not, however, free from surprise, that we read the report, necessarily brief, and, perhaps, not very perfect, under the circumstances, of Lord Hartington's statement in the House last week respecting the supply of recruits, in the course of the discussion on the vote for the Army Reserve. Making every allowance for the official disposition to take a rosy view of matters of administration connected with a service, any failure or inefficiency in which involves heavy responsibility and censure upon the administrator, we must accept the direct averment of the Secretary of State for War with reference to the improvement in the recruiting service without challenge, if not without qualification. An inflow to the ranks of 36,000 recruits a year, is a matter for congratulation. But to one position laid down by the Minister for War, we must express our dissent. Lord Hartington declares that the long-service system failed; and that, therefore, necessarily, the country, refusing to accept conscription, had to take short-service, with the creation of a Reserve, as the only possible alternative. Now, we are of opinion—having had some experience of the working of the English Army in the field and out of it, and being in communication with many of its most distinguished officers for the last quarter of a century—that the long-service did not fail, but that it was exceedingly badly administered, and that it was the Administration which had long service in hand that brought it, perhaps designedly, to grief. Had the inducements which are now offered to short-service men been held out to the recruits at the time the reorganisation mania afflicted our rulers, a slight increase of pay, accompanied by a bounty and a pension, would have secured an ample supply of men adequate for the duties, all round, of the British Army; and we should not be subject to the humiliation of continual hocus-pocus work, perpetrated officially, to make the Army capable of performing the very ordinary work which it has recently been expected to do. Of the Egyptian Campaign, we shall say no more than that it was exceedingly well managed in many respects, and in some was notoriously and scandalously mismanaged. But, that a country of forty millions of people—the richest on earth, with the greatest Fleet and the largest commercial resources—should take pride to itself for sending out an army of some 20,000 odd men, made up of contingents, scratchings, pickings, and scrapings from nearly every corps, at home and abroad, is astounding, nay, humiliating. A quarter of a century, and more, has elapsed since England sent out an Army of greater strength—a much more formidable undertaking—to invade the greatest Military Power on earth, and brave its legions in front of its most redoubtable stronghold. It is true that the formation of that Army was effected to some extent by the same means as those which were used in furnishing forth the Expedition of 1882; but the regiments which descended on the shore of the Crimea at Old Fort, although they had been subjected to a trying climate in Bulgaria, and had suffered greatly from cholera, were able, notwithstanding, to do the work of men and soldiers in a very effective manner on September 20, 1854, and afterwards. But the short-service system which has been introduced in lieu of it, though it has gradually developed itself in the direction of long service, under the cover of many excuses, by the authorities, has not been attended by brilliant results. The reformers have put Territorial smocks upon the regiments; have given them long descriptive, geographical, or titular names, to make them resemble, in that respect at least, the proprietary regiments of the German Army, but dropping the numbers, which in that army are sedulously maintained; and then, our authorities, juggling with the terms of service, altering them continuously (we are glad to say, however, in a proper direction), say, "Here is a short-service army! How well it is working! We are getting 36,000 men a year!" But they do not put very prominently forward the fact that of these 36,000 recruits, a very large proportion have only a chest-measurement of 31 in., and that many do not much exceed the moderate altitude of 5 ft. 3 in., and this out of a population remarkable, formerly, at any rate, for muscular vigour and development. With the deficiency which Lord Hartington admits to exist in the ranks at present, we have a sharp set-off to the advantages of the Reserve; but we admit, and certainly we hope, that the deficiency will be altogether removed, although there is certainly no sign of its being lessened in the case of the Brigade of Guards, two regiments of which are short 400 men. It surely does not speak much for the foresight of the large staff of gentlemen, who, at least, might look a little before their noses when they are doing their work at Pall Mall, that they never foresaw that a large number of men, enlisted under the old system of 1870 and 1871, would be taking their discharge in 1882 and in the present year. Lord Hartington says, indeed, that had that been foreseen, the Government would have resorted to a proceeding, which the House of Commons might have questioned, of keeping the Army above its establishment. It would have been far better, however, had the Government applied itself to consider the best means of retaining the services of men who are now rushing out of the Army, scuttling with all haste into civil life. Honourable Members may cry "Hear, hear!" when they are assured that a return to long service is impossible; but we observe that the authorities are doing their best to increase the experience and to prolong the services of the soldier on whom we must rely for the performance of military duty all over the world. As long as we have the substance, we shall not quarrel about the name of it, and we are quite ready to make a present to the Government of the day of the terms which they like to apply to the Army and the conditions of service, as long as they are efficient.

IT is a mistake to throw good money after bad. That, practically speaking, was the burden of General Laurie's argument in the admirable paper he read at the Royal United Service Institution, "On the Protection of our Naval Base in the Pacific." In that paper he contended that our present position at Esquimault is untenable, and that, no matter how we attempt to patch it up, it will be untenable to the end of the chapter. If, therefore, argues General Laurie, a naval base in that distant region is a necessity, it is better far to begin *de novo*, and search for one which is, if possible, impregnable, or, at all events, capable of stout defence, and secure from assault by *coup de main*. With the limited resources we are likely to have at our command in British Columbia, instead of frittering money away on one hopelessly incurable, it would be wiser to secure a better spot. That a strong squadron and a strong naval base are absolutely necessary for the defence of our immense interests, and our great trade in the Pacific, scarcely requires a word of argument, and the approaching completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway will greatly add to our responsibilities, for an enormously increased trade carried on in British ships must inevitably result, which will at no distant date be further developed by the piercing of the Panama Isthmus. Not only the United States, but Chili, China, and Japan are fast becoming owners of powerful ironclad squadrons, which, in the event of trouble, would be capable of working irreparable mischief. But it is from Russia we are exposed to the greatest risk. Every act points to the intention of Russia to remove her chief Naval depôt from the land-locked Euxine and Baltic to Vladivodstock, on what is practically an open coast, whence her *Alabamas* could work. Our Squadron should, therefore, be thoroughly efficient, and being far removed from the home dockyards, that efficiency must mainly depend on its depôt. The present depôt is at Esquimault, and it was to point out its defects the paper we are noticing was mainly directed. General Laurie believes that the history of the Naval yard at Esquimault is only one instance out of many of how we "drift" into our arrangements. From the smallest beginnings, it has, he says, accidentally drifted into its present important position, without any reference whatever to its capacity for defence. But this should have been a primary consideration which ought not to have been and cannot be ignored. It is now asserted that it cannot be made secure, except at an expenditure and by a force beyond our power to afford it. Some other position should be selected at once to meet our needs, and this General Laurie says he has found in Burrard Inlet. He speaks with no ordinary experience and authority, for nearly twenty-two years of his service have been spent on the Canadian Staff, and in British Columbia, and in organising the defences of the Dominion. If Burrard Inlet possesses half the advantages General Laurie claims for it, he has done good service in calling attention to its merits, and the sooner we make up our minds to adopt it as a base in the Pacific, the better. But we consider a position on the main land, open to a *coup de main* from the land side, and exposed to hostile operations by military forces where we must necessarily be less ready to defend it than we would be to resist an attack by sea, even more dangerous than the position of Esquimault; and we consider, at all hazards, and at any expense, that Vancouver's Island should be fortified, and maintained as our Naval base in the Pacific, with subsidiary stations, wherever convenient, for coaling stations. In that manner, Burrard Inlet could be utilised, and the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the West could be fortified and protected.

THE Votes for the Army Medical Department and the Reserve were introduced only last Saturday night, and the important debates on them attracted little attention. The Press is jaded and tired, like the House of Commons at the end of the Session; but the subjects discussed last week, in a House of some sixty Members, were of the very greatest importance. To the observations of Sir H. Fletcher on the condition of the Army Medical Department, and on the Report of Lord Morley's Committee, Lord Hartington gave no reply; but he gave a promise that no Warrant would be issued on the Report till the House had had an opportunity of discussing the recommendations.

in other words, that nothing will be done till next year. The Army Medical Department will, therefore, be in a state of suspense a little longer. The Brigade of Guards will retain their exceptional system for the present, but Sir H. Fletcher failed to obtain any expression of opinion from Lord Hartington with regard to the appropriation of the Guards' Hospitals, and the innovations introduced into the medical department of the Brigade which Sir J. MacCormack desires to develope. There is a great fallacy in the argument of Lord Hartington,—that, because in war-time, Field Hospitals and a general Medical Staff are necessary, therefore the regimental system should not be maintained in time of peace. There is such a thing as sympathy, and there is such an influence as sentiment among men, whether they wear red coats, or black, or invisible grey, and no one having the smallest acquaintance with the feeling of regimental officers, and with soldiers, can assert that they do not pay more heed to Medical officers with whom they are acquainted, than to strangers, and that they do not attach importance to the association of Surgeons with the corps with which they are doing duty. It is not in war alone that the comfort and efficiency of regiments are to be looked to. A good regimental Surgeon will keep the men in his charge, during peace in good condition and fit to work when war comes. If the quacks and doctrinaires are so obstinately wedded to their theories that they will not allow the attachment of Surgeons to regiments to acquire a reasonable strength and growth, at all events let them consent to an association of Surgeons with the corps to which they are assigned for a sufficient number of years to make them acquainted with the officers and men whom it is their duty to keep in health.

THE decision of the Government to submit the proceedings of the *Clyde* Court-martial to the Law Officers of the Crown will, we believe, meet with general approval in the Service, and it is satisfactory to see that the authorities are amenable to argument and pressure when a case is made out for investigation. We hope there will be something more than a legal opinion on technical points forthcoming. There ought to be justice. The Government should have full light thrown on the case, and thus remove all doubts in connection with this truly unpleasant episode in the career of a gallant officer. Commander Heron placed himself in a very unfortunate position; but the cause was, in our opinion, too great a confidence in the honesty of those under him. We hope the Admiralty will revise the sentence on Commander Heron, and re-establish him in his profession. His case has been well sifted, and the conclusions arrived at, both in and out of Parliament, are sufficiently clear to establish the fact that Commander Heron was not justly dealt with. Making every allowance for the feelings of his relatives and friends who advocated his cause so earnestly on Tuesday last, there were sufficient grounds in their arguments to induce the Government to take the step they have promised; while the opinions of independent Members showed that they viewed the case merely in justice to an officer who had served the country faithfully for more than thirty years, and that they were not guided by party feeling. We attach great importance to the expression of satisfaction of Sir Richard Cross, who, it is well known, would not accord his approval in an unjust cause. It is to be regretted that compulsion was necessary, and the decision of the Government shows how faulty the legal machinery of the Admiralty is and how ill adapted to meet the judicial requirements of the Navy. We hope this case will lead to a complete revision of the Naval Discipline Act, the system of trial by court-martial, and the introduction of a proper method of reviewing the proceedings and sentence by independent members of the legal profession. We much regret that when the case of the late Commander of the *Clyde* was discussed in the House this week, the friends of that officer inveighed so severely against the conduct of Commander Henry Compton Best. We cannot believe but that the latter officer followed the dictates of gentlemanly feeling and common justice, when called upon to aid at an inquiry into the charges in reference to the *Clyde*, even if he were on unfriendly terms with the officer then in command of that vessel. The fact of officers being prejudiced against each other is not one of which the Admiralty or Departmental heads are generally aware, though we have no doubt that had their Lordships, or the Admiral-Superintendent of the Reserves, known that a feud existed between those two officers, steps would have been taken to relieve Commander Best from an unpleasant position; and the fact is almost corroborated by the remarks of the Secretary of the Admiralty, who, in fairness to Commander Best, considered that the House ought not to condemn that officer, until it had heard what he had to say against the accusation. We are sure that, without wishing to prejudice the case of Mr. Maxwell-Heron, the brother-officers of Commander Best, and the Naval service generally, will support him in this matter, debarred as he is by his position outside the House of Commons from meeting the charges of disgraceful conduct attributed to him by some of its Members, and that the Admiralty will afford him full opportunity of refuting them. The minutes and opinions of the Court of Inquiry, of which Commander Best was a member, are confidential documents, which the Admiralty cannot be obliged to produce. As their Lordships were guided thereby as to the necessity for trying the Commander of the *Clyde* by court-martial, their decision can be formed therefrom whether Commander Best displayed prejudice, and evinced any semblance of ill-feeling, availing themselves of the confidential opinions on those points of the other officers who were present at the inquiry.

THE relations between Germany and Russia, however strained they may be, will never be broken off by open hostility as long as the aged Emperor-King lives, but the Germans are a sentimental race, and they are much under the influence of race sympathies, as the world saw in the Schleswig-Holstein insurrection in 1852 and the war against Denmark in 1864, not to speak of the reappropriation of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871. For many years back they have been listening indignantly to the voice of complaint from the German populations of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland, which perhaps is heard through magnifying trumpets; and there is a settled purpose in many Teuton heads of reclaiming these provinces some day from the grasp of the Czar. There are other pretexts for quarrel when the time comes, and the Russian Army turns to measure swords with the conquerors of France who have been rather "lording" it over the world in the east of Europe. It is not easy to understand a description of a strategical frontier without plans, but any of our readers who may be interested in the subject can, with the aid of a fair map, form a fair idea of the defences of the two Empires by reading the following account of the works. The province of Eastern Prussia has for its principal defence the powerful fortress of Königsberg, the works of which extend to the Frischer Haff, the entrance of which is protected by the fortress of Pillau, by very strong forts on the coast, and by submarine mines. To the north, the extremity of the Prussian frontier and the Bay of Memel are protected against a naval attack by strong coast fortifications and mines, but the town of Memel, very important commercially, is open, and would, in the event of an invasion, have to be evacuated, together with the territory bounded on the one side by the Kurishe [or Curische] Haff, and on the other by the frontier, and which is separated to the south from the rest of Eastern Prussia by the lower part of the valley of Memel. The position of Königsberg is covered to the south by the fortifications of Lötzen and Osterodes, and the strategic routes connecting these two strong places. The system of fortifications around Königsberg communicates to the south with those of Thorn, the importance of which, both as a great railway junction and a strategic point, cannot well be exaggerated. Thorn, which is at once an offensive and defensive position, would, like Warsaw in former days, serve as a point d'appui for a large army, and enable it to cover the territory between the lakes outside Königsberg and the valley of the Netze. The second line of defence is formed by the lower course of the Vistula, with the fortress of Dantzic and the têtes de pont of Graudentz and Marienwerden. Dantzic is of great importance, not only by reason of its position and strength, but by reason of its communications with the sea, and of the bay close to the peninsula of Heba. Graudentz has been abandoned as a fortress, but its ancient fortifications are still strong enough to protect the passage across the river. The territory commanded by Thorn comprises, to the south and south-west, the sandy tract, broken here and there by stone quarries, situated between the Vistula, the Netze, and the Brabe, which can only be traversed by way of Bromberg. The principal position of Germany *vis-à-vis* to Warsaw is Posen, on the Warthe [or Warta], this river cutting in two the country through which an invading army might march. The northern part would not be very well adapted to operations, owing to the nature of the soil and the abundance of small lakes, while in the southern part the Obra quarries would form a serious obstacle to the advance of the enemy. An army could not leave Posen in its rear without detaching a sufficient number of men to blockade it; while not far off is the fortress of Glogau, on the Oder, which has been very materially strengthened of late years. The position of Posen-Glogau is supported by the fortress of Kustrin, which covers the centre of the country,—that is to say, Berlin. In the event of an invasion of Silesia—the principal fortresses of which, Neisse and Glatz, on the left bank of the Oder, are directed rather against Austria than Russia—the enemy would perhaps march upon the open town of Breslau; but, considering how far an army coming from Russia would be from its base of operations, with few lines of railway communicating with that base, and how it would be liable to be taken in flank and in rear by the garrison of Thorn, this would be a very hazardous undertaking,—so hazardous, that the Germans have deemed it scarcely worth taking into account. The frontier defences of Russia are even more elaborate. As the Polish provinces run like a wedge between Eastern Prussia and Silesia, the system of defence has been grouped around Warsaw, along the banks of the Vistula. The Alexander citadel, originally intended to repress any revolutionary movement of the population, more than to protect the city from a foreign foe, now converts Warsaw into a place of arms. This fortress, situated upon the left bank of the Vistula, is supported by detached forts, and would be a great support to an army concentrated near Warsaw, and enable it to protect the city, which is of great importance, not only as a commercial, but as a railway centre. The faubourg of Praga, on the right bank of the Vistula, though fortified, has not the military importance it once had, since so much ground has been built upon; but there are two bridges, one for the railway and the other for carriage traffic and foot passengers, connecting the two sides of the river. A few miles further north is the fortress of Modlin, which forms the right wing of the position of Warsaw, and covers the confluence of the Narew and the Vistula. The enceinte and citadel of Modlin are on the right bank, and there are two têtes de pont on the left bank. The fortress of Sierock covers Warsaw to the north, and protects the right flank of the position of the Vistula. The fortress of Ivangorod (Demblin) constitutes the left wing of the position of Warsaw, and, also situated on the Vistula, where the Wieprz runs into it, Ivangorod is protected to the front by that river like the two other fortresses. It is enclosed by ramparts, with two advanced lunettes, and is supported on the left bank by earthworks very much like a tête de pont. Behind the line of Ivangorod, Warsaw, Modlin, and Sierock, is the powerful fortress of Brest Litovski, which is situated upon the right bank of the Bug, at its confluence with the Mukhaviec. Inside the town is a strongly-fortified barrack, built upon an island; while upon the left bank there are four detached forts. This place derives its importance from its strategic position upon the borders of the Rottritna marshes, which divide into two parts the territory along which an invading army could advance. An army advancing from Warsaw towards the north-east would be threatened on its right flank by Brest Litovski, which is connected with Warsaw by the Tirospol railway, and with Kieff by another railway. Kieff, one of the wealthiest and most populous cities in Russia, is situated upon the right bank of the Dneiper, which at this point is more than half a mile broad, the passage of the stream being defended by a tête de pont on the left bank. It is a very important strategic position, with a strong citadel and advanced works. Around Kieff are grouped, in the direction of the Austrian frontier, the fortresses of Lutsk and Dubno, both situated on the Styr, to the north-east of the Austrian city of Lemberg. Lutsk is on the line of railway from Brest Litovski to Rovno and Dubno, on the line from Rovno to Lemberg. From a strategic point of view, Nicolaieff, near the mouth of the Dneiper, and the fortresses of Bender and Kherson, which cover the south and the coasts of the Black Sea, are also connected with Kieff. With regard to the vast plain to the north-east of Warsaw and to the north of the Rottritna marshes, there are, it may be noted, two main lines of railway leading to St. Petersburg and one to Moscow, and these are routes which an invading army would have to follow. But the railways would be of little service, as the Russians would either destroy them or evacuate the rolling-stocks, and there is a difference of gauge which would render it impossible for the rolling-stock of the German railways to be used on these lines. But supposing that an invading army had traversed the plains in question, it would have to cross the Dwina, with the fortress of Dunaburg, which is of great strength, owing to its position in a marshy country and its fortifications, to deal with. The mouth of the Dwina, in the Gulf of Riga, is also very strongly fortified. Between Warsaw and Moscow is the fortress of Bobrinsk, which was of great importance before the construction of the railway between the two cities, but which is of less consequence now, because, being situated upon the Berezina and upon the edge of the Rottritna marshes, it is too far south of the line to menace the flank of an army advancing in this direction. Thus it will be seen that the defences of Russia are stronger on the Austrian than on the Prussian frontier.

The state of the Navy is being seriously considered by the Naval Lords of the Admiralty. They admit freely that much of what has been said by Lord Henry Lennox is true, but—and here comes the rub—were Lord Henry Lennox's party in office, would its leaders alter the "Treasury policy"? That is the question. That the Treasury will have to be more liberal towards the Navy is certain, or many millions will be squandered in a panic to make good defects arising from injudicious stinginess.

We referred last week to the hardship of placing subalterns in the Royal Marine Artillery who had failed to reach the standard of examination for that corps over the head of an officer who had been successful thereat, and already was entered at Eastney. On Thursday last Sir H. Wolff questioned the Secretary of the Admiralty thereon, and was informed by the Junior Civil Lord that,—"Of the nine probationary Lieutenants of the Royal Marine Artillery who presented themselves for the final examination this year, only one passed—Mr. L. E. Gordon, of seniority September 1, 1881. It being necessary to provide officers for the Marine Artillery, the Admiralty appointed a Committee to consider whether any of the candidates who had passed through the College during the last three years, but failed to reach the standard for the Artillery, might be admitted with advantage to the service. Five officers have been appointed, on the recommendation of the Committee. The seniority of two of them is September 1, 1880, and therefore they could not have been placed below Mr. Gordon, who sustains some slight disadvantage owing to a measure considered necessary for the public interest."

The Vulcan Company of Stettin have been entrusted by the Chinese Government with the construction of a deck-armoured cruiser, in addition to the ironclads *Ting Yuen* and *Chen Yuen*. Length on water-line, 236 ft. 8 in.; beam, 34 ft. 5 in.; depth of hold, 23 ft. 7 in.; draught of water aft, 15 ft. 9 in.; depth of side of armoured deck below water-line, 4 ft. 9 in.; displacement, 2,355 tons; indicated horse power, 2,800; crew, 180 officers and men. Armament, two 8¼-in. and one 5⅞-in. Krupp guns (35 calibres long), four torpedo-cannon with 12 torpedoes, and six Hotchkiss machine-guns. The three heavy guns are mounted in two machine-gun-proof turrets, viz., the two 8¼-in. guns forward, and the 5½-in. gun aft. The twin-screw engines are expected to give a speed of 15 knots. The vessel will be brig-rigged for her passage, but on arrival the foremast will be removed.

The Channel Squadron, which has just returned to England after its summer cruise, will remain at the home ports till the middle of next month, and then proceed for the autumn cruise. The Squadron will rendezvous at Portland prior to commencing the cruise, and return about the end of November.

We regret to hear that the state of Captain John D'Arcy, H.M.S. *Duncan*, at present a patient in Melville Hospital, is so serious as to cause considerable anxiety to his friends.

The torpedo-boats Nos. 63 and 64, built by Messrs. Normand and Co., of Havre, for the French Government, lately made their official trial-trips, when the mean speeds attained during a three-hours' run were for No. 63, 20·25 knots, and for No. 64, 20·51 knots. Messrs. Normand have received an order for ten further boats of the first-class, the dimensions of which are:—Length, 108 ft. 3 in.; beam, 10 ft. 9 in.; depth, 8 ft. 6 in.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has at his disposal a nomination for Christ's Hospital, for the son of a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. Applicants must be between the ages of eight and ten. Preference will be given to the sons of officers who have been killed, or have died in the service. Applications, addressed to the Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, will be received up to March 31, 1884.

The *Champion* and *Daring* are to be paid off and recommissioned on the China stations. New crews will be sent out in the *Himalaya* about December next.

From intelligence received from Cape Coast Castle up to July 20, it appears that the *Opal*, Captain A. T. Brooke, was about to start in company with the *Flirt* and *Bulldog* for a cruise round the West Coast of Africa, as far south as Mossamedes, when the *Algerine* would replace the *Flirt*, and the whole proceed to St. Helena, where the *Starling* would join them, and they then continue the cruise to Ascension, ultimately reaching Cape Coast Castle about Christmas. The *Alecto* was to remain in the Bights Division during the absence of the other vessels.

There was recently launched from the yard of Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., a steel cruiser for the Chilian Navy, named *Esmeralda*, constructed in innumerable water-tight compartments. Her length is 276 ft.; beam, 42 ft.; depth, 29 ft. 3 in.; displacement, 3,000 tons; draught of water, 18½ ft.; armament, two 10-inch Armstrong B.L. guns at bow and stern, three 6-in. Armstrong B.L. guns, and torpedo apparatus. The twin-screw engines, by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, of Newcastle, will be of 5,000 horse-power, estimated to give a speed of 17 knots. The cruiser will be provided with a very light rig, and the saving in weight will be turned to account in the coal-bunkers.

Capt. C. P. Fitzgerald, appointed to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, will take over that position at the end of the month in succession to Capt. F. D. Bedford.

The Secretary to the Admiralty was asked, on Tuesday last, whether the Order in Council of October 23, 1877 (Clause C), contained the words, "Assistant-paymasters, with over eight years' seniority as such, to rank with lieutenants of under eight years' seniority;" whether an Admiralty order was issued a few months subsequently stating that the above clause was "to be considered to mean to rank with, but after, lieutenants of under eight years' seniority;" whether such interpolation virtually took away from those officers the rank granted to them by her Majesty; and whether, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, such alteration by authority of the Admiralty Board was legal. Sir T. Brassey stated in reply that when the Order in Council of October 23, 1877, was issued, it was found that the words "but after" had been inadvertently omitted from the clause to which the hon. Member refers. It was found necessary to amend the circular, in consequence of the anomalies which the omission of these words introduced, even within the Paymasters' department itself. For instance, it gave an assistant-paymaster of over eight years' standing higher relative rank than he would have when promoted to the higher rank of paymaster." We have always regretted, that when it was found necessary to increase the rank of assistant-paymasters, in 1877, for the purpose of placing them on an equal footing with engineers, the relative rank of paymasters was not considered at the same time. There is but a slight difference in the ages of assistant paymasters and engineers, when promoted to the "senior grade;" yet the latter at once attain rank with, but after, Lieutenants of eight years' standing; and after ten years' seniority rank with commanders; and can attain even higher relative rank, while paymasters rank on promotion only with junior lieutenants, and have to acquire 15 years' seniority before they can rank with commanders. Taking the average age of engineers when promoted to chief engineer to be 38½, and that of assistant-paymaster on promotion to paymaster as 36½ years, the latter will be nearly 52 and the former only 49 on arriving at the relative rank of commander. This difference of three years may appear immaterial, but we can assert that it is no ordinary hardship to paymasters, as the prospects of promotion are becoming worse every year, and that branch of the service has to occupy, in consequence of age, the most junior position of all others, which largely affects their future, as well as the interests of their wives and children. Under existing regulations, the widow of an engineer of eight years' standing is allowed the same pension as that of a paymaster under eight years' seniority. The widow of a chief engineer of less than ten years' seniority is granted an ordinary pension of £70 per annum, which would not be affected by loss of seniority; while in the case of a paymaster of eight years' standing, his widow would suffer by such a misfortune occurring to her husband. There are many other points, both pecuniary and social, which we could direct attention to, clearing showing the disabilities under which the Accountant Branch of the Navy suffer; but we intend at a future period to enter fully on this subject, and trust that the Admiralty will accord it their generous consideration.

The Russian Fleet in the Mediterranean will probably receive a considerable addition to its strength this autumn.

Captain Alexander Buller, C.B., has been appointed additional to the *Royal Adelaide*, for the purpose of carrying out the fittings of the guns and hydraulic apparatus for working them on board the *Agamemnon*, which work he paid great attention to while holding the command of the *Cambridge*.

In the debate on the *Clyde* court-martial, the Secretary of the Admiralty informed the House that it was the intention of their Lordships to issue such regulations as would admit of seamen of the Fleet making known any just complaints, if they had been overlooked by their immediate superior. Officers were allowed the privilege, and their Lordships were of opinion that seamen should be accorded similar consideration. Legislation on another subject was also promised. It appears that the Captains of the *Excellent* and *Vernon* were both excused from attending the court-martial, on the ground that they were given formal leave to attend special duties. There appears to have been no irregularity in thus allowing them to be absent; the duties devolving on those officers as the heads of the Gunnery and Torpedo Establishments might be largely interfered with, if called away for the ordinary duties of the Fleet. The proviso under which the Superintendents of Dockyards shall not be summoned to sit on courts-martial (N. D. Act, cl. 16, sec. 58), might be extended to those Captains on the Home stations who hold important positions, the duties of which demand their entire attention, and the necessity for their becoming members dealt with by the Admiralty in the same way as for the Admirals and Captains of dockyards.

The Russian Government has decided upon spending 380,000 roubles on military roads in the Crimea. It often takes weeks for supplies from Simpheropol to reach Kertch, 130 miles distant.

We are requested to state that the negative of the Orpheus memorial tablet, taken by Carl Müller, of the Studio, St. James's Palace, last autumn, having been irreparably damaged, a fresh one has been taken by Mr. Walter Hayler, 40 Charing Cross, S.W., from whom copies can be obtained.

From the *Annual Register* for 1793, we learn that "Colonel Ross, lately arrived from India, has brought with him a newly invented gun-carriage, the peculiar excellence of which is that it raises the piece above the parapet of a fort or battery over which it is fired, and is immediately after brought under cover by the recoil. This carriage is supposed to be one of the greatest improvements in the sciences of artillery and fortification ever made." It would seem from this description as if the invention anticipated the Moncrieff gun-carriage. There is one similarity certainly,—each was announced as a vast improvement, likely to revolutionise the science of fortification.

A discussion that has been in progress for some time past in the Russian and German Press has resulted in the publication of some very interesting railway statistics. If Russia were to attempt to invade Germany, she would have to contend with two serious inconveniences—the fact of most of her frontier railways having only one line of rails, and the distance between the stations, which is rarely less than 12 miles. Russia could only send along each line 12 trains a day, while Germany could despatch 16. Russia has 7 lines converging upon Germany, and Germany 10 running toward Russia. Russia, therefore, could only despatch altogether 84 trains a day to the frontier, while Germany could run 160. If a comparison be made between the railways of the interior, the disadvantages under which Russia labours become even more apparent, Germany being seamed with iron roads, whereas Russia is only intersected at wide intervals. Germany can send to the frontier nine Army Corps in five days, to confront which Russia can only accumulate four.

We are glad to hear that the operation performed by Berlin oculists upon General Todleben has been so far successful that he can see better than he has done for the last three years, and is likely to permanently retain his sight. In Russia his case had been so far despaired of by the St. Petersburg physicians, that they had assured him he would become in a few months totally blind. Although this prediction has proved to be erroneous, the hero of Sebastopol has decided all the same to retire into private life on his return to Russia.

The French have been highly flattered at the manner in which Lord Wolseley spoke of their land forces in his examination before the Channel Tunnel Committee, for a translation of the proceedings has been published for the benefit of our neighbours. However, French military men are not wholly satisfied with the way in which the machine is being worked, and fear that the millions of men which France is capable of putting in the field will be found to be men, and not soldiers, should any rough work have to be done. What does one see in France? That the class of 1878 which ought to have served until June, 1884, have been provisionally liberated. Most of these men have served only three years, and those who are in Tunis, and those who are not to leave until after the autumn manœuvres, will have only served three years and ten months. The French officers who are in favour of long service—and they are legion—see with despair the period of service being gradually pared down, and the Regular Army lapsing into a kind of National Guard.

The condition of recruiting, so far as it affects the Artillery, may be estimated by the fact that a depôt battery in a southern district in England has at the present moment five drivers and two gunnery recruits!

At the very end of the Session, in the last week, the Army Estimates were brought on again for discussion by the Secretary of State for War. Under Vote 19, Retired Pay, the question of compensation claimed by Purchase Colonels and Colonels with Purchase rights—who were compulsorily removed from the service under Warrant of June, 1881—was brought forward by Sir Walter Barttelot. The speech is extremely badly reported; but the case was ably laid before the House. Sir Walter Barttelot asked for a Committee of the House or independent arbitration, to investigate these claims, as the Colonels deny the right of Government to remove Purchase Officers from the Army without the return of their purchase-money. And, moreover, they consider the difference between £365 and £420 per annum—viz., £55—a totally inadequate compensation for loss of profession and disturbance. Lord Hartington stated, in his reply, that the Colonels had sunk their money for the prospects he stated, viz., £365 per annum, which is not correct, as money was invested in commissions for the attainment of the prizes of the profession and the honours obtainable. From these they were cut off by the Warrant of 1881. Lord Hartington further stated, in reply, that the claims in question had been fully considered by the Department (the War Office), which is just what the Colonels have so decidedly objected to throughout, as they consider that a Government committed to the abolition of Purchase, without the return of purchase-money, were unfit to consider the claims, as a court of appeal on their own awards; moreover, "that it would be impossible for the Government to accede to the proposal for the appointment of a Committee, because he believed its result would be shown that, from a pecuniary point of view, the Colonels had been equitably and even liberally dealt with." If so, the Committee should have been granted, to prove the vaunted justice and liberality of the War Department; but as it has been refused, the inference throughout the service will be that the War Department had not a leg to stand on, and were afraid of an Arbitration Committee. We are afraid that this one-sided decision will not finish this contention. It is to be borne in mind that the lateness of the season at which the discussion took place (August 21st) was all against the officers, as most of their supporters had left London, and many were absent, owing to the uncertainty maintained regarding the exact date for this discussion for more than six weeks.

Last week we gave a very brief account of the eight regiments which were formed in Enniskillen. In addition to all those regiments which were actually raised by that patriotic and war-like little town, we find that in May, 1744, Nicholas Loftus Hume began also to raise another independent regiment of horse, called the Enniskilliners, to consist of 1,000 gentlemen. As we have not seen any further notice of this regiment, we presume that, for some reason, Mr. Hume's praiseworthy intention was not carried out.

The House of Commons, we notice, passed Votes amounting to nearly six millions of the Army Estimates in the late hours of Saturday night and Sunday morning—almost without discussion, and in the presence of three Members only. A Select Committee on the Estimates would be preferable to such performances.

A torpedo-boat was launched on Saturday last from the works of Messrs. Thornycroft and Co., for Victoria. The vessel is finely designed for her purpose, and is armed with four 19-ft. torpedoes and two steel shell machine-guns. She has engines of 800 horse-power, and is in length 113 feet. The speed contracted for is 18 knots, which she is expected to exceed on her trial at the measured mile. The christening was performed by Mrs. Childers and her husband, after whom the vessel is named. The Chief Constructor of the Navy, several officers, and a numerous party, including many ladies, were present.

Fleet Circular No. 29 L, August 10, 1883, announces that the Deputy-Judge-Advocate of the Fleet will be paid an annual fee, instead of allowances. Officiating Judge-Advocates at home and abroad will not be allowed more than £10 10s. for any one day, whatever number of courts-martial they may attend on that day. The fee of £3 for stationery, &c., at Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth will no longer be paid. The allowance to an Officiating Judge-Advocate, if the Court shall sit one day, will be £4; if more than one day, for each day, £3. He is not to be paid more than £10 10s. for any one day.

The steam trials of the unarmoured steel cruiser Leander, 10, 3,750 tons, 5,000 horse-power, having been considered unsatisfactory, further trials are to be postponed until the other ships of the same class—the Amphion, at Pembroke Yard, and the Arethusa and Phaeton, at private yards at Glasgow—have made the official trials.

Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Goldsmid and party passed Sierra Leone on Aug. 7, on their way to the Congo.

The Watchful, sister-ship to the Mistletoe, was tried last week at Plymouth with very satisfactory results.

A movement is on foot to form an Army and Navy Warrant Officers' Club, and a building in New Coventry Street has been secured for the purpose.

The breaking-up of the Salamis at Sheerness has been commenced by dockyard hands. The wood portion of the vessel is very rotten.

TABLE SHOWING VESSELS OF WAR LAUNCHED SINCE 1882, AND THOSE AT PRESENT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Part II.

Abbreviations.—Class column: I., ironclad; Cr., cruiser; Gb., gunboat. Date-of-launch column: B., building; D., designed. Torpedo column: W., Whitehead; H., Harvey. Armour column: C., Compound; St., Steel. Material-of-hull column: W., Wood; St., Steel; I., Iron; C., Composite.

Name of Country and Ship.	Class.	Date of Launch.	Length.		Beam.		Draught.		Displacement in Tons.	Indicated H.P.	No. of Screws.	Speed.	Guns.	Torpedoes.	Armour.	Material of Hull.
			ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.								
France (*Con.*)—																
Duguesclin	I.	1883	265	9	57	3	26	0	5869	4100	2	14	IV.-9½ in.; I.-7⅜ in.; VI.-5½in.	W.H	10in.C.	I.
Furieux	,,	B.	241	6	57		21	4	5695	4150	1	13·5	II.-13⅜ in.; IV.-4 in.	...	13¾in.C.	I.
Terrible	,,	,,	275	10	59		23	0	7184	6000	2	14·5	II.-16½ in. (?)	...	19¾in.St.	St.I.
Indomptable	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	19¾in. C.	St.I.
Caïman	,,	,,	278	7	,,		24	0	7239	,,	,,	,,	II.-13⅜ in.	...	,,	St.I.
Achéron	,,	,,	181	0	40		12	0	1639	1500	,,	...	II.-10½ in.; II.-4 in.	...	...	St.
Cocyte	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	...	,, ,,	...	...	,,
Phlégéthon	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	...	,, ,,	...	...	,,
Styx	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	...	,, ,,	...	...	,,
Flamme	,,	,,	165	0	29	7	106	0	1045	...	,,	...	I.-9½ in.	...	...	,,
Fusée	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	...	,,
Grénade	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	...	,,
Mitraille	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	...	,,
Aréthuse	Cr.	1882	277	9	43	7	22	0	3356	4200	1	16	XII.-5½ in.; IV.-6¼ in.	W.	...	W.
Dubourdieu	,,	B.	253	7	45	4	23	0	3355	,,	,,	,,	IV.-6½ in.; XX.-5½ in.	,,	...	,,
Capitaine Lucas	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	...	,,
Sfax	,,	,,	288	8	49		23	6	4488	5000	2	...	...	,,	...	St.
Primauget	,,	1882	248	10	37	4	18	8	2236	2160	1	15	XVI.-5½ in.	H.	...	W.
Roland	,,	1882	249	4	38	0	17	2	2268	2700	,,	,,	XIV.-5½ in.	W.	...	,,
R. Genouilly	,,	B.	242	9	35	5	,,		1627	2850	,,	,,	VIII.-5½ in.	...	...	,,
Condor	,,	,,	223	1	29	2	14	0	1268	...	2	17	V.-4 in.	W.	...	St.
Epervier	,,	,,	,,		29	3	,,		,,	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,
Faucon	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,
Vautour	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,
Inconstant	,,	,,	200	0	28	6	12	8	811	850	1	12	IV.-5½ in.	...	...	W.
Papin	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	,,
Fulton	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	,,
Scorpion	Gb.	1883	151	7	24	9	9	6	473	440	,,	10	II.-5½ in.; II.-4 in.	...	...	C.
Lion	,,	1883	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	...	...	,,
Capricorne	,,	1882	148	8	24	0	11	0	471	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	...	...	,,
Etoile	,,	B.	149	3	24	7	8	6	448	450	2	11	,, ,,	...	...	St.
Comète	,,	,,	144	8	24	0	9	8	474	440	1	10	,, ,,	...	...	C.
Météore	,,	,,	144	8	,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	...	...	,,
Gabés	,,	,,	...		...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirius	,,	,,	...		...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gironde	Trs.	,,	344	6	50	0	21	6	5775	2500	1	13	II.-5½ in.	...	...	St.I.
Nive	,,	1883	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	,,
Scorff	,,	1882	210	0	33	4	15	0	1507	700	,,	,,	IV.-5½ in.	...	...	W.
Calédonien	,,	B.	233	0	54	2	20	0	3992	...	,,	...	...	...	...	St.I.
Magellan	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	...	,,	...	...	...	...	,,
Durance	,,	,,	240	0	34	5	15	0	1597	700	,,	11·5	IV.-5½ in.	...	...	...
Meurthe	,,	,,	213	3	32	10	14	6	,,	,,	,,	12	,,	...	...	...
Bièvre	,,	,,	200	0	28	9	17	0	1867	...	,,	...	...	...	...	I.
Elan	D.	,,	132	2	20	4	8	0	230	300	,,	10	II.	...	...	,,
Ibis	,,	,,	139	5	20	3	7	2	254	...	,,	...	,,	...	...	W.
Alouette	P.	1882	164	0	24	6	6	8	486	440	...	...	III.	...	...	,,
Brandon	,,	1883	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	...	,,
Ardent	,,	1883	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	...	,,
Mésange	,,	1883	,,		,,		7	0	525	,,	...	...	V.	...	...	,,
Goëland	,,	B.	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	...	,,
Héron	,,	1883	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	...	,,
Eclair	,,	B.	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	...	,,
Viche	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	...	,,
Chamois	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		525	,,	...	...	,,	...	...	,,
Vigilant	,,	,,	...		...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trombe	,,	,,	...		...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany—																
"E"	I.	B.	...		...		...		5200	3900	2	...	VIII.-9½ in.; II.-5⅞ in.	W.	12in.C.	St.
"M"	,,	,,	...		...		...		866	1500	,,	15	I.-8½ in.	...	8in.C.	,,
"N"	,,	,,	...		...		...		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	,,
New Victoria	Cr.	,,	...		...		...		3360	3000	1	...	XVIII.-5⅞ in.	W.	...	,,
"G"	,,	,,	...		...		...		2370	2400	,,	...	XII.-5⅞ in.	,,	...	,,
New Nymphe	,,	,,	...		...		...		,,	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,
New Medusa	,,	,,	...		...		...		,,	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,
Blitz	,,	1882	245	0	32	6	13	6	1382	2700	2	16	I.-4¾ in.; IV.-3⅜	,,	...	,,
Pfeil	,,	1882	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	...	,,
"N" training ves.	,,	B.	178	4	43	0	...		...	700	1	...	...	...	...	C.
New Comet	,,	,,	...		...		...		884	650	...	...	IV.	...	...	St.
Jäger	Tor.	1883	...		...		...		140	550	2	...	...	W.	...	,,
Holland—																
Van Speyk	Cr.	1882	265	0	42	0	20	8	3300	3000	1	15	VI.-6¾in.Kr.; VIII.-4¾in.Kr.	H.	...	I.
Doggersbank	,,	B.	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	...	,,
Kortenaer	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	...	,,
Sommelodijk	,,	1882	147	8	29	0	11	6	850	350	,,	9	I.-5⅞ in. Kr; III.-4¾ in. Kr	...	...	C.
Italy—																
Lepanto	I.	1883	400	6	72	9	31	0	14390	18000	2	16	IV.-17¾ in. Ag.; XI.-6 in. Bl.	W.	18in.C.	St.
Doria	,,	B.	328	0	65	6	25	6	10000	10000	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	,,
Lauria	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	,,
Morosini	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	,,
"A"	Cr.	,,	283	5	43	4	19	6	3530	6000	,,	17	II.-12 in.; II.-8 n Ag. Bl.	,,	...	,,
"B"	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	...	,,
Bausan	,,	,,	276	0	42	0	18	6	3020	5500	,,	,,	II.-10 in.Ag.Bl.; VI.-6in.Bl.	,,	...	,,
Vespucci	,,	1882	256	9	,,		17	9	2533	2500	1	15	VIII.-6 in. Ag. Bl.	,,	...	,,
Savoia	,,	1883	...		...		...		1705	...	...	16	IV.-6 in. Ag. Bl.	,,	...	,,
Provana	,,	B.	169	2	26	3	10	0	649	1000	1	...	VI.-4¾ in. Bl.	,,	...	,,
Veniero	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,
"C"	Trs.	,,	...		...		...		...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	,,
Japan—																
Tsukushi	Cr.	1882	210	0	35	0	15	0	1400	2887	2	16·8	II.-10 in. Ag.Bl.; IV.-40 prs.	...	...	St.
Russia—																
Wlad. Monomach.	I.	1882	295	0	52	0	25	0	5754	7000	2	16	IV.-8 in.; XII., 6 in.	W.	12in.C.	St.
Dmit. Donskoi	,,	B.	...		...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Alexandria, Aug. 13, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt:—

Corps.	Stations.	Total Forces.	Sick List.	%
Artillery ...	... El Wardan & Citadel, Cairo ...	460 ...	47 ...	10·2
Cavalry & M.I.	... El Wardan	542 ...	53 ...	9·7
Engineers ...	... Abbassiyeh and Kasr-el-Nil ...	185 ...	4 ...	2·2
Royal Sussex	... Abbassiyeh and Ismailia... ...	776 ...	70 ...	9·0
R. Highlanders	... Suez, Helouan, & Port Said...	768 ..	34 ...	4·4
Gord. Highdrs.	... Citadel	746 ...	87 ...	11·7
Cam. Highdrs.	... Mokhattam...	649 ...	38 ...	5·9
K's. Royal Rifles	... Suez and Mokhattam	633 ...	16 ...	2·5
Sundry Corps	... Cairo and Helouan	338 ...	14 ...	4 1
D. of Corn. L.I.	... Ramleh	794 ...	133 ...	16·8
W. Kent Regt.	... Alexandria	362 ...	46 ...	13·0
Sundry Corps	... Alexandria	401 ...	43 ...	11·4
		6,654	588*	8 8

* These non-effectives cost the Egyptian Government about £52,000 a year, at the rate of £4 per man per month. The General who telegraphs home that the health of the troops is satisfactory, when 8½ per cent. are on the sick list, must be very easily satisfied

The admissions into hospital and deaths during last week were:—August 4, 28 admissions and 5 deaths; August 5, 16 admissions and 6 deaths; August 6, 27 admissions and 4 deaths; August 7, 14 admissions and 6 deaths; August 8, 17 admissions and 3 deaths; August 9, 16 admissions and 1 death; August 10, 25 admissions and 1 death. Total admissions, 153; total deaths, 26.

Brigadier-General Arbuthnot, who has been for some time unwell, has been invalided to England, and Brevet Major Gough, his Aide-de-Camp, has been granted leave of absence as a special case till October 13.

The 1st Brigade is temporarily broken up, and officers commanding report direct to head-quarters. Captain Hitchcock, Brigade-Major, is attached for duty to the brigade at El Wardan. Rev. H. M. Powell, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, is appointed to El Wardan for duty.

Lieutenant B. Donne, of the Royal Sussex, has entered the Egyptian Army.

Captain J. D. M. Guthrie, Lieutenants F. A. Freeman and H. D. Fanshawe, 19th Hussars; and C. H. S. Vores, I Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, have passed in subjects *a* and *b*, sec. 4, par. 37, Queen's Regulations.

Surgeon-Major Ramsbotham has resumed medical charge of the Citadel, and Surgeon-Major McNamara of Helouan Hospital. Surgeon Wellings has proceeded to Suez, Surgeon Parke to Alexandria. Surgeon-Major Fergusson has assumed medical charge of Staff and Departments during the illness of Surgeon Dixon.

The following appeared in General Orders of the 7th inst.:—"The Lieutenant-General Commanding has to announce to the troops, with the deepest regret, the sad and sudden death of Superintending Sister Jones through an accident at Helouan, while in the immediate discharge of her duties. The Lieutenant-General cannot sufficiently express his sorrow at the death of this lady, who, during so many months past, has nursed the sick in our hospitals with such untiring devotion, and he feels sure that both officers and men will unite with him in deploring the great loss which the Army in Egypt has sustained." Sister Jones met her death in a carriage accident.

The cases of cholera are much less virulent in type, and the worst, we may hope, is over. In my next, I hope to be able to close the lugubrious list.

H.M.S. IRIS.

Mr. Gourley asked the Secretary to the Admiralty on Thursday whether the structural strength of the ocean cruiser in framing, main, and shell plating is more or less than that of vessels of similar kind, and classed 100 A1 in the merchant service—say, of the White Star Line; and whether it was correct that her coal endurance was only equal to seven days in ordinary weather, whereas the merchant ships of similar size and greater speed possessed a coal endurance of over 30 days, besides cargo. Sir T. Brassey stated, in reply, that it is important to explain that the displacement of the Iris is 3,700 tons, while that of the White Star Line is from 7,000 to 10,000 tons. Comparing the Iris with a merchant ship of the same size classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, the thickness of the frames and plates is less, and the frames are further apart; but the system of construction is different throughout. The Iris is a double ship from the keel to the upper deck, heavily bulkheaded, and framed to suit these conditions. That the Iris is a strong ship was proved conclusively by the small damage sustained when ashore at Port Augusta. The Iris has a bunker capacity for 39 days at a full speed of 18 knots. Merchant steamers of similar speed, but twice the size, have coal capacity for seven to ten days. The long coal endurance referred to in the question is associated with much lower speed. Referring to Sir Thomas Brassey's Vol. II. of "The British Navy," we find at page 299 that the Iris stows 750 tons of coal, which will carry her 6,800 miles at the rate of 10 knots per hour, or sufficient to last her 28 days at that speed. Therefore, if the honourable gentleman's figures are correctly reported, there is a large difference between his official statement in Parliament and his published account of her performance.

In the letter which appeared last week, under the head of "The Late Chief Inspector of Lifeboats," it appeared that the writer thereof—Sir Edward Perrott, Bart.—had been "Chairman of the Institution" for the last thirty years. We are requested by that gentleman to state that he has been "Chairman of the Preparatory Committees" for that period, and not "Chairman of the Institution," as stated.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

With the departure of the last battalion of Volunteers from the Camp to-day, the drill-season proper may be said to terminate, though a few field-days and minor operations may still take place before the commencement of field-firing instruction in the middle of September. The programme of work for the season 1883, drawn up by Sir Daniel Lysons in March last, in which it was hoped during the months of July and August to practise bivouacs, encampments, outpost duties, and entrenchments, and to send out a few flying columns of all arms, has been far from realised, and the drill season about to close has, generally speaking, been rather humdrum and uninteresting; in not a few instances, the "ideas" for the field-days and operations were a mere *réchauffé* of former work. There has certainly been nothing new attempted here during the summer months, if we may except the courses of musketry and military training, the results of which, up to the present time, have not been eminently satisfactory. During the week the weather has been excessively hot, and General officers commanding brigades and officers commanding separate corps were ordered to make arrangements to confine parades and field-days to the early morning and evening. On Monday, minor operations were carried out at an early hour by the 1st Brigade (three battalions), the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and P Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A., in the direction of the Long Valley and the North Horns, under the orders of Major-General Walker. The General commanding the Division was present during the manœuvres, accompanied by the Head-quarter Staff. It is clearly laid down in the instructions for the guidance of those conducting minor operations that they should be carried out with method and precision, and in conformity with the details of the drill learnt on the barrack-square, of which they are the application to ground; and that previous to their commencement, the object of the manœuvre should be fully explained to the men, in order that they may take an intelligent interest in the ensuing operations. Notwithstanding all this, I could not learn that the least attempt had been made to explain anything to the men forming the opposing forces in this case; nor could I, after inquiry, find any non-commissioned officer or man who had the slightest conception of the "idea" of the work in which he had been engaged, or the purport of any of those movements in which he was officially supposed to take an "intelligent interest."

The 5th Provisional Battalion of Rifle Volunteers will return to their homes to-day, by three special trains from Farnborough and North Camp stations, after an excellent week's work. This fine battalion of Volunteers was attached to the Duke of Connaught's brigade, and during the week had much hard work. On Monday, instruction in camp duties, &c., and steady company and battalion drill; Tuesday, drill and instruction in attack and defence of tactical points, conduct of advanced and rear-guards, and skirmishing, under battalion commanders; Wednesday, drill in brigade, under the Duke of Connaught; Thursday, brigade field operations; and on Friday, the battalion took part in a Divisional sham-fight of all arms.

Yesterday (Friday), the whole of the troops composing the Division paraded at an early hour, and were exercised as opposing forces. The idea was that a Northern force marching from Ash Vale through the South Camp, and over Norris Bridge, in the direction of Hartford Bridge flats, is attacked by a Southern force advancing from Farnham over the Bricksbury Hill range. The Northern force was supposed to be accompanied by trains which took half-an-hour to pass any one point, and the object of the General commanding that force was to keep the enemy in check, until he could pass his trains over Norris Bridge. The Northern force was disposed in column of route along the road running east and west through the South Camp, north of A lines, with the head of the column on the Farnham-Farnborough Road. The Southern force was in column of route from Farnham to Lawday House. The Northern force, in drill order, was under the command of the Duke of Connaught; and the Southern force under the command of Sir F. FitzWygram. Umpires:—Northern force—Major-General M. Walker; Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Hale, 26th; Major Beck, 15th Hussars; Major Le Mottée, R.A.; Captain Josselyn, R.H.A.; Captain Lambert, Queen's Bays; Captain Deverell, 31st. Southern force—Major-General F. A. Willis; Major Ashburner, Queen's Bays; Major Curteis, R.A.; Major Bromhead, 84th; Major Harmar, 31st; Captain Allfrey, 15th Hussars; Captain Tillotson, R.A. Lieutenant Dawson, Coldstream Guards, attached to Sir Archibald Alison's personal Staff.

Captain Thomson, 7th Hussars, took up the duties of Brigade-Major of Cavalry at Aldershot on the 21st inst., vice Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, C.M.G., struck off the strength of the Division from the 20th inst.

Gunner Marshall, R.A., who was severely injured at the field-day last week, is progressing favourably, though his sight has been injured, and it was found necessary to amputate several of his fingers. It is probable that this accident would not have occurred had the Umpire rules been strictly observed, wherein it is laid down that, "No troops are to approach within one hundred yards of an opposing force in the open, and no firing is to be allowed under any circumstances at a less distance." This necessary rule has been repeatedly broken at recent field-days, and when the opposing forces get too close to each other the men become much excited. It has been found necessary to publish the following in Divisional Orders, as a modification of the Umpire Rules to be temporarily acted upon:—"When Cavalry approach Cavalry, Artillery, or Infantry, they will pull up into a walk on arriving within 200 yards of the opposing force, and on reaching 100 yards distance they will halt, and wait until it is decided which is to fall back."

A Court of Inquiry assembled in the Quartermaster's stores of the 84th Regiment on Thursday, to inspect and report upon certain arms in possession of the regiment, in accordance with instructions which were received. The proceedings were forwarded to the Senior Ordnance Store Officer.

The following officers have been ordered to report themselves on the 1st prox., for a four months' course of garrison instruction:—Lieutenants Preston and Turner, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Captain Alexander and Lieutenants Long and Patton-Bethune, 3rd Hussars; Lieutenants Douglas and Wood, 26th Cameronians; Captains Beatty, Piercy, and Malet, 39th; Lieutenants Dawkins and Wilbraham, 85th L.I.; Lieutenant McGrigor, 3rd Rifle Brigade; Lieutenants Kincaid and the Hon. E. Stopford, 87th; Captain and D.A.C.G. Price, Commissariat and Transport Staff; Lieutenant Egerton, 72nd Highlanders; Captain Kelly, 35th; Lieutenants Loscombe and Bourke, 1st West India Regiment.

The 87th Regiment will embark for India early next month. About 400 men of this regiment will remain at Aldershot, and join the 89th on its arrival in England. The 84th Regiment is held in readiness to embark for Bermuda at an early date. Drafts, consisting of three officers and 260 men of the 31st, and four officers and 380 men of the 2nd Battalion 18th, are held in readiness to proceed to India next month.

Deputy-Commissary-General H. A. Russell, C.B., having returned from special duty in Egypt, has rejoined the command, and assumed the duties of Senior Ordnance Store Officer, from the 19th inst.

Veterinary-Surgeon E. T. Cheesman has been appointed instructor at Aldershot.

Veterinary-Surgeon J. H. Cox has been transferred from Aldershot to York.

Captain J. W. Hawkins, R.A., who has been for some time specially employed at the Camp in superintending the trials of the 7-pounder mountain guns, has been struck off the strength of the Division, the experiments having been brought to a conclusion for the present, the guns handed over to the Ordnance Store Department, and the mules returned to the Army Service Corps. The guns passed satisfactorily through the severe trials of the past few weeks, but it was clearly demonstrated that the carriages are not sufficiently strong, for these and the elevating gear sustained considerable injury during the firing last week of the 300 rounds of plugged shell. It is understood that further trials will be made when these guns have been provided with heavier carriages.

Surgeons-Major Cuffe and Ruttledge, and Surgeons Nealon, Wight, Waghorn, and Owen, are in readiness for service abroad.

Sir F. FitzWygram proceeded on Tuesday to Shorncliffe, to inspect the 7th Dragoon Guards.

It has been notified that the regulated travelling allowance is admissible for officers proceeding with troops on the march, irrespective of the billet money, which is paid to the innkeeper, and not to the officer.

A general court-martial, of which Colonel Dixon, 39th Regiment, was president, assembled at the general court-martial room, South Camp, on Thursday last, for the trial of Gunner W. Jones, R.A., for fraudulent enlistment, &c. Colonel Clifford Parsons officiated as Deputy-Judge-Advocate.

It has been notified that warrant officers and staff serjeants are not permitted to wear badges on the forage caps with the gold-embroidered peak, except in those cases in which the forage cap is supplied from the Royal Army Clothing Depôt, Pimlico, with a badge thereon.

The military tournament to be held at Bagshot Park on August 29, in aid of the building fund of the Bagshot Church, promises to be very interesting, and we hope it will be successful as regards the pecuniary and other results. The arrangements will be under the control of a a committee of officers from Aldershot, and a local committee. The gates of the park will be opened at 11 o'clock, and a series of athletic and military sports and competitions, including wrestling, boxing, quarterstaff, bouts with rapier and dagger, and fencing, feats of swordsmanship, singlestick, bayonet *versus* bayonet, sword *versus* sword (mounted), lemon-cutting, tent-pegging, tilting at the ring, cleaving the Turk's head, and wrestling on horse-back, will commence at 12. Most of these competitions will be open to both Regulars and Auxiliaries, with a special series of prizes for each. A detachment of non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Life Guards will perform the musical ride. The Queen's Bays from Aldershot will also send a musical ride, and two rides will be shown in one tournament. Military bands will be in attendance. There will be 1st and 2nd-class refreshment tents on the ground, and special arrangements will be made by the railway authorities for visitors. For further particulars, our readers will refer to our advertising columns.

"THE HIGHLAND BONNET."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that another attempt has been made to introduce a new regimental Highland bonnet, and that some men were lately "told off" and appeared before her Majesty with the new head-gear at Osborne. As I, together with others interested in this matter, met with no little trouble some time back, perhaps I may be allowed to make one or two observations touching the new head-dress. If a new bonnet must be adopted, let it be correct and historic. Such a bonnet can be found in copying the blue bonnet worn by the "Fencible Regiment," formed in Sutherland during the Rebellion days, or a little later. It is absurd to reject this bonnet because it is not stiff enough, "uniform" enough. The days are come, surely, when the comfort of the men may be taken into consideration. Comfort is assured with this bonnet. It gives shade, and by its texture absorbs mixture. It is picturesque and smart. The model is now in the hands of the MacIntosh of MacIntosh, Moy Hall, Inverness. At the time we submitted this bonnet for her Majesty's approval, there appeared no immediate reason why her Majesty should be asked to decide. That time has apparently come, and I venture again to draw attention to this head-gear. Messrs. Meyer and Mortimer, 36 Conduit Street, had our model, and could reproduce it. The "hackle" can be put on when wanted, or discarded. I believe at the late Volunteer Review held at Edinburgh, the Sutherland men were second to none, and their officers wore and wear a bonnet somewhat like the one submitted to the Queen not long ago. The bonnet is cocked or turned up on the left side, and preserves all the uniformity needed. The broad band round the bonnet, of red-and-white "chequer," is retained.—I am, &c.,

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

14 Beaufort Gardens, Aug. 24.

COMMANDER BEST AND THE CLYDE COURT-MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In common with, I believe, the vast majority of the service, I am happy to see, by this morning's papers, that the case of Mr. Maxwell-Heron, lately commanding H.M.S. Clyde, is to be submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown. At the same time, I observe in the report of the debate in the House of Commons which elicited this statement from the Premier, that Capt. H. Maxwell and Col. Alexander, speaking in their places, imputed most disgraceful conduct to an officer who was on the court of inquiry, which, as is frequently the case, precedes the court-martial. This officer is, of course, precluded, unless he has some friend, an M.P., who possesses the ear of the House, from any reply, and at this late time of the Session will probably have no chance of making any, even if he deems it necessary; but surely it was the duty of the official representative of the Admiralty in the Commons to say more than he did on the occasion? Does he, or any one, who is or ought to be, conversant with the feelings actuating officers in the service, suppose for one instant that the officer alluded to would have allowed personal feelings to sway him in the matter of a report to the L.C.A., vitally affecting the honour of a brother-officer? Great latitude must doubtless be allowed to Capt. Maxwell, speaking as he did with a matter so deeply affecting his family depending on the issue; but no such excuse appears for Col. Alexander, who seems indeed to have emulated the behaviour of a certain M.P., who lately was taken to task by the Irish Secretary for abusing the privilege of Parliament in vilifying those who could not reply. As these remarks are addressed through you to a service audience, who are, however, certain to be regarded in their own circles as referees in the matter, I need hardly point out that, distasteful as such a duty must have been to the officer in question, he had no choice but to obey his orders and do his duty to the best of his power. In conclusion, I wish to add I have never seen the officer in question, to the best of my belief; but if he or any other officer on the occasion of strong personal attacks in Parliament on matters connected with their duty are not to look for protection to the Admiralty as represented in the House, to whom shall they appeal?—I am, &c.,

ROYAL NAVY.

Junior United Service Club, Aug. 21.

DR. THORBURN'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Com. Maxwell-Heron has succeeded through his friends in getting the sentence passed upon him by a court-martial made the subject of reconsideration, the Prime Minister allowing that, at any rate, the "essence of a case" had been made out, and being prepared to direct that the Law officers shall assist the Admiralty in reviewing the case. Mr. Gladstone's sense of fair-play, and his tacit admission of a possible miscarriage of justice, will cheer the hearts of both services, and it is to be hoped that this case will lead to improvement in the dispensing of justice in both services. If the case of Dr. Thorburn could be placed before him, and if he were informed that this officer, having been accused of a petty theft, was acquitted of the charge by a court of inquiry, that he was, nevertheless, compulsorily removed from the Army without trial by court-martial, the Commander-in-Chief in India stating that there was not sufficient evidence to lay before a court-martial, the Prime Minister would doubtless allow that there was something more than "the essence of a case" for Dr. Thorburn. What will be thought when these two cases are compared? A case is to be reopened for a Naval officer on the order of the Government, after sentence by court-martial, while the case of a Military officer is not to be reopened after acquittal by the court of officers who inquired into the case. Is there not a danger of the conclusion being drawn that friends at court and importunity succeed where a good case fails?—I am, &c.,

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

ARMY INTER-REGIMENTAL RIFLE MATCHES.

The period within which entries may be made without extra charge has been extended to Sept. 22. The entries received up to date are as follows, but more are expected:—Cavalry—Short-range "team" match, 3 regiments. Volleys match, 1 regiment. Individual entries—Short range, 9 officers, 19 men; long range, 3 officers, 2 men. Infantry—Short-range "team" matches: 18 battalions, 7 regimental depôts. Volleys matches—13 battalions, 1 regimental depôt. Individual entries—Short range, 72 officers, 250 men; long range, 29 officers, 34 men. Revolver—17 officers, 8 men. Militia—Officers' match: number of entries, 39. Permanent staff serjeants' match, 37. Team match, 5 battalions. This last match may be considered closed, with the following results—Winning battalion, the 3rd Seaforth Highlanders; score, 448, including 27 for volleys; prize, £10. Second in order of merit, the 2nd Cameron Highlanders; score, 440, including 24 for volleys. Winner of silver medal and £2 10s., Pte. J. Macaskill, 3rd Seaforth Highlanders; score, 58 out of 70; equal for second place, with 57. Prize £2 each, Corpl. McKay, 2nd Cameron Highlanders, and Pte. M. Macaulay, 3rd Seaforth Highlanders; fourth, with 56, winning £1, Pte. M. Mackenzie, 3rd Seaforth Highlanders.—F. M. SALMOND, Major, hon. secretary, Edinburgh, August 21, 1883.

DESERTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Presumably the author of a letter published by you last week on the above subject possesses but slight knowledge of the real character of the men who compose the rank and file of the British Army. He appears to know something of the real grievances under which they labour, but fails to propose any tangible remedies for their amelioration. He desires to fill the ranks with a superior class of recruits, and with this object makes rash and most exaggerated charges against the character of those who at present fill our ranks. Without entering into any controversy regarding the effectiveness or non-effectiveness of our present recruiting system, I may safely state that keen and critical observation will prove that the majority of those enlisted are not the debauched, sodden, illiterate wretches "S. P. H. S." would have us believe, but are rather composed for the most part of the average specimen of the British workman, with a considerable mixture of the middle class, such as farmers' sons and tradesmen's assistants, and in many instances men of taste and culture, who have, through force of circumstances not necessarily criminal, but often proceeding from a passionate, excitable, or adventurous disposition, resorted to enlistment with the laudable ambition of recouping their fallen fortunes and repairing the errors of the past. It is a gross, though popular delusion, as well as a libel on the Army at large, to imagine that in every soldier's history there is a *faux pas* which indelibly stains his character. "S. P. H. S." cannot have given this matter the consideration it deserves, or the conclusions he draws would not be so ill-judged. It would be folly to deny that in our ranks many of the criminal class may be found, men who not only owing to their vicious habits are compelled to fly to the Army as a *dernier ressort*; but this, under our present system, it is almost impossible to remedy, and the fact should not reflect on the character of the Army at large. Again, it cannot be denied that the standard of morality in the Army is not as high as its well-wishers would desire. Nevertheless, from considerable experience, I am persuaded that it will bear favourable comparison with that maintained by average civilians. In making comparisons it must be borne in mind that our position as public servants, our glaring uniform, and the massing of numbers in particular localities, all aid in bringing our failings more prominently before the public. Perhaps, fifty years ago, when the private soldier was regarded by the respectable public as a thing unclean, "S. P. H. S.'s" remarks might have passed unchallenged, but in this age of enlightenment when, whatever a man's position, the *vox populi* proclaims him "a man for a' that," it is too much to believe that his darkly-coloured picture of a soldier's character will be read with credulity. In conclusion, I would ask "S. P. H. S." to believe that although often looked upon as a necessary evil, the private soldier possesses neither more nor less of the virtues and vices which adorn and afflict mankind, than his brethren of the "Straw-hat Corps."—I am, &c.,

G. H. I.

The Edinburgh, 6, double-screw steel armour-plated turret ship, was to have commenced her steam trials on Monday, but during a preliminary trial on Friday afternoon the crown-wheel of her steam capstan, which is worked by one of the auxiliary engines of the ship, broke, owing, it is believed, to the springing of the deck, and the trials have been postponed until another wheel is furnished by the contractors, Messrs. Harfield and Co.

It is understood that her Majesty's corvette Bacchante, now undergoing a thorough refit at Portsmouth Dockyard, will shortly relieve the Boadicea as flagship at the Cape. Her armament is to consist of six mounted bore howitzers for saluting purposes, two 7-in. muzzle-loaders, four 6-in. breech-loaders, one 9-pounder, one 7-pounder, six Nordenfelts, and two 5-barrel Gardner guns, with six Whitehead torpedoes.

A cricket-match between Engineer students at Portsmouth and those of the establishment at Plymouth took place on Aug. 17-18 at the United Service Grounds, Portsmouth, when the West Country contingent obtained a victory by five wickets. The score was, Marlborough—1st innings, 104; second, 115; total, 219. Plymouth—1st innings, 62; second, 158; total, 220, with five wickets not down.

The following telegram has been received by the Secretary of State for War, from the General Officer Commanding in Egypt:—"August 18. No. 1602 Private Robert Whiting, 19th Hussars, patient for enteric fever in Ramleh Hospital, attacked and died of cholera yesterday. No other deaths from cholera."

The Army.

2ND LIFE GUARDS. Major Viscount Downe is to accompany H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught to India, as aide-de-camp.

1ST DRAGOON GUARDS. The regiment will be brigaded with D-A, R.H.A., and the 15th and 19th Bengal Cavalry, in the camp of exercise at Rawul Pindee.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS. The regiment will join the camp at Meean Meer from Sealkote.

8TH HUSSARS, from Rawul Pindee, will join the camp at Meean Meer.

9TH LANCERS. This regiment will join the camp at Umballa.

13TH HUSSARS, from Muttra, will join the camp at Meerut.

15TH HUSSARS. Gen. G. W. Key, the colonel of this regiment, died on the 20th at Cirencester, aged 71. Gen. Key joined the 15th Hussars in 1831, and served in the regiment for very many years.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. Col. Lord W. F. E. Seymour is to succeed Major-Gen. M. Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., as Assistant-Military Secretary at Head-quarters.

2ND QUEEN'S. The 2nd Batn. from Subathu will be brigaded with the 2nd Batn. 11th from Jullundur, and the 1st Batn. 25th from Dugshai, at Umballa in December.

5TH FUSILIERS. The 2nd Batn. from Chakrata will join the camp at Meerut in December.

8TH KING'S. The 2nd Batn. from Ranikhet will join the camp at Meerut in December.

18TH ROYAL IRISH. The 1st Batn. from Rawul Pindee will be brigaded with the 2nd Batn. 8th and the 3rd Goorkhas at Meerut in December.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. C. S. F. Fagan, R.M.L.I., has (9th inst.) been appointed instructor in musketry at the Royal Marine Depôt, Walmer, vice Major H. S. Bourchier, R.M.L.I., who vacates that appointment, on being advanced to the higher rate of pay of his rank.

Capt. A. H. Des Barres, R.M.L.I., has been ordered to relieve Capt. Fagan, in command of detachment, R.M., on board H.M.S. Shannon.

Major C. Frampton, R.M.L.I., being on prolonged leave of absence for the benefit of his health, the date of his passing the prescribed examination for his present rank has been postponed from July 31, 1883, to July, 1884.

In view of the large number of desertions on the Australian station, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have directed that men for draft to that station shall be selected from those with five years' man's time.

The under-mentioned officers R.M.L.I. have been directed to join H.M.S. Excellent on Oct. 22 next, to undergo a course of instruction in Naval gunnery, for the purpose qualifying as instructors, viz.:—Capt. W. T. Adair, Lieuts. W. J. Langford, J. L. R. Maclurcan, S. P. Peile, F. B. Prendergast, J. Stamper, F. David, and H. H. Roberts.

75TH, GORDON HIGHLANDERS. "Juno," about whom so much has been written—"the heroine of Tel-el-Kebir," as some foolish people called the poor animal—has died of cholera.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was recently stated in your columns that the question of pay to paymasters serving in India, who have the honorary rank of major, was under the consideration of the authorities. At present, a paymaster with that rank is the only officer in the country who does not benefit by his promotion. He draws 506 rs., and an infantry major 640 rs., a month; in other words, considering the rupee worth about 1s. 8d., the former is in receipt of about £11 (134 rs.) a month less than the combatant major, whereas at home stations a paymaster of the same standing draws £6 a month more pay than the infantry major, and higher allowances. Calculating the rupee at 1s. 7½d. and the dollar at 3s. 9d., the consolidated pay and allowances of a paymaster (major) stationed at Hong Kong is £707; in Ceylon, £606; in India, £494; and at home about £433 per annum. Fancy an officer receiving only £61 a year more in India than at home! At present, there are about a dozen officers, averaging 20 years' total service, only drawing the above meagre income, and this number will be shortly doubled, as a similar number of paymasters proceed to India during the forthcoming trooping season to relieve staff paymasters ordered home. Surely, when the matter is looked into, there can be no hesitation on the part of the India Office, if the decision rests with them, in according to the officers of the Pay Department the pay and allowances they are justly entitled to according to their rank and service, as compared with other departmental officers in that country.—I am, &c.,

X.

THE "FATHER OF MOUNTED INFANTRY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read in the memoir of the late Col. Durnford, R.E., that in 1877 he organised the first mounted infantry for duty in South Africa. They were commanded by Lieut. Carrington, of the 24th Regt., and on June 12, 1877, "marched from Meek's Farm, on the top of the Drakensburg, for Pretoria, in excellent order" (p. 145).—I am, &c.,

R. M. A.

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 21, 1883.

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt. W. E. Phillips, from the 10th Hussars, to be Capt., vice R. P. Sandeman, who exchanges.

7th Hussars—Lieut. A. F. G. B., Viscount Lumley, resigns his commission.

10th Hussars—Capt. R. P. Sandeman, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., vice W. E. Phillips, who exchanges.

18th Hussars—Major H. W. Parker to be Lieut.-Col., vice U. E. P. P. Okeden, retired; Capt. C. W. Hemans to be Major, vice H. W. Parker; Lieut. F. T. Miles to be Capt., vice C. W. Hemans (all three dated Aug. 1).

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. E. Warrand (late Bengal) retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. The retirement of Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. B. Gosset, as notified in the *Gazette* of July 10, 1883, is antedated to May 24.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. C. Griffiths, from the York and Lancaster Regt., to be Lieut., vice R. Southey, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Devonshire Regiment—Capt. J. W. Andrews to be Major, vice D. T. Kinder, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (July 1).

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. W. C. St. I. Partridge resigns his commission; Lieut. J. L. Cotter resigns his commission.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. F. Churchill has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 11).

The Essex Regiment—Major H. G. Lefroy retires on half-pay; Capt. T. E. Stephenson has been seconded for service on the Staff (Aug. 1).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Qrmr.-Serjt. Edward Wallace Brown to be Qrmr., vice J. Clifford, posted to the 3rd Batn.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Supernumerary Lieut. E. V. Bellers, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice G. A. Robertson, resigned (April 4).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Qrmr. J. McGarty is placed on retired pay.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Supernumerary Lieut. M. A. F. Taylor, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice W. J. J. Kirkpatrick, promoted (May 24).

Staff—Capt. and Brevet Major W. F. D. Cochrane, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be a Brigade-Major, vice Capt. J. T. Bury, R.A., who resigns that appointment (Sept. 15). Lieut. W. O. Corbett, Coldstream Guards, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. the Hon. R. Monk, commanding the Troops in the Chatham District (March 30).

Royal Military College—The under-mentioned officers to be Instructors (dated Sept. 1):—Lieut. L. B. Friend, R.E., vice Major L. K. Scott, R.E., appointed Professor; Lieut. W. C. Godsal, R.E., on augmentation of establishment; Major E. Essex, the Gordon Highlanders (from Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. on the Staff), on augmentation of establishment; Lieut. F. W. Bromfield, the Cheshire Regt., on augmentation of establishment.

Army Pay Department—Capt. H. H. Mitchell, from half-pay, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (Sept. 30, 1882). Pymr. and Hon. Capt. C. B. Griffith is placed on retired pay.

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. W. Roberts is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. Alexander, half-pay, is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (both dated Aug. 21); Major H. G. Lefroy, half-pay, is placed on the Retired List; Maharajah Nripendro Narain, Bahadoor of Cooch Behar, to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (both dated Aug. 22).

INDIA OFFICE, August 20, 1883.

Her Majesty has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors F. Codrington (June 12); H. C. A. Szczepanski, S. Beckett, T. A. Scott, T. D. Madden (all four dated June 13); and G. C. Ross (June 19).

To be Major:—Capt. R. Patch (June 12).

To be Captain:—Lieut. G. L. Garstin (May 30).

BENGAL ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. C. Kemble (June 10).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors W. R. Sheffield (June 12); J. W. Swifte, J. H. M. Barnett, F. S. FitzPatrick, and R. C. Evanson (all four dated June 13).

To be Major:—Capt. and Brevet Major J. T. Cummins (June 4).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors G. H. F. Codrington, R. V. Malden, J. Gatacre, C. E. Blowers, G. Mackenzie, and F. J. Wise (all six dated June 13).

To be Major:—Capt. G. R. Hodgson (June 23).

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon:—Surg.-Major H. R. L. McDougall, M.D. (May 1).

BREVET.

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. P. Wheeler, H. H. Stansfeld, and L. E. Evans, Bengal Infantry (all three dated July 1, 1881); E. M. Cherry, Madras Cavalry (Aug. 20, 1882); C. H. Bergman, Bengal Infantry (Sept. 12, 1882); and W. S. A. Lockhart, C.B., Bengal Infantry (April 6).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major J. Chalmers, Bengal Unattached List (June 27).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 21, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, Southern Division—Lieut. B. C. A. Hyde resigns his commission.

3rd Brigade, Western Division—Frank Lawson, gent., to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Mansfield Turner, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Michael Alfred Edwin White, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the East Lancashire Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Foott resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment—John Charles Ambrose, Esq., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—Lieut. F. S. B. Boyle resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt. M. Seton-Synnot resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. J. Younger to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Major the Hon. E. Lawless to be Lieut.-Col. (July 25).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 21, 1883.

Royal North Devon—Capt. G. C. Davie is granted the hon. rank of Major.

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Lieut. J. E. Platt to be Capt.

Worcestershire—Major G. G. Clowes resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

MEMORANDUM.

Hon. Capt. R. W. Jones, late Qrmr., 4th Batn. the East Surrey Regt., has been permitted to commute his retired allowance (Aug. 10).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 21, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

2nd Devonshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—C. L. Hockin and C. Matthews.

1st Glamorganshire—Clement Sankey Best Gardner, Esq., to be Capt.

ENGINEER.

1st Aberdeenshire—James Adam Cheyne, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham—Lieut. J. J. Wilkinson resigns his commission.

RIFLE.

1st Bedfordshire—Capt. J. G. Coventry-Campion to be Major.

4th Durham—Capt. C. Perkins to be Major.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Allan Stevenson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Edinburgh (City)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—James Buchanan Phimister and John William Fulton.

Galloway—Lieut. C. S. Phyn to be Capt.

1st Hertfordshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.: —Henry Burry Pullen-Burry and Arthur Smith.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. H. A. Jones resigns his commission.

1st Lancashire—The resignation of the commission held by Capt. A. H. Holme, which appeared in the *London Gazette* on the 14th inst., is cancelled.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—John Edward Willan, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Major P. K. Seddon to be Lieut.-Col. (July 14).

3rd London—Capt and Hon. Major A. Crossman to be Major.

4th Middlesex (West London)—Lieut. G. L. Downes resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—David De Penna, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury)—Capt. T. H. Wyatt resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Monmouthshire—Thomas John Sircombe Clapp, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Acting Surg. P. Belcher resigns his appointment.

2nd Sussex—Lieut. R. Eardley-Wilmot resigns his commission.

1st Sutherland (Highland)—Lieut. W. Murray to be Capt.

2nd Tower Hamlets—The Rev. Robert Claudius Billing, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Aug. 22, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 21, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—To be Honorary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Zohrab Bey and Dulier Bey, Colonels in the Army of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 24, 1883.

1st Dragoon Guards—Gent. Cadet William Henry Birkbeck, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. H. Oglander-Hennah, deceased.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Gent. Cadet John Christian Appold Anstice, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. Howard, resigned.

6th Dragoon Guards—Gent. Cadet John Robert Donne, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. S. Garratt, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

5th Lancers—Gent. Cadet John Henry Wyndham Rennie, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. C. Little, promoted.

8th Hussars—Gent. Cadet Philip Langdale, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice T. H. Farrer, resigned.

11th Hussars—Gent. Cadet Hugh Dutton Warburton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice the Hon. H. A. O. Gore, promoted.

12th Lancers—Gent. Cadet John Charles Basil Eastwood, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. C. Newton, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health.

13th Hussars—Gentlemen Cadets William Alexander Grant, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. J. W. Farquhar, resigned; James William FitzGerald, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. H. Watson, resigned.

21st Hussars—Gent. Cadet Lionel Edward Barry, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice P. M. King, promoted.

Grenadier Guards—Gent. Cadet William Mills, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. and Capt. H. W. M. Bonham, promoted.

Coldstream Guards—Gent. Cadet Charles Henry Copley du Cane, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. and Capt. R. Pole-Carew, promoted.

Scots Guards—Gentlemen Cadets Walter Scrymsoure Fothringham, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. W. Romilly, seconded; James Buller Bradshaw, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. and Capt. Sir A. R. T. Willshire, Bart., promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Alfred Henry Robert Milne, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. W. S. Hallett, seconded.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Queen's (India) Cadet William Henry Millar, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. W. Dent, promoted; Gent. Cadet Henry de Clervaulx Moody, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. N. C. Noble, deceased.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Gentlemen Cadets Stanley Bird, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. H. S. Heron-Maxwell, promoted; Roger Hall, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. L. Appleyard, promoted.

The Norfolk Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets Charles William Field, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. G. Ferguson, transferred to the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own); Harry Hannam Applewhaite, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice K. Beresford, transferred to the Royal Irish Rifles; Philip Christian William Trevor, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. S. Vesey, promoted.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Alfred Edward Hubbard, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice B. St. J. Barter, promoted; Queen's Cadet John Edward Lovell Armstrong, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice T. H. B. Day, promoted.

The Devonshire Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets Percival George Elgood, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice S. K. Harries, promoted; William Theophilus Bartlett, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. V. Eccles, transferred to the Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Hon. Queen's (India) Cadet Wemyss Hudson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. R. C. Baird, promoted.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets Lawrence Harry Hawkes, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. B. M. Henniker, transferred to the King's Royal Rifle Corps; Algernon Hastings Campbell Neale, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. G. Cardew, transferred to the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Bruce Canning Vernon-Wentworth, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. N. Taylor, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Gentlemen Cadets Basil Charles Hood, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. N. Prendergast, transferred to the King's Royal Rifle Corps; Horace Robert Francis Anderson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. T. H. Newnham, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Gentlemen Cadets William Henry Norris, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. H. Brackenbury, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Harry Vere Benett, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice T. E. Bland, promoted; Queen's Cadet Ernest William Newsham Pedder, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. E. C. Cure, promoted; Gent. Cadet Owen Cadogan Wolley-Dod, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. B. Nedham, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Cheshire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Edgar Elliott Husey, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. Johnston, promoted into the King's (Liverpool Regt.).

The South Wales Borderers—Gentlemen Cadets William Kirkpatrick, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. B. Phipps, promoted; Gerald Gordon Mackey Hudson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. F. Elmslie, transferred to the Lancashire Fusiliers; Robert Ashton Theodore Dury, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. Weallens, promoted.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Queen's Cadet Claude Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. D. Stacpole, transferred to the East Yorkshire Regt.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Alfred Crowdy Lovett, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. E. H. Connell, transferred to the Oxfordshire L.I.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Wyndham Charles Knight, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice S. W. Lincoln, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Hon. Queen's Cadet Edward Ormerod Hales Wilkie, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. R. Browning, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Gentlemen Cadets Charles Edward Bancroft, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice P. Holland, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Henry Marlow Sidney, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. F. Maberly, resigned; Queen's Cadet Rupert Stewart, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. P. Carden, promoted.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Thomas Henry Hardy, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. E. Ruggles-Brise, promoted; Queen's (India) Cadet Arthur Charles Francis Bourchier, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. P. B. Molyneux, seconded.

The Border Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets John Campbell Sutherland, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. H. N. U. Champion, promoted into the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians); Percy John Bellamy, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice D. H. Morrieson, resigned.

The Hampshire Regiment—Queen's Cadet Walter Edward Banbury, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. I. Henderson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Gent. Cadet George Douglas Clephane, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. J. Fooks, deceased.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Gent. Cadet James Archibald Douglas, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. H. Simpson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Robert Postance Jackson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. R. M. Synge, promoted.

The Welsh Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets William Albert Willmott, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. C. Rynd, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Robert William Perssé White, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. M. Betham, transferred to the Worcestershire Regt.; William Cecil de Vere Barrow, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. Y. Ansell, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; and Walter George Baker, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. Jones, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Gent. Cadet Alexander Guthrie Ferrier-Kerr, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. G. Duff, appointed Adjt.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Gentlemen Cadets Robert Fanshawe, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. G. Scriven, promoted; and Frank Grimshaw Lagier Lamotte, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice B. Holloway, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Charles Henry Schlesinger, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice P. H. Dalbiac, promoted.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Francis John Fowler, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. E. Grimston, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Gent. Cadet the Hon. Reginald Lister, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice the Hon. C. P. Jervis, promoted.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Alexander McNeill Streatfeild, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. W. Lowry, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Queen's (India) Cadet Frederick Cholmondeley Dering Amesbury, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. Corbett, promoted; Gent. Cadet John James Haldane Black Eckford, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. G. Adamson, promoted; Queen's (India) Cadet Thomas Godfrey Whistler, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. S. Heard, transferred to the Northumberland Fusiliers.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Gent. Cadet Ernle William Kyrle Money, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. C. Turner, seconded; Queen's (India) Cadet Frederick William Moore, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. Spens, promoted.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Evelyn William Medows Norie, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. de S. Smart, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Manchester Regiment—Gent. Cadet Edward Copleston Townsend, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. H. Dawson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Alfred Edmund Hatch, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. G. Bradley, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Durham Light Infantry—Gent. Cadet Charles Thomas Arnaud Searle, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. Deane, transferred to the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); Queen's (India) Cadet William Augustus Farquhar Burn, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. L. K. Talbot, resigned.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Queen's Cadet Frederick John Hamilton Bell, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. S. Graves, promoted; Gent. Cadet Charles Edward Ramsey Harvey, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. H. Scott-Plummer, resigned.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Gent. Cadet David Henderson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. B. Robbins, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Queen's Cadet Michael Joseph Tighe, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. Bedford, superseded for absence without leave; Gentlemen Cadets Patrick Riners Mantell, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. A. S. Thompson, promoted; Robert Venour Davidson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. H. Coles, promoted.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Gentlemen Cadets Hereward Llewelyn Roberts, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice O. S. W. Nugent, transferred to the King's Royal Rifle Corps; William Lockhart Maxwell, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. H. Bennett, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Robert John Dennys Moseley, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., on augmentation; Charles Edward Spearman, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., on augmentation.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Gent. Cadet Richard Henry Ewart, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. D. Chamier, transferred to the Connaught Rangers.

2nd West India Regiment—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. H. H. Keighley is antedated to Feb. 2, 1883, vice S. F. Foster, promoted; Lieut. C. A. H. McPherson to be Capt., vice G. A. Macintire, retired (Feb. 28); Gent. Cadet Edmund Murray Robertson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. A. H. McPherson.

Staff—Lieut. A. G. Nixon, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. M. Adye, G.C.B., Royal Artillery, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gibraltar (Jan. 1).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date August 25, and the current year must be understood.)

The English Volunteers who have attended the Tir National at Brussels have occupied themselves principally with the amusements of the capital, and many of them have returned to London without firing a shot. The Minister of the Interior gave a soirée at the hotel of his ministry on Thursday night, to which Col. Scrivener, Capt. Probyn, and other volunteer officers, received invitations. The result of Thursday's shooting was to place the best carton for the "Bogiers" prize to the credit of Gavrie, of the London Scottish. Lowe, of the Queen's Westminster, had a central carton, and at 250 yards made 23 points out of a possible 25.—*The Globe.*

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., &c., &c.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1883.
For the benefit of the Building Fund of the Bagshot Church.
GATES OPEN at 11 a.m. To commence at 12 noon, and will comprise the following events, viz.:—
DISMOUNTED.
Fencing, Boxing, Wrestling, Singlesticks, Bayonet *v.* Bayonet, Quarter-Staff, Rapier and Dagger, Feats of Swordmanship, Tug-of-War, &c., &c.
MOUNTED.
Lemon-Cutting, Tent-Pegging, Tilting at Ring, Wrestling on Horseback, Cleaving the Turk's Head, Sword *v* Sword (Singlesticks to be used), &c. Galloping by Royal Horse Artillery, and Musical Rides by the Queen's Bays and the 1st Life Guards. Bayonet Exercise,
The Prizes will be presented by H.R.H. The DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, on the ground, at 6 o'clock.
Military Bands will be in attendance and play Choice Selections during the afternoon.
First and Second-Class Refreshment Tents on the Ground.
Cheap Excursion and Special Trains will run to Bagshot Station. (See Railway Bills.)
Admission, One Shilling. Private Enclosures, Six Shillings and Four Shillings.
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THE EARTHQUAKE AT ISCHIA.—NOTICE.—*To save time and expense, we recommend those who may be willing to subscribe to the relief of the many poor people who have lost their all by the Earthquake which has destroyed Casamicciola and other towns in Ischia, to forward their Contributions direct to the Lord Mayor's Fund. We have to acknowledge a cheque for a day's pay, 16s, from "P. A. C.," R.A., and have sent it to the Mansion House.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

EHEU! TEMPORA MUTANTUR.—We must inquire. It seems anomalous.

Many interesting communications are unavoidably omitted for want of space.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 679.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1883.

IN November, 1881, a Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for War "to inquire into" the Royal Hospitals of Chelsea and Kilmainham, the Royal Military Asylum, and the Royal Hibernian Military School, with reference to proposed extensive modifications in the constitution and working of those institutions. The Report of the Committee is dated November 20, 1882, but it has only lately been laid before Parliament, in consequence, we presume, of questions having been asked about it. Not only has this report on important and interesting subjects been thus withheld for nearly a year, but it has been issued without the evidence given before the Committee, and without the Appendix to which frequent reference is made. The subjects which the Committee were instructed to consider were:—(1) The expediency of abolishing "the system of in-pensioners;" (2) certain changes in the composition and functions of the Chelsea Board of Commissioners; (3) alterations in the discipline and management of the two Military Schools; (4) the abolition of the Normal School for Training Army Schoolmasters; and (5) the effects of the extension of elementary education and the adoption of the short-service system on the education of soldiers in Regimental Schools. The recommendations of the Committee may be thus very briefly summarised. 1. "The pension business" to be transferred to the War Office. 2. The Chelsea Board to retain its name, but to be altered in composition and divested of all independent authority and of its most important functions. 3. Chelsea and Kilmainham to be maintained, "at least for the present," as in-pension establishments. 4. An alteration in the way in which the revenues of the two hospitals are shown in the Army Estimates. 5. The surgeons, chaplains, and quartermasters, whose duties seem best suited to retired officers, to be taken from the active list. 6. A great number of alterations in the details of both Schools. 7. The Normal School for Schoolmasters to be abolished. 8. A number of minor appointments to be discontinued. No advantage is set forth as likely to be gained by the transfer of documents from Chelsea to the War Office and the Record Office, except their concentration under the control of the Secretary for War. At Chelsea, there is ample space for their safe custody and classification, which it would be difficult to find at the War Office, where it is proposed to keep all documents not more than twenty years old. The Committee admit that the system of keeping documents at Chelsea is simply perfect. It is further admitted that the Chelsea Board, as now constituted, has the entire confidence of the soldiers, and for this reason, we presume, the Committee propose to retain the old name, while transferring most of its jurisdiction to the Secretary for War. Unless some very decided steps are soon taken to make the Army less unpopular, the question of the retention of "in-pension" establishments will be settled negatively. If short-service soldiers cannot be induced to re-engage, pensioners will disappear, as their old regiments have done. An advantage claimed for the proposed transfer of the control over the awarding of pensions in certain cases from the Chelsea Board to the Secretary for War is that it would prevent differences between those authorities. But as we are told that there have been only four distinct cases in the last twelve years in which the Board has been in conflict with the Secretary of State for War, while many thousands of cases have been decided annually, this advantage is almost infinitesimal. Indeed the unanimity is quite surprising, and in marked contrast with the transactions in which the War Office has been engaged with other authorities. We cannot doubt that if the evidence were in favour of the changes proposed, or even if it were not decidedly adverse, it would have been printed with the Report, and as some copies have been produced, we run no risk in asserting that it was adverse. There are several points that cannot be fairly considered till the publication of the evidence and the appendix, for which we look anxiously.

The case of Private Kimber, of the 4th Hussars, affords an illustration of the danger of giving circulation—particularly the largest in the world—to stories without due examination, when they reflect on the conduct of members of honourable professions. But we hope, without prejudging the result, that the inquiry at Hounslow will cause editors of newspapers to take a little heed of their ways, before they commit to type the accusations of men who, under the influence of passion or spite, bring grave charges against those who ought to be considered *primâ facie* entitled to fair treatment. The spectator who saw Private Kimber chucked into the water was, no doubt, scandalised at such a proceeding, and we need not say it was one which could not be approved of; but the charges brought by the man himself—that he was thrown into the Thames, in the presence of Captain Ramsay and the Serjeant-Major, and that the men would not have dared to do it without orders—were made under very different circumstances.

There is an old story about a fighting Bishop whose belligerent propensities gave rise to a discussion as to the possibility of separating his episcopal and his military functions, should his career be determined by a knock on the head in the battle-field. "If the soldier were condemned to perdition, what would become of the priest?" An analogous question, it appears, crops up with regard to the Rev. Mr. Shaw, anent whose imprisonment in a French man-of-war there has been a good deal of indignation expressed in this country; but if it be true that he was an official, indeed a dignitary of the Hova Government, it was certainly unwise for Mr. Shaw to trust himself within the line of French operations, and to give comfort, as a missionary, to the Hovas, with whom France was at war.

The Council of State instituted in Egypt must cause some surprise to those who think that Egypt is about to be governed by a Military Commission. It is to be presided over by the Prime Minister, now Cherif Pasha, and is to consist of under-secretaries of eight Ministries, three Crown lawyers, four Commissioners of the Public Debt, the senior administrators of the Railways, the Domains, and the Dairas, and will be composed of four Egyptians, four Frenchmen, three Englishmen, three Austrians, two Italians, and two Egyptians of Armenian faith and descent. It is understood that Sir Evelyn Wood has expressed his opinion that the Egyptian Army will be quite competent to preserve order in Egypt by next October; but he does not, of course, pretend to say that, for political or other reasons, it may not be expedient to maintain an army of occupation there a little longer. There appears to be a kind of muddle-headed notion, perhaps founded on the ingenious statements in the newspapers as to the all-pervading activity of our Army in that country, that they have not only been looking after the reorganisation of Egypt, but that they have been engaged in the work of sanitary development; but they have, in fact, been solely occupied in the care of their own health, and we would that the efforts had been more successful. The cordons which were established had the effect of assuring people's minds, at all events, if they did not quite save their bodies; but the arduous duties connected with the establishment of them were carried out altogether by the Gendarmerie and police organised by Baker Pasha, and under his officers.

Sir Archibald Alison appears to be opening his command at Aldershot *con spirito*. Another sham-fight yesterday, between our old friends of the Northern and Southern armies,—a drawn battle, we hear.

An evening contemporary last Thursday quoted a statement from the *Manchester Guardian* with reference to the regimental-plate question, which we noticed some weeks ago, and on which we offered some observations in our last number. If our contemporary had looked to the proper quarter, he might have had earlier and more accurate information upon the matter. As far as we know, but two corps resorted to the step which called down upon them the dire displeasure of the Adjutant-General's Department, and the unfavourable view of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

The long agony of the Count of Chambord is over, and the last hope of those who believe that the salvation of France lies in the hoisting of the white flag and the fleur-de-lis has died with him. In the French Navy, the news will be felt with deep regret, for the men of the sea, though fighting gallantly under the tricolor, have strong Legitimist tendencies.

There can be no question of the serious character of the article in the *Nord Deutsche Zeitung*. There are rumours of treaties and alliances going abroad which render the language of the organ of the German Foreign Office more significant. But we must wait a little, to see what is the real purport of it. Although it is probable that Prince Bismarck did not dictate the article, and although it is possible he may never have seen it till the paper was laid before him, it is quite certain no editor would have dared to have allowed it to appear, as no one on the staff would have ventured to have written any article of the sort, unless it was well understood that the production would not be viewed with disfavour at the Foreign Office.

The autumn manœuvres, which will attract so many Princes and great persons this year to places not unfamiliar in times gone by with the sounds of battle, possess a deep significance, in the fact that they may be but preparatory to campaigns such as the world has never yet seen since Napoleon traversed Europe from Boulogne to Moscow.

The news of the repulse of the French in the attack on Phukai does not, we fear, increase the chances of peace. And we doubt very much whether the admonitions of the leading journal and the other organs which counsel our neighbours, while smarting under this defeat, to consider well what they are doing, will tend to moderate their anger, or to make them sensibly relax their efforts. We are not aware of the circumstances under which the French Commander thought it necessary to direct an attack at the very time when the country was flooded by heavy rains; and it is not easy to understand, from the published accounts, how it was that the enemy were enabled to attack the retreating columns on the flank, when we read that in the advance "it was found impossible for the French to advance even along the roads without great difficulty, the country being under water on either side." The plan of the advance appears to have been vitiated by that mania, which of late years has led to more than one disaster among ourselves, of moving in several columns, with considerable intervals between them. It is supposed to be more strategical. It may be that the country is of a character which gave a greater chance of success to the combined operations of four columns, instead of attacking in one. Had the whole of the force, instead of being divided, advanced along the river bank, as Colonel Revillon's party did, under the protection of the fire of their gunboats, it is scarcely probable that the Black Flags could have successfully resisted the assault, which, delivered by a comparatively small body, was repulsed after three desperate assaults. In the narrative of the operations, it is not stated what became of one of the columns; but the centre, which seems to have moved parallel with the column to the right, by the river, halted at a certain point, to await the success of a turning movement which was to be effected by the column to the left, which may probably have consisted of two bodies. Any way, the condition of the roads impeded the advance; and the description of the difficulties encountered by this column causes us to admire the determination and gallantry displayed by the French. The horses refused to draw the guns, and the men had to drag them through the mud. The French were assailed by a tremendous fusillade from the Chinese and Annamites, who were armed with Remington's breech-loaders, and were strongly entrenched; and in the midst of the operations torrents of rain descended with tropical violence, and flooded the country; while the river rose so high that the enemy, who had swarmed out of their positions and followed the retreating French, were obliged to desist, and get under the cover of the works. The picture drawn of this flood is awful. The entire delta, in which the French are operating, is said to have been inundated, many villages destroyed, and thousands of lives lost.

A correspondent, "X.," asks us "what they are fighting about in Hayti?"—*Ignoramus.*

There was once a machine in Europe which no one could find exactly, but it was supposed to exist somewhere or other, and all the States of the Old World were influenced in their policy by an intense anxiety to keep it in working order. Every great act of which a State was capable in peace or war was morally weighed in this ethical machine. It was called "The Balance of Power." No one pretends to believe in the potency of the instrument, but every one knows where it is—now. The balance of power is held in the iron hand of the Chancellor, at Kissingen, or wherever else Prince Bismarck may be.

When a Reuter, or other telegraphic agency, says, "It is reported," it may be assumed that what follows is not to be depended upon. So it turns out as to the story that the 41st Regiment has been ordered to invade Zululand from Natal.

It is rather hard on the French, and on us, that the *Times* could not find an English word to express its meaning when, on Thursday morning, it delivered a little lecture to these naughty people about the wickedness of their ways, and the folly of their little expeditions up and down the world, and had to advise them to "adopt a policy of reticence and *recueillement*." But reticent the *Times* admits the French Press to have been, and how Frenchmen are to "*recueillir*" themselves in their policy, our contemporary does not deign to explain.

Sir Evelyn Wood was expected in London last night, and his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Stuart Wortley, 60th Rifles, came up to London on Thursday, to await the arrival of the gallant General.

The *Morning Advertiser* of the 23rd, in an article headed "The Thin Red Line," describes, in very plain language, the state of utter inefficiency to which our Army is being reduced by reforms. "The thin red line" is indeed fast disappearing; it does not look much like "the Line" now, it may not long continue to be red, and then only the thinness will remain!

A "Captain of the Line," of 14 years' service, takes exception to the letter of "S. P. H. S." on desertion, which appeared in our issue of last week. We do not insert the Captain's letter, because it would probably evoke much controversy without tending to promote unanimity. In a matter of opinion such as the estimate of the social character of British soldiers, we must expect very wide divergences rather than any approach to agreement. Men are apt to judge from personal experience, modified unconsciously by their own natural dispositions. "S. P. H. S." may have been led, by a combination of unfortunate circumstances, to take the gloomiest views, while the Captain's experience must have been singularly happy, or his own disposition is uncommonly amiable. We publish in another column a letter on the same subject, signed "G. H. I.," because it is moderate in its tone and reasonable in its views; besides, written as it is by a private soldier, it does as much as one letter can do to remove the reproaches so often bestowed on his grade.

We doubt whether Lord Wolseley was not too sanguine in informing the Channel Tunnel Committee that we had artillery at home for two Army Corps. At a field-day recently at Aldershot, K Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., turned out only 27 men, with two guns; and H and P Batteries, 4th Brigade, 90 men and three guns, and 78 men and four guns respectively.

The care which the Australian Colonists are displaying in rendering the great harbours of Melbourne and Sydney secure, contrasts with the apathy shown by the Home Government in respect to the protection of such commercial centres as Hong Kong and Port Louis, Mauritius—not a single armour-piercing gun is mounted at the first-named place, and two 7-inch guns suffice for Port Louis.

The Navy.

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ADMIRALTY, August 18, 1883.

The following promotion has been made:—Staff Surgeon John Guitton Clarke to be Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of August 15, 1883.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Lieutenant Ashton Hope Hire, whose appointment was notified in the *Gazette* of August 14, 1883, is to reckon for seniority from September 1, 1881.

ADMIRALTY, August 21, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Lieutenant Henry Colley Hawker has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 14th inst.

ADMIRALTY, August 22, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer John Bartlett Grant has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 19th inst.

ADMIRALTY, August, 22, 1883.

Royal Marine Artillery—Captain and Brevet Major John Layland Needham, from the Seconded List, his term of service as Professor of Fortification at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, having expired; Captain John Beckwith Leefe, to the Seconded List, on appointment as Professor of Fortification at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, vice Needham (both dated August 15).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Armand T. Powlett, to the Champion, vice Pasley.

Staff Commander—J. A. R. Petch, to the Nankin, and for service as Harbour Master at Pembroke Dockyard.

Lieutenants—Paul Hewett, to the Moorhen, additional, in lieu of a sub-lieutenant, from day of promotion; Richard Morrisey, additional, for navigating duties, in lieu of a navigating sub-lieutenant; Richard H. L. Risk, William De Salis, James Johnson, Thomas B. S. Adair, Reginald G. O. Tupper, William W. Hewett, Cecil G. Treherne, William H. Chamberlain, Charles W. Ingram, George E. Patey, Philip C. R. W. Murray, and J. C. A. Wilkinson, to the Excellent, to qualify for gunnery duties (all twelve dated Sept. 29); F. J. Foley, A. Barry, Lewis Bayly, Lionel de S. Wells, and Edmond J. W. Slade, to the Vernon, additional, to qualify for torpedo duties (all five dated Sept. 29); Charles H. Dundas, to the Agincourt, additional, vice Hewett; Richard B. Farquhar, to the Northumberland, additional, vice Tupper; Frederic G. C. Langton, to the Malabar, vice Ingram; Frederic Roope, to the Boadicea, vice Murray; Ernest J. Carus Wilson, to the Achilles, vice Treherne; Arthur L. Hughes Hughes, to the Valorous, vice Williamson; Henry G. Monkton, to the Minotaur, additional, vice Barry; William Ainger, to the Agincourt, vice Bayly; George Couper, to the Achilles, additional, vice Keppel-Wade; S. V. S. C. Messum, to the Dart, in lieu of a sub-lieutenant, vice Adams; J. W. Combe, to the Defence, vice Drury; H. J. Gedge, to the Repulse, vice Gray; F. A. Moysey, to the Valiant, additional, for service in the Coastguard at Belmullet.

Navigating Lieutenant—Thompson Maclean, to the Indus, additional, for the Pelican.

Assistant-Paymasters—Samuel R. Warn, to the Cambridge; Francis H. Hale, to the Northumberland, in exchange.

Gunners—Francis Latimer, to the Inflexible, vice Harcus; M. H. Gribble (a.), to the Indus, additional, for the Pelican; B. W. Hill, to the Trincomalee, vice Murray.

Boatswains—William Wood, to the Valiant, vice Roberts; Thomas Davidson (a.), to the Hector, vice Casey.

Coastguard.

Chief Boatman—Thomas Bowen, Sunderland, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Fosdyke, vice Ellis, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—James Weare, Sutton, to be chief boatman, Roches Point, vice Johnson, promoted; Hugh Breen, Killough, to be chief boatman, Castletown, vice Wall, removed; Thomas Squires, Cairn Ryan, to be chief boatman, Cairn Ryan.

Alecto, Lieut.-Com. Harston, was at Cape Coast Castle on July 26.

Alexandra, Capt. H. Rawson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Right Hon. Lord John Hay, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, was at Zante on Aug. 20; had arrived from Patras with the Monarch, Temeraire, Inflexible, Carysfort, and Helicon on Aug. 12. The Coquette, Lieut.-Com. Crowe, rejoined the flag at Zante on Aug. 13. The Superb, Capt. T. le H. Ward, arrived at Corfu on Aug. 12, and would undergo 21 days' quarantine; mails to Corfu. The Bittern, Com. Mann, was at Vourlah, and after giving general leave at Smyrna, would join the flag on the east coast of Greece; mails to Smyrna at present. The Invincible (Capt. Molyneux, C.B.), Decoy (Lieut.-Com. Bigge), Cygnet (Lieut.-Com. Jauncey), and Cruiser (Com. Darwin) were at Malta on Aug. 12, and would remain for the present.

Amethyst, Capt. H. W. Brent, was at Monte Video on July 25, and was to leave that day for Porto Bello and Rio de Janeiro to meet successors, on Aug. 16, Rifleman and Wrangler, to join her at Rio, returning to Monte Video about Oct. 1. The Rambler was at Colonia on July 8, and would assist in surveying French Bank, Rio de la Plata, and afterwards proceed to Rio de Janeiro. The Sylvia (surveying vessel) was at Buenos Ayres on July 8, and about to complete the survey of the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral N. Salmon, V.C., Commander-in-Chief, was at Simon's Bay on Aug. 21.

Comus, Capt. East, senior officer, was at Payta on July 16, and was about to proceed to Callao and Coquimbo.

Constance, Capt. Doughty, was at Payta on July 16, and would proceed shortly to Callao.

Flirt, Com. Hammick, was at Cape Coast Castle on July 26.

Frolic, Com. A. Moore, which was commissioned for service on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coat of Africa station, was unable to leave Sheerness on Tuesday, owing to the discovery of some leaks in her keel. She has been docked, for her bottom to be examined and defects made good, and was again taken into the stream on Aug. 22.

Heroine, Capt. Blackburn, was at San Francisco on July 19, on passage from Panama to Esquimalt, and will remain at Esquimalt for the present.

Kingfisher, Com. Thornton, was at Coquimbo on July 6, refitting after her return from Raratonga, Tahiti, and Pitcairn Island.

Malabar, Capt. H. Hand. Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Sullivan, Director of Transports at the Admiralty, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday last, and inspected the arrangements for lighting the Malabar with the electric light. The system adopted is the Edison incandescent. The two dynamo machines, which are of the L type, are driven by two, 20-horse-power, Brotherhood, three-cylinder engines, working up to a maximum speed of 550 revolutions. There are in all 395 lights, including 16 of 32-candle power, 115 of 16 candle power, and 264 of 8-candle power. The grand saloon is lighted by 25 pilaster lights on the bulkheads and 28 overhead lamps on the saloon deck. Powerful reflectors are also affixed to the yard-arms, which will prove of great service in embarking and disembarking troops at night. The total illuminating power on board is equal to 4,464 candles. It is probable that the other four Indian troopships will be lighted by means of the same system, as the opportunity occurs.

Merlin, Lieut. and Com. Brenton, arrived at Sierra Leone on Aug. 3, and was to have left for Ascension on Aug. 4.

Moorhen, Lieut.-Com. Corfe, arrived] at Aden from Singapore on Aug. 22.

Mutine, Com. Edwards, on return to Esquimalt, from conveying the Commander-in-Chief to visit the northern part of British Columbia, would proceed to the southern part of the station.

Northampton, Capt. Noel Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, V.C., Commander-in-Chief, was at Halifax on Aug. 16, and will proceed to Quebec at the end of August; mails to Quebec. The Canada, Capt. Durrant, left Halifax on Aug. 14, and arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on Aug. 20, visiting ports in Labrador, and proceeding to Quebec, to arrive about Sept. 7; mails to Quebec. Dido, Capt. Vandermeulen, would leave Halifax for Barbados, to relieve the Garnet, about Aug. 25. Mallard, Lieut.-Com. Littledale, would leave Halifax for Jamaica, to relieve the Griffon, about Aug. 11, calling at Bermuda; mails to Jamaica. The Tenedos (Capt. Fane), Flamingo (Com. Custance), and Foam (Lieut.-Com. Higgins) were engaged on fishery duties at Newfoundland. The Garnet, Capt. Hon. V. Montagu, was at Barbados on June 18; will be relieved by the Dido, and then proceed to join the flag at Halifax. The Fantôme, Com. Grey, was expected at Port Royal on Aug. 1. The Griffon, Acting-Com. Swan, was expected at Port Royal the first week in August; on relief by the Mallard, will proceed to join the flag at Halifax; mails to Halifax.

Raven, Lieut.-Com. Ross, arrived at Ascension on July 22, and left on July 25.

Sappho, Com. Clark, arrived at Esquimalt from the southern part of the station on July 8, and would remain for the present.

Stork, Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset, arrived at St. Helena from Loando on Aug. 1, *en route* to Ascension.

Swiftsure, Capt. H. C. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral A. Lyons, Commander-in-Chief, was at Esquimalt on July 26, and would proceed to sea on July 30, for target practice and exercise under sail, returning to Esquimalt.

Tyne, Com. Basil Cochrane, is to be ready by Sept. 1 to proceed to Gibraltar, Malta, St. Helena, South Africa, and China, with supernumeraries, Army drafts, and stores for both services.

Wye, Staff Com. Miller, was at Zante on Aug. 19, and reached Malta on Aug. 22, when she was placed in quarantine for ten days.

THE NAVY IN PARLIAMENT.

The State of our Defences.—On Monday the affairs of the Navy were again brought before the public, by Admiral Sir John Hay calling attention to certain paragraphs in the evidence before the Channel Tunnel Committee concerning the defencelessness of the country, more especially as regards the insufficiency of the number of ironclad ships and guns, quoting the opinions of Lord Wolseley, Admiral Rice, and the First Lord of the Admiralty in the late Government, who admitted that we had not enough ironclads. Those being built were insufficient to compete with the 19 ironclads which France was completing, and the fact of 8,000 workmen being employed in French dockyards was a subject sufficient to attract our attention. Sir E. Reed concurred generally with the views of the right hon. baronet, and the country was indebted to him for bringing forward the question, with his knowledge, experience, and fair-mindedness. He (Sir E. Reed) was pained at the *couleur de rose* statement of the Member for Hastings (Sir T. Brassey) as to the strength of the Navy. The House ought to take the matter into consideration, and a Select Committee should be appointed next year, to inquire into the strength and condition of the Navy. Sir G. Balfour and Sir H. Holland condemned the system of the Minister for War being responsible for Naval guns. The latter gentlemen considered that a Select Committee on Naval affairs would be injudicious, as the evidence would be published, while with a Royal Commission it would be confidential. The Secretary of the Admiralty was glad to hear the remarks, though he could add nothing to what had been said. It was only natural that the witnesses on the Channel Tunnel Committee should accentuate the defenceless condition of the country as regarded by them; but there were equally eminent persons who held different views, and it must not be supposed that Lord Wolseley's opinions settled the matter. He objected to a Select Committee, but the Admiralty would not be hostile to the House adopting the means it thought best to obtain information as to the national requirements, and the manner of meeting them. Mr. O'Kelly complained that only £812 out of the Navy Estimates were spent in Ireland, and asked that the Belfast shipbuilding industry should be encouraged, and a Government shipbuilding yard established at Queenstown. The Secretary of the Admiralty informed him that consideration would be accorded shipbuilders in Ireland, if they could do Government work, the same as other private firms. The dockyard at Haulbowline was progressing; while Scotland, with many admirable situations, had no such establishment.

The Clyde Court-Martial.—When the vote of £10,400, for expenses of courts-martial, &c., was brought on, Capt. Heron Maxwell called attention to the court-martial held at the end of last year on the Commander of the Clyde. It was a difficult and delicate question to approach, in consequence of the relationship existing between himself and the officer who was tried. While in no way impugning the conduct of Lord Northbrook in connection with the inquiry, he contended that his lordship had committed an error of judgment. He reviewed the whole of the evidence, remarking on the character of the principal witness, Fitz-Gerald, the gunner, whose statements were prejudiced, interested, and in one instance, perjured, and endeavoured to shield himself by trying to incriminate his superior officer, yet the evidence of this warrant officer was the principal means for convicting the commander. Sir John Hay, while recognising the fact that the House of Commons was not a court of appeal from a court-martial, he thought it right that, when those in authority for dealing with courts-martial had not taken the course which the House expected, an opportunity should be given of laying before them and the public any circumstances which required attention. Com. Heron had served under his command, and had always given every satisfaction, both professionally and socially, and his career as a Naval officer had been marked with success up to the time of the unfortunate occurrences in the Clyde. While admitting that there was a certain amount of laxity on the part of Com. Heron, he would not believe him guilty of dishonesty, and attributed any slackness of his to impaired health, occasioned by changes from hot to cold climates, such as Aberdeen. He condemned the constitution of the court-martial, not on account of the officers composing it, who were all men of unquestionable honour, but he objected to the small number, five, when two others, Capts. Codrington and Gordon, were actually at Portsmouth, though stated to be on leave. He found fault with the Admiralty for refusing to submit the proceedings to their counsel, and the gentleman doing that duty expressed surprise at the omission. He read the opinion of Mr. Kekewich, Q.C. (already given in a previous issue of the *Army and Navy Gazette*), and considered that Com. Heron had been made a scapegoat, and it would be discreditable if another inquiry were not afforded him, to clear up the charges. Col. Alexander condemned the system of placing the commander at the mercy of such a man as Fitzgerald, who was allowed to excuse himself at the expense of his superior. A stop should be put to men making charges direct to those in high command, without going through their immediate superior. The main charges of fraud and making-away with stores entirely failed, and on them Com. Heron was acquitted; therefore, the prosecution having failed in them, the others ought to have been withdrawn. The whole evidence was tainted, and ought, therefore, to have been corroborated. He appealed to the Secretary of the Admiralty not to stick to the old rule of being unable "to upset the decision of a court-martial," and that an opportunity be given to Com. Heron of proving that he had not discredited an honourable and noble profession. The Secretary of the Admiralty appealed to the House to approach the subject with as little heat as possible, after the excited speeches they had just heard. He sympathised with the motives which induced his honourable friend to bring the matter before the House. The House had not before it the material on which to form a judgment, neither was it a Court of review. There was no reason to complain of the constitution of the court-martial, as Com. Heron could have been tried by one composed of a captain, two commanders, and two lieutenants. If the evidence was tainted, it ought to have been corroborated, and any doubt given in favour of the prisoner. He did not think the sentence a hard one. The proceedings were submitted to the Admiralty, who unanimously agreed on the sentence passed. With regard to a statement that the Court were not unanimous, every Member thereof was bound on oath not to divulge the opinion of any one forming the Court. Several other hon. Members spoke in favour of further inquiry being granted, and the Prime Minister stated that the Government were willing to submit it to the Law Officers of the Crown, at which Sir R. Cross expressed his satisfaction. The vote was subsequently agreed to, thus completing the Navy Estimates for the current financial year.

Experiments have just been conducted on board the Nettle, target-ship, in Portchester Creek, to determine the value of mantlets of rope and steel in affording protection to gunners on board ship against shell fire. The mantlets were suspended at various distances, in the midst of which a live shell was slung and fired by electricity. The effect of even the rope matting in diminishing the spread of the fragments was considerable. Mantlets made of steel will be fitted between the guns on board the Camperdown.

The Myrmidon, 4, which is being brought forward for commission at Sheerness Dockyard, was found to be in a very dilapidated condition, the timbers abaft her engine-room being completely rotten. The Myrmidon was built 17 years ago at Chatham, and has had three commissions. Her refit is estimated to cost over £20,000.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"One fourth of those suffering from dimness of sight or blindness can trace their calamity to the use of Spectacles indiscriminately purchased and unsuited to the sight. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 Old Bond Street, having made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years, personally adapts his improved lenses. Testimonials as to the success of Mr. Laurance's treatment have been received from Earl Lindsay, Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, Bart., Sir Graham Briggs, Bart., Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant-General Macmullen, Brentwood, General Torrens, commanding Cork Division, Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, Cheapside, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Reviews.

The Land of Fetish. By A. B. Ellis. (Chapman and Hall.)

The author of this volume, who holds a Captain's commission in the 1st West India Regiment, has evidently seen a great deal of the land of Fetish, and describes what he did see with spirit and humour. On almost all matters, whether serious or amusing, he writes pleasantly. His first visit to the Gambia took place in March, 1877, from Sierra Leone. He does not speak very favourably of Bathurst or its people, in fact he seems to have been thoroughly uncomfortable when there. The natives of the north side of the Gambia appear to be an entirely distinct race of negroes, and the only really black people to be found in West Africa. The author gives a lively description of the novel advertisements he found extensively posted in one of the streets at Bathurst. Gambia, we are told, boasts of a local corps of Militia. It is not often called out, principally because there is no particular uniform for it, no officers except two unmilitary colonial officials, and no arms except old trade muskets for the men. As a rule, the Africans cannot be made to shoot straight. The West India Regiments are very different, and the negroes of that country are as good marksmen as the British recruit. As to the field for sport afforded by Gambia, it is sufficient to say that elephants abound above the Falls of Barraconda, that the river is full of hippopotami and crocodiles; while leopards, hyænas, antelopes, and civet cats are easily found. Towards the end of 1879, the author visited Whydah, the seaport of Dahomey, on the Slave Coast. He thus describes the King :—"The King is the only absolute monarch known in West Africa, the power of all the other negro potentates being limited by the influence and authority of the principal chiefs and captains, as that of the King of Ashanti is limited to the Dukes of Ashanti ; but he of Dahomey knows no other law than that of his own sweet will." Fetishism in Dahomey is entirely different to fetishism on the Gold Coast, and more nearly approaches idolatry, as the unsubstantial shadows and apocryphal demons which are worshipped and dreaded by the Fantis and Ashantis are on the Slave Coast replaced by images and tangible objects. Amongst objects that are worshipped, a most important one is the Ocean, who has an extensive entourage. The King himself often descends to the beach to request the Sea to calm itself. Occasionally he sends his august friend the Ocean rich presents. However, the fetish most to be dreaded is "So," the god of thunder and lightning; then comes a minor fetish, Ho-ho, who protects twins. The fourth chapter of this very interesting book describes the Amazons, their trying drill, system of espionage, annual "customs," and human sacrifices. It is painful, and indeed disgusting, to read of the last ; but it is somewhat reassuring to hear that the practice of human sacrifices is gradually dying out at Dahomey, and that year by year the number of persons sacrificed becomes smaller and smaller. Captain Ellis does not confine his observations and descriptions to a mere recital of the customs and habits of the people of Dahomey and their King. He enters fully into the war question, tells how confusion began to reign in Coomassie, and how the struggle for supremacy between the Court and the war party was fast approaching a crisis, when the events which led to the sending of the golden axe to Cape Coast in January, 1881, occurred. Altogether, Captain Ellis's volume is full of interest, and will, no doubt, teach its readers many strange facts connected with "the Land of Fetish" which have hitherto been beyond their knowledge.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

At the competitions for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be held in July, 1884, and at the examinations to be held in April, 1884, of lieutenants of Militia who are candidates for commissions in the Regular Army, the examination in English literature will be limited to the following authors :—Spenser, "Faëry Queen," Book I. ; Shakespeare, "King John" and "Merchant of Venice;" Byron, "Childe Harold ;" Bacon, Essays I. to XXX., inclusive ; Macaulay's Essays, "Burleigh and his Times," "Life and Writings of Addison," and "Frederic the Great. The examination in English history will be limited, at the candidate's choice, either to the period A.D. 1760 to 1790 (inclusive), or to the period A.D. 1790 to 1820 (inclusive). The candidate's reading on the period selected should include that part of "Bright's History" which treats of it.

At the competitions for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be held in December, 1884, and at the examination to be held in October, 1884, of lieutenants of Militia who are candidates for commissions in the Regular Army, the examination in English literature will be limited to the following authors :—Chaucer, Prologue to "Canterbury Tales ;" Shakespeare, "Merchant of Venice" and "Henry VIII. ;" Pope, "Essay on Man," "Satires (with Prologue)," and "Epistles;" Bacon, Essays XXIII. to LVIII., inclusive; Macaulay's Essays, "Burleigh and his Times," "Life and Writings of Addison," and "Frederic the Great." The examination in English history will be limited, at the candidate's choice, either to the period A.D. 1760 to 1790 (inclusive), or to the period A.D. 1790 to 1820 (inclusive). The candidate's reading on the period selected should include that part of "Bright's History" which treats of it.

Civil Service Commission, August, 1883.

The annual Naval and Military Athletic Meeting at Portsmouth was resumed and concluded on Saturday, when the attendance was estimated at six thousand. Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar were accompanied by a large and distinguished party, including the Dowager Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Taylor, Lord and Lady Alexander Gordon Lennox, Lady Ponsonby, and the Misses Paget. Admiral Sir G. Phipps and Lady Hornby were also accompanied by a large number of friends. The grand stand was crowded, and the sports were watched with much interest. The band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry were in attendance, and when the donkey race came off played the "Forton Derby," an arrangement of a well-known air set by Herr Kreyer, the conductor. The officials were the same as on the previous day, and the success of the meeting not only is due to the whole of these in general, but more especially to Major Heathcote, the Superintendent of Gymnasia, who, assisted by Mr. Richards, the groundkeeper, was responsible for the general management of the meeting ; while Serjt.-Major Parker, one of the gymnasium instructors, undertook most of the preliminary work. Charming weather prevailed.

Cholera.—Appalling as are the reports from Egypt, how few think of our enormous annual sacrifice of valuable lives from scarlet fever, measles, and small-pox. All heads of families should insist upon the daily use, in bed-room, bath-room, and nursery, of Wright's Coal Tar Soap, the only true and simple preventive of infectious disease, and a certain cure of all disorders of the skin.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

In the Olden Time (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—A Soldier's Experience, by One of the Royal Fusiliers (Benham and Co., Colchester)—The Spiritual World and our Children There : Things New and Old (J. Speirs)—The Breakdown of Young Soldiers under Training, by Surgeon-Major F. A. Davy, M.D. (F. H. Cattermole, Woolwich)—A Guide for all Ranks of the Auxiliary Artillery, by Chas. C. du Pré, F.L.S. (W. Clowes, Limited)—Transactions of the Institution of Naval Architects, 1883 (H. Sotheran and Co.)—Thicker than Water, by James Payn, 3 vols. ; In the Carquinez Woods, by Bret Harte ; Longman's Magazine, September, (Longmans, Green, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Naval and Military Stations are published by the Army and Navy Gazette on the first Saturday in each month.

The Army and Navy Gazette exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad :—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Amusements.

The Promenade Concert season at Covent Garden Theatre has so far proved unusually successful, the house being nightly crowded. The vocalists, especially Mr. Maas, whose fine voice always commands the greatest attention and admiration, add considerably to the attraction, and the skill of a numerous band is well displayed in the varied orchestral selections.

With this week has commenced the autumnal operatic season at the Crystal Palace, under the direction of Mr. Richard Temple and Mr. Faulkner Leigh, with Mr. Manns as conductor. "Maritana" was performed on Tuesday, and "Faust" on Thursday. On this day (Saturday), Rossini's opera of "The Barber of Seville" will be given in Italian, with Madame Rose Hersee as Rosina, Mr. Faulkner Leigh as Almaviva, and Mr. Walter Bolton as Figaro.

The Princess's has been reopened for the season, and crowded houses have eagerly welcomed the reproduction of that admirable romantic drama, "The Silver King," which commenced its brilliant career last November. Mr. Wilson Barrett and Miss Eastlake resume their highly effective impersonations, and the cast remains unchanged, with two unimportant exceptions. All fees for booking, programmes, cloak-room, and attendance are now very creditably abolished.

The Gaiety has presented the familiar farce of "High Life Below Stairs," in which Miss L. Harcourt and Mr. H. Monkhouse amusingly illustrate the affectations of Kitty and the Duke's servant. Sheridan's ever-diverting play of "The Critic," with Mr. W. Elton as Whiskerandos and Miss L. Harcourt as Tilburina, serves as a mirth-producing afterpiece. In both farce and play the performers take even more than the accustomed liberties with the text.

Messrs. George Conquest and Paul Meritt resumed their management of the Surrey Theatre on Monday night, commencing their new season with Mr. G. R. Sims's popular gipsy drama of "The Romany Rye," now transferred for the first time to the southern side of the Thames.

A new musical comedy, in three acts, called "A Bunch of Keys," will be produced at the Avenue Theatre this evening (Saturday), supported by Willie Edouin's American company.

The Lyceum will be reopened on Saturday next, Sept. 1, when Miss Mary Anderson will make her first appearance in England. Though only in her twenty-fourth year, having been born at Sacramento in 1859, the American actress has been for some time past a great favourite in the United States.

BIRTH.

Montefiore.—On the 17th inst., at 21 Bryanston Street, Portman Square, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Emanuel Montefiore, retired, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Fitzherbert—Ellman.—On the 22nd inst., at St. Mary's Church, Battle, Sussex, by the Rev. E. B. Ellman, assisted by the Rev. H. M. Ingram (uncles of the bride), and the Dean of Battle, Major Edward Herbert Fitzherbert, King's Own (R.L. Regiment), eldest son of the late E. Herbert Fitzherbert, Barrister-at-Law, to Constance Mary, youngest daughter of the late Frederic Ellman, of Battle.

DEATH.

Harte.—On August 17, at 34 Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, the residence of his sister, Mrs. Peter Chapman, the Rev. Edward John Harte, M.A., retired Chaplain, R.N., late of H.M.'s Dockyard, Sheerness, younger son of the late Rev. William Marshall Harte, of Barbadoes. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

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(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; March, 1883, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

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"	D. S. A. Cosby ...	22nd
"	F. K. O. Peile ...	26th

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Observe the GENUINE has my NAME and TRADE-MARK on a BUFF-COLOURED WRAPPER.
113 HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

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CO-OPERATION in the PURCHASE of TEA.

CO-OPERATION on the NEW SYSTEM in the PURCHASE of TEA.

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2	0	0	on Allotment.
7	0	0	on October 10, 1883.
£10	0	0	

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*A. H. LISNER, 7 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.
*G. HOOPER, 7 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

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AUDITORS.

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REGISTERED OFFICE.

7 MINCING LANE, LONDON.

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THIS Company has been formed for the purchase and working of an Iron Steamship called the "Turgot," built by the firm of Short Bros., Sunderland, and carrying about 1,650 tons. She has recently been put into first-rate condition, and is in every way a fine and strong ship, as the testimony of Mr. J. F. Flannery (a well-known engineer in the shipping trade) proves. She commenced work under the management of A. Lisner, Hooper, and Co., on April 14 last, and from the accounts, audited by Messrs. Kemp, Ford, and Co., it will be seen that she has earned a dividend for the first three months at the rate of 20½ per cent. per annum on the capital of the Company.

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The "Turgot" will be insured for her full value, and against the consequences of collision, whether steamer in fault or otherwise.

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All the preliminary expenses up to Allotment will be borne by the vendor. No charge will rest upon the Company for offices or clerks, but the Managers will receive 2½ per cent. of all freights earned by the "Turgot."

The only contract (excepting the above-mentioned charters) entered into prior to the issue of the Prospectus is one dated August 10, 1883, made between A. H. Lisner, of 7 Mincing Lane, London, of the one part, and James E. Scott, of 13 Rood Lane, London, on behalf of the Company, of the other part. Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Solicitors and Bankers, and at the Offices of the Company, 7 Mincing Lane, London, where prints of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the above-mentioned contract or agreement, can be seen, together with the report and accounts.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at the Office, No. 16 Wellington Street, Strand, London.—SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 1883, Letters on Business and Remittances should be made to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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IN the *Gazette* of the 24th ult., the Cadets who have lately passed out of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, were appointed to regiments. The total number of appointments is 88. Of these, 78 were to the Infantry, whilst only 10 were for the Cavalry. According to the August *Army List*, we find that there were about 120 Infantry, and 31 Cavalry vacancies. Thus it follows that, whereas 65 per cent. of the Infantry vacancies have been filled, only 32 per cent. of the vacant cavalry commissions are disposed of. Under the present system of first appointments, candidates for both Cavalry and Infantry enter the service together, undergo the same examination, and are allowed to elect for Cavalry or Infantry as they choose. The result is that by far the largest proportion join the Infantry, and Cavalry regiments are always in want of officers. This state of things has been in existence for several years, though partially checked by various expedients, and especially by Mr. Childers's reduction of the number of subalterns in 1881. But even with a reduced establishment the old deficiency of Cavalry subalterns is evidently reappearing. What is the reason to be assigned for the disfavour with which the mounted services are regarded? The answer is not far to seek. The root of this, as of most evils, is, we believe, that of money. No one would venture to affirm that, with Englishmen, possessed as they are of a natural love of horses, the Cavalry branch of the service is unpopular. But, on the other hand, it is well known that a young subaltern in a Cavalry regiment cannot expect to cut an even "decent," not to say "respectable," figure among his brother-officers, unless he is possessed of considerable private means. The exceedingly small number of Cadets who select the Cavalry shows one of two things,—either young men of wealthy families do not care to enter for the usual Army examinations, or else they have not sufficient ability, as a rule, to enable them to gain places high enough to entitle them to receive commissions. Whichever of these causes it is which prevents young men from joining the Cavalry, two alternative remedies would appear to suggest themselves. Either the War Office should insist, not in a half-hearted manner, but in a way that will be thoroughly understood, on the reduction of all unnecessary expenditure in Cavalry regiments,—such, for instance, as the maintenance of the regimental drag, the holding of regimental races, and a host of other expensive, pleasant, but uncalled-for luxuries, and so bring the Cavalry within the means of the majority of Army aspirants,—or else a separate examination should be instituted for those desirous of obtaining commissions in Cavalry regiments. The latter alternative is the simplest, and, to our mind, the best, for we venture to believe that the Army is as popular as ever amongst the scions of our county families, and that they could easily be made to pass through even a severer ordeal than an Army examination, if sufficient inducements could be held out to them to come forward. We can only attribute the disfavour with which the idea of a separate examination for the Cavalry has hitherto been regarded to the fact that it is too simple for the ingenious "permanent officials" at the War Office, who, among other plans for catching Military fish, have actually carried their ingenuity so far as to beseech *unsuccessful* candidates to accept commissions in the Cavalry. We are not aware whether the question of the filling-up of the large number of existing vacancies in the Cavalry is under consideration, but having regard to the desirability of our small Army being kept in as efficient a condition as possible, to compensate in some way for its paucity of numbers, we would impress upon the responsible authorities the desirability of steps being adopted with a view of getting over a difficulty which has existed for some years, and which ought to be removed, if only in justice to the general body of Cavalry officers, who must naturally be anxious to see their arm of the service occupying the position that it should do in the estimation of the public; and would do, were the ruling powers to exercise a little more discretion in the consideration of matters affecting its interests.

THERE has lately appeared in the columns of *Engineering* an article headed as above, the purport of which, as set forth in a foot-note, is "to expose certain weaknesses in the construction and management of our war-ships. Most of these weaknesses are well known to officers engaged on active service, but they appear, for the most part, to be ignored by our Admiralty authorities, notwithstanding their undoubted importance." The story may be divided into two distinct parts; first, an account of the actual engagement; and secondly, an able attack on our Naval constructive policy. The author is evidently a man who is or has been connected with the Navy, having a special knowledge of the latter part of his subject, but who has not brought the same clear and impartial judgment to bear on the first portion, and who seems to have but a poor opinion of the Executive Branch of the present day. Rumour has it that a late Chief Constructor of the Navy is the author. The story is based on the supposition that war is declared against us in May, 1886, by the French, Turks, and Russians; that we are supported by the Germans and Egyptians; that a general engagement takes place off Port Said between our Mediterranean Squadron and the French and Turkish Fleets in the following June; and that the object of the battle is to wrest the Suez Canal from our hands. Further, the ships of the opposing Fleets are treated as coinciding as nearly as possible with their probable state at that date. Without touching on the political aspect of the situation, we will proceed to examine the views of the author in the matter of a Naval engagement under such circumstances. In the commencement of the story, the disasters attendant on the attempt of the Channel Squadron to steam at full-speed from Plymouth to Malta is gone into at some length; but as four of the six ships composing this squadron can only be characterised as an ancient lot, it is hardly to be wondered at that the machinery of some of them should have broken down under this exceptional strain. There may be some truth in the remark that the engines of our war-ships are constructed too lightly, to save weight; but nothing is more calculated to wear out the boilers and engines of a ship than the continual wear and tear consequent on keeping station and exercising at fleet evolutions, which is actually more detrimental than constant steaming at a regular, though high rate of speed. The method of exercising the ships of a fleet at ramming tactics by means of moving-targets, such as boats under sail, running as they list before the wind, seems well worthy of consideration; though, of course, it is a very different matter attempting to ram such an object and carrying out the same manœuvre against a hostile ship, during the excitement of an action, for she can at the same time use her ram or torpedoes. If the general practice in time of peace with our torpedo-boats is carried out in the hap-hazard manner the author of this story would have us believe—which we can scarcely credit—then it is imperatively necessary for the Admiralty to institute strict inquiries into the matter, and severely take to task those Admirals and Captains who permit of such a disgraceful neglect of their duties. It stands to reason that no amount of practice with ships, guns, torpedo-boats, torpedoes, and such like material can be of any benefit, unless the practice be assimilated as closely as possible to what would occur in actual war. Coming to the story of the battle, we find that 15 English ironclads are supposed to be opposed to 12 French and seven Turkish ironclads, the English Fleet being formed into four subdivisions, with the leaders in line abreast and eight cables (1,920 yards) apart; while the enemy were formed in double line abreast, their ships being three cables apart. By adopting this formation, the enemy would seem to lose their numerical superiority, in that some of their ships would pass through the British line in the interval between each subdivision of the latter, without encountering an antagonist. The tactics adopted by the English Admiral have much to commend them, but we are of opinion that a more open formation of the ships of each subdivision would have been advisable, to preclude the possibility of a collision between any of them, through any one ship becoming disabled and unmanageable during the charge,—an event which would result in the most untoward consequences. Machine-guns play a prominent part in this ideal battle, but there is a strong bias on the part of the author in favour of the Hotchkiss guns; and to such an extent does this exist, that he has armed his Turkish fleet with those weapons, totally ignoring the fact that the Turks have lately purchased 200 Nordenfelt guns. Then, in the separate account of the doings of the corvettes and torpedo-boats, which remained at some distance from the scene of the general action, he states:—"The Iris and Mercury were most valuable for destroying the enemy's (torpedo) boats, but they were not fast enough for this service; besides, Hotchkiss guns would have been much more effective than 64-pounders." But where, we would ask, were the Nordenfelt guns with which those vessels are armed, weapons which have been proved on many occasions as most effective for destroying torpedo-boats? The Hotchkiss were unable to prevent seven out of the nine English torpedo-boats which deliberately attacked the enemy from being successful; and in one of these attempts, though the torpedo-boat was riddled by the Hotchkiss shells, yet she is accredited with successfully discharging her Whitehead, and sinking her opponent. Notwithstanding the statement that a Lieutenant in charge of one of our torpedo-boats had been firing his Whiteheads without removing their safety-pins (such palpable ignorance, we trust, exists only in the imagination of the author), the torpedoes are allowed a considerable share in the destruction of the enemy, no fewer than 10 of their ships being sunk by their means, which proves the favourable opinion of the author in regard to the effectiveness of the Whitehead torpedo attack, and the inadequacy of the nets and Hotchkiss guns, &c, for the protection of the ships. A separate engagement is supposed to have occurred between the corvettes and flotillas of torpedo-boats, but though the latter, numbering on both sides 37 boats, were attacked by the former, numbering seven vessels, yet the loss of only one of the corvettes is recorded as having been achieved by a torpedo, which appears incredible. In regard to the question of the employment of torpedo-boats in a general action between two fleets, there must always exist an extreme liability of serious accidents happening from mistaken identity, in the general confusion which must always arise in a more or less degree under such circumstances, by which a torpedo-boat may fire her torpedo at one of her own ships, or *vice versâ*. No mention is made of such a catastrophe happening during the battle of Port Said; but possibly it may be due to this cause that the Polyphemus is returned in the list of casualties as "Missing, nothing known." Other incidents are alleged as having occurred in this Naval engagement which certainly reflect seriously on our Naval organisation. For instance, the author says:—"We (Colossus) had now only one gun in our fore-turret serviceable; not that our after barbette guns had been disabled by the fire of the enemy, but that the scientific improvement for working them had got out of order, and the only man who understood these machines had been killed, and nobody else could find out what was wrong." And again:—"We now found the cause of our after-turret guns becoming unserviceable. A valve in the pipe which conveys the water from the pumping-engine to the guns, which are worked by hydraulic pressure, had been closed by somebody, who probably mistook it for some other valve. When this valve was opened, we could again work our after-guns. So you see that our ship was almost lost—in fact, would have been captured by the enemy, but for the little torpedo-boat—because some person had closed a wrong valve through ignorance. Of course we did not find out who was the culprit, but if we had, I do not think he should have been punished, when you consider the number of engines there are on board of us, with hundreds of pipes and valves in every direction. Then there is the rule of the Service that no man shall remain on board any vessel more than three years, so that, by the time the engineers know their way about pretty well, they are transferred to some other vessel of quite another type, where they have to begin afresh to learn their work. Surely there must be more than one man on board each of our men-of-war who thoroughly understands the construction of the machinery for working the turrets, guns, &c.; neither is it possible to suppose that the gunnery lieutenants, and the lieutenants in charge of the turrets and batteries, are ignorant of the manipulation of this machinery. It hardly seems credible to imagine such an occurrence as depicted in the foregoing statement as likely to occur in actual practice. To understand how to work the machinery for running in and out a gun and loading it, or working a turret, does not by any means need the services of a skilled mechanic, though for the constructing and repairing of them such are required, but is well within the capabilities of the executive officers and the province of their duties; if not, it is high time it were made so. The remarks on our Naval constructive policy are exceedingly able and to the point, but the whole question resolves itself into one of money. Until the country is brought to understand the absolute necessity of allowing the Naval Estimates to be increased each year by a large sum of money, to be devoted to the special purpose of ship construction, it is beyond the power of any Board of Admiralty, however desirous they may be, to maintain the British Navy in as efficient a state as our peculiar position demands. It is astounding to observe how we are permitting the French Navy to surpass ours in point of numbers and power. It would appear that nought but the sad and terrible experience of the defeat of an English Fleet will suffice to arouse the country to a true sense of the comparatively weak and inefficient state of our Navy, our first line of defence, for the universal opinion of those Naval officers and others capable of judging impartially of the true state of the case, so continuously and emphatically expressed, seems to avail but little, though what more powerful argument is needed by the country, unless it be the bitter one previously referred to, is beyond our comprehension. In conclusion, we would recommend Naval officers to study "The Story of the Battle of Port Said," particularly the latter part, as much of value may be gleaned therefrom.

WE long ago directed attention to the futility of a mere change of name with respect to one branch of the *quasi*-civilian body organised by Baker Pasha. The word "Gendarmerie" is understood everywhere in Egypt by officials acquainted with French, as most of them are; whereas "Constabulary" is a word which conveys no meaning at all, and if they form any opinion of a constable, it is that of a man in armour, with a plume of feathers in his morion, brandishing a bâton, and mounted on a war-steed, caparisoned in mail, like the Constable of Bourbon. Although, in Lord Dufferin's original report, the title "Gendarmerie" was accepted, and the officers assigned to the force were designated by military rank, with corresponding titles derived from either the Irish Constabulary or the Police, the Home Government sent out stringent orders that the word "Constabulary" was to be substituted for "Gendarmerie," and that the officers were not to be military. The departure of Baker Pasha from Egypt, and of the officers who had taken service in the gendarmerie, or police, of the Khedive, on the basis of its original organisation, although it may be connected with representations to be made to the Government with regard to recent changes introduced into the organisation and nature of the force, in opposition to the views of the Chief, is, however, in pursuance of the ordinary leave of absence, which, after so great a strain, was very desirable, as the health of nearly all these gentlemen had more or less suffered.

The Lords of the Admiralty will inspect the Channel Squadron at Spithead on September 19.

Captain Russel G. S. Pasley, late of the *Champion*, invalided from China, is now on his passage home.

The Edison Company have contracted to make installations of the electric light on board the *Serapis* and the *Crocodile*. The work will be completed in the former by September 16, and will be carried out in the latter while under refit and repair at Portsmouth.

The *Polyphemus* has at last been made to perform her work with some degree of accuracy. It is to be hoped that future ships of this type will not require as much tinkering as has been the case with the *Polyphemus*. This "hideous, misshapened monster" has still to be opened out, to get her old boilers out and her new ones in, so that by the time she is pronounced ready for sea she will have cost a pretty penny, and even then be useless, as she has no stability, and carries no coal to speak of.

Tuesday last, being the 67th anniversary of the Battle of Algiers, we append the names of the surviving officers who served under Lord Exmouth:—Admirals Sir Lewis T. Jones and William G. Whish; Vice-Admiral Arthur T. Macgregor; Commanders George H. Heathcote, Conway R. Dobbs, John Tom, Henry W. Tomkins, Henry A. Perkins, Elliot Morres, and James Liddell; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas E. Cotgrave, retired, Bombay Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel James Fynmore, Royal Marines; and Paymaster James B. E. Soden, R.N.

Further examination of the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, at Portsmouth, proves her to be in a worse condition than was expected, and as further reports of her state have been forwarded to the Admiralty, it is probable that her repair will have to be abandoned.

We are informed on good authority that the reports in German papers regarding the effect of the Krupp guns on the hull of the ironclad *Ting Yuen* were not accurate. The vessel withstood the concussion without any damage, and quite came up to the expectations of her designer, Herr Dietrich, the Chief Constructor at the German Admiralty, as well as of the Chinese authorities.

A court-martial has been ordered on a subaltern of Marines, at Chatham, for "drawing" a brother-officer in the corps. The officer who was "drawn" had quarters in one of the mess bed-rooms, and the jokers dismantled the apartment and piled the furniture in the corridor, the occupant being left walking the bare floor the night long, without a stitch of clothes to put on, but we daresay he may have been all the better for it. The mess furniture, however, was not, and it is said the offender is to be tried for the damage done to Government property.

Whilst practising with Whitehead torpedoes off Ghedingen, in the Baltic, on August 8, the *Kaiser*, flagship, lost one, which could not be recovered, though searched for by the boats of the squadron for several hours. It is reported that this is the fourth torpedo lost by the vessels under the command of Admiral von Wickede during this summer's cruise.

Accidents such as that which befell the merchant barque *Nereid*, caused by the want of knowledge in seamanship of a Naval officer bring the whole service into contempt. We do not so much blame Lieutenant Story for his want of judgment and incapacity at a critical moment, as we do the faulty system on which the authorities insist on educating young Naval officers. We congratulate Captain Garforth on the great coolness he displayed at a most critical moment. Captains dare hardly trust young Lieutenants alone on deck now-a-days, simply because so few young officers are really seamen. As mathematicians, no doubt, they are all perfect; but it would be better for them and the country were they taught how to keep their ships clear of danger under every circumstance than, on an emergency, be unable to clear the difficulty, while able to solve the problem in their heads as to the resultant of the forces being brought into contact through their ignorance.

Efforts are on foot with the view of getting a training-ship for boys established at Kingstown Harbour. It is proposed to ask the Admiralty to grant an old vessel suitable for the purpose. This is a project worthy of support. Its consummation would undoubtedly be the means of rescuing a large number of Irish boys from a life of idleness and comparative misery. When severed from the disreputable influences of the associates of their social life, there is no doubt but they would make efficient and loyal seamen, fit either for entering the Royal Navy or Merchant Service. As far as loyalty is concerned, we see that members of the Royal Irish Constabulary who have grown up to manhood in the midst of the most rebellious and most turbulent class in Ireland, and connected with them by ties of kindred and association, are thoroughly loyal after entering the service of the Crown, though they may have been, and perhaps are still, sympathisers with many of the principles which frequently lead their countrymen into such foolish positions. There are, consequently, far less reasons to doubt the loyalty of those who would be severed in their youth from the associations of Fenianism. The fact is, Paddy in most matters strictly obeys the behest of the eleventh commandment. When he finds himself in a position superior socially and pecuniarily to what he formerly held, he will stick steadily to his colours, and will not trouble much whether they are red or green, so long as it is to his advantage to do so.

The ironclad turretship *Thordön*, which lately foundered in consequence of striking on a sunken rock off the Swedish coast, has been raised and towed into port by the Neptune Salvage Company.

It is reported that the Haytian Government have purchased a steamer named the *Ethel*, at present in course of construction in Messrs. Nefie and Levi's yard, Philadelphia, and that she is being converted into a vessel-of-war. The principal dimensions of the *Ethel* are,—length, 185 ft.; beam, 32 ft.; depth of hold, 18 ft. Her armament will consist of one 7-in. Parrott gun amidships, and a 30-pounder forward and another aft, besides four 34-pounder, smooth-bore, broadside guns. The compound surface-condensing engines are estimated to propel the vessel at the rate of 16 (?) knots per hour.

The injustice to Sub-Lieutenants to which we referred has been removed by the adoption of what appears to us to be the least satisfactory of alternatives. Torpedo instruction is now to be made an entirely distinct subject, and in future it will be necessary to obtain four first-classes in order to earn the Lieutenant's commission, instead of three, as heretofore. This is certainly "pileing it on," and the necessity for it is not apparent. Torpedo instruction should, in our opinion, be made a part of the gunnery examination, with a minimum number of marks for a "pass," as we before suggested. We are further informed that three first-classes will be considered to constitute a claim for precedence in promotion, provided that not less than two first-classes shall have been obtained in three subjects—seamanship, gunnery, and navigation; surely, an unnecessary stipulation, as there is only one other subject, and, consequently, two out of the three named are necessary to make up the number.

It is stated by one of our contemporaries that the Admiral commanding the Channel Squadron has issued a Memorandum commenting on the unsatisfactory results of the prize-firing, and admonishing the divisional officers. This is something new, certainly; but as regards the practice, the system is faulty, and calculated to discourage the men. We shall have something to say when the abstract of prize-firing for last year makes its appearance.

The Portsmouth ships of the Channel Squadron are once more snugly berthed alongside the dockyard, to the great satisfaction of those most nearly concerned. They are to make but a short stay, it is true, but sufficient to afford the necessary relaxation from the inevitably tedious routine of a squadron at sea, or in a foreign port, and neither officers nor men will be any the worse for such a respite. The plan, which has been so frequently pursued, of keeping the so-called Channel Squadron abroad for a year or more, while the crews are only given credit for home service, has been too often condemned to need any further comment, and it is to be hoped that the present welcome change will in future become an institution. The *Neptune* presents a curious aspect, with her mainmast entirely denuded of its heavy yards, in consequence of the proximity of the funnels. The *Colossus* has her pole-topmasts on end, and is having her bottom coated, so will presumably be ready before long to make room for the *Edinburgh*, the dockside being strewn with heavy gearing for the latter vessel, and her turret armour still remaining on the deck. The last of the armour-plates—those on the after barbette tower—have this week been fixed in position on board the *Imperieuse*. It does not appear to be yet determined in what manner the loading of the guns is to be carried out in these towers; the gun cannot, of course, come down when fired, as its length exceeds the internal diameter of the tower. The ships of the Channel Squadron are apparently ready for a start, though the day named is the 5th inst. The *Valorous*, *Hecla*, and *Polyphemus* are at Spithead. It is reported, with regard to the last-named vessel, that the problem of discharging the torpedoes on the beam while at full speed has at length been solved. The *Hecla* is kept out at Spithead chiefly on account of the scarcity of accommodation alongside the yard at present. The wooden moulds for the *Calliope's* sponsons have been removed, and the iron work is being proceeded with; the after-frames and stern post of the *Camperdown* are also making a show at last, and the two solid forged side ribs for her ram have arrived from Liverpool.

Major-General Sir Charles Adair, D.A.G., Royal Marines, relinquishes his appointment on Monday, September 3. Much has been done for the Corps of Royal Marines during Sir Charles Adair's tenure of office. We feel convinced that Sir Charles has earned the gratitude of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private in the corps, and that there is not one of them who does not regret that the time has arrived for him to vacate his appointment. He is succeeded by Major-General Williams, Royal Marine Artillery.

The Captains and Commanders of the Channel Squadron have been most unfortunate. Captain Maxwell, of the *Neptune*, and Commander Burnell, of the *Agincourt*, have, as previously stated, been sent to hospital with fever, and Captain Fellowes, of the *Minotaur*, and Captain Mead, of the *Agincourt*, have managed to "pull through" their illness, from the same complaint, on board their ships. We are glad to hear that Captain Maxwell is recovering, and hope that both he and Commander Burnell will be able to rejoin their ships before the autumn cruise commences.

According to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the future prospects of Lieutenant Conway Gordon, R.M.A., have been seriously injured "for the good of the public service." That is to say, gentlemen who failed last year to pass have this year been admitted into the Royal Marine Artillery, and have been placed over the head of Lieutenant Conway Gordon, who did pass his examination. This is not right.

The Admiralty are making a clean sweep of all the old and obsolete ships which have for so many years been lying up in the Rotten Row of the various Naval ports. The money obtained from the sale of these hulks is to be applied to expediting the construction of the armourclads and cruisers now building. This is turning money to far better account than when it had to be returned to the Treasury.

We see that Ferdinand Marie, Prince of Joinville, has just been placed on the Retired List, which means that his naval career is officially closed. Few lovers of Thackeray can have forgotten his humorous sketch of the Prince as he appeared at the funeral of Napoleon. The British Government had restored the ashes of the great soldier, and the Prince de Joinville went out to St. Helena in *La Belle Poule*—which was painted black for the occasion, spars and all—to bring them home. On his voyage home, he learned that war was imminent with England *à propos* to the Spanish marriages. Without hesitation he threw his furniture overboard—chairs, tables, &c.—and ran guns out of the port-holes of the state cabin, which was thenceforth called "Lacedæmon." According to Thackeray, the proper name for the *quartier du bord* would have been "Gascony," and he shows us the Prince singing,—

> "Sooner than strike we'll all ex-pi-er
> On board of the *Bell-e Pou-le*,"

after the manner of our famous Dibdin. War did not break out, but the Prince was none the less extolled to the skies for his exhibition of courage. "The French, Miss Smith," added Thackeray, "hate us profoundly and desperately, and it is considered an act of patriotism to hate us." At the funeral ceremony the Prince and the crew of the *Belle Poule* cut an imposing, if rather "atrocious," appearance. They were armed to the teeth, had pistols in their belts, and cutlasses, as if they were going to board the saucy *Arethusa*, or some other English frigate. However, Ferdinand Marie, of Joinville, saw some real service at Tangiers and Mogador, having previously distinguished himself at St. Jean d'Ulloa on board the corvette *Créole*, which he commanded. He went to the United States with the Count of Paris and Duke of Chartres, his nephews, who took service in the Federal Army, and he shared with them the dangers and disasters of the terrible actions in which Macclennan was overwhelmed in his attempt on Richmond. After a long exile, the Prince returned to France, on the fall of the Second Empire, and served for a short time with the Army of the Loire as Colonel Lutherot; but his deafness was a serious impediment to his utility, though he was on all occasions conspicuous for his personal gallantry, as well as for his stature. Gambetta, however, refused to tolerate his presence in France, and he was obliged to recross the Channel. When the laws of exile pronounced against his family were repealed, the Prince once more returned to his native land, and sat in Parliament for a short time. As he entered the Navy in 1836, he has seen a long but not unbroken spell of service.

Admiral Inglefield's mission to Constantinople has failed, and yet all he wanted was leave for the small party of engineers who were about to examine the levels between Kaifa and the Red Sea, by the Jordan Valley, to begin a preliminary survey. The Porte is evidently not desirous of encouraging the investment of British capital in inter-oceanic canals through Turkish provinces, and yet it was a very harmless form of "crusade" in the Holy Land.

The liberation of Mr. Shaw has been hailed with delight by the Liberal Press, but to our mind it is by no means satisfactory as a measure of justice. We thought it not improbable that Mr. Shaw had laid himself open to arrest and trial by his conduct in sympathetic action with the Hovas, and that if he were indeed a dignitary of the Hova kingdom, as was alleged, he should not have remained within reach of the French forces, in the hope that his Missionary character and nationality would protect him against arrest; but as the French authorities appear to have abandoned their contention, and have practically admitted the arrest of Mr. Shaw was not legally sustainable, there is, in our opinion, a strong case made out for compensation. As to the circumstances in which he was set free at Réunion, instead of being allowed to land at Madagascar or being carried to Mauritius, we know and therefore shall say nothing, but it is quite possible it would have been inexpedient for a French man-of-war to have appeared at St. Maurice.

We hope the Khedive will not read what has been printed lately in the English Press respecting the state of the Thames and the condition of the poor at Croydon and in the heart of London, for, if he does, he may be inclined to suggest to Dr. Hunter and the Stink Commissioners and nurses who have arrived in Egypt just too late to find the cholera at work, that they had better get to England as fast as they can, and look at home, before they seek to mend the manners and customs of the Egyptians.

There is most extraordinary ignorance displayed occasionally by our best possible instructors, in reference to the affairs of Egypt. A respectable evening paper on Wednesday last gravely lamented the want of discipline in the Egyptian Army in the Soudan, evidently thinking that it is the force properly so-called which is acting there; and, on the faith of a stale letter in a morning paper, dilated on the obstacles raised by the incapacity, &c., of the Egyptian officers to the success of the plans of Hicks Pasha, Chief of the Staff. Now, it so happens that Hicks Pasha is, and has been for some time, Commander-in-Chief in the Soudan, and that the so-called army there is a levée of old soldiers and raw peasants sent to the Soudan from Lower and Upper Egypt, and that there are now some 40,000 men under arms engaged in making head against the rebels. The position of an English officer in Egypt, as regards his own country, is very agreeable. If he fails, all the blame is laid on the Egyptians; if he succeeds he gets all the credit, and the Egyptians get none; and the further away are the scenes of his disasters or his glory, the greater the cowardice and other bad qualities of the natives, and the more admirable the virtues of the Europeans under his command, to provide for the safety of the Khedive and his Government, and to insure order, without any extraneous help beyond that of Baker's Police, in two sorts, gendarmerie and municipal. Between the attributions of the two bodies there has been some friction, but the relations between the heads are not affected by differences of opinion respecting the functions of the army and of the gendarmerie. It would seem as if it was supposed that the gendarmerie had more than their own share of work to do, and that they, moreover, were assigned to perform duties properly devolving on the Army, and injudicious communications to London papers enlarging on these matters were taken to be proofs of a hostile and disparaging spirit towards Sir E. Wood and his officers, but with these telegrams it is quite established the chief of the force had nothing whatever to do.

General Order 120, Precedence of Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, specially issued on the 20th ult., has not made its appearance a day too soon, and although it has, no doubt, given anything but satisfaction to some individuals holding warrant rank, it cannot fail to have been hailed with delight by the majority of those concerned, who will prefer to go through military life quietly, if possible.

The 18th Section of the authorised translation of the German official account of the Franco-German War of 1870-71, upon which Major F. C. H. Clarke, C.M.G., R.A., has been engaged for some time past, is now in the hands of the printers, and will appear immediately. The volume will give particulars of the occurrences on the south-eastern theatre of war up to the middle of January, 1871, and the events before Paris, from the commencement of the year 1871 to the armistice.

The "Military Handbooks" edited by Colonel C. B. Brackenbury have received a valuable addition in a work on Field Artillery, by Major Pratt, R.A. Colonel Brackenbury could scarcely have made a more judicious choice for such a treatise. The beginning and end of the volume deal with the subject of Artillery in a specially technical manner, the central portion being of almost equal interest and importance to officers of all arms. The proverb, *Natura nihil facit per saltum*, true enough when applied to the operation of natural laws, did not apply to the case of the modern rifle. Almost at one bound the power of small-arm fire reached its maximum. Not so with Artillery. Here the question is more complicated, and development slower, inasmuch as not only the range, but the projectile has to be considered; and it would be rash to specify the limits of the improvements which experience, combined with inventive skill, may effect. Amongst inventions of more immediate necessity, the author suggests a fuse which shall be both time and percussion. He also recommends the adoption of some portable steel shield. Considering that artillery will be opposed by infantry under cover, whilst the artillerymen are on their feet and exposed, such a defensive appliance would be most desirable, but as yet none has been produced to fulfil all the requisite conditions. Difficulties there may be, but they ought not to be insuperable, and the adoption of some form of portable shield is probably inevitable. In his treatment of field artillery tactically, the author evinces a comprehensive grasp, coupled with exactitude of detail. Of course, much that he says is not here said for the first time; yet the work, far from being a mere aggregation of the opinions of others, is thoroughly original, in the sense of being the product of a mind which, with a complete understanding of it, has cast the subject into a mould of his own. We agree with the author in thinking that the mitrailleuse is in no sense a cannon. As a machine-gun, however, its use pertains to the Artillery, independently of batteries, but there are officers of advanced opinions who hold that machine-guns should be attached to battalions of infantry for field service permanently. The author's remarks in the last chapter on the reorganisation of the Royal Regiment of Artillery are sound. Its permanent division into field and garrison artillery is urgently needed, the former, of course, including Horse Artillery. In conclusion, we congratulate Major Pratt on the manner in which his task has been performed. He has not only given proof of his knowledge of the arm to which he belongs, but he has justified the encomium of Colonel Brackenbury, in speaking of him as "a master," meaning thereby, we presume, a master of the theory "of modern tactics."

A return has just been issued by the Imperial Statistical Office showing the average ages of the officers and men composing the German Army. The result is as follows:—

OFFICERS, SURGEONS, &c.	
Age.	No.
15 to 20 years	172
20 to 30 ,,	6,751
30 to 40 ,,	7,066
40 to 50 ,,	4,112
50 to 60 ,,	1,533
60 to 70 ,,	477
70 and above	128
Total	20,239

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.	
Age.	No.
15 to 20 years	16,003
20 to 30 ,,	397,311
30 to 40 ,,	14,287
40 to 50 ,,	2,636
50 to 60 ,,	1,037
60 to 70 ,,	266
70 and above	47
Total	431,587

About one-half of the officers are married, viz., 9,806; but the rest of the Army includes only 21,149 married men, or about 5 per cent. The above return, of course, only refers to the Army at present under arms, and does not refer to the Landwehr and other reserves.

The two British Commissioners to the Vienna Electrical Exhibition are certainly not "Englishmen," though they are described as "English Commissioners" in the *Standard*. Sir W. Siemens is a German, and Sir F. Abel is, we believe, a German also. Sir W. Siemens, in his lecture on the Sun, stated that its temperature "was about the same as that of a strong arc light," viz., 2,800°, according to the Celsius scale. So, if we ask what is that, we are informed it is the temperature of the sun, but how the temperature of the strong arc light is estimated we do not know.

Now, what do the English writers, correspondents, and others, as well as our excellent correspondent of last week, mean when they clamour so for what in effect is annexation? Some of them, indeed, would be quite distressed at the notion that they should be suspected of anything so wicked as the seizure of Egypt by armed force, "though Prince Bismarck is in favour of it." But they would not find it easy to explain the difference between what they ask for and actual annexation. Others are only exercised at the prospect of an eventual withdrawal of the British troops, deriding the notion that the Dufferin Constitution can ever be worked out, or that Egyptians can ever govern themselves. The notion of there being a "time when" in sight, the very suggestion of its ever coming in view, makes these people wild.

The Austrian cavalry manœuvres at Bruck from 16th to the 27th inst. will be attended by the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Crown Prince Rudolph, and a numerous suite. The force, under the command of Feldzeugmeister Count Pejacsevic, Inspector-General of Cavalry, consists of 30 squadrons and 18 guns.

There appears to be so strong a point in the remarks of "A Retired Officer," who has addressed a letter to the *Morning Post* on the prolongation of Major-General Cameron's or any other General's command beyond the period of five years, that the Commander-in-Chief can hardly have seriously considered the question raised, if it is really the case that General Cameron's tenure of the command is to be extended. If General Cameron leaves York on October 1, his date for retirement, in the event of his not being further employed, would be October 1, 1888, and at that date some Colonel would be promoted to Major-General in his place. But if General Cameron is kept on until April next, it will delay that Colonel's promotion, may be, for six months, besides causing some other senior Colonel to be retired, perhaps, on £420 per annum as a Colonel over 58, instead of on £660 as a Major-General, and any Major-General retired for five years' non-employment after this date may fairly plead that but for this he might have been saved. All this applies, of course, with equal force to any General Officer who is granted a prolongation of his command; and except in the field, it is earnestly to be hoped his Royal Highness will insist on the rule being observed, which, under the new Warrant of 1881, can alone do justice and give reasonable contentment to the present or future Generals. No one regards with favour the rules which render retirement compulsory under certain prescribed conditions of age and non-employment; but so long as those rules remain in force, the service has a right to demand that they may be abided by, for by setting them aside in a few solitary instances the whole service may be affected directly or indirectly, and great dissatisfaction will be created, whilst we fail to see that any good can be produced to compensate for the injury that is done.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states, on the authority of a correspondent, "that the undress grey uniform now being adopted by the Infantry of the Line will shortly be given to the Militia as well. These regiments will, however, like the Regulars, preserve their scarlet tunic for full-dress parade occasions. The Volunteers cannot be ordered to conform to this rule, but they will be strongly recommended to do so, thus giving uniformity in dress to all these branches of the service. A corps of Mounted Infantry Volunteers is likely before long to become general throughout the country." We were unaware that any report had been received favourable to the grey uniform by regiments to whom, according to Lord Hartington, it was to be served out as "an experiment."

Owing to the many representations made by a Cavalry officer who was on Lord Wolseley's Staff in Egypt, the objection hitherto entertained at the Horse Guards against the British Cavalry being taught to rise in their stirrups when at a trot has been overcome, and orders will be issued directing all recruits and trained soldiers when mounted to rise in their stirrups, as practised both in foreign armies and in civil equitation. The officer in question who has so persistently advocated this change being made has conferred a very great boon on the horse soldier, as well as on the troop horse, for not only will the result be demonstrated by the men becoming better riders, but far fewer cases of rupture will occur, and the ease to both horse and rider will be incalculable. We are surprised that the change has not been made long ago, and it only shows in what narrow and prejudiced grooves our Inspector-Generals of the mounted branches move, not to have of their own accord brought this important subject to the notice of superior authority. We hope this change is the forerunner of others to follow, in the way of lightening the gear carried by our unfortunate troop horses, and that we shall at no distant date hear of cruppers and breast-plates being abolished, and the present Hussar saddle reduced in weight. These important matters are occupying attention, and Lord Wolseley, when once he is convinced that changes are requisite, is not the man to allow appearance, prejudice, or the dictum of any opposed to innovations to prevent them being essayed, because it would be contrary to the instructions hitherto in force in our service.

The Parisians regard the defence of Paris in 1870-71 as the most heroic feat of modern times, and they have already raised monuments all round the capital to celebrate battles in which they were repulsed in their efforts to break the German lines. Foreigners will perhaps hardly accord a palm of glory to the Parisians, who simply held out until forced to capitulate by hunger. Paris was never attacked, but merely invested. The detached forts were sadly knocked about, and a few shells were pitched into Paris to hasten the capitulation, and to satisfy the German troops; but there was no assault, and, consequently, no defence properly speaking. The question is whether Paris should not have done better. When the Germans invested the city, General Trochu had at his disposal 360,000 National Guards, 96,000 Moblots, 62,000 Regulars, 8,000 Blue-jackets, 5,000 Francs-tireurs, &c., in round numbers, 500,000 men, and 1,500 guns. A very large portion of this miscellaneous force may have been useless for active military operations, but there it was, and although the investing force was sometimes reduced to 100,000 men, the army of Paris never succeeded in forcing its way through the first German line, although some very gallant attempts were made under the Military and Naval commanders. That during the six months' fighting nothing very desperate was done may be judged from the fact that during that fighting the Parisians lost only 11,000 men. The siege commenced in the middle of September, and at the beginning of November the National Guard was asked to furnish 45,000 volunteers, and "Offices of Glory" were established in various parts of the city, for men to inscribe their names to the rolling of drums. Out of 45,000 men asked for, General Trochu obtained only 12,000. It was one thing wearing a uniform and protecting ramparts that were not attacked, and going out to try and carry the enemy's positions. The consequence was that all the fighting fell to the Regulars and the Naval Brigade; and the glory of the defence of Paris, such as it was, belongs to them, and not to the Parisians. What has become of the men of the defence? None of them were present at the inauguration. It is true that Generals Ducrot and Vinoy, Admirals La Roncière, Pothuau, and Saisset, and Jules Favre, who would never cede "une pierre de nos fortresses, ni un pouce de notre territoire," and the jovial Picard, Garnier Pages—whose formidable shirt-collars apparently have since been copied by Mr. Gladstone—and other men who stood the siege, are dead and gone. But General Trochu is still alive; M. Jules Ferry, who was mayor of Paris in 1870, is now Prime Minister; Henri Rochefort is still in the flesh, and so is M. Jules Simon; yet none of these were present. Of the chiefs of the National Defence outside the walls, many have disappeared,—Gambetta, Crémieux, Glais Bizoin, and Generals Chanzy and d'Aurelles des Palladines, dead; General Faidherbe paralysed, General Bourbaki placed on the Retired List.

It is not astonishing that the officers who fought in the big battles round Metz should be inclined to jeer at the heroes of Paris who have erected monuments all round the capital to perpetuate the glory of their defence, and who the other day inaugurated that of Buzenval or Montretout. It is well known what thousands of Germans were killed at Borny, Gravelotte, and the other battles against the Army of the Rhine. At Montretout, says an ex-officer, the Germans lost 250 men. Another French military writer informs us that about a year ago some Staff officers were appointed to draw up the narrative of the war of 1870-71, but that General Thibaudin on taking office ordered this work to be suspended. "Unfortunately," he adds, "conquered people object to their history being written, and I am much afraid that 'The Franco-German War,' drawn up by the historical section of the Prussian Permanent Staff, will remain the only work in which one will be able to study that sad and painful epoch seriously. However, we shall not have much to complain of, for the Germans have nearly always been just, and, at times, indulgent towards us. Had they not to explain the immense losses inflicted upon them at the beginning of the campaign? . . . . . . According to the Parisians, the siege of Paris is the most heroic defence ever offered by a great city to an investing army. According to the people in the provinces, Paris should have broken through the German lines, and not have surrendered." General Trochu inside the city was waiting for M. Gambetta, while M. Gambetta outside was waiting for General Trochu. Just as,—

> "Lord Chatham, with his sword drawn,
> Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strahan;
> Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
> Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham."

According to M. Jules Richard, Paris played a passive part in the general defence of the territory. After Sedan, he says that there remained 160,000 men, and that it was a fatal blunder to have sent the corps of Vinoy and Renault to Paris, which ought to have been defended by the Naval Brigade, the Moblots, and the National Guard. However, but for the presence of the Regulars, there would have been an insurrection in Paris before the siege had lasted ten days.

THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your leading article on the above subject will be read by all well-wishers of the Militia with great satisfaction. It is a subject which really has received very little attention, and to which much too little consideration has been given. Since the schools were established, it is almost incredible how few men have availed themselves of them. This I attribute to two facts,—1st, the authorities do not sufficiently recognise the schools and those who pass through them; and 2nd, commanding officers themselves are much given to under-rating their value. From experience, I am fully aware that it by no means follows that because a man has passed a school that he should know more than some men who have not; this is found in practice to be by no means correct. There are men who are very well up in all matters of drill who have never been to a school; but, at the same time, the average man is not equal to the one who has been to a school. Again, I think that in some manner the system of the schools requires revision. I have heard that in the last year or so their strictness has greatly fallen off; there are so many days off, that the real course is cut down to something like a fortnight. This should not be. It was not so 10 years ago, when I went through a school course. The question of passing schools should not be left so open as at present. Unless an officer evinced a good knowledge of his drill, he should be compelled to go to the school of his arm; and in this there should be no exception, all ranks should go alike, and whether men had been in the Army or not; and the possession of a school-certificate should be regarded as additional qualification for promotion. The fact is really, now-a-days, the more certificates from schools and courses one passes, the better; but the authorities minimise their value by not granting any advantages to those who hold them. Take, for instance, the last of these institutions, "Tactics," what advantage does any officer gain who passes in this subject? Simply nothing, beyond the knowledge he has acquired to himself. In the event of his regiment being brigaded for a field-day, and some attack or defensive manœuvres carried out, he will be considered in no way, probably put to command some half-dozen men in some out-of-the-way place, not even asked to give an idea as to the position of a line of outposts, the defence of a village or wood, or report on any part of the position, in fact, his knowledge will probably be snubbed considerably. I ask, is this the way to get officers to go in for further military knowledge? They receive no pay for it, and have to pay their own travelling expenses. All officers who take the trouble to gain further military knowledge should be encouraged by being employed on all occasions where their acquaintance with the subject would be of value, and afford them practical experience of what they have taken the trouble to study in theory. It is strange that so few Militia officers have passed in tactics, but on inquiry from several of them the reply is, "Oh, what is the good! I shall gain nothing by it." Certainly to many men having to read Clery and Wilkinson-Shaw is not a very entertaining occupation for several months, unless there is some benefit at the end of it. At one time it was mooted that no officer who had not passed in tactics was to be promoted to field-rank. Why was not this carried out? It is so in the Army; this alone would make the examination worth passing. It seems very doubtful whether any more Militia officers will go up for the tactics examination, with the exception of a few who wish to keep up with the times. The question of military knowledge for the Militia officer should be quite open. No such ridiculous remarks to officers, when applying for instruction, as, "Not open to Militia officers." We have a force now called the "Reserve of Officers." Is this system to hold good against them? Are they, who may be required at any time, to be prevented from gaining that information of military subjects of the day which are of vital importance to them? That the question of schools of instruction, and the advisability of officers attending them, requires very speedy and particular attention, there is no doubt, and the service is much indebted to you for bringing up the subject. You state it is said you do not say much in favour of the Militia. Well, myself, I must say you are down on them rather smartly now and then, but in this case you have certainly endeavoured to do them a good turn, and I trust that good will come of it. I could have said more on this subject, having been through every school open to me, and every examination also, but I fear I have trespassed so far on your valuable space, that I will defer any further remarks to a future occasion. Apologising for having gone to this length, I am, &c.,

Tactics.

["Tactics" writes so sensibly and so well on the subject that the apology was not necessary. We do not think we have "come down" on the Militia unfairly, if sometimes we do so "smartly."—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

Sir,—I have read the article on "Militia Officers" in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Aug. 11, and as I take great interest in the force, perhaps I may be allowed space for a few remarks. In the first place, the great hindrance to Militia officers going in for the tactical examination is the distance most of them reside from their head-quarters. You can hardly expect an officer, however keen, to travel from the South of England into Scotland for the examination by which he gains nothing, when at the same time there is one being conducted within, perhaps, an eighteen-penny cab fare of his own residence. In my own case, it would cost a "tenner," at least; whereas, if I could go to the nearest place, I could do it for 10s. Then the difficulty of finding out the time. At first, the first Tuesday in February was to be the date. When I applied for that, I found the examination came off in January, so was too late; the last one was the day before the inspection of my regiment, so it was impossible to go up for that. If there were, say, four a year, and each officer could go to the nearest, I think you would find more Militiamen with a "t" or "T" after their names. Now the Volunteers mostly reside in their own districts, and are, therefore, put to little trouble in attending. I may be told that the Militia officers ought to do the same; but you find very few who reside in the same county as their regiments. With regard to the "P. S.," that ought to be compulsory on all field-officers and captains. I think sometimes an energetic officer is looked upon rather as a bore! If he ventures to suggest that it is rather unusual for men to march past with their cuffs turned up—it does not look well even to civilian onlookers—he will be told, "Never mind the onlookers, the men are a fine body, and have always been thought so before you came;" and if he mention the "attack," every one will stuff their ears, and beg him to retire to the solitude of his own tent. Then I should like to ask,—How long are the paper officers to be allowed to hang on? I mean men up one training and on leave two; stepping promotion, not helping towards the expenses, and throwing the work of ten captains on four or five; leaving companies nearly 100 strong to the command of boys in their first month's training, with perhaps one serjeant to assist! How is it likely discipline can be maintained? and as for drill, the less said the better. Until the whole of the Militia can be worked up to the pattern of the 3rd Royal Scots Fusiliers—which I have always said, since I had the pleasure of seeing them, is what the Militia ought to be—depend upon it, the country is not getting what it should for its money. I must ask the whole of the officers to excuse my freedom of speech, and to believe that it is only my earnest desire for the increased efficiency of the force in which I have served so long that induces me to write.—I am, &c.,

H.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Alexandria, Aug. 20, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt:—

Corps.	Stations.	Total Forces.	Sick List.	%
Artillery	El Wardan and Citadel	460	47	10·2
Cavalry	El Wardan	539	46	8·5
Engineers	Abbassiyeh and Helouan	192	8	4·1
Royal Sussex	Abbassiyeh and Ismailia	774	66	8·5
R. Highlanders	Suez, Helouan, Port Said, &c.	807	38	4·7
Cam. Highdrs.	Mokhattam	650	33	5·1
Gord. Highdrs.	Citadel and Helouan	728	66	9·1
K's. Royal Rifles	Suez and Mokhattam	632	44	6·9
Sundry Corps	Cairo	347	22	6·3
D. of Corn. L.I.	Ramleh	791	123	15·5
W. Kent Regt.	Alexandria	361	41	11·3
Sundry Corps	Alexandria	407	43	10·5
		6,688	577	8·6
	Officers	215	11	5·1
	Men	6,473	566	8·8
		6,688	577	8.6
	Horses	1,015	49	4·8
	Mules	771	15	2·0
		1,786	64	3·6

The following shows admissions to hospital and deaths during a week:—August 11, 11 admissions and 1 death; August 12, 23 admissions and 1 death; August 13, 15 admissions and 4 deaths; August 14, 21 admissions and 2 deaths; August 15, 12 admissions and 6 deaths; August 16, 16 admissions; August 17, 16 admissions and 3 deaths. Total admissions, 114; total deaths, 17. These are divided among the different stations as follows:—Cairo, 25 admissions and 1 death; Abbassiyeh, 10 admissions and 2 deaths; Suez, 13 admissions and 5 deaths; Port Said, 2 admissions; El Wardan, 17 admissions and 2 deaths; Helouan, 12 admissions and 1 death; Ismailia, 3 admissions and 2 deaths: Alexandria and Ramleh, 32 admissions and 4 deaths.

Surgeon C. H. Dixon, A.M.D., has been taken off the sick list, and resumes medical charge of Staff and Departments. Surgeon Maconachie is posted to Mokhattam Heights for duty.

Passage to England will be provided for Major Timbrell, staff paymaster, invalided.

Veterinary-Surgeon Smith has arrived from England, and is taken on strength of command.

My attention has been drawn to the scarcity of Church of England Chaplains with the Forces,—a scarcity which, however, solely results from the present scattered condition of the forces. So long as there were only the two garrisons at Cairo and Alexandria, the two or three Church of England Chaplains assisted by the Civil Chaplains were amply sufficient, but the dispersal of the force into nine centres has naturally rendered them insufficient, and the only measure made has been that a Chaplain, now on his way, has been sent by long sea route, rather than by the more expensive but expeditious overland one. At Alexandria there is one chaplain (O'Neill), assisted by a local clergyman, temporarily attached to the forces (Rev. J. Taylor). At El Wardan there is a chaplain. Another has to do duty at both Ismailia and Suez, forty miles apart, while another, assisted by the Rev. Dean Butcher, of Cairo, has to attend to the wants of the Citadel in the centre of Cairo, of Abbassiyeh, seven miles to the west, Helouan eight miles to the east, and the Mokhattam Hills to the north. As the climate necessitates burial of dead within 24 hours, it will readily be admitted that there is need of further help.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Minor operations have taken place twice during the week. Small bodies of the three arms were exercised as opposing forces on Tuesday morning early, the idea being that "an army corps near Reading detaches a force to make a raid on Guildford, which is covered by a force detached from Reigate." The Northern commander, Colonel Stevenson, C.B., 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, with six companies of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and one field battery, drawn up at Frimhurst Bridge, had orders to advance and endeavour to destroy the railway and stores at Guildford; and the Southern commander, Colonel Dixon, 39th Regiment, with a force of the same composition and strength at Normandy Common, receiving information that the enemy was advancing on Guildford, gave orders to march to the Fox Hills to cover the ancient borough of Guildford from any raid. This, however, he was unable to do, for after a few shots at long range, his Northern opponent, by a skilful movement, gave him the slip, and was well on the way to Guildford before anything could be done to stop him. Yesterday (Friday), the exercise was an attack by cavalry on a convoy of cavalry and infantry escorting provision waggons, the general idea being that, "A convoy escorting waggons, which cover half a mile of road in column of sub-divisions, has to pass through a defile, and traverse a tract of open country, two and a half miles long, subject to attack by small bodies of irregular cavalry."

There has been no parade of the troops as a division during the week, nor is there likely to be a parade of this kind for some time to come, as it is evident on all sides that the season for drill and manœuvre on a large scale at Aldershot has of necessity terminated. Even those useful exercises in the handling of the three arms, and which are practised so that all officers may acquire facility in the tactical handling of small bodies of the three arms combined, will also probably cease with the present week. Considerable changes will be made in the composition of the Division shortly. The 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers and 84th York and Lancaster Regiment are under orders for foreign service, the former for India about the 12th, and the latter for Bermuda, about the middle of October. Drafts are also being prepared by several regiments here for their linked battalions abroad. In two instances, viz., the 2nd Battalion, 18th Royal Irish, and 31st East Surrey Regiment, these drafts will be composed of about one-half of the effective strength of each of the regiments named. The labours of Sisyphus were as nothing compared to those of the permanent staff (if anything permanent can be found now-a-days) of a regiment on the home establishment under this deplorable system. After months of training and toil, when a regiment has become thoroughly drilled and disciplined, and is noted for its smartness both on and off parade, down comes the order to prepare a draft; everything is speedily transformed, the regiment is shortly filled up with recruits of a sort, and all the grinding and up-hill work has to be done over again.

Sir Archibald Alison was thrown from his horse at the minor operations on Tuesday, and much shaken. He is now confined to his quarters.

The officers attending the School of Instruction for Officers of the Reserve Forces (Infantry) have completed their course of instruction, and were examined yesterday by Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, 87th Regiment, Commandant, assisted by the Adjutant, Major C. D'O. Harmar, 39th Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Alleyne, Brigade-Major, R.A., will accompany Major-General E. Newdegate, C.B., to France, to attend the Army Manœuvres there.

The Principal Medical Officer to-day inspected the draft from the 31st Regiment, which embarks in the Malabar for Bombay on Monday next.

The under-mentioned officers and non-commissioned officers of Yeomanry Cavalry will join the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Cavalry at Aldershot to-day for a course of instruction:—Lieutenants E. S. Sitwell, Derbyshire; A. E. Peat, Middlesex: E. H. Baldock, Shropshire; Hon. H. Jolliffe, North Somerset; and C. H. Taylor, 1st West York; Permanent Serjeants Giles, Ayrshire; Lea, Derbyshire; Bosworth, North Devon; Judd, Q.O. Royal Glasgow; Lowry, Gloucestershire; Howard and Williamson, Hampshire; Gattrell, Lancashire Hussars; Young, Leicestershire; Carter, Shropshire; Woodville, West Somerset; Clark, Suffolk Hussars; and Tomlinson, Warwickshire.

The 57th Army Signalling Class having completed its course of instruction on Saturday last, the officers and non-commissioned officers composing it returned to their respective corps during the week. The 58th Army Signalling Class, composed of non-commissioned officers from various Cavalry and Infantry regiments at home, will assemble to-day at the Army Signalling School, for a three months' course of instruction.

The examination of the officers attending the Army Veterinary School took place yesterday (Friday). Veterinary-Surgeon E. T. Cheesman has been appointed instructor to this school, vice Veterinary-Surgeon to the Staff W. B. Walters, who is about to be transferred to Dublin, as Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon.

It has been announced in Divisional Orders that the following officers have been noted as having passed the required examination for the rank stated against their names:—For the rank of Major.—Majors Cotton, 99th, and Daubeny, 2nd Battalion, 18th Royal Irish; Captains Josselyn, R.H.A.; Barrow, 26th Cameronians; Gillon, 71st; French, 19th Hussars; Holland, 15th Hussars; Whalley, 39th; Stokes, 83rd (Commissariat and Transport Staff); Spurgin, 1st Battalion, 21st; Maclear, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Buffs; Hannay, 93rd Highlanders; Hogarth, 1st Battalion, 25th Borderers; Garfit, 67th; Dickenson, 3rd Battalion, 60th Rifles; Graham, 16th Lancers; Quill, 84th; Clarke, 26th Cameronians; Gould and Kay, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Parry-Okeden, 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles. D.A.C.G. Bridge, Commissariat and Transport Staff, in (*c*) only. For the rank of Captain:—Lieutenants Trench, R.H.A.; Hotham, de M. Thuillier, and Fetherstonhaugh, 26th Cameronians; Doyle, 85th L.I.; Littledale, R.E.; Paterson, 3rd Hussars; Pocklington, 15th Hussars; Lysons, V.C., 90th L.I.; McCalmont, 1st Battalion, 6th; Davis, 96th; Lynch and Bray, 66th; Wedderburn, R.H.A.; Gillman and Treeby, 31st. The under-mentioned officers have been examined in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), sec. 4, para. 37, Queen's Regulations, and have been found qualified:—Lieutenant Lascelles, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; Captains Beatty and Piercy, 39th, and Cooke, 26th Cameronians.

Exercises on an extended scale have been carried out by C (Telegraph) Troop, Royal Engineers, during the past fortnight. A length of seventy miles of overhead wire is carried in the waggons of this troop, and good and rapid work has been done from day to day in the districts around Aldershot. The end of the line remains in the Royal Engineer Telegraph School at the Camp, and the messages are constantly sent from all parts of the line to the base. The whole length of the line paid out daily is patrolled by mounted Linesmen and telegraphers, who test at different intervals, and send ordinary service messages for practice. The field cable can be laid at the rate of four miles an hour in the open; the cable would follow up a division in the field on the march, and would afterwards be speedily made an air line. This troop has always stood first in order of merit at the annual signalling examinations; but by recent order it will not be allowed to compete for prizes in future. Twenty non-commissioned officers and men hold assistant-instructors' certificates, the remainder are trained signallers. On Saturday, the troop was minutely inspected by Major-General Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Royal Engineers, Inspector-General of Fortifications, who expressed himself as well satisfied with its appearance and efficiency. Captain Jelf has taken over command of C Troop from Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Mackworth, Bart., ordered to Milford Haven.

A draft, consisting of Lieutenants C. P. L. Bell and A. E. Couper, and four serjeants, two drummers, and 258 rank and file of the 70th Foot (prepared by the 31st Foot), will proceed on Monday next from the Camp, under charge of Captain T. C. Jameson, 26th Cameronians, by special train to Portsmouth Dockyard, and embark in the Malabar for Bombay.

A draft, consisting of Lieutenant C. H. Willey, 38th Foot, and one serjeant, one corporal, and 50 rank and file of the 85th L.I., is held in readiness to proceed to Malta on the 20th inst., to join the 53rd L.I.

A detachment, consisting of one subaltern, one serjeant, one corporal, and 24 privates of the 31st Foot, will proceed to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, this day (Saturday) to be employed in the construction of field works, until further orders.

A (Pontoon) Troop, Royal Engineers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bond, will return to Aldershot from Egham on Monday next, on completion of the annual course of pontooning.

REGIMENTAL MAJORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I write from a distance, I fear that I may be too late to add to or comment on the admirable letter (and leading article on it) of a "Mud Major," in your issue of June 16. But as you were good enough to insert last year a letter from me on the same subject, I hope that the case of the new majors may be kept before the public until something is done to put us in a better position. What I urged in my letter was that each of the four majors should have two companies under him, with a captain and subalterns. The major and captain should never, if possible, be away together; in fact, the two companies should be very much like a battery of artillery. This plan, at all events, is better than the present. If the new scheme of instruction is to be carried out, I contend that it would be far better to have it conducted by four individuals in a regiment than by eight, nor would it in any way interfere with single company detachments. Does not a garrison battery occasionally send away detachments? The interior duties in barracks could be arranged as at present. But I confess I have never had to do subaltern's duty, and I can hardly believe that such a thing could be allowed, if represented to any General officer. Pray, Mr. Editor, do something for us, as what your correspondent writes about our position is only too true. At the same time, we do not keep up our own dignity by using the many titles given to us, so I shall sign myself by my proper one,

A SUBSTANTIVE MAJOR.

[Alas! we can only give utterance to the voice of your complaint, and express the opinion that it is justly raised. We believe and hope that something will be done. But let our correspondent, a substantive major, read what a junior major says below.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

SIR,—With regard to the position of "Mud Majors,' there have been published in your columns several letters from individuals who are anxious to make the public think that they have been injured by promotion. I, who write from a distant foreign station, am also a "Mud Major," and I hope you will allow me to express my view of our position. The principal grievance complained of is that a major of the present day has to command a company. It is, in my opinion, melancholy to read of an officer objecting to the performance of such a duty; a duty which, if properly performed, is full of interest. It may sometimes happen that, as a temporary measure, and when his regiment is short of officers, a major of the present day may be detailed as orderly-officer; then, let him do it cheerfully, simply as his duty. It is, at any rate, the work of a gentleman. Another grievance expressed by an unhappy running major, is that a subaltern one week after joining neglects to address him by his title. Truly, this is a sad state of things! The service is going to the dogs! However, something may be done; if "Muddier Major," and others of his kidney, will but strut and swagger enough; will rattle their brass scabbard and spurs; will glare fiercely at the offending "sub.," there is hope that that hardened infant may be brought to see the error of his ways, and may be induced to stammer out "Major," at the beginning and end of every sentence, to the great satisfaction of our grumbling friends.—I am, &c., A JUNIOR MAJOR.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"One fourth of those suffering from dimness of sight or blindness can trace their calamity to the use of Spectacles indiscriminately purchased and unsuited to the sight. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 Old Bond Street, having made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years, personally adapts his improved lenses. Testimonials as to the success of Mr. Laurance's treatment have been received from Earl Lindsay, Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, Bart., Sir Graham Briggs, Bart., Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant-General Macmullen, Brentwood, General Torrens, commanding Cork Division, Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, Cheapside, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

The Army.

2nd Life Guards. The Queen has been pleased to approve of Major Viscount Downe being appointed to serve as Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., on his assuming command of a division of the Bengal Army in India.

7th Dragoon Guards—selected as the cavalry regiment to proceed to India next winter—were last quartered there from Oct. 1857 to Nov. 1867—going out under the command of the late Lieut.-Gen. Bentinck, father of the present Duke of Portland. The only officers left in the regiment who were with the "Black Horse" during their last tour of service in India are Lieuts.-Col. Campbell and Chapman, Majors Thomas and Creagh, Capt. Becher, Pymr. Wheble, and Qrmr. (Capt.) Lewis, the last-named being also the only link left to connect the regiment with its service in South Africa from 1843 to 1848.

1st Dragoons. The regiment has been placed under orders to move from Dublin to Newbridge.

2nd Dragoons. The regiment is under orders to leave Ballincollig for Edinburgh.

3rd Hussars. The horses are still isolated because of glanders, and the regiment is, on this account, excused attendance at all divisional parades and field-days at Aldershot. Yesterday the regiment moved from Jerseybrow, south of the canal, to Swan Inn camping-ground, north of the canal, for sanitary reasons.

5th Lancers proceed shortly from Newbridge to Dublin.

18th Hussars are ordered from the Curragh to Dublin.

20th Hussars are ordered from Cahir to Ballincollig.

21st Hussars are to proceed immediately from Dublin to Cahir.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A correspondent writes:—"With reference to a paragraph on p. 621 of your issue of the 4th ult., the experimental trials by a division of mule mountain battery 7-pounder screw-guns, attached to H Baty. 4th Brig. R.A., at Aldershot, are under the supervision of Capt. J. W. Hawkins, who served with the mountain screw-gun battery attached to the Indian Contingent in Egypt, and not of Major G. W. Hawkins, who appears to be attached to the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich."

The troopship Euphrates will embark Nos. 2 and 3 Batteries 1st Scottish Division, R.A., quartered at Sheerness, for India on Sept. 15. The 2nd Baty. will be stationed at Murree Hills, Bengal, and the 3rd Baty. at Fort William, Bengal.

Col. R. J. Hay, R.A., has been appointed to the Staff at Head quarters as Deputy-Adjt.-Gen., Royal Artillery, vice Major-Gen. Sir C. Arbuthnot, R.A., appointed Inspector-Gen. of Artillery at Head-quarters, to date from the 1st prox.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. J. Garnier, recently serving on the Staff at Malta, has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineer at the Isle of Wight.

Scots Guards. The 2nd Batn., at Wellington Barracks, is under orders to move to Ireland, and will embark to-day, to relieve the 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards at Dublin. Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, colonel of the regiment, inspected the battalion on Tuesday. The Duchess arrived an hour later, and a luncheon was provided in the officers' mess. A match between teams of 12 aside (10 best scores to count) of the 2nd Batn. and the 2nd Batn. Grenadier Guards came off on Tuesday at the Nunhead ranges, 200, 500, and resulted in favour of the Scots by 57 points.

2nd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment. The 1st Batn., at Portland, is ordered to proceed to Tralee.

4th King's Own Regiment. Lieut. G. Laing-Meason, 2nd Batn., doing duty with the 1st Madras L.C., at Bangalore, died on July 31, at the residence of his uncle, Col. J. P. Grant, of typhoid fever, aged 22. He was buried on the afternoon of the 1st ult. with full military honours in the Oosoor Road Cemetery, almost every officer in the station, including the General commanding the Division, being present. Bishop Codeau performed the funeral service. The corpse was conveyed on a gun-carriage, drawn by six horses of the Royal Horse Artillery. Cols. Grant and Lawson were the chief mourners.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. The 1st Batn. is under orders to proceed from Bradford to Castlebar.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. The anniversary of the battle of Minden was commemorated by the 1st Batn. on Aug. 1. On this day each officer and soldier wears in his head-dress a rose, typical of the field of roses where the regiment bore the brunt of the French cavalry charge on the eventful day in 1759. Seventeen officers and 304 non-commissioned officers and men were killed and wounded in the engagement, and on account of its severe loss, the regiment ceased to do duty. The following General Order was, however, published on Aug. 4 by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the commander of the Allied Force, "Kingsley's regiment, at its own request, will resume its portion of duty in the line." The programme of the anniversary celebration at Templemore included the trooping of the regimental colour in the morning, the provision of extra messing for the men's dinners at noon, and the holding of athletic sports in the afternoon. Col. Clarkson and the officers did the duties of stewards, starters, &c., at the sports, and were aided in their efforts by the serjeant-major and quartermaster-serjeant as a sub-committee. Considering the few men present at head-quarters, the different events were well contested, the principal ones being won by the under-mentioned non-commissioned officers and men: Two-mile race—Qrmr.-Serjt. Collins (Pymr.-Serjt. Bishop was a good second). One-mile race—Serjt. Fahy. Half-a-mile race—Serjt. Fahy. Quarter-of-a-mile race—Pte. Renshaw. 200 yards' race—Corpl. Noone. 100 yards' race—Pte. Frazer. Obstacle race—Corpl. Metcalfe. High jump—Pte. Rutherford, 5 ft. Long jump—Pte. Rutherford, 20 ft. 8 in.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. The 1st Batn. is ordered from Jersey to Portland.

24th South Wales Borderers. The 1st Batn. is under orders to proceed from Manchester to Kilkenny.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Mr. G. F. Hart, late lieut., died in London on the 23rd ult.

32nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. The regiment proceeds from Devonport to Cork.

36th Worcestershire Regiment is ordered to move from Kilkenny to Jersey.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment proceeds from Tralee shortly to Lichfield, its head-quarters under the Territorial system.

45th Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment). The regiment is ordered to proceed from Castlebar to Athlone.

47th North Lancashire Regiment, now under orders for India, passed its last tour of foreign service in Canada, Nova Scotia, and Barbadoes from June, 1861, to Dec., 1869, and has been a stranger to the East Indies for over half a century. It went there after the peace of 1815, served in the first Burmese Campaign of 1824-26, and returned home in 1829, embarking for Gibraltar in Sept., 1834, returning from the West Indies in Jan., 1844, and then serving in Corfu, the Crimea, Malta, and Gibraltar until 1857.

ROYAL MARINES.

The following alterations in the recruiting service of the Royal Marines, already announced in these columns, take place this day (Sept. 1), viz.:—Capt. Burrowes relieves Major Rose at Exeter, and Capt. Eden succeeds Major St. John at Taunton; the two officers relieved returning to head-quarters for duty.

Col. W. A. Garner Wright, on the Half-pay List of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, died at St. Helier's, Jersey, on the 20th ult. Col. Wright entered the service in 1839, and retired upon half-pay as a second commandant in Sept. 1877.

57th Middlesex Regiment. The staff serjeants and serjeants gave a dinner on the 22nd ult. in their mess-room at Guernsey, in honour of their newly-appointed serjeant-major. At half-past 7 o'clock the chair was taken by Qrmr.-Serjt. Walter, who, after dinner, explained the object of the meeting, which was to present Serjt.-Major Jefferies with a very handsome malacca stick, on the occasion of his promotion to warrant officer.

59th East Lancashire Regiment. The regiment is expected to proceed shortly from Chatham to Dover. The sentence of the district court-martial which recently assembled at Chatham, under the presidency of Lieut.-Col. Blood, R.E., for the trial of Serjt.-Major T. Mitchell, was promulgated on Saturday last. The accused was arraigned on the charge of drunkenness and conduct unbecoming the character of a warrant officer, of which he was found guilty, and sentenced to forfeit his warrant and be degraded to the rank and pay of a serjeant. The accused is the first warrant officer who has been brought before a court-martial for trial since the establishment of that grade.

64th North Staffordshire Regiment is ordered from Athlone to Manchester.

66th Berkshire Regiment is expected to be moved shortly from Gosport to Chatham.

71st Highland Light Infantry. The Queen has approved of Lieut. the Hon. H. J. Anson being appointed to serve as Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Lord Lansdowne, on his assuming the post of Governor-General of Canada, in succession to the Marquis of Lorne.

84th York and Lancaster, embarking for Bermuda in November, passed their last tour of foreign service in the Colonies, serving at Malta, and in Jamaica and Nova Scotia, from 1865 to 1871. It was quartered in India from April, 1842, to Sept., 1859, chiefly in the Madras Presidency, in Burmah, and latterly in Bengal, where it took an active part in the suppression of the Mutiny.

86th Royal Irish Rifles, under orders to leave Bermuda for Nova Scotia, was first stationed at Halifax in 1834, under Col. the Hon. Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, and was brought home in 1843. It was never in India until 1849, and was then stationed there until 1862. The regiment was one of twelve raised in 1793, and passed its first service in Jamaica and the Cape from 1806 to 1817.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Capt. Wildman has been ordered to relieve Lieut.-Col. Taylor, at the depôt.

93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. A friendly shooting match between the serjeants of the regiment and those of the 92nd Highlanders took place on the 24th ult., at Possil Range, near Glasgow; distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards; seven rounds at each; Wimbledon marking and targets, the 93rd winning by 47 points. A match was fired on the same range on the 28th ult., between 14 serjeants of the regiment and the same number of serjeants of the 5th Lanark Rifle Volunteers; distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards; seven rounds at each; Wimbledon marking and targets. The Highlanders won by 89 points.

102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The *Times of Ceylon* says:—"The frequent desertions and attempts at desertion from our regiment, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers (the 102nd), we do not hesitate to ascribe to the undue restrictions placed on the amusements of the men by the commanding officer. Amusements are not allowed them which are freely conceded to the men of the Royal Artillery, and the contrast is not likely to foster a good-feeling among the former. A soldier's life in Ceylon, or, indeed, anywhere in India, is not so fascinating that his slightest peccadillo should be punished in a way little less than tyrannical, or his amusements in barracks curtailed, till he obliged to seek them outside, to the annoyance of the public."

105th King's Own Light Infantry. The regiment is ordered to move from Cork to York.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut. Morrison, 3rd Batn., is reported as duly qualified for promotion to the rank of captain, having obtained a "special certificate" in every subject at the garrison class which terminated in July last, and being further "distinguished" in military law and fortification.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. In accordance with instructions issued from Army Head-quarters, all officers attached to this corps have been directed to pass the examination laid down in Military Law for the rank of Major. The following officers succeeded at the examination held in July:—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. G. I. Parkyn, Deputy-Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. Bridge, Edwards, Ward, Hope, Johnson, Knocker, and Stokes. "Commeatus" asks if "Any of our readers can inform him where he can obtain good books on forage, the different descriptions of hay and oats, difference between good and bad, mode of stacking and measuring, &c.; live cattle and dead meat, tests by which inferior meat may be recognised; and bread-making and baking, qualities of flour and other materials, &c. He says truly, 'A Commissariat officer is frequently called upon to give his opinion as an expert on the above subjects; but the authorities make no effort, either through authorised handbooks or by classes of instruction, to give officers of the Department such information as will render their opinion worth hearing.'"

Chaplains' Department. A correspondent writes:—"I, for one, do not agree with your correspondent who desires a more clerical head-dress for our chaplains than the forage-cap, which, he says, is allowed and sometimes ordered to be worn. It is now very nearly 22 years since I first joined the service, and during that time I have never known more than two chaplains who ever appeared in uniform, and only one of these belonged to the Church of England. It is more necessary that chaplains in the Army shou'd have a uniform, and be compelled to wear it when visiting the hospitals, prisons, &c., than that Naval chaplains should appear in uniform, for this reason: the Naval chaplain is always in his ship, and every man in the ship knows him to be the chaplain, no matter how he is dressed. In the Army, it is very different, as there may be many chaplains at some large camp or station, and they may all dress differently. I knew four chaplains some years ago at Aldershot; they all dressed differently, and wore different sorts of hats, although they all belonged to the Church of England. One wore a hat low-crowned, stiff, and hard, with a leaf as wide as a Panama planter's hat. The hat worn by another, who dressed always as a layman, was an ordinary round hat, such as is generally worn with a cut-away morning-coat. The chaplain who wore the tasseled hat generally appeared in a coat which reached almost to his feet. Another of the four always wore a tall, silk hat, over a buttoned-up frock-coat. And again, another chaplain wore a low, soft hat, and dressed differently from all his brethren, wearing an open waistcoat under a white necktie. Now, I think this shows the necessity for a recognised uniform, such as the chaplains have at present. It is quite good enough, and they, above all men, ought to learn to be content with it, and ought to be made to wear it, I think, as they have no more reason to be exempt from wearing a uniform than the officers of the Medical Department. That the clergy are, as a rule, very hard to manage is a recognised fact, but at least those of them who enter the Army ought to be amenable to discipline, and be ready to wear the same dress, whether they be men of whom Mr. Mackonochie is a type, or men of whom the late Rev. Jack Russell was a type. What the Rev. Capellanus might think to be more clerical than a forage-cap, other brethren of his cloth might possibly not think fit to wear. It might be well if officers of the Chaplains' Department were allowed a helmet, with a gilt cross on the front or top, as a sort of full-dress head-piece. But by all means let them retain the forage-cap, and be made to wear it."

Pay Department. The following changes of station and promotions have lately taken place in the Department:—Major O'Brien from England to the Cape of Good Hope, and Capt. E. R. Reid, from the 108th Regt., to the Home District Pay Office. Promotions:—Staff Pymrs. and Majors Ding, Davidson, and Murray to be chief pymrs., dated April 1; Pymrs. and Majors Bateman, Richmond, and Packman to be staff pymrs., dated April 1; Pymr. and Major A. J. Roberts to be staff pymr, vice Marvin, retired, June 8; Pymrs. and Capts. Kerr and Brereton to have the hon. rank of major from July 1; Assist.-Pymr. G. V. Wellesley to be pymr. and hon. capt. from July 9. There are three cavalry and 27 infantry regiments, and four regimental districts without paymasters; total, 32 vacancies. We hear from Cairo that the officers of the Department continue in good health, but all necessarily extra busy, consequent on the movements of the troops. Col. Olivey, C.B., and Capt. Long were the only officers of the Department in Cairo. Major Thornhill is at Suez with the 42nd, and Capt. Dowdall with the 35th Regt. at Ismailia. Capt. St. John Kneller was expected in Cairo. The district pay office at Alexandria being abolished, the work in future would be carried out by that officer at the Head-quarter Pay Office in Cairo. Considering that in nearly all the Home District Pay Offices there are three and sometimes four officers to carry on the duties, it was high time that three officers should be at the Chief Paymaster's Office in Egypt, as during the campaign there were three for the treasury chest duties specially.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The annual training of the 4th Batn. has been completed at the Curragh. The conduct of the men in camp was very good, and although they were under canvas during most severe weather they bore the hardship cheerfully. The regt. was inspected by Col. Herbert on the 21st ult., when the inspecting officer was highly pleased with its smart appearance, steadiness, and proficiency in drill. It was brigaded with other regiments next day, and went through the day's evolutions in a manner which reflected the highest credit on the officers and non-commissioned officers.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

22ND MIDDLESEX (CENTRAL LONDON RANGERS). The head-quarters of this corps, under the command of Lieut.-Col. W. J. Alt, returned from Aldershot last Saturday, after a week's encampment and drill on Swan Plateau. Lieut.-Col. Alt commanded the 5th Provisional Battalion during the week, of which the Rangers supplied three companies, the remaining seven strong companies being formed of detachments of the London Irish, Brighton, and other corps. On Monday and Tuesday the battalion was kept steadily at drill; the attack formation was practised each day at the evening parade, when the Nordenfelt guns took part, and proved to be easily handled. The usual brigade-drill, in conjunction with the Rifle Brigade and Royal Irish Fusiliers, was held on Wednesday; while Thursday and Friday were devoted to field-days, the first towards Mitchet Bridge, the last bordering on the Long Valley. Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught inspected the battalion on Saturday, when his Royal Highness highly complimented Col. Alt on the soldierly manner in which the 5th Provisional Battalion had done its work during the week. Great praise is certainly due to Major Adderley, the Adjt. of the Rangers, for the results secured, for it was owing to his great tact and judgment that not a single case was brought before the Colonel in the orderly-room during the week. More strange still, the officers vied with each other in supporting Col. Alt, all individuality being sunk in the desire that the battalion, as a whole, should do well. On Saturday, the battalion returned to London, Majors Ford, Vaughan-Jones, and Tamplin being detached with their respective commands. The Nordenfelt machine-guns went through the whole of the field-days, and were fired on Friday at the range beneath Cæsar's Camp, in the presence of Sir Archibald Alison, Col. Williams, R.A., and the Staff. At 500 yards, over 60 per cent. of the bullets were counted on the targets after the guns had fired 500 rounds in 2 min. 3 sec. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Sir Archibald Alison, and all who saw the guns at work expressed themselves as highly pleased and satisfied with the working both of the Nordenfelt gun and of the Alt carriage.

The work in which during the past month over five thousand officers and men of Infantry Volunteer Corps, from various parts of Great Britain, have been engaged at Aldershot, in association with regiments of the Line, was brought to a close on Saturday last by an official inspection of the five Provisional Battalions, under command of Lieut.-Col. Alt., by Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. After the inspection, the Duke of Connaught said that he would have great pleasure in making a favourable report upon the good conduct and drill which had characterised their stay at Aldershot. The battalion had laboured under the disadvantage that it was composed of detachments representing different corps; but it was evident to him that all had tried to do their best, and that they had succeeded. Of course there were some companies better than others; this must necessarily happen in a battalion so constituted. He had noticed, however, in a close observation, not only of that morning's work, but on the two other occasions when they were under his command, that every man appeared animated with the desire to do his utmost to maintain the credit of his corps. After pointing out some few mistakes in drill by some of the men and officers, his Royal Highness spoke of the field days, in both of which he said the battalion did well. On the previous day, at an exciting moment, officers and non-commissioned officers showed how well they had the men in hand. In conclusion, his Royal Highness hoped that the week's work had been very instructive, and that they would all come down again, adding that the regular troops would be very glad to see them.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 28, 1883.

Royal Horse Guards—Major G. Stirling retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

1st Dragoon Guards—Capt. G. E. Rogers to be Major, vice C. A. G. Becher, whose promotion has been cancelled (May 2).

2nd Dragoons—Capt. and Brevet Major W. C. James has been seconded for service on the Staff (Aug. 15).

19th Hussars—Capt. J. D. P. French to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. M. Taylor, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (April 3).

Coldstream Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. H. T. Digby to be Major, vice Lieut.-Col. J. R. W., Viscount de Vesci, retired on half-pay (Aug. 15).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Capt. W. B. Macdonald retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Supernumerary Lieut. H. Blackburn, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice C. F. Campbell, transferred to the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) (July 25).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. P. St. Maur to be Major, vice E. W. Adderley, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (April 9).

The Suffolk Regiment—Capt. A. Cotes has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (July 10).

The Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. C. E. Dixon to be Major, vice T. C. Wray, promoted; Lieut. E. J. Grant to be Capt., vice C. E. Dixon (both dated May 22).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. J. B. Clarke to be Major, vice P. J. Hughes, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (May 23).

The Border Regiment—Lieut. A. D. D. Kelly to be Capt., vice T. Laing-Wier Dowling, appointed Adjt. 3rd Batn. the Lincolnshire Regiment (Aug. 13).

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Lieut.-Col. F. J. Rogers has been appointed to command a battalion; Major W. F. Cavaye to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. J. D. Johnstone, retired on half-pay (both dated Aug. 15).

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. W. H. Moore resigns his commission.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Capt. A. M. Bowles to be Major, vice E. T. M. Dickin, deceased (July 22).

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Capts. T. J. Seppings to be Major, vice B. H. B. Kennett, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (June 13); C. S. S. Whitehill to be Major, vice J. Spence, seconded for service on the Staff (June 21); and W. E. Hilliard to be Major, vice J. D. Gregson, promoted (July 4).

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—The promotion to the rank of Qrmr. of Serjt.-Major Samuel White, from the Grenadier Guards, is antedated to July 1

The Manchester Regiment—Capt. B. L. Anstruther to be Major, vice W. Newbigging, retired on half-pay (Aug. 1).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt. J. P. Miller to be Major, vice E. R. S. Richardson, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (June 17).

The Durham Light Infantry—Capt. F. G. A. Wiche has been seconded for service on the Staff (June 20).

The Connaught Rangers—Supernumerary Major L. G. Brooke to be Major, vice F. B. Campbell, retired (Aug. 15).

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. A. Alison resigns his commission.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Major P. Alcock retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brig.-Surg. J. Wiles has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. (July 31); Surg.-Major A. Johnston, M.D., has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg. (Aug. 8).

The under-mentioned Surgeons on probation to be Surgeons (dated Aug. 4):—D. Bruce, M.B., H. C. Gordon, M.B., E. H. L. Bell, M.B., J. Riordan, M.B., H. A. de Lom, R. H. Firth, G. Nelis, P. J. Gallwey, M.D., R. R. H. More, P. J. B. O'Shaughnessy, J. R. S. Robertson, M.B., A. E. Tate, C. E. Faunce, W. H. Lendrum, M.D., and H. J. Wyatt.

Ordnance Store Department—Deputy-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance T. A. G. Satchwell, having completed seven years' service in that rank, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance (Aug. 24).

Army Pay Department—Capt. O. H. B. St. John, from the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (dated Jan. 2, 1883, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Aug. 29).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. First Class W. B. Walters to be Inspecting Vet.-Surg. (Aug. 29).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. E. Glass, half-pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Lieut. T. R. Mills, late 14th Foot, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Aug. 14).

The promotion to the rank of Col. of Lieut.-Col. J. P. Sherriff, Bengal S.C., is antedated to Oct. 1, 1877.

The under-mentioned Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols.:—J. M. Sexton, Bombay S.C. (Oct. 19, 1881); W. Tweedie, C.S.I. (April 25, 1882); H. A. Little (May 13, 1882); P. C. Rynd, Bengal S.C. (June 11, 1883); J. Galloway, C.B., Bombay S.C. (June 11, 1883); C. J. Pearse, Madras S.C. (June 20, 1883).

The under-mentioned Captains on half-pay have been placed on the Retired List:—T. E. Soady, J. C. Shirley, G. J. Maillard, S. P. L. Konarski, W. D. Saunders, P. Quirk, F. W. Bloomfield, W. F. M. Kirwan, A. P. Pinching, H. L. Woodland, W. Watson, R. W. Richardson, G. W. Hargreave (all 13 dated July 1, 1881); C. G. Heathcote (May 6, 1882).

The under-mentioned Captains on the Retired List to have the hon. rank of Major:—G. J. Maillard (Oct. 10, 1882), T. E. Soady (March 31, 1883), S. P. L. Konarski (July 18, 1883), and J. C. Shirley (Aug. 30, 1883).

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The under-mentioned officers have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Cols. H. S. Obbard, Bengal (July 20); H. M. Boddam, Bengal (July 28); and T. M. Baumgartner, Bombay (July 21).

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

The under-mentioned officers have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (July 16):—Lieut.-Gen. F. C. Maisey; Major-Gens. H. B. Stevens, Bengal Infantry; J. Buchanan, Madras Cavalry; and W. M. Cafe, V.C., Bengal Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-General:—Major-Gen. W. H. Watts, Madras Infantry (July 16).

To be Lieutenant-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Major-Gens. H. B. Stevens, Bengal Infantry, and J. Buchanan, Madras Cavalry (both dated July 16).

The under-mentioned officers have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (dated Aug. 1):—Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Watts, Madras Infantry; Major-Gen. G. T. Radcliffe, Madras Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Major-Gen. G. T. Radcliffe, Madras Cavalry (Aug. 1).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Aug. 29, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 31, 1883.

6th Bengal Cavalry—To be Honorary Colonel:—Field-Marshal H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C.

7th Bengal Native Infantry—To be Honorary Colonel:—Major-Gen. H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.

20th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry—To be Honorary Colonel:—Field-Marshal H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C.

29th Bombay Native Infantry (2nd Biluch Regiment)—To be Honorary Colonel:—Major-Gen. H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.

Royal Artillery—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. F. Pritchard (late Madras), has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Col. (June 21); Majors D. W. Lawrell (late Madras) retires upon a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; A. D. Anderson (late Bengal), from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice S. Parry, deceased (July 15); Lieuts. G. S. Jones to be Capt., vice F. M. Banister, appointed Adjt.; F. J. Murphy to be Capt., vice J. C. Shirres, placed upon the Seconded List for service with the Punjab Frontier Force; Capt. F. M. Banister to be Adjt.; Lieut. E. J. Garston to be Lieut. on the Seconded List, on appointment as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Aug. 1).

Half-Pay—Capt. D. W. Buckle, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major (Aug. 25).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. A. Bunny, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Gen. (July 26).

Major-Gen. N. O. S. Turner, C.B., Royal Artillery, retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen.

Capt. T. J. Roch, retired from the Royal Artillery, receiving a gratuity, is permitted to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

INDIA OFFICE, August 31, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. T. E. V. Gucht (June 29); Lieut.-Col. T. N. Walker, both of the Bengal S.C. (July 1); Lieut.-Col. F. J. Rivers, of the Madras S.C. (June 9); Major H. French, of the Bombay S.C. (July 7); Brig.-Surg. H. King (Aug. 16), and Vet.-Surg. G. Western, both of the Madras Army (Aug. 8).

The Queen has approved of the resignation of the service by the under-mentioned officers:—Surgs. H. T. Griffiths (June 15) and G. A. Warburton, both of the Bengal Army (June 20).

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

BREVET.

To be Major-General:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. T. E. V. Gucht, Bengal S.C. (June 29).

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. T. N. Walker, Bengal S.C. (July 1); and F. J. Rivers, Madras S.C. (June 9).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major H. French, Bombay S.C. (July 7).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 31, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, Northern Division—Robert Francis Wallis, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Brigade, Southern Division—Francis Johnson, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Brigade, Welsh Division—Sir J. H. Williams-Drummond, Bart., late Lieut., Grenadier Guards, to be Capt.

5th Brigade, South Irish Division—Major D. J. Mansergh is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. C. W. A. Nevile to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the South Wales Borderers—Lieut. E. C Jones resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Capt. W. A. G. Smith, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. W. T. Deverell, 1st Batn., who has resigned that appointment (June 30).

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—James Greetham Howard Whylock, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Henry Joseph Everett, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. F. Findlay to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. C. Findlay resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 31, 1883.

Middlesex—Capt. Lord E. B. Talbot, 11th Hussars, to be Adjt., in succession to Major F. M. Kenyon-Stow, 5th Dragoon Guards, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Aug. 15).

Montgomeryshire—Lieut. E. P. Jones to be Capt.

Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire)—Francis Abel Smith, gent., to be Lieut.

Oxfordshire—Major J. Baskerville is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 31, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

2nd Devonshire—Major P. Hockin resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Inverness-shire—Lieut. G. R. Galloway to be Capt.

3rd Middlesex—The name of the Lieut. whose appointment appeared in the *London Gazette* of April 13, 1883, is Herbert Cayley-Webster, and not as therein stated.

1st Norfolk—Fitz William de Guadaloupe English, gent., to be Lieut.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—John Robert Westerdale Eldridge, Esq., to be Capt.

ENGINEER.

2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol)—Edmund Godfrey Burr, gent., to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

1st Ayrshire—Lieut. J. Burnside resigns his commission.

1st Cheshire—Lieut. C. Leighton to be Capt.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Norman Gray, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Devonshire (Prince of Wales's)—Lieut. H. Collins-Splatt to be Capt.

1st Dorsetshire—Capt. and Hon. Major F. T. Johns resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

4th Durham—Major C. Rowlandson to be Lieut.-Col. (June 23).

1st Flintshire and Carnarvonshire—Capt. O. Thomas to be Major; William Arthur Davison, Esq., to be Capt. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—James Herbert Sparrow and Reginald Burslem Sparrow.

1st Hampshire—Harry Lancaster Wetherall, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. W. Haynes to be Major; Lieut. C. E. Wright to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. H. Benwell to be Capt.

1st Lanarkshire—Capt. S. H. Lomax, 2nd Batn. the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be Adjt., in succession to Major A. H. Sharp, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), whose term of service as Adjt. is about to expire (Sept. 11).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Henry Swainson Cowper, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Capt. J. Phillips to be Major.

3rd London—Lieut. C. S. Arkcoll to be Capt.

5th (West) Middlesex—Lieut.-Col. T. L. Mears resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. J. T. M. Barnett resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. U. E. E. Charlton resigns his commission.

2nd Shropshire—Capt. F. C. Woodforde, from 1st Volunteer Batn. the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), to be Capt.

1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—George Prangley Wilson, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Major A. G. J. Robbins, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. H. L. Brett, 2nd Batn., whose term of service as Adjt. has expired.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. H. A. Marriner to be Capt.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcemen bear date September 1, and the current year must be understood.)

SOLDIERS' BALANCES UNCLAIMED.

Mr. Edward Preston says:—"Since my letter on the above subject appeared Sir Walter Barttelot, M.P., has again endeavoured to obtain the printing of the return presented to Parliament on July 12; but Lord Hartington refused to entertain Sir Walter Barttelot's proposal. Thus for the present the matter is shelved. I would venture to draw attention to the fact that this return could have been printed and extensively circulated without costing the taxpayers one shilling; the interest on these unclaimed balances would probably have been found sufficient to defray the proposed outlay for printing many times over. I still hope to see these lists of "Soldiers' Unclaimed Balances" published in newspapers likely to be seen by the persons interested. Of the value of publicity in such cases, I annex three examples:—1. Dormant Funds in Chancery.—The result of the very scant publicity given to the first list of these funds was that "about one-half of the stock supposed to be unclaimed was transferred out of Court to successful claimants." 2. Unclaimed Dividends.—A claimant recently succeeded in making good his title to dividends which had gone on accumulating for 163 years. The original stockholder invested £100 in the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation. The fund to be handed over was £3,600. 3. Surplus Assets.—In winding up the Thames Tunnel Company several thousand pounds awaited distribution. The persons entitled could not be traced by the company's books, so the directors took the common-sense course of advertising the names and last-known addresses of the original shareholders, with the amounts divisible. The result was that every person (save two) made good his or her claim."

The Admiralty have ordered the discharge of Barnes, messman, from the Cambridge, and directed that he is not to be re-entered in that capacity in any harbour ship. The "Cambridge Scandal" does not appear to have "died out" yet.

CHOLERA.—Appalling as are the reports from Egypt, how few think of our enormous annual sacrifice of valuable lives from scarlet fever, measles, and small-pox. All heads of families should insist upon the daily use, in bed-room, bath-room, and nursery, of WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP, the only true and simple preventive of infectious disease, and a certain cure of all disorders of the skin.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM for SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.
Supported by Voluntary Contributions.
LADY-PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE.
PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.
General H.S.H. Prince EDWARD of SAXE-WEIMAR, K.C.B.
OFFICE—40 CHARING CROSS, S.W.

This Asylum was opened in February, 1854, to provide a home for the widows of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army of not less than 50 years of age.

There are 65 widows in the Asylum.

Each widow has a furnished room, and receives seven shillings weekly, besides a monthly allowance of two shillings and sixpence for coals.

The House is capable of containing 70 widows, and the Committee appeal to the public for funds to enable them to admit the additional number, the present subscriptions being insufficient.

The funded income of the charity yields only £930, with an additional £50 from the Princess Mary's Fund for Nurses, to meet an estimated expenditure of £3,000 per annum.

An annual subscription of half-a-guinea, or a donation of five guineas, entitles to one vote at each election, with the right of nominating a candidate.

J. A. STEWART, Colonel, Secretary.

HOTCHKISS AND CO.,
21 RUE ROYALE, PARIS;
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

GRENADE.—Apply by letter to Major-General Commanding.

H.—Not room this week.

W. H. H.—The application ought to be made within six months of expiration of term of service.

"MILITIA CAPTAIN," &c., must stand over till we have more room.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 695.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

WE have already referred to the recent step taken by the Government of the Dominion of Canada to place the active Militia of that country on an efficient footing, by providing a permanent force of about 700 men, representing the three arms of the service, to serve as schools of instruction and models of efficiency for the active force. These schools are to be established at the chief garrison towns, heretofore occupied by Imperial troops, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, viz., in the maritime provinces, Fredericton, New Brunswick, an infantry school—Halifax being both a naval and military station in her Majesty's service—in the Province of Quebec, at Quebec, half troop of cavalry, and one battery of artillery, and at Montreal or St. John's (the station not yet decided), one infantry school; in the Province of Ontario, at Kingston, one field battery of artillery, and at Toronto, half troop of cavalry and an infantry school; in the Province of British Columbia, one battery of artillery. The importance of this step cannot be over-estimated. The original Militia law of united Canada, the production of Sir Patrick MacDougall, had in prospect this recent step of legislation, for it provided, in accordance with that officer's well-conceived plans for "modern warfare," in addition to an efficient localisation system, an "advance guard," a "support," and a "reserve." Not until the present time, however, has that essential part of the organisation been developed, viz., the "advance guard," by the formation of the nucleus of a small permanent force. Nor was this force, until recently, considered necessary. Whilst Imperial troops were stationed in

Canada, they were the "models" for the active Militia, and their influence for good was felt for many a day. The time has come, however, when it was open to the Government either to allow the force to deteriorate, or to form the missing link in the "chain of responsibility" that devolves upon a State whose resources are so rapidly and steadily developing as are those of the Dominion of Canada. The small permanent force, representing the three arms, capable of expansion at any time, will, it is assumed, supply the place of this missing link. The officers selected as Commandants of the Schools of Instruction have already been tested in many ways. Lieutenant Turnbull, Commandant of the Cavalry School, is well known as a Canadian officer who has received his military knowledge in the British Cavalry, to which he has been attached more than once. Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell, Commandant of an infantry school, late of her Majesty's 15th Regiment, has attended the different schools of military instruction in England, and has over fifteen years' experience in Canada as Deputy-Adjutant-General. The other Commanders are Lieutenant-Colonel d'Orsonnens, who has served for many years as Brigade-Major, besides having seen service in the Swiss Army; and Lieut.-Col. Otter, who has commanded for several years the "Queen's Own," of Toronto, one of the crack Canadian Battalions of Infantry, and who is the author of a useful regimental book of instructions, "Otter's Guide." The above-named officers have arrived in England, and, under instructions from the War Office, proceed to Aldershot, for three months' further course of instruction with regiments of the Line.

We understand that the alteration of the warrant for the benefit of Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., R.E., will not promote that officer at once to the active list of Major-Generals, but will render him eligible when his turn for promotion comes.

The second part of the annual course of musketry is about to begin at Aldershot, moving and vanishing targets having been supplied for this purpose. This part of the course is of a more practical nature than the first part. It consists of firing at unknown distances and at extreme ranges, up and down hill, and at figure and vanishing targets and moving objects, in addition to the present skirmishing and field-firing, which will also be carried out during the present month. At the conclusion of the first part of the annual course, the commanding officer determines who shall be considered the worst shots in his battalion (the standard being fixed annually by the commanding officer), and all men who fail to attain that standard are exercised in repeating portions of the first part of the course. The following practices will be immediately carried out at the Camp:—(*b*), practice, individual firing at a "head and shoulders" target, ten rounds, distance 200 yards; (*c*), practice, individual firing at a "figure" target, ten rounds, distances between 285 and 140 yards; (*d*), practice, individual firing at a moving target, ten rounds, distance, not under 150 yards; (*e*), practice, individual firing at a vanishing target, ten rounds, distances not under 150 yards. At certain stations, such as Aldershot, where extended practice can readily take place, special sanction for the expenditure of additional ammunition in this part of the annual course will be given.

The appointment of Professor of the Army Veterinary School at Aldershot having become vacant by the promotion of 1st-class Veterinary-Surgeon W. B. Walters to the rank of Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon, has been offered to and accepted by 1st-class Veterinary Surgeon E. T. Cheesman.

To the list of Militia Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, composed of six peers, one baronet, and one heir presumptive to an earldom, three more peers have now been added. But what about the many zealous Militia commanding officers who are not the scions of a noble race? Is it to be inferred that they are less deserving of honour than those who occupy seats in the House of Lords? The feeling of the Militia service is very strong on this point, because it is felt that injustice is often done to good officers by this system of reserving all honours for the Peerage.

In the *Morning Post* of Thursday last, "A Soldier of Twenty-six Years' Service," writing from Woolwich, repudiates the charge of uncleanliness made against soldiers generally, in a letter, in which the following passage occurs:—"What it may be in three weeks' time when the town will be full of soldiers (not the cleanest of men, in whatever service they may be), I cannot divine," &c. Our veteran says that soldiers are daily inspected on parade by their officers, that each man is obliged to change his under-clothing at very short periods, and that barrack-rooms and outhouses are constantly being cleaned and inspected. Under these circumstances (to which he might have added facilities for ablution), he claims for soldiers a far higher standard of cleanliness than that of the civil population generally. We are sure his opinions will be endorsed by all who are often brought into contact with soldiers, and with civilians of the classes from which most of our recruits are taken.

Major F. J. Ashburnham, 2nd Dragoon Guards, is the inventor of an improved model for the study of minor tactics. This model is of the simplest character, and will enable officers at trifling expense to carry on necessary studies in their own quarters.

We have been favoured with a copy of a pamphlet on "Mounted Infantry," translated from a Russian military magazine, by Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Bengough (late 77th), Assistant-Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. The Russian article does not contain anything very original; yet it is by no means devoid of interest. It shows that all the knowledge of the subject possessed by its writer was derived from English books and papers, and from an article by the French General Leval in the *Journal des Sciences Militaires* for October, 1882. The Russian writer and General Leval look on mounted infantry with marked disfavour, and the latter considers them very expensive and almost useless in the ordinary circumstances of war. All that is told us of our own use of mounted infantry has often been told before more clearly and accurately. The pamphlet concludes with some very practical suggestions from the translator.

The Artillery at Alderney are busy mounting guns in lieu of the obsolete ordnance in that island and in Guernsey and Jersey.

A comparison of some of the new books of regulations, &c., shows the carelessness with which they are compiled. For instance, the Queen's Regulations lay down—of course correctly—that the facings of the Somersetshire Light Infantry are blue; but the Dress Regulations imply that they are white. The *Army List* persists in giving the badge of a bugle to the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Rifle Brigade; the Queen's Regulations afford no authority for such a badge being worn by the corps in question. The Queen's Regulations and Dress Regulations both give the facings of the Scottish Rifles as rifle green, as a distinction from the *dark green* of the Irish Rifles. The *Army List*, again, ignores the superior authority. These matters are small in themselves, no doubt; but they indicate a want of concert, or a want of care and attention, and lead to misunderstanding.

The 87th Fusiliers, at Aldershot, now numbers more than 1,000 of all ranks, yet not more than 650 men are available for service in India, whither the regiment proceeds shortly, the remainder being ineligible for various reasons. 350 out of 1,000 is a fair proportion of non-effectives.

The total deficit on Army Votes for 1881-2 was £326,000, the total surplus, £281,000; the Army Estimates for that year, unlike the Navy, were, therefore, exceeded by the difference, viz., £44,000. The chief surpluses were, on Militia Pay, &c., £21,000; Yeomanry, £8,000; Army Reserve, £13,000; Clothing, £18,000; Retired Pay, £57,000; and Out-Pensions, £30,000; all other Votes showing deficits,—the Supply and Manufacture of Warlike Stores alone amounting to over £116,000; Provisions, £36,000; Commissariat, £31,000; and War Office, £17,000.

The passion for decorations is becoming a raving mania. The excesses of it justify the opposition of the old Military Tories to giving medals, &c., at all. One correspondent takes advantage of the paragraph in our paper in which a Militia regiment and its Colonel were written of in laudatory terms, to lament that the officer will have to retire at 62, "without a long-service medal to show for it." Our correspondent gives some reasons why the Militia do not come to the front in examinations in tactics, which are valid, but they are explanations and excuses. To the unpopularity of the Militia he actually thinks an antidote might be afforded, if "some sort of decoration were granted to officers of over 20 or 22 years' service, to be extended to Volunteers."

The examination for musketry certificates for officers and serjeants, to be held next month, will be the last that will take place under the Syllabus dated Horse Guards, May 9, 1883. A special report will be made on every officer who, after this final examination, has not qualified to conduct the musketry training.

The indifference of the British public to the terrible distress of the sufferers from the earthquake at Ischia, which has created such lively and effective sympathy on the Continent, is abnormal and unaccountable. The crowned heads of Europe, Kaisers and Kings, the Pope and the Sultan, the President of the French Republic, Princes Imperial and Royal, have sent in their contributions right nobly, and fêtes and charitable bazaars have been organised with great success at Berlin, Paris, and Vienna, to add to the funds which have been most liberally supported; but though the Prince of Wales has set a good example, and sent £100 to the Lord Mayor's Fund, an illustrious name, the absence of which we do not remember ever to have noticed on any previous occasion when the impulses of charity needed a little patronising stimulant, does not appear in the list of contributors, which—all things considered, the cause, the friendship of Italy, and the susceptibility of the Italians—is most regrettable, and certainly is not politic.

If the *Journal des Débats* were to address a warning to Germany on account of the fêtes with which this day—the anniversary of the battle of Sedan—is certain to be celebrated all over Fatherland, we wonder what the *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* would say. These newspaper warnings from one great nation to another are novelties in politics.

Would it not be as well—nay, would it not be proper—for the Government of India to be a little less impetuous in its official announcements than it was when the Ghilzai rising was declared to be general? The fact is, that it was only part of the tribe who rose, and that there is no positive information as to the extent of the insurrectionary movement in the possession of the authorities at Simla.

The most astounding,—well,—narrative" we have seen in print of late is contained in the telegram from Durban to the *Standard* yesterday, in which it was stated that in Zululand "everything was quiet till Cetewayo came"!

There is a popular belief founded on the assurances of Ministers in Parliament when hard-pressed at the close of the Session, that "the Recess" brings with it an immense accumulation of work to the over-taxed bodies and brains of hard-worked officials. In fact, the things which look like gun-cases, rod-cases, fishing-baskets, and ammunition are merely blue-books, reports, and stationery done up in convenient form, and the careworn statesmen and heads and tails of departments who may have been seen on all the platforms of the great railway stations recently, arrayed in travelling costume, and provided with tickets for the "Flying Scotchman," the "Mad Irishman," and the various other expresses to the parts of the kingdom, where grouse, deer, salmon, &c., are to be found, are going off to the solitude of Highland glens, Yorkshire moors, and peat-bogs to work away during the recess at the problems they were unable to solve while Parliament was sitting. How many anxious officers of both services there are waiting for that something to be done, which the head of the department concerned is actually engaged upon in the stubble-field there this 1st September! It looks as if the honourable Member were shooting, but he is only taking a shot at intervals in the perusal of the great work which is beside the lunch-basket; and if the grievance-mongers could only look into Lord Northbrook's creel, they would find it was stuffed full of Admiralty business; and if they examined the bag Lord Hartington's loader is carrying, they would discover it was crammed with the documents relating to the various proposals which are to be looked into "during the Recess." Well! we hope that health may bring with it happiness to the hard-worked officials, and that the results of their labours may be beneficial to the services.

"Russian Preparations for an Advance on Merv" is the heading in large type of paragraphs in several papers; but on reading the text it appears that "it is believed when the force at Askhabad numbers 15,000 men, that 10,000 will march, under General Camaroff, on Merv." Who are the believers? The news comes from Teheran. We believe Count Schouvaloff distinctly promised our Government that Russia would not attack Merv, and made a bet on the point. We hope he will not lose his money.

Among the candidates at the present Army examination is a great-great-grandson of Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cameron, G.C.B., who raised the 79th Highlanders, at the beginning of the present century. This is the first of General Cameron's descendants to enter the Army since the days of the Peninsula and Waterloo. The Camerons have always been a fighting race. Of Sir Alan's sons, three entered the Army, and became Lieutenant-Colonels in the 79th; one fell at Badajoz; another, known to every schoolboy who has read the "Great Battles of the British Army," fell at Fuentes d'Onor, leading his regiment. The third served through the Peninsula and at Waterloo. Sir Alan Cameron was not head of his clan. He claimed the title of Lochiel, but after spending large sums in contesting his case, was beaten. The clan, however, looked upon him as its head, and on the successful claimant as an intruder; and it was to Sir Alan, and not to the Lochiel of the time, that George III.'s Government addressed themselves when the Cameron Regiment was to be raised. The present Government did well in retaining the name of the regiment, when the names of every other regiment in the service were changed; for it was raised by a Cameron, by means of Cameron money, its officers were all Camerons when it was first raised, with, we believe, one exception—the Surgeon—and its men were all Camerons. When Purchase was abolished, the Government forgot to acknowledge, in any shape or form, the large sums which were laid out in raising regiments. To an application for a Queen's Cadetship, the answer given was that the raising of a regiment was entirely a matter of past history, and that it had all happened too long ago for any claims on this ground to be recognised.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, August 25, 1883.

The following qualified candidates for the Naval Medical Service have been appointed to be Surgeons in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 21st inst.:—Francis James Lea, Thomas Charles Rowland, M.B., Edward John Morley, Hugh Winckworth Macnamara, Joseph Henry Whelan, M.D, Percy William Bassett-Smith, John Patrick Joseph Coolican, Robert Walter Doyne, Edgar Ralph Dimsey, Joseph Reville McDonnell, M.D., Denis William Donovan, Hamilton Meikle, and Herbert Canton.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Major Mackay Andrew Herbert James Heriot (G) to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of March 19, 1883 (August 17).

ADMIRALTY, August 27, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer William Henry Keats has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 23rd inst.

CORPS OF ROYAL MARINES.—Major-General John William Collman Williams to be Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Corps, vice Major-General Sir Charles William Adair, K.C.B., period of service expired; Supernumerary Major-General Sir Charles William Adair, K.C.B., to be Major-General on the fixed establishment; Major-General John William Collman Williams to be supernumerary (all dated September 3).

ADMIRALTY, August 29, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Henry Jones has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 28th inst.

ADMIRALTY, August 30, 1883.

The following Notice is to be substituted for that dated August 27, intituled "Corps of Royal Marines," which appeared in the *London Gazette* of August 28, 1883:—

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.—Major-General John William Collman Williams, Royal Marine Artillery, to be Deputy-Adjutant-General, vice Major-General Sir Charles William Adair, K.C.B., Royal Marine Light Infantry, period of Staff service expired (September 3).

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Huntly Hill Walsh, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Assistant-Adjutant-General, vice Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Sir Francis Worgan Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., Royal Marine Artillery, period of Staff service expired (Aug. 9).

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.—Major-General John William Collman Williams to be supernumerary (Sept. 3); Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Sir Francis Worgan Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel (Aug. 9).

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Major-Generals Sir Charles William Adair, K.C.B., from the Supernumerary List, to be Major-General on the fixed establishment; Hamond Weston Gwyn to be supernumerary to the fixed establishment, until absorbed (both dated Sept. 3); Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Huntly Hill Walsh to be supernumerary (Aug. 9); Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Henry Pascoe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Walsh; Captain Robert Alexander Douglas Ramsay to be Major, vice Pascoe (both dated Aug. 9).

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—A. F. Gresley, to the Hercules, additional, for the Coastguard at Weymouth, vice Evans; Alfred Johnson, to the Hector, additional, for the Coastguard at Cowes, vice Mitchell.

Lieutenants—Henry Berkeley Elwyn, to the Minotaur, vice Thomas Francis Abbott; Robert Henry Travers, to the Agincourt, additional; Edmund Arthur White, to the Agincourt, for torpedo duties, vice Conyers Lang; Harry Rivers, to the Serapis, vice Henry Athol S. Stanhope.

Navigating Lieutenant—J. W. McFarlane, to the Indus, additional, for the Hecate.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. J. H. Moriarty, to the Satellite.

Fleet Surgeons—A. B. Messer, to the Royal Marine Artillery Division, Eastney, vice Adam; J. P. Courtenay, to the Agincourt, vice Cooper; Richard Charles P. Lawrenson, to Malta Dockyard, vice Daniel Finucane; John Stephen Dobbyn, to the Hercules, vice Richard C. P. Lawrenson.

Staff Surgeons—James Dunlop, to the Tourmaline, vice Ridout, deceased; T. H. Atkinson, to the Neptune, vice Messer; Richard Alfred Mowll, to the Inflexible, vice Henry Nanton Sedgwick.

Chief Engineers—George Whitting, to the Inflexible, vice Jones; James Jack, to the Asia, additional, for the Devastation, vice Whitting.

Surgeons—R. E. Biddulph, M.B., to the Vigilant, vice Clibborn; R. H. Nicholson, to the Royal Adelaide, vice Biddulph; Thomas Nunan, to the Invincible, vice Matthew Digan.

Paymaster—William Wollston Murly, to the Hibernia, vice Henry De Ridder.

Engineers—George John Ross, to the Asia, supernumerary, for disposal: William Thomas Bray, to the Belleisle, vice John Muir; James Daniel Chater, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Rover; John Samuel Rees, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Ajax, vice James D. Chater.

Gunners—William Philip Q. Rowe (a.), to the Indus additional, for the Watchful; William Branch (a.), to the Indus, additional, for the Mistletoe; Charles May, to be instructing gunner of the Vernon, vice John Chisholm.

Boatswains—Frederick Wilson, to the Duncan, vice Canham; John Clarke, to the Indus, additional, for the Hecate; George J. Stephens, to the Indus, additional, for service in the Hotspur, vice Willoughby; James Willoughby, to the Achilles, vice Stephens.

The following gentlemen have been entered as Surgeons in her Majesty's Fleet, and appointed to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for Haslar Hospital:—Messrs. F. J. Lea, T. C. Rowland, M.B., E. J. Morley, H. W. Macnamara, J. H. Whelan, M.D., P. N. Bassett-Smith, J. P. J. Coolican, R. W. Doyne, E. R. Disney, J. R. McDonnell, M.D., D. W. Donovan, Hamilton Meikle, and Herbert Canton.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. H. H. Rawson, flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, was at Navarino on the 29th ult. The Helicon would leave Zante for Argostoti on Aug. 21, rejoining the flag at Navarino on Aug. 23. The Coquette would proceed to visit Corfu, Argostoti, and Patras, returning to Zante; mails to Corfu. The Superb was at Corfu, and would rejoin the flag at Navarino about Sept. 2. Mails for the Commander-in-Chief, Alexandra, Helicon, Inflexible, Temeraire, Monarch, Superb, and Carysfort should be sent to the Piræus, care of H.B.M.'s Consul. The Bittern is ordered to Piræus and Malta, and will arrive at the latter place, Sept. 8; mails to Malta. The Invincible will leave Malta about Sept. 4 to join the flag. The Decoy will leave Malta on Sept. 1, arriving at Naples Sept. 3, and leaving Sept. 17; arriving at Spezia Sept. 20, leaving Sept. 24; arriving at Genoa Sept. 25, leaving Sept. 29; arriving at Villafranca Sept. 30, leaving Oct. 3; arriving at Ajaccio Oct. 5, leaving Oct. 8; arriving at Port Mahon Oct. 11, leaving Oct. 14; arriving at Barcelona Oct. 16, leaving Oct. 19; arriving at Carthagena Oct. 21 leaving Oct. 21; arriving at Gibraltar Oct. 27. Mails to Naples, care of H.B.M.'s Consul.

BOADICEA, Capt. Edmund Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Noel Salmon, V.C., Commander-in-Chief at the Cape, was at Simon's Bay on Aug. 25.

CANADA, Capt. Durrant. The *Toronto Globe* reports that this ship, which reached Halifax on Aug. 1, experienced splendid weather, after leaving Madeira on July 3, till July 23, when a succession of severe squalls set in, lasting for two days, on the first of which the ship had her topgallant masts carried away, but fortunately sustained no other damage to speak of. Her decks were frequently swept by heavy seas, but all on board escaped injury, and no harm was received by the vessel.

COMUS, Capt. J. East, was at Coquimbo on Aug. 27.

DIDO, Capt. Vander-Meulen, would leave Halifax at the end of August, to relieve the Garnet on Barbadoes division.

ECLIPSE, Capt. E. Garforth, will pay off at Sheerness.

ESPOIR, Lieut.-Com. Gamble, was to leave Amoy for Foochow on July 16.

EUPHRATES, Capt. C. S. Cardale. A court-martial was held on Friday last, on board the Victory, for the trial of Christopher Thomas Millthorpe, engine-room artificer, on three charges. First, for being absent without leave on August 11; second, improperly leaving his ship on that day; and third, for being absent without leave from August 11 to 14. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and said his conduct arose through domestic troubles, and that he scarcely knew what he was about. His character was good, and the Court only adjudged him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three months.

FANTOME, Com. A. G. Grey, was at Port Royal, making good defects, on Aug. 9.

FROLIC, Com. Arthur Moore, commissioned for service on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, is detained at Sheerness owing to some defects in her steering apparatus, though otherwise ready for departure.

GARNET, Capt. Hon. V. A. Montagu, was at Trinidad on Aug. 7, and on relief by the Dido, would proceed to join the flag at Halifax.

GRIFFON, Acting Com. Joseph Swan, left for Jacmel (Haiti) on Aug. 5, and would return to Port Royal when services no longer required. (Will be relieved by the Mallard. Mails for the Griffon, Halifax.)

MALLARD left Halifax on Aug. 11 to relieve the Griffon on Jamaica Division, calling at Bermuda on passage.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Noel Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, V.C., Commander-in-Chief, was at Halifax on Aug. 17, and would proceed to Quebec at the end of August, to be joined there by the Canada about Sept. 5.

RAVEN, Lieut. and Com. Harry L. Ross, has arrived at Cape of Good Hope, *en route* to Australia, and would remain a fortnight.

SAPPHIRE, Capt. Fullerton, and Foxhound, Lieut.-Com. McQuhae, were to leave Hong Kong for Chefoo, to join the flag, on Aug. 1 and July 26 respectively.

SHELDRAKE, Lieut.-Com. Bridger, left Aden for Malta on Aug. 13.

STORK, Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset, was at St. Helena on Aug. 12.

SWIFT, Com. Collins, and Cockchafer, Lieut.-Com. Groome, were at Hong Kong on July 19.

A vacancy has occurred for the appointment of Queen's Harbourmaster at Plymouth. Staff Capt. David Moore died at his official residence on Sunday morning last, after an illness of many months, during which his duties were performed by the Staff Commander of the flagship. Capt. Moore was appointed in December, 1873, for the usual period of five years, at the expiration of which his time was extended for a second term.

A body found in the Thames on the night of Aug. 21 has been identified as that of Mr. Arthur Allen, clerk on board the Minotaur. He left the ship on Aug. 17, expressing his intention of returning on board about half-past 10 o'clock. As he did not return, his absence was reported on the following morning to the commanding officer, who caused his description to be furnished to the water-police. Nothing was heard of him until Wednesday morning, when a telegram from the Admiralty announced that a body had been picked up in the Thames, and that in one of the pockets of the deceased a card was found, bearing the name Mr. Arthur Allen, H.M.S. Minotaur. Mr. Hopkins, assistant-paymaster, was despatched to London, and identified the body. His reason for going to London remains a mystery. The friends of the deceased reside at Bath.

The following officers' deaths have been reported to the Secretary of the Admiralty since July 20 last:—Lieut. Henry Leeke, 1881; Surg. Joseph Anderson, M.D., 1881; Assist.-Pymrs. Edward W. P. Edwin, 1870, and James G. Gordon, 1871; Clerk Arthur Allen, 1883.

The following are the names of officers removed from the Active List since July 20 last:—Lieut. Herbert M. Vaughan-Hughes, resigned, 1881; Acting Sub-Lieut. F. R. A. Denman, resigned, 1882; Clerk Thomas R. Price, resigned, 1881; Engineer for temporary service Percy J. L. Bolland, resigned, 1880; Boatswain Edward J. Chapman, dismissed service by sentence of court-martial, 1878. Chief warrant and warrant officers pensioned:—Chief Gunner William F. Gundry, 1881; Chief Boatswain George Turner, 1883; Boatswain William Lyne, 1868; Carpenter John A. King, 1871.

Obituary.

Staff Capt. David Moore, Queen's Harbourmaster at Devonport, to which post he was appointed in Dec., 1873, died at his official residence at Plymouth, on Aug. 26. He entered the service in 1851, served in the Baltic during the Russian war, being present at the bombardment of Bomarsund, for which service he received promotion; and gained much distinction during his subsequent career in the naval service. He was buried in the Royal Naval Hospital Cemetery on Wednesday, in accordance with his rank, and in a manner indicative of the high esteem in which he was held by the officers of the profession in which he has so honourably served, as well as the good opinion entertained of him by the citizens of Plymouth.

Capt. George Henry Kerr Bower, R.N., C.B., died on Aug. 26, at Lower Norwood. The deceased entered the Navy in 1828, was promoted to the rank of staff com. in 1864, became staff capt. in 1867, and retired as capt. in 1870. He served in the Blonde at the taking of the Morea Castle, was employed on board the Agamemnon during the Crimean War, was present at the attack on Fort Constantine, and took part in other operations in the Crimea. Capt. Bower commanded her Majesty's yacht Osborne from 1856 to 1864.

EXTENSIONS OF SERVICE & RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Government has at last realised the fact that it is not desirable to make short service compulsory for all private soldiers, and is offering bounties, both at home and abroad, to induce men to stick to their profession. Whether these bounties will hold out sufficient inducement for the men to stay on is exceedingly doubtful. Ready money down is always an attraction to every one, particularly to a soldier, and it is not likely that many will stay on for £2 or £10 when by immediately passing into the Reserve they can get £18. I venture, therefore, to offer the following suggestions, which, at any rate, have the merit of economy, and possibly might not prove unattractive to many soldiers whom it is most desirable to retain with their regiments. At the end of a soldier's colour service (viz., the six, seven, or eight years, as the case may be), why not give to every man the deferred pay he is entitled to, whether he goes to the Reserve or remains with the colours? Men who elect to remain on might be allowed to draw the 2d. a day granted as deferred pay along with their ordinary daily pay during the remainder of their Army service, if they wished to do so. To men of careful habits, this would be a distinct gain, because by investing it in the Regimental or Post-Office Savings Bank they would get interest on their money, which is not granted them at present, while the money is issued in the form of deferred pay, and would thus accumulate a larger sum than £36 plus the bounty offered at home by the end of their twelve years; and if they chose to re-engage, would have a good sum besides their pension towards making them independent in their old age. Also, any man wishing for it might be granted a two months' furlough on extending his service; this would be a boon for the spendthrift soldier, who, on receiving his £18, £21, or £24, would be none the worse for the opportunity of thoroughly enjoying himself, before settling down seriously to a fresh term of service. By this arrangement, Government would save the expense of bounties at home, and the exceptionally high bounty offered in India at this moment might be considerably reduced; and lastly, by getting hold of their deferred pay without having to pass into the Reserve, no doubt many more men would be induced to serve their 12 and 21 years with the colours.—I am, &c., CAVALRY ADJUTANT.

"R." asks:—"How is it that officers are denied a decoration of some sort in addition to the reward for distinguished service? The non-commissioned officer gets a medal with his annuity which he can proudly wear, even should he be promoted hereafter to a commission, while his officer has to rest contented with a reward which in many instances is merely for a few months or weeks, and even this can only be known to his immediate friends or brother officers, to the outer world the mysterious (r) is an unknown quantity attached to his name. Surely it is not much to ask that every officer receiving the reward for distinguished service should at the same time get a decoration to show that he has been so distinguished; it need not be expensive, a cross or star of bronze or other metal and a bit of ribbon would satisfy the old officers who have nothing but their war medals; and if we are considered worthy of special reward, let it be such that all may recognise it."

Major-Gen. W. Roberts, who has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Gen., served with the 28th Regt. throughout the Crimean campaign, including Alma and Inkerman and siege of Sebastopol (brevet of major, Crimean medal with three clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal; "mentioned in despatches"). He also served with the Okamundal Field Force, in command of 500 men of the 28th Regt. (mentioned in despatches). He exchanged to the 5th Fusiliers, which he commanded for 14 years, and served on the brigade staff in command of the Residency and Rohilcund districts and a brigade at Peshawur. He served in the recent Afghan campaign, in command of a brigade at Cabul, and was commandant of the Bala Hissar (medal). On promotion to the rank of Major-Gen., in May, 1880, he vacated this brigade.

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Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES.

Nineteenth Century, for September. (Kegan Paul and Co.)—The *Nineteenth Century* for this month is one of considerable merit, its peculiar feature being a translation by Mr. Gladstone into Italian of Cowper's well-known hymn, "Hark, my soul! it is the Lord." The military article is contributed by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Patrick MacDougall, who handles with considerable skill the questions of abolition of Purchase, compulsory retirement for age, and linked battalions. The paper opens with the author's assurance that the unsettled state of the military mind in England dates from the abolition of Purchase, a system which unquestionably provided a fair flow of promotion at no cost to the country. By its abolition, the Government assumed the responsibility of providing an efficient substitute in that particular, and the Government of the day became bound to introduce a measure for the purpose. That undertaking, which was given on July 12, 1870, remained a dead-letter for no less than five years, when at length a Royal Commission took the question in hand, and introduced the sweeping measure of compulsory retirement for age, which it is the fashion to say brought absolute ruin to the professional prospects, and even the lives, of many experienced and deserving officers. Immediately after the question of abolition of Purchase, there follows that of "short-service" organisation:—"Ushered into life with a great flourish of trumpets, at a cost of three millions sterling, it was no sooner born than the bantling was left to fight its way through the world without any of the anxious nursing every new system should receive. On the contrary, the neglect of its conditions on every occasion prior to the campaign in Egypt never allowed it the smallest chances of success, and in this matter successive Governments have been equally to blame in attempting to carry on war on peace estimates." Lord Cardwell's scheme was based on short service, and although long service is hopelessly defunct, and any radical alterations of the present terms of enlistment must probably take the form of a yet further departure from the latter system, it may be interesting to hear the writer's opinions as to the causes which led to the adoption of "short service." In Gen. MacDougall's opinion, the cogent argument in favour of that service is its "overmastering necessity." He further holds that it would be simply impossible to keep up the Army by the means of long-service enlistment, and yet there are not a few officers of merit and experience who consider that it was not the system of long service which brought it into disrepute, but it was the pernicious mode in which that system was administered. The next point to be considered is the advantages of short service? The primary advantage, no doubt, is the formation of a Reserve, but it is perfectly clear that, as the writer puts it, owing to our supposed immunity from war, the cost of the Army will be always kept down to a lower figure than is compatible with a proper preparedness for hostilities. In the event of a European war, the home battalions would have for the most part to be doubled in strength. Peace battalions can only be raised to war strength by the formation of an adequate Reserve for the purpose; and, in the writer's opinion, short service presents the only possible process by which a Reserve can be manufactured out of the Army itself. Gen. MacDougall pursues this subject almost exhaustively, and in some instances seems to do violence to his feelings by drawing attention, though with visible reluctance, to certain conditions in our Army organisation, which, in his unprejudiced opinion, require further pruning. We need not say we do not agree with all his conclusions, but the clearness with which they are stated is incontestable. In addition to this article on military matters, there are several others on interesting and varied subjects which are deserving of attention.

Colburn's United Service Magazine.— Our old friend, *Colburn*, "the oldest Naval and Military magazine in the world," is fighting what some short time ago must have been regarded as uphill work, with no very cheerful prospects. But now it is rapidly working its way into the position it has always been entitled to hold, and certainly deserves the success it is achieving. The present number opens with a few practical remarks contributed by Surg.-Gen. Munro about cholera in general, and then enters into full and interesting particulars as to the history of cholera, and the course to pursue when it appears in an epidemic form, and also the origin and propagation of the disease, which made its first appearance in 1816. Under the head of "Money's Worth in Our Army" Col. Knollys shows that he is pushing on with vigour his determination to lay before the public reliable information as to what is actually done with the money represented by the Army Estimates, and what ought to be done with it. This seems to be, in the opinion of many practical men, the spot where the shoe pinches, and the writer of the article in *Colburn* for September treats it in a very effective manner. The article on the Russian Navy will be welcomed just now, when we are told by the experts who write on the subject that "Russia is moving on Merv." So she appears to have been doing for a considerable period, but she has not got there yet. Mr. "Cromie's" article on "The Military Forces of Austria" also appears at a favourable time, and affords some valuable information on a highly important subject. "Tom Donovan's Ride" is capital.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Army Medical Department is much indebted to you for your able article of July 28, in which you so clearly showed the present hopeless condition of the Department, with respect to promotion. To make matters a little clearer, I have drawn out a table showing the ages of the different ranks as far down as the 80th Surgeon-Major, viz.:—

No.	Rank.	Average Age.
10	Surgeons-General	55
30	Deputy-Surgeons-General	53
1st 25	Brigade-Surgeons	51
2nd 25	Brigade-Surgeons	48
1st 20	Surgeons-Major	49
2nd 20	Surgeons-Major	48
3rd 20	Surgeons-Major	48
4th 20	Surgeons-Major	46·5

The above figures show the utterly hopeless position occupied by the senior Executive officers as regards their chance of advancement to the administrative grades. It will be seen the Surgeons-General average only 55, but this is caused by the comparative youth of three of them, viz., 50, 51, and 53, and these three officers will continue to block the List for seven, nine, and ten years respectively. The Deputy-Surgeons'-General grade averages 53, which gives an average of seven years each longer in the administrative ranks before retirement. The senior 25 Brigade-Surgeons average 51, and a considerable number of them must reach the age of 55 before their turn comes for promotion, and they must consequently retire unpromoted. The age of the second half of this rank only averages 48, due to a number of old officers having retired immediately after promotion, in consequence of their having no hope of reaching the administrative ranks. I now come to the position of the senior Surgeons-Major, and never before in any Army, or in any department, has such utter stagnation been seen. The first 60 of these unfortunate officers average over 48 years of age, and the fourth series of 20 has an average of over 46½. Now, let us see the chances these officers have of promotion, even to the rank of brigade-surgeon. The surg.-major next for promotion has 25 9-12th years of full-pay service, and at the most liberal estimate the last of the surgs.-major who joined during 1858 cannot look for promotion to the rank of brigade-surgeon for two and a half years more, or about 27 years' full-pay service, with an average of over 50 years of age! The prospect of these officers for further advancement must be absolutely nil, and the surgeons-major of from 20 to 23 years' service are even more utterly hopeless. How do these facts and figures tally with the Report of the War-Office Committee, in which it was laid down that 48 would be the average age at which the rank of deputy-surgeon-general might be looked for, and 22 years of service the period at which men might expect to be made brigade-surgeons. It was on the above figures the Warrant of 1878 was issued; but in lieu, we find men will not become deputy-surgeons-general till on the verge of 55, and the rank of brigade-surgeon will not be reached till many of the surgeons-major are nearly 50. The only comment to be made on the above is this, can the country expect Executive officers so advanced in years to be physically and mentally fit for their duties? What is the remedy? Adopt the system in force in the Indian Medical Department, viz., pensions for length of service, and thus clear out the upper Executive ranks. The Indian Medical Department receive £365 after 20 years' service, £500 after 25, and £700 after 30; and administrative officers get £50 a year extra for each year they serve in the rank of deputy-surgeon-general. Suppose, then, the following pensions were granted to the Army Medical Department:—£365 after 20 years' service, £500 after 25 ditto, £600 after 30 ditto, and an extra allowance per year for each administrative officer. There would be little lost to the State and an enormous improvement in efficiency. It is well known that the great difficulty in carrying out selection for the administrative grades is the heavy pecuniary punishment inflicted on men who are passed over. If, then, the authorities had their hands untied, and could promote men without punishing those passed over so heavily, increased efficiency of all ranks would follow. Some such step must sooner or later be taken, the sooner the better, if a general collapse is to be avoided.—I am, &c.,

X.

["X." must excuse us if we say that it would tend more to the efficiency of the service as a whole, if the money he proposes to spend on pensions of medical officers, to clear out the lists, were devoted to increasing the power of the subalterns and the numbers of the rank and file; but at any rate, all such schemes as those he suggests, and others of the same kind, are hopeless as long as the Treasury stops the way. The case "X." makes out is strong and clear. What then?—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

Amusements.

The latest production of Messrs. Leavitt and Caverley, the managers of Mr. W. Edouin's "Sparks" Company at the AVENUE THEATRE, described as a musical comedy in three acts, by Messrs. Charles Hoyt and G. L. Gordon, is entitled "A Bunch of Keys." Songs and pantomimical business of a grotesque kind enliven the action, and the strenuous exertions of the performers occasionally succeed in causing hearty merriment. On the whimsical eccentricities of the scheming lawyer, embodied by Mr. Willie Edouin, and the clever impersonations of Miss Alice Atherton, the humorous effect of the piece mainly depends. Other characters are, however, well supported by Miss Irene Verona, Miss Hetty Chapman, Miss Victoria Reynolds, and Mr. Frederick Desmond, while the brisk movements of Mr. James T. Powers, a pantomimic actor of remarkable activity, show a marvellous capability of continuous physical exertion.

The NATIONAL STANDARD has been provided, by Mr. James Willing and Mr. Frank Stainforth, with an elaborate drama, called "Glad Tidings," requiring a prologue, five acts, twelve tableaux, and a series of striking sensational effects, to properly illustrate the story. In addition to the regular members of the company, Miss Amy Steinberg, Miss Emmeline Falconer, Miss Claire Howard, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. Odell, and Mr. F. Shepherd have been specially engaged for the prominent characters. A mournful memory of the sad disaster which befell the Princess Alice steamer is vividly recalled by the collision on the Thames which wrecks the vessel named Glad Tidings, and the scene on the wharf represents the shed in Deptford Dockyard where the dead bodies were laid out for identification. Apart from the great mechanical effects of the new drama, the picturesque scenery painted by Mr. Richard Douglass, especially a view of Rotten Row, Hyde Park, at the height of the season, will go far to secure a prolonged career for this remarkable dramatic novelty.

Miss E. Farren returns to the GAIETY on Monday, when Mr. Burnand's burlesque drama of "Blue Beard" will be revived.

Miss Mary Anderson, the young American actress, will make this evening (Saturday) her first appearance in England at the LYCEUM THEATRE as Parthenia in "Ingomar, the Barbarian." This poetical play, translated by Mrs. Lovell from the German, was first produced at Drury Lane Theatre, under Mr. James Anderson's management, in June, 1851. The original cast included Miss Vandenhoff as Parthenia, Mr. James Anderson as Ingomar, Mr. Cooper as the Armourer, and Mr. J. W. Ray as the usurer Polydor. At the Lyceum, these characters will be sustained by Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. J. H. Barnes, Mr. W. H. Stephens, and Mr. J. G. Taylor. Mr. Lewis Wingfield has designed appropriate costumes for the revival, and new scenery, illustrating ancient Marseilles and the surrounding country, has been painted by Messrs. Hawes, Craven, Ryan, Spong, and Perkins.

At the competitive examination held at Burlington House on Aug. 13, 1883, and following days, for the Indian Medical Service, twenty-one candidates competed for five appointments, and all were reported qualified:—Mr. J. J. Pratt, number of marks, 2,475; Dr. R. Shore, 2,410, Mr. C. J. Sarkies, 2,341; Mr. W. B. Bannerman, 2,230; Mr. H. Thomson, 2,015, were successful.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Marlowe's Faustus, Goethe's Faust, from the German, by J. Anster, LL.D.; Chiromancy, by H. Frith and E. H. Allen (G. Routledge and Sons)—Elementos de Balistica (Lisboa, Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias). Magazines for September:—The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); Colburn's United Service Magazine (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); The United Service (Philadelphia, L. R. Hamersly and Co.); Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co., Limited); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); Macmillan's Magazine (Macmillan and Co.); The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.); Self-Culture for All. (Ward, Lock, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ERRATUM.—In the letter on "The Highland Bonnet," published in our last issue, the third word in line 16 should be "moisture," not "mixture."

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

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MARRIAGE.

O'FARRELL—ROCHE.—On the 22nd ult., at the Church of St. Columbkill, Bray, by the Very Rev. Dean Lee, P.P., assisted by the Rev. T. Bourke, D.D., Thomas O'Farrell, Esq., M.A., M.D., Surgeon-Major, A.M.D., son of Thomas D. O'Farrell, Esq., Loughrea, Crown Solicitor for Galway, to Maria Josephine, daughter of William Roche, Esq., 72 Harcourt Street, Crown Solicitor for Limerick.

DEATHS.

DE HOGHTON.—On the 26th ult., at Lytham, aged 28, Gilbert de Hoghton, Lieutenant R.N., youngest son of the late Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart.

MEASON.—At Bangalore, on July 31, of typhoid fever, Gregor Laing Meason, Lieutenant 4th King's Own Regiment, Probationer for the Staff Corps, doing duty with the 1st Madras Cavalry, aged 22.

Advertisements.

WANTED.—A MESSMAN, for OFFICERS' MESS, 48th (Northamptonshire) Regiment.—Apply to "P. M. C.," 48th Regiment, Curragh Camp.

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SANDHURST:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet.

IN JULY, 1883.

Name.	Examination.	Marks.
Pert (2nd)	Woolwich...	8139
Vaughan (1st) ...	Sandhurst	6307
McKerrell (8th) ...	,, ...	5694
Viscount Garmoyle	,, ...	4953
Bates	,, ...	4781
Hall...	,, ...	4685
Blackburn	,, ...	4538
Ramsay	,, ...	4523
Hogg	,, ...	4182

Also the 1st, 3rd, and 6th, unsuccessful; failing by 5, 17, and 31 marks only.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Fifteen out of Twenty-three this year.

MILITIA MILITARY:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed thirty-six under the present regulations, viz.:—March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th—the 4th passed his first trial after only 16 weeks' reading.

(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; March, 1883, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

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Lieutenant	E. G. Wynyard...	8th.
,,	H. J. Morphy ...	11th.
,,	I. H. W. Southey	13th.
,,	N. G. Woodyatt	15th.
,,	J. H. Heycock ...	16th.
,,	D. S. A. Cosby ...	22nd.
,,	F. K. O. Peile ...	26th.

This completes a total of 32 commissions secured by Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW at the last four Military Competitive Examinations, the total number sent up for these competitions being 76. The names of the successful pupils have already been published.

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		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut-Col. F. G. Burnaby	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.	Meerut—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Edinburgh	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Jee	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut-Col. J. Goldie [p.s.c.	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Gds		Lieut-Col. C. Campbell, C.B.,	Shorncliffe	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut-Col. E. B. Hutton	Dublin	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Ballincollig	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Aldershot	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. Philips	Hounslow	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Col. W. L. Browne	Newbridge	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars)		Col. H. D'A. P. Burnell	Colchester	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut-Col. J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Lieut-Col. E. A. Wood	Lucknow—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	...
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B.,	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox [A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lt.-Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of C'mb'dge's Own) Lancers		Lieut-Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Longford	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut-Col. A. G. Webster	Egypt—Aldershot	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut-Col. C. Mangles	Cahir	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. F. Kaye	Dublin	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...		...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	For Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	St. George's Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. G. W. Knox, C.B.	Tower	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Dublin	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbadoes—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Curragh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny	Portland—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Peshawur—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Parnell, C.B.	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar—Brbados.	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Stokes	Bombay—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Mullingar—Newcastle	1866	Bengal—Afghanistn	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Agra—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. F. Butler	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Meean Meer—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	——	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn	Col. W. T. Baker	Lucknow—Bury St. Edmunds.	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Lt. Infantry).	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Dublin—Taunton	1867	G'braltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn	——	Kamptee—Taunton	1877	Ma'ta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. B. Cosby	Bradford—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Poona—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nva. Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. W. Adcock	Theyetmyo—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Aldershot—Clonmel	1882	Egypt—Malta	1883
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Hereford	Halifax, N.S.—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. E. Davidson	Belfast—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Templemore—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Dover—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Carey	Jersey—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunsw'k	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Patton	Peshawur—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Pembroke Dock—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Manchester—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Umballa—Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Kinsale—Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn	Lieut-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. D. Geddes	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	——	Enniskillen—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Sing'p're	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. Heywood	Quetta—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Kinsale—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Chatham—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanist'n	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Aldershot—Kingston	1882	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1883
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. S. Stabb	Devonport—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Richardson,	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. J. Castle [C.B.	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie,	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	——	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. King	Kilkenny—Winchester	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Malta—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Tralee—Lichfield	1872	Singapore—Transv'l	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Roorkee—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. C. Brook	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock	Devonport—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	...
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Londonderry—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Green	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Portsmouth—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Rennie	Ft. St. George—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Greenland	Gibraltar—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. B. Hayward	Castlebar—Leicester	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. J. N. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c.	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Straton	Gibraltar—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Bevan	Allahabad—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	...
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Natal—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. W. W. Corban	Gibraltar—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. T. Ready	Gosport—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. E. Fyler	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Dublin—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire).	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c.	Bareilly—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson	Cork—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon	Aldershot—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun	Rangoon—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. K. G. Henderson [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Woolwich—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Tower—Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan — Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	——	Athlone—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. T. Simpson	Kurrachee—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Byam	Aden—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	...
—	84th		2nd Bn.	——	Aldershot—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. H. Tucker	Meerut—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Sunderland	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Curragh—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt	...
72	72nd	S'forth Highl'd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Alb'nys)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Bermuda—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princ'ss Vict'ria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Aldershot—Armagh	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. B. S. Robinson	Belgaum—Armagh	1870	Madras	...
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Suth'rl'd Highl'd'rs)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. G. Robley	Cape—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. E. H. D. Macpherson	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Williams	Umballa—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	[illegible] Munster Fusiliers	1st Bn.	——	Nova Scotia—Tralee	1874	Malta	...
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. G. Campbell	Malta—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Frankland, p.s.c.	Dover—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Ahmednuggur—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Col. J. P. C. Glyn	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. J. A. Smith	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut.-Col. P. Sheppard	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		Lt-Col. Marquis de Piro, C.M.G.	Malta	...	...	...

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—NORTHERN DIVISION.
1st Battery ... Weymouth
2nd — ... Dover
3rd — ... Dover
4th — ... Tilbury
5th — ... Bermuda
6th — ... Bermuda
7th — ... Rawul Pindee
8th — ... Campbellpore
9th — ... Rawul Pindee
Depot ... Newcastle

No. 2.—LANCASHIRE DIVISION.
1st Battery ... Fort Widley
2nd — ... Jersey
3rd — ... Shoeburyness
4th — ... Ferozepore
5th — ... Lahore
6th — ... Gibraltar
7th — ... Gibraltar
8th — ... Gibraltar
Depot ... Liverpool

No. 3.—EASTERN DIVISION.
1st Battery ... Landguard Fort
2nd — ... Dover
3rd — ... Fort Victoria
4th — ... Woolwich
5th — ... Ceylon
6th — ... Ceylon
7th — ... Theyetmyo
8th — ... Rawul Pindee
9th — ... Tonghoo
Depot ... Colchester

No. 4.—CINQUE PORTS DIVISION
1st Battery ... Guernsey
2nd — ... Alderney
3rd — ... Dover
4th — ... Dover
5th — ... Jamaica
6th — ... Barbadoes
7th — ... Quetta
8th — ... Bombay
9th — ... Khandalla
Depot ... Dover

No. 5.—LONDON DIVISION.
1st Battery ... Portsmouth
2nd — ... Fort Grange
3rd — ... Woolwich
4th — ... Malta
5th — ... Malta
6th — ... Malta
7th — ... Calcutta
8th — ... Delhi
Depot ... Woolwich

No. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.
1st Battery ... Malta
2nd — ... Portsmouth
3rd — ... Portsmouth
4th — ... Golden Hill
5th — ... Agra
6th — ... Allahabad

No. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.—(con.)
7th Battery ... Campbellpore
8th — ... Hong Kong
9th — ... Singapore
Depot ... Fort Rowner

No. 7.—WESTERN DIVISION.
1st Battery ... Carlisle Fort
2nd — ... Spike Island
3rd — ... Camden Fort
4th — ... Picklecombe
5th — ... Gwalior
6th — ... Morar
7th — ... Cape
8th — ... Mauritius
9th — ... St. Helena
Depot ... Devonport

No. 8.—SCOTTISH DIVISION
1st Battery ... Malta
2nd — ... Sheerness
3rd — ... Sheerness
4th — ... Sheerness
5th — ... Egypt
6th — ... Egypt
7th — ... Aden
8th — ... Aden
9th — ... Bombay
Depot ... Leith Fort

No. 9.—WELSH DIVISION.
1st Battery ... Pembroke Dock
2nd — ... Ft. Hubberstone
3rd — ... South Hook
4th — ... Secunderabad
5th — ... St. Thomas Mnt.
6th — ... Halifax
7th — ... Halifax
8th — ... Halifax
Depot ... Newport

No. 10.—NORTH IRISH DIVISION.
1st Battery ... Sandown, I.of W.
2nd — ... Shoeburyness
3rd — ... Portsmouth
4th — ... Rangoon
5th — ... Mhow
6th — ... Gibraltar
7th — ... Gibraltar
8th — ... Gibraltar
9th — ... Gibraltar
Depot ... Belfast

No. 11.—SOUTH IRISH DIVISION.
1st Battery ... Mount Wise
2nd — ... Plymouth
3rd — ... Bull Point
4th — ... Portsmouth
5th — ... Jutogh
6th — ... Theyetmyo
7th — ... Malta
8th — ... Malta
9th — ... Malta
Depot ... Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Ald'shot
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Cape Town
6th—Chatham
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th—Bermuda
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Chatham
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Bermuda
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th Company—Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Gibraltar
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT CORPS—WINCHESTER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE—
A Battery ... Newbridge
B — ... Exeter
C — ... St. John's Wood
D — ... Rawul Pindee
E — ... Meerut
F — ... Umballa
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Exeter
I — ... Canterbury
K — ... Dublin
L — ... Sealkote
M — ... Dublin
N — ... Coventry

B BRIGADE—
A Battery ... Dorchester
B — ... Woolwich
C — ... Woolwich
D — ... Kirkee
E — ... Bangalore
F — ... Aldershot
G — ... Egypt
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Aldershot
K — ... Umballa
L — ... Newbridge
M — ... Secunderabad
N — ... Lucknow

DEPOT—A and B Brigades—Woolwich.
RIDING ESTABLISHMENT—Woolwich.

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1ST BRIGADE—
A Battery ... Aldershot
B — ... Ferozepore
C — ... Natal
D — ... Shorncliffe
E — ... Kilkenny
F — ... Woolwich
G — ... Benares
H — ... Jullundur
I — ... Ahmedabad
J — ... Dublin
K — ... Aldershot
L — ... Secunderabad

1ST BRIGADE (con.)—
M Battery ... Nusserabad
N — ... Hyderabad
O — ... Kamptee
P — ... Secunderabad
Q — ... St Thomas Mt.
R — ... Bellary
S — ... Bangalore
T — ... Aldershot
U — ... Athlone
V — ... Chatham
W — ... Hi'sea
X — ... Woolwich

FIELD ARTILLERY.—(Continued.)

2ND BRIGADE—
A Battery ... Kirkee
B — ... Neemuch
C — ... Ahmednuggur
D — ... Kirkee
E — ... Kurrachee
F — ... Deesa
G — ... Belgaum
H — ... Bristol
I — ... Egypt
J — ... Allahabad
K — ... Sheffield
L — ... Limerick
M — ... St. Thomas Mt.
N — ... Woolwich
O — ... Hilsea
P — ... Aldershot
Q — ... Sheffield
R — ... Peshawur
S — ... Woolwich

3RD BRIGADE—
A Battery ... Weedon
B — ... Weedon
C — ... Woolwich
D — ... Ipswich
E — ... Ipswich
F — ... Aldershot
G — ... Newcastle
H — ... Christchurch
I — ... Bangalore

3RD BRIGADE (con.)
J — ... Trowbridge
K — ... Nowgong
L — ... Dinapore
M — ... Meerut
N — ... Cawnpore
O — ... Agra
P — ... Meean Meer
Q — ... Saugor
R — ... Fyzabad

4TH BRIGADE—
A Battery ... Mhow
B — ... Rawul Pindee
C — ... Meean Meer
D — ... Lucknow
E — ... Bareilly
F — ... Morar
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Glasgow
J — ... Colchester
K — ... Fermoy
L — ... Mooltan
M — ... Clonmel
N — ... Woolwich
O — ... Barrackpore
P — ... Aldershot
Q — ... Newport, M.
R — ... Curragh

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[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. George D. Morant	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (Rear-Admiral John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Chas. Hicks	Re. Feb 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Capt. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. F. A. Harston	March 20, 1883—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry H. Rawson, C.B. (Vice-Ad. Lord John Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. Harry W. Brent	March 21, 1882—Devonport	South-East Coast of America
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Charles R. Wood	Tender to Repulse	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb (Rear-Admiral F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. R. E. Tracey (Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Com. W. M. Annesley	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Loftus S. Jones	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingston
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church (Rear-Admiral N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. April 11, 1882—C. of Good Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship	Capt. Nathaniel Bowden-Smith	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. W. E. B. Atkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service on Coast of Ireland
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. A. J. Kennedy	March 29, 1881—Levonport	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. G. Bosanquet	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. Francis Durrant	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth	North America and West Indies
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. H. F. Stephenson, C.B.	Sept. 15, 1880—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Powlett	Dec. 7, 1880—Sheerness	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Aug. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargent	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine	May 10, 18[illegible]1—Sheerness	Danube
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. R. L. Groome	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport	China
Comus	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct 23, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific (ordered home)
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Jeffreys	Re. Aug. 20, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. H. Crowe	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Curacoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Re. March, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. H. Jauncey	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. S. H. M. Login	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. F. J. J. Elliot	Feb. 10, 1881—Sheerness	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade	Re. Sept. 21, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Henry C. Bigge	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Fred. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. A. Bolitho	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of W'llingt'n	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Admiral Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. D'Arcy (Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. Henry Washington	Re. April 1, 1881—Sunderland	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	206	S. corvette	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Jan. 1, 1880—Sheerness	Paying off
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. P. Haynes	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	28	Gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. P. K. Smythies	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. E. H. Gamble	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. C. S. Cardale	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. George A. G. Grey	Re. May 1, 1883—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. Izat	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. R. F. Hammick	Re. May 9, 1882—Devonport	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Re. Oct. 1, 1881—C. of Good Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Lieut-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. C. Higgins	June 15, 1880—Chatham	North America and West Indies
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. E. W. Hodgkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. A. W. Moore	July 26, 1883—Sheerness	C. of Good Hope & W. Coast of Africa
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	North America and West Indies
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. G. Gough	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lieut-Com. S. J. B. Willcox	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. F. Heneage (Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rear-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop and storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Navigating-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux, C.B.	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. C. W. Spring	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	1	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Linnet	3	82	S. gunvessel	Com.	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham	China
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Jan. 23, 1883—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. W. A. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	16	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. R. O. R. C. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport	China
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. John Fellowes (Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. Burges Watson	July 22, 1880—Devonport	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret ship	Capt. Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C.	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. H. Corfe	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	Passage home
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. Richard N. Gresley	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Commodore J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell, V.C., K.C.B.)	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua	North America and West Indies
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. F. C. B. Robinson	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brooke	March 13, 1883—Sheerness	W. C. of Africa & C. of Good Hope
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 1, 1883—Chatham	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. the Hon. R. Bingham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Capt. H. Rose	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 16, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus	6	39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Pembroke	1	57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr (Rear-Admiral Geo. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. St. G. C. D'Arcy Irvine	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Lennard Dick	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. W. H. May	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—West India D'cks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. A. C. Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	March 8, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Harry L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. L. Sulivan	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. P. R. Sharpe (Rear-Admiral Thomas B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald	April 24, 1883—Sheerness	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. R. P. Humpage	Tender to Boscawen	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. A. de G. Sutton	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. John Ferris	Tender to Ganges	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. Arthur E. Dupuis	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated	Capt. Edward S. Adeane, C.M.G.	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1. 1883	Greenock
Sheldrake	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. M. L. Bridger	Re. June 24. 1879—Hong Kong	Ordered home
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	North America and W.I. (survey)
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. Henry D. Shortt	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Francis W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W. C. of Africa & C. of Good Hope
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	W. C. of Africa & C. of Good Hope
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward, C.B., A.D.C.	Oct. 4, 1880—Chatham	Mediterranean
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Admiral A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. W. J. L. Wharton	March 16, 1882—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America (survey)
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B.	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Chas. G. Fane	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua	North America and West Indies
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. Thos. Barnardiston	Re. Jan 1, 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Sept. 25, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Surveying, Home Station
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Tyrian	1	40	S. gunboat	Tender to	Urgent	Port Royal, Jamaica
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lieut-Com. Henry McArthur Cutfield	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Mozambique Channel
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. Francis M. Prattent	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Poland	April 1, 1880—River Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. Walter Stewart	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Particular service
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. A. H. Markham	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lieut-Com. E. J. P. Gallwey	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emmanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. W. H. Cuming	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel	Lieut-Com. T. E. Maxwell	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. J. D. Nicholls	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. T. P. W. Nesham	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. C. R. Arbuthnot	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Com. Andrew W. Miller	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE condition in which the outbreak of the war of 1870 found the French Army, is generally supposed to have been one of great inefficiency. M. de Persigny, who knew his countrymen well, was, however, accustomed to argue that, if the French had been successful at Forbach, Weissembourg, and Wörth, the deficiencies would never have been heard of. The *furia Francese* would have carried everything before it. The War Minister's boast would have been accepted as true, and Europe would have been called on to give to France that awe-struck approbation and acclaim which were awarded by her to Germany. But the lesson is worth conning over, though it will never be learnt by us till or if there be imminent danger of national ruin. How serenely content the powers that be are—the Government, the Minister of War, the *Times*, the City—with the present state of the Army, not because it is satisfactory, but because they believe it will become so! Poor John Bull! "*Expectans, expectavit;*" *expectat, expectabit.* But soldiers are not so. Even Sir Patrick MacDougall is uneasy. We are now about sending out 2,000 men to India, to be followed by the usual drafts, and they will be the flower of the flock; but no one who casts his eye over these selected men, and compares them with the drafts sent out before the short-service bungle, can refuse to admit that the soldiers now proceeding to India, picked out of the ranks as they are, cannot compare with the men of 1870. There were a number of soldiers enlisted who were got rid of in 1882, their time being up in that year, and there was a general scuttling-out which alarmed the optimists, and even the *Times* admits "the facts on the face of them had an exceedingly awkward look." Now, however, everything is going on well, but when our contemporary goes so far as to argue that the cessation of the flow of recruits, caused by calling out the Reserves in 1882, accounts satisfactorily for our deficiency, we are asstounded, or would be, if any assertion of a thick-and-thin Childers' - Cardwell - Stanley short-service fanatic would astonish us. There is, we presume, no "general revival of trade," which, under our system, is the enemy of the Inspector-General of Recruiting. "The recent supply of recruits has not been defective!" Our contemporary does not venture to say good recruits, but is quite cheered up by the way in which our Army is being filled with mannikins of 5 ft. 3 in. and 31 in. in chest measurement, some of them weighing under nine stone. We would much sooner have 20,000 well-disciplined soldiers—men capable of bearing arms anywhere and stiffening our limp battalions in war-time, than 50,000 of such striplings and starvelings. There is no improvement in the type of the recruits, to compensate for the physical deficiencies. Now, it is in such a stress that the Duke of Westminster proposes a system of forced service under the guise of industrial-schoolboy recruits, who shall be educated for the Army, and he and all who study the subject are convinced "something must be done," but we do not think these schools would be sufficient. A boy educated for the sea on board a training-ship takes to the sea naturally, and, indeed, is fit for little else; but a boy educated in one of the Duke's schools need not become a soldier unless he likes, if the State refuses to treat him as a serf. Still, they would be a help, and they would relieve the streets and do good every way. The suggestion shows how far the changes which were introduced so rashly and hurriedly in 1870 have failed to secure confidence in our military resources. Mr. Cardwell, in moving the Army Estimates in 1870, viz., £12,975,000, exulted over the decrease of £1,136,000 on the previous year, and declared his Budget was founded on the policy he had laid down in 1869, "that, in time of peace, our military power should be maintained in such a position as to be capable of easy extension, and with Reserves close at hand, readily available for a sudden emergency." He indulged in many prophetic aspirations, which have not been realised, and he set down our force:—Regulars, First Army Reserve, and Militia Reserve, available for foreign service, 109,225; Second Army of Reserve, 20,000; Militia, less Reserve, 63,000; Yeomanry, 15,300; Volunteers, 168,477. Now, after twelve years of tinkering, Mr. Childers, one of the chief culprits in the work of destroying the typical character and value of our Army, came forward in 1882 with his estimates of £15,500,000, an increase of no less than £2,525,000! And what is the result of the reforms? Well, a large crop of promises, and great expectations from the future? As a correspondent points out, if any sudden necessity, such as that Mr. Cardwell contemplated in 1870, were to arise after the Indian drafts have left this year, it would be necessary to call out our Army Reserve to fill up the home battalions, leaving only the Militia Reserve to represent the so-called Reserve for which we sacrificed our Regimental system, that had stood us in good stead ever since we had an army. Who are the Murphies and Mulligans, &c., whose names appear in the lists of killed and wounded or sick in Scotch or English battalions? Do we get Scotch recruits out of straths and speys by calling the kilted regiments by Highland names, and worrying our brains over the shape of their bonnets? How many Regimental Districts in England give a full supply of recruits born in them to the local regiments? And when the Reserves are called out, what becomes of the local link between the men and the regiments they are drafted into? It is now painfully forced on the reformers that they have failed in producing a workable army out of short-service materials; but they will not admit that they have caused a deterioration of the materials of the Army by their experiments, and they call on us to have patience and wait, and all will be well. And if war comes?

THE Senior Assistant-Paymasters of the Royal Navy have now been upwards of nineteen years in the service. The date (1868) under which they appear in the *Navy List* is that of the year in which they reached the rank which they at present hold, and at least four, and in some cases four and a half years, were passed by them as clerks and assistant-clerks, waiting for the age of 21 years, in which they were elegible to pass for paymaster. As sub-lieutenants and the now-vanished class of navigating sub-lieutenants were allowed to pass on reaching 19 years of age, and to count service from then, it seems hard that, in addition to the heavy handicapping involved by the present scale of counting "junior service" (in the case of these officers, now over 15 years), their service should count only from the age of 21. The reason hitherto given for not permitting officers to qualify earlier as paymasters, was that they might be put in charge of money, and that until attaining their majority they were not legally liable for defalcations. This objection falls to the ground when all officers, high and low, are, and have been, considered responsible in money matters, be they public or connected with mess affairs, and officers of all ranks are liable to be tried by courts-martial for defalcations. Again, it has been stated the time passed as assistant-clerk and clerk has been simply employed in learning their work. Let this be granted, but we are sure that many of our readers must be aware of cases where clerks have, during the absence or sickness of the paymaster, performed most responsible duties. Why should not such service count for retirement? We are perfectly serious when we say that it would have been better for these gentlemen to have joined the Navy as blue-jackets or mechanics, as at the expiration of twenty years from the age of 18 they would have been entitled to a pension for their service, whereas now, even if promoted to Paymaster (at the age of 36 to 37), they are compelled to serve till death, ill-health, or reaching 55 years of age releases them from the iron clutch laid on them. Retirement exists for them, indeed, but not until they are worn out; if hale, sound, and hearty, they must remain in a service the very name of which they loathe, on account of the treatment they have experienced. Had these officers had Parliamentary friends, their miserable case would have long ago been looked into, but justice they will not get until they can force the hands of the authorities by external pressure; the Treasury is the scapegoat on which opposition to all just reforms is laid; but "where there's a will there's a way." The whole question of reckoning "junior service" in all the departments of the Navy requires revision, to be based upon an assumption of promotion after a reasonable amount of service, but where that promotion is deferred or long drawn out, the delay acts unequally and unjustly upon such unfortunates as are, from various causes beyond their own control, compelled to serve so many years in a subordinate position, as the officers referred to have been obliged to do.

UPON consideration of the Vote for Yeomanry Cavalry in the House of Commons lately, the Secretary of State for War intimated that it was intended to refer the subject of the general improvement of the Force for competent investigation and report. It is now more than ten years since, acting upon the suggestions of a Committee assembled at the War Office, changes were instituted in the organisation of the Yeomanry Cavalry with a view to bringing the service more into harmony with the Cavalry of the Line. In order effectually to ensure the object in view, Colonels Oakes and Seager (both since deceased) were nominated Inspectors of Auxiliary Cavalry in Great Britain. It subsequently transpired, on the occasion of the evidence of these two experienced officers being taken before a War-Office Committee, that they had arrived at somewhat opposite opinions regarding the capabilities of the Force over which they presided. Colonel Seager contended that, with fairly moderate advantages, there was nothing to prevent the Yeoman from obtaining sufficient proficiency in drill, as well as in other important essentials of a Dragoon's duty, to enable a regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry to take its place in the field with Regular Cavalry, and to act with advantage in detached bodies. Colonel Oakes was less sanguine in the views he expressed. Colonel Seager had, no doubt, formed his opinions not so much from the general standard of proficiency of the regiments in his district, as from the marked state of efficiency to which the 2nd West York Yeomanry, under Sir Henry Edwards, and some of the other corps in the Northern District had been brought. In justification of this belief, we may refer to the speech of the Inspecting Officer, on the occasion of an inspection of the 2nd West York, when he said:—"It is needless for me to tell you, Sir Henry Edwards, what report I shall have to make of your regiment; I can but make one report, namely, that in their equipment, drill, and discipline, as well as in the stamp of your horses, the regiment very closely approaches perfection." That this high state of proficiency was mainly attributable to the special facilities and inducements afforded throughout the year for gaining instruction in Cavalry drill and duties was not matter of question, and it is to be regretted that an example so strikingly afforded has not been more extensively followed in the establishment of a really sound system of training for the Yeomanry Forces generally. By adopting the system carried out with such eminently satisfactory results by Sir Henry Edwards's command, the country would become possessed of a highly-trained force of Home Cavalry, fitted at the shortest notice to assume responsible active duty, whilst retaining that special individuality and *esprit* for which the Yeomanry Cavalry is so remarkable, and which any attempt to lessen by the removal of local designations or associations would be followed by the most serious consequences. In a former article on this subject, we dwelt at some length upon the necessity for having at each troop head-quarters not only the nominal, but the actual, head-quarters of the troop, including accommodation of a temporary nature for both the men and their horses, and a manége, in enclosed space, wherein the men could be instructed from time to time in equitation, preliminary mounted drills, sword and carbine exercise, and in the no less important details of fitting saddlery and appointments. The institution of some such system of troop instruction would be especially valuable, seeing that it would lead to the Yeoman being familiarised, to some extent at least, with stable duties, and the care and management of his horse, independent of that assistance which, under existing arrangements, he obtains from his groom, to whom most frequently may be said to be due the credit of the "turn-out" of the smartest members of a Yeomanry regiment at an inspection. At first, no doubt, even the minor stable duties would be found irksome to men unaccustomed to them; but this feeling would wear off, and become dispelled when the Yeoman was brought to appreciate, as he very soon would, the independence he had gained from the knowledge of the fact that, on his being suddenly required for active service, he would be capable of looking after himself. We hold that, in order to afford opportunities to the Yeoman for gaining such an insight into the practical duties of a mounted trooper, so as to fit him for field service, regiments of Auxiliary Cavalry should periodically be associated with Regular Cavalry in camp or barracks. By this means, the officers and men would not only obtain an insight into the life and varied duties of the cavalry soldier, of which at present they are in most cases ignorant, but a healthy spirit of emulation would be engendered, which could not fail to do good in every way. Even should it be found impracticable to move a regiment of Yeomanry from its head-quarters for association with other troops, much might be accomplished by encamping a regiment in its own locality. Were this suggestion acted upon, a great amount of useful instruction might be afforded, and under proper management the expenses of the annual training could be considerably lessened, a result that would be felt in the increased strength of the regiment not merely on paper, but actually on parade, as it is no secret that to the cost to a Yeoman of the week's or ten days' training, beyond the amount allowed by Government to cover such expenses, is to be attributed the prevalence of that bane of the Yeomanry Service, "absenteeism." We cannot conclude our remarks without adverting specially to the necessity which exists for an allowance to be made to the Yeoman in attendance at foot and mounted drills, to be present at which the troopers have frequently to travel long distances, at great personal inconvenience. In no way could such expenses be lessened more effectually than by the establishment at the head-quarters of troops of suitable shed-stabling for the horses, where they could be fed and made ready for parade at trifling cost; and of barrack accommodation for the men adjoining the quarters of the Troop Serjeant-Major, where the clothing, arms, and accoutrements could be stored, ready for immediate use when required. In this way, the Yeoman's instruction could be carried on at intervals throughout the entire year; and if the example so wisely set by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief of inspecting occasionally a Yeomanry regiment was more generally followed by General Officers commanding districts, a strong incentive to increased zeal, attention, and consequent efficiency would, without doubt, be circulated throughout the entire force. The Yeomanry, valuable as the service unquestionably is as a link in the chain of home defence, has not hitherto been regarded officially with that favour that it should be. Considering how weak we are in cavalry, and how necessary it is that there should be some reserve to fall back upon, everything that it is possible to do should be done to encourage young farmers to train themselves to the use of arms. It cannot be said that at present any real inducements are offered to young men to enter the Yeomanry. Service in the force entails all manner of responsibilities, and not a little expense; and owing in a large measure to official neglect, Yeomanry Cavalrymen, as a body, are rather despised, than otherwise, in localities where they are not known. All this will have to be changed, before the Yeomanry can be made to occupy the position which it should occupy among the national defences. The changes which are called for must, however, be inaugurated at the War Office; and we are strongly of opinion that a reorganisation based on the principles we advocate, would prove most acceptable to all earnest soldiers in the ranks of the Yeomanry Cavalry, and tend greatly not only to increase the efficiency, but also to popularise the force.

THE great aim of those who are responsible for the administration of the Army should be to encourage zeal. It can scarcely be said that this is done at present. We know what men will do to secure a war medal. But war medals, much as they are valued, afford no evidence that the possessors have done anything more than their duty. On the termination of a successful campaign, the principal Generals and Staff Officers obtain the Bath, the Star of India, the St. Michael and St. George, &c. It would not be possible, nor would it, we admit, be expedient, to lower the value of the Orders of Knighthood by profuse distribution of the several grades, and we think there has been a great tendency to err in that direction recently; but cases are continually occurring in which regimental officers who have done good service, and who ought to receive some mark of their Sovereign's favour, are left unrewarded. In Egypt, a large number of officers were fortunate enough to obtain the Medjidie and Osmanie. It cannot be denied, however, that many who served during the same campaign have been left unrewarded, because there was no means of rewarding them. The fortunate individuals mentioned in despatches on the close of a campaign who hold Field Officer's rank, and are known to the General in command, may get their claims considered, and be made Companions of the Bath, but the number of Companionships is necessarily limited. It follows, therefore, that many a meritorious soldier receives nothing, for the simple reason that there is nothing to give him. In foreign armies it is different, for the issue of decorations is not restricted to any one class. We know that it is no recommendation to the Chinese of the West to point out what foreigners do, though human nature is the same in England as it is in France or Germany, but surely there can be no solid argument in favour of our present illogical system of giving honours according to military caste. The means of escape from our captivity in the bonds of precedent are easy, though they are open to the objection that a growing appetite for these distinctions may be encouraged, and become ravenous and unreasonable. By establishing an Order of Military Merit, however, the authorities would be enabled to recognise in an appreciable form the services of a certain number of regimental and departmental officers who would otherwise be unrewarded. So long as men are satisfied to risk their lives in order to win distinction, it is a most unwise policy to curb their enthusiasm. But as matters stand at present, it cannot be said that we treat our Navy and Army liberally, and the Navy have, perhaps, more to complain of than the sister service. It is not for the Staff we plead. The Immortals, as the French call them, have in recent campaigns been given so much, that a man's doing duty for one day as galloper has been enough, in some cases, to earn a mention in despatches, followed by a recognition, in one form or another. The Staff of the Army in most wars get nearly all the prizes, whilst those with their corps as regimental officers receive all the kicks, do the greater part of the work, generally suffer most of the privations, but cannot hope for much recognition till they are field officers. If an Order of Merit were instituted for naval and military services, it would, we think, gratify the Army and Navy, and in no way lower the prestige of the older orders. Rules might be drawn up restricting its issue to special cases which would have entitled those receiving it to the honours awarded to field officers and those of corresponding rank, as it may be said that provision is already made for those who come to the front during a campaign, by Brevet promotions on the close of active operations. But a Brevet is not a lasting benefit in days when field rank has almost lost its value. What is needed, is some Order which should rank between the Orders of Knighthood and a War Medal, and we do not think the authorities could do better than submit such an idea to the Queen, and call it the Order of Military Merit.

The *Champion*, from Penang, the *Magpie*, from the north coast of Borneo, the *Flying Fish* from the Corea, have been ordered to proceed to the Straits of Sunda, for the purpose of surveying and reporting the changes which have been made by the earthquake and tidal wave on August 27.

Commodore Prattent, appointed in succession to Commodore Purvis, invalided, arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on September 4, and hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Urgent* as Senior Officer at Jamaica. The *Griffon* and *Fantôme* were at Port Royal.

The Channel Squadron, accompanied by the *Hecla*, have assembled at Portland.

The Russian ironclad *Dmitri Donskoi*, the latest addition to the Russian ironclad fleet, is of the following dimensions:—Length over all, 310 ft.; length between the perpendiculars, 295 ft.; breadth, extreme, 52 ft.; depth of hold, 32 ft.; draught of water, aft, 25 ft. The hull is built of steel, plated with compound armour, varying in thickness from 6 in. to 12 in., and backed by 24 in. of teak. The armament of the *Dmitri Donskoi* is composed of the following guns, of which the larger calibres are of Russian manufacture. On deck are mounted 16 light guns, ranging from 4-pounders to 9-pounders, 10 machine guns, and two long 8-in. guns, which are pivoted amidships. In the battery are placed 14 $6\frac{1}{4}$-in. guns. Besides these, the vessel carries a supply of Whitehead torpedoes, for which four discharging tubes are fitted, two forward and two aft. The engines, which have been constructed in Russia, are designed to indicate 7,000-horse power, which power it is estimated will propel the vessel at the rate of 16 knots per hour. Steam will be supplied by six double boilers, each 17 ft. long and 14 ft. wide. The propeller is 27 ft. in diameter, and is to make 70 revolutions per minute. The vessel will be frigate-rigged, and carry a complement of 612 officers and men. Besides the *Dmitri Donskoi*, the following ships-of-war are at present in course of construction at St. Petersburg:—An ironclad of the *Minin* type, at the Admiralty Dockyard; two cruisers, of the British "Leander" type, on the Galley Island; two similar cruisers at Ochta; and another ironclad will be immediately laid down at the new Admiral's Dockyard, upon the slip from which the *Dmitri Donskoi* was launched.

Yesterday's daily papers announced the appointment of Lieutenant R. B. Storey, R.N., to the *Champion*. No such appointment has been made. The officer appointed, among others, is Lieutenant R. B. S. Wrey.

The *Fulminant*, one of twenty ships proposed in the programme of 1872 for coast service, and nearly resembling our *Glatton* type, is about to commence her trial-trips. She has a displacement of 5,584 tons; her plates vary from 11 to 13 in., and she carries two $10\frac{5}{8}$-in. guns.

In view of the small amount of seaworthiness possessed by the torpedo-boats of a medium size now in use, the German Admiralty have decided to increase the displacement and dimensions of the boats in course of construction. Whilst the present vessels have a displacement of 50 tons, with 500 indicated horse-power and a crew of 10 men, the new vessels will be 90 tons larger, with an increase of 50 horse-power and a crew of 20 men. It has also been decided not to build any more ironclad gunboats of the *Wespe* class, but to build instead two swift cruisers of the "Armstrong" type. These vessels will have a displacement of 866 tons, 1,500 horse-power, a speed of 15 knots per hour, and will carry one $8\frac{1}{2}$-in. long Krupp gun.

A torpedo vessel, named the *Torpedo No. 1*, which has been built for the Spanish Government by the Weser Shipbuilding Company, Bremen, has arrived in Kiel Bay, for the purpose of undergoing extensive trials, before proceeding to her destination. The vessel is in charge of Captain José Chacon, of the Royal Spanish Navy.

The standard of height of the Royal Marines has been raised one inch. It speaks well for the popularity of the Marines that over 70 per cent. of those presenting themselves for enlistment are rejected. Nevertheless, the number of eligible recruits seeking to join far exceeds the demand.

Mr. George Howaldt, of Kiel, has received through a private firm in Hamburg the order to construct two large corvettes of steel for the Chinese Government.

The German corvette *Prinz Adalbert* was commissioned on the 21st ult. by Captain von Mensing, for the East Asiatic station, as a training-ship for Naval Cadets.

Many Frenchmen who remember the disagreeable consequences which the Mexican expedition exercised on the campaign of 1870, are very anxious to see the Tonquin affair settled now that Germany is once more showing her teeth. We find in *La France*, which is a peculiarly aggressive print, such paragraphs as this:—"Although too much attention must not be paid to the fanfaronades of our neighbours, it would, however, be imprudent to take no notice of them, and to send to Indo-China troops, whose place, in case of necessity, is on the Eastern frontier." In the meantime, strong detachments of Marine Infantry are being got ready, and will sail in a few days for the scene of action. What with Tonquin and Madagascar, some of the regiments of Marine Infantry have had their home establishments reduced from 2,000 to 200 men, and unless the Black Flags and the Hovas come to terms very speedily, it is clear that the corps in question will not be able to stand the heavy strain imposed upon it. For the moment the French Government has no intention of sending out any "red breeches," because that would imply a state of war, and not a simple expedition; and before declaring war it would be necessary to summon the Chambers, and to obtain their consent. One paper admits that for a few days Admiral Courbet went to war with Anam, and therefore violated the Constitution. But, asks this paper, what patriot will blame the Admiral, when looking at the result? Upon this, another editor, somewhat more of a stickler on the subject of constitutional right, takes up his pen and asks,—If this theory prevails, how shall we Republicans be able to blame Napoleon III. for having violated the Constitution? The general opinion of the French Press appears to be that the Treaty of Anam will have but little influence on the Black Flags.

There can be little doubt of the fact that the French are having a rough time of it in Tonquin, and that the enemy is showing an amount of resolution and audacity hardly anticipated, returning speedily to the attack when repulsed. In a letter from the scene of operations published by the *Temps*, the French troops are said to be greatly fatigued, and that reinforcements are urgently required. The correspondent writes:—"When, several days before the catastrophe of May 19, I wrote that 6,000 men would be necessary to overcome the resistance of the Black Flags, I was far from believing that events would so soon show that I was correct." And now the same correspondent seems to think a force of 10,000 men necessary to accomplish the work in hand. If the Black Flags give so much trouble, it is to be presumed that should the Chinese Regulars really strike in, the French Government will have to summon Parliament, in order to be able to send out troops in addition to the Marine Infantry now employed. We see that the Paris paper the *Soleil* thinks that it would be advisable to accept the good offices of England, which Power would be sorry to see a war between France and China that would damage her commerce. However, as a general rule, our rather too suspicious neighbours are convinced that we are urging on China to declare war. That something more than Marine Infantry will shortly be required may be judged from the fact that the force in question, which has to furnish garrisons to all the French Colonies, does not exceed 26,000 men. There can be very few Marines available at present, considering the strain already brought to bear upon that corps.

The order for the organisation of the Austrian Railway and Telegraph Regiment has been published. During peace it will consist of the regimental staff, two battalions of four companies each, and a reserve cadre. At the outbreak of war, the regiment will comprise eight railway companies, three field telegraph directions of the first line, three field telegraph directions of the second line, 43 field telegraph detachments, three mountain telegraph detachments, one reserve battalion of two reserve companies. Having regard to the technical training of the Railway and Telegraph Regiment, its peace garrison will be stationary, and one battalion will be always stationed with its staff. The Colonel and regimental commander will command during peace, but during war the regimental commander, with his adjutant, will receive orders from the commander of the army. Each battalion of the regiment is commanded by a lieutenant-colonel or a major. The regiment is placed under the chief of the General Staff as regards military, technical, and scientific matters, but for administrative purposes under the War Ministry. The several parts of the regiment receive their orders on service and administrative matters from the commander under whom they are placed, by "ordre de bataille." The theoretical and practical training of the regiment is regulated by existing instructions and rules. During war, the regiment undertakes the repairs or construction of railway lines, the working of occupied railways, but it also bears its share of military operations. Outside the actual field of operations, the railway regiment regulates the working of Austrian railways and military transports. The field railway service will be placed under the sole direction of a staff officer of higher rank of the general staff, as "chief of the field railway service," who receives his orders from the supreme commander of the Army. Under the chief of the field railway service are placed the regimental commander and one battalion commander of the Railway and Telegraph Regiment, and several officers of the general staff. The staff officers of the Railway Regiment act as military assistants, are principally employed in inspecting, directing, and superintending of railway works, but may also be appointed as military railway managers for supervising the working of occupied railways. The armed portion of the rank and file of the regiment are provided with Werndl rifles with bayonets, and pioneer swords; the cadet-officer substitutes are armed only with the sword of the Infantry officer, the remainder of the rank and file with the pioneer sword.

If many of the old Madras officers were to return to the Presidency to-morrow, they would scarcely recognise, in the turbaned and loosely-clad regiments of the Army of Fort Saint George, the "old Coast Army." The stew-pan hat and brick-dust tunic are things of the past. The change is all for the better; it marvellously improves Ramasawmy's appearance. To some extent, we have to thank the Afghan War for the change, since many regiments which then proceeded to our North-western frontier were unwilling on their return to give up the comfortable, becoming costume in which they had been serving.

According to a French military writer, the cavalry, during the first portion of the manœuvres at Châlons, exhibited a marked improvement, but a great deal remains to be done to bring it up to the proper standard. The men and horses appear to have stood the camping-out well, but some of the General officers were soon laid up. However, such accidents will happen in the best regulated armies.

It is anticipated that the work of completing and registering the war maps (Kriegskartenmaterial) for the German General Staff will be finished within two years. The amount already expended for this purpose is 290,000 marks, and the Army Estimates for 1883 to 1884 provide a further sum of 30,000 marks. The total sum to be devoted to the above work is 375,000 marks.

A new Warrant will shortly be issued modifying the conditions of the present Warrant as to the promotion of officers in the new Territorial regiments who entered those regiments before April 8, 1873. We believe it is contemplated to give all such promotions in separate battalions without restriction as to one or more steps, but probably with some restriction as to date, after which the two battalions will be finally amalgamated, and there will be one list only for promotion, as in the case of the old double-battalion regiments. We wish again to point out that if it is found to be just to extend the time previous to final amalgamation to any extent at all, justice will not be done unless the time be extended until all pre-linking officers are either in command of their present battalions or have retired.

The Permanent Committee on Infantry Equipment (president, Colonel Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., A.Q.M.G.; members, Deputy-Commissary-General of Ordnance Russell, C.B.; Colonel Stevenson, C.B., 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, 26th Cameronians), assembled at Aldershot on Tuesday, when several men from various regiments wearing the various equipments about to be reported on paraded, and a series of trials and experiments were carried out. Colonel Dixon, 39th Foot, has been appointed a member of this Committee, vice Colonel Stevenson, C.B., 87th Fusiliers, about to proceed to India. Little interest is now taken in the proceedings of this interminable committee. Although it is termed a "permanent committee," there is really little permanency about it, save in name. The opinions of an unstable committee cannot have as much weight as one whose members are unchanged during the whole of its deliberations.

A letter from Berlin, published in a French paper, says that after the Crown Prince of Germany had inspected some troops at Marburg, and was about to leave by train, thousands of persons began to sing the celebrated war song, "A cry was heard as terrible as the voice of thunder." It is added that the future Emperor left Marburg greatly affected by this bellicose demonstration.

We see that the General Council of the Department of Aisne has just named a Committee, having M. Henri Martin, the historian, for president, and M. Waddington as one of the members. This Committee is to collect elements for the history of the Department during the invasion, not only, we are told, what concerns the catastrophe of Saon (where the powder-magazine was blown up) and the defence of St. Quentin, but also "the numerous episodes, too generally unknown, of the resistance; schoolmasters shot for having defended the passage of the Aisne, mayors and citizens put to death or led away into captivity for acts of heroic abnegation, which should not be allowed to fall into oblivion."

With reference to our article last week on the deficiency of candidates for cavalry commissions, we hear that the authorities are now having recourse to the old expedient of offering the vacancies to the unsuccessful competitors at the last examination of Militia candidates for the Army. What success this has met with at present we are unable to say, but we venture to predict that the result will be unsatisfactory.

The *Avenir Militaire*, in noticing the articles in the *North German Gazette* and the *Cologne Gazette* and the intention attributed to M. de Bismarck of summoning Parliament to ask for money to mobilise one or two army corps, France being intent upon a similar mobilisation, replies:—"We can affirm that there not only does not exist in the French War Office any project of a demand for a credit, but also that the Permanent Staff for technical reasons has abandoned all idea of an experimental mobilisation. Now let Germany indulge in an experimental mobilisation, if she likes; but if she concentrates two army corps on a war footing at our door, do not let her pretend, as she did to Russia, that it is to protect herself from our concentration on the Eastern frontier. Some day or another we shall in our turn try our system of mobilisation to see how the machine works. This is necessary, and it is our right; but, as we allow the Germans to do what they like in their own country, we hope that they will not meddle with the choice of our army corps when we set to work to mobilise. Let Germany arm as much as she likes, but let her permit us to do the same. This will, perhaps, be the best way for remaining at peace."

Orders and decorations have latterly been awarded with a profusion that many think far in excess of the merits of the recipients. But there are some people, like Oliver Twist, always asking for more. The *Lancet* of the 25th ult. contains a letter from Surgeon-Major Evatt, Army Medical Department, complaining in rather ambiguous terms, of the want of recognition of the merits of medical men, and urging the institution of a new order of Knighthood for them exclusively. It is indeed proposed that ladies who have received the Royal Red Cross should be eligible to be made Knights Commanders, &c., in the new order. But there can be little doubt that they would all decline the promotion offered to them in the terms we give further on; and so the medical men would be left in sole possession. The scheme is not put forward tentatively, or with the slightest trace of diffidence. All its details are complete and settled. The new order "would have the Sovereign as its grand master, 50 grand crosses, 100 knights commanders, and the usual proportion [whatever that may be] of companions, and, further, a junior grade suitable for rewarding individuals of more modest merit who could not claim companionships." As it is not stated otherwise, we presume it is meant that, while the recipients of the new order would be medical men exclusively, medical officers would continue to be eligible for all the rewards that are open to them in common with other naval and military officers. It is seriously proposed (for the *Lancet* is not a comic paper) that this new order shall be "developed" from the lately established Royal Red Cross Order! When the latter was instituted, it was clearly announced that, with a few specified exceptions, it would be restricted to those women who, irrespectively of social position, had rendered valuable service in saving the lives or restoring the health of our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. What Dr. Evatt thinks of Her Majesty's gracious design may be told in his own words:—"It seems to me quite absurd that so noble a title should be monopolised solely for a female order when the highest services for which it is given have been rendered by men."—"I think also that in any modern order, women, if they do good service equal to what men would do, should be eligible for every grade of the order, and a woman like Miss Nightingale might well receive a grand cross in so honourable an order; but to classify her and some nurse who has served a month in Egypt is hardly a fitting way of rewarding her service." Such words require no comment; they carry with them their own condemnation. We do not know what Dr. Evatt has done that he should pose as the exponent of the views and opinions of the entire medical profession. The letter in the *Lancet* from which we have quoted will, we trust, be repudiated by those who are more worthy to represent medicine and surgery.

The new Queen's Regulations contain a form very inapplicable to the troops mentioned therein, the Guards, inasmuch as it relates to "Numerical Titles and County Titles," the Guards having neither number nor county. What, too, is the meaning of the line, "A Company Badge," under badges, mottes, &c.? The Grenadier Guards are shown to have as their regimental badge a grenade. The Coldstream Guards have a star, the Scots Guards a St. Andrew's cross; these are as much regimental badges as the grenade of the Grenadiers, but no mention is made of them.

The French War Minister, having completed his tour of inspection along the Eastern frontier, is now taking a look at the Alpine defences.

The first portion of the French Cavalry manœuvres at Châlons has not given the satisfaction desired. *La France Militaire* is especially disappointed with the results obtained. The men were placed under canvas, the horses on the line. Unfortunately, no saving has been effected by this arrangement. Owing to the excessively heavy rains, which even led to the omission of several operations, the tents had to be repeatedly repaired, and the camping-grounds of the horses changed. Of the ten days devoted to the manœuvres, the first two were devoted to brigade, the third and fourth to divisional movements, the fifth and sixth to divisional manœuvres; whilst the remaining four days were reserved to the Inspector-General, to be utilised by him in testing the manœuvring capabilities of the troops. The manœuvres, according to our contemporary, have shown that no progress has been made since last year, and was best observed in the case of the 5th Division, which manœuvred on the same ground in 1882. This failure is ascribed to various causes. It is stated the men are but badly drilled and instructed, owing to a laxity of discipline in granting frequent leave of absence, that there is a want of suitable local manœuvring grounds, and that the horse material is numerically insufficient. The commanding officers are also blamed, at least some of them, in adhering too much to the traditions of the regulations of 1829, which have only one object, "the inspection by and review and march-past before the Inspector-General;" whilst the only important point, the fighting power, is too much neglected. Those remarks apply in the first place to brigades, but they are still more applicable to divisions, where every irregularity in the step or the direction would cause great confusion amongst the six regiments composing it. The horses were found to be in efficient working order. Both in the brigade and divisional manœuvres, there was an absence of sang-froid on the part of the commanders for which there was no excuse. The drill regulations were published two years ago; they have been in use three years, and Châlons is not the place, says *France Militaire*, to learn, but to apply them. The movements of brigade against brigade were to form operations of the greatest tactical interest; they were the introduction and preparation to those of divisions. But the results of this year's manœuvres tend to show that the opportunity given to Generals of brigades and divisions for using their judgment cannot be given too frequently. They ought to awaken in the troops engaged respect in the present, and confidence for the future. In Germany, continues the journal, every commanding officer who for any reason is not considered fit to lead his troops before the enemy is invited, after the manœuvres are over, to retire into private life, where a position is given him suitable to his capacity. Unfortunately, this is not done in France, where the officers, except when one retires now and then on his own accord, is permitted to rest for the whole year, with little apprehension of what the next time manœuvres may have in store for him, because they know that, beyond a little extra exertion, they have nothing to fear. As regards the officers of the six horse batteries which took part in the manœuvres, they have shown that they are equal to the occasion, whilst the Commanders of brigades and divisions are not able to properly utilise those batteries. This is a severe condemnation, but it is, no doubt, well deserved.

In the new edition of the Queen's Regulations, we notice that the spelling has been altered, under the head of battles of the 17th Leicestershire Regiment, of the word "Afghanistan," which is now spelt with one *f* only. But we fail to see why the word should be given twice over. The form adopted with regard to South Africa in the case of the 60th Rifles would answer all purposes, viz., "Afghanistan, 1840-1, 1878-9." Under the Manchester Regiment (63rd and 96th), the sphinx is included among the regimental badges. But both battalions have served in Egypt, the 96th in the first campaign, the 63rd in that of last year. The word "Egypt" is given among the honours, but we are not told to which campaign the honour applies. The same applies to the Gordon Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, and Royal Irish Fusiliers. Again, why, we should like to know, is the sphinx placed under the heading of battles in the case of the Liverpool Regiment, and under that of badges in the case of the Somersetshire Light Infantry and other corps? In the edition for 1881 the 60th Rifles and Rifle Brigade are given the rose. Not so now. Are they less English than they used to be? Surely not. Should not these and all other Rifle and Light Infantry regiments wear a bugle, and all Fusiliers the grenade? These are points which suggest themselves to those who turn over the pages of this latest "Army Regulations."

The annual cost of a French Infantry soldier is, according to the Budget for 1883, 472·74 francs (£18 18s. 10d.), made up of the following items:—Pay, 148·65 francs; victualling, 222·40 francs; heating and lighting, 7·49 francs; hospital and marching expenses, 3·75 francs; uniform, 44·71 francs; sleeping accommodation, 10·75 francs; arms, 12·21 francs.

A French General, called De Geslin, having written in the most disrespectful manner on the subject of the recent Ministerial circular permitting officers to wear mufti when off duty, has been placed on the Retired List.

THE REVISED MUSKETRY REGULATIONS.

A correspondent from Bengal writes:—"Will you kindly allow me to make a few remarks on the Revised Musketry Regulations that have just been promulgated in this country, and are already in operation in England? The necessity for radical changes in the existing methods of instruction has long been felt by all who have taken an interest in the subject. Our reverses when fighting against the Boers proved this fact conclusively. But the criticisms which appeared in the papers at that time all stopped short at the point at which true criticism should begin. Pages were written in fault-finding generally, but no room was found for pointing out special defects and suggesting the proper remedies for them. It remains to be seen whether our revised system fulfils all requirements, and whether the recent changes have been in all cases improvements. The first object of every system of musketry instruction, I take it, should be to make the soldier have the utmost confidence in his rifle. Any system that fails in this, fails in a very essential point. And that is exactly what ours does. Nothing disgusts a soldier more with his rifle and ammunition than when he sees shot after shot miss the target, and is still obliged to fire a regulated number of rounds at that distance before he can stop. He in the end loses all confidence both in his weapon and in himself. But the very first paragraph in the Musketry Instructions lays it down that the 'School of Musketry is established. . . . . . in order that a uniform system of instruction may prevail throughout the service,' and at the altar of this 'uniformity' every other advantage is sacrificed. We start on the theory that every one who has no defect in his eye-sight can be made a good shot, and we blindly adhere to it. But in practice this result by no means follows. Some men with the best possible eyesight never make good shots. So either the theory is wrong, or the system which applies it is wrong. But no practical good whatever is derived by making every soldier fire a specified number of rounds, at specified distances, in specified positions, whether he can hit the target or no. Many a soldier probably does not fire a single shot again until his turn comes the following year to repeat this course. Our whole system of individual firing wants remodelling. Instead of being the principal part of the course, it would be much better if it were only made the medium (by a process of weeding-out at each distance) of discovering the best shots in each company. There would then be a large surplus of ammunition, to be employed for other purposes. It is, I believe, an accepted fact that for all general purposes of warfare, good shots, indifferent shots, and bad shots are practically on a level, as long as they remain steady in the ranks. Six or eight really good shots are all that are really necessary in a company for special purposes, such as scouting and occupying advantageous positions as sharpshooters, &c. Assuming this to be the case, the alterations that I would propose are as follows. I would make the number of rounds a man expends in individual firing contingent on the points he makes at each distance. If he made less than the required number, I would confiscate the remainder of his rounds, and appropriate them to the general good of the company. Taking the distances fired at last year, the soldier ought to make 33 at least in the first period, and a sum-total of 63 at the end of the second period, to admit of his firing in the next period. No man who fails to make 110 after firing at 700 yards should be allowed to fire at 800 yards, which is a great deal too far for the ordinary soldier to fire with any degree of confidence in the result of his shot. All men who make 145 and upwards in this course should be granted special indulgencies and special prizes. I would give them some special name, such as 'scouts,' and I would not confine their practice to the mere annual course. I would hand them over to the musketry instructor (whom I would not abolish), and I would let them fire as many rounds during the year as he chose to indent for and certify were expended by them in various practices. I would also make some striking alterations in the uniform of these men, so that they might easily be recognised, and I would exempt them from all parades, except commanding officers' and route marches. The day before regimental or brigade route marches, officer-instructors should be furnished with a plan of the proposed route, and should be sent on in advance with their scouts to gain information, and report on the resources of the surrounding country. To ensure that officer-instructors should have a thorough knowledge of this work, I would abolish the present extra subject at Hythe, and substitute for it a compulsory class on scouts and their duties. The tactical advantages of having some such body of men in each regiment are obvious. Even in ordinary drill the want is keenly felt. When a regiment is extended for attack, and 'scouts' are sent out, it is invariably some named files that are ordered to the front. It is purely a matter of chance whether these men are marksmen or third-class shots, the most intelligent men in your company, or the reverse. As a rule, the best shots in a regiment are the most intelligent men. For this reason, a picked team of non-commissioned officers will invariably beat a team of the rank and file, notwithstanding the disparity in the numbers to be chosen from. As the men came to appreciate the advantages they gained by being good shots, they would expend more rounds in voluntary practice, and a great improvement generally in shooting would be the result. The exemption from certain parades, the distinctions in dress, and whatever other privileges might be attached to the post of 'scout,' would all act as incentives to them to 'shoot up' during their course. I have by me the performances of 250 men who went through the course last year, and established a good figure of merit. Had the rules that I have above suggested been applied to them, the result would have been as follows:—45 men or 18 per cent. would have failed to qualify in the first period, 18 or 7.20 per cent. in the second period, and 120 or 48 per cent. at 700 yards, a total per-centage 74·80. Of the 15,000 rounds expended in individual firing, 3,360, or 22.40 per cent., would have been saved. In their subsequent firing, the 45 men who failed in the first period made no less than 921, or a per-centage of 51·16 misses, out of their 1,800 rounds; the 18 men made 151, or a per-centage of 43·88 misses, out of their 360 rounds; and the 120 men who failed at 700 yards made 628, or a per-centage of 52·33 misses out of the 1,200 rounds they subsequently fired. These figures, which might be taken as fairly representative, inasmuch as the figure of merit established was 'good,' point to conclusions by no means satisfactory. In the first and third cases, the chances were against any given shot hitting the target; and in the second case, they were only slightly in favour of the firer. It can hardly be expected that any of the men who fired under these circumstances had much more confidence in their weapon at the end of their course than they did at the beginning, or that any marked improvement was worked in their shooting. And still it would be cruel to suppose that they all had some defect in their vision. Would not a better result have been obtained, if a portion of these 3,000 and odd rounds had been expended in volley and independent firing, and the remainder in making the nervous and timid shots fire at such distances from the target as would insure their hitting it. It is true that if the above rules had been adopted, 67, or a per-centage of 2,680 men only, out of those who began the practice would have fired their complement of rounds. But of these, 57 would have been marksmen, 19 of whom would have made 145 and upwards. Only one serjeant would have failed in the first period, and one in the second. With regard to the new course, the second part certainly supplies a want that has been long felt, and not a word can be said against it. But why abolish the whole of the regimental musketry staff, at the very time that the practical experience they have acquired will be most needed? This hardly gives the new system a fair chance, as the company officers and company serjeants, who now have the entire work of training thrown on their shoulders (should they not have been through Hythe) are only required to pass an examination in the former regulations on the subject. The new ones they will have to work up for themselves. It appears, too, to be very false economy to give no prize for serjeants. The success of the present system will in a great measure depend on them, and it is hardly politic to run even a remote chance of lessening any keenness they may have on the subject."

A correspondent writing from Madras says:—"The world at Madras is occasionally startled by an effort being made by somebody or another to put up the six heavy guns which arrived during the Russian scare of 1878, and would indubitably have shattered our beloved Fort St. George, had they at the time been discharged from its war-worn battlements. The matter has again come to the front, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has, I believe, ordered that the monstrosities shall be placed in a sand battery, from which it is hoped that they can be fired without materially damaging the fort, and that a portion of that ancient building shall be strongly revetted with stone on the sea face, and two lighter guns placed therein. When these measures are completed (which may be any time within the next fifty years), we shall await the arrival of a hostile fleet with complacency, not to say expectation. They are also getting on famously at Bombay, where they have mounted their allotment of guns, and stored the arms sent out by a provident Government for supply to our mercantile marine on the outbreak of war. Moreover, Captain Lewis, R.E., has arrived, and has been, or is, at Simla, so there is every probability of the Aden defences being again reported upon.] All this is most encouraging."

The *Army and Navy Register* of Washington says:—"Military and social circles in Halifax are interested in the fact, which has lately become apparent, that Gen. Lord Alexander Russell, commander of the British troops in Canada, is a far more rigid disciplinarian than his predecessor. About 22 years ago, Gen. Sir Hastings Doyle, then in command, in deference to public feeling in Halifax, discontinued the playing of the military bands which escorted the garrisons to church, but Gen. Russell has now revived the custom. Not only that. Surprised at the small attendance in garrison chapel last Sunday, and particularly, it is said, at learning that the chaplain had absented himself without leave to go fishing, Lord Russell has issued orders that all troops not absolutely employed during the hours of worship shall attend church, and that, hereafter, guard-mounting on Sunday shall be at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of 10 o'clock in the morning."

A "Medical Officer" writes:—"On May 28, Mr. Cross stated, in reply to a question, that 'unemployed surgeons of the Indian Medical Service were not the worst paid officers in the Indian service, as unemployed lieutenants *would* draw 30 rupees less per mensem.' I lay stress on the word 'would,' because therein lies the fallacy. Do *any* unemployed lieutenants at the present time draw 30 rupees less than unemployed surgeons? No, because there is no such an individual as an unemployed lieutenant in existence to draw it. And I venture to suggest here, that if lieutenants of the British regiments knew that by coming into the Staff Corps, they had a fair chance of being put on less pay than they were before, in other words, if they knew that for long periods they might be 'unemployed,' they would never dream of doing such a thing; and the Indian service would be empty. The impression left upon the House by Mr. Cross must have been that there were such unemployed lieutenants in the Indian service. If so, it is very much to be regretted, for the impression is false. Again, if the unemployed lieutenants are the only officers worse paid than the unemployed surgeons, and if the former do not exist (as is shown by the Indian *Army List*), then it is evident that the unemployed surgeons are, after all, the worst paid officers in the Indian service. Mr. Cross thinks nothing of an officer supposed to have captain's rank, drawing hundreds of rupees a month less than a captain. All he cares to prove is, that he draws more than a lieutenant, but it seems to me that he fails even in this."

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, August 26, 1883.

Weekly state of the Army in Egypt:—

Corps.	Stations.	Total Forces.	Sick List.	%
Artillery	El Wardan and Citadel	462	49	10·6
Cavalry	El Wardan	546	47	8·6
Engineers	Abbassiyeh and Cairo	190	9	4·7
Royal Sussex	Ismailia and Abbassiyeh	776	74	9·5
R. Highlanders	Helouan, Geneffe, & Port Said	792	62	7·8
Gord. Highdrs.	Cairo and Helouan	751	91	12·3
Cam. Highdrs.	Mokhattam	652	29	4·4
K's. Royal Rifles	Geneffe and Mokhattam	631	51	8·1
Sundry Corps	Cairo	339	18	5·3
D. of Corn. L.I.	Ramleh	803	121	15·1
W. Kent Regt.	Alexandria	361	48	13·1
Sundry Corps	Alexandria	407	39	9·6
		6,710	638	9·5
	Officers	227	10	4·4
	Men	6,483	628	9·7
		6,710	638	9·5
	Horses	1,025	53	5·1
	Mules	774	15	1·9
		1,799	68	3·8

Admissions into hospital and deaths for week ending August 24:—

	Admissions.	Deaths.
August 18	25	1
August 19	9	1
August 20	19	0
August 21	13	0
August 22	12	2
August 23	9	1
August 24	16	2
	103	7

Surgeon G. C. Gribbon and Surgeon R. Haselden have arrived from England, and are posted for duty at Alexandria and Suez respectively. Nursing Sisters Cole and Yardley are posted at the Citadel, Cairo, for duty. Major D. FitzH. Spaight, R.E., is taken on the strength of the command from August 17, and attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Ardagh's department, for survey duties.

Captain H. G. Newcome has been seconded for service as Adjutant of the Royal Artillery in Egypt, dated August 11, 1883.

Passage to England is provided for Lieutenant Young, 19th Hussars, invalided.

Lieutenant F. A. Fortescue, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is taken on the strength of the command, and has assumed the duties of Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General Commanding. Major G. M. Fox is posted on promotion to the 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders.

Brigadier-General Arbuthnot embarked for England on the 18th inst.

It is to be hoped that the epidemic may now be considered over, at least so far as the troops are concerned, and arrangements are being made for them to resume their old quarters in Cairo. The 19th Hussars will come in from El Wardan to Abbassiyeh on the 29th, and the Royal Artillery and Mounted Infantry will follow them next day. The Royal Highlanders will also move into Cairo on the 30th.

Summer leave for officers will be reopened from September 1 to November 30, on which latter date all regimental officers must have returned to the command. No extension of leave beyond the three months must be applied for.

The general impression is that before November 30 a very considerable number of the troops will have been withdrawn from Egypt, and that the Army of Occupation will consist of four battalions in Alexandria and one battalion at the citadel in Cairo. This will be quite as much as is required, and it is a pity that a suggestion to the same effect made some months ago in your columns was not then adopted. We are an expensive luxury to the Egyptians, at the rate of £48 per annum per man, and we should limit the dose to the strict necessities of the patient.

I remember during the festivities consequent on the opening of the Suez Canal seeing a Frenchman coming out of one of the booths at which the hospitable Ismail provided unlimited refreshments for any passer-by. He was a stout man, with large receptive capacities and good digestive organs, and stroking contentedly his capacious waistcoat he murmured, "J'ai mangé le patrimoine de trois fellahs!" We are doing something of the same sort, for it has been calculated that a fellah can live upon £3 15s. per annum, so that, roughly speaking, every Tommy Atkins is costing the country a sum which would keep 13 of their own people, and the present force consequently represents a native population of 200,000 people, kept at the charge of the State. Think of 200,000 Fellaheen, each legitimately entitled to another wife, and compelled to contribute to the support of Tommy Atkins instead! Think that the mere house-rent of the Lieutenant-General Commanding would support nearly 300 more, and then ask if we are likely to be very popular!

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The splendid weather of the past six weeks has been succeeded by severe storms. The 3rd Hussars, under canvas on Swan Inn Plateau, have suffered severely. Much damage was done, the marquee used as an officers' mess tent having been carried away bodily.

Though no official announcement on the subject has been made, the following regiments will probably arrive here, at an early date, to be stationed during the winter:—2nd Battalion 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, from Dover; 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, from Winchester; 73rd Highlanders, from Portsmouth.

Minor operations are dying hard. The general expectation was that the Northern and Southern Armies would, in accordance with the customs of the good old times, retire into their cantonments for the winter; but yesterday they were again under arms, to work out the following idea:—"A force sent from an entrenched camp at Brookwood Station has collected supplies for that place at Aldershot. The commander of a hostile (Northern) Army Corps hears of this, and detaches a force to intercept it." Northern Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Field, 15th Hussars; Southern Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, 26th Cameronians; Umpire-in-Chief, Colonel A. H. Williams, Commanding R.A.

The "Remarks" by the General Commanding, or Umpire-in-Chief, on each field-day or minor operation have recently been discontinued. These interesting and instructive memoranda, read by every one with profit for many years, are now, it is said, for private circulation only!

A Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, five officers, 90 non-commissioned officers and men, proceeded yesterday from the Camp by the 9.55 a.m. train to Portsmouth Dockyard, and embarked in the Euphrates for Bombay, *viâ* the Cape.

"A" Troop, Royal Engineers, arrived at Aldershot from Egham on Monday, on completion of the annual course of bridging and barrel-piering.

C (Telegraph) Troop, Royal Engineers, will probably proceed to Chatham at an early date, and remain there during the winter months.

Brigade-Surgeon Carter has assumed medical charge of the third station hospital, North Camp, vice Surgeon-Major Owen Owen; Surgeon Ryan, medical charge of officers, women, and children, North Camp, vice Surgeon-Major Cuffe, C.B.; Surgeon-Major Hyde, medical charge of officers, women, and children, South Camp, vice Surgeon-Major Waghorn; Surgeon-Major Smith, medical charge of the Cavalry Brigade. The officers who have been relieved in these duties will shortly proceed on foreign service. Surgeon-Major F. B. Scott, M.D., C.M.G., and Surgeon-Major C. A. Atkins, are under orders for foreign service. The order for Surgeon-Major Ruttledge to hold himself in readiness for foreign service is cancelled.

NAVAL PRIZE-MONEY.

We have received from the Admiralty a return setting forth the "receipt and expenditure of Naval prize, bounty, salvage, and other moneys between April 1st, 1882, and March 31st, 1883," of which the following is a *résumé*:—A balance of £54,000 remained in hand on April 1, 1882. Of this sum, £44,000 had been transferred to the Consolidated Fund since April, 1862, leaving a balance in the hands of her Majesty's Paymaster-General of £10,269 4s. 11d., less outstanding bills amounting to £87 1s. The Government per-centage up to April, 1882, amounted to £11,093 8s. 11d. The balance of unclaimed prize-money was £4,036 18s. 5d., and of forfeitures by reason of desertion, &c., £1,841 13s. 8d. The balance arising out of the proceeds of the sale of certain vessels was £13,438 10s. 5d. There had been returned from the sums placed to the credit of certain vessels, viz., the Dryad, commission 1879, £497 0s. 2d.; the Eclipse, commission 1880, £624 9s. 2d.; the London, commission 1880, £4,923 8s. 2d.; and the Seagull, commission 1879, £174 13s. 1d. These sums, together with the £13,438 above mentioned, amounting in all to £36,630, have been transferred to the Consolidated Fund, and, in addition to the £173,000 transferred prior to 1855, remain available for any claim on account thereof which the Naval prize-cash balance may not be sufficient to meet. The balance in hand on March 31 last was £30,164 3s. 2d. The amount distributed and paid during the past financial year out of the said balance was £6,465 18s. 10d. The ships who participated were the Dryad, Eclipse, London, Lynx, Seagull, Spartan, Vestal, and Wild Swan. To the balance in hand on March 31 last, £30,164 above mentioned, have to be added several small sums remaining in hand from grants made in former years, which, in our opinion, should long since have been distributed among those entitled to the prize-money. There is a balance of £3,086 odd from moneys recovered from the owners of certain merchant vessels for salvage services rendered. Another item is a balance of £4,084 odd remaining over from the Parliamentary grant for the destruction of pirates. The booty captured in Pegu leaves still £892 odd in hand. The China booty, captured in December, 1857, £1,160 odd. The balance of the Parliamentary grant for special service on the China station is £5,864 odd. The balance from the proceeds of the sale of certain junks, captured for breach of the blockade of the Canton River, is £1,117 odd, which the Blockading Squadron can surely claim. From the Indian Mutiny there remains in hand £309 odd belonging to the Shannon, and £449 odd belonging to the Pearl. There is also a balance of £7,081 due to the capturers of the stores at Kertch and Yenikale during the Crimean war. The Magdala booty proceeds have all been divided, except the small sum of £6 odd, and the balance due on ships captured and sold for breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act amounts to £185 odd. This brings the balance in hand up to £60,869 12s. 1d., of which but one-tenth has been distributed in prize-money to "poor Jack." It would be very difficult, indeed, to fairly apportion the remaining £54,269; but it could not be applied to better use than that of increasing the moneys at the disposal of the Seamen and Marines Widows' Pension Fund. The London is now the only ship whose captures amount to any considerable sum. Her boats last year made twenty captures, amounting in value to £10,682 7s. prize-money, a sum well worth securing, even at the risk entailed by boat-cruising on the East Coast of Africa.

Reviews.

The Decisive Battles of India. By Colonel C. B. Malleson (W. H. Allen and Co.)

There are critics who seem to judge of the importance of a battle solely by the amount of the slaughter produced on both sides. If that line of argument were to hold good, the recent battle at Tel-el-Kebir would sink into a little affair. The number killed and wounded was ridiculously small, but the results were decisive. In the battle of St. Thomé, fought by the French, the French numbered 230, with 700 Sipáhis; their loss did not exceed 20 men, but the battle changed the face of Southern India completely. The main object of Colonel Malleson's work is to describe the steps by which the English, after subduing their European rivals, conquered the several races which inhabit India. Each chapter describes the particular battle which gives it its name, and it is linked informally, but very really to the chapter which precedes it. In the preface, the reader will find many pages of highly interesting matter, particularly a sketch of the career of Joseph Davey Cunningham, the author of "The History of the Sikhs," which incensed Lord Dalhousie by its candour, and caused the death of Cunningham, for Cunningham had lived with the Sikhs for eight most important years of their history. The book appeared in 1849, and told plainly the whole unpalatable truth regarding the first Sikh war, the real strength of its army, the conduct of and the negotiations with the Sikh chiefs, and other matters which indirectly reflected on Lord Dalhousie. He removed Cunningham from his appointment at Bhopal, and the latter died of a broken heart. Colonel Malleson's descriptive power is considerable, and he has strengthened it by frequent extracts from important works. In all probability, the concluding chapter will prove most attractive to general readers. The battles described in it were critical in the extreme. Colonel Malleson, who frequently speaks disparagingly of Lord Gough, thus describes him:—

> "Lord Gough belonged essentially to a 'fighting caste.' In the presence of an enemy, he could only think of how to get at him; at that time of supreme excitement, all ideas of strategy, of tactics, of the plan of a campaign had vanished from his mind. How a momentary triumph might be obtained became his dominant and fixed thought. On the occasion of which I am writing, a calm and cool leader would have rejoiced to see an enemy abandoning, in the face of a military demonstration, a splendid military position, and retreating to a country where supplies were difficult, and where he could not control the ruler of Kashmir. He would even have aided him by making the demonstration more pronounced. But no thought of that had ever entered the brain of Lord Gough; he had joined and placed himself at the head of the advanced party of cavalry that morning unknown to the majority of his staff, and he now saw the 'enemy retiring without his striking a blow.' Little recked he of the fact that his own advanced party was few in numbers, that he had left the main body of his troops behind him without orders and without a head; he thought of nothing but that the enemy were escaping him when they were within measurable distance of his small force. Rendered wild at this thought, he dashed his cavalry and horse artillery at them as they were crossing the ford."

Colonel Malleson's very attractive work on the *Decisive Battles of India* will form a valuable addition to the military history of England.

The Edinburgh (formerly Majestic), at Portsmouth, will go out of harbour on Tuesday next, to undergo a progressive series of steam trials, in charge of the contractors, Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant. The trials, which will continue over a week, will commence at a low rate of speed and gradually work up to full power, and are to determine the amount of friction resistances, the relation of revolutions to speed, and the proportion of fuel consumption to horse-power at various speeds. The ship will subsequently be "rolled," to determine her metacentric period, and tested to ascertain the effect of her water-chambers, singly and in conjunction, in checking rolling.

On Wednesday, Mr. Durston, Chief Engineer of Portsmouth Dockyard, proceeded to Cowes, under Admiralty direction, to witness a trial of a small surface condenser which has been patented by Mr. H. Guy, and said to be suitable for steamboats of all descriptions. The point in which it differs from similar apparatus is its extreme simplicity and novel arrangement of tube plates, by which unskilled persons are enabled to take the condenser to pieces in a few minutes for the purpose of cleaning. Yacht-owners complain of the rapid deterioration of the boilers in their steam launches in consequence of the use of salt water. The condenser returns to the boiler fresh water, a very small amount being carried to make up for waste at drain-cocks, &c.

ARMY NOTES.

Such adjutants of Militia as, not being seconded, are retained on the establishment of their battalions, are, by a General Order issued this month, exempted from the payment of subscriptions to their Line battalions.

An estimate for £500,000 has been issued as the amount required in the year ending March 31, 1884, as an instalment of a grant in aid of the expenditure incurred by the Government of India upon the war in Afghanistan in the year 1878-1880.

The Government of India have, it is said, not accepted the recommendation of the Horse Guards as to the formation of the "Departmental Corps."

A correspondent writes:—"During a short visit to London, I saw several soldiers of Line regiments walking about the streets, and at the Fisheries, in tunics, but without waist-belts. Need I remark further upon this slovenly appearance? Our friends the Thuringians were conspicuous for their soldier-like appearance. I also observed many soldiers, both Guards and Linesmen, smoking. Now, if there is a regulation against smoking in the streets, why is it not enforced? But why should not the regulation be altered, so as to allow our soldiers to smoke in the streets after certain hours? It would be one way of keeping them out of public-houses, as at present, if a man wishes to have a smoke when out walking, he is compelled to go into a pot-house for it."

It is stated that the post of Military Knight of Windsor is given to officers who are "old and infirm." A correspondent asks, "Would those Purchase officers who were compulsorily retired on account of age be eligible for the asylum at Windsor?"

The Secretary of State for War has, with the approval of the Registrar-General, made a new arrangement for receiving every information of the deaths of pensioners from the Army and Navy. The registrars of births and deaths throughout the kingdom have been requested to ascertain whether the persons whose deaths they may be called upon to register have been in receipt of an Army or Navy pension or annuity, and, if so, to record the fact in the column provided for the "description," together with a statement of any honours or distinctions which may have been conferred upon the deceased person in special circumstances, such as the Victoria Cross, annuity for meritorious service, &c. Before registration the certificate of identity which every pensioner is provided with must be produced, and to the informant producing it the registrar has to pay the sum of 1s. A stamped certificate of the death is then to be forwarded, with the certificate of identity, to the Secretary of State for War, who will thereupon pay the registrar's fee of 2s. 6d., and also the 1s. allowed to the informant. This arrangement does not apply to commissioned officers.

The eight additional 12-ton guns ordered to be mounted at the Garrison Point Fort have arrived at Sheerness from Woolwich Arsenal, and will be at once placed in position.

By the last returns published, it appears that a great decrease has taken place in the consumption of strong drinks by the European soldiers in India, and that there is a corresponding spread of sobriety among the rank and file of the Army there. In the year 1877-78 the total consumption of rum among British troops in India was 253,254 gallons, whereas in 1881-82 it fell to 149,801 gallons. Comparing the same years as regards beer-drinking, the figures are, respectively, 76,942 and 74,747 hogsheads. Thus it will be seen that though the consumption of rum has decreased, that of beer has not increased.

Major-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, Inspector-General of Fortifications, has returned to the Horse Guards, from an inspection of the forts and defences on the south coast. On Tuesday, Sir A. Clarke, accompanied by Messrs. Bannister and Carey, the engineers of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, visited the works now in progress for materially extending the harbour at Newhaven.

The Queen has approved of Major-Gen. H. A. Smyth, R.A., commanding the Woolwich District, proceeding to Belgium for the purpose of being present at the Belgian autumn manœuvres, which commenced on Sept. 2. Lieut. the Hon. A. H. Henniker, major of the Coldstream Guards, has been selected to accompany him. The troops taking part in these manœuvres will comprise the 3rd and 4th Divisions of the Belgian Army, and promise to be of the most interesting nature.

Baker Pasha, commanding the Egyptian Constabulary and Police Force, has notified by a General Order, dated Aug. 23, that all officers who joined the force before June 1 will have to pass the examination in Arabic as set forth in the conditions of service, under the head of languages, by the end of the current year. The examination will be on the same lines as that lately held for the Egyptian Army officers. Every officer going up for examination will be required to answer correctly at least one-half of the questions, *i.e.*, the decimal for passing the examination must be at least 0·5.

Notice is given by the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy that the distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for three slave-dhows, the Machasey, Malavia, and name unknown, captured on Oct. 12, 1882, by H.M.S. Undine, will commence on Friday, the 14th instant, in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W.

The *Standard* says:—"In reference to the Military competitive examination of Lieutenants of Militia for commissions in the Line, we are asked to state that in addition to the 40 appointments in the Cavalry and Infantry, to be competed for on the 19th and 20th inst., 10 commissions in the Cavalry only will be offered to the unsuccessful but qualified candidates, in order of merit."

CHOLERA.—Appalling as are the reports from Egypt, how few think of our enormous annual sacrifice of valuable lives from scarlet fever, measles, and small-pox. All heads of families should insist upon the daily use, in bed-room, bath-room, and nursery, of WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP, the only true and simple preventive of infectious disease, and a certain cure of all disorders of the skin.

TABLE SHOWING VESSELS OF WAR LAUNCHED SINCE 1882,

AND THOSE AT PRESENT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.—CONCLUSION.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Class column: I., ironclad; Cr., cruiser; Gb., gunboat. Date-of-launch column: B., building; D., designed. Torpedo column: W., Whitehead; H., Harvey. Armour column: C., Compound; St., Steel. Material-of-hull column: W., Wood; St., Steel; I., Iron; C., Composite.

Name of Country and Ship.	Class.	Date of Launch.	Length.	Beam.	Draught.	Displacement in Tons.	Indicated H.P.	No. of Screws.	Speed.	Guns.	Torpedoes.	Armour.	Material of Hull.
			ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.								
Russia (*Con.*)—													
"A"	I. ...	B....	320 0	69 0	25 0	9990	...	...	...	VI.-12 in.; VII.-6 in.	W...	18in.C.	St.
"B"	,,	D....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"C"	Cr...	,,	300 0	46 0	...	3748	...	...	...	...	...	...	St.
"D"	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,
Kartec...	Gb...	1882	118 0	29 0	7 3	383	240	2	9	I.-11 in.	...	...	C.
Otljo	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ...	...	...	,,
Scid	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ...	...	...	,,
Spain—													
Navarra	Cr...	?	242 9	42 8	21 0	3178	4400	1	15	VIII.-7 in.; VI.-3½ in.	...	...	I.
Alfonso XII. ...	,,	B....	264 0	41 0	,,	3100	,,	,,	15·5	VIII.-6 in. Ag. Bl. ...	...	...	...
Cristina	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ...	...	...	...
Mercedes	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ...	...	...	...
Alsedo...	Gb...	,,	115 0	21 8	6 0	220	250	2	...	II.-4¾ in.	...	...	I.
Eulalia...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,, ...	...	...	,,
Sweden—													
"A"	I. ...	D....	226 0	48 6	16 6	2622	...	2	13	II.-10 in.Ag.; II.-6 in.Ag.Bl.	W...	12in.C.	St.
"B"	,,	,,	98 5	21 10	9 0	310	...	,,	9·5	I.-8 in. Bl.	...	4 in. C.	,,
Freya	Cr...	B....	220 0	41 0	16 6	2400	1800	1	...	...	...	...	I.
U. S. America—													
Amphitrite... ...	I. ...	1883	250 0	56 0	...	3815	...	2	12	IV.-10½ in. Bl.	W...	...	I.
Puritan	,,	,,	280 0	60 0	...	3700	4500	,,	,,	,, ...	,,	14in.C.	,,
Terror...	,,	,,	250 0	55 10	...	3815	...	,,	,,	,, ...	,,	...	St.
Monadnock... ...	,,	B....	,,	56 0	...	,,	...	,,	,,	,, ...	,,	...	I.
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From the *Montreal Gazette* we learn that, on the departure of Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. L. MacDougall from Halifax to the mother-country, an address from Col. Dyde, C.M.G., A.D.C. to the Queen, late Commandant of the Active Force, and the officers of his staff, tendering the sincere respect and esteem they entertained for him as a soldier and a gentleman, and an assurance that they never could forget his many acts of kindness and consideration towards them during the tenure of his office as Adjutant-General of Militia, was prepared, but owing to misinformation as to the date of his leaving, the address had to follow him to England. A reply has been received expressing his sincere pleasure and gratification, adding there was no period of his life to which he looked back with more pleasing recollection than the time when he was officially connected with the Militia of Canada.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Egyptian Gazette* writes:—"I am afraid that in my account of the Cholera Hospital at Abbasseeyeh I have not given sufficient credit to the officers of the 2nd battalion of the Egyptian Army for the work they have done there. Dr. Acland has most disinterestedly pointed out to me that he only took possession of the hospital when the hardest part of the work, namely, the start, had been done, and he thinks that I have given him far more credit than is due to him. I am sure that it affords me great pleasure to repair this omission, and to bear testimony to the kind, able, and untiring way in which the English officers in Egyptian service have attended on their men during the present outbreak of cholera, without the least consideration for their own health or comfort. Gen. Grenfell, Major Haggard, and Major Chamley Turner have given a vast amount of personal supervision to the work, and neither by night nor day have they hesitated to look after the sick and nurse them, as long as life remained; and no one but Major Wingate, the Hospital Commandant, and Surgeon-Major Rogers, Dr. Acland's predecessor, can have the smallest idea of the amount of anxiety and the infinite pains which they have taken to get the place into its present satisfactory condition. The work of all these officers is worthy of the service to which they belong, which is the highest praise I can give them. Great credit is also due to those Egyptian officers who, like Dr. Acland's colleagues at the Red Hospital, have, in spite of great obstacles, bravely stuck to their work."

In consequence of several claims arising out of the Egyptian campaign, the Governor-General has issued a notification that as the Army departments are maintained in view of war, no claims for bonus can be officially recognised.

Messrs. Cammell and Co., of the Cyclops Works, have recently received orders to supply sample plates for experimental purposes from the Governments of Denmark and of the United States. The members of the U.S. Ordnance Board, under the presidency of Comdre. E. Simpson, recently visited the works near Sheffield.

Good-service pensions have been conferred on the following Indian officers, with effect from the dates specified, viz.:—Col. H. C. Dowker, Madras S.C., from Dec. 10, 1882, in the room of Col. J. Michael, C.S.I., succeeded to the colonel's allowance; Col. T. S. Hawks, Madras S.C., from Dec. 29, 1882, in the room of Col. A. R. Clephane, succeeded to the colonel's allowance; and Deputy-Surg.-Gen. C. Smith, M.D., C.B., Indian Medical Service, Madras, from Jan. 18, 1883, in the room of Col. C. E. Bates, succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

THE DUKE'S STATUE.

"X. Y. Z." writes:—"I am sure you are strongly opposed to the desecration of the statue of the Iron Duke, *i.e.*, to consign it to the melting-pot,—a statue which so many of us (not being great judges, perhaps, of what it termed artistic merit, or, indeed, caring to become so) have gazed at with affection from our earliest infancy. May I be permitted to suggest, through the medium of your columns, that before such a melancholy contingency, an appeal should be made to the Army at large to buy the figure, and appoint a committee of senior officers, past and present, to select a spot for our hero to rest upon. I am only a captain of limited means in a marching regiment, but I will willingly subscribe £10 10s. towards such an object; and I can't help feeling confidant that a very large proportion of my brother officers of the Regulars, and even those in the Militia and Volunteers, would willingly join to attain such a desirable end, and thus to preserve the original memorial to all time of a man who, in the words of a well-known historian, was the grandest, *because the truest*, whom modern times have produced, and who was the wisest and most loyal subject that ever served and supported the English Throne." [We are informed that the Government authorities have caused it to be understood that they will not sell the statue. To the pot it must go.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

EDUCATION IN MARINE SCHOOLS.

"A Poor Marine, with a Large Family," writes to say:—"I am a married man, with a family of five children, four of whom attend the Marine School at Forton, where, until lately, they have been educated for nothing. But there is a change now, for the other day my eldest boy came home and told me that the schoolmaster had ordered them all to buy copy-books for their home lessons, and, if they did not, he would cane them and keep them in as well. Now, I should like to know what authority he has for doing this; because Government allows enough, or used to. There was never any lack of material under the other schoolmaster. There is a very strong feeling here about the matter. A copy-book does not cost much, but when you have to buy four—and many of us will have to buy six or seven—it comes very heavy; besides, I object, on principle, to pay, because everybody knows the books are supplied. If the children of men who have left the Marines on pension or otherwise were discharged from the schools, as the Regulations say they are to be, the material which they use would supply our children. There are over 30 children still attending the schools (mostly those of non-commissioned officers who have gone on pension), but I will only give one case. Two colour-serjeants were discharged in November last, and both are now employed in the dockyard at 30s. a week, besides pension; each of them has still three children attending school. There are many more besides, but I mention these in particular, as I would like to know how it is that the schoolmasters dare to allow them to remain, and so keep other children out of the schools who want to get in, and make us pay for books. I suppose they get something by it, or it would not be done, as they must know it is illegal."

The Duke of Connaught will hand over the command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot on the 30th inst. to Major-Gen. Feilding.

The Army.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. Capt. Nicholas, commanding the depôt at Canterbury, has passed his examination for his majority, and obtained a special certificate for military law. This officer commenced his career at Sandhurst, and is now mounting the ladder a second time, having sold out.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. H. D. Dunlop has taken up the appointment of Garrison Instructor on the Staff of the Northern Regimental District, in succession to Major Buxton, 27th Fusiliers, whose five years' tenure has expired.

A distinguished-service reward has been conferred on Major-Gen. H. Peel Yates, C.B.

Vacancies in the Horse Artillery have been filled by the appointments of Major S. C. Hickman to C Baty. B Brig., at Woolwich, in succession to Major Gregory; Capt. C. H. Atchison, to G Baty. A Brig., at Meerut, in succession to Major Beaver; Lieuts. J. D. Guthrie, to G Baty. B Brig., in Egypt, vice Croft, deceased; H. M. Slater, to K Baty. B Brig., at Umballa, vice Capt. Brady; R. A. Bannatine, to L Baty. B Brig., at Newbridge, vice Capt. Plant; A. S. Wedderburn and H. A. Fanshawe, to the Depôt Brig. at Woolwich.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major E. M. Lloyd has been appointed Assist.-Military-Secretary to Major-Gen. Sargent, C.B., commanding the forces in China and the Straits Settlements.

Capt. R. H. Jelf, who was for some years adjt. of the corps at Aldershot, has assumed command of the C, or Telegraph, Troop, in succession to Lieut.-Col. Sir A. Mackworth, Bart., who has been posted to Milford Haven.

Capt. J. du T. Bogle has replaced Capt. F. F. Washington in command of the 20th Compy., at Bermuda.

Capt. F. W. Bennett has joined the Intelligence Department.

Capt. G. Macdonald has been appointed Brigade-Major at Mauritius, in succession to Major J. J. Buchanan, half-pay.

The following changes of station have taken place during the past month:—Major R. H. Williams, from the Royal Military College, to Egypt; Major W. E. Peck, from Portland, to Egypt; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir A. W. Mackworth, Bart., from Aldershot to Milford Haven; Major H. Champernowne, from Dublin, to Gibraltar; Major W. FitzH. Spaight, from Fermoy, to Egypt; Capt. F. Mascall, from Milford Haven, to Portland; Capts. R. H. Jelf, from Gibraltar, to Aldershot; F. P. Washington arrived home from Bermuda; J. du T. Bogle, from S.M.E., Chatham, to Bermuda; G. A. Cockburn from Ordnance Survey, Chester, to Cork; J. C. Barker, from leave, to Ordnance Survey, Clifton; Lieuts. W. C. Godsal, from sick leave, appointed an instructor at R.M. College, Sandhurst; L. B. Friend, from S.M.E., Chatham, to be an instructor at R.M. College; H. de H. Haig, from Aldershot, to S.M.E., Chatham; F. G. Bond, at Aldershot, to be Adjt. of R.E. troops; A. P. Codd, from Cape of Good Hope, on leave.

Grenadier Guards. Recruiting for the Foot Guards has improved considerably under the conditions of optional service lately sanctioned for these regiments. More than 200 recruits a month are coming in, and the deficiency in the brigade, which some three months since was very nearly 1,000, has been considerably reduced. The 3rd Batn. is expected in London on Monday from Dublin.

Scots Guards. The 2nd Batn., under command of Col. the Hon. W. R. Trefusis, left Woolwich on Saturday for Ireland, in H.M.S. Assistance. The battalion, comprising 17 officers and a total of 606 of all ranks, embarked at the T Pier in the afternoon, having been conveyed from Westminster to Woolwich in river steamers.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Capt. and Adjt. Shuckbridge, 2nd Batn., proceeded in charge of the draft of 285 rank and file for the 70th Foot, in India, which left Aldershot on Monday last, instead of Capt. Jameson, 26th Cameronians.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Parr, C.M.G., has returned to Egypt from leave of absence before the expiry of its term, and has resumed command of the 3rd Battalion of the Egyptian Army. Capt. Gallwey, 2nd Batn., proceeds home during the winter to join the depôt for two years.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Hallowes, 2nd Batn., has lately passed the "high proficiency" examination in "Urdu" at Bombay.

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Capt. Harden, 2nd Batn., proceeds home during the winter to join the depôt.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Rogers, 2nd Batn., has been appointed Commandant of the School of Instruction for Officers of the Auxiliary Forces, at Aldershot, vice Lieut.-Col. Cox, 87th Fusiliers.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. The 2nd Batn., at Dover, is expected to proceed shortly to Aldershot. Capt. Gordon, 1st Batn., has been appointed Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. in Natal, vice Major Essex, 75th Highlanders, appointed Instructor at the Royal Military College. Lieut. Browne, 2nd Batn., returns home from India during the winter to join the depôt.

24th South Wales Borderers. Lieut. Armitage, 2nd Batn., proceeds home from India during the winter to join the depôt for two years.

27th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Major Buxton has vacated his appointment as Garrison Instructor at York, on the completion of his period of Staff service.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. The services of Lieut. Donne have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Office, with a view of his being employed with the Egyptian Army.

44th Essex Regiment. Lieut. Guilding returns home from India during the winter to join the depôt.

ROYAL MARINES.

The following changes in the commands of recruiting stations, Royal Marines, took place on the 1st inst.:—Major E. L. Rose, R.M.L.I., Exeter, relieved by Capt. A. St. L. Burrowes, R.M.L.I.; Major St. A. St. John, R.M.L.I., Taunton, relieved by Capt. F. M. Eden, R.M.L.I.

Leave of absence has been granted as under:—Lieut.-Col. F. E. Halliday, R.M.A., one month; Capt. H. H. Morgan, R.M.L.I., three months, with permission to visit Egypt; and F. A. Newington, R.M.L.I., three months, on disembarkation from H.M.S. Victor Emanuel.

An exchange of divisions has been sanctioned between Capt. and Brevet-Major E. S. Innes and Capt. H. A. Peake, R.M.L.I.

Medals for long service and good conduct have been awarded to the under-mentioned men:—Serjts. Alexander Stewart, 40th Compy., Thomas Corbishley, 38th Compy., and Charles Willsher, 45th Compy.; Corpl. James Whincup, 37th Compy.; Ptes. John Nunn, 40th Compy., John Powick, 31st Compy., C. H. W. Clements, 15th Compy., Thomas Thomas, 7th Compy., and John Jupp, 14th Compy., R.M.L.I.

The Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. has issued the following circular:—"The Admiralty have signified that they have received with great satisfaction a letter from his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, conveying his thanks, and that of the Irish Government, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the detachment of the Royal Marines lately employed on police duty in Dublin, and bearing testimony to the valuable services performed, and the excellent conduct and discipline of the men. Their Lordships desire me to convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who were so employed their approbation of the manner in which those delicate and important duties were performed, and to make known to them the high value placed on their services by the Irish Government."

60th, King's Royal Rifle Corps. The 2nd Batn., at Winchester, is expected to be moved shortly to Aldershot.

67th Hampshire Regiment. Capt. Tapp and Lieut. Gompertz proceed home from India during the winter to join the depôt.

68th Durham Light Infantry. Capt. Wiehe has been appointed a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry on the Bengal Establishment, vice Major Roupell, 70th Regt., resigned.

70th East Surrey Regiment. Major Roupell has resigned his appointment as Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. for Musketry in India.

71st Highland Light Infantry. Major Wilson is ordered to join the depôt for two years. Major de Lancey rejoins head-quarters in Ireland.

73rd, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). The regiment is expected to be moved shortly from Portsmouth to Aldershot.

75th Gordon Highlanders. At a meeting of the Aberdeen Town Council on Monday, the following letter to the Lord Provost from Lieut.-Col. Hammill, C.B., commanding the regiment, dated Cairo, Aug. 20, was read:—"The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders under my command having resolved to erect a memorial to those of their comrades who were killed or died of wounds and disease in the Egyptian campaign, 1882, I have the honour to request that you will lay this letter before the Town Council of Aberdeen, that they may be pleased to take into consideration whether a site for this memorial could be granted in Duthie Park, Aberdeen, which is considered the most desirable situation for such a memorial." The proposed monument will be in the form of a cross in granite; height, 14 ft.; base, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. The matter was remitted to a Committee, and the Lord Provost remarked that the request would no doubt be granted.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. The details, about 400 strong, which will remain at Aldershot on the departure of the regiment for India early next week will be attached to the 3rd Rifle Brigade, North Camp, until the arrival of the 89th from India.

91st (Argyll and Sutherland) Highlanders. The regiment moves from the Cape to Natal, and not to Ceylon, as originally intended.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. "A. Z." suggests that the same system should be applied to the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Departments as is in vogue in the Indian S.C., viz., promote officers to the rank of assistant-commissary-general after a certain number of years' service. The departmental proper D.A.C.G.'s could not justly complain, for beyond all doubt many of them are far too young, both as regards age and service, to rank as majors in the Army. These officers, too, received the relative rank of captain, on the reorganisation of the Departments in 1880, far sooner than they ever anticipated when they first joined, and having enjoyed the rank, with the extra pay and allowances attached to it, during this period, I cannot see that they would be undergoing any hardship. Take an average of, say, 14 years, and when any D.A.C.G. reaches that amount of service, promote him. Should the ranks of the assistant-commissary-generals become reduced from the present establishment, as naturally they would, the senior D.A.C.G.'s should be capable of performing the duties of senior officers at a station, with extra-duty pay. If not, by all means rid the Army of their services as rapidly as possible, for they will be no more capable of holding a higher rank. It is presumed, from the Royal Warrant now in force, that the two above-named Departments will be officered from the Royal Artillery and Line, therefore if length of service becomes the means of promotion, with an examination as to fitness, I think much of the present friction will be removed, and the Departments placed on a far more satisfactory footing.

Medical Department. The *Morning Post* has reason to believe that it is the intention of the War-Office to recommend Surg.-Gen. J. Irvine for the Bath. At the end of last year, Dr. Irvine relinquished the appointment of head of the Sanitary and Statistical Branch on the head-quarters staff, and proceeded to Egypt, and during the prevalence of the epidemic in that country has been indefatigable in his attention to the sick. The whole of the officers of the Army Medical Department and the Army Hospital Corps, will, it is understood, be specially recognised.

Pay Department. During the current month, Capts. A. H. Haldane, from Aug. 30, 28 years' service; T. C. A. Fox, from Sept. 2, late 49th Regt., 18 years' service (served in the Egyptian Campaign); H. W. Phillips, from Sept. 2, late 50th Regt., 20 years' service; C. C. Budd, from Sept. 2, late 94th Regt., 18 years' service; B. H. Burge, from Sept. 6, late 47th Regt., 29 years' service; W. D. Graham, from Sept. 16, late 105th Regt., 15 years' service; S. D. Crookenden, from Sept. 18, formerly in the 65th Regt., 17 years' service; G. H. Turner, from Sept. 20, late 17th Regt., 27 years' service; J. G. Anderson, from Sept. 28, formerly in the 64th and 87th Regts., 27 years' service; and M. R. Healy, from Sept. 28, late 97th Regt., 21 years' service, will be promoted to the hon. rank of major, on completion of five years' service in the department. The Indian Government has determined that officers who have attained the rank of Staff Paymaster shall no longer be eligible to hold the position of paymasters of battalions and regiments in India.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieuts. Salmonson, Shortt, Scott, and Younger, 3rd Batn., have passed their examination and obtained certificates in the class at the Aldershot School of Instruction concluded on August 31.

In addition to the forty appointments in the Cavalry and Infantry to be competed for on the 19th and 20th inst. by lieutenants of Militia, ten commissions in the Cavalry only will be offered to the unsuccessful but qualified candidates, in order of merit.

A "Serjt.-Major" thinks that non-commissioned officers of his class are excluded from the benefit of the Royal Warrant of July 29, 1882, by paragraph 806 of the Regulations for the Militia, as it does not agree with the pay and non-effective pay clauses of the Warrant of 1881 as amended in 1882 (clause 165, Army circulars).

THE VOLUNTEERS.

3rd Glamorgan Rifles was inspected on Monday, by Col. Barnes, 41st Regimental District, at Swansea. The total number of all ranks on parade was 436. At the conclusion of the drill, Col. Barnes congratulated the corps upon its smart and soldier-like appearance. He was very much pleased also with the manner in which the various evolutions were performed.

At the examination for admission to the Staff College to be held in June next, the military history and geography required will be that embraced by Parts 1 to 5 of the "Operations of War," by Sir E. B. Hamley, which will be the text-book of examination.

The *Irish Times* says:—"It is anticipated that Longford will cease to be occupied as the head-quarters station for a cavalry regiment, and is likely to be occupied by a troop only in future, the barracks not being suitable for the head-quarters of a regiment. It is more than likely that an infantry detachment will also be stationed at Longford in future, which will, in all probability, be furnished by the infantry battalion quartered at Mullingar, being the nearest head-quarters station occupied by infantry."

At the competitive examination to be held in July, 1884, for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and at the examination of lieutenants of Militia who are candidates for commissions in the Regular Army to be held in April, 1884, the examination in English literature will be limited to the following authors:—Spenser's "Fairy Queen," Book 1; Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" and "King John;" Byron's "Childe Harold;" Bacon's Essays, 1 to 30, inclusive; Macaulay's Essays, "Burleigh and his Times;" "Life and Writings of Addison;" and "Frederic the Great." The examination in English history will be limited, at the candidate's choice, either to the period A.D. 1760 to 1790, inclusive, or to the period A.D. 1790 to 1820, inclusive. The candidate's reading in the period selected should include that part of Bright's history which treats of it.

Recent official returns give the following as the proportion of English, Scotch, and Irish soldiers in the British Army:—Cavalry—English, 7,668; Irish, 1,024; Scotch, 686. Royal Artillery—English, 11,565; Irish, 2,373; Scotch, 966. Royal Engineers—English, 2,633; Irish, 373; Scotch, 248. Infantry—English, 34,824; Irish, 11,970; Scotch, 4,650. Household Cavalry—English, 911; Irish, 90; Scotch, 198. Foot Guards—English, 4,260; Irish, 355; Scotch, 828.

According to the *Egyptian Gazette*, "The Egyptian Artillery, under Col. Duncan, R.A., made some capital artillery pratice a few days ago at their camp at Abbasseeyeh. Four batteries had been brought out,—No. I., 8 centimetre Krupp guns, Major Rundle in command; No. II., 8 centimetre Krupp guns, Major Ali Anoir Effendi in command; No. III., camel battery composed of Turkish bronze muzzle-loaders, corresponding to about 7-pounders, Major Parsons in command; No. IV., camel battery, Turkish bronze muzzle-loaders, corresponding to about our 7-pounders, Major Salah Rifaat Effendi in command. The batteries were drawn up in line, the mounted battery at full intervals on the right, the camel battery at half-intervals on the left. They came into action against a ruined village, at what was supposed to be an unknown range (about 1,300 yards), opened fire from right to left, firing 200 rounds with common shell, percussion fuse, and ultimately fired in salvos. The practice, considering the men had only been handling the guns for a few months, was generally good, some of the shots being remarkably true. Col. Duncan was on the range, taking careful note of the firing, Major Wodehouse commanded the batteries. Gen. Stephenson, attended by his military secretary, Col. Lorne Campbell, witnessed the whole proceeding, and expressed himself much satisfied at the performance of the young troops."

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Life of Major-General Sir Frederick S. Roberts, Bart., by C. R. Low (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, Vol. 8, 1882 (E. Stanford).—The Battle of Port Said (*Engineering* Office).—Chronicle of the Cid (G. Routledge and Sons).—Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, Vol. 9, No. 3 (The Institute, Annapolis, M.D.)—Magazines for September:—Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.); Baily's Magazine (A. H. Baily and Co.); The Squire (Franklyn and Co.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

SOWAR.—No, he would not be allowed to enter.
A CONSTANT READER.—Yes, it possessed a Reserve Battalion for a short time.
REGULAR SERVICE.—All holders of her Majesty's commission have the right, but no others.
POMPADOUR.—The information was published in the issue of August 18.
F. G. A.—Where is the money to come from?
A GENERAL OFFICER.—Next week. Thanks.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1883.

THE Newfoundland Fisheries question necessitates, as explained in a previous article, the maintenance of three men-of-war on the coast of Newfoundland, and the importance of the service on which they are detailed is great. The question of treaty rights with regard to those Fisheries between France and England is complicated. It has severely taxed the ingenuity of statesmen in the past to come to a satisfactory solution of the difficulties connected with those rights. It will probably be a bone of contention for years to come, unless the two Governments apply themselves to come to an agreement. To properly understand the situation, we are forced to go back to the earliest annals of Newfoundland. Our difficulties may be said to have began in this quarter of the globe with the discovery of the island, in 1497, long before the Pilgrim Fathers settled in New England, and the Colonies from which were formed the United States were founded. About the year 1578, the city of St. John was laid out, and six years afterwards Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of the New Isle, in the name of Queen Elizabeth. In 1621, Lord Baltimore founded the first English colony, on the peninsula of Avalon, in the south-eastern extremity of the island. Simultaneously, the French founded settlements on the west and south coasts, planting their capital at Placentia. The whole coast still bears witness of their presence, most of the names of the capes, bays, and headlands being of French origin. In 1713, it was a question in dispute whether the island belonged to France or England. The Treaty of Utrecht settled it. By the thirteenth article, "The Island of Newfoundland, together with the adjacent islands," was "ceded to Great Britain by France, in full sovereignty." This treaty further provided that the subjects of France should be allowed "to catch fish and dry them on the land between Cape Bonavista and Cape Riche," or Cape Ray, as it is now called on our Admiralty charts. This gave the French the right of catching fish, and of salting and drying their catch, off and on a coast-line extending from the north-easternmost to the south-westernmost point of the island, passing round by the north and west. In 1763, this concession was confirmed by the Treaty of Paris, with this addition, that the islands of St. Pierre and

Miguelon, off the south coast, were ceded to France, to enable the French fishermen to find shelter for their craft in bad weather. These islands are at present occupied by about 4,000 French subjects. By the Treaty of Versailles, made in 1783, the limits of the fishing-ground assigned to the French were fixed. It commenced at Cape St. John, on the north-east coast, and, passing by the north, descended by the west to Cape Ray. This excluded the French from that part of the coast lying between Cape Bonavista and St. John, embracing the fine Bays of Notre Dame and Bonavista, with the many fine harbours belonging to them. The Island is thus divided diagonally from north-east to south-west, the French having the right, concurrently with the English, to the north-west or upper part of its coast, which is equal to about one-third of the whole coast-line. The French, however, now claim the *sole* right of fishing in these waters, and not only deny the concurrent right of English and colonial fishermen to use these waters, but have gone the length of refusing to allow colonial vessels to use the harbours on that part of the Newfoundland coast. They have also driven the inhabitants inland from the shore, have claimed the right of closing three lobster-potting establishments founded by colonial enterprise, have stopped all mining, and have placed salmon nets at the mouths of all the rivers, in defiance of the laws of the Colonies. The harbour of St. Pierre is the yearly rendezvous of the French fishing fleet, which numbers, on an average, several hundred square-rigged vessels. These leave France in the early spring, and assemble at St. Pierre about April. They are then dispersed, and are dismantled in the numerous fine harbours which abound on the north-east and west coasts of Newfoundland. The crews, varying in number from 3,000 to 6,000 men, according as the prospects of the season are bad or good, then proceed to their work of catching codfish, in small craft fitted for the purpose. These men are under the immediate supervision of the French Naval officers on the station, who maintain strict discipline among them. Every temporary abode is under the immediate supervision of a "prud'homme," who is responsible to the senior French officer present for the behaviour of his men. The French Government naturally attach very great importance to this fleet as the nursery for their Navy. Hence, the fishing fleet is heavily subsidized, and were it not for this, it would hardly pay its expenses, owing to the increase in the population of Newfoundland, which has given rise to a most serious competition, added to that of the Norwegian Fisheries, which have the advantage of being nearer the European market.

The reduction of the Army of Occupation in Egypt to the strength of a Brigade will enable the Government of the Khedive to make the income and expenditure of the country balance each other, and very nearly to meet the deficit of £185,000 which was announced recently. Sir Auckland Colvin started last night on his way to India, and will meet Major Baring, at Cairo or Alexandria, and Sir E. Malet, to confer on the situation.

It has been found impossible to place on the Unemployed List those Lieutenant-Colonels of Royal Artillery on the Indian Lists who have completed five years' service at their respective commands. We presume a new Warrant will, therefore, be issued to meet these officers' case, for it is manifest that the authorities cannot allow the Lieutenant-Colonels on the "old list" to be deprived of their commands, and those on the other (Indian) Lists to continue serving, monopolising all the prizes, and stopping the road for juniors. The longer the evil exists, the greater will be the difficulty in removing it. It ought, therefore, to be faced at once, and some means devised for getting over it, before the mischief becomes too apparent.

The new Queen's Regulations define very clearly the lines of demarcation between the Brigade of Guards and the rest of the Army. Paragraph 54, "Compliments, &c.," lays it down that "officers of the Guards are not to be put on duty with men of the Line, nor are officers of the Line to be put on duty with men of the Guards." Paragraph 55 says:—"In performing the duties of the garrison or camp, they will be kept distinct as much as possible; but, under the immediate command of their own officers, they perform whatever duties are required of them under the orders of the Field-officer of the day." Paragraph 56 orders that, "whenever the Guards are in garrison and find the public duties, a Field-officer of the battalion will be detached as Field-officer of the day. Lieutenants and Captains of the Guards who are Brevet Majors will be on the garrison roster as Field-officer." Paragraph 57 rules that, "when the Guards are in garrison, and parade for trooping the colours, then a Brigade-Major or the Adjutant of the battalion inspects the duties, and hands them over to the Field-officer." Paragraph 54 says that officers of the Line are not to be put on duty with men of the Guards, and Paragraph 55 indicates that a Line Field-officer of the day may be put on duty with the Guards under his command. Paragraph 56, therefore, it may be presumed, relates only to occasions when the Foot Guards furnish the whole of the duties. Paragraph 57 has reference, of course, to occasions when the Field-officer of the day is of the Line. It seems to us that there is a want of clearness in Paragraph 54. It would surely be advisable to add the words, "Except as regards Line Field-officers of the day," for as the paragraph stands at present, though subsequent paragraphs lead one to suppose what is meant, the wording is misleading, and may result in misunderstandings which it is as well to avoid. The wording of this paragraph has been altered from that of the edition of 1881, in which it was stated that officers of the Line were not "to command" men of the Guards. The privilege of the Guards has, therefore, been lessened to some extent, we cannot help thinking with advantage, if the Guards and the Line are to work together. In Paragraph 40, Note †, at foot of page, it is ordered that the Guards shall present arms to Colonels of the Household Brigade, also to Lieutenant-Colonels of the Household Cavalry and to Field-officers of Foot Guards, also to an acting Field-officer in command of a battalion, but not to a Colonel of the Line in temporary command of a brigade in which they may be serving.

A correspondent informs us that though Sir F. Abel's father was a German, the eminent chemist was born and reared in England, and that his mother was an Englishwoman. Sir W. Siemens is a born German, but he has been naturalised as an English subject. We are inclined to think, however, notwithstanding this correction of our correspondent and his insistence on the fact that Sir W. Siemens made most of his discoveries in England, the Germans of Austria and of Fatherland generally will take pride to themselves on account of the German origin of one of the British Commissioners and of the German birth of the other British Commissioner to the Vienna Electrical Exhibition.

In consequence of what seemed to be trustworthy statements, that the Indian cadetships were subjected to certain influences which were more in accordance with the spirit of the old times of patronage and jobbery than with the principles which are supposed to direct the authorities now-a-days, we made some time ago certain comments which we had reason to consider justifiable on the system. Further and better information, and an authoritative contradiction, have led us to the conclusion that the criticism which we conceived it to be our duty to make in respect to the appointments in question was not fair, and that our animadversions on the action of the India Office were not borne out by the facts.

Much has been written lately about the paucity of officers in Militia regiments. How comes it, we wonder, that the 6th Battalion Rifle Brigade (Royal Longford Rifles), at its recent inspection, was under command of a Captain only, and that not the senior of his rank? The regiment has a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, and a senior Captain with the honorary rank of Major. None of these appears to have been present at the parade. Surely, at the annual inspection of a regiment, it should be compulsory upon every available officer to be present. What would be said of a Line battalion under similar circumstances?

We are very sorry we meddled with such an awful subject as the genealogy of the Camerons, for our paragraph last week has brought upon us the criticism of the professor of the family tree, who finds "the only Allan answering to the period between 1760 and 1820 was the son of Ludovic, who was the son of Ewen (1629-1718), by his third wife, Jean, daughter of D. Barclay, of Urie; whereas John, the direct ancestor of Lochiel, was the son of Sir Ewen, by Mary, daughter of Sir Donald M'Donald, of Sleat." "Shoulder to Shoulder," moreover, cannot think that to have been high in the confidence of George III. would have been held as an honour by any loyal Cameron of that reign. (Phew!) Perhaps he would tell us when the interesting change in the Camerons' views was effected which led to Lochiel being a Lord of the Bedchamber to George III.'s descendant, Queen Victoria? He denies the law-suit, and we give in on that point, and promise we will never run the risk of offending again; but our correspondent must pardon us for having entertained the belief that "the history of the Cameron family *was* of sufficient public interest" (in connection with the regiment) "for a paragraph in the *Army and Navy Gazette*."

In December, 1881, we published a roster of Lieutenant-Generals and Major-Generals for employment. Of the Lieutenant-Generals, Generals Macdonnell, Parke, Shipley, Colborne, and Elmhirst have been retired, and Generals Stephenson and Lord Alexander Russell have been employed. Generals Somerset and Street are, therefore, first for employment, but as they hold high positions on the List—one first, the other third—their chances of receiving appointments would appear to be somewhat remote. Of the Major-Generals, many have been retired, some for non-employment, others on account of age. The following have been employed, viz., Generals Sargent, Sayer, White, Willis, Walker, Earle, and Feilding. Those longest out of employment are Generals Rickman and W. K. McLeod. These two officers have both been for more than five years out of employment, but they enjoy the benefit of the rule by which those who are put on half-pay as Colonels may be seven years unemployed, instead of five years, the limit for an officer promoted to the "establishment" from full pay of his Colonel's rank. The officer next on the List for employment to General McLeod—he stands before him as regards seniority—is Major-General H. A. Sarel, C.B., who is about to be appointed to the governorship of Guernsey. General Sarel was Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Dover at the time of his promotion in 1878. He had only five years allowed him in which to obtain employment, and unless he had got something by December next, he would have had to go. Considering the valuable and varied nature of this officer's services, and that he was filling an important position on the Staff of the Army at the time he was advanced to General's rank, it appears strange that he should have been left in the cold so long.

The 9th German Army Corps, quartered in Schleswig-Holstein and neighbourhood, has lately received orders to be in readiness for rapid mobilisation,—that is, ready to march, in three or four days. Army Corps not having "beschleunigte Mobilmachungsordre" require from eight to ten days.

Boards for examination of officers and serjeants in musketry will assemble at Aldershot before the 17th inst. The candidates will be examined in Part I. of the "Syllabus of Subjects for the examinations required to qualify officers to conduct the musketry training of troops and companies." This is the last musketry examination that will be held under this Syllabus, and every officer who has not qualified will be specially reported on. The subjects are:—1. Communicating drill in the firing exercise and position drill. 2. Lecturing on the theoretical principles. 3. Catechising a squad on the rifle and its parts; how to clean it; and how to replace, in the field, mainsprings and strikers. 4. The use of the stadiometer. Serjeants will not be required to lecture, but must be acquainted with the information in the lectures. In addition to the requirements of a "2nd-class educational certificate," prior to April, 1882, the serjeants must also possess a knowledge of simple decimals.

When the 87th Fusiliers embark for India next week they will leave behind them nearly 400 men, who, for one reason or another, it is not considered desirable to send on foreign service. Four hundred men, half a battalion, unfit for service! What a comment on our "Military system"!

General Sir Daniel Lysons has been compulsorily retired, on attaining the age of 67 years. It happened that General Lysons had any amount of work left in him, and was doing most useful service at Aldershot, where his abilities were recognised by all those serving under his command. But the law laid it down that he must go, and he went. The retirement of Sir Daniel Lysons has caused those interested in the rules affecting promotion and retirement of General Officers, to ask themselves on what principle it is that there should be two sets of laws on this, to them, all-important subject. One General happens to be 67 years of age. "Oh," it is said, "he must go; it is not fair to other officers to retain him, as he delays their promotion, and we must have everything fair and above-board." But there are other General Officers who are holding appointments for which their rank disqualifies them,—Generals holding Lieutenant-General's commands, and Lieutenant-Generals Major-General's appointments, whilst others, long since over age, are returned as supernumeraries. All this tends to lessen the chances of the general body of officers of obtaining that employment which can alone save them from being compulsorily shelved. If the Royal Warrant is to be set aside to meet the cases of a favoured few, it ought to be so stated. At present, there is wide-spread discontent, for not a few consider that the existing rules for regulating promotion and retirement press with undue severity on the majority, and it is for the majority that it is always desirable to legislate in such matters.

Major R. C. Dudgeon, late Adjutant, 3rd Battalion, Royal Scots, has been appointed by the Home Secretary to the vacant office of Deputy Governor of her Majesty's General Prison at Perth.

Sir F. Roberts has received permission to convert two regiments into Pioneers, on the model of the 23rd and 32nd Bengal Native Infantry, and the fortunate corps are the 1st and 4th Regiments Madras Native Infantry. These lucky battalions are in future to be cantoned during peace time at either Bangalore or Secunderabad. Both regiments were in Afghanistan during the last campaign, and the 4th had got as far as Suez last year when Tel-el-Kebir settled their further opportunities for medal-hunting. Their commandant, Colonel Hodding, is at present at home on furlough, and Colonel Griffiths, late of the 35th Madras Native Infantry, which was disbanded, is acting energetically in his place.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, August 31, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Thomas Edward Richards has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, September 1, 1883.

Staff Commander Edwin Wise has been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of August 30, 1883.

The following promotions have been made:—

Assistant-Engineers Charles Underhill, John Kerr, Charles Edward Stewart (b), Thomas Whebby, William Bromley (b), William Alexander Duncan Whormby, Quentin William King, James Clarke Edmonds, Frank William Hawkins, William John Bevan, John Jones, James Lane, and Harry Howard Meadus, to be Engineers in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of September 1, 1883. Assistant-Engineers Thomas Thorne and John Robert James Pedrick to be Acting Engineers in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of September 1, 1883.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieutenants, with seniority of September 1, 1883:—Mr. Stephen Lushington Aplin, Mr. Percy Eyre Francis Hobbs, Mr. Evelyn Henry Orlebar, Mr. Ralph Charles Osborne Creagh, and Mr. Gordon Vallancy Drury.

ADMIRALTY, September 3, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, Captain John Barker Barnett has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from August 28, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Thomas Burnett has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, September 4, 1883.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The promotion of Major Gerald Altham Heseltine, notified in *London Gazette* of December 13, 1881, is cancelled, he having failed to pass the prescribed examination. He accordingly reverts to the rank of Captain, with his original seniority as such of April 15, 1876. The promotion of Major Charles Surtees Chapman Webb, notified in *London Gazette* of June 23, 1882, is cancelled, he having failed to pass the prescribed examination. He accordingly reverts to the rank of Captain and Brevet Major, with the original date of his seniority as Captain of October 1, 1877 (both dated September 1, 1883). Captain Gerald Altham Heseltine to be Brevet Major, under the provisions of Order in Council of March 19, 1883 (July 1, 1881).

ADMIRALTY, September 5, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Navigating Lieutenant Robert William Stephens has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from August 31; Lieutenant James de Bertodano Lopez has been placed on the Retired List from the 3rd inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander from the same date.

The following promotion has been made:—Engineer John Kimber to be Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of August 24.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Major John Layland Needham has been placed on the Retired List at his own request (August 15).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Armand T. Powlett, to the Champion, recommissioned; Henry N. Hippisley, to the Cleopatra, recommissioned.

Staff Captains—A. de G. Sutton, to be Queen's Harbour-master at Devonport, vice Moore, deceased; H. Hosken, to the Seahorse, vice Sutton.

Commander—Edwin Hotham, to the Midge, commissioned.

Lieutenants—A. H. S. Elwes, to the Defence, vice Drury, whose period of service has expired; Henry J. Keane, to the Hector, temporarily, vice Hobkirk; Frank A. S. Farewell and Herbert W. Meredith, to the Midge, recommissioned; Gordon S. Gunn, Henry E. Rooper, and Henry Baker, to the Flying Fish, recommissioned; Charles B. Neate, to the Asia, vice Gunn; Frederic St. L. Luscombe, to the Hecla, vice Rooper; Arthur C. Woods, R. P. Cochran, George A. Primrose, Scott W. A. H. Gray, F. G. Stopford, and F. W. Barrett, to the Cleopatra, recommissioned; Keppel Wade and Henry V. W. Elliott, to the Daring, recommissioned; Herbert A. W. Onslow, William F. D. Walker, Robert B. S. Wrey, Charles J. Briggs, John C. Roughton, and James Erskine, to the Champion, recommissioned; Colin H. P. Jones, to the Hercules, vice Woods; E. N. Price, to the Agincourt, vice Bayley.

Navigating Lieutenants—Bertram E. W. Gwynne, to the Nankin, for the Amphion; Wm. J. N. Baird, to the Valiant, temporarily, vice Dixon.

Sub-Lieutenants—Walter Carey, to the Neptune, additional; Robert H. Anstruther, to the Champion; Cecil F. Thursby, to the Northumberland, vice Anstruther; Godfrey Hubbard and Edmond P. E. Jervoise, to the Zephyr; Philip G. Tillard, to the Cleopatra.

Midshipmen—Alfred E. H. Marescaux, Arthur O. D'Arcy, and Henry A. B. Shrubb, to the Champion; Lionel F. W. Sanders, John F. Murray-Aynsley, Algernon B. E. Greville, and Edwin A. Day, to the Cleopatra; A. T. Hunt, to the Audacious, additional, for the Cleopatra, when recommissioned; F. C. W. V. Wentworth, to the Audacious, additional, for the Champion, when recommissioned.

Chief Engineer—John Kimber, to the Midge, when recommissioned.

Staff Surgeon—George Henry Madeley, to the Duncan, to assist at survey of stores at Yarmouth Hospital.

Paymasters—Francis J. P. Shapcote, to the Champion, recommissioned; Charles P. Skinner, to the Cleopatra, recommissioned; Charles Farwell, to the Midge, recommissioned; George Lawless, to the Flying Fish, recommissioned; Corsillis E. Grant, to the Daring, recommissioned; William Trew, to the Hector, vice Skinner; John Hynes, to the Duncan, vice Grant; Thomas R. B. Rogers, to the Belleisle, vice Lawless.

Assistant-Paymasters—Alfred H. Sherris, to the Grappler, additional, for service with Senior Officer at Gibraltar, vice William A. Harvey, time-expired; Richard Read, to the Tyne, vice A. H. Sherris; Thomas E. Phelps, to the Champion, recommissioned; Joseph W. Chaster, to the Zephyr, recommissioned; Percy T. M. Hughes, to the Cleopatra, recommissioned; E. H. Truscott, to the Repulse, vice Phelps.

Engineers—William Annan, to the Northampton additional; W. T. Searle, to the Jumna, vice White; A. D. Watson (act.), to the Asia, additional, for the Dreadnought, vice Searle.

Assistant-Engineer—F. T. W. Curtis, to the Achilles, vice Patterson.

Clerk—J. B. Cronin, to the Minotaur, as supernumerary, for disposal.

Gunners—George Morrison, to the Nankin, for the Amphion; Henry Arnold, to the Champion; Charles E. Joy, to the Daring; Edward H. Purkiss, to the Zephyr; William E. Pauley, to the Midge; John Blamburg, to the Victor Emanuel, vice Porter; George Newman, to the Cleopatra; James Hallahan, to the Cambridge, additional, for the Foudroyant, vice Percey.

Boatswains—Josiah Boulton, to the Nankin, for the Amphion; William Jinks and James Barry, to the Champion; Edmond Bride, to the Daring; Richard Oliver, to the Flying Fish; William S. Davis, to the Pembroke, for the Calypso; Edward J. Case and James Murphy, to the Cleopatra; William Bunt, to the Tyne, for quarter-deck duties, vice Parnell.

Surgeon and Agent—P. Riordan, to Ballycolton and Ballycroneen, vice Dr. Morgan, resigned; Rossleurn Morgan, to Oyster Haven and Roberts Cove, vice McDermott, deceased.

Alexandra, Capt. H. H. Rawson, flagship of Lord John Hay, proceeded with Squadron to Valika Bay on Sept. 3, and will proceed to Nauplia on Aug. 6. The Bittern left Athens on the 2nd inst. for Malta.

Amethyst, Capt. H. W. Brent, arrived at Rio Janeiro from Monte Video on August 12; was to be joined by the Rifleman, Rambler, and Wrangler.

Audacious, Capt. R. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, was to leave Vladivostock on Sept. 10, and arrive at Hakodate early in October.

Bittern, Com. W. F. S. Mann, is expected to arrive this day at Malta on her way to Sierra Leone.

Boadicea, Capt. Edmund Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Noel Salmon, was at Simon's Bay on Aug. 14, with the Starling and Flora. The Opal was at Cape Coast Castle on July 3, and is about to visit various parts of the station. The Flirt was at Cape Coast Castle on July 3, and will remain on the Coast during the absence of the Opal. The Algerine was at Cape Coast Castle on July 3, and would proceed to the South Subdivision to relieve the Stork. The Alecto was at Cape Coast Castle on July 3, and would visit Lagos and intermediate ports, and return to Cape Coast Castle. The Bullfrog was at Ascension on June 14, and would proceed to Cape Coast Castle.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, arrived at Quebec on Sept. 5, with Prince George of Wales on board, all well. Writing from Halifax on the 15th ult., the correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—"We leave here to-morrow for St. John's, Newfoundland, and thence, after a short stay, proceed to Quebec, arriving there about the beginning of September. Our stay here has been very enjoyable, especially for those who have had the time at their disposal for appreciating the splendid walks and scenery round about Halifax; since our arrival we have had a refit and general clear up, after our long cruise, so are now in trim again. The Mallard arrived here from the north on the 7th inst., and sailed again on the 11th for Bermuda. A few courts-martial have been held on board the flagship. On the 8th, Watson, the gunner, who deserted from the Northampton last commission, was tried and adjudged to lose five years' seniority and be dismissed his ship; and I hear he will be tried again, as he is not satisfied with the sentence. On the same day, a seaman from the Dido was tried for theft, and another from the Mallard for desertion. Admiral Commerell gave a grand ball at his residence on shore on the 9th inst. The guests numbered about 250, and included Prince George of Wales and the officers of the Fleet. His Royal Highness has been a guest of the Admiral for the last few days. Another ball will be given by the Admiral on board the Northampton to-night. On Monday evening a grand promenade concert was given at the public gardens in honour of Prince George. The gardens were very prettily illuminated, particularly in the centre, where rows of Chinese lanterns were suspended from the flagstaff. Rockets and fire balloons were also sent up in abundance, and the band of the 101st Regt. played some choice selections during the evening. Dancing was freely indulged in in the covered rink by all classes. Prince George, accompanied by Admiral Commerell, Capt. Durrant, and some ladies, was escorted through the grounds by the authorities, and many were the eager inquiries as to which was Prince George. The older inhabitants appeared to be particularly proud in recalling the occasion of his Royal Highness's father's visit to Halifax, some 20 years ago. Picnics and fishing parties have been freely indulged in since our arrival, and our stay on this station so far promises to be a very pleasant one, and the crew of the Canada a very happy one."

Champion, Lieut. Browne in temporary command, was to leave Penang for Sunda Straits on Sept. 3.

Comus, Capt. J. C. East, was at Guayaquil on July 10, and will return to England from Coquimbo when relieved by the Satellite.

Constance, Capt. F. P. Doughty, was at Guayaquil on July 10, and will become senior officer on the coasts of Chili and Peru, on the departure of the Comus.

Decoy, Lieut. and Com. Henry C. Bigge, left Malta on Sept. 1 for Naples and other ports in Italy, France, and Spain.

Eclipse, Capt. Garforth, arrived at Sheerness on Saturday, bringing to a close a commission only marred by the collision with the Nereid on the voyage home. The Eclipse proceeded to moorings near the Dockyard. She was inspected by Vice-Admiral Rice on the 4th inst. Before leaving the ship Vice-Admiral Rice ordered the ship's company on the quarter-deck, and said:—"Capt. Garforth, I am very much pleased with my inspection of the Eclipse. The crew are a fine lot of men; the ship is very clean; the men are well drilled and very smart; the discipline, likewise, appears to have been very good." During a long commission the Eclipse has invariably borne a good name, and we congratulate Capt. Garforth in thus paying her off with *éclat*. The Eclipse was commissioned on Jan. 1, 1880, for service in the East Indies, and during her absence has steamed and sailed nearly 50,000 miles.

Heroine, Capt. F. Blackburn, was at Esquimalt, and will remain for the present.

Invincible, Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux, left Malta for the Piræus on Monday, where the Monarch and Carysfort were awaiting her arrival. They left on Sept. 4 for Nauplia, to rejoin the Squadron under Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay. Mails to the care of Consul, Athens.

Kingfisher, Com. Thornton, was at Coquimbo, waiting orders on July 20.

Mutine, Com. F. Edwards, was at Esquimalt, and will leave for Coquimbo on Aug. 21 to join the senior officer on the coasts of Chili and Peru.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, was at Halifax on Aug. 24; she would proceed to Quebec on Aug. 26, calling at St. John's, Newfoundland, on her passage. The Tenedos was at Newfoundland on Aug. 4, as senior officer. The Canada was at Newfoundland on Aug. 4; she left St. John's Aug. 23, visited the ports in Labrador, and proceeded to Quebec, where she arrived about Sept. 5. The Dido was at Halifax; would leave Aug. 25 for the Barbadoes division, to relieve the Garnet, calling at Bermuda on her passage. The Garnet was at Barbadoes on June 28, as senior officer; on being relieved by the Dido she would join the flag at Halifax. The Griffon was at Jamaica on Aug. 10, for general service on the division; on being relieved by the Mallard she would join the Commander-in-Chief at Halifax. The Flamingo was at Newfoundland on Aug. 9, on fishery duties. The Fantóme was at Jamaica on Aug. 10, for general service on the division. The Mallard left Halifax on Aug. 11 to relieve the Griffon on the Jamaica division, calling in at Bermuda on passage. The Foam was at Newfoundland on Aug. 15, on fishery duties.

Opal, Capt. Arthur T. Brooke, senior officer on the West Coast of Africa, was at Kabinda on Aug. 11; would arrive at St. Helena with Squadron on Sept. 23.

Repulse, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, got up steam on Monday morning, and made preparations for her departure as Coastguard ship of the Humber district, but owing, however, to the violent gale, Capt. Sulivan was compelled to signal to the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore for permission to bank-up fires. Alfred Cummings, the able seaman who sustained serious injuries by falling from the topmast rigging the previous day, was conveyed to Melville Hospital, Chatham. He had recovered consciousness, and considering the nature of his injuries, was doing well. Lieut. Gray and Burgess, A.B., have been highly commended for the gallantry they displayed in rescuing Cummings.

Sappho, Com. B. Clarke, was at Esquimalt, and will accompany the Swiftsure south.

Sheldrake, Lieut. and Com. Marcus L. Bridger, arrived at Suez yesterday on passage home from China, to pay off at Devonport.

Swiftsure, Capt. H. C. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral A. Lyons, Commander-in-Chief, will leave Esquimalt for the southern part of the station in the beginning of October.

Tenedos, Capt. Charles G. Fane, senior officer on the Coast of Newfoundland, arrived at St. John's on Aug. 26, having met the Canada at Little Bay. The Flamingo arrived at St. John's the same day. The Foam had been at St. John's since Aug. 14.

Woodlark, Com. Nesham, was at Muscat on Aug. 6, and would proceed to Jask on Aug. 7, to communicate by telegraph with the Political Resident at Bushire, then probably return to Muscat, and remain there until relieved by the Philomel. The Arab was at Bombay on July 30. The Philomel was at Bussorah on July 24.

COMMANDER BEST.

"Enquirer" wants us to ask several questions, which we may answer without referring to Commander Best. He was *not* on speaking terms with Commander Maxwell Heron. If he had blue-jackets up at his house doing his private work there, we do not see how the fact would absolve another officer, for two wrongs do not make one right. We do not know whether an officer can refuse to serve on a court, if he were ordered to do so; and if he did not volunteer, being determined to break his oath and do injustice, it is not easy to understand what "Enquirer" means by "the act of a gentleman."

THE GERMAN IRONCLAD SQUADRON.

The German squadron which retired from the Baltic when the Russian squadron commenced its manœuvres, and returned when the latter had terminated its cruise, has been engaged performing on the coast of eastern Prussia, carrying out the year's programme, of which the chief features are torpedo-boat attacks on a large scale, and practice with "fish" torpedoes. The squadron is constantly attacked by flotillas of swift torpedo-vessels stationed at various ports. The seamen and marines are armed with the Mauser magazine rifle, which is reported to have given greater satisfaction in their hands than it did with the Army. As was anticipated, events have proved that the repeater greatly adds to the waste of ammunition; but this drawback has not proved so serious in the Navy as in the Army, owing to the greater number of cartridges carried by the seamen when engaged on shore, and the comparative ease with which the expended ammunition can generally be replaced. It has been decided that the Navy is to be provided with magazine rifles by the end of next year. The torpedo experiments have not proved very successful, as is shown by the number of advertisements which are continually appearing in the Dantzig and other newspapers, offering rewards to fishermen and others for the capture of runaway "fish" torpedoes. On the whole, however, the manœuvres performed so far by the German evolutionary squadron appear to have given satisfaction at head-quarters. As much cannot be said of the late performances of the Russian squadron before the Emperor Alexander. It is reported that the latter has expressed himself utterly dissatisfied with both the plan and mode of carrying out the manœuvres, and that he has ordered the squadron to re-form in the autumn, for the purpose of having the manœuvres over again.

NAVAL NOTES.

Capt. Henry Kane, Naval Attaché, has returned to the Admiralty.

Capt. Pasley, having relinquished the command of the Champion on the China station, owing to ill-health, is succeeded by Capt. A. Powlett, who served in the China war of 1860. Capt. Pasley, it is expected, will be appointed to the Carysfort or the Superb.

An authoritative contradiction has been given to the statement that unexpected defects have been discovered in the hull of the Victoria and Albert, necessitating supplementary estimates. The estimate will not be exceeded; £35,000 will be spent in replacing unsound timber, and the remainder for improving engines and new boilers. The work will occupy till July next.

J. Rich, quartermaster, of the Stork; R. Phillips, shipwright, of the Indus; F. Colling, second-class ship's corporal, of the Swiftsure; W. Smith, leading stoker, of the Osprey; H. H. Whitell, gunner's mate, of the Cambridge; W. T. Hall, captain of the mizzentop, of the Excellent; M. Mahoney, carpenter's crew, of the Bittern; G. Parnis, bandsman, of the Superb; W. J. Smith, boatman, T. Duckham and F. Pyne, commissioned boatmen, of the Coastguard, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

A correspondent sends us a long article on Coastguard pay and pensions. He says:—"The Admiralty Instructions direct that men serving in the Coastguard on shore should be subject to the regulations of the Royal Navy, and that the various grades in the shore force have corresponding ratings afloat; but a great difference exists between the pay and pensions of men serving in relative ranks. In the Coastguard, there are 222 chief officers, whose corresponding rank afloat is that of warrant officer, but they receive no progressive pay, no outfit allowance, and receive but £1 per annum, instead of £1 10s., for seaman's time. The officer, or chief boatman-in-charge, ranks with chief petty officer, but is paid and pensioned as 1st-class petty officer, and he has to wear, at his own expense, the same uniform as a warrant officer. It is hard to force men on promotion to don, at their own expense, uniform which costs about £25, or close on four months' pay. Every other rank in the service receives proportionately less emoluments than their relative ranks afloat. A man on joining the Coastguard must relinquish ratings, gunnery pay, and the 2d. per day re-entry allowance for continuous service. On an average, 15 years afloat, including boy's time, are required to render a man eligible for the Coastguard. He is a very fortunate individual who has attained to the rank of station officer at 40. Forty-five is reached, and then he is ineligible for further promotion. He has then to serve 10 years for the pension. A man served the Crown 40 years, 18 years in the Navy and 22 in the Coastguard. He fought in two engagements, served in the Arctic regions, and joined the Coastguard with three medals. He served 12 years as a station officer, received two testimonials for saving life, and at the end of his time got a pension of £40. A brother who joined the Royal Irish Constabulary 16 years after the other had joined the Navy, was pensioned about the same time, and received £53. In the old Coastguard service, which was essentially a civil force, and not of such value to the country as the present force, which, in its capacity as First Naval Reserve, cannot be too highly estimated, the members received pensions almost double in amount to what is at present awarded, In reply to a question asked on the subject, the Secretary to the Admiralty gave as a reason for not granting the additional 2d. that life in the Coastguard was not nearly so dangerous as afloat. If this—and not economy—is the reason for not granting the extra 2d., why is it not given to the men when they are afloat annually? Often the men have £3 and more stopped from a month's pay. To this, too, must be added the wear-and-tear of clothes. The crews of stations on dangerous parts of the coasts are assembled at a particular place to await a cruiser. They are frequently lodged several days in a public-house. It argues well for the excellent conduct of the men that no breach of discipline has occurred under such circumstances. £25 allowed to Warrant Officers would form a most desirable aid to a chief boatman when first promoted, by enabling him to start in his new position without incurring debt. Progressive pay according to length of services cannot be too strongly urged. It is most unjustifiable that men, after lengthy and important services, should in their old age be set adrift with an inadequate income." [Our correspondent does not explain why it is that, with so many disadvantages, there are men willing to accept them in the Coastguard service.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

Orders have been received at Sheerness directing the Sphinx, 7, composite paddle steamer, 1,000 tons, 1,100 horse-power, built for the Government by Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, and specially constructed for the Persian Gulf, where she will be the senior officer's ship, to be ready for commission by Sept. 18. The Sphinx is a new vessel.

The Admiralty have appointed a committee, which is presided over by Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart, to assemble on board the Royal Adelaide, to draw up a scheme for an improved method of victualling, and the prevention of fraud. Capt. R. Carter and Pymr. J. Campbell, of the Royal Adelaide, Pymr. W. B. Hutchinson, of the Cambridge, and captains and paymasters of vessels now at Devonport are also among the members.

The unarmoured composite sloop Caroline, which was launched from the building slip at Sheerness Dockyard in November last, will shortly be removed into the stream for a series of trials on the measured mile, Maplin Sands. The Caroline will not be ready for the pendant before November.

The Pioneer, which was placed in the Chatham Steam Reserve on her return from the West Coast of Africa, has been found to be very defective, and it is not expected she will be again commissioned.

The Chatham Division of Marines are now being supplied with the new helmet. It has ventilating holes at the front and back, and the spike at the top is rounded off, instead of being pointed.

The Gazettes.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

WHITEHALL, September 3, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Surgeon-Major Francis Bramley Baker, Grenadier Guards, late Senior Medical Officer of the Brigade of Guards in Egypt, her Majesty's Royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Medjidieh, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt has been pleased to confer upon him, in recognition of his services during the recent operations in that country.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, September 4, 1883.

Royal Engineers—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. Lambert (late Bengal) to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. W. E. Warrand, retired (Aug. 22); Major C. W. Whinfield retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. the Hon. G. R. C. O. Gore resigns his commission; Lieut. W. O. Corbet has been seconded for service on the Staff (March 30).

Regimental Districts.

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B., from Lieut.-Col. commanding the 38th Regtl. District (the South Staffordshire Regt.), to which is attached the 64th Regtl. District (the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt.), to be Lieut.-Col., to command the Rifle Depôt, vice Col. H. P. Montgomery, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; W. D. S. Dickins, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 38th Regtl. District (the South Staffordshire Regt.), to which is attached the 64th Regtl. District (the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt.), vice Col. H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B. (both dated Oct. 2).

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut. A. Arnott resigns his commission.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Major W. A. Eardley-Wilmot, vice C. de J. Græme, dated July 14, is cancelled.

The Norfolk Regiment—The promotion to the rank of Major, dated March 12, 1883, of Capt. O. Allcard, is cancelled, in accordance with the provisions of Article 34 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882.

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. F. W. Bromfield has been seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College (Sept. 1).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Major P. J. Hughes has been seconded for service on the Staff, and not as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces, as stated in the *Gazette* of Aug. 28.

The East Surrey Regiment—Capt. P. H. T. Fellowes resigns the appointment of Adjt.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Capt. and Brevet Major W. F. D. Cochrane to be seconded for service on the Staff (Sept. 15).

The Border Regiment—Capt. A. D. D. Kelly has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Aug. 13).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt. J. Johnstone to be Major, vice R. W. Blackwood, retired (Aug. 15).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Major G. W. M. Hall retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. H. D. P. P. Okeden has been seconded for service on the Staff (Aug. 1).

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut. A. S. Palmer, from the Northamptonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. W. V. Vere, resigned.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt. and Brevet Major G. Phibbs retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Gent. Cadet Horace Annesley Vachell, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. Alison, resigned.

Staff.

Major-Gens. H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B., Royal Engineers, to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff in India, to command a Division of the Madras Army, vice Lieut.-Gen. F. G. Kempster, Madras S.C., who has vacated that appointment (April 3); the Hon. W. H. A. Feilding to be a Brigdr.-Gen. on the Staff, to command an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, vice Major-Gen. H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., &c., who is about to vacate that appointment (Oct. 1).

Cols. R. J. Hay, Unemployed Full-pay, Royal Artillery, to be Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. of Royal Artillery at Head-quarters, vice Major-Gen. Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, appointed Inspector-Gen. of Artillery (Sept. 1); Lord W. F. E. Seymour, Major and Lieut.-Col., Coldstream Guards, from Aide-de-Camp to Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c., to be Assistant Military Secretary at Head-quarters, vice Major-Gen. M. Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Oct. 1).

Royal Military College—The under-mentioned officers to be Instructors:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. B. M. Dawes, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), and Major G. L. Le M. Taylor, the Bedfordshire Regt.

Royal Military Academy—Lieut. R. C. Foster, R.A., to be an Instructor, vice Major V. F. Rowe, R.E., who resigns that appointment (Sept. 25).

Ordnance Store Department—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance J. C. Angell to be Deputy-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, vice T. A. G. Satchwell, placed on the Retired List; Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance L. F. Graham to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, vice J. C. Angell (both dated Aug. 24).

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned Pymrs. and Hon. Capts. to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army:—A. H. Haldane (Aug. 30); T. C. A. Fox, H. W. Philips, C. C. Budd (all three dated Sept. 2); and B. H. Burge (Sept. 6).

Brevet.

Capt. G. Phibbs, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Major.

Memoranda.

Major W. Newbigging, half-pay, retires from the service, by the surrender of his half-pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Capt. E. Raban, R.E., to have the local rank of Major whilst employed as a Professor at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada.

Qrmr. T. Choake, the Lancashire Fusiliers, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Sept. 6).

Reserve of Officers.

Capt. T. P. Powell, 4th Batn. the Manchester Regt. (late Lieut. 83rd Foot), to be Capt.

Lieut. J. B. G. Tottie, 4th Batn. the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, September 4, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Lieut. F. H. Hamilton-Gordon resigns his commission.

4th Brigade, Welsh Division—Lieut. J. J. C. Tennent resigns his commission.

5th Brigade, South Irish Division—Capt. and Hon. Major J. A. Prendergast to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—F. J. Gough, F. J. S. Lecky, J. H. Barnes, and W. H. C. Grattan.

7th Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. F. G. Cullinan to be Capt.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Hector Travers Dennys, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—George Edward Heneage, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. H. Wingfield-Stratford resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Irish Regiment—The promotion of Capt. M. G. Lloyd to the rank of Major, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of June 5, 1883, is antedated to April 15.

3rd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. A. V. L. Coombs, from the 3rd Batn. the Dorsetshire Regt., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. W. G. H. Marshall resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment—Ralph Markland Bell, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt. and Hon. Major W. M. Coyney resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

5th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. A. K. Armstrong resigns his commission.

6th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Valentine Joseph Blake, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. J. M. Pollock to be Capt.

7th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Edward John Alfred Wade, gent., to be Lieut.

9th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Th under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—E. W. Purdon and M. R. Chapman.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. R. W. Coop to be Capt.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, September 4, 1883.

Worcestershire—Lieut. G. H. Allsop resigns his commission; Henry Howard, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, September 4, 1883.

Artillery.

2nd Devonshire—Hon. Assist.-Surg. J. M. B. Langworthy resigns his commission.

3rd Lancashire—Capt. J. T. Bury, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Major C. A. Empson, R.A., whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Aug. 22).

5th Lancashire—Robert Clark, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Orkney—Lieut. W. B. Yorston to be Capt.

1st Worcester—Capt. J. R. Wright to be Major.

Rifle.

1st Banffshire—John Patrick Gordon, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. A. A. Wallace resigns his commission.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—The under-mentioned Gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—John Thomas Woolrych Perowne and Henry Campbell Alchorne Bingley.

2nd Devonshire (Prince of Wales's)—Arthur Ashton Carnell, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Capt. R. F. K. Money, 2nd Batn. the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major W. Hills, placed on retired pay (July 10).

1st Flintshire and Carnarvonshire—Lieut. J. S. Roberts to be Capt.

Galloway—Capt. W. Agnew resigns his commission.

1st Lancashire—Major J. S. Tumilty resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. James Bruce Macpherson, gent., to be Acting Surg.

4th Lancashire—Acting Surg. J. B. Unwin resigns his appointment.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. B. P. Woodburne to be Capt.; Henry Biddulph Bush, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Middlesex (West London)—Capt. P. Rose-Innes, jun., to be Major.

20th Middlesex (Artists')—Capt. L. W. Ridge to be Major.

3rd Monmouthshire—The appointment of Lieut. A. H. Collingwood, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of July 31, 1883, is antedated to July 31.

1st Pembrokeshire—Capt. A. Say resigns his commission.

2nd Renfrewshire—Lieut. J. Macdowall resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt. H. C. Savage, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. R. B. R. Bedford, who has retired on retired pay (July 2).

1st Wiltshire—Lieut. G. N. Wilson to be Capt.

2nd Wiltshire—John Marsh, gent., to be Lieut.

1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Capt G. V. Turner, 2nd Batn., the King's Own Light Infantry (South. Yorkshire Regt.), to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. T. W. Best, West Riding Regt., who has resigned that appointment (July 8).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date September 5, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

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ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, September 7, 1883.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. G. H. J. Moore, from the Royal Irish Regt. (dated June 2, 1880, but to rank from March 3, 1880).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieut. D. W. Purdon, from the Durham Light Infantry (dated March 17, 1880, but to rank from Nov. 1, 1878); 2nd Lieut. A. Ffrench, from the Worcestershire Regt. (June 8, 1880).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. L. H. Vidal, from the Devonshire Regt. (dated June 2, 1880, but to rank from May 19, 1880).

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—Major F. C. Burton, Bengal S.C., to be a Brigade-Major, Bengal Establishment, vice Major A. L'E. H. Holmes (July 15); Major H. E. P. Thomas, East Yorkshire Regt., Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, to be Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, Bombay Establishment, vice Col. W. A. Gillespie, Bombay S.C., retired; and Capt. W. A. Wetherall, Bombay S.C., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, Bombay Establishment, vice Major Thomas (both dated July 5).

LIEUTENANT CONWAY GORDON, R.M.A.

"A Lover of Fair-play" writes to us, to complain that the paragraphs in which the case of this officer has been alluded to have been "guilty of a *suppressio veri*," &c., inasmuch as there was no mention in them of the fact that, when Mr. Conway Gordon, having failed to pass the examination for R.M.A., applied for a commission in the M.A., "Lieuts. Slessor and Cox were on the list of subalterns of the corps," and Mr. Gordon must, therefore, have allowed for their presence before him on the list. *Ergo*,—he had no right to be aggrieved by their being reinstated. But "A Lover of Fair-play" forgets that it was the failure of Lieuts. Slessor and Cox to pass the examination in 1882, which enabled the next best to claim the place in the list which their failure had left vacant.

The Turquoise, attached to the First Division of the Medway Steam Reserve, is ordered to be overhauled and repaired, preparatory to being commissioned for further service. The Turquoise was brought down from Chatham to Sheerness nearly six months ago, but owing to pressure of work in completing the Opal, Satellite, and Frolic for sea, she has not yet been taken in hand. She has had one previous commission on the Pacific station. Provision is made in the Navy Estimates for the completion of the vessel during the present financial year, her refit being estimated at £10,000.

The Myrmidon is ordered to be brought forward for commission at Sheerness Dockyard for surveying service, and is being fitted with new boilers. She is also to be fitted with a steam windlass for lifting the dredging apparatus, instead of the hand capstan in use during her former commissions.

The Admiralty will not begin their annual inspection of the Naval and Marine establishments at Portsmouth until Oct. 15.

Amusements.

The Lyceum, passing—during the absence of Mr. Henry Irving—under the management of that enterprising American speculator, Mr. Henry E. Abbey, has been reopened with Mrs. Lovell's adapted play of "Ingomar," in which Miss Mary Anderson, of Transatlantic fame, has made her first appearance in England as the Greek girl, Parthenia. On the first night, when the house was crowded by a very critical audience, a very natural nervousness prevented the young actress from doing full justice to her undoubted ability. Increased familiarity with the best modes of accommodating her voice to the size of the theatre, and of suiting her style to the requirements of an English auditory, will be found to have greatly improved her impersonation, and enable a better judgment to be formed of her powers. Personal advantages are greatly in her favour, and there is so much earnestness and intelligence in her acting, that the gifts conferred by Nature are seen to be set off to the best advantage by the acquirements of art. Miss Mary Anderson wins approval not merely by a pretty face full of expression, but by the power of commanding the sympathies of her audience. The various emotions Parthenia is called upon to convey during the five acts receive from the actress the clearest indication, and it is only when the certain falls and Miss Anderson has to accept general congratulations and complimentary bouquets that the illusion of reality is dispelled. Mr. J. H. Barnes represents Ingomar in a highly picturesque fashion, and Mrs. Arthur Stirling, Mr. W. H. Stephens, Mr. J. G. Taylor, and Mr. Howard Russell afford very adequate support in the other characters. The costumes are not only classically correct, but in some instances exceedingly becoming, and the several scenes are so exquisitely painted and so admirably arranged that merely for the pictorial beauty of its accessories, "Ingomar" at the Lyceum would establish a strong claim to the attention of all play-goers who can still enjoy the careful representation of a poetical play artistically illustrated. Miss Mary Anderson has certainly every reason to be delighted with her reception in this country.

At the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, the famous British Army Quadrille, reproduced with all its original effects, has proved a great attraction. Miss Annie Marriott, Madame Fassett, and Mr. Walter Clifford have been this week included in the list of vocalists.

On Monday night, Mr. Burnand's burlesque drama of "Blue Beard" was reproduced at the Gaiety, and enabled Miss E. Farren, Miss Gilchrist, and other popular members of the company to resume their old positions. On Saturday afternoon Miss Kate Vaughan here takes her benefit, prior to a provincial tour, appearing in the old comedy of "The Country Girl," and an extravaganza by Mr. Reece on the subject of "Cinderella."

The Globe Theatre will be opened this evening (Saturday) by Messrs. Hollingshead and Shine with "The Glass of Fashion," by Mr. Sydney Grundy. Miss Lingard now appears in the prominent character.

The Comedy Theatre, where the opera of "Rip Van Winkle" has been played consecutively for nearly three hundred nights, will now be closed for a week, to allow the interior to be redecorated. In the meantime, the company will perform at Brighton.

THE MILITIA.

"A Militia Captain," who has served for 18 years, during 11 of which he had the command of a company, assigns as one reason of the unpopularity of the force "unjust charges for damages when the men are under canvas." During the late training, "the amount of barrack damages charged to each man was 2s., which, taking an average of 10 men per tent, represents £1 for the occupation of a tent for 27 days! In addition to this, there was the usual general charge of 1s., or 3s. in all, deducted from every man's bounty, when his account was closed and signed. I have (adds our correspondent) had some experience of our Militiamen, and have always found that this excessive charge causes more discontent than any other."

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"One fourth of those suffering from dimness of sight or blindness can trace their calamity to the use of Spectacles indiscriminately purchased and unsuited to the sight. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 Old Bond Street, having made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years, personally adapts his improved lenses. Testimonials as to the success of Mr. Laurance's treatment have been received from Earl Lindsay, Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, Bart., Sir Graham Briggs, Bart., Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant-General Macmullen, Brentwood, General Torrens, commanding Cork Division, Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, Cheapside, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Obituary.

Admiral R. Patton died at his residence at Fareham on Aug. 30. The gallant officer was born in 1791, and entered the Royal Navy on Feb. 1, 1804, as first-class volunteer, and when a midshipman on board the Bellerophon, on Oct. 21, 1805, took part in the battle of Trafalgar. He afterwards assisted in the capture of the French corvette Le Néarque, carrying 17 guns, and received post rank in 1827. He accepted retirement in 1847.

The *Morning Post* states that the "total number of French military officers in active service is at present nearly 14,000, including 400 generals. Among these no province is more numerously represented than Alsace-Lorraine, no less than 2,000 officers being natives of that now German province, including 26 generals of divisions and 59 of brigades, the best known among whom are Schneegans, Sumpt, Schramm, and Wolff. Besides these are about 100 Naval officers from Alsace-Lorraine in the French service, including Admirals Conrad, Krantz, and Pigeard. Especially during the last 10 years, the number of French officers from Alsace-Lorraine has increased more rapidly than during former periods."

The Government of India have sanctioned the erection of new barracks for the British infantry regiment at Mooltan.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

MARRIAGE.

On Sept. 4, at St. Peter's, Titchfield, Major-General Richards, R.M.L.I, to Agnes Sophie, eldest daughter of the Vicar of Titchfield.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR WANTED, to PREPARE MILITIA CANDIDATES for the ARMY, in Law and Tactics, or Law and Fortification. An Officer of experience and proved success in the work desired.—Address, Rev. W. C. BAKER, Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath.

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A WIDOW, who has been over five years in INDIA, WISHES to RETURN; will give her services to a Lady, and take charge of a baby during the voyage, for her Passage to Bombay. A good sailor, and has references.—Address, care of Mrs. AHERN, Artlunkard Street, Limerick, Ireland.

WANTED, by the end of September, in a well-known Army Establishment, an OFFICER to ASSIST in COACHING MILITIA OFFICERS, in Law, Tactics, Topography, and Fortification, for the Military Competitive Examination. Salary from £250 to £300, non-resident.—Apply at once to Messrs. ASKIN, GABBITAS, and KILLIK, 38 Sackville Street, London, W.

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Vaughan (1st) ...	Sandhurst	6307
McKerrell (8th) ...	,, ...	5694
Viscount Garmoyle	,, ...	4953
Bates	,, ...	4781
Hall...	,, ...	4685
Blackburn	,, ...	4538
Ramsay	,, ...	4523
Hogg	,, ...	4182

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(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

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,,	H. J. Morphy ...	11th.
,,	I. H. W. Southey	13th.
,,	N. G. Woodyatt	15th.
,,	J. H. Heycock ...	16th.
,,	D. S. A. Cosby ...	22nd.
,,	F. K. O. Peile ...	26th.

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GENERAL SIR PATRICK M'DOUGALL may fairly be considered a high authority on the subject of Army organisation. He filled for many years an important appointment on the Staff at Head-quarters, and it was his privilege to enjoy, as he deserved to do, the confidence of the Secretary of State for War. He sat on various Departmental Committees, and as Chief of the Intelligence Department he was constantly consulted by Lord Cardwell, and he assisted in laying down the foundation of that system which for the last thirteen years has formed the basis of our Military organisation. When, therefore, Sir Patrick M'Dougall gives us the benefit of his ideas, the views he expresses should receive careful consideration. The General has contributed an article to the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he asks the pertinent question, "Have we an Army?" The inquiry is one in which the country ought to feel deeply interested. We have been endeavouring for the last thirteen years to build up a practical Military system. Have we succeeded? Sir Patrick thinks that "although matters are not quite so bad as the pessimists would have us believe, the present condition of the Army is not altogether satisfactory." This from Sir Patrick M'Dougall is an admission indeed. In a pamphlet, some months ago, Sir Patrick M'Dougall expressed the belief that the campaign in Egypt had "gloriously vindicated the soundness of the principle of short service." The only inference to be drawn from the passage we have quoted from his latest effusion is that he has lost faith in the principles of which a few months ago he was a champion. We do not blame him for having modified his views. When he wrote last year, Sir Patrick was absent from England. He was satisfied to judge, no doubt, from what he read. Tel-el-Kebir had been stormed and taken by what the public at home were led to believe were "young soldiers,"—boys, in fact. Not being on the spot to form an estimate for himself, Sir Patrick had been content to accept the assurances of others, and he pronounced his verdict in favour of a system which he was bound to consider "had fully vindicated the soundness of the policy of those by whom it was originated." But having been relieved of the duties of command, Sir Patrick has had time to look about him, and after mature deliberation, he has, with an honesty which does him credit, admitted openly before the world that there exist some grounds, at least, for the arguments put forward by the other side. Having made this admission, he goes on to formulate the reasons as concisely as possible which to his mind militate against the successful working of the Short-service system. "The Army," he says, "has been too much a battle-ground for party." That is very true. There can be no doubt that principally, if not wholly, the great mischief wrought by short service is due to party treatment. Nobody, we believe. would wish to see a return to long service. What we and others have all along contended is, that in order to bolster up a principle false in itself and damaging in its results, successive Governments have closed their eyes to facts, and have jeopardised the interests of the nation, by creating an idea of security when there is no security at all. The interests of the Army and the interests of the State are identical, and we fully agree with Sir Patrick M'Dougall in thinking no useful purpose is served by the attempts that are made to prove the contrary. "Many causes," Sir Patrick argues, "for which the Short-service system was in no way answerable, combined to produce what was called the 'break-down' during the Afghan and Zulu wars. But by far the most potent cause was the denial by successive Governments of the number of men requisite to work it." "The primary advantage of short service," it is contended, "is the formation of a Reserve." The necessity for a Reserve has never been questioned. What the opponents of short service have maintained is not that the system in itself is bad, but that a Reserve has been created at the expense of the first line. We hold that the experience of last year demonstrated that those who view with disfavour a system which renders it impossible to place one Army Corps in the field without weeding in the battalions proceeding to the front from 400 to 450 men physically unfit to bear the strain of active service have reason on their side. No amount of argument will lead practical soldiers to recognise merit in an organisation which fills the ranks with boys, in the place of men. Of what value are these striplings? They are little better than expensive incumbrances. They have to be housed, fed, and clothed. And yet, on an emergency, they would be left behind, and the chances are that before a third of them could be available the necessity for reinforcements would have passed away. The differences which exist between our own organisation and that of the Germans, it is to be feared, are not properly appreciated or understood. it is useless to hope to work our Army on the same lines as the German. The Territorial idea is sound enough in theory. But in practice, there is much to be said on the other side, as the statistics published by the War Office show. Sir Patrick is an advocate of the Territorial or double-battalion organisation. If our Army is Territorial, how comes it that we hear repeatedly of chopping and changing, of drafts sent from Highland regiments to English corps, and *vice versâ?* Until we reach that happy state when each District provides its full quota—if ever such a condition be arrived at—Territorialism must remain a principle in name. In order to carry out the idea, the whole Military fabric has been upset. We give those who were instrumental in introducing our present system the fullest credit for good intentions. At the same time, we are bound to take cognisance of facts. "The great difficulty," Sir Patrick M'Dougall observes, "of the Military organiser in England is the liability to the change of establishments from year to year which is due to Government by a popular assembly, and which more than any other cause disconcerts the working of any system." There is full justification for this assertion, as General M'Dougall shows by the establishments between 1872-73 and 1882-83. Sir Patrick then goes on to account for the unpopularity of the Army. The backwardness of men to prolong their service is attributed to a certain amount of discontent among soldiers "who are systematically overworked, as those of our own weak home battalions have recently been, without question." Here is an admission from a pronounced advocate of short service and a steadfast believer in the general policy of the War Office! What will the military writers in the *Times* say, when they find a recognised supporter of "progress" speaking thus openly? The opponents of our present Military policy have been complaining for years that home battalions were weak, and our young soldiers over-worked. "Rubbish!" has been the reply. "Look at the Report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting! Why, it distinctly states that the Army is only a few men under its establishment. How can regiments be under their strength?" But Sir Patrick M'Dougall, more straightforward, acknowledges that we *have* fallen short of numbers, and that our soldiers *have* been over-worked. Sir Patrick M'Dougall says:—"If the numbers enlisted in any year are to be taken as an indication, the Army must be twice as popular now, as when long service offered the inducement of pension." Why, of course, the Army attracts more recruits than it did, seeing what the inducements are. But the question is, what sort of recruits are they? Like all the rest of the reformers, Sir Patrick M'Dougall is very inconsistent. Only a short time back, he published the pamphlet referred to above, in which it was held that the new system was a huge success, and that those were pessimists who failed to recognise and admit its merits. We now find him not only agreeing in all the more important particulars with these pessimists, whom he so recently condemned, but actually suggesting changes which, in his opinion, will tend to remove the shortcomings of which complaint has been made. And what form are these changes to take? They are the very modifications which the Army has been advocating all along, viz., an increase of the strength of the weaker home battalions, to the extent required to make them efficient both as duty battalions and feeders for their battalions abroad, no battalion at home to be under 700 rank and file; secondly, inducements to be offered to men who have quitted the colours during the last three years to return to the ranks; thirdly, the diminution of the Army Reserve, which would result from the last measure, to be made up by an increase of the Militia Reserve; and fourthly, the recommendation of Lord Airey's Committee to be acted upon, serjeants being allowed the absolute right to serve on for pensions. After reading Sir Patrick M'Dougall's paper, all we can say is that if he has not given way and become a convert, no man ever did yet. We do not in any way blame him for the part he has played. His paper throughout bears the impress of truth and sincerity; and on this ground, if no other, it deserves to be carefully perused by those who are interested in this all-important subject.

ADMIRAL of the Fleet Sir Thomas Symonds is in one respect like the gallant Kempenfeldt—"his sword is in his sheathe, his fingers hold the pen"—and we are very glad, indeed, that the similarity ends there, and that Sir T. Symonds is above water, for the Admiral's literary essays are frequently instructive and are sometimes very amusing. At one time we were favoured by the Admiral of the Fleet's weekly efforts—indeed, we believe it was in the *Army and Navy Gazette* he first "threw off," so to speak, when he set out on his cruise against the French on paper—but having unwittingly provoked the veteran's wrath by permitting our Paris correspondent to reproduce some criticisms from those horrible French newspapers on the Admiral of the Fleet's statements, the gallant officer—forgetful of our columns of type devoted to his cause, and the great arrays of tables, "terrible as an army with banners" set forth in our pages, which he had prepared for the warning of a heedless generation and for the awakening of a stolid and incompetent Administration—gave us one withering broadside, cast off his grappling irons, and bore away to carry his cargo of "prophetic woe" to another port. He has now got plenty of sea-room, and beats to quarters regularly on board one of our contemporaries. Night and day the Admiral of the Fleet is haunted by visions of the most distressing character, of battle, murder, and sudden death, for which the only remedy is copious applications of pen, ink, and paper to his favourite organs. The Admiral of the Fleet does not share the opinion of the ancients of this Isle, who held that "on one pair of British legs do march three Frenchmen." On the contrary, he seems to think that it takes two British tars to tackle one "Crapaud." "We must have a Navy double that of France," he cries. "He blows a strident blast, and foemen fly." "If you do not maintain a fleet double the strength of the French, you will be invaded and ruined, as sure as my name is Thomas Symonds!" But for his sex, indeed, we would be inclined to term him "the Cassandra of our Navy," so loud and so well founded and so completely disregarded are his vaticinations. With all these expressions of an alarm which is merely "put on," because the gallant Admiral is not afraid of any one—not even of Harry Keppel—there is, however, a great deal of sad and sober truth in what he writes. But the question is whether any Government would or could venture on the grand career of shipbuilding, which Sir T. Symonds and his brother Jeremiahs recommend to their instant attention. We believe that Sir T. Symonds and Lord H. Lennox are nearer the truth than the Admiralty are, and they are wiser than the Lords, Civil and Naval, who try to persuade us we have nothing to fear from all the world in arms.

THE present system of turning the home battalion into a depôt for the battalion abroad cannot but be detrimental to the general efficiency of the home battalion and of the service at large. In order to keep a battalion abroad up to a strength of only 800 men, two depôts are required, both very expensive. First, there is the Brigade Depôt, established at a great cost, with four depôt companies. Recruits are here enlisted or collected, clothed, to a slight extent drilled, and then forwarded to the real depôt, the home battalion. At the latter they are equipped, drilled and disciplined, educated, put through their gymnastic course, and instructed in musketry. When the trooping season comes round, drafts of those who are twenty years of age, and have completed one year's service, are sent to the foreign battalion. Most of the battalions at home preparing these drafts are at a very low establishment themselves,—four at 650, eight at 500, and forty-three at 480. After the drafts have taken their departure, there is not much left of the so-called "home" battalion. Half of those who remain are recruits,—men under twenty years of age and one year's service. Three-fourths of the numbers would have to be made up from the Reserve, if the battalion was suddenly required to be brought up to war strength. And this is the case in fifty out of seventy battalions on home service at the present time. The battalions first for foreign or active service are at a higher strength,—twelve at 950, and four at 850. If these battalions are not acting as depôts for their linked battalions abroad, they are doing depôt work for themselves,—getting their young and hastily-put-together regiments drilled and disciplined. These battalions, although in the first *corps d'armée*, have to be weeded wholesale before going on service, as was the case during the war in Egypt, one battalion having been found to have no fewer than 450 men unfit to proceed abroad. The men thus got rid of could only have been an incumbrance, and would have been far better at the depôts until fit to join the colours. If the home battalions are to be efficient, the recruits for both battalions must be trained at the depôts, where the best staff that both the battalions can produce ought to be employed for the purpose of instructing them. Before leaving the depôt, the recruit should be thoroughly drilled, have been through his recruit's course of musketry, his gymnastic course, an elementary course of field works, and obtained the fourth-class certificate of education. Before joining the colours, he ought to be at least twenty years of age. How can battalions doing garrison duty in disturbed parts of Ireland properly train large drafts of recruits, with detachments at out-stations? A brigade depôt, always stationary, with its four depôt companies, surely should have greater facilities for training recruits than a regiment employed on duty such as that which devolves on most corps on the Irish Establishment. Instead of having battalions as at present at so many different establishments, and full of untrained men, it would be better to have nearly all at the lowest strength, but have no untrained men, or men under twenty in the ranks. The depôts would then be enabled to have a larger establishment, and have more time to fit men for duty with the colours. If the first twelve regiments for foreign service were kept at a strength of 640 and the remainder at the lowest strength (480), the depôts could be raised to an establishment of 180 each. Those battalions at 640 would require an increase of 180 to bring them up to foreign-service strength (820). Instead of filling them up at home, the foreign battalion, which it relieves, and which will be on the reduced establishment on its return home, could transfer eight serjeants and 180 men, who had been the shortest time abroad, or volunteers, to complete them to their proper strength These transfers, or volunteers, would help to season the regiment; and in case of a battalion going to India would be invaluable as knowing the ways of the country.

NOW that Admiral Pierre is dead, the attacks made upon him will, we hope, teach certain newspapers to be somewhat less scandalous. It was said that Admiral Pierre "pretended to be ill," that his malady was, as one very "funny" paper said, "all my" (his) "eye," and in order that he might have an excuse for retiring. Some of the French papers insinuated that he had been sacrificed by the Government to "our resentment" at his masterful behaviour at Tamatave. M. Pierre had only too much reason for giving up his command, and he only came to his native land to die; but all the same, his death has removed serious obstacles to the complete adjustment of the Madagascar difficulty. It does not appear easy to reconcile Admiral Pierre's seizure of Mr. Shaw on the ridiculous charge of drugging French soldiers, with his reputation for good sense, but his correspondence with Commander Johnstone, so far as we know of it, gives evidence of only too much of the energy with which he was credited, and of an arrogant and unconciliatory spirit in dealing with officers of the Queen at sea. We hope, in justice to our own officers and to the Navy, the whole correspondence will be forthcoming speedily. The death of Admiral Pierre puts an end to the misunderstanding between France and England in regard to the conduct of the late Admiral towards British subjects in Madagascar. It is our duty now to forgive and to forget, remembering only that, had Admiral Pierre been an English Naval officer, the country would have supported him to a man. On the other hand, we have cause to be proud of the straightforward and manly conduct of Commander Johnstone, who vindicated British rights, and upheld British honour and prestige. Admiral Pierre took offence at an officer so junior to himself as was Commander Johnstone daring to in any way interfere with his action. He looked upon it in the light of an impertinence for a Commander of the English Navy, in such a diminutive ship, to dare to oppose the fleet he commanded. But Commander Johnstone merely did his duty. The whole incident is now at an end; and it is satisfactory to remember that the Prime Minister informed the House that Commander Johnstone had sustained the honour and dignity of England, as also British interest at Tamatave, with firmness and moderation, and that his conduct had met with the approval of the Government. We are informed that had Admiral Pierre lived, the Admiralty would have been prepared to vindicate the action of Commander Johnstone completely, and to show that the French Admiral had acted with as much haste and impetuosity as Mr. Gladstone did when he first brought before the indignant House and country the matter of Consul Pakenham's death.

It is very lucky that Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., was not at Tamatave when two French ships-of-war, cleared for action, ranged up alongside the *Dryad*. Peace between England and France would certainly have trembled in the balance, to say the least of it.

Sir Astley Cooper Key has returned to the Admiralty. Admiral Lord Alcester has proceeded on short leave of absence to Yorkshire.

The Admiralty have put a stop to the habit of allowing petty officers and seamen quartered in the Naval barracks at Sheerness to wear civilian clothes when on leave. The reporters for the daily Press have informed their respective journals that "considerable dissatisfaction has been caused among petty officers and seamen stationed here by the promulgation of an order prohibiting them from wearing private clothes when ashore on leave." We hope their Lordships will give both petty officers and seamen to understand that they must put away their "private clothes" until they gain their discharges.

The news we publish this week in our columns devoted to ships' movements goes to show that desertion and insubordination under the pendant are on the increase on the Pacific Station, as well as in other quarters of the globe. We fear the advocates of the total abolition of flogging in the Navy have a very difficult problem to solve, in devising a substitute for this mode of punishment which shall carry with it the same deterrent effect. Most assuredly, imprisonment, even with hard labour, does not.

Rear-Admiral Brandreth has visited the Dockyards to see that everything is in order for the annual inspection. We think it would be more useful if the descent of the Lords were made without warning.

Sir William Hewett was in the *Euryalus*, at Zanzibar on September 10, having the *Briton*, *Tourmaline*, *Osprey*, *Dragon*, and *Ranger* in company. The *Dryad* was at Tamatave. This concentration of the East Indies Squadron at Zanzibar is due to telegraphic orders sent by the Admiralty, when it was thought advisable to assemble a sufficient force within reasonable distance of Madagascar. The death of Admiral Pierre has, however, entirely altered the aspect of affairs; but so long as the French maintain a fleet in Malagasy waters, it would be impolitic to disperse the ships.

We regret to hear that Captain J. D'Arcy, of the *Duncan*, flag captain to the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, has been obliged to relinquish his appointment through ill-health. He has been confined in Melville Hospital several weeks.

Some slight astonishment has been created, both here and in France, by the order given on the part of the French Government to Messrs. Jarrow and Co., of Poplar, for three light steamboats for service in Tonquin. "It is regrettable," says the *Temps*, "that we should have been obliged to address ourselves to our neighbours on the other side of the Channel; but there are certain yards in England admirably organised for delivering such craft at a short notice. Those French yards capable of producing these boats have orders on hand. In spite of the law of protection accorded to our Naval construction business, it is impossible for us to compete with England, whose admirable yards are becoming more and more the yards of all the second-rate Naval Powers."

Mr. Rendel arrived at Plymouth last Saturday in his steam yacht, paid a semi-official visit to Devonport and Keyham Dockyards, and inspected the gun mountings and fittings of the *Agamemnon* and *Bellerophon*.

The general idea of the British settler abroad, as expressed by the correspondent of the London newspaper, is that the British Fleet is solely maintained to "protect him," *i.e.*, to enable him to point his finger to the white ensign, and say to his more or less coloured brother, or his rival European, "There is my friend, Captain Blazer, of her Majesty's ship *Infernal*, and I tell you, that if you annoy me, he'll shell you out of the place in five minutes!" If Blazer is not on the spot, there's a pretty rumpus. "Where's the Fleet?" Every one of our fellow-subjects resident in a foreign country is burning with indignation because the ships are not opposite his hall-door whenever there is a street riot. The Alexandria outbreak, for which they are still hanging up men by the half-dozen in Egypt, showed that a fleet cannot "protect" people on shore, or even intimidate their enemies, but all our fellow-subjects who are "located" in Chinese seaboard towns just now are very angry "the Squadron is not in sight. The Chinese are cheeky. What on earth is the Admiral about?"

Many of our readers will hear with regret that Lord A. Paget is rather seriously indisposed.

Lieutenant William des Vœux Hamilton and Sub-Lieutenants Arthur David Ricardo, Claud A. W. Hamilton, and William Henry Nicholson, serving on board the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, have been promoted respectively to Commander and Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of September 7, 1883. H.S.H. Lieutenant Prince Louis of Battenberg has been appointed to the vacancy created by the promotion of Lieutenant Hamilton. The vacancies created by the promotion of the three Sub-Lieutenants have not yet been filled up.

We published a letter last week from "A Poor Marine, with a Large Family," complaining that, whereas the children of Marines have hitherto had free education at the barrack schools, they are now charged for certain stationery; and that the children of Pensioners are allowed to remain in the school, to the detriment of those whose fathers are still in the service. With regard to the first complaint, there must be something wrong, if such a charge as that referred to has been made, as the supply of copy-books and other stationery for the use of the children is ample, and requires no supplementary purchase. As to the second point, it is now some years since the children of Pensioners were removed from the barrack schools, except of those who still remain in Admiralty employ. These are sanctioned by their Lordships' authority; and, therefore, the cases of the Colour-Serjeants named by our correspondent, who are employed in the Dockyard, are not contrary to regulations, as he supposes.

The French ironclads of the 1st class that will approach completion at the end of 1883 are four, viz., the *Foudroyant*, with 16½-in. armour, and 48-ton guns, to the extent of 95·2; the *Regnier*, 20-in. armour, 72-ton guns, 90·0; and the *Caiman* and *Terrible*, of the same class, armour, and armament, 80·0 and 83·0 respectively. Of English ironclads in the same category (1st class), it is only proposed to approach to completion two, viz., the *Edinburgh* and *Colossus*, of 18-in. armour, and 43-ton guns, to the extent of 82·0 and 92·0 each.

Last Tuesday's *Gazette*, under the heading "Army Pay Department," announced the promotion of Major Cattell to be Chief Paymaster, vice Ball, retired, and of Major Raynes to be Staff Paymaster, vice Cattell. As seven Staff Paymasters who are eligible for promotion have been passed over by the advancement of Major Cattell, it may be as well to explain that Majors Cattell and Raynes have obtained these steps because they formerly served in the Pay Sub-Department of the late Control Department, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of October 22, 1877 (Army Circular 170 of that year), which created the Army Pay Department. Paragraph 42 of that Warrant provided that officers formerly of the Pay Sub-Department should succeed, if otherwise eligible, to vacancies caused by the retirement of officers of that Department.

It was notified in Division Orders, at Aldershot, early in the week, that the 3rd Hussars would return to their old quarters in the West Cavalry Barracks, squadron by squadron, as soon as the painting of the stables (which was recommended as a sanitary precaution) is completed. Glanders has entirely disappeared from among the horses of this corps, which has been under canvas since July 29 last. The reasonable time the regiment has thus been camped out during pleasant weather is due, in a great measure, to the proverbial expedition of the Royal Engineer Department in matters such as these.

The *Avenir Militaire* is highly satisfied with the manner in which the Reservists of the classes of 1874 and 1876 turned out on August 25 for their twenty-eight days' training. "Year by year," says that paper, "things improve, the men showing greater alacrity in joining their respective corps, and going through their duties." The *Avenir* at the same time complains of the scant ceremony and unnecessary severity with which the recruits are often treated by Jacks in office. But these things will happen in the best regulated armies.

The following is a list of the officers still serving regimentally who were present at the first of our great victories over the Russian Armies in the Crimea on September 20, 1854, just twenty-nine years ago:—Cavalry—Veterinary-Surgeon Harpley, Royal Horse Guards; Captain J. Brown, paymaster, Royal Dragoons; Quartermaster Heffron, 8th Hussars. Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Morrison, Denbighshire Hussars. Artillery (Militia)—Colonel Sir A. Halket, Bart., Scottish Division. Infantry—Colonel Fitzroy, Coldstream Guards; Captain J. M'Blain, Scots Guards; Lieutenant-Colonels Harkness and Pocklington, 5th Foot; Colonel Luke O'Connor, V.C., 23rd Foot; Captain Knightley (quartermaster), 23rd Foot; Quartermaster Nettles, 39th Foot; Quartermaster Forbes, 42nd Highlanders; Colonel Corban, 49th Foot; Major Gavegan, 49th Foot; Lieutenant-Colonel Fyler, 50th Foot; Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker, 68th Foot; Quartermaster Lamb, Rifle Brigade. Militia—Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Lothian Regiment; Quartermaster Anderson, the Buffs; Colonel Sheppard, Lancaster Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper, the Royal Irish Regiment; Captain McLeod (quartermaster), Scottish Rifles; Colonel G. P. Evelyn, Surrey Regiment; Colonel Aldridge, Sussex Regiment; Captain Simpson, V.C. (quartermaster), the Black Watch; Captain Reid (quartermaster), the Derbyshire Regiment.

A French military writer, who has been taking a tour in Belgium, has a good deal to say in favour of the Army, which appears to him to be organised upon sound principles, but not large enough. He was astonished and grieved to find the country thoroughly German, from the King down to the peasant, and he attributes this change of feeling to the faulty diplomacy of the French Republic. He treats us to an excellent anecdote. "A very distinguished staff officer of the Belgium Army invited to the German autumn manœuvres in 1881 was treated with great civility by General de Waldersee, the probable successor of Field-Marshal von Moltke. He was asked by him to visit the establishment of the Permanent Staff, at Berlin, and was taken by one of the officers attached to the General to 'Section 3,' where he was left alone for a minute while his guide went to look for the chief. An enormous map of Belgium and the north of France, which was hanging on the wall, attracted his attention. All the halting-places for an army on the march from Germany to Belgium were exactly marked upon this map in blue, while not only were the fortifications, even those proposed in Belgium, marked in red, but also a new system of fortresses turned against France." The chief of the section makes his appearance, sees the Belgian major with his eyes fixed upon the "accursed" map, and saying, "That is not for you." drags him into another room. The French writer adds that a good many Belgians regret that their country remained neutral during the Franco-German war, instead of imitating the action of Sardinia in the days of the Crimea. Had Belgium joined Germany in 1870, they say, she would have earned the gratitude and protection of that country, and probably have received as a reward a slice of old Flemish territory.

There is no man who has had more experience in Chinese diplomacy than Sir Harry Parkes, British Minister at the Court of Pekin. He entered the Consular service in China as a youth, and, becoming a proficient in the language, quickly rose to the post of Consul, which position he held at the outbreak of the war in 1857 of England and France against China. In virtue of his office, he was present at the capture of Canton, and accompanied most of the expeditions up to the end of the war, which terminated with the capture of Pekin. He was taken prisoner with Mr. Lock (attaché), Major Brabazon, D.A.Q.M.G., Lieutenant Anderson, Messrs. Bowlby, De Norman, and others, when on a reconnoitring expedition in front of Chang-kia-wan, the greater number of whom were tortured and ruthlessly killed; but Mr. Parkes, Mr. Lock, and some troopers, after suffering many indignities before San-ko-lin-sin and other Mandarins, and hourly expecting to be executed, were at length liberated, and a compensating sum of money was paid to them, on pressure being brought to bear by the invading force. It is recorded in a work on the Chinese War of 1860, by Lieutenant-Colonel (now Lord) Wolseley, that Mr. Parkes "on all occasions upheld the dignity of the nation to which he belonged." At the conclusion of the war, Mr. Parkes was created a K.C.B., and shortly afterwards appointed Minister at Japan. Of an energetic, brave, and determined character, he has never been known to knuckle down to the Mandarins; but from long experience of the Chinese character, is always able to hold his own. Under these circumstances, should difficulties arise, the presence of Sir Harry Parkes at Pekin will at least insure a satisfactory care of British interests.

The manœuvres of the 7th and 8th French Army Corps were commenced a few days ago between Dijon and Besançon, and were followed by Russian, English, Italian, German, and Chinese officers. The preliminaries are said to have been carried out without a hitch,—that is to say, in the space of four hours a large number of Reservists were thoroughly equipped and ready to march; a fact which augurs well for the rapidity with which a general mobilisation could be accomplished. Two classes of Reservists having been called out for training, the companies found their effectives raised to 150 men, or to within 50 of their maximum war establishment. After having manœuvred by brigade for a few days, operations on a larger scale were commenced; and the 7th Corps represented an army invading France by way of the defiles of the Jura, and after having invested Besançon, marching with five brigades on Dijon. We may mention that just before these operations began, a Major belonging to the 7th Corps, and who was watching a line of skirmishers, was shot dead, but whether by accident or on purpose is not known. The 8th Corps opposed the march of the enemy, and concentrated four brigades on the right bank of the Saone, near Pontarlier. After a series of manœuvres, which were all laid down beforehand, and which were, consequently, of no peculiar interest, the 8th Corps was repulsed. It was remarked that the 8th Corps, which had to protect its position at Pontarlier with entrenchments, was very slow in getting under cover, and that the men evidently require instruction in the use of the pick and the spade.

We understand that a revision of the pay of Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Major, in India, is contemplated. If any revision of the present pay tables does take place, it is to be hoped that the opportunity may be taken advantage of for revising the whole scale, as under existing rates a Paymaster is far worse off in India than at home, though he has greater responsibilities, as in that country the Paymaster has the whole of the officers in his payment, which is not the case at home. As an almost unexceptional rule, officers on home service draw their pay through the agents. A comparison of the length of service rates of pay of Paymasters and regimental officers (Infantry) will show that the average service of a Paymaster is at present over 22 years, that of regimental officers under the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel being under 20 years. Whereas the difference between the pay of the Regimental Captain and the Paymaster is 3s. 5d. per diem in England,—or if the allowances granted to both are taken into consideration, 4s. 6d.,—in India it is but 30 rupees. The Regimental Major, on appointment, receives at home 13s. 7d. per diem (in India 640 rs. 4 ans. per mensem), whilst the Paymaster (honorary Major) receives at home 17s. 6d. per diem, and in India 506 rs. 11 ans. per mensem. In other words, the Paymaster who at home receives 3s. 11d. per diem more than the Regimental Major, in India receives 163 rs. 9 ans. per mensem *less*. In the next advance the difference is still more glaring, the Paymaster at home receiving 4s. more, whilst in India he gets 252 rs. 1 an. *less* than the Regimental Major.

Chinese affairs are evidently causing great trouble in France. Half the Cabinet seems in favour of adopting energetic measures, and risking everything rather than retire from a rather false position. The President of the Republic and the other half of the Cabinet object to foreign expeditions as costly and dangerous, and hardly in accordance with Republican principles. We learn that 3,000 men are ready to sail; but most competent authorities consider that in the event of war with China, not 3,000, but 30,000 men will be required to uphold the honour, glory, and interests of the tricolor. In some quarters the Chinese troops are evidently under-rated, and in others over-rated. We are informed that Commandant Rivière really met his death through under-rating the enemy. The day before he fell there had been some brisk skirmishing, during which the Black Flags were driven back with great loss. The Commandant was angry that so much ammunition should have been wasted on such rabble, and when he went out the next day it was stick in hand to belabour the scamps. What this and the loose way in which his column was formed led to is well-known. The present military commandant, General Bouet, is said to be not much of a soldier, and to be altogether lacking in the energy and action necessary for such a command. Of course, if the proposed reinforcements are sent out, the force will be placed under the orders of a General of Division.

The distribution of independent Cavalry Divisions along the western frontier of Russia—six on the German, four on the Austrian frontier—has long attracted the attention of the Military authorities at Berlin, They form a standing menace, for in case of war they might soon be concentrated into compact bodies. The addition of Horse Artillery, and the conversion of all the regiments of the Line into dragoon regiments, which are being specially trained for service usually performed by infantry—constituting them, in fact, regiments of mounted infantry—has greatly added to the value of those Divisions. It is the intention in Russia to make as great a use of the numerous cavalry at disposal as was done during the raids in the American Secessionist War, the great mass of irregular cavalry which Russia possesses specially favouring such an extended use. In the stretch of frontier between the Niemen and the Vistula, five Russian Divisionsal Staffs are located (Suwalki, Koono, Bjelostok, Vlozlawsk, and Lornza), of which three are distant only a little over 20 miles from the Prussian frontier, and the most distant (Bjelostok) 100 miles. Those five Russian Cavalry Divisions almost encircle East Prussia. No one in Germany thinks of finding fault with the precautions taken by Russia; but, at the same time, the former is not to be blamed for being doubly watchful.

The nature of the 28-centimètre Krupp gun lately added to the German Coast Artillery is:—Length, 9·8 mètres; length of bore, 8·96 mètres; weight of barrel, 37, 400 kilogrammes; number of grooves, 64; weight of garrison carriage and slide, 16,175 kilogrammes; of armour-piercing shell, 345 kilogrammes; of bursting charge, 8 kilogrammes; of common shell, 296 kilogrammes; of bursting charge, 10 kilogrammes; of charge for armour-piercing shell, 115 kilogrammes; and for common shell, 108 kilogrammes. Six have been purchased by the Austrian Government for Pola; the Portuguese Government have ordered four for the Tagus.

Among other troops with which it is proposed to reinforce the Army operating in Tonquin, the Foreign Legion is mentioned. It is urged, however, that a selection should be made, as, when this corps was sent to Mexico, the number of desertions was very considerable. The *Progrès Militaire* expresses the hope that General Saussier will choose in preference Alsatians and Lorrainers, who will, no doubt, remain true to France. The same paper says that a number of non-commissioned officers have asked to exchange their stripes for the honour of going out to fight John Chinaman. We really doubt this, for two reasons,—1st, the difficulty of getting non-commissioned officers to serve an hour beyond their time; 2nd, because service in Tonquin offers no special attraction.

A correspondent writes:—"Your article on cavalry officers in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Sept. 1 is true enough, but there is another reason why parents fight shy of putting their sons into cavalry regiments, and it is a reason quite within the power of the commanding officers to remove, and that is the absurd and foolish fines that are imposed on all young officers, and which, either at first or at last, come out of their parents' pockets; I say distinctly come out of their parents' pockets, for if a sufficient allowance is made to a young man to live on, he ought to live within it, but if, in addition, he has to pay a lot of fines, he must just go to his father for them. I refer more particularly to the riding fines. A young fellow fresh from school or crammer is put on to a horse in the riding-school, and if he loses his cap it is 10s., if he loses his stirrup 10s., and if the restive beast throws him, he has to pay £1. That all mounts up pretty fast, and if, in addition to that, you add the band, the drag, the races, hunters, a hack or two, and all the small items that are absolutely necessary to have, and to do, it is beyond the means of the purses of most country gentlemen, especially in these days of no rents. Let the commanding officers of the cavalry regiments, then, put a stop to these vexatious fines, and that will be a good beginning. Other things may follow, but that is one evil which admits of an easy remedy."

HINTS ON SHOOTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a long letter in your issue of Aug. 11, signed "J. D. B.," on the shooting of the British Army. Perhaps you will be able to find place for a few remarks of mine on the same subject. As a matter of fact, the Boers are not better shots than our men. This is proved by friendly engagements; because, up to the time of the sudden outbreak, no opportunity was lost of having them partakers in our shooting-matches. Bronkhurst Spruit cannot be any guide as to their capabilities. There the ground was measured to a yard, every man was carefully posted, and in nearly every instance had a rest for his rifle, so that the 94th were riddled to atoms before even an effort could be made.* Everywhere else in the Transvaal, whether from the trenches in the besieged garrisons, or in the open outside Pretoria, our men were superior in steadiness, and always inflicted the greater loss on the enemy, though the latter were under cover, in positions chosen to sweep the approaches to them, and our men were invariab'y the attacking party, and, of course, wholly exposed. The Boers are wonderfully gifted with a knowledge of distance, and to make our Army really effective in war, a great deal more attention should be devoted to judging distance, and to taking advantage of all kinds of cover and undulations of ground. Our Army firing at known distances average a precision which in war would be simply destructive; therefore, no opportunity should be allowed to pass in practising the men to correctly estimate distances, and to accurately and instantly allow for all atmospherical changes and variations of scenery. The route-marching season can be utilised with great success, by placing a few files of men at different points in the fields adjoining the route taken by the battalion furnished with blank ammunition. The writer has had the good-fortune to see this course carried out, and with great rapidity and spirit, because the best section always got some little reward, which ensured that you received a true indication of the ability of the men. All General Orders that have been published this year relative to musketry (with the exception of men shooting in all weathers) in my opinion (and other valued experience) require, indeed demand, immediate revision. The order of qualification for marksmen in second period practically excludes many good shots from ever attaining the badge "marksmen," where regulations are strictly adhered to, and it is extremely doubtful who, if any, are our marksmen now. However, it is not at all unusual for men who accumulate the splendid score of from 230 to 240 individual firing to have to stand aside as inferior to the soldier who makes 195, and gets credited with the requisite number of hits in that class so splendidly arranged, that two men can fire at the same target at the same time, thus holding out a regular invitation to fraud. The recommendation of "J. D. B." about the battalion prize should certainly be adopted, and the Army prize at home should be separate from India. Company clubs should be the centre of attraction in every regiment, and care should be taken that every man feels their working by rules thoughtfully arranged; and, again, by way of final exhortation (sensible as I am of its great importance), I say promote and practise with great earnestness judging of distance. RICOCHET.

* We have reason to doubt this statement. Any one who has seen a Boer rolling over an antelope at 300 or 400 yards' distance—as our correspondent may have done, as he appears to know the country—must admit that few of our soldiers could equal the Dutchmen in that kind of shooting at all events.—ED. *A. & N. G.*

In recognition of the military jubilee, or completion of the 50th year of military service, of Prince Alexander of Hesse, the Emperor has appointed his Highness chief of the 13th Holstein Dragoons, which forms part of the 15th corps garrisoning Alsace, and has invited him to attend the forthcoming manœuvres of the 11th Corps, at Homburg. Prince Alexander, who commanded the Würtemberg, Baden, and Hessian troops which fought against Prussia in 1866, is said to have accepted the invitation, and thus an old sore has been thoroughly healed.

Major Ashburner, Queen's Bays, writes from Aldershot:—"The inventor of the improvised tactical model, mentioned in a recent paragraph in your paper, was Capt. Herbert Gall, late 96th Regt., who has since retired from the service. My share in the invention has been confined to showing its value for the theoretical instruction of non-commissioned officers and men. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries from officers interested in this subject who may wish to experiment with the model."

Staff Com. Petch has been appointed Queen's Harbour-master at Pembroke Dockyard, vice Staff Com. W. W. Vine.

Alexander Stewart, 40th Company; Thomas Corbishley, 38th Company; and Charles Willesher, 45th Company, serjeants of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, have been awarded by the Admiralty the medal for long service and good conduct.

A party of mechanics left Sheerness on Monday in the Sampson for the measured mile, Maplin Sands, to complete beacons for the course on trial trips. The beacons were made by convicts stationed at Chatham.

The Enterprise, four guns, armour-plated sloop, of 1,350 tons and 692 horse-power engines; the Gloucester, receiving hulk at Chatham; the Hood, line-of-battle ship, formerly of 91 guns, which has for some years been used as a barrack by the companies of Royal Engineers engaged in torpedo and submarine mining operations (the Royal Engineers having been accommodated in St. Mary's Barracks at Chatham, the services of this vessel are no longer required); Nymph, screw sloop, of 1,574 tons, and 2,172 horse-power engines; Pallas, screw corvette, of 3,787 tons, and engines of 3,580 horse-power; Research, 4, armour-plated screw sloop, of 1,741 tons, and 1,042 horse-power engines; Rosario, screw sloop, 913 tons, 436 horse-power engines; Worcester, fourth-rate, at Chatham, are ordered to be broken up or disposed of. The Carnatic, at Portsmouth, old line-of-battle ship, which was to have been sold out of the service, has been placed at the disposal of a committee for experimental purposes.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

Several letters between Com. Johnstone, of the Dryad, and Admiral Pierre, supposed to have reached the French Government some time ago, but not made public, are published through the Paris correspondent of the *Times*. The first is as follows:—"Her Majesty's ship Dryad, at Tamatave, June 20, 1883. Sir,—By a detailed account, I have been informed that Tamatave has been bombarded by two of the ships under your orders, without any warning given, and without any apparent respect for the safety or property of the foreign residents; also that property of British subjects has been injured. While receiving this intelligence with every possible reserve, it is my duty, Sir, again to protest against any damage being done to British subjects or their property, and especially against fire being opened on the places in which they reside, without due notice being given, according to prevailing custom. I have, &c.—C. JOHNSTONE, Commander. Le Contre-Amiral Pierre, Commandant-en-Chef la Division Navale de la Mer des Indes." To this Admiral Pierre replied on the same day to the effect that he could not acknowledge any right on the part of Com. Johnstone to act as the mouthpiece (*interprète*) of the inhabitants of Tamatave, of whatever nationality they be, as regards the claims which these inhabitants may think they have a right to make against the French Government, for damages arising from the war. Further, that he had no authority to receive and entertain such demands, and still less to proceed to a verification so intricate (*épineuse*). Such affairs could only be treated diplomatically between Government and Government. Admiral Pierre declined, therefore, to receive further letters from Com. Johnstone on the subject. A second is as follows:—"By your letter of the 20th inst., you take the liberty of protesting against the war operations carried out by the vessels under my command, without (my) having warned you beforehand, and even without having warned anybody. Learn, M. le Commandant, since you seem to be unaware of it, or to have forgotten it, that all the Consuls interested were warned by me on June 1 of the commencement of the present hostilities. No foreigner has the right to ask a belligerent to reveal his secrets and projects. I, therefore, consider your protest as null and valueless (*non avenue et de nulle valeur*). I warn you that I shall receive no further similar letters from you." On June 23, in reply, presumably, to a further communication from Com. Johnstone, Admiral Pierre wrote:—"I am sorry to see that you are irritated at the measures which your repeated acts of opposition have forced me to take. You might, nevertheless, have expected them, after so many significant warnings; which warnings you have perfectly understood, seeing that you have excused your non-compliance (*écarts*). But you have persisted. This irritation is such that you are forgetful to the extent of asserting that the motives of the measures I have ordered lack entirely any justification (*exactitude*). To demonstrate this asserted absence of justification, you will require, M. le Commandant,—1. To prove that you did not make it requisite to repeat to you three times, on June 2, June 6, and June 8, the request to withdraw from the French line of attack, before acceding to it (*obtempérer*). 2. To prove that you did not write to me on June 17 a letter laying claim to meddle (*vous immiscer*) with the course of justice, and enter into communication with prisoners in close confinement (*au secret*). 3. To prove that you did not write a letter to me on June 18, specifying the functions assigned by you to the officer placed near Mr. Pakenham to 'carry out' (*expédier*) the correspondence with (the district) outside Tamatave, the part for which Mr. Pakenham had not ceased to be consul. 4. To prove that this officer, Lieut. Knowles, did not write on June 15 to the Mayor of Tamatave in Mr. Pakenham's name, a letter signed by himself, as officer of the Dryad, asking permission for certain servants of Mr. Pakenham to reside there, thus substituting himself for the last-named in a perfectly personal and in nowise consular matter. 5. To prove that you did write on June 20 to the Commandant a letter asking for the explanation (*compte*) of an order as to wearing arms—an order you yourself advised me to issue, in the first lesson you were kind enough to give me in your letter of June 3. You ought to reflect, M. le Commandant, that the imputation of 'lacking entirely any justification,' coming from an officer of your rank and age, would make it unfitting (*ôterait toute convenance*) further to continue the correspondence which I have thus far had the pleasure of carrying on with you." The next two letters are from Sir J. Pope Hennessy, the first asking Admiral Pierre to give Com. Crawfurd every facility "consistent with the service in which you are engaged for removing or relieving Mauritians or other British subjects who have been placed in a position of danger or distress by the accident of war;" the second stating that Mrs. Shaw, at present residing in Mauritius, had appealed to him, as the nearest representative of her Majesty, to intervene with his Excellency. Admiral Pierre, dating from Tamatave on July 8, replied to the first in the following terms:—"M. le Gouverneur,—On the arrival of the steamer Stella, I ordered the offer of a refuge at Mauritius, and of the means of being conveyed thither, placed by your Excellency at the disposal of the Mauritians and other British subjects desirous of leaving Madagascar, and who had not been able to do so from want of money and for other reasons, to be made publicly known by the Mayor of Tamatave. Ninety-two persons availed themselves of your generous offer, and I at once transmitted a list of them to Com. Crawfurd, who at first thought he could only receive 50, but whom feelings of humanity induced to receive all. They are embarking at this moment, and the Stella will be able to start this evening, as her commander desires. There are still at Tamatave a good number of subjects of her Britannic Majesty, as well as natives of her Majesty's Indian possessions, who are desirous of escaping from the risks of war, and who have not been able to find room this time in the Stella. I regret not to have had the pleasure of seeing Com. Crawfurd, owing to the quarantine regulations; but I was glad to aid him to the utmost of my power in the fulfilment of the mission your Excellency had charged him with, and thus to show you, M. le Gouverneur, my desire to be useful to all her Britannic Majesty's subjects, as well as my special desire to be agreeable to you in all circumstances." To the second, Admiral Pierre replied:—"M. le Gouverneur,—I have received the letter your Excellency did me the honour of writing to me on the subject of the Rev. George Andrew Shaw, at Tamatave, against whom a grave accusation is brought. I must not leave you in ignorance of the fact that I have had to impose silence on the arrogant pretensions of Com. Johnstone, of her Britannic Majesty's ship Dryad, to interfere (*intervenir*) in this matter. But to the courteous questions dictated to your Excellency by your interest in Mrs. Shaw, whose fate is certainly deserving of pity, I am glad to be able to reply with some confidential particulars, which I can reveal without interfering with (*troubler*) the course of justice. On the occupation of Tamatave by the French, Mr. Shaw inhabited as tenant a house which was proposed by the owner, Mr. Aitken, to receive a picket of soldiers. When they came to take up their quarters they found in the garden bottles of wine, evidently set out (*disposées*) to tempt them. Those who tasted suddenly fell into a state of lethargic intoxication. The officer in command at once broke the bottles and poured out the liquid, keeping a bottle as a specimen, which is at present at Réunion, undergoing chemical analysis, and the return of which I am awaiting. The tenant and the owner were at once arrested. Mr. Aitken was set at liberty on the following day, for want of sufficient evidence (*charges suffisantes*); and Mr. Shaw was detained as a prisoner. Justice has since been conducting its inquiries, and Mr. Shaw will not be judged without a thorough investigation (*instruction approfondie*). The arrival of Mrs. Shaw at Tamatave while her husband is the subject of so serious a charge lends a dramatic interest to her situation. The poor lady came and implored me for her husband; and, in spite of the pity I felt for her, I was obliged to harden my heart against her grief, to fulfil a duty which obliged me to allow justice to take its course. But I see, with pleasure, that you do not doubt that I feel the distress of Mrs. Shaw, or that any subject of her Britannic Majesty is sure to meet with kindness at the hands of a French tribunal of justice. Your Excellency and Mrs. Shaw herself may have confidence both in the generosity and in the justice of the judges. You may be sure that if Mr. Shaw's innocence is admitted (*reconnue*), I shall not for one moment delay his return to his family."

LIEUTENANT CONWAY GORDON, R.M.A.

A correspondent, signing himself "Justice," asks:—"Would 'Fair Play' consider it such, if Messrs. Bernard, Clarke, and Coward (who were on what he styles the list of lieutenants of the Royal Marine Artillery when his protégéés, Messrs. Slessor and Cox, joined the Naval College, Greenwich), were transferred to the Royal Marine Artillery, and posted in their original rank? And what would he say if Mr. Fraser (seniority 1877) and Mr. Hardy (seniority 1878), both of whom were recommended for transfer by Admiral Luard's Committee, appeared in next *Gazette* as transfers to the Royal Marine Artillery, with their original dates of commissions? I deny that Messrs. Slessor and Cox were on the list of lieutenants. 'Fair Play' pleasantly omits the explanatory adjective 'probationary.' The officers unfortunately failed in their probation, and to suddenly break through all regulations of the service, for the benefit of two officers, is, I submit, neither fair-play nor justice."

"A Victim" writes:—"In the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Saturday last, there is a paragraph stating that it was probably the intention of the authorities to allow promotion to continue to go by battalions in the case of the recently amalgamated regiments. So far, so good. But that does not do away with the injustice of the promotion of juniors over the heads of seniors, which has taken place so frequently in the regiments alluded to, through the steps going in the battalions in which the senior officers were junior to the senior officers of their linked battalion. In nearly all these regiments, the linking arrangement was carried out against the will of either battalion; but when such *was* done, presumably for the public good, and the officers of these battalions (formerly regiments) placed according to seniority on one list, surely it is monstrous, on any pretence whatever, that the juniors in these new regiments should be promoted over the heads of their seniors. It would certainly be only common justice—considering that it is the doing of the authorities that the situation has been created—to promote such seniors also to supernumerary majorities, to await absorption as vacancies recurred in their own battalions; and as the duties of major and captain are identical as regards company work, a major or two more and a captain or two less in a few regiments would do no harm. If this could not be done, it would, at any rate, make the injustice less if the superseded captains were made brevet majors. And there would be a precedent for this, in the case of the captains of cavalry and infantry who were superseded by the promotion of captains of artillery to majorities being given brevet majorities, and this, too, in different branches of the service! I trust that you will find room for this letter, which I know expresses the feelings of many others similarly situated."

The Admiralty have directed that the indentures of Henry T. Quinlan, engineer student, of the training school at Keyham, be cancelled, and he is to be discharged from the service at once, for having in his possession property belonging to other students.

New crews were selected at the Royal Naval Barracks on Tuesday for the Daring, Com. Elliott, and the Flying Fish, Com. Hoskyn, to be recommissioned on the China station. New crews are also to be furnished for the Champion, Capt. Pasley, commissioned at Sheerness on Dec. 7, 1880, and the Midge, which has been stationed in China for eight or nine years. The crews will leave in the Orontes and Himalaya. The Orontes is expected to be ready by Sept. 20, after a repair of her hull and machinery at a cost of over £40,000. She will take out supernumeraries for the Cape, and military reliefs for the Mauritius.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, September 3, 1883.

Major-General Sir G. Graham, V.C., K.C.B., has resumed command of the 2nd Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hammill, C.B., 1st Gordon Highlanders, has assumed the duties of Commandant of the Citadel, vice Colonel Leith, C.B., proceeding on leave.

Leave of absence is granted, from September 1 to November 30, 1883, to Major F. Lloyd, 6-1, R.A.; Brevet Major E. Wood, R.E.; Lieutenant H. Fanshawe, 19th Hussars; Lieutenants D. G. Ryder and T. E. N. S. Pilkington, 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Major J. Lecky, Lieutenant and Adjutant F. Gordon, Lieutenant C. Macready, Lieutenant E. H. Gordon, Lieutenant S. Thomson, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders; Colonel J. M. Leith, C.B., Captain and Adjutant Baynes, Captain G. L. C. Money, Lieutenant Hon. J. Campbell, Lieutenant J. R. J. Grant, 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders; Lieutenant O. G. Ievers, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment; Captain C. J. Eden, Lieutenant H. F. Elliott, Lieutenant Lord A. Kennedy, Lieutenant N. MacLeod, Lieutenant F. F. A. Kennedy, 1st Royal Highlanders.

The following officers having returned from leave of absence, the unexpired portion as stated against their name is cancelled:—Colonel Elliot, R.A., from August 26 to September 1; Colonel Maitland, C.B., Commanding R.E., from August 16 to September 16; Major Flood, 19th Hussars, from August 17 to October 24; Lieutenant Young, Royal Sussex Regiment, from August 23 to October 17; Lieutenant Todd-Thornton, Royal Sussex Regiment, from August 18 to September 6; Major Hunt, Cameron Highlanders, from August 26 to October 22; Lieutenant Mackenzie, Cameron Highlanders, from August 18 to August 31; Captain Booth, A.P.D., from August 14 to October 5; Captain Orange, A.P.D., from August 9 to August 20.

Colonel Minto Elliot resumes command of the Royal Artillery.

Passage to England is provided for Major Grant, 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, invalided.

The services of Surgeon-Major Rogers are placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government as Principal Medical Officer of the Egyptian Army, on £1,000 a year.

Lieutenant Downman, 1st Gordon Highlanders, to act as Garrison Adjutant (Citadel), during absence on leave of Captain Baynes, Cameron Highlanders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Green, Royal Highlanders, is appointed President of the Appropriation Board, vice Colonel Leith, C.B.

Surgeon-Major C. Dwyer and Surgeons Treherne and Haselden, A.M.D., will accompany the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders, on its return to Cairo.

The Cameron Highlanders have returned into barracks at the Citadel. The Gordon Highlanders and detachment, Royal Engineers, are to come in from Helouan to-day, and the Royal Highlanders will return to the Kasr-el-Nil Barracks to-morrow.

It is believed that the 60th Rifles will be transferred to Alexandria.

The weekly state of the Army is:—

Corps.	Stations.	Total Forces.	Sick List.	%
Artillery	El Wardan and Citadel	462	47	10·2
Cavalry	El Wardan	540	42	7·8
Engineers	Abbassiyeh and Kasr-el-Nil	188	12	6·4
Royal Sussex	Abbassiyeh and Ismailia	776	65	8·4
R. Highlanders	Geneffeh, P. Said, Kasr-el-Nil	795	59	7·4
Gord. Highdrs.	Helouan—Citadel	751	88	11·7
Cam. Highdrs.	Mokhattam	653	31	4·7
K's. Royal Rifles	Geneffeh and Mokhattam	627	59	9·4
Service Corps	Cairo	388	16	4·1
D. of Corn. L.I.	Ramleh	799	146	18·3
R. W. Kent Regt.	Alexandria	361	35	9·7
Sundry Corps	Alexandria	399	49	12·3
		6,739	649	9 6
	Officers	228	10	4·4
	Men	6,511	639	9·8
		6,739	649	9·6
	Horses	1,025	51	4·9
	Mules	775	16	2·1
		1,800	67	3·7

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Artillery prizes, in connection with the Army Rifle Meeting of July last, were fired for on Thursday. The result of the competition is not yet known.

Majors Quin, Madras Staff Corps; Isaacson, R.A.; and Harvey, 71st Regiment; Captains Collette, 85th Regiment, and Hatchell, 2nd Battalion 18th; Lieutenants Fox, R.H.A.; Ricardo and Jenkinson, R.A.; King and Morris, 2nd Battalion 18th; Quartermaster Wilmot, 85th Regiment; and Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-Generals Gibbings, Telfer, Boucicault, and Falls, Commissariat and Transport Staff, have been ordered to report themselves at the Army Veterinary School on Monday next, for a course of veterinary instruction.

Forty Lieutenants of Militia, candidates for commissions in the Line, will assemble at Aldershot on Wednesday next, for examination.

Boards have been ordered on Monday next, to examine Lieutenant-Colonel Bond, R.E.; Majors Aubertin, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and Waller and Rockfort-Boyd, R.E.; Captain Turnbull, 32nd Light Infantry; Lieutenants Preston, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Forester and Patton-Bethune, 3rd Hussars; the Hon. R. Leigh, Bewicke, and Coke, 15th Hussars; Tower, Hill, Blackburn, Littledale, Russell, and Pemberton, R.E.; Ward, 26th Cameronians; Bannon and McMahon, 85th Light Infantry; Eccles and Ferguson, 3rd Rifle Brigade; Chawner, Ward, Daly, Bass, Downing, and King, 2nd Battalion 18th; Cameron, 84th Regiment; and 70 serjeants, in Part II. of the Musketry Syllabus.

A committee, consisting of Colonel Vincent, 3rd Hussars, Major Burnett, R.H.A., Inspecting-Veterinary-Surgeon Walters, and Captain Stokes, D.A.C.G., assembled at the Commissariat Office, South Camp, on Wednesday, to consider and report on Versmann's Patent Moss Litter, as a substitute for straw.

Two troops of the Household Cavalry arrived at the North Camp on Wednesday, from London, for carbine practice, and are attached to the 3rd Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Dring has been appointed Chief Paymaster, vice Major T. Huddlestone.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raikes and Captain Griffiths, R.A., and Lieutenants Maberly and Burton, R.H.A., will shortly proceed to Shoeburyness for instruction.

Captain Josselyn has been appointed Brigade-Major, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Alleyne, R.A., at the French manœuvres.

Surgeon Briggs, A.M.D., has assumed medical charge of the Artillery.

The Royal Artillery prize-firing, which took place on Thursday, at Aldershot, in connection with the Army Rifle Meeting of July last, has resulted as follows:—1st prize, detachment of K Battery, I Brigade, 9 points; 2nd, detachment (Serjeant Newton's), P Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A., 6 points; 3rd, detachment (Serjeant White's), F Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A., 5 points; 4th, detachment (Serjeant Jackson's) F Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A., 4 points; 5th, detachment (Gunner Bedford's), I Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A., 4 points.

NAVAL PAYMASTERS.

The question of employing Executive officers to do Paymasters' duty, and of allowing the Paymasters' line to die a natural death, is again occupying attention. It is to be hoped, now that Lord Alcester, who has ever been in favour of the proposal, is at the Admiralty, that the question will be seriously entertained. We are well aware that the Paymasters' branch is most powerful, but that is no reason why a reform such as the one proposed should not be considered. As yet, every attempt to dispense with the services of this branch has been nipped in the bud. No sooner did Sir Beauchamp Seymour propose, some years ago, to appoint Executive officers as secretaries to Flag officers than a storm was raised about the ears of the Admiralty which it was difficult to quell. Executive officers in command remonstrated most strongly against the innovation. Mr. Goschen was assured that were mere writers, messing on the lower deck, set to copy despatches, secrets would at once be divulged; that no commanding officer could dispense with his confidential clerk or assistant-paymaster for secretary; that the victualling of the Fleet would go to the dogs, and that the service generally would be ruined. We do not understand why a system which works in the Army should not succeed in the Navy. The Executive officers who act as Paymasters in the Army, have their Paymaster-Serjeants and Assistant-Paymaster-Serjeants under them. The Colonel has his Orderly-room Staff at his disposal. Graft this system on the Navy, dispense with the Paymasters' line as a separate branch of the service, and call in the aid and services of Commanders and Lieutenants to perform all the duties now discharged by the Accountant Branch, as proposed by Lieutenant Sleeman, and we feel convinced that a step in the right direction will have been made. We will even go further. The diffusion of education among the people has brought a more highly-educated class of men into the ranks of our seamen and Marines. Why not take advantage of the knowledge thus placed at the country's disposal? Among the Marines especially are to be found many non-commissioned officers and men who are able and willing to pass for interpreterships in foreign languages. Why not make use of these men as Orderly-room clerks and Paymasters' clerks on board ship? We are aware that this proposal has been well received at Somerset House. We know that Lord Alcester has always been in favour of giving the scheme a fair trial. He is now at the Admiralty, and can initiate the reform if he chooses, for we do not suppose that his junior colleague, Rear-Admiral Richards, would offer any very serious opposition to the experiment.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"One fourth of those suffering from dimness of sight or blindness can trace their calamity to the use of Spectacles indiscriminately purchased and unsuited to the sight. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 Old Bond Street, having made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years, personally adapts his improved lenses. Testimonials as to the success of Mr. Laurance's treatment have been received from Earl Lindsay, Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, Bart., Sir Graham Briggs, Bart., Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant-General Macmullen, Brentwood, General Torrens, commanding Cork Division, Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, Cheapside, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

OUR BOYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A controversy is now raging in the *Daily Telegraph* on the subject of "What to Do with our Boys?" This is a very interesting matter, now-a-days, to our officers, since the complete overthrow of the old system and customs of the Queen's Army. Formerly, old officers of approved service could rely on obtaining one son a commission without purchase, and a second commission by purchase, and in the case of the death of a son in battle or on service, the vacant commission was invariably given to a younger brother of the deceased officer. This arrangement strengthened the hands of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, by enabling him to recommend the sons of deserving officers to the Queen for commissions as reward for their services. This was one of the rewards held out to the senior officers of a badly-paid profession. But it has pleased late Governments to deprive officers of this provision for their sons, and to throw the commissions into the hands of School Boards, and of an army of schoolmasters and crammers, instead of leaving the patronage in the hands of the head of the Army, the Sovereign, the result being that commissions have become the property of plutocrats, who can afford to pay heavily for crammers and expensive schooling, and who generally have no claims whatever on the Army; and School Boards, who will send up their cleverest scholars for these competitive examinations. The poor officers' sons are, of course, beaten in the race; for their fathers cannot afford to pay for expensive education and cramming, which has become a necessity for success. Many poor officers try their best; pay crammers heavy premiums at the end of the regular schooling, cripple their means, and after all, their sons may be thrown on their hands. This, of course, must happen; as, at the last examination, 600 young men went up for 80 entrances into Sandhurst, 520 were bound to fail, as the highest marks win. No marks or advantages whatever are given to officers' sons for the services of their fathers. The sons of old serjeants and deserving privates and corporals are always considered deserving of promotion in the fathers' regiments, if they show zeal, steadiness, and attention to their duties, and they are sure to get on; whereas the officers' sons have been sacrificed to School Boards, and the new "fad" for the education of the masses. Whether School-board young men will make better officers than the sons of officers, who have been born and bred in the service, is more than doubtful. That the modern private will prefer a School-board officer to a gentleman's son to command him, is more than doubtful. The soldier can understand a gentleman's son, or one of themselves rising from the ranks to a commission, after working for it; but it is questionable whether he will see why young men with forced and over-worked brains should be fitted to command soldiers because they pass certain school tests. A great many officers' sons make more than the required number of marks for a very high qualifying examination, but they must come out in the first flight, or they lose. Many of these young gentlemen, who have failed in these Army examinations, which are becoming stiffer every year, now enlist to work for their commissions, and follow the family profession. It seems most desirable that a mixed committee of the Lords and Commons should consider this important question in the interests of the Army and the older officers, as the present state of things is most cruel to the parents. There is no reason whatever why officers' sons should not enlist under their proper names and serve for commissions, when they have failed in the School-board examinations. But it is essential that their position in the ranks as private soldiers should be marked, as in the Belgian Army. The Belgian gentleman private wears a bit of lace round his cuff,—silver in cavalry, gold in infantry. The distinguishing mark enables him off parade to mix with his own class, go into society, and walk with ladies and gentlemen in the streets, although he wears nothing but a private's uniform, and has to salute not only his officers, but the non-commissioned officers of his company. But on the other hand, the privates of his own company generally salute him, as they do non-commissioned officers. The gold or silver ring costs the State nothing, and produces a good feeling and mutual respect between the gentleman private and the poorer private. If this concession were made to officers' sons, and they were allowed to enlist from two to three years to work for their commissions, it would produce a good many valuable recruits, and prevent the poorer officers' sons being swamped by the School Board, and forced to adopt uncongenial pursuits. In the Prussian Army, a similar rule, a distinguishing mark (a silver sword-knot) is worn by gentlemen conscripts, who elect to serve one year at their own expense, without pay. Certainly, it appears that some concession is required to enable officers' sons to struggle against School Boards, and to enable them to follow the profession which has been followed by their families for generations.—I am, &c.,

GENERAL OFFICER.

P.S.—A much larger number of Queen's cadetships should be reserved for the Sovereign, quite one-third, to enable the Commander-in-Chief to nominate the sons of deserving officers to Sandhurst.

The guns of the Eclipse, supplied when she was first commissioned, nearly 16 years ago, were hoisted out at Sheerness on Monday, and placed in a Government lighter for conveyance to Chatham Gunwharf.

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

The Army.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The detachments now quartered at Edinburgh and Glasgow will, on being relieved by the Scots Greys, proceed by march route to rejoin headquarters at Manchester.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). Orders have been received at Ballincollig that the regiment is to embark at Queenstown in the Assistance, and not to proceed to Dublin for that purpose, as was at first anticipated; and that the first squadron will embark there about the 22nd inst., or the following Monday, for conveyance to Greenock, *en route* to Edinburgh.

6th Dragoons. Lieut. Page-Henderson is acting aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Bulwer, Governor of Natal.

8th Hussars. Capt. Rawlinson has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

13th Hussars. Capt. and Pymr. Christie has passed the higher-proficiency examination in Persian.

18th Hussars. Capt. Miles is retiring from the service.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following appointments have been made in the Hyderabad Contingent, No. 2 Field Baty.:—"Lieut. W. A. Urquhart, subaltern, No. 1 Field Baty., to officiate as commandant, vice Lieut. A. H. P. Turner, and during the absence on furlough of Capt. C. M. Smith. No. 3 Field Baty.: Lieut. A. H. P. Turner, subaltern and officiating commandant, No. 2 Field Baty., to be commandant, vice Major E. F. Cambier, who has vacated on promotion; Lieut. E. U. Marrett, officiating subaltern, to be subaltern, vice Lieut. A. H. P. Turner, promoted."

H.M.S. Euphrates left Portsmouth on Saturday for Bombay, by way of the Cape. She embarked on the previous day the A Baty. 1st Brig. R.A., from Aldershot to Dinapore, consisting of Major Curtis, Capt. Hawkins, Lieuts. Gordon, Callwell, and Rogers, and 90 men; D Baty., 1st Brig., from Shorncliffe to Secunderabad, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Jones, Lieuts. Powles and Mortanaro, and 93 men; F Baty., 1st Brig., from Woolwich to Kirkee, consisting of Major Hutchinson, Capt. Dalbiac, Lieuts., Minchin, Clark, and Hanwell, and 89 men; drafts of the A and B Brigs., R.H.A., composed of Majors Caldecott and Kaye, Lieut. Crofton, and 180 men; drafts of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Brigs. Field Artillery, composed of Major Gambier, Capts. Atchinson, Owen, and Purdy, Lieuts. Oldfield, Drake, Robinson, Goff, Preston, and Pullen, and 457 men; and drafts of the 1st division of the Northern, Lancashire, London, Southern, Eastern, Cinque Ports, Western, South Irish, and Welsh Garrison Artillery, consisting of Major Holley, Capt. Curtis, Lieuts. Campbell, Tinker, Logan, and Slee, and an aggregate of 228 men. The Euphrates also took out Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. B. De Montmorency, R.A.

No. 2 Baty. Eastern Division, R.A., at present stationed at Dover, have received orders to proceed to Sheerness, to take the place of the 2nd and 3rd Batteries, 1st Brig., Scottish Division, R.A., which left Sheerness yesterday (Friday) morning, for Portsmouth, to embark on board the Serapis. The batteries have been quartered at Sheerness for the past three years.

Each battery of Garrison Artillery is to have two soldiers who have been trained as artificers, and can act as wheeler and as smith. To be distinguished by badges similar to those worn by wheelers and smiths of Field Artillery.

It is proposed that the whole of the South Irish Division and Western Division shall be quartered at the Citadel, Mount Wise.

Lieuts. F. J. Winter and C. Wood have been appointed officiating subalterns Hyderabad Contingent.

The *Madras Times* says:—"It is rumoured that when Col. Willoughby goes home on leave shortly, Col. Pottinger will be appointed to act as Military Secretary to the Bombay Government. Col. Pottinger is an able and popular officer, and he did his work well when he officiated as Qrmr.-Gen. Moreover, he has already had some experience of the duties of the Military Department, having once before acted as Secretary. Nevertheless, he belongs to the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the Military Secretaryship has, Staff Corps officers say, been hitherto considered as much a Staff Corps appointment as the Bombay Collectorship is considered a civilian's appointment."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff has passed the higher-standard examination in Persian.

Major S. R. Walker, who vacated the appointment of ex-professor Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, has been directed to proceed to Chatham for duty.

Grenadier Guards. Lieut. Streathfield has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Marquis of Lansdowne in Canada.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Irwin, 2nd Batn., has arrived home on sick-leave from India. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Morton has been appointed officiating Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. of the Oudh Division, Bengal. Capt. and Qrmr. Geoghegan, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

8th King's. Col. Colman, on the Retired List, late of the regiment, died recently at Southsea, in his fifty-sixth year. Entering the Army, June 15, 1843, he proceeded to India in the transport Briton, which was wrecked on the Lesser Andaman in Nov. 1844. During the wreck Lieut. Colman was noted for his coolness and intrepidity in saving life. He remained on the island for fifty-one days, enduring severe privations. He served throughout the Sutlej campaign, 1845-46 (medal and two clasps).

9th Norfolk Regiment. Major Burton, Lieuts. Denne and Ommanney, 2nd Batn., have passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Comins, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 27th Bengal N.I., on probation.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Lieut. Beaver, 2nd Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 9th Bengal N.I., on probation.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Capt. Cave, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Giles, a probationer, attached to the 21st Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Indian S.C., from July 1, 1882.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Capt. Bradshaw, 2nd Batn., has been appointed adjt. of the 3rd Batn. Lieut. Lloyd, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Capt. Baird and Lieuts. Christie and Carpendale have passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. Capt. Penno, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate. The 1st Batn., at Bradford, has been placed under orders to proceed to Castlebar about the 23rd inst.

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Major Cholmeley, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on urgent private affairs. Major M. Teversham, pymr., on the Half-pay List, died on Aug. 5, after a few days' illness, aged 59 years. Major Teversham, after a short service on the civil staff of the War Office, was appointed a pymr., April 10, 1858, and retired upon half-pay, Nov. 14, 1874, when he again returned to duty at the War Office in a civil capacity, and continued on the staff of that department up to the time of his death.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Lieut. Hunt, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on urgent private affairs. Lieuts. Reilly and Kerr have passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Egerton, a probationer attached to the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, is about to be appointed to the Indian S.C., from Nov. 1, 1881.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. Lieut. Macdonald, 1st Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. The 1st Batn. is in readiness to leave Jersey at the end of the month, on relief by the 36th Regt. from Ireland. Lieut. Trevor, 2nd Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 15th Bengal N.I., on probation. Lieut. Trevor has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Parsons, a probationer, attached to the 1st Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Indian S.C., from July 4, 1882.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Capt. Mainwaring, 1st Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Milford, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Jumna.

24th South Wales Borderers. The 1st Batn. is in readiness to proceed by special train from Manchester to Liverpool early on the 26th inst., and embark in H.M.S. Assistance for conveyance to Dublin, where the vessel will arrive at the North Wall next morning, and the battalion will proceed by rail to Kilkenny, to be there stationed. Major Bromhead, 2nd Batn., has been appointed commandant of the depôt at Poonamallee.

25th King's Own Borderers. Lieut. Corfield, 1st Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Crowther has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Brownrigg is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 2nd Punjab N.I., on probation.

32nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Orders have been received at Devonport for the regiment to embark there on Monday in H.M.S. Assistance, for conveyance to Queenstown, to relieve the 105th at Cork.

33rd West Riding Regiment. Lieut. Cornish, a probationer, attached to the Meywar Bheel Corps, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from June 22, 1882.

34th Border Regiment. Lieut. Norman is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on probation.

36th Worcestershire Regiment is in readiness to proceed from Kilkenny to Dublin on the 27th inst., and embark in the Assistance, for conveyance to Jersey, in relief of the 1st Batn. 22nd Regt.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. B. C. P. Hamilton, R.M.L.I., has been ordered to join the R.M. Depôt, Walmer, for duty, at the expiration of his present leave of absence.

Lieut. C. V. Townshend, R.M.L.I., has been ordered to report himself at the Riding Establishment, Woolwich, to undergo a course of military equitation.

The under-mentioned officers, R.M.L.I., have been granted leave of absence, as noted against their names:—Major E. L. Rose, one month; Lieut.-Col. P. R. Holmes, one month in extension; Lieut. F. W. E. Eady, one month on appointment.

The command of the Royal Marine Artillery is again vacant, by the promotion of Col.-Commandant E. H. Cox to the rank of major-gen. According to seniority, the appointment would fall to Col. George Brydges, the second-commandant, whose seniority as a lieut.-col. in the corps is dated Oct. 1, 1877, and whose seniority as a col. in the Army is that of Oct. 1, 1881; but it is probable that it will be offered to Sir Francis W. Festing (supernumerary), whose seniority as lieut.-col. in the corps is March 24, 1879, and as col. in the Army, Jan. 7, 1874. Major-Gen. Cox will retain the command until the Admiralty have decided upon his successor.

51st King's Own Light Infantry. Lieut. Johnson has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Pollock, a probationer, attached to the 8th Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Aug. 9, 1880.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. Lieut. Evatt is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 2nd Punjab Infantry, on probation.

59th East Lancashire Regiment. The 5 *and* 9 *Lilywhites' Gazette* contains the following:—"Our colours have at last been thoroughly repaired, and we hope to see them for many a year with the battalion. It will be remembered by not a few that they were presented to the 59th Regt. by Lady Robinson, the wife of the then Governor of Ceylon, when the regiment commenced its tour of 14 years of foreign service, finishing up with two years' campaign in Afghanistan, where our colours had their 'baptism of fire' on April 19, 1880, at Ahmed Khel. The officers who had the honour on that occasion of carrying them were Lieut. Fulton (retired) and Lieut. Macadam; and it may be interesting to many to know that when the fierce onslaught of 3,000 or 4,000 Ghazis or fanatics on that occasion was made, and both flanks of our small line were turned, consisting of one British and two Native regts. [about 900 strong only], the colour party were momentarily in danger of being swept over by some Ghazi cavalry, who, having surprised a small detachment of our cavalry reconnoitring on our left flank, charged down hill from a ravine, driving them in on that flank, through the gallant Goorkhas, who, forming company squares, allowed the mingled rush of friend and foe to pass through their line, and it was not until it reached the rear of the centre of the 59th Regiment, on the right, that the Ghazis were finally disposed of, the General (Sir D. Stewart) and his staff, it was reported, having to draw their swords and the colour party to prepare for cavalry. To present Lilywhites, therefore, our colours are of special interest. First, they are the last 59th colours we shall carry bearing the number and title that has gained us every honour (not a few) we now bear. Second, they have accompanied the regiment from Ceylon to Afghanistan during, we may say, the whole of our late tour of active service. And thirdly, they have served with the regiment through the late campaign, when many now serving had the honour of protecting them in action, and assisting in adding our latest laurels—'Afghanistan, '78-80,' 'Ahmed Khel,'—to the long roll of honoured names they now bear. It is with the deepest regret that we have to chronicle this month yet another sad event to Lilywhites both present and past. We allude to the death of Col. Clarke, who, after a service of 33 years with the regiment, retired on full pay in Sept., 1878, on account of ill-health, and who, for the same reason, since his return to England, has been forced to spend his winters abroad. He had just returned from Cyprus apparently in excellent health, and had even projected his usual visit to his old corps, when his death was announced to us in the daily papers like a sudden shock. Col. Clarke was gazetted to a cornetcy in the 4th Dragoon Guards Sept. 26, 1845, but was transferred to the 59th on Nov. 28 of the same year. He was promoted lieut. in 1849, capt. in 1855, major in 1873, and brevet lieut.-col. in 1877. Col. Clarke was present with the 59th Regt. at the operations before, and the capture of Canton in 1857; for which he received the medal and clasp. Of a genial and kindly nature, a cheery companion, and a splendid officer, there are few who have known him, whatever be their rank, who will not regret his loss, feel that not only they, but Lilywhites at large, have suffered a severe loss."

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut. Russell, 4th Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

61st Gloucestershire Regiment. Capt. O'Connell sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Jumna. Lieut. the Hon. R. French has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on private affairs.

63rd Manchester Regiment. Lieut. Codrington has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. Lieut. Stewart has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Carter, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 16th Bombay N.I., on probation.

74th Highland Light Infantry. On the departure of the 32nd Light Infantry from Devonport, the regiment will move from the Citadel and Millbay Barracks to the Raglan Barracks. A draft of 98 recruits, under command of Major De Lancey, 71st, arrived at Plymouth on the 9th inst., from the Regimental District at Hamilton.

81st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Hobbs has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. The regiment will be the first to leave India for England this winter.

86th Royal Irish Rifles. Lieut. Raymond sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Jumna, he having volunteered for the Indian S.C.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. It was originally intended to send the regiment to Ahmednuggur and Poona on its arrival in India, but as the 81st, at Allahabad, will probably be the first to embark for home, it will go to Allahabad. The following officers have left England this week, with head-quarters, in H.M.S. Jumna for India, viz.:—Col. Stevenson, C.B., Lieut.-Col. Todd, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Taylor, Majors Dashwood and Money, Brevet Major England, Capts. Gardner, Martin, and Steavenson, Lieuts. Adams, Wilbraham, Tyrwhitt-Walker, Cusack (adjt.), Kincaid, Barry, Hon. E. B. L. Stopford, Blood, Henry, Harrison, Wolfe, Conran, Mulock, Barnard, and Sandys, and Qrmr. Cole.

88th Connaught Rangers. Major Brind has been appointed officiating Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. of the Rohilcund District, Bengal. Major Curran sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Jumna. Lieut. Murray is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 24th Bengal N.I., on probation.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Major Hubbersty has leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Lieut. Campbell sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Jumna.

96th Manchester Regiment. Capt. Phillipps returns home from India to join the depôt for two years.

100th Leinster Regiment. Lieuts. Repton, Cowper, and Lamb have passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

105th King's Own Light Infantry, now stationed at Cork, will be the first infantry battalion to leave Ireland this relief season, and is expected to proceed by special train to Queenstown about the 20th inst., and embark in H.M.S. Assistance for conveyance to Liverpool, whence the battalion will proceed to York, to be stationed.

Pay Department. A correspondent addresses a warning to Paymasters going to India:—"A paymaster ranking with a captain at home draws about £12 per month, all told, more than a combatant captain. In India, he draws 31 rs. only per month more. After five years' service at home, he draws 2s. 6d. per diem extra pay. In India, the equivalent for this is 30 rs. per month only. Nothing extra has yet been given by the Indian Government to paymasters ranking with majors (the recent promotions), who at home, in addition to the 2s. 6d. per diem for five years' service, would draw about 1s. 6d. per diem, being the difference in allowances for the higher rank. The actual money responsibilities in India are greater than those at home. The War Office should represent this state of things to the Indian Government, which has effected a considerable saving by sending home all staff paymasters. The lack of candidates for the Army Pay Department when such a state of things exists, and the eager desire to avoid Indian service, as exemplified in the offers made for exchanges, are easily accounted for." During the past month the following changes of station, retirements, promotions, and appointments have taken place in the Pay Department:—Major Drage, on return from India, to the 33rd Regtl. District, Halifax; Major Macbean, to Fort George; Major Carey, from the 33rd Regtl. District, to the Unattached List, prior to embarkation for India; Capt. Whiteford, from Woolwich District Office, to Unattached List; Capt. Armstrong, from Home District, to Unattached List, prior to retirement from the service; Capt. Mitchell, from half-pay, to the Deolalee depot; Capt. Hanstock, to the 2nd Batn. 15th Regt.; Capt. Bell sailed last Saturday for Bombay; Capt. F. E. Webb has proceeded to the 32nd Regtl. District, Bodmin, vice Major Stockley, who leaves for Bombay to-day in the Serapis. Retirements:—Lieut.-Col. Ball, Aug. 8; Major Burke, Aug. 4; and Capt. Griffith, Aug. 21. Promotions:—Capts. Longley, from Aug. 9; Urquhart, from Aug. 10; and Stockley, from Aug. 15, to the rank of Major in the Army. 34 posts are vacant, viz.,—6 districts, 3 cavalry and 25 infantry regts

Ordnance Store Department. Deputy-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance W. C. Nangle, from the Staff in Ireland, has been appointed senior Store officer in the Southern District, vice Deputy-Comy. of Ordnance T. A. G. Satchwell, retired.

Medical Department. Surgs.-Major Waghorn, Rooney, and White, and Surgs. Trevor, FitzGerald, Bartlett Farmer, Hickman, Jerome, Westcott Russell, and Mann embarked for India on Saturday last, in H.M.S. Euphrates.

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surgs. Rayment and Ringe embarked for India on Saturday, in H.M.S. Euphrates.

The Auxiliary Forces.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

22nd Middlesex (the Central London Rangers). A class of instruction in machine-gun drill for officers of the Volunteer Force, and for detachments of Metropolitan corps, is being formed at the head-quarters of this corps, in Gray's Inn Square, by permission of Lieut.-Col. Alt, commanding, and at the request of several officers who formed part of the 5th Provisional Battalion at Aldershot in August. Full particulars can be obtained on applying at the head-quarters of the corps, either by letter or personally, on Tuesday evenings, between 7.30 and 8.30 p.m.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, September 11, 1883.

Royal Horse Guards—Capt. Lord H. A. G. Somerset to be Major, vice G. Stirling, retired; Lieut. E. G. H. Atherley to be Capt., vice Lord H. A. G. Somerset (both dated Aug. 29).

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. H. L. Pennell has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 3); Lieut. A. Waters to be Adjt. (May 16).

2nd Dragoons—Lieut. J. A. W. O'N. Torrens to be Capt., vice Brevet Major W. C. James, seconded (Aug. 15).

9th Lancers—Capt. W. H. Fife retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

11th Hussars—Capt. Lord E. B. Talbot has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. H. W. Swithinbank to be Adjt., vice Capt. Lord E. B. Talbot, appointed Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (both dated Aug. 15).

12th Lancers—Lieut. P. Montagu, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., vice G. W. H., Lord Vernon, resigned.

21st Hussars—Lieut. G. Hearn, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice R. Broughton, transferred to the 9th Lancers.

Royal Artillery.

Capt. E. Walsh retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. J. McMahon (late Madras) to be Col., vice T. I. M. Hog (late Madras), promoted; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Bisset (late Madras) to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. C. J. McMahon; Capt. and Brevet Major R. Wace, upon the Seconded List, to be Major; Capt. H. S. Watkin, upon the Seconded List, to be Major; Capt. E. A. Ollivant to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. F. Pritchard (late Madras), retired (all five dated July 26); Capt. and Brevet Major W. R. Fox, upon the Seconded List, to be Major; Capt. J. G. Stone, upon the Seconded List, to be Major; Capt. R. H. Wallace to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Bisset (late Madras), promoted (all three dated Aug. 1); Major C. A. Empson, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice D. W. Lawrell (late Madras), retired (Sept. 1).

The under-mentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—C. E. Maberly, vice E. A. Ollivant, promoted, and C. V. B. Kuper, vice R. H. Wallace, promoted (both dated Aug. 11); E. C. Hawkshaw, vice T. J. Bury, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (Aug. 22); A. C. Hansard, vice F. W. Campbell, seconded for service in the Department of the Director of Artillery and Stores (Aug. 31).

The promotions of the under-mentioned officers are antedated as stated against their names:—Majors C. S. Graham and W. Taylor (June 21); G. Will (July 1); Capts. W. J. Bunn (June 21); R. M. Brady (June 30); W. D. Garnett-Botfield (July 6); E. C. F. Holland (July 7); the Hon. A. Sidney (July 26); F. W. Boteler, on the Seconded List (Aug. 1); and A. S. Pratt (Aug. 1).

Line Battalions.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—The appointment as Adjt. of Capt. T. De la Rue is antedated to March 1.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. C. Hackett to be Major, vice C. de J. Græme, retired (July 14); Capt. F. A. Way to be Major, vice J. R. Newbolt, deceased (July 25).

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. G. R. Brown has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 12).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—The promotion to he rank of Capt. of Lieut. R. L. Appleyard is antedated to May 24, n succession to P. St. Maur, promoted; Lieut. C. G. Donald to be apt., vice R. B. Manning, retired (May 30).

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Major T. E. Verner, from the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), to be Major, vice G. C. Helme, who exchanges.

The Suffolk Regiment—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. H. Cautley is antedated to July 10, 1883, vice A. Cotes, seconded; Lieuts. J. B. McDonell, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (July 10); G. F. C. Mackenzie to be Capt., vice A. S. Hext, promoted (July 14). The under-mentioned officers have been appointed probationers for the Indian S.C.:—Lieuts. E. Grey (June 21), C. M. Ducat (June 15), and L. Herbert (April 23).

The Bedfordshire Regiment—The appointment to a lieutenancy of Gent. Cadet Bruce C. Vernon-Wentworth, in the *Gazette* of Aug. 24, 1883, is cancelled.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. T. Jermyn has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 12); Qrmr. G. Roe, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Qrmr., vice C. J. Smith, who exchanges.

The Cheshire Regiment—Capt. I. St. J. Hartford has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Sept. 8).

The South Wales Borderers—The under-mentioned officers have been appointed probationers for the Indian S.C.:—Lieuts. F. C. Grant (May 9), and L. C. H. Stainforth (June 15).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. S. H. Lomax is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Sept. 11); Lieut. W. P. Anderson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 16).

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Capt. A. G. Impey to be Major, vice F. Dorling, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (July 1).

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Lieut. W. Prior has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 31).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Capt. W. McC. O'Leary to be Major, vice G. S. Carr, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Aug. 13).

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut. L. H. Hawkes, from the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. H. U. Price, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt. R. H. L. Brickenden to be Major, vice G. B. M. Cumberland, seconded for service on the Staff (July 25).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt. W. H. Wilson to be Major, vice W. Livesay, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay (June 19).

The Essex Regiment—Lieut. G. R. Ellis to be Capt., vice T. E. Stephenson, seconded (Aug. 1).

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. F. E. V. Taylor to be Capt., vice A. M. Bowles, promoted (July 22).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Capt. C. B. Bogue to be Major, vice T. S. St. Clair, seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 1). The appointment to a Lieutenancy of Gent. Cadet the Hon. R. Lister in the *Gazette* of Aug. 24, 1883, is cancelled. Qrmr. C. J. Smith, from the Royal Irish Regt., to be Qrmr., vice G. Roe, who exchanges.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. F. Corbett is antedated to June 13, 1883, vice T. J. Seppings, promoted; Lieuts. G. E. Lloyd to be Capt., vice R. M. Marsh-Dunn, retired (June 20); L. E. Amedroz to be Capt., in succession to Major C. S. S. Whitehill, Adjt. of 3rd Batn. (June 21).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. C. L. H. Cox has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 2).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. the Hon. K. Turnour to be Major, vice E. T. H. Hutton, seconded for service on the Staff (Aug. 19).

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Major G. C. Helme, from the Lincolnshire Regt., to be Major, vice T. E. Verner, who exchanges.

The Manchester Regiment—Lieut. W. Tenison to be Capt., vice B. L. Anstruther, promoted (Aug. 1).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. A. J. St. G. French to be Capt., vice J. P. Miller, promoted (June 17).

The Durham Light Infantry—Lieut. R. Norton to be Capt., vice F. G. A. Wiehe, seconded (June 20).

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut. C. W. F. Whyte has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 8).

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. H. W. Tryon resigns his commission.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. M. J. E. Fenwick, from the Dorsetshire Regt., to be Capt., vice E. G. Selby-Smyth, appointed Adjt.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut. A. W. D. Maclean to be Capt., in succession to Major L. G. Brooke, Adjt. 4th Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) (Aug. 15).

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. A. G. Nixon has been seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 1); Lieut. K. J. Mackenzie, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Lieut., vice A. G. Nixon, seconded.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt. A. E. W. Goldsmid to be Major, vice P. Alcock, retired (Aug. 29).

Staff—Major T. S. St. Clair, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be a Garrison Instructor (Jan. 1); Capt. J. M. Gordon, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. on the Staff, vice Major E. Essex, the Gordon Highlanders, who has been appointed an Instructor at the Royal Military College (Sept. 21).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. B. Abbott has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Comy.-Gen. (Sept. 6).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major J. T. M. Symons, M.D., to be Brig.-Surg., vice J. Wiles, granted retired pay (July 31).

Army Pay Department—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major E. Cattell to be Chief Pymr., with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army, vice W. C. Ball, C.B., retired (Aug. 8); Pymrs. and Hon. Majors T. C. Rose to be Staff Pymr., vice H. Burke, retired (Aug. 4); E. V. Raynes to be Staff Pymr., vice E. Cattell (Aug. 8).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. First-class C. Percivall retires on retired pay (Sept. 12). To be Vet.-Surgs. on probation:—Arthur Frederick Appleton, gent., Alexander Henry Waddel, gent., Edwin Hills Hazelton, gent., and Layton John Blenkinsop, gent.

Brevet.

Major E. G. Battiscombe, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col., under the provisions of Article 11 (*f.f.*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (Sept. 1).

Memoranda.

Major-Gen. R. P. Radcliffe (on the Supernumerary List of the Royal Artillery) has been placed on the Retired List, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (Sept. 1). Major-Gen. (with the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in the East Indies) Sir F. S. Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieut.-Gen., vice A. Bunny, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, retired; Col. T. I. M. Hog, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Major-Gen., vice Sir F. S. Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C. (both dated July 26); Col. G. Leslie, R.A., to be Major-Gen., vice N. O. S. Turner, C.B., R.A., retired (Sept. 1); Major T. R. Disney, R.A., to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst employed as Commandant of Colonial Forces in Victoria (Sept. 1); Hon. Brig.-Surg. T. Bennett, late Surg.-Major, Medical Department, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Aug. 24).

The under-mentioned Deputy-Commissaries and Hon. Lieuts. of the Bengal Establishment to have the hon. rank of Capt., on retirement (July 28, 1882):—T. Gill and W. Durham. To be Hon. Lieut.:—Deputy-Assist.-Comy. G. Brady, Hyderabad Contingent (July 13).

Reserve of Officers.

Major E. H. Green, late 11th Hussars, to be Major; Lieut. T. M. Jameson, 9th Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date September 12, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, September 14, 1883.

Her Majesty has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the S.C. and Indian Military Services, made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors E. G. Wace (July 1) and H. W. Webster (July 26).

To be Majors:—Capts. E. H. H. Collen (July 1, 1882); H. A. Graves (July 16); and J. B. Hutchinson (July 17).

Bengal Army.—Infantry.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. P. Wheeler (July 18).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major F. Kilgour (July 11).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors W. Scott, W. S. Seton, and W. F. Sandwith (all three dated July 20).

To be Major:—Capt. R. L. Price (July 16).

Brevet.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. W. F. Bartleman, Bengal Infantry (July 20, 1881).

Errata—The first Christian name of Major R. J. Crawford, Bombay S.C., is *Richmond*, and not as given in the *London Gazettes* of Feb. 1, 1870, and Jan. 15, 1878. In the *London Gazette* of June 29, 1883, delete the heading *Madras Cavalry* above the Brevet promotion of Major A. R. Kenney-Herbert.

MILITARY RIDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I read, in your issue of Sept. 1, with a surprise and regret which I am disposed to think will be shared by a large majority of Cavalry officers, the statement, probably inspired by the officer alluded to in the article, to which I refer, as having been on the Staff of the General Commanding during the recent campaign in Egypt, that the British trooper is in future to be allowed to rise in his stirrups when at the trot. I will premise the remarks I wish to make by saying that I wish to show a definite reason for maintaining the existing style of riding entirely apart from the facts that well is often well let alone, and that for a change which will be so detrimental to the general appearance of men when trotting in the school and of a regiment when on parade, there ought to accrue some very great and immediate advantages. What I would rather show is that such a change will be actually harmful to the individual riding of the trooper; and for this reason, that to enable a man to rise in his stirrups the existing standard for their length will inevitably have to be altered, and the men allowed to ride shorter than at present, as they cannot possibly rise when at a trot with the stirrups fitted as they now are; and this would, I think, be of all things the most damaging to the riding of the Dragoon. The tendency of men, as your Cavalry readers will agree, is always to shorten their stirrups as much as they are allowed, because this gives them a seat which is more comfortable and easier to them when maintained for long, but which I deny to be the best, either for them or for the service, for this reason, that a seat which is retained rather by grip than by balance is the one which best answers the purposes of military equitation, which I take it, is to give a man with his legs the most complete control over his horse, while he is deprived of one hand for the guidance and control of his mount, the other being occupied with his weapon. A hunting seat, I would contend, does not answer the purpose here required, as much actual strength is therein sacrificed to ease and comfort, and, indeed, necessarily so, as a man has to ride his horse during a long day and at a fastish pace, nor is he liable to be overbalanced by the use of heavy weapons. Perhaps the hardest test of horsemanship is to ride well a three or four-mile steeple chase, but as everyone conversant with the subject knows, no one attempts to do this with the seat ordinarily adopted in hunting or hacking. Almost the first instruction the tyro is sure to receive from a professional adviser is to let down his stirrups a couple of holes or so. In riding on the flat, a still longer seat is made use of. At polo in the same way, where it is most necessary for the horseman to be part and parcel of his animal, and where he is handicapped in the same way as the trooper, by having only one hand free, the other being occupied with his stick, almost all good players use a longer stirrup than they would in ordinary riding. These three facts, in my opinion, go far to prove that for any great though not sustained effort of horsemanship, the longer style of riding is most suited; and I consider the aim of cavalry horsemanship is to give him the strongest seat at a time when the trooper may require the active use of his weapons on the field of battle, and not merely to make him as comfortable as possible when on the march or on parade. I cannot help thinking you are wrong in blaming "the not being allowed to rise in his stirrups" as a frequent cause of rupture. Since the dismissal from the service of the ultra long stirrup in use before the present regulations were adopted, I expect cases have been extremely few, and then generally owing to a predisposition of the subject to that form of disease, and which might have been occasioned by the strain of a horse jumping or falling with him, no matter what length of stirrup he was using at the time. If simply, on the other hand, the mere comfort of the trooper is to be considered, we shall doubtle soon have riding in the school without stirrups, and many other disagreeabilities (so-called) abolished, though the former is possibly the finest training for horsemanship of any kind. The late Capt. Percy Williams, who was well known as a brilliant race-rider and cross-country man, used to attribute his extremely powerful finish entirely to the fact that he rode often many hours daily at a trot on a rough hack with his stirrups up. That we should rise in our stirrups because, as you urge, this style has been adopted by other European cavalry, does not seem to me by any means a good or sufficient reason, as I have some acquaintance with and knowledge of cavalry in other services than our own, and have not yet perceived that we have anything to learn from them in the matter of riding, but rather the reverse. Having served throughout the recent Afghan Campaign, where the cavalry work was often extremely arduous, and conducted over the roughest possible country, I had an opportunity of judging, which only confirmed me in the opinion expressed above, and which had previously been the outcome of some observation of and great fondness for military and every other kind of horsemanship. I hope that the officer on Lord Wolseley's Staff who has so influenced his mind in this matter may be induced to make public the arguments which he used in favour of the contemplated change. I quite agree with you in hoping that the present regulation saddle may be lightened, a thing that has hitherto appeared unattainable, and feel sure that the abolition of the breastplate and crupper will be a good commencement.—I am, &c.,

A Lancer.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Hard Lines, by Hawley Smart, 3 vols. (Chapman and Hall, Limited)—The Future Capital of the British Empire (W. Ridgway)—The Sporting Mirror (H. Etherington)—The War between Peru and Chili, 1879-1882, by C. R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S. (Sampson Low and Co.)—The Official Guide to the Midland Railway (Cassell and Co., Limited).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

WHEN the mob of a great city and a colony of foreign residents are in unfriendly relations, a very slight cause may lead to a riot. The murder of a Chinaman at Canton, by a European in the service of the Maritime Customs Commission, whether justifiable on the ground of self-defence or not, very naturally excited the natives, who are always animated by unfriendly feelings towards foreigners, and it is probable that the outbreak would have occurred if the French had never gone to Tonquin or attacked Annam. When the native population of Alexandria were irritated by the collection of foreign men-of-war in their harbour for the purpose of overthrowing the popular Government, a quarrel between a Maltese and a donkey-boy was, as Sir B. Seymour reported, quite sufficient to arouse the murderous passions of the mob. In both cases—at Canton and at Alexandria—the Europeans opened fire on the natives, and, of course, increased the rage and fury of the rioters. Here in Canton there were two distinct acts of violence, which led to the death of two Chinese; as in Egypt, it was a Maltese—at least, so it is said—who shot and killed an Egyptian. We do not think it is fair to attribute the outbreak at Canton to the proceedings of the French. There was quite enough of ill-blood to suffice as a moving power. If a foreigner of a hated colony down at the East End had drowned an Englishman, it is very probable the roughs would turn out to make the most of the occasion. The Chinese troops were late, just as the Egyptians were late at Alexandria, and the same suspicions of sympathy with the mob on the part of the Governor were entertained by the Europeans who applied to him for assistance. At all events, the nine Germans and three English who opened fire on the crowd seem to have defended themselves *con spirito*, and to have disposed of "four or five Chinese killed and many wounded," without loss to themselves. The *Swift* and *Espoir*, the French gunboat *Lutin*, and five Chinese gunboats moored off the European settlement, guarantee th lives and property of the residents for the time; bu the angry passions which have been evoked by thi most untoward outbreak will, we fear, not subsid so readily, and the relations between natives ar foreigners, never very friendly on the side of t Chinese, will be much strained and endangere

Indeed, it is by no means improbable that if the French were to cave in, as they are advised to do by so many anxious friends, their action would be attributed to fear by the Chinese, and the demeanour of the Celestials towards Europeans would then become still more menacing and insolent. All the more reason is there to hope for peaceful solutions, which will enable us to call on the Chinese authorities to repress the turbulent mobs of their great cities.

The Tel-el-Kebir Anniversary, if it goes on as it has commenced, promises to render our Army ridiculous. What! Crown the Colours of the Guards with laurel for marching in rear of two divisions of Infantry, in an action in which they never fired a round at the enemy, to attack "a rabblement of donkey boys," as one authority who knows Egypt called them!—the Guards, who have such glorious names on their colours which they never think of celebrating at all! It is incredible! Other regiments, we are told, had similar rejoicings and celebrations of this glorious September 13! September 20 will be allowed to pass unnoticed, but the fight on the Alma was something to be proud of. To make Arabi a Napoleon III., and Tel-el-Kebir a Sedan, is truly absurd. The political consequences of the action were, of course, very considerable; the attack on the position was admirably devised, and almost as well executed,—not *altogether*, for those who were there know best how far from admirable was the conduct of some of those engaged that morning, and what terrible confusion there was caused in the ranks in the few minutes of fighting which occurred at the principal redoubt. But for the Army with two hundred years of the traditions which have made us proud of the men who went out to meet the veteran battalions of the greatest Captains of the world, and who, under Marlborough, Wellington, and other less famous Generals, achieved the most brilliant triumphs in the hard-fought fields which tested the best qualities of soldiers, to exalt their horns and wreathe their colours with laurels for the overthrow of a crowd of armed Fellahs, is almost pitiable!

The two hundred years which have passed over the world since John Sobieski drove off the Turks from Vienna and saved Christendom have been as eventful, perhaps, as any period of equal duration since the Creation, always excepting the century which saw the birth of our Lord and the fall of the Roman Republic. What an immense space there is between the England of to-day and that of Charles II. and James II., between the Scotland which gave the Stuart Kings to England and sold them to English rebels, and the Scotland of Queen Victoria at Balmoral and Mr. Gladstone in Midlothian,—nay, even between the Ireland of a fierce and factious Parliament, which did nothing for the Irish but oppress them, and the Ireland of Mr. Parnell and Earl Spencer!

Colonel R. T. Thynne, Grenadier Guards, vacates his appointment as Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Malta, and returns to duty.

Sir H. F. H. B. Maxse, whose death has been announced this week, was a favourable specimen of the Light Dragoon officer of the Crimean period. When he retired into private life he devoted himself to the cultivation of his powers as a *littérateur* and as an actor with considerable success, and in the seclusion of Heligoland, where he ruled as Lieutenant-Governor and Governor nearly twenty years, to the terror of gamblers and the great comfort of the more pleasant and respectable German and other visitors, he made many friends out of heterogeneous materials. His political views differed widely from those of his Naval relative, who distinguished himself long ago by his ride from Head-quarters, after the Alma, to the seaside, in order to acquaint Admiral Dundas that the Allies were moving round to the south side of Sebastopol, and who has become an advanced, if not an advancing Liberal. Sir H. Maxse will be greatly regretted.

Mr. G. A. Oliphant has been appointed Principal Veterinary-Surgeon in India.

It is very doubtful whether any editor, however just or judicious, can edit a man's letters so as to protect his memory from imputations of some sort or other. A correspondent of the *Standard* calls attention to a letter of Count Cavour from the "Lettere edite e inedite, di Camillo Cavour, raccolte, &c., da Luigi Chiala, Turin, 1882," in which Cavour, writing to Della Marmora of the negotiations for the marriage of the Princess Clotilde with Prince Napoleon and of his visit to Plombières, says, "I left it with a mind more at ease. If the King consents to the match, I have a belief, nay, I will say a certainty, that within two years you will enter Vienna at the head of our victorious army." The Austrians of to-day may well point to such passages as proofs of the design of Cavour not only to unify Italy, but to destroy the House of Hapsburg and dismember their empire. However, the Italians did not enter Vienna. Not only that, they did not cross the Alps, and in 1866 the old Archduke Albrecht gave them a drubbing at Custozza, which was a pretty commentary on the boast, "Italia fara da se." It was to France, when Napoleon III. interfered to save her from the victors of Königgrätz and Presburg, that Austria yielded the Quadilateral and Venice, and not to Piedmontese or Italian; and history will recall for ever the memory of that action, of the saving claws of the rather crippled and enfeebled eagle, which the Italians are apt to think was a bird of prey of the most predatory habits and unprincipled appetites. The incidents at the recent meeting of the Austrian and French Military Attachés in Italy, at the manœuvres, where there was a fraternization of the enemies of 1859 over the "ossuary" of the French soldiers who fell at Montebello, and General Fabre expressed the hope that if they met again on the field of battle it would be as friends, are very significant, and can scarcely be agreeable to the Italians.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., commanding the Aldershot Division, has been granted special leave of absence for one month from this date. Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Fitz-Wygram, Bart., will command the division during Sir Archibald's absence.

If a tithe of what is said about the Depôt, Army Hospital Corps, at Aldershot, be true, this depôt must be, indeed, a happy family. Major-General Walker, V.C., C.B., recently carried out the annual inspection of the corps, and the alarms, excursions, and preliminary preparations for this inspection are said to have been something the like of which has never before been seen at Aldershot. The action of individuals full of burning zeal, very much misdirected, who seem to believe that constant drill and incessant petty regimental worry are the first essentials in the training of Army Hospital Corps men, is bearing fruit. Barrack square and barrack-room soldiering has been carried to such extremes as to impair the real efficiency of the corps, which, as seems strangely to be forgotten, is an hospital corps, whose legitimate duties are to be found within the hospital—almost anywhere, in fact, but on parade.

The 10th Hussars change from Lucknow to England; 17th Lancers, from Mhow to Lucknow; 6th Dragoons or 7th Dragoon Guards, on arrival in India, to Mhow.

We are very glad to see that the Government has sent such an excellent representative body of officers to report on the French manœuvres as those who were received the other day at the War Office in Paris. The remarks we made on the fitness of Colonel Villiers to report on the Cavalry manœuvres were based on the announcement that he would be alone. As a judge of infantry tactics and field work, Colonel Villiers would be quite competent. The "assistance" at the German manœuvres from our Army will be very brilliant. Two Royal Field-Marshals and a great body of officers will be present, among them some very distinguished and competent men, and we hope they will take pains to ascertain how far the German system can justify recent changes in our Army, and with what success our efforts at imitating it are likely to be crowned.

Captain J. F. Ingles, 62nd Regiment, has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-General G. S. Young, Belfast.

Most of our readers who are interested in the condition and improvement of the Yeomanry Cavalry should read an able paper, by Major C. J. Edwards, 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry, entitled, "The Yeomanry Cavalry Considered as an Auxiliary and a Reserve Force," which is included in No. CXX. of the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, the last number issued to the members. The above copy of the Journal also contains some other interesting papers, and four notices of books, the most important of which are, "Suggestions on the Transport of the Future," by Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Webber, C.B., R.E.; "The Protection of Our Naval Base in the North Pacific," by Major-General Laurie; and "The Latest Development of the Tactics of the Three Arms," by Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, R.A.

A General Order has just been issued "showing the state of education in the Army at home in 1882," in the form of a Return, showing the strength of regiments or corps on January 1, 1883, the number of pass certificates in their possession, and the number obtained in the preceding year. The Return is summarised as follows:—Total strength of the Army at home on January 1, 1883, 87,297; total certificated, including those gained in 1882, 50,833. Per-centage uncertificated, 42·18; certificates gained in 1882, 15,311. These certificates are given in four graduated standards, and the 15,311 for 1882 are made up of 95 first class, 2,465 second class, 4,573 third class, and 8,178 fourth class. Having regard to the very low standard of education required to obtain a fourth-class certificate, and the facilities afforded to the men of attending Army schools, the most striking feature on the face of this Return appears to us to be the appalling fact that 42·18 per cent. of the Army are uncertificated. With a view to ascertaining whether this state of things is normal in the Army, or, if not, whether the uncertificated per-centage was diminishing or increasing, we referred back to the Returns issued on this subject in 1881 and 1882, in order to compare the state of things existing in those years with that existing now. But so diverse appear to be the methods of preparing, from year to year, the returns on this subject, which, to be of real service, should always appear in an exactly similar form, that it almost seems as if orders had been issued to those preparing them that care should be taken to do it in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of useful comparison. However, by ascertaining the per-centages borne by the numbers in the various grades to the total numbers certificated in the three years, we find that, while the numbers in the second and third classes remain comparatively stationary, there has been a steady and appreciable increase each year in the first and fourth classes. This, so far, is decidedly satisfactory, and, we believe, shows a slow but at the same time a sure improvement in the educational status of the soldier. Admitting, however, that the education of the Army is becoming more satisfactory, the fact still remains that, in this age of School Boards for the education of the children before they become soldiers, and of Army schools for their education after enlistment, out of 87,297 men, only 50,833 have any certificates whatever, a large majority of which are fourth class only, while 36,464 are uncertificated. This is certainly a state of things which calls loudly for the earnest consideration of the Director-General of Military Education.

Hospital accommodation for officers has been provided at the following stations at home:—Devonport, Dublin, Netley, and Woolwich; and abroad, at Gibraltar, Malta, and Natal. Officers will accordingly be admitted to these hospitals, under the provisions of the regulations for the Army Medical Department.

Extract from a letter from a Staff officer:—"We have just finished the inspection, and a more pitiful sight than the recruits of the depôts were I never saw. The only fairly-sized ones were the . . . . . . lot. The amusing part of it is that it is quite the exception when a man enlists in his own county regiment."

Lieutenant Edwards, a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, has been brought back into his old regiment, the 66th, after an absence of three years. Accordingly, Lieutenant Edwards now stands second on the list of Lieutenants of the 66th, from which he has been absent for three years. It seems rather hard on the Subalterns of the 66th who have been doing duty with the regiment in Lieutenant Edwards's absence, that their promotion should be put back to suit the convenience of a senior who, after failing to qualify for the Staff Corps, returns to his old regiment to reap the benefit of his seniority. The case serves to show the necessity which exists for some limit to be placed on the period during which an officer can be attached on probation to a Native regiment in India.

The vacancy on the Ordnance Committee at the War Office will, it is said, be filled by Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Baylay.

We venture to recommend to Lord Hartington's notice and consideration the suggestions of a "General Officer," published in our columns to-day, under the heading of "Our Boys."

We understand that the Medical officers who were so fortunate as to serve in the late Egyptian Campaign are to count their years, or, in many cases, less than a year's service abroad, as a tour of foreign service. As a natural consequence, Medical officers are being sent abroad this trooping season, after having spent less than two years in England, who have served their full term of five years in India or elsewhere, whilst many who were compelled to remain in India a sixth year on account of the Afghan Campaign, and who passed the last two years on active service, have also been sent abroad out of their turn. In all other Departments, the tour in Egypt is not to count as a tour of foreign service. We fail to see, therefore, why an exception is made in favour of the Medical officers. If the rule affected all Departments alike, there would be no cause for complaint. As it is, it is not to be wondered at that those who are being ordered abroad should feel that they are being unfairly dealt with, and that more consideration ought to be shown to them.

Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon J. J. Meyrick, C.B., has been appointed to the War Office, on the staff of the Principal Veterinary-Surgeon.

Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, who was gazetted a Lieutenant-General on Tuesday last, makes a pretty considerable jump, as he passes over the heads of thirty-three senior Major-Generals; but no favour has been shown him, as he was entitled to the step by right of seniority on the Indian list of the Royal Artillery.

At the manœuvres yesterday (Friday) morning, at Wimbledon, the troops, had not a single round of ammunition. Colonel Phillips handled his force splendidly. He had to get his convoy, with the aid of three squadrons of the 4th Hussars and a handful of Infantry, across the difficult ground from a point near Kingston Vale to Wimbledon, and did it so effectually as to lead to the impression that the enemy would, in real warfare, have suffered terribly. It was the smartest performance which has been witnessed in the Home District this season.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, September 7, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Frederick Henry Herrmann has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer George Fraser Paterson has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, September 8, 1883.

The following notice is to be substituted for that dated August 16, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of August 17:—

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Commander George Bruce Evans has been placed on the Retired List from August 28, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the same date.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Colonel-Commandant Edmund Henry Cox to be Major-General, vice Major-General J. W. C. Williams, placed on the Supernumerary List on being appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General to the Royal Marine Forces (September 3).

ADMIRALTY, September 11, 1883.

The following promotions have been made:—Lieutenant William des Vœux Hamilton to be Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of September 7. Sub-Lieutenants Arthur David Ricardo, Claud Arthur William Hamilton, and William Henry Nicholson to be Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of September 7.

ADMIRALTY, September 12, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and March 3, 1873, Assistant-Paymaster Frederick James Hayter has been placed on the Retired List from the 7th inst.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Charles Bulkeley Nurse has been placed on the Retired List at his own request (Sept. 8); Captains Henry Gritton to be Major, vice Heseltine; Christopher Sulivan Feltrim Fagan to be Major, vice Webb; Mr. Frederick William Edward Eady has been appointed a Lieutenant (all three dated Sept. 1).

ADMIRALTY, September 13, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Surgeon John Norris Browning has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 1st inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Thomas Sagar has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 12th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—R. D. King, A. J. Douglas, I. Ingles, A. B. Jenkins, and F. R. Boardman, to the President, additional, to study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, to join Sept. 29, 1883.

Commanders—Lawrence Ching, to the Daring; Edmund Poe, to the Northampton, vice Fawkes; F. Echlin, R. B. Maconochie, R. B. Needham, G. A. Giffard, I. E. T. Nicholls, to the President, additional, to study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, to join Sept. 29, 1883; Crawford Caffin, to the Duncan, for the Sphinx.

Lieutenants—William H. Nicholson, to be Flag-Lieut. to Rear-Admiral Graham, superintendent of Malta Yard, vice Onslow; William V. S. Howard, to the Flying Fish; William J. Grogan, to the Valorous, vice Bourke; Henry Harris, to the Flying Fish; Charles K. Hope, to the Zephyr, (in command); Henry A. Ogle, to the Boscawen, vice Walker; Arthur H. S. Elwes, to the Defence, vice Drury; Mansfield G. Smith, to the Sultan, additional; Ernest C. Hobkirk, to the Duke of Wellington, temporarily; H.S.H. Louis of Battenberg, to the Victoria and Albert, vice Hamilton; Percy Hockin, to the Agincourt, vice Gardiner; Frank H. Henderson, to the Northumberland, vice Hay.

Midshipmen—Eustace W. C. Stracey, to the Neptune; William C. Boothby, to the Champion; Andrew P. Comber, to the Cleopatra; Frederick C. Learmonth, to the Champion.

Staff Surgeons—Joseph Wood, M.D., to the Cleopatra; John C. B. Maclean, M.B., to the Champion; Alexander R. Joyce, to the Daring.

Chief Engineers—Hugh Burstow, to the Daring; George Swinney, to the Champion; John Hobbs, to the Victor Emanuel, for the Wivern, vice Rock; Richard Jewin, to the Pembroke, for the Myrmidon; James Edmonds, to the Cleopatra.

Surgeons—William G. C. Smith, M.B., to the Cleopatra; Charles F. Newland, to the Midge; John Brunt, to the Boscawen, vice Newland; William M. Long, to the Zephyr.

Paymaster—William E. Boxer, to the Agincourt, vice Shepherd.

Assistant-Paymaster—Richard P. Hawkshaw, to the Belleisle, viçe Lawless.

Engineers—William J. Bevan, to the Champion; William S. Stribling, to the Zephyr; Edward Barrett, to the Flying Fish; John Fielder, to the Cleopatra; R. T. Rundle, to the Indus, for the Firebrand; George J. Ross, to the Penelope, for the Seamew, vice Rundle; George W. Barry, to the Indus, for the Hotspur; Robert Balcomb, to the Jumna, vice White.

Assistant-Engineers—Frederick M. Cottam, to the Champion; Robert W. Donohue, to the Cleopatra; Arthur J. Johns, to the Indus, for the Iron Duke.

Clerk—Augustus H. Brigstocke, to the Audacious, supernumerary.

Carpenters—William J. Withers and Thomas E. Moore, to the Champion.

Coastguard.

Commissioned Boatmen—B. Sweeney, Carnsore station, to be chief boatman, Balbriggan, vice J. Burns, promoted; John Smerdon, Bacton station, to be chief boatman, Harwich station, vice J. B. Clarke, promoted.

Chief Boatman—John B. Clarke, Harwich station, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Wrangle station, (to take effect from 4th inst.)

Alexandra, Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Lord John Hay, arrived at the Piræus on Sept. 10, with the Invincible, Superb, and Helicon in company. The Inflexible sailed thence on Sept. 9.

Assistance, Capt. St. Clair, only arrived at Woolwich with the 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards on board, from Dublin, on Wednesday, delay having taken place in the embarkation at Kingstown.

Audacious, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., with the Cleopatra, Curaçoa, Pegasus, Albatross, Daring, Linnet, and Vigilant, were at Chefoo on July 23, and would leave about Aug. 1 for Nagasaki, thence to Russian ports in Gulf of Tartary. The Kestrel was at Shanghai on July 15, and remains. The Sapphire left Singapore on July 2 for Hong Kong; after refitting, will join the Cruising Squadron. The Fly was at Singapore on June 28, and remains for service in the Straits of Malacca. The Magpie was at Labuk, North Borneo, on June 29, surveying on north-east coast of Borneo. The Flying Fish was at Chefoo on July 3, surveying on west coast of Corea. Letters from Commodore at Hong Kong, dated Aug. 2. The Swift and Espoir left Hong Kong for Canton on Sept. 11 The Victor Emanuel is at Hong Kong. The Cockchafer is on general service on the South China Division. The Espoir was at Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage); would leave for Amoy on Aug. 4. The Foxhound has left for Chefoo. The Wivern, Midge, Esk, and Tweed were at Hong Kong, in First Division of Steam Reserve.

Champion, Capt. A. T. Powlett, arrived at Batavia on Saturday last, and left the following day for Sunda Straits.

Comus, Capt. East, left Callao for Coquimbo on Aug. 11.

Constance, Capt. Doughty, was at Callao on Aug. 13.

Dragon, Com. Bolitho, left Zanzibar on July 15. All went well, writes a correspondent, until July 21, when it was found necessary to put into Port Robinson, on the coast of Madagascar, to make good defects. She left again on July 25, and having to steam against a strong trade wind, found the supply of coal running short on July 30. Com. Bolitho then put into St. Marie, the French Naval depôt, and finally reached Tamatave on Aug. 1. Here the Dryad was found at anchor. She had just returned from a cruise round the north of Madagascar, Nossi Bé, Majonga, and other places on the coast. The Dragon was having her boilers repaired at Zanzibar, by last accounts, dated Aug. 6.

Dryad, Com. Johnstone, left Tamatave in July, for the purpose of ballasting a schooner with sand, after having taken out the provisions and stores brought in her to Tamatave for the Dryad and Dragon. Prior to leaving the anchorage, Com. Johnstone gave notice to Admiral Pierre of his intention, as also of the purpose of his shifting berth. The French Admiral sent the Forfait and Beautemps Beauprés to watch the movements of the Dryad. These two ships ranged up on either beam of the Dryad, and cleared for action. They sent machine-guns aloft in their tops, and when the Dryad anchored, took up positions ahead and astern of her. The Dryad had 90 tons of coal on deck, and only one gun free for action. A French officer landed, and watched the work of the Dryad's landing party digging sand, and when satisfied, returned to his ship, when both French vessels weighed and proceeded to their former anchorage. The Ranger arrived at Tamatave on Saturday, Aug. 4, from the Mauritius, where she had left Sir William Hewett, V.C., in the Euryalus and the Tourmaline. The French Admiral at once placed the Ranger in quarantine. This was rather awkward, as she had brought despatches and stores for the Dryad. Com. Johnstone solved the difficulty at once, by placing himself in quarantine also. He hoisted the "yellow Jack" at the fore of the Dryad, and communicated forthwith with the Ranger. Prior to so doing, he gave the Dragon her sailing orders and his mails for England, and sent her to sea. This conduct sorely annoyed Admiral Pierre, who found himself checkmated by Com. Johnstone's ready resources.

Euphrates, Capt. C. S. Cardale, left Portsmouth on Saturday for Bombay, by way of the Cape, with drafts for India.

Fantôme, Com. Grey, was at Port Royal on Aug. 25, making good defects, and would proceed on Sept. 28 to relieve the Griffon on the coast of Haiti.

Frolic, Com. Moore, sailed on Wednesday for the West Coast of Africa.

Griffon, Com. Davies, was at Port-au-Prince on Aug. 17, and will be relieved by the Fantôme.

Hecla, Capt. Wilson, was prevented from proceeding with the Channel Squadron to Portland, in consequence of defects which necessitate repairs to the pistons of main engines, and torpedo-boats. When made good, she will join the Mediterranean Squadron.

Himalaya, Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser, will leave Hamoaze on Monday and proceed to Portsmouth, return to Plymouth, and proceed to Queenstown, where further drafts will be embarked. The ship will then proceed direct to Malta, effect some changes in the Mediterranean garrisons, and then return to Portsmouth. Immediately afterwards she will proceed to Bermuda, Halifax, and other places on the North American and West Indies station. She will then again return to Portsmouth, when she will be despatched to China and East Indies ports, conveying new crews for the Champion and other ships under the command of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B. The Himalaya, which only started on her present commission in January last, has already traversed 32,000 miles in trooping service. It is expected that before this famous troopship has been at sea 12 months, under the command of Capt. Palliser, she will have covered 50,000 miles.

Humber, Capt. Hawkins, has received orders to leave Sheerness to-day for the Mediterranean, with stores for the Fleet.

Jumna, Capt. U. C. Singleton, sailed from Portsmouth for St. Vincent and Bombay on Aug. 12.

Kingfisher, Com. Thornton, was at Coquimbo on Aug. 13.

Mallard, Lieut. and Com. Littledale, left Jamaica on Sept. 10.

Minotaur, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Sir W. Dowell, accompanied by the Channel Squadron, steamed into Portland Harbour on Friday evening last, after exercise the whole day at steam tactics and general quarters. The Squadron is expected to remain at Portland for several weeks.

Moorhen, Lieut. and Com. Corfe, left Suez on Sept. 11 on passage home.

Opal, Capt. A. T. Brooke, with the Algerine, Bullfrog, and Starling, was to leave Fernando Po on Aug. 2, calling at St. Thomas, Loango, Kabenda, and arrive at Congo on Aug. 17, leaving on Aug. 20, and calling at St. Paul de Loando, Elephant's Bay, Little Fish Bay, and St. Helena, arriving there on Sept. 23, and leaving again on Oct. 7, to arrive at Ascension on Oct. 13, leaving on Aug. 27 for Cape Coast Castle, to arrive on Nov. 7. The Bullfrog would leave Fernando Po with the Opal, the Algerine would join on the southern division, and the Starling at St. Helena.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, was at Esquimault on Aug. 18. On Aug. 16 a court-martial was held on board, under the presidency of Capt. Blackburne, of the Heroine, for the trial of the following prisoners, all of the Swiftsure:—Wm. McNeil, gunner, R.M.A., and Timothy Delaney, bandsman, pleaded guilty to a charge of attempted desertion—they were apprehended at Victoria in disguise—and were sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour. W. Gilmore and W. McGinty, ordinary seamen, were charged with desertion, and, pleading guilty, were sentenced, Gilmour to 18, and McGinty to 12 months' imprisonment. These two men were apprehended in disguise on board a steamer which was on the point of sailing for America. Henry Brown and W. Shepheard, ordinary seamen, for refusing duty and using insubordinate language to their superior officer, were awarded two years' imprisonment each. John Miller, an able seaman, for a similar offence was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and dismissed the service with disgrace; while Hugh Burridge, ordinary seaman, for refusing to obey the orders of Com. Mainwaring, and using highly insubordinate and threatening language towards that officer, was adjudged to be kept in penal servitude for five years, and then to be dismissed the service with disgrace. His previous character had been very bad. The Mutine was to leave on Aug. 20 for the south, taking time-expired men, invalids, and prisoners for transfer to the Comus for passage to England, on her being relieved by the Satellite.

Tyne, Com. Cochrane, embarked supernumeraries and drafts at Portsmouth, and sailed on Tuesday for Gibraltar, St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, and the Mauritius.

Valorous, Capt. W. Stewart, is to join the Squadron at Portland.

Zephyr, Lieut. and Com. Pollard, was at Yokohama on July 23.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Portland, September 13.

The two divisions of the Channel Squadron met off Portland on Friday morning last, the 7th, having left Spithead and Plymouth Sound the previous evening. The forenoon was spent in exercising at steam tactics, and in the afternoon the squadron stood in, and moored in the usual man-of-war anchorage in Portland Roads. After fine weather on Saturday and Sunday, heavy rain on Monday prevented us from carrying out our usual sail or spar drill, so we went to general quarters instead, that the forenoon might not be thrown away. Since then we have been exercising small-arm and field-piece crews on shore. Battalions of small-arm men and field-pieces with their crews were landed on Tuesday and Wednesday from the different ships for independent instruction and exercise, and this forenoon they were all landed together, and we had a regular field-day. There were three battalions of six companies, each of twenty-five files, and two batteries of field-pieces. The Admiral inspected the men on their arrival on the ground, and watched the subsequent operations, which consisted of working along the hill-side, under the Verne Fort, in the direction of a supposed enemy. One battalion opened out in skirmishing order, another acting as support, and the third in reserve, with a battery of field guns on either flank. After advancing for some time, during which the men were exercised at forming rallying and company squares, dismounting field guns, &c., the leading battalion was supposed to be compelled to retire and form up in the rear; the battalion which had been in reserve then moved up in support of the one in front; and after a further advance a charge was made at the supposed position of the enemy, which it is needless to say was gallantly carried. The men then marched off the ground, and returned to their ships. The day was fine and bright, and there were a large number of spectators. It was altogether a pretty sight, and passed off most successfully. The Valorous called in here on Monday evening, and left next morning for Plymouth. She returned this morning on her way back to Portsmouth, and leaves this evening. Last night a general signal was made to the effect that we would probably leave this on Monday week for a week's cruise, but would not leave England. The railway and steamboat authorities are doing all they can to make our stay here agreeable, as they are running special boats and trains at cheap rates to suit our convenience. We have quite settled down into our usual routine of 8 o'clock evolutions, &c., after our short break, while giving leave at Portsmouth and Plymouth.

THE CLYDE COURT-MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is currently reported that in the absence of Sir Staveley Hill in America, the Admiralty have directed Mr. Swainson to draw up and lay the case of Com. F. Maxwell-Heron before the Law Officers of the Crown. If this information be correct, surely it is most unfair to the late commander of the Clyde, as, by all accounts, Mr. Swainson is prejudiced against that unfortunate officer, and, I would remind you, has been most zealous in the general "hunt." Will you in all justice raise your powerful voice against this great injustice, and give another proof to the service in general of your love of fair-play?—

I am, &c., R. N.

The following men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—William Dart and Joseph Honnihull, privates, R.M., of the Indus; William Wonnacott, gunner's mate, of the Impregnable; Thomas E. Prince, quartermaster, of the Ganges; William Ash and Thomas Escott, commissioned boatmen, Lionel Huxham and William Henry Wills, boatmen, of the Coastguard.

Reviews.

Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C. By Charles Rathbone Low. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

The work compiled by Mr. Low is a memoir of a soldier who, yet in the prime of life, has acquired a splendid reputation. It is much to be regretted that some one specially qualified for the task was not entrusted with its accomplishment. Mr. Low is an old sailor, belonging to the extinct navy of whose glorious deeds he was an excellent if somewhat verbose historian, and he has made his name familiar to the public as a biographer of eminent people as they attract notice; but he lacks some of the best qualities which are needed in that style of composition, and he rarely succeeds in making the reader acquainted with the personality of his hero. The record of the career of Sir Frederick Roberts required nothing more than simple, plain, unvarnished narration. Sir Frederick Roberts, it is to be hoped, will live long, to protect the future of his country. He has already achieved a place in the military history of England which he is not likely to forfeit. He gained his position not by favour nor by lucky coincidences, but by the earnest, untiring zeal which characterises him. When Shere Ali was led to take up a position which was regarded as a direct challenge, and three columns were formed for the invasion of Afghanistan, General Roberts was entrusted with the operations in the Kurrum Valley. That was the turning-point in his career, for the admirable manner in which he discharged the onerous duties that were cast upon him brought him at one leap into the rank of the best approved commanders. The march into the Kurrum Valley and the capture of the Peiwar Kotal was a splendid achievement; but they sank almost into insignificance, when compared with those which so immediately followed,—the advance across the Shutargardan to Cabul, with the battle of Charasia, and the wonderful march from Cabul to Candahar, which the great German strategists admire. It is stated that of these three achievements, General Roberts considered the second as the greatest in its results. It may be so, but there are many who will not hesitate to accord the palm to that brilliant march, through a wild, barren country, infested with a hostile population, only waiting and hoping for some check which would crush the British forces. But Roberts acted with his usual caution, and made his preparations with masterly exactness. The march, which will remain one of the landmarks in the military history of England, was accomplished in the face of fearful difficulties, and the soldier who planned it and carried it out so successfully, pausing scarcely for an hour after he had relieved the place, completed his work and at once marched forth and crushed for ever the victorious army of Ayoob. As we have already observed, the history of such a man as Frederick Roberts deserves a very competent biographer. We have no wish to question Mr. Low's earnestness and ability; they are quite apparent. But he has done a little too much book-making, and he has, in fact, given the world a compilation rather than a history of the General's life. He is very copious, and he persists in introducing observations and quotations and rejoinders which are altogether out of season in a book like this; but with all these defects, the interest in the subject matter will secure for the work a large circle of readers here and in India.

Medicated Soap.—Use that prescribed by the medical profession, and be spared an irritable skin and a face disfigured by pimples and blotches. Purchase only Wright's Coal Tar Soap (branded "Sapo Carbonis Detergens"), and refuse all worthless substitutes.

Obituary.

Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, K.C.B. (retired), Deputy Master of the Trinity Corporation, died on Wednesday at his residence, Haven Green, Ealing. He was born in 1811, at Gateshead, of which place his father was rector. He entered the Navy in 1823, was employed in various surveying expeditions under Capt. Belcher and others from 1831 to 1839, took an active part in the first Chinese war, remaining afterwards four years on the China coast, making plans of harbours and laying down the coast-line. He commanded the expedition, consisting of the Enterprise and Investigator, despatched by the Admiralty in 1850 in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions, and on his return to England, in 1854, Capt. Collinson received the medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his explorations in Arctic regions. He received his promotion to flag rank in 1862, was elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House in the same year, and has been Deputy Master of that Corporation since 1875.

Col. E. T. Shiffner, commanding the 35th Regimental District, Chichester, died at St. Aldhelm's, Swanage, on the 8th inst., aged 55 years. The deceased, who was third son of the late Rev. Sir G. Shiffner, Bart., of Coombe Place, Sussex, entered the Army Dec. 31, 1847; became lieut., Dec. 31, 1847; capt., Feb. 15, 1856; served in Oude, in 1858 (medal); major, July 27, 1866; brevet lieut.-col., Dec. 25, 1877; lieut.-col., 54th Regt., Nov. 14, 1877; col., Dec. 22, 1880; and succeeded to the command of the Chichester Regimental District, Sept. 18, 1882.

A portion of the troops at Aldershot were put through a practical course of musketry on Wednesday and Thursday. No spectators were allowed near the line, defined by two squadrons of cavalry, on the north, from Miles Hill to Claycart Hill; on the east, from Claycart Hill to Hungry Hill; on the west, from Miles Hill to Heath Cottage; and on the south, from Heath Cottage to Upper Hale and Hungry Hill. Dummies were arranged, 100 oval frames, 14 in. by 10 in., covered with canvas; 30 oblong frames, 6 ft. by 2 ft., covered with canvas; 10 wooden figures, with props, standing; 80 kneeling, 100 head and shoulders, and one dummy gun were arranged. When the dispositions of the attacking force, under Major-Gen. Walker, were completed, the officers and men under their charge were told the object in view and the way in which it was to be carried out; the necessity of the fire being completely under the control of the section-leaders, who were to designate the men to fire, and to see that they attended properly to the elevation necessary at the different distances was insisted on. It was also explained that all the firing was to be done slowly. After the first stage, the fighting-line was reinforced by supports, and after the second stage by the main body, and at the end of each stage the officers commanding companies had the rounds expended counted. A note was also made by section commanders of the estimated distances at the beginning and end of the respective stages. Range-finders were used to ascertain the distances, and the drill and shooting appeared to give much satisfaction. At the end of each stage, the officers detailed for the shooting, acting under the orders of the D.A.A.G. for Musketry, examined the dummies and made a record of the hits. A report of the operations as carried out, together with a sketch map on a scale of 8 in. to the mile, showing the position attacked and the position of the troops on the "cease fire" sounding at the end of each stage, is to be forwarded by the General Officer Commanding to the Assistant-Adjutant-General, by the 20th inst., for the information of Gen. Sir Archibald Alison. The report is to supply full particulars as to the dispositions made, mode of carrying out the attack, and result of the firing, together with any other information calculated to throw light on the proceedings.

Amusements.

At Drury Lane, where the spectacular drama of "Freedom," in the sixth week of its career, continues to attract a large nightly attendance, a slight farcical piece called "The Opera Cloak" has been brought out, as a prelude to the more substantial entertainment of the evening. A letter left in the pocket of an opera cloak, lent by one married lady to another, and containing nothing more than a record of the hour appointed for a bandmaster to attend a quadrille party, becomes the cause of much groundless jealousy among two elderly husbands and a fire-eating colonel, who suspect the faithfulness of their respective wives. Everything is of, course, soon explained; and with the assistance of Mr. Harry Nicholls as the bandmaster, Mr. Harry Jackson, Mr. Henry George, and Mr. John Ridley, as the infuriated husbands, and Miss Fanny Enson, Miss M. A. Victor, and Miss Alice Denvil, as the unjustly accused wives, a sufficient amount of merriment is created. Unusual care has been bestowed on the stage appliances of the one scene which suffices for the action. The piece is an adaptation, by Mr. Powles and Mr. Augustus Harris, of a French vaudeville.

The Globe Theatre has been reopened, under the joint management of Mr. John Hollingshead and Mr. J. L. Shine, with Mr. Sydney Grundy's comedy of "The Glass of Fashion," which was first played in the provinces last March. The chief merit of the production is to be found in the briskness of the dialogue, which secures interest for a weak plot. The satire of the author is mainly directed against the influence of a supposed "Society journal," endowed with the title of the play. Miss Lingard here impersonates the heroine, Mrs. Trevanion; Miss Lottie Venne gives a humorous portraiture of the volatile sister, Peg O'Reilly; and Mr. Shine and Mr. Smily amusingly represent the proprietor and editor of the fashionable periodical. The scheming adventurer Borowski is now a very conspicuous personage, as cleverly pourtrayed by Mr. Beerbohm Tree. On the first night of representation at the Globe Theatre, a large mantelpiece and mirror, shown in the drawing-room scene of the last act, came heavily down upon the stage, happily without injury to any of the performers, but the unlucky effects of breaking glass have been since much discussed among believers in omens.

Miss Kate Vaughan, being about to commence a provincial tour, has signalised by a special morning performance at the Gaiety her secession from that burlesque company with which her name has been so long associated. Appearing as Peggy in a revised version of the old comedy of "The Country Girl," and as Cinderella in a new rendering by Mr. R. Reece of the familiar fairy-story, Miss Kate Vaughan won the favour of a large audience, taking every opportunity of bestowing plaudits and bouquets.

Mr. Henry Irving has arranged to remain at the Royal Lyceum Theatre, Edinburgh, until Sept. 22. He will then appear for a fortnight at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool. The date fixed for his first performance at the Star Theatre, New York, is Oct. 29.

The St. James's Theatre will be opened for the season on Monday next with the play of "Impulse," which has proved so attractive during Messrs. Hare and Kendal's provincial tour.

Madame Franziska Ellmenreich, an eminent German actress, of whose talent report speaks in the highest terms, will make her début on the English Stage at the Gaiety Theatre at a special matinée, on Wednesday, the 26th inst. Madame Ellmenreich is said to have a wonderful command of the English tongue, and has already played in our language in California with the greatest possible success, in such rôles as Camille, Marie Stuart, Adrienne Lecouvreur, &c. The critics write of her as "a great actress, majestic and powerful, and at the same time subtle in portraying the most delicate shades of human passion."

The Duke of Cambridge will leave Copenhagen on the 16th inst., for Wiesbaden, in order to attend the German Military Manœuvres.

BIRTH.

Arbuthnot.—At Montrose, N.B., on the 8th inst., the wife of Captain C. W. Arbuthnot, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Wickham—Green.—On Sept. 6, at St. Paul's, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, by the Rev. Robert Mackrell, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Knight, curate, Commander Edward Wickham, R.N., son of Dr. Wickham, Charlton House, Tetbury, to Fanny Harriot, daughter of the late Isaac Green, Esq., of Tulse Hill, and of Mrs. Green, 15 St. John's Wood Park.

DEATH.

Capper.—On the 14th inst., after a very short illness, at Leyton, Essex, George Copeland Capper, Major, 1st Volunteer Battalion, Essex Regiment, aged 54 years.

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IN JULY, 1883.

Name.	Examination.	Marks.
Pert (2nd)	Woolwich...	8139
Vaughan (1st) ...	Sandhurst	6307
McKerrell (8th) ...	,, ...	5694
Viscount Garmoyle	,, ...	4953
Bates	,, ...	4781
Hall...	,, ...	4685
Blackburn	,, ...	4538
Ramsay...	,, ...	4523
Tucker	,, ...	4444
Peach	,, ...	4431
Hogg	,, ...	4182

And one failing by 31 marks only.

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(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; March, 1883, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Dr. KAIM and H. ZOBEL, assisted by Colonel COATES, Reserve of Officers, late 99th Regiment, and F. ABBOT TARMAN, B.A., PREPARE CANDIDATES for Woolwich and Sandhurst. Also, in separate Classes, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the Military Competitive Examinations, and Officers for admission to the Staff College.

Colonel Coates's private pupil, Lieutenant Hill, Cheshire Regiment, passed Sixth at the March Examination.

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At the last Militia Competition, which took place on March 8, for which 31 Commissions in the Line were awarded, the under-mentioned officers passed from this Establishment, out of 18 sent up:—

Lieutenant E. G. Wynyard... 8th.
,, H. J. Morphy ... 11th.
,, I. H. W. Southey 13th.
,, N. G. Woodyatt 15th.
,, J. H. Heycock ... 16th.
,, D. S. A. Cosby ... 22nd.
,, F. K. O. Peile ... 26th.

This completes a total of 32 commissions secured by Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW at the last four Military Competitive Examinations, the total number sent up for these competitions being 76. The names of the successful pupils have already been published.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THERE is a portion of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, to the working of which we would draw attention, as the system, or rather want of system, now obtaining, often entails great hardship upon individual officers. We refer to those Articles of the Warrant which deal with provisional promotion, and the supersession of officers who have not qualified for promotion. The Warrant lays down that except "under very special circumstances," an officer, though he be the senior of his rank, cannot be promoted, unless he shall have passed the qualifying examination for the higher rank. Between July 1, 1881, and the present time there have apparently been a great many officers who, by "very special circumstances," have been prevented from qualifying, for many senior, unqualified officers have been promoted provisionally. In fact, we believe it is now the custom to give every unqualified officer an opportunity of making out a case for provisional promotion, before steps are taken to supersede him. This, although it perhaps presses somewhat severely upon the qualified officer, is, so long as the Warrant admits provisional promotion, perfectly just to the officer who is warned that he is about to be superseded. It has, however, come to our knowledge on more than one occasion that the same, or very similar, arguments in favour of provisional promotion used by two different officers have been differently treated. In one case, the wished-for promotion has been obtained; in another, the application has been refused. This happy-go-lucky arrangement is by no means calculated to produce that contentment which is so necessary in an officer who is expected to take a zealous interest in the service. For, in one case, the junior officer who, though qualified, sees the promotion given to his senior who is not qualified, is tempted to inquire why he himself should have taken the trouble to qualify until he had actually obtained promotion, and was certain of the position for which he was qualifying; while, in the other, the officer whose claims to provisional promotion have been refused, will naturally be far from satisfied when he discovers that some other officer has been granted a privilege which has been denied to him. There is another phase of this question which is still more important. That is, the question of "succeeding" officers who, after having been promoted provisionally, have presented themselves for examination, and have failed to qualify for their new rank. It becomes the duty of the War Office authorities to call upon an officer thus situated to make his choice between immediate retirement, and the cancelling of the promotion which had been conceded to him "provisionally, subject to his passing the prescribed examination on the first available opportunity." Now, in some cases, we have noticed that it takes months to make this election; in one, it was actually more than six months after the date of examination before the officer's promotion was cancelled and his successor appointed. We are quite prepared to admit that such an election is a serious crisis in an officer's career; but nevertheless, we should imagine that a decision might be arrived at in a few weeks at the outside, instead of a few months. Of course, if the cancelling of the promotion was absolute, that is to say, re-created the vacancy from the original date, the successor would have little or no ground for complaint. But the Warrant distinctly lays down that "the date of the promotion or appointment of the officer selected to succeed the officer who has failed to qualify, shall not bear a date prior to the day after that in which the provisional promotion was cancelled, or the officer placed on retired pay." Consequently, every day's delay after the date on which it is known that the provisionally promoted officer has failed is a day's seniority lost to his successor, and, if the delay is unreasonably prolonged, soon becomes a serious consideration. In one case, so long was the delay that was occasioned, that an exchange was arranged and gazetted between the date of failure of the officer to pass his examination and the cancelling of his promotion, with the result that, as no earlier date than that of the cancelling could be given to the officer who was promoted into the vacancy, the officer so promoted was permanently superseded by an officer who exchanged into the regiment some six months after the vacancy had virtually occurred. This is a matter that calls urgently for reform, and we venture to hope that, attention having once been drawn to the great hardship of delay in these cases, the authorities will see their way to preventing a recurrence of the grievance, for such it really is.

MODERN improvements in Ordnance follow so rapidly upon each other that the gun drill of the Navy is for ever changing. To the Naval officer a thorough knowledge of gunnery is all-important. In the olden days of smooth-bores, once he had passed the *Excellent* he had no longer to trouble himself about keeping pace with the times. But times have changed, and so have our guns. They are, indeed, ever being altered. It therefore becomes necessary for the Naval officer to keep himself posted in every change made, and to do this effectually, after three years spent abroad, he is forced to go back to the *Excellent* for a short course of gunnery. This is now an integral part of the career of a Naval officer, if he desires to keep himself efficient and *au fait* with the numerous improvements that are continually being made, both in the gun and in its drill. It may, therefore, be worth while to consider whether the present course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the age. Within a comparatively short time, the Staff of the *Excellent* have dispensed with officers learning the details of musketry instruction, rifle, squad, and company drill, which formerly had to be gone through *de novo* by officers undergoing the short gunnery course. They are left to study the rifle and field exercises at their leisure. Still, the Naval officer has to remain proficient in those drills, for, when examined, he has to pass in them, and prove that he is able to instruct a company. When so doing, he has himself to handle a rifle, and go through the detail of the different movements, prefixing each motion of the musketry instruction and rifle exercise, with the caution, "in this manner." Every kind of knowledge is valuable, but too much time can be expended in making officers acquire a knowledge of that which they should have learnt thoroughly when midshipmen. The time, too, that is devoted to heavy-gun drill seems excessive, when it is remembered that, although a most important subject, it is one which is continually drilled into subordinate officers from the very commencement of their Naval career. Owing to the time expended on these subjects, others of no less importance, such as handling a battalion, turret-gun drill, and drilling quarters, do not get their fair share of attention, and thus these most important items come to be somewhat neglected. Hardly any attempt is made to enable officers undergoing the short course of gunnery to acquire a knowledge of the duties to be performed when a body of men are landed for service. But scant information is imparted on the subjects of outpost and picket duties, guard mountings, choosing ground for and pitching a camp, or attacking and defending a position, and yet a knowledge of these matters might often prove of great use to Naval officers. It is, however, not so surprising that these *soi-disant* Military subjects should be left to the unaided ingenuity and assiduity of the individual, when but scant information is imparted in turret-gun drill and drilling quarters, two purely Naval subjects, which are directly affected by each new improvement in Naval ordnance, whether in construction or in mounting. In actual warfare, the occasion will surely often arise when such knowledge as the *Excellent* now fails to impart would prove of inestimable value. Then the Naval officer has to think of all the many things necessary for the comfort and safety of his men at a time when moments are of the utmost value, and the want of knowledge on these subjects is consequently keenly felt throughout the Service. But if these things are not considered of sufficient importance to deserve any greater attention than is at present accorded to them on board the *Excellent*, then the short course of gunnery undergone by Lieutenants might advantageously be shortened by at least a fortnight, so as to admit of the officers under instruction being attached for a couple of weeks to a regiment at Aldershot. But even this reform would not make up for the deficient instruction at present imparted to officers in turret and battery drill. Even taken at its best, the short course of gunnery hardly repays officers all the trouble and expense they are put to, and is open to great improvement.

"A GENERAL disarmament," about which the newspapers are exercising themselves in the *saison morte*, in lieu of the usual phenomena by sea and land in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, appropriate to the time of year, is an impossibility. It is not worth a thought or a discussion, for no sane man entertains the idea that a general disarmament is feasible, ardently as every sensible man must desire to see it. But a reduction, *pro ratâ*, in the numbers of the Armies of the Great Powers might be effected by general consent, though we think it very likely the Great Powers would not agree over the proportions or mode of reduction, and that the world might be amazed by the sight of a war intended to enforce peace, and of monster armies engaged in conflict with each other in order to produce little ones. One point is clear enough. "Let the galled jades wince!"—Great Britain cannot be called upon to reduce her Army. That work has been done for her at home, and all the efforts of her administrators are directed to prevent the diminution of her forces, and to enable the recruiting officers to procure the supplies for the maintenance of her military power. Guns would not go off of their own accord, if Germany, France, Russia, and Austria were to disarm, retaining only troops to garrison frontier posts and keep internal order. There would not be much danger perhaps of war all of a sudden, but on such occurrences as those in Croatia, in Spain, in Poland recently, and in the effervescences of the pestilential little nationalities, in which all kinds of vanities are simmering up in the silly brains of people who believe they are the descendants of the heroes of Thermopylæ or the children of Roman legionaries, we are confronted by evidence of the strongest kind that a disarmament must be, after all, partial, and not general, and that in the case of every Power in Europe the necessity exists for keeping at hand for use at sight a considerable body of men. For ourselves, there is Ireland close at hand; there are in this island itself secret and destructive associations for the overthrow of institutions at work below the surface; there are the garrisons to protect the points wrested from or unwillingly ceded by other Powers from which are drawn the lines of communication for our trade, and the links of our Imperial chain; and there is the Indian Empire, each and all demanding the constant presence of battalions, which it taxes all our resources to furnish, and leaving very little indeed to veer and haul upon, as sailors say, except the Reserves, which are only to be called upon in war time, and the Volunteers, whose services in the field—full of confidence as we are that the force would fight like Englishmen and die like heroes—could only be available in contingencies the advent of which we should not welcome. No, our Army is always on active service, and has hard work to keep alive under the operating-knives of well-intentioned reforming practitioners. We may, in some measure, form an idea of the feelings with which France would receive a polite request from Germany to send 250,000 men or so to their "foyers," by imagining the effect on ourselves of a modest demand from France to reduce our Navy one-half. There may be a general disarmament. The cry of "Give peace in our time, O Lord!" has gone up to Heaven for nigh nineteen hundred years, but the millennium seems still a long way off, and the hour of disarmament has not yet sounded.

The Admiralty have awarded to Sir Auckland Colvin the clasp, in addition to the Egyptian War medal, for his services in connection with the Fleet during the late Egyptian Campaign.

Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., has arrived at Malta in his yacht *Sunbeam*, and has since been engaged making an inspection of the dockyard. The Junior Lord of the Admiralty will return home *viâ* Madeira.

The appointment of five Captains and five Commanders, additional to the *President*, for study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, is the first instalment of officers of that rank under the provisions of the recent regulation by which a limited number of each grade may be borne for full pay, and we trust that the Admiralty will see the advantage of enlarging the numbers, and thus give greater facilities for the seniors of the Naval service acquiring a knowledge of professional matters, which has become a necessity in this age of science.

Captain James A. Poland has been appointed Flag Captain to the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, in the place of Captain John D'Arcy, whose precarious state of health has forced him to resign the appointment.

The Admiralty, having perpetrated a grave injustice in placing two officers over the head of Lieutenant Conway-Gordon, R.M.A., have determined to abide by their act. From inquiries made at Whitehall, we learn that at a recent meeting of the Board, it was resolved that the decision arrived at by their Lordships in this case shall be considered final. This is carrying injustice too far. Their Lordships have actually punished Lieutenant Conway-Gordon for passing the prescribed examination, and have rewarded two officers who failed to pass that examination by making them regimentally senior to Lieutenant Conway-Gordon. That officer has lost two steps in regimental seniority at the whim and caprice of the Admiralty, who deem this the correct manner to *encourager les autres*, we suppose.

Practical jokes, as perpetrated in the olden days, are no longer continued in the service. The rapid strides made by the community at large in civilisation, science, and education have shown the folly of that horseplay by which many a young officer has before now lost his life. We recently had occasion to announce that a court-martial had been ordered to assemble at Chatham, to try the ringleaders in a case of this kind, in which a subaltern of Marines had been somewhat unmercifully handled by his comrades, whose animosity he had, rightly or wrongly, incurred. The decision of the court-martial held on Monday, under the presidency of Colonel Thomas, at the Royal Marine Barracks, Chatham, on the three ringleaders, Lieutenants J. M. Lalor, F. N. R. Wilson, and Watson, for their unseemly conduct, was promulgated last Friday, before a full parade. The garrison court found all three guilty, and adjudged them to be each severely reprimanded, and their swords to be returned to them.

"Out of sight, out of mind," is an old saw, the truth of which has been rudely brought home to those serving on board the *Sultan*. The ship was away from home when the "Egyptian heroes" returned to their native land, and all on board, having done good service at the bombardment of Alexandria and elsewhere, looked forward to a warm reception when their turn came to set foot on their native soil again. But they have been disappointed. No more stir was made about them when they returned to Portsmouth than was made for any other ship of the Channel Squadron.

Since the departure of the Channel Squadron, Portsmouth Dockyard has resumed its normal aspect. The *Warrior* is the sole occupant of the harbour jetties, and the reconstruction of this part of the dockyard is extending northward. The sheer jetty is to be taken in hand shortly, and preparations are now being made for the temporary removal of the west sheers, overlooking the harbour. A couple of large iron cylinders will be sunk for the sheer legs to rest upon; but it is intended, according to present arrangements, to replace the same sheers, which appears unsatisfactory, as they are old-fashioned, and with their present fittings, remain always drooped at one angle, a decided disadvantage when masting ships. The ship basin has been pumped out for a general overhaul, and presents the unsightly and unsavoury spectacle usual under such circumstances. The *Calliope*, on No. 3 slip, makes visible progress, a considerable portion of the wood sheathing being already bolted on her bottom; but the moulds for the sponsons have apparently only been removed to make room for others; and it appears to be undecided as yet what form these will take. It has been found in the *Canada* that there is scarcely room enough on the revolving platform for the gun's crew to work, and it is proposed in the *Calliope* to substitute a fixed platform of increased dimensions, on which the gun and carriage will revolve; and also to arrange it so that the gun can be secured with its long muzzle pointing forward inside the netting, instead of outside, as in the other vessels,—a decided improvement. A contrivance has also been proposed by which efficient protection from small-arm fire may be afforded to the crews of the broadside guns, the muzzle projecting through a revolving cylindrical shield. The bow of the *Camperdown* begins to assume a more finished appearance, the massive stem becoming gradually an integral part of the vessel, as strake after strake of the plating is bolted to it; the side ribs of the spur are also fixed in their places, and the future position of the armoured deck where it slopes down to the ram can be plainly traced by the frames. The *Colossus* is at length afloat again in the large basin, and has been furbished up a little by the painters, and the *Edinburgh* is out on her trials. The *Imperieuse* has the whole of her wood sheathing on, and a good deal of the planking on her spar deck. Her rudder was also placed under the stern this week, ready for shipping. In the old steam basin are the *Triumph*, getting out her machinery, the *Active*, with her new topsides nearly completed, the *Emerald*, and *Cordelia*, the latter, with running-gear rove and one of her sponson guns mounted, looking nearly ready for the pendant. The *Mercury*, since her transfer to the first division of the steam reserve, has been painted white and touched up generally, but there is as yet no news about her being commissioned. The *Hecla* has come into harbour, and lies in the tidal basin.

The following officers commenced their torpedo course on board the *Vernon* on Monday last:—Acting Sub-Lieutenants J. H. E. Allen, M. H. Cooper, L. A. Tawney, W. G. Van Ingen, A. F. Holmes, E. G. W. Digby, and C. R. Keppel.

With reference to the provision contained in Fleet Circular No. 82, of June 25, 1881, that the active list of chief gunners and boatswains shall not exceed 24, exclusive of officers holding either rank in virtue of their appointments (chief and other gunners being eligible for such appointments, as well as chief and other boatswains), the Admiralty have decided to gradually increase the number of chief gunners under such arrangements as their Lordships may make, up to one, half of the total number of chief gunners and chief boatswains, inclusive of officers holding either rank in virtue of their appointments. The following alteration is to be made in the Queen's Regulations, 1879:—Article 272, p. 63, as altered by Fleet Circulars No. 82, dated June 28, 1881, and No. 32, dated July 25, 1882. After line 7 add, "Of the total number of chief gunners and chief boatswains, including officers holding either rank by virtue of their appointments, one-half will be composed of chief gunners."

The seamen of the German Fleet will, from October 1, be divided into two Divisions, with the two principal Naval stations for head-quarters. A Rear-Admiral or Post-Captain will be appointed to the post of Inspector of Naval Ordnance, and will have under his control the Naval Ordnance Department, the gunnery-ship, the Naval Ordnance, torpedo and mine depôts, and also the Naval Fire Brigade of each division.

The Admiralty have directed that the following clause is to be added to Article 1,417 of the Queen's Regulations, p. 448:—"Officers invalided from causes due to their own imprudence or misconduct, and requiring the attendance of a servant on passage, will be liable to defray the cost of such servant's passage, either wholly or in part as the Admiralty may determine, according to the circumstances of each particular case."

Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay left the Piræus for Volo on September 17 with the Squadron, which will shortly be dispersed for the winter, the Commander-in-Chief returning to Malta.

In order to check desertion on the Australian station, the Admiralty have directed that a special force of ship's corporals be selected from the various guard-ships and sent to Australia, there to act as police and private detectives on shore in the ports frequented by her Majesty's ships on the station.

The German Naval Reserve of the Second-class, one hundred men, has been called out for its annual training, which this year will commence at Kiel on October 1 and end on October 21.

Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B., has returned to the Admiralty from a tour of inspection of the Coastguard Stations and Reserves on the coast of Dorset and on the Isle of Sheppey.

Commissioned officers serving in the German Navy are entitled, annually, to six weeks' leave of absence, for pleasure; while officers contracting illness on service are allowed three months' leave of absence to recruit their health. The rules regulating leave of absence are drawn up in a far more liberal spirit than are those which obtain in our service.

The French have just launched the *Indomptable* at Lorient, a vessel somewhat resembling our *Glatton* type, and intended for coast-defence. Ordered in 1872, she was not commenced until 1877, and after being eight years on the stocks, she has at last been launched. Her dimensions are as follows:—Displacement, 7,184 tons; length at water-line, 279 ft. 10 in.; beam, 59 ft.; depth of hold, 24 ft. 7 in.; maximum thickness of armour, $19\frac{5}{8}$ in.; minimum ditto, 13 in.; draught of water, 28 ft. 6in.; her armament is composed of two 72-ton guns, with machine-guns. She is divided into a great number of water-tight compartments, has two screws, no sailing power, and her cuirass is two-thirds iron and one-third steel. The *Indomptable* belongs to the *Tonnere* type. The latter vessel was laid down in 1872, and sent to sea in 1877. The other ships of this type in the French Navy are the *Fulminant*, which was launched the other day at Cherbourg, the *Furieux*, *Terrible*, *Caïman*, and *Requin*.

We do not know to what service "Captain" Drevar, who went to sea in a tub last week, belongs, but, reading the account of his performance, we must object to the apparatus being called "a life-saving raft," unless for the "Horse Marines." If a man will go to sea in an 18-gallon cask, all we can say is he deserves what he gets.

The present aspect of affairs in the neighbourhood of Canton is much the same as it was in 1857, when the threats of the Chinese mob against foreigners culminated in the attack on the factories, which led to the three years' war which ensued between England and France against China. The causes, however, are different. In 1857, ill-feeling was first created by the seizure of the lorcha *Arrow* by the Chinese. when flying English colours, and the refusal of Yeh, the Governor of Canton, to restore her crew to liberty, the rabble in the lower parts of the city at the same time making common cause against the foreign community on the river-side, attacking and burning their dwellings and storehouses, and forcing the occupants to take refuge on board the few ships then in the river. On the present occasion, the aggression is laid at the hands of the foreigners themselves, who are accused of having caused the death of a Chinaman. But history repeats itself in the ensuing émeute, which, although not so serious as that of 1857, was yet sufficiently so to cause most of the foreign residents to flee to the ships for safety, and would most probably have ended as the previous affair, in the total destruction of the foreign settlement, had it not been checked in time by a few Europeans, aided at last by the Chinese soldiers. It is still a question, however, whether disturbances will end here, and whether not only France, but England also, may not be drawn into collision with the Chinese Empire. It is a strange fact, that in spite of the increased intercommunication which has existed between the Chinese and Europeans since the conclusion of the last war, there is still the same strong feeling of hatred to the foreign element, and when once the Chinese mind is excited against the "Fanqui," or "foreign devil," it matters not whether the cause of offence comes from English, French, Portuguese, or other nation, so long as it be European; vengeance is taken on all alike, as opportunity presents itself. It is useless to attempt to combat this peculiarity in the Celestial, and the only way to insure peace is to put on a bold front, and stand no attempt at bullying. Once cave in, and there is no further peace or safety until it is gained by open fight, and the aggressors brought to submission. It is to be hoped that the lessons previously learnt will not be forgotten, and that a strong hand will be used, in the event of any further rising against the foreign residents in the suburb of Canton.

A gentleman, who selects the *nom de plume* of "Bone-driver," writes to say:—"I see that it was reported in several papers that 'the colours of the Guards were decked with laurels, on the anniversary of Tel-el-Kebir; band played,' &c. This was not the case. The colours of the Guards were not 'decked with laurels,' nor was the 'anniversary' observed with the Brigade of Guards in any way." We hope "Bone-driver" is correct, and that the papers and reports were wrong.

We regret that, in consequence of the great demands on our space, we are unable to give particulars from time to time of the rifle meetings, &c., which are held in the various military districts. To some, no doubt, the omission of the names of the successful shots, is a disappointment; but it must be remembered that a service journal has other matters to give attention to, and after all, the particulars of rifle meetings, are not interesting to the general body of our readers. We should prefer, of course, to give much more matter than we do. The spirit, truly, is willing, but we have that formidable difficulty of space always before us, and it is one not easily overcome.

The manœuvres of the 4th Army Corps of the German Army have been taking place during this and the previous week at Merseburg, before the Emperor and a brilliant suite, and the official military representatives of foreign countries, and were brought to a close on Wednesday last, after the performance during the meeting of some sufficiently successful and instructive exercises. The scene of operations is now transferred to Homburg, where the 11th Army Corps is repeating the performance given by the 4th Army Corps, but before a much more distinguished assembly. There are at the present time gathered together at Homburg to witness the manœuvres two Kings, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and a host of Royal and Imperial Highnesses, Grand Dukes, and Princes from all parts of Europe. The 11th Army Corps and Hessian Division marched past the Emperor yesterday. There were present besides the Emperor, the Crown Prince and Princess and family, the Kings of Spain, Saxony, and Roumania, the Prince of Wales in the uniform of the Blucher Hussars, and the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Cambridge. The spectacle was, it is needless to say, a most brilliant one. There was an immense concourse of spectators and great enthusiasm. During the manœuvres of the 4th Army Corps at Merseberg there were a "march-past," a battle, with, on the one side, nearly the whole force of the Army Corps, consisting of about 18,000 men, and, on the other side, a "skeleton" enemy, and two battles in which the troops were divided into about equal parts, and the respective Commanders each fought for victory, relying on his own skill. Contrary to the custom in this country of having the "march-past" after the soldiers have done all the hard work, and are thoroughly fatigued and worn out, the Germans begin with the "march-past," while the men are fresh, and the uniforms and accoutrements are all spick and span. There is, however, a point of resemblance between the British and the German Armies which was noticed at Merseberg, and which is quite comforting, considering that our reformers are for ever taking the German Army as their ideal. We refer to the fact that squadrons of cavalry were put out of action by the umpires for making charges which in actual warfare could only have led to their total annihilation; and infantry regiments were firing point-blank at one another, at a distance of less than 50 yards. The Emperor was present on each day of the manœuvres, and at most of the evening fêtes, which were organised at great expense by the municipality of Merseberg. His Majesty, who is very proud of his Army, has expressed his approval of the efficiency and discipline of the 4th Army Corps, and has emphasized his approval by conferring on its commander, General Blumenthal, the title of Count.

A Distinguished-Service Reward is vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General R. Knox to the colonelcy of the 20th Hussars. General Knox commanded the 18th Hussars for many years.

The following conversation between two troop serjeant-majors was overheard a few days ago at a station not many miles from London. Serjeant-major of Hussar regiment: "What sort of officer is Captain ——?" Serjeant-Major of Dragoons: "Oh, a splendid fellow all round; a thorough gentleman, too, beloved by everybody, and a soldier down to the ground!" Serjeant-Major of Hussars: "But he has not passed, I understand, and is not to get his step." Serjeant-Major of Dragoons: "No, he has not passed; but to my mind that proves his worth. Those who do pass are not, as a rule, up to much. They may be good at books, but they do not shine at much else." And there is, undoubtedly, a good deal of truth in what this old soldier said. Conducted as it is at present, the examination for promotion can be little test of military ability.

The Irish Establishment is short just now of one Surgeon-General and three Deputy-Surgeons-General. The reason of this is that changes are constantly taking place, owing to the advanced age at which Brigade-Surgeons reach the administrative ranks, and the rapid rate at which promotion goes on as a natural result. In view of this state of things, the Secretary of State for War might well ask himself whether, under the present terms of promotion and retirement, he is getting his full money's worth in the case of the Medical Department? Every officer borne on the strength of a Department and not doing duty is not only a dead-loss, but his retention on the List naturally affects other individuals to a greater or less extent. The whole service suffers, and we fail to see that there is any advantage which can be pointed to as a set-off. It may be remembered that the question was raised lately by the author of the pamphlet which we noticed at length in our issue of the 4th ult. The writer made out a very strong case in favour of a new Warrant. The condition of affairs in the senior grades seems to show convincingly the soundness of the ideas he put forward.

The idea of reducing the strength of the garrison of Halifax, Nova Scotia, from two to one battalion, which was spoken of some time ago, has been abandoned as inexpedient.

There is evidently dissension in the French Cabinet on the subject of Tonquin, some Ministers being anxious to push matters to extremities, and others alarmed lest France should be entangled in a costly war with China. The Liberal press is also divided on the subject of rejecting or accepting the Chinese proposals. One editor says:—"France desires to live in peace with all her neighbours, but China must know that a great country like ours cannot permit its statesmen to degrade it in the eyes of foreigners by accepting concessions which would resemble a capitulation." This being interpreted means that France, having forced the treaty of Hué down the Annamite throat, she must stand by that treaty, no matter what the injustice done to the Celestials. Dr. Harmand (we believe he was a horse-doctor), sent out as Civil Commissioner to Tonquin, appears to have taken the command of the expeditionary force out of the hands of General Bouet, and to have confided it to Admiral Courbet, an act of authority which seems to have highly incensed the military element in France. We see by a French paper that "the question of sending reinforcements to Tonquin has been settled. The troops demanded by General Bouet will leave Algeria on September 28, and will arrive at their destination at the end of November. Let us hope that, thanks to the energetic attitude assumed by the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition (General Bouet, since removed), that there will be no more culpable delay,"—culpable delay on the part of the War Minister, who refused to send out reinforcements when asked for, as that would have been, in his opinion, a violation of the Constitution. General Thibaudin consequently left Paris, thus throwing all the responsibility on the shoulders of his colleagues. This conduct is called by a Government journal "a clumsy *ruse*" and "an absurd comedy." Should the reinforcements arrive too late, the War Minister will certainly be answerable for any misfortune that may befal. The reinforcements about to be despatched to Tonquin consist of Algerian troops, and are not men drawn by conscription. It is hoped that this method of feeding the expedition will be popular in the country, and that men having served in Algeria will better be able to resist the climate of Tonquin. However, at the time of the Mexican Expedition, it was remarked that no troops suffered so severely from the climate as those drawn from the great French colony on the shores of the Mediterranean. When the reinforcements reach Tonquin, the French Commander will have at his disposal 7,000 soldiers, 1,000 sailors, and 2,000 native auxiliaries,—certainly not too large a force for the work required. A writer in the *Figaro* gives a very gloomy picture of the expeditionary corps, adding that, "in its present critical situation, to deprive it of its real chief is one of those felonies which make a stain in history."

Sir Patrick M'Dougall, in the *Contemporary Review*, is very wrathful with regard to that class termed by him the "grievance-monger." But surely the grievance-monger has his uses. It is the duty of those in office to represent everything in the brightest light. But for the grievance-monger—the man who not only knows that the shoe pinches, but says so—the public would go on from year to year congratulating itself on possessing what it might not have, an efficient army. It is the grievance-monger who shows where the defects in a system are to be found; it is the grievance-monger who ventilates grievances, and enables those in authority to redress them. In the eyes of officials, the grievance-monger,—or rather, the judicious critic,—may be, and doubtless is, an intolerable nuisance. But, as a correspondent of the *Morning Post* says, with much truth, if there were no grievances, there would be no grievance-mongers. The remedy for the evil, if such it must be considered, is therefore at hand, if the responsible authorities wish to stamp it out. Let them do away with all real grievances, and then, but not till then, will the grievance-monger disappear. Sir Patrick M'Dougall does not say that there have been no grievances; in fact, he has acknowledged, in his *Nineteenth-Century* article this month, that there have been. He has been very happy in his professional career. Perhaps if Dame Fortune had not smiled kindly on him, he would have taken a different view.

Musketry practice and "military training" are being pushed forward with rapidity during the present fine weather at Aldershot. In connection with the latter training, much night outpost duty is being practised. It has been ordered during the week that instruction in field cooking shall, in future, form part of the last fortnight's course of military training, viz.:—First day—Constructing and cooking on sunken flying-column trenches with the service camp kettles; rations, salt pork and biscuit. Second day—Constructing and cooking on the wall trench and on marshy ground, with the service camp kettles; rations, preserved meat and vegetables. Third day—Cooking without trenches, each man in his mess tin, salt meat and biscuit. Fourth day—Independent cooking in mess tins; rations, fresh meat and vegetables.

At the recent examination in tactics for officers of the Auxiliary Forces, forty-seven Volunteer officers succeeded in passing the ordeal to the satisfaction of the examiners. The Militia service was represented by one solitary officer, Major W. H. Allsopp, 3rd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment. Can it be that Militia officers consider themselves "above this sort of thing?" We are fully aware of the difficulties under which they labour in being obliged to present themselves for examination in their own districts; but even this rule is scarcely sufficient to account for the very discreditable show made by them on the last occasion. If this goes on, the War Office will be compelled to take serious notice of the matter, for it cannot stand quietly by and see a junior service going to the front, whilst the members of a senior service show no inclination to fit themselves for the more responsible duties devolving upon them. Strange to say, only one officer got this time special mention, Major H. L. Florence, 22nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

"A True Wolseleyite," whatever that may mean, wrote a letter to the *Morning Post* last Saturday which, if intended to be serious, was a very melancholy production, and if intended to be taken seriously was a joke, indeed. A correspondent who had expressed his apprehension that the Army was not what it ought to be in a letter to our contemporary, is addressed by the "True Wolseleyite" in a manner which leads us to think the gentleman wrote in the mess ante-room rather late at night. "No grievance-monger" is asked to calm his feelings because, says "A True Wolseleyite," "*my company* marched into camp on the 11th inst. three officers, five serjeants, and 93 rank and file, *all of us as fine men as you could wish to see*" (?) (the italics are our own), "and grateful to Lord Wolseley for the abolition of the musketry-instructor!" Argal. Because our "True Wolseleyite" is as fine a man as you could wish to see, and is grateful for the abolition of musketry-instructor, and his company of three officers, five serjeants, and 93 rank and file, each and all as fine men as you could wish to see and equally grateful, marched into camp somewhere on the 11th, Sir P. M'Dougall is a panic-monger, and the British Army is perfection. "Write me down an ass!"

Sneering remarks are often made about Volunteers when they are seen smoking in the streets in uniform. In this matter there is the widest diversity between corps; for while in some, it would seem as if they did not think their uniform complete without pipes in their mouths, in others (and these the best representatives of the force), smoking in the streets is absolutely unknown). Can we expect all Volunteers to think this practice slovenly and unsoldierly, and consequently to discontinue it, when many of those whom they look on as patterns in all the details of military bearing set them a bad example? They may see any day, and especially on Sundays, men of the Foot Guards smoking, as they walk along streets in which it is almost certain that they will not encounter any of their own officers. Such irregularities cannot be effectively checked by orders alone. When smoking in uniform in the public streets comes to be considered by all ranks a low habit, it will be discontinued, but not till then.

An elaborate Return showing the strength of regiments and the numbers in each who have attained the different standards of education accompanies the General Orders dated September 1. In this Return, there is a column for the names of the Schoolmasters; and in this, in cases where there is no Schoolmaster, the word "nil" appears. The compiler of the Return evidently does not know that "nil" is the Latin for "nothing," but not for "none." We would recommend him to use the English word "none" in such cases in future.

The detailed report of the experimental field-firing now being carried on at Aldershot can hardly fail to be both interesting and instructive. Yet its statements will have to be carefully weighed, and several modifying causes taken into account. The per-centage of hits will not be nearly as high as it would be if the men had previously attained a fair standard of shooting at known distances; because, to the element of uncertainty due to miscalculation of distance, must be added the acknowledged inability of a large proportion of our young soldiers to make moderately good practice at measured ranges. If field-firing should take place repeatedly on the same, or nearly the same ground, the distances will soon cease to be unknown, for men who have shot will give the benefit of their experience to men who are to shoot. Nay, more, some will endeavour to ascertain the distances between conspicuous objects by pacing, and possibly by other means. We hope that some practice will be made at dummies clad in uniforms of different colours, from which we might learn something of the relative facilities of seeing and hitting men dressed in the so-called invisible colours, and men with scarlet tunics, umber belts, and helmets with covers of some neutral tint not unlike the colour of the back-ground. This would be a more practical test than gazing at huge, square targets covered with cloth of various colours, and utterly unlike any objects our soldiers will ever be required to fire at.

The *Morning News*, published in Paris, contains a report on the French manœuvres which it attributes to Major de Gossler, Aide-de-Camp to Field-Marshal Von Moltke. The Major's report may be thus summarised:—"The cavalry manœuvres this year have a special interest, as they are probably the last which will be directed by the General de Galliffet. The divisions of cavalry were commanded by Generals Charreyon, d'Espenilles, de Gressot, Lardeur, and Comte Friant. The division of General Ladeur showed itself vastly superior to the others; it was composed of four regiments and two batteries, and all its dispositions were in accordance with the requirements of modern tactics. The officers and soldiers showed themselves excellent horsemen. All their movements were executed without any useless precipitation and with remarkable regularity, But it is necessary to point out the reverse of the medal. As soon as it was a question of unforeseen initiative, even against an imaginary enemy, the Brigadiers, the Colonels, and even the Generals of Division displayed a very regrettable amount of hesitation and incapacity. The Marquis de Galliffet was the first to blame these serious defects. On several occasions he took command of divisions personally, and his indications were always clear and logical, and his explanations perfectly intelligible." The Major adds that the position held by the Marquis de Galliffet has been greatly damaged by the part which politics play in all French affairs, and that he will probably soon disappear from the military horizon of the Republic. He sees much to praise in the French Cavalry, but is of opinion that things cannot go on over well, "for it is a General of Infantry, who, although brave and useful in his sphere, is completely ignorant of cavalry matters, who holds the post of Inspector of the Cavalry Division of the Military School of St. Cyr." The Major finds fault, too, with the superfluous number of Generals and Colonels, whose state of health would not allow them to go through a campaign of a week,—"four Generals and several Colonels were obliged to leave the manœuvres owing to bad health." The Major concludes by saying that the French military papers are not likely to point out any defects, as they are all in the hands of the Minister of War, who spends £12,000, in subsidising them.

Baker Pasha, Colonel Baker, and a number of officers of the Egyptian Forces, arrived in London on Friday week, and went on visits to their families and friends on short leave.

Many objections, some reasonable, others only plausible, are continually urged against the present system of competitive examinations for commissions in the Army. We are told that the trial is needlessly severe; that many young men break down utterly under the strain of preparation, and are consequently rendered unfit for other occupations; that the mental vigour of some of the successful competitors even is seriously and permanently impaired, and their efficiency as officers lessened; that physical advantages are not taken into account; that the knowledge of some of the subjects of the examinations is useless afterwards; and, lastly, that the vast majority are doomed to bitter disappointment. The obvious replies to most of these objections are that the numbers who pass this dreaded ordeal creditably, if not "with honours," are always in excess of the number of vacancies; that those who break down during preparation prove that they are deficient in stamina and unfit for hard work; that the cases of impaired mental vigour are very rare, and not always attributable to excessive study; and that the candidates all knew the number of vacancies absolutely, and the number of competitors approximately. While fully admitting the great advantages of a system which closes the doors of admission to the commissioned ranks against fools and dunces, we would venture to suggest that the way to very decided improvement in two directions seems plain. By raising the physical standard, or even by enforcing it more rigidly than now, the number of candidates would be advantageously lessened. The standard of height is now so very low that it would not be unreasonable to enact that, after a certain date, no candidate should be qualified to compete who did not fulfil the very moderate requirements for an infantry recruit, and that no cadet should be appointed to any regiment who was not of the standard height of that regiment, *or very near it*. The difficulties in the way of giving marks for proficiency in athletic exercises have been pronounced nearly insuperable, though the speed at which a man can walk or run, and the height or distance he can jump, can be measured more easily and accurately than the results of study. At no distant time these difficulties may be overcome, and a high qualifying standard of bodily strength, activity, and endurance established, even if the trials be not competitive. The other suggestion is that, instead of the study of Spenser's "Faerie Queene" and of the utterly obsolete diction of Chaucer, other subjects for examination should be selected, the knowledge of which would be likely to be useful to officers during their military career. As the supreme test of knowledge, or rather ingenuity, each competitor might be asked to describe the benefits which the Army has actually derived from the late reforms, and especially from the demolition of the traditions and identity of, probably, the most famous regiments the world has ever seen!

If the Earl of Airlie had been a feather-bed soldier, he would not have gone back to India to join his regiment after he succeeded to the title, and in that case Cortachy (or Cortachié) Castle, the fine old seat on the Esk, would in all probability have been in his own hands, and would have thus escaped destruction.

We cannot say there is much to be proud of in the shooting of our Volunteers at the Brussels Tir National. To be 9th, 11th, 21st, and 45th in the list of prize-winners is not any great thing. In one pool a Volunteer won the 44th prize, with a score of 23 out of a possible 25. We cannot understand exactly what the 43 gentlemen before him did. Those who were 88th, 89th, &c., must have been ordinary shots, or have had very good men against them. Private Lowe, Queen's Westminster, however, did well all round, and scored highly at the first meeting near Amsterdam. "Cæteri desunt."

We see that France is well represented at the grand manœuvres of the German Army, which five officers have been told off to follow:—General Baron de Launay, who commands the 3rd Division of Infantry; Colonel Loban, of the 2nd Cuirassiers; Captain Orbion, of the Artillery, attached to the Staff of the Minister of War; and the two Military Attachés on permanent service at Berlin.

It appears that some of the French battalions now in Tunis are about to return home, and that the corps of occupation will be maintained at 18,000 men. The probability is that during the next session the French Chambers will order the creation of a colonial army. The Marine Infantry, which is only 20,000 strong at the maximum, cannot suffice for the new colonial system, and the military authorities are anxious to avoid disorganising battalions at home in order to furnish troops for service beyond the sea.

Reviews.

The Scientific Angler. By the late David Foster. (Bemrose and Sons.)

The second edition of the late Mr. Foster's book on artistic angling has appeared at an opportune time. Salmon-fishing has just concluded in some rivers after a season of extraordinary success, but there remains a great deal of water still open to the angler. The Fishery Commissioners some years ago made sad mistakes, by closing certain rivers prematurely; but no doubt they have learned their work better, and found out that what suits one river is mischievous in another. *The Scientific Angler* is supposed to represent a general and artistic work on that subject. To do so successfully requires a great deal of patient study, a strong, natural love for the sport, and what may be called a morbid longing to become acquainted, as far as possible, with the habits and haunts of fish. It is perfectly clear that these attributes belonged to Mr. Foster in a considerable degree, or he could not have left behind him records which go so particularly into the different phases of the lives of fish. There are a few chapters which will not afford pleasure to many readers,—those on worm-fishing for trout, and bait fishing in general. The former is described artistically; but in mentioning the "lures for trout," we are glad to say no notice is taken of what many poachers have found terribly destructive,—salmon roe, the use of which is contrary to law. It is refreshing to turn from bait and ground-fishing to the salmon or trout and the artistic fly, and here Mr. Foster is evidently in his element, and gives his readers some chapters of most agreeable matter.

SENIOR MAJORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will favour me with your opinion of the following rule. According to the present system, the senior major of an infantry regiment has command of a company, but being a mounted officer he does not command his company on parade, unless specially ordered to do so, at inspections, or under exceptional circumstances, when he is liable to be ordered to dismount *pro tem.*, and take command.* Now, it seems to me that this is an anomalous state of affairs that requires rectifying, and I appeal to you, therefore, to give the matter publicity in your columns. An officer in command of a company should, in my opinion, command the company on parade as well as off, and if he holds the appointment of mounted officer, which prevents him from fulfilling those duties *in toto*, he should not have command of a company at all. The dress of a mounted officer is not adapted to the work of a company officer, neither is it dignified for an officer in his position to be liable to be ordered to dismount on parade and take command of a company.

EHEU! TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

* If he be, he must obey. There are more anomalies than that in the situation.—ED. *A. & N. G.*

The Duke of Cambridge, who has been on a visit to the King and Queen of Denmark at Fredensborg Palace, near Copenhagen, since the 6th inst., has returned to Homburg, for the manœuvres of the German Army.

"OUR BOYS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After a careful perusal of all the correspondence in the papers on the subject of "Our Boys," what to do with them, and how to start them in life, I have come to the conclusion that isolated efforts to start them in life in the Colonies, without capital or technical education, must lead in most cases to failure. For the officers of the Army and Navy who have sons and daughters to put out in the world, it appears to me that what is required is united action and sufficient capital. This can only be obtained on the Co-operative system, which has proved so great a success in other directions. I would suggest that if sufficient capital could be obtained, military and naval colonisation should be started in Tasmania, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, on lands purchased by a Military and Naval Co-operative Company, on farms not too large at first, but susceptible of enlargement. The company should place a local agent, capable of assisting, advising, and instructing officers and their children in colonial farming and work of all kinds, in selected places in each colony. It would also be most advisable to insist on boys and young men being instructed in this country, previous to emigration, in one or two of the following subjects:—Land surveying, colonial or rough engineering (which covers many essential matters), book-keeping, gardening, building, erection of wooden and zinc houses, the working arts of a carpenter, farrier, mason, brickmaker, &c. Special knowledge in one or more of the above subjects would enable young men to earn their livings in a new country, and would make them handy, useful, and self-reliant. The present school instruction of the sons of the middle-classes disqualifies young men from doing anything but follow a few professions, which are now quite choked up. A centre of advice and instruction in each colony, on which the families and sons of officers could rely, would be most valuable. I should advise also that the wives and daughters of Naval and Military emigrants should qualify themselves in household duties, so as to be able to conduct their establishments with the assistance of their own children and without servants. The daughters should be instructed in useful arts and knowledge before emigration. A large Military and Naval Co-operative Emigration Society would have great advantages in many ways (from its powerful machinery), both in the Coloniesand in London, and, successfully conducted, would confer vast advantages on the services. What is required is capital, good management, and support. If this proposal be considered a good and feasible one, and I receive a sufficient number of encouraging letters in reply, I will proceed at once, with the assistance of others, to get out a prospectus, obtain influential patronage, and endeavour to form a "Colonial, Naval, and Military Emigration Society." I would suggest that the Society lands should be a close borough, and conducted much on the lines of the Close Brothers Company in Iowa, an English colony started by the Messrs. Close, Cambridge men, in 1876. In five years they controlled 200,000 acres, and the colony numbered 300 persons. For particulars of this enterprise, see *Harper's Magazine*, April, 1881, under the heading, "Young Man, go West," by Poultney Bigelow. It is suggested that for the success of this scheme of organised emigration, the Committee of Management should have the selection of candidates, with a view of the required qualifications being tested as to their fitness for emigration.—I am, &c.,

EDWARD WILLIAM BRAY, M.G.

Tenby Lodge, Gipsy Hill, Norwood, September 19.

COASTGUARD CARPENTERS.

The Coastguard carpenters are complaining, a correspondent informs us, at being appointed to the force on shore, instead of being kept afloat, and thus given the chance of rising in the service. Divisional carpenters in the Coastguard are appointed to the force on shore, for the purpose of repairing boats and other work connected with the service, but are, asserts our correspondent, employed from one week's end to another on private work, although by rights they should perform the same duty as the other men of the Coastguard when not employed at their trade. He then continues:—"I think if their Lordships were to dispense with divisional carpenters in the Coastguard, they would find their services more beneficial on board ship, and we should have a chance of getting to a higher grade in the service, which we will not get in the Coastguard. They would also save a great deal in having the boats repaired locally, which would only be a trifle, as, taking each division on an average, I would suppose there is not more than one boat a year to repair in each."

The Lahore paper states that "a private telegram has been received in India, stating as a positive fact that Staff Corps subalterns are in future to get their captaincies in ten years."

The Ready is being brought forward for commission at Sheerness, as is also the Caroline, launched last November.

A lieutenant's naval pension of £50 a year has fallen vacant by the death of Retired Com. W. C. Nowell, on Saturday, at Oxford, aged 83. He was the eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral W. Nowell, of Iffley, near Oxford, and entered the Navy in February, 1813, receiving his commission as lieutenant in August, 1828. He served for many years in the West Indies and the Mediterranean, and in 1847 was appointed to the command of the Ardent, steam sloop. In October, 1860, he was advanced to the rank of commander on the Retired List, and in February, 1863, was awarded a Greenwich Hospital pension.

The Sphinx will shortly be commissioned at Sheerness for service in the Persian Gulf. She is a new vessel, having been built for the Admiralty by Messrs. Green, of Blackwall.

Instructions were on Tuesday evening issued by the Admiralty for the Champion, Daring, Flying Fish, and Kestrel, on service on the China station, and which have been ordered home to be paid off, to be recommissioned at Hong Kong. The new crews will be taken out in the troopship Orontes, and will embark at Portsmouth about Oct. 1.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, September 10, 1883.

The weekly state of the Army in Egypt is :—

Corps.	Stations.	Total Forces.	Sick List.	%
Artillery	El Wardan and Citadel	460	39	8·5
Cavalry	El Wardan	541	37	6·8
Engineers	Abbassiyeh and Citadel, Cairo	186	10	5·4
Royal Sussex	Abbassiyeh	777	46	5·9
R. Highlanders	Cairo and Port Said	792	48	6·1
Gord. Highdrs.	Citadel, Cairo	738	60	8·1
Cam. Highdrs.	Citadel, Cairo	648	37	5·7
K's. Royal Rifles	Geneffeh and Cairo	622	30	4·8
Service Corps	Cairo	389	13	3·3
D. of Corn. L.I.	Ramleh	796	134	16·8
R. W. Kent Regt.	Alexandria	359	29	8·1
Sundry Corps	Alexandria	397	39	9·8
		6,705	522	7·8
Officers		203	4	2·0
Men		6,502	518	8·0
		6,705	522	7·8
Horses		1,023	53	5·1
Mules		775	12	1·6
		1,798	65	3·6

It will be seen, then, that there is a very marked improvement in the health of all but the Ramleh and Alexandria garrisons. The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry still remains the black-sheep, and when we consider that out of the over £25,000 a year which Egypt has to pay for troops in hospital, one-fourth is due to this regiment alone, its retention in Egypt becomes a scandal.

It would be interesting, by the way, to know whether a medical officer reported strongly against the use of the Ramleh barracks before they were occupied, and who is responsible for the disregard of this advice.

There has only been one death during the week, and that at Alexandria, but there have been 115 fresh admissions into hospital, of which 31 are at Alexandria and Ramleh.

The under-mentioned officers have passed the required examination in subjects (*c*) and (*d*) for the ranks stated against their names :—Major Smith, 19th Hussars, Captain Eden, Royal Highlanders, Captain and Brevet Major Wood, Royal Engineers, Captain Wauchope, C.M.G., Royal Highlanders, Captain and Brevet Major Sandwith, R.M. (D.A.A.G.), Captains Archer and Anderson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Captain and Brevet Major Flood, 19th Hussars, for Major; Lieutenants St. Aubyn, Grenadier Guards (A.D.C.), Buchanan Riddell, King's Royal Rifles, and Payne, Gordon Highlanders, for Captain. The following officers have passed in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), sec. 4, par. 37, Q.R. :—Captain N. Brophy, Royal Highlanders; Lieutenants H. G. Marsh, T. C. A. Walker, W. S. Stanhope, and R. W. Nicholson, 19th Hussars.

The services of Lieutenant Huleatt, R.E., have been placed at the disposal of Sir E. Wood, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., for employment with the Egyptian Army from the 1st inst.

Major E. Peck, R.E., is posted to Alexandria as Commanding R.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vandeleur, Royal Sussex, commands the troops at Abbassiyeh.

Captain Bathurst, Royal Sussex, having returned from leave of absence on August 30, the remainder of his leave to October 31st is cancelled.

INTERPRETERS.

"In these days of education," writes "A Private, R.M.L.I.," "surely a private may be allowed to gain the same advantages as an officer. I applied to be allowed to pass for an interpretership, and was told that only officers were entitled to the privilege. Although only a private in the Marines, I am a linguist, and have a good knowledge of French, Italian, and Hindustani. Why, therefore, should the fact of my being 'only a private' stand in the way of my 'knowledge' advancing me in life? You have recently published a letter from a correspondent signing himself 'R.N.,' dealing with the question of the foreign languages studied by officers of the Navy, and have also advocated the employment of *Seamen* and *Marines*, having a knowledge of foreign languages, on the staff of the ship, as orderly-room clerks, so as to utilise that knowledge in foreign parts. No doubt their linguistic attainments would then stand the service in good stead. But the Admiralty have so far set their faces against everything of the kind, and 'A Private, R.M.L.I.' or an 'A.B.' stands no chance of rising in his profession, however high the educational standard he has reached may be. Is this fair?" So far, we certainly consider the argument of our correspondent forcible, and believe the service would benefit greatly by the judicious selection of educated men to fill responsible posts. But a sentence in the letter from which we quote clearly shows the "cloven hoof," and forces us to pause and ponder whether, after all, the Admiralty are not wise in their generation in declining to accept the services tendered to them. That sentence runs as follows :—"Let Democracy be the order of the day, and the Navy will have an excess of talent that was never dreamt of before." To our mind, that sentence clearly proves that the writer, who, on his own showing, should be in a very different station in life to the one in which he is now, is a man who has fallen from his original social position, and been forced to enlist. *Force majeure* may be pleaded, we grant. The fault of his not having succeeded in life may not have been his. But it has apparently soured his disposition. It has made him look to "the spread of Democracy" as the panacea for all evils. But what is "Democracy"? The Destroyer of Discipline! The Democrat chafes under the slightest control, and is uncontrollable. We therefore consider our Democratic Marine most unfitted for the service of his adoption.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Bart., commanding the Division, has ordered that minor operations shall be carried out during the month, when practicable. Yesterday a combined minor operation took place, under the following general idea :—A force of all arms detached from an entrenched camp at Bagshot, to watch the points of passage across the Basingstoke Canal, is warned that a force from the direction of Guildford is moving towards it. The only possible points of passage are Frimley Lock Bridge and the Curzon Bridge. Lieutenant-Colonel Blackwell, Royal Artillery, commanded the Northern force; and Colonel Luck, C.B., 15th Hussars, the Southern force. Umpire-in-chief, Major-General Walker, V.C., C.B. About 100 cavalry, 350 infantry, and one field battery were engaged on either side.

The Empress Eugénie and suite visited the South Camp on Tuesday last, accompanied by General Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., Royal Engineers, who is at present on a visit at Aldershot. The visitors were received by Lieutenant-Colonel Jones and other officers of the Royal Engineers, and conducted through the lines of the corps, visiting the officers' and serjeants' messes, recreation-room, library, and married and single quarters. The Empress appeared to be much interested in what she saw.. Since her recent return to Farnborough, the Empress has taken more than ordinary interest in camp affairs. Last week, on the departure of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers for India, she was present at the station in her carriage to see them off, and on being recognised by the men, was lustily cheered.

A court of inquiry has recently been held as to the cause of the injuries sustained by Gunner Marshall, R.A., at a field-day about a month ago. It may be remembered that this man was injured by the premature explosion of a charge while he was using the rammer. No blame whatever is attributable to Gunner Marshall, who will probably be unfit for further service. Several of his fingers have been amputated, and his sight and right forearm have been permanently injured.

Lieutenant-Colonels Maunsell and Otter, Commandants of Military Schools in the Dominion of Canada, have joined the special class of garrison instruction under Major Harvey.

Major Miles, garrison instructor, has been appointed Permanent Secretary to the War-Game Revision Committee (of which Major-General Willes, C.B., is president), vice Major James, Scots Greys. This Committee will probably again be heard of after the grouse season.

Examinations for certificates of education will be held at the Camp during the whole of the ensuing week, when upwards of 800 non-commissioned officers and men from all the regiments and corps in garrison will be examined for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th-class certificates. Truly, there has been a run on examinations lately among all ranks about everything.

The Annual Athletic Sports of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers were held on Thursday.

A very successful officers' assembly and dance was held at the Club House on Wednesday evening.

Four officers and 80 men of the Household Cavalry arrived at the Camp on Wednesday, for carbine practice, and are quartered in the North Camp.

Surgeon-Major C. T. Pollock, M.B., is under orders for foreign service.

Lieutenant M. J. E. Fenwicke, 86th Royal Irish Rifles, recently transferred from the 39th Regiment, will shortly proceed to join his battalion in Bermuda.

There will be a combined minor operation on Tuesday next, the idea being the conduct of a provision convoy, by water, through an enemy's country.

Lieutenant A. B. Helyar, R.A., having been examined for promotion in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), sec. 4, par. 37, Queen's Regulations, has been found qualified.

The necessary alterations having been made in the targets, practice has recommenced at the moving and vanishing figures. The Cavalry will practice field-firing probably next week.

Captain J. A. Skene-Thomson, 100th Regiment, has also joined the Veterinary Class.

Time being epigrammatically defined as money, yard officials have had just ground for complaint by reason of the endless documents that they are compelled to sign. The attaching of the signature was almost necessarily a perfunctory duty, or rather a mechanical operation in the vast majority of cases, and, with the view of meeting a work which uselessly wasted time, a correspondence on the subject has taken place between the Admiralty and the Admiral-Superintendents of the different yards. The result is far from unsatisfactory. Their Lordships have so far recognised the uselessness, as a rule, of this wearisome process of initialling, that they have consented to a stamp being used where signing would be a purely formal task. The advantage of this concession may be inferred when it is stated that the documents daily passing through the Chief Constructor's office, for instance, range from 500 to over 800. Of course, in the case of payments, or where the proposals involve a discretionary power, the signature will continue to be personally affixed.—*Portsmouth Times.*

Lieut. H. W. Onslow left Malta on Sept. 8 in the P. and O. steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, to take up his appointment on board the Champion on the China station.

THE ARMY AND THE RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Drafts of upwards of 1,000 men in each of two Indian troopships being under orders to embark for India next month, to be followed by further departures during the winter months, lead to the consideration of what must be the condition of the home battalions after the dispatch of these drafts. A sudden necessity to place all the home battalions on a war strength would entail recalling to the ranks nearly, if not every man of our Army Reserve, leaving only the Militia Reserve to represent the so-called Reserve, for attainment of which we have sacrificed our former regimental system. It is not, however, my object to hark back on what is done, but to seek how to reconcile in the future our means to our requirements. These may be shortly stated to be a body of men, not under 24, in battalions serving in what I shall term our Eastern possessions, viz., Africa, India, China, and stations east of the Cape; and a reserve at home, drawn from our battalions at home, in the Mediterranean, West Indies, Nova Scotia, and Bermuda. To achieve these results, long service, with pension, must be granted to soldiers serving in the Eastern possessions, and short service continued in the battalions at home, Mediterranean, &c. To carry out these two systems, I propose the present term of enlistment, viz., seven years' Army service, and five with the Reserve, to continue, with authority for transfer to the Reserve after three years' Army service, when deemed advisable by the Secretary of State for War. Re-engagements to complete 12 years' Army service to cease, except in the case of serjeants and corporals. All serjeants and corporals to retain their present privilege of re-engagement to complete 12 years, also 21 years' Army service with pension, and the right of transfer to the home battalion after 10 years' continuous service abroad. Unmarried lance-corporals and privates, with one or more good-conduct badges, serving in the home battalion of regiments having the other battalion in the Eastern possessions, to be permitted, with the approval of the commanding officer, to re-engage during the last year of their seven years' Army engagement, so as to complete 21 years' Army service with pension in such numbers as will meet the requirements of the battalion abroad, and with the condition they proceed to join it with the next draft. Men so re-engaging to receive deferred pay to the date of re-engagement and a furlough; also to have a right to modified life pension, if invalided after 14 years' Army service, or previous to 21 years, and to a donation equivalent to 2d. a day for the period intervening between their re-engagement and being invalided, when under 14 years' Army service. The privilege of re-engaging as above to be extended to the battalion serving abroad. Men transferred to the Reserve at the end of seven years' Army service, unmarried and of good character, to be allowed, within one year of their transfer, to re-engage on same conditions as above, to complete 21 years' Army service (viz., 14 years), either with their original regiments, or into some other one having a battalion serving in the Eastern possessions, or about to proceed there. In the event of the battalion abroad being relieved by the home battalion, re-engaged men to be transferred or to volunteer to another battalion in the East, if their battalion is not relieved. To obviate the home battalions exceeding their establishment for a lengthened period, the re-engagement of Reserve men in proportion to the requirements of battalions abroad should not take place previous to Aug. 1 in each year, such re-engaged men continuing in excess of the home establishment pending embarkation. To enable commanding officers to decide on the re-engagement of Reserve men, the words "Re-engagement recommended" to be added to the present parchment certificate on transfer to the Reserve, when justified by the man's character and soldierly qualities. Company defaulter-sheets to be destroyed on re-engagement, or transfer to the Reserve, but the regimental sheet to be retained for one year, and to be forwarded on application from the battalion into which a re-engagement takes place. By this means, in place of weakening the home battalions annually, as is now the case, and sending immature men to our Eastern possessions, the battalions there serving would be replenished by men not under 24; also by giving the power of returning to military service to men who, after transfer to the Reserve, find no openings in civil life, the country will avoid the danger, not unworthy to be considered, of a number of discharged soldiers unable to find employment, discontented with their lot, and attributing their failure to the years passed in the Army. The battalions at home, Mediterranean, &c., would thus be better able to maintain a Reserve, consequent on the removal of the drain of young soldiers to furnish drafts to our Eastern possessions, and the cessation of re-engagements to complete 12 years' service in the ranks, except in the case of serjeants and corporals. As regards the financial aspect of my proposal, and the cost to the country of pensions, it must not be forgotten that expenditure would be diminished through striking off deferred pay now given on re-engagements to complete 12 years' army service, and in the reduced numbers required to proceed annually as drafts to our Eastern possessions and to return home. In what has been written, I have mainly considered Infantry of the Line, but by a somewhat similar system, long service, with pension, could be made applicable to Artillery, Engineers, and Cavalry in the Eastern possessions. There remain the Cavalry regiments and Guards battalions that do not proceed on ordinary foreign service. To these, long service with pension might be granted, to the extent of 100 men in each cavalry regiment and 200 in each battalion of Guards, exclusive of serjeants and corporals.—I am, &c.,

A GENERAL OFFICER.

The Admiralty have ordered one of the 64-pounder guns which are intended for the armament of merchant steamers in the event of international difficulties arising, to be experimentally fitted on board the torpedo depôt ship Hecla, which was originally built for mercantile service, for the purpose of determining whether any modifications in the fittings of that weapon may be considered necessary.

The Army.

6th Dragoons. The *Standard* correspondent at Durban telegraphs on Sunday:—"Col. Curtis received a message through the cable last night from the War Office ordering him to send a squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons to Fort Pearson, on the Tugela. The Dragoons will march on Tuesday."

9th Lancers. Lieut. Broughton sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Serapis.

12th Lancers. Capt. Mack is about to retire from the service.

13th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Gifford is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Serapis. Col. Sir B. Russell will rejoin at the end of the year.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The Secretary of State for War has decided that the gratuity of £2 mentioned in Clause 111, Army Circulars of 1883, shall be paid to every non-commissioned officer and man of the Royal Artillery who fulfils the conditions and extends his service, whether he is about to embark for India or not.

To enable officers of the Royal Artillery who have been, or are likely to be, transferred or promoted from the mounted branches of the regiment to garrison batteries to become thoroughly acquainted with the practical working of heavy guns, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has directed that short courses of instruction be formed at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, for this purpose. Officers of all branches—horse, field, and garrison—below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel will be required to pass these courses, the first of which commenced on Monday, the 17th inst., and is composed of officers who have recently been transferred or promoted to garrison batteries from the mounted branches. Officers who have hitherto served in the Horse or Field Artillery have had no opportunities of becoming acquainted with the drill of heavy guns, their time being fully engaged in their mounted duties, and in nearly all cases they have been quartered at stations where no heavy ordnance is available. When posted to garrison batteries, the duties of such officers in garrison are of such a nature as to admit of very little time being available for them to become conversant with their new and somewhat complicated drills.

H.M.S. Serapis sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday last for India, calling at Queenstown to complete her list of passengers. She embarked at Portsmouth on the previous day the 2nd and 3rd Batteries, 1st Brig., Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, comprising Capts. Walker and Gubbins, and Major Price, Capt. Richards, and Lieuts. Anderson and Hobbyn, and 67 men. They will be stationed at the Murree Hills and Fort William. Lieuts. Williamson, Dodgson, Barkley, and Flood also embarked at Portsmouth. At Queenstown, E Baty. 1st Brig. embarked, *en route* to Kirkee, consisting of Major M'Causland, Capt. Western, Lieuts. Tisdall, Carroll, and Johnson, and 87 men; and drafts of Artillery, consisting of Major Knox, Capt. Hansard, Lieuts. Ford, Galbraith, Thorpe, Gordon, Kaye, and Butcher, and 174 men.

Major T. R. Disney has been appointed commandant of the Victorian Local Artillery.

Major H. F. Phillpotts died at Colombo on the 28th ult., aged 43 years. The deceased, who was son of the late Mr. H. Phillpotts, of Hazelmere, Torquay, entered the Army Oct. 1, 1857; became capt., March 24, 1871; and major, Jan. 2, 1878. He served in the expedition to China in 1860, and was present at Sinho, Tangku, capture of the Taku Forts, actions near Tang Chow, and surrender of Pekin (medal with two clasps).

2nd Queen's. Lieut. Burrell, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Sunday in H.M.S. Serapis.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Lieut. Campbell, 2nd Batn, is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Serapis.

8th (the King's) Regiment. Major Stuart rejoins head-quarters at Cork from Warrington at the end of this month, his period of service at the depôt having expired. He will be relieved by Major Dawson, now serving at head-quarters. The regimental athletic sports of the 1st Batn. were held on the Mardyke Cricket Ground, Cork, kindly lent them for the occasion by the members of the County Club, on the 30th ult.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Leet, V.C., 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Sunday in H.M.S. Serapis.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. The 1st Batn. leaves Bradford to-day for Liverpool, to embark in H.M.S. Assistance, *en route* to Castlebar. Lieut. Fry, 2nd Batn., is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Serapis.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut. Houghton, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Sunday in H.M.S. Serapis.

18th Royal Irish. On Wednesday, at Aldershot, Lieut.-Col. Dawson, 2nd Batn., presented a valuable silver cup to his serjeants, on behalf of the British residents in Alexandria, who forwarded the testimonial through Mr. Cookson, the British Consul, in recognition of the exemplary conduct of the battalion while protecting life and property in Alexandria, and of its conspicuous gallantry during its operations against Arabi Pasha, and especially at the storming of the lines of Tel-el-Kebir. At 3.45 p.m., the whole of the serjeants off duty assembled in their mess-house, Centre Infantry Barracks, under the presidency of Serjt.-Major Vecchio, and immediately afterwards Col. Dawson and Lieut. and Adjt. Simmonds entered the mess. The colonel at once addressed the serjeants to the effect that a very pleasing duty had devolved upon him—to present them with a silver goblet, the gift of the British residents of Alexandria, in appreciation of the services of the battalion in Egypt. The cup was then filled with pure "Kinahan," and the colonel had the first sup out of it; his example was followed by the adjutant and the serjeants. Serjt.-Major Vecchio responded in suitable terms on behalf of the serjeants. The serjeants then gave three cheers for the colonel, three cheers for their "plucky little adjutant," and three cheers for Mr. Cookson and the rest of the British residents of Alexandria. The cup is 21 in. high, and 8 in. in diameter at the mouth. It is set-off with wreaths of laurels and shamrocks, sphinxes, and the crest of the regiment, viz., "Virtutis Namurcensis Praemium," a motto granted to it by King William III., for distinguished gallantry at the storming and capture of the citadel of Namur. Accompanying the souvenir of the Egyptian campaign is a letter from the residents of Alexandria, testifying to the important services rendered by the Royal Irish in Egypt. The cup bears the following inscription:—"Presented to the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Irish Regiment (18th), as a mark of appreciation of their gallant and exemplary conduct during the late campaign in Egypt."

19th Yorkshire Regiment. The annual athletic sports of the 2nd Batn. took place at the Curragh on Saturday. The committee consisted of Lieut.-Col. Handley, Major Bruce, Capt. Levin, Lieuts. Hennah and Boyce, Qrmr. Pettitt, with Serjt.-Major Fraser and Qrmr.-Serjt. Hatton as a sub-committee. The events were well supported, the tug-of-war being very closely contested both for the regimental and garrison prizes, the latter being carried off by a team of the Yorkshire men. The donkey race was a feature of the day. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Davidson, who had a kind and encouraging word for each recipient.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. A correspondent writes:—"All available men (about 300) of above battalion proceeded by march route from Dover to Lydd on the 10th inst., for a course of field-firing, halting at Shorncliffe and New Romney going and returning. In addition to the beneficial results from the shooting practice, the course of instruction which this portion of the battalion have received in pitching and striking camp and generally living in the field cannot be over estimated, and it is scarcely fair to call a man a soldier who is destitute of the knowledge of this part of his profession. I will just mention that at Shorncliffe going it took the men 23 minutes to strike camp (35 tents), pack them in waggons, and dress in complete marching-order. When at the same place, returning, and to the immense wonder of the bystanders and to the great credit of their commander, Col. Gildea, A.D.C., and the officers and men, it was accomplished in exactly five and a half minutes, and fully 200 of those men formed part of our civilian population six months ago, and had never seen a tent before this march. With music, dancing, and all sorts of games, in which the civilians joined at the different halting-places, the battalion made itself most popular, and returned home on the 17th inst. full of life and vigour; two men only fell out during the march. The result of the field firing was very good, the average per-centage of hits being over 30 to rounds fired; the wonderful score of over 50 being secured at those long ranges of the first stage. Mr. Carr, formerly musketry-instructor to the battalion, had charge, under the directions of Col. Gildea, A.D.C., of representing an enemy for all stages of the course, and most effectually did he show up those canvas lines, columns, guns, gunners, and heads peeping from out their trenches, to a skilful representation of reality."

24th South Wales Borderers. The 1st Batn. leaves Manchester on Wednesday for Liverpool, to embark on board H.M.S. Assistance, *en route* to Kilkenny.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Lieuts. Betham and Knight sailed for India on Sunday in H.M.S. Serapis.

31st East Surrey Regiment. Capt. Fellowes has been appointed staff officer of infantry on the Staff of the Victorian Local Forces.

32nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. The regiment arrived at Queenstown on Wednesday in H.M.S. Assistance, and has taken over quarters at Cork.

33rd West Riding Regiment. Lieut. Hamilton is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Serapis.

34th Border Regiment. Capt. Andrews and Lieut. Heygate are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Serapis.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. The services of Lieut. Freer have been placed at the disposal of the Colonial Government for five years, for employment on the Staff of an Infantry School of Instruction in Canada. The officers and late officers are placing a stained-glass window, together with brass tablets, in the Lichfield Cathedral (with the consent of the Dean and Chapter), in memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who were killed in action, died from their wounds, or from disease during the campaigns of the Crimea, Indian Mutiny, and Egyptian Expedition. The honorary secretary will be glad to receive any communication from and give every information to any member late of the corps with whom, not knowing his address, he has been unable to correspond. Subscription list, and proceedings of a meeting held on July 3 by officers of and late of the regiment, will be forwarded on application to Lieut.-Col. Sir Norman Pringle, Bart., Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.

41st Welsh Regiment is in garrison at Fort Pearson.

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Cardew is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Serapis.

44th Essex Regiment. Major Bald is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Serapis.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. William W. Allnutt attains the regimental rank of Lieut.-Col., by the retirement of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Nurse.

51st King's Own Light Infantry. Capt. Adamson, and Lieuts. Witherby, Elles, Griffith, and Hamilton are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Serapis.

52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Majors C. Keyworth, formerly of the regiment, and more recently adjt. of the Royal Anglesey Militia, died at 29 Talbot Road, Bayswater, on the 1st inst., aged 50 years.

55th Westmoreland Regiment. The name of Capt. and Qrmr. Vickers has to be added to the list of the officers serving regimentally who were present at the battle of the Alma.

57th Middlesex Regiment. Major Phillips, the popular paymaster of the regiment, left head-quarters, Guernsey, on the 12th inst., for a tour of foreign service in Bermuda with the York and Lancaster Regt. During the five years Major Phillips has been attached to the Middlesex Regt., he has won the esteem and regard of all ranks, not alone for the *bonhomie* of his personal disposition, but also for the courteous manner in which he performed his official duties. He was entertained by the officers of the regiment at a farewell dinner, when all expressed their regret at his departure. Major Phillips will probably return to England in about 18 months, with the rank of Staff Paymaster.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Capt. Marsham, 4th Batn., is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Serapis.

64th North Staffordshire Regiment. The regiment leaves Athlone on Monday next, *en route* to Manchester.

66th Berkshire Regiment. A correspondent points out that Lieut. Edwards has not been three years absent from his battalion, and has not failed to qualify for the Staff Corps. Lieut. Edwards returns to his regiment, in consequence of an order debarring officers from promotion in their corps while serving as probationers for the Staff Corps.

67th Hampshire Regiment. Lieuts. Smith and Gills are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Serapis.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Major Harris is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Serapis.

84th York and Lancaster Regiment, now at Aldershot, is under orders to embark for Bermuda about the middle of next month. The strength will be about 28 officers, 98 non-commissioned officers, and 760 privates. The men to embark are to be all over 20 years of age, or to have completed one year's service.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. The remains of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Boys Harvey, formerly of the regiment, and for many years on the personal Staff of the late Lord Frederick FitzClarence, were interred on the 17th inst., in the cemetery of St. Mary's Church, Dover. The funeral was attended by Gen. Sir Edward Selby-Smyth, K.C.M.G., and Capt. Frederick Campbell, relatives of the deceased. Lieut.-Col. Harvey had been for a long time in infirm health, and died on the 13th inst., aged 75.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). A correspondent writes from India:—"Cawnpore has been again enlivened by the 'Apollo' Minstrels. Two new programmes have been produced recently with remarkable success, owing to the studied manner in which the performances were rendered. Messrs. Cooke, O'Donnell, and Johnson particularly distinguished themselves in the 'funny' business, if I may be allowed to particularise where all were good. An efficient orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Yetman, contributes largely to the success of these entertainments, which are managed and conducted by Schoolmaster Townley."

96th Manchester Regiment. Lieuts. Johnson and Davis are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Serapis.

105th King's Own Light Infantry. The regiment left Cork on Wednesday in H.M.S. Assistance for conveyance to Liverpool, *en route* to York.

Rifle Brigade. Major Brownrigg has been appointed brigade-major on the staff of the Victorian Local Forces, and commandant of the local Military School of Instruction. Qrmr. Hone, 4th Batn., is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Serapis.

Pay Department. Major Stockley and Capt. Fleury are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Serapis. A correspondent writes:—"With reference to a paragraph in last Saturday's issue, in which it is explained that Major Cattell owed his promotion to the rank of Lieut.-Col. and Chief Paymaster, vice Ball, retired, to the fact of his having formerly served in the Pay Sub-Department of the late Control Department, permit me to point out that 'para. 42, Army Circulars 170, of Oct., 1877,' quoted in support of this view, is not applicable to Major Cattell's case, and contains no authority for such promotion, but merely for that of 'Deputy Paymasters then serving, to the rank of Staff Paymaster, on vacancies occurring therein, among officers who held the rank of Paymaster should they not otherwise obtain promotion to the higher rank.' The only regulation now in force which can be quoted as explanatory of Lieut.-Col. Cattell's promotion is para 3, clause 2, Army Circulars Jan., 1881, which rules that all promotions to the grade of Chief Paymaster shall be given entirely for ability and merit."

Medical Department. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Tarrant, Surgs.-Major Farrell and White, and Surgs. Hayes, Addison, Reckett, Young, Jameson, Evans, Collie, and Quicke are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Serapis.

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surg. Cooper is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Serapis.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

The following are the principal changes in the new regulations of the Militia relative to training and payment:—A recruit who enlists into a brigade of artillery or into a battalion of infantry may perform his first year's drill as follows:—If enlisted more than three months before the date of the annual training, by attending on enlistment for 56 days at the depôt, and subsequently for 27 days' training with his regiment, or by attending the preliminary drill and training of his regiment; if enlisted within three months, but not more than 56 days before the date fixed for the annual training, by attending on enlistment for 83 days at the depôt and not joining for the current training, or by attending the preliminary drill and training; if enlisted during the first seven days of preliminary drill, by attending on enlistment the remaining period of preliminary drill and training, or after the first seven days, but not less than 56 days from the end of training, by attending for 56 days only with his regiment; and if enlisted during the preliminary drill, but within 56 days of the termination of the training, by attending on enlistment for 83 days at the depôt, or by attending the preliminary drill and training of his regiment for the following year. The present regulations for the drill of recruits who enlist into the Engineer Militia will remain in force. In the case of Militia battalions of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Rifle Brigade, recruits who elect to drill on enlistment, or are required to do so by the regulations, will be sent to the head-quarters of the regimental district nearest to their own head-quarters. Recruits who elect to drill on enlistment will be sent on enlistment to the head-quarters of the regimental district, or to the Royal Artillery depôt, where they will undergo instruction for a period of 56 days. Bounty will not be paid on enlistment, but after drill and training as above specified, and then with certain exceptions. Thus a recruit who on joining is found to be permanently unfit for service will not be granted bounty, but providing he has performed a portion of the drill, will be paid £1. Other clauses state that "a recruit enlisted for an Engineer Militia regiment will, on completing the preliminary drill and training prescribed for Engineer Militia, be granted a bounty of £1 10s. A Militia recruit who, although not entitled to the privileges of a re-enlisted man, has previously served in Regular Forces or Militia, and who, in consequence of such service, may be exempted from drill on enlistment, or from being called out for preliminary drill with the recruits of his corps, will be granted a bounty of £1 10s. at the termination of his first training. An annual bounty of £1 will, subject to the restrictions hereinafter contained, be paid to every Militiaman on the expiration of his annual training. The annual bounty will be paid to a Militiaman, other than a recruit, who attends preliminary drill or training, and is dismissed on account of any physical disability other than that specified. The annual bounty will not be paid to a Militiaman who is absent from preliminary drill or training in consequence of sickness, whether or not he is discharged on account of permanent unfitness; to a Militiaman who is absent from a training by permission of his commanding officer; to a Militiaman who, on the assembly of his regiment for preliminary drill or training after medical examination, is dismissed to his home as being temporarily or permanently unfit for duty in consequence of sickness which is certified to be the result of his own misconduct; and to a Militiaman who is unlawfully absent from preliminary drill or training for a period exceeding 14 days, or who is absent for a period of 14 days by reason of being in custody, either civil or military, unless the custody is detention which results in an acquittal or dismissal of the charge."

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

The under-mentioned officers and non-commissioned officers of Yeomanry Cavalry will join the Cavalry School at Aldershot on the 1st prox. for a course of instruction:—Lieut. Lord A. H. Grosvenor, Cheshire; Lieut. E. E. Lort-Phillips, Pembroke; Troop Serjt.-Majors Leigh, Royal North Devon; Webb Gabbett, Dorset; Serjts. Lowry, Gloucester; Paget, Royal East Kent; Graham, Lane, and Toppin, Lanark; Smith, Middlesex; Ward, Lee, Carton, and Caughlin, Northumberland; Marks, Sherwood Rangers; Murdoch, Lincoln Light Horse Volunteers; Galliland, Royal 1st Devon.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Subjoined are the names of the field officers and captains of Auxiliary Forces who passed in tactics in July, 1883:—Northern District.—Capt. E. S. Tozer, 1st West York E.V.; Capt. F. G. Firth, 1st West York A.V.; Major J. Goffey, 6th Lancashire V.; Capt. G. F. Williams, 6th Lancashire V.; Capt. H. E. Musgrave, 3rd Lancashire A.V.; Capt. H. M. Ormsby, 1st V. Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.; Capt. W. H. Broughton, 1st V. Batn. South Staffordshire Regt.; Capts. C. R. Ellis, H. Goold, C. W. Blease, and W. Wainwright, 5th Lancashire R.V.; Capt. W. H. Pride, 19th Lancashire R.V.; and Capt. J. Magnus, 7th Lancashire A.V. Western District.—Capt. G. A. Cardew, 1st Gloucester E.V.; Major W. H. Allsopp, 3rd Batn. Worcester Regt.; Capt. H. Wilson, 2nd V. Batn. Worcester Regt.; and Lieut.-Col. Lord Clifford, 5th Devon R.V. South-Eastern District.—Capts. C. S. Williams, A. T. F. Simpson, and C. Halcroft, 1st V. Batn. Royal West Kent Regt. Home District.—Major H. L. Florence, 22nd Middlesex R.V. (special mention); Capt. M. Hancock, 3rd London R.V.; Major J. Bell, 5th Middlesex R.V.; Capt. C. T. Sennett, 3rd Volunteer Batn. West Surrey Regt.; Capt. J. P. Salomons, 2nd Tower Hamlets E.V.; Major E. B. Florence and Capt. E. J. Newitt, 4th Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.; Capt. W. H. Sands, 10th Middlesex R.V.; Capt. H. W. Hammell, 2nd London R.V.; Capt. G. R. Mann, 1st Middlesex R.V.; Capt. H. de Castro, 13th Middlesex R.V.; Capt. T. J. Levett, Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Woolwich District—Capt. W. Hunt, 3rd Volunteer Batn. Royal West Kent Regt. Eastern District—Capt. F. E. Lemon, 2nd Cambridge R.V. North British District—Capts. J. A. Roxburgh and J. H. Gordon, 1st Lanark R.V.; Capt. T. Nicol, 3rd Lanark R.V.; Capt. J. S. Morton, 6th Lanark R.V.; Capt. A. D. Tolmie, 10th Lanark R.V.; Major J. M'Farlane and Capt. T. Brown, 1st Fife R.V.; Capt. G. Ferguson, 1st Perth R.V. Southern District—Capts. E. K. Perkins and G. Brinton, 2nd Hampshire R.V.; Capt. T. R. Saunders, 1st Isle of Wight R.V.; Capt. H. T. George, 1st Dorset R.V.; Capts. J. A. Randell and W. Nott, 2nd Wiltshire R.V.

The Gazettes.

◆

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, September 15, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following promotion in the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commander of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Col. J. G. McKerlie, C.B., R.E. (Retired List), Chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, September 18, 1883.

15th Hussars—Gen. M. W. Smith, C.B., from the 20th Hussars, to be Col., vice Gen. G. W. Key, deceased (Aug. 21).

20th Hussars—Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. R. Knox to be Col., vice Gen. M. W. Smith, C.B., transferred to the 15th Hussars. (Aug. 21).

Coldstream Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. E. T. Boscawen to be Regtl. Adjt., vice Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. H. T. Digby, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Capt. R. F. K. Money has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (July 10).

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Serjt.-Major Frederick George Belchem to be Qrmr., vice J. Toal, retired.

The Norfolk Regiment—The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. E. B. James, dated May 1, 1883, is cancelled, in accordance with the provisions of Article 34 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. G. C. G. Beaver has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 11).

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. P. B. Vaughan has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 4).

The Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. F. W. P. Macdonald has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 17).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. G. W. S. Hawks has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 11).

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. H. Trevor has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 6).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Major G. H. Hutton retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Major G. Winter retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The East Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. R. T. Crowther has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 24).

The Hampshire Regiment—Capt. L. H. Skene retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform. Lieut. E. Carbonaro has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 22).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt. H. C. Savage has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (July 2).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieut. A. D. Lang resigns his commission.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. A. F. H. Cowley resigns his commission.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. G. V. Turner has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (July 8).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. R. de H. Burton has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 2).

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Capt. and Brevet Major F. A. Gore retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. A. P. Murray, from the 3rd Batn., to be Lieut., vice H. W. Tryon, resigned.

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned Paymasters and Hon. Capts. to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army:—S. D. Crookenden (Sept. 18); G. H. Turner (Sept. 20).

Medical Department—Deputy Surg.-Gen. H. T. Reade, V.C., has retired on temporary half-pay (Sept. 1).

BREVET.

Capt. F. A. Gore, the York and Lancaster Regt., to be Major.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. L. Dillon, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Sept. 14).

Capt. and Brevet Major J. L. Needham, retired R.M.A., to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Aug. 15).

Capt. A. J. Tetley, late the Durham L.I., has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Aug. 28).

Qrmr. W. Macdonnell, Royal Military Asylum, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Aug. 27).

The under-mentioned Deputy-Commissaries and Honorary Capts., Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Major on retirement:—H. E. Mitchell (since deceased), H. Smith, L. Lesmond, J. Murray (all four dated Sept. 16, 1882); T. Shanahan (Oct. 1, 1882); J. Walshe (Dec. 1, 1882); J. Halliday (Dec. 21, 1882); C. Dodge (Dec. 22, 1882), and J. Copeland (Jan. 6).

The under-mentioned Assist.-Commissaries and Hon. Lieuts., Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Capt. on retirement:—R. J. Baldwin, D. Marshall, and T. Scott (all three dated Sept. 16, 1882).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, September 18, 1883.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Charles Henry Nugent, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. R. G. Wale resigns his commission; R. G. Wale, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col., to be Hon. Col. of the Battalion.

3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Capt. G. H. Wildes to be Major (Jan. 31).

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—William Playne Marling, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—George Alfred Elkington, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Capt. J. Ritchie, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. H. Godfrey, who has retired on retired pay (July 15).

3rd Battalion, the Manchester Regiment—Lieut. H. Symonds to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Manchester Regiment—Capt. T. P. Powell to be Major; Joseph Henry Langton, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Highland Light Infantry—Major G. J. Gossling is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—George Alston, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, September 18, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Caithness—Capt. W. Traquair resigns his commission.

2nd Devonshire—Major C. L. Curry to be Lieut.-Col. (Aug. 15).

1st Inverness-shire—The services of Lieut. J. F. Reid are dispensed with.

5th Lancashire—Capt. C. J. Trimble resigns his commission; Charles Joseph Trimble, gent., to be Acting Surg.; Hon. Chaplain the Rev. J. C. Kershaw, M.A., resigns his commission.

ENGINEER.

1st Gloucestershire—John William Coren, gent., to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

4th Aberdeenshire—Qrmr. A. Davidson resigns his commission.

5th Cheshire—Capt. C. S. Brooke is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Thomas Lyne Coode, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Devonshire (Prince of Wales's)—John Dawson Spooner, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Herefordshire—Surg. T. Turner is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major; Edgar Freeman Griffith Morris, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Lanarkshire—Hon. Col. R. C. Todd resigns his commission; but is allowed to retain the rank of Lieut.-Col., and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement, as notified in the *London Gazette* on Jan. 11, 1881.

7th Lancashire—Capt. J. Schofield resigns his commission.

4th Middlesex (West London)—Lieut. G. W. E. Hitchcock resigns his commission.

24th Middlesex—Arthur Rule, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Monmouthshire—Capt. J. Jacob is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Charles Eden St. John Balguy, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—The permission for Lieut.-Col. W. D. Paine to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement, notified in the *London Gazette* of July 17, 1883, is cancelled, consequent on his reappointment to the battalion as Hon. Col. W. D. Paine, Esq., late Lieut.-Col., to be Hon. Col.

1st Sutherland (Highland)—Lieut. J. MacKintosh to be Capt.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date September 19, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

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ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, September 21, 1883.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. A. Howes (late Madras) has been placed on half-pay (Aug. 1). Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. F. Blair (late Bengal) retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Col. (Sept. 22). Capt. A. A. W. Beamish to be Major under the provisions of Articles 10 (b) and 32 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (July 6).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, September 21, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Capt. G. R. Spencer, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Major D. W. Buckle, who resigns the appointment (Sept. 5).

2nd Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. J. Craig to be Capt.

INFANTRY.

4th Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capt. W. E. Scott, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major J. R. Gibbs, 2nd Batn., whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Sept. 15).

3rd Battalion, the South Wales Borderers—Qrmr. A. Orlopp has been placed on a retired allowance (Sept. 15).

4th Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Capt. J. F. Egerton, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt. (July 10).

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. A. G. Daly resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, September 21, 1883.

Royal 1st Devon—Lawrence Hesketh, Lord Haldon, late Ensign and Lieut. Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Lieut.

Leicestershire—Capt. J. H. Smith is granted the hon. rank of Major.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, September 21, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway—John M'Caig, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Devonshire—Capt. W. R. Thomas to be Major; Lieut. A. R. Norrington to be Capt.

1st Lancashire—Lieut. J. D. Hayward to be Capt.

7th Lancashire (the Manchester)—The Rev. Andrew Edmund Bigoe Bagot, B.A., LL.B., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st London (the City of London)—Lieut.-Col. F. R. Wegg-Prosser resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Norfolk—Thomas Alfred Walne, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Worcester—Warner Ottley, Esq., late Capt. 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Capt.; John Edward Ward, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire—Frederic Arthur Sheard, gent., to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Capt. R. Boyns resigns his commission; John Jeffery, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Philip Patmore Peters, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Fifeshire—Capt. T. Brown is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Hampshire—Acting Surg. A. R. W. Sedgefield, M.B., resigns his appointment.

1st Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire (Deeside Highland)—Major W. E. Nicol resigns his commission.

3rd Lanarkshire—George Parker, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 1st Northern)—Lieut. W. H. Minnoch, jun., resigns his commission.

7th Lancashire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Harold Heginbottom Andrew, John Taylor Hampson, and Thomas Brearley.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. H. Whitehead resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Frederick William Hilliard, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Hon. Assist.-Surg. W. W. Webb, M.D., resigns his commission.

1st Pembrokeshire—Lieut. H. M. Williams retires on account of ill-health.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Sept. 22, and the current year must be understood.)

The *Standard* says:—"The efficiency of the local forces in the colony of Victoria having received the serious consideration of the Colonial Office, steps have been taken to secure the necessary instructors for both officers and non-commissioned officers of the Victorian Local Forces, and the co-operation of the War Office has resulted in the approval by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief of the under-mentioned officers and non-commissioned officers of the British Army being placed at the disposal of the Colonial Government, to fill the posts of instructors to the above forces, viz.:—Major T. R. Disney, R.A., to be commandant; Capt. P. H. T. Fellowes, 1st Batn. East Surrey Regt., as staff officer of infantry; Major Brownrigg, 4th Batn. Rifle Brigade, as brigade-major, and head of the Local Military School of Instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of the above forces; two non-commissioned officers of infantry and one of cavalry as instructors to a corps of mounted infantry, which new service is to be formed for special duty in the colony. The pay of these non-commissioned officers will be at the rate of £180 a year, with free quarters and clothing, and they will be engaged for five years, which may be renewed by permission of the Colonial Government, and their service in this capacity will count towards pension on their return to this country."

Gunmaking is almost at a standstill in the Government factories at Woolwich, and orders are anxiously awaited to make up for lost time. The transition of the national armament from muzzle-loading to breech-loading is still suspending new operations and arresting new enterprises, and scarcely a large gun has been made or a heavy coil turned out for five or six months past. The introduction of steel, although only in the experimental stages, has quite supplanted wrought iron bars, and the rolling and coiling mills are consequently almost closed. The gun factories are, however, busy, owing to the additional labour involved in constructing the fittings for the breech-loading appliances, which require great ingenuity and nicety of construction, and the character of the handicraft which at the present time distinguishes the department has not been equalled since breech-loaders went out of fashion 20 years ago.

The special correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* gives in that paper his impressions of the Italian Army during the manœuvres at Voghera. He blames the infantry for the irregularity of their lines and want of uniformity in carriage of arms. He praises the admirable regularity and close dressing of the marines. He thinks the appearance of the chief officers' horses very good, but finds that those of the adjutants are of too clumsy a build, although they did good service during the manœuvres. The resolute, frank, easy, and rapid marching of the Bersaglieri aroused his admiration. He calls that force the élite of the army. He was satisfied with the marching of the artillery and the promptness of their manœuvres, although they might have kept their line better. He found the cavalry superior to his expectation, the soldiers sitting well—much better than the French; but both officers and men press their animals with their thighs. The whole effect of the manœuvres corresponded with the special care taken to instruct the cavalry.

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THE ANNUAL DINNER
IN COMMEMORATION OF
THE ENTRY INTO THE RESIDENCY AT LUCKNOW
of the Force under Generals Havelock and Outram, Field-Marshal Lord NAPIER OF MAGDALA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., presiding,
will TAKE PLACE on TUESDAY, September 25, 1883, at the
ARMY and NAVY HOTEL, Victoria Street,
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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Analysis of the Rules for Reckoning Soldiers' Services, by Col. H. P. Montgomery (Castle and Lamb)—The Bankruptcy Act of 1883, by W. A. Holdsworth, Barrister-at-Law; Diary of a Naughty Girl (G. Routledge and Sons)—The Voice of India, July (Bombay: *Gazette* Steam Press).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COWES AND BULLS.—It was not true, of course. How could any one credit such a canard? Admiral Keppel is an old acquaintance, and the whole story arose out of a harmless joke, and the assumption of the rôle of a distinguished Frenchman by one of the party.

CONSTANT READER.—The system still exists.

CANADIAN ARMY.—About £200 a year, with allowances.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1883.

"AS for the European populations in China, write them down as identical with those in Egypt in all affairs." Colonel Gordon knows them both, and his opinion, in all its trenchant truth, is well worth attention at home. But we pity him, for all that. Can he not measure the distance from Jaffa to Alexandria, and is he not aware that his words will be quoted in Egypt, and that they will raise such a howl there among the Europeans as never has been heard there since June 11 in the streets of Alexandria? For, says he, pursuing the even tenour of his way, in reckless truthfulness, "their sole idea is, without any distinction of nationality, to have increased power over China" (Egypt) "for their own trade," and opening up the country, "as they call it, and any war would be popular with them, so they will egg on any Power to make it." The hard-headed, energetic correspondent of the *Times* in Egypt gave an amusing—well, it was not that, it was startling—instance and illustration of the way in which a European in Egypt looks at any question affecting the policy of Great Britain, and our relations with Egypt, in an analysis he gave the other day of the answers of twenty-five Europeans to his question regarding the course they would pursue if the British garrison were withdrawn. He really seemed to think that their opinions clenched the nail that fastens the Army of Occupation there for ever. To him, the whole of Egypt was represented by the European squatters in Cairo and Alexandria. As to asking an "Egyptian" for his opinion, he would as soon have thought of asking the Egyptian's donkey! "They would all go or send their families away," cries he, as if the instant dissolution of the land of Egypt, which got on pretty well even after the Jews left it long ago, would be the immediate consequence of the departure of Brown and Tadpole, Argyropoulo Brothers, Stavrides, and Lingi Farniente. It is with the passions and prejudices and selfishness of these advanced guards of civilisation that the Ministers of the Crown have to deal, and the difficulty of their task is increased by the natural tendency of large masses of people at home to support the demands of their fellows abroad, and to view with disfavour any action of the home Government which tends to repress the exercise of the domineering and appropriating spirit which is the attribute of "conquering races." If the colonists and settlers would but throw off the cloak under which they veil their egotism and cupidity, and instead of hypocritical professions that they have come abroad at great inconvenience to themselves to plant the standard of Christianity and civilisation (with a little cotton and opium here and there), and to work for the good of the people among whom they live, in return for which they demand exclusive privileges, and the support of the Fleet and the Army on all occasions, they would have at least the credit due to such honesty as Pierre—"a gay, bold-faced villain as thou seest me"—claimed; but when they assume to themselves the attributes of an almost Divine beneficence, they awaken feelings of indignation and contempt. Far be it from us to deride the efforts of the great and good men who worthily fulfil the highest duties of Christians, and set a bright example to the heathen in their lives and principles, or to brand the majority of our own countrymen who may be settled in foreign lands as self-seeking, covetous, and prejudiced oppressors of their fellows; but we do hold that the masses of Europeans in the Chinese cities and the swarms of Levantines who in Egypt represent Europe, are the worst possible counsellors and advisers in questions between the natives and the foreigners, and that their readiness to invoke the aid of force, unless for the purposes of absolute protection to life and property, is to be resisted most strenuously. There is a Chauvinism among Englishmen as well as other people, and we scarcely think that the Egyptians will recognise as a prominent quality the justice of the supremacy which imposes on them highly-paid officials, who cannot be provided for at home, and which creates new offices for their behoof; but although the Fellah may never have heard of Sir Edward Malet, he has unwittingly felt the influence of his humane and generous nature in the amelioration of his lot, and in the wise and kindly counsels he has given to the rulers of the country, and to the voice of such men the country should never be deaf.

We are in a position to state that there is no foundation for the report as to the probable early increase of the list of Field-Marshals, and there never has been the slightest idea of conferring a bâton on Lord Wolseley. It is perfectly true that the establishment is six officers, and there therefore exist two vacancies; hence, no doubt, the statements which have been published.

Report says, and says truly, we believe, that in one district only one officer succeeded in qualifying at the recent examination for promotion. There were altogether nearly 200 disappointed, taking the United Kingdom all through!

In one distinguished Cavalry regiment there will be a great clearing of the commissioned lists shortly. Many of the officers having seen the papers which were placed before those who presented themselves at the recent examination, have declared their intention of quitting the service, rather than go through the farce of a theoretical test, the passing of which is no criterion at all of a man's military ability or taste for his profession.

The Army Hospital Corps is certainly earning for itself a most unenviable notoriety. Scarcely a week passes but we receive letters from non-commissioned officers and men complaining of the treatment accorded them under the present régime. The doctors complain that the men enlisted for the corps are not of the right stamp. This, perhaps, may be the case. But what about the officers selected to command them? "A good mistress makes a good maid." On the same principle, a good commander is pretty certain to have a good regiment. It is scarcely to be expected that a man who has received a special training in one profession can all at once acquire the tastes, &c., necessary to fit him to carry out successfully the duties of another. A bishop may be very good as a preacher, but if he was suddenly called upon to carry out the duties of a judge on the Bench, he would doubtless fail signally. Those of the members of the Army Medical Department who aspire to military rank and command seem to forget that to make a successful commander a man ought to undergo a practical training. The combatant officers do not wish to encroach on the prerogatives of their medical comrades in arms. Then why should the doctors desire to become soldiers? It is time the curtain fell on the farce which has been too long enacted at Aldershot. So long as matters remain as they are, we can never expect the Army Hospital Corps to improve either in discipline or efficiency. The non-commissioned officers and men must naturally feel the false position in which they are placed, and resent the indignity, for it is an indignity, they are made to suffer. Depend upon it, there is only one way out of the difficulty, and that is the one we have advocated from the first,—viz., the relegation of all "Commanding Officer Doctors" to their proper functions.

A wrangler who saw the mathematical paper given at the last competitive examination for commissions in the Army pronounced it a very hard one, and said it "required a man with a great deal of originality and invention in mathematics to set such a paper." But if "originality" and "invention" were necessary for the setting of the paper, what qualifications must those have been supposed to possess who were called upon to answer it?

It must not be supposed that the vexed question of Commissariat and Transport organisation has been dropped at the War Office since the close of the Egyptian Campaign. Both Sir Edward Morris and his able assistant, Assistant-Commissary-General Randall, C.B., are known to possess very strong views, which are, in most respects, entirely in accord; and it may reasonably be supposed that they will carry through if they can those changes which have been shown to be necessary for the good of the service. We must not, however, lose sight of the difficulties against which they have to labour. But they are not the men to let the grass grow under their feet, and the Army can look forward with confidence to sweeping changes ere long, the tendency of which will be to remove many blots now existing, if they do not actually give us that perfect organisation which we have been endeavouring for years past in vain to establish.

It is well that candidates for the Army Pay Department—who do not, by the way, appear at present to be coming forward very rapidly—should consider, among other points, the prospects of promotion. Since the creation of the Department in April, 1878, five and a half years ago, promotion has been unquestionably rapid, averaging nineteen steps a year. This rate, however, cannot possibly be expected to continue during, say, the next ten years, as the compulsory retirements on the score of age, which are necessarily the main cause of steps arising, number during the next decade only about forty. According to the official "Birthday Book," the compulsory retirements amongst Chief and Staff Paymasters on attaining sixty years of age will be:—In 1884, Large, Mahony, Campbell, Baird, and George; in 1885, Rouse, Bryson, and Dring; in 1886, Wray, Swinburne, Nowlan, Foster, and Pumfret; in 1887, Morris, Minchin, and Leigh; in 1888, Fereday, Dundee, Wolfe, Cuming, Longden, and Davidson; in 1889, Huddlestone, Thomson, Samwell, and M'Gachen; in 1890, Ewing, Thorpe, Craig, Creagh, and O'Kelly; in 1891, Olivey, Macdonnell, and Greenwood; in 1892, none; and in 1893, Lukin, Bacon, Forbes, and Boyle; total, 38; and there is one more certain step this year, Major Timbrell, in December. Now, if we assume that the same number retire voluntarily, that will give about eight steps per annum. This cannot be considered a particularly brilliant prospect for any officer now joining the Department, with 170 Paymasters before him, before he can attain even the grade of Staff Paymaster.

A very able and energetic officer lately appointed to a Militia adjutancy has made, we understand, after careful investigation, carried out with commendable discretion, a most useful discovery. The country, it appears, has been for some years past subjected to a system of fraud, which has cost it many thousands a year. We are not in a position to state yet what the discovery is; suffice it that it has been made. What reward, we wonder, will this officer get for the useful service he has performed!

A Volunteer commanding officer, especially in the larger centres of industry, has great difficulties in making both ends meet; indeed, it would be almost impossible for him to provide everything that is necessary to ensure efficiency, but for the subscriptions paid by himself and his officers. As an instance of some of the disappointments encountered by our Citizen Army, we may quote the case of a metropolitan regiment having its head-quarters in Gray's Inn. Some years ago, by the liberality of its officers, the corps in question was enabled to erect a drill-shed on a site secured for the purpose in Gray's Inn Road. The Metropolitan Board of Works has lately been carrying out improvements in this neighbourhood, and, in order to do so, obtained powers to purchase certain properties, with the view of widening this now important thoroughfare. Among other buildings which had to be secured, this said drill-shed was one. The price fixed upon by the Board as compensation was £500,—scarcely one-third of the original cost. Thus the corps finds itself homeless for the time being, and, in order to supply a pressing want, it will have to raise fresh capital. There are so many heavy drains on the Government capitation grant, that no money can be looked for from this source. The officers, therefore, will have to make up the deficiency. We cannot complain, of course, of the action of the Metropolitan Board of Works. That body has acted in perfect good-faith. It is, nevertheless, hard on the regiment that it should have to suffer, when the service its members are performing is a national one. Volunteers, it has to be remembered, give their services voluntarily to the State, and make great sacrifices of time in doing so. It certainly is unfair that they should be called upon to give time and money too; but it speaks well for the patriotism of Englishmen that they should do what they do, and do it in such an uncomplaining spirit.

In the matter of promotion, the 87th Fusiliers cannot be considered a fortunate regiment. Its senior subaltern completed in July last his seventeenth year of service. It has been the boast of successive War Ministers since the abolition of Purchase that the Army has now been made a profession. So, perhaps, it has, but Lieutenant Adams has little cause to congratulate himself on the progress he has made in the "glorious profession" of which he is such an exceptionally unfortunate member. With retirement staring him in the face at forty years of age, his prospects are certainly not encouraging.

More than one officer who was at home on leave from Natal has suddenly been called upon to proceed at once to rejoin the head-quarters of his regiment. Is this to be accepted as proof that the Government anticipate troubles in South Africa, or are we to attribute it to a policy of precaution? We believe that the latter explanation will be the one nearest the truth. Although it is hoped and believed that matters will settle down in Zululand—*i.e.*, it is so thought in Downing Street, for it certainly is not at the Cape—it has been deemed to be a wise policy to have everything ready in case an appeal to arms should become necessary. We have learnt something from past experience. That "something" may not be much, perhaps, but it is satisfactory to know that we have profited, if only to a very limited extent, by the lessons of the Zulu and Transvaal Campaigns. The fact of our having a Cavalry regiment in Natal is one point gained; for, be it remembered, it was to the absence of cavalry, and the consequent inability to keep up the communications, that the disaster at Isandhlwana was mainly, if not entirely, due.

If the accounts which reach us from Natal be true—and there is no reason to doubt their trustworthiness—the state of affairs with regard to the British forces garrisoning some, at least, of the posts on the frontier is simply lamentable. One officer writes:—"It is earnestly to be hoped that we may not have to go to the front in our present condition. If we do have to fight, it will be a short business, and not a man of us will come out of it." There is more in the same strain. "England expects that every man will do his duty." She should see, though, that when work has to be done, her soldiers are in proper fighting form, and are not simply sent before an enemy to act as food for the enemy, as those would be who have lately been undergoing such severe hardships in South Africa.

The results of the match fired at Tottenham on Thursday between teams of the serjeants of the Brigade of Guards and the North London Rifle Club were just what had been anticipated, the Volunteers showing by their large majority of 161 points that they were better by a little over 10 points each than their opponents. The cause of this is not far to seek. Nearly all the club team are well-known shots; indeed, two of them were Queen's gold medallists, and two Queen's silver medallists—men who have abundant opportunity for practice, and the means wherewith to carry it out; while it may fairly be said with respect to the Guards that, even if they could avail themselves of the limited time at their disposal for range work, the cost of ammunition and the necessarily attendant travelling expenses are not within the reach of all. We understand that the serjeants of the Brigade, having now been beaten by North London, are anxious to try their skill with the South London Club. Would it not be better, at any rate for the present, to challenge the serjeants of one of the Volunteer Battalions in the Home District?

An appeal has been made by the Serjeant-Major of the Gymnastic Staff at Aldershot to the public generally to subscribe a trifle of £2,000 to "build baths" in connection with the "Church of England Soldiers' Institute," recently erected in the centre of the town (not the camp) of Aldershot. It is said that if these baths were constructed, a great boon would be conferred on the soldiers in the command returning "hot and dusty from the Long Valley," and who would then have an opportunity of a plunge, which they have not now. This is a delightful and refreshing picture, but, unfortunately, altogether delusive. It is a liberal estimate, to suppose that 1 per cent. of the troops returning from a divisional field-day would, even if they could, avail themselves of the use of such baths. The tyro in military matters is well aware that on return from a field-day, the soldier has other things to think about, and other work to do, instead of dressing up in walking-out costume to proceed to the town (perhaps two miles off) for a bath.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, September 14, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieutenant William Fletcher Boughey has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander from this date.

ADMIRALTY, September 15, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surgeon William James Baird, M.D., has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets; Staff Surgeon John Shields has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Sept. 9.

ADMIRALTY, September 18, 1883.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Colonel Second Commandant George Brydges to be Colonel Commandant, vice Cox, promoted; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir Francis Worgan Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Brydges; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Colpoys Parkyns Heaslop to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir F. W. Festing (all three dated Sept. 3).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Mr. John Hoskyns Abrahall to be a Lieutenant (Sept. 1, 1882).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—John Fiot Lee Pearse Maclear, to the Audacious, additional, for service in the Flying Fish, whem commissioned; James A. Poland, to the Duncan, vice D'Arcy; Charles G. F. Knowles, to the Valiant, vice Poland.

Commanders—George W. Hill, to the Linnet, vice Harris; William Harrack, to the Valiant, vice Rainier; William des V. Hamilton, to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, for study, on half-pay.

Lieutenants—William H. L. Gale, Montagu H. M. Seymour, Francis W. Keary, Arthur J. Horsley, F. W. Shortland, Henry A. S. Stanhope, Ernest L. Austen, Benjamin Whitehouse, Edmund W. Yorke, Arthur W. Torlesse, Thomas J. Oswell, Louis F. C. Jackson, Evelyn R. le Marchant, George Huntingford, Herbert E. P. Cust, and William C. B. Johnston, to the President, additional, for study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; Abraham H. Lindesay, William A. L. Q. Henriques, William L. Maturin, Walker S. King, James H. C. East, Reginald A. Cave-Brown-Cave, John F. Stuart, Henry T. C. Knox, Castel Sherard, Arthur T. Target, Reginald B. Colmore, William B. May, and Aylmer H. G. Williams, to the Vernon, for short course of torpedo instruction; Peyton Hoskyns, to the Daring, recommissioned; Arthur D. Ricardo, to the Champion, recommissioned; Robert B. S. Wrey, to the Midge, commissioned.

Navigating Lieutenants—Charles Heyward Augustus Fane, Charles W. Stuart, and Henry S. Penn, to the President, additional, for the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; Richard G. Roe, to the Defence, vice Tully.

Midshipmen—John F. Murray Aynsley, to the Champion, recommissioned; William O. Boothby, to the Cleopatra, recommissioned.

Chaplains and Naval Instructors—Rev. William J. Willby, B.A., to the Champion, recommissioned; Rev. William French, B.A., to the Cleopatra, recommissioned.

Staff Surgeon—James D. Smith, to the Brilliant, additional.

Chief Engineers—James Hook, to the Asia, for the Shah, vice Herman; Adam Shoolbread, to the Enchantress, vice Nott; Richard H. Trubshaw, John E. Turner, and James Wootton, to the Vernon, additional, for torpedo instruction.

Surgeons—Alexander L. Christie, M.B., to the Victor Emanuel, vice Russell; Andrew D. Peyton, to the Jackal, vice Christie; John Price, to the Flying Fish, recommissioned; G. R. D. Charlton, to the Indus, vice Price; Malcolm V. Stace, to the Repulse, complement incomplete; John L. Barrington, to the Cambridge, vice Stace.

Engineers—W. H. Grant, to the Belleisle, vice Cawley; John H. Adams, to the President, additional, for service at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; Henry T. Hammond, to the Asia, additional, vice Adams; Alfred D. Watson (a.), to the Asia, for the Dreadnought, vice Hammond; George Welch, to the Asia, supernumerary.

Assistant-Engineers—W. J. Anstey, G. G. Goodwin, F. D. Hobbs, and Philip Marrack, to the President, additional, for the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, to join on Sept. 29; Edwin E. Carnt, to the Asia, for the Phaeton; Edwin J. Austen, to the Shannon, vice Carnt.

Acting Assistant-Engineers—Harry Gregory, Samuel Arthur Screech, George Robertson Taylor, Richard Willis Jones, Frederick William Austin, Francis William Highton, William Ramsey Parker, Harry Weir, James Herbert Watson, William Thomas Paul, George Clark Bath, William John Waugh, Mark Blakeman, John Lennox Fleetwood, Alfred Hart, John David Rees, Henry Percival Vining, Sidney George Haddock, Richard Collingwood, Edward Albert Ernest Crowley, William James Anderson, Frank Rawling Stuttaford, Frederick Marwood Donald Spry, Edward George Guyatt, Henry Lewis Manning, Frederick Jarvis, William Henry Meadus, Arthur Thomas Webb, Charles John James, George Pascoe, Edwin William Cudlip, George Thomas James Ludlow, William Pote Chapman, Frederick Philip Smith, Bertram John Richard Guise, Robert St. John Raper, Charles Edward Shorey, Lewis Edward Thumwood, George William Noll, Warwick Monkhouse, and Hugh Reginald Hearson, to the President, additional, for the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, to join on Sept. 29.

Gunners—Robert Brooking (a.), to the Indus, additional, for service in the Firebrand; Daniel Sullivan, to the Brilliant, additional.

Carpenter—John E. Malvern, to the Agincourt, vice Kelynack.

Coastguard.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. Leslie Crosbie, to Ballyheigh, vice Lawler.

Chief Officer—William Lugar, to the Valiant, additional.

Chief Boatman—John G. Cooper, Clacton-on-Sea, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Crouch River.

Commissioned Boatmen—George Cock, Tresco, to be chief boatman, Tresco; George Phillips, Fowey, to be chief boatman, Babbicombe; William Buttimer, Alnmouth, to be chief boatman, Sunderland, vice T. Bowen, promoted; George Killick, North Shore, to be chief boatman, Crouch River.

Alexandra, Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, with the Superb, the Monarch, the Carysfort, the Invincible, the Temeraire, the Inflexible, and the Helicon are cruising round Greece; mails to be sent to Athens. The Coquette was visiting Corfu, Argostoli, Patras, Zante, and the Greek coast north of Navarino on Sept. 9. The ship was ordered to join the fleet on the 14th inst. The Cruiser was at Malta making good defects and is to be ready for sea by the 16th inst. The Decoy, *en route* for Gibrtltar, where she is to arrive by Nov. 2, calling at Naples, Spezzia, Genoa, Villafranca, Ajaccio, Mahon, Barcelona and Carthagena. The Iris was at Port Said, senior officers' ship in Egypt, on Sept. 9; mails to be forwarded to Port Said. The Condor was ordered to Malta on the 14th inst. The Falcon was at Constantinople, senior officers' ship. The Cockatrice was in the river Danube, Kustendji. The Grapler was at Gibraltar. The Cygnet was to leave Malta for Alexandria on Saturday last, the 15th inst. Her Majesty's composite gunboat Merlin, Lieut.-Com. R. O. B. C. Brenton, arrived at Simon's Town on Friday last, and will remain 10 days.

Bittern, Com. W. F. S. Mann, arrived at Malta on Sept. 6 from Phalerum Bay, and was placed in quarantine for ten days.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Salmon, V.C., was at Simon's Bay up to Aug. 28. The Raven arrived on Aug. 24, and would proceed in a fortnight to Australia. The Starling had left for Cape Town, Port Nolloth, and Angra Peguena; would return to Simon's Bay.

Champion, Capt. Armand T. Powlett, left Macassar on July 7, and arrived off Sourabaya during the forenoon of the 13th, and was taken into the harbour by a pilot at daybreak of the 14th. Nine Dutch men-of-war were there. On the evening of the 18th the Champion's Amateur Dramatic Company repeated the entertainment given at Macassar, consisting of the farce, "A Terrible Tinker," and the burlesque of "Villikins and his Dinah," by special request of the Resident. On the 20th, the British Consul (Mr. Anderson) sent about 1½ tons of sugar, as a present to the ship's company, which was heartily accepted. She left Sourabaya on the 23rd, and arrived at Batavia on July 28. Great discontent has been caused by the small amount of leave given to the men. Leave has only been granted from 1 to 6 p.m., and then merely to special leave men on Thursdays and Sundays. The Champion then proceeded to Singapore, where Capt. Pasley left the ship, invalided home. By later advices, the Champion returned to Batavia on Sept. 14.

Coquette, Lieut. and Com. Crowe, left the Piræus for Tunis on Sept. 18.

Cygnet, Lieut. and Com. H. C. Janncey, left Malta on Sept. 3 on a cruise round the island, and returned on Sept. 7.

Euphrates, Capt. Cardale, left St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, for the Cape of Good Hope and Bombay, on Sept. 17.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewitt, V.C., arrived from the Mauritius at Zanzibar on Sept. 17. The Osprey left for Tamatave on Sept. 15. The Woodlark was at Muscat on Aug. 21, and would remain at Muscat until Aug. 27, when she would proceed to Jask, and from thence to Bushire. The Arab was at Bombay on Aug. 13, ordered there by the Commander-in-Chief. The Philomel was at Bushire on Aug. 18, and left the same day for Muscat, where she will relieve the Woodlark.

Fly, Com. John Hope, was at Singapore on July 21, and would proceed to Acheen, calling at Penang on the way, returning to Singapore about Aug. 16.

Hector, Capt. Arthur, anchored at Spithead on Sept. 17, on completing repairs.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, left Portsmouth on Thursday, with reliefs for Gibraltar and Malta.

Humber, Com. C. H. Hawkins, has embarked stores at Woolwich for the Mediterranean Fleet, and for the troops stationed at Gibraltar.

Invincible, Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux, C.B., left Malta on Sept. 4 to join the flag at Athens.

Orontes, Capt. H. Andoe, has been inspected by the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, and is embarking new crews for the Flying Fish and Daring, and supernumeraries for the Champion and Kestrel, for conveyance to China.

Serapis, Capt. A. G. Dupuis, arrived at Queenstown from Portsmouth on Sept. 17.

Sheldrake, Lieut. and Com. M. L. Bridger, arrived at Suez on Sept. 7 from Aden, having called *en route* at Kodesdat, Sawakim, and Jeddah (Red Sea), and left for Port Said on Sept. 8, *en route* for Devonport, to pay off.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral A. M'L. Lyons, was at Esquimalt up to Aug. 27; would leave with the Sappho for South Division of station on Oct. 9, calling at San Francisco, Acapulco, and Central American ports, and arriving at Panama by end of November. Mails for Swiftsure and Sappho to be sent to San Francisco, care of H.B.M.'s Consul, until Oct. 12; and after that to be sent to Panama, care of H,B.M.'s Consnl. The Constance, Satellite, Mutine, and Kingfisher will join flag at Calloa on Dec. 15, to take part in an evolutionary cruise.

Wye, Staff Com. Miller, arrived at Spithead on Sept. 17 from Malta and Gibraltar, but as she had a large quantity of powder on board she did not go into harbour. She brought home 30 military details and 60 naval supernumeraries and time-expired men.

At the annual general meeting of the "Bee" Land and House Property Investment Company, Limited, held at the offices of the company, 111 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., on the 31st ult., a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, free of income-tax, a balance being carried forward equal to another 36½ per cent. upon the share capital.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Portland, Thursday, September 20.

Last Friday we had "ram-oh" and general quarters in the forenoon, and in the afternoon there was a very pleasant dance on board the Agincourt. This week has been almost entirely devoted to "soldiering." The small-arm men of the Squadron have been formed into three battalions, the first being of eight companies from the Minotaur and Northumberland, under the command of Lieut. Bethell, of the Minotaur; the second of eight companies from the Agincourt and Achilles, under the command of Lieut. Bailey, of the Achilles; and the third of seven companies, four from the Sultan, two from the Neptune, and one from the Valorous (which arrived on Monday evening), under the command of Com. Curzon, of the Sultan. The field guns, of which there are twelve, two from each ship, are in two batteries, under the command of Lieut. Field, of the Sultan. On Monday, after sail drill and man and arm boats in the forenoon, the 1st and 2nd battalions landed for drill in the afternoon. On Tuesday, all three battalions and the field guns were exercised in the forenoon at skirmishing and attacking, going through nearly the same movements that they had on the previous Thursday, with the exception that there was a small force consisting of two companies and two guns representing the enemy. On Wednesday, all the Marines, under Col. French, of the flagship, were landed in the forenoon, and the 3rd Batn. and field guns in the afternoon. This forenoon, a review before the Admiral took place, which has brought our landing operations to a close for the present. The whole force, under the command of Com. Hammet, of the Minotaur, was drawn up in line of battalions in quarter-column, with the guns on the right, the Marines, who formed the 4th Batn., of which the right-half were Artillery and the left Light Infantry, being on the left. On the Admiral's arrival on the ground, he was received with the general salute, the batteries firing 15 guns, after which he inspected the men. The brigade then marched past in column, the guns leading, then in mass of quarter-columns at the trail, and then at the double. The guns were then exercised at firing, dismounting, &c., and the crews put through the cutlass exercise, a battalion of small-arm men deployed and put through the manual and firing exercise, and the Marine Light Infantry put through the bayonet exercise. The brigade then reformed as at the commencement, advanced, and saluted. At the conclusion, the Admiral sent for all the battalion and company commanders, and expressed to them his great satisfaction at the manner in which everything had been executed, both at the review and on Tuesday while skirmishing, and said that he hoped the Lords of the Admiralty would have an opportunity of inspecting the men next month. We were not favoured with fine weather, as it rained heavily for about a quarter of an hour just before the Admiral's arrival, and was drizzling and showery nearly the whole time. But it cleared up towards the end, and we were able to go through the whole programme as it had been laid down. Despite the weather, there was a great number of on-lookers. A good word should be said for the bandsmen, who played up manfully through the rain. Afternoon dances have set in with great severity this week, as there are three on consecutive days. Yesterday, one was given by the Achilles, to-day by the Boscawen, and to-morrow by the Minotaur. The Squadron cricket team has played two matches. They were beaten on Saturday by the Weymouth Club, but succeeded in defeating the Queen's Regiment on Tuesday. They are to play a return match with the Queen's to-day (Saturday). We leave on Monday.

NAVAL JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The consistency with which matters connected with that gallant corps, the Royal Marines, are now carried out by the Admiralty cannot be better gauged or demonstrated than by a comparison of the *London Gazettes* of Sept. 4, 1883, and Aug. 14, 1883. In the former, two officers of long-standing in the service, who had been promoted to field rank for some time, have such promotions cancelled, because they have "failed to pass the prescribed examination" (I quote the *Gazette*), but who, however, have never been examined, not having presented themselves for examination at all, from sheer ignorance that it was necessary for them to do so; whilst in the latter, two young officers are transferred to the Royal Marine Artillery who had equally "failed to pass the prescribed examination." Comment is needless, save to remark that the junior transferred officer has the happiness to be the son of a principal clerk in the Admiralty; and yet we are expected to believe that, with a Liberal Government, there is no

Jobbery!

COMMANDER MAXWELL-HERON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can it be true that Mr. Swainson, of the Admiralty Office, is deputed, in the absence of Sir Staveley Hill, to draw up and lay the case of Com. Maxwell-Heron before the Law Officers of the Crown? I hardly believe this to be possible. Is English fair-play a bygone tradition? Here is one of the three prosecutors on the Clyde court-martial (though he had no business there) who took an active part in trying to convict the gallant officer on utterly false charges, passing notes during the trial to the Government prosecutor, for which he was called to order by the prisoner's "friend." I shall rejoice if you can contradict the report.—I am, &c.,

True Blue.

Medicated Soap.—Use that prescribed by the medical profession, and be spared an irritable skin and a face disfigured by pimples and blotches. Purchase only Wright's Coal Tar Soap (branded "Sapo Carbonis Detergens"), and refuse all worthless substitutes.

THE ARSENALS OF CHINA.—I.

At the present time, when a war between China and France appears possible, some particulars of the various arsenals and dockyards possessed by the Chinese may be interesting. There are five arsenals, viz., at Tientsin, Nankin, Shanghai, Foochow, and Canton; and there are dockyards at Shanghai and Foochow. There is another arsenal in the process of formation at Port Arthur. The Nankin Arsenal, founded in 1861 by Dr. Macartney, of the 99th Regiment, was the first one in which modern ideas of the manufacture of war material were introduced. This is situated outside the walls of Nankin, some ten miles distant from the magnificent Yangtze River. Though not covering any great extent of ground, yet a considerable amount of completed work is turned out in the course of the year, equal to, if not exceeding in quantity and quality, that at Tientsin and Foochow, which is all the more creditable, as it is entirely managed and worked by the Chinese. Here is to be found an iron foundry, with steam hammer and all the machinery and workshops necessary for constructing light field-guns and Remington rifles and cartridges. A few Gatling machine-guns and Pirie rifles have also been constructed at this arsenal, and the latter system has been very cleverly adapted by the Mandarin in charge to a weapon known as the "two-man gun." This piece is 6 ft. in length, with a calibre of 1 in., and weighs some 40 lb. It is intended to be carried by two men,—one supports it on his shoulder, while the other fires it. A considerable number of field-guns have lately been constructed at the Nankin Arsenal on the model of the Krupp steel guns; but the Chinese weapons are built of wrought iron, though of precisely the same dimensions as the model steel gun, and as the same charge of powder and weight of projectile is fired, it is extremely probable serious accidents will ensue. A machine-gun on the model of the Nordenfelt four-barrelled 1-in. gun, the same dimensions being adopted in the copy as in the original, but an inferior quality of wrought and cast iron being used, when fired at Tientsin not only burst two barrels, but destroyed its mechanism. The Chinese Government intend to establish a branch torpedo school at Nankin, and also to construct a system of submarine defence of the Yangtze River. This arsenal is situated some distance from the mouth of the Yangtze, and there are many passes which could be easily rendered impassable. An English Fleet once succeeded in forcing its way to Nankin, but not in the face of torpedoes, forts armed with heavy guns, and the Armstrong gunboats, each of which is armed with one very heavy gun, many of which the Chinese now possess. Further north we come to the Tientsin Arsenal, cartridge and gunpowder factories, which are erected within the outer mud wall of that city. The cartridge factory is established on the site of the temple in which Lord Elgin signed the treaty of peace in 1860. In this factory, in addition to the Remington and other small-arm cartridges, are manufactured electric cables, the machinery for effecting which is said to have been devised by the Mandarin in charge. A so-called submarine boat, which has never yet been submerged, was also built at this factory. On the opposite or north side of the river are situated the gunpowder factory and the arsenal, the former of which turns out but a comparatively small quantity of powder, and that of a very inferior quality. The arsenal is surrounded by a wall, which encloses an immense tract of ground, but as the buildings as yet erected are but few in number, and at considerable distances apart, it presents a very straggling appearance. Remington rifles, Gatling machine-guns, shot and shell for heavy guns, submarine cases, electrical fuzes, batteries, &c., are manufactured in this arsenal; the Nordenfelt four-barrelled 1-in. gun is also being copied here, twenty-four of those weapons having been lately purchased by the Chinese Government. A few miles above the Taku Forts, at the mouth of the Peiho River, two small dry docks have lately been constructed, for the docking of the Armstrong gunboats, the larger number of which are stationed here. In these days of submarine mines, fast torpedo boats (some of which have lately been built in Germany for the Chinese), the Whitehead, Lay, and Spar torpedoes, heavy guns, casemated forts, electric lights, and other modern appliances of warfare, to force the entrance of the Peiho River, defended by a combination of these means, would present a formidable, if not impossible undertaking, even with the aid of a powerful fleet. And besides all this, the shallow flats which extend for several miles to seaward, and the existence of a sand-bar only passable at the top of high-water by the larger vessels, afford natural strength to the position, which was made unpleasantly apparent to our ships when, some twenty-five years ago, we failed in an attempt to force the entrance; and at that period, the Chinese means of attack and defence were comparatively limited and inferior. Further, the heavily-armed forts and earthworks that have been erected during the last few years would prevent a repetition of that masterly stroke of landing our troops at Pehtang, on the coast, some few miles to the northward of Taku, by which we were enabled to assault those works from the rear, a mode of proceeding designated by the Chinese as quite unfair. At Port Arthur, or Port Li, as it has been renamed, in honour of the Governor of the Northern Provinces, his Excellency Li Hun Chang, an arsenal and dockyard, with two large dry docks, is now being established. Port Li lies on the sea coast of the Shing Kin province, in the Gulf of Liantung, a few miles to the northward of Taku, and has been chosen for its natural capabilities as a harbour for the northern division of the Imperial Navy of China. The bar at Taku being impassable during a strong northwesterly wind for all but the lightest-draught vessels, necessitated a more accessible harbour. Returning south, we come to the arsenal and dockyard of Shanghai, some fourteen miles up the Woosung River. This establishment was commenced in a small way in 1865, for the special manufacture of Remington rifles and cartridges, but has gradually developed into the principal Naval dockyard of China, and its arsenal is the sole one where heavy guns and armour-plates are constructed. The heavy guns are muzzle-loaders on the original Armstrong or Woolwich system of construction, and are built under the supervision of an English manager, employed formerly at the Woolwich Arsenal; and according to the results of trials made with these weapons, they appear to be as well manufactured as those turned out at Woolwich and Elswick. As soon as the necessary machinery has been erected, breech-loading guns are also to be constructed. Here also are manufactured shot and shell for the heavy guns; and lately a special establishment has been formed for the construction of torpedoes, with all their attendant material, which is also under the direction of an Englishman. Very little in the way of shipbuilding has been attempted of late years. A small ironclad monitor (Terror of Western Nations) was constructed at the Shanghai Dockyard, but judging from this specimen, it is extremely doubtful if any further attempts will as yet be made in this direction. There is also a gunpowder factory at Shanghai, which has been the scene of one, if not more, serious explosions, where a considerable amount of powder is manufactured (twenty tons per week), and of very fair quality. The actual amount of work that has been carried out at the Shanghai gun factory is as follows:—20 7-in. 7½-ton guns, 40 40-pounders, 10 80-pounders, 110 4-pounders; and there are in process of construction the following pieces:—20 8-in. 12-ton guns, 20 9-in. 18-ton do., 12 6-in. 4-ton do, 10 80-pounders, besides wrought-iron and wooden carriages and slides for the same. The next arsenal and dockyard is that of Foochow, which was founded by Lieutenant Giquel, of the French Navy, and reflects the greatest credit on him. The city of Foochow lies in the province of Fukien, and is situated some 35 miles up the Min River, and about half-way between Shanghai on the north and the British possession of Hong Kong on the south. The arsenal and dockyard are established on the north side of the river, near what is known as the Pagoda Anchorage, some 10 miles nearer the mouth than the city. In the earlier days of the establishment of this arsenal and dockyard, when under the supervision of its founder, a vast deal of war material was completed in the course of the year, and some men-of-war were also built here; but of late there has been but little activity in the arsenal, the dockyard now being only used for the needful repairs of the Foochow Fleet, and it is in contemplation to remove the machinery and plant to the arsenal at Canton. By means of a proper system of submarine defence and land works, the passage of the Min River could be rendered almost impassable. The sixth and most southern of the arsenals of China is at Canton, on the Chan Kiang or Canton River, some 50 miles distant from Hong Kong. Here the staple manufacture is that of small-arms and their ammunition; and as well, a few Nordenfelt four-barrelled 1-in. guns are being constructed here. This arsenal, as well as those at Foochow and Nankin, is entirely managed and worked by the Chinese. The Chan Kiang offers every facility for submarine mines and land works.

NAVAL NOTES.

George Horn, chief gunner's mate, of the Duke of Wellington; Thomas J. Carnell, captain of the forecastle, of the Excellent; William Bickford, stoker, and Richard F. Parkhouse, cooper, of the Cambridge; Frank Hickman, boatman, John McCarthy, commissioned boatman, of the Coastguard; Peter Brown, yeoman of signals, of the Lord Warden; J. J. Broncrack, master-at-arms, of the Tyne; George Harrison, serjeant, late 39th Compy., R.M.L.I.; William Brown, private, R.M.L.I., of the Helicon; Ismael da Souza, bandsman, of the Euryalus, and William F. Eddy, ship's steward, 3rd class, of the Sappho, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

The Admiralty have permitted the men employed at Portsmouth, Chatham, and other Dockyards to work up time to enable them to visit the Fisheries Exhibition to-day. It is customary for their Lordships to grant the dockyard men a half-holiday on the conclusion of their annual visit of inspection; but as they will not visit the yards this year until after the Exhibition has been closed, the men have been granted the half-day in advance, the remainder being eked out by overtime.

The steam trials of the Edinburgh, late Majestic, double-screw steel armour-plated turret-ship, which have been delayed in consequence of the breaking of the crown wheel of her patent steam capstan, were commenced last week, in the Solent, under the superintendence of Capt. Colomb, of the Steam Reserve, the Admiralty being represented by Mr. R. Sennett, engineer inspecting officer. The ship steamed out of harbour and commenced a series of trials to ascertain the ratio of horse-power to the different rates of speed. The first run made was an hour at six knots, the indicated horse-power being 506, with 32·7 revolutions. A run of four hours at eight knots was subsequently made, the indicated horse-power being 710, with 41 revolutions, and a coal consumption of 2·3 lb. per horse. A run of four hours was made at a speed of ten knots, when the indicated horse-power was 1,505, with 51 revolutions, and the coal consumption 2·02 lb. per horse-power. A four hours' run was made at twelve knots, the indicated horse-power being 2,542, and the coal consumption 1·76 lb. per horse-power. The results of these progressive trials are regarded as satisfactory so far as the horse-power and the consumption of coal are concerned. The stowage of coal on board is 1,300 tons, and the distances the ship could steam with the coal carried are:—At eight knots, 14,000 miles; ten knots, 9,700 miles; and twelve knots, 7,000 miles. Experiments in rolling were then made. The Edinburgh, which was built at Pembroke, is sister-ship to the Colossus, and the trials are consequently regarded with some interest. The engines of the Edinburgh were constructed by Messrs. Humphry and Tennent, of Deptford, and those of the Colossus by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field. The steam trials of the last-named vessel are expected to take place shortly. The ship has undergone a trial of her stability at Spithead, a number of men being sent out in gunboats from the ships in harbour to roll her. The Edinburgh underwent her trial over the measured mile in Stokes Bay on Tuesday. A course was first steered down Channel, and when the easternmost end of the island had been passed the Edinburgh was circled round and brought back to Spithead, thence passing backwards and forwards on the measured mile in Stokes Bay several times, and subsequently returning down Channel. The machinery worked admirably, and there was no hitch throughout the trials. A speed of 16 knots was realised.

A court-martial assembled on board the Duncan, flagship of Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B., last Friday for the trial of John Williams, ordinary seaman, Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness, who was charged with neglecting to perform the duties imposed upon him as sentry on Aug. 29. Capt. E. St. J. Garforth, of the Eclipse, presided. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to 42 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Experiments are being conducted on board the Speedy, at Portsmouth, with the view of superseding the use of the conning tower in turret-ships. The idea originated in a navigating lieutenant observing that the camera obscura on board the royal yacht reflected the position of every ship in the harbour on to the saloon table. By adopting this idea it is considered possible that the course of the firing of the guns in the turret may be directed from a lower deck, thus obviating the necessity of an officer exposing himself in the conning tower

Admiral Sir John Hay, M.P., addressing his constituents at Wigtown on Monday night, declared the British Navy to be inefficient, as compared with the superior fleet of ironclads possessed by other leading nations, such as France and Italy. He advocated additions being made to our Naval defences, if England was to retain her maritime superiority.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Admiral-Superintendent F. A. Herbert entered upon his responsible duties with remarkable energy, and already he has shown himself possessed of high administrative powers. It has been made apparent on many occasions that he takes a thoroughly conscientious view of his obligations, and the result is several improvements have been unostentatiously effected. He is now engaged in ascertaining which workshops, storehouses, offices, and other buildings under his charge do not satisfy all the requirements of the Factory Act, and he has accordingly called for a return from the departmental chiefs. That it may be of a sufficiently comprehensive character not only to facilitate his inquiries, but also to render action in the right direction practicable, the Admiral-Superintendent has expressly directed that it shall have particular reference to the relative air-space, cleanliness, whitewashing, and painting, and that comments are to be added upon how these deficiencies may be most advantageously supplied.

The Agamemnon went into the Channel on Sept. 19, for a trial of her guns and machinery in the presence of Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, Rear-Admiral Brandreth, Controller of the Navy, Admiral Curme, and Captain Kelly, of the Steam Reserve, Devonport. The operations were carried out by Capt. A. Buller, C.B., the object of the trials being to test the hydraulic machinery by which the guns and turrets are worked, and also the effect of the firing upon the ship itself. This is the first time that projectiles have been discharged from the guns since they have been placed in the ship. The guns in each turret were fired singly, and then simultaneously, both in horizontal and depressed positions, and lastly a broadside was fired of the whole of the guns with which the ship is armed, the powder consumed on this broadside being 840 lb., and the projectiles representing 3,200 lb. of metal. The results were considered highly satisfactory, the machinery worked admirably, and although a considerable amount of glass and some of the lighter work of the vessel were broken and displaced, the ship herself was in no way injured by the severe concussion. Each discharge of the gun cost £12, and the range obtained was about 6,200 yards, at which distance the projectile still had a velocity of over a thousand feet per second.

The Admiralty have made several alterations in the form of medical history sheet for seamen and marines:—(1.) Space has been provided for the purpose of recording the official number of seamen and the division and company numbers of marines, and this information is to be given in every case. (2.) The sickness of men on leave is, in future, to be shown on the medical-history sheet, as directed in the foot-note on the revised form. (3.) In order to ensure compliance with the directions contained in paragraph 2 of Article 1,072 of the Queen's Regulations, the following alteration is to be made in the Queen's Regulations:—At page 473, Article 1,501, add to paragraph 3, "And the medical-history sheets of all men transferred are to accompany the transfer lists, &c., to the ships, &c., to which men are sent."

THE EIGHTY-TON GUN EXPERIMENTS.

The third of a series of experiments with the 80-ton gun was concluded at Shoeburyness on Thursday. The first two of the series were conducted on Aug. 21 and Sept. 11. The third of the series of trials, which took place on Thursday, was made against a wall 40 feet in thickness, composed entirely of granite. The range, the charge of powder, and the projectile were the same as in the former experiments. The shell struck the target about six feet above the ground, and buried itself about 18 feet. There was no clean hole left behind the projectile, the concrete nearly filling up the gap made by the shell. For purposes of defence, the wall was left perfectly useless, huge cracks running across it up to the summit, and other cracks exhibiting themselves in several directions. The wall appeared to be quite unsafe, and as the digging out of the fallen concrete to unearth the shell was proceeding, a further fall of the material took place. It was generally supposed that the projectile had not taken a direct course after it had got some distance into the concrete, but that it had swerved. The velocity of the projectile at the muzzle of the gun, as taken by Lieut. Thompson's apparatus, was registered at 1,606 ft. per second, and 1,586 ft. per second at the striking-point. The experiment, which was under the direction of Major O'Callaghan, was witnessed by Col. Fox Strangways, Commandant of the School of Gunnery; and, amongst others, by Col. Inglis, Gen. Goodenough, Major Davies, and Capt. Campbell. Although every one went under cover at the firing to shelter themselves from any stones which the concussion of the shell and the wall might have scattered about, none of these were experienced, even at so short a distance as 200 yards. Photographs were taken of the shattered wall after the experiment.

An order has been received from the Admiralty at Chatham Dockyard, directing that the services of Mr. E. A. Bernays, the superintending engineer, are to be retained until that gentleman attains the age of 65 years, his appointment being renewed annually. Mr. Bernays has had the superintendence of the large works which have been carried out at Chatham in connection with the dockyard extension.

The mechanics belonging to Sheerness Dockyard who have volunteered to go to the Island of Ascension for a short period of service in repairing the Government steamer Trinculo, employed in connection with the victualling establishments, have received orders from the Admiralty to embark on board the troopship Orontes, which will leave Sheerness on Oct. 1, with new crews for the China station, and military reliefs for the Mauritius and Ascension.

Mr. John Stephen George, boatswain of the Hector, was convicted of drunkenness by court-martial at Portsmouth yesterday, and sentenced to lose one year's seniority and to be dismissed his ship.

"It costs the United States fourteen millions a year to keep up the navy we have not got," exclaims an indignant New York contemporary, and we can sympathise with the indignation. But in this country, where war is carried on "on the principles of peace," where treaties are only spoken of as "transactions" or "its," and where Ambassadors to the Vatican send "communications" instead of despatches—we cannot, on account of shortcomings in the Navy, echo the shout "Hurrah for the knavery department!" We call it the Admiralty Department.—*Globe.*

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Obituary.

Lieut.-Col. F. D. Harington, Bengal S.C., Deputy Commissioner at Goojerat, in the Punjab, died there on the 13th inst. He was a son of the late Sir Henry Harington, K.C.S.I., and entered the Army in 1854, served throughout the Sonthal campaign of 1855, and obtained a lieutenancy in the following year. He became Capt. 12th Bengal N.I. in 1865, was promoted to Major in 1874, and attained the rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1880.

Dr. J. R. Holman, M.D., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets (retired), died on Wednesday at Gipsy Hill, Norwood, aged 59. Dr. Holman entered the Navy as assistant-surgeon in the year 1847. He served in two Arctic expeditions in her Majesty's ship Phœnix, commanded by the present Admiral Sir E. Inglefield, K.C.B. He was afterwards selected by Sir John Liddell, with her Majesty's approval, to accompany the Prince of Wales, as surgeon of the Osborne, the first time his Royal Highness ever went to sea, in 1860. For his services and attention to the Prince he received a letter of thanks from Sir Charles Phipps, in the name of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, together with a very handsome emerald and diamond ring. He was specially nominated by the Prince to accompany him a second time, in 1869, as staff surgeon of her Majesty's ship Ariadne, when his Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales visited the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Since then, Dr. Holman was employed as fleet surgeon of the flagships on the China and Mediterranean stations and at home.

The following vessels form the Squadron of the new French Commander-in-Chief in China:—The Bayard, flag-ship, is an ironclad wooden vessel of the second-class, of 5,881 tons. Her armament consists of four guns of 24 centimètres in the turrets, four of 14 centimètres in the battery, and two of 19 and one of 12 on deck, besides four Hotchkiss guns and field-pieces for the landing party. She is a new vessel, launched in 1880, and carries a complement of 450 men. The Triomphante, a wooden vessel, armour-plated, of the second-class, 4,176 tons, carrying four guns of 24 centimètres in the réduit, two of 24 in the turrets, one of 19, six of 14, and one of 12 on deck, besides Hotchkiss guns and the usual landing guns. Her complement is 337 men. The Atalante, armour-plated, 3,825 tons, carrying six guns of 19 centimètres, of which two are in the turrets and four in the batteries, and six of 14 on deck and four revolver-guns. Her complement is 317 men. The Tourville, one of the finest types of cruisers of the first class. She was launched in 1876, and is entirely of iron. Her complement is 350 men. Her armament consists of a formidable battery of 14 guns of 14 centimètres and seven of 16 on deck. The ironclad Surveillante, the cruiser Château-Renaud, and the gunboat Etendard are also spoken of. The transports Shamrock, Vine-Land, Aveyron, Corrèze, and Intrépide have been got ready to go to sea immediately should they be called for.

Orders were received on Monday at the Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness, directing a navigating party, under the command of Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, to proceed to Glasgow and take over the charge of the cruiser Arethusa, which has been built for the Government by Messrs. Napier.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"One fourth of those suffering from dimness of sight or blindness can trace their calamity to the use of Spectacles indiscriminately purchased and unsuited to the sight. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 Old Bond Street, having made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years, personally adapts his improved lenses. Testimonials as to the success of Mr. Laurance's treatment have been received from Earl Lindsay, Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, Bart., Sir Graham Briggs, Bart., Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant-General Macmullen, Brentwood, General Torrens, commanding Cork Division, Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, Cheapside, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Amusements.

The ST. JAMES'S THEATRE opened its doors on Monday night for the season, when the run of Mr. Stephenson's effective comedy of "Impulse" was resumed. Some changes in the original cast have been made. Mr. George Alexander is now the substitute for Mr. Dacre as Victor de Riel, Mr. Herbert Waring for Mr. Wenman as Colonel Macdonald, while Mr. Maclean takes the place of Mr. Beaumont as Sir Henry Auckland. Mrs. Kendal again delights the audience as Mrs. Beresford, and Miss Linda Dietz, as the wife only saved by accident from a bitter agony of self-reproach, and Mrs. Gaston Murray advantageously retain their former positions. Mr. Kendal has now so unduly exaggerated the character of Captain Crichton, that the part loses much of its original significance, and art is sacrificed for the sake of getting a few thoughtless laughs from the least appreciative among the audience.

At the GRAND THEATRE, Islington, Miss Minnie Palmer, the young American actress, has appeared in the odd Transatlantic "comedy" in three acts called "My Sweetheart," already familiar to playgoers in the provinces. The piece is an eccentric entertainment of dance and song, with no literary merits whatever. The varied talents of Miss Minnie Palmer, with her pretty face and vivacious manner, have, however, greatly pleased a metropolitan audience. Mr. Charles Arnold satisfactorily plays her German admirer, and Mr. T. J. Hawkins cleverly embodies a broken-down gentleman, who, though having little to do with the plot of the piece, will be recognised as its most original feature.

The ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE, brightened by the renovation it has undergone during a week's recess, is now reopened for the season with Planquette's popular comic opera of "Rip Van Winkle," already represented nearly 300 times. Miss Violet Cameron reappears as Gretchen and Alice.

The HAYMARKET will be reopened for the season on Saturday, Sept. 29, when the successful run of "Fédora" will be resumed. The COURT THEATRE will be reopened on the preceding Thursday with a new comedy by Mr. Godfrey, adapted from Mr. Edmund Yates's novel, "Kissing the Rod."

The AVENUE THEATRE, passing under the management of Mr. Alexander Henderson, will be opened on Wednesday, Oct. 3, with Offenbach's opéra-bouffe, "La Vie," of which an English version has been provided by Mr. H. B. Farnie.

The OLYMPIC is announced to open early next month, under the direction of Mrs. Chippendale. The company will probably comprise some of the more advanced pupils of the "School of Dramatic Art."

With this week, Mr. T. W. Robertson's revived comedy of "M.P." has reached its fiftieth representation at TOOLE'S THEATRE, and seems likely to remain in the programme for fifty nights longer.

Mr. Charles Duval, the author of "With a Show through Southern Africa," has taken the ST. JAMES'S HALL for a six weeks' season, and will there present his amusing entertainment of "Odds and Ends," during the last week of the present month and the whole of October.

Miss Mary Anderson's next impersonation at the LYCEUM THEATRE will be Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons."

The Moore and Burgess Minstrels on Tuesday night entered upon their nineteenth year's tenancy at ST. JAMES'S HALL, where, from Sept. 18, 1865, they have given 8,753 performances, latterly comprising engagements in the country, while their metropolitan abiding-place was being renovated and reconstructed.

Telegrams from New York, announcing the recent death of Mr. Junius Brutus Booth, the father of Mr. Edwin Booth, were published in the London evening papers of Tuesday. Some strange mistake must have arisen. The once famous actor who was the father of Mr. Edwin Booth died in the United States as long ago as Nov. 30, 1852, and his son afterwards erected a monument to the memory of his parent.

BIRTH.

COX.—On Aug. 19, 1883, at Ravenswood, Kasauli, Punjab, the wife of Major G. A. Cox, 2nd Batn. 17th (the Leicestershire) Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

EGLESTON—MACLEAN.—On September 19, 1883, at Christ Church, Bray, by the Venerable J. G. Scott, Archdeacon of Dublin, assisted by the Rev. J. Somerville Lindsay, George W. Egleston, of New York, U.S.A., Esquire, to May Buchanan, eldest daughter of Colonel Maclean, Deputy-Quartermaster-General in Ireland.

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IN JULY, 1883.

Name.	Examination.	Marks.
Pert (2nd)	Woolwich...	8139
Vaughan (1st) ...	Sandhurst	6307
McKerrell (8th) ...	,, ...	5694
Viscount Garmoyle	,, ...	4953
Bates	,, ...	4781
Hall...	,, ...	4685
Blackburn	,, ...	4538
Ramsay	,, ...	4523
Tucker	,, ...	4444
Peach	,, ...	4431
Hogg	,, ...	4182

And one failing by 31 marks only.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Eighteen out of Twenty-eight this year.

MILITIA MILITARY:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed thirty-eight under the present regulations. viz.:—March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th, and two Cavalry commissions—the 4th passed his first trial after only 16 weeks' reading.

(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; March, 1883, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed 196 officers for promotion.

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Lieutenant	E. G. Wynyard...	8th.
,,	H. J. Morphy ...	11th.
,,	I. H. W. Southey	13th.
,,	N. G. Woodyatt	15th.
,,	J. H. Heycock ...	16th.
,,	D. S. A. Cosby ...	22nd.
,,	F. K. O. Peile ...	26th.

This completes a total of 32 commissions secured by Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW at the last four Military Competitive Examinations, the total number sent up for these competitions being 76. The names of the successful pupils have already been published.

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THE Duke of Cambridge, who has been following the manœuvres at Homburg with close attention, and has been received with the consideration and distinction due to his exalted position and his services, will, no doubt, have found additional evidence in what he observed of the enormous mistakes and absurdities of our military reforms, regarded from a national standpoint, to adduce for the consideration of the powers that be at the War Office and Horse Guards, now that he has returned to England. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, perhaps, would lay before them the "Order of Battle" of the 11th Army Corps, and ask them to compare it with, say, the Aldershot Division. In the first place, he would point out that our imitation of the Territorial system was an utter humbug and sham, and that it involved, moreover, a wide departure from the German system, inasmuch as in our muddle—a mixture of fright and fraud—we have introduced an element of confusion which the Germans have most carefully avoided. In the Order of Battle, every regiment of infantry is indicated by its *number*, the names or titles of the regiments, where there are any, being put in brackets,—"50th Infantry Brigade, General Major Von Wussow; Infantry Regiment (Prince Karl) No. 118, Infantry Regiment (Life) No. 117," and so on, many regiments having no names or titles at all, as "No. 32," "No. 80," "No. 83," "No. 94," &c. The German Army is a local force. It, indeed, is really localised, but at short notice it can be delocalised and fitted out with all the *matériel*, transport, &c., from the local stores, where all is kept in readiness for mobilisation. But intent as they were on their ridiculous pursuit of the substance which they ran to earth, and found to consist of a bundle of paper names, not one of the reformers at the War Office seems to have given the least heed to the vast differences in the conditions of the two armies. Not one man of this Territorial Army of Germany, so terribly efficient, is called on to leave his garrison or his home till war is declared, and till it is necessary to defend the country or to invade the enemy's. In fact, with an army raised by conscription such service as the British Army performs by men voluntarily enlisted could not possibly be rendered. No King or Kaiser in Fatherland now dare take the sons of the soil, and send them to carry arms to India, or the Cape, or distant isles, for years. By the system which is based on conscription, the soldier becomes for the time being so absolutely under command and control, that his officers can do as they please with him, under the terms and within the limits of a clearly-defined code; but he remains in his garrison or his village till the conditions of his service are changed by war. There is no need of doing this, or of undoing that, "to render the service popular." There is no necessity for letting soldiers run riot in the streets, or for allowing them to crowd the public-houses at night. Such outrages by the military as are not altogether uncommon in London and elsewhere, and are reported from the Police Courts, are seldom or never heard of in Germany. We must wink at so-called "music-halls," which are really Temples sacred to the Sisterhood whom the virginal votaries of the High Priests of the worship of Contagious Diseases delight to honour, and we must submit to have swarms of licensed public-houses in our garrison towns and to allow troglodytical institutions about our camps, lest "the service be made unpopular." In Homburg, with its large garrison, and with 30,000 men in a very narrow area around it, the Duke of Cambridge might remark there was not one straggling soldier to be seen after dark—none at all, except those on duty. Let a foreigner go to Westminster or Dublin, to Aldershot or the Curragh, and what will he see after dusk? Well, the price we pay for the difference is the preservation of our free-will, and the concession of many things to the recruit which are not unmixed blessings! And we must in this country buy the man's services on terms which he will take in the open market. When he is enlisted, he, if not pampered, must be petted a good deal. The German is taken whether he wills it or not, and serves under the conditions imposed by the State. The Duke of Cambridge, no doubt, observed that the Infantry carried great-coat, water-tin, canteen, and *knapsack* at the manœuvres, and that they bivouacked out in the rain night after night on the bare ground, with a bed of hay, if they were lucky. Now, we know what a storm would be raised about any luckless General's ears who made his men carry their knapsacks and all their fighting and marching kit, if one of them, overcome by debauchery, "gave out" and gave up the ghost at an Aldershot field-day! There was, we are told, one regiment his Royal Highness particularly remarked, which had come fourteen miles (from Offenbach) to the schauplatz, and were going back these fourteen miles more, after a hard morning's work, with one man footsore, marching steadily through the mud, as erect, alert, and cheerful at the close of seven days' manœuvres, as if they had just turned out.

There were, however, many things to be noticed at the manœuvres which were open to challenge. Our own Artillerymen, if they did not recollect that the Indian Artillery were as much for the pole as the Germans are, would be down on the pole-harness with unmeasured severity. Unquestionably, the leather-work, buckles, buttons, saddlery, &c., of the batteries and of the cavalry would not pass for one moment with even the slackest of inspecting officers in England, but then it must be remembered that the artillery and cavalry were very much the same in 1870 and 1871, and that the work they did defied criticism. In reviews, marching past, and manœuvres, mistakes will occur, as they do in war, and it is quite preposterous to suppose any General will direct the three arms at a field as he would if he were leading them in an action. The rifle bullet and the shell soon teach Commanders their distance, and give potent lessons in caution and range. The cavalry is not better than the horsemen who, thirteen years ago, covered the whole front of the German armies so completely that they never lost a man or a waggon by any sudden attack, from Sedan to Paris, and who, entering Versailles on September 19, swept round the great city so rapidly, and so kept it, that on the 20th not a soul could go in or out of it, except for those who went up in balloons. And that was good work, and was good enough test of fitness for it. The "bulk" of the men struck the observer. Their endurance is unquestionable. At the close of four or five hours' work the men never unbuttoned their tunics, but lay down by the road-side, with their knapsacks propping them, or sat up chatting and laughing, as fresh as daisies. The country abounded in apple orchards, and there was not a trace of damage to the trees. Perhaps the cavalrymen averaged but one and a-half years' service, and were young enough, and though a good English cavalry regiment would walk round one of theirs, it must not be inferred that the Germans would come out worse at the end of a campaign. The great error committed by critics of these manœuvres was that they forgot the circumstances in which the display took place, and that the presence of the Emperor, who likes to see the troops, modified the tactical arrangements considerably. Hence, advances and charges of cavalry under fire of an annihilating sort, and dispositions of infantry which could not be maintained in the field. The greatest "blot," perhaps, would be hit by the critic who commented on the want of connection between the cavalry and the troop artillery, and the deficiency of co-operation in the two arms in the offensive. But there it was, with all its blemishes, a machine most potent for every purpose for which an army could be needed, and leaving much for our most enthusiastic soldiers to imitate and emulate, if they could.

THE Grand Manœuvres of 1883 in France form the subject of an interesting article in the *Avenir Militaire*, from which we gather that, in a general point of view, the French Army, within the the last few years, has made a decided progress. However, a good deal remains to be done, and perfection has by no means been obtained. New tactics, it appears, have a great difficulty in making headway against routine, and a great many Generals of the old school obstinately refuse to recognise the necessity of adopting new methods to meet new and improved weapons. The Staffs of the various Army Corps, according to the *Avenir*, performed their duty in a satisfactory manner. The operations were well suited to the country in which the troops had to operate, the orders were clearly given, and the respective situation of the opposing forces well marked. However, we find that these orders were not always understood, and that errors beginning with the General increased in magnitude as they descended to the Captain. The Infantry, especially that of the 7th and 8th Army Corps, had long and difficult marches to accomplish, and yet it supported the fatigue in a creditable way; there were few stragglers, and not many sick. It is to be remarked, however, that the men did not carry their entire kit, and were more lightly burdened than they would be in time of war. The *Avenir* hopes that the various Generals will see to this next year, and insist upon the men having their knapsacks in regular campaigning order. Weighted as it was, the Infantry marched well, the columns maintaining order and discipline. It did not, however, protect itself sufficiently; it pushed forward when in the proximity of the enemy as if there were no hostile force within days of it. There was no waiting for information from cavalry scouts, patrols, or flank guards, which were too sparingly employed. Sometimes a patrol informed the officer in command that he could safely venture past a village or a wood a quarter of an hour after the village or wood had been cleared. The great object appeared to be to arrive at a given spot as rapidly as possible. When the troops went into cantonments, too, they were not properly protected, and this through a desire not to fatigue the troops by making them bivouac all night turn about. And yet, as the *Avenir* says, officers and men should be accustomed to support this hardship. In action, the Infantry gave proofs of superior qualities; movements were executed with rapidity, and no obstacle could interfere with the dash of the men, but they did not take sufficient advantage of the inequalities of the ground. This glaring fault the *Avenir* attributes to the chiefs, and especially to the subalterns; at the same time it propounds the opinion that it would not be advisable to tamper too much with the genius o the French soldier, which is to rush forward and to carry all before him. To teach him to get under cover would be to destroy his chief quality. The *Avenir*, however, admits that this system of neglecting shelter was carried a little too far, and says that it ought to be attended to at least to a reasonable extent. It was also remarked that the Infantry was ordered to charge before the enemy had been sufficiently hammered, and the consequence, in real warfare, would be that the first assault would in all probability be repulsed, and that this repulse would have a very demoralising influence. This would be especially the case with French troops, which are easily disheartened, from the fact that they believe themselves invincible, or only to be beaten by overwhelming odds on the side of the enemy, or treachery on their own. The Infantry is said to have advanced to the final assault with admirable vigour and agility, bounding over ploughed ground, scrambling through hedges, and escalading rocks at the end of a hard day's march, in a way which astonished all who saw them. The *Avenir* considers that the lines were too extended. Thus the Eighth Army Corps, during the battle of Braus, showed a front of over fifteen miles, which gave about one man for two yards. The Cavalry, says the *Avenir*, is an accessory to modern armies which, since 1870, has acquired so much importance, that "we can only deplore its inferiority as compared with other branches of the service." All the reports furnished to the *Avenir* agree that the Cavalry, with the exception of the Dragoons and Chasseurs attached to the Seventh and Eight Army Corps, which lie along the Prussian frontier, were found wanting. The Cavalry, we are told, has no idea of acting in concert with the other branches, especially with the Infantry. In the strictures passed upon the Cavalry, we think that we can perceive a slight tinge of professional jealousy, especially in regard to the independent divisions which manœuvre only in concert with horse artillery. As regards the Artillery and Engineers, the *Avenir* is lavish of its encomiums. The Artillery could not be handled with more rapidity and good judgment; it is calculated to inspire the utmost confidence. The Engineers, too, did their work with remarkable promptitude and intelligence. The French Captains are now mounted, for the French company on its war footing consists of 250 men. It is complained, however, that the horses which have been served out are most deplorable screws, that they all have more or less serious blemishes, and that none of them would be able to rough it for a week. "We know," says the *Avenir*, "regiments in which the officers have been obliged already to change their chargers twice, and as a general rule the third charger is worse than the first. We suppose the intention of the Government to be to supply the Infantry Captains with steady animals of a certain age, and not too great a price." It is to be regretted that during these manœuvres one officer should have been shot dead, and that a bullet whistled close to the ear of another. The officer who was killed was Major Sénaux, who was out with the skirmishers at the time, and there appears to be little doubt that his death was the result of a crime. The other officer fired at and missed by a young soldier was a Colonel Grisot, who appears to be a very strict disciplinarian. Some months ago, several officers in his regiment advertised in the *Avenir* (without giving their names) that they desired to effect an exchange. This was considered to be an act of insubordination. The culprits were called upon to give up their names, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The *Drapeau Noir*, of Lyons, congratulates the soldier who shot Major Sénaux, assures him of its sympathy, and advises all the young soldiers to follow his example, in order that permanent armies may be suppressed. A Radical paper published in Paris compliments the would-be assassin of Colonel Grisot, and hopes that the bullet which passed so near him will be a warning to other officers. This is agreeable literature for the officers, who have to teach men discipline, and who do not expect to be murdered by their own countrymen in peace time.

If any member of the Mechanical Section of the British Association has had an hour's sleep since he heard Captain Bedford Pim's paper on the decadence of the British Navy, he must be a man who does not believe in the possibility of ruining the Empire, or who does not believe in Captain Bedford Pim. The real cause for anxiety lies in the uncertainty of our knowledge. The public do not know what to credit when they find such a conflict of authority as to the state of the Navy. Abstractedly, the Navy may be all Lord Northbrook, Sir T. Brassey, and Sir O. Trevelyan hold it to be; but it may, after all, be in as unsatisfactory a condition as Sir H. Lennox declares it is, when it is compared with possible Naval combinations and the outcome of present preparations. Now, would it not be well if the Admiralty condescended to allay public anxiety and to give an authoritative analysis of the state of the Navy in its relation to the Navies of the Great Powers? There is no harm in that. Anyone, of course, may study the Estimates and work out the subject, but he cannot be sure of his deductions. We know what the strength of the armies of the Great Powers are, and we know what we can do by land; but at sea, where it is essential to us to be safe from all possible combinations, we are left in the dark as to our comparative strength. For ourselves, we confess to some satisfaction in the thought that no English Government and no Board of Admiralty could for a moment endeavour to conceal the truth, if the Navy were indeed not capable of meeting any naval forces that could be possibly arrayed against it, but we admit that it would be satisfactory to have assurance made doubly sure.

The Admiralty left London on Friday evening for Sheerness, and were to inspect that dockyard to-day and Chatham Yard on Monday next. The inspection of the other yards will be arranged afterwards.

The Earl of Northbrook has arrived at his official residence, at the Admiralty, from Inverness-shire.

A report is in circulation that the Admiralty are dissatisfied with the result of the suspension of the Contagious Diseases Acts, and that a scheme to overcome some of the objections of Mr. Stansfeld's party will shortly come into operation; but the details have not yet been elaborated. We trust that their Lordships will be successful in combatting the injudicious efforts of those who are totally ignorant of the immense advantages of these Acts and their value to the seamen of our Fleet. The opinions already expressed on this subject by the Earl of Northbrook are an assurance that it will not be approached in a lukewarm spirit.

We are requested to state that neither Lieutenant F. H. Wilson nor Lieutenant Watson, R.M.L.I., was implicated in the practical joke for which certain officers were tried and reprimanded by sentence of court-martial at Chatham.

In reply to the query, "Why it is that, with so many disadvantages, there are men willing to accept them in the Coastguard service?" a correspondent writes:—"In the first place, men join the service under very mistaken ideas. It is erroneously reputed to be a service in which the duties are light, not involving much danger to life, and in many cases of a nominal character. A few months' experience in the service soon dispels these delusive ideas. There is then no remedy but to serve on, as, previous to joining, the Admiralty wisely requires every man to re-engage for a period of ten years. If candidates are plentiful, why is it that men who are dissatisfied with the service are not permitted to go afloat again? Some time ago the Coastguard service was several hundred men short, and sufficient candidates possessing the necessary qualifications to fill the vacancies could not be obtained. A question was put in the House of Commons concerning the deficiency of men in the Coastguard, when, to meet the emergency, the nominal strength of the force was reduced by 500 men, so that the Secretary to the Admiralty could say that the force was only short a few men. Even with this deduction in the numerical strength of the force, it was found necessary to reduce the sea-time required to qualify men for the service from ten to eight years. Besides this, it is only men whose qualifications are not sufficient to insure them advancement afloat that join. Men of ability will not enter the service, except a few who may be through some injuries rendered partly unfit for active service afloat."

The total number of vessels the Russian Admiralty has approved the construction of since the beginning of the year is seven,—four ironclads of an improved *Inflexible* type in the Black Sea, a fifth, still more powerful, assigned last week to the Baltic works on the Neva, and two cruisers to be built on the same river by a French company. The particulars of the new ironclad have not yet transpired. As regards the cruisers, they will be vessels of 2,950 tons displacement, 265 ft. long, 45 broad, and 16 deep. Their engines will be of 3,500 horse-power indicated, with an average speed of 15 knots an hour. The armament will comprise six 6-in. guns disposed on the upper deck, four 9-pounders, and six Hotchkiss machine-guns. The hulls will be of steel, sheathed with wood and copper. The crew will consist of 400 men. Each cruiser will cost £125,000 sterling, and both will be supervised to Captain Leontieff, who controlled the building of the *Peter the Great*.

The Admiralty have directed that chief and other warrant officers who may have been granted good-conduct medals previous to receiving their warrants are to wear them.

While the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies station is at Zanzibar, he will, by direction of the Admiralty, inspect the *London*, and report on her present condition. The abolition of the depôt ship at that place has been under consideration for some time. Considering the necessity for retaining vessels-of-war on the East Coast, and the distance from any depôt, the advantages of a stationary ship at Zanzibar are unquestionable, more especially for the medical treatment of patients. As the substitution of an iron for a wooden vessel has proved advantageous at Jamaica, we see no reason why a similar course should not be adopted at Zanzibar. But she should be large enough to admit of greater accommodation, especially of fever patients.

The navigation season is rapidly coming to a close in the Gulf of Finland, and this week the Russian Naval authorities have commenced disbanding the Baltic Fleet, and making the vessels snug at Cronstadt for the winter. The new frigate *Vladimir Monomarchies*, which arrived at Cronstadt in the summer from the Neva, is nearly finished, and her engines will be tested on the measured mile next week. Every effort is to be made to send the frigate to the Mediterranean before winter sets in. An order has been received from the St. Petersburg Admiralty that the gunboat *Sturgeon*, built in 1855, is to be handed over to the torpedo authorities, to be employed in testing the effects of the new Whitehead torpedoes manufactured during the summer at Cronstadt.

Captain W. H. Maxwell, of the *Neptune*, has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be able to resume the command of the ship.

The Crown Prince of Portugal, whilst in Germany, complied with an invitation received from the principal shipbuilding firms, makers of war material, &c., to visit their establishments. Portugal is at present in the market as a purchaser for ships and guns. The sums voted are,—250 millions of reis, as half cost of one corvette and two gunboats, 40 millions for the purchase of machinery for the arsenal, and 62 millions for the purchase of heavy guns for the Navy.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, R.M.L.I., having been promoted to the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the recruiting station at Liverpool became vacant. This appointment has invariably been given to a full Major, namely, one on the 16s. a day list, so candidates sent in their names, and it was generally supposed that the senior applicant would receive the coveted billet. Every one was surprised, however, when it became known that none of the applicants had secured the prize, which, it soon transpired, had been bestowed upon a junior Major, one on the 13s. 7d. a day list. But this officer had not passed for the rank of Major, and this fact, we presume, was known at the Admiralty when they gave him the appointment which, of itself, precluded his going up for the examination. He has now been reduced to the rank of Captain, "for failing to pass" the examination his duties precluded him from going up for. He still holds the appointment, and the authorities do not know what to do with him, for the senior Majors are clamouring for the billet, which they claim to be theirs by right, being the best in the service. The only course for the Admiralty to pursue is to allow the officer to pass the military examination, promote him to the substantive rank, and continue him in his appointment. The action taken by the Admiralty will, no doubt, have the effect of putting all officers who are preparing for their next grade on the *qui vive*. In the present instance, the officers whose promotions have been cancelled have been compelled to revert to their former rank on the list of captains, one losing 22 and the other 12 steps in a seniority corps, not from having failed to pass, but from having been placed in such a position, in one case, by the Admiralty, as to prevent the officer in question even going up to be examined. We do not doubt, however, but that the matter will be set right.

We understand that in the event of a rupture between France and Germany, nearly all the Russian men-of-war on foreign service will make for the Pacific, so as to enable Russia to have on the spot a powerful squadron. At present, Russia has in the Pacific the frigate *Duke of Edinburgh* and the corvette *Skobeleff*, both new vessels. The clipper *Razboinik* was last spoken off Monte Video, on her way to join them. The frigate *Minin* is also proceeding to the Pacific, by way of Suez, and should circumstances require it, would be followed by the frigate *Svetlana* and corvette *Bayan*, at present in the Mediterranean, and the new frigate *Vladimir Monomarchies*, under orders to proceed thither from Cronstadt when complete.

The Royal Marine Light Infantry Division, at Chatham, and the Marine Artillery, at Eastney, having been supplied with Nordenfelt machine-guns, the Plymouth Division likewise applied for a gun for their battery. General Adair, however, has been succeeded at the office in Spring Gardens by a Royal Marine Artillery man, who appears to consider machine-gun drill to be no part of the instruction to be imparted to a Royal Marine Light Infantry man. He has, therefore, ordered the Infantry to return their machine-guns into store.

The case of Lieutenant Conway-Gordon, originally brought forward in these columns, is receiving the attention it deserves from the London and provincial Press.

The semi-official *Cronstadt Vestnik*, the organ of the Russian Baltic Fleet, in discussing in a leader this week the operations of Admiral Pierre off the coast of Madagascar, expresses great sympathy at the "melancholy fate of that officer," declaring him to be the "victim of the intrigues of English missionaries and Naval authorities." Commander Johnstone it strongly censures, for his "hostile attitude" and "unwarrantable high-handedness." As for some time past the Russian semi-official press has been encouraging the idea of a Franco-Russian alliance, defensive and offensive, these opinions cannot be regarded as wholly disinterested and unbiassed.

Admiral Acton has directed the *Italia* to be armed with four 100-ton Armstrong guns as soon as her Cammell compound armour-plates shall have been fixed. The *Italia* will also carry eleven 15-ton guns and six 7½-ton guns; twelve Nordenfelt shell-firing machine-guns, with 5,000 rounds of ammunition for each gun; four rifle-calibre Nordenfelt machine-guns, with 8,000 rounds of ball cartridge for each; four torpedo-tubes, and 24 Whitehead torpedoes; 20 towing-torpedoes, and two second-class torpedoes; 400 rifles and sword-bayonets, with 500 rounds of ammunition for each; 200 revolvers, with 100 rounds of ball cartridge for each revolver; five photo-electric apparati of the force of 1,600 Carcel lamps each, and two of 200 Carcel lamps each, for boat use.

The Admiralty have decided that black or coloured men are not to be entered for service in the Navy, without the special sanction of the Admiralty.

The American Navy Department has at last made up its mind as to the necessity of adding new and improved cruisers to the Navy of the United States, and has decided on adopting three new types of vessels for this purpose. The *Chicago* class is to be of the following dimensions:—Length on water-line, 325 ft.; beam, 48 ft. 2 in.; draught, 19 ft.; displacement, 4,500 tons. Their armament will consist of four 8-in. B.L.R., eight 6-in. B.L.R., two 5-in. B.L.R., and six machine guns. These vessels will be barque-rigged, with a sail area of 14,880 square feet, with two funnels. The engines will work twin screws, and be of sufficient power to attain a speed of over 15 knots. The hull and decks will be partially protected by light steel armour. The coal supply will be about 1,240 tons, which will enable this class, of which the *Chicago* is the experimental ship, to steam 3,000 miles at full speed, or 6,000 miles at from 10 to 11 knots an hour. The *Atlanta* and *Boston* are types of the second-class cruisers. These will be brig-rigged to top-gallant sails, with 10,400 square feet spread of canvas, and of the following dimensions:—Length, 270 ft.; breadth, 42 ft.; draught, 17 ft.; and displacement, 3,000 tons. The armament will be two 8-in. B.L.R.; six 6-in. B.L.R., and eight machine-guns. The 8-in. guns will be mounted in barbette towers in échelon, one on the port side before the foremast, one on the starboard side abaft the mainmast. The battery is raised above the bulwarks, like the deck-house of a mail steamer, which, with their two funnels, these craft will much resemble. The engines will be of 3,500 indicated horse-power, calculated to obtain a speed of 14 knots an hour. The *Dolphin* is a despatch-boat, intended for high speed. She will be a three-masted schooner, with single funnel, of the following dimensions:—Length, 240 ft.; breadth, 32 ft.; and displacement, 1,500 tons. Her armament will be light, consisting of a 6-in. B.L.R., and four 47-mm. Hotchkiss revolving cannon, mounted at the extremity of each bridge in armoured towers. We intend giving a more detailed description of these vessels on a future occasion, as their internal arrangements seem to us as likely to be of interest to our naval readers.

Mr. Shaw, of the London Missionary Society, has given a narrative of his experiences. The question is, did he, by his manner and general behaviour, provoke the action of the French Commander-in-Chief, or not? According to his own statement, he certainly did not, and Admiral Pierre tacitily admitted he was wrong in his violent and very tyrannical treatment of Mr. Shaw. He should have said so openly. An American who interviewed Mr. Shaw after his release, says:—"The much-talked-of Missionary is a man of 45 or 46, below middle height, spare, dark, and be-spectacled, and he wears his black beard and moustache after the fashion of a typical American. Mr. Shaw, who is a Congregationalist, strikes one as being a self-made man. He is, perhaps, less Evangelical by nature than energetic, and I am inclined to think, after a careful examination of his facial peculiarities, that he might have some difficulty in keeping his temper under provocation, still more in keeping quiet if he fancied anything was to be effected by agitation." The description given of Mr. Shaw may apply generally to many Missionaries. There are exceptions. They would ram Christianity down the throats of the Aborigines at the point of the bayonet, if they could; and many a time have her Majesty's ships in the Pacific, under the pretence of retributive justice, had to punish tribes for offences against Missionaries brought on solely by their being men "less Evangelical by nature than energetic, who have some difficulty in keeping their temper under provocation, and still more in keeping quiet when they fancy anything is to be effected by agitation." We have heard Mr. Shaw's *ex parte* statement, and now wait the explanation of the other side; but we must at once declare that nothing can extenuate the behaviour of the French Admiral but the clearest proof that Mr. Shaw deserved to be ill-treated, and as no such proof is adduced, our Government must protect our fellow-subject, and obtain ample reparation. Mr. Shaw may be consoled by French gold, but our national interests and honour demand moral satisfaction, such as a confession of error and an expression of regret. As to the firing on the town and sensation "hits," which provoked cries of "shame!" and the like, we must remember that Exeter Hall is a very peculiar place, and that the same sounds have been heard there when our own officers have been assailed for acts which missionaries did not approve of.

The *Bittern* has, by the "Movements of Ships" issued from the Admiralty, been transferred from the Mediterranean to the West African station.

There has been much angry writing in the French Press on the subject of the King of Spain, and it was certainly not wise on the part of his Majesty to accept the colonelcy of a Uhlan regiment on the eve of visiting Paris. King Alphonso resided for a long time in exile in France, and must be well aware of the peculiarly sensitive and suspicious character of the inhabitants, who, ever since the Franco-German War, have looked upon the very name of "Uhlan" as all that is bad, and as all civilised Europe once regarded "the whiskered Pandour and the fierce Hussar." The Radical journals have recommended a hostile demonstration, just to show Monsieur Alphonse that the Republic is not to be insulted with impunity, overlooking the fact that the visit of the King of Spain is a proof of good-will towards the nation and a mark of respect. The French official papers appear to be anxious on the subject, and are trying to smooth matters down, and, by way of apology, the matter is laid at the door of Prince Bismarck, who is roundly accused of wishing to make mischief between two Latin countries. The French are, of course, wrong to *prendre la mouche* so easily; but "it is their nature to."

Some queer stories are related with regard to the recent examination for promotion. One officer was "spun," we believe, because he showed up the absurdity of some of the ideas of the standard text-books.

In the winter of 1844-45, the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej, and invaded British India. A small army was rapidly concentrated in front of Umballa, and hurried by forced marches to meet the Sikh army, which had been drilled by French and Italian officers, regularly organised and armed in European fashion, and possessed a powerful and well-equipped artillery. Four severe and sanguinary battles were fought, at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon. Both armies suffered very heavy losses, and at the final fight at Sobraon the Sikhs were defeated and driven over and into the Sutlej, with a loss of 10,000 men. In these four battles, the 31st Regiment took a distinguished part. The regiment started from Umballa with 30 officers and 844 non-commissioned officers and men, of whom 26 officers and 529 men were killed and wounded; 11 officers and 144 soldiers were killed in the four battles. Here is a glorious record of splendid fighting in real battles! The Expeditionary Army to Egypt, a corps d'armée, did not lose as many killed and wounded as the 31st Regiment alone.

The letters which reach us from medical officers place beyond doubt the fact that there are Army doctors who aspire to military rank and command, and a much stronger section, which is satisfied to continue the useful work for which a military medical man is specially trained at Netley. One correspondent, who may fairly claim to be a representative officer, writes us a long letter, in which he begs us to "continue the campaign against the would-be combatant doctor—as if a doctor could possibly be constituted a combatant, so long as there remain any combatants to do combatant work."

It is said that General Schmitz, who is at present in command of the 9th Army Corps, is going to succeed Admiral Jaurèz as French Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg. This post is always held by an officer of the highest rank.

Matters appear to be pretty quiet for the French in North Africa just now, and no new rising is said to be apprehended. However, General Saussier, who is in command of the 19th Army Corps, which holds Algeria, has called the attention of the Home Government to the presence of Bou Amema, the principal chief of the late insurrection, at Figuig, not far from the frontier. The General has asked the Government to call upon the Emperor of Morocco to insist upon Bou Amema residing in some town on the Atlantic.

The 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, at Aldershot, must present just now rather a mongrel appearance on parade, if the 400 odds and ends left behind with it at Aldershot on the departure of the 87th for India are paraded with it for drill purposes. The Rifle Brigade are, of course, in a dark uniform, the 87th in scarlet. It is difficult to understand why the Rifles were selected in this instance to "discipline" the Fusilier contingent. The arrangement certainly does appear a miserable one which renders it necessary for a battalion of juveniles to remain at home whenever a regiment proceeds on service. It was only last year that the 87th, when despatched to Egypt, left behind them at Aldershot 450 men. Now the same process of weeding has had to be gone through again. Fortunately, the present system of organisation has conferred one benefit on the Army, by creating an amount of mutual sympathy among officers and men which never existed before, as nobody knows how soon he may be in the same plight as he finds others; but it must put the machinery of a regiment to the severest possible test, when it is suddenly called upon to "discipline" some 400 or 500 young soldiers, who are thrust upon it with no officers and few experienced non-commissioned officers to assist in keeping them within bounds.

It has been the general impression that General Brialmont had to retire from active service because he went to Roumania, to advise the Government of that country on the important question of national defence, against the wishes of his own Government. But the real motive was, according to the *Belgique Militaire*, that General Brialmont published a work, about two years ago, which proved that the War Minister, General Gratry, did not know anything about strategy and fortifications. It was unpardonable to defend the interests of the Army without fear, and to use plain language towards the Premier and his obedient War Minister.

The Ordnance Corps have every reason to be satisfied with the result of the recent examination for entrance to the Staff College. Altogether, fifteen of their candidates succeeded in getting the necessary number of marks, and although vacancies could only be found for five, owing to the rule which precludes more than three artillerymen and two engineers passing into the College in any one year, it nevertheless speaks well for the two corps that so many of their men should go up for an examination which entails a great deal of close application beforehand. The first six places on the list are filled by representatives of the Ordnance Corps, the first and second men—Lieutenant J. M. Grierson and Captain H. C. C. Walker—being from the Artillery, and the third, fourth, and fifth—Lieutenants H. J. Foster, J. B. Sharpe, and E. Agar—from the Engineers. The Cavalry in the examination passed six of its men, though only four—viz., Captain Wyndham, 21st Hussars, Hon. J. P. Napier, 10th Hussars, Paget, 7th Hussars, and Hon. E. Vesey, 9th Lancers—can be admitted. The Indian Staff Corps was represented by seven candidates, viz., Captain H. E. Penton, Bombay S.C. (seventh place); Lieutenant J. W. Hogge, Bengal S.C.; Lieutenant A. G. A. Durand, Bengal S.C.; Captain F. W. Snell, Bombay S.C.; Lieutenant F. C. Maisey, Bengal S.C.; Captain J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, Bengal S.C.; and Captain G. F. W. MacMahon, Bombay S.C., of whom the three first-named are admitted. The Marines this year sent up only one officer apparently, Captain W. T. Adair, R.M.L.I., who has succeeded in obtaining a pretty high position (ninth) on the list. The Infantry is represented by eighteen successful candidates, of whom ten will join at Sandhurst in February next. The highest number of marks obtained this year is 2,981; the lowest of the successful candidates secured 1,796, whilst the lowest of those who qualified, but have been put back for want of vacancies, has 1,557 to his credit. Taken as a whole, the list may be regarded as a fairly satisfactory one, giving evidence as it does that, notwithstanding the oft-expressed opinion that the course of study is rather too theoretical, the officers of the Army, especially in the more scientific branches, appreciate the means which are thus afforded them of showing their interest in their profession. There may be doubts as to the soundness of the present system of instruction at the Staff College, but there can exist no two opinions that some such institution as the College is necessary in these days.

We pointed out, when the new Musketry Regulations appeared, the objections to the rule which precludes serjeants from the possibility of earning the distinctions awarded to battalion and company best shots. As an example of the way in which the rule works in practice, we will quote the case of the —— Regiment:—During the annual course of musketry, a colour-serjeant made 252 points in class firing, and 60 points (highest possible score) in A and B practices, making the splendid total of 312 points. For this he has received £1 and worsted cross rifles, that being all that is allowed him according to the terms of the General Order. A private who has not scored within 20 or 30 points of him has, however, received £5, the gold cross rifles and crown, and the title of "best shot of the battalion," which is at the least a misnomer. Another serjeant made 253 points in class-firing and 51 points in A and B practices—total, 304 points—and in like manner is prevented from being "best shot" in his company, as also are two or three other serjeants in their respective companies. This treatment of serjeants does not appear calculated to serve the best interests of the Army, especially as no reasons have ever been assigned by any one for their being excluded from a competition their success in which could produce none but the most beneficial results.

In the evidence given before the Commission appointed to inquire into the organisation of the Army Medical Department in Egypt which appears in a Parliamentary Blue-book, there are statements regarding Cyprus, viz.—that it has a "pestilential climate," that "the place is hotter and more unhealthy than Egypt," that it is "not a fit place to send invalids to, or in which to form a sanitarium," &c., on the authority of Lord Wolseley, who, in 1878, at the time of the occupation of Cyprus, was appointed High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island. Why, then, in the face of such statements, should Cyprus be a "five years' station?" We believe the authorities have already determined upon making the Island a three years' station for all men employed departmentally as bakers and butchers; but why not extend the privilege to all ranks?

Notwithstanding the absence of Cavalry—the only element necessary to give completeness to the work—the manœuvres carried out yesterday (Friday) at Wimbledon were even more interesting than on the 14th inst., when it will be remembered some of the troops went on to the scene of action without ammunition! The idea was as follows:—"The convoy and troops succeeded in effecting a retreat from Wimbledon. The officer in charge of the convoy reports to the Brigadier commanding at Kingston that a small force of the enemy is in possession of the range of heights extending from Wimbledon town, by Cæsar's Camp, to Roehampton. So long as this position is held by the enemy, it is not possible to repair the line of rail from Kingston to Wimbledon. The Brigadier at Kingston sends forward next morning the only troops at his disposal to regain the heights and Wimbledon, viz., two guns and four weak battalions of Infantry of five companies each (this force is represented by two guns, Royal Horse Artillery, from St. John's Wood, a party of the 2nd Grenadier Guards, 1st Coldstream Guards, Depôt 31st Regimental District, and a detachment of the King's Royal Rifles). The enemy's force consists of two guns, Royal Horse Artillery, and the 1st and 3rd Battalions, Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Davies." Fighting commenced shortly before 11 o'clock, and lasted till noon, both commanders displaying excellent tactics. Colonel Fitzroy made a feint near Beverley, but developed the attack near Wimbledon Green, where Colonel Davies was ready for him. A stubborn fight resulted, as far as could be learnt, in favour of Colonel Davies.

The Emperor of Germany has named the King of Spain Colonel of the 15th Ulanen (Lancers) Regiment, and his Majesty's nomination may be expected to appear in the *Official Gazette* presently.

The nomination of Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the Colonelcy of the Blucher Hussars, gives expression to the feelings with which the traditions of the time when German and British Armies fought side by side under an English General are still regarded at Berlin; but there is not any political significance in the act, and the position is purely honorary. The Prince of Wales wears the beautiful uniform of the regiment (*blut-roth*, an amyrinth or cramoisie pelisse and tunic, very richly trimmed with fur and silver lace, &c.,) when in Germany on State occasions, and at military displays where the Emperor is present, and has certain rights in connection with the regiment, but that is all.

Colonel Reilly, who has been at Homburg taking the waters, returns to his duties at the War Office to-day.

At the close of the manœuvres of the Eleventh Corps d'Armée, on Wednesday last, after the usual "officers' call," the Emperor, who on such occasions generally makes a few remarks on each day's operations, addressed General Von Schlottheim in warm terms of praise, and then went on to refer to what he had seen that day of his son's favourite corps:—"He was satisfied,—to officers and men for what they had done he gave his thanks, as the country had thanked them for their services in time past!" Then his Majesty raised his voice, which had been half choked with emotion, "to bid them all adieu—his last adieu—he saw them all for the last time!" Many of the veterans were moved to tears. There was a tremendous "Hoch!" as the Emperor turned to leave, and his course through the troops was one long ovation.

A correspondent writes:—"It is reported in German Military circles that another Krupp gun has been added to the list of those which have burst during the present year. And it has transpired that the gun in question was a 15-centimètre of the latest design. This is the third which is *known* to have burst within the last ten months, the others being a 28-centimètre at Fort Heppens, near Wilhelmshaven, and a 35-centimètre at Cronstadt."

The Germans have heard with wonder that the War Office decided against the system of regimental transport. They do not understand our War Office.

It is very flattering, of course, to find our "Society" contemporaries reproducing, week after week, all the news which have appeared in our columns. But we cannot help suggesting to them that it would be more honest if the source from which these paragraphs are obtained was acknowledged. We are quite used to the dishonesty of the daily (London and provincial) papers in this respect. The "Society" journals are, however, so very thin-skinned, and are so jealous of their reputations for early and authentic information, that we should have expected them to have been a little more sensible of what is due to others.

The manœuvres of the Fourth Corps, under Count Von Blumenthal, at Merseburg, were attended by several correspondents of English newspapers, who were treated with every attention and consideration by the General and Staff of the *corps d'armée*, were provided with free passes, and invited to functions, &c., in a very liberal manner. When the accounts of these gentlemen, or of some of them, arrived in Germany, it was found that they were not only very severe and unfriendly, but that they were, so the Germans maintain, ridiculous as criticisms and inaccurate as descriptions, and the result was that the General of the Eleventh Corps d'Armée, at Homburg, General Von Schlottheim, resolved to give no facilities whatever to English correspondents. The latter, of course, refused to remain, and it seems to us that the refusal of the General to grant passes, or to furnish them with "the general idea," or plans and maps, deprived them of all *raison d'être* at the manœuvres, and merely left them the use of their literary teeth. Perhaps it would be more judicious if correspondents at foreign manœuvres did not assume the functions of an umpire staff or reviewing general. They might, at all events, reserve their strictures till the manœuvres were over, and till they were back in their own country; but even then they should remember that they had been received as friends. They will find it very hard work to kick against the pricks, where the latter are bayonets. It is easy to refrain from praise,—and that, under the circumstances, would be well understood.

When twenty Paymasters were promoted about two years ago, the principle of selection was applied, to the detriment of nine officers who were superseded. Four of these nine have been promoted, after respectively five, six, nine, and twenty-two months' service subsequent to the big gazette. One went on half-pay, two retired, one has been cashiered, and one remains still on the lower rung of the ladder. It does seem to the non-official mind somewhat capricious to treat men of mature age and considerable service like naughty children, to be put in the corner for a few minutes (months), and then restored to favour,—by promotion. We quite concede that financial officers must be prepared to submit to the principle. Of the four officers who were passed over last July, the qualifications of one, Major W. S. Thorpe, are acknowledged by the authorities and throughout the Department. His merits are known, his ability has been proved, both at home and abroad, in the actual duties he would be called upon to perform as a Chief Paymaster, and he has long and efficient service, all the qualifications demanded by the Regulations. As there is no immediate expectation of any step arising among the Chief Paymasters before next year, we trust that this officer's claims will be reconsidered.

Reviews.

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The British Navy. Vol. V. (Longmans and Co.)

The fifth volume of Sir Thomas Brassey's work on the British Navy seems to be the concluding one, but, nevertheless, not the least interesting. So far back as 1877 the present volume first appeared, under the title of "British Seamen," and it is thought by the author that the Merchant Service, regarded as our main resource for the reinforcement of the Navy, falls within the scope of a general review of Naval affairs, and also that a republication of the author's work forms an appropriate conclusion to a series of papers on the British Navy. Sir Thomas Brassey does not for a moment claim the merit of originality for the opinions and suggestions set forth in this volume. It is, no doubt, mainly a compilation from the published testimony of authorities, whether in maritime, commercial, or official spheres. As the author observes, in this consists a considerable portion of its use and value. No one, however, can question the practical value of such a compilation as that which he has prepared. Thoroughly alive to the importance of the subject he treats, and rendered by experience aware of its difficulty, he has long since proved himself to be exceptionally well qualified to perform the task he is accomplishing. Many readers of works do not always form a just opinion as to the value, or perhaps even the meaning, of a "compilation." The value of that species of literature must depend upon the careful study and sound judgment with which the compiler makes his extracts and selections. To select with judgment is often more difficult than to compose original matter, and entails far more wearisome trouble. The first chapter in Sir T. Brassey's present volume affords an example of the use and value of compilation. Its subject is a most important one, "Has the British Seaman Degenerated?" Several witnesses were examined before the Commission on Unseaworthy Ships, and they spoke strongly on the deterioration of our seamen, and very striking evidence in support of this case was furnished by the Committee of Shipowners formed in Liverpool in 1870. A vast amount of evidence was taken on these inquiries, and a careful selection made of what was valuable and what was not. In such a case as this, it would be difficult to over-estimate the advantages of being a careful and impartial compiler. The fifth volume is divided into 16 parts or chapters, which involves most important questions as to "Whether the British Seamen is Deteriorated or Not," "The Present Condition of Our Seamen," "The Annual Waste of Seamen in the Merchant Service," "Apprentices," "Existing Training-ships," "Recruiting for Training-ships," "Age of Admission for Boys," "The Training System, and who is to Pay for It?" "Plans for Training Seamen," "Government Training-ships," "Apprenticeship for the Naval Reserve," "Desertion," "Wages of Seamen," "The Advance Note," "Pensions for Seamen," and "Sir Thomas Brassey's Speech on the Pension Fund for Seamen: delivered in the House of Commons on March 10, 1876; reprinted from 'Hansard.'" All these chapters embrace important subjects, and no matter whether they are sniffed at for being "compilations" or not, they present a valuable book of reference in close connection with the British Navy.

We have great pleasure in publishing the following very candid and useful letter, and admit that our correspondent makes out a very good case for our representative riflemen. The moral of it all is that "the Belgians and Tireurs Etrangers shoot very well indeed," and Belgian conditions are as much against the Etrangers as our own would be against Belgians, and both are artificial.

THE BRUSSELS TIR NATIONAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention has only to-day been directed to the paragraph in your last number on this subject. In justice to my comrades, kindly permit me to explain that English shooting men attending the Brussels Tir were heavily handicapped, because there were not more than a dozen who competed at all, and of these only two were habitual attendants at Brussels. The Belgians always shoot under cover, the English in the open air. The Belgians never shoot in any other position except from the shoulder. The English hardly ever fire a shot at the shoulder. The Belgians only shoot at two distances,—109 and 250 yards. The English shoot at all distances, up to 1,000 yards. The Belgians shoot at black targets, with white bull's-eyes; the English at white targets, and black bull's-eyes. The English shoot with military rifles, principally the Martini-Henry, having a 7-lb. pull; but many of the competitors in the open competitions fired with heavy rifles, with bead foresights, very light pull of trigger, light charge of powder, and no recoil,—weapons made on purpose for gallery shooting, and totally unfitted for service in the field, and somewhat facetiously termed "armes de guerre;" hence the English representatives had to encounter novel conditions, to say nothing of the overwhelming hospitality of our generous hosts. You say that "to be 9th, 11th, 21st, and 45th in the list of prizes is not any great thing," but considering that this particular series was open to weapons of the description I have mentioned, and there were no less than 1,222 competitors, I submit that the English contingent, who all of them used military rifles, did not do so badly when they secured four out of 51 prizes. You also remark that, "In one pool, a Volunteer won the 44th prize, with a score of 23, out of a possible 25. We cannot understand exactly what the 43 gentlemen before him did." Well, they did better; for five of them made the "maximum" score of 25, twelve of them one point less, 24, and the remainder also 23, but scores that counted better according to the rule for settling ties with a better "barrage," as it is called, the bull's-eye being a circle of four inches in diameter, the distance 100 mètres, and the weapon the antiquated rifled musket of the days of Waterloo. This is a simple proof of the odds against which our men had to contend, for the Belgians and Tireurs Etrangers—and there were at least some 3,500 of them, all told—shoot very well, indeed, under the peculiar conditions that obtain at Brussels.—I am, Sir, &c.,

Sept. 27 C. Fredk. Lowe.

"OUR BOYS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with much interest the letter on "Our Boys," in the last *Army and Navy Gazette*, and having also carefully perused the many valuable suggestions contained in letters which have lately appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* on the same subject, I have come to the conclusion that if those interested in the formation of a Naval and Military Co-operative Emigration Society would take up the matter in a vigorous and practical manner, the scheme would prove a great success, and be an immense boon to a very large number of poor officers who have sons and daughters to provide for. I would particularly point out that the committee should be empowered only to assist such candidates who have prepared themselves beforehand in the different branches requisite for an emigrant's life, as enumerated in Gen. Bray's letter.—I am, &c., Lieutenant-Colonel.

The annual dinner in commemoration of the entry into the Residency at Lucknow of the force under Gens. Havelock and Outram took place at the Army and Navy Hotel, Victoria Street, on Tuesday. Lord Napier of Magdala presided, and among those who dined were Gen. Olpherts, C.B., V.C.; Lieut.-Gens. Crommelin, C.B., Dodgson, C.B. Gordon, Sir H. Havelock-Allan, C.B., V.C., and Spurgin, C.B.; Major-Gens. Willis, C.B., and Sir C. Palliser, K.C.B.; Cols. Barker, Bouverie, Maitland, R.A., Blake, Battine, Macbean, Lynch, Shute, Hall, and Cleland; Majors Findlay, Woolhouse, Johnson, and Swettenham; Capt. Phipps; and Dr. J. Jee, C.B., V.C.

Medicated Soap.—Use that prescribed by the medical profession, and be spared an irritable skin and a face disfigured by pimples and blotches. Purchase only Wright's Coal Tar Soap (branded "Sapo Carbonis Detergens"), and refuse all worthless substitutes.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

(NOTES BY A SPECTATOR).

"The Emperor wore General's full-dress uniform on gala days, and ordinary uniform every other day. He never appeared in plain-clothes, at Court, in camp, or in the city. He sits his horse perfectly erect, with a military seat, and gallops over the plough with his Staff like the youngest of them. He criticises defects very strictly, but always makes allowances for the difference between real and sham.

"The Duke of Cambridge has been very well received by the German Princes with scarcely an exception, and by all the German officers. He rode one of the Emperor's horses—a steady and powerful charger—at the manœuvres, and on gala days wore the yellow riband of the Black Eagle. His Royal Highness was observed to be in close confab. with Count Von Moltke on several occasions, and it is said by the German officers that the Duke's criticisms are exceedingly just and searching.

"The Prince of Wales took an active interest in the manœuvres, and followed them each day to the end. The Prince generally wore the Blucher Hussar uniform. He was splendidly mounted, on one of the best horses of the Imperial stud. The Crown Princess of Germany and Princess Victoria always went with the Emperor and the Imperial and Royal Staff, on horseback. Her Royal Highness wore the nearest approach that could be contrived to the uniform of her regiment, and was well carried by a spirited Irish charger. The Queen of England's eldest daughter is known to hate war, but she is not by any means indifferent to the efficiency of the best way of preserving peace. Nevertheless, no one would be happier than the Princess, if all armies could be disbanded to-morrow. The Crown Prince looks more robust, if possible, than he was when he commanded the army in France, and his Imperial Highness took special interest in these manœuvres, as the 11th Corps was under him in 1870-1871, and all the senior officers have risen under his eye. His old Chief of the Staff, Blumenthal, now Governor of Magdeburg and Commander of the Fourth Corps, lately created a Count of the Empire, was in attendance on the King of Saxony, against whom he fought at Sadowa in 1866, when his Majesty as Crown Prince commanded the Saxon Army, then allied with Austria, now the Twelfth Corps d'Armée. The General is much pleased with his new honour, as it is a restoration to the old rank of the family. The King of Spain seems much aged, and might be taken for 30 or more. His face has 'hardened,' and has lost the free, bright look it bore when he was a Woolwich cadet, but he is as gay as a lark,y and ver bold and outspoken, with plenty of 'go' and confidence in him, and he rides *ventre à terre* when he has a chance. His Majesty of Servia has a bold, determined look, and keeps a sharp eye on the situation all round. He is understood to be anxious for support against the hugs of the Great Bear. The French General Launay and his officers have a difficult part to play, but they bear themselves with great propriety and good-taste. Our English uniforms do not look brilliant, amid the foreign Staff 'coruscations.' The white cocks' feathers which decorate our Generals' cocked hats are associated in these parts with the head-gear of jägers and couriers, and our lace is certainly less showy than the Staff lace, silver or gold, abroad. But 'Sam Browne,' with his empty sleeve, his bemedalled breast, and his soldierly face and form, attracts attention everywhere. Colonel Keith Fraser, in the Life Guards uniform, is one of the most striking figures on the field, and there are few finer types of a soldier in any army than he and Colonel Teesdale. There are plenty of scarlet and red uniforms in addition to our own. The Chinese officer, who is very active, is said to be most amusing and intelligent. He speaks French and German very well. His uniform is eccentric, according to our notions, but it would be just as fight to fignt in as some of the others. Most of the foreign officers are lodged at Ritter's, and have a very cosmopolitan mess. The Turk Mouktar Gazi and Kachler seem highly pleased, and do not object to meet the Ruski at the social board, and the great prop of the Ottoman Empire in the field has burst into French verses in ladies' albums. Amongst the German Staff, the prospects of war with Russia are freely discussed; but they all disclaim any hostile intentions, though they are convinced Russia entertains them against Germany. An immense sensation was made among a group of English ladies at the Schloss the other night, by the appearance in their midst of a warrior in gold-braided cocked hat, scarlet tunic slashed and braided with gold lace, breast like a jeweller's front window, white tops and grand Napoleon boots, whom a Member of Parliament identified as 'the War Minister.' It was only the Oberstahlmeister!"

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The instruction in field cooking, recently ordered to form part of "Military Training," will not commence till Monday next, the Commissariat Department having been unable to furnish the special ration necessary for the practice until that date.

On Tuesday, minor operations were carried out under the general idea:—"A water convoy, returning with provisions from Basingstoke to a fortified post at the North Camp Magazine, Smallshot Hill, is threatened by a hostile force moving from Farnham. Neither force is supposed to have material for destroying bridges." The convoy represented by pontoons, manned by the Royal Engineers, was about half a mile in length, and moved at the rate of two miles an hour. It was guarded by 25 cavalry and 100 infantry, reached Pondtail Bridge by 10 a.m., shortly after which hour the operations commenced. The garrison of the post at Smallshot Hill, learning that a force of about 250 cavalry, 300 infantry, and 6 guns had marched to Farnham, with orders to intercept and capture the convoy, detached a force of 200 cavalry, 250 infantry, and 6 guns, to assist the convoy. The force failed to save the convoy, which was captured by the Southern force. The Northern force was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, R.H.A., and the Southern force by Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, 31st Regiment.

Captains Serjeant, Royal London Militia, Priestly, 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia, and Probyn, Royal South Gloucester Militia; Lieutenants Hoblyn, Royal London Militia, Meares, Dorset Militia, Madan and James, 2nd King's Own Stafford Militia, Stedman, 3rd Norfolk Rifle Volunteers, N. J. Macimes, J. T. Macimes, and Hendry, 10th Lanark Rifle Volunteers, will join the School of Instruction at Aldershot on Monday next, for a course of instruction.

The Guards detachment left Pirbright Camp on Tuesday last for London, on completion of musketry and military training.

On the departure of the 84th Regiment, about the 15th of next month, the 39th Regiment will move from the South Camp to the East Infantry Barracks, and be attached to the 2nd Brigade. This will reduce the strength of the 1st Brigade to about 900 of all ranks. The 3rd Brigade consists only of the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, and some details of the 87th, about 850 men.

A troop of the Life Guards and two troops of the Royal Horse Guards arrived from London on Monday last, and are going through a course of musketry practice at the Ash ranges.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Moysey, R.E., has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineer of the Shorncliffe Sub-District.

Major McGill, Staff Adjutant of the Royal Military College of Canada, who has been attached to the 2nd Brigade for the past two months, has completed his infantry course, and will be attached for a further period to another branch of the service.

Probationary Veterinary-Surgeons Hazelton, Appleton, Blenkinsop, and Waddell have been ordered to Aldershot for duty.

Captain B. Burton, R.H.A., is under orders for foreign service.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, September 17, 1883.

It can do no harm to again draw attention to the fact that while the average sick list of the troops in Cairo is little over 6 per cent., and of the total force 8 per cent., that of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry is nearly 17 per cent.

If the Alexandrian garrison and the Gordon Highlanders were withdrawn, there would still remain 4,450 men in the country, with a sick list reduced to 5½ per cent.

The weekly state of the Army in Egypt is:—

Corps.	Total Force.	Sick List.	Per cent.
Cairo:—			
Artillery	460	29	6·3
Cavalry	543	26	4·8
Engineers	180	11	6·1
Royal Sussex	770	34	4·4
Royal Highlanders	703	52	7·4
Cameron Highlanders	648	47	7·3
Gordon Highlanders	701	70	10·0
King's Royal Rifles	621	30	4·8
Service Corps	389	13	3·3
	5,055	312	6·1
Alexandria:—			
Duke of Cornwall's L. I.	794	133	16·7
Detacht. R'y'l W. Kent	359	31	8·6
Sundry Corps	401	53	13·2
Port Said:—			
Detacht. R'y'l Hghl'rs	96	6	6·2
	6,705	535	8·0
Officers	198	6	3·0
Men	6,507	529	8·1
	6,705	535	8·0
Horses	1,010	60	5·9
Mules	775	15	2·0
	1,785	75	4·2

Major R. H. Williams, R.E., is taken on the strength of the command from the 5th inst., and attached to the 26th Company, R.E., Cairo, together with Major FitzH. Spaight.

Surgeon-Major B. B. Connolly is posted for medical duty to Abbasiyeh, Cairo, Surgeon A. V. Lane in medical charge of 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, and Surgeon Haselden, A.M.D., to the Citadel, Cairo. Veterinary-Surgeon Bennett proceeds to Alexandria, and Veterinary-Surgeon Smith will take charge of the horses of G Battery B Brigade R.H.A. and I Battery 2nd Brigade R.A. Veterinary-Surgeon Smith will take charge of regimental transport at Abbasiyeh. First-class Veterinary-Surgeon W. Burt and Veterinary-Surgeon Mann are struck off the strength of the command from the 31st.

A detachment of the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, composed of two officers and 100 non-commissioned officers and men, have gone to Port Said, to replace the detachment of Royal Highlanders now there, who return to Cairo. Surgeon T. J. Gallwey, A.M.D., will accompany them in medical charge, in place of Surgeon H. O. Stuart, A.M.D., who will return to Cairo with the Royal Highlanders.

Glanders is prevalent amongst the horses of the Egyptian Mounted Corps, as well as throughout Cairo.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Since the entrance into office of the present Russian Minister of Marine, Admiral Schestakoff, the whole aspect of affairs at the Admiralty in St. Petersburg has been completely changed. It has been the Admiral's endeavour to instil new life into the various departments, and for this purpose numerous ancient officials have been compelled to make way for younger and more competent men. Those who are acquainted with Russian affairs will understand the difficulties, not to say dangers, which accompany every attempt at reorganisation in Russia; and the fact, therefore, that Admiral Schestakoff has been able to carry out his plans thus far, may be viewed as a sign that he is not only possessed of great energy, but also of powerful support in the highest quarters. An exhaustive review of the reformation of the active personnel of the Russian Navy has already appeared in these columns. The following are the leading features of the plan upon which the reorganisation of the Admiralty has been based:—The Chief of the Marine is endowed with the full powers of a Minister of State, and is at the same time the representative of the President of the Admiralty Council. The Supreme or Staff Department controls the command of the Fleet as regards tactics, the supply of vessels and seamen, and the employment of the Fleet in time of war. The Scientific Department reports on and introduces improvements and new inventions connected with Naval affairs. The Chief Constructor's Office comprises the departments for shipbuilding, armament, and torpedo-fittings. The fruits of Admiral Schestakoff's reforms are most apparent in the increased activity displayed by the Government and private shipbuilding establishments,—an activity which has not been equalled at any time within the last 25 years. That the contemplated rapid increase of the Russian Navy should be watched with a jealous eye by the German Government is only natural, and to this it is due that the most powerful ironclads of the German Navy, the Kaiser and Deutschland, have been removed from Wilhelmshaven and attached to the naval station at Kiel, on the Baltic. Insufficient training of officers and men has always been a weak point in the Russian Navy, owing chiefly to the small number of vessels kept in commission. Herein also the administration of Admiral Schestakoff has wrought a great change, as several additional ships-of-war have this year been despatched on distant voyages. Chief among these vessels is the ironclad Minin (8 in. armour, 16 8-in. and 6-in. guns), which left Cronstadt on August 28 for the purpose of joining the Squadron on the China stations. Her passage down the Baltic has been, for a Russian ship-of-war, singularly free from mishaps, although on the 6th inst., when off the island of Bornholm, she ran into and nearly sank the merchant vessel Brödres Minde, of Falster. A squadron, consisting of the cruisers Bojarin, Giljak, and Warjak, under the command of Rear-Admiral Kumani, put to sea from Reval on the 28th ult. It is reported that it is the object of this squadron to practice for the forthcoming evolutions before the Emperor. It will be remembered that the review lately held at Cronstadt was a failure.

A fund has been raised at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, among the officers of that institution and the gentlemen cadets, by which means the gravestones of their deceased comrades in St. Nicholas Churchyard, Plumstead, some of which are dated 1741, and had become overgrown with moss, and otherwise illegible, have been thoroughly restored. They have been taken up, cleaned, and re-lettered, the words "Restored by the R.M.A., 1883," being added underneath each inscription.

"A Wolseleyite" writes:—"I have read with much interest and sympathy your leading article of June 16 last, and also the whole of the correspondence on the subject of the very unhappy and invidious position of majors promoted since July 1, 1881. However, I hear that several Members of Parliament have kindly consented to take up their case next Session, but it is to be hoped that in the meantime no opportunity will be lost in placing it before the public, and not confine it simply to the military world. In conclusion, I would urge an unceasing agitation, and a few suggestions from those interested."

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who shortly return from Germany to England, are expected to stay a few days at Bagshot, and, after bidding farewell to their relatives and friends in this country, will leave for India. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Lord and Lady Downe, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, and Dr. Scott, on quitting London, travel overland to Brindisi, and thence by the P. and O. steamer Cathay to the East. The Cathay starts from Venice on Friday, Nov. 2.

The Army.

1st (Royal) Dragoons, stationed at Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin, will leave for Newbridge early next month, and will furnish a detachment for the Curragh for vedette duty, and it is rumoured that another detachment will probably be sent to Athlone.

5th Lancers. The regiment is to move from Newbridge to Dublin early next month, accompanied by the detachment at the Curragh, and will be quartered in Island Bridge Barracks.

7th Hussars. Capt. Thomson, Brigade-Major of Cavalry, Aldershot, has been appointed a member of the committee for revising the Regulations for the Instruction and Movements of Cavalry, 1876.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major R. H. Wallace has been promoted from the K Baty. A Brig. to No. 5 Baty. 1st Brig., Welsh Division, and been ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark for India, to join his new battery.

On the appointment of men as battery master-tailors who are in possession of a certificate of qualification from the Royal Clothing Department at Pimlico, they are to be promoted to paid acting bombardiers on the first vacancy that may occur after their appointment, and their promotion is to go on in common with the other non-commissioned officers of the battery to which they belong. The serjeant master-tailor of a territorial depôt will be selected from the battery master-tailors.

No. 7 Baty. 1st Brig., London Division, stationed at Calcutta (Major J. F. Brough), No. 8 Baty. 1st Brig., Eastern Division, stationed at Rawul Pindee (Major F. J Mortimer), are ordered to proceed to Aden.

The following movements of batteries have been ordered to be carried out, under instructions to that effect received from the Horse Guards:—1st Baty. 1st Brig., Welsh Division, from Pembroke Dock to South Hook Fort; 2nd Baty. 1st Brig., Welsh Division, from Fort Hubberstone to Pembroke Dock; 3rd Baty. 1st Brig., Welsh Division, from South Hook Fort to Pembroke Dock; and 4th Brig., Welsh Division, from Haverfordwest to Fort Hubberstone.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

We are requested to state that the late Lieut.-Col. Bullen died at Trinidad, of dysentery contracted on service in that island, and not at Barbadoes, as announced.

As we announced some time ago was probable, Major-Gen. H. Wray, C.M.G., has been appointed colonel on the Staff of the Army, and Lieut.-Governor to command the troops in the Island of Jersey, vice Lieut.-Gen. L. Nicholson, C.B.

Authority has been given by the Duke of Cambridge to the following officers to visit the various battle-fields on the Continent of Europe, in connection with their study of military history:—Major H. Tovey and Lieuts. H. B. Mackay, J. E. Edmonds, A. D. G. Shelley, and M. Chapman.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). Major Crawley has joined the head-quarters of the 1st Batn. at Cork as supernumerary of his rank, his period of service as an adjt. of Auxiliary Forces having expired. On the next vacancy occurring amongst the Majors in either battalion, he is likely to be absorbed.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Lieut. Montagu, 2nd Batn., now stationed at Oughterard, county Galway, had a narrow escape of drowning the other day. He was fishing, with Mr. George O'Flahertie, of Lemonfield, on Loch Corrib, when their skiff filled with water; but the occupants clung to an iron mark until two men, named Gannon and Welby, rescued them.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. The 1st Batn. arrived in Ireland on Sunday last in H.M.S. Assistance, and has taken over quarters at Castlebar.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. The 1st Batn., at Dover, is expected to be moved to Aldershot shortly, but no orders have yet been issued on the subject.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The 2nd Batn., quartered at Pembroke Dock, under the command of Col. O'Connor, V.C., paraded in review order on the 20th inst., for trooping the colour and to celebrate the twenty-ninth anniversary of the battle of the Alma, where, it will be remembered, it lost so many of its officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. The day was fine, and a great number of visitors, including several ladies, were present to witness the parade. The regiment made a fair show as regards numbers, especially when it is considered that a draft of 140 non-commissioned officers and men had embarked for India a few days previous, to join the 1st Batn. The regiment marched past with great steadiness, after which the colour was trooped. The parade was brought to a close by an advance in line in review order.

24th South Wales Borderers. The 1st Batn. has arrived at Kilkenny from Manchester. The following appeared in the *Irish Times* of Thursday last:—"A very distinguished regiment passes through Dublin to-day, *en route* for Kilkenny from Manchester. Under the new territorial designation of the 'South Wales Borderers,' few will recognise the gallant 24th Regiment. It is now just 17 years since the 1st Battalion of the regiment—that which lands at the North Wall this morning—left Ireland, it having sailed from Belfast for Malta on October 1, 1866. The battalion was stationed in Malta for over five years, and was subsequently quartered at Gibraltar, from whence it went to the Cape of Good Hope, in 1874, and did good service there during the Kaffir war of 1877-78. In the terrible disaster of Jan. 21, 1879, 16 officers and 400 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Batn. and five officers and 175 men of the 2nd Batn. were killed. The 24th Regiment was formerly designated the 2nd Warwickshire, and more familiarly 'Howard's Greens,' from the colour of the facings it wore, until the recent changes were made doing away with the individuality of different corps. It is not only one of the oldest, but also one of the most 'fighting' regiments in the service. First formed in 1689, it earned early laurels at Blenheim and Malplaquet. It figured at the unsuccessful siege of Carthagena, at Minorca, in Egypt, and at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. In the Peninsular wars it fought hard, and bears the names of Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Badajoz, and Orthez on its colours. In India it served through the Punjab campaign, and subsequently suffered severely at Mooltan. At the battle of Chillianwallah, on Jan. 13, 1849, the 24th Regiment was almost annihilated, from no fault of its own; but what was left of it participated in the triumph of Goojerat. The battalion was also severely engaged during the Mutiny in 1857, and returned to England in 1861, after a service of 15 years in India. Under the command of Col. Wodehouse, the regiment was quartered in Beggars' Bush Barrack in 1865-66, and some of our readers may remember the excellent performances of its splendid band, under the direction of Signor Tamplini, at the musical promenades then given at the Exhibition Palace. The regiment was most popular during its stay in this city at that time. Only two of the officers who were with the regiment in Dublin before accompany it now, viz., the officer commanding, Lieut.-Col. J. M. G. Tongue, and Lieut.-Col. Paton, C.M.G."

36th Worcestershire Regiment left Kilkenny on Thursday for Dublin, and embarked in H.M.S. Assistance for conveyance to Liverpool.

41st Welsh Regiment. Lieut. Harkness has relieved Lieut. Parkinson at the depôt, Cardiff.

45th (Sherwood Foresters) Derbyshire Regiment left Castlebar on Monday for Athlone.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major J. I. Morris, Capts. W. T. Allen, and W. H. Poë, and Lieut. G. Skipworth, R.M.L.I., have been directed to report themselves at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, for a course of study, commencing on the 29th inst.

An exchange of Divisions has been sanctioned between Major H. S. Bourchier, R.M.L.I., Chatham Division, and Major H. Gritton, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Division.

Capt. W. P. Wright has been promoted to major at the Portsmouth Division, vice Allnutt (dated Sept. 8, 1883). Major Wright will be retained at the Chatham Division whilst holding the appointment of gunnery-instructor at that Division.

Capt. and Brevet Major R. P. Coffin, R.M.L.I., has embarked in H.M.S. Asia, to replace Lieut.-Col. W. W. Allnutt, who disembarks, on promotion.

Lieuts. E. G. Wilkinson, J. B. Darling, and F. W. B. Roe, R.M.L.I., have been ordered to proceed to Hythe for a course of musketry instruction, commencing on the 1st prox.

Mr. J. H. Abrahall, late probationary Lieut., R.M.A., has been appointed a Lieut. in the R.M.L.I., with seniority of Sept. 1, 1882, and posted to the Portsmouth Division.

The following officers of the Royal Marine Light Infantry will embark on the 1st prox. in the ships stated against their names, to relieve others who will complete two years' service afloat on the 30th inst.:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Philips, C.B., Indus; Majors C. F. La Coste, Duke of Wellington; and H. Gritton, Pembroke; Capts. A. E. Sparshott, Excellent; A. P. Corbet, Lord Warden; and A. M. E. Hayes, Defence; Lieuts. F. H. N. Wilson, Penelope; F. J. Raitt, Revenge; W. J. Langford, Shannon; C. H. Kennedy, Hector; E. V. Luke, Lord Warden; and G. D'A. Anderson, Hercules.

A series of afternoon entertainments, consisting of lawn-tennis, dancing, and athletic sports, at the Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth, were brought to a conclusion on the 20th inst., from 300 to 400 guests having been present on each occasion.

The officers of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines were entertained at dinner by the officers of the Russian frigate Minin, during the stay of that vessel in the Sound.

It is rumoured that Col. C. W. Burton, of the Chatham Division of Royal Marines, and senior lieut.-col. of the corps, is about to retire voluntarily, under the Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870.

53rd (Shropshire) King's Light Infantry. It will be remembered that the late Major Geddes died at Aldershot on Oct. 31, 1881, and was interred at Edinburgh. The remains of the deceased were conveyed last week from Edinburgh to Aldershot, and deposited in a vault in the military cemetery. The coffin, which was covered with wreaths, was removed from the station on an open funeral car drawn by six horses, and was met at the cemetery by the Rev. J. Y. Barton, the officiating minister.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. A detachment of the 2nd Batn. at Kensington will be removed to Portsmouth, Tipnor, and Marchwood, in the course of a few days.

64th North Staffordshire Regiment. The regiment has arrived at Manchester from Ireland.

73rd (Black Watch) Royal Highlanders. No orders have yet been issued with regard to the reported move of the regiment from Portsmouth to Aldershot.

84th York and Lancaster Regiment. Head-quarters and the service companies are in readiness to leave Aldershot about the 15th inst., to embark for Bermuda.

Pay Department. "One of Them" writes:—"In your last issue, you gave a warning to intending probationers for the Army Pay Department, the importance of which they would indeed do well to weigh. I allude to your forecast of the probable chance of promotion of those joining the Department now to the rank of staff paymaster, with its increased advantages in the matter of pay and allowances, and what is more important still, retired pay. I note that you allow a possible average of eight steps a year, and accepting your calculation, it will be seen that as there are at present 177 paymasters, any one joining the Department to-morrow may expect to become a staff paymaster in 22 years! It is evident, therefore, that hardly any one with more than the present minimum of ten years' service on appointment can hope to attain the higher rank at all, and the disadvantages of the retired pay of a paymaster, compared to that which equal service in the combatant ranks must confer, has been too recently very clearly pointed out by one of your correspondents to need recapitulation here. The only mode of creating a healthy flow of promotion is the concession of optional retirement after 25 years on £250 a year, *i.e.*, assimilating the rates more nearly to those of the combatant ranks. Unless this is done, the dead-lock you foretell is inevitable, and it is to be hoped that very few may be found so blind to their own interests as voluntarily to subject themselves to its influence."

Veterinary Department. 1st Class Vet.-Surg. F. C. Boulter, who had only just returned from leave, was within a few days of his arrival seized with cholera, and died on the 11th inst.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

"J. C. R." writes:—"With reference to the paragraph in your issue of Sept. 22, remarking on the small number of Militia officers who have passed in tactics, I should like to bring to your notice my own experience in the matter. I went up for the first examination held in 1882. My regiment was then out for its annual training, and I had to attend for examination at Bristol, some distance from where our camp was situated. I was not even allowed my travelling expenses, which amounted to 30s. or more. Had the papers been sent to where I was quartered, no travelling expenses would have been required. Had the examination taken place in the non-training period, I should have had to travel all the way from London, where I live, to Bristol to be examined, which would have cost me the expense of a night's lodging at a hotel, as well as travelling expenses. Under these circumstances, it is not wonderful that few Militia officers go up for the tactics examination."

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal Berkshire. The annual prize shooting competition took place on the 18th inst., at the Volunteer rifle ranges, Lockinge Park, Wantage, with the following results:—Troop prizes; highest score at 400 yards, five shots.—Pte. Symes, A Troop, 14 points; Corpl. Brasted, B Troop, 19; Pte. Hoare, C Troop, 18; and Pte. Dudgeon, D Troop, 16, £3 each. Regimental prize, presented by Col. Honywood; £5, with £5 added by prize fund; highest score; 10 shots each, five at 500 yards, five at 600 yards.—Pte. Wheeler, D Troop, 32 points. Challenge cup, presented by Col. Willes, to be won by the same troop three years in succession, with £10 added from prize fund; a section of four men per troop; 10 shots each, five at 200 yards, five at 400 yards.—Winners, the D (Capt. G. C. Ricardo's) Troop, with a score of 136 points. Non-commissioned officers' prize; £3; highest score at 400 yards; winners of any prize at the meeting excluded.—Serjt. Powell, B Troop, 16 points. Extra prizes; £10 presented by Major Hargreaves; certain conditions.—Pte. Cakebread, 39 points. Cup, presented by Capt. Dunn, with £3 added by Lieut. Sloper for the second.—Serjt. Lewis, 37 points, first; Pte. Blake, 30, second. Cup, presented by Capt. Eyre.—Pte. Packer, 21 points. The officers present were Col. Willes, Capts. Eyre and Ricardo, and Lieut. Pigott.

VOLUNTEERS.

11th Middlesex (Railway) Rifles. The following regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. C. E. Gore-Browne has been published this week:—"Orderly Room, 5 Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W., Sept. 26, 1883.—Farewell Order.—In retiring from the command of the 11th Middlesex Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Gore-Browne wishes to express his thanks to all ranks for the untiring zeal, enthusiasm, and *esprit de corps* displayed by them at all times, by which they have shown a love of order and discipline, and a desire, at great personal self-sacrifice, to make themselves acquainted with the duties of soldiers. By their ready and willing compliance with orders all ranks have, in the most praiseworthy manner, greatly aided and assisted him in his efforts to bring the corps in efficiency as near to the standard of a regiment of the Line as it is possible, from the constitution of the force, for Volunteers to be. He has the satisfaction of knowing that their laudable and constant efforts have been attended with a very considerable degree of success. The regiment has grown in strength, its drill and efficiency have been warmly acknowledged on repeated occasions by high and competent military authorities, while its financial condition has also greatly improved, and is now of a most satisfactory character. With heartfelt regrets Lieut.-Col. Gore-Browne has to announce that, owing to circumstances entirely irrespective of the corps, the hour has now come when he is compelled to relinquish its command. In his retirement, however, he will continue to watch, with the deepest interest, the future career of the regiment. He hopes that it will go on increasing in strength and efficiency; that all ranks will, as heretofore, endeavour to make the corps a real defence to its Queen and country; and, with an affectionate farewell, he wishes every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man 'God speed.'" The retirement of Col. Gore-Browne is a great loss to the Volunteer service.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, September 25, 1883.

Royal Horse Guards—The promotion to the rank of Qrmr. of Qrmr. Corpl.-Major W. Drake is antedated to Feb. 18.

21st Hussars—Lieut. B. Jennings, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (June 13).

Royal Artillery.

The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. C. W. E. Murphy is antedated to July 7. Capt. C. F. B. Grey has retired upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Sept. 8).

The under-mentioned officers to be Majors:—Capts. J. P. Ewing, upon the Seconded List; F. H. Taylor, upon the Seconded List; R. F. Williams, vice C. F. Glass (late Bombay), deceased (all three dated Aug. 31); H. Torkington, upon the Seconded List; H. J. O. Walker, vice T. R. Disney, seconded for service under the Government of Victoria (both dated Sept. 1).

The under-mentioned officers to be Captains :—Lieuts. E. H. Elliot, vice R. F. Williams, promoted (Aug. 31); B. Burton, vice H. J. O. Walker, promoted (Sept. 1); J. R. H. Allen, vice G. R. Spencer, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (Sept. 5) ; J. W. Stirling, vice E. Walsh, retired (Sept. 12); and T. F. T. Fowle, vice A. Keene, seconded for service with the Bombay Native Artillery.

Lieuts. F. W. Ind to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service under the Government of Victoria (Sept 1) ; and F. W. L. Birdwood to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service with the Bombay Native Artillery.

Grenadier Guards—Major and Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. J. Johnstone has been placed on half-pay (July 21).

Line Battalions.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Capt. H. W. Maclear to be Major, vice R. A. Hickson, seconded for service on the Staff (May 10).

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. G. Frend to be Capt., vice C. Hackett, promoted (July 14).

The Devonshire Regiment—Capt. J. H. Yule to be Major, vice J. W. Andrews, seconded for service on the Staff ; Lieut. H. Batson to be Capt., vice J. H. Yule (both dated July 1).

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. H. J. Charrington retires on half-pay.

The Cheshire Regiment—Brevet Major R. C. Hare, from supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice I. St. J. Hartford, retired (Sept. 8).

The East Surrey Regiment—Lieut. H. W. Pearse to be Capt., vice W. A. G. Smith, appointed Adjt. 4th Batn. (June 30).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Major J. Talbot retires on half-pay.

The Border Regiment—Lieut. J. G. S. Morrice to be Capt., vice A. D. D. Kelly, seconded (Aug. 13).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Supernumerary Capt. J. S. Langlands to be Capt., vice W. H. Wilson, promoted (July 20).

The Essex Regiment—Capt. E. Morrell to be Major, vice H. G. Lefroy, retired on half-pay ; Lieut. D. T. Cruickshank to be Capt.' vice E. Morrell (both dated Aug. 22).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Capt. J. C. M. Pigott to be Major, vice G. W. M. Hall, retired (Sept. 5).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieuts. R. H. Gunning to be Capt., vice H. D. P. P. Okeden, seconded (Aug. 1) ; C. C. Ross, from the 4th Batn. the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), to be Lieut., vice R. H. Gunning, promoted.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. C. M. Boswell retires on half-pay.

2nd West India Regiment—Major J. S. Des Barres retires on half-pay.

Staff—Lieut. H. C. Prichard, the Northamptonshire Regt., to be Aide-de-Camp to Sir A. Musgrave, K.C.M.G., Governor of Queensland (Sept. 20).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major E. Nicholson has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg. (Sept. 1) ; Surg. J. M. Prendergast has resigned his commission (Aug. 2).

Army Pay Department – Pymr. and Hon. Capt. W. D. Graham to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (Sept. 16).

Half-Pay—Capts. C. E. Bovill, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Major ; and C. M. H. Newington, from the Cheshire Regt., to be Major (Sept. 22).

Memoranda.

Col. J. T. Dalyell, from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, to be Major-Gen., vice J. B. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., retired (June 27).

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. G. F. C. Bray and J. J. Johnstone, half-pay, retire on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. ; C. B. Nurse, retired R.M.L.I., to have the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Sept. 8).

Lieut.-Cols. W. W. Pemberton, Madras S.C., to be Col. (July 13) ; W. G. Cubitt, V.C., Bengal S.C., to be Col. ; C. J. Hope-Johnstone, R.A., to be Col. (Sept. 10) ; Sir J. D. Bourne, Bart., and C. M. Boswell, half-pay, retire on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

Majors J. Talbot, half-pay, retires from the service by the surrender of his half-pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. ; and J. S. Des Barres, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Qrmrs. H. Imbusch, the Royal Sussex Regt., J. Mullin, the Bedfordshire Regt., and J. Brebber, 3rd Batn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (dated Aug. 27, Sept. 6, and Sept. 24, respectively).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut. R. Gray, Capt. 7th Surrey R.V.C., to be Capt. D. H. Morieson, Esq., late Lieut. the Border Regt., to be Lieut.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, September 25, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

3rd Brigade, Southern Division—William Henry Miles Berthon, gent., to be Lieut.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. C. T. Ritchie to be Major.

3rd Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Capt. J. M. Taylor resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. R. A. Aylmer, from 5th Batn. the Royal Irish Regt., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. H. W. Boileau resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Qrmr. J. Carroll is placed on a retired allowance (Oct. 1).

3rd Battalion, the Cameronians (Scotch Rifles)—Major J. de W. Jebb, late 1st Batn., to be Capt.

5th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. D. W. Cornwall to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Capt. H. W. Domvile, from the 4th Batn , to be Major.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Herbert Charles Vesey, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. G. C. Goldie to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Lieut. M. J. L. Coleman to be Capt.

4th Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts. :—J. C. Cunninghame and the Hon. T. H. A. E. Cochrane.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Frank Banks Graves, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—The resignation of the commission held by Capt. E. C. Conyers, notified in the *London Gazette* of May 1, is cancelled.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, September 25, 1883.

Ayrshire—Lieut. W. D. Russell to be Capt. ; Capt. S. H. J. Stewart, 20th Hussars, to be Adjt., in succession to Major J. F. S. Menteth, 2nd Dragoon Guards, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired Sept. 8).

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Capt. H. G. F. Newall resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, September 25, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Glamorgan—Alfred Sidney Gardner, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Lancashire—Lieut. W. Calvert to be Capt.

6th Lancashire—James Lamport Thornely, gent., to be Lieut.

The Tynemouth—Lieut. E. E. B. H. Avery to be Capt.

Engineer.

2nd Lancashire—William Henry Atkinson, gent., to be Lieut.

Rifle.

4th Cheshire—Denis Ryan, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Derbyshire—John Brittain, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Derbyshire—Major J. P. Jackson resigns his commission.

1st Dorsetshire—Lieut. W. Watts to be Capt. ; Lieut. J. S. Bush, from 1st Isle of Wight R.V.C., to be Lieut.

2nd Glamorgan—Lieut. J. Spiridion resigns his commission.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 1st Northern)—Lieut. J. H. Dalglish resigns his commission.

7th Lanarkshire—Capt. P. Marshall resigns his commission. Capt. H. J. Fergusson, 2nd Batn. the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be Adjt., in succession to Major T. G. Crawley, the King's (Liverpool Regt.), whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (July 1).

1st Lancashire—Major C. F. Smith to be Lieut.-Col.

4th Lancashire—William Maclean Wilson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. S. Walker o be Major ; Lieut. J. Wild, jun., to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. A. Greg resigns his commission ; Arthur Greg, gent., to be Qrmr. ; Qrmr. A. Greg is granted the hon. rank of Capt.

17th Lancashire—Capt. A. Bleackley to be Major.

21st Lancashire—Charles Balshaw, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut. L. J. Shaw resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. H. Hart to be Capt.

11th Middlesex (Railway)—Lieut.-Col. C. E. G. Browne resigns his commission ; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Monmouthshire—Lieut. H. H. Clay resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Robert Maddison Warwick, gent., to be Lieut.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Perthshire—Hon. Sub-Lieut. W. E. Frost resigns his commission.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (the Border)—Capt. W. Sime is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. A. H. Arden to be Capt.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Sept. 26, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

◆

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, September 28, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants :—Lieuts. D. W. Hickman, from the Dorsetshire Regt. (dated March 26, 1882, but to rank from Feb. 11, 1876) ; A. W. Lyster, from the 1st West India Regt. (dated March 10, 1880, but to rank from March 8, 1876) ; G. Bowring, from the Dorsetshire Regt. (dated March 18, 1882, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876) ; F. J. B. Priestley, from the Leicestershire Regt. (dated July 29, 1881, but to rank from Aug. 6, 1879) ; 2nd Lieut. H. Wright, from the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (March 1, 1880) ; Lieuts. G. P. Ranken, from the Manchester Regt. (dated Jan. 2, 1882, but to rank from May 26, 1880) ; N. C. Perkins, from the Wiltshire Regt. (dated Nov. 11, 1880, but to rank from Sept. 4, 1880) ; J. R. Dunlop-Smith, from the Cheshire Regiment (dated March 26, 1882, but to rank from Feb. 2, 1881) ; T. H. Bairnsfather, from the Cheshire Regt. (dated Jan. 22, 1882, but to rank from March 3, 1881) ; I. Eardley-Wilmot, from the Border Regt. (dated Feb. 25, 1882, but to rank from April 30, 1881) ; H. R. Browne, from the Shropshire Light Infantry (dated Feb. 27, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881) ; F. B. Mein, from the Manchester Regt. (dated April 11, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881) ; J. W. Cowley, from the South Yorkshire Regt. (dated March 16, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant :—Lieut. J. Jackson, from the Essex Regt. (dated May 31, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant :—Lieut. G. S. Hogge, from the Border Regt. (dated April 5, 1882, but to rank from Sept. 26, 1880).

STAFF COLLEGE.

The result of the recent examination of candidates for admission to the Staff College in February next is announced as follows :—

Order of Merit.	Rank, Name, and Corps.	Marks.
1.	Lieut. J. M. Grierson, R.A.	2981*
2.	Capt. H. C. C. Walker, R.A.	2952*
3.	Lieut. H. J. Foster, R.E.	2857*
4.	Lieut. J. B. Sharpe, R.E.	2851*
5.	Lieut. E. Agar, R.E.	2562†
6.	Lieut. H. C. Dunlop, R.A.	2548*
7.	Capt. H. E. Penton, Bombay S.C.	2520*
8.	Lieut. A. E. W. Colville, 3rd Batn. Rifle Brig.	2484*
9.	Capt. W. T. Adair, R.M.L.I.	2465*
10.	Lieut. J. W. Hogge, Bengal S.C.	2461*
11.	Major R. A. Livesay, R.E.	2447†
12.	Lieut. H. M. Lawson, R.E.	2440†
13.	Capt. G. D. Fanshawe, R.A.	2423†
14.	Capt. W. G. C. Wyndham, 21st Hussars	2388*
15.	Lieut. G. Wemyss, 1st West Yorkshire Regt.	2365*
16.	Lieut. F. S. Inglefield, 2nd East Yorks. Regt.	2323*
17.	Capt. Hon. J. W. Napier, 10th Hussars	2318*
18.	Capt. W. B. Fletcher, R.A.	2317†
19.	Major A. G. Wavell, 1st Norfolk Regiment	2293*
20.	Lieut. E. St. C. Pemberton, R.E.	2288†
21.	Lieut. W. O. Cavenagh, 2nd Bedford Regt.	2250*
22.	Capt. R. C. E. North, R.A.	2177†
23.	Lieut. A. G. A. Durand, Bengal S.C.	2145*
24.	Capt. J. Johnstone, 2nd Oxford L.I.	2076*
25.	Capt. F. W. Snell, Bombay S.C.	2062†
26.	Capt. F. W. Robinson, 2nd Shropshire L.I.	2042*
27.	Lieut. N. B. Inglefield, R.A.	1965†
28.	Capt. H. Paget, 7th Hussars	1957*
29.	Capt. Hon. A. J. G. Byng, 7th Hussars	1955†
30.	Lieut. F. C. Maisey, Bengal S.C.	1939†
31.	Capt. H. Knight, R.A.	1927†
32.	Major D. A. Campbell, 2nd Rl. Innis. Fusil.	1925*
33.	Capt. W. B. Williams, 1st Wiltshire Regt.	1909*
34.	Capt. J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, Bengal S.C.	1895†
35.	Lieut. A. J. W. Allen, 2nd East Kent Regt.	1874*
36.	Lieut. J. Sherston, 4th Rifle Brigade	1834*
37.	Capt. Hon. E. Vesey, 9th Lancers	1796*
38.	Lieut. H. R. Knight, 2nd East Kent Regt.	1785†
39.	Capt. H. W. Ind, R.A.	1776†
40.	Capt. W. E. Brown, 1st East Yorks. Regt.	1765†
41.	Capt. Hon. R. H. Bertie, 2nd R.W. Fusiliers	1760†
42.	Lieut. W. H. Hippisley, 2nd Dragoons	1733†
43.	Capt. G. O. Stoney, 2nd King's Own Bord'rs	1692†
44.	Lieut. F. Steele, 2nd D. of Cornwall's L.I.	1683†
45.	Capt. E. R. Evans, 1st Royal Welsh Fusil.	1633†
46.	Capt. E. C. Bethune, 2nd Gordon Highlnd's	1600†
47.	Capt. G. F. W. MacMahon, Bombay S.C.	1596†
48.	Capt. F. Carpenter, 1st Connaught Rangers	1557†

* Successful.

† These candidates are unsuccessful, there being no further vacancies at the College for Officers of the Corps or Branch of the Service to which they belong.

SPECTACLES v. BLINDNESS.—"One fourth of those suffering from dimness of sight or blindness can trace their calamity to the use of Spectacles indiscriminately purchased and unsuited to the sight. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 Old Bond Street, having made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years, personally adapts his improved lenses. Testimonials as to the success of Mr. Laurance's treatment have been received from Earl Lindsay, Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, Bart., Sir Graham Briggs, Bart., Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant-General Macmullen, Brentwood, General Torrens, commanding Cork Division, Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, Cheapside, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

ARMY INTER-REGIMENTAL RIFLE MATCHES.

The competitions which were open to the Militia only have been closed, and the results are given below. The conditions were :—Distances, 200 and 500; targets and scoring, Wimbledon, 1883 ; position, kneeling at 200, prone at 500 ; target for volleys in Match 3, 6 ft. square ; distance, 500, one point per hit. Match No. 1.—For officers of the Militia. 1st prize, silver medal and £5, won by Lieut. J. Mackenzie Leith, 5th Scottish Division, R.A., score 64 out of 70 ; 2nd, Lieut. C. Herbert, 3rd Batn. Lincolnshire Regt., prize £5, score 60 ; 3rd, Capt. Henzell-Pidcock, 4th Batn. Middlesex Regt., prize £3 10s., score 60 ; 4th, Major H. Turner, 4th Batn. Cheshire (Silver Medallist, 1882), prize £2 10s., score 59 ; 5th, Capt. H. Nuthall, 3rd Batn. South Staffordshire, prize £2, score 58. Total entries, 42 officers. Match No. 2.—For Serjeants of Permanent Staff. 1st, Serjt.-Instructor in Musketry Lynch, 4th Batn. Derbyshire, prize £4, score 66 out of 70 ; 2nd, Colour-Serjt. Tuthill, 4th Batn. West Riding Regt., prize £3, score 64 ; 3rd, Qrmr.-Serjt. Foster, 3rd Batn. West Riding, prize £2, score 63 ; 4th, Colour-Serjt. Howe, 4th Batn. Highland L.I., prize £1 10s., score 61. Total entries, 42 serjeants. Match No. 3.—A battalion-team competition, restricted to teams of eight *bonâ fide* Militiamen, exclusive of officers and permanent staff. Won by 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders (the winning battalion of last year), prize £10, score 448, including 27 for volleys ; 2nd, 2nd Batn. Cameron Highlanders, score 440, including 24 for volleys. Individual Prizes.—1st, Pte. Macaskill, 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, prize, silver medal and £2 10s. ; 2nd, Corpl. Angus McKay, 2nd Batn. Cameron Highlanders, prize £2, score 57 ; 3rd, Pte. M. Macaulay, 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, prize £2, score 57 ; 4th, Pte. M. Mackenzie, 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, prize £1, score 56. Entries, five battalions, 40 men.

The Board of Visitors appointed to inspect the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, for the year 1883, attended at the former institution on June 30. The members of the Board are Lord Enfield, chairman ; Lord George Hamilton, Gen. Sir E. C. Hodge, Lieut.-Gens. Sir C. L. D'Aguilar and Sir G. H. Willis, and Major-Gen. A. Lyon Fremantle. Their report, which has just been issued, states that there are now only 180 cadets in residence at the academy, but that this number will shortly be raised to the full establishment, 200, at which it will be maintained in future. In consequence of the demand for officers of the scientific corps through the war in Egypt, and other causes, the military authorities decided to bring forward for commissions in October last the 2nd class of cadets, who, under ordinary circumstances, would not have passed out of the academy until February, 1883. The demand for officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers has for some years past been greatly in excess of the supply, and it was found necessary from time to time to commission the senior class of cadets before the completion of their course of two-and-a-half years. These repeated changes were found to greatly interfere with the satisfactory working of the system pursued at the academy, and the Secretary of State therefore decided that for the present the course should be shortened by six months, and the number of admissions increased by 20 annually. Under this arrangement 100 cadets will be available for commissions each year, but the change will involve no material alteration in the course of study. In regard to the discipline of the school, since September, 1882, the first-class cadets have shared, to some extent, in the work of supervision in the institution, and the arrangement has been found to work very satisfactory. An important alteration has been made since the last inspection with regard to the study of modern languages, the number having been restricted to two, one of which, either French or German, is obligatory. By the retirement on pension of Dr. Schaible, Professor of German, in September last, after 21 years' service, the academy has, the report observes, suffered a great loss. The progress made by the cadets in their studies during the past year was very satisfactory and up to the average, and there had been little or no complaint made of their conduct. The results of the term examinations in July, 1882, and February, 1883, were very encouraging, and the Governor reported that the tone and general bearing of the cadets had been excellent, and their health thoroughly good. The Royal Military College at Sandhurst was inspected by the Board of Visitors on June 29, and in their report they observe that the number of cadets in the college had been for some time past much below the normal strength, and there are now only 198 cadets under instruction ; but the absorption of supernumerary officers—consequent on the altered establishment from July 1, 1881—having been now practically completed, the full muster of cadetships was offered for competition at the recent entrance examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, and by February, 1884, the institution will be again raised to its full strength of 300. The report by the Governor to the Board of Inspection stated that the conduct of the cadets during the past two terms was most satisfactory ; that the result of the final examination in July, 1882, was evidence of the care with which the cadets were taught, and of the attention they gave to their lessons, and that the examiners reported that the papers on military administration, law, tactics, and topography were highly creditable. The last examination in July, though not equal to the preceding one, was fair. The Visitors state that the recommendation made by the Board in their last report, that increased facilities should be afforded the cadets for the study of modern languages, and that, at the preliminary examination for admission to the college, the obligatory subject of mathematics should in future include algebra as far as simple equations, is now, with other matters bearing on the literary qualifications of candidates for the Army, engaging the attention of the Secretary of State. New regulations, it is understood, will shortly be issued. After referring to certain matters of government and routine affecting the institution, the report concludes by stating that the health of the cadets since the last inspection has been good, no cases of serious illness having occurred, and that the Board were particularly struck with the fine physique of the cadets on parade.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The British Navy, by Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., Vol. V. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—With Lord Stratford in the Crimean War, by James Henry Shene (R. Bentley and Son). Magazines for October:—Longman's Magazine (Longmans and Co.); Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); The United Service (Philadelphia, L. R. Hamersly and Co.); Colburn's United Service (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co., Limited).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN EVIL WORLD—It were best to take no notice of it, but if you like to send us something on the subject, it shall be carefully considered. As a matter of fact, the Prince wears no war medals, and the writer was as ignorant as he was malicious.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1883.

THE invention and first use of rockets as signals are involved in obscurity which it would be difficult now to penetrate. The celebrated Benjamin Robins made some careful experiments in 1748 and 1750, to ascertain the heights to which rockets of different sizes would ascend, and the distances from which they could be seen. No attempts were made, as far as we have read, to adapt them to the destructive purposes of war till the beginning of the present century, when General Sir William Congreve, R.A., made several important changes in their construction. In 1806, he proposed to use them for the destruction of the French camp and flotilla at Boulogne, but his offer was not accepted. These war-rockets, which long bore the name of their inventor, were used in great numbers and with deadly effect at our siege of Flushing in 1809. We read of them occasionally during the Peninsular War (notably at the passage of the Adour and the battle of Orthes), and during the last campaign of the American War. In 1814, the rocket detachments of the Royal Artillery were formed into two troops, the first composed of those at home, and the second of those on foreign service. The officers and men of the second troop had done good service at Leipsic in 1816, and were the only British troops engaged in that great battle. This troop bore the word "Leipsic" as a special distinction. It afterwards served at Waterloo, but as Horse Artillery, using rockets, however, in addition to its guns. On its reduction in 1816, the word "Leipsic" was granted to the first troop, which had never left England. A long stick was attached to each rocket to guide its flight, till, by Hale's invention, rotation was given by causing the products of combustion to issue from holes inclined at an angle to the axis. By this contrivance, greater steadiness of flight has been attained than formerly by the use of the stick, though rockets are still occasionally erratic. The reputation of rockets as effective engines of war has always been, like their course, somewhat uncertain, and many military commanders viewed them with unconcealed distrust. Tropical climates seem to act injuriously on rockets, for they sometimes prove more dangerous to friends than foes in India. It is said that from long-continued heat, the rocket composition becomes cracked and liable to explode, instead of burning at the usual rate. The imperfections which at present make rocket practice uncertain in its results, both on those using rockets and on their enemies, may in time be removed, and the rocket become a truly formidable engine. The late explosion at Woolwich teaches some useful lessons. It proves that rockets may be accidentally ignited, even when all the precautions hitherto suggested by science and experience are systematically taken; it shows that a great number of rockets may be discharged at random in a large town without killing any one; and it suggests the expediency of storing rockets with their heads pointed towards an earthen traverse, or some similar structure, into which, in the event of accidental ignition, they may be harmlessly driven.

The Military Secretary will resume his weekly Levées on Tuesday next, October 2, at 12 o'clock.

In a paragraph in last week's paper referring to a court-martial, the sentence of which was reported in the daily papers, on officers of the Royal Marines, "Lieutenant Watson" was named as one of those officers who were sentenced to be severely reprimanded on charges connected with an occurrence at Chatham Barracks. As we are informed that Lieutenant Watson is the only officer of the name in the corps, and that he was not charged before the court in any way, and is entirely innocent of any participation in the incident referred to, we beg to express to Lieutenant Watson our regret that his name should have been mentioned, and to tender to him a full apology for the error. The correction of the erroneous statements in the other papers which fell into the same mistake escaped our notice, but we hasten, on the first intimation of the wrong, to tender the expressions of our regret for the injury unwittingly done to Lieutenant Watson in the paragraph last week.

The supposed prolongation of Major-Generals Cameron and Gamble in commands beyond the usual term of five years, which expires on October 1, will create great heartburning. As General Gamble will be caught by the age clause on August 15, 1885, if not then a Lieutenant-General, his remaining in the West Indies until April 1 next may only cause some General to be retired for non-employment between October 1, 1888, and April 1, 1889, who otherwise might have been saved by getting this command, had it been again vacated after a five years' tenure in October, 1888. But General Cameron's extra six months may cause some Major-General hereafter to be retired in that rank who would otherwise have become a Lieutenant-General, a Major-General five years hence to be retired for non-employment, a Colonel's promotion to be delayed six months, and, perhaps, also some other Colonel to be retired upon £420 per annum, instead of on over £600 as a Major-General. It is the Colonels some way down the list who chiefly feel the unfairness of this breakage of rules, and almost each one of them imagines that he may be the personal sufferer by it. The worst of it all is it will form a precedent for every Major-General who has got his present command at any other date than the commencement of the financial year to expect to be kept on, to the detriment of his juniors, for as many months more than his five years as will terminate his career on an All Fools' Day! The five years' rule is kept hard and fast to the day with commanding officers of regiments, except in the field; and so it should be, in common justice, with General Officers.

An impression appears to prevail in some quarters that Egypt is called upon to maintain the entire cost of the Army of Occupation. This is not, however, the case. The Egyptian Exchequer is supposed to pay solely the difference between the cost of those soldiers in Egypt and their cost in England. The English Government professes to make nothing out of the transaction, and the charge made and paid by the Egyptian Government is £4 per month per man. Now, we should very much like to know how that amount is arrived at, when there are plenty of Europeans in Egypt who do not spend much more than that amount, and plenty of families of six persons who can live together comfortably for six times that amount. We ask, how is it that 6,000 soldiers require £24,000 per month to cover only the extra expense of being in Egypt? The only information we can obtain is that £1 per month goes to Transport, and £3 per month to the War Office. Now, for £24 any person can travel to England and back, so that it appears that the Admiralty is taking an amount which would cover the cost of an ordinary double passage for half the entire troops. In other words, they are taking for this month £6,705, and that would allow 230 men to go to England, and the same number to return, in this one month. As to the remaining £3 which goes to the War Office, it represents 2s. per day per man. Now, many a commercial clerk in Egypt gets all his meals for 3s. a day, and we ask again how it happens that soldiers living in large numbers together should cost 2s., not for their entire keep, which would be reasonable, but 2s. more than they would cost in England. It must be borne in mind that this charge does not include the expense of barrack accommodation, house-room for the General, &c. Nearly £100,000 has already been separately expended by the Egyptian Government, under this head. One of two things is absolutely certain,—either that the English Government is doing things in a recklessly extravagant manner, or it is making an excellent financial transaction out of the Egyptian Occupation.

At many Military stations the results of recent legislation are becoming very serious. At our largest Military station, more than one-half of the patients in hospital are suffering from the disease which has received the protection of Mr. Stansfeld and his colleagues. The necessity of much closer weekly medical inspections is therefore under consideration.

The following Staff Officers of the Royal Canadian Forces, viz., Lieutenant-Colonels Maunsell, le Comte d'Orsonnens, and Otter, of the Infantry; Turnbull, of the Cavalry; and Magill, of the Staff of the Royal Military College, Kingston, have been at Aldershot since August, to study the interior economy and tactics of "the three arms," and Military engineering, preparatory to organising and establishing in Canada schools of instruction, to consist permanently of one regiment of cavalry, three battalions of infantry, and two batteries of field artillery. These officers are now going through a course of instruction in tactics, field fortification, topography, and military law, under Major C. L. Harvey, Garrison Instructor. Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonald, of the Artillery, has been through a course of gunnery instruction at Shoeburyness. He brought with him a "team" of Royal Canadian Artillerymen, who distinguished itself by winning the prize for rapidity in dismounting, travelling, and mounting heavy ordnance at Shoeburyness, in competition against "teams" of Royal Artillerymen.

The responsible authorities are probably wise in withdrawing from general circulation the usual printed criticisms on the conduct of military operations, major and minor, at the Camp. These "Remarks," which in former years, when written by a master-hand, could bear the light of day, have now become mysterious documents, the full signification of which is only known to the "inoculated."

Early in 1881, Lord Cranbrook gave £1,000 towards the foundation of a Church of England Soldiers' Institute. A scheme for the Institute was sanctioned by the War Office, a site was secured between the South Camp and Permanent Barracks, and plans were prepared. It was found, however, that a further sum of £3,000 was required to carry out the idea, and an influential committee of officers was formed, who made a general appeal to the Army to aid this fund by subscriptions and donations. After two years' labour the result was that, of the £3,000 asked for, £190 5s. 6d. was subscribed, and the Committee deemed it unadvisable to proceed further with the endeavour. The sum subscribed was handed over to a Church of England Soldiers' Institute in Aldershot. This enabled the working committee to build a structure. But more money is required, and already appeals have been going the round of the Press asking for this institution. Denominational soldiers' institutes, though steadily increasing, in fact are of but little real benefit to the Army at large. What is really wanted is a secular institute, in a central position in the Camp, which would be free to all.

The "order of precedence of Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers" is detailed in General Order 120, of September 1, with extraordinary minuteness. The relative places of Warrant Officers bearing 20, and of Non-commissioned Officers bearing no less than 110, different titles are given. The designations of some functionaries among them must appear very strange to those who are not familiar with the endless alterations of titles which are supposed by some to constitute Army reorganisation. Among the Warrant Officers, Serjeant-Major Mechanist, Serjeant-Major Foreman of Works, Serjeant-Major Instructor Manufacturing Department, Serjeant-Major Educational Department, and Serjeant-Major Artificer Corps of Ordnance Artificers occur; and among the Non-commissioned officers, Quartermaster-Serjeant Mechanist, Quartermaster-Serjeant Engineer Clerk, Quartermaster-Serjeant Foreman of Proof (!), Quartermaster-Serjeant Instructor of Gymnasia, Collar-maker Quartermaster-Serjeant, Company Serjeant-Major Foreman of Works, and Serjeant Photographer. To call men who perform all sorts of odd duties Serjeant-Majors and Quartermaster-Serjeants, merely because they rank with them, is to render, as far as words can do so, those well-known and respected titles ridiculous. Should it be deemed expedient to employ a Corporal to look after a garden, or to superintend the cultivation of vegetables, we presume he will be styled Corporal Botanist; and if a Serjeant should be employed in an observatory, he ought surely to be called Serjeant Astronomer. Further, as the organised application of æronautics to military purposes cannot be deferred much longer, we may look for the speedy appearance in orders of Balloon Serjeants and Parachute Corporals! It is commonly believed that a plumber, whenever he gets into a house, makes work for other tradesmen, and that he is often followed by slaters, carpenters, plasterers, and painters. There must be some plumbers at the War Office.

What "Dogs" writes in the *Morning Post* regarding the state of the regiments in the garrison of Portsmouth is equally, if not more, applicable to those in the South-Eastern District. With fifty men at musketry, will it be credited that the solitary Shorncliffe battalion the other day had not six men available for garrison duty; and the "ould Eighty-third," as a Royal Irish Rifleman called his corps, marched to Lydd for rifle practice last week under 150 strong, although they landed from South Africa with over 800 rank and file? Now that work is about to be resumed at head-quarters, it is earnestly to be hoped that Lord Wolseley will himself see to these things, for in such miserably attenuated battalions it is impossible to find sufficient stuff to make a really efficient staff of reliable non-commissioned officers, and consequently no Colonel could suddenly, on an emergency, constitute an effective battalion for field service.

In the Economical and Statistical Section of the British Association, the Anthropometric Committee presented a report to the Anthropological Department, in which it is stated that recruits of the British Army of the age of 18 years may be expected to increase 1 in. in stature, 1½ in. in chest measurement, and 10 lb. in weight, before they attain the age of 22 years. And who could doubt anything vouched for by such a string of adjectives?

Just twelve years ago, in September, 1871, an Army Corps, composed of 11 regiments of Cavalry, 15 batteries of horse and field Artillery, 40 battalions of Infantry (Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers), with Engineers and Commissariat Corps, under the command of the Duke of Cambridge, was massed at Aldershot. Nearly a fortnight was spent in organisation. On September 14, the real work commenced, and on the 22nd, the Army Corps, numbering 30,233 men, 5,701 horses, and 90 guns, marched past in the Long Valley, before a vast concourse of spectators, among whom were military representatives of nearly all the Powers of Europe and of the United States. Aldershot has seen no such assemblage of troops since; manœuvres on a large scale have been out of the question for years past. It is, at least, open to doubt whether these minor exercises, steadily practised at Aldershot for years, have been an unmixed benefit to all engaged in them.

Seven subalterns are still wanted to complete the Household Cavalry. A few years ago the Household Cavalry had no difficulty in keeping up its numbers,—indeed, there was a long waiting list; but now, commissions in the Brigade seem to be going begging.

The reliefs between England and Ireland are arranged on some very curious system. The 37th Regiment has been in Ireland for three years, and is, apparently, to remain in that country throughout the winter. But the 36th Regiment, which has been a much shorter time in the command, is being brought to England. In the good old times, a roster was kept and strictly adhered to; but now everything is so jumbled up, that anything like system is, we suppose, out of the question. It must, nevertheless, prove very inconvenient to both officers and men to find that they cannot even estimate within a year or so the duration of their stay in Ireland. Perhaps we are gradually getting back to the practice of the last century, when regiments were left for forty or fifty years in Ireland.

The selection of Mr. Edgar Vincent, late Coldstream Guards, as Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, is a well-deserved compliment to one who has risen by hard work and perseverance. It is rarely that we find one so young and comparatively inexperienced coming so rapidly to the front; but, then, it very seldom happens that men of Mr. Vincent's age have made the sacrifices which he has done in order to fit themselves for positions of trust and responsibility.

A correspondent has written to us protesting against a paragraph which appears in the London letter of several provincial papers, reflecting on a certain Militia regiment, which it is said was lately visited by a detective who gravely informed its colonel that there was one man in it he didn't know. He turned out to be the latest joined recruit. Our correspondent considers such a story will naturally prove damaging. "A Militia Field-officer" should not have been taken in by such rubbish. This story is as "old as the hills," and has been related of nearly every Militia regiment in the kingdom for the last quarter of a century.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, September 21, 1883.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Winkworth Allnutt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Nurse, retired (Sept. 8).

ADMIRALTY, September 22, 1883.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.—Captains and Brevet Majors William George Tomlin Bickford (General Staff) to be Major on the Supernumerary List, vice Heaslop, promoted; George Farquharson Pengelley to be Major, vice Bickford, supernumerary (both dated Sept. 3).

ADMIRALTY, September 24, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Navigating Lieutenant John Alfred Jones has been placed on the Retired List from the 19th inst.

ADMIRALTY, September 27, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, Commander the Hon. Henry Hervey Molyneux, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commander on the 21st inst., has been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the same date.

The under-mentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority as stated against their names:—James Leighton (September 1, 1883), Joseph Monk (September 4, 1883), William Henry White (September 8, 1883), and James Frost Babb (September 13, 1883).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—N. Bowden-Smith, to the Britannia, vice Wells.

Commanders—James B. Haye and Herbert J. G. Garbett, to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, for study (on half-pay); Francis H. Haygarth, to the Shannon, vice Gissing.

Lieutenants—Claud A. W. Hamilton, to the Indus, temporarily; Frederick O. Pike, to the President, additional, for study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; Thomas F. Pullen, to the Opal, additional; James G. Ede, to the Invincible, vice Hailstone; Thos. F. Thomas, to the Tourmaline, vice Buckner; J. L. Marx, to the Swinger, commissioned.

Sub-Lieutenant—C. A. Radcliffe, to the Cygnet, for navigating duties, vice Blackburn.

Midshipman—John C. Soady, to the Temeraire, supernumerary.

Chaplain—Rev. John M. Morton, B.A., to the Repulse, vice Dickins.

Staff Surgeons—A. B. Trousdell, M.D., to the Tenedos, vice Shields; John Buckley and Matthew Trevan, to the President, additional.

Surgeons—A. W. W. Reid, M.B., to the Tourmaline; C. Anderson, to the Asia, vice Reid.

Engineers—Hugh Hawkins, to the Vernon, additional, for torpedo instruction; Fredk. W. Parkes, to the Asia, additional, vice Hawkins; John T. Dominy, to the Agincourt, vice Calloway; John Muir, to the Indus, for the Tay, vice Dominy; John L. Stevenson, to the Belleisle, vice Bray; Edward L. Carte, to the Asia, for the Dwarf, on paying off.

Gunners—David W. Flynn, to the Lion, vice Palmer; William Simpson, to the Victor Emanuel, for the Tweed.

Boatswains—Harry Weeks, to the Hector, vice George; George Horrigan, to the Pembroke, for service in tenders, vice Robbins; Charles Miller, to the Alexandra, vice Anderson; Richard Pratt, to the St. Vincent, additional, vice Wray; George White, to the Excellent, additional, for the Glatton, vice Turner; Jonathan Barrow, to the Asia, additional, for the Speedy, vice White.

Carpenter—John Hill, to the Asia, vice Gillham.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—Donald Morison, M.B., to Ulrome, vice Dickson.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord John Hay, K.C.B., and other vessels of the Mediterranean Squadron, were at Volo on Sept. 27, and about to visit Salonica, where the Invincible was ordered to rejoin the flag.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. R. E. Tracey, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., and the Cleopatra, Curaçoa, Pegasus, Albatross, Daring, and Linnet were at Nagasaki on Aug. 7, and would leave on Aug. 10 for Russian ports in the Gulf of Tartary.

BITTERN, Com. Mann, arrived at Gibraltar on Sept. 24, and would leave for Sierra Leone on Sept. 27.

CANADA, Capt. Durrant, was at Quebec on Sept. 15, and would proceed to Halifax shortly. The Tenedos, Flamingo, and Foam were at St. John's, Newfoundland, on Sept. 1, employed on fishery duties.

COMUS, Capt. East, was at Coquimbo on Sept. 25, homeward bound.

COQUETTE, Lieut. and Com. Fritz H. E. Crowe, arrived at Tunis on Sept. 25 from the Piræus and Malta, to convey the British Resident on a visit to the Tunisian ports.

CRUISER, Com. Darwin, left Malta for Gibraltar on Sept. 22.

CYGNET, Lieut. and Com. H. H. Jauncey, arrived at Alexandria on Sept. 21, to relieve the Condor.

DART, Lieut.-Com. Moore, was at Havannah Harbour on July 29, cruising in New Hebrides, Solomons, New Britain, &c. She will return to Sydney in November.

DIAMOND, Capt. A. Dale, was at Sydney on Aug. 11, about to proceed to Fiji and New Guinea.

DIDO, Capt. Vander Meulen, left Halifax on Aug. 26 to relieve the Garnet, at Barbadoes.

ECLIPSE, Capt. E. St. J. Garforth, was paid out of commission at Sheerness Dockyard on Sept. 25, after four years' service on the East Indies station. Her crew were granted six weeks' leave of absence. She is in a bad state of repair, and in all probability will not be again employed on active service, as an expenditure of a large sum of money would be necessary to put her in an efficient condition.

ESPIEGLE, Capt. C. Bridge, was at New Ireland on July 15, on a cruise, and would return to Sydney about October.

ESPOIR, Lieut.-Com. Gamble, was at Amoy on Aug. 13, and would return to Hong Kong.

FANTÔME, Com. Grey, was at Jacmel on Sept. 2.

FLY, Com. Hope, was at Singapore on July 11.

FOXHOUND, Lieut.-Com. McQuhae, was at Hong Kong on July 20, and would leave on July 26 for Chefoo and the Gulf of Pechili.

GRIFFON, Com. Davies, left Jamaica on Sept. 8 to join the Commander-in-Chief at Halifax.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Palliser, arrived at Queenstown on Sept. 22, and left the same day for Gibraltar and Malta.

INVINCIBLE, Capt. R. Molyneux, arrived at Malta on Sept. 24.

JUMNA, Capt. U. C. Singleton, left St. Vincent for the Cape on Sept. 23.

KESTREL, Com. Hotham, was at Shanghai on July 26, and about to visit Ningpo and then return to Shanghai, and would relieve the Foxhound in the Gulf of Pechili in September.

LARK, Lieut.-Com. Oldham, was at Brisbane on May 18, and left for surveying ground in Solomon Group.

MIRANDA, Com. W. A. D. Acland, was to be recommissioned at Sydney on Sept. 22, the new crew having arrived at that port in the transport Windsor Castle. After recommissioning, the Miranda will proceed to the W. Pacific Islands. Com. Burges Watson, and the relieved crew, were to return home by the Orient steamer Garonne, leaving on Sept. 29, and due in England about Nov. 15.

MOORHEN, Lieut.-Com. Corfe, left Malta for England on Sept. 26.

NELSON, Com. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Sydney on Aug. 11.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Noel Digby, bearing the flag of Sir John Commerell, V.C., was at Quebec on Sept. 15; would remain about a fortnight, and then proceed to Halifax.

ORONTES, Capt. Andoe, will leave Portsmouth on Monday next with 800 naval officers and men, who will form relief crews for the Champion, Cleopatra, Flying Fish, Daring, Midge, and Zephyr, now on the China station. She will also take out drafts for four regiments now at the Cape, including a cavalry regiment.

SAPPHIRE, Capt. Fullerton, was at Hong Kong on July 20; would leave early in August for Nagasaki, to join the Cruising Squadron.

TYNE, Com. Cochrane, arrived at St. Vincent on Sept. 21, and left on Sept. 26.

VIGILANT, Lieut.-Com. Maxwell, was at Nagasaki on Aug. 8, would convey the mail due on Aug. 23 to the Cruising Squadron, and then proceed to Shanghai.

COMMANDER MAXWELL HERON.

"Barbarossa" writes:—"It is to be hoped that the current rumour to which your correspondent 'R. N.' refers in the letter inserted in your number of the 15th inst. may prove unfounded. The statement that Mr. Swainson had been 'selected' to draw up the case for reference to the Law Officers of the Crown, is of itself difficult of belief. It is hardly credible that the Attorney-General should require Mr. Swainson's assistance when the proceedings of the court-martial are available, and those of the court of inquiry also, if the Lords of the Admiralty should not be averse to the latter being produced. But this in itself would not deserve particular comment, were it not accompanied by an assertion that the gentleman in question was imbued with a prejudice against Com. Heron, which he had permitted himself to exhibit in an unmistakable manner at the court-martial. If, therefore, the assertion be correct, Com. Maxwell Heron may well be commiserated, for, in connection with another court-martial last year, there may be grounds for thinking that justice will suffer. In the case to which I refer, the officer, a paymaster of the Cambridge, was tried for negligent performance of duty, was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal from his ship and a severe reprimand. The court was composed of officers who were as capable of forming an impartial judgment and of awarding an adequate punishment as a permanent clerk of the Admiralty could be. But it would seem that it is within the functions of Mr. Swainson to criticise and comment on the sentences awarded by courts-martial, for in that gentleman's report to the Admiralty, dated July 6, 1882, are to be found these words:—'There was gross and culpable neglect of duty on the part of Mr. Parish, which has been lightly [*sic*] visited on him by a sentence of severe reprimand and dismissal from his ship.' It may be doubted whether the Captains of H.M.'s Navy have been aware how (confidentially, of course) their sentences have been reported on by a civilian assistant-secretary. Such a power may well be regarded as a dangerous one, and how or when it came to be exercised, and what were the antecedents or qualifications which justified their Lordships in delegating to Mr. Swainson so delicate a duty, are questions which an 'Independent' Member might well ask, on the reassembling of Parliament. In the meantime, even people who are not 'independent' will ask each other, 'Are we reverting to the days of John Wilson Croker, and is there given to us yet another Rigby?'"

The Raleigh, at Keyham, will be out of the Dockyard hands early next year. Arrangements have been made for mounting 6-in. breech-loading guns on the upper and main deck, the rest of the armament to consist of the ordinary 90-cwt. guns, and fittings have been made for mounting a number of machine-guns on various parts of the bulwarks.

On Saturday last the Fisheries Exhibition was visited by several thousands of Government dockyard employés. The visit was owing to an arrangement made by the dockyard authorities to allow the men to take Saturday as a substitute for the holiday usually granted upon the occasion of the annual visit of the Lords of the Admiralty. By the liberality of the directors of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, trains were placed at the disposal of the employés at the Portsmouth dockyard and their wives, &c., and a large reduction was made in the fares. The South-Western Railway Company had, with similar liberality, arranged for the conveyance of some 2,000 visitors from Devonport. The managers of the Fisheries Exhibition had issued tickets at a considerable reduction on the usual price of admission.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Torbay, Friday, September 28.

It was intended to have left Portland early on Monday, but as the morning found a south-west gale blowing, with heavy rain and thick, dirty weather, our departure was postponed. It cleared up a little in the forenoon, so boats were hoisted in, and preparations made for a start, but the improvement in the weather not continuing, it was decided to wait till next day. On Tuesday, we unmoored in the morning and weighed at 9.30. The wind had gone down considerably, and the weather was fine, though still rather hazy. The Northumberland was delayed a little with a foul anchor, but soon took her station again. The Valorous remained behind. After clearing the anchorage, the Squadron exercised at steam tactics during the rest of the forenoon, and stood to the westward under easy steam, against a head wind, during the afternoon. After evening quarters, we altered course 16 points, made sail, and exercised making and shortening all possible sail. After drill, sails were furled, and a westerly course resumed for the night. During the night the breeze freshened again, and top-gallant masts were struck. On Wednesday morning, though blowing hard still from the south-west, it was otherwise bright and fine. At 9 o'clock we shaped course for Tor Bay, arrived off Torquay, and came to soon after noon. The Minotaur's dance on Friday was a great success. They were exceptionally fortunate in the weather. There was a large attendance from Weymouth and the neighbourhood, and all appeared to enjoy themselves thoroughly; indeed, one would have been hard to please who did not. On Saturday, a return cricket-match was played with the Queen's Regt. on their ground at the Verne Fort, Portland, and, although the Squadron team was beaten, it proved a very interesting one. The Navy went in first, and made 72; the Queen's followed, and only made 44, but, playing up well in the second innings, got the Squadron eleven out for exactly the same number, leaving them with an hour and a quarter before them and 73 runs to get to win. This they succeeded in doing a few minutes before time was up, with the loss of five wickets. We got under weigh at 9.30 yesterday, and went out for steam tactics, returned to our anchorage, and came to at 2 o'clock. This morning at 9.30 we weighed, and went outside for Whitehead torpedo practice, returning at 3 p.m. We leave to-morrow for Plymouth.

The medal for long service and good conduct has been awarded to T. Gorman, master-at-arms, of the Nelson; R. Hayward, captain of the foretop, of the Excellent; W. Gooding, boatman of the Coastguard; and M. Vella, first-class domestic, of the Hibernia.

The Emerald, lately paid off after a commission on the Australian station, is again being brought forward for commission at Portsmouth, and will be greatly strengthened and improved in her armament. Instead of the 12 64-pounders which she last carried, she will be equipped with eight 5-in. and four 6-in. breech-loaders, and six machine-guns, while the Vavasour carriages, racers, and other fittings for each of the smaller calibres weigh four and a half tons. The gear for the 6-in. guns weighs nine and a half tons.

The rolling experiments with the Edinburgh, armour-plated turret-ship, were continued at Portsmouth last week, under the supervision of Mr. Watts, Admiralty constructor, from Whitehall, and the representative of Mr. Froude. The bulkheads at the end of the water chamber had been removed, and the chamber made watertight, and extended to the right coffer bulkheads. Between five and six hundred seamen from different ships were engaged in the experiments. It was found that the angles of keel varied from three to upwards of twelve degrees, the ship developing the greatest steadiness when the water ballast was 78 tons.

The Wild Swan, at Devonport, is undergoing extensive alterations. The armament is being altered to eight breech-loading guns, six of them being 5-in., of which two are pivots, one forward and the other aft, and two 6-in. breech-loaders on the after part of the quarter-deck. A poop is also being added. No date has been named for her completion.

The turret-ship Agamemnon was taken from Plymouth into the Channel on Friday last, when the trial of her guns was resumed in the presence of Admiral Brandreth, Controller of the Navy, and a large number of naval officers. The accuracy of the guns and the efficiency of their new automatic sights were put to a severe test, the charges used in each case being 157½ lb. of powder, with projectiles weighing 800 lb. The firing from beginning to end was exceedingly good. Altogether 20 rounds were discharged at distances from 700 to 2,000 yards. The greatest deviation in direction was about five yards, and this happened in every case to the right gun in the fore turret, consequent upon an increased compression on the hydraulic springs in that weapon over the remaining guns causing a slight oscillation of the turret. The target was struck twice, and the greatest deviation in the elevation was about 30 yards. After the target practice the guns were trained and fired fore and aft for the first time since they have been placed in the vessel. In the Inflexible it was impossible to fire them in this position at a greater angle than 75 degrees before the beam, without danger to the superstructure; but in the Agamemnon the left gun in the fore turret was fired parallel with the keel, and the right gun at an angle of 88 degrees to the beam, the only damage being the jerking out of position of a few mess tables in the after compartment of the lower deck. The left gun in the after turret was fired to within an angle of 75 degrees before the beam, and the right gun in a line with the keel. At the conclusion of the trials Admiral Brandreth expressed himself satisfied with the results, which he said exceeded his expectations. The ship was in charge of Capt. Kelly, of the Steam Reserve, and the firing experiments were under the supervision of Capt. A. Buller, late of the gunnery-ship Cambridge.

THE ARSENALS OF CHINA.—II.

We lately gave an account of the arsenals possessed by China. As to their capabilities, it may be said that ample machinery and plant are erected. But to render the war material fit for actual service, it would be necessary to call in experienced European workmen. The foreigners employed are very few, and the majority are connected with the Shanghai arsenal and the two gunpowder factories; the Canton, Foochow, and Nankin arsenals, and the cartridge factory at Tientsin being entirely in the hands of the Chinese. The quality of the work turned out at the various arsenals is, on the whole, fairly good; but with the exception of the heavy guns built at Shanghai, it in general lacks finish; and there is, besides, a want of exactness. At the Nankin Arsenal a number of field carriages and limbers were recently manufactured, which to a superficial observer might have appeared, in all the glory of new paint and varnish, quite as good as the original European pattern, but a few months after their completion they were gradually falling to pieces. Further, there is an entire absence of originality in the Chinese, combined with considerable self-conceit. This self-conceit leads the Chinese to conceive that what Europeans can achieve in the way of building ships, manufacturing guns, rifles, torpedoes, electrical instruments, &c., they can do equally as well, provided only a sample to copy from be provided them. Some years since, the Chinese, wishing to construct an Armstrong rifled gun, ignoring the rifling, and failing to appreciate the principle, actually turned down one of their own heavy cast-iron guns in such a way that the different jackets on the Armstrong weapon were represented on the cast-iron gun, and thus they imagined that the system of construction of rifled ordnance, as at that time adopted by Sir W. Armstrong, had been mastered. The Chinese are clever copyists, but can hardly be termed manufacturers, and certainly not engineers. Immense sums of money have been spent, or rather squandered, by the Chinese Government in establishing their arsenals, dockyards, carridge and gunpowder factories; but this enormous expenditure will avail them but little, if ever they find themselves exposed to a first-class Military Power, and are forced to have recourse to their arsenals worked by Chinese for the supply of war material. Besides which, in some instances, the Government of China have availed themselves of the services of foreigners totally inexperienced, though the high salaries paid should have enabled the Chinese to have secured the services of thoroughly experienced men. The military power of China is materially improved, in comparison with its condition in 1860, when a combined English and French force succeeded in capturing Pekin. The number of soldiers drilled and disciplined in accordance with the system in European armies has been variously estimated at from 20,000 to 50,000 men, but it is extremely improbable that 10,000 of them will be efficient when the test of actual service comes to be applied. Here and there are to be found a few ex-officers and men of the German Army in the employ of China, and some Chinese officers have been attached to the German Army; but it can hardly be realised that, with such scanty means at her disposal, China can bring any large number of efficient soldiers into the field at the present time. War material in abundance has been from time to time purchased by the Chinese Government, but the varied nature of this material, more particularly in the matter of small-arms, which include smooth-bores, Enfield, Remington, Pirie, and Martini-Henry rifles, Winchester and Hotchkiss magazine rifles, with their corresponding different kinds of ammunition, must in itself lead to serious trouble and much confusion, with the possible result of causing disastrous consequences, when the Chinese troops thus variously armed are brought face to face with an enemy who holds the position of one of the first-class Military Powers of the world. It must not be forgotten that a large portion of the Chinese military forces are still armed with bows and arrows. The Chinese suffer, in common with most of the Eastern nations, in the want of good native officers, and though this might be remedied in a small degree by employing foreign officers, yet it could not prove very beneficial at the outset. Then the extreme jealousy of foreigners must ever form a stumbling-block in the administration, organisation, and manœuvring of a large body of troops, where there exists a mixture of foreign and native officers. Broadly speaking, the time is not yet ripe for the Chinese to venture on a struggle with a first-class Military Power, such as France undoubtedly is, and it is to be hoped that the counsels of the peace party in China will prevail. At the same time, the French will find the task they have set themselves a far more serious and difficult one than they seem to credit, if they have to deal with a spirited opposition on the part of the Chinese, for the latter possess enormous numbers of men, and a considerable quantity of first-class war material, and further, the nature of the country in and about Tonquin would immensely favour the native troops. The mere possession of Krupp field-guns, Remington, Winchester, and Hotchkiss rifles, machine-guns, &c., does not carry with it the quality of converting a mob of men into a force of soldiers, but yet will render a mob very formidable; and the former is a point which the Chinese, in common with other Eastern nations, have yet to learn. Great stress has been laid on the exploits performed by the gallant band of Chinese soldiers trained and commanded by "Chinese Gordon"; but it must be remembered that the enemy were their own countrymen, not as well armed as themselves, and with only native officers to lead them, and therefore the soldiers composing the Ever Victorious Army had the advantage of feeling themselves infinitely superior to their opponents. But when the Chinese troops are opposed to European troops, it is inconceivable to imagine them exhibiting the same stubborn and enthusiastic bravery as a small body fighting under Colonel Gordon's command against their countrymen. Coming next to Naval power, we find it, at the present time, is composed of—Two wooden frigates, constructed in China; 14 wooden gun-vessels, 1 ironclad monitor, built at Shanghai; 11 gunboats, built by Sir W. Armstrong and Co., each of which is armed with one heavy gun, two with one 26-ton gun each, two with one 38-ton gun each, and seven with one 35-ton each; 2 steel cruisers, also built by that firm, each armed with two 25-ton guns; 2 small armoured vessels, constructed at Stettin, Germany, one of which is completed, but has not yet joined the Chinese flag; and 4 fast torpedo-boats, built in Germany. The Chinese Fleet are divided into two divisions, north and south,—the former being under the command of Li Hun Chung, and the latter under the direction of the Governor of the southern provinces; Tientsin and Shanghai being respectively the head-quarters of the former division, and Foochow and Canton of the southern division. The Chinese Navy must be considered as essentially a defensive one, for with the exception of the two afore-mentioned Armstrong steel cruisers and the two wooden frigates, the Chinese do not possess any vessels which are adapted for sea-going offensive operations. This sea-going force will be further strengthened when the two Stettin ironclads have been received. For transport service, the Chinese are fairly well off, as they can utilise all the China Merchant Company's steamers, which the Government have subsidised for the purpose. These steamers are small, but very handy craft, steam well, and can carry a large number of Chinese soldiers, as they can be crowded into a very small space. The two Armstrong steel cruisers have their engines, boilers, and magazines placed beneath the water-line, and are further protected by a steel-plate deck, but owing to the complex nature of their engines, and the various machinery for working their guns, steering apparatus, &c., it is highly improbable that, commanded and manned by Chinese, they will afford any very serious trouble to the ships of any European Power they may be opposed to, at least until the Chinese have had considerably more practical experience in the management of such vessels, the manipulation of the complicated machinery, and the working of their heavy guns, than they can lay claim to at the present time; and the same may be said of the German-built Chinese ironclads, and in a minor degree of the Armstrong gunboats. In the Chinese Navy there are a few Europeans employed for the purposes of organisation and instruction, some of whom have been lent for this work from the Imperial Chinese Customs Department; but a vast deal more requires to be effected, and that in a systematic manner, if the Chinese Naval officers and men are to be rendered capable of taking charge of, and effectively fighting, the class of vessels which the Naval advisers of the Chinese Government appear to consider the most suitable for that Power to possess, but which vessels in their interior arrangements and armaments are undoubtedly far too complicated, and embody too many ideal notions, for any Power whose Navy is yet in a state of infancy. Though China possesses an immense seaboard, the Chinese cannot be said to be first-rate sailors. At the same time, there is evidence of much more having been effected in forming a small body of them into good men-of-war's men than has been achieved in the same direction in the sister-service. The torpedo service of China, the efficiency of which has been much exaggerated of late, may be truly said to be in its infancy, as it is sadly deficient in men who can claim any real practical knowledge of this branch of Naval warfare, the reason for which will be at once apparent, when it is stated that hitherto the foreigners engaged for instruction in the torpedo schools have not been trained as torpedo officers, or had any actual experience in torpedo operations. In conclusion, it may truly be said that, with her vast natural resources, her great wealth, the vast number of her inhabitants, China might become one of the most important and powerful nations of the world; but to effect this it will be absolutely necessary to evoke the aid of foreigners thoroughly capable of developing her immense resources and training her soldiers and sailors, and to carry out the scheme on a systematic principle, and not hap-hazard, as at present. In the event of war, success will sooner or later attend the French, provided they do not underrate the defensive power of the Chinese, for though the latter lack highly-trained officers and men, they are numerically powerful, are possessed of many vessels for defensive purposes and of a quantity of modern war material, and will be fighting on their own territory, while the French will have the vast disadvantage of carrying on a war at an immense distance from home.

Amusements.

At Drury Lane Theatre the new drama by Messrs. Robert Buchanan and Augustus Harris is in active rehearsal, and will be produced on October 8. It deals with a domestic episode of our own time, partly founded on recent disclosures and partly on facts privately known to the authors, and in it an attempt will be made, while telling a simple human story of love and treason, to represent life as it is in the country, in London, and on the sea. The same attention Mr. Harris has invariably given to pictorial accuracy and truth of mise-en-scène in his productions will be bestowed in the illustration of familiar English pictures and home surroundings. Miss Kate Vaughan has been engaged at the largest salary she has ever received to appear in the next pantomime. "Youth" has been translated into French, and Mr. A. Harris is in treaty with the managers of the Chatelet Theatre, for the production of the play in Paris.

The Haymarket Theatre will be reopened for the season this evening (Saturday), with the play of "Fédora," Mr. Bancroft and Mrs. Bernard Beere appearing in the principal characters.

The Court Theatre reopens this week with a new drama adapted from Mr. Edward Yates's novel called "Kissing the Rod." The play is produced under the title of "The Millionaire."

At the Princess's is in preparation a new poetical dramatic romance, devised by Mr. Hermann and written by Mr. W. G. Wills. In the meantime, "A Clerical Error" will be transferred to this theatre as a prelude to the still attractive drama of "The Silver King."

At the Royal Comedy Theatre Planquette's comic opera of "Rip Van Winkle" has now passed its three-hundredth representation with every indication of continued popularity. As a substitute for Mr. Lionel Brough, transferred to the Avenue Theatre, Mr. Harry Paulton has been engaged, and his rendering of Nick Vedder, though entirely distinct from that of his predecessor, is hardly less provocative of laughter.

At the Savoy Theatre, where "Iolanthe" has nearly completed a twelve-months' continuous run, Miss Fortescue's place is now agreeably filled by Miss Julia Gwynne, and Miss Carlingford, in the temporary absence of the comely Miss Barnett, appears as the stately Queen of the Fairies.

The Surrey has reproduced the effective sensational drama of "Mankind; or, Beggar My Neighbour," in which Mr. George Conquest has resumed his original character of Daniel Groodge, which he plays with much ability of a distinct kind.

Under the title of "Poems for Recitation," Mr. Samuel French has issued in a collective form the stirring poetical lyrics lately written by Mr. Clement Scott, on the heroic feats our soldiers and sailors have performed within recent memory.

A decidedly martial item has been added to the programme of the Canterbury Theatre of Varieties by the revival of the well-known Military Quadrilles of the late M. Jullien. The services of pipers, fifers, drummers, and brass instrumentalists from the Household Troops and the Royal Artillery having been secured, the result has been highly satisfactory, and the performance favourably received.

Serjt.-Major Dick, formerly of the 70th Foot, and afterwards garrison serjeant-major at Guernsey, died last Saturday, in his 87th year, and was buried at St. Martin's, with military honours. The band and a firing-party of the 57th Regt. attended to pay the last tribute of respect to the veteran, as did also several officers of Regulars and Militia, including Col. Jerome, V.C., fort major and assist.-adjt.-gen., and his Excellency Major-Gen. Nelson, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey.

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Vaughan (1st)	Sandhurst	6307
McKerrell (8th)	,,	5694
Viscount Garmoyle	,,	4953
Bates	,,	4781
Hall	,,	4685
Blackburn	,,	4538
Ramsay	,,	4523
Tucker	,,	4444
Peach	,,	4431
Hogg	,,	4182

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(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

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STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th.

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Lieut. Colville, Rifle Brigade (8th),
Capt. Wyndham, 21st Hussars,
Lieut. Wemyss, P.W.O. Regiment,
Capt. the Hon. J. Napier, 10th Hussars,
Major A. G. Wavell, 1st Norfolk Regiment,
Lieut. A. Durand, Bengal S.C.,
Capt. Robinson, Shropshire L.I.,
,, Paget, 7th Hussars,
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,,	H. J. Morphy	11th.
,,	I. H. W. Southey	13th.
,,	N. G. Woodyatt	15th.
,,	J. H. Heycock	16th.
,,	D. S. A. Cosby	22nd.
,,	F. K. O. Peile	26th.

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AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1883.

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ATTENTION is continually being called, in our own columns and those of our Indian contemporaries, to the unsatisfactory state of the Indian Ordnance Corps, as regards retirement in the senior ranks. There is a dead block, and though Imperial officers are forced out of the service *nolens volens* under certain hard-and-fast lines, not only are the Indian officers not liable to similar treatment, but they are not even encouraged to retire if they feel so disposed. This, of course, constitutes a most serious hardship, both on the officers themselves and those who are aspiring to the higher ranks and find their onward progress blocked, and blocked, too, by dissatisfied men, many of whom would gladly quit the service if they could. In order to place the matter intelligently before our readers, we will explain as fully as the space at our disposal will allow the present regulations affecting the officers to whom we refer. This will have the effect of showing, we think, that the Secretary of State for India has it in his power, if he wishes to do so, to remove the difficulty without incurring any great amount of expense; whilst by doing so he would promote the best interests of the service, by satisfying a number of officers who are now dissatisfied public servants. The Warrant of September 6, 1878, runs as follows:—"For the sake of promotion and military efficiency, additional facilities should be offered for the retirement of officers. An officer who shall retire on pension under Indian retiring regulations after the following service, viz.: if a Regimental Colonel five years' service in the rank, if a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel five years' service in the rank, may be granted in addition to such pension, the extra annuity," &c. This lays upon the Ordnance Corps a double period of compulsory service of five years in each of the two ranks of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, which we may term the "double five-year ruling." After the partial clearance in the ranks effected by the temporary and special action of the Warrant up to December 31, 1878, it affected, prospectively, some 338 officers of the Ordnance Corps, from the senior Lieutenant-Colonel downwards. We omit reference to Regimental Colonels whose five-year period of compulsory service has closed, or is now closing, but there is no reason apparently why they should not have come under the concessions of the "single five-year ruling," subsequently granted to the corps generally. The scale of pensions and conditions attending thereon were briefly as follows:—

A Lieut.-Col. of	Pension & extra annuity after 5 years' service in the rank. £	Pension on promotion to Rgtl. Col. forfeits extra annuity for 5 years. £	Generals not admitted to extra annuity.
32 years' service	706 to 726	456	On promotion to General extra annuity was forfeited altogether, and pension remained as in last column.
To 35 years' service	880 to 900	600	
To 38 years' service	1,000	750	

There was, therefore, a strong pressure upon a Lieutenant-Colonel to retire before promotion to Regimental Colonel under the "double five-year ruling," for on promotion he forfeited extra annuity for five years, and on promotion to General, which might occur within this period, he lost it altogether. The pressure was strongest at 35 years' service, as the loss and risk run were greater than at an earlier period. In 1881, the pressure was to a great extent relieved by the admission of Generals to extra annuity, and permitting them to qualify for it by a "single five-year service ruling" in the two ranks of Colonel and General combined. Further relief was conceded by the Secretary of State for India in 1882 permitting this single period of five years for Generals to be passed in the three ranks of Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and General combined. This liberal concession restored to Regimental Colonels, also, the certainty of extra annuity and maximum pension, either after their five years' service in the rank, or at once, by prior promotion to General. At this period, the scale of pensions was revised as follows:—

A Lieut.-Col. of	Pension & extra annuity after 5 years' service in the rank. £	Pension on promotion to Rgtl. Col. forfeits extra annuity for 5 years. £	Generals admitted to extra annuity.
32 years' service	726 to 746	700	After five years' service as Rgtl.-Col., or on promotion to Gen., regains extra annuity & maximum pension.
To 35 years' service	900 to 920	700	
To 38 years' service	1,000	750	

The pressure to retire is still further reduced here. It applies, in fact, only to Lieutenant-Colonels of 35 years' service and upwards, and of these, only to those officers whose prospects of promotion to General were at all remote. In the Royal Warrant, March 11, 1882, it is laid down that a Lieutenant-Colonel may attain the rank of Regimental Colonel, "provided he shall have attained the rank of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel before October 1, 1877." All officers, therefore, who shall have attained, or who shall attain, the rank of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel subsequent to September 30, 1877, will not pass through the rank of Regimental Colonel, and will not, therefore, have to serve five years for extra annuity in that rank. This extensive concession affected, on April 1, 1882, 251 out of 283 officers of the Ordnance Corps, from Lieutenant-Colonels of October 1, 1877, downwards. It reduced their compulsory service from ten to five years, or from a "double" to a "single" five-year ruling, to qualify for extra annuity. It removed, in fact, almost every vestige of pressure to retire imposed by the "double five-year ruling." It, however, still left untouched 32 Lieutenant-Colonels of rank before October 1, 1877, who would attain the rank of Regimental Colonel, and being liable to the "double five-year ruling," would have to qualify for extra annuity in that rank by five years' service therein, although at this time almost all these officers had already qualified as Lieutenant-Colonels by from five to nine years' service in that rank. It left untouched, also, 23 Regimental Colonels who had also served on the average five years or more in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and were undergoing the second period of five years as Regimental Colonels for the extra annuity. The concessions have been so large, so liberal, and so general, that it appears strange why these few officers should have been excluded from the benefits of the "single five-year rule," and in comparison with their brother-officers placed upon a worse footing for retirement, by having to serve a "double five-year service" to qualify for the extra annuity and pension. It is said—but without official grounds, as far as we know—that Lieutenant-Colonels of rank before October 1, 1877, have not been relieved of the "double five-year service" in order that pressure to retire before promotion to Regimental Colonel may still remain on them. This pressure is further said to be beneficial to the service, providing a lateral outlet by forcing the Lieutenant-Colonels to retire, and restraining them from attaining maximum pension. If so, why were not the 23 Regimental Colonels relieved of the "double five-year period"? A relaxation, it seems to us, would have induced retirement and widened the lateral outlet. The number of Lieutenant-Colonels of the Ordnance Corps affected by the "double five-year ruling" on April 1, 1882, was 32 (23 in the Engineers and nine in the Artillery). The admission of Generals to extra annuity under a "single five-year ruling" so far disproves the idea of lateral outlet or preclusion from maximum pension, by placing it at disposal of Regimental Colonels. The exclusion of Generals from extra annuity would far more have tended as pressure to retire at an early period, and to preclude officers from maximum pension. The pension of a Lieutenant-Colonel just under 35 years' service is £746. If promoted to Regimental Colonel before 35 years' service, it drops to £700 until he has served 38 years, when it becomes £750, and after five years' service in the rank of Regimental Colonel—or at once, by prior promotion to General—he regains extra annuity and maximum pension. There is no pressure to retire, therefore, felt by a Lieutenant-Colonel under 35 years' service,—£46 per annum would scarcely induce retirement to any officer in a good position. On the contrary, the "double five-year ruling" would tend, on his promotion, to induce him to remain; while its relaxation, by restoring him to extra annuity, would tend strongly to induce retirement at 35 years' service, or before maximum pension. Many would probably prefer going on £900, to waiting three years more for £1,000. The pension of a Lieutenant-Colonel of thirty-five years' service is £900. On promotion to Regimental Colonel, it drops to £700, until, after 38 years' service, it becomes £700, or after five years in the rank of Regimental Colonel—or at once, by prior promotion to General—he regains extra annuity and maximum pension. Thus it will be seen that the "double five-year ruling" brings pressure to retire only on Lieutenant-Colonels of 35 years' service and upwards, and of these only upon Lieutenant-Colonels whose prospects of promotion to General are remote. So that, out of the 23 Lieutenant-Colonels of Engineers under pressure to retire by the "double five-year ruling" on April 1, 1882, there are only about 12 on whom this pressure really acts, these officers being of 35 years' service, or likely to attain this service before promotion to Regimental Colonel, and also being without speedy prospect of promotion to General. Some of these, in good positions, will doubtless disregard pressure; and on promotion of such to Regimental Colonel, pressure to retire ceases, and pressure to remain their five years, or await promotion to General, sets in. Out of the 23 Lieutenant-Colonels of Engineers, three are now Regimental Colonels, two on promotion (of 35 years' service) disregarded pressure to retire, one under 35 years' service felt none. There are three Lieutenant-Colonels who, in all probability, will become Regimental Colonels before 35 years' service, and, feeling no pressure to retire, will remain. Out of the nine Lieutenant-Colonels of Artillery, five are now Colonels, having disregarded pressure to retire; the remaining four are likely to be promoted before 35 years' service, and will remain. One only out of the 23 Lieutenant-Colonels of Engineers has retired since April 1, 1882, and being under 35 years' service, and not near promotion to Colonel, retired under no pressure. Out of these 23, four are senior Lieutenant-Colonels, whose promotion to General is probably not remote, and on these the pressure to retire acts in a feeble manner, whilst a relaxation would, on promotion to Regimental Colonel, certainly tend to induce retirement. Under the "double five-year ruling," supposed to be beneficial, pressure to remain instead of to retire is being actively exerted on 20 Regimental Colonels;

while it will become active as pressure to remain on four Lieutenant-Colonels of Artillery and three of Engineers who feel no pressure to retire at present. Twenty-seven officers there are being pressed to remain, while pressure to retire is acting, and only partially, on 12, and very feebly upon four. The whole action of the "double five-year ruling" is seen to be very complicated, becoming, in fact, rather a pressure to remain than to retire, and so creating a block in military and civil appointments, which the pension system is intended to relieve. It is found to act by no means equally on all. The supposition that it is intended as beneficial to the service seems opposed to the dictates of common-sense. It is certainly entirely and utterly opposed to the liberal spirit of the large concessions made in the pension system since 1878, and which are offered, without reserve, to the Ordnance Corps generally, under a "single five-year ruling." It is difficult to suppose that such liberal pensions and such liberal concessions should be offered on the one hand to nearly the whole of the Ordnance Corps, and on the other hand purposely, as beneficial to the service, withheld from a very few, 32 in number, with a desire of pressing one-third, perhaps, of these unwillingly out of the service, and forcing the remaining two-thirds, and 23 Regimental Colonels besides, to remain longer than they might desire—a dissatisfied few to block promotion. It is far more probable that the case of these Regimental Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels of rank before October 1, 1877, has been overlooked, and has yet to be brought to the notice of the authorities. The Secretary of State for India extended the five years' service of Generals, spreading it over the three ranks of Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and General, and he can doubtless as easily afford a similar concession to Regimental Colonels, and admit them to extra annuity after five years' service in the two ranks of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel combined. The pension system will then be without this little blot of suppositious pressure, and no invidious distinctions will remain in the treatment of officers. The liberal objects of the system, now barred to a few, will be thrown open to all, and it will be what it is officially asserted it is intended to be, viz., "On a perfectly satisfactory footing, encouraging, facilitating, and hastening promotion, and enabling every officer, if health permits, to arrange his retirement so as to obtain its benefits." There is no insinuation of illiberality or pressure here; we do not believe either are intended. We would recommend the few officers concerned to bring the subject forward in the proper quarter, and we shall be glad if our review of the matter tends towards the necessary relief.

THE Staff of the *Excellent* are succeeding, intentionally or unintentionally we wot not, in making our "great Naval gunnery establishment" most unpopular throughout the service. The Admiralty originally established the "gunnery short course" to enable officers on half-pay to keep themselves posted in modern Naval gunnery, and not to procure officers under false pretences to do the drudgery work of the ship. The Staff officers of the *Excellent*, however, have viewed the matter in a different light, and have succeeded in shifting all mere routine work from their own shoulders on to those of the Lieutenants of the Fleet who are appointed, on their own application, to the *Excellent*, to undergo a course of study in Naval gunnery. We strongly urge the Admiralty to look into this matter, or the time will assuredly shortly come when they will receive no more applications from Lieutenants to be allowed to undergo the "short course" on board the *Excellent*. These officers are made so thoroughly uncomfortable on board that gunnery-ship, that her ill-fame has rapidly spread throughout the service, and, while officers who have once undergone the "short course" assert that nothing would induce them to go through it again, many others have made up their minds never to subject themselves to the ordeal. The sole result of such a state of things is a great loss of efficiency to the service, in that very branch in which all should be thoroughly proficient. Unfortunately, the Gunnery "Staff Officer" looks upon himself as a superior being to the ordinary Lieutenant, and he has succeeded in arranging the routine of the *Excellent* to his own advantage. The "ship's orders" have been drawn up in utter defiance of the Queen's Regulations, and this, we regret to state, has met with the approval of the Admiralty. For example, officers appointed to the *Excellent* to undergo the "short course" are so appointed as "additional, for special or particular service;" and by the Instructions, "are never to assume the charge or command of the ships in which they are so borne, nor any other charge or command, except that which may appertain to the special or particular service for which they are so borne." But the "ship's orders" are framed in direct contravention of this article. The second duty Lieutenant of the day is invariably a "Short-course" officer. He has to do midshipman's work, such as mustering the division, going the rounds by night, inspecting the tenders on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and he must remain on board from Friday to Monday, during which time there are no drills on board, and consequently no opportunity for him to study the science of gunnery, or the special duty for which he was appointed to the *Excellent*. Cases have arisen in which the "Short-course" officer has actually been senior in his rank to the Staff officer left on board as commanding officer, and differences have naturally arisen, the senior objecting to be commanded by his junior, who at once has been able to shelter himself under Order 2 of the "Ship's Orders," which directs that "officers must consider that whatever their seniority or standing in the service may be, whilst in the *Excellent* they are students." Then why compel them to do other than students' work? Why place them in the false position of having to obey a junior officer? In no service in the world would such a departure from recognised military law be tolerated, as it is only calculated to leave disorganisation, demoralisation, and ruin in its wake.

JUSTICE in the Navy, administered by Courts-martial, is noted for uncertainty. The Commander of the *Lively* was severely reprimanded for the loss of his ship, which took place while he was below discharging the duties imposed upon him in entertaining the members of a Royal Commission, and when the ship was in charge of the special Pilot sent on board by the Admiralty to navigate the ship. The Captain of the *Eclipse* was acquitted of all blame when his ship sank a merchant vessel upon the high seas, on the ground that he was in his cabin at the time of the collision. Both sentences were delivered within the same year. Cases innumerable could be adduced to prove that the agitation for a reform of our court-martial procedure was not started without just cause. And, apparently, the Admiralty are of this opinion, for they have recently issued a lengthy Circular dealing with the question of Courts-martial, and, under the authority of her Majesty's Order in Council of December 16, 1882, now direct certain articles to be substituted for Articles 581 to 620, inclusive, of the Queen's Regulations. That is to say, the whole of chapter 20, dealing with Courts-martial, has been revised. But, so far as we can see, up to the time of the issue of the Circular, when a court-martial sentenced a prisoner to corporal punishment, it was incumbent on "the Commander-in-Chief, or other officer whose duty it may be to cause the sentence to be carried into effect, to direct punishment to be inflicted forthwith, or as soon as the convenience of the service will admit." Art. 613, the revised Regulations, directs that "when a court-martial awards corporal punishment, it is not to be carried out without the previous approval of the Admiralty." When sentence of death is passed, however, the criminal may be executed forthwith.

The Earl of Northbrook returned to the Admiralty on Tuesday from Chatham, and left the next day for Balmoral to act as Minister-in-attendance on her Majesty.

The Lords of the Admiralty inspected Chatham Yard on Monday and Tuesday last, concluding their inspection on the evening of the latter day, when they returned to Whitehall.

Lieutenant F. E. Watson, R.M.L.I., serving on board the *Repulse*, stationed at Hull, was recently at Sheerness with his ship. Lieutenant Watson went up to Chatham on leave, and was pressed to stay to dinner by his brother-officers in barracks, it being guest-night. After he had retired to his couch, the youngsters proceeded to "draw" their guest, who was left standing all night in scant garments, his clothes having been carried away. The matter was reported in the morning, when Lieutenants Wilson and Lalor were placed under arrest. On the following Monday, a Court of Inquiry was ordered to assemble, to investigate the conduct of Lieutenants Wilson and Lalor, who were reported to the Deputy Adjutant-General of Marines by that day's post. The report of the Court of Inquiry led the Admiralty to order charges to be framed, with a view of bringing Lieutenants Wilson and Lalor to trial before a court-martial; but when the charges were framed, they appeared so frivolous that their Lordships decided not to try the officers, and ordered Lieutenants Wilson and Lalor to be reprimanded, in the presence of the officers of the Division. Their Lordships' letter was accordingly read to the officers concerned, in the presence of the officers of the corps, in the mess-room.

Our Naval readers will be glad to hear that cricket is not forgotten in the present day by the cadets of the *Britannia*, and that the results of the last season's matches would not discredit even old veterans of our national game. We append a summary of what our future executive officers have done during the current year, and are sure that it will be read with satisfaction:—Naval officers, Plymouth, 1; Royal Marines, 2; 32nd Regiment, 1; 74th Regiment, 2; 82nd Regiment, 1; Lieutenant Heneage's team, 1; Lieutenant Elliott's team, 1; Newton College, 2; Torquay, 4; Teignbridge, 2; Mr. Denison's team, 1; South Devon, 1; Apsley House, 1; total number of matches, 20. Won, 12; lost, 2; drawn, 6.

The Russian Admiralty has applied for a special credit of 6,000 roubles, to enable it to comply with the request of General Tchernayeff to survey the Mertvi Kultuk Bay, opposite the mouth of the Volga, in order to select a channel for a port that is to be built there in connection with the new route recently opened up across the Ust Urt to Khiva. By this route Khiva will be brought within three weeks' communication of Moscow, instead of the journey *viâ* the old roads of Fort Alexandrovsky and Krasnovodsk, occupying two or three months, as hitherto the case.

Captain A. Buller, C.B., late of the *Cambridge*, and borne additional for the *Royal Adelaide*, having completed the gun trials on board the *Agamemnon*, has been placed on half-pay, which we trust will not be of long continuance.

An important change has been made in the defence of the coasts of the Black Sea, in so far as it has been decided to abandon Nicolaieff as a war harbour and to replace it by Otchakoff. This at least appears from the order issued, which dissolves the artillery administration at Nicolaieff, and transfers it to Otchakoff. Two fortress artillery battalions are to be garrisoned in the latter place, which points to an extension of its fortifications. The position of Otchakoff harbour is such that the entry of hostile ships into the harbour of Nicolaieff, which is already well protected by nature, could be entirely prevented if the former, as seems to be the intention, is provided with guns of long range. A tongue of land opposite the harbour of Otchakoff reaching far out into the sea cuts off the latter to such an extent as to form a harbour which could give shelter to a very large fleet. Otchakoff may also be more easily reached from Odessa than Nicolaieff.

Officers who, on arriving at the rank of Navigating Lieutenant, elected to be placed on the Executive List, and those who were transferred thereto while holding that of Navigating Sub-Lieutenant, do not appear to be required to stick to navigating duties. One is qualifying for Torpedo Lieutenant, and others are holding appointments in which only the ordinary duties of a Lieutenant are required of them.

Major Haseltine, R.M.L.I., in command of the Liverpool Recruiting Depôt, has, we understand, been ordered to close his books and rejoin his head-quarters, consequent on his not having availed himself of the opportunity to pass for the rank of Major. It is also rumoured that the Admiralty have selected Major Fuller, the junior Major on the 16s. 3d. a day list, to succeed Major Haseltine in the appointment at Liverpool, which, until it was conferred on Major Haseltine, has always been regarded in the corps as belonging by right to the senior Major available. Major Fuller, on the other hand, was still a Captain when Major Haseltine vacated the Liverpool appointment, by failing to present himself for examination, and he has for some time been Instructor of Gymnastics at the depôt, which appointment he now vacates on promotion. To thus move an officer straight from one good appointment to another is hardly fair to the large number of officers of the corps still on the waiting list, and especially when all the officers thus set aside are senior to the lucky protégé of the authorities. When the Marine battalion was ordered to Zululand, certain officers were found unfit for active service, and were at once retired. Captain Fuller was excused proceeding on active service on the plea of "varicose veins," but was nevertheless appointed to the gymnasium at the depôt, when all his brother-officers confidently expected he also would be forced to retire. To now appoint this officer to the very best billet in the gift of the Admiralty will surely before long bring about manifestations of ill-feeling in the corps, and we strongly urge the Admiralty to revert to the old seniority system, so long successfully carried out in the Marines.

Mr. J. K. Laughton, M.A., R.N., will give a course of nine lectures on Naval history from 11.50 to 12.50 on Wednesdays, beginning on Wednesday, October 10. Officers of all ranks in any department of the public service are permitted to attend these lectures. Officers who attend are requested to sign their names, with rank appended, at the entrance of the lecture-room. They should leave for Greenwich by the train which leaves Charing Cross at 11 o'clock.

Captain A. H. Des Barres, of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, has been appointed Instructor of Gymnasium at the Depôt, Walmer, vice Major Fuller, who vacates the post on obtaining the higher rate of pay as Major.

W. D. Niven, Esq., F.R.S., has assumed the post of Director of Studies at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, vacated by Dr. Hirst, F.R.S.

The statement transmitted from Vienna a few days ago, that 148 Russian naval officers had been arrested at St. Petersburg for complicity in a Nihilist plot, and incarcerated in the fortress of Peter and Paul, must be accepted with a considerable amount of salt, although it is an undoubted fact that revolutionary views are very prevalent in the Russian service just now. A correspondent, who has recently arrived from St. Petersburg, tells us that at a dinner given by a number of naval officers a short time ago, he heard an Admiral propose the significant toast, "May something else soon be empty besides our glasses," which, amidst cries of "Good speed reform!" "Here's to a change of *régime!*" was drunk with enthusiasm.

The *Undine* and the *Harrier*, sailing schooners, have been transferred from the Mozambique Channel to the Australian station.

Sub-Lieutenant C. L. Napier, of the *Alexandra*, has obtained first-class certificates in all subjects when passing the examination for the rank of Lieutenant.

The Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, arrived at Salonica on September 29, and were to leave on October 4 for Chios, Smyrna, and Cyprus, reaching the latter in November.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir W. Dowell, left Plymouth on October 4, and passed the Lizard at 2 p.m. for Bantry Bay, and will return to Portland in about a fortnight.

Lieutenant Lionel de Sausmarez, late of the *Sultan*, and who recently retired with the rank of Commander, has accepted the post of Director of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society.

The War Department have instructed Mr. White, of Cowes, to build a double-rudder torpedo boat, about 100 ft. in length, for use of the Royal Engineer Submarine Miners.

One of the chief amongst the many grievances of Paymasters is that their offices are periodically inspected by civilians from the War Office, instead of by Chief Paymasters appointed for that purpose, as laid down in Art. 371, Royal Warrant, 1882. Knowing this, we were much pleased, a short time since, to hear that the Chief Paymaster of the Home District had been ordered to inspect some of the offices in his district. We have, however, been since assured, on what we believe to be good authority, that there is no present intention of handing over these duties to Chief Paymasters, as War-Office clerks would, by so doing, give up their pleasant trips out of town, as well as a good daily allowance. In the light of economy, besides justice, we think that the Secretary of State for War should look into this, and thus redress one of the grievances under which this Department suffers, and as regards competency, we doubt whether the public would be losers.

In a smart and smarting article on "the Militant Missionary," Mr. Shaw, the *World* talks of the arrest of Colonel Keith Fraser and Captain Hozier at Etampes, and of their being "treated with indignity by the Landwehr Colonel, whose affection for the spoons Colonel Brackenbury so amusingly described." Our contemporary is "slightly mixed." Colonel Brackenbury made a mistake, and thought the non-commissioned officer whom he saw taking *a* spoon was an officer, and when he found out his mistake he acknowledged it. The Landwehr Colonel had nothing to do with the spoon transaction, and beyond their arrest and forced return under escort to Versailles, where they were confined for a couple of hours, there was no "indignity" offered to the officers named by the *World*. They were at the time of their arrest in the society of English gentlemen who were accused of an undue partiality for a Frenchman's clock, and they were denounced to the Prussian authorities accordingly. Nor were Colonel Keith Fraser and Captain Hozier at the time "officers on service," as our contemporary states they were,—*i.e.*, in the actual discharge of military duty for the Queen.

A correspondent writes from Aldershot:—"As winter is approaching, the condition of the huts at Aldershot is worthy of attention. The accommodation for the troops in the North and South Camps is without doubt the worst in the kingdom. Tolerable as these huts may be during the summer months, they are wretched dwellings in winter, especially the married quarters. In the North Camp the work of reconstruction drags slowly along, owing to the ridiculously small sums which have been granted for this purpose. A sum of £10,000 only was voted for the year 1883-84. It is stated in the annual Estimates that 'the wooden huts will be replaced by others of permanent materials, as renewal becomes necessary.' The renewal of the whole of the huts has been plainly necessary for some time past. They were condemned by the highest Engineer authority years ago. It would seem by what is now going on in the South Camp that replacing of the huts by permanent buildings is not contemplated in this Camp for years to come. Here a large sum is being expended at the present time on the quarters of Warrant officers, to make them as comfortable as possible."

In last week's paper, there appeared a statement from our Berlin correspondent that "it was reported in German Military circles another Krupp gun had been added to the list of guns burst during the present year," and that it was "a 15-cwt. gun of the latest design." The writer stated, moreover, that it was "the third which was *known* to have burst within the last ten months, the others being a 28-cwt. at Fort Heppens, near Wilhelmshaven, and a 35-cwt. at Cronstadt." We are assured that the whole of that statement is without the slightest foundation, by Mr. Krupp's firm in London; and we have, therefore, to express our great regret that we gave publicity to our correspondent's assertions, as we are assured on authority entitled to confidence that they are entirely without justification, as far as Mr. Krupp's guns are concerned, and we have, therefore, to tender to the firm our apology for the statement, and to withdraw it altogether.

The coroner's inquest on the remains of the two men who were unfortunately killed by the accidental ignition of a large number of rockets at Woolwich lately has not thrown much light on that accident. Perhaps an official inquiry may yet take place with the view of ascertaining the cause and preventing the recurrence of such a fatality. Some of those subordinates with the nonsensical titles we mentioned last week—titles which fail to convey to the uninitiated the faintest notion of the duties of those who bear them—may possibly be able to give some useful information. The Serjeant-Major Artificer, Corps of Ordnance Artificers, may, for all we know, be intimately connected with the making of any or all kinds of engines of war; the Serjeant-Major Instructor, Manufacturing Department, may have unlimited powers of teaching; the Quartermaster-Serjeant, Foreman of Proof, may be able to resolve all doubts into mathematical certainties; and the Serjeant-Major, Educational Establishment, may be qualified to translate into clear and simple language even the details of General Orders and Warrants. There is one more mysterious office-bearer whose title urgently calls for comment, the Quartermaster-Serjeant Instructor *of* Gymnasia. An instructor of recruits is undoubtedly one who teaches recruits; but the Instructor *of* Gymnasia cannot teach anything to a room fitted up with gymnastic apparatus! If he were called Serjeant Instructor in Gymnastics, omitting the prefix, which only misleads, his title would be intelligible, and would indicate his duties correctly. But perhaps clearness and accuracy are not wanted in General Orders, for they are generally wanting!

We deplore the outrage to the King of Spain, but we do not think the *Kölnische Zeitung* (Gazette de Cologne) is to be praised for good-taste in its address to France before the incidents of Paris. "Do you want Strasburg? Do you want Metz? Take them! You know where they are, and Kable and Anthoine can show you the way as spies. We will send them to you across the frontier. Would you like to overthrow the National Monument? You know where it stands! With your insults, you show you are only wretched varlets, who are independent because the rod is not on your backs."

The Lucknow Banquet is a very legitimate celebration of a fine military performance, which delivered a gallant garrison from great straits and danger, and gave confidence and hope to those who were engaged in the arduous task of recovering the Indian Empire. *Beati viventes!* Napier of Magdala, then unambitious, almost unhopeful, Colonel of Indian Engineers, now Field-Marshal of England, was a fitting president of the dinner on the anniversary, which was celebrated at Eberle's Army and Navy Hotel (not that M. Eberle has an Army and Navy of his own, but that he keeps a good hotel for Army and Navy, and all the world besides), and there were assembled many of the band who fought their desperate way from the Dilkoosha and the Goomtee into the beleaguered Residency, six-and-twenty years ago. "Jack Olpherts," who has been fretting his life out for more work, Willis, who has had his share lately at Tel-el-Kebir, Spurgin, Crommelin, Palliser, Havelock-Allan (lately engaged in irregular warfare on his own account in Egypt), Dodgson, now all Generals; gallant Jee (of the Jees), and such men as Delafosse of Cawnpore, Battine, Neville, Shute, Macbean, Gordon, Blake, Maitland, &c., all meeting once more in the flesh, must have felt thankful and happy in the remembrance of their common toils and services, and in the gratitude of the country.

Promotion by fits and starts appears to be the new motto of the Horse Guards. We used frequently to feel it our duty to draw attention to the habitual delay which took place in filling up vacancies in all ranks of the Army. Some months ago, we noticed, with the greatest surprise, that for three weeks in succession the vacancies of one *Gazette* were filled up in that of the following week. But a relapse soon took place, and the same phenomenon has only recurred once or twice since, and just lately things have quite fallen back into the old groove. This might possibly be partially accounted for by the absence of the Commander-in-Chief from his post at Head-quarters, but that fact will hardly explain why Lieutenant-Colonelcies have been vacant in the York and Lancaster Regiment for two months, in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders for over three months, and in the Seaforth Highlanders for over six months. No doubt there is a very good reason for the delay, but the ordinary mind cannot be expected to fathom the wondrous ways of officialism.

The affair of the King of Spain's reception in Paris has given rise to articles of extreme violence in the French Press. M. Paul de Cassagnac, the Deputy, editor of the *Pays*, and well-known duellist, has gone so far in his wrath as to declare that he would sooner be a subject of the Emperor William than a French citizen under M. Jules Grévy. In the *Avenir Militaire*, one finds something more calm. That paper would smooth down the ruffled feathers of French *chauvinisme*, by explaining customs which, it says, are unknown in France, which appear singular, and which, nevertheless, exist. "They explain," adds the writer, "why the distinction conferred by the Emperor William on the young King of Spain has none of the character or consequences which certain journals have rashly attached to it. This distinction does not confer any authority. Alfonso XII. might give as many orders as he likes, and not a single soldier of the 15th Uhlans would leave barracks without the authorisation of his immediate chief." The *Avenir* observes, however, that the choice of the regiment given to the King of Spain was unfortunate, and it thinks that, under similar circumstances, the French Government would have acted with more good-taste than the German Government did in the present instance. The *Avenir* gives a list of the Emperors, Empresses, Kings, Queens, Princes, &c., who are Colonels of German regiments, and, altogether, takes a very calm and proper view of an episode which ought never to have occurred, and which has created a great deal of bad-blood. There are rumours that this affair is likely to lead, if not to a Ministerial crisis in France, to the retirement of War Minister Thibaudin, who is such an ultra-Liberal that he kept aloof from the King of Spain, and at one moment refused to order him an escort.

It is probable that the Commander-in-Chief will make his autumn inspection of the troops at Aldershot during the ensuing week, when a sorry contrast will be presented to his Royal Highness between the weak regiments of the Aldershot Division—mere cadres—and the solid German battalions lately seen by him. At the present time, with every available man on parade, the Division could not muster 6,000 of all ranks.

It has always been held that the British soldier, to fight well, must be well fed, and for many centuries this has been a matter for joking with our neighbours, the French. We find in Shakespeare, the Duc d'Alençon laughing at the Englishmen who defeated him the next day, and saying that,—

> "They want their porridge, and their fat bull beeves:
> Either they must be dieted like mules,
> And have their provender tied to their mouths,
> Or piteous they will look, like drowned mice."

But what do we find now? *L'Armée Française* says that, in looking over the history of modern wars, it is easy to show that a defect in the commissariat has often compromised an action, and produced a disaster where a victory was counted upon; that it is the duty of a General to spare the health and strength of his men by comforting them with good rations, regularly served out, and putting "heart into their stomachs." It was hunger, says the writer, which brought about the capitulation of Metz. What was the evidence given by Marshal Canrobert at the court-martial of the Trianon, where Bazaine was tried and condemned?—"On the morning of August 16, while passing in front of the troops, I remarked something strange in their attitude, and I questioned them. They told me that they had not eaten anything. In fact, these soldiers had fought all day at St. Privat without eating or drinking." General Martin des Pallières, in his work on the war of 1870, says:—"Since our African wars, the alimentation of the soldier in the field has depended upon the *pot-au-feu*, or boiled beef, that is to say, on food which requires five or six hours' cooking in the morning, and the same time in the evening." And, adds the General, "We have the pretension of having an *armée mobile*." The fact is that the French Army cannot fight without its beef, and that the present system of preparing it is open to improvement.

A correspondent writes:—"Why are non-commissioned officers who have served their 21 years, and gained a pension, allowed to remain in the service, debarring those who are eligible to take their place from further promotion? Let there be an order to remove all warrant and non-commissioned officers after they have gained the full pension in case of warrant officers, and in the case of non-commissioned officers after they have completed 21 years service. This will give a fair chance to 'the coming race.'"

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The Admiralty have directed that the annexed Articles are, under the authority of her Majesty's Order in Council of Dec. 16, 1882, to be substituted between Articles 581 to 620, both inclusive, of the Queen's Regulations, 1879. The alterations made are as follows. Articles not altered, or wherein the virtual alteration is immaterial, are omitted:—

Art. 581.—Authority to hold Courts-martial. Add, "And according to the rules of procedure, and the forms, established, from time to time, under the authority of the said Act or Acts."

Art. 582. Mode in which Charges are to be preferred. Add to (*b*):—"Any number of prisoners may be tried together for an offence charged to have been committed by them collectively, unless it is found that one or more of them are required as witnesses for the prosecution or defence, in which case separate charges must be framed and separate trials held, except as provided in section 92 of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866." Add, "(*e*) List of witnesses for the prosecution." Add, "4. When circumstantial letter alludes to previous conduct of prisoner.—When, however, the circumstantial letter (*a*) refers in any way to the previous character or conduct of the prisoner, or contains allusions to his prejudice, and there is no time to send it back for correction, the letter is not to be sent with the charges to the president, but is to be put under cover to the Judge-Advocate by the officer ordering the trial, who is to mark the passages which the Judge-Advocate is to omit when reading it in court; but whenever practicable, any letter containing such allusions is to be returned for correction, in accordance with the foregoing instructions. When any portions of the letter are omitted, only such portions as have been read to the court are to be laid before it until after the prisoner has pleaded guilty or been convicted. It is to be distinctly understood that no portion of the circumstantial letter is to be accepted as evidence, except in the case of the prisoner pleading guilty." Add, "5. Captain, if likely to sit on court-martial, not to investigate complaint.—It is undesirable that, in cases where the captain of a ship may be required to sit as a member of a court-martial, he should himself investigate a complaint which, on the face of it, is likely to form the subject of a charge for trial. The investigation in such a case should be undertaken by the executive officer, who is to sign the circumstantial letter, and the letter enclosing the charges, addressing both to the captain. The captain will then, in the exercise of his discretion, forward them to his superior. On stations where, on account of the small number of ships available, there is difficulty in obtaining the officers necessary to form a court, captains should be particularly careful in this matter, because an objection on the part of the prisoner to be tried, based on the fact that one of the members of the court had already investigated his case and expressed an opinion upon it, might be admitted by the court, and no other officer of the necessary rank being available, the court-martial could not be held until another opportunity presented itself."

Art. 584.—Responsibility of President. Add, "The president is responsible for the trial being conducted in proper order and in accordance with the Naval Discipline Act, or Acts, and the rules laid down by the Admiralty."

Art. 586. Members.—Add, "Any officer who, on promotion, retains his command or appointment in the lower rank under Arts. 138 to 141 of the Queen's Regulations, 1879, shall, if not reappointed or specially ordered to assume the higher rank by the Admiralty, sit at courts-martial in the rank from which he was promoted, but senior of that rank; if, however, two or more officers promoted to the same rank and similarly circumstanced are present, they shall sit in the order in which they stood in the official list in their lower rank."

Art. 588. Prisoner to be furnished with copy of charge, &c.—The president will take care that before trial the accused is furnished with a copy of the charge or charges, and of the whole of the circumstantial letter, Art. 582 (*a*), together with a list of witnesses for the prosecution; he should receive the copy of the charge or charges at least 24 hours before trial, except when in a case of mutiny the trial is to be immediate, or in such other pressing circumstances as might render delay very inconvenient to the public service. Add, "2. And to have proper opportunity of preparing defence.—A prisoner for whose trial a court-martial has been applied for, or ordered to assemble, shall be afforded proper opportunity of preparing his defence, and shall not be debarred from free communication with his witnesses and with any friend or legal adviser whom he may wish to consult. 3. Prisoner may have a person to assist him on trial.—A prisoner may have a person to assist him during the trial, whether an officer, a legal adviser, or any other person approved by the court. A person so assisting him may advise him on all points, and may read the prisoner's defence, or statement in mitigation of punishment, but he is not to address the court. 4. Prisoner's defence.—The court should allow considerable latitude to the prisoner in making his defence. It may caution the prisoner as to the irrelevance of his defence, but should not stop him in any particular line of defence solely on the ground of such irrelevance, unless the prisoner persists in disregarding the cautions given to him."

Art. 590. When no Prosecutor.—The Judge-Advocate is not to act as prosecutor; and if, for any reason, the captain or the executive officer of the ship to which the accused belongs is not available for the duty, the officer ordering the trial is to name a prosecutor, if a competent officer is available. If there is no prosecutor, the court and Judge-Advocate must ask such questions as will bring the whole case before the court in the fullest manner.

Art. 591. Prisoner's objection to Members.—As soon as the court is assembled, and the absence of any officers, junior to the president, duly accounted for, the prisoner is to be brought in, and the prosecutor and audience admitted. The Judge-Advocate will then read the warrant for assembling the court, and the names of the officers composing the court, and will ask the prisoner if he objects to any of them. He cannot object to the Judge-Advocate. 2. If more than one officer is objected to, the objection to each officer will be disposed of separately, and the objection to the lowest in rank will be disposed of first; and on an objection to an officer, all the other officers present shall vote on the disposal of such objection, notwithstanding that objections have been made to any of those officers. On an objection being allowed, the officer is at once to retire, and his place is to be filled up before considering an objection against another officer. If the president is objected to, and the objection is allowed, the court is to adjourn until a new president is appointed under Art. 584. 3. When any officer is objected to on the ground of being summoned to give evidence as a witness, if it be found that the objection is made in good faith, and that the officer is to give evidence as to facts, and not merely as to character, the objection, whether made by the accused or by the prosecution, should be allowed. 4. If it be found that the officer was summoned to give evidence without a sufficient cause, and merely to disqualify him from sitting, the court is to exercise its discretion in regard to disallowing the objection. 5. An officer, whether previously objected to or not by either side, is not necessarily disqualified from being examined as a witness if it be found in the course of the proceedings that he can give material evidence. 6. Presence throughout of all Members of Court.—A member of a court who has been absent while any part of the evidence on the trial of a prisoner is taken can take no further part in the trial, but the court will not be affected except as provided by section 60 of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866.

Art. 592. Procedure.—If the prisoner has not any further objection to make to the constitution of the court, the members and the Judge-Advocate will then take the oaths in the manner prescribed by the Naval Discipline Act or Acts in force, after which the Judge-Advocate will read the charge against the prisoner, and the circumstantial letter Art. 582 (*a*), omitting any matter referring to the previous character or conduct of the prisoner, or containing allusions to his prejudice, according to Art. 582, paragraph 4.

Art. 593. Prisoner not required to Plead.—The prisoner is not to be called on to plead to the charge or charges; but should he voluntarily plead guilty, his plea is to be recorded on the minutes. In such a case, the prisoner may, before the court proceeds to deliberate on the sentence, lay before the court a statement in mitigation of punishment, and call evidence as to his general character, but on no other point. If from such statement, or otherwise, it appears to the court that the prisoner did not understand the effect of his plea of guilty, the court shall recommend the prisoner to withdraw his plea; but if the plea of guilty is not so withdrawn, it is to be recorded on the minutes, and sentence passed accordingly.

Art. 594. Oath to Witnesses.—To this article has been added:—"2. Swearing of Interpreter and Shorthand Writer.—At any time of the trial an impartial person may, if the court think it necessary, and shall, if either the prosecutor or the prisoner requests it on any reasonable ground, be sworn to act as interpreter. 3. An impartial person may, at any time of the trial, if the court think it desirable, be sworn to act as a shorthand writer. 4. Before a person is sworn as interpreter or shorthand writer, the prisoner should be informed of the person who is proposed to be sworn, and may object to such person as not being impartial; and the court, if it think that such objection is reasonable, shall not swear that person as interpreter or shorthand writer. 5. When a shorthand writer is employed, the evidence given by a witness shall always be read over to him by the shorthand writer before the witness leaves the court. 6. The shorthand writer's notes, transcribed by him, and certified by the Judge-Advocate, will constitute the original proceedings of the court. 7. Oaths for shorthand writer and interpreter.—The form of oath for a shorthand writer shall be:—'I, A.B., do most solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will truly take down, to the best of my power, the evidence to be given before this court-martial, and such other matters as I may be required, and will, when required, deliver to the court a true transcript of the same; so help me God.' 8. The form of oath for an interpreter shall be:—'I, A.B., do most solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will, to the best of my ability, truly interpret and translate, as I shall be required to do, touching the matter before this court-martial; so help me God.' 9. The invocation in the above oaths is to be omitted when the person conscientiously objects to be sworn. 10. Swearing of person according to the form of his religion.—An oath may be administered in such form and with such ceremonies as the person to be sworn declares to be binding on his conscience."

Art. 596. Duties of Judge-Advocate.—Add, "2. The prosecutor and the prisoner when undefended, respectively are, at all times after the Judge-Advocate is appointed, entitled to his opinion on any question of law relative to the charge or trial, whether he is in or out of court, subject, when he is in court, to the permission of the court. 3. Whether consulted or not, he will inform the convening officer and the court of any informality or defect in the charge or in the constitution of the court. 4. Any information, advice, or opinion, given to the court on any matter before the court will be entered in the proceedings, if he or the court desire it. 5. The Judge-Advocate has the duty of taking care that the prisoner does not suffer any disadvantage in consequence of his position as prisoner, or of his ignorance or incapacity to examine or cross-examine witnesses or otherwise, and may for that purpose, with the permission of the court, call witnesses and put questions to witnesses which appear necessary or desirable to elicit the truth. 6. In fulfilling his duties the Judge-Advocate will be careful to maintain an entirely impartial position."

Art. 600. Examination of Witnesses.—Witnesses must not be present in court during any part of the proceedings (unless by permission of the court), except when under examination, and except when the court reopens after it has been cleared for the finding and for the framing of the sentence. 2. Examination of Prisoners.—In the examination of witnesses, the following order shall be observed: First, such as are in support of the charge are to be examined by the prosecutor; after which, they may be examined by the court and Judge-Advocate; then cross-examined by the prisoner if he desires to do so; and finally re-examined by the prosecutor, but only on matter arising out of the cross-examination. 3. The prosecutor is not bound to call all the witnesses whose names are on the list given to the prisoner, but he should call such of them as the prisoner desires to be called, in order that the prisoner may, if he thinks fit, examine them. 4. After the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, then such as are produced on the part of the accused are to be examined, and the prisoner is to begin with his questions. After they have been examined by the prisoner, they may be examined by the court and the Judge-Advocate; then cross-examined by the prosecutor, if he wishes to do so; and then re-examined by the prisoner, but only on matter arising out of the cross-examination. 5. The court and the Judge-Advocate may also put questions to witnesses at any period of their examination. 6. If a question proposed is objected to, the opinion of the court shall be taken, and the question shall be admitted or rejected, as the majority shall agree.

Art. 608. Sentence.—The court shall then be again cleared, and shall consider and determine on the punishment proper to be inflicted in conformity with the finding. The Judge-Advocate shall draw up the sentence accordingly; it shall be signed by every member of the court by way of attestation, notwithstanding any difference of opinion there may have been among the members, and be countersigned by the Judge-Advocate. The court shall then be reopened, and the prisoner being present, the Judge-Advocate shall, by direction of the court, pronounce the sentence. 2. Notations of conduct of witnesses, and representations of matters arising out of court-martial.—If the court desires to draw attention to the conduct, or manner of giving evidence, of any witness, an entry to that effect should be made on the minutes after the sentence, of which, however, it is not to form any part unless sentence is passed on such witness under Section 66 of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866. 3. Except as above, all representations which the court may desire to make with reference to matters arising out of the court-martial are to be made the subject of a separate letter, signed by the president before the court is dissolved, and are not to form part of the recorded proceedings of the court.

Art. 613. Corporal Punishment is altered to:—When a court-martial awards corporal punishment, it is not to be carried out without the previous approval of the Admiralty.

Art. 616. Procuring attendance of Witnesses now commences:—"Proper steps are to be taken to procure the attendance of the witnesses whom the prosecutor or prisoner desires to call, and whose attendance can reasonably be procured; but if it appears that any witness has been summoned without due cause, the person requiring the attendance of such witness may, at the direction of the Admiralty at home, or Commander-in-Chief abroad, be required to defray the cost (if any) of such attendance." Subject to this provision, expenses of witnesses may be paid as already provided for.

"Hopeful" writes:—"That the 'Purchase subaltern' has had no indulgence granted to him by the new Warrant is patent, nor is there much hope of any amendment in his favour, as far as pension is concerned. A boon, however, costing nothing, and to which the above class can fairly lay claim, can easily be vouchsafed, if the War Secretary will concede to those who purchased their subaltern commissions some extension of time beyond the age of 48 for compulsory retirement in the rank of major. Officers who entered the Army after the abolition of Purchase have that limit allowed to them, and it is noticeable that the principle of some extension to Purchase officers in this respect is recognised by the fact that Purchase captains are granted two years extra (*i.e.*, up to 50) beyond the period allowed to an entirely non-Purchase officer."

Mr. J. L. Thomas, F.S.A., Chief Surveyor of the War Department, has returned to town, and resumed his duties at the Horse Guards.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gloucester House on Saturday morning last from Germany, attended by Col. Stephens, Equerry, and Lord William Seymour, A.D.C.

The half-yearly inspection of the troops in garrison was made by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge at Colchester on Wednesday. The manœuvres on Middlewick had to be curtailed, owing to heavy rain. After luncheon with Major-Gen. White, C.B., commanding the Eastern District, his Royal Highness returned to town.

The gentlemen cadets have returned to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and resumed their studies at the close of the holidays. The total number of gentlemen cadets at the Academy is 192, divided into four classes.

Since the explosion of rockets at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, extra precautions have been taken and additional guards mounted for the protection of magazines and stores.

Major-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family at Balmoral on Wednesday.

The Parcels Post Insurance Company (Limited) has been incorporated, with a capital of £50,000, for the purpose of undertaking the insurance of parcels through the Parcels Post, and such as are now sent by sea, rail, or otherwise, by the carrying companies throughout the United Kingdom.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—"One fourth of those suffering from dimness of sight or blindness can trace their calamity to the use of Spectacles indiscriminately purchased and unsuited to the sight. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 Old Bond Street, having made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years, personally adapts his improved lenses. Testimonials as to the success of Mr. Laurance's treatment have been received from Earl Lindsay, Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, Bart., Sir Graham Briggs, Bart., Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant-General Macmullen, Brentwood, General Torrens, commanding Cork Division, Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, Cheapside, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, September 24, 1883.

It is refreshing to at last notice some improvement in the health of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

The admittances into hospital during the week have been 169, as follows:—Gordon Highlanders, 30; Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 27; Royal Sussex, 26; Royal Highlanders, 21; Cameron Highlanders, 18; King's Royal Rifle Corps, 13; Artillery, 10; Cavalry, 11; sundries, 13; total, 169.

Leave of absence has been granted to Surgeon-Major G. C. Gribbon from September 23 to November 19, and to Captain Barron-Stanton, Gordon Highlanders, in extension, from September 17 to December 4.

Surgeon H. O. Stuart, A.M.D., is posted to the Citadel, Cairo, for duty.

Lieutenant W. A. Scott, 1st Cameron Highlanders, is appointed acting A.D.C. to Major-General Sir Gerald Graham, commanding 2nd Brigade.

The weekly state of the Army in Egypt is:—

Corps.	Total Force.	Sick List.	Per cent.
Cairo:—			
Artillery	451	34	7·5
Cavalry	549	31	5·6
Engineers	183	12	6·6
Royal Sussex	772	50	6·5
Royal Highlanders	789	55	7·0
Gordon Highlanders	641	79	12·3
Cameron Highlanders	647	40	6·2
King's Royal Rifles	617	39	6·3
Service Corps	389	15	3·9
Alexandria:—			
Duke of Cornwall's L. I.	792	75	9·5
Detacht. R'y'l W. Kent	358	23	6·4
Sundry Corps	399	34	8·5
Port Said:—			
Detacht. G'd'n Hghl'rs	102	2	2·0
	6,689	489	7·3
Officers	193	6	3·1
Men	6,496	483	7·4
	6,689	489	7·3
Horses	1,009	41	4·1
Mules	770	3	0·4
	1,779	44	2·5

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The 15th Hussars (on Monday), the 3rd Hussars (on Wednesday), and the 2nd Dragoon Guards (on Thursday), were exercised in field-firing. Each man was supplied with ten rounds of ball cartridge, and in the position attacked were placed four dummy guns and 200 wooden figures. It is said that the practice was not as good as was expected.

Exercises in minor tactics will terminate on the 14th inst. The drill season at Aldershot has been very dull.

All officers who have not been through a course of gymnastics have been ordered to report themselves to the gymnasia on Monday next.

Captains Power and Lousada, and Lieutenant Grosvenor, 84th Regiment, have been examined for promotion, and have been found qualified.

The Committee on Versmann's moss litter having reported favourably, a large quantity (about 40 tons) has arrived for further trial.

A balance-sheet of the Aldershot Divisional Race Fund has been published by the honorary secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Toogood, which shows a total balance credit of £936 8s. 2d. A balance of upwards of £620 has accrued from the spring and summer race meetings.

Seven officers and 250 men of the Guards arrived during the week for musketry practice at the Ash ranges.

One hundred recruits from the Depôt at Winchester joined the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade on Wednesday.

Surgeon Bourke has been ordered to proceed to Woolwich for duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. T. Davidson, R.E., has been ordered from Weymouth to Aldershot.

"Fleetwood" writes:—"This morning I entered my quarters in a barrack in a Lancashire sea-side village, which, throughout the summer and autumn months, is infested by a class of barbarians known in these parts as 'the cheap tripper.' The name speaks for itself. One of these beings, feeling playfully inclined, could not resist the temptation of putting a brickbat through my window, and I found it comfortably ensconced on my dressing-table, having left destruction in its wake. On inquiry, I am informed that to pay barrack damages for the window is the only satisfaction left me, the destroyer, of course, having taken good care to make tracks, as soon as his work was completed. The old inhabitants of the barracks inform me this is quite an ordinary occurrence. Now, it is only fair that damage done to Government property by the public should be made good at the public expense, and not by the wretched officer, who, surely, has enough already to make good at his own expense, which should be paid for by the public; and whose handsome salary (about 5s. 3d. a day), allowed by a 'Liberal Government,' would soon be reduced to nil, should he have the misfortune to be long quartered in a place like this."

Cases having occurred of men losing their medals by sending their jackets or tunics to the tailor's shop without first removing their decorations, directions have been given that in future all decorations are to be taken off the garments before being sent to a shop for repair.

THE FRENCH CHINA SQUADRON.

The following particulars of the vessels forming the Squadron of the French Commander-in-Chief in China may not prove uninteresting. The squadron was, at the end of September, composed of four ironclads, one heavy frigate, two cruisers of the second class, three cruisers of the third class, one screw aviso, five paddle avisos, sixteen gunboats, and six transports. The Bayard, flagship, Captain Parrayon, is a wood-built ironclad of the second class, launched at Brest in 1880. Her armament consists of four $9\frac{1}{2}$-in. guns in the barbettes, six $5\frac{1}{2}$-in. guns in the battery, and two centre-pivoted $7\frac{1}{2}$-in. guns on deck. She also carries four Hotchkiss machine-guns, as well as a supply of Whitehead, Harvey, and spar torpedoes. Her complement is 21 officers and 429 men, which are formed into four *compagnies de marche* of 101 men each. The principal dimensions of the Bayard are:—Length, 265 ft. 9 in.; beam, 57 ft. 3 in.; depth, 25 ft. 5 in.; draft, 26 ft.; displacement, 5,881 tons. Her twin-screw engines, from the Creusot Works, propel the vessel at a speed of 14·2 knots per hour. The maximum thickness of armour (Wilson's compound plates), is 10 in. The Atalante, Captain Galache, was launched at Brest in 1868, and is one of the seven vessels of the now obsolete Alma type. Her wooden hull is 230 ft. long, 46 ft. 7 in. broad, 23 ft. deep, and has a displacement of 3,825 tons on a draft of 23 ft. 6 in. She carries an armament of six $7\frac{1}{2}$-in. and six $4\frac{3}{4}$-in. guns, and the maximum thickness of her armour is 6 in. Her crew numbers 372 officers and men. The engines, of 1,640 indicated horse-power, were manufactured at the Mazeline Works, and the speed attained on the trial-trip was 11·8 knots per hour. The Atalante has proved herself a good sea boat, and is one of the handiest vessels in the French Navy, being capable of describing a complete circle in 4 min. 40 sec. The ironclads Victorieuse, Captain D'Oncieu de la Bâtie, and Triomphante, Captain Baur, are sister-ships, and were launched, the former at Toulon in 1875, and the latter at Rochefort in 1877. Their chief dimensions are:—Length, 285 ft. 8 in.; beam, 48 ft. 9 in.; depth, 23 ft. 8 in. The Victorieuse has a displacement of 4,176 tons, and engines, manufactured at Indret, of 2,214 horse-power. The displacement of the Triomphante is 4,127 tons, and her engines, Mazeline's, develope 2,200 horse-power. When new, both vessels realised a speed of about 12·5 knots per hour. They each carry an armament of six $9\frac{1}{2}$-in., one $7\frac{1}{2}$-in., and six $5\frac{1}{2}$-in. guns, and they are protected by armour 6 in. in thickness. The crew of each vessel is composed of 367 officers and men. Both ironclads are constructed of wood. Chief among the unarmoured vessels composing the French squadron is the powerful frigate Tourville, Captain Bosc. She was launched at La Seyne in 1876, and was considered as the answer of the French Government to the cruisers of the Shah, Active, Bacchante, &c., types. Her armament is composed of twenty-one guns, viz., seven $7\frac{1}{2}$-in. on deck, and fourteen $5\frac{1}{2}$-in. in the battery, besides which she is fitted with apparatus for discharging Whitehead torpedoes. Her hull, which is of iron cased with wood, is 322 ft. 5 in. long, 50 ft. 6 in. wide, 27 ft. 10 in. deep, and has a displacement of 5,616 tons, on a draught of 25 ft. 2 in. She was supplied by the Société des Forges et Chantiers with engines of 7,466 indicated horse-power, which, on the first trial-trip, propelled the cruiser at the high speed of 16·9 knots per hour. Her complement is 555 officers and men. The Villars, Captain Dewatre, and Château-Renaud, Captain Boulineau, are cruisers of the second class, but differ greatly both in design and armament. The former is a wood-built vessel, and was launched at Cherbourg in 1879. Her dimensions are:—Length, 249 ft. 4 in.; beam, 38 ft.; depth, 22 ft. 10 in.; displacement, 2,268 tons; draft, 17 ft. 2 in. Engines, manufactured at Indret, of 2,764 indicated horse-power; speed, 15·5 knots per hour. Armament, fifteen $5\frac{1}{2}$-in. guns and Whitehead torpedoes. Crew, 263 officers and men. The Château-Renaud, launched at Havre in 1868, is also built of wood, but she is somewhat smaller than the Villars, namely, 259 ft. 6 in. long, 35 ft. 1 in. wide, 19 ft. 1 in. deep, has a draft of 18 ft. 9 in., and a displacement of 1,830 tons. She carries an armament of seven $5\frac{1}{2}$-in. guns. The engines are of 1,701 indicated horse-power, and the maximum speed of the vessel, when new, was 14·3 knots per hour. The three cruisers of the third class, Hamelin, Captain Roustan (launched at Brest in 1866), Kersaint, Captain de Beaumont (launched at Cherbourg in 1869), and Volta, Captain Fournier (launched at Cherbourg in 1867), each carry an armament of one $6\frac{1}{4}$-in. and five $5\frac{1}{2}$-in. guns. They are all built of wood, the Hamelin and Kersaint being sister-ships. The dimensions of these two vessels are:—Length, 207 ft. 8 in.; beam, 34 ft. 2 in.; depth, 17 ft. 8 in.; draught, 15 ft. 6 in.; displacement of 1,255 tons. They are provided with engines of about 1,150 indicated horse-power, and attain a speed of twelve knots per hour. The Volta is very similar in size to the above, and has a displacement of 1,300 tons, and engines of 1,066 horse-power. Her maximum speed is 12·8 knots per hour. Each of the above vessels carries a complement of 150 officers and men. The aviso Parseval, Captain Thounens, is a wooden vessel, launched at Rochefort in 1877. She carries an armament of four $5\frac{1}{2}$-in. guns, and a crew of 105 men. In size, she resembles the larger class of British gun-vessel, her dimensions being:—Length, 199 ft. 6 in.; beam, 28 ft. 11 in.; depth, 14 ft. 6 in.; draught, 14 ft.; displacement, 820 tons. She is fitted with engines of 770 indicated horse-power, which propel her at the rate of 12 knots per hour. Her crew numbers 102 officers and men. The avisos Alouette, Pluvier, Eclair, and Trombe are wooden paddle-vessels of modern construction, built specially for river service. They are 164 ft. long, 24 ft. 6 in. wide, 11 ft. 6 in. deep, draw 6 ft. 8 in. of water, have a displacement of 486 tons, and engines of 440 indicated horse-power. They carry only three Hotchkiss machine-guns each, an armament which is reported to have proved inadequate for the service on which they are at present engaged, and they will, therefore, probably be armed provisionally by the Admiral with one or two long guns of a light calibre each. Of the 16 gunboats attached to the French Squadron, the Vipère is the largest, viz., 145 ft. 6 in. long, 24 ft. wide, 10 ft. 10 in. deep, with a displacement of 463 tons, and a draught of 9 ft. 8 in. She was built on the composite principle in 1881, and was fitted by the Claparède Company with engines of 440 horse-power. Her speed is 9·5 knots, and she carries an armament of two $5\frac{1}{2}$-in. and two 4-in. guns. The gunboats next in size are the Lutin and Lynx, composite-built, and launched in 1877 and 1878 respectively. They each carry one $7\frac{1}{2}$-in. and two 4-in. guns, and are 144 ft. 8 in. in length, 24 ft. 4 in. in width, 9 ft. 10 in. in depth, draw 9 ft. 6 in. of water, and have a displacement of 466 tons. Their engines, Claparèdes, indicate 440 horse-power. The Leopard and Fanfare are wooden gunboats, launched in 1868. They are sister-ships, but the former developes a higher rate of speed than the latter, viz., 9·6 instead of 8·4 knots. Their dimensions are:—Length, 142 ft. 6 in.; beam, 24 ft. 4 in.; depth, 9 ft. 8 in.; draft, 8 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 447 tons. They are propelled by twin-screw engines of 278 and 235 horse-power respectively, and carry one $7\frac{1}{2}$-in. and one $4\frac{3}{4}$-in. guns each. The Surprise is an old wooden boat, built in 1863, and is nearly worn-out. She is 127 ft. 5 in. long, 22 ft. wide, 9 ft. 4 in. deep, has a draft of 9 ft., and a displacement of 365 tons. Her speed is nine knots, and her engines are of 206 indicated horse-power. She carries two $5\frac{1}{2}$-in. guns. The remainder of the gunboats were built especially for service in Chinese waters, and are all of the same design and size. Their names are Carabine, Contelas, Escopette, Estoc, Framée, Hache, Javeline, Massue, Musqueton, and Yatagan. They are built of wood, and were launched between 1866 and 1869, their dimensions being:—Length, 81 ft. 9 in.; beam, 16 ft. 2 in.; draft, 5 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 100 tons. Engines, 50 indicated horse-power; speed, six knots per hour. They are armed partly with one $6\frac{1}{2}$-in. gun, and partly with one $5\frac{1}{2}$-in. and one $2\frac{3}{4}$-in. guns. The transports at present on the China station, or on their way out, are the Cher, Annamite, Drac, Mytho, Tonquin, Bien-Hao, Saône, and Vinh-Long. They vary in size from 5,623 to 1,596 tons, and are armed with from two to four guns each.

THE PROMOTION OF REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a leading article in your issue of the 22nd inst., you draw attention to the present system by which officers are promoted provisionally, not having passed the prescribed examination. It seems to me that the fairest plan, in cases where an officer has made a satisfactory claim for provisional promotion, is that he should be promoted on the understanding that he will only receive the pay of the junior rank, until he has passed the necessary examination within a certain period—say six months. Should he be successful, he would be confirmed in his promotion, and receive the higher rate of pay from the date he was originally gazetted; but should he fail, his promotion should be at once cancelled and the next senior promoted from the date on which the original vacancy occurred. It certainly is quite impossible to understand on what principle these provisional appointments are made; in one regiment, during the present year at least, one captain was promoted provisionally, and shortly afterwards a junior captain, who had passed the Examination for admission to the Staff College, was promoted over the heads of fifteen of his seniors, though at the time he was gazetted several of these officers were undergoing examination, and the majority of them are now reported as duly qualified for promotion. This system seems to me to press particularly severely on officers holding appointments as adjutants of Auxiliary Forces, who can rarely be spared for four months to go through the necessary course of garrison instruction, and I am aware of several instances in which officers have had to resign their adjutancy or forego their promotion. Of course, they preferred the former alternative, and with no doubt considerable pecuniary loss to themselves.—I am, &c., MILES.

"A. G." writes:—"With reference to 'A. H. F.'s' proposal, in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of July 21, that those who entered the service by obtaining non-purchase commissions from Sandhurst should be allowed some compensation for the £450 which is now lost to them on retirement, such as the option of retiring after 19 years' service on the same terms as are at present granted after 20 years', would, I think, should there be no chance of their rate of pension being increased, be very acceptable to many who saw no prospect of future promotion; as a year or 18 months, generally the latter, was lost while at Sandhurst, which may have made a great difference to some; and besides the time lost, also the expense incurred while at the College, which was saved by those passing the 'direct' examination."

The Army.

1st Life Guards. It has been decided to erect a memorial chapel in connection with the parish church of Holy Trinity, Windsor, in commemoration of the Egyptian campaign, in the form of a chancel aisle, for the officers of the different regiments of the Household Brigade quartered in the Royal borough. It will meet some of the more pressing demands made for increased accommodation. The architect is Mr. Stephen Wyborn, of Windsor, and the work will be proceeded with at once.

4th Dragoon Guards. The decision of the authorities to give the regiment another year at Brighton has caused great satisfaction to the inhabitants, with whom it is very popular.

5th Dragoon Guards. The regiment will remain at York throughout the winter.

7th Dragoon Guards. The regiment will spend the winter at Shorncliffe.

1st Royal Dragoons. The regiment has left for Dublin during the week as follows:—One troop for Athlone on Tuesday, one troop for the Curragh yesterday, three troops for Newbridge on Thursday, and head-quarters and the remainder of the regiment for Newbridge yesterday. The *Irish Times* says:—"It must have been extremely gratifying to Lieut.-Col. Hutton, officers, non-commissicned officers, and men of the regiment to have listened to the highly-flattering address spoken by Gen. Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., after divine service on Sunday at the Royal Hospital, prior to the regiment marching to barracks. At the request of the General, the regiment was formed into a hollow square, when he addressed it as follows:—'Lieut.-Col. Hutton, officers, and men of the Royal Dragoons,—I regret I have not had an opportunity of addressing a full parade of the regiment prior to its taking its departure from Dublin, owing to the inspection having taken place. There is no regiment of cavalry in her Majesty's service that I know so well as the Royal Dragoons. Ten years ago it was in my command at the Royal Barracks, and afterwards at Aldershot. For the past two years it has been under my immediate observation, and I have had frequent opportunities of seeing it in the field; and from its steadiness on parade, and smartness in manœuvring, the soldierly appearance of the regiment either on or off parade, and from the excellent conduct of the men, it will be a pleasing duty for me, when I receive the confidential report from the Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland, to supplement it with a special report of my own to H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, mentioning my very high opinion of the regiment. Further, I am of opinion that with any regiment of cavalry in her Majesty's service you will bear a very favourable comparison. The high state of discipline in which I find the regiment reflects great credit on you, Col. Hutton, officers, and men. It is not one man alone who can keep up a well-established discipline. No, it requires the united co-operation of every one in the regiment, and the excellent tone that exists in the Royal Dragoons between officers and men leaves me no doubt as to what I say. In conclusion, I have only to add that you have my good wishes wherever you may go.'"

4th Hussars. The regiment, according to present arrangements, will remain at Hounslow until next summer. The *Volunteer Service Review* has the following:—"Since the last issue of this journal, in which we referred to what is now known as the Hampton Court scandal, we have had the advantage of obtaining some further particulars as to this remarkable case, and have had also the opportunity of perusing many comments in the public press bearing on the subject. We are glad to observe that the educated press has only taken one view of the case, namely, that whatever punishment overtook Private Kimber was richly deserved by that individual, and that the proceedings of the court-martial, together with the subsequent sentence, formed a very appropriate climax to the affair. It is with considerable surprise, therefore, that we learn that Private Kimber is likely to have the balance of his sentence remitted, for reasons not fully explained. The officers who took part in the court-martial will, no doubt, feel highly flattered at this dénouement in the case, and will probably think themselves fortunate that they have escaped without some marks of displeasure from the new head-quarters, which, we understand, are temporarily removed to Fleet Street. It is from this latter place that the influences which are to regulate the proceedings of the military authorities are to emanate in future. Any discontented soldier has only to invoke the aid of the powerful genii located on the other side of Temple Bar to be sure of success in any little enterprise he may have in view, whether it be to steal the property of his comrades, libel his officers, or indulge in insubordination in a general sort of way. We are loth to believe in the foundation for the reports which herald this new departure; but, should Private Kimber be released from custody, we shall know exactly what to expect in future. The next step would undoubtedly be to make him a non-commissioned officer, for the case, logically put, admits of two interpretations only. Either he is guilty of the charge for which he was tried (in which case he deserved all the punishment he was sentenced to), or he is innocent, and therefore should be at once released, and in accordance with the Oriental custom, clothed in purple and fine linen, and set up on high, as a sort of compensation for the past. Under these circumstances, the regiment to which he has the honour to belong will, no doubt, prove a very comfortable residence for both officers and men in the future. It will be well in the meantime to know where the real executive power lies."

5th Lancers. The regiment left Newbridge yesterday for Dublin, on relief by the Royal Dragoons.

7th Hussars are to winter at Colchester.

12th Lancers. Major Hornby has been granted leave from India to England, for fifteen months.

14th Hussars. Major Hickman is ordered home from India, to relieve Capt. Garth at the depôt.

15th Hussars are to remain at Aldershot, as at present arranged, until after the next drill season.

19th Hussars. The *Pioneer* says:—"From Cornet to Lieut.-Col. in 15 years and 17 days is rapid promotion, and Lieut.-Col. Percy Barrow, of the 19th Hussars, may be considered a lucky man, in that he will be a full Colonel at 39, and able to retire on his £420 a year at 41, or earlier, should Col. Webster not care to complete his four years in command. Lieut.-Col. Barrow entered the 19th Hussars in 1868, long after it had ceased to be the 1st Bengal European Cavalry; he received the C.M.G. for his services in Africa, and since August, 1874, till July 25, 1883, with the exception of seven months, he has been on the staff."

20th Hussars. The band took second prize at the band competition at the Cork Industrial Exhibition. This, performing against seven Infantry bands, is a feather in the cap of the bandmaster, Mr. J. S. Lee.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. H. Brackenbury, C.B., Lieuts. J. L. Smith, F. R. Maunsell, and S. E. G. Lawless, one corporal, six bombardiers, one trumpeter, and 14 gunners, have undergone a course of instruction in "first aid to the injured," at the Gibraltar centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, and have been recommended by the examiner, Surg. C. W. Moore Keys, M.D., A.M.D., for certificates of proficiency. Capt. J. C. Dalton, R.A., D.A.A. and Q.M.G., is treasurer, and the Rev. D. Nickerson, chaplain to the forces, hon. sec. of the Gibraltar centre.

The following officers have been placed under orders to proceed to England next cold season, to undergo the long course at Shoeburyness:—Capts. A. G. S. Wade, S. Watson, J. Temple, W. F. Cleeve, and A. C. Bailward; Lieuts. K. J. W. Murchison, F. E. Sinclair, E. W. Briscoe, M. F. Fagan, P. B. Taylor, and J. T. Johnston.

Major-Gen. G. E. Voyle, on the Retired List, died at Barnes on Oct. 2, aged 59 years. He entered the Bengal Artillery in 1841, and in the following year became first lieutenant in the corps. In 1845-46 he was engaged on active service in the Sutlej campaign, when the Indian Government first came into collision with the Sikhs, and took part in the affair of Baddiwal, and in the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon, receiving the medal and clasp for his services. In 1847 he was appointed adjutant and quartermaster of the 6th Battalion of Foot Artillery, serving in that capacity till compelled to take a furlough to Europe, on sick certificate, in 1849. Shortly after his return to India he was engaged in the campaign in Burmah of 1852-53, and was present at the capture of Martaban, the action at the White House stockade, and the operations in the vicinity of and capture of Rangoon. For his services he received the Burmese medal, with the clasp for Pegu, which province was annexed by the Indian Government after the war. In 1853 he attained the rank of captain, and in 1855 he was appointed a Commissary of Ordnance of the second class, and placed in charge of the arsenal at Rangoon, where he remained till 1857, when the control of the Pegu Division was transferred to the Madras Presidency. He became lieutenant-colonel in 1861, and he was appointed in 1863 agent for the manufacture of gunpowder, and placed in charge of the gunpowder factory at Ishapore, in Bengal. There he remained till his retirement on full pay, with the honorary rank of major-general, on August 1, 1872.

A Ceylon paper, recording the death, on August 27, of Major Phillpotts, R.A., a grandson of the well-known Anglican Bishop of the same name, says the deceased died suddenly, his illness having only lasted a short time, and the news of his demise was received with great regret. His funeral was attended by all the officers of the Colombo garrison off duty and a number of civilians, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The band played the "Dead March" in *Saul.*

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major J. Jones, late Qrmr., has submitted to the Secretary of State for War a proposition for the formation of a Tricycle Field Telegraph Equipment, which has been referred to the Royal Engineer Committee at Chatham for report. It is proposed that the tricycles should be specially made and fitted to carry the necessary instruments—drum with half-mile of wire, paying out and winding up apparatus, and provided with field service signalling lamps. The advantages urged are as follows:—1. Ten tricycles would carry as much wire, &c., as the present field service telegraph waggons. 2. Great saving would be effected by the number of horses and men being reduced, also the quantity of forage. 3. The construction of a telegraph line would be executed with greater rapidity. 4. Being light, a tricycle could be drawn or carried where waggons and horses could not go. 5. The construction of several lines could be carried out simultaneously. 6. The tricycles, when unloaded, would be available for the conveyance of messages.

Capt. G. W. Addison, secretary to the Royal Engineer Committee, has proceeded from the School of Military Engineering at Chatham to the Vienna Exhibition, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the electrical exhibition, with special reference to the adaptability of the various electrical exhibits to military requirements.

Capt. Conway James died at Chatham on the 1st inst., aged 42 years. He joined the Army Aug. 9, 1864, and became capt., Oct. 1, 1877.

Major-Gen. H. Wray, C.M.G., was on Monday sworn in as the Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey. The late Lieutenant-Governor, Lieut.-Gen. L. Nicholson, C.B., left the island by the mail steamer the same morning.

Lieut.-Col. C. J. Smith (late Madras), who has been acting as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Madras during the last ten or twelve years, will, it is understood, be appointed as Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Joint Secretary to Government in the Railway branch, in succession to Col. Shaw Stewart.

Grenadier Guards. The *Morning Post* records the death of Col. R. Hamilton, of Holyfield Hall, Essex, late of the regiment. Crossing the Channel to Havre, on his way to Dinard, last Monday week, he caught a chill, which induced congestion of the liver. The illness made rapid progress, and he died on Wednesday evening. Our contemporary says:—"Few men were more deservedly popular or had won a higher measure of esteem, and his sudden loss in the prime of life (he was born in 1833) will be sincerely lamented by all who knew him. Col. Hamilton married, in 1856, Charlotte Maria, daughter of Col. Palmer, of Nazing Park."

1st, or Royal Scots. Major Paterson, 2nd Batn., joins head-quarters at the Curragh from duty at the depôt, Glencorse.

2nd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). The 1st Batn. embarked at Portland on Wednesday in H.M.S. Assistance for conveyance to Queenstown, *en route* to Tralee.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Capt. and Qrmr. T. P. Geoghegan, 2nd Batn., died at 133 Ladbroke Grove Road, W., on the 1st inst., aged 49 years, whilst on leave from India. The deceased served with the 89th Regt. in the Crimea from Dec. 29, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and the attacks of June 18 and Sept. 8 (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal); served also during the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1857-59, including the pursuit of the rebels under Tantia Topee, in Rajpootana and Central India (medal). He obtained his commission as qrmr. March 9, 1866, and became hon. capt. Aug. 1, 1881.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). Capt. Johnston, 2nd Batn., is a probationer for the Pay Department.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Majors Allcard and James have been permitted to exchange into the 2nd and 1st Batns. respectively.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Lieut. Pirie, a probationer, squadron-officer 15th Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from July 1, 1882.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. The following officers of the 1st Batn. have arrived at Castlebar, with head-quarters:—Lieut.-Col. Cosby; Majors Pigott and Morris; Capts. Adye and Joyce; Lieuts. Swaine, Heigham, MacAdam, Critchley-Salmonson, Crofton, Freer, Ward, and De Berry; Capt. and Adjt. Mills; and Capt. and Pymr. J. Reid, A.P.D. Lieut. Carpendale, 2nd Batn., having passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee, has been appointed interpreter. Lieut. Christie, a probationer, wing-officer 21st N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from May 12, 1882. Lieut.-Col. J. Laing, capt. on the Retired List, died at Harrogate on the 2nd inst., aged 50 years. He joined the Army March 27, 1858; became lieut., July 1, 1859; capt., Nov. 3, 1871; major, Jan. 1, 1880; and retired with the hon. rank of lieut.-col., July 1, 1881.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. The old colours of the regiment were deposited on Thursday in St. Martin's Church, Leicester, on the Crimean monument in that edifice. The mayor and corporation attended the service, which was conducted by the Rev. Canon Vaughan. Lieuts. Kerr, attached to 1st Goorkhas, and Lacy, attached to 45th N.I., are about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., Lieut. Kerr from Dec. 10, 1881, and Lieut. Lacy from July 28, 1882.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. Lieuts. Maxwell, attached to 6th N.I., and Thompson, attached to 32nd N.I., are about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C. from July 14 and 18, 1882, respectively.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. Majors Glencross and Collingwood have been permitted to exchange into the 1st and 2nd Batns. respectively.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. The 1st Batn. embarked at Jersey on Tuesday in H.M.S. Assistance, for conveyance to Portland, where it arrived on Wednesday, and relieved the 1st Batn. 2nd Queen's.

24th South Wales Borderers. The 1st Batn. arrived at Kilkenny on Friday night last from Dublin, and the detachments for Waterford and Duncannon Fort proceeded to their respective destinations the same night. The following officers arrived with the battalion:—Lieut.-Cols. Tongue (in command) and Paton, C.M.G.; Major Glennie; Capts. Lethbridge, Spring, Mainwaring, Curteis, Palmes, Phipps, and Weallens; Lieuts. Lloyd, Every, Birch, Garford, Turner, and Wolrige-Gordon; Lieut. and Adjt. Neave, and Capt. and Pymr. Coppinger, A.P.D.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Lieut. Watson, a probationer, squadron-officer 2nd Central India Horse, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from June 23, 1882.

33rd West Riding Regiment. Lieut. Chesney, a probationer, officiating squadron-officer 18th Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from July 1, 1882.

36th Worcestershire Regiment has arrived at Jersey from Ireland, and relieved the 1st Batn. 22nd Regt.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Eyre, Lieuts. Wylly, Chesney (adjt.) and Kirkpatrick, and a draft of 140 men, are *en route* to Malta in H.M.S. Himalaya, to join head-quarters.

41st, the Welsh Regiment. The wives and families left Plymouth in H.M.S. Orontes for Cape Town, on Monday, for Natal, having been separated from their husbands and fathers for two years and a half. Lieut.-Col. Montgomery died on his way to Zululand on the 22nd ult., of snakebite. He joined the Army Nov. 20, 1858, became lieut. Aug. 26, 1859, capt. Jan. 11, 1867, and obtained his lieut.-colonelcy May 23, 1882. The *Irish Times* says:—"Major Currie, who has been employed on the Staff as brigade-major in Ceylon since April, 1879, obtains promotion to the junior lieut.-colonelcy by the death of Col. Montgomery, and will vacate his Staff appointment to join his regiment in South Africa."

49th Berkshire Regiment. Lieuts. Burney and Chase and a draft of 130 men have proceeded to join head-quarters at Gibraltar, in H.M.S. Himalaya.

ROYAL MARINES.

An Instructorship of Gymnastics has become vacant at the Royal Marine Depôt at Walmer, by the succession of Major H. Fuller to the higher rate of pay, vice Allnutt, promoted to lieutenant-colonel.

The detachments of Royal Marines serving on board the Coastguard, flag, and other home ships were relieved on Monday last, the 1st inst.

The Humber takes out a massive tombstone, to be erected over the grave of Major Strong, of the Royal Marines, who fell while leading his men at Tel-el-Kebir.

52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The band, under Mr. G. Richards, took first prize at the band contest on the 21st ult., at the Cork Industrial Exhibition.

53rd King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). Lieut.-Col. Truell and a draft of 60 men are *en route* to Malta in H.M.S. Himalaya, to join head-quarters.

55th Border Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Rowland will be placed on the Retired List from the 20th inst., having attained the prescribed age.

56th, the Essex Regiment. Lieuts. Lowndes and Stuart and 11 privates have attended a class for instruction in "first aid to the injured," at the Gibraltar centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association, and have passed a successful examination for certificates.

67th Hampshire Regiment. Capt. Skene is about to retire from the service.

71st Highland Light Infantry. Major Hildyard has arrived home from Staff employment at Gibraltar, and been granted leave of absence to the 14th inst., when he will join for regimental duty. Major Wilson relieves Major de Lancey at the depôt, the latter officer's two years having expired.

73rd, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Major Gunter has been allowed a further period of two years in his appointment as Garrison-Instructor in India.

80th South Staffordshire Regiment leaves Tralee today for Queenstown, to embark in H.M.S. Assistance for conveyance to Liverpool, *en route* to Lichfield. Capt. Cautley has been noted for an appointment as adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

88th Connaught Rangers. Lieut. Hatch, wing-officer 1st Goorkhas, and Little, wing-officer 21st N.I., are about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from March 20 and July 2, 1882, respectively.

100th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Lieut. Brander, a probationer, wing-officer 32nd N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Feb. 27, 1882.

106th Durham Light Infantry. Capt. Rosseter and a draft of 60 men have proceeded to Gibraltar to join head-quarters in H.M.S. Himalaya.

107th Royal Sussex Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Cavaye, Lieut. Egginton, and a draft of 170 men are *en route* to Malta in H.M.S. Himalaya, to join head-quarters.

109th Leinster Regiment, Royal Canadians. Major Mackinnon completes his two years with the depôt, at Birr, on the 1st prox.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. Hon. C. D. Home, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affiairs.

Medical Department. The death is announced from India of Surg.-Major E. B. Grant. The deceased entered the Army Oct. 1, 1860, and became surg.-major Nov. 20, 1875. A Madras paper recording the death says:—"Major Grant died at the age of 44 years, at the Capper Hotel, South Beach, Madras. The deceased went to Madras from Secunderabad on Saturday, and he died eight hours afterwards from bronchial asthma. His remains were interred on Sunday evening with full military honours in St. Mary's Cemetery. The deceased officer was the senior medical officer of the Bolarum Hospital."

Commissariat and Transport Staff. Deputy-Comy.-Gen. W. Robinson, C.B., has embarked for South Africa, to assume charge at Natal. Deputy-Comy.-Gen. Brownrigg, C.B., takes over charge at Aldershot upon the 1st prox., vice Deputy-Comy.-Gen. Blunt, appointed to the Southern District. Deputy-Comy.-Gen. E. C. Saunder took over the South-Eastern District on the 1st inst. Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Tracey has relieved Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Clutterbuck, who proceeds to Dublin. Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Ward obtained a "distinguished" certificate at the examination for Military Law held in July last.

Pay Department. During October the following Paymasters, having attained five years' service in that grade on the dates opposite their names, will be promoted to the honorary rank of Major in the Army:—Capts. T. S. Coppinger, from Oct. 1, 17 years' service, late 11th Regt.; G. E. Langford, from Oct. 4, 18 years' service, late 19th Foot,—served in the Hazara Campaign, 1868, including the expedition against the tribes on the Black Mountain (medal and clasp); R. Wilson, from Oct. 9, 26 years' service, late 20th Regt.; G. W. Barnes, from Oct. 26, 24 years' service, formerly 41st Regt.; E. M. Dougherty, from Oct. 26, 18 years' service, late 26th Regt.; J. H. Vander-Meulen, from Oct. 28, 24 years' service, late 35th Regt.,—served in the New Zealand War, 1863 (medal), served throughout the second phase of the Ashantee War, from Dec. 17, 1873, in the Transport service, including battles of Amoaful and Ordahsu, and capture of Coomassie (medal and clasp), also in last year's Egyptian Campaign (medal and star); T. G. Booth, from Oct. 30, 18 years' service, late 10th Regt.,—served in the Perak Expedition, 1875, commanded the force in the assault on the Malay stockade of Passir Sala, severely wounded (medal and clasp), also served in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 (medal and star).

The Gazettes.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WHITEHALL, October 1, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint Major-Gen. H. Wray, C.M.G., R.E., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the room of Lieut.-Gen. L. Nicholson, C.B., R.E., whose period of service has expired.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 2, 1883.

1st Life Guards—Lieut. L. E. Barry, from the 21st Hussars, to be Lieut., vice J. Weyland, deceased.

1st Dragoons—Lieut. A. W. M. Owen resigns his commission.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. R. Crawshay resigns his commission.

8th Hussars—Major A. M. Crofton retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

18th Hussars—Capt. F. T. Miles resigns his commission.

20th Hussars—Major J. T. Browne retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

21st Hussars—The surname of Lieut. W. B. M. Carruthers is as now described, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Aug. 7.

Regimental Districts.

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. H. P. Montgomery, having completed five years' service in command of the Rifle Depôt, is placed on half-pay (Oct. 2); M. J. R. MacGregor, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. to command the 18th Regtl. District (The Royal Irish Regt.), vice Col. E. H. H. Foster, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Oct. 23).

Line Battalions.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut. E. W. S. K. Maconchy has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 11).

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt. J. M. Gordon has been seconded for service on the Staff (Sept. 21).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. C. T. Barrow to be Major, vice J. B. Clarke, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (May 23).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Major R. W. Stone is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Oct. 2).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut. W. G. Wolrige-Gordon, from the South Wales Borderers, to be Lieut., vice the Hon. A. F. G. Hay, resigned.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. H. W. Raymond has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 11).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt. W. S. Terry has been placed on retired pay, with hon. rank of Major (Sept. 29).

2nd West India Regiment—Capt. H. H. Keighley is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health.

Staff—Major-Gen. H. Wray, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, to be a Col. on the Staff, to command the troops in Jersey, vice Lieut.-Gen. L. Nicholson, C.B., Royal Engineers, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Oct. 1).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. C. A. Bourne to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., vice B. Abbott, retired (Sept. 6).

Chaplains' Department.

The Rev. A. T. Farquharson, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class, has resigned his commission (Sept. 29). The Rev. J. G. Keenan to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class (dated June 21, 1882, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to Sept. 12, 1882, and not to carry any back allowances).

Medical Department.

Surg.-Gen. E. J. Franklyn, M.D., has been granted retired pay (Sept. 8).

Ordnance Store Department.

Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance W. B. Le Geyt has been placed on retired pay (Sept. 23).

Army Pay Department.

Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major T. Timbrell has retired on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Sept. 17).

The under-mentioned Pymrs. and Hon. Capts. to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army:—J. G. Anderson and M. R. Healy (both dated Sept. 28); T. S. Coppinger (Oct. 1).

Capt. C. Sandes, from the 6th Dragoons, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (dated Feb. 26, 1883, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Oct. 3, 1883).

Veterinary Department.

The under-mentioned Veterinary-Surgeons to be Veterinary-Surgeons 1st Class:—J. K. Grainger, J. J. Philips, J. H. Cox, and B. A. W. Powell (all four dated April 1); J. Burton and F. F. Crawford (both dated June 14).

To be Veterinary-Surgeons on probation:—Thomas Pottinger and Richard Wellington Raymond, gents.

Memoranda.

Gen. R. T. Farren, C.B., Col. 1st Batn. the Royal Sussex Regt., has been placed on retired pay (Oct. 1).

The retirement on retired pay with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. of Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. J. Hughes, C.B., is antedated to May 5.

Qrmr. F. Sowton, 4th Batn. the South Staffordshire Regt., to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Sept. 6); Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. J. Forbes, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to have the relative rank of Capt. (Sept. 24).

Deputy-Assist.-Comy. and Hon. Lieut. J. Ford, Madras Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Capt. on retirement (July 15, 1882).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 2, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

3rd Brigade, Scottish Division—The name of the Lieut. whose appointment as such was notified in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 13, is Francis Leslie Duncan, and not as therein stated.

5th Brigade, North Irish Division—William Sharp Waithman, Esq., to be Capt.

Infantry.

4th Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Clement James McCoan, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. F. H. G. Cunliffe resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Major H. R. Hughes is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

4th Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—William St. John Beale, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—William ffyfe Elletson, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. W. A. W. Lawson resigns his commission.

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. E. Thurlow resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Berkeley John Talbot Levett, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. J. P. Barnes resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—John Frederick William Boyce, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 3, 1883.

Artillery.

1st London (the City of London)—Capt. F. G. Dobbs is granted the hon. rank of Major.

Rifle.

1st Banffshire—Peter Dawson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

5th Cheshire—Surg. G. Bland resigns his commission.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. W. Kennedy resigns his commission.

1st Herefordshire—Lieut. A. B. D. Beavan resigns his commission.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Qrmr. R. T. Smith is granted the hon. rank of Capt.

7th Lancashire—Lieut. J. Robinson to be Capt.; Alfred Bristow Wilkinson, gent., to be Qrmr.

21st Lancashire—Lieut. J. C. Gamble to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major J. G. Williams to be Major; Lieut. R. J. Ward to be Capt.

19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury)—Lieut. J. R. B. Gregory to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. A. S. Johnson resigns his commission.

1st Tower Hamlets (the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. A. Haines resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 3, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

◆

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 5, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. G. Budd retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

The under-mentioned officers to be Majors:—Capts. J. F. Bally and A. G. Dugdale, upon the Seconded List; and S. Murray, from the Seconded List, vice J. R. D. Cook, deceased (all dated Sept. 1).

The promotions of the under-mentioned officers are ante-dated as stated against their names:—Capts. J. W. Stirling (Sept. 8) and T. Fowle (Sept. 12). Lieut. J. P. Fell to be Capt., vice C. F. B. Grey, retired (Sept. 26).

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. L. A. Hale, from half-pay, has been placed on retired pay with an annuity (Aug. 1); Major G. V. Sivewright, from half-pay, to be Major.

Half-Pay—Major H. M. Moorsom, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col., under the provisions of Article 11 (*d*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (Feb. 20).

Memoranda.

Major-Gen. Sir J. Hills, K.C.B., V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has been permitted to take and use the surname of Johnes, in addition to and after that of Hills.

The under-mentioned Captains of Royal Artillery, on half-pay, have been placed on retired pay:—F. L. G. Little, R. R. Phibbs, J. F. Houston (all three dated July 1, 1881).

The under-mentioned Captains on the Retired List to have the hon. rank of Major:—A. J. Saunders (July 1, 1881); F. L. G. Little (Aug. 27, 1881); J. F. Houstoun (Feb. 2, 1882); and R. R. Phibbs (July 2, 1882).

Capt. and Hon. Major J. F. Houston, retired pay, Royal Artillery, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance (Aug. 28).

Lieut. S. Davidson, Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of Capt. whilst employed as an Instructor at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada (Sept. 6).

INDIA OFFICE, October 5, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the restoration of the under-mentioned officer from the Half-Pay List of the Staff Corps to the Effective List:—

Madras Staff Corps.—Major F. L. Haleman (July 16).

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the under-mentioned officer to the Half-Pay List of the Staff Corps:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut. C. B. Porter (Oct. 7).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date October 6, and the current year must be understood.)

Capt. Walter, commanding the Corps of Commissionaires, has issued the following appeal for an annual subscription of £2 from each regiment or battalion of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, towards the funds of the corps:—"The following statement shows the present condition of the endowment fund of the Corps of Commissionaires, and in making the present appeal for regimental assistance, the founder trusts the results already attained are sufficient to warrant his expectation that he will be equally fortunate in securing from the officers of the present generation the same degree of support which was given to the corps by their predecessors 20 years ago. On reference to the financial report signed by the committee of the Officers' Endowment Fund (page 8 of the 'Annual Circular' of the corps), it will be seen that the 'ordinary yearly income' is derived from three sources:—1. That which is derived from the investments of capital and other reliable sources, and amounted during the past year to £1,167 8s. 2. From annual subscribers, amounting to £106 16s. 6d. 3. From employers' annual subscriptions of 10s., which produced £258 1s. 9d.; total, £1,532 6s. 3d. The ordinary expenditure, however, amounted to £1,831 19s. 1d., showing a deficiency of £299 19s. 1d. With the constant progressive expansion of the corps, its expenditure will naturally (though in a decreasing ratio) tend to increase, and the following estimate for the current twelve months will probably be found correct. Owing to the exertions of Major-Gen. Cameron, C.B., commanding the Northern District, a sum of nearly £1,000 has been added to the capital account, and its permanent income augmented by about £40. The first source of revenue may therefore be estimated at £1,210, the second may be expected to produce £120, and the third £280, making a total of £1,610. The estimated expenditure is as follows:—Officers' (7) salaries, £1,450; travelling expenses and extra duties of ditto, £50; contingent allowances, including part of the salary of the medical officer (1,400 men at 5s.), £350; allowances to out-quarter divisions, £100; making a total of £1,950, and leaving a deficiency of £340. It is this amount for which it is necessary to make some permanent provision, and if the 178 regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, including the Household Brigade, will each give an annual subscription of £2, the current expenditure will be met without drawing upon the present or any future capital, which in every properly managed institution should be invested for the requirements of its inevitable growth. In the present number of the 'Annual Circular' will be found (page 10) a short history of the Corps, including an account of the formation of the Officers' Endowment Fund, and at the bottom of page 3 a statement showing the sources from which this fund has been derived. In other places may be seen various statistics and information relative to the Commissionaires; the founder will not, therefore, encumber the present appeal with further details which may be found elsewhere, but merely point out that by its original constitution the corps is virtually placed in the hands of the 'regimental officers,' and that in asking the present generation to follow the steps of their predecessors, who with only six exceptions out of 178 answered the first appeal made to them in 1864, and by subscribing £25 each for a perpetual governorship showed their interest in the welfare of their comrades, and their desire that the institution should have a permanent basis, he is justified in hoping that the foregoing statement may meet with a favourable consideration. The founder avails himself of the present occasion to say that he would feel much obliged if some officer of each regiment of not less than five years' regimental service would become a 'corresponding' member of the institution, and furnish the adjutant at head-quarters with the names of all well-conducted soldiers who may desire to join it at the expiration of their military engagements, and any other information which from time to time may be useful to its interests. He is the more desirous of this assistance, as he thinks that if some officer volunteered his assistance for such a purpose, there would be a better prospect of the non-commissioned officers and men themselves becoming acquainted with the objects of the corps, and also interested in one part of its system, viz., the Convalescent Hospital Fund (papers herewith transmitted), for which their co-operation has been so often but—generally speaking—unsuccessfully invited." The following regiments have already promised an annual subscription, viz., 2nd Batn. Scots Guards, 1st Batn. 17th, 62nd, 72nd, 74th, 82nd, and 2nd and 3rd Batns. Rifle Brigade.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 775.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1883.

THE Earl of Northbrook has proceeded to Balmoral as Minister-in-Waiting upon the Queen. It is well known that her Majesty takes the most lively interest in everything that concerns her Navy, and there can be little doubt but that its present state and condition will shortly be discussed. It will be for Lord Northbrook to prove to her Majesty's satisfaction that not only is our "First Line of Defence" equal in strength to that of any foreign Power, and well able to encounter any possible hostile combination this country might have to face, but that, taking into consideration that no foreign Power has the same vast Colonial interests to defend, our Navy is sufficiently strong, numerically and otherwise, both to defend our coasts in the event of a maritime war, and to supply squadrons of sufficient strength to protect our interests in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Indian Oceans, while safeguarding our commerce on its ocean highways from the depredations of the scores of *Alabamas* the enemy would not fail to send to sea. Not only should her Majesty be entirely satisfied that the Admiralty "Order of Battle" or mobilisation scheme leaves nothing to be desired, but all the Queen's loyal subjects should have their doubts on the subject dispelled, for doubts most assuredly do disturb the public mind on this all-important question. And how could it be otherwise? Have we not ranged on one side Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Symonds, Admiral de Horsey, Sir Sydney Dacres, Captain Bedford Pim, Lord Henry Lennox, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Sir E. J. Reed, and a score of Naval officers of distinction besides, who assure the country that our Navy will soon be no match for that of France; that it is now unequal to the requirements of the Empire; that our ships, as a rule, are unfit for anything but coast defence, and, as a whole, utterly incapable of blockading an enemy's coast, such as that of France, for example? Sir Thomas Symonds has repeatedly assured the country that our ironclad ships "are unable to save themselves under the commonest circumstances;" that their armament is so defective, with their old muzzle-loaders, that were the French armour-clads to meet ours in the Channel, the issue of the combat, notwithstanding the assurances of the Admiralty to the contrary, would be very doubtful. On the other hand, we have the Earl of Northbrook, Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, who, on behalf of the Admiralty, have as repeatedly assured the country that our Navy is at the present moment stronger than at any other period in its long and eventful history. These men speak under a sense of personal and political responsibility which carries great weight. At the same time, they have to study the policy of the Treasury, which is expressed by the one word, "Retrenchment." To admit that the statements of their opponents are only in part true would be fatal to that policy. The admission would imply an immense and immediate expenditure. This would mean increased taxation, which, on the other hand, might lead to the Ministry, of which they form part, being turned out of office. Should any fears of this kind impel our Naval authorities to defend a policy which may some day cause the downfall of the Empire, we warn them that they are standing on the brink of a dangerous chasm. There is, we feel convinced, no necessity for concealing the truth. Should it merely be a case of money, we feel certain that the country and Parliament would readily grant as many millions as may be required to establish the Navy on a proper footing, and render it adequate to the necessities of the vast Empire whose manifold interests are at all times committed to its care.

We are glad to learn that soldiers in India, in considerable numbers, are willing to extend their service to ten years, each man receiving a bounty equivalent to £12. By sacrificing a large proportion of that Reserve whose services may never be required, the alarming inefficiency of our battalions in India may be remedied, and the rapid disappearance of our home battalions may be checked. Soldiers serving in India, whose term of six years' service expires in May or earlier, are sent home before that month; but those whose term expires later are kept in that country till the following year. Many of these latter wish to extend their service, but their offer cannot be accepted at present, because the General Order applies only to men of between four and six years' service, and excludes those who have completed their term.

Colonel H. Schaw, R.E., has been given the vacant appointment of Deputy-Director of Works for Barracks at the War Office, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Durnford, R.E., being appointed Assistant-Director.

We are given to understand that the proposed "Naval and Military Co-operative Emigration Society," for assisting and placing Naval and Military men, their sons, daughters, or families, on lands which it is proposed to purchase in Canada, New Zealand, and Tasmania, is now in process of formation, and that the prospectus will be issued in a few days. This is not intended to be a money-making company, but a society for the advantage of Naval and Military families and their children, and relieving the immense pressure which is caused by increased education and the block in all professional avenues.

Major-General A. A. Nelson, C.B., will be placed on the Retired List on vacating his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, he being over 62 years of age.

Colonel Lord William Seymour, C.B., Coldstream Guards, took up the duties of his new appointment as Assistant-Military Secretary to H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief on the 1st inst., vice Major-General Martin Dillon, C.B., C.S.I. It is not yet known who will fill the vacancy caused on the list of Aides-de-Camp to his Royal Highness by Lord William's selection for the more responsible position.

Colonel G. H. J. Fraser, R.A., has been appointed to the Ordnance Committee at the War Office, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Colonel R. J. Hay to the Deputy-Adjutant-Generalship at Headquarters.

Major E. Bainbridge, R.A., has been appointed permanently Instructor of Range-finding at Aldershot.

The following officers have been selected for Horse Artillery jackets, viz.:—Captains W. W. Smith, posted to C Battery, A Brigade, St. John's Wood; F. A. Yorke, to K Battery, A Brigade, Dublin; and N. P. Fowell, to L Battery, A Brigade, Sealkote. Lieutenants F. B. R. Toms, to B Battery, A Brigade, Exeter; R. M. B. F. Kelly, to G Battery, A Brigade, Meerut; G. G. Simpson, to A Battery, B Brigade, Dorchester; J. H. Jervis-White-Jervis, to D Battery, B Brigade, Kirkee; J. D. Barry, to F Battery, B Brigade, Aldershot; F. E. Acland, to I Battery, B Brigade, Aldershot; and E. J. Granet, to A Battery, Depôt Brigade, Woolwich.

Captain E. H. Walker, R.A., has been appointed Inspector of Warlike Stores at Bermuda.

We understand Major-General R. H. Sankey, C.B., R.E., the Secretary to the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, has been offered, and has accepted, an appointment in connection with the Public Works Board in Dublin, and will shortly return home to take up his duties.

Lieutenant S. Davidson, R.E., has been offered and has accepted an Instructorship at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada.

Lieutenant L. C. Jackson, R.E., has vacated his appointment as Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Glover, Governor of Antigua, and takes up duty with his corps at Chatham.

The French claim for their field-piece of 80 and 90 millimetres a range of 7,000 metres, which they say is far superior to that of the field-guns of any other power, that of the German guns, which are the next best, being about 6,000 metres. The dangerous zone for an infantry soldier at 1,000 metres is 51, at 1,800 metres 24, whereas with musketry at the same distance the zones are 20 instead of 51 and 5·60 instead of 24 zones, which correspond with those of artillery at 4,500 metres. They argue that mitrailleuses, &c., have no chance against field artillery in the open, and that they must be covered, and well covered, too, in order to do good even at short ranges against artillery.

The French Army is, it seems, troubled by the rage for distinctive and descriptive names which afflicts our authorities. An adjutant and a non-combatant officer are seated at an officer's table in a garrison café: enters a personage. Adjutant: "Who is that?"—Non-combatant: "It is an archiviste of the 3rd class of the Staff Bureau." Adjutant: "What is his relative rank?"—Non-combatant: "He has the rank of a chief armourer of the 2nd class." And now you have it all!

The Parisians who undertook to do the honours of their city to King Alfonso succeeded admirably in playing the German game, if it be the desire of the Prussians to cover the French people in the eyes of Europe with shame. Not only that. If they really wished to do the King an injury, they would have received him in contemptuous silence. Now, they have served him most materially by their outrages. The anger which certain classes of Spaniards felt at the King's going to Germany has been effectually abated, and all classes of Spaniards are united in resenting the insult offered to their King. The French Press, or rather the organs which play on the passions of the ferocious and stupid *badauds* of the metropolis, are alone to blame for the humiliation to which France is exposed. Even *La France Militaire*, in its number of September 30, speaks of the King as "ce ridicule petit personnage couronné." We are bound to say our contemporary adds, "Soyons envers le Roi d'Espagne strictement polis." The advice was scarcely "strictly" followed.

The "Hope" gun is before the War Office, on paper. It is a "confidence gun,"—that is, Colonel Hope has, as we gather from some very long letters to one of our contemporaries, made calculations and a model, and he is so satisfied of the results that he has offered to supply the War Office—on the principle of "no cure, no pay"—with "200 armour-piercing B.L. Hope guns" on contract, as to which he is willing Lord Wolseley should be sole arbitrator, without appeal. The War Office has, Colonel Hope tells the readers of our contemporary, referred the offer to the Ordnance Committee, and that offer, he adds, "will shortly be accepted." None will be better pleased than ourselves if the Hope gun, long deferred as it has been, turns out to be all the inventor's fancy paints it to be in practice; we shall be truly delighted if we find the country is at last in possession of such a formidable and economical system of ordnance as Colonel Hope has, he says, elaborated out of his scientific materials, and we trust the inventor may obtain due reward for his meritorious labours and discoveries, should they be verified.

An Austrian officer named Krnka (!) has invented a means of giving to the ordinary Werndl rifle the potentiality of a repeater, by means of a magazine attached to the weapon, for which he claims great advantages.

La France Militaire of September 27 chortles immensely over the toast of General Dragomireff, —"Ce slave énergique et farouche," who at Dijon the other day gave "A la France!" and dashed his glass to the ground. Our contemporary declares that the words and the act have been heard and felt from the Rhine to the Spree. The truth of the story is challenged. At all events, it is a Russian custom to break the glasses in which they have drunk toasts of honour. It really is a little strong to turn a toast into a treaty; but *La France Militaire* says "the children of France henceforth can only shed their blood" by the side of Russian armies, "henceforth, the sole safeguard of the tranquillity and peace of nations—on the fields of battle which, in consequence of the boundless ambition of one people, are about, sooner or later, to cover with blood the plains of Central Europe."

During the recent Russian cavalry manœuvres on the line of the Vistula, the whole of the 4th Division swam the river Sauprasi, near the village of Novodvortsy, where the river is 15 sagenes broad and 10 ft. deep, the current being 1 ft. per second. The 4th Regiment of Cossacks, headed by the Chef de la Division, swam in ranks at the distance of two-horses length the one from the other. They did the passage in 27 minutes. Rafts were made for the transport of the arms and ammunition. Having crossed the stream, the whole division, covered by the regiment, passed in file over the river at Vassilkovo, where the stream is 20 sagenes broad, 12 ft. deep, and the current 1½ ft. per second. The three regiments passed in two hours. There was no accident to man or horse.

The recent scandals in the Army of the United States, caused by the defalcation and flight of officers in the Pay Department, furnish our contemporary, the *Army and Navy Journal* of New York, with the text for a lecture on the vicious custom of giving Army offices to reward services, political and personal, by undue promotion, and by appointments in the Pay Department, where young officers receive high brevet rank and are exposed to great temptation at an age when they are most likely to yield to the fascinations of "draw poker," or of other attractive pastimes.

The *Army and Navy Journal* of New York, referring to the recent paragraphs in *Truth* on the Chatham practical jokes (sports which are called "hazing," in the American service), seems to approve of the course—which our London contemporary says was followed in one case—of trial by court-martial by subalterns, whose sentence of four dozen stripes, "*où le dos change le nom*," was carried out on a peccant member of their corps. Our contemporary adds:—"The old-fashioned application of the paddle, in the manner here indicated, is the most appropriate punishment for this boyish offence. To deprive a lad for a time of the potentiality of sitting down, by a proper application to the portion of his person which a soldier never turns to his enemy, would, perhaps, be more effective in curing hazing than an act of Congress." For boys, well and good. But what about young men who have the rank and responsibility of officers? And what about discipline? A Court of Honour is an institution we have long advocated, but it is a foreign institution, and the Adjutant-General is supposed to find "honour" for the Army.

The accounts we receive from the camps at Fonzaso, Acquaviva delle Fonti, &c., though not very ample or detailed, are all laudatory of the work done and of the discipline and intelligence of the Italian Army. The Government has resisted energetically all representations of the importance of having a Military Attaché at the Roman Embassy, but if what we hear be true, the Italian Army is making extraordinary progress towards efficiency in the field, and its tactical dispositions are full of interest and intelligence. The arm of the Infantry, which is not sightly to look at, is immensely powerful, and the men are trained to fire at distances quite beyond our maximum at the butts.

Some few years before the Peace Society induced the Czar to invite a war with England, there was, among the young men about town, living, as many others were, an officer of her Majesty's Guards, who, if not exactly "gay" in the sense of being bright to excess, was still a very life-enjoying man, and warbled through his existence till there came upon him a great sadness in the horrible death by fire of the most graceful and charming of English dancers—if not the only one to whom the adjective could be applied, a mistress of her art—who was burnt almost to death on the stage. That is now more than a generation back—several more than "thirty golden years ago"—and this week the gallant officer, who was not permitted to realise his great ambition in his profession, and was obliged to retire as Major-General, has left the scene of his sorrows and joys for ever, and there are few who knew him who will not have said when they saw the simple obituary notice,—"Poor Michael Bruce! peace to his manes!"

The number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for September 15 contains a remarkable article, "Italie et Levant, Notes d'un Marin," which ought to be read by those who think the millennium is at hand. The "Marin" does not think much of England, and believes all her Colonies would break loose—as Mr. Forbes thinks Australia would—in a great war, but he is sublimely impudent when he actually thinks that France, of all countries in the world, rests supreme on the strength of an idea—the idea of religion! of Christianity!! of Catholicism!!! What do the 40,000 priests say to that?

Major-General Feilding assumed command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot from the 1st inst. Captain Turnbull, 32nd Light Infantry, has been appointed Acting A.D.C.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, October 1, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieutenant Lionel Andros de Sausmarez has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander.

Staff Surgeon Nicholas Thomas Connolly has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of September 25, 1883.

ADMIRALTY, October 2, 1883.

The following promotions have been made:—Surgeons Isaac Henry Anderson, M.D., William Berkeley Drew, William Rogerson White, B.A., M.B., Richard Gavin Brown, M.B., and Ralph Westropp Brereton to be Staff Surgeons in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Sept. 30.

ADMIRALTY, October 4, 1883.

Assistant-Paymaster Charles Topping has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Oct. 1.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieutenant Frederick Maitland has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander.

The following Engineers have been promoted to Chief Engineers in her Majesty's Fleet, viz.:—George Stovell Newton, to date September 25, and Henry Martin Grampus Pellew, to date September 26.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Henry H. Torlesse, to the Swinger; Charles S. Nedham, to the President, additional, for study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; Alfred Carpenter, to the Hector, vice Farr; Douglas Hamond-Græme, to the Asia, vice Bourke; Alfred F. Weldon, to the Rambler, vice Gardner; Robert G. Fraser, to the Ganges, vice Weldon; Ernest G. Rason and Henry A. Phillipps, to the Sphinx; Southwell G. T. Bourke, to the Valiant, vice Phillipps; Patrick C. Dudgeon, to the Lord Warden, vice Rason; Richard O. Polwhele, to the Duke of Wellington, vice Dudgeon.

Navigating Lieutenant—Henry Baynham, to the Sphinx.

Sub-Lieutenants—Charles E. Madden, to the Minotaur, additional; Alexander Y. C. M. Spearman, to the Northumberland, additional; Charles H. A. Gleig, to the Neptune, additional; Henry Harvey Bruce, to the Swinger; Edmund Pears, to the Agincourt, additional; Frederick M. Walker, to the Inflexible, additional.

Midshipman—Hugh H. Paynter, to the Carysfort, supernumerary.

Chief Engineer—George S. Newton, to the Indus, for the Pelican.

Surgeons—Archibald McKinlay, to the Swinger; Henry Scanlan, M.B., to the Belleisle, vice McKinlay.

Paymaster—William H. Whichelo, to the President, for Deptford Yard, vice Wells.

Assistant-Paymasters—James W. Dixon, to the Swinger; George K. Tuck, to the Cambridge, vice Dixon; Samuel H. Benson, to the Asia, additional.

Engineer—Ferdinand J. Fairclough, to the Swinger.

Carpenters—James Cooke, to the Asia, for the Crocodile, vice Hill; Henry G. Allison, to the Asia, for the Active, vice Cooke; William Hansom, to the Indus, for the Agamemnon, vice Strong; Alfred Roberts, to the Indus, for the Hecate, vice Dommett; George Wallis, to the Indus, for the Conquest.

Gunners—Frederick Garland, to the Swinger; Richard A. Cathie, to the Sphinx; John Bateman, to the Ganges, vice Dyer.

Boatswains—George Hammond, to the Duncan; John S. George, to the Northumberland, vice Boughton; Frederick S. J. Boughton, to the Jackal, for the Daisy, vice Dawson; Henry K. Hoskins, to the Pembroke, supernumerary.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officer—Edward Gumbull, to the Belleisle, vice Hayes.

Algerine, Com. A. Fullerton, left Cape Coast Castle on July 5, and arrived at St. Paul de Loando on July 15, and relieved the Stork, which then proceeded to St. Helena, arriving there on Aug. 2. The Stork would visit Ascension, and leave about Sept. 4 for Cape Coast Castle, and thence proceed to the Cape of Good Hope. Mails for the Flirt to be sent to St. Helena up to Nov. 2.

Amethyst, Capt. H. Brent, was at Bahia on Oct. 2, and would leave Oct. 4, with the Rifleman, Rambler, and Wrangler, and then proceed as follows, arriving at each place on the day first mentioned and leaving on the second date here given:—Maceio, Oct. 9, 12; Pernambuco, Oct. 15, 22; Santos, Nov. 5, 12; Santa Catharina, Nov. 14, 19; Imbituba, Nov. 20, 22; and Monte Video, Nov. 28. The Rifleman would be detached on Sept. 13, for duty at the Falkland Islands, where she would arrive after Oct. 1.

Bittern, Com. Mann, arrived at Gibraltar on Sept. 23, and left for Sierra Leone on Sept. 27.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, V.C., was at Simon's Bay on Oct. 4.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, was at Montreal on Oct. 4, and would proceed to Halifax on Oct. 6.

Cockatrice, Com. MacIlwaine, was at Salonica on Sept. 20.

Comus, Capt. East, was at Coquimbo on Oct. 2.

Condor, Com. Jeffreys, was at Malta on Sept. 30.

Dido, Capt. Vander-Meulen, left Jamaica for Haita, Sept. 29, and would return to Jamaica.

Espiegle, Capt. Bridge, arrived at Sydney on Oct. 3.

Euphrates, Capt. Cardale, arrived at Simon's Bay Oct. 4, and is to leave Oct. 8 for Bombay.

Frolic, Com. Moore, left Devonport for the West Coast of Africa on Oct. 1.

Garnet, Capt. Hon. V. Montagu, left Antigua on Sept. 14 for Halifax; on arrival was to proceed to St. John's, N.B., and then return to Halifax.

Griffon, Com. Davies, left Jamaica on Sept. 8 for Halifax.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, arrived at Malta on Oct. 1, and left on Oct. 4.

Humber, Com. Hawkins, left Portsmouth on Oct. 4 for Plymouth and the Mediterranean, with naval supernumeraries and stores.

Invincible, Capt. Molyneux, left Malta for Salonica on Sept. 29.

Kingfisher, Com. Thornton, was at Coquimbo on Aug. 18, waiting orders.

Lord Warden, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, is to proceed to Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands, for two months, to raise a number of boys for service in the Navy. The Firm will assist in this service.

Malabar, Capt. Hand, arrived at Capetown on Sept. 30, and left for Bombay on Oct. 3.

Neptune, Capt. W. H. Maxwell. A court-martial held on board the Royal Adelaide to try Henry Turner, ordinary seaman of this ship, for refusing to obey the orders of Lieut. Hungerford and the ship's police, sentenced the prisoner to a year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Northampton, Capt. Noel Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. Commerell, V.C., was at Quebec on Sept. 22, and was to be at Halifax on Oct. 10.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, arrived at Plymouth on Oct. 3, and left the same day for the Cape of Good Hope and China.

Raven, Lieut.-Com. Ross, was at Simon's Bay on Sept. 11, and would leave for Australia when weather permitted.

Satellite, Capt. Theobald, arrived at Coquimbo on Sept. 30.

Serapis, Capt. Dupuis, arrived at St. Vincent on Sept. 28, and was to leave the next day for Bombay.

Sheldrake, Lieut.-Com. Bridger, left Malta for Devonport on Sept. 29.

Starling, Lieut.-Com. Sanders, was at Simon's Bay on Sept. 11, and would leave for the West Coast of Africa on the arrival of the Stork, about the middle of November.

Swinger, Lieut.-Com. Marx, was commissioned at Devonport on Oct. 2 for the Australian station.

Tenedos, Capt. Fane, was at Newfoundland on Sept. 1, and would return to Halifax about Oct. 14, as would also the Flamingo and Foam. The Fantôme and Mallard were at Jamaica on Sept. 8.

NAVAL NOTES.

The following naval officers have either retired, died, or been removed from the service during the quarter ending September:—

Retirements.—Capt. J. B. Barnett. Coms., with rank of Retired Capt.—J. F. Prowse and G. B. Evans. Com. H. F. Gye. Lieuts., with rank of Retired Coms.—H. C. A. Brand, J. de B. Lopez, and A. H. O. P. Lowe. Lieuts.—J. R. Aylen, H. C. Hawker, and C. R. S. Payne. Staff Capt., with rank of Retired Capt., Sir A. Balliston, Knt. Navigating Lieut. R. W. Stephens. Chief Inspector of Machinery R. H. Sleeman. Chief Engineers—Robert Brown, Ronald Taylor, Henry Jones, F. H. Herrmann, F. Martin, T. E. Richards, T. Burnett, and W. H. Keats. Engineers—J. B. Grant, G. F. Paterson, S. T. Sugden, and G. H. Baker. Chaplain Rev. J. H. Knapp, M.A. Fleet Surgeons, with rank of D.I.H.—W. Edney and W. J. Baird, M.D. Surg. M. Mackenzie, M.B. Pymr., with rank of Pymr.-in-Chief, E. R. Miall.

Removals from the Active List.—Lieuts.—A. Lyon, name removed for absence abroad without leave; H. M. Vaughan-Hughes, resigned. Sub-Lieuts.—G. V. Whitla (acting), resigned; F. R. A. Denman, resigned. Midshipman—R. B. B. England, withdrawn. Engineer (temporary) P. J. L. Bolland, resigned. Assist.-Engineer Thomas Branton, name removed, failed to take up appointment to the Neptune. Surg. John Jennings, name removed. Boatswain E. J. Chapman, dismissed service by sentence of court-martial. Carpenter G. Davis, dismissed service by sentence of court-martial. Clerk T. R. Price, resigned. Warrant officers, pensioned—Chief Gunner W. T. Gundry. Chief Boatswains Charles Blofield, G. Armitage, John Pink, and George Turner. Chief Carpenter A. Hearn. Gunners—W. Pearce and W. M. Phillips. Boatswains—J. Pearce, W. Lyne, G. Lavington, W. Driscoll, and J. Waugh. Carpenter J. A. King. Royal Marines:—Col.-Commandants, with rank of Major-Gen.—H. W. Mawbey (Artillery) and W. H. W. Bennett. Brevet Col., with rank of Major-Gen., C. B. Nurse. Brevet Major, with rank of Lieut.-Col., J. L. Needham (Artillrey).

Obituary.—Active List.—Lieuts.—H. Leeke, A. H. Duthie, and G. de Hoghton. Midshipman W. J. Birdwood. Staff Capt. D. Moore. Chaplain T. Fox, B.A. Chief Engineer E. E. Lucas. Engineer C. Welch. Staff Surg. C. L. Ridout. Surgs.—E. A. Lucas and J. Anderson, M.D. Assist.-Pymrs.—E. W. P. Edwin, G. Chalmers, and J. G. Gordon. Clerk A. Allen. Gunners—W. Richards and E. Leonard. Boatswain C. Marsh. Carpenter H. Diamond. *Retired List.*—Admirals—R. Patton and Sir R. Collinson, K.C.B. Capts.—Hon. J. Carnegie, S. Braddon, and G. H. K. Bower, C.B. Coms.—F. Harris, H. A. Monteith, R. Johnston, G. Pew, F. G. Gambier, W. H. Rushbrooke, M. R. Griffith, and W. C. Nowell. Lieuts.—P. C. Raitt and A. F. Graves. Staff Com. H. Bond. Navigating-Lieut. C. M. Hammond. Chaplain E. J. Harte, M.A. Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals J. R. Holman, M.D. Staff Surgs.—B. Dickson and M. Hamilton, M.D. Surgs.—H. S. Smart, M.D., and C. McConaghy. Inspectors of Machinery—George Tucker, L. Swift, and G. A. Tuck. Chief Engineers—J. Rollinson and P. Greetham. Pymr.-in-Chief W. W. Parminter. Pymrs.—John Dennis, James R. Tate, and A. C. Yule. Assist.-Pymr. Charles Maxwell. Royal Marines.—Major-Gen. (retired) A. Butcher. Col. (retired) W. A. G. Wright. Lieuts.—C. R. Rickett (retired), E. D. Ormond, and H. J. Bowman (retired).

The Forward, gunboat, will shortly be commissioned for the Australian station.

The alterations in the Hecate and addition of a superstructure for increasing the stability and improving the accommodation of the officers and crew having been carried out by Messrs J. Green, of Blackwall, it is contemplated adopting a similar course with her sister turret-ships.

The guns of the Caroline are to be mounted on the Vavasseur carriages and slides. They will be of the newly-patented breech-loading class, and she will also carry three Gardner machine-guns and two Nordenfelts.

The *Royal Navy List* is improved each quarter by the addition of fresh matter, and now contains the services of between 3,000 and 4,000 officers. The Navy is now properly represented to the public, and it can no longer be said, "What have our Naval officers done?" and "How do they get their medals?" Col. Lean's *Navy List* should now take its place with Gen. Hart's *Army List*, as it gives more information regarding the Navy than Hart's *Army List* does of the Army.

Orders have been given for the Benbow, Rodney, Howe, and Camperdown to be fitted with Baxter's vertical windlass and steam capstan gear for working chain cables.

The Colossus, whose trial was postponed last week, in consequence of the high temperature of 190° in the stoke-hold and 200° on top of the boilers, was again taken out of Portsmouth Harbour on Wednesday, for a six hours' trial. The changes effected in the ventilation were found to have reduced the stoke-hold temperature to 116°. Her steaming was productive of most satisfactory results. The engines developed a mean indicated horse-power of 7,184 (the contract being for 6,000); coal consumption, 2·36 lb. per horse-power per hour; and 90 revolutions, without the slightest complication. Owing to a defect in a wheel of the steam steering-gear after the second hour of the trial, and the weather at the same time increasing to a gale, it was considered expedient to return to the harbour. It is estimated that she attained a speed of 16 knots. Messrs. Maudslay's efforts in the engine department of this vessel appear to have attained a great success.

The Admiralty have disposed of the Pearl, Rinaldo, and Earnest.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Plymouth Sound, Wednesday, October 4.

We left Torbay on Saturday morning, the 29th ult., and arrived here at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Strong head winds throughout, and heavy rain in the afternoon. Owing to the heavy weather, the Minotaur and Agincourt "came to" in Cawsand Bay; the others entered the Sound. The bad weather expended itself in a heavy rain squall when we were outside the Breakwater, and cleared up afterwards, when the Minotaur and Agincourt came inside. The P. and O. steamer Shannon arrived soon after us, with Sir E. Malet and suite on board, from Egypt. Leave has been given to special and privileged leave men during our stay. All the ships have been coaled. The Agincourt has had the greater part of her ship's company relieved whose time of service in her had expired. Lady Stewart gave a dance on Monday night at Admiralty House, to which the officers of the Squadron were invited. Steam was ordered for 3 o'clock yesterday, but as a westerly gale was blowing, and it was very thick outside, the Admiral made a signal that he would not leave till the weather moderated, and, later on, that he would not sail that day. We left at 7 o'clock this morning for Bantry Bay.

Obituary.

Gen. Michael Bruce died on Saturday last at his residence, Glenelg, Bournemouth, at the age of 60. The deceased General, who was born in May, 1823, entered the Army in Dec., 1840, and obtained his commission as capt. in Dec., 1845, and that of lieut.-col. in July, 1854. With the latter rank he served with the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea from March 29 to May 30, 1855 (medal with clasp for Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal). Reaching the rank of col. in Oct., 1862, that of major-gen. in June, 1868, and that of lieut.-gen. in Oct., 1880, he was placed on the Retired List in July, 1881, with the hon. rank of gen.

Capt. W. H. Eliot, the acting staff officer of pensioners of the Ottawa district, Canada, died on the 16th ult., aged 58. Capt. Eliot entered the Royal Navy as a cadet, served in the Chinese war of 1842, and was present at the taking of Canton (medal). Entered the Army as an ensign in the Royal Canadian Rifles in 1844, and after a varied service of 17 years in different parts of the world left the 15th Regt. as a captain, to take up the appointment of barrack-master at St. John's, province of Quebec, where he continued to serve until the station was abolished in 1870. Capt. Eliot was then transferred to the Army Control Department, and was appointed to the Ordnance Office in Montreal. On account of his great knowledge of the neighbourhood of St. John's and that portion of the frontier, he was specially appointed additional aide-de-camp to Brigdr. Lord Alexander Russell and his Royal Highness Prince Arthur during the Fenian invasion in 1870, and was congratulated by Gen. Sir James Lindsay for the efficient services rendered on that occasion. On the withdrawal of the troops in 1870, Capt. Eliot was appointed Barrack-master at Bermuda, and has since served at Jersey and Halifax; retired upon a pension, 1879, after a distinguished and meritorious service in all parts of the world of 37 years.

Com. Dashwood G. Tandy, of the Coastguard, Donaghadee, died suddenly on Oct. 3 while driving with his brother-in-law from Naas to Gowran Grange.

Com. Henry T. Laye, Retired List, J.P. for North Riding, Yorks, died at Scarborough this week, aged 75. He was lieutenant of the Endymion in China in 1842, and commanded a detachment that escaladed the walls of Ching-kiang.

Paymaster Charles H. Wells died on September 22, at the Royal Victoria Yard, where he was serving in connection with the Victualling Department of that establishment.

Chief Engineer Henry Scott, of the Dolphin, died in Melville Hospital on September 24, and was buried with military honours in Gillingham Cemetery, on September 28.

"Dr. Pincus of Berlin."—This celebrated authority, in his work on diseases of the hair, deprecates all salves, lotions, and other compounds containing lead, which is a malignant poison, and recommends the use of oil. Rowland's Macassar Oil has been known for more than 80 years as the best and safest preserver of the hair, and can now be had in a golden colour as well as in the ordinary tint. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil.

Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES.

The Nineteenth Century. In the October number, the policy of the Ilbert Bill is indirectly criticised by Mr. Justice Stephen in an elaborate review of "The Foundations of Government" in India, and an interesting view of the same subject is contributed by Sir Evelyn Baring, under the title of "Recent Events." The opening pages of Mr. Justice Stephen's paper refer to some observations by Sir Arthur Hobhouse on Mr. Ilbert's Bill, which appeared in the June number of the *Contemporary Review.* Sir A. Hobhouse objects to its being said that we hold India by conquest. Mr. Justice Stephen admits that to speak of any Government being founded on conquest may sound harsh, and then refers to the different meanings which the word "conquest" has, and to the fact that almost every conquest recorded in history has its own special characteristics. The writer of "Recent Events" does not believe that the real causes of the present discontent are to be found within the four corners of the Bill. No doubt, this Bill has aroused an amount of opposition which the Government entirely miscalculated, and no question of personal dignity should stand in the way of its withdrawal, should it appear desirable on public grounds that it should be withdrawn. But in the opinion of Sir Evelyn Baring, the essential principles of the Bill should be passed into law, and it would be a grave political error to withdraw it. It seems to be felt that, after all, the passing of this Bill is a mere question of time. If it do not come now, it will surely come in a few years, and thus arises the crucial question. Is it better to wait until the necessity for passing it becomes irresistible, or is it better to introduce the system now? In other words than those of Lord Ripon, is it wiser to anticipate a difficulty, or to await a solution until it has become a burning question? This question and others linked with it are of vital importance, and at every corner present no ordinary difficulties. Sir Evelyn Baring's argument is an interesting one, and he opens his own views and states his own convictions with evident anxiety to arrive at just conclusions. The question of short service in the Army, or long service or conscription, is causing in England nearly as much attention as Mr. Ilbert's Bill is causing in India. We have had a great deal written on the subject lately, and we should like to hear more. Even a cursory glance at Mr. Gleig's article on "Short Service" shows his intimate knowledge of the subject on which he writes. The October number of the *Nineteenth Century* fully sustains the high character it has already attained.

The feature in *Blackwood* for October is the introduction of "a new poet," in words of rapturous praise that are rarely to be met with. Quite independently of the merits of the book of poems which comes under the criticisms of the reviewer in *Blackwood*, it is accompanied by some mystery which will of itself strongly recommend it to many readers. In the first place, the title is a quaint one, "Suspensions on the Dominant." Then it has been only privately printed, and has fallen accidentally into the reviewer's hand, so overshadowed in the overgrowth of contemporary literature as to have hitherto escaped observation. Its circulation has been slight, and unfortunately limited to a few friends who scarcely seem to have valued it at its real worth; while, at the same time, the name of the author, but far more probably the authoress, has been concealed even from the publishers under apparently mystical initials. The reviewer's opinion of it is best expressed in his own words:—"For ourselves, we have been so impressed by its refinement of feeling, its symmetry and adumbrations of imagination, that we venture to call attention to it as a noble illustration of our latest and most precious school of poetry." Having stated his opinion in this moderate language, the reviewer selects certain of the poems which he considers super-excellent—one of Ariadne, when Theseus is afar on the horizons dim, and she roams disconsolate at Naxos, till a comforter comes to her aid in the form of Bacchus. Guenevere is also selected as another exquisite picture, followed by a certainly most wonderful ode to a sea-bird. By this time it is probable that the reader's feelings will be so divided that he or she will scarcely know whether to laugh or cry.

The *Cornhill Magazine*, which seems to be progressing most favourably, notwithstanding the reduction in price, opens its October number with a truly sensational story, "Pelino Viera's Confession," which is not, however, likely to attract many readers. It is followed by a short, but highly amusing sketch of club life, under the title, "On Being Pilled," and a most charming sketch of "Mrs. Opie." We have also a capital instalment of "The Giant's Robe," and a few short tales, which together form an excellent number. We cannot, however, even mutter a word in praise of the illustrations.

The *National Review* bases its political article on an inquiry as to whether Parliamentary institutions are in danger. The writer, "A Retired Politician," considers it desirable to introduce to the reader a personal sketch of his principles, the mode in which he supports them, and his devotion to the Conservative cause. The article is written with considerable spirit, and states some important facts. A most interesting article on Miss Austen and George Eliot is contributed by T. E. Kebbel.

Colburn, for October, is a very good number. The article on "The Military Resources of China" will prove interesting at the moment. Surg.-Gen. Munro relates several acts of heroism displayed on the battle-field by British Army surgeons. There is also a short article detailing a subaltern's experiences of six weeks in a cholera camp, and giving a good deal of information, medical and otherwise. It is to be regretted that Col. Knollys' series of excellent articles has been brought to a conclusion. "Money's-worth in Our Army" is an important matter, and, therefore, one that requires constant attention. Col. Knollys' series of articles were intended to arouse attention to what was going on inside the banking house where the money intended for the use of the Army is manipulated and disposed of. He has done good service in devoting so much time to the elucidation of several important matters which would have been permitted to continue "sliding" were it not for his interference. The article on "The Military Forces of Austria" is also concluded.

There is nothing requiring particular notice in *Longman* for this month, but as a whole it is quite up to the average. Bret Harte's exciting story in "The Carquinez Woods" is concluded.

Ward and Lock's *Universal Instructor* is exceptionally good this month. "The History of Modern Times" is full of good reading. "Electricity and Magnetism" afford interesting information, while "Human Physiology" is treated at considerable length.

The present number of the *Army and Navy Magazine* contains a good deal of readable matter, both Naval and Military. Col. Malleson has selected Lutzen to represent one of the battle-fields of Germany. Lieut.-Col. Parnell, late of the Royal Engineers, devotes his pen to a consideration of "The Royal Marines and Our Coast Fortresses." The article on "Indian Districts during the Revolt," by H. Keene, cannot fail to prove interesting. There is also in this number an article by a Voluntary Student on "The Royal College, considered in Relation to the Higher Education of Naval Officers." "Incidents in Southern India during the Mutiny-Years 1857-58" is written with much spirit, and forcibly recalls to mind the late Meadows Taylor, the author of "Confessions of a Thug" and some other interesting stories, which were thought highly of at the time. The sketch of the Rajah of Shorapore, who, when a child of seven years of age, was cared for by Meadows Taylor, furnishes an interesting passage in the history of the Indian Mutiny.

The first number of *Cassell's Saturday Journal* is now published, and is most certainly a truly wonderful pennyworth. It is intended to be an entirely new weekly periodical, which will contain such a variety of sound, healthy reading, that members of a household, from the oldest to the youngest, cannot fail to find something to suit their fancies. In other words, as the publishers eloquently express themselves, "there will not be one single line of dull reading."

Messrs. Cassell have also published a part of their *Universal History*, which is to be regarded as the beginning of a volume devoted to "The History of the Middle Ages," in other words, a history which will treat of a most remarkable and interesting epoch, and one which is all but inaccessible to the general reader. The first number, which is now published, treats of the rise of modern Europe, and is enriched by a finely-executed frontispiece, which illustrates the imposing ceremony of "Feudal Service."

Amusements.

The Haymarket has reopened after its recess, and resumed the run of Mr. Herman Merivale's version of M. Sardou's play of "Fédora." Certain changes in the cast have imparted to the revival much of the interest of a novelty. Mr. Bancroft, venturing on an embodiment entirely distinct from any hitherto associated with his name, now takes the place of Mr. Coghlan as the avenging Louis Ipanoff, and performs an arduous task better than was to be expected, but not so well as to encourage him in further deviating from his old path of comedy. In the earlier acts he evinced considerable power, but the strong situation at the close of the play, where such intensity of emotion is required, was obviously beyond his capacity of pathetic expression. Mrs. Bernard Beere has greatly matured and most effectively developed her personation of the heroine. Miss Calhoun no longer tries to imitate Mrs. Bancroft as the representative of the lively Countess Olga, which is an advantage to the actress. Mr. Conway seems hardly in his element as Jean de Siriex; but the more subordinate parts are better played than ever by Miss Julia Gwynne, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Stewart Dawson, Mr. C. Brookfield, and Mr. Gerardot. The scenic details are singularly complete.

The Court Theatre, under the management of Mr. John Clayton and Mr. Arthur Cecil, has not a very strong attraction in "The Millionaire," but the comedy is well acted. Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Clayton, Miss Marion Terry, Mrs. Beerbohm-Tree, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Charles Sugden, and Mr. Mackintosh. The stage arrangements denote careful supervision of every detail. "The Millionaire" seems to be growing in favour with those who love a laugh, and are not too critical with regard to the means by which it is obtained.

Under the management of Mr. Alexander Henderson, the Avenue Theatre was reopened on Wednesday night with Mr. H. B. Farnie's English version of Offenbach's three-act operatic burlesque, entitled "La Vie." It does not afford the best example of the musical ability displayed by the late composer, and the incoherent plot, invented by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, is even more absurd and unsubstantial than we are accustomed to find in these erratic pieces. This burlesque-opera, brought out at the Brighton Theatre about three weeks since, is merely a vehicle for the illustration of a series of hoaxes. Whatever success it obtains will be due to the amusement furnished by Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and Mr. Herbert Standing. Miss Camille d'Arville is a lively representative of the Alsatian glove-girl, and Miss Louise Henschel sings with taste and effect as the Baron's daughter. Bright costumes have been provided for a host of pretty feminine auxiliaries, and the general embellishments of the stage indicate a liberal expenditure by the management.

It is understood that Mr. Sims Reeves and Madame Rose Hersee have both accepted engagements to sing, before the season is concluded, at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts.

The "Streets of London," again having had a prosperous revival run at the Adelphi, closed its renewed career on Thursday night, and this evening (Saturday) will be produced a new and original drama by Mr. G. R. Sims and Mr. Henry Pettitt, called "In the Ranks," and realistically illustrating incidents in a soldier's life. Mr. Charles Warner and Miss Isabel Bateman play the leading parts.

Madame Francisca Ellmenreich made a favourable first appearance on the English stage at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday morning, appearing as the heroine of the familiar play of "Marie Stuart." Mr. Burnand's new burlesque drama of "Ariel" will be brought out on Monday night, with Miss E. Farren, Miss Gilchrist, and Messrs. Elton, Monkhouse, Dallas, Squire, and Henley in the prominent parts.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's always diverting entertainment was resumed for the autumn season on Monday evening at St. George's Hall, Langham Place. Mr. Arthur Law's lively operetta of "Treasure Trove," linked with Mr. Alfred J. Caldecott's melodies, together with Mr. Corney Grain's musical sketch of "Our Miss," constitute a familiar but very agreeable programme.

We can with much confidence recommend to the favourable notice of the public the very clever, entertaining, and varied performance of Mr. Du Val, now being given at St. James's Hall. As is known to many of our military readers, Mr. Du Val served against the Boers in the Transvaal, and has written a book entitled "With a Show through Southern Africa," &c., which has been reviewed by the Press as it deserved to be with very great praise. As actor, editor, and soldier, Mr. Du Val, as he spells his name, has travelled much, and has noted what he saw with a keen eye, and a perception of character and life that is turned to good account in his amusing, and we must say instructive, impersonations and narrative. There is not in London, bristling as the vast metropolis is with points of attraction, any place we know of where man, woman, and child can spend a couple of hours more lightly and cheerfully than in listening to the ex-attaché of the Camp Commandant of the beleaguered garrison of Pretoria, and the editor of the *News of the Camp*, who proved that *tam Marti quam Mercurio*,—he was able to be a man of action and of deeds, as well as of words. Mr. Du Val is rather down on the Boers. It is a mild revenge, and the Boers may not be aware of its daily exercise here at their expense.

COMMANDER MAXWELL-HERON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to numerous letters which have lately appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* commenting on a rumour that Mr. Swainson has been selected to draw up a case for reference to the Law officers of the Crown, I am in a position to state that, to the best of my belief, such is not the fact, as I have received a letter from Mr. Chance, the Treasury solicitor, informing me that, according to instructions, he (Mr. Chance) has laid the proceedings of the court-martial before the Law officers of the Crown.—I am, &c., J. Sheldon Hepworth,

Solicitor to Com. Maxwell-Heron.

The Empire Club, which is at present closed for the annual cleaning and decorations, will be reopened for the reception of members on Monday, the 15th inst.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will commence in London on Thursday, Nov. 22 next, the medical examination taking place at the Academy on the previous day. The number of vacancies to be competed for will be 50. Applications cannot be received, unless made in strict accordance with the regulations. The successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy about March 17 next.—War Office, Sept. 29.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Watteau, by John W. Mollett, B.A. (Sampson Low and Co.)—Quarter Staff, by Thomas A. McCarthy (W. Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)—Rabelais, Morley's Universal Library (G. Routledge and Sons)—The Law of Sex, by G. B. Starkweather, F.R.G.S. (J. and A. Churchill)—Cassell's Saturday Journal, No. 1 (Cassell and Co., Limited)—The Soldier's Hymn, by the Rev. Arthur Robins (Windsor: Welham Clarke)—A Bird's-eye View of English Literature, by Henry Grey (Griffith and Farran)—History of the 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Robley and P. J. Aubin (Cape Town: Murray and St. Leger)—Field Training, by Major C. K. Brooke (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—Magazines for October: The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co); Self-Culture for All (Ward, Lock, and Co.); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.); The Royal Navy List (Witherby and Co.); Baily's Monthly Magazine (A. H. Baily and Co.); The Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.); The Sporting Mirror (H. Etherington).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

Constant Reader.—Nothing yet decided. Most probably Ireland.

R. M.—Thirty-nine is certainly a very small percentage, but then the successes must of course be in proportion to the vacancies.

Sandhurst.—Such privilege has not been granted.

The Army and Navy Gazette exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Headaches and Disordered Stomach.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, Robert Humphreys, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

TO ARMY and NAVY OFFICERS, &c.—St. Paul's School, from St. Paul's Churchyard, now being erected on the Cedars Estate, will, when completed, afford great educational advantages to the sons of Gentlemen. HOUSES should be secured at once in proximity to the School. Messrs. GIBBS and FLEW, Builders, have now only a limited number for DISPOSAL; rents, £60 to £100 per annum. Well arranged for family requirements; handsomely decorated; most healthy situation: excellent sanitation; one minute's walk from West Kensington Station.—GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington Station, W.

BIRTH.

COATS.—At Capetown, South Africa, on the 10th ult., the wife of Surgeon-Major James Coats, A.M.D., of a son.

Advertisements.

THE MANCHESTER BRANCH of the ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS WANT a GENTLEMAN to act as SECRETARY, who would devote his time to the work of the Society, including collection of subscriptions, supervision of officers, the promotion of the Society's work at Schools, &c.—Address, "M.R.S.P.C.A.," Messrs. William Aldred, and others, Chartered Accountants, 15 Dickinson Street, Manchester.

TO OFFICERS PROCEEDING to INDIA, &c.—A Solicitor's Daughter, with high testimonials and great experience in the management and tuition of children, wishes to RECEIVE, after Christmas, SIX CHILDREN, to educate in her home on the South Coast of England. Girls from six to fourteen, and little boys from six to ten. Early application requested. Fair terms and a really good home.—"A. B.," 61 Little Park Street, Coventry.

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ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The NEXT QUARTERLY COURT of this Corporation will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, S.W., on MONDAY, October 15, 1883, at 12 o'clock precisely.

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THE LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES WILL CLOSE FOR LONDON ON THE 22nd Inst., AND ON THE 23rd Inst. FOR THE COUNTRY.

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Capt. the Hon. J. Napier, 10th Hussars,
Major A. G. Wavell, 1st Norfolk Regiment,
Lieut. A. Durand, Bengal S.C.,
Capt. Robinson, Shropshire L.I.,
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,,	H. J. Morphy ...	11th.
,,	I. H. W. Southey	13th.
,,	N. G. Woodyatt	15th.
,,	J. H. Heycock ...	16th.
,,	D. S. A. Cosby ...	22nd.
,,	F. K. O. Peile ...	26th.

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Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. C. W. Spring	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	...	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. G. W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham	China
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Jan. 23, 1883—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. W. A. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. R. O. R. C. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport	China
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. John Fellowes	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
				(Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B.)		
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. W. A. D. Acland	Re. Sep. 22, 1883—Sydney	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret ship	Capt. Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C.	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. H. Corfe	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	Passage home
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. Richard N. Gresley	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Commodore J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua	North America and West Indies
				(V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell, V.C., K.C.B.)		
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. F. C. B. Robinson	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brooke	March 13, 1883—Sheerness	W. C. of Africa & C. of Good Hope
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 1, 1883—Chatham	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. the Hon. R. Bingham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Capt. H. Rose	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 16, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus	6	39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Pembroke	1	57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
				(Rear-Admiral Geo. W. Watson)		
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. St. G. C. D'Arcy Irvine	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Lennard Dick	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. W. H. May	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—West India D'cks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. A. C. Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness	Ordered home
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	March 8, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Harry L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. L. Sulivan	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. P. R. Sharpe	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
				(Rear-Admiral Thomas B. Lethbridge)		
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
				(Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B.)		
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald	April 24, 1883—Sheerness	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. R. P. Humpage	Tender to Boscawen	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. H. Hosken	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. John Ferris	Tender to Ganges	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. Arthur E. Dupuis	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated	Capt. Edward S. Adeane, C.M.G.	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1, 1883	Greenock
Sheldrake	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. M. L. Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	Ordered home
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	North America and W.I. (survey)
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. Henry D. Shortt	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Francis W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W. C. of Africa & C. of Good Hope
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	W. C. of Africa & C. of Good Hope
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward, C.B., A.D.C.	Oct. 4, 1880—Chatham	Mediterranean
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
				(Rear-Admiral A. McL. Lyons)		
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. W. J. L. Wharton	March 16, 1882—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America (survey)
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B.	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Chas. G. Fane	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua	North America and West Indies
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. Thos. Barnardiston	Re. Jan 1, 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Sept. 25, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Surveying, Home Station
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lieut-Com. Henry McArthur Cutfield	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. Francis M. Prattent	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. G. F. Knowles	April 1, 1880—River Shannon	Rathmullen
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. Walter Stewart	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. A. H. Markham	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lieut-Com. E. J. P. Gallwey	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. W. H. Cuming	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel	Lieut-Com. T. E. Maxwell	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. J. D. Nicholls	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. T. P. W. Nesham	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. C. R. Arbuthnot	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Com. Andrew W. Miller	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

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Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut-Col. F. G. Burnaby	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.	Meerut—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Manchester	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut-Col. E. A. Jee	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut-Col. J. Goldie [p.s.c.	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. C. Campbell, C.B.,	Shorncliffe	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut-Col. E. B. Hutton	Newbridge	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Ballincollig	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Aldershot	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. Philips	Hounslow	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Col. W. L. Browne	Newbridge	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Lieut-Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars)		Col. H. D'A. P. Burnell	Colchester	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut-Col. J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Lieut-Col. E. A. Wood	Lucknow—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	...
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B.,	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut-Col. J. H. Knox [A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lt-Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of C'mb'dge's Own) Lancers		Lieut-Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut-Col. H. E. Malet	Curragh	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut-Col. A. G. Webster	Egypt—Aldershot	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut-Col. C. Mangles	Cahir	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. F. Kaye	Dublin	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...		...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	St. George's Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. G. W. Knox, C.B.	Tower	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Dublin	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbadoes—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Curragh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny	Tralee—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Subathu—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Parnell, C.B.	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar—Brbados.	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. P. Stokes	Bombay—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Mullingar—Newcastle	1866	Bengal—Afghanistn	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Chakrata—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. F. Butler	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Ranikhet—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. J. C. Roberts	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn	Lieut-Col. H. P. Pearson	Fyzabad—Bury St. Edmunds.	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Lt. Infantry).	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Dublin—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. K. Leet, V.C.	Kamptee—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. B. Cosby	Castlebar—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Poona—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nva. Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. A. W. Adcock	Burmah—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Kuldunnah—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Aldershot—Clonmel	1882	Egypt—Malta	1883
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Hereford	Halifax, N.S.—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. E. Davidson	Curragh—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Templemore—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Dover—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Carey	Portland—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunsw'k	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Patton	Cherat—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Pembroke Dock—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Kilkenny—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn	Lieut-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Dugshai—Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Kinsale—Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn	Lieut-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. A. D. Geddes	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Stokes	Belfast—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Sing'p're	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. Heywood	Kurrachee—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Jersey—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Lawson	Chatham—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanist'n	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Bayley	Aldershot—Kingston	1882	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1883
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. S. Stabb	Cork—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Richardson,	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Col. F. J. Castle... [C.B.	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie,	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. J. Rogers	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. King	Fermoy—Winchester	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...

Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.	
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.
—	80th		2nd Bn.
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.
—	54th		2nd Bn.
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.
—	82nd		2nd Bn.
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.
—	69th		2nd Bn.
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	1st Bn.
—	73rd		2nd Bn.
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.
—	52nd		2nd Bn.
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.
—	56th		2nd Bn.
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.
—	95th		2nd Bn.
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.
—	81st		2nd Bn.
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.
—	58th		2nd Bn.
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.
—	66th		2nd Bn.
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.
—	97th		2nd Bn.
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire)	1st Bn.
—	105th		2nd Bn.
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.
—	85th		2nd Bn.
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.
—	77th		2nd Bn.
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.
—	60th		2nd Bn.
—	60th		3rd Bn.
—	60th		4th Bn.
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.
—	99th		2nd Bn.
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.
—	96th		2nd Bn.
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.
—	98th		2nd Bn.
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.
—	84th		2nd Bn.
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.
—	106th		2nd Bn.
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.
—	74th		2nd Bn.
72	72nd	S'forth Highl'd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Alb'y's)	1st Bn.
—	78th		2nd Bn.
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.
—	92nd		2nd Bn.
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.
—	86th		2nd Bn.
87	87th	Princ'ss Vict'ria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.
—	89th		2nd Bn.
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.
—	94th		2nd Bn.
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Suth'rl'd Highl'drs)	1st Bn.
—	93rd		2nd Bn.
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.
—	109th		2nd Bn.
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusiliers	1st Bn.
—	104th		2nd Bn.
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.
—	103rd		2nd Bn.
94A	R. B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.
—	R. B.		2nd Bn.
—	R. B.		3rd Bn.
—	R. B.		4th Bn.
	...	1st West India Regiment	
	...	2nd do. do.	
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery	

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B —	Exeter
C —	St. John's Wood
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Meerut
F —	Umballa
G —	Meerut
H —	Exeter
I —	Canterbury
K —	Dublin
L —	Sealkote
M —	Dublin
N —	Coventry

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Riding Establishment—

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1st Brigade—

A Battery	Bengal
B —	Ferozepore
C —	Natal
D —	Madras
E —	Bombay
F —	Bombay
G —	Benares
H —	Jullundur
I —	Ahmedabad
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nents.		Commanding Officers	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Re-turned.
	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. P. H. Eyre ...	Malta—Lichfield	1880	Malta...	...
...	2nd Bn.	Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Lichfield—Lichfield	1872	Singapore—Transv'l	1880
	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon...	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
...	2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Roorkee—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
n-	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. C. Brook...	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
e)	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. S. Lock	Devonport—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	...
	1st Bn.	Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
...	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Londonderry—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
al	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Green	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
...	2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, *p.s.c.*	Portsmouth—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
n-	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, *p.s.c.* ...	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
...	2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie...	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Rennie	Ft. St. George—Warley	1871	Madras	...
...	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Greenland	Gibraltar—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
rs	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. B. Hayward	Athlone—Leicester	1864	Bombay—India	1878
...	2nd Bn.	Col. J. N. Crealock, C.B., *p.s.c.*	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
re	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Straton	Gibraltar—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Bevan	Allahabad—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	...
	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent...	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
...	2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond...	Natal—Northampton ...	1879	Natal...	...
of	1st Bn.	Col. W. W. Corban	Gibraltar—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
...	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. T. Ready...	Gosport—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
st	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. E. Fyler...	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt...	...
...	2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Dublin—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
n-	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., *p.s.c.*	Bareilly—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
e).	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson	York—Pontefract	...	Aden ...	1871
re	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt...	...
...	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon	Aldershot—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
's	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow ...	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
...	2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun	Burmah—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Hatchell, *p.s.c.*	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
	2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. K. G. Henderson [A D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
ps	3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal ...	...
	4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
's	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Woolwich—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
...	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. L. Walker, *p.s.c.*	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape ...	...
	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. L. Auchinleck...	Tower—Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
...	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan — Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta...	...
th	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. L. Watt ...	Manchester—Lichfield...	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
...	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. T. Simpson	Quetta—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes ...	...
	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Byam	Aden—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	...
...	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. T. Simpson ...	Aldershot—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. H. Tucker	Meerut—Sunderland ...	1872	Bombay	...
y..	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Sunderland	1882	Gibraltar	...
try	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Dublin—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1880
	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Straghan, C.B. ...	Plymouth—Hamilton ...	1882	Egypt...	...
ss-	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
ys)	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. Hammill, C.B. ...	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta...	...
...	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen...	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
on ...	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B. ...	Egypt—Fort George ...	1879	Gibraltar	...
	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant...	Dover—Belfast ...	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
...	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Bermuda—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
yal	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	*en route* to India—Armagh	1883	Bengal	...
...	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. B. S. Robinson	Belgaum—Armagh	1870	Madras	...
	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton ...	Ranikhet—Galway	1877	Cape ...	...
...	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Browne ...	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
yll	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. G. Robley	Cape—Stirling ...	1879	Natal...	...
rs)	2nd Bn.	Col. E. H. D. Macpherson	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1881
in-	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Williams	Solon—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
ns)	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
ers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Abbott	Nova Scotia—Tralee	1874	Malta	...
	2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. G. Campbell	Malta—Tralee ...	1882	Malta...	...
ers	1st Bn.	Col. J. Duncan, *p.s.c.* ...	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibra'tar	...
	2nd Bn.	Col. C. Frankland, *p.s.c.*	Dover—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. H. A. Seymour..	Ahmednuggur--Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
ce	2nd Bn.	Col. J. P. C. Glyn	Curragh—Winchester ...	1874	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1880
...	3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl ...	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India--Bombay	1872
	4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
t	...	Col. J. A. Smith...	Jamaica ...	...	...	...
...	...	Lieut-Col. P. Sheppard	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
rtillery	...	Lt-Col. Marquis de Piro, C.M.G.	Malta	...	...	...

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—Northern Division.

1st Battery	Weymouth
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Tilbury
5th —	Bermuda
6th —	Bermuda
7th —	Khyra Gully
8th —	Campbellpore
9th —	Kalabagh
Depot	Newcastle

No. 2.—Lancashire Division.

1st Battery	Fort Widley
2nd —	Jersey
3rd —	Woolwich
4th —	Ferozepore
5th —	Lahore
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Liverpool

No. 3.—Eastern Division.

1st Battery	Landguard Fort
2nd —	Sheerness
3rd —	Fort Victoria
4th —	Shoeburyness
5th —	Ceylon
6th —	Ceylon
7th —	Theyetmyo
8th —	Baragully
9th —	Tonghoo
Depot	Colchester

No. 4.—Cinque Ports Division

1st Battery	Guernsey
2nd —	Alderney
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Dover
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Barbadoes
7th —	Quetta
8th —	Bombay
9th —	Khandalla
Depot	Dover

No. 5.—London Division.

1st Battery	Portsmouth
2nd —	Fort Grange
3rd —	Shoeburyness
4th —	Malta
5th —	Malta
6th —	Malta
7th —	Calcutta
8th —	Delhi
Depot	Woolwich

No. 6.—Southern Division.

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Portsmouth
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Golden Hill
5th —	Agra
6th —	Allahabad

No. 6.—Southern Division.—(*con.*)

7th Battery	Campbellpore
8th —	Hong Kong
9th —	Singapore
Depot	Fort Rowner

No. 7.—Western Division.

1st Battery	Carlisle Fort
2nd —	Spike Island
3rd —	Camden Fort
4th —	Picklecombe
5th —	Gwalior
6th —	Morar
7th —	Cape
8th —	Mauritius
9th —	St. Helena
Depot	Devonport

No. 8.—Scottish Division

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Sheerness
3rd —	Sheerness
4th —	Sheerness
5th —	Egypt
6th —	Egypt
7th —	Aden
8th —	Aden
9th —	Bombay
Depot	Leith Fort

No. 9.—Welsh Division.

1st Battery	Pembroke Dock
2nd —	Ft. Hubberstone
3rd —	South Hook
4th —	Secunderabad
5th —	St. Thomas Mnt.
6th —	Halifax
7th —	Halifax
8th —	Halifax
Depot	Newport

No. 10.—North Irish Division.

1st Battery	Sandown, I. of W.
2nd —	Woolwich
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Mhow
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
9th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Belfast

No. 11.—South Irish Division.

1st Battery	Mount Wise
2nd —	Plymouth
3rd —	Bull Point
4th —	Portsmouth
5th —	Jutogh
6th —	Theyetmyo
7th —	Ma'ta
8th —	Malta
9th —	Malta
Depot	Kinsale

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C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Cape Town
6th—Chatham
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th—Bermuda
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Chatham
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Bermuda
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th Company—Southampton [(Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Cape of Good Hope
33rd—Ma'ta (Torpedo)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

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B Brigade—

A Battery	Dorchester
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Kirkee
E —	Bangalore
F —	Aldershot
G —	Egypt
H —	Aldershot
I —	Aldershot
K —	Umballa
L —	Newbridge
M —	Secunderabad
N —	Lucknow

rigades—Woolwich.
MENT—Woolwich.

TILLERY.

1st Brigade (*con.*)—

M Battery	Nusserabad
N —	Hyderabad
O —	Kamptee
P —	Secunderabad
Q —	St Thomas Mt.
R —	Bellary
S —	Bangalore
T —	Aldershot
U —	Athlone
V —	Chatham
W —	Hi'sea
X —	Woolwich

FIELD ARTILLERY.—(Continued.)

2nd Brigade—

A Battery	Kirkee
B —	Neemuch
C —	Ahmednuggur
D —	Kirkee
E —	Kurrachee
F —	Deesa
G —	Belgaum
H —	Bristol
I —	Egypt
J —	Allahabad
K —	Sheffield
L —	Limerick
M —	St. Thomas Mt.
N —	Woolwich
O —	Hilsea
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Sheffield
R —	Peshawur
S —	Woolwich

3rd Brigade—

A Battery	Weedon
B —	Weedon
C —	Woolwich
D —	Ipswich
E —	Ipswich
F —	Aldershot
G —	Newcastle
H —	Christchurch
I —	Bangalore

3rd Brigade (*con.*)

J —	Trowbridge
K —	Nowgong
L —	Dinapore
M —	Meerut
N —	Cawnpore
O —	Agra
P —	Meean Meer
Q —	Saugor
R —	Fyzabad

4th Brigade—

A Battery	Mhow
B —	Rawul Pindee
C —	Meean Meer
D —	Lucknow
E —	Bareilly
F —	Morar
G —	Meerut
H —	Aldershot
I —	Glasgow
J —	Colchester
K —	Fermoy
L —	Mooltan
M —	Clonmel
N —	Woolwich
O —	Barrackpore
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Newport, M.
R —	Curragh

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STATIONS OF HER MAJEST

CORRECTED UP TO OCTOBER 6.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. George D. Morant	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (Rear-Admiral John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Chas. Hicks	Re. Feb 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	..	..	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. F. A. Harston	March 20 1883—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry H. Rawson, C.B. (Vice-Ad. Lord John Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. Harry W. Brent	March 21, 1882—Devonport	South-East Coast of America
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Charles R. Wood	Tender to Repulse	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb (Rear-Admiral F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. R. E. Tracey (Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Com. W. M. Annesley	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Loftus S. Jones	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	West Coast of Africa
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church (Rear-Admiral N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. April 11, 1882—C. of Good Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	..	177	Training-ship	Capt. Nathaniel Bowden-Smith	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. W. E. B. Atkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service on Coast of Ireland
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. A. J. Kennedy	March 29, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. G. Bosanquet	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. Francis Durrant	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth	North America and West Indies
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. H. F. Stephenson, C.B.	Sept. 15, 1880—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Powlett	Dec. 7, 1880—Sheerness	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Aug. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargeaunt	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine	May 10, 18 1—Sheerness	Danube
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. R. L. Groome	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport	China
Comus	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct 23, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific (ordered home)
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Jeffreys	Re. Aug. 20, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. H. Crowe	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Curacoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Re. March, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. H. Jauncey	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. S. H. M. Login	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. F. J. J. Elliot	Feb. 10, 1881—Sheerness	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade	Re. Sept. 21, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Henry C. Bigge	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Fred. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. A. Bolitho	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of W'llingt'n	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Admiral Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. A. Poland (Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. Henry Washington	Re. April 1, 1881—Sunderland	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	206	S. corvette	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Jan. 1, 1880—Sheerness	Paying off
Elfin	..	..	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. P. Haynes	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	28	Gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. P. K. Smythies	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. E. H. Gamble	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. C. S. Cardale	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. George A. G. Grey	Re. May 1, 1883—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Fire Queen	..	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. Izat	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. R. F. Hammick	Re. May 9, 1882—Devonport	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Re. Oct. 1, 1881—C. of Good Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Lieut-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. C. Higgins	June 15, 1880—Chatham	North America and West Indies
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. E. W. Hodgkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. A. W. Moore	July 26, 1883—Sheerness	C. of Good Hope & W. Coast of Africa
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	North America and West Indies
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. G. Gough	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Harrier	..	28	Sailing schooner	Lieut-Com. S. J. B. Willcox	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	3.7	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. F. Heneage (Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rear-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop and storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	..	S. turret ship	Navigating-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux, C.B.	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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THE current number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains an article on "Short Service: One Cause of its Failure," by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, late Chaplain-General to the Forces, who claims a hearing on the ground of his being "one of the last of the few who survive of that noble Army concerning which the Great Duke used to say that 'with it he could go anywhere, and do anything.'" The reverend writer begins by avowing himself an advocate of short service, pointing out that by the term he does not mean an Army composed of men with less than three years' service with the colours—a system admirably adapted for the purposes of the German Empire, but in no way adequate to provide for the performance of the various duties required of an English Army, with colonies to be garrisoned in all parts of the world. Mr. Gleig's idea of a Short-service system adapted to the wants of an English Army is enlistment for eight years with the colours, before joining the Reserve. But the "one cause" of the failure of the present or any system of short service is, we are told, our having to maintain in India at all times from 50,000 to 60,000 men, obtained under this system, and whose officers are liable to compulsory retirement, "at stated periods, from places of trust and command, and, after attaining certain ages, to retire from the service altogether." Mr. Gleig maintains that the Line garrison of India now-a-days "desires nothing so much as to get away from it as soon as possible;" and in support of his statement quotes a letter from "an officer who has just returned from that country, in command of a distinguished regiment." The letter referred to gives the two chief causes of discontent as short service and deferred pay, the two things usually, though not always, acting together. Men going to India, Mr. Gleig asserts, always at first desire to get home again. They miss their friends and associations, and dislike the change of life. It takes four or five years to get settled down to like the country; and in less than that time, under the present system, the opportunity of returning offers, and the deferred pay, "which most men consider an exhaustless mine of wealth," completes the temptation to seize the opportunity. This is, no doubt, to a very great extent the fact, and is the cause of the continual drain on the home battalions, in the shape of drafts for the Indian battalions, leaving at home for a sudden European emergency, with the exception of about a dozen battalions, first for foreign service, only skeleton battalions of boys and men unfit for foreign service. To remedy this pernicious state of affairs, Mr. Gleig proposes to re-establish a local European Army for India, the abolition of which in 1860 he declares to have been a blunder, though he admits that the circumstances of the case, and consequent panic, "offer a good deal to palliate, if they cannot altogether excuse, the mistakes that were then committed." The proposal is to create an Army with all the emoluments and inducements to enlist which obtained in the old European Army of the East India Company. The shortest period of service with the colours for which a man should be enlisted must be twelve years, and anticipating the question of where this new Army is to come from, and admitting that the task now is far more difficult than in 1860, comparison is drawn between the successes, in the old days, of the Recruiting Serjeants of the Company's Army and those obtained by the Recruiting Serjeants of the Crown. There are many hundreds of men in all parts of the country whom a few years in the Army have unsettled for civil occupations, and who either cannot or will not work at any steady employment. Such men, Mr. Gleig thinks, would jump at the chance of good pay and little work, and that not for a year or two only, but as a career, with a pension, or, perhaps, some place of emolument or trust in India, at the end of their military service. This might at first abstract from the Reserve a certain proportion of its estimated numbers, but the return to this country of the present garrison would at once compensate, and more than compensate, for the temporary drain on those forces. And then Mr. Gleig proposes not "to let loose, all at once, upon India 30,000 or 40,000 half-disciplined English soldiers," a proceeding which "would precipitate the crisis which the presence of a European garrison is intended to avert;" but to form the new Army, regiment by regiment, in this country, under officers who have served in India, either in the Staff Corps or in Line regiments, and who understand the delicate nature of the task devolving upon a European garrison in its dealings with the Native races of India. Such regiments, Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, would remain in this country, until the men were thoroughly acquainted with their officers, and in such a state of discipline as to make it perfectly safe to move them to their destination. One by one, the new regiments would be despatched to take the place of those regiments of the Line now serving in India, and who would thus be released and made available for service in Europe. Such are the lines upon which Mr. Gleig bases his scheme, one which doubtless looks very well on paper, but against which the most serious objections will be raised by all those who know India, and certainly by those who knew the country in the old days of "John Company's" Army. Mr. Gleig cannot be expected, of course, to appreciate the shortcomings which are inherent in any system of localisation for India. The late Chaplain-General looks at matters from the home-service soldier's point of view, forgetting that there are other serious difficulties with which a War Minister would be bound to grapple, before introducing so sweeping a change,—a change, be it remembered, that might affect the future of our Indian Empire to a far greater extent than some suppose. We have no hesitation in saying that the carrying-out of Mr. Gleig's ideas is about the last thing wanted to complete the total destruction of that once glorious British Army, in the achievements of which our late Chaplain-General once bore a most honourable part.

THE Treaty of Versailles gave to French subjects the right to fish in certain waters off the Newfoundland coast. But, as we have already shown, the wording of this treaty is so loose that the French have claimed the sole right of catching fish off that coast within the limits assigned to them by the Treaty. When, however, the context as well as the text is properly studied, but one opinion can be arrived at as to the meaning or interpretation to be put upon that Treaty. By the Treaty of Utrecht, it was provided that Newfoundland and the adjacent islands should be yielded to the British, and that it should not be lawful for the French to fortify any place therein, or erect any buildings, besides stages made of boards, and huts, necessary and usual for drying of fish, or to resort to the island beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish. The article continues, "But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and to dry them on land in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said Island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern point of the said island, and from thence running down the western side reaches as far as the place called Point Riche." The Treaty of Versailles, signed on September 3, 1783, just a century ago, provided that,—"To this end [viz., to give every effect to the provisions for the prevention of disputes], and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, his Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting in any manner by their competition the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them upon the coasts of the island of Newfoundland; and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed there to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels." But the Treaty of Versailles goes on to say:—"The Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery, which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan on which the fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen, building nothing but their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, on their part, not molesting in any manner the French fishermen during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence," The Treaty of Paris, signed in 1814, restored to the French these rights, and restricted the fishing and landing to cure fish within certain clearly defined boundaries during the fishing season. The subjects of his Britannic Majesty were not to land to salt and cure their catch on the coast reserved for the French fishermen. The Newfoundlander living on or near the coast on which the French were allowed to land was placed at a great disadvantage, in comparison with the foreigner. The injustice thus inflicted upon the British colonist can only be excused on the ground of the crass ignorance of those who framed the Treaties. This was the view taken of the matter by Lord Palmerston, who wrote to Count Sebastiani as follows:—"It is true that the privilege secured to the fishermen of France by the Treaty of 1783 has in practice been treated by the British Government as an exclusive right during the period of the fishing season. But the British Government have never understood the declaration to have had for its object to deprive British subjects of the right to participate with the French in taking fish at sea off that shore, provided they did so without interrupting the French cod-fishing. In none of the public documents of the British Government—neither in the Act of Parliament of 1783, nor in any subsequent Act relating to Newfoundland fishery, does it appear that the right of French subjects to an exclusive fishery either of cod or of fish generally is specifically recognised." Governor Darling went fully into this important question in 1856, and wrote as follows to the Foreign Office:—"A glance at the map shows the position which this island occupies in the territorial expanse of the British Empire, lying considerably nearer to the mother-country than any other of her Transatlantic possessions, and distant only six days' steaming from the British Isles. Its shores abounding in fine harbours, and its surrounding seas with the sources of wealth, whilst its inhabitants are a manly and energetic race. Yet the political position of a dependency thus favoured is such that a foreign State enjoys a right to the use of at least one-half of its line of coast, and avails itself of that right in such a manner as effectually to close that portion of the coast, for all practical purposes, against the people of the State to which the soil of the colony belongs." It will hardly be credited, after reading the opinion of these eminent men, that the English Government should, in 1857, only one year later, and with their eyes open, have signed away every right of the British colonist living on the coast, to the French. But such appears to have been the case. True, the Government of the Colony rejected the Convention thus secured by France after the Crimean War, in return for the assistance then rendered to this country in her war with Russia. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the English Government, on January 16, 1857, was willing to part with the birthright of our Newfoundland Colonists. Article 1 of this Convention sets forth that "French subjects shall have the exclusive right to fish, and to use the strand for fishery purposes, on the east coast of Newfoundland, from Cape St. John to the Quirpon Islands, from the 5th day of April to the 5th day of October in each year. They shall have the right to fish, &c., to the exclusion of British subjects, from the Quiripon to Cape Norman; and on the west coast . . . . . . such exclusive fishing to extend to a distance of three marine miles from the strand." Article 2 also sets forth that British subjects shall have the right, "concurrently with French subjects," to fish on the west coast, except at five points specified, but French subjects shall have the exclusive right to the whole strand during the fishing season. Article 3 sets forth that the "concurrent" right of the French to fish with British subjects in these waters terminates on the coast of Labrador, from Blanc Sublon to Cape Charles, at the embouchure and outlets of creeks and rivers. On the Newfoundland coast, between Cape St. John and Rock Point, the French are further granted the right of fishing up all rivers and creeks as high as the tide or salt-water flows, and from Rock Point to Cape Ray this right is made to extend to half a mile up each embouchure. French Naval Officers are also entitled, by Article 9, "to enforce the said exclusive rights of fishing as defined by Article 1, by expulsion of vessels or boats attempting concurrent fishing, in case no British vessel is within five miles." This convention is not really in force, as it was rejected by the Government of Newfoundland. The manner, however, in which the French are exercising their rights, granted under the Treaties of Utrecht and Versailles, so completely prevents the development of that part of the colony adjacent to the "French Reserve," that its inhabitants are at times prevented even from earning a bare subsistence. The words of Governor Darling were forcible enough, and should have warned the Government of the day against granting rights to the subjects of a foreign Power which may be said to have been already acquired by the colonists of the island, when they took up their land on the banks of those salmon rivers, streams, and creeks which the French are now ruining. But the words of Governor Darling, forcible though they are, do not accurately convey the condition of affairs in the colony at the present time. Since that letter was written, Newfoundland has made vast strides, and the valuable copper mines discovered during the last few years are being developed even under French obstruction. A railway has been commenced, to connect the capital with the mining district, and it was at one time contemplated to have a line from St. John's to St. George's Bay, on the west coast; but the project had to be abandoned, because the French objected to the terminus being at any spot within their Reserve. A valuable silver and lead mine at Port-au-Port had recently to be abandoned, the French objecting to its being worked. For several years past, a lobster-canning establishment at St. Barbe, on the west coast, has been doing a good business, preserving some 5,000 lobsters a day, and employing some half-hundred men and women, who would otherwise be destitute. The French are now vigorously protesting against this Colonial industry being allowed to exist within their Reserve, although it in no manner interferes with their fishing, few of their vessels ever visiting St. Barbe. Similar protests have been regularly lodged by the French against two other lobster-canning factories and a copper mine at Ming's Bight, industries which employ many hundreds of hands. French Naval officers seem fully alive to the absurdity of their protests against these colonial industries; but they have to obey the orders of their Government, whose policy seems to be that of endeavouring to drive the British Colonist in Newfoundland far away from that coast on which, in an evil moment, the British Government granted rights to French subjects which, in reality, neither this country nor its Government had any right to deal with. The Convention of 1857 which was agreed to between the Governments of England and France, and which appears to be the one the French now act upon, was rejected by the Government of Newfoundland. Again, in 1860, the Commissioners sitting at Paris attempted to settle the question, but failed. In 1866, in 1868, and in 1875, negotiations were entered into, without coming to any definite result. The Treaty of Utrecht and the Treaty of Versailles grant the French what rights they possess; but the Government of France, acting on the Convention of 1857, because its articles were agreed to by the English Government, and ignoring the rejection of the Convention by the Government of the Colony, claims rights for its subjects which do not belong to them, and which they only now exercise owing to the timidity of the English Foreign Office, which forces the Admiralty to issue such orders to Naval officers sent to protect the fisheries as effectually prevent their in any way interfering with the subjects of France, or remonstrating at the high-handed conduct of the French Naval officers on the station. Under these circumstances, it is indeed very much to the credit of the Newfoundland Colonists that they have not long ere this taken the law into their own hands. There is now a population of over 25,000 on the north-east and west coasts of the Colony. These people must live, and this they can only do by fishing or mining, as that part of the coast is not suited to agricultural pursuits. Hence the difficulties which beset the English Naval officer who strives to do his duty by his countrymen, may well be imagined, as it is only by a judicious mixture of temper, tact, and firmness that harmonious relations can be maintained.

THE Marine Office in Spring Gardens, or more properly speaking, the new Deputy-Adjutant-General of Marines, is not giving that satisfaction to the Marine Forces which obtained throughout the service during the whole term of office of Major-General Sir Charles Adair. We have already had occasion to call their Lordships' attention to one or two instances in which the recent maladministration of the Department has produced wide-spread discontent. In one case, their Lordships have already interposed, and by their timely action have remedied the evil before it had time to do any mischief. No doubt, the other cases calling for redress will in their turn be inquired into, and after mature investigation, be legislated for in such manner as to restore confidence throughout the Marine Forces. One case in particular, however, deserves more than a mere passing notice at our hands. It is that of Major Haseltine, which, in our opinion, is a particularly hard one. In May, 1880, the order was issued for Marine officers to pass the military examination, to qualify themselves for the rank of Field-officers. At the same time, Captain Haseltine was ordered to embark on board the *Monarch*, then at Malta. When the reorganisation of the corps took place in 1881, Captain Haseltine was promoted, subject to his passing the prescribed examination within twelve months of his rejoining his division. He rejoined in February, 1882, and being at the time down with Mediterranean fever, was sent to hospital, where he remained until May 23. He was then discharged on sick-leave, having lost some four stone in weight in less than three months. Major Haseltine returned to duty in November, 1882, but was prevented from going up for the next Field-officers' examination in January, 1883, owing to the state of his health. He, nevertheless, obtained leave to proceed to Canterbury to pass the riding-school, returning to barracks in February. He went against the wish of his doctor, as at the time he was suffering from three abscesses in his chest, one of which was open, and had affected the breast-bone. Nevertheless, he passed, and turned his attention to the more difficult part of the examination, and passed well in everything except Tactics, in which he was not examined, the examination being held last July. In the meantime, however, Major Haseltine was appointed to the Liverpool Recruiting District, and was ordered to join and take charge on July 1. The examination in Tactics took place on July 4, and, as a matter of course, Major Haseltine could not present himself, although ready to be examined; and believing it would be time enough to go up in January, 1884, he did not trouble his head any more about the matter, devoting the whole of his attention to his new duties. Suddenly, and without warning, Major Haseltine is informed that, having failed to pass the prescribed examination for Field-officer, he is degraded in rank, and will have to relinquish his Liverpool appointment. This is not his only loss. Pecuniarily, it is, of course, considerable; but that is not the worst. His future prospects are entirely ruined. In March, 1884, he will have to retire on account of age, and this is the sole return he gets for over twenty-four years' continuous and faithful service. The whole case seems so hard, and so out of the common run of service cases, that we hope the Admiralty will reconsider the decision arrived at by the Marine Office, and allow Major Haseltine to complete his examination for Field-officer in January, and then reinstate him in his proper seniority as a Major, thus proving to the services over whose destinies they preside, that although mistakes do happen in the very best regulated families, flagrant injustice such as that to which Major Haseltine has been accidentally subjected can never be perpetrated with impunity when properly brought to the notice of their Lordships. The facts as herein stated we can vouch for. They have been supplied to us without that officer's knowledge or consent, and we have taken the precaution of having them verified by inquiries instituted at his Division. Under these circumstances, we deem it our duty to lay the whole case before the public, as one well deserving the most serious attention of the Admiralty.

It is almost a truism to assert that the first and most important element of success in any voluntary course of instruction is its popularity, and without this factor it cannot be efficient. This is precisely where the *Excellent* as a school fails; and the fact of its having failed has been strikingly demonstrated to us by the spontaneous outburst of letters we have received, in reference to the articles on the subject which we have recently published. Lieutenants of all sorts and conditions, from various ships and various ports, all write in the same spirit,—an absolute loathing of the system, which one of our correspondents rightly describes as "degrading." It speaks volumes for the long-suffering nature of lieutenants that such an anachronism should have been so long tolerated, although it may be a resignation brought about by a lamentable want of spirit in the assertion of their rights, which in its turn has been the outcome of a not unreasonable dread of the absolutely despotic power wielded by the Admiralty. It is incredible to suppose that the system can long survive, now the facts have become public, for we are confident that their Lordships will cause justice to be done to that class of officers who have been frequently called the "backbone" of the service, and justice demands nothing less than a thorough cleansing of the Augean stable, the first step in which should be the suppression of the obnoxious and illegal ordinances which have for some years past constituted the ship's orders on board the *Excellent*, and the institution in their stead of orders more liberal in spirit, and less at variance with the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions.

Lord Alcester is "not aware of having expressed the opinion alluded to," by a correspondent who wrote to his Lordship to enquire whether it is true, as stated not long ago in these columns, that Lord Alcester is in favour of combatant officers undertaking the duties of the Paymasters' branch in the Navy. We will not quarrel with Lord Alcester's want of memory, any more than we have over his Lordship's forgetfulness as to the causes which led him to bombard Alexandria. But we must admit being much astonished by his Lordship's further statement to the effect that "any well-considered plan for accelerating promotion in the (combatant) branch in question will meet with his support," for we were always under the impression that it was the duty of the Lords of the Admiralty, and not that of outsiders, to watch over the interests of the Navy, and to well consider plans for the acceleration of promotion in all branches of the service.

The Committee appointed by the Admiralty, under the presidency of Captain Carter, of the *Royal Adelaide*, to enquire into and report on the fittings, &c., of the new Naval Barracks at Keyham, have been busy this last week selecting sites for the hospital, reservoir, recreation grounds, &c., and were assisted on Wednesday by the Director of Works, who has been paying an official visit to Devonport, and, we are given to understand, the barracks will be ready to receive 1,000 men early next year.

We understand that Commander Lionel de Sausmarez was unanimously elected by the Board of Directors of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores to fill the seat rendered vacant by the death of the late Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, K.C.B.

The Channel Squadron left Bantry Bay on Wednesday for Portland.

The Navy will hear with unfeigned regret of the death of Lieutenant Hastings Rowley Lees, Gunnery Lieutenant of the *Swiftsure*, flagship in the Pacific, which occurred at Vancouver's on October 4, from the result of an accident while driving.

Writing from Malta, a correspondent asks :—" When will the Admiralty awake to the fact that other nations are supplying themselves with a class of powerful gunboats as yet unknown in our Navy, which can only reckon on its *Condor*, *Cockatrice*, *Cygnet*, *Decoy*, *Cruiser*, and other petty-looking, slow, and wretchedly armed craft. The *Tsukusla*, a Japanese gunboat, mounting 25-ton guns, recently touched at Malta, and, if report says true, she could soon reduce Valletta to ruins, and that, too, at a range of over four miles, at which distance she would herself be safe from any injury, so far as the guns now mounted at Malta are concerned. Did she dare to come in close, there are, of course, some 24-pounder carronades ready, and a 100-ton gun lying in the dockyard! Ah, well! we have much to be thankful for!"

The Rev. George Carwithen, M.A., R.N., Hon. Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and Chaplain to the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, completes his time for retirement on Tuesday next, the 16th inst., and will be superseded by the Rev. E. J. Hitchins, R.N., now Chaplain of the *Royal Adelaide*, flagship at Devonport. Mr. Carwithen was appointed for the usual term of five years, but, much to the satisfaction of the Division, his time was extended to the date when he would retire from having attained the limit of age. The reverend gentleman has been justly popular with officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, from his geniality of disposition and kindliness to the men and their families, and his retirement is much regretted.

Naval officers detailed for service in a British colony are, under present regulations, subject to disadvantages which do not occur to officers of the sister service while similarly employed. The latter, although seconded, still retain their regimental position, which admits of their obtaining promotion by seniority, while service counts towards retirement, and not only as half-pay time, as in the case of Naval officers. Captain Thomas, who has recently been ordered to Victoria, will, in the present state of the Active List, not retire by age until 1904, as a rear-admiral; as he has hitherto been a prominent officer in his profession, he will probably be desirous of acquiring sufficient sea time to qualify him for flag-rank. Under the present regulations the whole of the time he devotes to the Colonial service will in no way help him. Considering the importance of assisting our Colonies to defend themselves, it would be but even-handed justice to allow Captain Thomas to be borne on the flagship's books for this special duty, a similar concession having been made in the case of Staff Commander Boulton, as is customary in the Hydrographic service, when officers are ordered on colonial surveys. Why should not the same rule apply to all naval officers who, while on the Active List, are detailed for colonial duty?

Captain Edye, R.M.L.I., has rejoined the Chatham Division, after having undergone a course of Field Signalling at Aldershot. Captain Edye is, we understand, studying for the Bar.

Truly there is much matter for wholesome reflection on our part in the article so ably written by a French Naval officer, for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. But, Monsieur does not carry his argument to the end; he does not tell us where his twenty cruisers of great fleetness are to get coal wherewith to carry on their continued havoc among our merchant vessels. Constant chasing must soon empty their bunkers, and—the real war—the war without quarter, is well known to be a game that two can play at. He, meantime, conveniently ignores French commerce. Limited as it is, France could ill afford to lose it; and what of the Newfoundland Fishery rights, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Cochin China, possibly Madagascar and Tonquin? We say that war to the knife between England and France might mean the loss of all these to the latter nation; therefore, obliged as we are to our gallant French author for so ably showing up our weakness, yet we would remind him that France also is vulnerable afloat, and that if she is not able to wrest our maritime supremacy from us by main force, she certainly will not accomplish it by twenty cruisers, however great their fleetness may be.

The following officers have passed their examinations at Greenwich, and are ordered to join the *Vernon* on the 15th instant :—Acting Sub-Lieutenants F. W. Hervey, D. St. A. Wake, E. F. Eyre, J. F. Parry, H. D. Searce, G. G. Browne, G. E. Akers, C. A .Christian, H. A. Hatchard, and G. M. Courage.

The Canadian Minister of Marine, acting on the recommendation of Staff Commander J. G. Boulton, has directed a series of four new charts to be constructed, to include Georgian Bay and the North Channel to Saulte St. Marie, at the entrance to Lake Superior, on a scale of half-an-inch to the mile. Staff Commander Boulton has already commenced surveying the entrance to Georgian Bay from Lake Huron, having hired for the purpose a small tug. Our Canadian correspondent informs us that this work was much needed, as there is a large and increasing grain trade being carried on between Chicago and the eastern shores of Georgian Bay, as well as very great passenger traffic to and from Lake Superior, both of which these splendid Canadian inland waterways will do much to facilitate and develop, when properly surveyed. Staff Commander Boulton has, in a remarkably short time, won the esteem and confidence not only of the public functionaries of the Dominion, but also of all the colonists with whom he has been brought into contact. His energy, zeal, and perseverance in the discharge of his duties have overcome all obstacles, while his general scientific attainments and thorough knowledge of his profession as a surveyor, have already earned for him a very high reputation throughout the colony.

The Admiralty have received despatches from Commodore Erskine reporting that Mr. Thomas Nineham, Boatswain of the *Dart*, was severely wounded, William Parker, A.B., of the same ship being at the same time mortally wounded, in an attack on the Ballab tribe, in the Island of Amboyna, of the New Hebrides group. The attack was made to punish the natives for the murder of the master of the labour vessel *Borough Belle*, named Belbin, on July 25.

We understand that the cruise of the Evolutionary Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, in the Mediterranean, will be extended well into January of next year. The reasons for thus keeping the ships together in Eastern waters are said to be of a private as well as of a political nature. The *Superb* has had new elevating gear fitted to her old guns, and the *Invincible* is being employed as transport and store-ship, which keeps her continually on the move between Malta and the Squadron.

The appointment of Major Fuller, R.M.L.I., as recruiting officer at Liverpool, in succession to Major Haseltine, of the same corps, has given general dissatisfaction throughout the Royal Marines. The appointment is a "Marine Office," and not an Admiralty one, but it is felt on all hands that their Lordships should not tolerate what is considered throughout the service to be a very great injustice. Major Fuller has been ordered to proceed to Liverpool at the end of the present month, and this in the face of the protest of all his seniors. Major Fuller has seen no war service, has never been out of England since 1867, and had to forego going to Zululand owing to "varicose veins," which, nevertheless, did not prevent his acting as Instructor of Gymnastics. Numerous letters have reached us on the subject, and each correspondent asks us to call their Lordships' attention to the pernicious system of favouritism existing at the Royal Marine Office, and to suggest that, if the new Deputy-Adjutant-General is unable to dispense his patronage with more discretion and greater fairness, as well as with some regard to the feelings of the officers of the Corps, it would be to the advantage of the service if all such appointments were placed in the hands of their Lordships. In the event of Major Fuller proceeding to Liverpool, we understand that Parliament will be asked to order the production of the reports of the medical surveys on all the officers ordered to Zululand, and who were found to be unfit for foreign service.

At the recent inspection of the Chatham Division of Royal Marines by the Admiralty, their Lordships were pleased to express and record their unanimous satisfaction at the splendid manner in which the gunnery of the Division was conducted under Captain Wright. Particular reference was made by their Lordships to the Nordenfelt machine-gun drill, when the Gunnery Instructor pointed out that, acting on their Lordships' instructions, the machine-gun had been returned into store. Their Lordships no sooner returned to Whitehall than, on October 8, a letter was received at Chatham from the Admiralty directing the Nordenfelt machine-gun to be restored to the Marine Battery, and the instruction in machine-gun drill to be continued forthwith. Strange to say, the Deputy-Adjutant-General of Marines quoted the Admiralty in his letter ordering the machine-gun to be returned into store, and the drill discontinued. He also declined to forward to the Admiralty a letter addressed to him by the Gunnery Instructor of the Chatham Division through the Colonel Commandant, and their Lordships would have remained in perfect ignorance of what was going on, had we not given publicity to the facts of the case. Their Lordships, however, have no sooner inspected the Chatham Division, and ascertained for themselves that the interests of the service were likely to suffer from the strange conduct of the Deputy-Adjutant-General, than they have very wisely at once taken steps to set matters right.

The clipper *Djigit*, which set out recently to join the Russian Fleet in the Pacific, was one of the earliest of the new clipper series commenced on the Neva in 1876, of which the *Skobeleff* and *Strelok* are the latest development. She is 207 ft. long, 32 ft. broad, and 14 ft. deep, with a displacement of 1,456 tons, the engines being of 1,380 indicated horse-power, and the armament comprising three 6-in. guns, four 4-pounders, and three machine-guns. This clipper is expected to remain in the China seas for a period of three years.

Things are looking serious at Canton, where the mob is in such an excited state that the Mandarins are spat upon and hooted in the streets, and the Viceroy has to send for additional troops for the better protection of his palace, and this on account of the strong feeling which exists from the result of the Logan trial. The foreign settlement at Shameen is in a fever of anxiety, and has cut off its communication with the suburb, but it is well protected by the covering guns of British and other foreign gunboats in the river. There is still, however, much cause for uneasiness, when it is remembered that, in addition to those in the extensive city of Canton, the thickly-populated suburbs and the boat population are numbered by hundreds of thousands, so that a rush of an overwhelming, yelling, frantic mob of Buddhists and Mahommedans, with sword and torch in hand, could make a clearance of the foreign settlement in a few hours, without calculating upon the final result to themselves. If, however, things are as bad as represented by telegraph, it is presumed that the residents will not be left to this chance, but that a combined force from all the foreign vessels in the river will be landed, for the better protection of life and property. It is not probable that any action of the rabble, unsupported as it is at present by the Chinese authorities, will bring us into collision with the governing powers; we can fight with the mob, without fighting with China in general. The Chinese temperament is peculiar in this respect, and will offer fight at its extremities while its centre is at peace. In 1857-60, while war was being carried on at Canton, and from the Gulf of Pecheli to Pekin, commerce was peacefully recognised at the mercantile port of Shanghai, at Woosung, Foochow, Amoy, and other ports, and British ships loaded and unloaded their cargoes without molestation in perfect security. Such a state of things could not exist in a European community, but in China it appears as if each city, town, or walled village looked almost solely after its own interests. Under these circumstances, there should be no hesitation as to the course that should be pursued in repelling the aggression of an angry Cantonese mob, as we know, from previous experience, that they can be dealt with without creating very serious complications with the empire; but even in the face of the latter eventuality, a bold front must be shown, should a hostile foot be placed within the British settlement.

It is stated that the heads of Commandant Rivière and of the men who were captured with him have been found at Phu Hoi. If this is the case, it appears that the people of Annam are following the policy of China Proper with regard to the heads of their enemies. In 1857, Lieutenant Hackett, 59th Regiment, was decapitated in a village during the advance on Canton, and subsequently, at the White Cloud Mountain affair, Dr. Turnbull, R.N., senior medical officer on the Staff of the Royal Marines, was cut off from the main body of the troops and also decapitated. His head was found some months afterwards in a glass case in a joss house or town hall at Kong Tsun, and was, of course, taken possession of and buried.

Colonel P. G. L. Smith, Royal Engineers, Admiralty Director of Works, and Mr. W. Willis, Accountant-General of the Navy, visited Devonport on Tuesday and Wednesday last, the former to inspect the works and buildings, and the latter the accounts, at the various Admiralty establishments at that port.

The *Morning Post* of the 6th contains a letter from Sir Edward Sullivan, headed "Germany," in which he endeavours to correct the erroneous views of the German Army which he maintains are largely held by Englishmen. He says that "the British Radical of the Cobden school" looks on the great features of the German military system with unqualified dislike, and condemns the Germans for converting their whole people into soldiers and their whole country into a barrack; and that our military writers discuss all details of the German Army in a spirit of carping criticism. To a peace-at-any-price party, any scheme of national armament must appear detestable, and more calculated to cause war than to preserve peace. But the majority of sensible men in this country are ready to concede that the Germans are better qualified than we can be to judge of the necessity for their bearing the heavy burthen they have placed on themselves. Some of our military writers attach too much importance to those details in which the German Army differs widely from ours. But in regard to these, as well as to larger questions, practical men are more tolerant. Some of our Military theorists urge us to follow the German example in everything, where it is possible to do so; but most of our experienced officers, recognising in all their force the vast differences in the constitution and circumstances of the two Empires, can understand that what is best for the German may be unsuited to the British soldier. Sir Edward has earned the gratitude of the Army, the best interests of which he has advocated so often and so powerfully. It is with reluctance, therefore, that we express even partial dissent from him on the subject of his last letter.

Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon G. Lambert, from the charge in Ireland, is to be appointed to the Staff at Woolwich, and will be succeeded by Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon W. B. Walters, now on the Staff at Aldershot.

The *St. James's Gazette* seems to be altogether entitled to be called "The St. Luke's Gazette," when its writers treat the Egyptian question, which is our real Eastern question at present. There was an attack on Sir Evelyn Baring's most reasonable reply to the foreigners resident in Alexandria, who waited on him to represent a desire for an immediate settlement of the indemnity by the Egyptian Government last Saturday, because he reminded them that they did not contribute to the support of the Government which protected them, and which they held responsible in damages when it failed to do so. The *St. James's Gazette* made the silly remark that people did not pay taxes till they were asked. Our contemporary should have known that the Government is prevented from making any demand upon foreigners for taxes by the capitulations, of which the Europeans avail themselves in all cases.

Lieutenant C. H. Gostling, 1st Royal Scots, has been appointed Fort Adjutant of Trinidad.

Lieutenant R. H. Cholmondeley, 27th Fusiliers, has been appointed Acting Aide-de-Camp to Sir F. A. Weld, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements.

Their undoubtedly exists in our Army a pressing necessity for increased rifle-range accommodation. We believe that Tommy Atkins would take kindly enough to shooting, if the rifle-range was handy to his quarters, but if he has to march three or four miles to practice-ground and back again, and he finds it interferes with his meals, he cannot very well be expected to take the pride he would otherwise do in his weapon of defence. If the Government had the courage to ask for more money to supply the necessary increase in number and extent of rifle-ranges, and ranges were placed as near as possible to the men's quarters, we venture to say that a marked increase would soon show itself in the interest taken in rifle practice throughout the Army. The musketry course, as it stands at present, is almost universally regarded as a necessary nuisance, to be got rid of as soon as possible. Give them rifle-ranges in close proximity to their quarters, and plenty of ammunition free of charge, and the shooting of the British soldier would, we have reason to think, soon improve.

The Secretary of State for War has conferred a good-service pension on Mr. J. Collins, late Principal Veterinary-Surgeon of the Army, on his retirement, in recognition of the services rendered by him while employed for seven years on the Staff at Headquarters.

Deputy-Surgeon-General J. Tulloch, M.D., has been appointed Principal Medical Officer of the Western District, on promotion.

The Institute for Church of England Soldiers, recently opened at Aldershot, is already burthened with a debt of over £1,000. To assist in removing this debt earnest appeals on behalf of the British soldier have been made. Owing, however, to the narrow platform from which these appeals are made, it is impossible that a hearty and general response can be given, otherwise the debt would be speedily removed. This institution will ever be for the few. A Soldiers' Institute based on sound, common-sense principles, having no religious designation, and, therefore, free in reality to all her Majesty's soldiers, is as much a desideratum as ever at Aldershot.

Colonel S. Hackett, half-pay, late 35th Regiment, took up the appointment of Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Gibraltar on the 27th ultimo, vice Colonel F. S. Flood.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Brancker, C.B., R.A., has been appointed to the command of the Artillery in the Belfast District, vice Colonel C. J. M'Mahon, R.A.

In the *Gazette* of the 2nd inst., appeared the announcement, under Royal Irish Fusiliers, "Captain W. S. Terry *retires* on a pension." This statement is distinctly contrary to fact, the truth being that this officer was compulsorily retired, owing to his committing the unpardonable sin of arriving at the age of 40. He was refused an unattached majority, on the plea that he had not passed the necessary examination, although the authorities were well aware that injury to his eyesight, contracted during the late Egyptian campaign, compelled him to avoid reading for the present.

Lieutenant H. C. Pritchard, 9th Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir A. Musgrave, K.C.M.G., Governor of Queensland.

A Distinguished-Service Reward has been granted to Deputy-Commissary-General H. J. Brownrigg, C.B.

We are at a loss to understand why one of the most junior Surgeons-Major in the service has been placed in administrative charge of so important a command as the Belfast District, especially when there are several very senior Surgeons-Major serving in that District. It is by such arrangements as these that the smooth working of the Army Medical Department is interfered with. We presume the favoured one is an out-and-out supporter of unification, and believes firmly in the combatant doctor and all the other "fads" of the "new school."

A sum of over £40 has been subscribed by the 15th Hussars for the benefit of Gunner Marshall, F Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A., recently injured at a field-day at Aldershot, and who is about to be discharged unfit for further service. It will be remembered that the 15th Hussars were charging some field batteries in position when the accident occurred. A considerable sum has also been collected for the injured gunner in his own branch of the service. The British soldier is ever ready to help his comrade in trouble or distress, and not a few calls are made upon his slender purse for such purposes; but he is not easily moved to part with his hard-earned money to assist in furthering utopian schemes for ameliorating his own condition, which is really tolerable enough, and as a rule, would bear favourable comparison with his mode of life before joining the service, despite the dreadful state of sin and misery in which he is pictured to be living by truthful platform orators of the religious institute type.

Colonel T. E. Hughes, well known on the Bombay side of India as a smart Artillery officer, succeeds General Napier Campbell as Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal.

A difficulty seems likely to arise with regard to the appointment of Brigade-Major of the Home District. Major Herbert has obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the Grenadier Guards, and of course becomes disqualified for retaining the position, and as there are but six captains of the Brigade of Guards available, the field of selection is necessarily limited. Under the circumstances, there are some who contend that the Household Cavalry ought to be given, for once, a chance of putting one of their men on the Staff. The duties surely cannot be such as to unfit a cavalryman of ordinary intelligence from performing them satisfactorily, and the interests of the service would, it seems to us, be served if a judicious concession was made to the feelings of a body of officers who have strong claims, if only on account of the limited amount of patronage which is open to those among them who aspire to other things besides the bare routine of regimental duty between London and Windsor.

Major-General Sir Charles Macgregor, Bengal S.C., Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army, receives the Indian good-service pension available by Major-General R. S. Hill's succession to colonel's allowances.

The fourth of the series of tactical field-days recently carried out on Wimbledon Common took place yesterday. Colonel Lambton commanded a force from London, consisting of 400 rank and file 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, one squadron Royal Horse Guards, and five waggons, whose object was to relieve two companies left behind in Wimbledon from the London force, which, at the last field-day, had repulsed the Kingston force, but had, with the exception of these two companies, been compelled to fall back on London by Wandsworth, Putney Bridge being blown up. Colonel Phillips, 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, commanded the Kingston force, which had rallied on Barnes Common, and now consisted of two squadrons 4th Hussars, two guns Royal Horse Artillery, and about 250 men 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards. The result was that, though Colonel Phillips took a vigorous offensive, and prevented the convoy from reaching its objective, yet he was in turn put on the defensive, and the honours were equal.

We understand that it has been considered necessary for the protection of life to close permanently the rifle range at Wormwood Scrubbs, and that the necessary orders have been issued by the Major-General Commanding the Home District. Thus the question of range accommodation for Metropolitan Volunteer Corps is again forced upon the attention of the War Office, and will have to be gone into thoroughly before the appearance of the Estimates for the financial year 1884-85.

Major-General H. A. Sarel, C.B., the recently appointed Lieutenant-Governor, arrived at Guernsey last Wednesday to take up his command, his predecessor, Major-General Nelson, C.B., having left the island the day previously.

The following memo. has been addressed by Capt. James A. Poland to the divisional officers of Coastguard and chief officers of cruisers on the occasion of his resigning the command of the Limerick District:—"You are hereby informed that Capt. C. F. G. Knowles has been appointed to succeed me as district captain. Before relinquishing command of the district, I wish to express my entire satisfaction of the conduct and ability of the officers and men of the Coastguard in the performance of their several duties, and at the efficient manner in which the arduous duties of the tenders on the West Coast of Ireland have been performed during the period of my command."

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has received the sum of £19 10s., as a contribution towards a new lifeboat, from the officers and crew of H.M.S. Eclipse, recently paid off at Sheerness, and also £4 7s. 8d., the proceeds of an offertory on board H.M.S. Tourmaline in the East Indies. It is hoped that other ships in commission will follow this good example, and assist a most deserving institution in finding the means whereby to save life from shipwreck.

Reviews.

The English Illustrated Magazine. (Macmillan and Co.)—When this remarkable addition to our light literature was first announced, there were many who smiled sceptically at the idea that even a portion of what was promised could be performed. However, the ordeal is past, and the publishers may well rest satisfied with the result. The marvel of light literature has challenged public opinion, and has got a verdict. A highly-executed engraving of Alma Tadema's well-known painting, "Shy," an engraving of "Lady Lilith," the water-colour painting by D. G. Rossetti, and a splendid example of Algernon Swinburne, "Les Casquettes," form but a portion of the attractions that are offered in this the first number of Macmillan's *English Illustrated Magazine.*

Miss Braddon's next issue of her "Misletoe Bough" will consist of one complete story, written by herself, and illustrated throughout by Mr. Henry French. It will be entitled "Under the Red Flag," and it will appear early in November.

Messrs. J. and R. Maxwell have in the press a new social novel, by a new writer of great political and social importance. The new work, "Thy Name is Truth," will be published almost immediately.

NAVAL NOTES.

The desirability of strengthening the British Squadron on the Australian station, and of giving command to an admiral, has been reviewed, representations in favour of the change having, it is stated, been made to the Admiralty by the Colonial Government.

At the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund, held on the 9th inst., Sir W. Smart, K.C.B., M.D., Inspector-General, in the chair, the sum of £68 was distributed among the several applicants.

Capt. Leclerc has been appointed Naval Attaché to the French Embassy in London, in the room of Capt. Dufresne de la Chauvinière.

There is at present an increased activity in all the dockyards of the Italian Navy. In order to have the two large ships, Italia and Lepanto, ready as soon as possible, it has been determined that the Italia shall be covered with armour-plates at Naples, so that all the resources of the Spezia Dockyard will be available for the Lepanto. The armour-plate will be the compound sort, supplied by Messrs. Cammell and Brown. Between next spring and summer three more large ships are likely to be launched,—the D'Oria, Lauria, and Morosini. The Navy Department has, in addition to this, prepared the designs for seven new ships, similiar to the Italia, a torpedo ram, and four small high-speed cruisers. Eighteen larger torpedo-boats have also been ordered. They must be able to navigate the high sea, have a speed of 21 miles an hour, and carry coal enough to be able to steam about 2,000 miles.

The Foreign Office having applied to the Admiralty for the services of Capt. C. E. Foot, R.N., that officer has been granted leave for two years, and is to be appointed Consul in the Nyassa and other lake districts, for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade, and developing civilisation and commerce in Central Africa. Com. C. E. Gissing, R.N., will be appointed Vice-Consul, to act as Capt. Foot's assistant. Capt. Foot was lately in charge of the Ruby, on the East Indies station. Com. Gissing was promoted to his present rank March 9, 1881, and has just relinquished his post as second-in-command of the Shannon, Coastguard ship at Greenock, to enable him to accept the above-mentioned appointment.

The building of a new jetty, to cost £20,000, is to be commenced at Portsmouth Dockyard next week. The work will occupy two years.

The report on Admiralty Surveys for last year has been issued from the Hydrographer's Office at the Admiralty. It appears that eight ships of war were employed on surveying duties on foreign stations during the year. They were the Alert, in the Indian Ocean; the Fawn, in the Red Sea, Delagoa Bay, and Madagascar; the Flying Fish, on the South Coast of Japan and West Coast of Corea; the Magpie, on the East Coast of Japan and South Coast of Corea; the Sylvia, at Rio de la Plata and the Straits of Magellan; the Renard, at the Fiji Islands; the Sparrowhawk, at the West Indies (Bahamas); and the Lark, at the Solomon Islands. Besides these, several hired steam and sailing vessels were employed in different parts of the world. The work performed by the Flying Fish and the Magpie on the Coast of Corea was of a novel and important character, and some useful discoveries of natural ports and anchorages were made by them.

The Admiralty have placed at their disposal, by the death of Retired Com. T. Lavington, a Naval pension of £50 per annum.

Frank Singleton, petty officer 1st class, and Robert Purdie, acting chief quartermaster, of the Cambridge; Thomas Hemshole, captain of the foretop, of the Royal Adelaide; T. W. Harris, C. Seagrave, John Cohen, and B. M. Greenwood, boatmen, E. W. Hicks, Henry Hooper, and Henry Bishop, chief boatmen-in-charge, of the Coastguard, have been awarded the medal for long service and good-conduct.

Orders have been received at Sheerness directing a party of seamen from the Royal Naval Barracks to proceed to Middlesbrough to take charge of the Dolphin and Wanderer, two composite gun-vessels, built for the Government by Messrs. Dixon.

"Dr. Pincus of Berlin."—This celebrated authority, in his work on diseases of the hair, deprecates all salves, lotions, and other compounds containing lead, which is a malignant poison, and recommends the use of oil. Rowland's Macassar Oil has been known for more than 80 years as the best and safest preserver of the hair, and can now be had in a golden colour as well as in the ordinary tint. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil.

Medicated Soap.—Use that prescribed by the medical profession, and be spared an irritable skin and a face disfigured by pimples and blotches. Purchase only Wright's Coal Tar Soap (branded "Sapo Carbonis Detergens"), and refuse all worthless substitutes.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Cairo, October 1, 1883.

The weekly state of the Army in Egypt is :—

Corps.	Total Force.	Sick List.	Per cent.
Cairo:—			
Artillery	453	33	7·3
Cavalry	548	34	6·2
Engineers	192	14	7·3
Royal Sussex	772	64	8·3
Royal Highlanders	789	73	9·3
Gordon Highlanders	641	74	11·5
Cameron Highlanders	648	45	6·9
King's Royal Rifles	617	45	7·3
Service Corps	388	19	4·9
Alexandria:—			
Duke of Cornwall's L. I.	782	77	9·8
Detacht. R'y'l W. Kent	359	20	5·6
Sundry Corps	397	44	11·1
Port Said :—			
Detacht. G'd'n Hghl'rs	102	3	3·0
	6,688	545	8·1
Officers	192	7	3·6
Men	6,496	538	8·3
	6,688	545	8·1
Horses	971	42	4·3
Mules	770	6	0·3
	1,741	48	2·8

Fresh entries into hospital during the week, 136 :—Cavalry, 22 ; Artillery, 17 ; Royal Sussex, 18 ; Royal Highlanders, 18 ; King's Royal Rifle Corps, 17 ; Cameron Highlanders, 13 ; Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 11 ; Gordon Highlanders, 7 ; sundries, 13 ; total, 136.

During the week there have been two deaths, a Serjeant of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, and Surgeon C. H. Dixon, A.M.D., who was thrown from his horse, and died very shortly afterwards. He was buried on the 26th ult.

Leave of absence has been granted to Captain G. Williams Freeman, assistant-provost marshal, from September 24 to November 1 ; Surgeon - Major Churchill, A.M.D., from September 26 to November 25 ; and Major O. B. Gordon, Cameron Highlanders, from October 1 to November 30.

Passage to England has been provided for Lieutenant Heygate, R.A., per P. and O. steamer Brindisi, due at Suez on Saturday, September 29.

Surgeon-Major B. B. Conolly, A.M.D., has taken over medical charge of Staff and Departments from September 26.

Lieutenants C. F. Magrath and A. G. Napier, having joined 1-2 R.A. for duty, on appointment on the 23rd ult., are taken on the strength of this command from that date.

There is much talk that the Humber is on its way, that the Admiralty are seeking to charter transports, that, in fact, we are in a very short time to be left without any of the familiar Redcoats, and within a still less period to be left with a merely nominal garrison. The Israelites themselves never left Egypt with more hearty satisfaction, and the beaming smiles with which you are told, " We shall soon see the last of you," if not flattering to your hospitality, is so perfectly natural and spontaneous, that it is impossible to resist congratulating them. But Egypt is not "glad at their departure," for if they have spoiled the Egyptians, it has been by hospitality only. There are few of them who have not made some friends, many of them who will be much missed, and all of them kindly remembered, but I prefer deferring the epitaph until they have left the country.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Moss litter, in lieu of straw, for further experimental trials, has been issued to the 2nd Dragoon Guards and Royal Engineer troops. These trials will extend over a period of three months. This litter does not find much favour in the stables of the Royal Artillery, where it has been in use for some time. It is said to be injurious to the horses' hoofs, and that the animals suffer in condition. Other faults are also found with it. It is certainly much cheaper than straw, and a great saving would be effected if it could be generally adopted in the service.

The Secretaries of the different Amusement Committees met at the Officers' Club on Monday last, Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Bart., in the chair, to take into consideration a programme for the winter. Sir Frederick is thoroughly in earnest in these matters, and already preparations are being made for amateur theatricals at the Club House at an early date, the Officers' Music Society is about to be resuscitated, and clay-pigeon shooting and golf clubs have been formed. The approaching winter season at the Camp promises to be as cheerful as last season was dull. In some regiments, not the slightest effort is made during the winter months to organise readings and concerts, in marked contrast to others, where these entertainments take place weekly in the recreation or schoolrooms. Commanding officers should be empowered to draw on canteen funds to the extent necessary to defray the expenses of these entertainments.

The following officers have been ordered to join the Garrison Instruction Class at this station on the 1st prox. :—Major Douglas, 92nd Highlanders; Captains Tillotson, R.H.A. ; Heathcote and Cooke, Cameronians; Newington, 31st ; Armitage, 13th Hussars ; Kelham, 74th ; Roberts, 72nd ; Courtenay, 20th Hussars ; Rowley, 1st Battalion, 23rd ; Bayley, 92nd Highlanders ; and Stanley, 64th ; Lieutenants Preston and Hibbert, 2nd Dragoon Guards ; Rankin, Cameronians ; Chawner and Symonds, 2nd Battalion, 18th ; Thomas, 31st ; Henderson and Leslie, 84th ; Gordon, 13th Hussars ; Hume, 72nd ; Hawtayne, 64th ; and Cox, 1st Battalion, 10th.

Twelve medical officers will join the Depôt Army Hospital Corps on the 1st prox., for a course of drill.

Probationary Veterinary Surgeons Pottinger and Raymond have been ordered to Aldershot for duty.

The Rev. T. F. Falkner, Church of England Chaplain to the Forces, will embark for Bermuda on the 17th inst.

The Rev. J. M. Millar, Presbyterian Chaplain to the Forces, proceeded to London on Wednesday, there to be stationed.

The Rev. W. M'Kay has been appointed Probationary Presbyterian Chaplain to the Forces, at Aldershot, from the 10th inst.

The following extract from a letter from the D.A.G. to the Forces, dated Portsmouth, 10th inst., addressed to Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Bart., commanding, was promulgated in Division Orders on Thursday :—" I am directed by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to convey to you, and all ranks serving under your command, his Royal Highness's entire satisfaction at the general appearance and drill of the Aldershot Division at his inspection yesterday."

Surgeon-Major C. McD. Cuffe, C.B., has assumed medical charge of the 3rd Brigade, and Surgeon-Major Harris medical charge of the 2nd Brigade.

The 39th Dorsetshire Regiment will move from the South Camp on Wednesday next to the East Infantry Barracks, and there occupy quarters, in succession to the 84th Regiment. On the 17th inst., the 39th will be transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Brigade.

THE INSPECTION OF THE ALDERSHOT DIVISION.

[FROM A GENERAL OFFICER.]

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge made his October inspection of the Aldershot Division on Tuesday in the Long Valley. According to the day's "state," the Division on paper numbered over 10,000 men ; the total strength in men on the ground was 5,653 of all ranks, a little more than half ! When it is borne in mind that for this inspection every officer and man who can by any possibility be brought on parade is present on the ground, the weakness to which the Army has been reduced by War-Office mismanagement is made manifest to the most obtuse understanding. On this occasion, the recruits of all the regiments were paraded without arms for inspection. There were plenty of them, and a sorry lot most of them looked, with the exception of the cavalry. The average number of infantry recruits standing behind each battalion seemed to be about 100. Of this number, quite one-third were weedy striplings, utterly unfit to carry a rifle and valise through a campaign. The large majority of these lads were evidently the waifs and strays of cities and towns ; there was little sign of the country about them. There were 44 guns, one brigade of Cavalry, and three brigades of Infantry, if " brigade " can be used for such weak bodies. In the slow march-past, the horse and field batteries looked well, though it was noticed that a good many of the horses of the field batteries were very poor and under-bred. Many of the drivers were evidently not only small, but deficient in power. The helmet with buttons has certainly not improved the martial appearance of the field batteries. The Cavalry brigade consisted of the "Bays," 3rd and 15th Hussars. This brigade, taken all round, was in excellent form, and well over the average of Continental cavalry. The Bays and 15th Hussars are excellent specimens of their class of Cavalry, and did full justice to their leaders. The 3rd Hussars were very weak in numbers, but fully up to Hussar work, on their light and wiry Hungarian horses. The 1st Infantry Brigade consisted of the 39th, 85th, and 26th Scotch Rifles. In describing the Infantry regiments, we should mention that everybody at Aldershot has quite given up the hopeless and most unpopular Territorial titles, which are spoken of with the utmost disgust by all ranks, from generals to privates. There seems, indeed, to be a universal pleasure in not remembering the " Muddesex " titles. It is high time that this folly was given up, before worse comes of it. In the 1st Brigade, the old 39th led off, in white facings, but carrying their war-worn green standards, which seemed almost to protest against being territorialised out of their ancient renown. The 85th Regiment followed, and the Scotch Rifles closed the martial array. The 26th were very weak in numbers, but smart and fit in appearance. The three battalions made a very weak brigade. The 2nd Brigade, which was the strongest on the ground, consisted of the 18th, 84th, and 31st Regiments. The 18th and 31st have not long returned from foreign service, and the 84th are filled up for Bermuda, therefore this brigade turned out pretty well ; but it was clear that the ranks were full of half-drilled men, got together for the occasion, to swell numbers. In this brigade the 31st Regiment carried off the palm for smartness. The 3rd Brigade—God save the mark !—consisted of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade and two strong companies of the 87th Fusiliers, who were left behind on the embarkation of the regiment lately for India, being either too old or young for India to accept them, as the Indian Government protests vehemently and steadily against being saddled with the enormous expense of the Territorial system. This brigade was a sorry sight to see. The Rifles marched by in a devil-may-care sort of way, with a look of protest against the sad state of four companies to which they were reduced. They were followed by the scratch lot of the 87th, about 200 men, who looked cold and unhappy at having lost their regiment, and being commanded by Rifle officers. They did their best, however, for this Aldershot Division—this First Corps d'Armée—the first for foreign service and embarkation for war ! Miserable results of red-hot reform ! The soldiers were glad to see the " Duke " looking so well after his visit to Germany, though people fancied he looked sad ; and no wonder, if he was contrasting the parade before him with the corps d'armée which he had just seen in the field near Homburg. We hope he may be long spared to swear in his good-natured way at the British soldier, and to warm up the red-hot reformers.

MILITARY PRISONS.

The report of Col. Sir E. F. Du Cane, K.C.B., R.E., the Inspector-General of Military Prisons, on the discipline and management of those establishments, shows that the ten military prisons in Great Britain and Ireland afford a total accommodation for 1,544 prisoners, the largest being at Brixton, which has been substituted as a place of confinement for military prisoners for Millbank. The number of sentences by courts-martial for the year ending 1882 was 8,332, being 9·2 per cent. on the average strength of the Army at home, and the number of minor punishments by commanding officers was 142,617, being 158·3 per cent. These figures show a marked diminution in the number of military offences since 1868, when the number of sentences by courts-martial was 14·7 per cent., the number of minor punishments being 177·4 per cent. of the home strength. Of the crimes for which courts-martial sentences of imprisonment for periods beyond 30 days were inflicted, desertion figures for 1,163, drunkenness for 874, insubordination for 818, absence without leave for 676, breaking out of barracks for 490, and disgraceful conduct for 303. At the end of the year 1882 there were 257 soldiers sentenced to imprisonment by courts-martial undergoing imprisonment in local civil prisons in England and Wales. The men undergoing sentence of imprisonment in these civil gaols had been convicted of crimes which were considered to be of such a nature as not to entitle them to the benefits of the classification in Section 153 of the Army Act, 1881, which enjoins that, " A clear difference should be made between the treatment of prisoners convicted of breaches of discipline and the treatment of prisoners convicted of offences of an immoral, dishonest, shameful, or criminal character.'' Of this number, 186 were convicted of violence to superior officers, 43 of insubordination without violence, 110 of fraudulent enlistment, and 24 of desertion. It is a remarkable fact that one-half of the military offenders are men of two years' service or under. The Inspector-General states that the provision of industrial occupation is much to be desired, both from the disciplinary point of view and because of its better effect on the prisoner's mind and faculties, and, as it also is in other respects an advantage to the public, it is hoped that other departments of the War Office may give such assistance as they are able, and thus make profitable use of the large amount of labour always at their disposal. Consideration has been given to the importance of making some provision for assisting, on release, such prisoners as are ordered to be discharged from the Army at the expiration of their sentences, by helping them to procure employment, and by granting them a small sum of money to enable them to subsist while endeavouring to obtain it, and thus to diminish the risks of their falling into criminal courses or re-enlisting fraudulently. It will be easily understood that this is a matter which must be dealt with with great care and discretion. Prisoners on their discharge are very prone to make bad use of any money they may become possessed of, and such a gift is, therefore, worse than useless, if means are not taken to insure its appropriation to its legitimate objects. But besides this, it is, of course, not desirable that a discharge for bad conduct shall have the appearance of being actually a pecuniary benefit to the soldier concerned. It is hoped that satisfactory arrangements for the proper-appropriation of any gratuity granted for this purpose may be made with the various societies for the aid of prisoners on their discharge, or with clergymen or other responsible persons who would be willing to interest themselves in these men, so that the desired object may be obtained without risk of incurring the disadvantages adverted to. The number of men discharged from the Army for bad conduct in each year since 1868 is as follows :—In 1869, 2,470 ; in 1870, 1,616 ; in 1871, 1,032 ; in 1872, 1,694 ; in 1873, 2,065 ; in 1874, 1,648 ; in 1875, 1,667 ; in 1876, 1,682 ; in 1877, 2,003 ; in 1878, 1,811 ; in 1879, 2,091 ; in 1880, 1,826 ; in 1881, 1,518 ; and in 1882, 1,294. There are also military prisons at Barbados, Bermuda, Gibraltar, Halifax, and Malta, affording a total accommodation for 415 prisoners.

" A Taxpayer " writes :—" Allow me to point out one of the ways the money is going in our skeleton of an Army,—bringing a regiment, which is quartered at a station where there is no rifle-range, a second time to a station where there is one, to go through the second part of its annual course of musketry, according to General Order, dated All Fools' Day. Whether it is worth the expense of moving troops by rail, 20, 25, or 30 miles to and from a station, one week for the first part of the course, and the same distance over again next week, to fire twenty rounds, I leave to the judgment of any man with a few grains of common-sense."

The Army.

4th Dragoon Guards. A grand military tournament, lasting over several days, organised by the regiment in aid of the local charities, and forming a fitting acknowledgment of the reception given by the inhabitants to the regiment on its return from Egypt, was commenced on Saturday in Preston Park, Brighton, in the presence of a large and fashionable company.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. Capt. Amyatt-Burney, Lieut. Shaw, and one troop have arrived at Athlone. The head-quarters have arrived at Newbridge, and the detachment for vedette duty at the Curragh. The following officers have arrived at Newbridge :—Lieut.-Cols. Hutton (in command) and Russell; Majors Dickson and Tidswell; Capts. Ames, Tomkinson, and Nichols; Lieuts. Fetherstonhaugh, O'Shaughnessy, Greatrex, Sclater-Booth, Troyte-Bullock, and Robertson (adjt.); Qrmr. Webb, Rdgmr. Banting, and Vet.-Surg. Russell.

7th Hussars. Capt. Hon. A. J. G. Byng has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

12th Lancers. The Right Hon. William Beresford, formerly M.P. for Harwich, and subsequently for North Essex, died on Saturday, in Eccleston Square, in his 88th year. The deceased was the second son of the late Mr. Marcus Beresford, grandson of the first Earl of Tyrone and nephew of the first Marquis of Waterford, and was born in 1797. He was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, was formerly a major in the Army, and served for 11 years in the 9th and 12th Lancers.

21st Hussars. The first portion, consisting of one troop, will leave the Royal Barracks, Dublin, for Cahir, on Friday next.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. the Hon. W. C. Rowley, R.H.A., has been appointed to the Riding Establishment at Woolwich, in succession to Capt. O. F. T. Annesley, promoted major, and appointed to the command of the 9th Baty. 1st Brig. Southern Division, at Singapore.

The following officers will proceed to England during the cold season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz. :—Capts. A. G. S. Wade, adjt. R.A., British Burmah Division; S. Watson, No. 7 Baty. 1st Brig., London Division; J. Temple, No. 5 Baty. 1st Brig., Welsh Division; W. F. Cleeve, O Baty. 4th Brig., and A. C. Bailward, No. 5 Baty. 1st Brig., Lancashire Division; Lieuts. K. J. W. Murchison, No. 8 Baty. 1st Brig., Northern Division; F. E. Sinclair, O Baty. 1st Brig.; E. W. Briscoe, E Baty. 4th Brig.; M. F. Fegen, F Baty. 4th Brig.; P. B. Taylor, N Baty. 3rd Brig.; and J. T. Johnston, M Baty. 3rd Brig. These officers are available for duty with the troops on the voyage.

Lieut. F. St. G. Tucker is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 29th Bengal N.I., on probation.

The death is officially announced of Major J. R. D. Cooke as having occurred at Broadwater, Woking, on the 1st ult. The deceased entered the Army on Oct. 1, 1857, became capt. Jan. 1, 1870, and major Nov. 24, 1877.

Lieut.-Col. E. D. Tarleton, R.A., who would have had to retire from the service in November, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant on promotions, &c., has been specially allowed to remain on the strength of the regiment, in order to complete his full period of Staff appointment as Assistant-Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, in consideration of his scientific attainments and the public advantages to be derived from his labours in the manufacturing departments of the Army. His appointment, being dated April 1, 1882, will consequently not expire until the end of the usual five years' term, in 1887, and Col. Tarleton's extension of office will amount to three and a half years. Major L. Downes, R.A., Captain Instructor at the Royal Gun Factories, completes his five years' Staff service on Dec. 31 next, but has been also specially granted an extension of his office until April 1 next.

Brigdr.-Gen. C. E. Oldershaw, C.B., commanding the Sind District, Bombay, left London on Wednesday in the British India steamship Golconda, for Kurrachee, to assume the duties of the command.

Grenadier Guards. Lieut.-Col. R. W. Hamilton, late of the regt., and of Holyfield Hall, Woodford, Essex, died at Dinard, in France, on the 3rd inst., aged 49 years. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. W. J. Hamilton, F.R.S., of Holyfield Hall (who was M.P. for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, from 1841 till 1847). He was born in 1833, and was appointed an ensign and lieut. by purchase in 1853, being promoted to the rank of lieut. and capt. in June, 1855. As a subaltern he served with the 3rd Batn. in the Crimea in 1854, and though wounded at the battle of Alma, at the outset of the campaign, he continued with his regt., and took part in the subsequent battles of Balaclava and Inkerman, also doing duty in the trenches at the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with four clasps, Sardinian and Turkish medals and the Fifth Class of the Medjidie). The 3rd Batn. returned from the Crimea in June, 1856, and in due course Lieut. Hamilton was promoted to be capt. and lieut.-col., which commission he obtained, by purchase, in July, 1861. In 1867, on the death of his father, he retired from the service, and was soon after appointed a magistrate for the county of Essex.

1st, or Royal Scots. Major Isaacson, 2nd Batn., has been detailed for duty with the depôt at Glencorse for two years.

3rd, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Lieut. Porter has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sargent, C.B., commanding the troops at Hong Kong.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Major and Staff Pymr. F. G. F. Moore, 2nd Batn., son of the Rev. E. L. Moore, rector of Cong, county Galway, died at Bellary, Madras, on the 30th ult. Major Moore was appointed pymr., Aug. 23, 1864, and became Staff pymr., Aug. 1, 1881. He served in South Afghanistan in 1880, and was present during the siege of Candahar (mentioned in despatches, medal).

9th Norfolk Regiment. Capt. Hamilton has been appointed aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. Major Oakes, 2nd Batn., has rejoined head-quarters at the Curragh after two years' service at the depôt.

26th Scottish Rifles (Cameronians.) A match took place on Sandhurst College range on Saturday last, between eight gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military College and eight serjeants of the Cameronians; distances, 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each range. Scoring was as follows :—Cameronians, 437 points; Gentlemen Cadets, 412.

34th Border Regiment. Major and Pymr. Elliott is under orders to return home from India.

59th Nottinghamshire Regiment. The "5 *and* 9," *Lilywhite's Gazette*, has the following :—"Letter F Company, with Capt. Lucas and Lieut. Twynam, proceeded to Gravesend on Sept. 1, for their annual course. They were joined by the recruits of the company, who, under Lieut. Medhurst, had just completed their recruits' course. We are pleased to see that Capt. Lucas, whilst passing his examination for promotion to the rank of major, obtained a special certificate for proficiency in field fortification. Lieut. Muntz proceeded to Edinburgh on Sept. 1, for four months, for the purpose of going through a garrison course. Major Stoyte has been granted leave of absence for four months, to enable him to travel in Canada, and has already started. On the evening of Sept. 11 Col. Lawson and the officers gave a dance in the mess-room. It was intended originally to be a small one for dancing people only, but, as usual in such cases, it was found impossible to keep the numbers down, and altogether over two hundred invitations were issued. Capt. Little undertook the floor and put it into excellent order for dancing, all the other arrangements being made by the mess committee, viz., Capt. Downes and Mr. Goff. A tent was pitched close under the mess-room windows for the string band, who played a capital programme of 18 dances, the music sounding soft and clear. A small room off the mess-room, and a large tent pitched in front of the entrance hall dimly lighted by Chinese lanterns, served for quiet resting-places between the dances. The ante-room made a third, and was, besides, provided with whist tables, which, by-the-bye, were not used, and finally the billiard-room came in usefully for refreshments. The rain found its way into one corner of the large tent, but no one seemed to mind this little inconvenience. No 'white lilies' being forthcoming at this time of the year, the officers and ladies of the regiment wore small rosettes of the regimental colour—white and red. Dancing began soon after 9, and was kept up till nearly 2, when the band played 'God save the Queen' as a finish to a most successful dance."

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. The death has been officially announced of Lieut.-Col. H. T. Bowen, captain on the Retired Full-pay List, as having occurred on Aug. 19. The deceased entered the Army May 18, 1832; became lieut., June 6, 1834; capt., Feb. 12, 1843; major, June 20, 1854; and retired with the hon. rank of lieut.-col. Dec. 1, 1854.

84th York and Lancaster Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies will leave Aldershot on Wednesday next for Portsmouth, to embark in H.M.S. Himalaya for conveyance to Bermuda.

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. We note that at the South-African Wimbledon meeting at Wellington lately, the markers and register-keepers were furnished to the Association by the regiment, who had also their competitors in the matches, with the result of winning over £50. In the first day's Snider Match, Colour-Serjt. Bethune was 22nd, also second-range prize, at 200 yards; Lieut. Fowler, 27th; Serjt. Foulds, 33rd; and Colour-Serjt. Wark, 35th, also winning first-range prize, £3, at 400 yards. In the second day's competitions, Lieut. Fowler won the prize given by the President, viz., gold medal and £20, the victor being cheered and carried on the shoulders of the men, amidst the enthusiasm of the Scotchmen present. Lieut. Vallancey, in the second Snider match being 3rd; Qrmr.-Serjt. Clayton, 8th, and also second-range prize, 500 yards; Colour-Serjt. Bethune, 16th. Third day, Martini competition, Lance-Corpl. Harvey, 17th; Orderly-room Serjt. Robertson, 20th; and Lieut. Vallancey winning first-range prize at 500 yards, £3. In the team of eight men competition, at 200 yards, the battalion was 3rd; at 500 yards, 1st. In the consolation match, Pte. Callanan was 1st, winning £3; Serjt. Mack, 6th; Pte. Easton, 7th; Serjt. Symcox, 9th; Pte. Smith, 12th. The weather during this meeting was most unfavourable for shooting, and the other competitors were the famous marksmen of South Africa. The silver medals were won in 1880 and 1881 by Colour-Serjt. Wark and Capt. St. Clair.

97th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Capt. H. W. Ozanne died suddenly at Beggars' Bush Barracks, Dublin, on Tuesday night. The deceased was 33 years of age, and unmarried. Capt. Ozanne, who served in both the Zulu and Egyptian campaigns, had been for some time past suffering from liver complaint. On Tuesday evening he attended mess as usual, and was last seen alive in his quarters by his servant. About 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning his servant entered the bedroom, and found the deceased in bed, lying on his back, partly covered by the clothes, and quite dead.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Capt. and Pymr. Johnson, now on leave from India on private affairs, will not return to India, he having been posted to the home establishment.

Medical Department. The following officers serving in Bengal, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season :—Brig.-Surg. T. Rudd; Surgs.-Major J. Good, J. D'Altera, H. Scott, W. Venour, C. E. Smith, J. Ferguson, S. G. White, G. W. M'Nalty, J. E. Fannin, J. Langdon, W. McWatters, G. C. Irving, J. W. Morgan, M. M. Gallway, and P. T. Frazer; Surgs. A. W. Browne, R. D. Hodson, C. K. Powell, J. Armstrong, P. M. Ellis, P. J. O'Sullivan, and A. S. Young.

Pay Department. During September, the following changes of station and promotions have taken place in the Pay Department :—Lieut.-Col. Dring, from the 33rd Regt., to the District Office at Aldershot. Majors Hughes, from the 30th Regtl. District, Burnley, to the 53rd Regtl. District, Shrewsbury; M'Nair, from the 79th Highlanders, to the 72nd Regtl. District, Fort George; F. N. J. Taylor, from Fort George, to the Southern District, Portsmouth; Carey, *en route* to the Cape; Whiteford, to the 2nd Batn. 5th Fusiliers; Stockley, *en route* to India; Phillips, from the 57th Regt., to the 84th Regt.; Budd, to Burnley, 30th Regtl. District; Graham, from the 53rd Regtl. District, to the Unattached List; and Anderson, on passage to India. Capts. Dougherty, to the Home District; F. E. Webb, to the 32nd Regtl. District, Bodmin; J. A. R. Bell, from the 1st Batn. 13th Light Infantry, to the Unattached List; Hamley, from the Southern District, to the District Office, Bermuda; and St. John, to the 31st Regt. Promotions :—Majors Rose, to be staff pymr., vice Burke, retired; Raynes, to be staff pymr., vice Cattell, promoted chief pymr. The following paymasters, having completed five years' service in that grade, to have the hon. rank of major in the Army :—Haldane, Fox, Phillips, Budd, Burge, Crookenden, Turner, and Graham. The following regiments and regimental districts are without paymasters :—4th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 19th Hussars, 1st Batn. 3rd, 2nd Batn. 4th, 1st Batn. 6th, 2nd Batn. 6th, 1st Batn. 8th, 1st Batn. 13th, 2nd Batn. 13th, 2nd Batn. 19th, 2nd Batn. 24th, 33rd, 37th, 52nd, 55th, 56th, 57th, 61st, 64th, 67th, 86th, 93rd, 98th, 99th, 104th, 106th, 108th, 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, and 2nd West India Regt.; regimental districts, — Clonmell, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Devizes, Sunderland, and Galway; total, 35 vacancies. "Regimental Paymaster" writes :—"On behalf of the Department to which I belong, I beg to thank you for the paragraph which appeared in your last week's issue, on the subject of the inspection of our offices by War-Office clerks, instead of by the seniors in our own corps. It is, as you say, one of the chief amongst the minor grievances of which we complain; and as it requires neither a Royal Warrant nor the expenditure of a single farthing of public money to remedy, we are hoping that Lord Hartington, on his return to London, will find time to order its redress. What would our combatant brethren think, if a Volunteer colonel, however efficient, were sent to make the annual inspection of a regiment, to the exclusion of the General commanding the district? and yet this is exactly what is being done in the Pay Department. We have now attached to most Generals' commands an officer, specially selected, holding the rank of chief paymaster; and it is obvious that in all ordinary cases it is on this officer the duty of periodical inspections should devolve, otherwise the rank is a misnomer, and the administrative duties which on appointment they were informed they would be called upon to exercise are non-existent. At the same time, I would beg to point out that the article in the Royal Warrant you quote does not direct that these inspections are to be performed by chief paymasters—I wish it did—but merely limits the allowance to an officer when detailed for this duty to 10s. a day. Whether a War Office clerk gets more or less than this sum, I am not in a position to say."

The Auxiliary Forces.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

11th Middlesex Rifles. Respecting Col. Gore-Browne, whose resignation of the command we notified in our issue of the 29th ult., it may not be uninteresting to give a few particulars of his military services, and his conduct as a commanding officer of Volunteers. He was gazetted ensign, Dec. 16, 1853; lieut., Sept. 1, 1854; and capt., Jan. 28, 1862. He served in the 82nd, 25th, and 49th Regts., and was adjt. in the 82nd and 25th, being made adjt. after only two years' service, and getting the credit of being one of the smartest adjutants in the Army. He served in the Crimean War, and afterwards in India during the Mutiny, for which he received the usual medals. At Cawnpore, he distinguished himself by bringing, although then only a lieutenant, his regiment successfully out of action, a feat, however, for which he never received either reward or even due recognition. After leaving the Army, he became major of the 5th Hants R.V., at Portsmouth, and on June 14, 1876, obtained the lieut.-colonelcy of the 11th (then the 20th) Middlesex Rifles, in which he soon effected a wonderful improvement in drill and efficiency. For some months previous to his taking over the command, the regiment had been commanded by an ex-Regular officer, under whom it had not made progress; but Col. Gore-Browne at once introduced that spirit of discipline for which he had been noted during his Line career, and under him the regiment rapidly changed its character, and became one of the smartest in the Metropolis. If he did not approve of the usual Easter Monday review of Volunteers, and declined to participate in them, it was only because he thought they did not properly instruct Volunteers, and that training, for even a few days only, at a military camp with the Regulars would be more beneficial. Therefore, he took his regiment every Easter to Aldershot, and there let his men see and feel and learn the real nature of military work and duty.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 9, 1883.

1st Dragoons—Gent. Cadet Arthur Bennett Mesham, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. W. M. Owen, resigned.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut. F. B. Simpson, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt), to be Lieut., vice J. A. W. O'N. Torrens, promoted.

19th Hussars—Capt. H. O'C. Henchy resigns his commission.

20th Hussars—Capt. S. H. J. Stewart has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Sept. 8).

Line Battalions.

The Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. E. C. Townsend, from the Manchester Regt. to be Lieut., vice P. F. Reid, deceased.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Supernumerary Lieut. H. St. L. Wood to be Lieut., vice E. W. S. K. Maconchy, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 11).

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieuts. R. P. Jackson, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice P. B. Vaughan, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. ; J. W. FitzGerald, from the 13th Hussars, to be Lieut., vice R. D. Burlton, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. W. C. C. Leslie, from the York and Lancaster Regt., to be Lieut., vice F. W. P. Macdonald, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. H. R. F. Anderson, from the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice G. W. S. Hawks, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. N. G. Woodyatt, from the Dorsetshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. Trevor, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. A. C. F. Bourchier, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to be Lieut., vice W. P. Anderson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The East Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. H. A. Browning has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 21).

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Lieut. J. T. Evatt has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 14).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. W. A. F. Burn, from the Durham L.I., to be Lieut., vice R. de H. Burton, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. T. M. Hawtayne resigns the appointment of Adjt.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut. G. Murray has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 16).

Staff.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. the Hon. E. G. Curzon, half-pay, to be a Col. on the Staff, to command the troops at Shorncliffe, vice Col. J. Davis, promoted.

Lieut. J. T. St. Aubyn, Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. W. Earle, C.B., C.S.I., commanding the Garrison of Alexandria (Jan. 31).

Royal Military College—The appointments of the under-mentioned officers, as Instructors, to bear date Sept. 1, 1883, and not Sept. 5, as stated in the *Gazette* of Sept. 4:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. B. M. Dawes, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians); and Major G. L. Le M. Taylor, the Bedfordshire Regt.

Medical Department.

Deputy-Surg.-Gen. A. D. Gulland, M.D., has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Surg.-Gen. (Oct. 1).

Brig.-Surg. J. J. Thompson to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice H. T. Reade, V.C., retired on temporary half-pay (Sept. 1).

Surgs.-Major W. G. Don, M.D., to be Brig.-Surg., vice J. J. Thompson (Sept. 1); E. Hoile, M.D., has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg. (Oct. 1).

Surgs. K. D. L. Kirkwood has resigned his commission (Sept. 17); W. C. Milward, M.B., resigns his commission.

Ordnance Store Department—Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance C. D. Durnford to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, vice W. B. Le Geyt, retired (Sept. 23).

Army Pay Department—Paymaster and Hon. Capt. G. E. Langford to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (Oct. 4).

Memoranda.

Capt. H. J. Charrington, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay (Sept. 26).

Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. Simpson, V.C., 3rd Batn. the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., Col. of the 1st Batn. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), placed upon the Retired List on Aug. 1:—Lieut.-Gen. E. A. Somerset, C.B., Col. 1st Batn. the Worcestershire Regt., to be Gen. ; Major-Gen. R. Hume, C.B., serving as a Major-Gen. on the Staff, Bengal, to be Lieut.-Gen. ; Col. J. Davis from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, Col. on the Staff, South-Eastern District, to be Major-Gen. (all three dated Aug. 1).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 10, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

◆

ARMY.

WHITEHALL, October 10, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-Gen. H. A. Sarel, C.B., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Guernsey, in the room of Major-Gen, A. A. Nelson, C.B., whose period of service has expired.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 12, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

Capt. B. O. Cochrane resigns his commission. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. S. Curzon to be Lieut.-Col., vice G. Budd, retired (Oct. 6); Capts. G. C. Wynne to be Major, vice H. F. Phillpotts, deceased (Sept. 2); P. F. M. Baddeley, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. S. Curzon, promoted (Oct. 6); F. H. Hall to be Adjt., vice Capt. W. W. Smith, who resigns that appointment (Sept. 17); Lieut. R. M. B. F. Kelly, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice E. C. Hawkshaw, promoted (Sept. 30). In consequence of the restoration from half-pay, on June 21, 1883, of Major W. Taylor, and the death, on Aug. 28, 1883, of Major H. F. Phillpotts, the dates of promotion of the under-mentioned officers are altered as stated against their names:—Major C. A. Empson, from the Seconded List (Aug. 29); Capts. F. W. Bunn (June 30); R. M. Brady (July 1); R. D. London (July 6); W. D. Garnett-Botfield (July 7); W. E. Blewitt (Aug. 1); G. S. Jones and F. J. Murphy (both dated Aug. 11); C. E. Maberly (Aug. 22); C. V. B. Kuper and E. C. Hawkshaw (both dated Aug. 31); A. C. Hansard and E. H. Elliot (both dated Sept. 1); Lieuts. M. S. Eyre (July 28) and W. E. Bradish (Aug. 1).

Staff—Major-Gen. H. A. Sarel, C.B., to be a Col. on the Staff, to command the troops in Guernsey and Alderney, vice Major-Gen. A. A. Nelson, C.B., who has vacated that appointment (Oct. 10).

Memorandum.

Capt. H. D. Evans, retired from the Royal Artillery, receiving a gratuity, is permitted to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 12, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

7th Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. W. S. Tighe resigns his commission.

Infantry.

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. C. Hull resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. W. C. Shore to be Major.

3rd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Henry Gerard Fenton Newall, Esq., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. R. F. Godfrey resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the South Wales Borderers—Charles Edward Ramsbottom-Isherwood, Esq., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. J. W. Arrowsmith resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Border Regiment.—Capt. R. E. Hamer resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. Commandant M. D. Treherne is granted the hon. rank of Col.

8th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. :—Dawson Oliver Eustace and Robert Wanless Smith.

4th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. J. W. Raymond to be Capt. (June 16).

4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. H. J. O'Neill to be Capt.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 12, 1883.

Royal Wiltshire—Capt. E. P. W. Miles to be Major (supernumerary).

Worcestershire—Harry Alfred Payne, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 12, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway—Alexander Valentine, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st London (the City of London)—Henry Allen Windybank, gent., to be Lieut.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. W. Richardson to be Capt.

Engineer.

2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol)—Surg. H. Pigeon resigns his commission (Nov. 2).

Rifle.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—Lieut. G. G. Collins resigns his commission (Nov. 2).

4th Devonshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts. :—J. E. Galliford, H. L. Mallet, and J. D. Prickman.

1st Dumfries—Major J. Johnstone resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (Nov. 2).

3rd Durham (the Sunderland)—Percy Harrison, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Fifeshire—Qrmr. G. Robertson is granted the hon. rank of Capt.

1st Flintshire and Carnarvonshire—Frederic William Prince, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Glamorgan—Capt. W. A. Richards resigns his commission (Nov. 2).

1st Isle of Wight—William Arthur Douglas-Hamilton, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire (Deeside Highland)—Thomas Watson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. J. Fell resigns his commission (Nov. 2); William King, gent., to be Lieut.

21st Lancashire—John Lightfoot Wolfenden, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Middlesex (West London)—Lieut. R. Whitham to be Capt.

18th Middlesex—Hon. Chaplain the Right Rev. J. Moorhouse, D.D., Lord Bishop of Melbourne, resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Charles William Doyle, gent., M.B., to to Acting Surg.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Hon Chaplain the Rev. Canon J. G. Hodgson, M.A., resigns his commission; the Rev. J. M. Braithwaite, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

3rd Surrey—Lieut. J. V. Sommer resigns his commission.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. W. R. Marchbank to be Capt.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—Lieut. B. C. Cross resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date October 13, and the current year must be understood.)

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

An Examination for Cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will take place at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, W., by permission of the Senate, on Nov. 26, 1883, and following days; the first day being devoted to the medical examination of the candidates. The subjects of examination, the limits of age, and other conditions, will be those specified in the Regulations issued with G. O. 113 of 1880. There will be 112 cadetships to be awarded, of which 90 will be for infantry, 15 for cavalry, and seven for West India Regiments. Intending competitors must inform the Military Secretary before the date fixed for examination whether they elect to be considered candidates for cavalry or infantry. If within the prescribed limits of age, they may return their names (1), for both infantry and cavalry, expressing a preference for one or the other; (2), for infantry only; (3), for cavalry only. Cadetships will be given to successful candidates, subject to the above limitation of numbers, in order of merit, in accordance with the election they have made. In the case of (1), viz., those who have returned their names for both infantry and cavalry, they will be taken for infantry or cavalry, in accordance with the preference expressed by them. The number of cadetships to be awarded in each arm will not be exceeded, and candidates must distinctly understand that the election made by them before the examination will be absolutely final, and that it cannot be altered after the result of the examination has been declared. The seven West Indian cadetships will be awarded in the same manner as heretofore. Twelve cadetships, in addition to the above, will also be offered for competition by University candidates, as provided for in the regulations. The successful competitors will be required to join the Royal Military College, as gentlemen cadets, on February 12, 1884. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with the regulations, October 15 next being the latest date on which applications can be received. Candidates who have been previously examined should forward with their applications a certificate of good conduct for the intervening period. If intending competitors wish for any further information relative to the examination, they should apply, by letter, to the "Military Secretary," Horse Guards, War Office, S.W.

War Office, October 4, 1883.

ARMY NOTES.

A grant of £350 has been made by the National Aid Society for the Relief of the Wounded in War to Mr. Cantlie, of Charing Cross Hospital, for the equipment of an ambulance company, formed of the students of the Charing Cross Medical School. The sum is to be expended in the provision of the necessary ambulance material, and the committee, in making the grant, pronounce this training of medical students in field hospital work as a pastime to be of the greatest importance in its bearing on the Regular and Volunteer services.

A Royal Warrant has recently been issued making an alteration in the rewards to recruiters for recruits passed into the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and in future such reward for each recruit raised by the recruiter and finally approved for either of those regiments will be 5s. This, however, will be liable to a reduction of 1s. when the recruit belongs to the Militia and enlists during the period of his preliminary drill, drill on enlistment, or during his first period of training.

With regard to recruiting in future, when orders are issued to enlist tailors, they may be enlisted two inches below the standard height, and two inches under the chest measurement fixed for their respective corps. Such men will be required to obtain a certificate of trade proficiency in all cases where there is a regimental tailors' shop at the station.

The Duke of Cambridge made his annual inspection of the troops stationed at Chatham on Monday. His Royal Highness arrived at Chatham about half-past 11, being accompanied by Major-Gen. Sir A. Clarke, Inspector-General of Fortifications; Col. Sir J. Stokes, Deputy-Adjutant-General, R.E.; Major-Gen. Hay, R.A., Deputy-Adjutant-General, R.A.; Col. Hale, A.D.C., and others. The party were received at the railway-station by Major-Gen. the Hon. R. Monck, commandant of the garrison, and the divisional staff, a Royal salute being fired from Fort Amherst. The Duke proceeded direct to the Great Lines, where the troops had been drawn up. The Duke having been received with a general salute, made an inspection of the troops, after which his Royal Highness took up his position at the saluting flag, when the troops marched past, the marching of the Marines being particularly good. Each corps was then put through the manual and firing exercises, the manner in which the Marines went through the latter eliciting the remark of "Well done, indeed!" from the Duke. The troops were afterwards put through a variety of brigade movements by Gen. Monck. The Duke subsequently inspected the recruits, and having lunched with Gen. Monck, returned to London shortly after 3 o'clock.

The *Standard* says:—"Col. the Hon. E. G. Curzon, half-pay, late of the 52nd Foot, is appointed to serve on the Staff of the Army at Shorncliffe, in succession to Col. J. Davis, half-pay, promoted Major-Gen."

It is stated that a marble memorial bust of the late Gen. Sir George Pomeroy Colley, placed on a bracket, bearing an inscription describing his services, has been fixed in the hall of the Staff College, Farnborough. The sculptor is Mr. H. P. MacCarthy.

A special committee has been ordered to assemble for the purpose of investigating the cause of the recent explosion at the rocket store in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and the following officers have been selected as members:—Major-Gen. H. A. Smyth, R.A., commanding the Woolwich district, to be president; Sir F. A. Abel, K.C.B., chemist to the War Department; Col. W. A. Fox-Strangways, R.A., Commandant of the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, and Superintendent of Experiments; Lieut.-Col. H. D. Crogin, R.E., Inspector of Works, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; and Lieut.-Col. S. J. Nicholson, R.A., Assistant-Director of Artillery and Stores, as secretary. This inquiry is in addition to the departmental investigation already announced to inquire into the circumstances attending the unfortunate catastrophe. This inquiry will, it is believed, elucidate some new facts as to the contents of the store which exploded. As to the future, it is satisfactory to learn already that a determination has been arrived at which will prevent the possibility of another such occurrence in the vicinity of Woolwich, as large stores of rockets will never again be kept in a position in which they can be capable of so much mischief; and that the operations of cleaning and painting the rockets will in future be carried out as far as possible from the store.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge held his annual inspection of the troops in Portsmouth on Wednesday morning. The troops comprised all arms, and were drawn from Eastney, Hilsea, Gosport, and Forton, as well as from the barracks within the town. Owing, however, to the garrison being a couple of regiments below its complement and the depleted state of some of the battalions, the field strength of the muster was under 4,000. After a general salute, his Royal Highness instituted a careful inspection of the troops. On the conclusion of the inspection the whole of the troops marched past, after which a number of movements were performed. The parade lasted two hours. After lunching at Government House the Duke and party proceeded to Spithead in the Sprightly to inspect the forts

The *Standard* says:—"With reference to the cases of men discharged from military prisons, mentioned in the report of the Inspector-General of Military Prisons, recently published, we are informed that an arrangement has been made between the War Office and the Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners, under which that society has undertaken to aid a large percentage of such cases. This work is in addition to that which the society has carried on for the last 26 years, during which period it has aided 13,675 cases of men and women on their discharge from convict prisons. Col. Herbert G. Deedes, Assistant-Under-Secretary of State for War, has consented to join the committee of the Society."

Referring to the new orders about cavalry uniform for Bombay, the *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The disappearance of the familiar—and very handsome—blue and silver from the Bombay Cavalry will certainly be regretted, though the new uniform seems well adapted for the cavalry as a body. Let us hope that the change will be final. One of the commonest and most reasonable complaints amongst officers now-a-days seems to be that they are constantly being put to the expense of getting new uniform. The light blue and silver is now to be replaced by dark green and gold, with red kummerbund; helmets are to be worn, but for regimental parades they are to be covered with the native officers' loongee. The whole thing looks well on paper, but we shall doubtless hear how it answers when it comes to be taken into wear. It seems that all the regiments of Bombay Cavalry are now to be dressed exactly alike, and in this case the somewhat gorgeous trappings of the Sind Horse will disappear from the scene."

Military monuments or tombstones will not in future be fixed without the sanction of the General Officer commanding the district, to whom the commanding Royal Engineer will report as to the appropriateness of the design, after conferring with the senior Chaplain of the Forces with regard to the inscription, any quotation in which should as a rule be limited to a correctly cited text of Scripture. The monuments and tombstones will not, without special sanction, be repaired at the public expense, and if suffered to fall into decay will be liable to removal.

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NAVAL MESSES, MALTA UNION CLUB,
&c., &c.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Squire, October (Franklyn and Co.)—A History of the Knights of Malta, by Major-General Whitworth Porter, R.E. (Longmans, Green, and Co.) — Workshop Appliances, by C. P. B. Shelley, sixth edition, (Longmans, Green, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

CAPTAIN.—The Commanding Officer has to state his reasons for recommending the officer to be passed over to the General Officer commanding the District.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1883.

IT will be within the recollection of some of our readers that a special Army Circular was issued by the War Office on May 18 last, amending in certain respects the provisions of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, governing the Pay, &c., of officers. Many of these referred to the Pay Department, the result of the assembly of a War-Office Committee last December, which was occasioned by the paucity of Probationers, and the wide-spread feeling of discontent throughout the Department. To meet the dearth of candidates, the authorities extended the Regulations for admission to Subalterns in the following terms:—"Appointments in the Army Pay Department shall be conferred upon officers of our Regular Forces under the age of 40 years, who shall have not less than ten years' commissioned service in the regimental rank of Lieutenant or Captain." Considering the certainty to many that in a few years they must be retired at 40 years of age on £200 a year, the authorities naturally anticipated that the forty vacancies then existing in the establishment of the Pay Department would be quickly sought after by aspiring Subalterns. From official sources, however, we find that the number of candidates wanted is practically the same as six months ago, as the annexed figures demonstrate:—In May: Number of Paymasters of all ranks, including those serving under former Warrants, 284; wanting, to complete establishment, 40. In June: Number of Paymasters, &c., 289; wanting, 35. In July: Number, 286; wanting, 38. In August: Number, 285; wanting, 39. In September: Number, 285; wanting, 39. This month: Number, 285; wanting, 39. Obviously, the reason for all this is that the concessions granted to the Department last May were not sufficient. In an article which appeared in these columns on July 14 last, the grievances under which the Pay Department still labours were exhaustively treated. Briefly stated, the most urgent are as follows:—1. Staff Paymasters, after five years' service as such, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. 2. All Paymasters to have the honorary rank of Major after five, or at the utmost seven, years' service in that grade. 3. All allowances to be optional. 4. Forage for Chief Paymasters. 5. A corps of clerks, under the complete control of the officers of the Department. 6. A charter for honours, so that the services of officers in the field may be similarly recognised to those in other Departments. And last, not least (7), an officer of the Department in Pall Mall, to superintend the personnel, under the Accountant-General. We commend these points to the consideration of the Secretary of State for War. It is evident that, with a constantly recurring deficit in numbers of over 12 per cent., the authorities must remove the existing causes of complaint, before they can expect to obtain the services of competent officers for the irksome and responsible duties of finance. We take up the case of the Department in the interests of the public service, for it is clear that so long as it remains as at present, under civil control, to hope for any improvement in its condition is to hope for something which is altogether outside the region of possibility. The very fact of such an absurdity being tolerated as a Military Department—for if the Department is not Military, what is it?—being controlled by a War-Office official, is convincing proof, if such were needed, of the rottenness of our present system of Army administration.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who, as already announced, leave for Bombay by the steamer of November 2, will be accompanied to India by Major Viscount Downe, 2nd Life Guards, Lady Downe, and Captain Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bart., the Knight of Kerry filling the duties of equerry to his Royal Highness. At Brindisi the royal party will be joined by General Sir Arthur Conynghame, G.C.B., who is proceeding to India with his daughter, on a visit to his brother-in-law, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, C.B., commanding the forces at Bombay. Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Bright, who has completed his term of command of the Meerut division, leaves Bombay for England by the steamer of the 26th. The Meerut district, which will be under the military command of the Duke of Connaught, has as its civil commissioner Mr. Elliot Colvin, B.C.S., a brother of the new Indian Finance Minister.

A modification has been made in the pattern of experimental rifle and ammunition issued in 1882, and a number of rifles so modified have been prepared for reissue experimentally. The modifications are as follows:—(1.) The barrels of one-half the rifles have been rifled in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee assembled at the War Office on January 24, 1883; in the remainder, the rifling is as before. (2.) The back-sight has been put back to the old position; it has a wind-gauge attached, and is altered in pattern from the service-sight. (3.) The hand-guard is altered in pattern, and attached to the barrel in a different manner; this has become necessary, on account of the altered position of the back-sight. (4.) The lower band has been made solid, and is held in position by a spring in the fore end. (5.) The long-range sights are made in accordance with the latest pattern of those submitted for trial. (6.) A safety-bolt has been added. (7.) The whole of the rifles are fitted with "quick loaders." (8.) The form of cartridge-case has been altered so as to reduce the length of cartridge, and thereby facilitate loading. The new weapon is 6 oz. heavier than the service rifle. The breech action is the same in principle as the present service action. A hand-guard of wood has been fitted to the barrel to prevent inconvenience in holding the rifle from the heating of the barrel. The leaf of the back-sight is graduated and marked on the left side in ranges from 500 to 1,500 yards. The long lines on the right side divide these ranges into half-hundreds, and the short lines into quarters, so that there is a line for every 25, 50, and 75 yards between the hundreds, from 500 and upwards. A wind-gauge is attached to a slide, and moves in either direction. The object of this sight is to give the soldier greater facilities for aiming. It is thought that the smaller graduations on the leaf will enable a soldier to correct his elevations more readily; while the wind-gauge will enable him to make allowance for wind and deflection, without laying off the target. A back-sight for long-range shooting has been fixed to the whole of the experimental barrels. A long-range front-sight, from 1,000 to 2,000 yards, is issued with each rifle. It is secured to the upper band by a spring. Two "quick loaders" will be issued with each rifle; when not required, they will be carried in two pockets suspended to the waist-belt; when required for use, they are hung on the side of the body of the action. The "quick loader" holds six cartridges, acted on by a zigzag spring, which always presses one cartridge to the opening, the head of the cartridge being forced out of the opening, in a convenient position for the soldier to load, by the pressure of the spring forcing the bullet up the inclined plane. This rifle, with the ammunition issued with it, has a muzzle velocity of 1,570 feet per second. It has a penetrative power which will take a bullet through a ¼-in. iron plate at 200 yards. The highest point of the trajectory at 400 yards is under 4 feet; at 500 yards is 6·704 feet; and at 1,000 yards it is 39 feet. The figure of merit at 500 yards averages ·3 foot, and at 1,000 yards ·95 foot. A number of these rifles will be sent to the principal military stations at an early date, for exhaustive experimental trials, and report. Great things are expected from the weapon, and already excellent results have been attained at the proof practices which have been carried out.

We hear that it is in contemplation to form a School of Instruction for Mounted Infantry at an early date. Should this scheme be matured, the experiment will probably be carried out at Aldershot, where there is a great variety of ground for training purposes. Prospects of still further attenuation of their slender commands by the withdrawal of more officers and men for special courses will scarcely be grateful and comforting news to commanding officers, at the present time.

The disappointment of Artillery officers at the postponement of expected reforms in their corps is being keenly felt and openly expressed. Nor can this be wondered at. They had been led to believe that a complete scheme of reform had been drawn up, and would take effect this year. Yet up to the present hour nothing has been done, and it is now said that the proposed measures have been indefinitely shelved. We are quite willing to agree with Lord Hartington that after the convulsions and contortions which the Army has lately gone through, what is chiefly wanted is rest. But Artillery reform stands on an entirely different footing to the wild proposals which emanated from Mr. Childers' fanciful brain. It is not a question of changing for the sake of change, but of removing certain glaring and monstrous anomalies, which, so long as they continue to exist, are prejudicial to the interests of the service. Mr. Childers carried his measures over the heads of the regimental officers of the Army, and against the wishes of nearly all those who were most qualified to advise him. In the Artillery, on the contrary, the regimental officers are unanimous in demanding reforms the expediency and justice of which are indisputable. Why are these reforms withheld? If the officials who should carry them out are in favour of action, why have they not the courage of their convictions? If they hesitate to move, why do they not make way for those who have no scruples about acting? These are questions which are being asked on all sides.

We are informed that Lieutenant-Colonel Chenevix Trench, Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, has forwarded to the War Minister his scheme for enabling deserving Pensioners and Army Reserve men to obtain regular employment in civil life. A few months ago, viz., in our issue of May 5, we drew the attention of our readers to the merits of the proposals made by Colonel Trench for attaining the above objects. The scheme which he advocates would entail no expenditure of public money, it could be tried at once tentatively on a small scale, and would, if only moderately successful, go far to remove or mitigate one of the great drawbacks of short service, and conduce largely to the popularity of the Army among the working-classes. A practical plan of this kind is, we think, at least worth a trial.

By the field-state of the Aldershot Division on Tuesday last, it appears that the paper strength was 9,277 men; of this number, there were on parade 5,653 officers and men. In the rank-and-file state are included the bandsmen of ten regiments, about 300 men; 530 men were in hospital, 10 per cent.; 1,781 men are returned as on other duty, and 173 on guard. There are returned under the head of casualties, 1,140 recruits; that is to say, every eighth man is a young, untrained, and undrilled lad. The average paper strength of the three cavalry regiments was 467 men and officers; their average strength on parade was 247 officers and men, about half. The average paper strength of the seven infantry battalions was 661 officers and men; the actual average on parade was 461. The Commander-in-Chief's inspection brings out every officer and man in the division who has a leg to stand on. Of the 5,653 men paraded before his Royal Highness who were able to pull through an easy show parade of six hours, a very large per-centage would be unfit for active service, and would be cast, if the division were ordered suddenly to embark for war. Until this state of things is entirely altered and corrected, the Army Reserve men must be necessarily pulled out and replaced in the ranks for every foreign war, however small or trumpery, to enable the Line battalions to take the field with safety. But this was not the contract made with the Reserve when first formed. They were only to be "called out in cases of imminent national danger." If the Reserve are now to be called out for everything, their pay must be doubled, as a natural sequence.

Looking at the list of War Ministers in France who have succeeded each other since the fall of the Empire, what do we find? In 1871, General Le Flô; in 1872, General de Cissey; in 1873, General du Barrail; in 1874, General de Cissey again; in 1875, General de Cissey, under another Administration; in 1876, General Berthaut; in 1877, General Berthaut, under another Administration; in 1878, General Borel; in 1879, General Gresley; in 1880, General Farre; in 1881, General Campenon; in 1882, General Billot; and on February 22, 1883, General Thibaudin succeeded to office, and great was the uproar which his appointment created—first, because he had broken his parole during the Franco-German War; second, because he was the only officer of his rank who could be found to carry out the iniquitous decree against the Princes of the House of Orleans. It was thought that, once the Orleans Princes had been deprived of their commissions, General Thibaudin would have been thrown overboard. But General Thibaudin, supported by a strong body of Radicals, refused to lend himself to this arrangement, and when he had to be got rid of the other day, it was necessary for all his colleagues to threaten resignation. As General Thibaudin, unlike the late Duke of Wellington, had not the pretension of carrying on the Government all alone, he was at last forced to resign, to the great mortification of the Revolutionary party, who have raised a terrible wail over the departed hero. The new occupant of the War Office served under Gambetta, and on the fall of that Minister was asked by M. de Freycinet to remain in office; this he declined. General Campenon was one of the very few officers who, in 1852, declined to accept the Empire. After the *coup d'état*, he took service in Tunis, where he organised the army of the Bey; however, he afterwards made his peace with the Empire, and served in Algeria and other foreign lands. He distinguished himself in China in more ways than one, and is said to have returned home with a goodly share of the spoil of that Summer Palace which had been pretty well gutted when it was burned by the English. It is said that when General Junot evacuated Portugal in 1808, after the convention of Cintra, that five vessels were freighted with his plunder. The loot which General Campenon brought home can hardly be compared to that, but still the sale of his *curios* is said to have extended over several days. General Campenon was wounded and made a prisoner at Metz, he bears a high reputation as an administrator, and seems to be popular with most moderate men. The *Reds* pronounce him to be a kind of military dictator.

It appears that General Thibaudin, the ex-War Minister in France, who carries with him in his retirement all the sympathies of the scum of Paris, behaved something like the unjust steward before relinquishing office. He made so many promotions and granted so many favours of an exceptional character when *in extremis*, that Rear-Admiral Peyron, who took over the War Office until the appointment of a new Minister, felt bound in honour to cancel them. General Thibaudin, too, shortly before he got into trouble, announced his intention of changing the Chief of the Staff in favour of a General more congenial to the Radicals than General Vuillemot. General Campenon, on resuming office, announced *his* intention of retaining the services of General Vuillemot.

The revised Musketry Regulations (G.O. 51, of 1883), specially issued on March 29 last, have undergone so many modifications and alterations since that date, that a reissue of new regulations on the whole subject has become necessary, and may be looked for at an early date.

Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood returns to Egypt in the course of the next few days, and will be accompanied by Lady Wood and family.

A correspondent writing to us from Cairo says:—"General Hicks Pasha left Khartoum for Duen, on the 28th, by steamer, the army having gone on before. The present staff of Hicks Pasha, at the commencement of the Kordofan Campaign, is as follows:—Colonel Farquhar, with Hicks Pasha; Colonel De Coetlogon, left at Khartoum; Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. J. Colborne, Cairo, invalided; Major Morton, on sick-leave in England; Major Evans, interpreter, with Hicks Pasha; Captain Forest Walker, on sick-leave in England. The other officers are all Germans or Austrians. Fighting is expected about half-way between Duen and Obeid. The enemy are said to be strong in cavalry."

Captain T. E. Stephenson, 56th Regiment, has taken up the duties of Local Inspector of Army Schools at Gibraltar, in addition to those of Garrison Instructor at that station.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, October 6, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Lieutenant Charles John Doxat has been placed on the Retired List from the 4th instant, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander.

ADMIRALTY, October 8, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and March 3, 1873, Assistant-Paymaster James Bastian Hill has been placed on the Retired List from the 5th instant.

ADMIRALTY, October 9, 1883.

Acting Engineer Alfred Daniel Watson has been confirmed as Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of August 1, 1882.

ADMIRALTY, October 10, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Thomas Bray Jordan has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Liverpool Brigade).—The Most Hon. the Marquis of Anglesey to be Honorary Lieutenant (October 10, 1883).

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Macvey Napier, to the Lord Warden, vice Burnand; George Langford, to the Swiftsure (for gunnery duties), vice Deeks; William J. Scullard, to the Duke of Wellington.

Navigating Lieutenants—William Tooker, to the President, additional, for surveying services on the West Coast of England; John D. Moulton, to the Nelson, additional, for surveying service on the West Australian survey, vice Tooker; H. J. Dockrell, to the Nelson, additional, for surveying service on the coast of Western Australia, vice Tooker; E. S. Cater, to the Asia, additional, for the Rupert, vice Dockrell.

Sub-Lieutenant—Alfred D. Douglas-Hamilton, to the Valorous, additional.

Chief Engineers—Alexander Beattie, to the Sphinx, commissioned; Henry M. G. Pellew, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Dolphin, vice Scott, deceased.

Surgeons—Matthew Digan, to the Polyphemus, vice Romain; W. M. Rae, to the Duke of Wellington, to complete complement; J. S. Logan, M.D., to the Sphinx.

Paymasters—William S. Watson, to the Sphinx; Edwin T. Dixon, to the Defence, vice Watson.

Engineers—Nathaniel E. Green, to the Sphinx, commissioned; William J. Mullinger, to the Excellent, additional, for the Comet, vice Jordan, retired.

Assistant-Engineer—Thomas C. E. Hughes, to the Repulse, vice Green.

Gunners—Rees Dyer, to the Impregnable, additional, for the Circe, vice Avent; Walter J. Horn, to the Duncan, for the Hydra, vice Shepherd, time-expired; Alfred Weeks (a.), to the Cambridge, additional, for the Foudroyant, vice Dyer.

Boatswains—Thomas Bresnahan, to the Achilles; Thomas Smith, to the Duncan, vice Webber, time-expired.

Coastguard.

Commissioned Boatman—Alexander Rose, Westhaven, to be chief boatman, Lerwick.

Alexandra, Capt. Harry Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., was at Salonica up to Oct. 3, with the Monarch, Temeraire, Carysfort, Superb, Inflexible, Invincible, Helicon, and Cockatrice, and at Thaso on Oct. 9. The Superb and Inflexible would part company and proceed to Malta about Oct. 15 (mails to Malta). The Condor was at Malta, the Iris at Port Said, the Cygnet at Alexandria, the Falcon at Constantinople; the Decoy was cruising on coast of Italy, &c., and is due at Gibraltar about Nov. 2; the Cruiser was on a cruise of instruction, the Coquette on the coast of Tunis (mails to Malta), the Grappler at Gibraltar, and the Bittern was *en route* to Sierra Leone.

Amethyst, Capt. Harry Brent, was at Bahia on Oct. 5.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Noel Salmon, V.C., Commander-in-Chief, was at Simon's Bay on Oct. 10. The Starling left Simon's Bay on Sept. 15, for St. Helena.

Cockchafer, Lieut. and Com. Groome, was in the River Min on Aug. 30, and would leave on Sept. 3 for Amoy.

Champion, Capt. Powlett, was at Penang on Sept. 2, and was to leave on Sept. 3 for Straits of Sunda.

Cruiser, Com. Darwall, arrived at Gibraltar on Tuesday.

Dart, Lieut.-Com. William U. Moore, surveying vessel on the Australian station, has had a boat's crew in charge of Mr. Nineham, boatswain, attacked by the natives of one of the islands on the N.E. coast. A seaman was dangerously wounded, and the boatswain was also hit by a spear.

Dwarf, Lieut.-Com. W. J. Moore, was paid off all standing at Portsmouth on Oct. 9, after having acted as a training ship in connection with the Royal Naval Volunteers. She will next be attached to the Penelope, guardship at Harwich, as a tender.

Espoir, Lieut. and Com. Gamble, was at Hong Kong up to Aug. 30.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., was at Zanzibar on Sept. 12, when a correspondent wrote:—"We came from the Mauritius three days ago, remain here about a fortnight, and then go to Bombay or Colombo, and are to be at Calcutta early in December." She was at Zanzibar on Oct. 10, with the Briton, Tourmaline, and Osprey; the latter would remain on that part of the station. The Ranger left Zanzibar on Sept. 15 for Seychelles, to fetch mails for Squadron, and would return to Zanzibar. The Harrier was at Zanzibar, and would proceed to Australia when ready, calling at Mozambique and Perth. The Dragon was at Zanzibar. The Dryad left Tamatave on Sept. 3, to visit ports in North Madagascar; she would then visit ports to southward, take British subjects to Mauritius, arrive there about Sept. 21, coal, and then return to Tamatave. The Undine left Mozambique on Aug. 31 for Tamatave, and would return to Mozambique, whence she will be recalled to Zanzibar, prior to proceeding to Australia. The Arab was at Bombay, and would be ordered to Bay of Bengal. The Woodlark was at Bushire on Sept. 5, and would shortly proceed to Busreh. The Philomel was at Muscat on Aug. 27, and would remain on the southern part of the division.

Fly, Com. Hope, on return from Acheen, about Sept. 3, to Penang, would visit Straits of Sunda.

Frolic, Com. A. W. Moore, arrived at Madeira from Plymouth on Oct. 10, and would leave on Oct. 12.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, left Gibraltar on Oct. 8.

Jumna, Capt. Singleton, has arrived at Simon's Town, and leaves on Oct 13 for Bombay.

Minotaur, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William M. Dowell, K.C.B., commanding the Channel Squadron, arrived in Portland Roads yesterday evening.

Moorhen, Lieut.-Com. Corfe, left Gibraltar on Oct. 8 for Devonport.

Opal, Capt. Arthur T. Brooke, senior officer on the West Coast of Africa, is cruising between St. Helena and Ascension. Very little of importance has transpired since the last mail left the West Coast. The ships on the station appear to have got a bit mixed, owing mostly to orders from the Commander-in-Chief at the Cape having arrived for the senior officer at Cape Coast Castle to take his squadron out fleet cruising after the Opal had left on a cruise of her own. The Bullfrog was at once sent to join the senior officer at Fernando Po, where the Algerine also turned up. The Starling, from the Cape, it was expected, would be fallen in with at St. Helena about the middle of September. The squadron would then proceed to Ascension, and return to Cape Coast Castle somewhere about the first week in November. The Flirt left Accra for Fernando Po on Aug. 19, and intended returning *via* the Oil Rivers in about a month, but the senior officer left orders at Fernando Po for her to go south to take the Algerine's place. She would most probably return to Accra first, with the box for the senior officer of the West Coast, as well as the box of the senior officer of the Bights Sub-division. The Flirt would be relieved on the South Sub-division by the Stork about the end of Sept. The Alecto was at Accra on Sept. 5, at the disposal of the Governor of the Gold Coast, who, it was expected, would proceed in her to Little Popo and other places in that neighbourhood, to ascertain what is there going on. The French have been trying hard to get a footing there of late, and should they succeed, their action will materially affect our interests on the West Coast, as they have already established themselves at Porto Novo. So far, however, the chiefs of Little Popo and other places in that neighbourhood deny having concluded any treaty whatever with those on board the French man-of-war which recently visited that part of the coast. To make certain, however, the Governor of the Gold Coast intended visiting the locality himself, but the disturbed state of Ashantee and the chance that the contending parties might cross our frontier had so far kept him at Accra. The weather has this season been delightfully cool and very pleasant on the West Coast.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, passed Madeira on Oct. 7, *en route* to the Cape of Good Hope.

Sheldrake, Lieut.-Com. M. L. Bridger, arrived at Gibraltar on Monday last from Hong Kong, and left for Devonport on Oct. 9.

Sphinx, Com. Crawford Caffin, commissioned Oct. 9 for service in the Persian Gulf, has had her stability tested in the steam basin at Sheerness Dockyard, by the principal officials of the Chief Constructor's Department, with a satisfactory result. The armaments of the Sphinx, consisting of two heavy breech-loading guns and five guns of smaller calibre, have arrived from the Gun Wharf, Chatham, and will be at once mounted in their proper positions. The Sphinx will also be armed with three Nordenfelt machine-guns.

Swift, Com. Collins, was at Hong Kong up to Aug. 30.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, was at Esquimault on Oct. 10.

Triton, Staff Com. Tizard, has returned to Sheerness upon the completion of her usual period of surveying service. The Triton has performed a considerable amount of work during the present summer. Soundings have been taken, and new charts prepared of the entrance to the River Thames,—a work that is rendered necessary at intervals owing to the shifting of the sands in the vicinity of the Nore light-vessel. The Triton has also been employed in taking soundings for the preparation of new charts of the north and north-west coasts of Scotland. She will lay up for the winter months, and will resume her surveying duties early in the spring.

Wye, Staff Com. A. W. Miller, will embark at Devonport the first week in November about 120 supernumeraries of all ratings to fill vacancies on the Pacific station, and convey them to Colon, from whence they will proceed by rail to Panama.

NAVAL UNIFORM.

ADMIRALTY, October 11, 1883.

The following is the description of the uniform great-coat which, in pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, may be worn by officers of the Royal Navy over full-dress and other uniform, and which is substituted for the great-coat hitherto authorised:—Blue milled cloth. Length, to come to 14 inches from the ground. Double-breasted; six uniform buttons on each side, the bottom button not to come below the level of the hip; two pockets with flaps across the skirt, in front of the hip. A plait down the back, with an opening at the bottom 18 inches long, with a fly, and four small plain buttons. A cloth strap behind, with a button-hole at each end, eight inches apart, and two corresponding uniform buttons, to confine the waist to required size. Stand and fall collar, with hook and eye in collar seam. Edges of coat to be double-stitched.

NAVAL KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

ADMIRALTY, October 9, 1883.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby give notice to such lieutenants of the Royal Navy, and to such lieutenants retired with the rank of commander, as are desirous of being recommended for the appointment of Naval Knight of Windsor, under the will of the late Samuel Travers, Esq., that they must apply at this office, either personally or by letter, on or before November 12 next, when they will be informed of the nature of the certificates and testimonials which are required to show that they come within the meaning of the will, an extract from which is herewith appended:—"These gentlemen are to be superannuated or disabled lieutenants of English men-of-war, single men, without children, inclined to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout life; to be removed, if they give occasion for scandal." By the Act 30 and 31 Victoria, cap. 100, widowers are deemed single men within the meaning of the will in question.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Berehaven, Bantry Bay, October 10, 1883.

We left Plymouth early last Thursday morning, the 4th, and next day had target practice, firing away the whole of this quarter's allowance of ammunition. As a rule, the Squadron spreads for practice, and each ship fires at her targets independently, but this time we did not. Orders were given, by signal, to prepare two targets. The Squadron formed single column line ahead, and a target was dropped by each ship simultaneously; after standing on a little, the second was dropped in the same manner, making a long line of twelve targets. The Squadron, still in single column line ahead, steamed backwards and forwards past the targets, firing as they came within range, both electric broadsides and independent firing. The sight was very fine, especially now and then when the whole line was engaged. The firing on the whole was very good, some of the electric broadsides being especially so. At the conclusion of the firing, spar torpedo exercise was carried out. The next day we had what is rather unusual, sail-drill on Saturday evening, but the temptation offered by a light, fair wind and a fine evening was too strong to be resisted, and we had a turn at "all possible sail." We arrived here at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, and came-to in the same order as the last time we were here, except that, as our stay is to be a short one, we are at single anchor, instead of being moored. The Valorous, which we had left behind at Plymouth, rejoined us soon after our arrival. Since Sunday torpedo practice and inspections have been the order of the day. The torpedo work for the quarter has been completed. On Monday and Tuesday Admiral Dowell inspected the Northumberland and Admiral Wilson the Achilles, and this forenoon Admiral Dowell commenced his inspection of the Sultan. We leave to-day for Portland.

COMMANDER MAXWELL HERON.

A correspondent signing himself "Barbarossa" writes:—"The intimation conveyed in the letter of Com. Maxwell Heron's solicitor will probably be satisfactory to the friends of that officer, in proportion to the extent of the information it affords. That the minutes of the court-martial should be forwarded to the Law Officers of the Crown would be a procedure necessary in itself, and one only in accordance with precedent. The notification, however, would have been more interesting, if the solicitor had been in a position to affirm, 'to the best of his belief,' that the proceedings of the court-martial had, or had not, been accompanied by the report of the Court of Inquiry, or by the 'confidential' report which, it would appear, the Assistant-Secretary to the Admiralty draws up for their Lordships' instruction and guidance in these matters. For, as in the case of the Cambridge court-martial, it is possible that Mr. Swainson has taken on himself to comment on the 'light' sentence of the court, from his peculiar point of view; and for the present, unhappily, no questions can be asked. The obsequious zeal of a permanent official will always meet with a material reward to carry comfort to his soul. The friends of the dismissed officer can also feel at least a consolation, if they cannot receive a recompense. The comments of an irresponsible person may influence an overworked or a too-confiding Lord of the Admiralty, but—scarcely—an Attorney-General."

Among recent clearances from the Admiralty "Rotten Row," surely so noteworthy a vessel as the little Pearl is worthy of some passing notice, at the hands of at least the service papers. In connection with the Indian Mutiny, the name of the Pearl will be always associated with the deeds of that gallant band of seamen which, under the present Sir Edward Sotheby, rendered such valuable services in conjunction with the famous Shannon Naval Brigade, under Sir William Peel. With Capt. Sotheby, and under the leadership of the present Admiral Henry Duncan Grant, the late Capt. Nicholas Turnour, and Frederick George Pym, now a retired major-general of Marines, our Blue-jackets fought gallantly at Sohunpore and Phoolpore; were with the advance at the attack on the fort of Betwa; and, after many encounters with the enemy, fought their last fight at Toolsepore, where they behaved as they had throughout the campaign. Prior to the re-embarkation of the brigade, their services were specially acknowledged in an "Extraordinary Gazette" by the Governor-General, the officers being afterwards entertained at a dinner in the town hall, Calcutta, and by the members of the Madras Club. The Pearl passed two subsequent commissions in the East, taking part, under the present Vice-Admiral Borlase, C.B., in the Taeping operations and the Japan War, including the engagement at Kagosima, and serving on the China station under Capt. John Ross. Her name will also be painfully associated with the memory of the late Comdre. Goodenough, as the flagship in Australia of that ill-fated and gallant officer.—*Whitehall Review.*

The Arethusa, 10, second-class double-screw steam cruiser, 3,478 tons, 5,000 horse-power, arrived at Sheerness on Saturday afternoon from Glasgow. She had a very rough passage round from the Clyde, and was compelled to put in at Milford Haven through stress of weather. Her engines and machinery worked very smoothly, and a high rate of speed was attained. The vessel is in the temporary charge of Com. Robert H. Paul and a navigating party from Sheerness Royal Naval Barracks. The Sea-horse, twin-screw, special service steamer, accompanied the Arethusa from Glasgow to Sheerness. The Arethusa will be at once completed for sea.

H.M.S. EXCELLENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many thanks for your able article on the subject of the short course. I am high up on the Lieutenants' List, and my experience of the Excellent fully bears out all you have written. I consider the system degrading, and under no circumstances would I consent to submit to the expense and annoyance of another short course. Let the Excellent people once understand that lieutenants expect and intend to be treated like officers and gentlemen, and a short course may once again become popular. I have heard but one opinion expressed by those unfortunates who have been beguiled into placing themselves in the painfully false position at present endured by short-course lieutenants, and that is that the whole system is bad, and the orders illegal. One officer did, I believe, once bring the matter before their Lordships, and the answer he got was pithy, if not logical. He was discharged to half-pay, without reference being made to the subject-matter of his letter. Trusting you will not let the matter rest, I beg to sign myself A SENIOR LIEUTENANT.

SIR,—With reference to a very sensible article which appeared in your last edition, on the subject of the treatment of lieutenants who volunteer to go in for what is known as a "short course" of gunnery instruction, may I state that, having been through that ordeal some years ago, I would certainly not try another course under the present régime. In the Vernon, things were arranged very differently; there we had only to attend to the duties for which we were specially appointed. And the instruction, instead of being relegated to a warrant or petty officer, was generally undertaken by a lieutenant. Why the Admiralty should try and make the science of modern naval gunnery unpopular is probably only known to their Lordships and the gunnery staff. Hoping that you will use your powerful interest in this matter, which seriously affects the service, I am, &c., A LIEUTENANT.

SIR,—Your article on the Excellent has not appeared one moment too soon. Heartily sympathising with the lieutenants, it is still somewhat trying to hear the same old growl class after class of short course; and if their Lordships are wise in their generation, your well-merited strictures should secure me in future what I sign myself,—

A PEACEFUL PIPE.

SIR,—Your straight writing in the matter of the short course as carried out on board the Excellent ought to do some good. It is scandalous that lieutenants who voluntarily undergo the course to improve their efficiency as officers should be treated in such a way as to disgust the service. Once bitten, twice shy. I never intend to give the authorities another chance while the present rotten system flourishes.—I am, &c., ANCIENT.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you grant me a small space to answer Lord Henry Lennox from a naval point of view? What possible advantage does he propose to obtain by proving (and his premisses are disputed) which Government built—or promised to build, without fulfilment—the most ironclad tonnage; or by comparing the number of English and French battle ships? Naval history infallibly teaches that superiority on the ocean does not rest solely upon the number, but upon the excellence of individual types of ships and men. We are a great commercial nation, depending for our daily bread—indeed, almost for our existence—upon the freedom of the ocean highways. If Lord Henry would devote his administrative experience to considering the number and type of ships suitable to the attainment of this object, he would confer a great benefit upon the Navy, and convince himself that, of whatever value battle ships may be to the French, they are not the chief factors in the naval requirements of this empire.—I am, &c.,

HENRY CLEVELAND, Captain R.N.

Amusements.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts continue to be very well attended. Mr. Maas, the deservedly popular tenor, has delighted the audience by his impressive rendering of Dibdin's "Tom Bowling" and other songs; while the excellence of the orchestra has been shown in the admirable performance of a variety of classical and popular compositions. Madame Rose Hersee and Signor Foli have been re-engaged, and towards the close of the present month Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley will appear for a few nights in the list of vocalists, numbered seats being provided for these occasions.

DRURY LANE THEATRE has been closed, to allow of the necessary scenic rehearsals of a new drama by Messrs. Robert Buchanan and Augustus Harris, entitled "A Sailor and His Lass," arranged for production on Monday night. The new piece, in five acts and seventeen tableaux, will be pictorially illustrated by Messrs. Grieve, Emden, Perkins, and Ryan, and the prominent scenic features will be a farm and apple orchard, livery stables, a secret dynamite factory, the foundering of a ship at sea, views of the Central Criminal Court, and the interior of Newgate. A strong cast is provided, including Misses Harriett Jay, Sophie Eyre, Clara Jecks, and Messrs. Harris, J. Fernandez, H. George, A. C. Lilly, H. Nicholls, and H. Jackson.

On the ADELPHI stage has been effectively placed a new five-act melodrama, written by Mr. George R. Sims and Mr. Henry Pettitt, and entitled "In the Ranks." The military element is not so prominent as the title indicates. The hero does not enlist in the army till the close of the third act, and his brief career as a soldier ends before the fourth act terminates. Rapid changes of scene, enabling one elaborate effect to be produced after another, invite the frequent plaudits of the spectator, while a plot has been framed, keeping the attention of the audience unflaggingly occupied. Mr. Charles Warner plays the prominent character, Ned Drayton, with vigour and earnestness, and Miss Isabel Bateman, warmly welcomed on her return to the stage, represents the heroine with much tenderness and grace. Mr. Ryder is a bluff old colonel, Mr. Beveridge forcibly portrays the malignity of the necessary villain, and Mr. E. W. Garden adroitly represents a good-hearted rustic with a weakness for hares and rabbits. Miss Mary Rorke, Mrs. H. Leigh, Miss Harriet Coveney, Mr. W. Herbert, Mr. Shore, and Mr. Beauchamp also distinguish themselves in slight but not unimportant characters. The success attained on the first night has been fully confirmed at succeeding representations.

Mr. F. C. Burnand's three-act fairy burlesque drama, called "Ariel," produced at the GAIETY on Monday night, is an elaborate extravaganza of the usual pattern held in so much favour by the patrons of that theatre. Although appropriating the names of the characters in "The Tempest," it can hardly be called a parody of Shakespeare's play. Miss E. Farren, who is the "tricksy sprite," acts, sings, and dances with even more than her accustomed vivacity; and adorned with all the embellishments a profusion of electric lights can afford, produces a singularly dazzling effect when making her first appearance in the scene of the shipwreck. Comicalities of various kinds are furnished by Mr. Monkhouse as Prospero, Mr. Elton as Caliban, portrayed as a dunce of a schoolboy; Mr. Dallas as a lugubrious Alonzo, and Mr. Squire, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Wyatt as Gonzago, Antonio, and Sebastian. Miss Gilchrist and Miss Phyllis Broughton dance gracefully together as Miranda and Ferdinand; and fanciful costumes, picturesque scenery, lively music, and a crowd of pretty faces and figures sufficed to secure an immediate success, while indicating the probability of a lengthy career.

Mr. Henry Irving entertained a number of his personal friends at a dinner-party given at the Garrick Club on Sunday night, the last evening he had at his disposal prior to his departure for America.

On Wednesday was given at the PRINCESS'S THEATRE the 250th representation of "The Silver King," which remains as attractive as ever. Mr. H. A. Jones's neatly written comedietta of "A Clerical Error," originally produced at the Court Theatre on Oct. 13, 1879, was revived for the occasion with a change of caste, agreeably represented by Miss Helen Vincent, and Messrs. Walter Speakman, Neville Doone, and George Barrett.

A new and original comedy, in four acts entitled, "Young Folks' Ways," will be produced at the ST. JAMES'S next week. The piece is founded on Mrs. Burnett's American story, "Esmeralda," and will have the support of Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mr. George Alexander, Mr. J. Maclean, and Mr. Hare, too long absent from these boards.

Obituary.

Gen. A. Macqueen, Retired List, Bengal S.C., died suddenly on the 3rd inst., at the house of Dr. Fegan, Westcombe Park, Blackheath. The deceased entered the Army in 1839 as cornet in the 42nd Bengal N.I. He served throughout the operations of the Candahar force under Gen. Nott in 1840-42, including the advance upon Ghuznee and Cabul and the capture of Istaliff. He served also throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, taking part in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. He was likewise engaged during the Indian Mutiny campaigns of 1857-59, including the relief of Lucknow, the defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the battles of Baree and Simree. He became col. in 1870, and was promoted to major-gen. in 1881.

Commander John Tom, one of the few remaining survivors of the battle of Algiers, died at Cawsand on Oct. 5, aged 83. He joined the service in 1812, and was on board the Macedonian frigate when captured the same year by the American ship United States. Was mate of the Griper in the Arctic seas.

Hastings Rowley Lees, gunnery lieut. of H.M.S. Swiftsure, died at Vancouver's Island, on the 4th inst., from the result of a carriage accident, the details of which are not yet to hand, the bare fact only having been sent by telegram to the Admiralty. Lieut. Lees joined the service as naval cadet in Aug. 1866; was rated midshipman, Dec. 1867, on passing out of the Britannia; sub-lieut., June, 1872, and lieut., June, 1875, since when he has served in the Research and Achilles on the Mediterranean station. He then qualified as gunnery lieut., and has served as such on the staff of the Cambridge and in the Royal Adelaide, at Devonport, until May, 1882, when he was appointed to the Swiftsure. Lieut. Lees was F.R.G.S., Assoc. Inst. N.A., F.P.S.

Mr. Hugh F. Pullen, paymaster-in-chief, died suddenly at Brantford, Ontario, on the 25th ult. He served as secretary to the Admiral-Superintendent at Malta, and afterwards in the same capacity to Sir Michael Seymour in the Baltic Fleet, also to the Commander-in-Chief on the Brazilian station in 1860, and retired in 1874.

At the annual general meeting of the General Agency and Exchange, Limited, held at the offices of the Company, 111 Victoria Street, S.W., on the 8th inst., a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared for the first eight months' working.

SPECTACLES v. BLINDNESS.—"One fourth of those suffering from dimness of sight or blindness can trace their calamity to the use of Spectacles indiscriminately purchased and unsuited to the sight. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39 Old Bond Street, having made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years, personally adapts his improved lenses. Testimonials as to the success of Mr. Laurance's treatment have been received from Earl Lindsay, Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, Bart., Sir Graham Briggs, Bart., Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant-General Macmullen, Brentwood, General Torrens, commanding Cork Division, Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, Cheapside, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

DEATH.

LEES.—On the 4th inst., at Vancouver's Island, the result of a carriage accident, Hastings Rowley Lees, R.N., Gunnery Lieutenant, H.M.'s flagship Swiftsure, in his 31st year.

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An Interim Dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, on the Society's Shares, and Interest on the Bonus at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application on and after OCTOBER 15, 1883.

By order,
October 1, 1883. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

INSTRUCTOR in MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY and SURVEYING, WANTED. A Staff College man preferred.—Apply, stating terms for six hours' tuition per week, to "S. T.," 47 St. Oswald's Road, S.W.

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"WONDER" COACH.—NOTICE.—The HORSES which have been working the "Wonder" during the summer between London and St. Alban's, and also between Eastbourne and Brighton, will be SOLD by Public Auction at ALDRIDGE'S, next WEDNESDAY, October 17.

CAUTION.—The above useful horses are the property of Dr. RIDGE and CO., Royal Food Mills, London, who have no connection whatever with any other Coaching Proprietors using their title, the "Wonder."

FOR SALE, the property of a Gentleman, WELL-BRED GREY GELDING, aged, trifle over 15 hands, is fast, and a clever hunter; very quiet to ride, and well known with the Albrighton Hounds. Believed to be sound, and parted with for no fault.—Apply to Mr. HUTCHINGS, Livery Stables, Auckland Road East, Southsea.

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RHONDDA and SWANSEA BAY RAILWAY.—A Short through Route between the Rhondda Valley Coal Field and Swansea.—Main Line in course of construction. First section expected to be opened this year. Share Capital, £585,000.

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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Directors of the Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway Company, incorporated by Act of Parliament, having obtained a special Act of Parliament, which received the Royal Assent on August 2 last, authorising the Company to extend their main line, now in course of construction, direct to Swansea, are prepared to receive applications for the remainder of the share capital of the Company, in shares of £10 each.

The object is the construction of a railway from the Taff Vale Railway, in the Rhondda Valley, to Swansea and the Swansea Bay ports.

Official returns show the enormous extent and expansion of the coal trade of the Rhondda Valley. In 1880 the output of the upper part only was 4,258,866 tons; in 1881, 4,535,443 tons; and in 1882, 4,835,781 tons, showing a progressive increase. The population is now 13 times as large as it was in 1861, and is rapidly increasing.

The railway communicates with the Taff Vale Railway system, and will provide good access to the Rhondda Valley, enabling shipping at Swansea and Swansea Bay ports to obtain cargoes of Rhondda coal, which, although greatly required, cannot now be procured there.

The Company's route will reduce the distance by rail from Treherbert, in the Rhondda Valley, to Swansea from 54 to 19½ miles; the time from three hours to one hour and a quarter; and the third-class fares from 4s 6d to 1s 7d.

The local traffic will be much augmented by through traffic in connection with the Taff Vale, Great Western, Midland, London and North-Western, and other Railways between Newport and Eastward, and Swansea and Westward, the Company's route being shorter than the present, and will pass for nearly the whole distance through the coal basin, thus accommodating the mining population.

Another very important feature in favour of the proposed railway is that it will serve an extensive new coal field in the Avan Valley, through the centre of which it runs, and which contains practically unlimited quantities of valuable coal.

The mining and labouring populations of the Rhondda Valley have at present no direct railway communication with the sea-side resorts in the beautiful Bay of Swansea. The Company's railway will reduce the distance by rail from 40 to 15 miles; such facility cannot fail to create a large daily and holiday traffic.

This railway will also enable them to avail themselves of the well-supplied markets of Swansea, Neath, and Aberavon, while the dairy and farm produce of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire will find a ready sale in the Rhondda Valley.

With the exception of a short distance the gradients practically throughout the line fall with the load, which for heavy coal traffic, as in the case of the Taff Vale Railway, is a most important element of economy in working expenses.

It is encouraging to note the large dividends paid by two independent railways carrying coal from the lateral valleys of the South Wales coalfield to the seaport, viz.:—

£100 Stock is now quoted.

Taff Vale Railway Company, 18 per cent.	£288 to £290
Rhymney Railway Company, 10 per cent.	174 to 176

In addition to the three excellent and well-appointed docks at Swansea, including the magnificent new deep-water dock, suitable for the largest class of ocean steamers, there are extensive docks at Briton Ferry and Port Talbot.

The import trade into Swansea of minerals of all descriptions exceeds that of any other port in the kingdom, so that not only is the Rhondda steam coal required for shipment, but the small and bituminous coals are much needed by the coal consuming works—copper, silver, gold, lead, zinc, nickel, cobalt, tinplate, iron, steel, chemical, complex-ore works, and other manufactories, which abound in the districts of Port Talbot, Briton Ferry, Neath, and Swansea. Swansea is also the chief seat of the patent fuel industry. Large quantities of coal for these and other requirements must necessarily pass over the Company's railway.

Swansea has the great advantage of being 40 miles down Channel from Cardiff, and is itself actually within the coalfield.

The following figures will afford some idea of the excellent prospects of the undertaking as a dividend-paying property.

According to the official return, as given above, the total output of coal in the Rhondda Valley during the year 1882 was 4 835,781 tons.

Taking these figures as a basis for calculation, and assuming that only 1,500,000 tons will be carried by this line to Swansea, it will produce a gross revenue of £103,125. To this must be added the receipts from other sources, namely, the Avan Valley Coalfield, the passenger, local, import, miscellaneous, and through traffic and mails, which, even if taken at the very low estimate of £23 per mile per week, would give a further gross income of £29,601, forming a total of £132,726 per annum.

This amount, after deducting 50 per cent. for working expenses, leaves £66,363 net receipts, more than sufficient to pay 10 per cent. on the Share Capital of the Company, after providing for the interest on the amount of the borrowing powers.

There is, therefore, every probability that as soon as the line is opened for traffic, it will take its place among the best dividend-paying railways in the Kingdom.

The line is to be opened in sections as each is completed. The works are in active course of construction, and it is expected the first section will be opened in the course of the current year.

Shares will be allotted in order of priority of application. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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IN 1801, a British force, less than 18,000 strong, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and, after his lamented death, under General Hutchinson, landed in Egypt, defeated a much larger number of Napoleon's veterans in several hardly contested battles, captured all the fortified places held by the French, and finally expelled them from that country, having taken more than 20,000 French soldiers prisoners during the campaign. Abercromby's Army landed in Aboukir Bay on March 8. As the first division approached the shore in the boats of the Fleet, they were received by a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. But the sailors pulled on undauntedly, though many were killed or wounded. Each battalion, as it landed, formed up quickly and advanced without hesitation, and when near the French, charged. Before 2,000 had landed, the enemy's position was carried, and the brilliant action of Aboukir, uncommemorated on the colours of the victors, was gained. Our casualties amounted to 748, a number that would probably have been doubled, had there been any confusion in landing or delay in the attack. Advancing along the isthmus leading to Alexandria, Abercromby encountered the French on the 13th at Nicopolis, or Mandora. An obstinately-contested battle ensued, in which the British were finally victorious, and the French retreated to the fortified heights near Alexandria. Our casualties in this battle were 1,322, including eighty officers. The name of "Mandora," well earned by many regiments, was granted to two only, the 90th and 92nd, which formed the advance guards. On March 21 the French attacked in great force, and the battle of Alexandria, as it is usually called, was fought. A glorious victory was dearly bought by the death of the revered commander, Sir Ralph Abercromby, and by the loss of 1,460 killed and wounded. The only record of this particular battle granted to any regiment was the privilege conferred on the 28th Regiment of wearing their number on the back of their head-dress as well as on the front, in recognition of the gallantry with which they repelled attacks from the front and rear at the same time. The exigencies of space oblige us to omit all mention of the further successes of the campaign till the evacuation of Egypt by the French, after the capitulation of Alexandria, in September, 1801. General Hutchinson was made a Peer, the widow of Sir Ralph Abercromby was created a Baroness; but we may look in vain for a long list of honours and rewards bestowed on those who fought so nobly in Egypt in 1801. When we consider that our soldiers were then opposed to the conquerors of Europe, and that their successes were only gained with very heavy loss, the rewards given by a grateful country seem strangely inadequate. But in those days, officers and men were expected to do their duty manfully against any enemy and in any climate, with little reward beyond the approbation of their country, conveyed to them by the votes of Parliament.

Of the British Expedition to Egypt in 1807, we would say nothing here, but that the omission might be misinterpreted. Its numbers were utterly inadequate to the objects for which it was sent; the devotion of the officers and the bravery of the men were unavailing, and that failure which might have been foreseen quickly ensued.

In 1882, British troops once more landed in Egypt, but under very different circumstances from those of the former expeditions. An "army corps" much stronger, numerically at least, than Abercromby's force, was sent there. It was commanded by a general of high qualifications as a leader of men in action, aided by an experienced and (with a few exceptions) carefully selected staff. Its administrative departments were developed to an extent unknown in former wars; and its means of transport and communication were such as our forefathers could not have imagined. It was augmented, too, by an Indian contingent, which, more fortunate than Baird's in 1801, arrived in time to take its share in the only battle of the campaign. This army corps, to the completing of which the efficiency of nearly every cavalry regiment and "line battalion" on home service had been sacrificed, defeated, with trifling loss, Arabi's half-disciplined and mongrel host, the main components of which, the Fellahs, were commonly mentioned with unmitigated contempt, till their dispersion was made the occasion of an unprecedented shower of promotions, orders, and decorations. Besides the medal and star which were given to every one in Egypt between certain dates, whether actually engaged or not, we find the following rewards as immediate results of the victory. In the Army and Marines, 122 promotions were given, exclusive of departmental advancements. The Order of the Bath was given to 66 officers; the Order of the Medjidie to 197 (of whom 93 were on the staff); the Osmanieh Order to 97 (of whom 49 were on the staff); the Order of St. Michael and St. George to six; of the Star of India to two; and lastly, of the Indian Empire to two native officers. If we add the rewards given to Naval officers, and promotions and orders less directly announced, the total of special rewards given for this "little war" cannot be much less than 1,000, that is, about two for every man killed or wounded. Compared with this the rewards for Waterloo are dwarfed into insignificance. If the army which fought the French in Egypt in 1801 had been rewarded similarly and in proportion to their fighting and their losses, what would they have got? If the officers in the last campaign had been rewarded on the same scale as Abercromby's, would they have got anything? In future wars, which will come inevitably, a happy medium may be found between unreasonable niggardliness and indiscriminate profusion.

IT is much to be regretted that their Lordships should labour under the misapprehension that Lieutenants apply for permission to go through a short course in order to get on full pay, and are, therefore, willing to put up with any discomfort and annoyance to obtain this boon. It is simply absurd to imagine that this consideration can influence officers, for the mess expenses more than run away with the difference between full and half-pay. The *Excellent* is an exceptional establishment, and, as at Greenwich, there should be special rules to prevent officers being unduly taxed in their praiseworthy effort to increase their efficiency. The regulations at Greenwich are framed in a liberal spirit, for if an officer desires to live out of College, he has simply to ask permission, and *ipso facto* becomes an honorary member, when no charge is made on the score of messing. If he lunches in the College mess, the 1s. 6d. allowed by the Admiralty in lieu of provisions is considered sufficient to cover this meal, without any charge against the officer. What Lieutenants desire, and have a right to expect, is that their Lordships should give their sanction to a similar arrangement on board the *Excellent.* It is manifestly unjust that a married man should be forced to join in the expenses of a mess in which he never willingly takes a meal, simply because that mess happens to be located on board the hulk in which the drills are carried out. The same unanswerable logic forces upon an officer a cabin on the orlop deck of a rotten old three-decker, within thirty yards of, and on the same level with, the vast mud flats which make that portion of Portsmouth Harbour unpleasantly odoriferous, a combination which can scarcely be pleasant or conducive to health, and certainly forms a fruitful source of complaint. When Captains and Commanders attend the gunnery course, they do not fall in at the guns, and Senior Lieutenants very reasonably think they might be treated with the same consideration. The actual manual labour cannot offer much stimulation to the brain, and might safely be dispensed with in the case of any officer going through the course for the second time. Neither the Greenwich, *Cambridge,* nor *Vernon* courses of study are perfect; but the fact of the students being gentlemen is never lost sight of, and the Staff of the *Excellent* would do well to take either one of them as an example for the treatment of officers; and that they will, "'tis a consummation devoutly to be wished," and thus avert the inevitable end of a continuance of their present suicidal policy.

A COURT-MARTIAL has been held lately at Shrewsbury which calls for remark, demonstrating, as it does, a few—but only a few—of the dangers which are likely to result from the present system of Army organisation, by which Line and Militia are mashed up into an incongruous mass,—or, as Lord Cardwell's admirers would say, "harmonious whole." We only hope that in other Districts in the United Kingdom the system is being worked more successfully than it evidently has been at Shrewsbury. But we almost fear that the Shrewsbury District may be taken as a fair specimen of the state of things which exists in fully two-thirds of the Districts into which the United Kingdom has, for the purposes of Territorialism, been parcelled out. At Shrewsbury, the Line and Militia, having been welded together—made one, as it were, according to the ideas of the originators of the Territorial scheme—are expected to live as a sort of "happy family" under one roof; at any rate, within one set of barrack walls. In other words, the 53rd and 85th Regiments and the Shropshire Militia, having been mashed by the "harmonious-whole" process into one regiment of three battalions, under the designation of the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), are told that henceforth their interests will be identical, and that all misunderstandings between them must cease. But it is always more easy to issue orders than to enforce obedience. And so it has been found in this case, if we may judge from the published accounts of the court-martial on the unfortunate Colour-Serjeant Malins, of the 3rd Battalion of that most happy of military families, the King's (Shropshire) Light Infantry. We have rarely come across a case, even in the annals of military jurisprudence, in which there have been more discreditable disclosures; and if Shrewsbury is a fair specimen of what Regimental Districts are generally, we may be pardoned for saying that the sooner the harmonising system is abandoned as a failure, the better. We cannot see how any good can ever result from an organisation which can only produce one effect,—a stronger feeling of antagonism than ever between two services which are supposed to live on terms of amity. Colour-

Serjeant Malins, it appears, was arraigned on a charge of conduct "to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that on September 5 he said to Colour-Serjeant Ball, 3rd Battalion King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), 'I will punch your —— eye!' or words to that effect." The evidence was throughout of the most conflicting character, and no one reading it can fail to be impressed by the utter want of discipline and good order which is apparently the chief characteristic of Copthorne Barracks, Shrewsbury. The whole case serves as a revelation to us, and we only hope and trust that, bad as matters may be elsewhere, they have not in other Districts been allowed to go to the length that they have gone at Shrewsbury. Knowing as we do what Military courts-martial are, we are prepared to make every allowance, but in the present instance there seems to have been a systematic endeavour made to prejudice, for some reason, the case of an old soldier of many years' good character, not because the man himself had offended, but because the system in the carrying-out of which he is an instrument, if only an unimportant one, is unworkable. We have always been strongly opposed to the Territorial system, because from the first we recognised the dangers which would result therefrom, and the impracticability of any scheme the aim and object of which was to weld together for administrative purposes two services the conditions of which are altogether dissimilar, and must ever remain so. And the Shrewsbury court-martial, if it does nothing else, shows beyond doubt that the evils which we expected to result from the Territorial system do actually exist, and will, there is reason to fear, increase to an alarming extent, unless the authorities adopt a vigorous course of action, and stamp out petty jealousies by every means in their power—a task which they will find rather difficult of accomplishment. The merest novice in court-martial procedure, reading the published reports of the evidence, must see at once the conflicting nature of the statements put forward by the witnesses for the prosecution. The misunderstanding, for such in reality it has been, is wholly attributable to one fact,—that, as at present organised, the Regimental Districts, instead of being a source of strength, are really an element of weakness in our Military organisation. This we feel sure the officer commanding the 3rd Battalion King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) will be the first to admit. He has had a fair chance of judging as to the advantages and disadvantages of the system, and his experience will, we feel certain, have had the effect of convincing him that the harmonious-whole theory, like other theories of the last few years, though plausible enough, is fraught with all manner of dangers when put on its trial. The Territorial System was brought in with the ostensible view of improving the Militia. Instead of promoting the good of the Constitutional Force, it has done it much injury, both directly and indirectly. This the case of Serjeant Malins establishes beyond doubt. It is ridiculous to suppose that the Staff of the Militia will regard with satisfaction an arrangement which requires them to serve, as it were, two masters,—their own commanding officers, and the officers commanding the Regimental Districts, and this without receiving any additional remuneration for this extra work. As matters stand, friction must be created from time to time. Here and there, commanding officers will be found, of course, blessed with sufficient tact to cause matters to run smoothly between the two services. But where harmony exists, the credit will rest entirely with those in authority at the time in the Regimental District. The regulations themselves would almost seem to have been framed with the view of ruining the Militia, whilst all the time we are told that they are intended to confer great and lasting benefits on that service. The benefits may be great and lasting, in Districts in which the Head-quarters of the Line and the Militia are kept thoroughly distinct. But to place the depôts of the Line Battalion and those of the Militia Battalion under one roof, and expect the system to operate for the good of the Militia service generally, is to look for far too much from human nature, as time will show.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have this week completed their annual inspection of Portsmouth Dockyard. Before proceeding to our principal Naval Arsenal, their Lordships utilised the coming event as an excuse to publish a document purporting to be a straightforward statement of the present state and condition of the Navy, and, at the same time, a refutation of the statements so often publicly made by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Symonds, Admiral Sir John Hay, M.P., Commander Price, M.P., and Lord Henry Lennox, to the effect that, when compared with the French Navy, which has no vast Colonial Empire or large maritime commerce to defend, England's Navy, which has at all times this duty to perform, is, by comparison, lamentably weak, and utterly unable to discharge the numerous duties at all times committed to its care. The document made public by the Admiralty was written evidently within the precincts of Whitehall, by some one having "a minute acquaintance with the history of our existing ships, and with every detail of construction, actual or projected," and this official knowledge—for it can be none other—"enables him to present a complete picture of the British Navy of the hour, and of the problems which await the decision of the official visitors" of our most important Naval Arsenal. The *Times*, in a "leader" on their *communiqué*, then goes on to say regarding the writer thereof, that "his long experience of what may be called the politics of the Navy, of its vicissitudes under successive changes of Government, and amid the alterations of alarmed activity and too confident parsimony, permits him to form a sound judgment on the criticisms with which the present Administration has been assailed." This points to a permanent official as the writer of the *communiqué*, and to one who has an intimate knowledge "of the problems which await the decision of the Lords of the Admiralty." It appears, indeed, to be an open secret that the Chief Constructor of the Navy is the author of the document published to reassure the country as to the efficiency of England's first line of defence. No wonder, then, that we find the old and worn-out arguments rehabilitated to refute the critical examination his constructive policy has so recently been subjected to. He commences by pointing out that the critics of the policy of the present Administration have been unable to agree among themselves, even as to the proper classification to be adopted when comparing the English and French Fleets. That while it was held of the utmost importance by some that new ships should be laid down, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., a late First Lord, was of opinion that repairs and refits should be primarily considered. The official *communiqué* then accepts Sir Thomas Brassey's mode of classification, after rejecting that of naval experts, and assures the public that Sir Thomas "had no difficulty in demonstrating that the balance was largely in favour of England," when "displacement tonnage" was accepted as the standard of comparison between the strength of the English and French Fleets. We have seldom heard anything more absurd. This mode of comparing the two navies must necessarily include the displacement tonnage of the "egg-shells" built when ironclads were first introduced, vessels ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 tons, such as the *Warrior, Black Prince, Achilles, Iron Duke, Defence, Resistance, Lord Warden, Northumberland*, and many others, which are utterly useless for modern war purposes. These ships, or most of them, were built before the French had an ironclad at all. What the critics of the policy of the present administration say is, that in 1885 the French will have as many modern battle-ships as this country will then possess. Commander Price, who has visited the French arsenals, and who is a man on whose judgment and discretion we can thoroughly rely, takes guns and armour as his criteria of comparison. Nothing can be more fair. And what conclusion does he then arrive at? That in 1885, or when all the ships now building are completed, "England will possess thirty-six ships of the first and second-class, carrying guns of the average weight of thirty-five tons, half of them being muzzle-loaders, protected by armour thirteen inches thick; and that France will at the same date possess an equal number of ships, carrying guns of the average weight of forty tons, all breech-loaders, protected by armour fourteen and a half inches thick." In another column will be found a letter on the "State of the Navy," from the pen of a distinguished naval officer of rank, who is not ashamed to sign himself "A Naval Alarmist," for he has good cause to be alarmed at the apathy of the Admiralty when a matter of such vital importance to the nation is considered. That letter we commend to the serious consideration of all Englishmen. For the Admiralty claim credit for that they have preferred to devote the bulk of their limited resources to pushing forward the construction of a few ironclads, and of their not having made any extra call upon the taxpayers, at a time when an honest exposition of the real state and condition of the Navy would have at once proved to the country the imperative necessity of an immediate increase in the Naval Estimates to enable a more vigorous constructive policy to be entered upon. By thus attempting to delude the public into believing that the Navy is sufficiently strong to protect the Empire, the Admiralty have been guilty of something near akin to a crime. For, by thus appealing to the thrift of the nation with a view of gaining its support for a so-called economical and careful administration, the Admiralty have seriously endangered the safety and future welfare of the whole Empire.

The Channel Squadron remains at Portland, awaiting the arrival of the Lords of the Admiralty to inspect the ships this day, on their way to Plymouth.

The Admiralty have ordered the *Dido* to proceed to Jeremie, in the island of Hayti, to investigate into the cause of the Government batteries there situated firing into the British steamer *Alps*, during the recent insurrection, and injuring her by their shell fire at a time when the British Consul was proceeding on board.

Mr. Pasco, retired Paymaster, R.N., has settled the question as to who the officer was who received from Nelson the order to hoist the famous signal, and what were the exact words used, thereby correcting the version supplied by James's "Naval History" of this memorable episode in the life of our greatest admiral. Quoting from Vol. VII. of the "Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson, with Notes by Sir N. H. Nicolas," which originally belonged to the late Admiral Pasco, who was senior and Signal Lieutenant of the *Victory* at the battle of Trafalgar, Mr. Pasco sends the following extract to a contemporary, taken from page 150 of the work above mentioned:—"The following are, however, the real facts as they have been related by Captain John Pasco, who acted as Flag-Lieutenant of the *Victory*, and who has been so good as to testify to their accuracy, in a letter to the Editor:—'His Lordship came to me on the poop, and after ordering certain signals to be made, about a quarter to noon, he said, "Mr. Pasco, I wish to say to the Fleet, 'England confides that every man will do his duty,'" and he added, "You must be quick, for I have one more to make, which is for close action." I replied, "If your Lordship will permit me to substitute the word 'expects' for 'confides,' the signal will soon be completed, because the word 'expects' is in the vocabulary, and 'confides' must be spelt." His Lordship replied, in haste, and with seeming satisfaction, "That will do, Pasco; make it directly." When it had been answered by a few ships in the van, he ordered me to make the signal for close action, and to keep it up. Accordingly, I hoisted No. 16 at the (main) topgallant-mast head, and there it remained until shot away.'"

That seamanship is seriously deteriorating in the Navy has been made painfully apparent this week by the spectacle of four training brigs being unable to pick up their moorings in Plymouth Sound, under circumstances which put the seamanship of their Commanders to a slight test. The brigs were within an ace of being lost under the Hoe, simply because the officers in command do not appear to have taken the precaution to have their anchors clear, and ready to let go in case of emergency. Having missed their mooring buoys, a running moor should at once have been made. But nothing was ready, and no precautions apparently taken. The whole affair was a disgraceful muddle.

The Governments of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland are taking steps to efficiently protect their coasts and harbours in the event of a war between the Mother-country and a European Naval Power. They have recently given orders for Nordenfelt machine-guns for the defence of their harbours and men-of-war, and are purchasing 2-pounder shell guns, the Admiralty-pattern 1-inch anti-torpedo-boat guns, as also 10 and 5-barrel rifle calibre mitrailleurs, firing the Martini-Henry Government cartridge.

The Admiralty may be able to design an ironclad, but their Lordships certainly do not appear to be competent to design a "service" great-coat. This may be due to the fact that, as an old saying asserts, "it takes nine tailors to make a man," and if this be true, it would most assuredly be too much to expect "seven Lords" to be capable of deciding what a naval officer's "service" garment shall be like. In the present instance, their Lordships have lost sight of the fact that Naval officers wear swords, and they have consequently made it impossible for side-arms to be carried when the "Northbrook" great-coat is worn. To lash the sword on over the coat would look ridiculous. To wear it under will be most inconvenient, for the officer so wearing it would never be able to use his sword, as no provision has been made for it. And yet it would have been an easy matter to have directed a slit to be left open on the left side, where the hilt of the sword could protrude from when hooked up under the great-coat.

Lieutenant W. U. Moore, in command of the *Dart*, was lately engaged in one of those "affairs" in which our vessels of war are now so often employed among the Islands of the New Hebrides group. Two Queensland "labour vessels," as they are called, were at Ambrym in the beginning of August, obtaining labourers, and, as often occurs, a native woman was said to have been taken by one of these vessels against her will. The master (Belbin) of the other vessel and the Government agent investigated the complaint and found it was not true, but the natives appear to have been persuaded that wrong had been done, for they fired into the colonial labour boat as it was returning to shore from the labour vessel, and killed the master. The *Dart* arrived at Ambrym on August 4, and Commander Moore landed a party of twenty men, and with Lieutenant Dawson and Boatswain T. Nineham in charge, led them at night, under the guidance of Mr. Craig, a white trader, and two natives, through the bush, so as to get at the village of Ballat, where Belbin was killed. As "day broke," the alarmed natives yelled and beat tomtoms and peppered away; but not many escaped, and "our boats came round, and the village was burnt down. Nothing could have been planned better. The captain was in the thick of it." So says Boatswain Nineham, who was badly wounded. and was taken to Noumea by the French man-of-war Bruat.

The Lords of the Admiralty brought their inspection of Portsmouth Dockyard to a close on Thursday. The seamen of the *Excellent* paraded on Whale Island, and were put through their field-exercise, after which their Lordships visited the *Vernon*. In the afternoon, they inspected the Marine Artillery Barracks at Eastney, and witnessed some experiments with the celebrated Krupp field-gun captured by the battalion at Kafr Dowar. Before leaving Portsmouth, their Lordships inquired into the cause of the unpopularity of the *Excellent* amongst the officers of the Navy.

A writer in *Colburn's United Service Magazine* for the current month speaks somewhat severely of the diet scale at Haslar Hospital. In a pleasantly written little sketch, entitled "Two Days in Haslar Hospital," in which humour, pathos, and romance are mixed up in about equal proportions, the writer calls attention to the starvation-diet of the officers in hospital. His narrative is so circumstantial, and the period to which he refers is so easily to be recognised, that there is not much difficulty in even identifying some of his *dramatis personæ*. The real point of interest to Naval officers, however, is that the paper constitutes in reality a charge against the Admiralty and the Medical authorities of the hospital, for the very insufficient food allowed to the patients. One of the patients in in the story represents that he had been in hospital forty-eight hours, and had only had something less than two pounds of food during the whole of that time. We have heard complaints before of the scant diet at Haslar, and it would certainly be satisfactory to know that these complaints are unfounded. There is one noticeable feature in regard to the patients mentioned in this story. The writer admits he was malingering, in order to get sick leave at home; a second had nothing the matter with him, but had been sent into hospital some days before with a sore throat, and seems to have remained after his malady was cured, in order to carry on a flirtation with the daughter of one of the resident doctors; a third was jolly, fat, gouty, and rheumatic; and a fourth thin and ill, having just returned from the West Coast of Africa. Probably few of their professional brethren would blame the doctors at Haslar for keeping such patients as these, or, at least, three out of the four, upon low diet; and the signal success of the treatment, which to us seems highly creditable to the professional officers, is proved by the fact that the officer who was shamming stayed only two days, and the young gentleman who was making love to the doctor's daughter married her a few weeks after. And who will blame the Medico for thus angling to catch a husband for his progeny?

At the late examination of the various sections at the School of Musketry, Hythe, for certificates, at the conclusion of the course, Lieutenants Daniell, Parish, and Raitt, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, took respectively the first, second, and fifth places on the list.

A farewell dinner was given on Friday evening by the officers of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines to the Rev. George Carwithen, on his retiring from the post of chaplain to the division.

A "General Officer," whose letter on "Our Boys" we published a few weeks ago, after commenting on the sons of officers enlisting in order to obtain their commissions through the ranks, says:—"A much larger number of Queen's Cadetships should be reserved for the Sovereign, quite one-third, to enable the Commander-in-Chief to nominate the sons of deserving officers to Sandhurst." We quite endorse this opinion, and at the same time add that the one commission which is offered to the sons of officers for a qualifying examination for the Royal Marines without competition should be increased fourfold. At present, only one is given annually; whereas the appointments for the last four years in the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry together have averaged fully twenty new commissions per year. The advantage that may be derived by old officers is very small, when the per-centage of commissions offered under slightly favourable circumstances to their sons is only one in twenty.

We quote the following interesting and lucid piece of military organisation from the *Morning Post*:—"The portion of the 3rd Battery 1st Brigade Scottish Division, R.A., left behind on the embarkation of the battery for India, are attached to the 3rd Battery 1st Brigade Northern Division, at Dover, pending the arrival from India of the 8th Battery 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, to which they have been posted." The present Government has the reputation of being an economical Government. But is the present Artillery organisation, introduced under its fostering care, an economical organisation? It certainly is not in the matter of pens, paper, printing, and patience!

At a Conservative banquet at Wednesbury a few days ago, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Burnaby, in responding to the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces," criticised the mode in which examinations for commissions are conducted, and gave the following amusing specimens of the unpractical questions on the answering of which the success or failure of the aspirants to commissions in the Army unfortunately depends:—

> "He would tell them of some of the questions in the English paper:—By whom were the following sentences spoken? Continue the quotation when you can:—Lowliness is young ambition's ladder?—(laughter). The noise of battle hurtled in the air? Compare the character of Emilia with that of Desdemona?—(laughter). Select any four lines from the 'Haunch of Venison,' and scan them? Draw a map of the Atlantic Ocean, and represent upon it approximately by means of contour-lines the configuration of its basin?—(laughter). Was Pope swift or slow, careful or hasty, in composing his works? In what respect does the climate of Yakutsk differ from that of Madeira?—(laughter). These were questions set for 463 competitors, when only 107 could possibly secure admission into Sandhurst. Those young men who had been working with 'crammers' for months, if unsuccessful, had to return to their homes, after putting their parents to much expense, whilst the subjects studied would in many instances be of no practical use to the lads in any career which they might subsequently wish to pursue. As more marks were given to Latin and Greek than to French and German, the boys who wished to take high places were compelled to spend the greater part of their time in the study of dead languages. They saw this, if they looked at the list of successful and unsuccessful candidates. For example, No. 1 obtained 964 marks in mathematics, 165 in drawing, 2,363 for Latin, 1,165 for Greek; whilst No. 113 on the list of unsuccessful candidates received 1,604 marks for mathematics, 214 for drawing, 1,120 for French, 617 for German—thus beating No. 1 in mathematics and drawing, and showing a fair knowledge of French and German—yet he failed; whilst No. 1, who knew Latin, and could answer questions such as he had mentioned in English, took the first place. An examination, to be really practical, should comprise, besides modern languages, military history, geography, drawing, a knowledge of anatomy, the veterinary science, and engineering. Should a lad not obtain a commission, he would then be able to earn for himself an independent living in the English Colonies; whilst, should he be successful, he would be a far more efficient officer in time of war than a man who could translate Homer, Virgil, compose pretty Latin verses, and scan four lines from the 'Haunch of Venison'—(laughter)."

Colonel Burnaby's views are quite in accordance with those of practical soldiers and men of sound sense generally.

We notice in the latest edition of the Queen's Regulations a paragraph stating the substance of a General Order to which we have several times called attention, viz., that Majors appointed to that rank prior to July 1, 1881, are not to revert to the command of companies, but to carry on their duties as they did before the days of amalgamation of regiments. In spite of the General Order, and now the paragraph in the Queen's Regulations, we fail to find by the *Army List* that the regiments which have a Major appointed to that rank prior to July 1, 1881, have an extra Captain to command the vacant company, hence additional work and responsibility must fall on the senior subaltern. This is a decided hardship on the subaltern, for why should he be expected to perform a senior officer's duties, without either the pay or emoluments of the senior rank? Owing to the large reduction which took place in the Captains' rank in 1881, the senior subalterns are deserving of a little more consideration than the War Office now bestows upon them. Almost every regiment of Infantry is now reduced to its new establishment of ten captains,—an average reduction of five captains to each Territorial regiment from the original establishment. Two years is a short period to absorb so many captains, and it would be but fair to the subalterns of each regiment which has a major appointed as such prior to the Territorial scheme becoming law, to grant an additional captain to command the necessarily vacant company.

A memorandum on the subject of khaki clothing has been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office in India, and circulated amongst officers commanding British regiments. The Commander-in-Chief has come to the conclusion that khaki is far from popular; that it is difficult to get a good and uniform dye; and that frequent dyeing entails a heavy expense on the men, who have to pay for it. At the same time, Sir Donald Stewart is convinced that khaki of some kind is the best thing for soldiers' summer wear, and he hopes that a way of avoiding the inconveniences that have hitherto attended its introduction will be found before the next hot weather comes round. It is suggested that the Indian *dhobi's* method of washing is really the cause of many of the complaints that have been made; and "it will be necessary," says the Adjutant-General's memorandum, "to consider under what regimental arrangements it will be possible to enforce a system of washing which shall be free from these objections."

We understand that Lieutenant-General G. H. S. Willis, K.C.B., who commanded the First Division of the Egyptian Field Force, is shortly to be given the offer of a five years' command, in recognition of his distinguished services in Egypt.

The appointment of General Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., as Governor of Jamaica has given considerable satisfaction, not only in military circles, but also among colonial officials resident in London. Sir Henry Norman is known to be a man full of vigour, and his experiences in India give him special qualifications for the duties for which he has been selected.

Lieutenant V. H. P. Caillard, Royal Engineers, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Edgar Vincent on the Turkish Bondholders' Commission. Lieutenant Caillard has had some experience of Turkey, having served there for a short time under the Foreign Office. He joined the Army on August 19, 1875.

THE ISLAND OF PERIM.

We are informed that a coaling station has just been established at the Island of Perim, close to the entrance of the Red Sea. Incorporated about three months ago, the "Perim Coal Company," backed up by several influential shipowners who have taken up most of the shares, lost no time in obtaining a concession from Government, and in setting on foot their new project. The terms of the concession are very favourable to the interests of the Company. They have obtained for a nominal rent a 30 years' lease of Perim Harbour and the adjacent land. By the terms of the agreement, the Directors of the Company have been granted unrestricted rights over the assigned territory until the expiration of their lease. Commander Mountjoy Squire, retired, R.N., the agent of the company, with a large staff of subordinates including a doctor (and a chaplain, who is shortly to arrive), is already hard at work, and the hitherto deserted harbour of Perim is now the scene of much bustle and activity. *Beati possidentes!* There is no doubt that the scheme will become a financial success. Perim is right in the course of all vessels passing up and down the Red Sea, whereas Aden is off the direct line. The harbour is an excellent one; it is deep enough to take in the largest ships afloat. There is no bar to be crossed, as at Aden, and ships can enter at the lowest tide. Coal can be sold as cheap at Perim as at Aden, while ships coaling there will escape the heavy harbour dues which are charged at the latter place to defray the cost of dredging. The question, however, is not merely one of financial interest. We are informed that the concession was signed by the Secretary of State for India without any reference to the Government of India, who have entered a strong protest against the policy of the act, and especially against the terms of the agreement, and who repudiate all responsibility in the matter. As the Government of India have pointed out, the existence of a coaling station at Perim alters the entire character and relative value of the island. Hitherto, Perim has been merely a military outpost of Aden, and certainly not a position of any real strategical importance. In the event of war, it would have been easy to have withdrawn the garrison to Aden, and temporarily abandoned the island, as not being worth defending and easy to recapture. This will no longer be possible when, by so doing, 50,000 tons of coal will fall into an enemy's hands. Perim is at present unfortified, and has only a garrison of one officer and 50 Sepoys. It is 90 miles from Aden, with which place it is unconnected by cable. It would be a tempting prize for an enemy's cruiser, which, we may be sure, would be close at hand, and ready to seize it, on the declaration of war. It must now either be properly fortified, or arrangements made to destroy the coal and stores in the event of war. The Government of India naturally and justly protest against being asked to contribute a single rupee in order to benefit an English coal company. We suspect the British taxpayer will incline to the same view, when a vote in Parliament is proposed for this purpose. As to the alternative of destroying the coal and stores on an emergency, it is more than doubtful whether such a project would be feasible. In any case, the Company would claim compensation for losses not previously stipulated for in the concession. The question is one of greater importance than might at first sight be supposed. It is desirable that public notice should be drawn to it. We cannot afford to allow our position in the Red Sea to be weakened for the sake of enriching a few shipowners; and it is a matter for regret that the India Office should have hastily concluded an agreement without consulting the local authorities in India, and without providing for contingencies which may at any moment arise, and be the source of much future perplexity.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Leave of absence for officers, and furloughs for non-commissioned officers and men, commenced during the week.

Although the drill season usually terminates after the autumn inspection by the Commander-in-Chief, field-days, outpost duty, and taking-up positions, combined with route-marching, will be practised during the winter months, as the weather permits.

The field batteries, which are all very weak, have commenced their usual winter course of riding and gun-drill.

Major-General Sir A. Clarke, Inspector-General of Fortifications, will visit the Camp on Tuesday next, to inspect the Royal Engineer troops and companies. If Sir Andrew Clarke, who is also Director of Works, would inspect, when here, a few of the huts occupied as married quarters by Infantry private soldiers, he will be able to judge for himself the sort of comfortable winter dwellings for women and children they are.

Quarters are now vacant in the two Camps for three Infantry battalions, but no augmentation of the strength of the Division is expected before the new year.

The musketry instruction of the Brigade of Guards is being continued at the Ash Rifle-ranges, North Camp. On Tuesday, a serious accident occurred at these ranges. In some unaccountable manner, a private of the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, while under cover in the mantelet, acting as marker, was struck in the shoulder by a bullet. A court of inquiry has been held.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding has ordered watch-coats to be issued for sentries on night duty, and an extra blanket to each man and each woman on the married establishment. Winter is rapidly approaching, and this issue of extra blankets is very necessary. A more liberal allowance, however, than is permitted by regulation, would be much appreciated by the married soldiers of the division, especially those whom Providence has blessed with many children, and whose fate it is to spend another winter in the rotten and leaky old huts of the North and South Camps.

Lieutenant Baldock, Shropshire Yeomanry, and Lieutenant Delap, Bucks Yeomanry, joined for a course of instruction at the Auxiliary Cavalry School on Monday.

Lieutenant Stamer, 16th Lancers, will join for a course of garrison instruction on the 1st prox.

Surgeon-Majors Smith, Stafford, and Elgee are in readiness to proceed to India.

Surgeon Simpson is under orders for foreign service.

Lieutenant-Colonels the Count d'Orsonneus, Turnbull, Maunsell, and Otter, Commandants of Military Schools in Canada, who have been undergoing instruction at Aldershot for some time past, have left Aldershot during the week.

Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance H. P. Moors, has assumed the duties of Senior Ordnance Store Officer, vice Deputy-Commissary-General H. A. Russell, C.B., ordered to Dublin.

Troop Serjeant-Major Darling, 15th Hussars, and Colour-Serjeant Brenchley, East Surrey Regiment, have been selected as Drill Instructors for the Cavalry and Infantry forces of the Colony of Victoria.

A meeting of those interested in the maintenance of the pack of Divisional Drag-hounds was held at the Officers' Club on Tuesday. It was resolved that the pack be maintained. A statement of the hunt accounts has been issued by the hon. secretary, Lieutenant Carter, R.H.A., which shows that a sum of £175 has been subscribed by the officers of the Division for the support of the pack during the past twelve months. This amount was subscribed mainly by the mounted branches, the Royal Artillery alone giving £78. Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Fitz-Wygram, Bart., who is a firm supporter of all the sports and amusements in the command, subscribed £15.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Cairo, October 6, 1883.

Lieutenant F. A. Randolph, 5-1 R.A., is taken on the strength of the command from September 28.

Passage to England is provided for Major Macdonell, 5-1 R.A.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Rainsford proceeded to England invalided, by the s.s. Brindisi, which left Port Said on September 29.

Passage to England will be provided for Brigade-Surgeon O'Leary, Army Medical Department, by the first opportunity.

Leave of absence is granted to Captain Guthrie, 19th Hussars, from October 5, pending retirement.

First-class Veterinary-Surgeon H. Thomson will resume veterinary charge of the 19th Hussars and Mounted Infantry. Veterinary-Surgeon S. M. Smith retains charge of G-B R.H.A., and 1-2 R.A.

First-class Veterinary-Surgeon G. D. Whitfield will assume veterinary charge of all Government horses and mules quartered at Cairo.

The entries into hospital for the week ended October 5 were 148.

Reviews.

History of the 1st *Battalion, Princess Louise's "Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders."* By Lieut.-Cols. Robley and Aubin. (Murray and St. Leger, Cape Town.)

The history of this regiment, so well known as the "91st," has been compiled from the regimental records, and dates back from the raising of the regiment in 1794. It appears that this was accomplished by the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Huntley, the Earl of Breadalbane, and Thomas Graham, of Balgowan, at the express wish of George III. A letter of service was granted in February, 1794, and in the following month it was decided that the establishment of the regiment should consist of 1,112 officers and men, including two lieutenant-colonels. Duncan Campbell, of Lochnell, a captain in the Foot Guards, was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant of the regiment, and assumed his command at Stirling on April 15 in the same year. At that time the regiment was in daily expectation of being ordered on foreign service. This was accomplished on May 5, 1795, when it embarked at Spithead as part of the joint expedition, under Major-General Clarke, to South Africa, to fight against the Dutch. The compilers of this record, anxious that its readers should properly understand the position of affairs at this time, introduce a very interesting extract from Theal's well-known history of the Cape Colony. We cannot afford space sufficient to accompany the writers of this record throughout the various services which the gallant 91st rendered to its country during the most eventful periods of the Military history of England. There is, however, one point in the history of the 91st Highlanders at which it becomes necessary to pause for a moment, in order to record the most glorious example that was ever afforded of self-denial and obedience to discipline. On January 7, 1852, the troopship Birkenhead, of 1,400 tons, commanded by Master-Commandant Robert Salmond, sailed from the coast of Cork, bound for the Cape of Good Hope, with detachments from ten regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Seton, of the 74th Highlanders. Of the soldiers, a detachment, under Captain Wright, belonged to the 91st Highlanders. On a most perfectly quiet night, about 6 o'clock in the evening, the sea calm, with scarcely a breath of wind, and the stars shining brightly, the Birkenhead struck heavily on a sunken rock, in twelve fathoms of water, and in a very short interval of time it became clear that few, if any, could be saved. Everything that could be done was tried, but without avail. Colonel Seton at once comprehended the situation, and determined, without hesitation, to do what brave men and British soldiers ought to do under such circumstances. He impressed upon the other officers the necessity of preserving silence and discipline among the men. He then ordered the soldiers to draw up on both sides of the quarter-deck. The men obeyed, as if about to undergo an inspection. A party was told off to work the pumps, another to assist the sailors in lowering the boats, and another to throw the horses overboard. Every one, says Captain Wright, who escaped, did as was directed; "all received their orders, and had them carried out as if the men were embarking, instead of going to the bottom. There was only this difference, that I never saw an embarkation conducted with such little noise and confusion." The situation became more critical, the rush of water putting out the fires, but the soldiers remained quietly in their places, while Colonel Seton stood in the gangway with his sword drawn, seeing the women and children safely passed into the cutter provided for them. This was speedily effected, and she lay off about 150 yards from the sinking ship. In ten minutes after she first struck she broke in two at the foremast, it and the funnel falling over to the starboard side, crushing many, and throwing into the water those who were endeavouring to clear the paddle-box boat. But the men kept their places, though many of them were mere lads, only a few months in the service. The ship now began to sink rapidly, and those who remained on board clustered on the poop, all without the least disorder. At last the sailing Captain Salmond advised all who could swim to jump overboard and make for the boats. But Colonel Seton impressed upon the men that if they did so they would be sure to swamp the boats, and send the women and children to the bottom. He therefore asked them to keep their places, and to a man they obeyed. There now remained but a few moments to spare. The officers grasped each other's hands, bidding farewell. In a moment more the ship again broke up, and the hundreds who bravely stood to their places were plunged with the sinking wreck into the sea. Those who could swim struck out for the shore, but few ever reached it. Of 631 souls on board, 438 were drowned and 193 saved. Not a woman or child was lost. Those last few words speak eloquently of the heroic conduct of those who perished in the Birkenhead. The compilers of this record of the 91st Highlanders have devoted a good deal of time to the task they undertook; but nevertheless there are a great many clerical and typographical errors which obscure the sense of the passages they refer to. This, however, is generally the case in books published in India and the Colonies. We also observe that there is no list of Colonels, or of the officers at any one time. Also, the accounts of services at the Cape, evidently taken from local sources of information, are very circumstantial and magnify very small affairs into "battles;" while services in the Peninsula are passed over, or the descriptions are meagre, and sometimes inaccurate. These are errors which can be easily corrected in a second edition, which probably will be soon asked for.

CAVALRY MANŒUVRES AT BRÜCK.

The *Armeeblatt* of September 25 says:—"The recent Austrian Cavalry Manœuvres at Brück have shown that the prestige which that arm of the Austrian service has always enjoyed is still unimpaired. We have as yet received only the details of the movements which were executed on September 18, but so far they fully bear out that view, whilst they at the same time proved that, as a body of troops, the Austrian Cavalry possess a cohesion which speaks well for their previous training. On the day in question, at 8.45 a.m., the cavalry division engaged, of a total strength of 4,000 sabres, had taken up a position north of the Gaishof, with its front facing north. The regiments were massed in one body-line, the batteries being posted on the left wing. Three squadrons and two-thirds of a battery (four guns) had been sent forward previously to serve as a marked foe, so that 27 squadrons and two and a third batteries were in the front. The Emperor, accompanied by the King of Spain and a brilliant suite, arrived punctually at 9, and rode down the front. As the marked foe for the second movement (three squadrons and two guns) remained on the parade-ground, the division for both manœuvres was reduced to a strength of 24 squadrons and 12 guns, which had received the following instruction for the first movement on that day:—'A division of cavalry, pushing forward towards Zurndorf, past Brück, to reconnoitre, on receiving the intelligence that strong hostile cavalry detachments, with artillery, have occupied Zurndorf and Gattendorf, has concentrated at Brück, and is marching upon Parendorf. It is supposed that reconnaisances have been made.' The divisional commander (Major-General Prince Croy) detached three squadrons and one battery as an advanced guard, which had to move through Parendorf and along the railway, and led the division in double columns of brigade round to the northern entrance. Arrived there, he received the following intelligence:—'According to information received, a strong body of hostile cavalry, with artillery, is advancing from Zurndorf from the north of the railway, and may at this moment have reached the Sieben Jochhügel. The divisional commander has resolved to attack the enemy, and to repulse him.' The commander, having reconnoitred the position, and seen the marked opponent advance north of the railway in the direction of Parendorf, placed his batteries and one regiment at Klein-Neurisse, marched with the remainder half to the left in the direction of Potzneusiedl, and then, outflanking the enemy, turned about, so that one brigade formed the first line, the second regiment of the column the second line, the latter seizing the opportunity of at once attacking the enemy in flank and rear. The third line (the regiment at the battery) also participated in the attack. After a short rest, the division was marched towards Neudorf for the second movement, which was to be carried out as follows:—'A division of cavalry advancing over Neudorf and Parendorf to reconnoitre, on receiving the intelligence that a large hostile body of cavalry, coming from Oedenburg, has reached Winden, has concentrated at Neudorf to oppose the enemy, and is now on its march to Parendorf.' The divisional commander (Major Count Liechtenberg) marched the division, the brigades, in double-columns following each other, with the battalions between the brigades, and had advanced with the *tête* as far as the quarries of Uskopolje, when he received the following information:—'Intelligence has been received here according to which about 24 hostile squadrons with artillery are marching from Goysz upon Parendorf, and that at this moment the *tête* of its main force may have reached the railway.' The divisional commander soon after observed the marked opponent advance in fighting order from Parendorf towards Neudorf. He posted his batteries along the high road; the first regiment of the first brigade (second line), was pushed forward north of the road as an offensive Staffee (?), in the direction of the Parendorf Railway Station; the second regiment of the first and the first regiment of the second forming the first line (in formation of columns), and the second regiment the third line to the left. This formation was executed so promptly, that the enemy, attacked in front and at both flanks, was completely surrounded. This ended the manœuvres of the first day, and the troops arrived in their cantonment and bivouacs at 1 p.m. The movements of the cavalry engaged were made in a style and a precision deserving of the highest praise. The horse batteries of the 3rd and 4th Regiments of Artillery were as splendidly horsed and drilled, as they were in an excellent condition for manœuvring, and it is stated that their performances on September 18 gave the greatest satisfaction to the Emperor. On Monday following that day, divisional tactics were practised, and on Wednesday there were again manœuvres in the presence of the Emperor, the troops defiling before his Majesty at their close."

The Army.

2nd Life Guards. Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Major Viscount Downe as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., on his assumption of the command of a division of the Bengal Army. Lord Downe will be seconded, a step going through the regiment.

6th Dragoons. Capt. Cross, Lieut. Rant, Ridingmaster Hughes, and a draft of 54 men are *en route* to Natal in H.M.S. Orontes, to join head-quarters. Lieut. Des Vœux is ordered home from India, to relieve Lieut. Jones at the depôt.

9th Lancers. Lieut. Johnson has been detailed for duty at the regimental depôt, for two years.

15th Hussars. Capt. Walker, late of the regt., has succeeded to a baronetcy, by the death of his father, Sir James Walker, of Sand Hutton, and Beverley Hall, Yorkshire.

18th Hussars. The regt. will move from the Curragh Camp to Dublin as follows, and be quartered in the Royal Barracks:—Three troops on the 22nd inst., the head-quarters and two troops on the 23rd, and three troops on the 26th; the detachment and families at Longford on Nov. 1, by rail.

21st Hussars. The regt. moves from Dublin as follows:—One troop on the 19th inst. for Cahir, two troops on the 22nd, the head-quarters and one troop on the 23rd, also for Cahir; two troops to Limerick on the 25th, one troop for Waterford on the 23rd, and one troop for Clonmel on the 26th. Major the Hon. H. G. L. Crichton is about to retire from the service. The *Morning Post* says:—"Major Crichton has been, it is understood, appointed to the vacant colonelcy of the Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Viscount Eversley is the honorary colonel of the regiment, which has been lately in a very week state, only about 100 men remaining in the corps. The disbandment of the regiment was lately mooted, but it is now believed that under the experienced command of Major Crichton this historic Hampshire regiment will promptly have a large accession of recruits, and become one of the most efficient of the few remaining Yeomanry regiments in this country."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major L. Downes, Capt. Instructor at the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich, completes his five years' service in that appointment on December 31 next, but has been specially granted an extension of his term until April 1 next. Major Downes has also passed through the Advanced Class of Artillery, and the Staff College.

Major G. A. French, C.M.G., who recently vacated the appointment of Inspector of Warlike Stores at Devonport, has been appointed to the command of No. 1 Baty. 1st Brig., Welsh Division, R.A., stationed at Pembroke Dock.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. Hunter has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retain his appointment as Director of Garrison Instruction in India for a further period of two years from the date of the expiry of his present tenure, viz., to July, 1885.

The following appears in Bombay General Orders:—"The under-mentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 133 days, with the necessary subsidiary leave—Col. M. W. Willoughby, S.C., Secretary to Government, Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments. Col. B. H. Pottinger, R.A., is appointed to act as Secretary to Government, during the absence of Col. Willoughby."

"Ubique" writes:—"You will greatly oblige many subalterns and captains of the Royal Artillery, if you will give any information through your columns as to the intentions of the War Office with regard to the lieutenant-colonels Royal Artillery of the old Indian lists, whether or not they are to be retired under the five years' rule. A notice appeared in the Indian papers some months back to the effect that the Indian Government had consented to the formation of a retired Full-pay List for these officers, provided that no additional expense was incurred by it. It is difficult to see how such a List could be formed without incurring extra expense. And as no lieutenant-colonels have been retired from the Indian lists, it would seem that there is still some disagreement between the Home and Indian Governments on the subject. If these Indian lieutenant-colonels are not made to retire, the prospects of promotion in the Royal Regiment are decidedly gloomy. It is true that the subalterns now being promoted average only nine and a half years' service, which is much better than it used to be a few years ago; but it must be remembered that the average service of the infantry subalterns promoted (I leave out the cavalry, as they are always quicker) is only just nine years, and they have always the additional element of chance, viz., being in a lucky regiment, whereas we are always on a dead-level. The first step on the ladder of promotion is really of far greater importance to the Royal Artillery officers than any other branch, as subalterns R.A. have so few regimental appointments open to them, and even if they distinguish themselves in the field, reap no benefits unless they are on the verge of promotion. An examination of the Regimental List will show that the retirements of these Indian lieutenant-colonels are almost all we have to look forward to in the next two years, beyond the usual death vacancies, &c., as only one or two lieutenant-colonels on the Royal List will have to retire in that time. The scheme for reorganising the regiment seems to have fallen through again for a time. I am sure any R.A. officer in the junior ranks would endorse what your paper said some time ago about such a reorganisation being ardently desired by the majority of R.A. officers. Half the pleasure of promotion is taken away by the dread uncertainty as to what part of the earth, and which branch of the regiment, 'right and glory' will call us to serve in."

A correspondent writes from a foreign station:—"The 'golden bridge' which has been built for the late Deputy-Adjutant-General, R.A., in order to enable him to escape from the unhappy position in which he found himself at the Horse Guards, is satisfactory to all concerned. Sir Charles Arbuthnot's tenure of office has been the source of great disappointment to all Artillery officers. He not only failed to grapple with the question of Artillery reform, but such changes as he introduced into the administration of the Artillery were all of a distinctly retrograde character. His orders about exchanges, postings, and transfers of officers, arbitrary in themselves, were rendered tenfold more harmful by their one and all being steps backward, instead of a forward nature. The organisation of the Royal Artillery, as an officer of that corps once said, is like an 'Asiatic mystery.' It can only work at all by a wise distribution of patronage, and by a careful consideration of individual interests. It is this which Sir Charles Arbuthnot failed to realise, and which is the primary cause of his break-down. In his laudable efforts to suppress jobbery, he went too far in the direction of ruling by roster, and drawing hard and fast lines which were never to be broken through. Officers may be 'much of a muchness,' but in these days they cannot be driven as you would drive a flock of sheep, nor moved here, there, and everywhere, like pieces on a chess-board. If Sir Charles Arbuthnot's patronage has been colourless, if his reputation as an administrator has been shaken beyond recovery, if round men are found in square holes, if discontent has been and still is wide-spread and outspoken, it is because he has shirked responsibility where he should have assumed it, because he has held himself aloof from his colleagues, because he has studiously ignored public opinion, which he might have led, controlled, and used, and because he has persistently refused to take the advice fo those whom he knew he could trust to give him honest and disinterested help. I do not wish to cause pain to any one. I speak openly. There is no innuendo conveyed or implied in my language. It is meant to be straight and clear, and strike home. Horse-Guards officials, like other public servants, cannot expect immunity from criticism. They must be prepared to find their motives and conduct fully and freely discussed. They are the responsible advisers of his Royal Highness, by whom they are entrusted with the high interests of the Army, and when they fail to serve those interests, the Press equally fails in its duty, if it hesitates to say so. Sir Charles Arbuthnot failed because he went to extremes. Many men fail because they seek too much advice, his fault was that he did not take enough. Let the new Deputy-Adjutant-General take warning."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. S. H. Exham succeeds Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. North as adjutant of the corps at Chatham.

The following officers have left the School of Military Engineering for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the principal battle-fields of Europe—viz., Major H. Tovey, instructor in military history, strategy, and military law at the School of Military Engineering; Lieut. H. B. Mackay, Lieut. J. E. Edmonds, Lieut. A. D. G. Shelley, and Lieut. A. M. Chapman. They will on their return prepare special reports as to the spots visited.

The 30th Company, consisting of Major Edmondes, Lieut. Hayne, and 61 men arrived home on Saturday last, in H.M.S. Himalaya, from Gibraltar.

A court-martial has been sitting at Sheerness, for the trial of Qrmr.-Serjt. S. I. Rayner, foreman of works. The prisoner was arraigned on seven distinct charges of having, while foreman of the Royal Engineers works at the Isle of Grain, fraudulently certified that certain artificers, excavators, and labourers, for whom wages were claimed in the contractors' bills, were employed on such works for certain specified times, well knowing such statements to be false, thereby, in some of the cases, defrauding, and, in the remainder, intending to defraud, the public of various sums, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of £130. An eighth count charged him with having knowingly made a fraudulent statement that a bricklayer named Catling and a labourer named Green worked on an improvement to the ventilation of the magazine at Grain Fort for 15 hours, which was false, with intent thereby to defraud the public of the sum of £7 18s. 6d. It appeared that the prisoner had seen over 20 years' service, that he had risen to the highest rank to which a non-commissioned officer could attain, and he would in the course of a few months have been entitled to a pension of 2s. 9d. per day. Col. Le Mesurier said that, apart from these charges, he could give the prisoner as high a character as he could give any non-commissioned officer. The finding of the court and sentence will be promulgated in due course.

Scots Guards. Lieut. Bagot will return with the Marquis of Lorne from Canada, when he will resume duty with his regiment.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Major Mackinnon, half-pay, late of the regiment, is allowed to retain his appointment as Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry in India until March 31, 1884.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Major Thistlethwayte, 1st Batn., has applied for permission to retire.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Major Blois, 1st Batn., joins the depôt for two years, relieving Major Jones. Capt. Winnington-Ingram, 2nd Batn., is ordered home from India to join the depôt for two years, in relief of Capt. Longbourne. Lieut. Newmarch, 2nd Batn., a candidate, attached to the 32nd Bengal N.I., is about to be appointed to the Bengal S.C. from Sept. 4, 1882.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). Lieut. Scales, 2nd Batn., is ordered home from India to join the depôt.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Capt. Phillips and Lieut. Donne, 2nd Batn., are ordered home from India for duty at the depôt.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Lieut. Grant, 2nd Batn., is ordered home from India for duty at the depôt.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Major Ballantyne, 1st Batn., completes two years' service with the depôt at Exeter on the 31st inst., when he rejoins head-quarters at Dublin Barracks. Lieut. Bedingfeld, 2nd Batn., is ordered home from India for duty at the depôt.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Major Pigott, 1st Batn., succeeds Major Firman at the depôt. Capt. Lester, 2nd Batn., is ordered home from India to join the depôt.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Capt. Clarke, 2nd Batn., is ordered home from India to join the depôt.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. Col. Gregorie, C.B., who had command of the 2nd Batn. during the late campaign in Egypt, and under whose command the "Royal Irish" was specially mentioned by the General Officer commanding for its "dash, and the manner in which it closed with the enemy," has been appointed to command the 35th Regimental District at Chichester, vice Col. Shiffner, deceased. Col. Gregorie served through the whole of the Indian Mutiny as adjt. of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers for which he received a medal with two clasps. The Commander-in-Chief in India has confirmed the sentence passed by a court-martial on Lieut. Parkyn, 1st Batn. Lieut. Parkyn's cheques on various banks were dishonoured, and he has been sentenced to be cashiered. Lieut. Loch, 1st Batn., a probationer, officiating wing-officer 1st Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C. from Aug. 25, 1882.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Messrs. Mayer and Co., 149 New Bond Street, have just finished a handsome tablet, which is about to be placed in the Old Church at Ayr, to the memory of those who were killed in action or died during the time the regiment was employed in South Africa.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Lieut. Butcher, 2nd Batn., is ordered home from India for duty at the regimental depôt.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Lieut.-Col. Tilly, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

25th King's Own Borderers. Major Higgins, 1st Batn., is about to retire on a pension. In him the service loses a most earnest soldier, and the regiment a very popular officer. But what attractions has the Army for such men now? The *Liverpool Courier* says:—"The death is announced of the mother of Gen. Wolseley, widow of Major Wolseley, 25th Regiment. The General's father did not experience such rapid promotion as his son. We find in the old *Army Lists* the name of Capt. Garnet Wolseley, 25th, the date of his captain's commission being August 5, 1804. In 1826 we find him senior captain, with the brevet rank of major, and towards the end of that year he retired from the Army." Lieuts. Corfield and Hamilton, probationers—the former attached to the 2nd, the latter to the 25th Bengal N.I.—are about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Feb. 18 and July 6, 1882, respectively.

32nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Capt. Turnbull being appointed to act temporarily as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. the Hon. W. H. A. Feilding, commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot.

34th Border Regiment. Capt. Hinde is ordered home from India to join the depôt.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. Major Sinclair, Capt. Bent, and Lieut. Kirkpatrick arrived home from Malta on Saturday in H.M.S. Himalaya.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. Capt. Richardson has been appointed station staff officer at Landour.

47th Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Lieuts. Daniel and Hall arrived home from Gibraltar on Saturday in H.M.S. Himalaya.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. W. J. Adair, R.M.L.I., who not long since relinquished the adjutancy of the division at Portsmouth, and who is a son of Major-Gen. Sir Charles W. Adair, K.C.B., who recently vacated the post of Adjt.-Gen., has passed a very creditable examination for admission to the Staff College, his name standing ninth on the list in order of merit.

51st King's Light Infantry. Capt. Adamson is ordered home from India to join the depôt.

54th Dorset Regiment. Capt. Law and Lieut. Pollard are ordered home from India to join the depôt.

56th Essex Regiment. Capt. Thompson arrived home from Gibraltar on Saturday last in H.M.S. Himalaya.

58th Northamptonshire Regiment. Capt. Edwards, Lieut. Read, and 120 men are *en route* to Natal in H.M.S. Orontes.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. A stained-glass window has just been placed in the south aisle of Winchester Cathedral by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men serving or having served in the regiment, in memory of those who lost their lives in the Zulu, Afghan, Transvaal, and Egyptian campaigns, in all, 199 officers and men. A brass plate is also to be placed under the window, on which will be inscribed the names of those whose memory is thus perpetuated.

70th East Surrey Regiment. Capt. Harris is ordered home from India to join the regimental depôt.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Lieut. Low has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

78th Seaforth Highlanders. Capt. Sandeman is ordered home from India for depôt duty.

84th York and Lancaster Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies left England on Thursday in H.M.S. Himalaya for Bermuda. The regiment consisted of Lieut.-Col Simpson, Majors Lees, Luck, and Bromhead, Capts. Peckitt, Power, and Lousada, Lieuts. Colhoun, Baird, Lowry, Scholes, Grosvenor, Henderson, Cameron, Howe, Maul, Leigh-Lye, Le Bailly, Kershaw, and Leslie, Capt. and Pymr. Phillips, Capt. and Adjt. Horton, and Major and Qrmr. Boulger, V.C.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Lieut. Shakespear is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 6th Hyderabad Infantry on probation.

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Lieut. Aytoun and a draft of 110 men are *en route* to Natal in H.M.S. Orontes.

93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Capt. Hannay, who has been employed as Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught at Aldershot, has been ordered to return to regimental duty on his Royal Highness vacating his appointment, and will not accompany him to India. It is stated to be in contemplation to move the regiment from Glasgow to Ireland. The battalion is very weak in number of men, as a large draft has recently been despatched to the Cape to join the 1st Batn.

96th Manchester Regiment. Capt. Phillipps and Lieut. Pearce are ordered home from India to join the depôt.

99th Wiltshire Regiment. Capt. Hanson and Lieut. Payne are ordered home from India to join the depôt.

100th Leinster (Royal Canadian) Regiment. Capt. Denison is ordered home from India to join the depôt.

106th Durham Light Infantry. Lieut. Johnson-Smyth arrived home from Gibraltar on Saturday in H.M.S. Himalaya.

107th Royal Sussex Regiment. Lieuts. Russell and Du Moulin have arrived home from Malta in H.M.S. Himalaya.

Rifle Brigade. Major Buller has been appointed Acting Deputy Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. at Malta, vice Lieut.-Col. Thynne, Grenadier Guards, who has vacated the appointment. Capt. Wingfield-Stratford, 4th Batn., is ordered home from India for duty at the regimental depôt.

Medical Department. A correspondent writes:—"The blank outlook, as regards promotion, of surgeons-major of about 20 years' service is made most apparent in your very considerate article in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of July 28. Will you permit me to add a suggestion to those so ably advocated by you, which, I believe, would tend to relieve the congestion at the top of the list of surgeons-major now inevitable in the near future? My suggestion is that Medical officers, on attaining 20 years' service, should be permitted to retire on £365 a year for 12 months, their names being retained in their places, in italics, in the *Army List*, with the option of returning within that time without loss of service. Thus they would be placed in a position to test their capabilities and chances of success in civil practice, without taking the now irrevocable step of finally quitting the service, when, perhaps, a very short experience would have convinced them of the mistake they had made. The advantages may not seem so apparent to those not affected; but personally, and after having discussed the point with *confrères* similarly placed to myself, I feel confident that the privilege would be largely availed of, and would have the effect that many who are now deterred by the uncertainty of success would pass contentedly into civil life at an age when success might be expected. Of course, foreign service would be a difficulty, and certain regulations should be adopted. Thus, a Medical officer serving abroad might be granted a free passage home, on completing one-half his tour, with the proviso that, should he again come in on full pay, he would have to return and join at his own expense. On the other hand, an officer coming to the top of the Roster whilst temporarily retired should be called upon to 'sell or sail.'"

Commissariat and Transport Staff. The Secretary of State for War has, on the recommendation of the General Officer commanding the Woolwich District, set apart the necessary accommodation, and approved of special issues of fuel, light, and furniture, for the formation of a mess for the conductors at Woolwich.

Ordnance Store Department. The following changes in stations, &c., have lately taken place:—Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. of Ordnance C. Ralph to Woolwich Arsenal, and W. R. Mayo to Bermuda. Deputy-Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. of Ordnance R. T. Stainforth to Cape Town, to relieve F. B. Melliss; G. H. Everard has joined at Weedon, to relieve F. O. Leggett, who proceeds to Gibraltar, to relieve J. Jones; E. J. de Salis has been ordered from York to Chester.

Pay Department. A correspondent writes:—"Your friendly and unceasing efforts to bring about an improvement in the condition of the officers of the Army Pay Department has earned the gratitude of its members, while your article in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 13th inst. has suggested the following ideas to myself, and which I venture to submit for your consideration. The present constitution of the Army Pay Department is the result of the peculiar arrangement existing under Control, of which it formed a part. The latter evidently was framed on the plan of a regiment, with its combatant and non-combatants. The administrative and executive (Commissaries) officers were the corollary of the combatant portion, the pay officers of the non-combatants. Made a distinct Department in 1877, to be governed by it own officers, the latter were still retained very much in the inferior position that existed under Control; and thus because a novel and unwise organisation had been introduced under Control, the same was to be continued as nearly as possible, consistent with its altered condition, when a distinct and separate Department. One would have thought, as the duties of the Army Pay, Commissariat, and Ordnance were all, at least, of equal importance, that they would have been placed in equal positions as regards rank, pay, retirement, &c., as well for the sake of uniformity and simplicity as for those of expediency and justice. The members of the Department have reason to be dissatisfied at finding that those duties which gave importance and consequence to the Commissariat in former days bring inequality and inferiority to the Army Pay Department in the present, while those who would fain join it feel that in doing so they would accept an inferior, when a superior position is open to them. Is it reasonable to suppose that officers entering the Army would deliberately select regiments where the highest position attainable would be that of a captain or major, for corps half the strength in officers, or even less, where promotion to ranks of lieutenant-colonel and colonel is certain in one-half the time that would be needed in the other? Can it, therefore, be expected that candidates for the Army Pay Department will be found, when two other Departments exist in which a brighter present and a more successful future are open to them? No improvement, I fear, therefore, short of placing the Department on a par with the Commissariat and Ordnance, will kill discontent within, or attract recruits from without. Chief paymasters should be placed on exactly the same footing in all respects as deputy-commissary-generals, and Staff paymasters as assistant-commissary-generals, with promotion to rank of lieutenant-colonel, and so on, and an officer should be attached to the Staff of the Accountant-General at the War Office. The Army Pay Department has in this exalted official an able and energetic head, one who could, with his determination of character, place the Department in such a state of contentment as to earn the lasting gratitude of generations of Paymasters, while at the same time securing an amount of efficiency that would be a credit as well to his own administration as to the financial branch of the War Office."

The Auxiliary Forces.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Staffordshire. The annual prize list has just terminated. The prize-winners were as follows:—Regimental prizes; distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards; five rounds at each.—Trooper Z. Sadler, Wolverhampton, 48 points, double-barrelled central-fire gun; Serjt. J. Vallance, Wolverhampton, 45, clock; Serjt. W. Brindley, Stafford, 37, Gladstone bag; Trooper G. Eccleston, Newcastle, 37, silver keyless watch; Trooper W. Triner, Leet, 35, writing case; Trooper W. Buxton, Walsall, 35, dinner set; Serjt. C. Ashmall, Lichfield, 33, timepiece, calendar and aneroid combined; Trooper W. Eaton, Newcastle, 33, silver tea caddy; Corpl. J. Evans, Stafford, 33, breakfast set; Trooper W. Letts, Walsall, 32, cruet set; Trooper W. Hambledon, Newcastle, 30, large album. Recruits' prizes; distance, 200 yards; five rounds.—Trooper W. Buxton, Walsall, 18 points, case of brushes; Trooper J. Taylor, Newcastle, 17, travelling companion. Non-commissioned officers of permanent staff.—Squadron Serjt.-Major C. Ewing, breakfast set. Winners of regimental challenge cup.—Trooper Z. Sadler, 48 points; Serjt. J. Vallance, 45; Corpl. A. Tudor, 28; and Trooper A. Lane, 28; of the Wolverhampton troop. Match: Staffordshire *v.* Warwickshire.—Teams of twelve.—Staffordshire, 200 yards, 188 points; 500, 99; 600, 67. Warwickshire, 200 yards, 187 points; 500, 98; 600, 67. The regiment is in a most flourishing condition, having now 530 men; with a splendid lot of recruits coming forward.

2nd West Yorkshire. The usual escorts were furnished by this regiment last week, on the occasion of the Royal visit to Huddersfield. A field-officer's escort of 100 men and 6 officers, under command of Major Edwards, assembled on Friday afternoon at Elland Bridge, and marched to Huddersfield, where billets were provided by the authorities. On Saturday, the escort paraded in review order, and received their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany with the customary salute. They remained on duty throughout the day, and at the close of the proceedings, about 5.30, formed up and saluted the Royal party as the carriage passed, a captain's escort, under Capt. Armitage, proceeding with their Royal Highnesses to Whitley Beaumont, some six miles from Huddersfield. The rest of the men were marched back to their troop head-quarters, which they reached about 9 o'clock, having been on duty about 12 hours. On Monday, a travelling escort, under Lieut. Wheatley, paraded at Huddersfield at 9 a.m., and marched to Whitley, whence they escorted H.R.H. the Duke to the town, where his Royal Highness attended a grand Masonic gathering. An hour later a second detachment, under Lieut. Morris, marched to Whitley, and escorted H.R.H. the Duchess to the railway station at Huddersfield. It is understood that their Royal Highnesses expressed to Sir Henry Edwards, who was in attendance, their great satisfaction at the manner in which the duties of the escort were performed; and Major-Gen. Cameron, C.B., whilst the troops were waiting for the Royal party, paid the men a high compliment upon their turn-out and appearance.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

11th Middlesex Rifles. We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter, in justice to a most deservedly popular and very zealous officer:—"Your remarks on Col. Gore Browne's retirement from the command of the 11th Middlesex Volunteers are most true. That the service will sustain a loss cannot be doubted; but it is hardly just to the former commanding officer, Col. Malet (for many years in the Grenadier Guards), to comment on the then state of the regiment to his disadvantage. I knew the regiment well, both before and after Col. Malet took over the command, and I know that during the years he commanded it wonderful progress was made, and from being a kind of club, Col. Malet made it a regiment of soldiers. I believe every senior officer on the Staff in London will confirm this. I am certain you will be glad to correct an impression, unintentional on your part, but likely to cause unmerited pain." Everybody who knows Col. Malet will, we feel sure, endorse the views of our correspondent. A better soldier never entered the Volunteer ranks, and it is to be regretted that his connection with the service should have been such a short one, for the force can ill afford to lose men of his stamp.

The Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 19, 1883.

1st Dragoon Guards—Capt. and Brevet Major R. C. B. Lawrence, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., vice W. H. Harkness, who exchanges.

5th Dragoon Guards—Capt. W. H. Harkness, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., vice Brevet Major R. C. B. Lawrence, who exchanges.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. H. C. Page-Henderson to be Capt., to complete establishment.

8th Hussars—Capt. A. A. Rawlinson to be Major, vice A. M. Crofton, retired; Lieut. D. E. Wood to be Capt., vice A. A. Rawlinson (both dated Oct. 3).

18th Hussars—Lieut. F. D. Tagart to be Capt., vice F. T. Miles, resigned (Oct. 3).

20th Hussars—Capt. F. J. Graves to be Major, vice J. T. Browne, retired (Oct. 3).

Royal Engineers—Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. P. Phelps (late Bombay) has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Col. (Sept. 29), and D. H. Traill (late Madras), from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. F. A. Howes, placed upon half-pay (Aug. 1); Capt. S. H. Exham to be Adjt., vice Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. North, who has resigned that appointment (Oct. 1).

Coldstream Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. W. P. Otway retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Scots Guards—Lieut. and Capt. Lord A. C. Seymour to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice Lieut.-Col. ffolliott W. Erskine, retired (Aug. 15).

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut. C. H. Gostling to be Capt., vice W. B. Macdonald, retired.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Capt. C. R. Taaffe has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Sept. 27).

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Colour-Serjt. George Rance to be Qrmr., vice T. P. Geoghegan, deceased.

The Norfolk Regiment—Capts. F. T. R. Hamilton to be Major, vice O. Allcard, whose promotion has been cancelled (Sept. 5); and F. W. Brewster to be Major, vice E. B. James, whose promotion has been cancelled (Sept. 19); Lieut. H. Comins has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 21).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt. F. W. Spencer-Stanhope retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Capt. E. H. Wickham to be Major, vice G. L. Le M. Taylor, seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College (Sept. 1).

The Leicestershire Regiment—The retirement on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col., of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. O. Travers, dated April 14, is cancelled; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. O. Travers has retired on half-pay.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. H. Bowles to be Capt., vice H. J. Charrington, retired (Sept. 26).

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieuts. E. E. Carr to be Capt., vice A. C. Dunn, retired (July 14); A. H. Abercrombie to be Capt., vice J. M. Gordon, seconded (Sept. 21); Supernumerary Lieut. M. T. O. Travers, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice E. E. Carr.

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. F. W. Bromfield to be Capt., vice C. M. H. Newington, promoted Major on half-pay (Sept. 22).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. F. E. Shepherd to be Major, vice G. H. Hutton, retired; Lieut. G. C. R. C. Fenwick to be Capt., vice F. E. Shepherd (both dated Sept. 19); Lieut. P. R. Mantell, from the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), to be Lieut., vice A. S. Chapman, promoted.

The King's Own Borderers—Major J. F. Curtis-Hayward retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. H. J. Fergusson has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (July 1); Lieut. P. Low, from the East Yorkshire Regt., to be Capt., vice C. T. Barrow, promoted.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. T. B. French to be Capt., vice J. F. Egerton, appointed Adjt. 4th Batn. (July 10).

The East Surrey Regiment—Capts. P. H. T. Fellowes has been seconded for service under the Government of Victoria (Sept. 1); H. W. Pearse has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (June 30).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Supernumerary Major F. J. Tidmarsh to be Major, vice A. G. J. Robbins, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Sept. 1); Capt. T. W. Best retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Capt. A. K. Purvis retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieuts. J. E. L. Armstrong, from the Lincolnshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. H. Moor, resigned; R. H. Ewart, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice E. Carbonaro, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. J. S. M. Hume to be Capt., vice H. C. Savage, seconded (July 2); Supernumerary Lieut. B. W. R. Ussher, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice W. H. M. Bent, promoted (Sept. 7).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt. C. J. Eden to be Major, vice R. H. L. Brickenden, seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College; Lieut. H. F. Elliot to be Capt., vice C. J. Eden (both dated July 25); Qrmr.-Serjt. James Robertson Hay to be Qrmr., vice J. Simpson, retired.

The Essex Regiment—Major H. P. Molineux retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieuts. H. C. Denny to be Capt., vice C. L. Hornby, retired; H. C. Prichard has been seconded for service on the Staff.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Capt. A. J. Price to be Major, vice J. C. M. Pigott, seconded for service on the Staff (Sept. 5).

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. A. Lloyd, from half-pay, to be Capt., in succession to Major W. E. Hilliard, Adjt. 4th Batn. The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. E. Bacon retires on temporary half-pay.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut.-Col. J. M. T. Simpson has been appointed to command a battalion (Aug. 8); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. R. Lees to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. F. E. E. Wilson, C.B., retired (Aug. 8); Capt. and Brevet Major R. W. Peckitt to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. R. Lees (Aug. 8); Supernumerary Capt. W. N. Darnell to be Capt., vice Brevet Major R. W. Peckitt (Nov. 5).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt. J. S. Gaussen has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Oct. 10); Lieut. H. F. Battersby resigns his commission; Qrmr.-Serjt. Lawrence Duffy to be Qrmr., vice J. McGarty, retired.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. H. E. Adams to be Capt., vice W. S. Terry, retired (Sept. 29).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Supernumerary Major G. A. Hillyard to be Major, vice H. S. Brownrigg, seconded for service under the Government of Victoria (Sept. 1).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Capt. H. H. Prior to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. B. M. Dawes, seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College (Sept. 1).

2nd West India Regiment—Capt. C. H. W. Tyndale to be Major, vice F. L. Mathews, retired; Lieut. S. Jopp to be Capt., vice C. H. W. Tyndale (both dated July 4); Gent. Cadet Henry Churnside Beaumont Dann, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice S. Jopp.

Staff.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. J. East, half-pay, to command a Brigade of the Bengal Army, with the rank of Brigdr.-Gen., vice Col. (Hon. Major-Gen.) R. J. Hughes, C.B., who has been placed on the Retired List (July 30).

The following officers to be Aides-de-Camp to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada:—Lieuts. H. Streatfeild, Grenadier Guards, and the Hon. H. J. Anson, the Highland Light Infantry (both dated Oct. 11).

Medical Department—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. W. S. Murray, M.B., to be Surg.-Gen., vice E. J. Franklyn, M.D., granted retired pay; Brig.-Surg. R. Wolseley, M.D., to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice W. S. Murray, M.B. (both dated Sept. 8); Surgs.-Major W. C. Boyd to be Brig.-Surg., vice R. Wolseley, M.D. (Sept. 8); W. F. Bennett, M.D., from half-pay, to be Surg.-Major, vice M. Grant, M.D., deceased (Oct. 1).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Capt. R. Wilson to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (Oct. 9); Pymr. and Hon. Capt. R. S. Crawley, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay (Oct. 1); Capt. J. G. C. Robotham, from the Manchester Regt., having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (dated April 20, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Oct. 20).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg., 1st-class, J. Ferris, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Inspecting Vet.-Surg.; James Thomas Twiss, gent., to be Vet.-Surg. on probation.

Brevet.

The under-mentioned officers of the Royal Engineers to be Lieut.-Cols., under the provisions of Article 11 *f.f.*, of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882:—Majors H. R. Thuillier (late Bengal), and A. T. Fraser (late Madras) (both dated Oct. 7).

Memoranda.

Gen. Sir C. W. D. Staveley, K.C.B., Col. the Essex Regt., has been placed on retired pay (Oct. 8).

Major-Gen. A. A. Nelson, C.B., has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (Oct. 10).

Lieut.-Col. C. J. Horne, the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Col. (Oct. 10).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. O. Travers, half-pay, retires from the service by the surrender of his half-pay, with the hon. rank of Col. (Oct. 13).

Major T. E. Harman, half-pay, is placed on retired pay.

Capt. C. A. Lindsay, half-pay, is placed on retired pay.

Qrmrs. M. Downey, the Northumberland Fusiliers, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt.; J. B. Tippetts, 3rd Batn. the East Surrey Regt., to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt.; J. Rowland, 3rd Batn. the East Lancashire Regt., to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (all three dated Oct. 4).

Reserve of Officers.

Capt. F. J. C. Boles, 4th Batn. the Devonshire Regt., resigns his commission; Lieut. J. G. Griffith, 3rd Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.

INDIA OFFICE, October 19, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors G. S. Hills, C. J. Durand, and H. G. Waterfield (all three dated Aug. 4); T. B. M. Glascock (Aug. 11); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Knowles (Aug. 13); Majors H. J. Nuthall (Aug. 16) and R. P. Davis (Aug. 22).

To be Majors:—Capts. R. J. H. Wyllie (Aug. 4), W. Brydon, and L. R. H. D. Campbell (both dated Aug. 28).

Bengal Army.—Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Morris (Aug. 4).

Infantry.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. S. Hill, C.B. (Aug. 29).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Major C. T. P. Luxmoore, H. W. Blair, B. Fischer, and K. F. Stevenson (all four dated Aug. 4).

To be Major:—Capt. A. McCally (Aug. 4).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Major V. Birch and Major (Local Lieut.-Col. in the Persian Gulf) S. B. Miles (both dated Aug. 20).

Erratum.

The date of promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. E. H. H. Collen is July 1, 1883, and not 1882, as stated in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 14.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 19, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

5th Brigade, Scottish Division—Capt. J. P. Dick, from the 3rd Brigade, to be Capt.

8th Brigade, North Irish Division—The under-mentioned gents. to be Lieuts.:—Gerrard Macklin Eccles and Charles Edward MacDermot.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—The resignation of the commission held by Lieut. F. H. G. Cunliffe, notified in the *Gazette* of 2nd inst., is cancelled.

5th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. L. Norman to be Major.

4th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—The resignation of the commission held by Lieut. G. L. Jennings-Bramly, notified in the *Gazette* of May 25, is cancelled.

3rd Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. J. A. Whistler resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—Lieut. W. M. Staniford to be Capt.

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. E. Cuppaidge to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Lieut. D. A. M. Daly, from the 3rd Batn., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 19, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Devonshire—Willoughby Hodgson, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

1st London (the City of London)—Major G. G. Adams to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. G. D. Laycock to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—S. W. T. Tyler and H. M. Yetts.

1st Pembrokeshire—The Rev. Silas Thomas Phillips, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

Engineer.

1st Middlesex—Lieut. G. Oates resigns his commission (Nov. 2).

Rifle.

1st Ayrshire—Alexander Houston, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cheshire—David Andrew Shaw Nesbitt, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Lieut. W. Childs resigns his commission (Nov. 2).

1st Devonshire (Exeter and South Devon)—Leopold Agar Denys Montague, Esq., late Lieut. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Capt.

Cadet Corps (Winchester College), attached to 1st Hampshire—Hon. Capt. and Rev. G. Richardson, M.A., resigns his commission.

7th Lanarkshire—Lieut. P. Spence to be Capt.

1st Lancashire—Capt. T. K. Holden to be Major.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. T. Fielden resigns his commission (Nov. 2).

17th (North) Middlesex—Qrmr. G. Butler is granted the hon. rank of Capt.

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers)—George Buckler Fielder, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Suffolk—Lieut. J. W. Orde resigns his commission (Nov. 2).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date October 20, and the current year must be understood.)

A POSSIBLY HARD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In these days, when officers are discharged under age clauses, I wish to bring to light what may be hard cases. Into several regiments serving in Egypt during the late campaign were brought majors from half-pay. Now, suppose I am senior captain of my regiment, that a major retires, and instead of my being promoted the step is absorbed, as it naturally would be, I in time, having lost my chance, put in my 20 years, and so am retired on £200 a year; my more fortunate friend from half-pay serves on "in what I should consider my place," and either retires on £300, or perhaps even commands the regiment. Surely, Sir, this never could be intended; or is it fair that, because a man is otherwise fortunate to go on active service, that thereby he loses £100 pension? But such undoubtedly will be the case with some officers. Before such does happen, I trust something will be done; either now promote as supernumeraries in their own regiments these senior captains, or give them promotions into other regiments; the former for choice, as I know it is not a very popular thing to promote a man from one regiment into another.—I am, &c., Fair Play.

A committee has been appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty to inquire into the present system of nursing in the Royal Navy, as now carried out in the several hospitals. Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins has been selected chairman, and the report, it is anticipated, will result in the increase of the staff of female nurses in the generality of the above institutions.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

"H. F. Morgan, late 28th Regiment," writes:—"In the law paper at the examination held on the 19th and 20th ult., the candidates are asked to frame charges for a man who leaves his Militia regiment when out for training, and enlists into the Regular forces. In Boughey's 'Military Law,' which is one of the text-books, at page 167, sec. 13, it is distinctly stated the man should be charged with 'fraudulent enlistment;' but O'Dowd, at page 58 of his book, 'Hints to Courts-Martial,' says that a man belonging to a Militia regiment not permanently embodied, if he leaves it, and enlists into the Regular forces, shall be charged with "making a false answer." O'Dowd's book is not a text-book, and it will be hard on candidates who have answered the question in accordance with the views of Col. Boughey, whose book (as I have before stated) is a text-book, if they receive no marks from the examiner because his opinion coincides with that of the Deputy Judge-Advocate-General of the Forces. In the fortification paper, I notice that question 7 is set to be drawn on a scale of $\frac{1}{450}$. This is evidently a printer's error, as the size of the paper supplied renders it impracticable. Much valuable time was lost by several of the candidates in endeavouring to solve the mystery, and some of them, to show that they could have done it if a proper scale had been given, did the sketch on a reduced scale. A great deal of the three hours allotted to this subject was thereby lost, and the other answers were consequently not as complete as they might have been. I am personally interested in this matter, as one of my sons was up as a candidate and at his last 'shot.' I trust these remarks may meet the eyes of the examiners, and that they will kindly excuse my bringing them to notice."

THE INDIAN ORDNANCE CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The case of the Indian Lieutenant-Colonels (Indian Lists, R.A.) being again under consideration, and the campaign between the War Office and the India Office being once more resumed—with some prospect, let us hope, of a more satisfactory result than the finale of a theological or political discussion, nothing—it would be well to suggest respectfully to the powers that be to revise once more the scale of pensions under which the officers of the late Indian Artillery can now retire. There is the retirement under the extra-annuity scheme, which seems to have been framed with the object of preventing any officer ever being eligible for retirement, and it appears simply absurd that an officer who, with seven years put in as a major, can retire on a pension with extra annuity, can only, if promoted to lieutenant-colonel, retire on a very much less sum. Thus, Lieut.-Col. B, with 27 years' service, can only retire on £365 per annum (under the length-of-service scheme); while Major A, with 26½ years' service, having been seven years a major, can retire on about £500 per annum. This seems an anomaly. Withdraw the prohibitive clauses as to grades, and give the extra annuity, say, after 25 years' service, to every one, no matter what his rank, and there will be a much more even and rapid flow of promotion than at present, and an officer will not, as now, dread promotion which only entails a commencement of another period of service before a fair pension can be obtained. In one word, does it not seem somewhat unjust that an officer of junior rank and a younger soldier can obtain a better pension on retirement than an officer senior to him both in rank and length of service. Some compensation must, of course, be offered the Indian lieutenant-colonels for compulsory retirement after five years (I mean those now eligible, not in the future). This compensation, coupled with the scheme above proposed of the extra annuity after 25 years' service, would soon cause a sure run of promotion, and speedily lead to the much-desired decrease of the old Indian R.A. lists altogether. Since writing the above, I have read the able article in the issue for Oct. 6 of your valuable paper. You might have gone further, and touched on the position of the majors as well as lieutenant-colonels. The more one hears, and sees, and thinks, the more sure one is of the absurdity of the prohibitive clauses with regard to the extra annuity in the different ranks, and the more sure one is that, if the Warrant is simply altered to the few words, "An officer, after 25 years' service, can retire on the Indian pension of his rank and extra annuity," &c., the matter would be settled. In return for this concession, compulsorily retire the lieutenant-colonels after five years' service, and there will be no more grumbling either in the old R.A. List as to supersession, or the Indian Lists as to retirement. With the true Britisher's privilege of a growl, I am, &c.,

A Wanderer.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison was presented on Thursday with a sword of honour, subscribed for by citizens of Glasgow, in recognition of his eminent services to the country. The ceremony took place in the City Hall. The Hon. John Ure, Lord Provost, made the presentation in the name of the subscribers. Sir A. Alison, in acknowledging the gift, spoke of the extraordinary good-fortune which placed him at the head of the Highland Brigade.

Matthew Purcell, quartermaster, of the Alexandra; T. Ford Lee, carpenter's mate, of the Hibernia; Charles Cook, captain of the foretop, of the Tenedos; E. J. Pinkham, captain of the forecastle, of the Boadicea; Joseph Gomes, chief captain of the forecastle, of the Sultan; James Benson, ship's cook, 1st class, of the Wellington; Henry Jefferies, painter, 1st class, of the St. Vincent; H. Brimmacombe, captain of the hold, of the Royal Adelaide; Henry Sugden, chief gunner's mate, of the Cambridge; John Henry Long, naval schoolmaster, of the Impregnable; William A. Tucker, engine-room artificer, of the Pembroke; David Gaston, gunner's mate, of the Boscawen; T. R. Sharpe, John West, and Charles H. Beal, commissioned boatmen, John Pender, James Norrish, Joseph Swaine, Thomas N. Lewis, and William Cook, boatmen, of the Coastguard, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Seeing in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Sept. 30, a paragraph stating the losses sustained by the 31st Regiment on the Sutlej in 1845-46, I venture to send a list of the casualties of the 50th, the other European regiment in the 1st (Sir H. Smith's) Division. Out of a strength of 35 officers and 796 men, 35 officers and 520 men were returned as killed and wounded; two officers were untouched, but two were wounded in the first and last actions. The medical attendant on the Staff of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, Dr. Hoffmeister, was killed when advancing with the regiment on the entrenchments at Ferozeshah. Three months after, the regiment sustained a further loss by the blowing down of the barracks at Loodianah in a hurricane; 57 men, 14 women, and 20 children were killed, and 126 men, four women, and five children were injured.—I am, &c., One of the Old 50th.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry W. Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., has been appointed Governor of Jamaica, in succession to Sir Anthony Musgrave. Sir Henry Norman was born in 1826. He was Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. of the Delhi Field Force throughout the Mutiny; was secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department from 1862 to 1870; Military Member of the Supreme Council of India, 1870 to 1877; and has been a member of the Indian Council since 1878. This is Sir Henry Norman's first colonial appointment.

It is ordered that in future plugged common or double shells used for practice by the Royal Artillery are to be filled with water in lieu of sand, and plugged with the wood plugs representing time fuses; the metal plugs formerly used are to be returned to store. Palliser shells are also to be filled with water, and the base or gas check plug is to be well lubricated and screwed home.

No assignment of deferred pay made by a soldier before discharge or transfer to the Army Reserve will be recognised.

In accordance with instructions, the only soldiers serving with their regiments who may be exempted from drawing rations in kind are men employed as waiters or servants in the officers' mess; those employed as officers' servants when their masters live at an inconvenient distance from the barracks; employed non-commissioned officers and men when their employment is of such a nature as to render drawing rations in kind difficult or seriously inconvenient to them. These men may be struck out of mess, under the authority of the General officer in local command, and may receive the commuted allowance.

The health of the troops in Cyprus is excellent, the sick-rate for months past having been only 1½ per cent. They are now at the Polymedia camp at Limasol, where they will be quartered for the winter.

A new fort has been added to the defences of the South Coast between Beachy Head and St Leonard's. It will be armed with a 25-ton gun.

The reward payable to the recruiter for each recruit obtained by him and finally approved, for the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, has been increased from 3s 6d. to 5s., which rate is liable to a reduction when the recruit belongs to the Militia and enlists during the period of his preliminary drill, or during his first period of training.

The Earl of Aberdeen, on Saturday afternoon, unveiled a portrait of Dr. John Anderson, late Superintendent of Woolwich Arsenal, by George Reid, R.S.A., in the Free Church, Woodside, near Aberdeen. The portrait was subscribed for by 1,700 of the inhabitants of Woodside, in recognition of Dr. Anderson's munificent gift of a library of 9,000 volumes.

The naval pension for Lieutenants, Royal Navy, of £50 per annum, vacant by the death of Retired Com. W. C. Nowell, on Sept. 15, has been awarded to Retired Com. Thomas S. Dickinson, from that date.

It is not generally known, but it is, nevertheless, true, that were war to break out, we have not enough lieutenants on the Active List for the requirements of the service. Were four battle-ships commissioned at once, they would absorb nearly all the lieutenants on half-pay. Were it necessary to commission every available ship, there would be no lieutenants available. Under these circumstances the Admiralty have arranged to sweep all lieutenants holding home appointments out of their present billets, and to fill these by officers called up from the Retired List, should a naval war necessitate a sudden expansion of the Fleet.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The list of applications for shares of the Parcels Post Insurance Company (Limited) will close for London on the 22nd inst., and for the country on the 29th inst. The company is incorporated with a capital of £50,000. The Postmaster-General having intimated that he will not be responsible for loss or damage to parcels sent through the Parcels Post, the company has been formed with a view to take over this responsibility, and undertake the insurance against loss or damage to parcels, at fixed rates, during transit while in possession of the Post Office. The company will also undertake the insurance of parcels other than through the Parcels Post, and such as are now sent by sea, rail, or otherwise, by the carrying companies throughout the United Kingdom. The directors will in time extend their operations to the insurance of parcels to the Continent and all parts of the world.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

An Autobiography, by Anthony Trollope, 2 vols. (W. Blackwood and Sons)—A Soldier's Children, by Juliana Horatia Ewing illustrated; Jackanapes (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)—Unclaimed Money (E. W. Allen)—In the Company's Service, a Reminiscence (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The Edinburgh Review, October (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—The Parts of Speech, by W. B. Irvine (Relfe Bros.)—The Quarterly Review, October (J. Murray)—First Thoughts on Indian Music, by P. K. Tagore (C. Mahillon and Co.)—Military Transport by Indian Railways, by David Ross, C.I.E., F.R.G.S. (Lahore: Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company's Press.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

CONSTANT READER.—We have not, and unfortunately we cannot put you in the way of obtaining them.

LANCER.—Next week.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1883.

OUR Press is very high and mighty in tone and morals, when it is lecturing Egyptians on the virtues of economy and purity of administration, and on the wickedness of jobbery, and of other vices of their official life. Now, let us suppose such a case as this,—pure hypothesis, indeed. There is a rebellion, let us say, in some outlying dependency of ours in the East, and our Government applies to an Egyptian official in its employ to select good officers to organise the forces which are to put down the rising. In due time there appears on the scene an Egyptian, who once commanded a native regiment abroad, and has retired from the service. He is made Chief of the Staff to the British General. Under him there is an Egyptian who was once in the Egyptian Guards, which he left years before, owing to private affairs. He has never seen any service at all. The next is an old Egyptian, who saw a little service more than a quarter of a century before, and who has long left the Army. Then there are three or four others, in better health, but with no particular qualifications for the field, and utterly ignorant, with the exception of the interpreter, of the language of the soldiers they command and of the country in which they are to serve. The Chief of the Staff sets out, with a great flourish of trumpets, and with a costly equipment, escorts, camels, horses, camp, &c., at the expense of our Government, for the seat of war, and his following in due course appear at the Head-quarters of the British General. He is at once declared to be incompetent, and pressure is brought to bear against him. He is deposed, and the Egyptian Chief of the

Staff is named General-in-Chief in his place. The Egyptian immediately pops the ex-Guards Lieutenant into the post of Chief of the Staff, with the rank and pay of Colonel. He there remains for month after month, "organising," as the British Pasha had been doing; and then the racing season sets in, and there is more delay, and all this time the enemy are in possession of the country. At last, the Egyptian General sets out from his Head-quarters in a steamer to pick up his army; but his Egyptian officers have all gone away, except three, one of whom is left at Head-quarters. The old Bimbashee having made a little trip to Head-quarters, finds the country does not agree with him, and is invalided, let us say to Simla, where he passes his time on his pay and allowances. Another is on sick leave in England, ditto, ditto. A third is also on sick leave in England, ditto, ditto. So the Egyptian General has to trust chiefly to certain Germans, who have been engaged to serve with the expeditionary army. Now, let us try to imagine the indignation which would be aroused in our minds by such a proceeding forced on us by the Egyptian Government, especially when we learned that the pay of these officers is enormously greater than that of the British officers of similar rank, and that as yet there has been nothing done to put down the rebellion. But if the communication we printed last week from Cairo be true, the parallel case seems to have arisen in the Soudan. Hicks Pasha has been at Khartoum many months, and for a considerable time he has been General-in-Chief of the Soudan, the Egyptian Pasha at Khartoum having been sent about his business. We believe Hicks Pasha to be a gallant, honest soldier, and do not attribute to him any blame for what has *not* been done, or any share in the outcry against the Egyptian Pasha, nor is it his fault that his officers have "sickened," but we do blame him for not insisting on the retirement of those officers who have gone home invalided, and on the appointment of Englishmen as robust as the Germans who are with the troops in the front, in lieu of the absentees. His Chief of the Staff, Farquhar (Colonel in the Khedive's Army), is with him, on board his steamer going up to join the Army, Colonel de Coetlogon is at Khartoum, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. J. Colborne is at Cairo invalided, Major Morton is on sick leave in England, Captain Walker is on sick leave in England, Major Evans (interpreter) is with Hicks Pasha. Surely that is not a very creditable state of affairs, and an Egyptian may well put his tongue in his cheek when he reads the homilies of our best possible instructors. Neither General Stephenson nor Sir E. Wood has anything to do with the direction of the Army of the Soudan.

The Secretary of State for War has it in contemplation to introduce some important changes into the system of paying the non-commissioned officers and men of the Army, with a view of relieving company officers of a most trying and responsible duty, and enabling them to devote more time to promoting the military efficiency of their men.

It is evident by the hospital returns which have been received at head-quarters from the principal Military stations, that something must soon be done to check the ravages of the disease which was kept within bounds for many years by the operations of the Contagious Diseases Acts, now in abeyance. A most alarming state of things is disclosed. The efficients of our weak regiments are becoming fewer, while the hospitals are crowded. In fact, should the number of sick from this cause go on increasing as hitherto, large additions will have to made to the hospital accommodation and Medical Staff at all stations. Nor is this all. The number of men in hospital with the disease is no measure of the extent to which it may really exist, and it is feared that many men, to their great injury, persistently conceal their disease from the medical officers. The extent to which the efficiency of the Army is impaired by recent legislation in these matters, is shown by the fact that at least 7 per cent. of the 84th York and Lancaster Regiment have been left behind in hospital at Aldershot, suffering from venereal, on the departure of the regiment for Bermuda.

A number of the new experimental rifles have been issued to the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, at Aldershot, for trial and report. These trials will be most exhaustive, and will be carried out in all weathers, and under all conditions of service, in accordance with instructions which have been issued.

It is generally understood that Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford will accept the Governorship of Malta, as it will save him from compulsory retirement for non-employment, to which he would become liable on July 16, 1884. His Lordship, however, has never pushed his claims for anything.

The statement which was recently published in *Vanity Fair* regarding the conduct of the Port Surgeon at Aden, who is charged with neglecting his duty, and unduly detaining the Italian mail steamer *China*, is untrue in every particular. We regret that so garbled a version of the actual facts of the case should have been furnished to our contemporary, and accepted without more inquiry than appears to have been made into the truth of the allegations. It is not the duty of the Port Surgeon at Aden to visit ships between sundown and sunrise. The *China* was visited, according to regulations, as early as possible on the morning after its arrival in harbour. As soon as Surgeon-Major Colson reached the ship to perform his official duty, he was grossly and unwarrantably insulted by a civilian passenger on board. We are informed that a Field Officer in the Indian Army identified himself to a certain extent with the perpetrator of the insult. This officer has been communicated with by the Resident at Aden, to whom the whole matter was reported, and has been called on to apologise for his misbehaviour. We are further informed that Surgeon-Major Colson's conduct met with the thorough approval of the Resident, whose only regret was that the quarantine rules prevented the detention of the *China*, and the prompt punishment of the offender.

The total number of men of the British Army in India who had, up to latest accounts, extended their Army service with the bounty was:—Cavalry, 272; Artillery, 648; Royal Engineers, 10; Infantry, 3,189; grand total, 4,119.

In the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, there are certain articles printed in italics, showing thereby that they "are temporary only, and their provisions will cease to have effect so soon as the conditions contained in them have been fulfilled." Among these are the articles relating to the granting of retired full pay to officers of 30 years' service, or in case of ill-health, of 25 years' service. These articles apply only to officers whose first permanent commissions are dated prior to October 1, 1877, and consequently they must, sooner or later, die a natural death; but already, owing to other and oftentimes preferable modes of retirement being under this Warrant open to many of the officers who are qualified for retired full pay, there is a great falling-off in the number of applications for this mode of retirement. And whereas before July 1, 1881, on account of the sum allowed for these retirements being limited, there were always several officers waiting for vacancies on the Retired Full-Pay List, we believe that at the present time funds are beginning to accumulate in the hands of the Financial Secretary, owing to lack of applicants for retirement. Thus it would appear that any officer qualified by the necessary length of service has only to apply for the retired full pay of his rank, and his application will be immediately granted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it has been notified, with reference to G.O. 94, of 1883, that only such men as extend their service to complete 12 years with the colours come under Army Circular 111, of 1883, which entitles them to the £2 gratuity.

It will be seen from the announcement of the examination to be held next month for cadetships at the Royal Military College, which we published last week, that the authorities are beginning at last to see that something ought to be done towards obtaining more candidates for commissions in Cavalry regiments. To this end, 15 out of the 112 cadetships to be competed for are to be given to 15 of the successful competitors who are willing to serve in the Cavalry. This is, at any rate, a step in the right direction, and after a time, when the cadets who enter the College as Cavalry candidates begin to pass out and receive their commissions, the Cavalry regiments will doubtless feel the benefit of the course now adopted for the first time. But meanwhile, what is to be done? Vacancies are occurring daily, and there is no one to fill them. The unsuccessful candidates at the last Militia examination have recently been called upon to accept commissions in the Cavalry, but we fear the offer has been but poorly responded to. We must hope, however, that as the authorities are evidently now alive to the unsatisfactory state of affairs, they will devise some means of keeping things going until the first batches of the new order of cadets, who enter for Cavalry only, are beginning to pass out from Sandhurst and take their places in the vacancies they are certain to find waiting for them.

With reference to our former remarks on the condition of the Army Medical Department, we wish to draw attention to the extraordinary state of affairs now existing in Ireland. It will hardly be credited that for an Army of some 35,000 men there is but one administrative officer, Deputy-Surgeon-General Fraser, now acting as Surgeon-General. All the circles are being administered by executive officers, and strange to say, in two instances the officiating Principal Medical Officers are men who have been passed over as unfit for promotion to the rank of Brigade-Surgeon, while in another case the officiating Principal Medical Officers are men who have been passed over as unfit for promotion to the rank of Brigade-Surgeon, while in another case the official Principal Medical Officer is junior to most of the Surgeons-Major in the circle he has charge of. The feeling of discontent is now more prevalent than ever, in consequence of the shortness of home service, and an officer who embarks for foreign service this month will be found in the *Army List* of January last year as serving in Bengal, thus showing that home service is now under two years' duration. It seems most unfair for men who served through the two phases of the Afghan war, or through the Zulu and Boer wars, and were in many cases six and seven years abroad, to have to go on foreign service after less than two years at home, while officers who were only three or four months in Egypt are put to the bottom of the roster, and get another tour in England. Unification was to have given medical officers a longer time at home, so at least its advocates urged, but instead, the tour of foreign to home service is in the ratio of six to two, rather contrary to the promises held out by the reform party.

Within the last few months two officers, both of whom were disqualified by age and service, and consequently ineligible for admission to the Army Pay Department, under Article 366 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, and Royal Warrant, Army Circulars, of May 18, 1883, have been accepted as candidates, and one has been appointed to the Department and the other is "on probation." It certainly is a new departure for Royal Warrants to be issued, only to be set aside when it suits the convenience of those in office to ignore them.

It is probable that an endeavour will be made next Session to secure a Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the whole question of drunkenness in the Army. Evidence will, of course, be taken by the Committee as to the best means of affording soldiers more rational amusement in barracks, so as to wean them from the sinks of iniquity which surround most of our barracks. It is fully time that the subject was gone into in earnest. Various attempts have been made to induce soldiers to spend their spare time in barracks, but they have not hitherto met with that success which might have been hoped for. If the question was taken up in a practical manner, and the country would act with liberality, there can be no doubt but that much might be done to stamp out the evil consequences of drunkenness among the rank and file.

Notwithstanding the excellent work done by Lieutenant-General Sir John Lefroy, K.C.M.G., during his period of service as Governor of Bermuda, we understand that difficulties will arise at the Colonial Office to prevent his further employment in the Colonial service, the Governorship of Bermuda being a semi-military appointment, and not giving the holders of it any recognised claim on the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The trials of the Weldon range-finder by the Artillery and Infantry, which have been going on at Aldershot since the beginning of the year, have been brought to a conclusion, at least for the present. It is certainly high time that the question of range-finders, on which the fighting power of our small Army so much depends, was satisfactorily decided, so that the troops might be provided with the best instrument.

A well-informed correspondent, writing to us from Berlin, says:—"A feeling is gaining ground in military circles here that the long-expected war with Russia is not nearly so distant as is generally expected. It is said that as soon as the old Emperor closes his eyes, a pretext will and must be found to settle the question of military supremacy. The Russians are already doing their best to bring matters to a speedy crisis. German officers, who have been sent to Russia on various missions, complain that they are systematically insulted by Russian officers, but that they have strict orders to take no notice of the same."

It is in contemplation to shortly issue a forage-cap of a new pattern to all the mounted branches and some of the dismounted corps, the present cap having been found most unsuitable for active service. The new cap, though the pattern has not yet been sealed, will be a modification of the present Infantry glengarry, which has proved to be a most serviceable forage cap in the field.

Under the Royal Warrant of 1848, the Regimental Committees were empowered, on foreign stations, to make an additional charge of 3 per cent. on the prices charged by tradesmen for necessaries, for the purpose of forming a contingent fund, to be applicable solely to meet the losses which unavoidably arose from deterioration in store, insects, damp, or other causes. On the regulations being altered, the War Office called in the several balances, which amounted to the sum of £1,298 6s. 3d. It was proposed that this amount should be transferred to the Exchequer. The War Office, however, objected to this proceeding, the Secretary of State for War expressing the opinion that, having regard to the circumstances under which the fund had been accumulated, it ought to be devoted in some way to the benefit of the soldier. With this view, it has been decided to treat the fund in the same way as that arising from the unclaimed balances of deceased soldiers, which is invested in Consols, and the interest utilised in meeting the wants of the widows and children of soldiers dying in the service.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, October 12, 1883.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Bristol Brigade)—Thomas Swann Withington, Esq., to be Sub-Lieutenant; Edwin Soheir, Esq., to be Honorary Sub-Lieutenant (both dated October 12, 1883).

ADMIRALTY, October 15, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and November 29, 1879, Lieutenant Charles Stukeley Shuckburgh has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer John Lanksbury has been placed on the Retired List from the 11th inst.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Bristol Brigade)—Thomas Sherlock Gooch, Esq., Captain, R.N., to be Honorary Lieutenant (October 15, 1883).

APPOINTMENTS.

Chaplain—Rev. E. J. Hitchings, B.A., to the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, vice Carwithen.

Chaplain and Naval Instructors—Rev. F. L. Warleigh, B.A., to the Royal Adelaide, vice Hutchings; Rev. W. Tucker, B.A., to the Northumberland, vice Warleigh; Rev. Joseph Reed, M.A., to the Boscawen, vice Tucker.

Fleet Surgeon—William H. Adam, to the President, vice Hayne.

Chief Engineers—James Nelson, to the Asia, for the Mercury, vice Gissing; Charles A. Walmsley, to the Seahorse, vice Nelson; John Jefferies, to the Asia, for the Impérieuse; Ivie A. Couper, to the Asia, for the Calliope; John Murdock, to the Indus, additional, for the Reindeer; Leopold M. Green, to the Pembroke, additional, vice Sagar; Henry Laughrin, to the Indus, additional, for the Wild Swan.

Surgeon—W. Rae, to the Duke of Wellington.

Paymaster—Henry B. Robinson, to the St. Vincent, vice Chown.

Engineers—Edward L. Carte, to the Asia, for the Dwarf; R. W. Edwards, to the Indus, additional, for the Raleigh, vice Grant; Thomas Whebby, to the Royal Adelaide, additional, for the Vivid, vice Edwards; John Anderson, to the Shannon, vice Searle.

Gunners—G. T. Bates, to the Asia, for the Dwarf; Henry D. Capper, to the Lion, vice Foster; Frederick J. M. Johnson, to the Excellent, vice Latimer; John H. Dalrymple, to the Excellent, vice Hill; James Ruddy, to the Excellent, vice Arnold.

Boatswains—Fredk. W. S. Crocker (a.), to the Defence, vice Metters; Henry Webber, to the Penelope, vice St. John.

Coastguard.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. A. P. Davis, to Fowey, vice White.

Commissioned Boatman—Richard Thomas, Upper Cove, to be chief boatman, Baltimore.

Alexandra, Capt. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, was at Thaso on Oct. 12, and left for Lemnos on Oct. 13. The Superb would leave Thaso for Malta, calling at the Piræus. The Inflexible would leave Thaso for Malta, calling at Corfu. The Condor was at Malta.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Noel Salmon, V.C., was at Simon's Bay up to Oct. 15. The Merlin left on Sept. 23 for the China station.

Canada, Capt. F. Durrant, having on board Prince George of Wales, arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Friday last, and will remain till Oct. 20, and then proceed to Bermuda

Constance, Capt. Doughty, was at Callao on Sept. 2.

Cruiser, Com. Darwin, left Gibraltar on Oct. 15.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., was at Zanzibar on Oct. 18.

Fantôme, Com. Grey, was at Jackmel on Sept. 15.

Himalaya, Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning from Malta and Gibraltar with time-expired men, and left on Thursday for Burmuda and the West Indies with troops. On her return she will take out new crews for the Superb and Carysfort.

Kingfisher, Com. R. H. Thornton, was at Coquimbo on Sept. 2.

Lord Warden, Capt. Kennedy, arrived in Lerwick Harbour, Shetland, on Wednesday, from Queensferry. The visit of the Lord Warden is to endeavour to obtain boys from the islands of Orkney and Shetland for service in the Royal Navy, and she is to be engaged for about three weeks in this work, during which time she will be stationed at Lerwick, and afterwards at Orkney. She will then proceed back to her anchorage at Queensferry.

Mallard, Lieut. and Com. Littledale, was at Port Royal, Jamaica, making good defects and preparing for sea, on Sept. 25.

Moorhen, Lieut. and Com. Corfe, arrived at Devonport from China on Oct. 17, to pay off.

Nelson, Comdre. Erskine, has given great offence to the French, by summarily cancelling a contract entered into by the captain of a French man-of-war with some native chiefs of the New Hebrides for the purchase of land in their islands. Comdre. Erskine appears to have acted in this matter in strict conformity with the agreement entered into by Lord Granville with the French Government.

Opal, Capt. Brooke, was at Ascension up to Oct. 1, *en route* to Fernando Po. The Flirt would be ordered to Fernando Po on the arrival of the Bullfrog (which was *en route*) at St. Paul de Loanda. The Bullfrog will rejoin the Opal at Fernando Po, if not required on the Southern Division. The Algerine was *en route* to Cape Coast Castle, to order the Stork and Alecto to Fernando Po. The Stork will eventually proceed to Simon's Bay. The Alecto was in the Bights Division, and on the arrival of the Algerine will be sent to Fernando Po. The Starling was *en route* to Akassa Creek.

Osborne, Com. H. Rose, left Flushing on Oct. 16, with T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales on board, on their return from the Continent, and landed their Royal Highnesses at Queenborough pier on Wednesday, after a boisterous passage.

Sparrowhawk, Lieut. and Com. W. Shearburn White, experienced a severe hurricane at Nassau, N.P., on Sept. 8, which caused great damage to the shipping and on the island. Of the shipping present, the Sparrowhawk, and the lighthouse tender, Richmond, alone rode the gale out in safety. The Bishop's yacht, Message of Peace, was driven on shore, but uninjured. The storm appears to have swept the Bahamas, and many lives have been lost to the southward, especially at Dominica.

Superb, Capt. Thomas Le H. Ward, C.B., having been three years in commission, will be paid off at Malta and recommissioned in December. A new crew is to be told off for her from Portsmouth and Devonport.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, with the Sappho in company, arrived at San Francisco on Oct. 13, and would leave on the 18th inst. for Acapulco and Ranama. The Constance, at Callao on September 14, after arrival of mail due on the 19th inst., would visit various consular ports on the coast, unless otherwise directed. Letters from Esquimault state that her Majesty's ships Heroine and Sappho had arrived there. The latter had got out her two 64-pounder guns, which were of the same description as that which exploded on board the Daring in China, and had replaced them by two others of a newer and different pattern, that were in store in the Esquimault Dockyard. The steamship Queen of the Pacific arrived, bringing a large number of distinguished visitors, who having attended the ceremony of "driving the golden spike" on the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway, came on to visit British Columbia. The company included Lord Carrington, Sir James Hannen, Sir Charles Bowen, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon. A. Johnstone, and the Hon. Sackville West. Several of the visitors paid a visit to the Admiral on board the flagship.

Valorous, Capt. Stewart, arrived in the Sound from Bantry Bay on Saturday, and after embarking a large number of men for the Channel Squadron left for Portland.

The four training brigs Seaflower, Martin, Pilot, and Sealark, were returning to Plymouth on Monday afternoon from a cruise in the Channel, when a southerly gale sprang up. The brigs shortened sail, but missed picking up their mooring buoys. The Seaflower fouled the Pilot, and all four were nearly driven on the rocks under the Hoe. Minute guns were fired, and the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir William Houston Stewart, directed the Admiral Superintendent to send tugs to their assistance, himself going out in the Great Western Company's tug, the Sir Walter Raleigh, when he succeeded in safely mooring all the brigs. Considerable damage was done to the starboard quarter of the Pilot by the Seaflower, the latter losing much of her gear, which had to be cut away.

Her Majesty, by Order in Council of August 23, 1883, having sanctioned a change in the relative rank of Warrant Officers of the Army and Navy, whereby Conductors of Supplies, Conductors of Stores, and Master-Gunners 1st-Class, shall take relative rank and precedence with, but after, Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy, the Admiralty have cancelled line 15 in the Table of Relative Rank, page 44, Article 189, of the Queen's Regulations, 1879; and while making Naval Warrant Officers the senior of the military ranks named, have at the same time made Midshipmen and Clerks junior to that rank, thus taking from the latter Naval officers their former relative rank in the Army, namely, that of Second Lieutenant.

The rebuilding of Sheerness Dockyard Church, from plans supplied by Mr. E. C. Bernays, C.E., of Chatham Dockyard, has been commenced by order of the Admiralty.

The usual white boards, with numbers conspicuously painted in black, which have been freely displayed during the last few weeks in Portsmouth Dockyard, to say nothing of the universal "spick-and-spanness" of everything visible, gave timely notice of the approaching annual visit of the Lords of the Admiralty. The ship basin still remains empty and muddy, while a new seating for the harbour caisson is being constructed; the sheers facing the harbour have also been removed, pending the reconstruction of the jetty. The Calliope has a mould for a platform of formidable dimensions fitted on the future site of the port sponson, which encroaches considerably on the deck-space. The Imperieuse presents quite a finished appearance, her upper works being painted, and her wood-sheathing caulked; but this is somewhat delusive, as a good deal remains to be done before she can be floated out of dock. The positions of the various cabins, &c., have been lined out on the after-part of the main deck, and the accommodation, judging by these, will be very indifferent; the admiral and captain, in particular, are very poorly provided for. The Colossus is once more under the sheers in the large basin, and has two of her 43-ton guns mounted in the foremost turret. The second one was shipped in the presence of their Lordships, on Wednesday, the operation occupying something under a quarter of an hour. The guns were slung with both purchases of the sheers, to facilitate the otherwise difficult process of pointing the muzzle first through the port, before the breech can be lowered, the length of the gun considerably exceeding the internal diameter of the turret. The economy of space consequent upon the substitution of steel bands for trunnions is very apparent, the pair of guns being only about a foot apart near the breech, while there is abundance of space on either side, a great contrast to the Dreadnought and others. The Edinburgh is having the armour-plates fixed on her after turret. The Mercury is in dock, with her propellers unshipped, and the Polyphemus in the stream. During their visit, the Lords of the Admiralty inspected the Imperieuse, barbette ship, which will be floated in January; the Camperdown, barbette ship, building; the Calliope, screw corvette, building; the Hecla, torpedo vessel, in dock; the Edinburgh, turret ship; the Polyphemus, torpedo ram; and the Colossus.

FRENCH MERCY.

Guerre à la Française is not quite in consonance with the views entertained by civilised nations as to the manner in which hostilities between belligerents should be carried on. At least this appears to be the case, if we take the narrative of the capture of Hue, written by a French officer for the *Figaro*, to be true. Mons. Pierre Loté is also a popular contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, so we are forced to accept his statements with deference, and especially so when they relate to the doings of his own branch of the service, the French Navy. According to this officer, the indiscriminate massacre of the natives of Hue by the French seamen, armed with Kropatchek magazine rifles, must have been sickening to behold. Men, women, and children, fleeing from their burning village, had to pass within a few yards of a fort held by the French bluejackets, who, seeing their chance of a good *battue* near at hand, filled their magazines and carefully adjusted their sights, and then calmly waited for the inhabitants to be driven out by the beaters, a flanking party sent round for the purpose. Speaking of these miserable human beings being driven to the slaughter, M. Loté says:—"We saw them halting at the end of the village, with singed hair and garments; then, after a moment's hesitation, tucking up their flowing robes as high as they could, and trying to protect their heads with planks against the impending shower of bullets, they rushed on, hoping to pass us. The great butchery then commenced. Two volleys *(feux de salve)* were fired, and it was quite a treat *(c'était un plaisir)* to see these fan-like streams of bullets, so easily manageable, sweeping down upon the fugitives, twice a minute, at the word of command, in a sure and methodical manner. It was like the jet from a huge watering-pot, which mowed them down by dozens, in a cloud of dust and gravel. We could see some of them who seemed to be driven quite mad, and who, picking themselves up, ran about limping, now one way, and now another, like wounded animals. Gathering up their robes in a comical manner, their long hair, having got unfastened, streamed down, and made them look like women. Others tried to escape by swimming the lagoon, to try and reach the junks; these were killed in the water. Some were very good divers, and remained a long time under water; but our men continued to kill them all the same, when they came up to breathe, like seals. The men then amused themselves by counting the dead,—50 on the left, 80 to the right. In the village there were small heaps of them. Some of them were regularly singed, and were still stirring; every now and again an arm or a leg was seen to stretch out in a last convulsion, and at intervals a dreadful scream was heard. With those killed in the southern forts, about 800 or 1,000 must have been disposed of. The sailors made bets as to the number destroyed. An Annamite fort from the mainland sent three shells at our men. They were well aimed, but no one was hit, and our men were so intent in watching the runaways and the swimmers, that they took no notice of these shells. Yet there were very few runaways or swimmers left. It was barely 9 in the morning, and all was over. The rout of the King of Annam was complete. The heat grew intense. The sailors, maddened by the sun and noise, then rushed out of the fort, and, quivering with excitement, rushed after the wounded, some of whom were crouching in holes, others feigning death, others at their last gasp, stretching out their hands, and pleading for mercy, shouting, 'Han, han!' in a heartrending voice, and slaughtered them with their bayonets, or brained them with the butt ends of their muskets." What a pity Monsieur Thiers was so tender-hearted when the Versailles soldiery entered Paris, but were stopped shooting down the Communards!

The Amphion, a new steel cruiser, was launched at Pembroke Dockyard on Saturday last. The vessel is 300 feet long and 46 feet in breadth, and her present tonnage (total weight) is 1,700 tons, which will be increased to 3,054 tons when fully equipped for sea. Her armament, which will be mounted on the Vavasseur principle, will consist of six 6-inch rifled breechloading guns on the broadside, and four similar guns revolving. The indicated horse-power of the engines is set down at 5,000, and it is expected that a speed of 16 knots will be attained. The Amphion will carry a crew of 250 men, and machine-guns.

The Chief of the German Admiralty, who is very active in his endeavours to strengthen and increase Germany's naval forces, has, after long deliberation, consented to have them placed in the contingency of war under the supreme control and direction of the General Staff, which will thus be enabled to conduct its operations without interference of intermediate departments. General Caprivi, the Chief of the Admiralty, has, in a certain sense, been compensated for this loss of power by having the coast defences entrusted to his exclusive charge. These changes have found expression in the new plan for mobilisation recently elaborated and submitted by the Admiralty to the Emperor for his final approval. In the plan of mobilising the navy, particular care is said to have been taken for providing against the eventuality of an attack from Russia, which is supposed to be nearer at hand than is generally believed. In accordance with the alterations proposed by the Admiralty, the Baltic Fleet is to be considerably enlarged and annually strengthened in the summer months by the North Sea Squadron, which, for the joint evolutions, is to meet with the vessels stationed in the Baltic. General Caprivi has in several important instances abandoned the policy pursued by his predecessor, and is especially anxious to protect the German coast, whose fortifications are not only continually strengthened, but brought into such close connection that they may be said to form an unbroken chain, extending from Pillau to Wilhelmshafen. The display of the Imperial flag in distant waters is no longer regarded as absolutely necessary for upholding the reputation of the Fatherland, and the opposition to the acquisition of more or less valueless colonies is backed by such an acknowledged authority as the Chief of the Admiralty.—*Globe.*

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A letter from Capt. Cleveland, R.N., which appeared in your last number, professes "to answer Lord Henry Lennox from a Naval point of view;" but after reading that letter carefully, I cannot see that he answers him at all, or that his off-hand assertions can be looked upon as logical replies, or can be considered in any way to refute the contention of Lord H. Lennox, viz., that in view of the enormous extent of our ocean trade, and its vital importance to the country, we have allowed the French (by reason of our own supineness) to approach us dangerously near, if not to equal us, in the strength of their Navy. Capt. Cleveland tells us that Naval history teaches that "superiority on the ocean does not rest solely upon the number, but upon the excellence of individual types of ships and men." Now, this statement would seem to imply that the individual types of our ships and men were better than those of the French, and that this "excellence" would make up for any want of superiority in numbers; but I scarcely think that even our own Naval architects will claim a decided superiority for the type of our ships, and in guns we are decidedly inferior. Indeed, it is only in our newest type that the French barbette system has been "frankly" adopted, and this copying the French surely proves that the Admiralty admit that, in certain particulars, the French ships are better designed than our own. As to the individual type of our men, I do not care to argue the point as to whether one Englishman is equal to two Frenchmen, or whether the old couplet,—

"Two —— Frenchmen, one Portugee,
One jolly Englishman lick all three,"

is an axiom to which we ought to trust, in view of the large introduction of mechanical contrivances into our present fighting ships, and those of our possible enemies; and whilst we are singing "Hearts of Oak" and "Rule, Britannia," on the fo'castles of our ships, it might be just as well to remember that in all probability Frenchmen are singing some equally patriotic airs on the fo'castles of their ships. If Capt. Cleveland will turn in his study of Naval history to Thiers' "Consulate and Empire," and read therein that historian's account of Trafalgar, and of "the Glorious First of June," he will not observe that the French attribute our success to any superiority either in the physical or moral qualities of our men; but what they do acknowledge is our superiority in seamanship, and the question then arises,—How did we acquire this superiority in seamanship? The answer is very simple, but seems, nevertheless, to be generally overlooked, and therefore I wish to lay particular stress upon it. It was in consequence of our great numerical superiority at sea that we kept the French to a great extent blockaded in their ports, thereby preventing them from gaining practical experience in seamanship; whereas our men, from being constantly at sea, blockading those ports, became the finest seamen which, in all probability, the world has ever seen, and were thus enabled to beat the French on unequal terms. It is, however, but little use for practical men to dwell upon our past glories, save as an interesting study; and to endeavour to build our hopes for the future upon them, or to think that they will terrify our possible enemies, appears to be most unwise, for even if we still possess this superiority in seamanship (which is open to doubt), it is more than doubtful whether it would give us so great an advantage with the present complicated machines in which we should have to fight. Everything points to the conclusion that the numerous recent inventions in mechanics, electricity, &c., will tend more and more to bring seamanship and personal prowess to a dead-level, and to reduce it all to a question of thickness of armour, weight of guns, and skill in working torpedoes, added to which will be the personal skill and nerve of the one individual who directs the movements of each ship. Guns, armour, torpedoes, and rams, we know that the French are not neglecting, and any-one who last winter saw the constant practice at steam tactics of the French squadron of evolution off the south coast of France, will have but little doubt of their assiduity to learn practical manœuvring. In what, then, I ask, does our superiority consist? And on what grounds do we claim the Naval supremacy of the world? Surely we are living in a fools' paradise, with our enormous wealth upon the ocean, our numerous colonies, and, "indeed almost our existence" (as Capt. Cleveland says), depending upon the freedom of our ocean highways. Here is France alongside of us, with few and insignificant colonies, and a comparatively trifling ocean trade, but an ironclad Navy equal, or almost equal, to ours, which she has been steadily and systematically building for the last ten years, and a fleet of armed transports surpassing those of all maritime nations combined. What can she want this naval force for? Is it really only to protect her trade, or is it for the purpose of aggression, and to dispute with us our vaunted Naval supremacy? Never before has France so nearly approached us in Naval strength, and never before have we been in a position when the loss of our Naval supremacy would have caused us such utter ruin as it would do now. If France does not, shortly after her systematic building programme is completed, find some cause of quarrel with England, and endeavour, with a very reasonable prospect of success, to try to wrest from us our supposed Naval supremacy, then surely human nature must have become changed, and no man shall any more covet his neighbour's house, or his trade, or anything that is his; then, indeed, the lion and the lamb may lie down together, and the days of universal peace will have dawned upon us; then we shall be justified in turning our building sheds and gun-factories into meeting-rooms for the peace societies, and in them arbitration committees composed of disinterested foreigners may be invited to meet for the purpose of arranging the affairs of England, of checking her aggression, and of assigning the limits to her empire. Then, indeed, the money which the French have expended upon their battle-ships will have been wasted, and our money will have been saved; but before we jump at this conclusion, it would be well for all thinking Englishmen who value their national prosperity (nay, existence), to consider if it is a rational one, and one which the teaching of history justifies us in coming to. If not, then every British merchant who has a shilling's-worth of property on the ocean should for his own sake, if not for that of his country, raise his voice, do all in his power to reverse the infatuated and short-sighted policy of the leaders of both political parties, in calmly, and without an adequate effort, allowing our Naval supremacy to slide from our grasp. I regret that the rules of the service forbid me to sign my own name to this letter, but thinking as I do upon the subject, I consider it no reproach to sign myself,

A Naval Alarmist.

H.M.S. EXCELLENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the system obtaining on board H.M.S. Excellent, I quite agree that it is bad as regards the short-course lieutenants. I see in one of your contemporaries an accusation against the staff of overbearing hectoring in the performance of their duties. My experience last year was very different, and a glance down the list of lieutenants on the staff at present would prove that such is not the case now, to anybody who happens to know those officers. One of your correspondents talks about a lieutenant being placed on half-pay for complaining to the authorities. I remember the case well, and thought that officer very hardly used. But as to the faults in the system. The short-course lieutenants are obliged to take duty in turns, unless senior to the second staff officer. Now, the short-course men are never allowed to take upon themselves the duties of commanding officer. The duties are so arranged that the short-course man is always junior to the long-course man on duty at the same time, and he has therefore to play second-fiddle, though another staff officer may be doing duty as commanding officer next day who is five years junior to the short-course man of the previous day. One soon finds out how very differently the men view the short-course lieutenants from the staff. Not once nor twice, but twenty times have I been in a boat in uniform, and found myself humbly laying on my oars, and the coxswain baring his head to a man nearly five years my junior. I shall never forget the explosion of wrath from a venerable three-striped officer of one of the non-combatant branches with whom I was in the boat when this occurred. The Excellent is a big institution, and it is certainly advisable that the routine duties should be carried out by her own officers, and if the presence of a short-course lieutenant were necessary, this arrangement would be unavoidable, and no one could complain. But the writer most emphatically states his belief that there is no necessity whatever for the short-course officers taking any duty apart from the instruction for the purposes of which they are appointed. When, as is often the case, no short-course men are available, things work just as well, and the duties themselves are not such as to cause or excite any overwhelming zeal, nor is any intelligence required in their performance. To a man who has been doing duty, perhaps, as first lieutenant of a small craft, and has, it may be, eight or nine years' seniority, it is somewhat crushing to be reduced to doing nothing of greater importance than the midshipman's work of going the rounds at night. As regards the drill, it was invariably carried out with a great deal of tact, patience, and good temper, whether the instructor were a lieutenant or a petty officer; but I remember one thing, or rather several things, that made me very indignant, and which I certainly ought to have represented. At general quarters, or what answered to general quarters, the short-course lieutenants were stationed No. 1. On more than one occasion, as soon as the drill commenced, the order was given to change rounds, which made us all No. 13, whose duties consist entirely of horse work. Then I remember, on one of these occasions, being ordered to lie down, and when the word was given to certain numbers to fall out, those numbers had to roll to the rear on their stomachs and backs; whilst No. 1 filled the numbers up according to the rules of a game which has always appeared to me a long way ahead of whist in the matter of difficulty. I assure you, Sir, that I have been kept rolling backwards and forwards, over a not scrupulously clean deck, for 20 minutes at the bidding of an A.B. To make things worse, he did not seem to understand the intricate rules above mentioned, and kept us rolling backwards and forwards three times as much as he ought to have done, in vain attempts to "correct mistakes." After this game was over, we had aiming drill, a more excellent song than the other. This consisted in training a gun (by tackles) so that the No. 1 for the time being might practice aiming at different objects, which were frequently changed and frequently moving. Except for No. 1, this is pure horse work, no drill whatever about it, and yet we lieutenants were kept there. You may say,—Why did we not complain? But the half-pay incident above alluded to had just occurred, and we short-course fellows had at that time been terribly crushed. I have only mentioned short course for convenience,—the long course is the same.—I am, &c.,

Short Course.

Sir,—Very many thanks for the most excellent article in your edition of Oct. 6 on the "short course," an article which should be the deathblow to a system which has disgusted many a good officer, and done more to lessen the efficiency of us lieutenants as a body than anything the Admiralty have ever invented. I have a holy dread of anything connected with the Excellent, for I have tried the course and gradually felt my self-respect oozing out. It reminds me of that excellent book "Vice Versa," for after 10 or 12 years of lieutenant and four years of sub's time, one suddenly finds oneself once more a midshipman. The only thing that can be said for the powers that be, is that they do not cane short-service officers.—I am, &c.,

Backbone.

Sir,—I write as a lieutenant, and thank you for the steps you have taken to ventilate the grievances of officers going through a short course in H.M.S. Excellent. It is useless for any individual officer to attempt to make the Admiralty move in the matter. The only occasion on which such an attempt was made, the Admiralty, as a board, did that of which they would have individually been ashamed. They shirked the question; neither supported their own regulations, nor altered them so as to make the existing unjustifiable orders of the Excellent legitimate; and as to the officer who had the courage to give vent to his opinions, quoting their own "Admiralty Instructions" chapter and verse in justification of what he did, he was placed on half-pay, that being the most effectual way of shutting his mouth. This may be justice, but it is justice of a sort that should be labelled "Admiralty." Nothing but a direct order would ever tempt me to go through the Excellent, and it is not to be wondered at that, with such an example before them, few lieutenants care to place themselves voluntarily in a position where they can get neither justice nor redress.—I am, &c., Water Rat.

THE CLIMATE OF BARBADOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the issue of your paper for Aug. 11 last, p. 641, there was published a paragraph in which it was alleged that the late Lieut.-Col. Bullen, R.E., had died here from yellow fever, and Lieut.-Col. Farrell, R.E., had also fallen a victim to this climate. I have now the honour, by direction of the General Board of Health for this colony, to forward you herewith copy of a resolution passed by that Board denying the truth of those statements, and a copy of a letter from Surg.-Major Robinson, senior medical officer here, informing the Board from the military records of what diseases Lieut.-Cols. Bullen and Farrell had died; and I am instructed to ask that you will publish the resolution and letter in the next issue of your paper after the receipt hereof. I am also instructed to say that the Board regret that before you allowed a statement of that nature to be published in your paper you did not first ascertain its correctness.—I am, &c.,

James Sanderson, Clerk-General Board of Health.
Barbados, September 29.

[Copy.]

(Resolution passed by the General Board of Health, Barbados, Sept. 26, 1883, in refutation of a statement published in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Aug. 11, 1883, alleging that Lieut.-Col. Bullen, R.E., had died at Barbados from yellow fever, and Lieut.-Col. Sidney Farrell, R.E., from the effects of the climate.)

The attention of the General Board of Health for Barbados having been called to a paragraph in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Aug. 11, 1883, wherein it is stated that Lieut.-Col. Richard Bullen, lately commanding the Royal Engineers at Barbados, had died here from yellow fever; that his predecessor Col. Fraser had also died here from a similar cause, and that Lieut.-Col. Sidney Farrell, whom Col. Fraser succeeded, also fell a victim to the climate. And whereas the paragraph referred to is so worded as to convey a false impression as to the healthiness of the island as a station for troops, and further, as the statements therein made are untrue, as the annexed letter from Surg.-Major Robinson, A.M.D., the Senior Medical Officer at Barbados, shows, Col. Bullen having died of dysentery contracted, not in this island, but in Trinidad, while on official duty there, and Col. Farrell of continued fever to which he would have been equally liable in any part of the world, while Col. Fraser alone died of yellow fever in the epidemic of 1881. And whereas statements published in the *Army and Navy Gazette* are considered reliable, that paper being generally looked on as semi-official. Resolved, therefore, that his Excellency the Governor be asked to transmit a copy of this resolution and of Dr. Robinson's letter through the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the War Office, and that the Clerk be instructed to forward similar copies to the editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette* with a request that he would publish the same in the next issue of his paper after the receipt thereof in contradiction of the paragraph referred to, and also to express to the editor the regret of the Board that before he published so serious a statement he did not first ascertain its correctness.

(A true copy, Jas. Sanderson, Clerk to the General Board of Health, Barbados.)

[Copy of Surgeon-Major Robinson's Letter.]

Army Medical Office, Barbados, Sept. 6, 1883.

W. H. Jones, Esq., Acting President Board of Health, Barbados.—Sir,—In answer to your communication of yesterday's date, I beg to inform you that Lieut.-Col. Bullen, R.E., died on June 30 last, from dysentery, which he apparently contracted at Trinidad, by imprudently sleeping in a draught with insufficient covering while heated from dancing, and on his return to Barbados, on May 29, 1883, he was suffering from "diarrhœa and general disorder of digestive functions." Dr. Boult, surgeon-major, A.M.D., attended him here during his illness, and as the disease advanced Dr. Archer, civil practitioner, afforded continuous medical advice, and at a later stage of the disease he was also visited by Dr. Piggott, civil practitioner. 2. Brevet Col. Farrell, R.E., had been, a few days before his death, much exposed to the sun, from the nature of his duties; but he got chilled and remained in his clothes wet with perspiration for some while—the next day he was placed on the sick list for "simple continued fever," when subsequently effusion on the brain supervened; he died from this latter disease Sept. 7, 1879, as disclosed by the post-mortem examination specially made in this instance, and at which Dr. Bowen, civil practioner, was present, he having been in consultation with the medical officer who attended the deceased. 3. Col. Frazer, R.E., died of yellow-fever at Barbadoes on Aug. 5, 1881, when the sickness appears to have been generally prevalent. The foregoing cases were all, as they occurred, fully reported accordingly to the proper channel in the United Kingdom.—I am, Sir, yours very respectfully, Wm. C. Robinson, Surgeon-Major A.M.D., S.M.O.

(A true copy, Jas. Sanderson, Clerk to the General Board of Health.)

Medicated Soap.—Use that prescribed by the medical profession, and be spared an irritable skin and a face disfigured by pimples and blotches. Purchase only Wright's Coal Tar Soap (branded "Sapo Carbonis Detergens"), and refuse all worthless substitutes.

Obituary.

Capt. William H. Bridge. R.N., died at St. Leonards-on-Sea on Oct. 11. Born in 1810, this officer entered the Navy in 1822, and retired in 1864. He served during the first Burmese war and capture of Cheduba, 1824-26 (medal and Ava clasp). Was gunnery-lieutenant of H.M.S. Southampton, and covered the landing of the troops at the recapture of Natal and rescue of the beleaguered garrison in 1846 (medal). Senior and gunnery-lieutenant of H.M.S. Vengeance during the bombardment of Odessa and landing of the Crimean expedition; subsequently senior lieutenant on shore of the naval brigade during the siege of Sebastopol and the attack on that fortress upon Oct 17, 1854. For this service he was promoted, receiving also the Crimean and Turkish medals with Sebastopol clasps and the 5th class Medjidie. Capt. Bridge was one amongst the first batch to pass through the Naval College on its establishment, obtaining fourth place in order of merit, and, in consequence, his lieutenant's commission. He later on, as an officer in the Experimental squadron, received the thanks in writing of the Admiralty for blowing up by his own method a sunken vessel which had during a long time obstructed the passage into Cork harbour. He was in receipt of a naval pension.

The Caroline, a new unarmoured sloop, built at Sheerness, has broken down in her trials at the measured mile, owing to defects in her machinery.

By the recent death of Capt. W. H. Bridge (retired), a commander's naval pension of £65 a year is placed at the disposal of the Admiralty.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

London Amusements.

Recognising the demand of a large proportion of play-goers for strong situations and exciting sensational effects, Mr. Augustus Harris has converted Drury Lane Theatre into a kind of Metropolitan Porte St. Martin, where melodramas are to be produced on a scale of magnitude proportionate to the size of the enormous establishment of which he has boldly become the lessee. The new drama, in five acts and seventeen tableaux, framed by Mr. Augustus Harris and Mr. Robert Buchanan, entitled "A Sailor and His Lass," is a remarkable proof of the extent to which scenic development has been carried in later days. Since Monday night, when the piece was produced with every sign of success, the superfluities of the story have been judiciously removed, and the unwearied spectators have now only to feast their eyes on a series of theatrical illusions, and to watch with 'bated breath the conflict between the several representatives of vice and virtue. An unjust accusation of murder is the mainspring of the plot, and the mode by which the innocent man is ultimately declared guiltless of the cruel charge brought against him keeps the attention of the audience fairly fixed till the curtain falls on his reprieve from the scaffold. Free use has been made of such recent events as the dynamite explosion, the escape of a stowaway, and the heroic rescue of a shipwrecked crew by the wife of a light-house keeper. These incidents, pictorially treated with considerable skill, produce a sufficient amount of excitement and enthusiasm among the spectators, and a real shower of rain, capitally managed, gives more vividness to a stage thunderstorm than has been hitherto imparted. Mr. Augustus Harris, who impersonates the nautical hero, acts with an amount of energy and pathos sufficient to enlist the full sympathies of the entire audience, and bravely discharges responsibilities of a most onerous kind. Miss Harriet Jay and Miss Sophie Eyre represent with considerable earnestness and deep feeling the two sisters, ruthlessly persecuted by a libertine, adroitly portrayed by Mr. Henry George. An opportunity is afforded Mr. Fernandez of displaying his forcible style as an old farmer tempted into crime; and the clever acting of Miss Clara Jecks as a street vagrant, and the humorous embodiments of Mr. Harry Nicholls as a frothy demagogue, and of Mr. Harry Jackson as a good-tempered cabman, afford the needful amount of comic relief to the serious interest. No more striking scenic effects than those of the dynamite explosion and the sinking of the scuttled ship have been yet witnessed on the stage, and on these pictorial triumphs the pecuniary success of the latest Drury Lane novelty may safely depend.

At the Haymarket, the drama of "Fédora" has now passed its one-hundredth performance, and its attractiveness seems still unimpaired.

The Aquarium, at Westminster, is now furnished by Mr. Farini with two performing bulls of the Durham breed, tutored to execute the feats of horses trained for the equestrian arena. Two female gymnasts, called Olga and Kaira, also go through some daring performances on the high trapeze, ending with a dive from the lofty dome into the net below.

The Vokes family will appear at Her Majesty's Theatre at Christmas, where a new children's pantomime will be produced under the title of "Little Red Riding Hood."

The management of St. George's Hall will produce on Monday next an entirely new musical sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled, "On the Thames;" and a new after-piece, by Arnold Felix, music by George Gear, entitled, "A Water Cure." "Treasure Trove" will still retain its place in the programme.

The *Irish Times* says:—"It is currently reported that Major-Gen. T. C. Lyons, C.B., well known in this command, on the staff of which he served for several years as Deputy-Qrmr.-Gen., will return to active employment next year, when he will be provided with a major-general's command.'

On Saturday, the 13th inst., between 40 and 50 members of the United Service Warrant Officers' Club met at their rooms in New Coventry Street, Leicester Square, for the purpose of taking luncheon together and drawing up the rules for the guidance of the club, as well as to appoint officers and committee of management. Those who had not visited the establishment before were much satisfied with the splendid accommodation, which consists of dining-room, billiard-room, card-room, bed-rooms, offices, &c., all beautifully furnished. Members passing through London will find this a great convenience, especially as it is in such a central position. Upwards of 200 warrant officers have already joined the club, and, when better known, doubtless a very large number, both at home and abroad, will become members.

"Dr. Pincus of Berlin."—This celebrated authority, in his work on diseases of the hair, deprecates all salves, lotions, and other compounds containing lead, which is a malignant poison, and recommends the use of oil. Rowland's Macassar Oil has been known for more than 80 years as the best and safest preserver of the hair, and can now be had in a golden colour as well as in the ordinary tint. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil.

MARRIAGE.

Thompson — Anderson.— On the 17th inst., at All Saints, Norfolk Square, Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, King's Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Lieutenant-General T. Thompson, the Elms, Guildford. to Mary Gordon, elder daughter of the late Colonel Acland Anderson, C.M.G., Commandant of the Military Forces of H.M.'s Government in Victoria, Australia.

Advertisements.

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,,	I. H. W. Southey	13th.
,,	N. G. Woodyatt	15th.
,,	J. H. Heycock ...	16th.
,,	D. S. A. Cosby ...	22nd.
,,	F. K. O. Peile ...	26th.

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FROM Returns made up to October 1, it would appear that 7,000 more men have enlisted this year than were enrolled in the same time in 1882, when the Egyptian War was exciting the country, but not, it would appear, arousing the martial ardour of the population. Within the last two months, the enlistments have exceeded the waste of the service by 2,000 men. The Regular battalions are now raised in their Territorial Districts to the extent, on an average, of five-sixths of their strength. In round numbers, eighty-five per cent. of the recruits now enlist in the districts to which the regiments they enter belong, the remaining fifteen per cent. being recruited in the large towns. These returns are very satisfactory as abstract factors in the calculations which must be made by those who are working out the results of the new system, but we have once more to ask our War-Office authorities to abandon the attempt to persuade the country that all the recruits now joining are fit for service abroad, or likely to turn out good soldiers in the time they have to serve at home with the colours. The most interesting and important statement is that which relates to the enlistments in excess of waste, but even here we have no data to enable us to decide whether the waste spoken of is absolute or relative. If there was a waste, say of 1,800 men in a certain period, on a reduced establishment of the Army, where the reduction was caused by deficient recruits, and the Artillery, Guards, &c., were 5,000 below their strength, the addition of 2,000 men to the ranks would be in excess of the waste, but would still leave the establishment below its proper standard. As to the five men out of every six who come to enlist at the head-quarters of the Territorial regiment in the district where they present themselves, we can only say that to our own knowledge men belonging to different parts of the Three Kingdoms have been enlisted in some Territorial regiments very much in excess of the 15 per cent. who are assumed not to belong to the Territorial Districts at all. The words "on an average" may explain a good deal. Great efforts are made to work the Territorial system. In some instances, it has been successful. But there is a curious fact which ought not to be lost sight of among the reformers, as it was exemplified in the War of 1870-1871 between France and Germany, and that is the effect of Territorialism in concentrating the sorrow caused by losses in action. In some of the great battles of 1870, there were, as always occurs, corps by which the brunt of the fighting was borne; and in these corps, again, there were regiments which suffered very great losses, the 58th Prussian Infantry, for example, at Wörth, while others were almost untouched. The consequence was that in the districts to which the regiments that suffered most belonged, there was an amount of misery and grief caused by the news at which Fatherland generally rejoiced which no glory or triumph could alleviate or soothe. Every family had to deplore the death of a member—the breadwinner, or the hope—or to endure the anguish and anxiety of hearing that some dear one was wounded. We may imagine what the effect would be on some small county here, if 500 of the youth of a district were reported killed and wounded out of the local regiment.

THE War Office has adopted Colonel Prior's "War Game on Models," and the rules and instructions will shortly be in the hands of officers commanding regiments. Colonel Prior has certainly advanced military education another step, and to him belongs the credit of having placed instruction in tactics within the reach of all classes of officers. In this respect, the War Game on Models has a great advantage over Kriegs-spiel, which is suitable only to officers of the senior ranks. Colonel Prior's invention has another merit, for being more real, a greater interest is given to the game. The march of events in modern times is rapid, and the art of war has not been allowed to lag behind. Indeed, war has now become a science to be studied with care and diligence by all those who take up arms as a profession. In the game of whist, the most skilful player is likely, in the long run, to be the surest winner; in warfare, however, the element of chance always plays an important part, and the most able General cannot help making occasional mistakes. It therefore becomes necessary so to train our young officers as to make the chances of blundering as few as possible. Perhaps, of all sciences, the science of war is the most uncertain, for the finest disposition of troops is at all times liable to be upset by some unforeseen circumstance, which turns an expected victory into a complete defeat. This element of uncertainty must always be present in military operations, for the General has not only to draw up his plans according to well-established military principles, but he has also to take into consideration the temper and condition of his men. The successful General must combine many qualities. He must not only be well up in theoretical principles, but he must, above all things, be a thoroughly practical man. Our recent Military history has shown us that theory alone, unsupported by the practical, may result in frequent disaster. The need for practical Military instruction is therefore greater than ever, though it is an acknowledged fact that Generals, like poets, are born, and not made. America before the War of Secession could not boast of many eminent commanders, but the opportunity being given, men were found equal to the occasion, and many left their desks and casting aside the pen for the sword, proved themselves the ablest of leaders. Their military ardour had not been damped by long years of dull routine, their only school was the battlefield, and surely this was the very best. The French Revolution also produced its military geniuses, and when the occasion arises, men will always be found ready for the emergency. But with us genius has but little chance of even showing itself, for, notwithstanding the abolition of Purchase and the introduction of "seniority, tempered by selection," the dull routine of promotion has to be gone through; the ladder has to be mounted, rung by rung, with but few exceptions, and thus many a genius is doomed to be all his military life a mere regimental drudge, while favoured mediocrity passes him, and opportunity never arising, his true worth is never known. War-games have of recent years fallen into disrepute in the English Army. There was always a certain amount of prejudice against them, on account of their origin; for they were rather thrust upon the British officer after the Franco-Prussian War. The successes of the Germans in that campaign went a good way towards Germanising our Army. In Military matters we are purely imitative, and it was found that the German officer in his hours of ease played kriegs-spiel. To this was attributed a great amount of the success which attended the German Army. Consequently, kriegs-spiel was taught and played at all our camps of instruction. The game, however, fell a little into disfavour, for it has not yet been forgotten that some of the most expert kriegs-spiel players in England have, in recent years, been found to be most unsuccessful leaders in the field. In the last fifty years the art of war has made great advances, and long-range artillery and breech-loading rifles have revolutionised modern tactics. When the Infantry arm becomes better known and more skilfully used, and consequently, its destructive power is made more effective, still greater changes will, no doubt, be brought about. It is thought that the direct attack can never be effectual in the face of modern firearms, and we can recall no instances either in the war of 1870-71, or in that between Russia and Turkey, in which it was successful. On the other hand, in the recent campaign in Egypt, the lines of Tel-el-Kebir were carried from the front. But without wishing to detract from that engagement, we doubt if the position would have been forced had it been held by trained and disciplined troops. What we have said in no way proves that war-games are not useful; in fact, we think them absolutely necessary, more especially for the younger officers of the Army, for it so happens that as it becomes more essential for them to have a proper training in tactics, the opportunities of imparting the instruction have become fewer on account of the weak state of our battalions. Take a field-day at Aldershot, or even one of those days set apart for minor tactics, and what does the company officer learn? It may be all very well for the brigadiers or for the officers commanding regiments, but the company officer has no idea of what is going on. The moves to him have no object, and it is not to be wondered at that he takes little or no interest in the day's work. What chance, then, has an officer of making himself even a good commander of a regiment, to say nothing of a brigade or a division? He certainly will never learn on the barrack square, which is now nothing more than a training-ground for recruits. Under these circumstances, the necessary instruction can be imparted only by means of war-games. We therefore think that Colonel Prior has supplied a real want, and has conferred a benefit upon the service. There are many small practical questions which, though they may never arise on a field-day, are constantly occurring on active service, and these can be demonstrated by the war-game. The War Office has done well to adopt Colonel Prior's scheme, but the difficulty has not ended here. It is an easy matter to lead a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink, and the difficulty will be to get officers to take up the game. Officers commanding districts, brigades, and regiments should do all in their power to encourage officers to play the game, and to take interest in it, so that instruction may be given in the model-room which can never be imparted on parade. Colonel Prior's scheme is, on the whole, so good, that we do not feel disposed to look too closely for imperfections; but we should not be doing that officer justice if we did not point out what we consider a defect. He says, in his rules, that the senior officer present is to act as chief umpire. The post of chief umpire is, we think, all-important. The garrison instructor, or indeed any officer with only a small knowledge of the art of war, or of military history, might be able to draw up the scheme with its general and special idea; but to be a judge of appeal between the contending sides, and having in the end to give final judgment, would require, we think, more than ordinary ability; and if the decisions on the different points did not command the respect of those playing, all interest in the game would soon vanish. We therefore think that the post of chief umpire should not be left to chance, for the senior officer present might know as much about tactics as he did about mending shoes, and to call upon him to decide between the contending sides might bring the whole thing into ridicule and contempt. We would, therefore, suggest that the post of chief umpire should be permanent, and the officer selected should be one who, from his position, knowledge, and experience, would command the confidence and respect of the players.

THE state of the Navy has, during the past fortnight, attracted more than usual attention. The inspection of our principal Naval Arsenals by the Lords of the Admiralty, preceded as it was by the publication of a document purporting not only to be a refutation of the arguments adduced by those alarmists who would have the Admiralty build more ships, but also to contain such a statement of the present condition of our first line of defence as should effectually reassure the public mind, and disabuse it of the idea that England's Navy is weaker than that of France. This was followed by an outburst of incredulity on the part of Naval experts. Lord Henry Lennox entered the Lists, to prove the culpable negligence of the Admiralty in the matter of supplying breech-loading ordnance to our battle-ships. He was followed by Admiral Wake at Plymouth, who sided with the alarmists, proving that the English Fleet was no match for that of France in ships, speed, or guns. The Lords of the Admiralty then proceeded to Gosport, and witnessed at the Royal Marine Artillery barracks some experiments between a Krupp gun captured in Egypt, and one of the new breechloaders being supplied to the Navy. Need we add that the Krupp gun was found to be immeasurably superior to the English "modified French system." Lord Northbrook takes credit to the Admiralty for waiting until the breech-loading question was decided. But is it decided? The French Navy is now supplied with guns which we are only just commencing to copy, guns which Lord Northbrook admits "are greatly superior" to any in use in our Navy. We are, however, extremely gratified to hear that the Admiralty "are now beginning to move quickly," for it is quite time they were moving at a somewhat brisker pace than the old "Dockyard stroke." As Lord Northbrook justly remarks, Englishmen must be prepared for heavy Estimates until the Fleet is fully equipped, as the efficiency of the Navy depends entirely on its being placed in a proper state and condition to safeguard the manifold interests at all times committed to its charge, and this can only be done by the expenditure of money. But how is it that the Admiralty have not arrived at this wise conclusion before? It is not enough to have an efficient personnel, for though "Defence, not Defiance," is our motto, officers and men require ships under them, to render defence possible. All the qualities of the British sailor, so ably extolled by Lord Northbrook, are of no avail at sea without a modern ironclad and modern guns to handle. What we say now, as we have said so often in the past, is, that we have not enough ships, and that it is the duty of the Admiralty to provide the best, strongest, and fleetest ironclads, and the heaviest and most accurate and powerful guns modern science can produce, and these in such numbers as to render it a matter of certainty that no foreign Power is as strong as England upon the ocean. The perfectly complacent view taken by the Daily Press of the comparative strength of the French and English Fleets naturally lulls the public mind into a false feeling of security, from which the people of this country may, some fine morning, be most suddenly awakened by some signal Naval disaster. What are Sir Thomas Brassey's views on the subject?—"In our unarmoured classes, an attempt has been made to combine in each ship so many qualities, that the especial purpose for which they have been built has been lost to view. We wanted fast cruisers to protect our commerce. We built vessels heavily armed and of large displacement, and yet so ill provided with coal that they could hardly steam from one port to another at a moderate speed; while the cost was so great, that many repetitions of the design were considered impossible. In the third class of cruisers of the French Navy, of the Rigault-de-Genouilly type, of only 1,640 tons' displacement, but with an estimated speed of fifteen knots, it has been shown that good speed and great coal endurance may be obtained in ships of reasonable dimensions and at a moderate cost." It is thus shown that the Constructive Department of the Admiralty has been terribly mismanaged, and that the money of the taxpayers has in this country been squandered in building experimental ships, which, as a matter of course, have proved failures, as shown by Sir Thomas Brassey, while the ships constructed by the French have turned out well. Regarding the attacks which would be made upon our commerce in time of war, Sir Thomas in his work on the British Navy, from which we again quote, says:—"Our Naval requirements can only be determined with reference to the nature of the attack which may be directed against us. Our most recent expressions have shown that our ironclads might have been surrounded in Eastern waters by a cloud of these torpedo boats, of which upwards of 100 were constructed for the Russian Navy in seven months, while our commerce might have been harassed by the attacks of armed merchant steamers. The speed required in our own vessels must, of course, depend on the speed of the hostile ships, and the details brought together in the present section will have been sufficient to show that a large proportion of our possible antagonists have a decided advantage over our own ships in the essential quality of speed." In the face of these facts, we ask all common-sense Englishmen whether it is right to attempt to lull the country into a false sense of security, as has recently been done by Lord Northbrook. Numerically, the French Navy will soon be superior to that of England. What is worse is, that, on the authority of Sir Thomas Brassey, we have now proven that in speed and endurance the French cruisers are better than the English. In ordnance, even Lord Northbrook admits that the French ships are better armed than our own. As to Lord Northbrook's conviction that our Naval Constructors will maintain their high reputation for designing good ships, we can only remark that it used to be an old adage, that "The French build the best ships, and the English fight them," and we believe the first part of this saying holds good to this day. Surely, it is not required of us to prove any other defects in the English ships, to satisfy the country that we have not raised our voice in warning without just cause?

WE referred last week to the case of Colour-Serjeant Malins, of the 3rd Battalion, King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), and pointed out some of the inconveniences resulting from the new system of Army organisation of which the court-martial at Shrewsbury has furnished proof. From the numerous letters which have reached us this week, from Militia commanding officers in all parts of the kingdom, it is evident that the views we expressed are pretty universally held by all those who have had experience of the Territorial system in practice, and that sooner or later the War Office will be obliged seriously to consider the subject of a complete revision of the present organisation, which certainly is not producing the good which we were led to suppose would result from it. One well-known and most zealous Militia Lieutenant-Colonel — a Liberal and supporter of Mr. Childers' military policy—writes as follows:—"The Territorial system, as the principle exists at the present time, not only is a misnomer, but it is one of the cruellest of military shams. It does no good to anybody, but, on the contrary, does an immensity of harm, by putting all classes on a false footing, and rendering it more than ever difficult for a Militia commanding officer properly to discharge the duties he owes to the State. It has absolutely no merit, excepting that it has pleased the vanity of a few men, who would seem to prefer the *rôle* of peacocks to that of soldiers, and whose vanity is satisfied if they are only allowed to go to Court with a few yards of gold lace on their tunics; entirely unmindful of the great sacrifices which their service, in which they should take a soldierly pride, is being made to suffer at their expense." There is no doubt a great deal of reason in what our correspondent says. The Militia has undoubtedly suffered, and will, we fear, suffer more, from the Territorial system, unless those who are recognised as its champions bestir themselves, and compel the War Office so to modify the existing regulations as to enable it to maintain the position it has held for generations with credit to itself and advantage to the country. We have never denied that the principle of Territorialism is sound in theory. It must be of immense benefit to have a proper understanding existing between the several forces which go to make up our rather incongruous Army. Yet care should be taken lest in bringing about a union we overstep legitimate bounds, and render impracticable the very good which might otherwise be looked for. The framers of the Territorial system closed their eyes to facts of which they ought to have taken cognisance. Their idea was to Germanise; but they quite forgot that the foundation upon which the German model from which they were copying is constructed, is entirely different in all its main features from that with which they had to deal. The German Army *is* an Army in all senses of the word,—its First Line and Reserves are realities. Possessing, as they do, an immense power in conscription, the Germans have this great advantage over us,—they have the material always at hand; all they have to do is to establish and maintain a system which will enable them to work it into efficient units, and take care that no power is wasted. How different it is with us! We resent all idea of conscription in any form. Our Army reformers, however, either cannot or will not accept facts as they stand. They seem to be running after a Will-o'-the-Wisp, hoping that if they only follow their mad career long enough, matters will, eventually right themselves. And whilst they are engaged in a vain attempt to do impossibilities, the Army is crumbling to pieces under their hands. That this is the case, the failure of their latest "fad"—Territorialism—is convincing proof. As we say, the principle of Territorialism is defensible enough. It is in the carrying-out of the idea that the mistake has been made. Taking advantage of the known weaknesses of those for whom he was legislating, Mr. Childers conceived the happy idea of welding together the Line and Militia under a Territorial system, by giving to the junior service the titles and distinctions borne by the senior. In order to render the bait more attractive, he decided that all were in future to wear the same uniform, that the union was to be a reality. The great mistake was, as we have always contended, that the idea of union was carried too far. We cannot conceive how anybody can have been found so ignorant of human nature, and especially military human nature, as to suppose that the Territorial system, as now constituted, could operate for the benefit of the service generally. How could the present system work? It cannot even be expected to run smoothly in peace-time, but it would break down entirely in a period of war. If the 53rd and 85th Regiments and the Shropshire and Hereford Militia—the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Battalions of the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—were to come together at Aldershot or elsewhere, they would all work as separate battalions, under their own Staffs. But at Shrewsbury they are supposed to work together in harmony, and surprise is expressed when it is discovered that they have failed to do so. The argument in favour of the existing system, of course, will be that it was established for the purpose of providing a united depôt, which would allow of Militia serjeants being available for drilling Line recruits, and *vice versâ*. It is difficult, however, to believe that any sane man could have expected that such a system ever could be carried on without friction, more especially having regard to the anomalous position occupied by the Militia Staff, the members of which are called upon to do Brigade duties, without any extra pay. As matters stand, the Militia Staff do not even receive during the non-training period half the pay of their Line comrades. And yet the War Office expects that they and the serjeants of the Line depôts will serve together in a perfectly contented frame of mind. The result of this shortsighted policy is that no good men are to be got to fill vacancies on the Militia Staffs, and Colonels are complaining bitterly of the difficulties against which they have to contend in their desire to keep their regiments reasonably efficient. It was wrong, of course, to give the Militia Staff nothing to do all the year round, and any measures introduced with the view of utilising their services must be regarded in the light of an improvement. But there is reason in all things, and the withdrawal of the authority of the Militia Adjutant during the non-training period, and the transfer of that authority to the Brigade Staff, is a serious error, which ought at once to be rectified. It speaks well for the discipline of the Militia that there have not been more cases reported of a similar nature to that which has occasioned so much stir at Copthorne Barracks. Had the Militia Staff throughout the country resented the injustice under which they have been suffering, it would have been no more than was to be expected. The good-feeling of these old soldiers has induced them to sit down quietly under the injustice, but the injustice has nevertheless been felt most keenly, and until it is removed, the Militia will never recover the position it has forfeited. Throughout the country the Press is taking up this question in no uncertain spirit, and showing by figures how seriously Militia recruiting is being affected by the mischievous

Military legislation of 1881. Attempts are made in official quarters to refute the statements of those who contend that Territorialism has failed in the purposes for which it was originated. These attempts will be of little avail, so long as Militia commanding officers hold the views they do now. The object with which the system of Territorial regiments was introduced was, we were told, to improve the Militia. But what if its only effect is to improve the force off the face of the earth altogether? A service like the Militia is one we cannot afford to play with. Officers and men have had their eyes opened to the fact that Territorialism has turned out to be a snare and a delusion. The feeling having been excited, the Secretary of State should lose no time in ascertaining the views of representative men—men like the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Galloway, Lord Percy, &c.—on the subject, in order that he may be able to meet their wishes, and so overcome the difficulty, before it is too late.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh returned to England on Thursday, after a lengthy stay on the Continent, accompanied by her Imperial and Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh and suite. Prior to leaving Germany, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh had a lengthy interview with his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, at which the insult offered to the Duke of Edinburgh by his Royal uncle the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was, it is said, fully discussed. The German Press seems unanimous on this occasion in siding with the Duke of Edinburgh, and gives the following version of the affair. It appears that on invitations being sent out by their Royal Highnesses of Edinburgh for a ball to celebrate the birthday anniversary of the Duchess, two ladies admitted to the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Court were omitted from the Duchess of Edinburgh's list. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha took offence at the omission, and failing to move the Duchess of Edinburgh to include his lady friends in her list of guests, telegraphed to the whole of the members of his Court, nobility and gentry of Saxe-Coburg, forbidding them to attend the ball to which they had been invited by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. Were the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha of any importance in Europe, England, and not the German Emperor, would have to take the matter in hand; but as his Highness is really of so little account, even in his own country, we can well afford to pass over the attempted insult with the contempt it deserves.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell rejoined the Channel Squadron on Thursday night, at Portland. The Squadron unmoored and left last night for Portsmouth and Plymouth respectively. One week's leave will be given to each watch; the ships will be docked, and are ordered to reassemble at Portland on November 19.

The French Admiralty hope to be able to launch during the ensuing twelve months four ironclads and two fast cruisers, and no exertion will be spared to complete the battle ships already in the hands of the dockyard authorities. But the great effort of the administration is to be devoted to the construction of torpedo-boats, and the new Estimates provide for a considerable number of these small craft. A special grant has been made by the Chamber to enable the French Admiralty to purchase ironclads from private firms.

Lieutenant C. S. Smith, R.N., serving on board the *Sultan*, has been appointed to one of the new Vice-Consulships that are being instituted at Zanzibar under Captain C. E. Foot, R.N., with the view of more effectively putting down the slave-trade. Lieutenant Smith has already seen service on the East Coast of Africa, having previously served in the *London.*

The following officers have joined the *Vernon* for a course of instruction in torpedoes:—Lieutenant F. L. Prendergast and J. Stamper, R.M.L.I.; and Lieutenants A. H. H. Hire, W. S. Barton, L. S. Gordon, A. H. Cox, and H. Slessor, R.M.A.

We are glad to learn that Captain Fisher, C.B., who, since his appointment to the *Excellent* in April last, has been suffering from the effects of his recent severe illness, contracted in Egypt, has this week returned to his duties at Portsmouth, completely recovered, and hope he will now be able to reorganise the routine which obtains on board the *Excellent*, so much complained about by the Lieutenants of the Navy.

The semi-official *Cronstadt Vestnik* published an exulting article a few days ago, describing October 4 as a memorable day in the annals of the Russian Fleet, the importance of the occasion arising from two circumstances,—the successful hoisting into position of the new 150-ton crane at Cronstadt, and the successful trial trip of the new half-armoured frigate cruiser *Vladimir Monomarchus*, the engines of which attained a maximum speed of 16⅓ knots an hour during the trip to Revel. That cruiser the *Vestnik* declares to be the fastest man-of-war of the Russian fleet. The new crane at Cronstadt is of English manufacture.

Last Sunday, October 21, was the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, fought in 1805, when the old *Victory*, the last remaining ship of this memorable battle, was dressed with evergreens and flags, as is customary on this anniversary. The sole survivors of this battle are Admiral Sir George Rose Sartorius. aged 93, who was midshipman of the *Tonnant* during the action; Admiral Robert Patton, aged 93, midshipman of the *Bellerophon;* Commander William Vicary (Retired), aged 92, 1st-class Volunteer of the *Achilles;* and Lieutenant-Colonel James Fynmore, R.M.L.I., aged 94, who served as midshipman on board the *Africa*, and, subsequently joining the Royal Marines, served as a 1st Lieutenant of that distinguished corps at Lord Exmouth's victory at Algiers on August 27, 1816. During the past twelve monthe we have only had to record the death of one Trafalgar veteran, and hope it will be many years before we have to chronicle that of another of the small band. Commander Francis Harris, who served as 1st-class volunteer on board the *Téméraire*, died this year.

The Admiralty have ordered that in future nothing but Welsh coal shall be supplied to the ships of the Channel Squadron. This is a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that their Lordships will have the courage of their convictions, and extend their order to the whole service, for it is well known that Welsh steam coal, besides being smokeless, is the only reliable fuel in existence, and much superior for navigation purposes to the North-country coal which a previous Board of Admiralty ordered to be mixed with the Welsh coal used by men-of-war. This was done for political purposes,—namely, to catch a few North-country votes, and the present Board are to be congratulated on having in this instance considered the interests of the service before those of party. We only wish their Lordships would do so in all things.

A correspondent writes to correct a misapprehension about the machine-guns for the Royal Marine Light Infantry. He says:—"The facts of the case were as follows:—Some months ago, a Nordenfelt gun was supplied to the battery of the Chatham Division, the men taking very kindly to its use. The other Divisions also applied for machine-guns. It appears that there was a scarcity of Nordenfelts, and, I believe, it was considered by their Lordships that two more could not be spared. As it would be thought invidious if one Division had a gun and not the others, their Lordships decided that, for the time being, this gun should be returned into store for issue to a sea-going ship. At the recent Admiralty inspection, however, their Lordships were so much pleased with the efficiency shown by the men of the Chatham Division in gunnery, that they immediately decided, not only, I believe, that the Chatham ship gun-drill battery should have its gun back, but also that machine-guns should be supplied to the other Divisions. This is as it should be, and as one who knows the importance of these arms or weapons, I hope you will say a good word for the corps having a specimen of each. I am sure the new Deputy-Adjutant-General had nothing to do with ordering the gun into store further than passing on the order, as he appears to have the interest of the corps generally very much at heart."

A correspondent objects to the name *Impérieuse* being given to one of her Majesty's ships-of-war, unless that vessel was taken in action, and her name retained. *L'Impérieuse*, after which ship the present ironclad is called, was captured by Admiral Gell in the Mediterranean on October 11, 1793, and commissioned for the British Navy in 1795. From time to time ships captured from foreign powers have been retained in the Royal Navy under the same name, such as the *Réunion*, which struck her flag to the Crescent, and was purchased from her captors and added to the Navy under the same name, and many other similar instances. It would be as forcible to object to naming ships after general actions, such as Camperdown, Belleisle, Ramilies, &c., as to discontinue the names of old ships taken in action, simply because the original vessels have been condemned and broken up, to enable them to be replaced by more modern types.

General Sir Archibald Alison, K.C.B., in his speech at Glasgow, on the occasion of his being presented with a sword of honour for the Egyptian Campaign, spoke very highly of the Royal Marines and Bluejackets who served under him at Alexandria. It is always gratifying when the deeds of one branch of her Majesty's service are openly approved by a superior officer of the other side, who speaks from personal observation.

We would call the attention of the Admiralty to the fact that, out of nine First-Reserve ships in commission, five have no Gunnery Lieutenants. These ships are, nevertheless, expected to drill several hundred fleet men each, ranging from 500 to 800, and the omission to appoint a Gunnery Lieutenant for the purpose seems most unaccountable, as there are many qualified officers holding other than Gunnery appointments.

In a report upon the French Naval Estimates, we find that great attention is being paid to torpedo-boats. M. de la Porte, the author of the report in question, urges on the Admiralty the necessity of completing vessels more rapidly than at present, as under the existing system a ship is often found to be out of fashion when she is ready to go to sea for the first time. He would prefer to have a smaller number of ships on the stocks, and to finish them more quickly. He says that it is frequently found necessary to change the original plans of a vessel, which is at last completed according to several different systems, all of which are out of date. When these estimates come before Parliament, we shall have more to say about them. Suffice it to mention for the present that there is a slight reduction on the estimates of the present year, and that it is proposed to keep fewer vessels on active service, and more vessels in reserve.

With regard to the Court-martial on Commander Maxwell-Heron, the Law Officers of the Crown have reported that, if Fitzgerald's evidence were entirely eliminated from the proceedings, and disregarded, there would still be sufficient evidence to justify the conclusions at which the Court arrived.

The Indian Government has, we are informed, approved of the action taken by the India Office in regard to the Island of Perim since the date on which our correspondent wrote the particulars which appeared in our last issue.

A letter, signed "Captain, R.N.," which appeared in the *Morning Post* a few days ago, affords additional proof, if such were needed, of the inconveniences arising from the present system of Army organisation. "Captain, R.N.," writes as an officer of the sister-service, to complain of the difficulties which the uninitiated experience in keeping pace with the changes which have lately been introduced, with the ostensible object of rendering our Military system more workable and intelligible. We will let "Captain, R.N.," speak for himself. He says:—

> "It is, I suppose, hopeless, that among the numerous other acts of the Government—destruction of prestige in the Army—the restoration of the old time-honoured numbers of regiments will ever take place; but in one respect the ill effects of the present system may be diminished, viz., by giving in the *Gazette* the addition of the old regimental number to the territorial designation. When on active service I was much mixed up with the Army, though belonging myself to the sister-service, and had very many military friends in whom I was much interested, and whose career the old *Army List* enabled me to follow; but now I am utterly lost. I know not where to look for them; and the *Gazette*, which hitherto I always read with interest, is now perfectly useless. That I do not stand alone in my difficulty is shown by an officer (but very recently retired) telling me only yesterday that he is obliged to keep an old numerical list of regiments as a means of understanding the *Army List* and the *Gazette*."

"Captain, R.N.," expresses the views of ninety-nine out of every hundred persons, not biassed by considerations of personal friendship or administration for those who have inaugurated the changes in our military system of which the abandonment of numbers may be said to have been the crowning error.

The following General Order has been specially issued this week, in reference to "War Games on Models":—"The following will be added after para. 54, Sec. V., 'Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1883':—'54(*a*). General officers commanding districts will arrange for the carrying-out of war games at all stations where tactical models are provided. 54(*b*). These war games will be considered as parades, and will be conducted under the instructions contained in the "Memorandum on War Games." 54(*c*). General officers commanding will send a report annually on January 1 to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, showing the extent to which these games have been carried out.' In compliance with the above, the war games should be commenced at stations where models already exist, as soon as the necessary alterations to the models are completed."

The following tabular statement shows the losses sustained on a memorable occasion which was briefly described in an article in our paper of last week, namely, the landing in Aboukir Bay, on March 8, 1801:—

Regiments, &c.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.
Coldstream Guards	1	17	5	69	0	6
Scots Guards	0	5	0	40	0	8
1st Royals, 2nd Batn.	0	12	4	43	0	0
23rd Fusiliers	0	6	2	38	0	1
28th Regiment	0	5	0	34	0	0
40th Regt., Flank Companies of 1st and 2nd Battns.	1	15	2	31	0	0
42nd Highlanders	0	21	8	148	0	0
54th Regiment, 1st Batn.	1	3	1	7	0	0
54th Regiment, 2nd Batn.	0	1	1	10	0	0
58th Regiment	1	9	2	45	0	5
Corsican Rangers	0	4	1	24	*1	14
Royal Navy	0	22	7	65	0	3
Total	4	120	33	554	1	37

* The men of the Corsican Rangers returned as "missing" were taken prisoners.

The battle of Aboukir is not commemorated on the colours or appointments of any of our regiments.

We find in a French paper some observations on the rate of mortality in various armies, founded upon a work due to the pen of Dr. Sormani, of the University of Pavia. It appears that the mortality per 1,000 men is, in Prussia, 5·7 per annum; in England, 8·4; in France, 9·2; in Austria, 11·2; in Italy, 11·6. The low rate of military mortality is considered all the more curious, because that country occupies only the third rank in civil mortality. Thus, England stands first, with 21·7 per 1,000 inhabitants; then France, 24·4; and Prussia, 26·9. These figures show that the Prussians take better care of their troops, and less care of the civil element, than most other nations. The French editor remarks, however, that the figures given by Dr. Sormani should be followed by some explanations; for instance, that but for suicide, which is very rife in the German Army, the mortality, instead of being 5·7, would be only 3·7 for the whole Army. In seven Army Corps out of 15, the mortality is only two or three per 1,000, and in the 11th Corps under two; that is to say, the involuntary mortality. Dr. Bordier, in dealing with these figures, thinks that the military mortality in France is far higher than it ought to be, considering that all weak and sickly youths, say, some 40,000 a year, are refused by the medical boards which inspect the conscripts before they join. Referring to another matter, he complains that while the Army Surgeons are now to wear uniform, like fighting officers, the same compliment has not been paid to the "Vets.," who, "according to the terms of the convention of Geneva, have to submit to the same fate as troops, and to go into captivity."

Though changes are being constantly made in the titles of regiments, there are still a few which require alteration. The 24th ought, for instance, to be designated the "Welsh Borderers," not "South Wales Borderers." The latter title is a misnomer, as their district includes Montgomeryshire, which is in North Wales. For the present Welsh Regiment (41st and 69th), whose head-quarters are at Cardiff, the "South Wales Regiment" would be a more appropriate title than that which it now bears. The Sherwood Foresters should not be made ridiculous by having the Derbyshire Regiment tacked on to them. "The Duke of Albany's" should precede the other titles of the Seaforth Highlanders.

Notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary, the appointment of General Gourko to Warsaw has an almost exclusively warlike character. The Germans are as fully aware of its real meaning as they are of the military preparations going on in the kingdom of Poland. The citadel of Warsaw had hitherto only six forts on the Warsaw side and one fort on the Praga side. Sixteen new forts are now in course of erection, four on the side of Praga, 12 on that of Warsaw. In the fortress of Novogeorgiewsk (Modlin) eight new forts are being constructed, and as many at Ivangorod and Brest-Litewski. There were no fortified camps in Poland. The two fortified camps of Gonssevo, in the government of Lomza, and Kouski, in the government of Radom, will be finished this year. Next year a similar camp is to be constructed at Miendzyrzycze, and in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, those of Bielanski, Povonskawski, and Mokotowski. The new railways stand in close relation to the military preparations. In Podlachia, Podolia, and the government of Kalisch, three special technical commissions are at work, planning numerous "secondary" lines. If we look to the military forces, we find four Army Corps. The Fifth Corps, under the command of General Mussin-Pushkin, has its staff at Warsaw. The Sixth Corps, commanded by General Roop, has its staff also in the capital. The Fourteenth Army Corps, General Wierowski, is concentrated at Lublin; the Guards are under the command of General Dandeville, at Warsaw. The Fourth Corps consists of two infantry divisions and one cavalry division; the Fifth Corps, of three infantry divisions and one cavalry division; the Sixth Corps, of two infantry divisions and one cavalry division. The Corps of Guards numbers in Poland four infantry and two cavalry regiments, a brigade of artillery, and a field battery. There are now permanently stationed in the kingdom eight infantry and four cavalry divisions. Those forces are supplemented by 12 battalions of artillery, four brigades of sappers, two brigades of rifles, 16 reserve battalions, and numerous other detachments of troops, such as four brigades of frontier Guards, two squadrons of gendarmery, and two squadrons of Cossacks, the latter being under the special command of the Governor-General of Warsaw. The whole Russian force in the kingdom of Poland numbers close upon 85,000 men, on a peace footing. In the face of such a concentration of troops, the Germans may well feel some apprehension.

In the midst of such wise and salutary reforms as have been engaging the mind of the officials of the War Office for some time past, there are points which have hitherto been overlooked. With the fusion—let us not call it confusion—of battalions lately consummated, has any one pictured for a moment the unfortunate position of the subaltern who, in the leap-frog days of sub-lieutenancy classification, failed to obtain a "first class," and while forfeiting his first year's actual service, was told to consider his commission as antedated? The immediate effect of that judicious arrangement on the young officer was to set a certain number of the junior officers of his own corps above him. Barely had he with shame assumed this lower seat when a system of amalgamated battalions, at a stroke, drove him some half-dozen more places down the list, and rendered all chance of promotion absolutely remote. The case of officers who have thus been punished for the errors of a system ought to be kept in view.

The opinion of the *Militär Wochenblatt*, quoted by the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, with regard to the Mounted Infantry "fad," is consonant with that which has often been expressed in this journal. Our German contemporary has accused us of being *laudator temporis acti*. We plead guilty to the charge, but the adoption of Mounted Infantry which we do not advocate would be a return to the old times before the idea of the various sorts of Cavalry was developed out of the lumbering "Dragoon," with his armour and musket. There is, nevertheless, a considerable advantage in consequence of the nature of the wars in which our army is engaged, and the kind of fighting which we have to do with savages like the Zulus, Ashantees, and Arabs, or with irregulars like the Boers, to have a certain number of men in each battalion of foot trained to ride and manage firearms on horseback, so as to be able to act in lieu of cavalry, of which arm our Generals very often have no adequate supply. But at the best, they are a makeshift.

THE TRAINING BRIGS IN A GALE.

In justice to a number of officers and to our readers, who, having seen all the wonderful accounts in the "dailies" anent "The Training Brigs in a Gale," have patiently waited for an account of what happened, we publish the following special report of what really took place at Plymouth on Monday week. To begin with, the Pilot, one of those mentioned, anchored early in the afternoon, with the Nautilus, out by the breakwater, and rode out the gale in perfect safety. About 2 o'clock, the Sealark came in from Falmouth, and with a fresh breeze and strong flood tide furled sails and came up to her buoy under the jib, lowered her boat and picked up the buoy; but the hawser (a 6-in. coir) parted, when she immediately let go her first anchor, in about 13 fathoms, very bad holding-ground (the buoys are placed on the extreme edge of a five-fathom bank, which drops at once to 13 and 18 fathoms), and as it did not at once bring her up, she let go a second anchor, and brought up well clear of the rocks off the harbour-master's house. The brigs until this year were supplied with an 8-in. coir, but the establishment has been reduced to a 6-in., in the face of the strongest remonstrances from the lieutenants in command. In a five-oared whaler, with a crew of boys, it is impossible to lay out a hemp hawser. Next came the Martin, under double-reefed topsails. She was hove to in a most masterly manner close to her buoy, but the boat, manned by boys, was unfortunately rather slack in getting clear of the ship, and missed hooking on the hawser. The brig stopped dead for fully two minutes, and no man could have brought her in better. She then shortened sail, and directly she was clear of the buoy's moorings let go first anchor, then second; but holding-ground being bad, drifted towards Sealark, and when she brought up, her stern was just touching Sealark's bow, and the latter sprang her bumpkin, whilst the former had her hammock-nettings knocked about a little. The Liberty then came in, dropped her anchor close to her buoy, chancing fouling the moorings, and hauled to the buoy. In the meantime, the Sealark and Martin, being hidden from Mount Wise, Seaflower, at anchor all the time on Asia shoal, made signal for a tug for them, and fired guns to attract attention and make certain of tug coming as soon as possible. Tugs came out and towed Sealark and Martin to position of safety, and by this time, 6 p.m., wind having freshened to a gale and a heavy sea rolling in, the Seaflower, although she had let go a second anchor and veered to a good scope on both cables, finding she was dragging slightly off the bank, and, therefore, into deeper water, obtained the assistance of a tug by firing a few more guns, and slipping one cable, weighed the other anchor, and was towed out into the Sound. After all was over, the Commander-in-Chief came out in a Great Western Company's tug, to assure himself personally that all were safely moored. The anchors and cables were picked up during the next day or two. Our correspondent also writes as follows:—"Every seaman knows that to bring a ship well to her buoy is one of the 'nicest' evolutions possible. You have to depend on so many people,—on your boat's crew, on your quartermaster, on your hands shortening sail exactly at the right moment, and on your hawser. A boy thinks nothing of letting go a topsail sheet or the throat halyards, instead of the fore brace, though these boys are wonderfully good, considering the short time they are under training, and they work right well and willingly."

H.M.S. FIRM ON SHORE.

The Firm, Lieut. and Com. George Izat, while anchored at Kirkwall, on Thursday, was driven ashore during a north-west gale. She struck on the point of the Mount, a short distance from the pier, when the sea made a complete breach over the ship. The Lord Warden, Capt. Kennedy, anchored in the same bay, also dragged her anchors, but at once got up steam to render every possible assistance to her tender, whose crew, however, succeeded at high water in heaving the gunboat off, when she was anchored in dead water. No damage is reported.

NELSON'S SIGNAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a late discussion alluded to in your paper about the exact words of Lord Nelson's signal at Trafalgar, it may be interesting to know that I have in my possession a seal which belonged to Admiral Lord Collingwood. It is a three-sided crystal, and on one side is the following,—"England expects everything! Men, do your duty." Are not these likely to have been the exact words of the original signal?—I am, &c.,

HERBERT E. PARRY-CUST, Lieut., R.N.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, Oct. 21.

MOVEMENTS OF H.M.'s INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

SEASON 1883-4.

	OUTWARD.		HOMEWARD.	
Ship.	To Leave Portsmouth. 1883.	Arrives at Bombay. 1883.	To Leave Bombay. 1883.	Arrives at Portsmouth. 1883.
Malabar	Sept. 4	Oct. 21	Oct. 31	Nov. 27
Euphrates	Sept. 8	Oct. 26	Nov. 10	Dec. 7
Jumna	Sept. 12	Nov. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 18
Serapis	Sept. 16	Nov. 7	Dec. 1	Dec. 28
		1884.	1884.	1884.
Malabar	Dec. 7	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Feb. 13
Euphrates	Dec. 19	Jan. 16	Jan. 27	Feb. 23
Jumna	Dec. 29	Jan. 26	Feb. 6	March 4
	1884.			
Serapis	Jan. 10	Feb. 7	Feb. 17	Mar. 15
Malabar	Feb. 21	Mar. 23	April 3	April 30
Euphrates	March 5	April 2	April 13	May 10

The ships will not call at Malta on the homeward voyages if quarantine is in force.

F. W. SULLIVAN, Director of Transports.

Admiralty, October, 1883.

H.M.S. UNDINE.

With reference to the telegram in Tuesday's papers respecting H.M.'s schooner Undine, Admiral Sir William Hewett reported, under date Sept. 10, from Zanzibar, that the vessel left Mozambique for Tamatave on Aug. 31, and was to return to Mozambique, whence she would be recalled to Zanzibar. Sir William Hewett reports Oct. 23 that calms and light winds have prevailed during the month of September. This may probably account for the length of the passage, the Undine being a sailing vessel. Sir William Hewett reports having despatched four vessels to examine the islands and coasts of Madagascar. Mail communication with the Undine has been uncertain, and there is no telegraph to Madagascar. It is quite possible that she may be carrying out her orders, and may not be heard of for some time.

Admiralty, October 25.

ADMIRAL WAKE ON THE NAVY.

In responding for the Navy, at a public dinner, at Devonport, during the past week, Admiral C. Wake, after speaking of the relative strength of the British Navy, as compared with that of other Powers 50 years ago and at the present day, arrived at the conclusion that at the earlier date we had more ships than the rest of the world put together, whereas, in another year, France alone will have a superior Naval force to that of England. He does not attribute the fault to any Board of Admiralty, for they, "he believed, would build ships as fast as the people would supply them with money, and would be delighted to have some excuse for giving orders for more ships to be built. But the English people were the only people who grudged money for their own security. France, Germany, and Italy submitted to heavy taxation to maintain a large Navy, in addition to a large Army, and England was the only country that stuck steadily to ten or eleven millions for the Navy." Thus the fault of an inferior Navy in the matter of its *matériel* is justly laid to the country at large. If constituencies are continually urging upon their representatives in Parliament the most stringent economy and reduction in the Army and Navy, the hands of their rulers are tied, action is restrained, and inefficiency the result. This may not be of much consequence in time of peace, but it would be a sad awakening, in the event of a short and sharp European war, for our large shipping companies, with their thousands of ships bearing cargoes of untold wealth, to find their home ports blockaded by an enemy's fleet, and their vessels chased over the ocean, with no friendly harbour under their lee, to be captured in detail, like helpless chickens before the fox in a farmyard. It is to be hoped that this is an extreme view to take of matters; but to be forewarned is to be forearmed, and it would be wiser, with the enormous wealth of England, to spend a larger annual sum for sure protection than to cripple our means of defence at the risk of a defeat, with a possible result not only in the loss of a few ironclads, but the investment of our seaport towns; a national humiliation, and a ruinous sacrifice would be the price the country would have to pay to purchase a subsequent peace. Admiral Wake says that what we have to expect from the Navy, if we went to war, is security from invasion, protection of our possessions all through the world, and protection for the enormous commerce which is the very life-blood of the country; and the means to fulfil these requirements should not be a doubtful matter. Our officers and seamen would do anything and go anywhere, but the English people must find them ships in which to discharge their all-important duties.

On Friday last, the Arethusa, the second of the three twin-screw second-class steam steel cruisers, built and engined by Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, was taken from Sheerness to the Maplin Sands, for her full-power trial of machinery, prior to being received by the Admiralty. The engines throughout the whole of the six hours worked in a satisfactory manner. This vessel has two separate engine-rooms and two stoke-holes, with water-tight doors between them, the latter containing eight single-ended steel boilers, each working at a pressure of 90 lb. Messrs. Napier have already finished the Leander, a sister-ship, which is now fitting at Chatham. The Phaeton is also approaching completion at their works, and will be tried in December.

Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, the well-known manufacturers of billiard-tables, &c., have just completed one which is to be included in the forthcoming exhibition at Calcutta. The table is composed of solid oak, well seasoned, and ingrained with gold; while all its appendages, such as marking-boards, cues, &c., are specimens of high-class workmanship. There is one artful contrivance in dealing with "chalk," which, no doubt, will be highly approved of, and which will prevent many growls of dissatisfaction. There is also a novelty in the mode of finding your cue without the slightest difficulty. We understand that the table has already been tried, and pronounced upon most favourably by some of the experts in billiards. In due time, we shall hear of adventures on the outward-bound voyage, and what impression it has caused in Calcutta.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Cairo, October 13, 1883.

The entries into hospital for the week are 111, of which seven are officers. Of these, the Royal Highlanders contribute 18, King's Royal Rifle Corps 17, Cameron Highlanders 14, Royal Sussex Regiment 12, Gordon Highlanders 10, Duke of Cornwall's L.I. 9, and sundries 31.

It will be observed that there is a very startling and satisfactory improvement in the health of the Duke of Cornwall's L.I., which has renounced the errors of its ways, and shows a per-centage of sick actually below the average. Opinions vary as to whether this formidable result is caused by exuberance of spirits at the prospect of their speedy departure, or by the diminished comfort of hospital life under canvas.

Rumour, which has in turn selected every regiment as the first to be withdrawn, now steadily asserts that the 46th will receive its sailing orders next Wednesday, together with the Gordons and another, which are all to leave before the end of November.

The reduction of the force by at least 3,000 men is earnestly to be recommended, in the interest of the Egyptians; it would be an invidious and difficult task to name the regiments whose withdrawal would cause most despair amongst the Europeans.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

There have been no General parades or Divisional operations of any kind here since the inspection by the Commander-in-Chief on the 8th inst.

Duties will press heavily on the very small garrison here during the winter months, as there seems but little probability of an augmentation of the strength of the Division for some time to come. The withdrawal of the 84th York and Lancaster Regiment has reduced the strength of the command by nearly 1,000 effectives.

The Inspector-General of Fortifications made a thorough inspection of the Royal Engineer Troops and Companies here on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Royal Engineers have certainly had enough and to spare of inspections during the past month, and as a working corps their services have been of little value during this period. They have been inspected by their commanding officer, Colonel Jones, Sir Howard Elphinstone, C.R.E., Sir Frederick Fitz-Wygram, the Commander-in-Chief, and, finally, by Sir Andrew Clarke. This corps having now been found, it is to be hoped, ready to go anywhere and do anything, the men will probably be allowed to take up some useful duties in the meantime, and a proportion of the corps sent on furlough to see their friends, before hostilities break out.

As evidence of the liveliness that prevails here just now, it may be mentioned that one of the most important announcements in the printed Division Orders during the week was that a tabby kitten had been lost by a commanding officer, who was anxious to recover it.

Veterinary-Surgeon (1st Class) E. T. Cheesman assumed the duties of Veterinary-Surgeon to the Staff, and Instructor at the Army Veterinary School, on the 20th instant, vice Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon W. B. Walters, ordered to Dublin.

Lieutenants Ward, 26th Cameronians, Healy, Greenway, and Jenkins, 39th Regiment, and Lawrence, 31st Regiment, have been examined for promotion in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), section 4, paragraph 37, Queen's Regulations, and have been found qualified.

Captain Sherrard, 80th Regiment, and Lieutenants Stamer, 16th Lancers, and Lynch-Blosse, 84th Regiment, will join the Garrison Instruction Class on the 1st proximo.

THE CASPIAN FLEET.

Great changes are impending in the Caspian Fleet. Now that the Turcomans have been crushed, and Russia rendered sole mistress of the sea, all need for a powerful armament has passed away, and there is a talk of abolishing the fleet altogether, just as has recently been the fate of the Aral Fleet. The Caspian Fleet consists of three gunboats, the *Tinlin*, *Saikeera*, and *Peestchal*, of which the *Tinlin*, constructed in 1860, and having a tonnage of 206 tons, a draught of 6 feet, and engines of 40 horse-power, will give an idea of the class. Then follow four armed steamers, the *Nasr-Eddin Shah*, the *Baku*, the *Araxes*, and the *Tchikishlar*, the first being of 537 tons, 160 horse-power, seven feet draught, and carrying seven small guns. The *Nasr-Eddin Shah* was built twenty-seven years ago, the *Tchikishlar* was purchased from the Caucasus and Mercury Company in 1880. The rest of the fleet is made up of the transports *Krasnovodsk* and *Geok Tepé*, added last year, in place of two vessels broken up, the transport *Aist*, the screw-schooners *Lotsman* and *Tchaika*, and the steam barges *Bistree*, *Provorni*, *Nerok*, *Baklan*, and *Gagara*, together with a few sailing barges and cutters. The personnel consists of 71 officers and 700 men. The head-quarters are situated at Baku, where there is a fine dockyard.

FRENCH MERCHANT-CRUISERS.

It will be remembered that some time ago the French Government offered a bounty of 15 per cent. on the first cost of such French-built merchant-steamers as should comply, as regards construction of hull, &c., with certain regulations issued by the Marine authorities, which would enable ships thus constructed being converted into auxiliary cruisers in time of war. The Château Margaux and Château Yquem, two of the latest additions to the fleet of the Compagnie Bordelaise de Navigation à Vapeur, are the first vessels built to fulfil these requirements. They are 381 ft. 6 in. long, 41 ft. wide, 31 ft. 10 in. deep; have a draft of 20 ft. 8 in., a displacement of 6,500 tons, and engines of 2,800 indicated horse-power. Should occasion arise, they will each be armed with two 9½-in. and four smaller guns. One of the conditions laid down by Government is that the vessels should be capable of steaming a long distance at a mean speed of 14 knots per hour. In introducing this class of hybrid-cruiser into her fighting Navy, France has only followed the example of our own Admiralty, yet the fact is none the less surprising. The war navy of France has at the present moment so nearly approached in force that of England, and is in so efficient a state, that it is unnecessary for a conscience-smitten Minister of Marine to draw the attention of an easily-satisfied Chamber of Representatives to "our magnificent fleet of auxiliary cruisers." Such being the case, it is to be presumed that in order to justify the expenditure of public money in bounties on vessels built in France, it has been necessary to find some excuse for doing so. Taking into consideration the few Colonial possessions and insignificant merchant navy of France, when compared with her powerful fleet of unarmoured cruisers, (56 of which are of upwards of 1,000 tons displacement, besides 114 smaller vessels, and a large number of armed transports), there can be no doubt that in time of war she will entrust the duty of "police of the seas" to something far better than steam-packets. Be that, however, as it may, the French have certainly in the item of armament made their auxiliary cruisers more than a match for their British class-mates, for while the former carry heavy breech-loading guns of modern design, the latter are armed with obsolete 68-pounders. It has always been the custom of English governments, when interrogated as to the strength and condition of the Navy, to compare it with that of France, with the result, of course, that the former is found to be slightly numerically superior to the latter. This is generally sufficient to set at rest the doubts of the nation at large, and only those who inquire a little closer into the matter will perceive the utter fallacy of such a comparison. To form a correct estimation of the fighting power of a navy, it is necessary first of all to consider the various duties which the same would have to perform in time of war, such as the protection of colonies, convoys, &c. Now supposing that hostilities were at the present moment to break out between France and Great Britain, it would be found that so long as operations were confined to European waters, our Navy would be possessed of a convenient working majority. The moment, however, it should become known in England that a powerful French squadron had sailed from Europe, it would become necessary to despatch the greater portion of our fleet to every portion of the globe, for the protection of our Colonies and commerce. Under such circumstances, the deficiency of the British Navy in swift and heavily-armed cruisers would be terribly felt. At present the French Navy includes 14 frigates and corvettes with speeds of 15 knots and upwards, the smallest of which would probably prove more than a match for any three auxiliary cruisers. Yet it is on these vessels that our merchant navy would be chiefly dependent for protection, for to oppose the 14 swift ships of war of the French we have only 16 vessels of the same class and speed. This number is perfectly inadequate either to blockade the enemy's cruisers in port or, should they succeed in putting to sea, to prevent their prying upon our merchant-vessels and auxiliary cruisers. An estimate of the amount of protection duty to be performed by our fleet may be formed from the fact that the ratio of ships of war to merchant-vessels is 1·13 for France and 1·63 for Great Britain. It should be remembered that the inability of the Federal Government for so long a time to put an end to the depredations of the Alabama was not owing to the deficiency of their Navy in ships of war or auxiliary cruisers, but to the want of suitable vessels of the necessary speed and armament. The Alabama was the only regular man-of-war cruiser in the service of the Confederate States, yet the North found it necessary to build some 15 vessels for the sole purpose of capturing her, the Hatteras affair having proved the inability of transformed merchant-steamers to cope with regularly built men-of-war.

THE NEW SEBASTOPOL.

Admiral Shestiakoff, the Russian Minister of Marine, has left St. Petersburg for the Black Sea and Caspian, to make an inspection of the naval establishments in those waters. Until his arrival, the question has been left undecided whether the head-quarters of the Black-Sea Fleet shall be retained at Nicolaeff or shifted to Sebastopol. For some time past a trimming policy has been pursued, as an illustration of which we may mention the circumstance of two of the four new ironclads of the *Inflexible* type being given to Nicolaeff to build and two to the Sebastopol authorities. Sentiment, however, and superiority of site are in favour of Sebastopol, and now that the town is rapidly emerging from its ruins, the chances of a restoration are becoming greater. A few years ago, the Governor of the Crimea reported that there were 70 per cent. of ruins and 30 of habitable houses in Sebastopol. This year he has reported that the figures have become transposed, and that there are now only 30 per cent. of ruins to 70 per cent. of houses. Handsome thoroughfares are being cut through the town and well paved, and extensive manufactories are rising at various points about the bay. The restoration of the great stone dock, involving an outlay of a quarter of a million sterling, will be finished this year.

LINE COMMISSIONS.

Successful candidates at the recent Examination of Lieutenants of Militia for Commissions in the Line, September, 1883:—

Order of Merit.	Names and Corps.	Marks.
1	C. Didham, 4th Derby Regt.	2001
2	C. R. C. Ellis, 4th Royal Inniskilling Fus.	1946
3	C. F. Lennock, 4th Lincoln Regt.	1927
4	H. J. E. Palmer, 5th Royal Fusiliers	1924
5	R. H. Rawson, 4th Royal Sussex Regt.	1921
6	R. P. Wyley, 4th South Stafford Regt.	1919
7	E. C. Foster, 4th West Riding Regt.	1899
8	W. C. G. McGrigor, 9th Bg., N. Irish D., R.A.	1871
9	F. J. Heyworth, 3rd Batn. Welsh Fusiliers	1869
10	H. G. Westmorland, 3rd Hampshire Regt.	1862
11	G. Browne, 3rd Royal Irish Fusiliers	1859
12	W. Keates, 6th King's Royal Rifle Corps	1846
13	E. H. S. Twyford, 3rd Scottish Rifles	1838
14	D. G. Prendergast, 3rd Royal Welsh Fusil.	1822
15	J. Macrae, 6th Brig. Scottish Division, R.A.	1817
16	T. Webster, 3rd Brig. Scottish Div., R.A.	1812
17	G. E. B. Graham, 3rd Border Regt.	1811
	C. W. H. Pearson, 4th Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1811
19	L. H. Orde, 5th Northumberland Fusiliers	1805
20	G. D. Milligan, 3rd Derby Regt.	1801
21	R. W. Burton-Phillipson, 3rd S. Staff. Regt.	1800
22	H. F. Kays, 3rd York and Lancaster Regt.	1794
23	H. C. S. Thompson, 3rd Oxford L.I.	1790
24	H. G. Morgan, 1st Royal Guernsey L.I.	1788
25	T. E. Fowle, 3rd Hampshire Regt.	1787
26	J. Marriott, 4th Norfolk Regt.	1778
27	A. G. W. Skirrow, 4th Derbyshire Regt.	1776
	W. B. Moir, 4th West Yorkshire Regt.	1776
29	A. H. Bacon, 4th Bedfordshire Regt.	1773
30	T. B. Phillips, 3rd Cheshire Regt.	1772
31	M. Stevens, 6th Royal Irish Rifles	1769
32	R. H. Dewhurst, 4th Cheshire Regt.	1759
33	W. S. Carey, 3rd Rl. Guernsey Light In.	1753
34	E. J. Dewar, 3rd Oxford Light Infantry	1752
	G. L. H. Sanders, 3rd Bg. Scottish Div. R.A.	1752
	H. P. Kirkpatrick, 3rd Cheshire Regt.	1752
37	M. McNeill, 2nd Cameron Highlanders	1750
38	W. S. Riach, 3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers	1748
39	W. C. Barratt, 4th Norfolk Regt.	1747
40	P. F. F. Leicester, 3rd Cheshire Regt.	1738

The following candidates are only eligible for ten appointments to commissions in the Cavalry:—

Order of Merit.	Names and Corps.	Marks.
41	C. S. F. Ferrars, 3rd Middlesex Regt.	1734
42	E. H. Cole, 4th North Staffordshire Regt.	1731
43	E. Molyneux-Seer, 3rd Liverpool Regt.	1728
44	A. G. T. Burton, 4th S. Staffordshire Regt.	1727
45	L. W. Pease, 8th Batn. Rifle Brigade	1725
46	T. St. C. Davidson, 3rd Seaforth Highldrs.	1722
47	W. R. Inglis, 6th Connaught Rangers	1715
48	T. Marshall, 3rd Bedford Regt.	1712
49	A. J. Shaw, 4th Gloucester Regt.	1709
50	G. C. Napier, 3rd Duke of Cornwall's L.I.	1705
	C. S. B. Evans-Lombe, 4th Liverpool Regt.	1705

George Tavener, 2nd captain of the quarter-deck, of the Sheldrake; James Versoe, stoker, of the Cleopatra; Leonard Leamy, master-at-arms, of the Constance; John E. Barnes, additional coxswain, of the Boadicea; Henry Mullinger, ship's cook, 1st class, of the Duke of Wellington; Henry Pullen, leading stoker, of the Asia; Henry Gover, gunner's mate, of the Boscawen; Andrew Scardon, leading seaman, of the Cambridge; G. H. Burnett, ship's steward, 3rd class, and James Port, captain of the hold, of the Lion; Timothy McCarthy, bandsman, and Alfred Cox, colour-serjeant, R.M.L.I., of the Britannia; G. V. Rooke, leading stoker, and George Binster, painter, 1st class, of the Pembroke; James Neil, chief boatman-in-charge, and Thomas Bolton, commissioned boatman, of the Coastguard, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins, K.C.B., and other Naval officers, visited Aldershot on Monday for the purpose of witnessing the operations of the Army Hospital Corps, and of judging of the comparative merits of the system with that proposed to be adopted in the Navy. A large hospital marquee was erected on the parade-ground, and some distance off receiving tents for the wounded were pitched and fitted with all necessary appliances. The men supposed to be wounded were carried from different parts of the hills around by parties detailed for the purpose, and others were placed on mules and brought to the tents, where they were attended to by officers of the Army Medical Department. Then, preceded by a large white flag bearing the Geneva Cross, the wounded train, driven by men of the Army Service Corps and with an armed escort, was conducted to the hospital. The operations lasted the whole of the morning, and were watched with great interest.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S NAVAL POLICY.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at a dinner given by the Mayor and Corporation of Winchester on Tuesday, said, in acknowledging the toast of "The Navy":—"I hope it will not be thought out of place if I say a few words as to the impression produced upon the Board of Admiralty by the inspections in which we have been recently engaged. The most important element of the Naval strength of the country consists, undoubtedly, in the number and in the efficiency of the men who man our ships and of the officers who command them. We have found that plenty of fine young lads are ready to enter the service, and that the arrangements for training the boys and young seamen are well carried out. The principal work in training our seamen afloat is done by the Channel Squadron, which we inspected last week at Portland. It is ably commanded by Sir William Dowell. The six ships of which it is composed are in a high state of efficiency, and a force of 2,500 seamen and Marines landed from them gave ample proof of the care which had been bestowed upon their training by their officers. We found all the divisions of Marines in perfect order. The spirit infused by the really good work done by the seamen and Marines at Alexandria and in the Suez Canal last year has obviously been of great advantage to all ranks of the service. The superior officers gave us an excellent report of the young officers serving under them, and of the discipline of the men. Touching for a moment upon the Reserves, we inspected in the summer the Reserve Squadron, in which the Coastguardsmen, the First Reserve of the Fleet, were embarked for their annual training under Sir Anthony Hoskins, and we were much gratified by their appearance and by his report of their efficiency, while we have no difficulty in keeping up the Second Reserve by volunteers from the mercantile marine and the seafaring population. Turning from the officers and men, whose spirit and condition leave nothing to be desired, to the ships-of-war and the dockyards in which they are built and repaired, we found satisfactory progress everywhere, and we expect to realise it in the Estimates framed in the beginning of the year. The armour-plated ships under construction are being pushed rapidly on. Their guns have been settled, and most of the complicated questions of detail with respect to the gun-mountings have been decided. You may like to hear something of the armour-plated ships which have been recently launched, and are either just completed, or are now being completed for sea. The trial of the guns of the Ajax and the Agamemnon was very successful, and the speed of the Conqueror and Edinburgh comes fully up to the anticipations of their designers. These ships were laid down four or five years ago by our predecessors, and it is, therefore, of course, to them, and not to us, that any credit for their success is due. It would be trespassing too much on your patience if I were to discuss the types of the ships we have laid down. The art of shipbuilding, as applied to ships-of-war, is peculiarly open to criticism, because of the various qualities which such ships are required to possess. I suppose a perfect fighting ship of the present day should have very high speed and carry a great supply of coal. She must be protected by armour against the heaviest guns known, and be armed herself with the heaviest guns, as well as with all the latest inventions for discharging torpedoes. Moreover, she must have a moderate draft of water, and be handy to turn. I need hardly say that it would be impossible to produce such a ship, and the real question is which of the various desirable qualities must be sacrificed? We have reason to think that the ships we are building are not inferior to those of other nations. Indeed, I venture to express a confident expectation that our Naval architects and engineers will show themselves as superior in building ships-of-war as they have in building those magnificent merchant steamers which bear the British flag in such preponderating numbers to all parts of the world. I should like to say just a few words about guns. I have noticed, occasionally, depreciatory remarks about the guns in our ships, because until very lately they have been muzzle-loaders. It is said that muzzle-loading guns are very inferior to breech-loading guns, and the inference is drawn that because the breech-loading system was adopted in some foreign navies before we adopted it, their ships carry better guns than ours. This is a mistake—a muzzle-loading gun constructed a few years ago was just as good as a breech-loading gun of the same period, weight for weight. It is the recent improvements in artillery which have given in new guns a superiority to the system of loading at the breech, which has made the adoption of that system a necessity for Naval service. With these improvements, charges can be used with less risk, and in order to take advantage of the new powder, the powder-chamber was made wider than the box of the gun, which made breech-loaders far more convenient than muzzle-loaders. Lastly, the barrel was lengthened, so as to give full force upon the shot to the larger charge of powder. This forced the adoption of breech-loading for long guns when used in the broadsides of ships. These new guns are just as superior to the old breech-loaders as they are to the old muzzle-loaders; and, in fact, the old guns afloat of the same date, whether loaded at the breech or at the muzzle, are pretty equal, and the new breech-loading guns which we and other nations are now constructing are greatly superior to either. Guns weighing 43 tons of the new type are being supplied to our ships which are now completing. I saw two of them working very well in the turrets of the Conqueror, and two more are on board the Colossus. Larger guns have been ordered, and will follow in due course, as we want them for other ships, and we do not expect that we shall be delayed in completing them from want of the guns, whether supplied by the War Office, whose officers are working vigorously to assist us, or by Sir William Armstrong at Elswick. We are now beginning to move quickly. These new guns, however, are very costly, and we must be prepared for heavy artillery estimates until the Fleet is fully equipped with them. These questions, affecting the efficiency of the Navy, are deeply interesting to all Englishmen. I trust, therefore, I may be excused in having occupied your time by making these few remarks, and I beg to assure you, in conclusion, that while you may confidently rely upon the officers of her Majesty's Navy to do their duty, the Board of Admiralty and her Majesty's Government are fully sensible of their responsibility for the maintenance of the Naval superiority of Great Britain."

MANNING THE NAVY.

The supply of boys for the Navy having fallen short of the requirements of the service, the Admiralty have directed Capt. W. R. Kennedy, commanding the Leith Coastguard District, to proceed in the Lord Warden to the Shetland Islands, and endeavour, while establishing cordial relations between the fishermen of these isles, to bring more forcibly before them the advantages of the service, so that in future the Shetlands may become a reliable recruiting-ground for the Navy, as suggested some time back by Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who, having formed a very flattering opinion of the appearance and bearing of these hardy islanders, strongly recommended the Admiralty to endeavour to induce them to join the service. Capt. W. R. Kennedy, commanding the Reserves in North Britain, is of the same opinion as the Duke of Edinburgh, and on Saturday last, after inspecting the Naval Reserves in Fort Charlotte, at Lerwick, "spun them a yarn," in what the local paper, the *Shetland Times*, calls "a frank and sailor-like style." We regret that we have not space at our disposal to reproduce the whole of Capt. Kennedy's remarkably good address to the men of Lerwick. But the following passages will be read with interest, and might be used with profit by others, in their endeavours to get seamen to join the Navy as a profession. Having addressed a few kindly words of greeting to the men assembled, Capt. Kennedy proceeded as follows:—"The Lords of the Admiralty, being convinced that it would be desirable to recruit the service from the Orkneys and the Shetlands, sent me here in the Lord Warden, and here we are. The object of our visit is not so much to induce a lot of boys to embark right away, as to put before you, the parents of growing lads, the immense and important advantages of the Naval service over every other service or employment, either public or private, in any part of the world. . . . . . Now, when we came here this time, I was assured that not a boy could be got for the Navy,—that the herring-fishing had been so wonderfully good that the boys could earn more at that, and therefore their parents could not spare them. This may be so, for up to the present time the specimens sent aboard do not come up to our requirements, nor do they reflect credit upon the inhabitants of this land. I have here a list of seven applicants who have been rejected for the following reasons:—1, Chest deformed; 2, chest and height measurement insufficient for his age; 3, the same reason, and chest also slightly deformed; 4, under measurement and myopia (short-sighted); 5, eight teeth lost and defective; 6, cardiac dilatation and six defective teeth; 7, chest deformed and six defective teeth. Now, I ask you, are those the true representatives of the men of this country, and do they come up to the conditions mentioned in the placards which you have before you? No. The Navy is not the refuge for the destitute; we are not forced to go into the highways and byways and seek out the cripples, the blind, and the toothless. On the contrary, the Navy is so popular that the supply is more than the demand; but when we see our way to getting boys of a good, healthy stock, we are glad to do so; but we must draw the line somewhere. . . . . . No; these are not the style of lads we require. I am told that now is a bad time, and that the lads are home in the country; but I hope that by-and-by the advantages of the Naval service will reach them also, and that some of the right sort will apply. I have heard that so great a fright was caused by the press-gang in olden times that the dread of it has never been forgotten, and that this may account for the absence of volunteers from these islands. But the days of the press-gang are passed for ever. A boy enters now with the full consent of his parents; he signs an agreement for ten years, at the expiration of which he can go if he chooses, but if he is wise he will do nothing of the sort, for the reason that after ten years' service he gets no pension, whereas after twenty years' he gets a pension of from £18 to £50 per annum for the rest of his life. So that, counting from the time he is 18 years old, when his man's time begins, he would obtain his pension when he is 38, or allowing for a spell at home of a couple of years or so, say at 40 years of age. Now, where, I should like to know, could a man find employment which offers such splendid prospects? Fancy being able to retire into private life at the age of 40 (the prime of life for a Shetlander), with £40 or £50 a year in your pocket for the rest of your life, and no need to do any work again except, in a quiet way! This pension represents roughly £1,000, or the interest on that sum. Now, I would ask, would it be possible for any working-man to save such a sum as that? You could not earn that at the fishing, I take it; certainly not in the Merchant Service, nor in any other employ, certainly not soldiering. There is only one service that offers such advantages, and that is the Navy."

The annual Balaclava dinner took place at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday. Present—Gens. Earl of Lucan, Sir E. C. Hodge, Clarke, Sir T. McMahon, Sir C. P. B. Walker, Shute, and Godman; Lord Tredegar, Lord Bingham; Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Anderson; Surg.-Gen. Mouat, C.B., V.C.; Cols. Sir W. Gordon, Duberley, Ferguson, Swinfen, Prendergast, and Davies; Majors Manley, Coney, Wilkins, and McCreagh; Capts. Halford, Teevan, Rowe, and Scott.

The General Annual Return of the British Army is issued in the usual Blue-book form. It shows on Table V. the effective strength and establishment of each arm of the service in rank and file on Jan. 1, 1883—Household Cavalry, 1,021—1,251; Cavalry of the Line, 13,383—13,677; Royal Horse Artillery, 4,079—3,949; Royal Artillery, 25,113—25,453; Royal Engineers, 4,058—4,530; Foot Guards, 5,025—5,088; Infantry of the Line, 110,258—106,890; Colonial Corps, 1,976—2,146; Commissariat and Transport Corps, 2,514—2,443; Ordnance Store Corps, 492—488; Army Hospital Corps, 1,899—2,009; Army Post Office Corps, 6—39; General total, 169,834—168,863.

The Army.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. The adjutancy has again become vacant by the death of Lieut. Waters, which occurred in India. The deceased took up the appointment on May 16 last.

4th Dragoon Guards. The grand military tournament given by the regiment in Preston Park, Brighton, concluded last week. The amount realised for the charities is about £200. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Inspector-Gen. of Cavalry, was present on the 13th. The tournament included driving drill, with two model nine-pounder field-guns. The drill was admirably carried out, the audience warmly applauding as the pegs were passed clear in galloping. The musical rides, which were shown in York in 1879, were repeated with many novel and practical movements. They were much appreciated. Both men and horses worked with admirable precision, the spectators closely watching each change of figure, each turn and wheel, expressing their approbation repeatedly. The leaping by a troop of horses over flights of hurdles greatly pleased those present. Lieut.-Col. Shaw-Hellier and the officers, who officiated as stewards, &c., and the hon. secretary, Rdgmr. Horton, deserve all praise for the manner in which the sports were carried out.

19th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Barrow, C.M.G., arrived at Cairo on the 7th inst., and took up duty on promotion.

21st Hussars. The regiment is now *en route* from Dublin to Cahir.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut. C. D. King has been appointed a lieut. of the Company of Gentleman Cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in succession to Lieut. Rowley Wynyard, Royal Artillery, who has left to join the Staff College, Sandhurst.

Coldstream Guards. Lieut.-Col. Lockwood is retiring from the service. Mr. Thomas, bandmaster, has been presented by the Duchess of Cambridge with a splendid pearl and diamond scarf pin, and the band-serjeant with a handsome pin set with diamonds and lapis lazuli. Her Royal Highness has also made a substantial donation to the widows and orphans' funds of the Nulli Secundus Band Club.

18th Royal Irish. The 2nd Batn. is expected to proceed to India next winter.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. was inspected by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief (as well as the remainder of the Dover Garrison) on the 20th inst. His Royal Highness complimented Col. Gildea, A.D.C., on the high state of efficiency in which he brought out his young battalion, built up, as it is, during his short command, and concluded his remarks by referring to the perfection with which the bayonet exercise was executed. The depôt fired their return match against the Ayr Rifle Volunteers at Monkton Range, on the 20th inst. Conditions, eight a side, seven rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards; Wimbledon targets and marking. After a evenly contested match, the depôt won by 17 points. Depôt, 582 points; Volunteers, 565.

31st East Surrey Regiment will most probably proceed to India with the 1884-85 reliefs.

41st Welsh Regiment. The *Natal Witness* says:—"A general court-martial, under the presidency of Col. Curtis, 6th Dragoons, assembled at the court-room, Fort Napier, Natal, on the 20th ult., for the trial of Assist.-Pymr. Syms, in connection with the theft of £1,500 of Government money which he reported to have had stolen from his residence on Aug. 19."

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Capt. Wauchope, C.M.G., has been granted leave from Egypt to England from Oct. 11 to Jan. 10.

ROYAL MARINES.

The under-mentioned officers have been directed to proceed to Shorncliffe, for the purpose of joining a class for garrison instruction ordered to assemble at that place on the 1st prox.:—Lieuts. D. L. Barrett, A. F. Gatliff, F. G. Cotter, and J. W. Robyns, all of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Capt. W. H. Poë, R.M.L.I., a candidate for examination for admission to the Staff College, has been ordered to be attached for a month to the Staff at Woolwich, with a view to testing his fitness for staff employment, &c.

Lieut. J. R. H. Oldfield, R.M.L.I., has been ordered to report himself to the Superintendent of the Riding Establishment at Woolwich, for the purpose of going through a course of military equitation.

Lieuts. G. T. Onslow and W. J. Langford, R.M.L.I., have passed the necessary qualifying examination for the appointment of adjutant.

An exchange of duties having been sanctioned between Capt. and Brevet Major R. P. Coffin, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. Asia, and Capt. R. D. Fowler, R.M.L.I., Chatham Division, the latter officer has embarked in H.M.S. Asia, Brevet Major Coffin returning to Head-quarters.

Leave of absence has been granted to the under-mentioned officers, as specified against their names:—Royal Marine Artillery—Lieut.-Col. C. P. Heaslop, three months, for benefit of health; Lieuts. R. H. Alexander, two months; A. Orford, six weeks. Royal Marine Light Infantry—Majors G. S. Nash, one month; St. A. St. John, two months; Lieuts. H. W. Holman, two months; H. C. Money, two months.

Serjt. Chenies, of the Royal Marines, winner of the Army and Navy Challenge Cup at Wimbledon, has been presented by the commandant and officers of the Chatham Division with a massive silver trophy.

56th Essex Regiment. It is expected that the regiment will remain at Gibraltar.

68th Durham Light Infantry. The depôt will shortly be moved from Sunderland to Newcastle-on-Tyne.

70th East Surrey Regiment will, it is understood, return home from India during the season 1884-85.

74th Highland Light Infantry. A monument is about to be erected in Glasgow Cathedral to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment who fell in the Egyptian Campaign.

78th Seaforth Highlanders. Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, who has been created a Field-Marshal, is a son of Major-Gen. J. Grant, of Auchterblair, Inverness, and was born in 1804. He entered the Indian Army as ensign on July 16, 1820, attaining the rank of lieut. in 1823, and that of capt. in 1832. He served as Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. with the Army of Gwalior in 1843-44, and for his services in the memorable campaign was commended in despatches, awarded the prize star, and obtained his brevet majority. In 1845-46 he took part in the Sutlej campaign as Adjt.-Gen., in the course of that campaign being twice severely wounded by grape shot through the arm and musket ball in left breast. He also had his horse shot three times under him. During the Punjab campaign of 1848-49 he held the position of Adjt.-Gen. He subsequently served against the hill tribes in Afghanistan. He held the command of the Madras Army from 1856-57, Bengal in 1859, and then resuming the Madras command, held it until 1861. He received the appointment of Governor of Chelsea Hospital in 1874.

79th Cameron Highlanders. The regiment is shortly to be withdrawn from Egypt, when it is proposed that it should return to England. Major Gordon succeeds Major Gard, 91st Highlanders, as adjt. of the Inverness R.V.

81st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies embark at Bombay on the 6th prox., in H.M.S. Euphrates.

82nd South Lancashire Regiment. It is believed that the departure of the regiment on foreign service will be delayed. It was to have gone out to the Mediterranean this winter, but the arrangement will not now be carried out.

92nd Gordon Highlanders. Capt. Cunyngham, V.C., succeeds Major Chalmer as adjt. of the 4th Aberdeenshire R.V.

93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Gordon, brig.-major in Egypt, has been granted leave to England from Oct. 9 to Dec. 8.

103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The regiment will not now proceed to the Mediterranean this winter, as was proposed.

106th Durham Light Infantry. The depôt will shortly be moved from Sunderland to Newcastle-on-Tyne.

107th Royal Sussex Regiment. It is expected that the regiment will remain at Malta, and not return to England, as was expected.

Pay Department. "A. P. D." writes :—"I venture to send a few remarks on the subject of the pay in India of the officers of the Army Pay Department holding the rank of major. These officers in England draw the same pay and allowances as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, whose pay in India is 1,022 rupees a month ; whilst the Army Pay Department officer has to be content, or rather discontented, with 506 rupees, barely more than the pay of a captain ; in fact, by serving in India, he loses all the benefit of the late Royal Warrant. This is distinctly at variance with par. 3 of Order in Council, No. 1,084, of November 9, 1878 (in modification of No. 765 of 1866, No. 969 of 1868, and No. 1,086 of 1876), which lays down the conditions under which the officers of the Army Pay Department will serve in India, and which states that 'the rank enjoyed by them will carry all precedence and advantages of the military rank to which it corresponds.' Again, when the question was asked in the House of Commons as to why the officers of the Army Pay Department who in England draw considerably more pay than the junior regimental majors, should in India draw very much less, the reply was that the former, not having the rank of field-officers, could not draw the pay and allowances of that rank. This objection does not exist now, and the anomaly of a paymaster with the rank of major drawing over 130 rupees a month less than any other officer of the same rank in India should be done away with, especially as he has, in nearly every case, much longer service than the regimental officer, and also be it remembered that the rate of pay laid down to be drawn by the officers of the Army Pay Department is not more than two-thirds of that drawn by paymasters before the formation of the Department. It appears to me only a truism to say that officers should either receive the pay and allowances of their rank, or not be required to serve in a country where they are denied them."

The Auxiliary Forces.

VOLUNTEERS.

3rd Aberdeenshire Rifles. The battalion has just completed its prize meeting. There was a long list of prizes. All the arrangements were complete, and everything went like clockwork. Praise is due to the indefatigable attention and energy of Major Robertson, adjt. of the battalion, and to Col. Fordyce, commanding officer. In the squad firing for the commanding officer's cup, which was the chief event of the meeting, the prize fell to the Old Deer Company.

York and Lancaster Regiment. A prize meeting of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion took place at the rifle range, Doncaster Race Common, on the 18th inst. Capt. Somerville was in charge all day. In A contest, the winner of the 1st prize and badge was C (Capt. Elwis's) Compy., of the Doncaster Detachment. In B Contest, the winner of the 1st prize was D (Capt. Somerville's) Compy., of the Doncaster Detachment. In C Contest, the Harrison Memorial Vase was won by the B Compy. of the Rotherham Detachment; the badge by Colour-Serjt. Frith, of the same company.

The Admiralty have issued instructions to fit the whole of the ships of the Channel Squadron with Sir W. Thomson's patent automatic sounding machine.

The Gazettes.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 23, 1883.

To be Field-Marshal.

Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. 2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's) (June 24).

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. H. E. Longden, C.B., C.S.I., to be Col. (June 24).

8th Hussars—Lieut. C. A. Staniland, from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Lieut., vice D. E. Wood, promoted.

16th Lancers—Capt. J. E. L., Viscount St. Vincent, to be Adjt., vice Capt. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, who has resigned the appointment (Feb. 1).

20th Hussars—Lieut. R. M. Richardson, from the Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be Lieut., vice S. H. J. Stewart, promoted.

Scots Guards—Lieut. C. Coke, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. and Capt. Lord F. C. Gordon-Lennox, retired.

Regimental District.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. H. H. Foster, having completed five years' service in command of the 18th Regtl. District (the Royal Irish Regt.), is placed on half-pay (Oct. 23).

Line Battalions.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. T. D. Leslie, from the York and Lancaster Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. G. Donald, promoted.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. C. E. Bancroft, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Lieut., vice G. C. R. C. Fenwick, promoted.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. C. W. Field, from the Norfolk Regt., to be Lieut., vice L. C. H. Stainforth, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. H. M. Campbell resigns his commission.

The Border Regiment—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Rowland has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col. (Oct. 20, 1883) ; Lieut. W. W. Norman has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 29).

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Capt. E. J. Courtenay to be Major, vice A. G. Impey, seconded from July 1 for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College.

The Welsh Regiment—Major A. D. Currie to be Lieut.-Col., vice N. Montgomery, deceased (Sept. 23).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. R. W. Falcon, from the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice F. Churchill, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Capt. R. J. Chaytor to be Major, vice A. W. Morris, seconded for service on the Staff (Aug. 6).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. W. Corban, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., to be placed on half-pay (Oct. 30).

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut. E. J. Carter has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 8).

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut. C. H. Schlesinger, from the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice G. Murray, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Major M. F. Stokes to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. M. Boswell, retired (Sept. 26).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. F. W. J. A. Agassiz, Chaplain to the Forces of the Third Class, has resigned his commission (Oct. 17).

Medical Department — The under-mentioned Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major (Sept. 30) :—R. V. Ash, M.B., P. Connolly, C. E. Dwyer, F. E. Barrow, R. Blood, M.D., H. J. W. Barrow, W. P. Bridges, R. Drury, M.D., and W. C. Grant, M.B.

Army Pay Department — Pymr. and Hon. Major W. Dawes, half-pay, is placed on retired pay ; Pymr. and Hon. Capt. J. O. Dalgleish, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay (Sept. 10).

Memoranda.

Col. J. Doran, C.B., Bengal S.C., has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (Oct. 2).

The under-mentioned Lieutenant-Colonels of the Indian S.C. to be Colonels :—W. Hill, Madras (Aug. 15) ; J. C. Minto, Bengal (Aug. 19) ; H. McD. De W. Douglas, Bengal (Aug. 29).

The under-mentioned Quartermasters to have the honorary and relative rank of Captain :—W. Kelly, the Cheshire Regt. (Oct. 4) ; J. Brogden, the Worcestershire Regt. ; W. Rowe, the King's (Liverpool Regt.) ; J. W. Colley, the Buffs (East Kent Regt.) (all three dated Oct. 18).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieuts. H. F. W. Poppelwell, 1st Pembrokeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 24, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 26, 1883.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. A. P. Wyllie, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (Oct. 16) ; Lieuts. J. M. Simpson to be Capt., vice G. C. Wynne, promoted (Sept. 26) ; R. A. G. Harrison to be Capt., vice B. O. Cochrane, resigned (Oct. 13) ; R. C. Foster to be Lieut. on the Seconded List, on appointment as an Instructor at the Royal Military Adademy, Woolwich (Sept. 26).

Regimental Districts.

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. W. W. Lynch, from Lieut.-Col. commanding the 53rd Regtl. District (the King's Shropshire L.I.), to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 2nd Regtl. District (the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.), vice Col. T. F. Lloyd, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire ; G. N. Fendall, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. to command the 53rd Regtl. District (the King's Shropshire L.I.), vice W. W. Lynch (both dated Nov. 6) ; C. F. Gregorie, C.B., from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 35th Regtl. District (the Royal Sussex Regt.), vice Col. E. T. Shiffner, deceased (Oct. 16).

Royal Military College—Lieut. R. Wynyard, R.A., to be an Instructor (Oct. 11).

Half-Pay—Capt. H. A. Rigg, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major (Oct. 23).

Memorandum.

The local rank of Captain in Egypt, granted to Lieut. H. Humphreys, the Welsh Regt., in the *Gazette* of Nov. 24, 1882, to be continued to him whilst holding the appointment of Commandant of Mounted Infantry in that country (June 16).

INDIA OFFICE, October 26, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. Roberts, of the Bengal S.C. (Sept. 28) ; Lieut.-Cols. R. F. Angelo, of the Bengal S.C. (Aug. 1) ; R. C. Evanson, of the Madras S.C. (Oct. 1).

The Queen has approved of the under-mentioned officer being permitted to resign the service :—Lieut. J. B. De la Poer Beresford, of the Madras S.C. (Aug. 1).

Brevet.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-General :—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. Roberts, of the Bengal S.C. (Sept. 28).

To be Colonel :—Lieut.-Cols. R. F. Angelo, of the Bengal S.C. (Aug. 1), and R. C. Evanson, of the Madras S.C. (Oct. 1).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 26, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

3rd Brigade, Eastern Division—Lieut. F. Thompson resigns his commission.

4th Brigade, South Irish Division—Capt. N. Powlett, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. F. A. Yorke, who has been appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery (Sept. 22).

Infantry.

4th Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Capt. F. Flowers is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment—Ernest Pleydell-Bouverie-Campbell, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—James Whitaker, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Manchester Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major A. R. Trimmer to be Major ; Major A. R. Trimmer is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

2nd Battalion, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Arthur John Campbell-Orde, gent., to be Lieut.

Royal Guernsey Artillery—Capt. and Adjt. W. Barton is placed on a retired allowance, also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement ; Capt. C. H. Herring-Cooper, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major W. Barton (both dated Nov. 1).

Memorandum.

The under-mentioned Quartermasters of Militia, having completed 20 years' commissioned service, are granted the hon. rank of Capt., viz. :—Hon. Lieut. and Qrmr. J. S. Cooper, 3rd Batn. the East Yorkshire Regt. ; Qrmr. H. L. Maclennan, 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 26, 1883.

Buckinghamshire—Francis Tryingham Higgins, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Royal East Kent—Lieut.-Col. D. Francis, Earl of Guilford, resigns his commission ; D. Francis, Earl of Guilford, late Lieut.-Col., to be Hon. Col. of the regt.

Leicestershire—Capt. R. Heathcote resigns his commission ; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regt. on his retirement.

Montgomeryshire—Major J. Dugdale resigns his commission ; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regt. on his retirement.

Yorkshire Hussars—Capt. G. L. Darwin resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 26, 1883.

Artillery.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. H. Weighill resigns his commission (Nov. 2).

Engineer.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham—John Percival Jobling, gent., late 2nd Lieut. Northumberland Militia, to be Lieut.

Rifle.

1st Bucks—Lieut. H. M. Williams to be Capt.

2nd Bucks (Eton College)—Hector McLean, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cheshire—Surg. D. Russell, M.D., is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

5th Devonshire—Acting Chaplain the Rev. A. F. Northcote, M.A., resigns his appointment.

1st Dorsetshire—Edward Hector House, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Glamorgan—Lieut. B. J. Rosser to be Capt. (Nov. 2) ; Surg. J. G. Hall is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

Cadet Corps (Winchester College) attached to 1st Hampshire—Lieut. J. S. Furley to be Hon. Capt.

9th Lancashire—Lieut. H. Thomson to be Capt.

17th Lancashire—John Ellis Russell Hall, gent., to be Lieut.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster)—Surg. G. Pearse resigns his commission ; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (Nov. 2).

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers)—Capt. F. Low, from 4th Volunteer Batn. the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.) to be Capt. The services of the under-mentioned Lieutenants are dispensed with :—E. J. C. Stanfield and H. Dummer.

24th Middlesex—Capt. P. S. Everest resigns his commission (Nov. 2).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. J. Millard resigns his commission ; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement (Nov. 2).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—William Downie, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. F. W. Dutton to be Capt.

6th (West) Suffolk—Lieut. H. Gedney resigns his commission (Nov. 2).

5th Surrey—The resignation of the commission held by Lieut.-Col. C. Rugge-Price, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Jan. 9, is cancelled.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. G. M. Briggs resigns his commission (Nov. 2).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date October 27, and the current year must be understood.)

The Rev. Arthur Robins, who is not only Chaplain to the Household Troops at Windsor, but also Rector of Holy Trinity, having lately completed his tenth year in the Royal borough, is to be presented by his parishioners with a magnificent mediæval sideboard in oak and a life-size portrait of himself, both bearing the following inscription :—"Given by the parishioners of Holy Trinity, Windsor, and other friends, to the Rev. Arthur Robins, M.A., on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his untiring labours amongst them."

The Lords of the Admiralty arrived at Devonport in the Enchantress on Monday, on their annual visit of inspection. After examining the dockyard accounts and estimates they boarded the Hecate, turret-ship, and inspected the superstructure recently fitted to give her increased stability, and provide additional accommodation for the crew. Their Lordships subsequently visited the new Naval barracks at Keyham, where they were engaged for a long time in determining upon the fittings of the rooms, and considering plans relating to the other blocks remaining to be erected. They afterwards inspected the Engineer Students' College, and in the afternoon inspected the men of the Steam Reserve, and visited the Iron Duke, Bellerophon, and Raleigh, for the purpose of deciding upon their armament. Their Lordships also inspected the Royal Marines in barracks and visited the Royal Victualling Yard. In the evening they gave an official dinner on board the Enchantress to the principal Naval officers, and a reception was held by Admiral H. Stewart at Admiralty House.

Lord Northbrook has written to Capt. Rowley, chairman of the committee of the Portsmouth Sailors' Home, expressing his great satisfaction with the condition of the institution on his recent visit, and his appreciation of the improvements which have been recently carried out, and enclosing a cheque for £25 towards the fund that is being raised to meet the heavy outlay incurred.

The German corvette Sophie, Capt. Stubenranch, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday, bound to Madeira and West Coast of Africa, and exchanged the usual salutes after arrival. The captain afterwards landed and paid his respects to the Naval and Military authorities.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 823.

Erratum.—By a printer's error, the "racing season" (at Khartoum) was printed in the article on the "Soudan Expedition," in our last issue, instead of "the rainy season."

The Naval and Military Stations are published by the Army and Navy Gazette on the first Saturday in each month.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1883.

SIR PATRICK GRANT'S selection for the bâton of a Field-Marshal is the twenty-seventh that has been made during the present reign, the first appointment after the accession of her Majesty being that of the Prince Consort, who was created a Field-Marshal on February 8, 1840, two days before his marriage. His fellow-Marshals at that time were the Duke of Wellington, the King of Hanover, the late Duke of Cambridge, and the King of the Belgians. No further addition to this list was made until July, 1845, when the King of the Netherlands was selected for a bâton,—an honour he could well lay claim to, seeing that, as the Prince of Orange, he had been on the Iron Duke's Staff as extra Aide-de-Camp in the Peninsula, from 1811 to the end of the war in 1814, and had commanded the Dutch troops in the campaign of 1815, and the First Corps d'Armée of the Duke of Wellington's forces at the battle of Waterloo, receiving a shot through the left shoulder at the close of the battle. The next appointments were gazetted on November 9, 1846, the birthday of the five-year-old Prince of Wales, when Sir George Nugent, Bart., General Thomas Grosvenor, and the Marquis of Anglesey were given bâtons,—very late in life in the cases of the two former, who were old comrades in arms of the Duke of York in Holland and Flanders. Sir George Nugent was appointed at ninety years of age, and at the close of a military career which had commenced as far back as 1773. The list of Field-Marshals was then allowed to dwindle down to three, viz., the King of the Belgians, Prince Albert, and the Marquis of Anglesey, until in 1854 the Crimean services of Lord Raglan, and the fact that he was in command of the largest army we had placed in the field since the days of the Peninsula, led to his appointment as a Marshal of our Empire. In October, 1855, three most distinguished additions to the list were made in Lord Hardinge, at that time Commander-in-Chief, Lord Combermere, and Lord Strafford, a trio of Wellington's ablest lieutenants in the old wars. The first-named only enjoyed the honour a twelvemonth, as he died in 1856. No further appointment took place until April, 1860, when Lord Seaton, the Sir John Colborne of the famous 52nd, was selected for an honour which, in his case, was awarded somewhat tardily, when it is remembered what services he had performed. On November 9, 1862, the day of a big Brevet and a multitude of promotions in honour of the Prince of Wales attaining his majority, bâtons were conferred on the Duke of Cambridge, Hugh, Viscount Gough, Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, and Sir Edward Blakeney. The next Field-Marshals' *Gazette* was issued on January 1, 1868, when four General Officers, viz., Sir Alexander Woodford, Sir William Maynard Gomm, Sir John Fox Burgoyne, and Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross were selected. The last-named, a gunner of note in the Peninsula, and the first Artilleryman thus honoured, died within the year, the honour, as has so often been pointed out in these columns, being in his case, as in those of so many others, bestowed too late in life to be really appreciated. An exceptional appointment, and one which caused the liveliest gratification to the Indian Army, was made on the Queen's birthday in May, 1870, when Sir George Pollock, the hero of the first Afghan war and practical saviour of India, at a critical period of our hold on the East, was gazetted. Five years later, death having reduced the list to a solitary individual, the Duke of Cambridge, fresh appointments were made in the Prince of Wales and two octogenarian Generals in Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, aged eighty-nine, and the Marquis of Tweeddale, aged eighty-seven. The next batch of creations is found on June 2, 1877, in Generals Sir William Rowan, Sir Charles York, and Hugh Rose, Lord Strathnairn. The first-named, who was honoured at eighty-eight years, died two years later, and his old comrade, the veteran Constable of the Tower, did not long survive him. The remaining appointments have been those of Lord Napier of Magdala and Sir Patrick Grant.

The promotion of General Sir Patrick Grant to the rank of Field-Marshal is a most gracious act, and will give no small satisfaction to the Indian Army, with which Sir Patrick was identified prior to 1862, when he was transferred to the Imperial establishment, on the amalgamation. The old John Company's Army has two of its representatives now in the possession of Field-Marshal's bâtons, Lord Napier of Magdala having also been a "Local Officer" prior to 1862. The promotion of Sir Patrick Grant leaves only one vacancy on the list of Field-Marshals, the establishment of which has been fixed by the Royal Warrant of 1881 at six.

We believe that Major-General Cameron, commanding the Northern District, has been instructed to institute a private inquiry into the circumstances in connection with the case against Colour-Serjeant Malins, 3rd Battalion, King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). Having regard to all the facts of the case, we do not anticipate from the inquiry any useful result.

Attention has been frequently called more than once to the great and growing disinclination which combatant officers exhibit to enter the Pay Department, and several proposals have been made with a view to remedy this state of things. The present condition of the Department may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that every vacancy is a distinct saving in the Estimates, inasmuch as while the pay of a Committee of Paymastership is only 10s. a day, that of a Paymaster commences at 15s. As the Pay Department is now about 40 below its establishment, the saving under this head amounts to some £10 a day, and as the present administration of the War Office is great at small economies, it is not unlikely that it is this saving which causes it to view with such complacency the apathy of officers to exchange the sword for the pen. But there is another aspect of the case. Regiments and regimental districts are not in these days overburdened with officers, and as, whenever the services of a paymaster are not available, one officer is usually struck off all other duties to do his work, Colonels who are without a paymaster not unnaturally protest most vigorously against one of their few duty officers being taken away from his proper work for an indefinite period. A remedy for the evil ought to be found, for it clearly is most unfair to expect commanding officers properly to keep up the efficiency of their regiments, whilst labouring under disadvantages which were unknown in the old days, when non-commissioned officers were more experienced, if not more trustworthy, than those now available.

One of the noticeable things at a recent Aldershot inspection was the new valise equipment carried by some of the Infantry regiments. As some of the battalions carried the old valise equipment, it was possible to contrast one with the other. The peculiarity of the new valise is that it carries the great-coat inside, and that the valise is not a bag, but opens out for packing. This latter novelty is an improvement, as it enables the soldier to get at anything more easily than in a bag valise. The new valise is worn rather low down, and on it is placed the canteen. The service kit is reduced to the narrowest dimensions, but the folly of carrying a second pair of heavy ammunition boots inside the pack is retained. Now, if recent wars have taught us anything, they have proved the necessity of the extra supply of boots required by soldiers being carried by the regimental transport, and not on the soldiers' backs. One soldier being more valuable than many boots, it is undesirable to break him down carrying heavy boots, which he may never require. A soldier only needs a light pair of shoes or slippers to put on at the end of a march, to relieve his feet and allow of his drying his boots. These should be really light and carried in his pack, and they should be issued for campaigns free of cost and as extras. The new valise equipment is said to be very similar to the one proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bray, 4th King's Own Regiment, at Dover, in 1869. That officer then proposed to carry the great-coat inside the valise; but to reduce the weight, he proposed a coat of a better, lighter, and warmer material.

The French Military Estimates for 1884 are already before the public. They are set down at over £24,000,000, a very heavy sum, considering that service is obligatory, and that the above figures are far from representing what the nation has really to pay for the Army. The £24,000,000 shows an excess of nearly £1,000,000 over the estimates of last year, which were augmented by the expedition to Tunis. But for that expedition, the estimates of next year would exceed those of this year by only £16,000. The number of men to be provided for is set down at 518,642, together with 130,146 horses. It is complained that the amount of money spent in administration is out of all proportion to the Army properly so speaking, and that the number of officers who exchange the sword for the pen is constantly increasing. A French military critic remarks that "there are four regiments of Engineers in France, and that consequently there exist, in activity, four Colonels, four Lieutenant-Colonels, &c. But what is the *cadre* of the special Staff? Thirty-three Colonels, 33 Lieutenant-Colonels, &c., and all through the Army it is the same thing, until the military administration of France absorbs the best part of the Army. . . . . . The regiment to-day is a *pis-aller*. In 1879, General Trochu said that we might reduce the Staffs of our Army Corps and active divisions by 90 officers. What would he say to-day? We have 28,000 officers, 10,000 more than Germany, and this difference is almost entirely due to our Staffs and to our administration. These officers cost the State over £3,000,000."

The Volunteer year, which closes next Wednesday, has not been eventful for large displays, if that at Brighton be excepted, but it is evident to those who have watched the progress of the force, that in all parts of Great Britain steady and energetic efforts have been put forth to attain increased efficiency, not as gauged by the drill and shooting requirements of the Government, but in that much wider sense which is shown in officers submitting themselves for examination in tactics, by a larger attendance than has ever previously been noted at the various camps formed during the season, and by numerous ideas and suggestions emanating from the Volunteers themselves, to raise the character of the organisation, and, in the absence of further State aid, render it as complete as possible. Perhaps, after another quarter of a century has been added to the age of the force—providing no demands are made in the interim for their services—the Volunteers will be completely equipped and furnished with transport. On November 1 of last year, the enrolled strength of all arms was 207,336,—viz., Light Horse, 260; Artillery, 38,261; Engineers, 8,896; Mounted Rifles, 52; and Rifles, 159,867. Out of this enrolled strength, nearly 200,000 (the exact number was 199,374) were returned as efficient; 175,878 were present at inspection; and 17,621 officers and serjeants had earned the special grant for "proficiency," 328 of the former having passed in tactics. It is too early yet to gauge with any attempt at accuracy the numbers which will be shown in the Returns shortly due at the War Office; but as inspection-states have always been found to be an unfailing index of the state of the force, it may safely be foreshadowed that there will be a return of over 200,000 efficients, and in some other respects corresponding improvement.

Article 87 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, says:—"A Captain of Our Regular Forces shall be eligible to be transferred or posted for service in the Militia of Our United Kingdom; and while so serving in the Militia shall, for a period not exceeding ten years, be upon half-pay; which shall be in lieu of all retired pay or gratuity on retirement under this Warrant." A similar article appeared in a Royal Warrant for the first time a little more than ten years ago, and has been continued in successive Warrants since. Although it is not expressly so stated in the article, we were always under the impression that the last sentence of the above quotation precluded an officer so placed on half-pay from ever returning to full pay in the Regular Army. However, we observe in the *Gazette* of the 19th instant that an officer who had almost completed his ten years on half-pay, has been brought back to full pay in a Line regiment. This officer, judging from the length of time he has been in the Militia, must have been either the first or very nearly the first, who availed himself of the then new mode of proceeding to half-pay. And now that he has been restored to full pay just as his ten years had almost expired, it will be most interesting to other officers, whose ten years on half-pay may be drawing to a close, to ascertain, if possible, whether they also may look forward to once more joining a Line regiment on full pay; and, if not, it will probably be almost equally interesting to them to know why such a favour should be bestowed upon one particular officer, if it be not intended to treat in a similar manner all who are similarly situated.

A good example of the ever-varying treatment to which our unfortunate Army is continually being subjected is afforded by the fact that the following three foot-notes to Table 24 of the General Annual Return of the British Army for 1882 are necessary to the understanding of that table, which gives the number of re-engagements of men of the Regular Army between the years 1863 and 1882:—1. "By the Army Enlistment Act of 1867, men were permitted to re-engage after completing two-thirds of their first term of service; and by Royal Warrant of June 29, 1867, the soldier's pay was increased by twopence per diem, with a further penny a day on re-engagement." 2. "By the Army Enlistment Act of 1870, re-engagements were restricted to men in the last year of their first period of service; and by Royal Warrant, dated June 2, 1870, the extra pay of a penny a day on re-engagement was discontinued, and the scale of good-conduct pay revised. These restrictions do not apply to men enlisted under the Acts of 1847 and 1867. See Army Circular, 1872 (Clause 111)." 3. "By Royal Warrant of February 27, 1869, re-engagements after discharge were ordered to be discontinued. This restriction was withdrawn by Army Circular, 1875 (Clause 109), and again revived by Army Circular, 1877 (Clause 58)."

As an illustration of the state of discontent to which the junior officers of the Army have been reduced by War-Office legislation under the rule of Mr. Childers, a letter appeared in the *Morning Post* of the 22nd inst., by an officer, signed, "A Wasted Life," which showed plainly enough what the younger officers think of the foolish age rules, as applied to themselves. It is a very sad state of things, and General Thibaudin himself cannot have made such a complete mess of the French Army as has been made of our own. The French officers are reported to be most discontented. The cause which has led to this state of things in France is precisely the same as that which has led to the present lamentable state of the English Army. The Army was made a battle-horse in 1870 for the politicians to fight their civilian theories, "fads," and experiments upon; consequently, we have had the abolition of Purchase, short service, age and non-employment rules, incessant and interminable examinations on every subject, School-Board officers, linked battalions, destruction of *esprit de corps*, weak battalions, loss of historical regimental numbers, wholesale transfer of men from one battalion to another, compulsory removal of officers in the prime of life, &c., and a general dismemberment of the Army. Will it ever be put straight again?

While Major-General Burrows, in the disastrous action of Maiwand, clearly demonstrated his unfitness for the command of troops in the field, he showed remarkable personal intrepidity under circumstances calculated to try the resolution of the bravest. Soon after the confused and hopeless flight began, General Burrows was informed that an officer of Jacob's Rifles was badly wounded, and he was asked if he would "give him a mount." The General, without a moment's hesitation, replied, "Certainly," and, dismounting, not only assisted in lifting the wounded man into the saddle, but actually led the horse for some time. A second wounded officer was afterwards placed on the horse in front of the former, till a dooly was procured, in which he was laid, and in which he was mortally wounded. The officer who asked General Burrows to make so heavy a sacrifice at such a critical time died soon after. But for this, the unfortunate commander's disinterested resignation of his own safety, and, as seemed probable, of his life, would not have remained so long unnoticed. We are glad to be able to perform an act of tardy justice in laying before our readers the above particulars, which were furnished by the officer who owes General Burrows an obligation which he can never repay.

The members of the Artillery Commission, Lieutenant-Colonel Abbot, Captain Matthews, and Lieutenant Jakes, appointed by the United States Government to report upon the armaments of Europe, paid a visit recently to Cronstadt, accompanied by officers placed at their disposition by the Russian authorities. The commission inspected the two most powerful forts of the island series, Forts Constantine and Miliutin, the frigate *Peter the Great*, the newly completed man-of-war *Vladimir Monomarchus*, and the dockyard at Cronstadt.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, October 28, 1883.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Captain William Purvis Wright to be Major, vice Allnutt, promoted (September 8).

ADMIRALTY, October 19, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, the under-mentioned Retired Officers, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commanders, have been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the 16th inst, viz.:—Commanders Charles Percy Bushe and Edward Poulden.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Chaplain the Rev. George Edmund Carwithen, M.A., has been placed on the Retired List from October 16.

ADMIRALTY, October 20, 1883.

Navigating Lieutenant George Alexander Broad has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of October 16, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surgeon Leonard Henry Joseph Hayne, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List from the 15th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS (Bristol Brigade)—Richard Betton Sayce, Esq., Lieutenant, R.N., to be Lieutenant Commanding (October 20).

ADMIRALTY, October 22, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer James Carlisle has been placed on the Retired List of his rank, from the 15th inst.

ADMIRALTY, October 23, 1883.

Sub-Lieutenant William Christopher Pakenham has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of October 21, 1883.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 1, 1883.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain Charles Edward Foot, R.N., to be her Majesty's Consul in the Territories of the African Kings and Chiefs in the districts adjacent to Lake Nyassa.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 1, 1883.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Commander Charles Edward Gissing, R.N., to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul in the Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 16, 1883.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant Charles Stewart Smith, R.N., to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul in the Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Crawford Caffin, to the Sphinx; Malcolm M'Neile, to the Belleisle, for Coastguard at Kingstown, vice Rochfort; William T. Down, to the Belleisle, for Coastguard at Donaghadee, vice Sandy; Arthur S. Phillpotts, to the Hercules, for Coastguard at Exmouth, vice Stephens; Edward A. Holbech, to the Belleisle, for Coastguard at Arklow, vice Phillpotts.

Lieutenants—Charles A. Forlong, to the Cambridge, additional; Arthur W. Torless, to the Vernon, additional, vice Hely Hutchinson; John J. Pocock, to the Valiant, vice Phillips (appointment of Bourke cancelled).

Navigating Lieutenant—Francis Rowlatt, to the Pembroke, for the Arethusa.

Midshipman—Francis F. Haworth-Booth, to the Agincourt.

Chief Engineer—William Nicklin, to the Pembroke, for the Turquoise.

Surgeons—Robert Bentham, to the Chatham Division of the Royal Marines, vice Barcroft; Penrose J. Barcroft, to the Cockatrice, vice Drew.

Engineers—R. G. Callaway, to the Defence, vice Gardner; Richard S. Hamm, to the Asia, for the Crocodile, vice Barcombe; John Anderson, to the Indus, additional, vice Moon; William H. Moon, to the Shannon, vice Serle.

Assistant-Engineers—Frederick Hillyer, and James Ryan, to the Northampton, additional; Charles A. Moore, to the Swiftsure, additional.

Gunners—Samuel Helen, to the Cambridge; Charles F. Lethbridge, to the Pembroke, for the Arethusa.

Boatswains—William H. Pound, to the Impregnable, for the Pilot, vice Jones; Thomas Hallett, to the Impregnable, vice Pound; Robert Parnell, to the Shannon, vice Tamlin; John Hawkes, to the Pembroke, for the Arethusa.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., with the squadron under his command, arrived at Tchesme, near Chios, on Oct. 22. A telegram from Constantinople on Saturday last says:—"The British Mediterranean Squadron will soon return to Malta, stopping only at Cyprus *en route*. Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay will shortly come to Constantinople, on board the despatch-vessel Helicon, to pay his respects to the Sultan."

AUDACIOUS, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., telegraphed from Yokohama on Oct. 22 that he would sail on the 24th inst. for Kobé. The Swift and Espoir were at Canton on Sept. 14, and will remain. The Cockchafer was at Amoy on Sept. 6, and would proceed to Pagoda Anchorage, River Min, on Sept. 13. The Wivern, Midge, Esk, and Tweed were at Hong Kong, in First Division of Steam Reserve; the Esk was ready to proceed to Canton, if requisite. The Champion was at Batavia, and would leave for Singapore on Sept. 17 (under sail). The Fly left Singapore on Sept. 7 for Bangkok, and will return to Singapore when her services can be dispensed with.

BOADICEA, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Noel Salmon, V.C., left Simon's Town on Oct. 24.

COMUS, Capt. East, will leave Lima immediately the Satellite arrives, probably on Oct. 29.

CONDOR, Com. Jeffreys, left Malta for Tunis on Oct 24.

DEFENCE, Capt. E. J. Pollard. An entertainment was given on board this ship at Rockferry on Oct. 19, which passed off very successfully. Glees, sentimental and comic songs, readings, ballads, stump orations, and dances, were followed by the screaming farce entitled, "That Boy Pete," which was most rapturously received. The Rev. A. H. Crick acted as manager, and favoured the audience with "In the Gloaming." Lieutenants Masterman and Domville also took part in the proceedings, and a very pleasant evening was brought to a close with the National Anthem.

FROLIC, Com. A. W. Moore, arrived at St. Vincent on Oct. 22, and was to leave on Oct. 24.

MALABAR, Capt. Henry Hand, arrived at Bombay on Monday.

MOORHEN, Lieut.-Com. J. H. Corfe, was inspected in harbour off Devonport Dockyard on Oct. 19, by Capt. Geo. S. Bosanquet, and has since been placed in the basin to prepare for paying-off.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Noel Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., was at Halifax on Oct. 20. The Tenedos was at Halifax on Oct. 10, and after refitting would proceed to Bermuda. The Foam was at Halifax on Oct. 12, and after refit will relieve the Fantôme on the Jamaica division, which ship will then proceed to Bermuda. The Griffon arrived at Halifax from Jamaica on Sept. 25, and was there on Oct. 9, and about to visit the northern ports, and would return to Halifax. The Garnet was at Halifax on Oct. 12, and would remain there for the present. The Flamingo was at Halifax on Oct. 10.

SHELDRAKE, Lieut.-Com. M. L. Bridger, was inspected at Devonport on Saturday by Capt. R. Carter, and subsequently went alongside the yard to prepare for paying-off.

SPHINX, Com. Crawford Caffin, was undocked at Sheerness on Saturday, after having her valves and keel examined. The Sphinx will leave Sheerness shortly for the Persian Gulf.

SWIFTSURE, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, was at Esquimault on Sept. 28, and would remain until Oct. 9, when she would proceed to San Francisco, Panama, and Callao (has arrived at San Francisco). The Comus was at Coquimbo on Sept. 22, conducting duties of senior officer on the coasts of Peru and Chili; will return to England on arrival of the Satellite. The Constance was on the coast of Peru. The Heroine was at Esquimault, and will remain at Vancouver for the present. The Mutine was on passage to Callao and Coquimbo, and left Esquimault on Aug. 23. The Sappho was at Esquimault, and would accompany flagship on Oct. 9. The Kingfisher was on the coast of Chili. Letters for the Swiftsure posted after Oct. 12 should be addressed to the care of the British Consul at Panama. On Sept. 19 a ball was given by the officers of the Fleet and Naval establishment to the inhabitants of Victoria. The large building known as the sail-loft, in the dockyard, was set apart for the purpose, and the decorations were most elaborate and striking, all the available flags, cutlasses, bayonets, pistols, dirks, and swords being requisitioned so as to make a thoroughly attractive display. Each ship furnished its own contributions towards this object, but those of the Heroine exceeded all the others for beauty and elegance of design. Guests began to arrive shortly after 8 o'clock, and by 9 o'clock nearly 400 ladies and gentlemen had assembled, amongst them being the members of the Executive Government and the Judiciary, the Mayor, and other notables. The fearful injuries inflicted on Lieut. Lees, and through which he lost his life, are thus described by the Washington *Army and Navy Register*:—"Lieut. Lees was found in Mears Street, desperately wounded in the face, his eye apparently gone, the nose and upper part of the face fractured, and the upper jaw so broken that it fell over the lower jaw. Dr. Moore, staff surgeon, had Lieut. Lees sent to St. Joseph's Hospital. When asked the cause of the accident, he faintly articulated 'horse.' Lees had assisted in the decoration of St. Paul's Church, Esquimault, and afterwards drove to town in a two-wheeled buggy and dined at the club. He drove from the club and reached Mears Street. It was a dark, foggy night, and it is supposed the trap upset in turning the corner. It was found in a deep ditch, reduced to splinters. The horse was badly cut, the left flank detached from the shafts, and was calmly surveying the wreck. Beneath the horse's feet were two of Lieut. Lees' teeth, and his hat. When first discovered the poor fellow was holding his detached face in his hands."

SWINGER, Lieut. and Com. Marx, having had the necessary alterations made to enable her engines to be started astern more readily, has been taken into the Channel for a six hours' commission trial.

Admiral Sir C. Key, Lord Alcester, and Admiral Brandreth arrived at Milford Haven in the Admiralty yacht Enchantress from Queenstown on Thursday. They landed at the dockyard, and inspected the vessels in course of construction, the stores, &c. They were conducted over the yard by Capt. Chatfield, the captain-superintendent, and by the chief constructor, Mr. J. C. Froyne.

The Naval correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph* makes this week the following appropriate strictures on the Naval administration of the Admiralty:—"As an example of entire inconsistency, commend me to the following Admiralty decisions: In the early part of last year, when an officer did assume the temporary command of a tender belonging to the Excellent, and had a collision through the bad steering of the vessel, he was reprimanded by their Lordships for his direct disobedience of Art. 145, cap. 3, sec. 1, of the Instructions, in presuming to take 'any rank or command' upon himself. Hardly three months later another officer, on receiving orders which placed him between the Scylla of ships' orders and the Charybdis of the Admiralty Instructions, dared to point out that he stood in imminent danger of being wrecked on either, and for this glaring indiscretion was promptly placed on half-pay, presumably for asking unpleasant questions, for, as far as I have heard, no other reason was adduced or even hinted at. It is pretty well known that 'every person is fully authorised individually to make known to his superior any just cause of complaint' (Art. 636), but events have proved that any such legitimate step is immediately noted in that mysterious black-book at the Admiralty, which has blasted so many promising careers, and however flagrant the injustice may afterwards be proved, the 'recording angel' at Whitehall forgets to drop the tear, 'blotting out for ever' the damning remark —'this is an officious person.'"

The Rupert went out of Portsmouth Harbour on Monday morning, in charge of Capt. Colomb, superintendent of the Steam Reserve, for steam and torpedo trials.

The Duke of Wellington and the Victory struck lower yards and topmasts on Monday for the winter months.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Portland, Thursday, October 18, 1883.

We left Berehaven on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th, and after a fine passage round, arrived here a little after noon on Saturday. There was a good deal of fog and mist hanging about the Bay when we started, but it cleared off when we got outside. In the evening, we had spar drill, and later on went to "night quarters." On Thursday, the Squadron exercised at steam tactics, going through the evolutions which are to be performed when we go out to meet the Lords of the Admiralty. The next day, the columns opened out to two miles distance apart to enable some of the ships that had a few rounds of their quarterly ammunition unexpended to fire them away; the Admiral went on board the Sultan in the forenoon and completed his inspection of her.

On Saturday morning, the troopship Assistance passed us on her way up Channel. A little before noon we neared the anchorage, steaming in our usual formation of columns of divisions line ahead, the 1st division being to port. When off the eastern end of the breakwater, the line was inverted from van to rear, and their course altered eight points together, bringing the Squadron into columns of divisions line abreast, the 1st division leading, and the Admiral's nearest to the breakwater. In this order we stood on till the anchorage was reached, when we came to simultaneously and moored. On Monday we had our usual drill in the forenoon, and in the afternoon the field-guns were landed for exercise. In the evening it came on to blow, and it has been blowing a gale ever since, the wind being from W.S.W. to W.N.W. The small-arm battalions were to have landed, but owing to the heavy weather they have been unable to. We have not been able to carry out our customary morning and evening evolutions, as the top-gallant masts have been kept down since Monday. Yesterday morning we rove top tackles and jears, and in the evening let go our sheet-anchors; we weighed them again this morning, as the wind had gone down a little. It is quite uncertain how much of the proposed programme for to-morrow will be carried out.

The residents of Weymouth and the neighbourhood have very kindly been entertaining us at a ball. It was held on Tuesday evening at the Assembly Rooms of the Royal Hotel, and was a great success. The ball-room, which is a fine large one, with an excellent floor, was very prettily decorated. Admiral Dowell and a large number of the officers attended, and spent a most enjoyable evening, or rather night, as it was half-past three before "The Queen" was played. It was not all joy, either going on shore or coming off, and those who had to return to their ships envied the lucky few who were able to stay on shore for the night. However, most of us are accustomed to pleasuring under difficulties.

Another correspondent with the Squadron writes as follows:—The Channel Squadron unmoored and prepared for sea on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 18. The weather looked anything but promising, and it was doubtful up to the last moment before we weighed on the following morning whether the Lords of the Admiralty would be able to come round from Portsmouth in the Enchantress, or whether they would prefer the more comfortable journey by train. However, a telegram announcing their departure in the Enchantress caused the signal to be made to weigh at once, and so we started in anything but nice weather. Wind and rain and a nasty sea awaited us outside, and having steamed out some way, we altered course and stood slowly back towards Portland. About noon the Enchantress overtook us, and as the weather was too bad to admit of the programme of steam tactics being carried out, she steamed right on into Portland. The Fleet followed, and came to at single anchor later on. The two Admirals of the Squadron lunched with their Lordships on board the Enchantress, and directly afterwards the Admiralty party split up into two, and embarking in steam pinnaces flying the Admiralty flag they proceeded to inspect the various ships composing the Squadron. It was past 5 when their Lordships left the last ship, and after the labours of the day they gave an official dinner-party, to which all the captains of the Fleet and the two Admirals were invited. On Saturday last, all the landing parties and Marines from every ship in the Squadron were landed and reviewed, under the command of Capt. Fellowes, of the Minotaur. They presented a fine appearance, and marched past in a very creditable manner. Col. French was in charge of the Marines, who, in these days of short service in the Line, always look a *corps d'élite*. The Marine Artillery well upheld their reputation of being the finest corps in the service. After the inspection the battalion leaders and company officers were called to the front, and Lord Northbrook expressed the approval of the Board of Admiralty at the manner in which all ranks had acquitted themselves. In the afternoon, their Lordships visited the two flagships of the Squadron, and in the evening the commanders of the different ships had the honour of dining on board the Enchantress. Having finished their programme at Portland, the Lords of the Admiralty left in their yacht for Devonport early last Sunday morning. That their Lordships were well pleased with what they saw is shown by the following general signal made by Sir William Dowell, commanding the Channel Squadron:—"The Vice-Admiral wishes to congratulate the officers, seamen, and Marines of the Squadron on the success of the Admiralty inspection, their Lordships having expressed their great satisfaction at the order and cleanliness of the ships, and the thorough knowledge shown by both officers and men of their various duties." On Saturday night an amateur naval dramatic entertainment was given by the officers of H.M.S. Minotaur, at the Theatre Royal, Weymouth, for the benefit of the funds of the Royal Eye Infirmary. The two operettas of "The Blind Beggar" and "Cox and Box," and the farce "In Possession," were the pieces played.

MEDICATED SOAP.—Use that prescribed by the medical profession, and be spared an irritable skin and a face disfigured by pimples and blotches. Purchase only WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP (branded "Sapo Carbonis Detergens"), and refuse all worthless substitutes.

London Amusements.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts continue to be well attended. On Monday next will be given a special concert. The vocalists will include Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Madame Sherrington, and Miss Damian.

The St. James's Theatre is now furnished with a new four-act comedy called "Young Folks' Ways," as slight in structure as a piece of painted porcelain, and requiring to be as delicately handled. The play, written by Mrs. Burnett and Mr. W. H. Gillett, has been already produced in New York under the title of "Esmeralda," the name of a novelette by the authoress rapidly gaining popularity in America. On the stage the plot seems to have less substance than in the story, but the audience find in the cleverness of the acting some compensation for the lack of exciting incidents. The curtain rises on a log hut in North Carolina, owned by a rugged farmer named Old Rogers, and occupied by his pretty daughter Esmeralda and his domineering wife. These characters are most effectively impersonated by Mr. Hare, Miss Webster (a débutante, and grand-daughter of the late veteran actor), and Mrs. Hermann Vezin. When the fortunes of the family improve by the result of a mining speculation, and the story shifts to Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, as two friends of the old farmer, enliven the serious interest of the play by some of those passages of light comedy in which they excel. How Esmeralda escapes from a marriage with a marquis, arranged by her ambitious mother, to wed her early lover, a sturdy backwoodsman, is afterwards illustrated with some needless elaboration. Mr. Alexander, Mr. Maclean, and Miss Linda Dietz find places in the cast, and the scenery and stage appointments exhibit that careful attention to minute details so characteristic of the present management.

At a morning performance at the Strand, an encouraging reception was given to Mr. Edward Righton's comic drama of "Hard Up," produced in the provinces about three years since. When the piece, however, is placed in the regular programme, the third act will require to be strengthened and much of the farcical dialogue eliminated. Mr. Righton represented the principal character, an uneducated pawnbroker, anxious to give his daughter advantages he does not possess himself; and he was fortunate in having excellent support from Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Lydia Cowell, Mr. George Barrett, Mr. Hawtrey, and Mr. E. W. Garden.

At the Surrey has been produced an elaborate melodrama, in six acts, called "The Crimes of Paris," and the playwrights, Messrs. Paul Meritt and George Conquest, have manifestly suited the requirements of their audience by crowding into four hours as much excitement as possible. Scenes of Parisian life and views of well-known localities in the French capital are picturesquely portrayed, and the action is unflaggingly sustained through the close pursuit and successive escapes of an atrocious villain who is hunted down at last. The prominent parts are played by Mr. T. F. Nye as the wicked viscount, and by Mr. Julian Cross as the persevering detective.

At Toole's Theatre, the late T. W. Robertson's comedy of "Ours" has been revived, with a new cast, including Miss Amy Roselle, Miss Fanny Addison, Miss Cora Stuart, and Messrs. T. W. Robertson, J. F. Young, A. Beaumont, E. D. Ward, and A. Chevalier. Comparisons are almost inevitable, but it is pleasant to record that the general result of the performance was highly creditable to those engaged in the representation.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at St. George's Hall is now refreshed by a new musical sketch, entitled "On the Thames," given by Mr. Corney Grain with his usual cleverness, and amusingly illustrating the inconveniences of a rustic cottage on the upper reaches of the river, when chosen as a holiday resort. A new second part, called "A Water Cure," has also been provided, agreeably employing the talents of Miss Fanny Holland, Miss Marion Wardroper, Mr. North Home, and Mr. Alfred Reed. The diverting trifle, written by Arnold Felix, is embellished with some pleasing music, composed by Mr. George Gear.

With this week the play of "Ingomar" is withdrawn from the Lyceum, and Miss Mary Anderson now appears as Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," with Mr. J. H. Barnes as Claude, Mr. William Farren as Colonel Damas, Mrs. Arthur Stirling as Madame Deschappelles, and Mrs. Billington as the Widow Melnotte.

Mr. Charles Collette, the popular comedian, will make his reappearance at a special matinée on Thursday next at the Gaiety Theatre, when he will appear as Adonis Evergreen in "My Awful Dad." The reputation which Mr. Collette has earned throughout the country in this and other parts created by the late Charles Mathews, will doubtless be recognised by the patrons of the Gaiety Theatre, where Mr. Collette was a few years ago a great favourite.

Reviews.

Hand-book of the Panjab. (John Murray.)—The publication of this volume completes the "Hand-books of India." It is difficult to estimate even approximately the vast amount of labour required by so extensive a work. Its primary object is to guide the traveller to and through a part of Rajputana and those northern provinces of India which are directly or indirectly ruled by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab. They cover an area several thousand miles greater than that of Germany, while no territory in the world of equal extent possesses so great a variety of scenery, beginning from the vast plains round Dehli, bordering the five rivers, and ending with the towering heights of the abode of snow, where the Nanga Parvat, one of the highest mountains known to man, rises to an altitude of over 26,629 ft.,—considerably more than double the height of Mont Blanc. It would be almost presumptuous to endeavour to describe even a tithe of the valuable information contained in this volume. By the traveller or the student it will be found invaluable.

It has been decided by Gen. Sir D. Stewart, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, with the approval of the Indian Government, to take immediate steps in the direction of a reorganisation of the uniform of the Indian native regiments. A committee, consisting of four officers—one president, two members, and a secretary—has been directed to assemble at Meean Meer, to report upon a plan for the revision of the dress regulations of the Bengal Cavalry. The new regulations for the uniform of the Bombay cavalry regiment has just been issued. The light blue and silver is to be replaced by dark green and gold, with red Kummerbund; helmets are to be worn, but for regimental parades the yare is to be covered with the native officer's loongee. The chief aim of the new regulations is to obtain a more uniform appearance of the various regiments, and to lessen the expense of officers in their outfit. It is also claimed for the new regulations that the appearance of the regiments will be more soldierly, while the uniform will be better fitted for active service.

"Dr. Pincus of Berlin."—This celebrated authority, in his work on diseases of the hair, deprecates all salves, lotions, and other compounds containing lead, which is a malignant poison, and recommends the use of oil. Rowland's Macassar Oil has been known for more than 80 years as the best and safest preserver of the hair, and can now be had in a golden colour as well as in the ordinary tint. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Whom Nature Leadeth, by G. Noel Hatton (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—Murray's Handbook of the Panjáb (John Murray)—The Ilbert Bill (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, Vol. IX., No. 4 (The Institute, Annapolis, Maryland)—Magazines for November:—The English Illustrated Magazine (Macmillan and Co.); Longman's Magazine (Longmans, Green, and Co.); The United Service (Philadelphia, L. R. Hamersly and Co.); The Cornhill Magazine, (Smith, Elder, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

Red Lancer.—We regret that we are unable to give our correspondent the information he asks for regarding the retention of scarlet uniform by the 16th Lancers, when other Light Cavalry regiments were changed to blue. It would be difficult now to trace the causes of many of the successive changes in the colour of the uniforms and facings of regiments. Many of these changes are probably due to the caprice of the Adjutant-General of the time.

A Victim.—Shall have our attention.

Death or Glory.—Your letter is altogether too personal.

D. L. B.—You have misinterpreted the Royal Warrant.

Bearskin.—The decision is perfectly legal.

Douglas.—All your questions must be answered in the affirmative.

Vindex.—The memorial is forwarded through the usual channel.

Falcon.—The Glatton trial took place at Portland on the morning of July 5, 1872, at half-past 10. The Glatton was moored head and stern, and so was the Hotspur. The three unwilling occupants of the turret suffered no injury. Steam was up all the time, for the turret machinery, the turret being revolved after each shot by the engineers of the ship. The shots were fired at a range of 200 yards. The Glatton's guns were fired over the breakwater to seaward after the experiment, to prove that their mountings, &c., were uninjured.

The Army and Navy Gazette exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Obituary.

Com. Herbert Dolphin, R.N., inspecting officer of Coastguard for the Northern District, died last week, after a long illness. The deceased officer was buried on Saturday last with military honours. The firing-party was furnished by the depôt of the Durham Light Infantry. A party of Blue-jackets belonging to the Coastguard drew the carriage, the pall-bearers being the commander, fleet surgeon, and paymaster of the Durham, drill-ship, and Major Sweny, R.M. Then followed the chief mourners. The Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P., the deceased officer's father-in-law, with his brothers, and brothers-in-law, Blue-jackets of the drill-ship and Coastguard, together with the volunteers of the life-saving apparatus, closing the procession. Much sympathy was displayed, Com. Dolphin being greatly beloved both in the service and in private life. He entered the Navy shortly before the Crimean war and served in the Baltic during 1854-5 (medal), was promoted to commander Feb. 6, 1872, and served in that rank on board H.M.S. Defence and Sultan. He commanded the Unicorn, drill-ship for the Reserve at Dundee, for about three years, and received an appointment in the Coastguard at Inverness, from which he was transferred to Sunderland in June last.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

BIRTH.

Bolster.—On the 18th inst., at the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, the wife of Staff-Surgeon Thomas Bolster, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Swithinbank—Eno.—On the 23rd inst., at St. Stephen's Dulwich, by the Rev. Herbert S. Swithinbank, M.A., rector of Adwick-le-Street, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. Meek Clark, M.A., vicar of the parish, Harold W. Swithinbank, Lieutenant and Adjutant 11th (P.A.O.) Hussars, younger son of George Edwin Swithinbank, LL.D., of Ormleigh, Upper Norwood, to Amy, youngest daughter of J. C. Eno, of Wood Hall, Dulwich.

Williams-Freeman—Cunynghame.—On the 17th inst., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. H. P. Williams-Freeman, George Peere Williams-Freeman, 1st Batn. Royal Sussex Regiment, second son of the late F. P. Williams-Freeman, Esq., to Lavinia Augusta, youngest daughter of General Sir Arthur and the Hon. Lady Cunynghame, of Hurlingham Lodge, Fulham.

DEATH.

Watson.—On the 19th inst., at 4 Newnham Terrace, Cambridge. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Charles Watson, late Army Pay Department, Bursar of Selwyn College, aged 64. R.I.P.

Advertisements.

REQUIRED, a MESSMAN, for 1-21st Scots Fusiliers, likely to proceed to Aldershot shortly.—Tenders to be sent to P. M. C., Royal Scots Fusiliers, Dover.

TO MESS PRESIDENTS, &c.—A Man of much experience as MESSMAN, CATERER, and FIRST-CLASS COOK, with Testimonials supported by References to General Officers, &c., WISHES EMPLOYMENT in a Brigade Depôt, Club, or other stationary establishment. Security if required.—Address, "E. S.," 12 Cromwell Road, Mencie Road, Colchester, Essex.

HANOVER SQUARE CLUB.—NOTICE to all whom it may Concern.—The Undersigned has RESIGNED the SECRETARYSHIP of this Club since last July.
G. D. SAMPSON.

INDIA.—A LADY desires to obtain an ENGAGEMENT for her ENGLISH NURSE, with a Lady going to Aden or India about the end of November.—Address, "E. D.," Peters' Hotel, Bonn, Germany.

MEDWAY CONSERVANCY ACT, 1881.
The Conservators of the River Medway require the services of a competent person as HARBOUR-MASTER, at a Salary of £200 per annum.
Printed particulars as to duties will be furnished by me on request.
Applications, marked "Harbour-Master," and accompanied by any Testimonials which applicants may be desirous to submit, must be sent to me not later than Monday, November 12, 1883.
By order,
RICHARD PRALL, Secretary.
Medway Conservancy Offices, Rochester,
October 12, 1883.

A LADY, living in Guernsey, WISHES to FIND a little GIRL of 8 years' old, as COMPANION to HERS of same age.—Apply by letter to Mrs. CLARMONT DANIELL, Braemar, Guernsey. References required and given.

JUNIOR ARMY and NAVY CLUB,
ST. JAMES'S STREET.
The ENTRANCE FEE for the year 1884 will be TWENTY GUINEAS.
October, 1883. By order.

ROYAL SCHOOL for the DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY.
Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.
Chairman.
Major-General J. T. BOILEAU, R.E., F.R.S.
The Committee having decided to amalgamate the School at Clarence Rochampton (50 pupils) with the School at Lansdown, Bath (70 pupils), in view to the great saving in the expense of maintenance, and the advantage which will result from bringing the Two Schools under one administrative management, have contracted for the Erection of a NEW WING and other Works at Lansdown, at an expense of £10,000, and earnestly appeal for Contributions in aid of the Building Fund. The works have been commenced, and it is expected that they will be ready for occupation by October 1, 1884.
The Committee trust that the Friends of the Royal School will, by liberal subscriptions, enable them with the funds at their disposal to meet in full all the expenses of this urgent and most desirable undertaking. Each Donation of Five Guineas entitles to one vote for life at all Elections; each 10s 6d to one vote at two Elections.
Subscriptions may be sent to G. W. FORSTER, Esq., Secretary, Royal School, No. 22 Cockspur Street, London, S.W. By order,
G. W. FORSTER,
Secretary.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE SUPPLIED AT
BENETFINK & CO.'S
ELECTRO-PLATE, CUTLERY, and FURNISHING IRONMONGERY GALLERIES, which are the MOST SPACIOUS and COMMANDING in the WORLD, COVERING an AREA of OVER 60,000 SQUARE FEET.
DISCOUNT (AS PER PRICE LIST) TO MEMBERS OF THE
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85, 86, 89, 90, 107, & 108 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

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IN THE
MUSIC HALL, EDINBURGH,
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THE
PIERSHILL SOLDIERS' HOME FOR CAVALRY.
UNDER ROYAL AND DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DONATIONS of WORK, &c., will be received in London by

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Miss LLOYD, Soldiers' Home, Piershill, Edinburgh.
Miss FRANCES COLLINS, 38 Moray Place, Edinburgh.
Miss E. M. HOPE, 23 Walker Street, Edinburgh.

TO RETIRED OFFICERS.—An opportunity offers to introduce a Gentleman as SECRETARY of a bonâ-fide Industrial Undertaking. Salary, £150 per annum, £300 required to be invested in the Shares of the Company.—Address, "B. W. S.," 3 and 4 Shepherd's Lane, Brixton, London.

TO RETIRED OFFICERS, OFFICERS' SONS, and OTHERS.—Rare opportunity now offered for acquiring Half-Interest in a Thrifty and Profitable Freehold Stock Farm of 9,500 acres, in United States. Owner (wealthy), now in London, desires an ACTIVE PARTNER, with about £12,000. Splendid farm, well stocked with cattle, sheep, horses, &c; dwelling-houses (furnished); farm buildings, implements, complete. Profits, 25 per cent. Title perfect. Unexceptionable references given and required. For full particulars and interview, apply to EVERETT and MEGRUE, 6A Austin Friars, E.C. The above presents a safe investment for a Gentleman desiring profitable occupation in the United States.

A PARTNER Wanted, to join the Advertiser in a ready-money and lucrative wholesale business. Cash wanted, £500, to be applied in extending machinery and for trade purposes. The Advertiser, not seeking goodwill, but pecuniary assistance, a gentleman with commercial experience will be of impoetance.—Address, by letter only to PRINCIPAL, care of Mr. Geo. Knight, Auctioneer and Valuer, 18 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATED MINING ENGINEER REQUIRES PARTNER (active or sleeping), with £8,000, to join him in valuable Colliery, in full work, under exceptional circumstances. Good immediate income, and capital increasing yearly. No special knowledge required. Beautiful neighbourhood, good hunting.—Address, by letter, to "CERTIFICATED," care of Mr. Jeffery, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.

TORQUAY.—Messrs. COX and BEYNON have a Number of FURNISHED HOUSES to LET, privately, for the coming season, under exceptional circumstances, at very moderate rents. Sanitary arrangement particularly good. Also some very attractive Properties for Sale, and to Let unfurnished. Printed List free on application.—COX and BEYNON, House and Estate Agents, 13 Strand, Torquay.

GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCES, at moderate rentals, at West Kensington (opposite West Kensington Station). Frequent trains to City and West End. St. Paul's School (from St. Paul's Churchyard), now being erected in the locality, will afford the highest educational facilities. They contain every modern improvement. Fitted bath (hot and cold); fine gravel soil; first-class sanitary arrangements, and admirably suited to the requirements of gentlemen's families. Rent, £60 to £100.—Apply to GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington.

COLCHESTER. — FURNISHED, Comfortable COUNTRY HOUSE, surrounded by ornamental pleasure grounds, conservatory, stabling, and small farmery. Good society; hunting and fishing. Terms, Six Guineas per week. Agents, EDMUND ROBINS and HINE, 5 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

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Mark your Linen with the
CRYSTAL PALACE
BOND'S GOLD-MEDAL
MARKING INK,
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A Tonic Liqueur of the highest class and most agreeable flavour, 48s per doz. Valuable to Sportsmen, and pleasant with Aerated Waters. A beautiful combination of Seville Oranges with the finest Cognac.

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A Stomachic of extra superior quality, at 48s per doz. Made of the finest Old Cognac, readily discernible by the palate. The best possible remedy for Cholera, and disorders of the Stomach.
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READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
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If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take HOP BITTERS.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, take HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, rich or poor, suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take HOP BITTERS.

Whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, one bottle of HOP BITTERS will do more good than £5 in all other medicines or doctor's visits.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney complaint, disease of the stomach, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be cured if you take HOP BITTERS.

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IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE. IT HAS SAVED HUNDREDS.
FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. CHLORODYNE.

From SYMES and Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1881.
To J. T. DAVENPORT, Esq.,
33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES and Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a Liquid Medicine which assuages Pain of every kind, affords a calm, refreshing sleep without Headache, and invigorates the Nervous System when exhausted.

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
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From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial, to test its value.

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Classes are limited to 6, total number of Students to 18.

One-third of the Competitors prepared at the Abbey in 1881-82 obtained Commissions, several being specially mentioned in the Official Reports.

RESULTS FOR 1883.

In March, nine competed, two passed, and two others were offered Cavalry Commissions; one obtained special mention in Tactics with 525 marks, another special mention in Law with 500 marks.

In September, eight competed, four passed. Places taken, 3rd, 17th, 38th, and 40th (first attempt).

Present Term ends December 22.
Next Term commences January 5, 1884.
Further particulars, on application to
Captain PRESTON,
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MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, September, 1883.—Two Pupils sent up, both passed. Lieutenant W. C. G. M'Grigor, 8th on the list, 1,871 marks; Lieutenant T. B. Phillips, 30th on the list, 1,772 marks. Places taken at the preceding Examinations, 1st, 10th, 21st, 29th, 30th, 34th, 37th. Special individual attention, numbers strictly limited.—Major COWPER, 10 Clifton Villas (Clifton Gardens), Maida Hill, London, W.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS, GERMANY.—Vide Commissioners' Report to raise Standard for German and French.

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RECENT SUCCESSES.

WOOLWICH:—Five out of seven sent up in 1882, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th. July, 1883, 2nd.

SANDHURST:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet. July, 1883: FIRST, and 10 others.

MILITIA MILITARY:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed thirty-eight under the present regulations, viz.:—March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th, and two Cavalry commissions.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
1st	Didham	2001
4th	Palmer	1924
6th	Wyley	1919
7th	Foster	1899
9th	Heyworth	1869
10th	Westmorland	1862
11th	Browne	1859
13th	Twyford	1838
14th	Prendergast	1822
15th	Macrae	1817
17th	Graham	1811
20th	Milligan	1801
23rd	Thompson	1790
26th	*Marriott	1778
31st	Stevens	1769
34th	Dewar	1752
37th	*M'Neill	1750
40th	Leicester	1738
42nd	*Cole	1731
46th	Davidson	1722
49th	Shaw	1709

i.e., 21 out of 50 vacancies.
(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; March, 1883, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th. 1883: 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed 205 officers for promotion.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Dr. KAIM and H. ZOBEL, assisted by Captain ROBINSON, late Royal Artillery, and J. ABBOT JARMAN, Esq., B.A., PREPARE CANDIDATES for Woolwich and Sandhurst. Also, in separate Classes, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the Military Competitive Examinations, and Officers for admission to the Staff College.

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At the last Militia Competition, which took place on March 8, for which 31 Commissions in the Line were awarded, the under-mentioned officers passed from this Establishment, out of 18 sent up:—

Lieutenant	E. G. Wynyard	8th.
"	H. J. Morphy	11th.
"	I. H. W. Southey	13th.
"	N. G. Woodyatt	15th.
"	J. H. Heycock	16th.
"	D. S. A. Cosby	22nd.
"	F. K. O. Peile	26th.

This completes a total of 32 commissions secured by Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW at the last four Military Competitive Examinations, the total number sent up for these competitions being 76. The names of the successful pupils have already been published.

Also, at the Literary Examination for Militia Officers held in April, Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale took FIRST place on the list.

The results obtained at the last SANDHURST EXAMINATIONS have again added to the general score, which now amounts to SIXTY-FIVE SUCCESSES, achieved by pupils during the past 20 months.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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TO the few who still doubt the failure of the unmixed short-service system, of the double-battalion system, and of the territorial system, we would recommend the perusal of the Annual Report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting for the year 1882. From this carefully composed, but by no means happily expressed document, we learn that "The complete amalgamation between the infantry battalions of the line and those of the militia, which was effected in 1881, was followed last year by the amalgamation of the militia artillery with the Royal Artillery." There is, therefore, no longer any distinction between two branches of our military forces which still differ radically in their mode of living, duties, and conditions of service; or else the word amalgamation has some peculiar meaning not to be found in dictionaries, and unknown beyond the magic circle of army reformers! If the word confusion were substituted for amalgamation, in the above quotation, the sense would be quite clear, and would be almost unanimously accepted. We have called this Report a carefully composed document, but the expression must be qualified. Great care is shown in the omission of many important but inconvenient items of information, and in the surrounding of others with a maze of figures in which they may easily escape notice. But the carefulness extends no farther, for the Report is neither clear nor accurate; it is neither ingenuous nor ingenious. We are told that in 37 regimental districts (out of 79) 50 per cent. of the recruits who enlisted joined their respective territorial regiments; while in some others "it does not appear likely for some little time that the supply will be equal to the normal requirements of their territorial regiments, and though it is hoped," &c. We leave the obvious correction of the collocation in this quotation to our readers. Among those districts which are not yet thoroughly vaccinated with the territorial lymph, we find the 34th with only 18 per cent., the 44th 15 per cent., the 79th 10 per cent., and the 32nd only 8 per cent. of their recruits drawn from their own districts. Of 7,812 who volunteered from the Militia for the Regular Army, only 3,725 volunteered for their perfectly amalgamated "line battalions." The Foot Guards, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, "still fall considerably short of the numbers which will *ultimately* [whatever that may mean] be required." Various devices are detailed for inducing men to join these special corps, among which we may mention (though the Report does not) that the standard for the Foot Guards is now as low as 5 ft. 8 in. in the Grenadiers, and 5 ft. 7 in. in the other two regiments. "Many *men* (?) are sent away who exhibit all the promise of becoming efficient soldiers." In other, and plainer, truer words, many lads who offered to enlist, and were rejected as being too immature, would in time become physically fit for the service. Of course they would, and so will in time a large proportion of the little boys now at school or playing truant; but neither immature lads nor school-boys are fit material to fill the ranks of an army that ought to be fit for service, but is not. The Egyptian campaign was "abnormal," and so was the number of men whose terms of service expired in 1882. Everything, indeed, is called abnormal that tests the success of any part of those reforms that have spoiled the Army, in order to give us 27,924 reserve men who are useless in peace and cease to be reserves in war. Several elaborate tables are appended to the Report. Appendix A shows a falling-off of 1,240 in the number of recruits raised in 1882, as compared with the previous year. B gives details of enlistments by districts. C is headed "Ages, Heights, and Weights of Recruits inspected during 1880, 1881, and 1882," but the columns are headed 1879, 1880, and 1881. Either the headings of the appendix, or those of the several columns must be wrong; possibly both are incorrect. D is apparently two returns "amalgamated." E shows the number of discharges by purchase, from 1874. F purports to show the "Increase *and* Decrease of the Army" during the year 1882. To ordinary minds it seems impossible that the Army can have both increased and decreased at the same time; but the mystery is solved in the simplest way, for there is an apparent increase of 3,776, but an actual diminution of 7,064. The fallacious "net increase" is produced by including 10,840 men taken from the Reserve, and 889 men from "other causes, principally interchanges between the different branches of the Service." How any increase can have been effected by these interchanges is utterly incomprehensible. A man might as well increase the money he carried about him by shifting some of it from one pocket to another. In G, we discover a diminution in the Militia of 6,899. Lastly, H is a maze of figures about the drilling of Militia recruits, into which we decline to enter. The concluding paragraph of the Report is so very amusing that we must give it verbatim:—"It will be of incalculable benefit in a recruiting point of view when the staff of the district, from the colonel downwards, can be furnished by the regiment which belongs to the locality. It is by this means that that *esprit de corps*, which the English army is so proud, and so justly proud of, will be continually maintained and handed down, not only in the regiment itself but in the district to which it belongs, and from which its supplies of men ought to be furnished." The translation of the above passage into correct English would be a useful item for the next competitive examination. The concluding sentence of the quotation, penned by an advocate of the amalgamations which have done more to destroy *esprit de corps* than any other changes ever made in the British Army, penned seriously, and not as a grim joke, is clear evidence of extraordinary mental obliquity.

IN reviewing last year the progress of Naval gunnery, in so far as it was indicated by the abstract of prize-firing carried out in the year 1881, we had occasion to remark on the very great falling-off in the "figure of merit" as compared with that of the preceding year, viz., from 54·25 in 1880 to 31·26 in 1881. We then pointed out that this decadence was in all probability due to the fact that the new regulations for prize-firing, as set forth in the "Gunnery Manual" of 1880, had then for the first time come into force, and we endeavoured to indicate such points in the new system as appeared likely to conduce to a result which, qualified as it undoubtedly might be by a certain amount of novelty and other circumstances, would assuredly prove unsatisfactory and discouraging in the extreme, unless the succeeding report should to some extent, counterbalance it. That this would be the case was, however, scarcely to be expected, seeing that the regulations in the "Gunnery Manual," though nominally in force from January 1, 1881, could not have been received, in some instances, until the prize-firing for that year had been already carried out, so that the abstract of last year would only partially indicate the working of the system. The report which has just been issued, giving the results of last year's practice, is therefore the first which has shown the plan in full operation; and it must be acknowledged that those who predicted evil concerning it have proved to be no false prophets. The "figure of merit," so far from showing any symptoms of recovery, has sunk to the unprecedentedly low figure of 18·7; while no fewer than thirteen out of the fifty-two competing vessels show a minus quantity in the final column. This result—remembering that 96 is the highest possible score for each gun—is simply absurd, and sufficient in itself to condemn the whole system; unless, indeed, we are to draw the very illogical inference, that the more the men are instructed and practised, the worse they ought to shoot. Looking more closely into the two last columns, it cannot but be remarked that the deductions for excess over the standard times are disproportionately large, and applied, apparently, on some system which is totally at variance with that laid down in the "Gunnery Manual," and which certainly gives most extraordinary results. To give an instance, let us take two vessels, —the *Briton* and *Encounter*, each carrying eight 64-pounders:—

	Average Time. m. s.	Average Points.	Time Deduction.	Figure of Merit.
Briton	7 42	45·6	16·8	28·8
Encounter...	7 50	51·5	46·83	4·67

We cannot pretend to explain such incongruities as these, and we only hope that there is somebody who can, as the report abounds with them; nor is it quite clear by what authority the instructions contained in the "Gunnery Manual," page 437, have been totally ignored, seeing that they have not been cancelled or amended by any subsequent circular. The figures given above will prove a disagreeable surprise for those on board the *Encounter*, which should, by the only recognised authority, have appeared above the *Briton* in order of merit, instead of some fifteen places below her; and there are equally unpleasant discoveries in store for about half the vessels whose names appear on the abstract, one with average time, four seconds inside the allowance, having—*mirabile dictu*—no fewer than 66 deducted from her average points! The abnormally low "figure of merit" of the Fleet would thus appear to be in great measure due to this new freak—for so it cannot but be regarded by the uninitiated—with reference to the time deductions; but something must also be attributed to the very unpractical method prescribed for the actual performance of the practice, by which a gun's crew, having, perhaps, got through some five or six rounds successfully, is suddenly and purposely launched into a game of "hide and seek" with the target for some three or four minutes. As long as the small target is retained, and points are awarded, according to the proximity of the shots—a direct hit being almost impossible—it is unreasonable to expect that a gun's crew will fire a given number of rounds, against time, with any degree of precision, while the ship describes a rectangular figure round the object. Among the various squadrons, the Channel takes the lead, and the Mediterranean, with a wretched average of 4·85, comes last; an unusual occurrence, which may be partly accounted for by the fact that every ship on that station, with one unimportant exception, carried out prize-firing towards the close of the year, when the operations in Egypt had probably occasioned considerable changes in the crews, through invaliding, and other causes. The *Phœnix*, which occupies the place of honour, did very creditably, but she no longer exists, having been lost off Newfoundland, and the same may be said of a few others. The performances of the remainder are chiefly interesting in so far as they assist to demonstrate the absurdity of a system which, as a test of efficiency, is, we venture to assert, absolutely valueless. It is satisfactory to learn that this fact is being gradually brought home to the minds of the authorities, and that efforts are being made to establish a system in which the results will depend upon something more definite than a mere estimate of the greater or less delinquencies of erring projectiles which never hit the mark. There are, of course, difficulties to be overcome, and opposition—though of an unreasoning kind—to be encountered, before a regular "hit-or-miss" system can be introduced for target practice at sea. But we wish the promoters of the scheme every success, and beg to remind them—in words with which all gunnery officers will be familiar—that, "No difficulty baffles great zeal." It is a pleasure to turn to the other side of the sheet, on which are recorded the far more satisfactory results of the rifle competition. It is evident that the regulations contained in last year's circular have borne fruits which, as we pointed out at the time, they could not fail to do if faithfully carried out. The "figure of merit" for small-arms has consequently risen from 83·01 to 92·43, while eighteen competing vessels have averaged over 100 points up to 400 yards, the *Helicon* (linked with *Coquette*) heading the list with 113·3. The Mediterranean Squadron takes the lead altogether, as might reasonably be expected, seeing that this is the only station on which there is a Naval range, under the entire charge and supervision of a competent musketry officer, who conducts the whole course, the men from each vessel being in turn placed entirely under his control during their occupation of the range, and being thus removed from those disturbing influences which are too often fatal to the efficient performance of the musketry course in a seagoing ship. In what these obstructions consist, and how far they are avoidable, we were at some pains to point out last year, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate them, more especially as they are tolerably well known to those whom they most nearly concern. We feel bound, however, to insist upon one point which we then referred to, and with regard to which much still remains to be done. No amount of regulations, however good in themselves, will avail, unless the necessary facilities are provided for carrying them out. Referring again to the abstract, we find that thirty-nine out of seventy competing ships have not got beyond the 400 yards' range. Now, this represents a total of very nearly 3,000 men actually competing, and out of this number it is reasonable to suppose that 500—or about one-sixth—exceeded the 100 points at the first four ranges, and were, therefore, entitled to fire at 500 and 600 yards, with the chance of being distinguished as "marksmen." This, it appears, they have been unable to accomplish; and why? Partly because the number of rifle ranges available on most stations is totally inadequate to the requirements of the Navy, even under the former regulations; and partly, also, because the importance of carrying out the course in a thorough and efficient manner is not sufficiently insisted upon. Let every ship carry a certain proportion of service targets, according to her complement, with marking apparatus and steel mantlets complete; and let it be clearly understood that the course which is unavoidably interrupted shall be resumed at the next opportunity, and that nothing shall be permitted to interfere with its final consummation; and we venture to predict that there will soon be a further increase in the figure of merit, and a very fair sprinkling of "marksmen" in the fleet. It would not, perhaps, be worth while to establish a regular Naval range, with a gunnery officer permanently in charge, at any station except Malta; but the principle might be adopted, and its advantages practically obtained, by assembling the vessels of each squadron, by turns, at a convenient spot, and making one Gunnery Lieutenant Musketry Instructor *pro tem.* Something of this kind was done, we believe, at Besika Bay, and with good results. While, therefore, we cannot but contemplate with satisfaction the decided progress which has been made as regards musketry, we nevertheless feel bound to commend to the authorities for further consideration the very trite saying—"What is worth doing, is worth doing well."

The Admiralty have received a telegram, dated October 31, from the Senior Naval officer at Zanzibar, stating that a French war-ship arrived from Tamatave reports that H.M.S. *Undine* was there five days previously.

Last Thursday week the Lords of the Admiralty completed their inspection at Portsmouth by a visit to Eastney. After inspecting the brigade of Marine Artillery, under Colonel-Commandant Bridges, and barracks, the men went through gun-drill at the old muzzle-loaders, the new 6-in. breech-loader, and Nordenfelt machine-gun; and also with the new service-pattern 6-in. breech-loader, on the "improved French system," intended to form the armament of the Canada class of corvettes, and the 15-centimètre Krupp gun abandoned by the Egyptians at Kafr-el-Dowar. There is only a difference of three-tenths of an inch in the bores of these two guns, the English gun being the heaviest. A gunboat was moored in front of the range, to take the exact range and to notice the first graze of the projectiles. With 14-lb. charges, at 15 degrees of elevation, the Krupp gun gave 6,200 yards; with 20 degrees, 8,500 yards. The Admiralty 6-in. gun, with 35-lb. charges, only secured a range of 6,000 yards. The difference between these results is so striking, that comment would be superfluous. Experiments were also carried out at Dartford with a Nordenfelt 1½-in. shell gun. The trials proved that a projectile can penetrate a greater aggregate thickness of iron or steel plates, with intervals between them, than when the same thickness results from one or two plates. The 1½-in. shell-gun penetrated one 1-in., one ¾-in., and two ½-in. plates of steel.

Officers of the watch who have not had much experience in ships under sail will find a small pocket-book entitled, "The Officer of the Watch," published by Messrs. Griffin and Co., a most valuable aid in watch evolutions under sail. Mates of the forecastle and midshipmen will find this little work most useful. We wonder why the Lieutenant who compiled it has abstained from publishing his name?

The remarks on the Navy by Sir Henry James at Dumfries on Monday last will have been read with deep interest by the country. Sir Henry stated:—"There had been from Mr. Gibson and his colleagues a demand for more armour-plated ships. This had been complied with, and the increased charges have been met by strict economy in every department of the service." We hope this is correct, and it will be interesting to know the number of new ships that are to be laid down, and their proposed size and armament.

The Admiralty might do worse than take a leaf out of the German book. At Kiel and Wilhelmshafen everything for the immediate equipment and commission of every ship in the German Navy is stored and numbered and kept in the best order, so that a Captain may be able to put to sea with his ship completely rigged, armed, manned, and provisioned, three or four days after hoisting his pendant. We can imagine the confusion at our Dockyards that would take place at the outbreak of a Naval war.

It is difficult to realise how matters can be said to be moving quickly at the Admiralty, as Lord Northbrook recently stated at Winchester, when the *Bellerophon*, provision for which as a sea-going gunnery, armour-plated ship has been made in the Navy Estimates for two years, still remains dismantled at Devonport, with no immediate prospect of going to sea.

Although the French Government have ordered Lieutenant Viaud home, no serious attempt has been made to disprove the atrocities which he described in the *Figaro* as having been committed at Hué. It is hard to believe that any sailors, Christian or not, could have behaved as Pierre Loti *id est*, Lieutenant Viaud, says that the French sailors did, shooting down poor wretches who offered no resistance, waiting until those who had jumped into the water rose to the surface in order to pot them, and beating out the brains of the wounded. On all these horrors the writer dwells with remarkable gusto, and it is really melancholy to find French papers unable to comprehend why the Minister of Marine should punish so promising a young officer as Lieutenant Viaud. It is naturally asserted that the English committed as great atrocities in Egypt, and that had the Annamites beaten the French, they would have behaved as the French behaved to the Annamites. It is to be remarked that in the Hué, as in the Madagascar affair, the French loss appears to have been *nil.* It is really to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, that Pierre Loti, who is a dramatist and novelist, has been romancing. However, it is lamentable to find people in Paris coming forward publicly to protest against his recall, and approving of acts which may or may not be due to an over-vivid imagination, unfettered by any sense of morality. It appears extraordinary to us that any Editor should have been so dead to all feeling of patriotic shame as to publish the letters of M. Pierre Loti, that he should appear unaware that in publishing them he was casting a stigma on the French uniform.

Lieutenant Henry Hill, who commanded the *Cockchafer* on the China station up to last June, was tried by court-martial, and dismissed his ship, losing some five years' seniority, for being drunk on board his gunboat. In Naval circles, the sentence is considered to have been severe; but as we have received no details concerning the case, it is impossible for us to express an opinion on the subject, beyond saying that we consider no punishment too severe, when the charge of drunkenness is proved against an officer.

The Admiralty are seriously considering the advisability of substituting modern mastless ironclads for the obsolete ships which now compose the Channel Squadron, and of turning the latter into troopships. No doubt, this step will some day be taken, but the question is—when?

The Russian Admiralty having taken over the vessels of the Moscow Cruiser Fleet, have decided that for the future they shall not be repaired and refitted at Marseilles as hitherto, but at the establishment of the State-aided Black Sea Steam Navigation Company at Sebastopol, the works of which are to be considerably enlarged. It has been further decided that the cruisers shall no longer be used for commercial purposes, but as troopships, to convey troops and stores to and from the Caucasus, between Odessa and Batoum. The cruiser *St. Petersburg* has already commenced operations in this respect. Until Christmas she will be employed in bringing home time-expired men from Batoum, and afterwards transport thither recruits to fill their places.

The *Vladivostock*, a newspaper recently started at Vladivostock under semi-official auspices, publishes an article on the condition of the Amoor region, in which it declares that the defences of the country will never be secure until Russia maintains a larger permanent fleet in Pacific waters. Vladivostock, it says, possesses now a fine dock, a well-equipped dockyard, and abundance of stores, but ships and men are lacking. As a rule, it affirms that Russia only sends her "tubs" to the far East in ordinary times, and keeps back good vessels until war is imminent. If the entire system were reorganised, she might maintain in the Pacific a powerful squadron, at the same expenditure as at present.

Special instructions have been in force for some weeks past in the dockyards regarding the flushing of the drains, which are ordered to be washed through at least once a week, and attention to dust-bins, which are to be emptied daily. These precautions are said to be in view of the possibility of a visit from cholera, and instructions have been posted in various places as to the course to be pursued by individuals who may have reason to believe that they have been attacked by it. Surely these precautions are being taken somewhat late! Should not such instructions form part of the standing rules of her Majesty's Dockyards?

The following are the Russian men-of-war at present on service. At Yokohama are the *Duke of Edinburgh*, the flagship of Admiral Kopitoff, Commander of the Pacific Fleet, the corvette *Skobeleff*, and the clipper *Naezdnik*. Two other vessels will shortly join them, the clipper *Opritchnik*, which was last reported to be at Hong Kong, and the clipper *Razboinik*, which touched at Monte Video last week. These five men-of-war will constitute the Russian Pacific Fleet throughout the winter, and return home next summer, in accordance with the regulation recently framed reducing the period of vessels on foreign service to two years. Of the four men-of-war composing the Mediterrrnean Fleet for the winter, under Admiral Tchebischeff, the corvette *Svetland* is at Naples, the clipper *Strelok* at Trieste, the frigate *Minin* at Gibraltar, and the new frigate *Vladimir Monomarchus* at Cronstadt, which she will quit next week.

War between France and China seems to be on the verge of breaking out. The question whether the Chinese Ambassador shall demand his passports of the French Government is under consideration, and the Secretary to the Chinese Embassy declares that should the French attack Bacninh, hostilities with China must ensue. At the same time, telegraphic information from Saigon affirms that Admiral Courbet will attack Sontay as soon as reinforcements arrive. These were shortly expected, and the Marines of the French Fleet have been landed to strengthen the force at the Admiral's disposal.

Some eight one-storey brick buildings have been constructed during the present year at Aldershot, in place of as many wooden huts pulled down. At this rate of progress, it has been calculated that the reconstruction of the Camp will be completed about 87 years hence.

It certainly is due to Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson Shaw, the late popular Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, that some of the credit for the invention of the War Game on models should fall to him. Colonel Shaw it was who originated the idea, which has been perfected, and introduced to the service generally, by the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Prior. But though recognising the service rendered by Colonel Prior, we by no means desire to overlook the still more valuable work done by Colonel Shaw.

Lieutenant R. C. Foster, R.A., has been appointed an Instructor in Military Drawing at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

The Aldershot Committee on Equipment, &c., assembled during the week, for the purpose of again going through the weary business of inspecting a number of infantrymen dressed in different patterns of the modified, many-pocketed, experimental, service coat. A valise equipment, the invention of Major Wardroper, 107th Foot, has been recently submitted to this Committee for trial and report.

Next Monday being the twenty-ninth anniversary of the battle of Inkerman, we give a list of the only officers still serving regimentally who were present at the battle. In the Cavalry, five officers, viz., Colonel J. S. Ferguson, 2nd Life Guards (cornet, 5th Dragoon Guards); Veterinary-Surgeon Harpley, Royal Horse Guards (veterinary, Royal Artillery); Captain S. Williams, Quartermaster, 4th Dragoon Guards (ranks of the regiment); Quartermaster J. A. Hefferon, 8th Hussars (trumpeter); Captain R. H. Boyle, Riding-Master, 16th Lancers (ranks of 5th Dragoon Guards). Household Brigade:—Colonel G. R. FitzRoy, Coldstream Guards (Lieutenant, 41st Foot); Brigade-Surgeon A. G. Elkington, Grenadier Guards (Surgeon); and Major John M'Blain, Quartermaster, Scots Guards (non-commissioned officer). Infantry of the Line:—Staff Paymaster R. G. Craig, 2nd Battalion, 2nd West Surrey Regiment; Colonel J. G. Harkness, 1st Battalion, 5th Fusiliers; Colonel L. O'Connor, V.C., 2nd Battalion, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Captain E. Knightley, Quartermaster, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Campbell, 30th Regiment; Captain T. H. Vickers, Quartermaster, 55th Regiment; Major F. C. Gavegan, 49th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Fyler, 50th Regiment; Captain H. F. Nettles, Quartermaster, 54th Regiment; Captain T. Wood, Quartermaster, 57th Regiment; Colonel A. H. Tucker, 68th Regiment; and Quartermaster J. Lamb, Rifle Brigade. Eight out of the 12 Infantry officers were in the ranks at the time, as were two present officers of the Indian Staff Corps, in Colonel Sexton, Superintendent of Army Clothing, Bombay Presidency, and Captain Ashfield, Assistant-Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow.

The German War Office has published a return of the number of uneducated recruits—unable, that is to say, to read or write—for the last seven years, and from this return it appears that the per-centage was 2·37 per cent. in 1876; 2·13 per cent. in 1877; 1·73 per cent. in 1878; 1·80 per cent. in 1879; 1·57 per cent. in 1880; 1·59 per cent. in 1881; 1·54 per cent. in 1882; and 1·32 per cent. this year. The districts in which the proportion of totally illiterate recruits is highest are Posen (11·81 per cent.), Marienwerder (10·40 per cent.), Gumbinnen (6·76 per cent.), Bromberg (5·67 per cent.), Königsberg (4·87 per cent.), Alsace-Lorraine (4·29 per cent.), and Offeln (3·71 per cent.). In France, the proportion of illiterate recruits was 15·52 per cent. in 1876, and is even now 13 per cent., or more than in the most backward district of Germany. In justice to France, however, it should be added that the comparison does not quite run on all-fours, as in Germany the men who can sign their names are not classed as illiterate, while in France, all who cannot write from dictation are so classified.

The current number of the "Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution" has been forwarded to us for review. We wish our notice of it could be more favourable. We can only express our surprise that the members of a distinguished institution, which can boast of some of the most gifted writers of the day, and which has on its rolls the names of Hamley, of Charles and Henry Brackenbury, of Maurice and Hime, should allow the medal for the annual prize essay to be carried off by a fifth-rate mediocrity. We do not wish to use hard words, but there can be no object in concealing facts. With the exception of an interesting memoir of Sir E. Sabine, the contributions to the number under review are absolutely without literary merit, and are hopelessly dull from beginning to end. Unless a change comes over their spirit, the "Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution" will die from sheer respectability. Apparently, this is precisely the end desired by the authorities. We are informed that they cripple the work of the committee and secretary of the institution at every step. Last year, the committee proposed as a subject for the annual prize essay, "The Reorganisation of the Royal Artillery." If ever there was a subject specially marked out for discussion, it was surely this. It might well be supposed that the authorities would have been glad to have elicited public opinion regarding so important a matter. The proposal, however, failed to obtain favour in high quarters. Again, we are informed that this year, at a full meeting of members of the institution, the subject proposed for discussion, and strongly recommended by the committee, was, "The Selection and Training of Officers for the Royal Artillery." The official veto was likewise placed on this proposal. This attempt to gag public opinion we believe to be most unwise and reprehensible. We do not hesitate to condemn it in the strongest language at our command. It revives some of the worst memories of the worst days of the French Empire. Depend upon it, there is nothing to fear, there is everything to gain, from free, frank, open discussion. Dread of publicity is a confession of weakness. These attempts to stifle public opinion in the Army do incalculable harm, and disgust many able and thoughtful officers, who would otherwise be found in the front rank of supporters of the powers that be. We do not wish to be misunderstood. The views of this journal are well known. We wish to see the present *régime* at the Horse Guards strengthened and maintained. It will be so strengthened, if his Royal Highness and his advisers will only be true to themselves, if they will abandon their hereditary and nervous jealousy of criticism, if they will welcome, instead of crushing out, the co-operation of the Army, and if they will put themselves at the head of the popular movement, which is everywhere manifesting itself, and which is equally in favour of moderate progress, as it is opposed to violent and radical change.

The *Avenir Militaire* contains a long article on the Territorial Reserves. It begins by observing that since 1870 the European Powers, instead of looking to small, well-drilled, and handy Armies for success, think it their duty to depend upon the concentration of dense mobs, with which to crush their adversaries under a superior weight of men and horses. The victory of the future will remain to the most prolific nation. As far as France is concerned, the writer says that the French legislators have handed over to the War Office all the population capable of bearing arms, that is to say, twenty classes. But it appears that up to 1879 only nine classes were organised by the Staff, the other eleven being left out in the cold; and to-day there are six classes which have not been utilised. We gather from the general tone of this article that there is a want of cohesion and of sympathy existing between the permanent Army and the Reserves, and that in the event of war it would be found difficult to amalgamate a great portion of the latter force with the former. The writer says that when the officers and men of the Territorial Reserve first turned out, their presence was hailed with enthusiasm by their comrades of the Regular force; but since then all the enthusiasm has died out. However, the total reorganisation of the French Army was a big affair, and it is hardly fair to compare it with the Prussian organisation, which commenced in 1807, and which for many a long year has, as it were, become a part of the nation.

A Committee, under the presidency of Lord Morley, is shortly to assemble at the War Office, for the purpose of considering the steps desirable to be taken for the reorganisation of the Commissariat and Transport Corps.

The entire number of *L'Armée Française* for this week is taken up with a recapitulation of the events connected with the capitulation of Metz, and of course the scapegoat, Bazaine, is very severely handled. The writer, however, who was in Metz when it was besieged, admits that there were other officers who were guilty of weakness; and a very lamentable tale is told by the same paper of French officers, after the capitulation, disposing of their horses and other goods to the Germans, who were much amused at an act which, the writer says, bordered on indelicacy. This way of observing the anniversary of a great national disaster is like doing penance.

In a recent issue, a correspondent called attention to some of the questions set at the last examination of Lieutenants of Militia for commissions in the Line. Since then the list of successful competitors has been published, and the result in many cases has certainly justified our correspondent's remarks. With regard to the paper on fortification, in which an error occurred in the printing of one of the questions, thereby rendering its solution an impossibility, many candidates who were considered as certain of obtaining good marks have failed to do so, and attribute their failure to the irregularities of the paper. Not only was one question wrongly printed, but another, the last, referred solely to permanent, not to field fortification, and was therefore outside the subject demanded by Regulations. The military-law paper contained an ambiguous question, which no amount of hard work could have successfully grappled with. Now, it is doubtless of little importance to the War Office which out of the 300 candidates competing obtain commissions; but is this slipshod system of examination fair to the competitors? The mode of conducting these examinations, too, seems to leave room for improvement. We are assured, on the best authority, that at this last examination the candidates attending at Aldershot had one of the afternoon papers issued to them at the end of the morning, and were thus enabled to see the questions before the actual time for commencing the paper, and that, too, outside the examination-room. It has been said that Militia officers who have been offered cavalry commissions, on the strength of having passed creditably, but not successfully, refuse them. The reason of this may possibly be that they are offered too late. When an officer has spent much time and money in preparing himself for the next examination, and is given this offer only a week before his second or third trial, as was the case last time, he naturally rejects it, and, as in some notable cases lately, passes, and elects to serve in the Infantry.

General Campenon has already announced his intention of bringing forward a Bill in the French Chamber with the view of providing a colonial army. The present Minister of War, when serving under M. Gambetta, proposed to introduce such a measure, but, like the famous Bombastes Furioso, "before the word was out, his spirit fled;" or rather, before the Bill could be laid on the table, the Cabinet in which General Campenon sat was overthrown. The colonial army will be composed not of youthful conscripts unable to resist a foreign climate, but of veterans, who will enjoy extra pay. A special corps will also be formed in the mother-country for the purpose of furnishing reinforcements to the colonies in case of necessity, without breaking up the battalions at home, as was done when troops were required for Tunis.

General Bouët, who recently commanded the French forces in Tonquin, but who did not get on with the Civil Commissioner, who, it appears, wished to command in chief, has returned to France, and has furnished his Government with much interesting information. According to the *Figaro*, he declares the position of the French to have been excellent until after the affair of Namdinh, in July, when the Chinese regulars put in an appearance, and it became necessary to reckon with them. These troops were better armed and disciplined than had been supposed, and the difficulties in the way of conquering the country at once became apparent. Civil Commissioner Harmand was thunderstruck, and the General much alarmed at the responsibilities incurred. They plucked up courage; the combat of August 15 increased their apprehensions, but it was only on September 1 that they became fully alive to the magnitude of the obstacles caused by the interference of China. It became necessary to give up all idea of conquering the provinces situated to the north and north-west of Tonquin. It appears that the French have now 10,000 men and thirty vessels-of-war of various descriptions in Tonquin; but now that the Government has obtained so large a majority in the Chamber, the probability is that strong reinforcements will be speedily despatched to the scene of action. The *Progrès Militaire*, in an article written previous to the debate in the Chamber, said:—"We must show ourselves united in face of our adversaries; with or against our will we are at Tonquin, and we owe it to ourselves to remain there, even should we have to chastise severely, by an energetic action directed against Canton and the great commercial ports of the Celestial Empire, the duplicity of these Mandarins. The Ministry will then come out conquerors from this debate, but the victory will do more to shake than to fortify a Government which ought to understand that when we have 60,000 men in Algeria, where we lose 100 officers a year, when Tunis absorbs an effective of 14,000 men, when there are so many military obligations to perform on our frontiers, this is too much for a country still bleeding from wounds inflicted by the Treaty of Frankfort."

The question of having a permanent head of the Army in France has often been mooted, but our neighbours seem to be afraid that it would be dangerous to invest any officer with so much authority. Considering the frequent changes of War Ministers in France since the fall of the Empire, it is really wonderful to see what extensive reforms have been carried out in every branch of the service. The Army, in fact, has been thoroughly reorganised, in spite of one Minister often undoing what his predecessor had done, especially in small matters. Thus, General Farre, when in office, abolished the drum, which was re-established by his successor; another War Minister abolished the white-cotton gloves, which the French soldiers had worn since Louis Philippe was king,—the gloves were re-established by the succeeding Minister. There have been frequent changes of uniform, and a M. Jules Richard informs us of the following little fact:—"The contracts for the clothing of the Army have nearly expired, and since the question of renewing them arose—and this is no small matter—five Ministers have succeeded each other in two years,—Generals Farre, Campenon, Billot, Thibaudin, and Campenon (a second time). The first four did not share the same views, and it is probable that Campenon (*bis*) will differ from them also." It is pointed out that this is a very serious affair, not only for the Army, but for commerce.

The *Avenir Militaire* reminds us that when General Campenon, who has just been reappointed Minister of War in France, took office in January, 1882, he made a long statement to the Chamber of his views upon Military matters. He expressed himself in favour of active service in the Army being reduced to a minimum of three years, and of a more equitable distribution of military obligations. At the same time, General Campenon declared that recent events in North Africa had established the necessity, first, of recruiting the Algerian Army with soldiers older than those forming the Home Army, and next, of organising a body of troops outside the Army Corps, and capable of being employed in such an affair as that of Tunis. In fact, General Campenon announced his intention of introducing a series of beneficial reforms; but before he could lay them before the Chamber, he was turned out of office. To judge by the state of political parties in France at the present moment, it does not appear likely his tenure of the War Office will be longer in 1883 than it was in 1882.

"Retired List" writes:—"Until I saw the *Gazette* of the 19th ult., I was under the same impression as yourself with regard to Article 87, Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882. I joined the Militia under the same warrant and about the same time as the officer alluded to in the above *Gazette*, but I was transferred from the Half-Pay List to the Retired List some months ago; consequently, I have no chance of getting back to the Line, much as I should like it. It would be interesting to know the reason of this difference of proceeding with regard to officers similarly situated."

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Cairo, October 19, 1883.

During the week ended October 19, there have been 132 admissions to hospital, and one death:—Royal Sussex, 23; Gordon Highlanders, 20; Cameron Highlanders, 19; Royal Highlanders, 18; King's Royal Rifles, 15; Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 12; and sundries, 25.

The camp at Mokattam having broken up, Surgeon-Major W. A. Catherwood, Surgeons R. H. Gardner, C. M. Mitchell, and J. Maconochie have been posted to the Citadel for duty.

The ss. Mareotis, Captain Osborne, will leave for Liverpool on Tuesday, 23rd, with 13 invalids, in charge of Surgeon J. A. Smith, A.M.D.

H.M.S. Humber, expected in Alexandria on the 21st, will take to England Major E. L. Fraser, 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles; Lieutenant R. E. Powell, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment; and 197 non-commissioned officers and men.

Captain King and Surgeon Laffan left for England per P. and O. steamer Carthage, on the 16th inst.

Passage to England will be provided for Captain R. Napier, Cameron Highlanders, invalided, and Surgeon-Major A. J. Ferguson, A.M.D., on reduction of excess of establishment.

Surgeon-Major Rogers, A.M.D., is attached for duty to the Egyptian Army from November 1 next.

Leave of absence in extension is granted to Major Sandwith, D.A.A.G., from November 11 to 25, 1883; Lieut. D. F. Davidson, Cameronian Highlanders, from November 5 to 17, 1883; Captain G. Williams Freeman, Assistant-Provost Marshal, from November 2 to 23, 1883.

Captain W. F. Kelly, 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, will join the garrison class on the 1st prox.

Lieutenant J. Souter, Black Watch, served with the Mounted Infantry from August 25 to September 27, 1883. Lieutenant C. P. Livingstone, Black Watch, joined the Mounted Infantry for duty, vice Lieutenant Souter, on September 28, 1883.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Route-marching has been carried out by the various corps during the week, and but little else in the shape of military exercise has been going on.

Quarters for about five Infantry battalions are now vacant in the North and South Camps. Many of the huts have not been in occupation for nearly two years, and are in an advanced stage of dilapidation and decay.

It is high time that the question of lighting up the two Camps after dark should be seriously considered. The present system of lighting by means of oil lamps is a miserable failure.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., has returned from leave of absence during the week, and resumed command of the Division. Sir Archibald has taken up his residence at Cove Park.

Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance H. P. Moors is appointed a member of the Permanent Committee on Equipment, &c., vice Deputy-Commissary-General of Ordnance H. A. Russell, C.B., left the station.

Surgeons Cross and Conolly, A.M.D., have been appointed Instructor and Assistant Instructor, respectively, of the Depôt Army Hospital Corps.

Deputy-Commissary-General H. Brownrigg, Commissariat and Transport Staff, has assumed the duties of Senior Commissariat Officer, vice Deputy-Commissary-General T. C. Blunt, ordered to Portsmouth.

The Divisional Drag Hounds have been out during the week, on Monday a heather line, and on Thursday a cross-country line. Lieutenant-Colonel French, Queen's Bays, is now Master of the Hounds.

CAVALRY COMMISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As much has been recently written in various papers concerning commissions in the Cavalry, I venture to send this to you, it being also on the same subject. In your paper a few weeks ago, you suggested that Infantry and Cavalry candidates should be kept separate. The War Office have taken a step in this direction, for now candidates return their names (1) for both Infantry or Cavalry, expressing a preference for one or the other; (2) for Infantry only; (3) for Cavalry only. Let us now cross out (1), leaving only (2) and (3), and, keeping the Cavalry candidates separate from the Infantry, just as the University candidates are, take a bad case of what might follow. Suppose 20 vacancies given for the Cavalry, and only 12 candidates, the War Office will then have to fall back on the old plan of offering Cavalry commissions to Infantry candidates who have failed. This will attract the attention of the Press, and the facts will be stated; the result being that, at the next examination, the number of candidates will be doubled in all probability, and from that period the examination for the Cavalry will also become competitive. To carry the scheme a little further, at Sandhurst the Cavalry candidates should be exercised in Cavalry movements under the command of an able Cavalry officer, and should wear a uniform more akin to that of the Cadets at Woolwich than to that of the Royal Military College cadets, for since Cavalry forms the eyes and ears of an army in time of war, it is only right that its officers should be instructed in their duties from the very first.—I am, &c., CAVALRY CANDIDATE.

Reviews.

The Elements of Military Administration. By Major J. Buxton. (Kegan Paul and Co.)

This volume, edited by Colonel Brackenbury, R.A., is intended to explain the system of administration in ordinary times in the British Army, and the system for active service. The editor draws attention to the fact that there exists no book giving details of military administration, because everything was "in a state of transition." Why this should have been so, and why it continues to be so are questions which the work professes to answer. It seems to be generally admitted that military administration cannot be altered, until some new departure has been taken, because the system is faulty from the root. It will be found difficult by those who understand questions of military reform and Army reorganisation, to think that we are within a measurable distance of that golden age described by the editor, when this volume shall have become obsolete, and when our grandsons, taking it down from some dusty shelf, exclaim, "Was this state of things ever possible?" The conclusion arrived at by Major Buxton is that the English system is extremely complicated, and that the complication arises from centralisation. As a matter of fact, everything is entrusted to the "War Office." No central office could do that to which the War Office wishes the public to believe it is equal. Its establishment is fully occupied in time of peace. Then comes a war, and a plethora of work. A War Ministry, to be equal to the strain of war, should have little or no routine in times of peace, and should be engaged in preparation. The great superiority of the German system is accounted for by the fact that the officers are trusted at every stage, and that responsibility is divided with division of labour. The author's project of reorganisation, and the course which he advocates to rescue us from the position which, as regards military matters, we have so long occupied, may be briefly described as a complete revolution which there is little likelihood of seeing in our time. Major Buxton contends that we require for foreign service a body of professional soldiers to serve for 21 or any other suitable number of years, with a pension at the end of the term. For European warfare, we are in the same position as any Continental nation. We need a reserve, and, therefore, a short-service army. The Foreign-service Army, enlisted for years, requires fewer recruits, becomes acclimatised, and has few green men in its ranks. It is never relieved, though it moves about abroad. Moreover, the harassing question of home and foreign reliefs is closed. Recruits go out, and time-expired men come home, that is all. The course suggested for the home-service army is to form large regiments, thoroughly localised, and managing their own administration; here, short service is the rule, and the regiment can organise its own reserve men, in its own district. In meeting some of the objections to the scheme, the author refers to the allegation that men often enlist for the sake of travel and change, and few would enlist in an Army which never left home. This he admits to be true of the men we get now; but they would offer themselves for the Foreign-service Army; and if long terms of service were the rule, we should want fewer recruits. We could, therefore, pick our men, and the foreign battalions would be the gainers. As to the European Army, there are thousands of men in England with strong military tastes, who cannot afford to gratify their wishes for soldiering. Recruits such as these would, no doubt, willingly do a short term of soldiering at home, not far from friends, and would go forward for a campaign or a fight, but could not make up their minds to years of peace-time drudgery abroad, to the breaking of all home ties, and to the sacrifice of all prospects of future success in civil life. "This is the class," continues the author, "which we would wish to see forming the European Army of England, and certainly the only stuff which ought to find its way into the Reserve. Given an army which goes abroad only for war, this class will join it; you will tap a new and hitherto unbroached mine of recruits, and you will provide an outlet for the aspirations of these men. This is where a home-service, short-service army will find its recruits." In concluding his observations, the author presents a programme, in which he firmly believes is wrapped a sound military policy worthy of the nation. "Before it, all the changes that have been seen of late years sink into the merest trivialities." First, the welfare of the English Army lies in decentralisation of administration; second, in order to obtain decentralisation, and to confer upon regiments and bodies intermediate between them and the War Office a certain and large meed of independent action, those bodies must in peace-time be localised; third, in order to localise the European portion of our forces, the routine of foreign service must be given up; fourth, the formation of large regiments, economically carrying out their own administrative affairs. Such is the programme,—one that presents, according to Major Buxton, few, if any, real difficulties, but one "which is to confer upon the Minister who carries out the leading features of its policy the reward of being regarded as the Scharnhorst of England." We fear the man is not yet born.

Messrs. Marion and Co., of Soho Square, have just published a *Military Album*, which is well entitled to create a sensation. It is a large volume, formed to combine strength with neatness, while apertures allow photographs to slip on flush without tearing or bulging. The outside cover, finished in dark enamelled leather and heavily ornamented with gold work, presents a spirited group of cavalry. This may serve as a fitting introduction to the frontispiece, a picture of high merit. Upwards of fifty soldiers, some mounted and some on foot, are grouped in circular form with considerable skill; while the colours of the regiments are fully displayed, as also the varied uniforms, which contribute so much to the effect that is produced. In the alternate pages of this gorgeous album there are resting-places for photos and vignettes, and immediately after each page follows one richly embellished, and illustrating some episode of military life. It is not unlikely that young and old and middle-aged ladies who, as a matter of course, possess an album, will discard it, when they have completely satisfied themselves that the "Military" album—the handiwork of Messrs. Marion and Co.—must inevitably eclipse it.

Messrs. Routledge and Co. are, as usual, early in the field with Christmas books, some of which we hope to notice next week.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You were good enough, in your issue of the 13th ult., to grant me a small space to protest, from a Naval point of view, against the line of argument pursued by Lord Henry Lennox in his discussion on the ironclads of the Navy, in the *Times* of the 3rd ult. I took exception (1), to the utter uselessness of discussing the amount of ironclad tonnage either party had built when in power; and (2), to the measuring the efficiency of two Navies solely by a comparison of the respective numbers of their battle-ships. I did, however, recognise, and in a certain sense appreciate, a political current underrunning Lord Henry's arguments, but when a Naval officer—and one evidently of no mean repute—in your last issue, takes my letter as his key-note, and blows the trumpet of alarm still louder, I wonder whether my studies and observation have been in vain, and I am living in that "fools' paradise" which his imagination so vividly depicts. It is but scant courtesy to express one's dissent from the arguments of another without stating one's reasons, but I am satisfied no possible good can arise from following the line of argument pursued by your correspondent; it rests simply upon a basis of confidence or no confidence. I am full of the former, and therefore he will pardon me when I say I share in few of his views, and none of his gloomy forebodings. But, Sir, my sole object in asking you for further space is to point out that the assertion in my letter is not so "off-hand" as your correspondent is pleased to allege. Though he did me the honour to "read it carefully," he has entirely missed its point; had he been less influenced by the danger which he discerns so close at hand, he would have seen how studiously I avoided all invidious comparisons, as being, to say the least of them, highly unprofitable; and when I invoked Naval history in support of the principle that "superiority on the ocean does not rest mainly upon the number, but upon the excellency of the individual types of ships and men," I will frankly admit I was alluding to Anglo-Saxon victories, but in no bragging spirit. I had in my mind's eye at the moment (though I did not deem it necessary to say so), Sir J. Jervis, off St. Vincent, with 15 battle-ships opposed to 27; Sir James Saumarez, in "the Straits," with 6 to 12; Lord Nelson, off Trafalgar, with 27 to 33; and the frigate actions in the early part of the American War. If these instances do not confirm my assertion, they at least absolve me from off-handedness. I well remember the account of our Naval battles by that grand old Anglophobist, M. Thiers, to which your correspondent refers me, and thought the deductions about as worthy of note as the reports in the *Moniteur* of the day. Though I strongly deprecate the spirit in which your correspondent and Lord Henry Lennox have written, I would not wish you to infer that I consider the matériel of the Navy adequate to meet our requirements. I do not; but, in my judgment, it is not in battle-ships we are deficient, but in torpedo ships to support them, and cruisers to patrol our ocean highways. As I have before intimated, the question is mainly one of confidence. We have, it is true, great responsibilities; but, Sir, we possess immense advantages for war purposes. We have a splendid Marine, coaling stations throughout the world, and, above all, a resolute and determined people. I am not so fortunate as your correspondent, to be precluded by the rules of the service from signing my name; but, as it is unnecessary on this occasion, I prefer subscribing myself, yours faithfully,

NO ALARMIST.

[Circumstances alter cases, and we doubt very much whether any English admiral having under his command six ironclads, would be wise in facing an enemy's fleet composed of double that number of battle ships. The question would resolve itself then into one of speed, either when attacking or retreating.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

Non-commissioned officers of the Corps of Royal Marines are to have the first offer of service in the Canadian North-Western Mounted Police, in the coming reorganisation of that force. They must be men who have completed their time in the service or are about to do so. The pay will be 6s. per day, including rations—meat, bread, vegetables, sugar, &c., fuel, and quarters. Their duties, owing to the immense extent of the country to be traversed, will be responsible. They will be required to serve for five years, and their homes will be in the western prairie from the borders of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains. The kit to be supplied is understood to be a very liberal one. It is much desired to introduce the English Royal Marine Corps element into the force, and candidates of the old corps who may wish to join are to apply to Capt. Deane, care of Mr. Fortescue, N. W. Mounted Police Branch of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada. Letters need not be prepaid.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The serenity of the officers and men of the Channel Squadron is at the present time somewhat ruffled, owing to the very unwelcome intelligence which we have just received, namely, that of proceeding to sea again in three weeks' time, after having enjoyed the privilege of leave to the extent of seven days to each watch. Ever since the Channel Fleet first began to exist they have been allowed two or three months in the home ports, for the very necessary purpose of making good defects which have been incurred during the year. It has sometimes been in the summer months, but more generally in the winter, so that the men may spend Christmas at home, in the bosoms of their families. This year those same bosoms will be empty and void. Since last Christmas we have enjoyed seven days' leave, granted on our return to England last August. Now we are to have it augmented by another seven days. Fourteen days in the year! Home ports are forbidden ground to ships on a home station. Men get appointments in the Channel Fleet as a reward for their labours in foreign climes. And this is the result. Our ungrateful country seems to hate the sight of us in England, and we are sent abroad on every available opportunity. We have just been through the trying ordeal of preparing for the annual inspection by the Lords of the Admiralty, and if their report is to be believed, have come out with "flying colours." Through all this we have been cheerful and happy in the thought that when it was all over we should proceed to our home ports, and be able to put in two or three weeks' leave. We are supposed to be entitled to six weeks' leave during the year, but, as a matter of fact, we can barely get a month, and this year, as I have already mentioned, it has dwindled down to a fortnight. The inspection is over, their Lordships have gone, and we shall see no more of them for a year, and the reward is ours,—a rich one, indeed, which consists of an order to go abroad for the winter months, starting probably in November. We can all guess what this means. It means simply that we are to remain abroad until next March, or early in April, when the Admiral commanding is to be relieved. In consequence of this, general discontent prevails. Murmurs, which before were conspicuous by their absence, are now long and loud. This is no exaggeration of facts, for every one feels, to use a slang, though forcible expression, that we have been "bounced" out of our leave. Our leave this summer was denied us, on the understanding that we should have the usual amount in the winter; and now we are to have neither. I feel sure that this is not generally known as yet outside the service, or we should see sympathising letters in the papers.—I am, &c., HOME (?) STATION.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was entertained by a large number of private friends at a banquet at Limmer's Hotel on Wednesday evening. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge presided. Among those present were:—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., Col. Stanley Clarke (equerry), H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., Col. the Hon. W. Colville (equerry), H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, K.G., Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Louis of Battenburg, Field-Marshal Lord Napier, Admiral of the Fleet Hon. Sir H. Keppel, Admiral Lord Alcester; Gens. Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir E. Johnson; Lieut.-Gens. Sir D. Probyn, Sir A. Herbert, Sir E. Whitmore, Sir G. Willis, and Sir A. Alison; Major-Gens. Fraser, Marshall, Dillon, Hon. W. Feilding, Sir C. Brownlow, Elliot, and Harman; Surg.-Gen. W. Mackinson; Brigdr.-Gen. Reilly; Cols. Hall, Smith, Sir W. Elphinstone, Moncrieff, R. Harrison, A. Williams, Lord W. Seymour, G. Wigram, G. Knox, Keith Fraser, Hon. Savage Mostyn, and Hon. H. Byng; Lieut.-Cols. Lord E. Clinton, Viscount de Vesci, Lord Algernon Lennox, Hon. E. Boscawen, G. Bayley, C. Slade, Hons. R. Talbot and O. Montagu, Molyneux, I. Herbert, Pole-Carew, and Fryer; and Surg.-Major Scott, &c.

A Member of Parliament writes to the *Times*:—"We have lately heard a great deal about the trials of compositions on the bottoms of her Majesty's ships, and judging from your remarks upon the result of the Admiralty inspection at Portsmouth on H.M.S. Mercury (a steel despatch vessel), a decisive result has at last been obtained. As this is a subject which, if anything, is of more importance to the commercial world than even to her Majesty's service, may I suggest that this vessel should be allowed to remain in her present condition (in dry dock) for a short period, so that gentlemen representing commercial interests may, like myself, be afforded an opportunity of looking at her, one or two compositions on her seeming to be of a very remarkable character, and to have given results such as have never before been obtained, I should say, on any other vessel?"

The Royal Albert, one of the old line-of-battle ships which has for many years been lying at moorings in the Hamoaze, had a narrow escape from sinking on Oct. 26. The Royal Albert, which was one of the ships engaged in the Black Sea during the Russian war, was sold by the Government a few months ago to Messrs. Castle and Co., of London, but a controversy respecting her fittings having arisen between her new owners and the Admiralty she has, pending its settlement, been moored in the stream off Tor Point, awaiting removal to London. It was found that there were from 12 to 14 ft. of water in the hold, and that it was still flowing in at a rapid rate. A powerful fire float, manned by seamen from the Steam Reserve, was brought alongside, and, with the tug, was speedily at work pumping the water out. So great, however, was the influx of water that two hours' continuous pumping by the tug and float reduced the water by only three or four feet. At the end of that time the Scotia, tug, arrived, and assisted in the work of pumping, and greater progress was then made. It is thought that the sluice valve for flooding the magazine must have been tampered with or opened. An inquiry has been ordered with the view of ascertaining, if possible, how the valve became opened.

The Forward and Myrmidon will shortly be commissioned at Sheerness.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE NAVY.

Capt. Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., when addressing electors of the Pembroke Boroughs on Monday, made the following remarks on the state and condition of the Navy:—"This was really a very serious thing. What he was going to say he had said at many places, and he did not blame either Government for the state of the Navy. He thought it was the country's fault, and that, so far as Government action went, both Governments were alike to blame, because they would not spend enough upon it. The men, officers, and ships were very good, but it was not properly gunned. We had not gone to the expense of putting breechloading guns into it, and ship for ship, it was not so good as the French. He wished not to be misunderstood. Taking ships of the same class in both Navies, it was not so good, ship for ship, as the French. In their small craft the French were very much better, and if two of this class met, there was no reason why the French should not knock the English one into a cocked hat in a few minutes. He said this without hesitation, because he knew it, and could prove it. The French had better guns, could train all round, were more speedy, and had machine shell-guns. They could get their shot at us while we were moving round, and could hit us three times for once we could hit them. And it was to be remembered that now one shot won a battle between two ships. The Navy was, unfortunately, a very poor service; the officers were very poor men, and if one of them got up and said what he was now saying, he might not get a ship. He (Lord Charles) did not care a fig whether he got a ship or not. He had to address other meetings an evening or two hence, at which he would speak at greater length of the Navy and shipbuilding matters. He would only add on this occasion that the cost of the Navy was the rate of insurance which England paid for the continuance of her present state of prosperity. If they looked at it in this way, they would see what he meant. Look at our mercantile marine and the supply of our food. This had to be protected, and if our Navy was once beaten we could do absolutely nothing, and we should be beaten so effectually that there would be nothing left but to make the best terms with the enemy we could get. He then gave examples of inadequate sums voted for the Navy, and the very small proportion it formed of what the Navy was expected to protect. In 1854 the estimates for the Navy amounted to seven and a half millions, while our exports and imports were £268,000,000. In 1880, the Navy estimates were only ten and a half millions, while the exports and imports had run up to £697,000,000. Now this was a very important thing, for he looked upon the Navy as being essentially necessary for the safety of the country. The Navy estimates or rate of insurance was $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of what it had to protect, and in 1880 it was only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. These were actual facts, and he asked them to think over them when they went home. He would have to speak at greater length of the Navy one or two evenings hence, and, therefore, he passed on to other matters."

FRENCH ANNEXATIONS ON THE WEST COAST.

The Corisco brings the following news from the West Coast of Africa:—"A French troopship arrived on Sept. 24 at Gaboon from the River Senegal, bringing stores and reliefs. The vessel was 20 days out from Dakar. The commander stated that the Admiral of the African station had received instructions to annex the coast-line of all southern ports as far as the Congo, along which the Gaboon tariff was to be strictly enforced. To enable this scheme to be carried out, the Admiral was to receive 600 soldiers from Goree and 100 douaniers. These latter are customs' officers, whose duty it will be to levy and collect duties, and otherwise put into execution the restrictions included in the new classification of the Gaboon. It was further stated that the temporary carrying-out of the regulations would be in the hands of the military, and the excise authorities would attend to them from the beginning of the new year. It seems that this coast-line which the French are going to annex is some 250 miles in extent, and includes some dozen towns. At latest reports there were three French war-vessels in the vicinity, and so placed as to command the three most important points." At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce held on Wednesday, it was resolved to address a letter to the Government to point out the urgent necessity of maintaining the free navigation of African rivers, and to prevent annexation by any Power.

A grand bazaar, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, in aid of the Building Fund of St. Gabriel's, in the district of St. James's, Norlands, will be held at the Kensington Town Hall, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next. The new church of St. Gabriel's, which was consecrated by the Bishop of London in last July, is situate in the heart of the densely populous and very poor district known as "The Potteries." All the sittings, numbering some 800, are free, and a substantial and growing congregation of work-people shows that the edifice supplies a real want. The object of the bazaar is to pay off the remaining balance of debt.

"J. H." writes:—"The facility with which marginal titles are found for regiments now-a-days is truly wonderful. The Territorial system seems to work very badly in this respect, since the Army is evidently in excess of the territory, when it is found necessary to allocate certain regiments upon boundaries or borders. For instance, we have 'the South Wales Borderers,' 'the King's Own Borderers,' and 'the Border Regt.,' a somewhat mixed description of these battalions. If, at the least, it be found necessary to retain these marginal titles, would it not be more satisfactory, and better in all respects (as well as in accordance with the Territorial scheme), to have some clear and distinct knowledge of their nationality, which could be simply arranged by styling the above regiments respectively, the 'Welsh,' 'Scotch,' and 'English Borderers?'"

THE NEW MAJORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So many letters have been published by you on this subject, that I venture to put my case through you before the public and the authorities, who, I trust, may be induced before long to take steps to rectify such a state of things. I purchased my lieutenancy and company, giving a good deal over regulation, with the idea of getting on in the service, and now, under the alterations in the Regulations, I find myself, after nearly 26 years' service, in the same regiment, compelled to command a company, which I shall probably have to do for four years longer, as I see no chance of becoming second lieutenant-colonel sooner. Now, besides commanding a company, I have usually to do the subaltern's work of it as well. We have no captains and very few subalterns to do duty, as these officers spend most of their time at garrison class, signalling classes, &c., or qualifying for the Staff Corps, Commissariat, or Pay Departments. Within twelve months five or six officers have left the regiment for the Staff Corps, and they have not yet been replaced, and probably those that do come will simply learn their work with the regiment, and in their turn leave for the Staff Corps. There are now five or six of the few subalterns left to us waiting to go to the Staff Corps as soon as they are allowed. No wonder they take no interest in their present regiment. One effect of all this is that nearly all the work of a regiment falls on the few senior officers. I have to do the work of captain and subaltern in the regiment, and, in addition, the work of field-officer in this garrison, where the duties are particularly heavy, and the worst of it is, I have spent all my money to attain this very enviable position, and I am serving in the same rank and doing the same exalted (?) duties as officers years my junior, who have paid nothing for their steps (luckily for them). I receive no interest for the money I have spent, although the Government keep my principal, and I suffer all this to attain to the enviable position of THE SENIOR MAJOR.

P.S.—If I retire, I should get (deducting the interest of my purchase-money) about £100 a year pension, after 26 years' service.

SORE BACKS.

"Hussar and Lancer" writes:—"Some time ago I sent a letter for publication in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, practically pointing out that from the construction of the so-called hussar saddle, to allow the dragoon to rise in the stirrups, is safe to give more sore backs on the march than the proposers of such ideas would wish were known to Lord Wolseley. Having served in two cavalry corps from 1825, I write from practical knowledge and experience. A 'Lancer' writes in your *Gazette* many true and useful hints. When I joined the 4th Light Dragoons (now Hussars), it was during the long-stirrup regulation of two inches below the ancle-joint, the heel well down; I conclude that with that length our cavalry rode throughout the Peninsula. I had never heard of a man being ruptured, except at riding-drill, without stirrups. I served seven years with the late Capt. Percy Williams in the 9th Lancers; no one in the regiment ever saw or heard of his habit of riding many hours daily at a trot on a rough-paced hack, with stirrups up. He might have done so on his handsome charger, 'George,' on the road for pleasure occasionally. The saddle he rode in at parades and at field-days was one of his own construction, as near a hunting-saddle as the regulations of the service allowed. He was undoubtedly a capital rider across country, but had a very unmilitary seat when at drills. I agree with 'Lancer,' the equipment of a dragoon should, if possible, be made light, but I cannot see how breast-plate and crupper can be abolished; all horses' backs are not shaped alike. Dragoons have sometimes horrid troopers to ride, and the boon to rise in the trot in their case would be accepted as a relief on the march; but if it does become the regulation, the authorities may make their minds up to the fact that there will be a strong muster of sore backs."

"Observer" writes:—"With reference to the paragraph in the Queen's Regulations to which again you have recently adverted, viz., that while majors whose commissions as such date prior to July 1, 1881, are exempted from reverting to the command of companies, there is a failure to supply captains in their stead. But, such being the state of things, would it not argue that officers commanding regiments so situated should take the initiative with a view to have captains supplied, by requesting additional company commanders, where needed, on the ground that all supernumerary captains, hitherto relied on, have been absorbed; while subalterns, also falling below their reduced establishment, can be ill spared for other duties than their own on foreign service? Whatever the ideas of 'a peace-at-any-price' Government, the Commander-in-Chief can scarcely be a party to such apathy and false economy, tending to cripple the service. Colonels, anyhow, are responsible for their regiments being entire and fit for any exigency—the most immediate. The existing very attenuated condition of home battalions may suggest that the required officers can be supplied thence. Yet this is but 'a hand-to-mouth' policy, which may be carried, as it is being carried, too far, for the sake of saving a few pounds. The Territorial regiment is thus reduced below its establishment of company commanders, which the late Secretary for War, on being questioned in the House on the point, said would be maintained at twenty, as previous to reorganisation."

"A Perplexed P.M.C." writes:—"I am a Mess President; I have not passed the Staff College. A guest having partaken of dinner at our mess, it falls to my lot to divide the cost of our friend's dinner amongst the whole of the officers, in proportion to their daily pay (*vide* paragraph 67, Section VIII., Q.R., 1883). I have nearly demented myself (and my friends) over compound proportion and decimals. I have failed to solve the problem; can you or your readers help?"

MEDICATED SOAP.—Use that prescribed by the medical profession, and be spared an irritable skin and a face disfigured by pimples and blotches. Purchase only WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP (branded "Sapo Carbonis Detergens"), and refuse all worthless substitutes.

The Army.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The head-quarters leave Edinburgh for Manchester, on relief by the Scots Greys.

7th Dragoon Guards. The embarkation of the regiment for India will take place at the end of the year.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). The regiment has arrived in Scotland from Ireland, to relieve the 3rd Dragoon Guards at Edinburgh.

17th Lancers. The *Times of India* says:—"The people of Mhow will be sorry to part with the 17th Lancers, the famous 'Death or Glory Boys,' to call them by one of their regimental nicknames, who, it will be remembered, came on to India at the close of the war in South Africa four years ago. They have been ordered to Lucknow to relieve the 10th Hussars (who have just completed ten years' Indian service), and their place in Central India—for military purposes a portion of the Bombay Presidency—will be taken by the 7th (the Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, from the capital of East Anglia. The 7th Dragoon Guards left India, after a previous spell of tropical service, about sixteen years ago."

13th Hussars. Gen. J. Lawrenson, colonel of the regiment, died on Tuesday at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park Corner, aged 82. The deceased entered the Army as a cornet in 1818, and obtained a lieutenancy in 1821. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1825; became brevet major in 1838, major in 1839, and lieutenant-colonel in 1845. He became colonel in 1854, and commanded the 17th Lancers in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, taking part in the cavalry affair of Bulganac and the battle of the Alma. In July, 1855, he was appointed, with the rank of brigadier-general, to the command of the Heavy Brigade, consisting of the 1st, 4th, and 5th Dragoon Guards, and the 1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons, which he held during the battle of Tchernaya. In the following December, he succeeded Sir James Scarlett in the command of the British Cavalry in the East, which command he held until the return of the Army in 1856. For his services in the Crimea he received the medal with two clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the 4th class of the Medjidie. His subsequent promotions were,—major-gen., 1860; lieut.-gen., 1868; and gen., 1875. He had held the colonelcy of the 13th Hussars since 1868.

18th Hussars. The regiment has been scattered in detachments for over four years, 15 weeks at the Curragh Camp in its full force, over 500; nine weeks under canvas, horses in open sheds all the time; about 44 field days, besides six troops completing musketry course; on field days averaging from four to six hours in saddle, few days without rain. Casualties, one Hussar died, two horses destroyed. Highly complimented for smartness in appearance and working, both in the field and dismounted, by the Inspector-General of Cavalry, S. C. Fraser, K.C.B., V.C., Oct. 17. Regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. Harold Malet, commanding 18th Hussars, Curragh, Oct. 17, 1883:—"The commanding officer congratulates all ranks on the high approval expressed by the Inspector-General of Cavalry of the steadiness and smart appearance of the regiment, both in the field and dismounted, at his annual inspection, concluded this day. The commanding officer fully appreciates the united labour which has led to this well-deserved praise, a labour cheerfully undertaken and well carried out, under exceptionally trying circumstances, by aid of that which never fails, *esprit de corps*."

19th Hussars. The regiment will shortly return home from Egypt.

20th Hussars. Major Graves, Adjt. of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, is to continue in that appointment on his promotion for another year, to complete his period of staff service.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. E. F. Chapman, C.B., A.D.C., has been granted three months' extension of leave from India, on medical certificate.

4th King's Royal Lancaster Regiment. After five years' service at Bombay, the 2nd Batn. is to proceed next month to Poona, to relieve the 2nd Batn. 15th.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Lieut. Ray, 2nd Batn., has been appointed interpreter.

7th Royal Fusiliers. The *Madras Mail*, announcing the death of Major and Pymr. Moore, says:—"Major Moore, pymr. 2nd Batn. Royal Fusiliers, at Bellary, was attacked with an apoplectic fit on Sept. 29, and died yesterday (Sunday) morning at 4 a.m. The deceased was a deservedly popular officer, and the news of his death will be received with regret by all who knew him."

12th Suffolk Regiment. Lieut. Melville, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 4th Bengal N.I.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut. Williams has passed the higher standard in Hindostanee.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. The 2nd Batn., one of the most efficient and popular regiments which has ever served at Poona, leaves that station next month for Bombay. The *Times of India* says:—"Lieut.-Col. Dashwood is now at home on leave, and Lieut.-Col. Hallowes is in command. Both Col. Hallowes and his officers have taken a leading part in the gaieties of the Deccan capital, and the fancy-dress ball which they gave a few weeks ago at the Council Hall is pronounced by everybody who attended it to be the most successful entertainment of the season. The regiment will be much missed at Poona. Coming here with such a high reputation, we are sure they will receive a hearty welcome from the residents of Bombay."

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieut. Browne, 2nd Batn., is under orders to join the regimental depôt.

25th King's Own Borderers. Lieut. Borradaile, 1st Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Persian.

38th South Staffordshire. Major Sinclair has joined the depôt at Lichfield, for two years.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Campbell has passed the higher standard in Hindostanee.

42nd (Black Watch) Royal Highlanders. Messrs. Matthews and Hodgson, of 113 Regent Street, have just completed a very handsome memorial (brass) to the officers and men of the regiment who fell in Egypt, which is on view for a short time, and can be seen by those who may be interested in the regiment.

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Major Vesey has been granted leave from India to England.

47th Loyal North Lancashire. Major Hall, having completed his period of service at the depôt, joins head-quarters at Gibraltar.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major Fuller, R.M.L.I., relieved Major Haseltine, R.M.L.I., in charge of the Recruiting Depôt at Liverpool, on Nov. 1.

Lieut. and Assist. Gunnery-Instructor A. F. Gatliff, R.M.L.I., has been ordered to join the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, for the purpose of undergoing a short course of garrison instruction.

The Deputy-Adjt.-General of the Royal Marines has notified that in future officers' foreign service is to be computed in years and days, instead of years, months, and days, as heretofore.

Lieut. Cummings, assistant-gunnery-instructor, R.M.L.I., has been granted leave of absence for two months, which will expire on Dec. 20.

The standard height for recruits in the Royal Marine Light Infantry has been reduced as follows, viz.:—Under 20 years of age, from 5 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. 5½ in. and above 20 years of age, from 5 ft. 6½ in. to 5 ft 6 in.

58th Northumberland Regiment. Capt. Bell has been recommended for appointment as adjt., in succession to Major Chaytor, promoted.

62nd Wiltshire Regiment. Lieut. Elderton has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. Lieut. McNair is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 14th Bengal N.I.

67th Hampshire Regiment. Lieut. O'Donoghue has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

70th East Surrey Regiment. Lieut. Baylis has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

78th Seaforth Highlanders. The death is announced of Col. T. R. H. Drummond-Hay. The deceased was born in 1821. He entered the Army as ensign in the 42nd Highlanders in 1839, and served with them in Ireland, the Ionian Islands, Malta, and Bermuda; exchanged in 1851 into the 78th Highlanders, and served with them at Aden, and in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, as well as in the Persian Campaign of 1857, when he acted as Brigade-Major during the expedition to Burasjoon, including the battle of Khoosh-Ab, and the bombardment of Mahomera. He served in the Indian Campaign of 1857-8, including the defence of Lucknow and the position of the Alumbagh, the capture of Lucknow, and the battle of Bareilly (Persian medal, the Mutiny medal and two clasps, one year's service for Lucknow, and the thanks of the Governor-General of India). He obtained the brevet rank of major in 1858, and that of brevet lieut.-col. in 1861. He retired on half-pay in 1864, and received the hon. rank of colonel in 1881.

84th York and Lancaster Regiment. The casuals, details, &c., consisting of about 80 non-commissioned officers and men, left at Aldershot on the embarkation of the battalion for Bermuda, have proceeded to Pontefract to join the depôt.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Sir H. Holyoake Goodricke, Bart., died suddenly on the 25th ult. He was born August 7, 1836, and entered the Army as ensign in the 90th Foot in 1854. When quite young in the service he served in the Crimea with the 90th, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and was severely wounded at the assault of the Redan on Sept. 8. He served also during the Indian campaign of 1857-58, and was present with Havelock's column at the relief of Lucknow and final defence of the Residency, defence of the Alumbagh under Outram, the capture of Lucknow, and the subsequent operations in Oude. He was appointed captain in 1857, became major in 1869, and retired on temporary half-pay in Oct. 1871.

95th Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment). Lieut. Smith is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 27th Madras N.I., on probation.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Lieut. Webb is about to retire from the service.

102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The regiment has been nearly five years in Ceylon already, and now rumour says that it is to spend another two years there. The regiment is completely broken up, and has been so all the time, having always three and a half companies on detachment, and generally a fourth at musketry as well; so that the present commanding officer, whose time expires next June, will never have seen his regiment together since he took command, five years ago. This state of perpetual dismemberment tells on the efficiency of all ranks. The regiment has lost many men by death and invaliding, the station is very unpopular with men, and desertions are numerous, the men going off in batches of four at a time (seven on one occasion) to Australia and elsewhere. On the head-quarters of the regiments this prolonged stay is particularly hard, as they are always in the hot, enervating climate of Colombo, and get no change whatever. Owing to the climate and local surroundings, the regiment has no opportunity of practising field fortifications, camping-out, route-marching, or outpost duty; and the rifle range being seven miles off, match shooting and private practice are reduced to a minimum. So that besides losing the valuable experience gained in practising these things, there is nothing but the one dull, monotonous round of barrack routine.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut.-Col. Robinson has, it is understood, been selected to succeed Lieut.-Col. E. Cunningham, Bombay S.C., as an Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. on the Bombay Presidency.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major J. Rogers takes up the appointment of Principal Medical Officer of the new Egyptian Army on Monday next. The salary attaching to the post is £1,000. Dr. Rogers will, however, still remain on the strength of the Department. He will undertake the entire reorganisation of the medical department of the new force, and will introduce the Army Hospital Corps system. We regret to learn from India of the death of Surg.-Major R. Jackson, in charge of the Medical Depôt at Pachmarhi. Dr. Jackson started after a tiger that was seen near Singhanhana at the foot of the hills. Whilst out, he was attacked by hornets, receiving nearly 200 stings. His throat and face were fearfully swollen, and erysipelas and other symptoms of blood-poisoning supervening, he succumbed on the morning of Sept. 24. A correspondent writing from Pachmarhi says:—"His death is greatly felt here, and I don't believe there ever lived a more kindly-hearted, attentive, and skilful doctor in India." Dr. Jackson had over 18 years' service, and was contemplating retirement next year.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. The drag hounds belonging to the officers of this corps, stationed at Woolwich, met for the first time last Saturday at Sidcup, the Major-General commanding the District and a large and fashionable attendance being present to witness the run, which was most successful. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Shannon has joined at Aldershot for duty. Sir Edward Morris, K.C.B., in making his annual inspection of the various Commissariat establishments, visited Dover and Chatham last week, and commenced at Woolwich on Thursday, when he inspected Nos. 9 and 10 Companies, the barrack-rooms, books, &c.; on Friday, the supply, reserve, and barrack stores, and to-day is to see Nos. 2 and 11 Companies.

Pay Department. Major W. L. Brockman, A.P.D., will take over charge of the Department at Bermuda from Major Luke, Staff paymaster, who has completed his tour of foreign service. Major Brockman will shortly be promoted to the rank of Staff paymaster. During the current month, the following officers, who have served five years as paymasters, will attain the hon. rank of major in the Army, from the dates named:—Capts. W. B. Stoker, formerly in the 2nd West India Regt., 16 years' service, from Nov. 6; O. M. Johnson, late 98th Regt., 15 years' service, from Nov. 8; G. W. Furlong, late 21st Regt., 29 years' service, from Nov. 9; A. G. W. Hemans, late 56th Regt., 23 years' service, from Nov. 20; and A. Dening, late 20th Regt., 20 years' service, from Nov. 27. Capt. Stoker served in the Ashantee War, 1873-4 (medal); and Brevet Major Furlong served with the 21st Regt. in the Crimea, and has the medal, clasp, and Turkish medal. The following reply has been received from Lieut.-Col. Goold, late Staff paymaster, in acknowledging the receipt of an illuminated address, which it was resolved, at the annual dinner in May last, to present to him, in recognition of his services, on the formation of the Army Pay Department:—"Will you kindly convey to the officers of the Department my sincere thanks for the kind expression of their feelings, and appreciation of efforts made for the attainment of the objects in view, which I regret were not attended with better success at the time, but still hope to see more fully realised."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

"A Militia Field Officer" writes:—"In one of your articles you say, 'Mr. Childers conceived the idea of welding together the Line and Militia, by giving to the junior service the titles and distinctions borne by the senior;' but this is what he did not do, for the same organisation was not carried out in the Militia that was established in the Line. I refer to the promotion of some four captains in each regiment to the rank of major. Now, this had the effect of putting some 400 officers over my head, for, as major of Militia, I ranked above them; but in one day, I was suddenly placed junior to these 400 captains. It seems to me that this was a great injustice to Militia majors, and I wonder that the grievance was not well ventilated at the time; it is also the cause of great absurdity in practice, for when my regiment is out I am senior to the adjutant, who is a major, only in regimental matters, the moment anything outside that crops up, he is senior to me."

VOLUNTEERS.

16th Middlesex (London Irish Rifles). The following regimental order has been issued:—"With heartfelt sorrow the commanding officer records the decease of Col. the Marquis of Donegall, who during the period of more than 23 years had been the commandant of the London Irish Rifles, and owing to whose indefatigable zeal the regiment attained the highest state of efficiency. By the present and former members, who cheerfully contributed their valuable aid to him in his devotion to the interests of the regiment, and who knew his kind and noble heart, his loss will be deeply felt, and they will ever remember with feelings of pride and pleasure the time they served under their universally-esteemed commandant, the Marquis of Donegall. During the ensuing drill season officers in uniform will wear a piece of black crape round the left arm above the elbow."

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 30, 1883.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut. M. J. Hughes, from the 3rd Batn. the Gordon Highlanders, to be Lieut., vice J. A. Smith-Cuninghame, promoted.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. J. L. Alexander, from the 5th Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut., vice L. C. Parker, resigned.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. G. L. Jennings-Bramly, from the 4th Batn. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice R. Crawshay, resigned.

7th Hussars—Lieut. the Hon. E. H. Lascelles, from the 3rd Batn. the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice H.

M. Ridley, appointed Adjt.; Lieut. G. A. L. Carew, from the 4th Batn. the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice Aldred F. G. B., Viscount Lumley, resigned; Lieut. G. N. Going, from the 3rd Batn. the East Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut., vice Charles G. W. E., Viscount Somerton, resigned.

14th Hussars—Major J. Kentish retires on temporary half-pay.

20th Hussars—Lieut. E. Richmond to be Capt., in succession to Major F. J. Graves, Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Oct. 3); Lieut. A. M. B. Jones, from the 3rd Batn. the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice E. Richmond.

21st Hussars—Lieut. J. H. Armstrong, from the 3rd Batn. the South Wales Borderers, to be Lieut., vice H. V. Burn, promoted; Lieut. F. H. G. Cunliffe, from the 3rd Batn. the Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice L. E. Barry, transferred to the 1st Life Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. H. C. Smith has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Sept. 27); Lieut. J. T. St. Aubyn has been seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 31).

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. and Capt. J. G. H. G. Montgomery to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice the Hon. E. E. T. Boscawen, appointed Regimental Adjt. (Sept. 19); Lieut. and Capt. C. D. Fortescue to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice W. P. Otway, retired (Oct. 20).

Scots Guards—Lieut. the Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Aug. 15).

Line Battalions.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut. B. F. Holme to be Capt., vice C. R. Taaffe, seconded (Sept. 27).

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. E. J. Robinson to be Capt., vice G. Frend, seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (July 14); Lieut. W. A. Willmott, from the Welsh Regt., to be Lieut., vice E. J. Robinson.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. G. Haines to be Capt., vice A. M. O'Beirne, appointed Adjt. 3rd Batn.: Lieut. M. Q. Jones, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (both dated April 25); Lieut. F. T. Clayton has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (Sept. 18).

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Colour-Serjt. Frederick Charles Boehmer, from the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice H. N. Taylor, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieuts. C. F. Lindsell has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Oct. 27); D. M. Stuart, from the East Surrey Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. F. Lindsell.

The South Wales Borderers—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Carrington, C.M.G., has been seconded for service with the Cape Mounted Riflemen, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of July 13, 1883.

The King's Own Borderers—Major R. T. Higgins retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. S. P. Strong to be Capt., vice S. H. Lomax, seconded (Sept. 11).

The East Surrey Regiment—Supernumerary Major F. F. F. Roupell to be Major, vice E. R. S. Brander, deceased (June 19); Lieut. A. E. Couper to be Capt., vice H. W. Pearce, seconded (June 30).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. C. A. Brett to be Major, vice J. Talbot, retired (Sept. 26).

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. E. H. Le Marchant to be Capt., vice L. H. Skene, retired (Sept. 19).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Major J. Alexander retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Capt. M. J. E. Fenwick, from the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Capt., vice R. B. Rudyerd, who exchanges.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Capt. C. Carstairs to be Major, vice W. McC. O'Leary, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Aug. 13). The promotions of Lieuts. R. H. Hall, Adjt., and F. R. M. Synge are ante-dated to July 15, 1883, vice J. Ritchie, appointed Adjt. 3rd Batn.; Lieut. J. R. P. Purchas to be Capt., vice C. Linton, promoted (July 25).

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. R. D. Pyrke to be Capt., vice G. V. Turner, seconded.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. F. B. N. Dickenson to be Major, vice the Hon. K. Turnour, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. E. W. Herbert to be Capt., vice F. B. N. Dickenson (both dated Aug. 19).

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Lieut. A. G. Davidson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 31).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt. R. B. Rudyerd, from the Dorsetshire Regt., to be Capt., vice M. J. E. Fenwick, who exchanges; Lieut. H. H. Stewart to be Capt., vice J. S. Gaussen, seconded (Oct. 10).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieuts. E. J. Vance, from the Suffolk Regt., to be Capt., vice H. H. Prior, promoted; F. V. Whittall has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 1).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt. C. H. Gordon-Short to be Major, vice A. E. W. Goldsmid, seconded for service on the Staff (Aug. 29).

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Serjt. Thomas Mitchell, from the East Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut., vice L. Combe, transferred to the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. J. W. H. Ogilby to be Capt., vice H. H. Keighley, placed on temporary half-pay (Oct. 3).

Medical Department—Brig.-Surg. O. Barnett, C.I.E., to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice A. D. Gulland, M.D., granted retired pay; Surg.-Major W. B. Ramsbotham, M.D., to be Brig.-Surg., vice O. Barnett, C.I.E. (both dated Oct. 1); Surg. F. G. L. Eagar has been placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (Oct. 8).

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned Pymrs. and Hon. Capts. to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army:—G. W. Barnes, E. M. Dougherty (both dated Oct. 26), J. H. Vander-Meulen (Oct. 28), and T. G. Booth (Oct. 30).

Brevet.

Capt. G. F. Green, retired pay, to be Major (Oct. 31).

Memoranda.

Gen. E. A. Somerset, C.B., Col. the Worcestershire Regt., has been placed on retired pay (Oct. 23); Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. FitzGerald, half-pay, is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Oct. 30).

Lieut.-Col. A. H. Tucker, the Durham Light Infantry, to be Col. (Oct. 29).

Major P. E. Bowlby, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Oct. 24).

Capt. and Brevet Major G. F. Green, retired pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Capt. W. H. Larken, retired pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Capt. C. G. Heathcote, Retired List, to have the hon. rank of Major (Oct. 1).

Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., R. Erwin, 3rd Batn. the Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Oct. 27); Qrmr. W. Cox, the Suffolk Regt., to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Oct. 29).

Rdgmr. T. H. Jones, Cavalry Depôt, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Oct. 29).

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. R. T. Farren, C.B., Col. of the Royal Sussex Regt., placed on the Retired List on Oct. 1, 1883:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. L. MacDougall, K.C.M.G., Col. of the 2nd West India Regt., to be Gen.; Major-Gen. F. Peyton, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Col. H. F. Bythesea, from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, to be Major-Gen. (all three dated Oct. 1).

INDIA OFFICE, October 30, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. G. J. Younghusband, from the Leicestershire Regt. (dated Oct. 5, 1880, but to rank from March 15, 1880).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant:—2nd Lieut. W. H. D. Rich, from the West Riding Regt. (Aug. 5, 1880).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. C. E. Mardall, from the Shropshire L.I. dated April 26, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 31, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, November 2, 1883.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Capt. C. G. Donald, Royal Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. H. N. D. Prendergast, C.B., V.C., R.E., Commanding a Division of the Madras Army (May 31); Capt. R. Phayre, Yorkshire Regt., to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., Commanding a Division of the Bombay Army (May 2, 1881).

Memorandum.

The Christian name of Lieut. A. Montanaro, Bengal S.C., is "Alfred," and not "Alfredo," as hitherto stated.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 2, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

4th Brigade, North Irish Division—The resignation of the commission held by Lieut. E. D. Brown, notified in the *Gazette* of June 5, is cancelled.

5th Brigade, North Irish Division—Leslie Michael Farrell, gent., to be Lieut.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—William Owen, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Charles Aprilis Sutton Warde, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Douglas Herbert, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—John Cecil Cox, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. L. Reed to be Lieut-Col. (Sept. 19).

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Cecil Macdonald Stephenson, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. M. B. Dodds to be Major (Sept. 10).

3rd Battalion, the South Wales Borderers—Gerard Christopher Bowen, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Hon. Major and Adjt. R. E. Barry resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Capt. E. Nash, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major R. E. Barry (both dated Nov. 12).

3rd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—The services of Lieut. C. F. S. G. Toogood are dispensed with; Lieut. J. C. Blagrave resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—John Forbes, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Joseph Walter Scott-Plummer, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Alexander Murray, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 2, 1883.

Shropshire—Lieut. E. H. Baldock to be Capt.; Capt. H. Fortescue, 17th Lancers, to be Adjt., in succession to Major J. T. Browne, who has retired from the service (Oct. 22).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 2, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Surg. and Hon. Surg.-Major A. A. Davis resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Cumberland—James Little, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

1st Devonshire—Lieut. E. Western resigns his commission.

1st Hampshire—Lieut. A. G. Angell resigns his commission.

1st Lanarkshire—David Hope MacBrayne, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Lancashire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. G. Slater and Lieut. G. W. Lund. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—ffarington Power and W. H. Lomax.

1st Orkney—William Scatter, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Sussex—Alexander Saxby Hurst, gent., to be Lieut.

Engineer.

1st Cheshire—Capt. F. W. Taylor resigns his commission.

Rifle.

3rd Aberdeenshire (the Buchan)—John Jack, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridgeshire University)—John Robert Peake, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Cheshire—Capt. F. K. Loyd, 2nd Batn. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Adjt., in succession to Major T. Braddell, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Nov. 15).

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Lieut. R. White to be Capt.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Major D. A. Blest, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major H. P. Molineux, who has retired from the service (Oct. 20).

3rd Forfar (Dundee Highland)—Charles James Shaw, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Glamorgan—Lieut. W. P. Powell resigns his commission.

1st Haddington—Lieut. H. R., Lord Elcho, resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Acting Chaplain the Rev. B. Lambert, M.A., from 2nd Volunteer Batn. the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd Lanarkshire—Major T. E. Williams resigns his commission.

17th Lancashire—Lieut. R. B. Harper to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Sutton Harvey Lowe, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Middlesex (West London)—Lieut. W. H. Muggeridge resigns his commission.

11th Middlesex (Railway)—Major Sir W. T. Charley to be Lieut.-Col. (Sept. 26).

1st Perthshire—Lieut.-Col. W. C. Colquhoun resigns his commission.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (the Border)—Lieut. J. F. S. Darling resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (Oct. 31).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Qrmr. J. Anderson is granted the hon. rank of Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. E. Smith resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date November 3, and the current year must be understood.)

It is understood that an additional grant for Devonport Dockyard to cover excessive expenditure in this financial year will be made.

It is reported that some extensive alterations are in course of being executed at the Gunboat Slipway at Haslar, and that a large sum of money will be expended in converting it and the lake at its rear into a head-quarters for the torpedo boats of the Royal Navy. The Gunboat Slipway at Haslar was designed at an immense cost some 25 years since, the objects being the hauling-up, berthing, repairing, and keeping in a state of perfect equipment, ready for any emergency, this class of vessel; but for many years it has, literally speaking, been unused, the general shallowness of water, the tortuous channels, and the delays in getting the vessels under Haslar Bridge being insurmountable obstacles to a quick adoption of their services as a flotilla. With the torpedo boats, all these impediments will not have to be contended with, for these craft are, comparatively speaking, light in draught, low in hull, and easily navigated. It was suggested in these columns many years since (says the *Hampshire Telegraph*) that the Haslar gunboat sheds could readily be converted into a general boat-building depôt for the Royal Navy. Their adaptation to the torpedo boat service, with possibly that for the steam launches as well, comes very nearly to the idea thrown out.

"Dr. Pincus of Berlin."—This celebrated authority, in his work on diseases of the hair, deprecates all salves, lotions, and other compounds containing lead, which is a malignant poison, and recommends the use of oil. Rowland's Macassar Oil has been known for more than 80 years as the best and safest preserver of the hair, and can now be had in a golden colour as well as in the ordinary tint. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ANJER.

H.M.S. Champion, Capt. Powlett, was in the Banca Straits early in September, when she passed the English merchant steamer Bay of Naples aground on the Melville Bank, but could render no assistance, being pressed for time. The United States frigate Juniata, however, stood by the British steamer, rendering all the assistance in her power, but unsuccessfully. The merchant steamer, thanks to the exertions of her master, Mr. E. Tidmarsh, was at last successfully hove off the bank into deep water. The U.S. frigate Juniata then lent the Bay of Naples her pilot, but the unfortunate man was struck by lightning the next day, and the master of the steamer had to grope his way as best he could to Rhio. His account of the results of the recent earthquake, which took place while he was in the Straits, is interesting. He arrived at Singapore on Sept. 18, 96 days out from Penarth, of which 24 were occupied from Sunda. His narrative is as follows;—"On arrival there (on Aug. 21) ashes were teeming in torrents, so I stood south for twelve hours, then came north again, but found things getting worse. Accordingly stood south once more until weather settled. All one day it was as dark as the grave, and pumice stones and ashes were still coming down. On getting to the Straits came through a bank of ashes, and could only force the ship half a mile an hour (thus taking five hours). When once I got into clear water was all the remainder of the day sailing through dead bodies of men and women. Was two days off Anjer, which is a heap of ashes. A Dutch man-of-war informed me eight buoys were gone, and extreme caution was necessary. I stood on for Banca Straits, arriving in safety. I anchored and sent on shore for a pilot, who came on board. The same afternoon the vessel got on the Melville Bank (soft mud)." Lloyd's Agent at Anjer, Mr. Schint, also gives the following account of the terrible catastrophe at that place:—"On Sunday, Aug. 26, loud reports and detonations were heard from the direction of Krakatoa, and towards evening the sea became unusually agitated, the water assuming a colour of inky blackness. No apprehensions, however, were entertained for the safety of the town, and nothing occurred during the night. At 6 a.m. next morning Mr. Schint went down to the beach to look after the mooring of his boats, and while engaged in this work an immense wave, about 30 metres high, swept without the slightest warning over Anjer, completely ruining the place, and penetrating inland to the distance of about two miles. Mr. Schint only saved his life by jumping into one of his boats, which was close at hand. Seven of his family, however, were amongst the victims of this flood. The few survivors made their way as best they could inland, but, to add to the horrors of the scene, the atmosphere grew pitch dark, and boiling mud fell in showers. At about 10 a.m. a second wave, supposed to be higher than the first (though its height could not be estimated, owing to the darkness) again swept over the place. By this time, however, most of the survivors from the first wave had gone inland. The Coast of Java, from Maock on the north to Java's third point on the south-west, has completely changed its configuration, the sea having encroached to the distance of about half-a-mile inland. Thousands of cocoa-nut palms have been destroyed, and banyan trees 200 years old have been completely uprooted and swept away; large masses of coral, weighing 400 and 500 picols each, have been carried four miles inland, and behind Anjer a large lake of salt water has been formed. The Cape of Anjer has been split into two pieces, one half having fallen into the sea. Anjer light and lighthouse have been swept away; the river at Anjer choked up, and the conduit which used to convey fine drinking water to the place is in ruins. Mr. Schint says that in his opinion it will be impossible for many years to build a new town near the ruins of Anjer, as all the neighbourhood is a wilderness, and quite uninhabitable. He believes that if a new port of call for vessels is opened it will have to be at some distance from the site of the above town. Lights on Java Head and Flat Point are visible, and on Java's fourth point an auxiliary light of the sixth order will be visible at about two and a half German geographical miles from about Oct. 15 next. Passage through Sunda Straits, east of Krakatoa Island, is unchanged."

Lord Northbrook has become a life member of the United Service Recreation Club at Portsmouth, by forwarding to Capt. Colomb, R.N., the sum of £10, as a subscription to the funds of the society, of which that officer is chairman. Lord Northbrook inspected the grounds on his recent visit to Portsmouth, and was highly pleased with all he then saw.

The Report on the progress of the German Navy which has been prepared for presentation to the Reichstag during the approaching Session will, among other things, prove and urge the necessity of Germany increasing her ironclad fleet by several important additions, especially in torpedo boats, of which a number have been ordered from an English firm noted for the high speed of their craft. It is further intended to order a number of submarine torpedo boats from Stockholm.

Some experiments were made last week on Whale Island, Portsmouth, with a view of devising means of protection against the Nordenfelt gun. Card-board targets sandwiched between rope mantlets were subjected to attack; they were also fired at with the Martini-Henri rifle.

A decree of the Russian Minister of Marine was officially published on Oct. 21 at St. Petersburg, providing for the establishment at Vladivostock of a school for the training of ship surveyors, engineers, stokers, steersmen, and signalmen for the Siberian flotilla. A second decree directs the new ironclad in course of construction at Nicolaieff to be named Catherine II., and the two ironclads which are being built at Sebastopol, Tchesme and Sinope respectively.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 839.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1883.

THE proposal which has been made to place her Majesty's Indian troopships on the same footing as the local troopships belonging to the Indian Government, and to officer them from the same source, is one which would be acceptable to both services. Hitherto the Admiralty have always resisted any proposal to take the Indian troopships out of commission, on the ground that it would deprive them of a considerable share of patronage. The matter, however, is far too important to be decided on such interested grounds as these. As a matter of fact, service on board Indian troopships is very distasteful to Naval officers, who would gladly be relieved of the duty which they are at present required to perform. The primary object of the Indian troopships is to convey passengers to and from England and India. Troopships are not men-of-war. They are essentially passenger vessels. Naval officers hold their commissions to serve on board ships of her Majesty's Fleet, not to navigate transport-vessels between Portsmouth and Bombay. On board a troopship, a Naval officer finds himself in a somewhat derogatory position, which he naturally seeks to exalt by endeavouring to maintain the discipline and routine of a smart man-of-war. A correspondent lately wrote to us complaining that, on an Indian troopship, the portion of the deck allotted to officers and their ladies was incessantly disturbed by drills, and quarters, and parades for prayers, and inspections of the 100 and odd Blue-jackets forming the crew. As he very pertinently observed, a troopship exists for the convenience of passengers, whose comfort should be the chief object held in view, rather than the instruction of the crew in their duties. The complaints of military officers, however, go far beyond such minor causes of grievance as this. It is asserted, and, we believe, with truth, that on board an Indian troopship the Army is entirely subordinated to the Navy. The commander of the troops is a commander in name only. He does not command his men. He can neither punish nor reward them. From the time he steps on board till he again sets foot on shore, his functions are temporarily suspended. During the voyage he is little else than an ornamental cypher. He has scarcely more power than the junior lieutenant in a company of the Line. The discipline and interior economy of the troops is taken out of his hands, and transferred to the officers and warrant officers of the ship, who take over complete charge of the troops as long as they remain on board. There can be no doubt that this system is thoroughly unsound. It simply courts friction. The wonder is that it should have been allowed to continue so long. In all that appertains to the service of the ship, to its navigation, and working, and to the sea duties, the authority of the Captain should be supreme. As regards the command and discipline of the troops, their military duties, and interior economy, it seems to us that the authority of the military commander on board should be equally supreme, and should admit of no interference. It is easy to define where the authority of the naval commander ends, and where that of the military commander begins. It is so defined on board hired transports, where both the ship's master and commander of the troops have their clear and distinct rôle. We never receive complaints from military passengers embarked on hired transports, or from officers who travel in ships belonging to the Indian Government. These loudly praise the system in vogue on those vessels. We have called attention to this subject before, and we trust that something may be done in the direction indicated. Public opinion in both services demands some change. If the Admiralty continue to be obstructive, we trust that pressure may be brought to bear upon them, so that both naval and military officers may be relieved from a position which brings them together under anomalous conditions, and is the cause of much heart-burning and constant complaint.

The Duke of Connaught, immediately after joining his command at Meerut, will take a month's leave, and go on to Calcutta for the Exhibition.

We are in a position to state that the post of Governor of Malta has not been offered to Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford. The appointment is not made either by the Horse Guards or the War Office. It is rumoured at the service clubs that the new Governor may be found in General Sir Lintorn Simmons, R.E. We doubt it; he is too good a soldier.

We have the best reason for knowing the reports in circulation as to the dissatisfaction of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge on the efficiency of the Artillery at Woolwich at the recent inspection, are entirely without foundation; on the contrary, the troops were pronounced to be unapproached by those of any European Power.

We learn that the deficit in the Royal Regiment of Artillery now exceeds 2,000 men, in spite of the "unexampled success" of recruiting reported by the "inspired Press," and in spite of the War Office wonderful paper localisation scheme. The deficit has been gradually growing for several years, and as this and the length of time necessary to turn out an efficient Artilleryman is well known, the apathy of the authorities on the alarming condition into which this important branch of the Army is drifting, seems to us quite inconceivable. It appears probable that the unpopularity of the Artillery with recruits is owing to the perpetual transfers that take place from brigade to brigade and battery to battery. Till the principle of breaking up the Royal Regiment is, however, recognised, it seems unlikely any change for the better can be looked for.

In view of the probable removal of three of the Line battalions now in Egypt, it may be interesting to note that the 1st Battalion, Sussex Regiment (35th), have been abroad since 1875 (the 2nd Battalion having been at Malta since 1882); the 2nd Battalion, Cornwall (46th), since 1876; the 3rd Battalion, 60th Rifles, and the Cameron Highlanders (79th), since 1879; the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders (75th), 1st Battalion, West Kent (50th), and 1st Battalion, Black Watch (42nd), since 1882. The Cameron Highlanders, it may be noted, is a single battalion. The Highland Lght Infantry still retains the proud distinction of having both its battalions serving at home at the same time.

The officer commanding Royal Artillery, South-Eastern District, has issued a complimentary and well-deserved order on the loss the Royal Regiment suffers in the retirement from the service of Major Duthie, Brigade-Major, Royal Artillery, South-Eastern District. Major Duthie's retirement is, we believe, in a great measure due to the way he was treated in not being allowed to accompany his chief in Egypt, on his Staff. An accomplished scholar and a Staff-College man, he only wanted the chance of active service to bring him prominently forward; but this was denied him, on the plea that both his chief and he could not be spared from the South-Eastern District at the same time, the real reason being that the appointment was wanted for an officer who had served in the Red River Expedition, but who had not passed through the Staff College. We wonder how many really good men have been driven from the Army of late years, disgusted at the hopelessness of their prospects, in the age of favoured cliques.

The War Office still seems unable to act on any sound principle in the promotion of officers from the Colonels' List to that of Major-General. An officer is at one moment passed over—unfitness can only be the reason, it is charitable to believe—and then, some months after, promoted. This is surely not the way to give satisfaction to any one.

The number of General Officers appears now to be fast approaching the new fixed establishment. There remain to be absorbed of Generals—Cavalry and Infantry, 4; Artillery, 1; Engineers, 1. Of Lieutenant-Generals—Cavalry and Infantry, 4; Artillery, 1; Engineers, 1. Of Major-Generals—Cavalry and Infantry, 8, with two vacancies; Artillery, 2.

It will be noticed that Colonel W. W. Lynch, commanding the Shrewsbury Regimental District, has been transferred to Guildford. But what about other members of the Shrewsbury Staff who were brought prominently to notice as witnesses in the recent court-martial? An entire reconstruction of the Shrewsbury Staff and a change of system would prove beneficial. But Colonel G. N. Fendall, upon whom the command has been conferred, is a strong man, and will, there is reason to believe, use his utmost endeavours to put matters straight at Copthorne Barracks.

Brevet Major G. B. N. Martin, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Associate Member of the Ordnance Committee at the War Office for Mountain Equipment.

A correspondent asks us a question which some of our readers who have time at their disposal, and a taste for research, may feel disposed to answer. It is this. "There is a battery of Artillery designated No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery. What was this battery called before Mr. Childers undertook the task of rendering the organisation of the Royal Artillery hopelessly unintelligible?" We confess that we have long since despaired of ever being able to understand the mysteries of the present Artillery organisation, or rather, let us say, *dis*organisation.

The following appointments have been made to the Royal Horse Artillery, viz.:—Major J. F. Free, to M Battery, A Brigade, at Dublin; and Lieutenant T. W. Powles, to E Battery, A Brigade, at Meerut.

A very heated controversy is being carried on in Russia with regard to the invention of M. Liatchok, which, after being refused by the Russian Minister of War, was purchased by the Germans. Under the sensational heading of "A Prussian Secret," the *Moscow Gazette* asserts that the secret section of the Spandau Arsenal has received orders to make a large number of the Liatchok contrivances for regulating the fire of rifles. According to the weekly *Citizen*, edited by Prince Metchertzki, M. Liatchok invented the apparatus at the beginning of last year. When he brought his invention before the military commission, composed of five Generals, among them being the Chief of the General Staff, one of the Generals said, "I should be glad to pay a high sum to the adversaries who would encumber themselves with a thing of this kind." Another said that it was too cumbrous and costly, a third criticised it because the frame upon which the rifles were to rest was fixed, and was surprised when the inventor pointed out that one of the chief advantages of this frame was that it was moveable. The members of the commission had evidently made up their minds to reject the invention, and they did so, without withdrawing to deliberate thereupon. M. Liatchok applied to the German Government, and at once received a telegram telling him to come to Berlin. Prince Metchertzki's review adds that one of the Generals who sat on the commission is himself engaged in making an apparatus of a similar kind, and that this apparatus, being fixed, has the very defect so unjustly attributed to that which the commission rejected.

That the Spaniards do not share the views of other nations as to the employment of veteran officers is evidenced by the appointment of the aged Marshal Concha to the important command of the Army of the North. José Gutierrez de la Concha, Marquis of Havannah, who is now in his eighty-third year, gained his General's lace as far back as the first Carlist War, and in conjunction with his late brother, Manuel Concha, who died a Field-Marshal and Marquis of Duero, has played an important part in all the civil wars which have been waged in the Peninsula since the accession of Queen Isabella to the ricketty throne of Fernando VII. Of recent years the younger Concha has not been much heard of. He was one of the best known and most efficient Governors-General of Cuba, and one of the few Spanish Generals whose connection with the Pearl of the Antilles has not been the means of amassing an ample fortune. In 1854, he took part in the O'Donnell conspiracy, and, in consequence, was banished to Majorca, and his name erased from the *Army List*. Another turn in the political wheel brought him, however, once more to the fore, and sent him again to Cuba as Captain-General. With the exceptions of Marshals Serrano, Duke de la Torre, and Arsenio Maximo Campos, the veteran Marquis of Havannah, whose vitality is surprising, is the most remarkable of the present leading officers of the Spanish Army. General Lopez Dominguez, the new Minister of War, will be remembered as having captured Cartagena in 1874, and as having served as Chief of the Staff to his uncle, Marshal Serrano, in the last Carlist war. He was promoted Major-General for his share in the Revolution of 1868.

The daily papers are, to say the least of it, premature in assigning the command of the Madras Division, which will be vacated next year by Lieutenant-General Payn, C.B., to Major-General Martin Dillon, for as yet no appointment has been made, and "there is many a slip," &c., especially in regard to military appointments.

The command of the Regimental District at Hounslow is about to fall vacant, Colonel H. Kent having been noted for promotion to the establishment of General Officers, to fill the next vacancy.

The two commissions from the ranks gazetted this week bring up the number conferred during the present year to thirteen, three being given in the Cavalry, three in the Coast Brigade of Artillery, and seven in the Infantry of the Line. Two of these latter have been given to serjeants in the 51st King's Own Light Infantry, and one to a serjeant of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (Soutar), in recognition of his gallantry at Tel-el-Kebir. As the grandson of a baronet is included in the list of promotions from the ranks, obtaining his commission within four years of his enlistment, there is hope for the many younger sons of good family who have taken the shilling with the view of rising from the lowest rung of the ladder.

By the death of Lord Congleton, Colonel H. Parnell, C.B., commanding the 2nd Battalion 3rd Buffs, becomes heir to a peerage, to which his father has succeeded. Colonel Parnell retires on half-pay at the end of the month, under the five years' rule.

Major-General George Bray has been awarded the distinguished and good-service pension. He served in the 39th Regiment as a subaltern, and afterwards in the 96th Regiment, which he commanded for seven years. General Bray served as Assistant-Adjutant-General, 2nd Division, through the Abyssinian campaign; as Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, under General Lord Napier of Magdala. He was afterwards Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, until the 96th Regiment returned to England, when he was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Southern Division. General Bray might have looked forward to further advancement on the Staff, and to higher rank in the Army, as he was well up on the List of Colonels, and was a hard-working and very popular officer; but, in consequence of a severe illness, brought about in and by the performance of his Staff duties, he was obliged to relinquish his profession, and retire from the service.

Major C. E. Macaulay, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed Governor of the Ayr Prison, in succession to the present Governor, who is transferred to Perth, in the vacancy caused by the death of Commander Monteith, R.N. Major Macaulay has served for several years in the Punjab Commission, and is decorated for the Indian Mutiny, Chinese, and Afghan Campaigns.

Colonel Lonsdale Hale has given us a sixth edition of his little book entitled "What to observe, and how to report it." Though this useful work has been written "for the instruction of non-commissioned officers in reconnaissance," it may be read, and studied too, with advantage by officers of all ranks. The directions given as to the objects to be specially noticed, and as to the style in which reports, whether verbal or written, should be made, are remarkably clear and practical. The different kinds of military drawing, and the conventional signs by which various objects are represented, are clearly described and admirably illustrated. The list of qualifications required to constitute an efficient non-commissioned officer of cavalry for out-post duty, seems to us rather in excess of what can reasonably be expected. Considering Colonel Hale's position as a Professor at Sandhurst, his experience, and his acknowledged mastery of his subject, it is with much diffidence that we venture to express an opinion slightly at variance with his.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, October 26, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Edward Brown has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 22nd inst.

ADMIRALTY, October 30, 1883.

Inspector of Machinery Francis Cook Alton has been promoted to the rank of Chief Inspector of Machinery in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of October 24, 1883.

ADMIRALTY, October 31, 1883.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Major Cuthbert Collingwood Suther to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of March 19, 1883 (October 26, 1883).

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Francis C. B. Simpson, to the Excellent, additional; Houston Stewart, to the Achilles, vice Atherton.

Midshipmen—Vernon B. Webb, to the Minotaur, complement incomplete; C. P. Buckle, to the Achilles, complement incomplete.

Inspector of Machinery—John H. Heffernan, to the Terror, additional, for Bermuda Yard, vice Alton, promoted.

Surgeons—Francis Moore, to the Urgent, vice Acheson; R. J. Lawson, M.B., to the Royal Adelaide, additional, for temporary service at Plymouth Hospital; John Cashin, to the Achilles, complement incomplete; John M. Phillips, M.D., to the Impregnable, additional; Percy E. Todd, M.B., and William M. Craig, M.B., to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for disposal.

Engineer—George Welch, to the Osborne, vice Kimber.

Gunner—Emanuel Foster, to the Hecla, vice Attwood.

Coastguard.

Chief Officer—W. H. Hutchings, Dunmore, to Tramore, vice Rae, now in hospital.

Commissioned Boatmen—Michael Mahoney, Baltimore, to be chief boatman, Courtmasherry; John Grant, Walmer, to be chief boatman, West Mersea, vice Smith, promoted.

Agincourt, Capt. Mead, flagship of Rear-Admiral Wilson, with the Northumberland, Achilles, and Valorous in company, arrived at Plymouth on Oct. 27, to dock and give leave.

Alexandra, Capt. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., was at Smyrna on Oct. 31. The Invincible would leave the flag and proceed to Malta on Nov. 5. The Allcomers' Sailing Regatta took place on Oct. 9, at Thaso. The boats started in the following succession, the heavier boats being handicapped:—Galleys and gigs, won by the Admiral's galley—Lieut. Hon. H. Tyrwhitt (five minutes later); cutters, 10 oars, won by Carysfort—Lieut. Pitcairn Jones (four minutes later); cutters, 12 oars, won by Téméraire—Lieut. Gibbings and Lieut. Carter; pinnaces, won by Carysfort—Lieut. Bullmore and Lieut. Burney (nine minutes later); launches, won by Monarch—Lieut. W. C. Reid.

Amethyst, Capt. Brent, senior officer on the South-East Coast of America, would, with the Rambler and Wrangler, leave Bahia on Oct. 5 for Monte Video. The Sylvia was surveying in the River Plate on Oct. 4; the Rifleman was at Monte Video on Oct. 4, awaiting the arrival of the Amethyst.

Audacious, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., would leave Hiogo for Nagasaki and Shanghai on Nov. 4. On Aug. 14 the British cruising squadron, comprising the Audacious, Vigilant, Cleopatra, Curaçoa, Daring, Albatross, Sapphire, Pegasus, and Linnet, arrived at the Korea. The squadron presented a very pretty appearance as the ships lay at anchor in this picturesque harbour. The vessels of the squadron were visited by numbers of Koreans. They were shown over the ships by the officers, who spared neither time nor trouble in entertaining their strange and inquisitive guests. The Koreans' attention was greatly struck by the use of transparent drinking vessels (*i.e.*, tumblers), and a man who was presented with a glass (a little chipped) seemed to consider himself the recipient of a really valuable trophy. Cigars were also highly appreciated by the Koreans. On the 16th the fleet left for Port Lazareff and Vladivostock. The cruising squadron arrived at Posiette Bay on Aug. 29 from Port Lazareff; would leave on Sept. 2 for Vladivostock, Olga Bay, St. Vladimir Bay, and then to Hakodate, arriving about Oct. 1. About Oct. 6 the Daring and Linnet would part from the cruising squadron, and proceed to Hong Kong, calling at Nagasaki. The remainder of the ships will continue the cruise from Hakodate to Yokohama, arriving about the middle of October. The Zephyr was at Hakodate on Aug. 12; remains till about Sept. 12, then brings a mail to the cruising squadron. The Vigilant was at Posiette Bay on Aug. 31; leaves on Aug. 31 for Nagasaki, thence to Shanghai, to embark Sir Henry Parkes, and convey him to Tientsin. After this service, rejoins flag at Yokohama. The Foxhound was at Chefoo on Aug. 4; visiting Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang in turn, and will be relieved early in September by the Kestrel, and be stationed at Shanghai. The Kestrel was at Shanghai on Aug. 11; was to visit Ningpo, and return to Shanghai by Aug. 23, and to relieve the Foxhound in the Gulf of Pechili early in September. The Espoir was at Canton on Sept. 14, and will proceed to Nagasaki and Kobé, to be stationed in Japan Division. The Swift was at Canton on Sept. 14, and on arrival of Linnet, will proceed to Singapore for service in Straits of Malacca. The Champion would leave Batavia on Sept. 17 for Singapore, and on arrival of the Swift, will proceed to Hong Kong, to prepare for paying-off.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, V.C., was at Simon's Town on Oct. 31.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, has left Halifax for Boston and Bermuda. Letters received from this ship, dated Halifax, Oct. 19, mention that while at Halifax some excitement had been caused by the discovery of a considerable amount of dynamite in the possession of two men, with the necessary mechanism for exploding it, and in their rooms when arrested were found two Boyton dresses, with which the apparatus could be conveyed alongside a vessel in the dark, and left to explode. Extra precautions were immediately taken on board the Canada, boats being ordered away from the ship at sundown, while a guard rowed round the vessel all night. The officers entertain no doubt that mischief was intended, but the men were caught in time. The loyalty of the Canadians is conspicuous. A seaman of the Canada, drinking in a bar on shore at Montreal, heard from a man of Fenian proclivities some disparaging remarks upon Royalty, and immediately knocked him through a plate-glass window. The bystanders not only cheered him, but subscribed on the spot enough to pay for the glass, and to give Jack a balance of $6. Partly in consequence of the dynamite incident, the route of the Canada had been changed. Instead of remaining at Halifax three weeks, as originally intended, they were to leave on Oct. 22 for Boston, and after three days to sail for Bermuda, staying there some weeks prior to departure for the West India Islands. The weather at Halifax was setting in cold.

Champion, Acting Capt. W. Collins, was at Batavia on Sept. 14, when a correspondent writes to say that Acting Capt. Collins, who joined the Champion on Aug. 27 from the Swift, had become most popular on board among all ranks:—"On Aug. 28 we sailed for Penang, and arrived there on Sept. 2. On our arrival we received an order from the Admiralty to proceed to the scene of the earthquake in the Straits of Sunda, to ascertain damage done. We started at daybreak on the 3rd, and arrived at Batavia on the 8th, leaving again next day. We found the town of Anjer completely submerged, and the town of Bantam nearly so. Buoys are placed off Anjer to mark the site of the town and the end of the submarine cable. The island of Sornypan is split into five, and the volcano of Krakatow into sixteen pieces. The volcanoes are still in action. The Bezee Channel is completely blocked for shipping. The shore on both sides of the Straits is covered with ashes and pumice-stone. After sounding through and across the Straits, we returned here on the 13th, and leave on the 17th for Singapore. The Fly is at Bangkok, in consequence of there being a disturbance there. The Magpie is to completely survey the Straits of Sunda, to correct existing charts. We are anxiously awaiting some news of our relief crew setting out."

Comus, Capt. East, left Coquimbo for England on Oct. 28, on being relieved by the Satellite that day. The Constance, at Callao, would leave on Sept. 20, for Lomas, Chala, and Islay, returning to Callao about Oct. 14. The Kingfisher, at Coquimbo, would shortly visit consular ports in Chili and Peru.

Cruiser, Com. Darwin, arrived at Algiers on Oct. 27, and would leave for Malta on Oct. 29.

Decoy, Lieut.-Com. H. C. Bigge, arrived at Gibraltar on Oct. 28 from Malta.

Defence, Capt. E. J. Pollard, was, on Friday, the 26th ult., inspected by Rear-Admiral Sir A. Hoskins, when Capt. Pollard was highly complimented on the complete efficiency of the ship, on her thorough cleanliness, and on the smartness of the ship's company.

Dido, Capt. Vander-Meulen, left Jamaica on Sept. 29 for Port-au-Prince; she will return to Jamaica when no longer required.

Euphrates, Capt. Cardale, left Bombay for England on Sunday, *viâ* the Suez Canal.

Fantôme, Com. Grey, was at Jacmel on Oct. 9.

Inflexible, Capt. Seymour, arrived at Malta from Corfu on Oct. 29.

Iris, Capt. Rice, has gone from Alexandria to Port Said, where she will await the arrival of the Duke of Connaught.

Kingfisher, Com. Reginald Thornton, commissioned at Sheerness on Aug. 17, 1880, for service in the Pacific, is ordered to be recommissioned for a further term of service on that station. A new crew will leave England for Colon in the Wye, store and troopship, at an early date, the Kingfisher proceeding to Panama to exchange crews.

Lord Warden, Capt. Kennedy, left Kirkwall on Tuesday, on her return cruise along the east coast of Scotland. An examination by divers shows that her tender has sustained no further injury than scratches on her bilges by being ashore during Thursday's gale. No boys were induced to join the Navy at the Shetland Isles.

Mallard, Lieut. and Com. Littledale, was at Port Royal, Jamaica, making good defects, on Oct. 9.

Minotaur, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, K.C.B., with the Sultan and Neptune in company, arrived at Portsmouth on Oct. 27, to dock and give leave.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., was at Halifax on Oct. 19, and remains for the present. The Tenedos was at Halifax, refitting, and when ready will proceed to Bermuda. The Canada was at Halifax, and would proceed to Bermuda about Oct. 20, visiting Boston on her way; after a slight refit at Bermuda, will proceed to Barbados as senior officer's ship. The Garnet was at Halifax, and will proceed to Bermuda early in November. The Dido was on the Jamaica Division, visiting Haitian ports. The Griffon was at Halifax on Oct. 18, visiting northern ports. The Flamingo was at Halifax, and would proceed to Bermuda on Oct. 25. The Fantôme was at Jamaica on Sept. 25, for general service on the division; is to be relieved by the Foam, and will then proceed to Bermuda. The Mallard was at Jamaica on Sept. 25, for general service on the division. The Foam was at Halifax; after completing refit, about Oct. 31, would proceed to relieve the Fantôme on the Jamaica Division.

Orontes, Capt. Andre, arrived at Simon's Town on Oct. 29.

Philomel, Com. B. Lang, has been shelling the camp of the besiegers of Muscat. The *Times* says:—"The affairs of Oman, of which Muscat is the capital, have on several occasions within the last 30 years been in such a disturbed state as to necessitate the active interference of the Indian Government, and the origin of the evil is to be found in that common Oriental malady, a large family and a disputed succession. When Seyyid Said died, in 1856, after a reign of more than 50 years, his vast dominions both in Africa and Arabia—for Zanzibar as well as Oman owned his sway—were divided among the elder of his fifteen sons. None were satisfied with their parts, for each thought to enjoy the whole; but in 1862, by the counsel of the Indian Government, Thoweynee, the eldest son, was installed at Muscat, with the right to receive tribute from his brother in Zanzibar. In 1866 he was murdered by his own son Selim, who, as there was no clear proof of his guilt, was recognised as Imam by the Government of India. One year later Selim was himself defeated by a neighbouring chief and deposed. The victor caused himself to be proclaimed ruler of Oman, and for a few months there was tranquillity. In 1870, however, Seyyid Toorki, another of the sons of the old ruler Said, arrived on the coast from Bombay with a resolve to make his bid for power. For a short time the result seemed doubtful, but in July, 1871, Toorki was in possession of Muscat, and his authority was recognised by us in the next month. He has been exposed to many perils since that time, but, with the countenance of the English Resident, he has managed to hold his own against his brethren as well as his neighbours. The chief prop of his power has been the mercenary force of Belooches whom he attracted into his service from the opposite coast of Mekran. These men care and know nothing about Oman politics; so long as they are paid they ask no questions, and they make excellent fighters, as Ferrier long ago pointed out. But the Arab soldiers are not to be depended on, and it has long been evident that, if they ever found a ruler more agreeable to them than Seyyid Toorki, they would abandon the latter without the least compunction. On several occasions it has been clear that they would have sided with Toorki's Wahabi enemies at Nejed, or with, what is very much the same thing, the Bedouin plunderers of the Desert, but for the presence of the English gunboat, never absent from the bay. The town of Muscat is wealthy and prosperous. The population exceeds 40,000. The town is surrounded by a wall, and the entrance to the harbour is defended by two forts, Mirani and Jalali. The trade shows a surplus of exports over imports of about three-quarters of a million sterling. Seyyid Toorki is now exposed to the danger of a brother's ambition, just as the same peril beset his predecessors at a former period, and, as the assailants of his city have withstood the fire of the English gunboat during four days, the attack must be considered of a more serious character than those which have preceded it. The Arabs of the Desert require very little encouragement to combine for the plunder of so rich a prey as Muscat is in their eyes, and we must hope that the next news from the spot will be that the shells of our gunboat have not lost their old persuasive force." As we go to press, news reaches us from Bombay that the shelling of the besiegers' camp by the Philomel had put to flight the forces of the brother of Toorki.

Sphinx, Com. Crawford Caffin, was taken out of the basin at Sheerness to receive ammunition on Oct. 27. The Sphinx will immediately leave Sheerness for the Persian Gulf, having satisfactorily completed her machinery trials, and been officially inspected by Capt. Poland, of the Duncan.

Superb, Capt. Ward, C.B., arrived at Malta on Oct. 23 from Phalerum Bay, and disembarked 29 patients from the fleet for hospital treatment. The Superb will prepare to pay off.

Swinger, Lieut. and Com. Marx, left Plymouth for the Australian station on Oct. 30.

Triton, Staff Com. Tizard, which recently returned to Sheerness from the coast of Scotland, has received orders to proceed to Chatham, to be placed in the First Division of the Medway Steam Reserve during the winter months. The crew of the vessel, with the exception of a few ship-keepers, will return to the Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness. The Triton started on surveying duties in April last, and has performed a considerable amount of work during the present summer. She has surveyed the entrances to the Thames and Medway, and new charts, showing the position of the sands and the various depths of water, have been prepared. The Triton has also been extensively employed on the coasts of Scotland, and soundings have been taken in the vicinity of the Orkney and Shetland Islands. She will resume her duties next spring.

Undine, Lieut. and Com. Cutfield, is reported by the French man-of-war Beautemps Beaupré to have been safely at anchor at Tamatave, on Oct. 26.

Five experienced ship's corporals have sailed for Australia to join the Nelson, flagship on that station, as extra complement, to endeavour to put a stop to the large number of desertions which are continually taking place. These men will go on shore whenever general leave is given to the ship's company, and it is believed that the assistance of such good ship's police will act as a check to the desertions which are making great inroads in our supply of seamen.

An influential memorial is being signed at Portsmouth for presentation to the First Lord of the Admiralty, asking him to revise the proceedings of a recent court-martial, which sentenced a seaman named Endersby, of the Assistance, to five years' penal servitude. Endersby went ashore at Woolwich without leave to visit his sick wife, and was met at the Arsenal gates by a ship's corporal, whom he afterwards struck on board. The man had always borne a good character, and a strong feeling prevails that the sentence, under all the circumstances, was very severe.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

H.M.S. EXCELLENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I happened to be at Portsmouth, when the attention of the Admiralty was first called to the treatment of officers on board the Excellent, and I was not much surprised to hear that the officer who raised the question had been placed on half-pay. But what did astonish me was the fact that their Lordships should not only tolerate, but actually support so flagrant a misreading of their own Instructions as this much discussed letter brought to their notice. I can only account for it by supposing that the general opinion expressed at the time was a correct one, that the privileged and confidential remarks of the then Port Admiral (Ryder) were strongly biassed, and that the Admiralty were unwilling to introduce the necessary reforms, in the face of his undisguised hostility. Be that as it may, it seems incredible that no change has since been effected, and suddenly the public is scandalised to learn that the efficiency of Naval Lieutenants as a body is threatened by the richly deserved unpopularity of the Excellent as a gunnery establishment. It does not say much for the wise exercise of their Lordships' "absolutely despotic power," that they should have connived at the continuance of the system, and by allowing it to exist for eighteen months after it was brought to their notice, rendered possible the undesirable publicity the matter has now attained.—I am, &c.,

FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT EXCELLENTIA.

The Admiralty have given directions for another powerful steel-armoured vessel to be immediately commenced at Chatham Dockyard. The new ship will be built in the dock in which the Warspite is now under construction, and her keel will be laid as soon as the latter vessel is launched.

Capt. Burney, of Greenwich Hospital School, arrived at Devonport on Saturday to confer with the authorities as to a scheme for one institution of the Greenwich scholars in various trades at the Keyham Naval Factories.

An ironclad intended to reinforce the American squadron upon the Pacific coast has just been launched at Vallejo, in California. This new vessel is named the Monadnock, after a monitor which was built at Boston in 1862, sent to the Pacific in 1865, and is now laid up in the arsenal of Mare Island, at San Francisco. When, in 1875, the Minister of Marine resolved to construct a new Monadnock, it was decided to try and utilise the materials of the old vessel, but this was found to be impossible. The new Monadnock has already cost upwards of £100,000, and before her armament has been completed, double that amount will have been spent upon her. The Monadnock is 263½ ft. long, 55½ ft. broad, and 14½ ft. deep. The plates are compound, having 7 in. thickness of iron and 2 in. of steel, are laid upon deal 2 ft. thick. The ship will have two turrets, protected by plates 10½ in. thick, and they will have four 10-in. steel breech-loading guns, and firing shot weighing 460 lb. The Monadnock is of 1,276 tons capacity, with a displacement of 3,815 tons.

Capt. Charles G. F. Knowles, of the Valiant, District Captain at Limerick, is at present on a tour of inspection of Coastguard stations in the Guidore, Killybegs, Sligo, Pullendiva, and Ballycastle division of the Coastguard. His progress along the coast, on board the tender Imogene, has been frequently interrupted and delayed by the violence of the weather.

The Admiralty have under consideration the amalgamation of the engineer students' establishments at Devonport and Portsmouth, but it is not yet decided which shall be abandoned. On behalf of Devonport it is urged that the building is new and fitted with every modern appliance for its present purpose, and that there is no other use to which the building could be put. For Portsmouth, it is stated that the accommodation at Devonport would not be sufficient unless the buildings were added to extensively.

On Monday evening last, some of the Naval officers belonging to the ships at Plymouth gave a large dance in the ball-room of the Royal Hotel, Devonport, to a number of their friends in the neighbourhood, in recognition of hospitalities received.

A number of German and foreign officers have been invited to Buckau, near Magdeburg, to witness a series of interesting experiments with German artillery against German armour-plating. The gun employed is one of Krupp's heaviest calibres, the tube being more than 25 feet in length and weighing over 50 tons, while the bore is 30½ centimètres. The shot used in the experiment stands over a yard high, and weighs half a ton. It is solid and conical, tapering to a very sharp point, the material consisting of Krupp's hardened steel. The charge of powder weighs 2½ cwt. The plates employed in the construction of the turret are of chilled iron, one mètre in thickness, and of a hardness equal to that of the finest and hardest steel. At the fourth round, the gun completely shattered the chilled iron plate.

London Amusements.

A special programme was arranged for the COVENT GARDEN Promenade Concerts on Monday night, when Mr. Sims Reeves sang Hatton's "Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye," and Davy's "Bay of Biscay." Mr. Santley sang the famous old song of "The Vicar of Bray," and with Mr. Sims Reeves Braham's duet, "All's Well;" while Madame Lemmens Sherrington and Miss Damian added to the list of vocal attractions Claribel's "Come back to Erin" and Haydn's "Spirit Song." The attendance was large and the applause enthusiastic.

At the LYCEUM THEATRE, Miss Mary Anderson has appeared as Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," and strengthened the favourable impression produced by her performance of Parthenia. It has become the fashion to sneer at what is called the tawdry sentimentality of Bulwer's play, written forty-five years ago for Macready and Miss Helen Faucit, but few dramatic works brought out since that period have kept such a firm hold of the stage. Miss Anderson has beauty of face, symmetry of figure, and grace, power, and tenderness of expression. Her only deficiency appears to be a command of pathos. The stirring situation in the fourth act was admirably rendered, and throughout the performance the frequent plaudits of a full and fashionable audience attested the very favourable impression produced. Mr. Barnes was a more robust representative of Claude than we have been accustomed to witness, but his declamation was no less vigorous than effective. Mrs. Billington's Widow Melnotte, Mrs. Arthur Stirling's Madame Deschappelles, Mr. William Farren's Colonel Damas, and Mr. W. H. Stephens's Deschappelles were noteworthy in a cast which also included Mr. Archer as Beauseant, Mr. Rosier as Glavis, and Mr. J. Anderson as Gaspard. The house has been crowded during the week.

The COMEDY THEATRE has been fortunate in finding so worthy a successor of the long-lived "Rip Van Winkle" as is furnished by Mr. H. B. Farnie's English version of "Le Droit d'Aînesse," successfully produced on Monday night, under the title of "Falka." The music, composed by François Chassaigne, is sufficiently sparkling, if not strikingly original. The change of a suit of clothes is the main incident of the plot, and the misapprehensions arising in consequence have all the drollery of the old French romances. Miss Violet Cameron is the heroine, whose name is identified with the title of the comic opera, and her songs, delightfully rendered, form the chief attraction of the novelty. Miss Wadman as a gipsy maiden, and Miss Louisa Henschel, Miss Vere Carew, and Miss Emily Nicholls, in less prominent parts, afford valuable assistance. The humour of Mr. Ashley as the Governor's nephew, the volatile acting of Mr. Louis Kelleher as Falka's lover, and the quaint comicality of Mr. Harry Paulton as the swaggering military chief, General Falbach, excite abundant merriment. The gipsy chief, as represented by Mr. Hamilton, and the oddity of Mr. Penley's impersonation of the seneschal of the convent, add to the completeness of a very satisfactory performance.

A new one-act play for Miss Mary Anderson is being written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, to be produced at the LYCEUM in December, when a revival of "Pygmalion and Galatea" may be expected. Miss Anderson's engagement is prolonged till late in the spring.

"The Golden Ring" is the title of the new spectacular opera, written by Mr. George R. Sims and composed by Mr. Frederick Clay, with which the reconstructed ALHAMBRA will be opened this month.

Captain Evatt Acklom has been giving illustrated dramatic recitals at the STEINWAY HALL, Portman Square, with the assistance of Miss Henden Ward, Miss Helen Meason, and Madame Liebhart as vocalists. The recitations have comprised the "Christmas Carol," "Enoch Arden," and "Gray's Elegy."

At the STANDARD THEATRE, the sensational drama of "Glad Tidings" has now passed its 60th representation, a run quite unprecedented at this establishment. Mr. R. C. Lyons now takes the place of Mr. Arthur Dacre.

Mr. J. H. Ellis, Chief Inspector of Machinery at Portsmouth, who will be retired by age in January, will be succeeded by Mr. F. C. Alton, Chief Inspector at Bermuda; and Mr. F. H. Hodd, Chief Inspector of Machinery at Chatham, will be succeeded next month by Mr. James Roffey, C.B., late Inspector with the Mediterranean Fleet.

SPECTACLES v. BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

What to Observe, and how to Report it, by Colonel Lonsdale Hale, late R.E. (W. Clowes and Son.)—The Palestine Exploration Fund, October (R. Bentley and Son).—The Mistletoe Bough: Under the Red Flag (J. and R. Maxwell).—A Primer for Field and Mountain Artillery, by Major P. W. O'Connor (Portsmouth: Charpentier).—Military Law, by Major Sisson C. Pratt, R.A. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—A Toybook, by Phiz; The Hey Diddle Diddle Picture Book; R. Caldecott's Picture Books; Phiz's Funny Stories, &c.; Little Ann, illustrated by Kate Greenaway; The Prince Machiavelli; Kate Greenaway's Calendar, 1884; Almanack, 1884; The Grape Vine, by John Simpson (George Routledge and Sons).—The Housekeepers' Guide to the Use of Preserved Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, &c. (Crosse and Blackwell.)—A Summary of the New Patent Act, 1883 (*Engineering* Office).—Magazines for November:—The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.); The Science Monthly, illustrated (D. Bogue); The Sporting Mirror (H. Etherington); Colburn's United Service Magazine (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); Self-culture for All (Ward, Lock, and Co.); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co., Limited); Baily's Monthly Magazine (A. H. Baily and Co.); The Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The Nineteenth Century, (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

ALPHA.—No; no pension is allowed.

BLOMFIELD.—The idea is a good one.

Space prevents us this week publishing the letters signed "Observer," "Barbarossa," "R.N.," "An Aggrieved Accountant Officer," &c.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Obituary.

Col. R. K. Macquoid, Madras S.C., died on the 27th ult., at Freiburg, in Baden, in his 53rd year. Col. Macquoid, who was for some time Commandant of the 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, and late of the 13th Madras N.I., entered the Army in 1847, and became a lieut. in 1853. He was employed against the mutineers in Bengal, and was present at the siege and capture of Rathgur, and took part in the battle of Bowdia and the relief of Saugor. He was also engaged in the siege and capture of Gurra Cotah, the action of Zalimpoor, the siege and capture of Jhansi, the battles of the Betwah and Koonch, the siege and capture of Calpee, and other minor affairs. He attained the rank of Lieut-Col. in 1873, and obtained his Brevet-Colonelcy in 1878.

Sir James Alexander Dunbar, of Brath, Nairnshire, a retired commander in the Royal Navy, died at Brath House on the 7th ult., after a very brief illness, much to the regret of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The deceased baronet served for a good many years afloat on the coast of Africa and elsewhere. Sir James joined the Navy on June 6, 1834. He was deputy-lieutenant for Nairn.

KRUPP v. WOOLWICH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Oct. 27, 1883, p. 814, col. 1, there appears the following paragraph:—"Need we add that the Krupp gun was found to be immeasurably superior to the English 'modified French' system." This paragraph is absolutely untrue, in every respect it is misleading, malicious, and can have been written for no good purpose. On the occasion referred to, the Krupp gun, which, by the way, is an old 1873-pattern one, belonging to the Egyptians, gave, with 23 deg. of elevation, a range of 6,400 yards (about), as the marking was very rough. On the same occasion, the British B.L. was fired with 10 deg. elevation, and gave a range of 6,100 yards. If the old-pattern Krupp took 20 deg. of elevation to get a range of 6,400 yards, and the British gun only takes 10 deg. 50 min. elevation to get the same range, I should think the boot was on the other leg. What do you think, Mr. Editor?—I am, &c.,

A CONSTANT READER.

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DEATH.

BIDDULPH.—On the 4th ult., at Colon, Panama, Francis Herbert Biddulph, formerly of the Royal Navy, second son of Ormus Biddulph, of Exton, Hants, and grandson of the late John Biddulph, of Ledbury, aged 27.

MAN COOK wants RE-ENGAGEMENT in Cavalry or Infantry Officers' Mess. First-class certificates, &c. Reference; a practical business man; good manager.—Address, "A. B. C.," 222 Great Dover Street, Borough, S.E.

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PROSPECTUSES of this Company are now being sent to Officers connected with the Services. Those on the Retired List, whose Addresses may not, in many instances, be known to the Company, are invited to apply to the Secretary for a Copy of such Prospectus.

39 Lombard Street, E.C.

H. ELGIN CASS, Secretary, pro tem.

Advertisements.

I WILLIAM BISSET-SNELL, of No. 14 Neville Terrace, Onslow Gardens, in the County of Middlesex, Deputy-Surgeon-General, heretofore known as William Snell, do hereby give notice that I have adopted, and do intend henceforth to use, the surname of Bisset-Snell, in lieu of the surname of Snell, and that I do intend by the name of William Bisset-Snell henceforth to sign and execute all deeds, assurances, and instruments, and generally to use and bear the said name of William Bisset-Snell on all occasions whatsoever, and that I have declared my intention aforesaid by a deed poll under my hand and seal, dated the 2nd day of October, 1883, and which has been duly enrolled at the Enrolment Office of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1883.
WILLIAM BISSET-SNELL.
Witness, W. C. DAY, 95 Grosvenor Park, S.E.

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JULY, 1883.

Examination.	Names of Successful Candidates	Total Number of Marks gained.
Woolwich	Reid, J. W.	5082
Woolwich	Lamb, G.	4861
Woolwich	Price-Davies, S. D.	4701
Sandhurst	Walker, H. S.	5682
Sandhurst	Walsh, H. H. A.	5507
Sandhurst	McConaghey, A.	5389
Sandhurst	Pratt, E. H. G.	5364
Sandhurst	Barrow, G. de S.	4935
Sandhurst	Clowes, H.	4858
Sandhurst	Audain, G. M.	4721
Sandhurst	Crosse, A. G.	4573
Sandhurst	Chichester, A. A.	4118
Sandhurst	Eastwood, H. de Cr., satisfied as Militia Officer.	

JULY AND DECEMBER, 1882.

Examination.	Names of Successful Candidates	Total Number of Marks gained.
Woolwich	Hardy, W. K.	7350
Woolwich	Speranza, W. S. J.	6884
Woolwich	Dickinson, T. M.	6160
Woolwich	Macdonogh, G. M. W.	6122
Woolwich	Harrison, Gilbert H.	5868
Woolwich	O'Leary, C. E.	4505
Sandhurst	Swinburne, Anthony	6480
Sandhurst	Nelson, T. M.	6076
Sandhurst	Watson, E. Y.	5983
Sandhurst	Thruston, A. B.	5621
Sandhurst	Norie, E. W. R.	5404
Sandhurst	Crichton, H. M. R.	5401
Sandhurst	Galbraith, G. H. L.	5354
Sandhurst	Brooks, Lewis A.	5281
Sandhurst	Hawkes, L. H.	5239
Sandhurst	Hovell, Hugh de B.	5235
Sandhurst	Knight, W. C.	5232
Sandhurst	Langdale, P.	5133
Sandhurst	Willmott, W. A.	5048
Sandhurst	Benett, H. V.	5003
Sandhurst	Lillington-Johnson, W. G.	4970
Sandhurst	Bellamy, P. J.	4952
Sandhurst	Milne, A. H. R.	4945
Sandhurst	Fitzgerald, J. W.	4920
Sandhurst	Sutherland, J. C.	4818
Sandhurst	Warrand, W. N. M.	4655
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At the SANDHURST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, held in the months of February, March, and July of the current year, out of TWENTY-SIX Candidates sent up by Mr. WOLFFRAM, the following TWENTY-FOUR were successful:—

FEBRUARY, 1883.

Bliss, L. P.
Connolly, A. M.
Murphy, V. R.
Price-Davies, S. D.
Richardson, H. L.
Shute, C. D.

MARCH, 1883.

Carey, A. W.
Chichester, A. G.
Crane, C. H.
Dun, R. C.
Eastwood, H. de Cr.
Gibbon, H. H.
Nicholl, I.
Stewart, P. Th.

JULY, 1883.

Arnold, W. R.
Bell, B. B. W.
Gadsden, H. C.
Kennedy, J. M.
Marshall, W. R.
Moore, H. A.
Scott, D.
Simmonds, C. B.
Upton-Dormer, J. H.
Wogan-Browne, A. J.

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Classes are limited to 6, total number of Students to 18.

One-third of the Competitors prepared at the Abbey in 1881-82 obtained Commissions, several being specially mentioned in the Official Reports.

RESULTS FOR 1883.

In March, nine competed, two passed, and two others were offered Cavalry Commissions; one obtained special mention in Tactics with 525 marks, another special mention in Law with 500 marks.

In September, 1883, eight competed, half passed, taking the following places on the list:—3rd, 17th (tie), 38th, and 50th (the first attempt).

Present Term ends December 22.
Next Term commences January 5, 1884.
Further particulars, on application to
Captain PRESTON,
The Abbey, Abingdon, Berks.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, September, 1883.—Two Pupils sent up, both passed. Lieutenant W. C. G. M'Grigor, 8th on the list, 1,871 marks; Lieutenant T. B. Phillips, 30th on the list, 1,772 marks. Places taken at the preceding Examinations, 1st, 10th, 21st, 29th, 30th, 34th, 37th. Special individual attention, numbers strictly limited.—Major COWPER, 10 Clifton Villas (Clifton Gardens), Maida Hill, London, W.

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RECENT SUCCESSES.

WOOLWICH:—Five out of seven sent up in 1882, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th. July, 1883, 2nd.

SANDHURST:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet. July, 1883: FIRST, and 10 others.

MILITIA MILITARY:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed thirty-eight under the present regulations, viz.:—March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th, and two Cavalry commissions.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
1st	Didham	2001
4th	Palmer	1924
6th	Wyley	1919
7th	Foster	1899
9th	Heyworth	1869
10th	Westmorland	1862
11th	Browne	1859
13th	Twyford	1838
14th	Prendergast	1822
15th	Macrae	1817
17th	Graham	1811
20th	Milligan	1801
23rd	Thompson	1790
26th	*Marriott	1778
31st	Stevens	1769
34th	Dewar	1752
37th	*M'Neill	1750
40th	Leicester	1738
42nd	*Cole	1731
46th	Davidson	1722
49th	Shaw	1709

i.e., 21 out of 50 vacancies.
(Those marked * passed first attempt.)

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; March, 1883, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th. 1883: 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed 205 officers for promotion.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

At the late Examination held on September 19 and 20, Major DE THOREN and Major MORGAN have fully maintained their former good repute for passing candidates. They sent up three and passed two,— Mr. H. G. Morgan,
Mr. S. Carey.

At this establishment the classes are small, and the pupils receive a great deal of individual attention, which enables them the easier to grasp the subject.

Major DE THOREN has had great experience as a Military Instructor and also with Militia Officers.

Major MORGAN has passed the Staff College, and is the author of "Summary of Law" and "Summary of Tactics."

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Dr. KAIM and H. ZOBEL, assisted by Captain ROBINSON, late Royal Artillery, and J. ABBOT JARMAN, Esq., B.A., PREPARE CANDIDATES for Woolwich and Sandhurst. Also, in separate Classes, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the Military Competitive Examinations, and Officers for admission to the Staff College.

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For particulars, apply to H. ZOBEL, Poulton House, Hampton.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. J. WINDER, M.A., Cranworth House, Eastbourne, Sussex, PREPARES SEVEN PUPILS for WOOLWICH and SANDHURST. Special Masters for French, German, and Science. Of six candidates sent up this year, four have been successful at first trial.

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At the five Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils THIRTY-FIVE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. A list of successful Pupils, showing the high places taken by them, will be furnished on application.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale.

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In the "Military Competitive Department," the Course is under the charge of a late Staff Officer, formerly for eight years Garrison Instructor. Since starting this Department 18 commissions have been gained, during the past two years, an average of 1 in 4 sent up.

SUCCESSES.—With Seven Candidates at September Examination, Ellis passed 2nd; Burton Phillipson, 21st.

STAFF COLLEGE.—Mr. Pritchard has now two Officers reading with him, and has vacancies for others. A former Garrison Instructor coaches in the Military Subjects, a High Wrangler for Mathematics, and Professors for French, German, &c.

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Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. E. H. Gamble	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. C. S. Cardale	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. George A. G. Grey	Re. May 1, 1883—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. Izat	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. R. F. Hammick	Re. May 9, 1882—Devonport	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Re. Oct. 1, 1881—C. of Good Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Lieut-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. C. Higgins	June 15, 1880—Chatham	North America and West Indies
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. E. W. Hodgkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. A. W. Moore	July 26, 1883—Sheerness	C. of Good Hope & W. Coast of Africa
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	North America and West Indies
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. G. Gough	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lieut-Com. S. J. B. Willcox	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. F. Heneage (Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rear-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop and storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Navigating-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. R. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux, C.B.	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. C. W. Spring	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	...	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. G. W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham	China
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Jan. 23, 1883—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. W. A. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. R. O. R. C. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport	China
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. John Fellowes (Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. W. A. D. Acland	Re. Sep. 22, 1883—Sydney	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret ship	Capt. Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C.	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. Richard N. Gresley	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Commodore J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell, V.C., K.C.B.)	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua	North America and West Indies
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. F. C. B. Robinson	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brooke	March 13, 1883—Sheerness	W. C. of Africa & C. of Good Hope
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 1, 1883—Chatham	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. the Hon. R. Bingham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Capt. H. Rose	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 16, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus	6	39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Pembroke	1	57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr (Rear-Admiral Geo. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. St. G. C. D'Arcy Irvine	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Leonard Dick	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. W. H. May	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—West India D'cks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. A. C. Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness	Ordered home
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	March 8, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Harry L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. L. Sulivan	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. P. R. Sharpe (Rear-Admiral Thomas B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald	April 24, 1883—Sheerness	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. R. P. Humpage	Tender to Boscawen	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. H. Hosken	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. John Ferris	Tender to Ganges	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. Arthur E. Dupuis	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated	Capt. Edward S. Adeane, C.M.G.	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1, 1883	Greenock
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	North America and W.I. (survey)
Sphinx	7	91	P. vessel	Com. Crawford Caffin	Oct. 9, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. Henry D. Shortt	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Francis W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W. C. of Africa & C. of Good Hope
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	W. C. of Africa & C. of Good Hope
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward, C.B., A.D.C.	Oct. 4, 1880—Chatham	Mediterranean
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Admiral A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Swinger	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Marx	Oct. 2, 1883—Devonport	Australia
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. W. J. L. Wharton	March 16, 1882—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America (survey)
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B.	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Chas. G. Fane	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua	North America and West Indies
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. Thos. Barnardiston	Re. Jan 1, 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Sept. 25, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Surveying, Home Station
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lieut-Com. Henry McArthur Cutfield	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. Francis M. Prattent	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. G. F. Knowles	April 1, 1880—River Shannon	Rathmullen
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. Walter Stewart	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. A. H. Markham	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lieut-Com. E. J. P. Gallwey	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. W. H. Cuming	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel	Lieut-Com. T. E. Maxwell	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. J. D. Nicholls	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. T. P. W. Nesham	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. C. R. Arbuthnot	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Com. Andrew W. Miller	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

CORRECTED UP TO NOVEMBER 3.]

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut-Col. F. G. Burnaby	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.	Meerut—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Manchester	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut-Col. E. A. Jee	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut-Col. J. Goldie [p.s.c.	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. C. Campbell, C.B.,	Shorncliffe	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut-Col. E. B. Hutton	Newbridge	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Edinburgh	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Aldershot	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. Philips	Hounslow	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Col. W. L. Browne	Dublin	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Lieut-Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars)		Col. H. D'A. P. Burnell	Colchester	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut-Col. J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Lieut-Col. E. A. Wood	Lucknow—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	...
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B.,	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut-Col. J. H. Knox [A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lt-Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of C'mb'dge's Own) Lancers		Lieut-Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut-Col. H. E. Malet	Dublin	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut-Col. A. G. Webster	Egypt—Aldershot	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut-Col. C. Mangles	Ballincollig	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. F. Kaye	Cahir	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	——	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	Chelsea	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. G. W. Knox, C.B.	Tower	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Dublin	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbadoes—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Curragh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny	Tralee—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Subathu—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Parnell, C.B.	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar—Brbados.	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. P. Stokes	Bombay—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Mullingar—Newcastle	1866	Bengal—Afghanistn	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Chakrata—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. F. Butler	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Ranikhet—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. J. C. Roberts	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. P. Pearson	Fyzabad—Bury St. Edmunds.	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somerse'shire Lt. Infantry).	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Enniskillen—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. K. Leet, V.C.	Kamptee—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. B. Cosby	Castlebar—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Poona—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nva. Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. A. W. Adcock	Burmah—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Kuldunnah—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Aldershot—Clonmel	1882	Egypt—Malta	1883
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Hereford	Halifax, N.S.—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. E. Davidson	Curragh—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Templemore—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Dover—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Carey	Portland—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunsw'k	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Patton	Cherat—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Pembroke Dock—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Kilkenny—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Dugshai—Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Kinsale—Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. A. D. Geddes	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Stokes	Belfast—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Sing'p're	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. Heywood	Kurrachee—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Jersey—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Lawson	Chatham—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanist'n	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Bayley	Aldershot—Kingston	1882	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1883
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. S. Stabb	Cork—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Richardson,	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Col. F. J. Castle ... [C.B.	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D Dyson-Laurie,	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. J. Rogers	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. King	Fermoy—Winchester	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...

Regt. District.	Old Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. P. H. Eyre	Malta—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Lichfield—Lichfield	1872	Singapore—Transv'l	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Roorkee—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. C. Brook	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. S. Lock	Devonport—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	...
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Londonderry—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Green	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Portsmouth—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Rennie	Ft. St. George—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Greenland	Gibraltar—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. B. Hayward	Athlone—Leicester	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. N. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c.	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Straton	Gibraltar—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Bevan	Allahabad—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	...
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Natal—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. W. W. Corban	Gibraltar—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. T. Ready	Gosport—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. E. Fyler	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Dublin—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire).	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c.	Bareilly—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson	York—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon	Aldershot—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun	Burmah—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. K. G. Henderson [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Woolwich—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Warley—Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan — Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. L. Watt	Manchester—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. T. Simpson	Quetta—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Byam	Aden—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	...
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. T. Simpson	Aldershot—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. H. Tucker	Meerut—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Sunderland	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Dublin—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt	...
72	72nd	S'forth Highl'd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Alb'nys)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Bermuda—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princ'ss Vict'ria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	*en route* to India—Armagh	1883	Bengal	...
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. B. S. Robinson	Belgaum—Armagh	1870	Madras	...
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Ranikhet—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Suth'rl'd Highl'd'rs)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. G. Robley	Cape—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Col. E. H. D. Macpherson	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Williams	Solon—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Abbott	Nova Scotia—Tralee	1874	Malta	...
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. G. Campbell	Malta—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Frankland, p.s.c.	Dover—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Ahmednuggur—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Col. J. P. C. Glyn	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Col. J. A. Smith	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut-Col. P. Sheppard	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		Lt-Col. Marquis de Piro, C.M.G.	Malta	...	...	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE—

A Battery	Newbridge
B —	Exeter
C —	St. John's Wood
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Meerut
F —	Umballa
G —	Meerut
H —	Exeter
I —	Canterbury
K —	Dublin
L —	Sealkote
M —	Dublin
N —	Coventry

B BRIGADE—

A Battery	Dorchester
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Kirkee
E —	Bangalore
F —	Aldershot
G —	Egypt
H —	Aldershot
I —	Aldershot
K —	Umballa
L —	Newbridge
M —	Secunderabad
N —	Lucknow

DEPOT—A and B Brigades—Woolwich.
RIDING ESTABLISHMENT—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE—

A Battery	Dinapore
B —	Ferozepore
C —	Natal
D —	Secunderabad
E —	Kirkee
F —	Kirkee
G —	Benares
H —	Jullundur
I —	Ahmedabad
J —	Dublin
K —	Aldershot
L —	Secunderabad

1ST BRIGADE (*con.*)—

M Battery	Nusserabad
N —	Hyderabad
O —	Kamptee
P —	Secunderabad
Q —	St Thomas Mt.
R —	Bellary
S —	Bangalore
T —	Shornecliffe
U —	Athlone
V —	Chatham
W —	Hilsea
X —	Woolwich

FIELD ARTILLERY.—(Continued.)

2ND BRIGADE—

A Battery	Kirkee
B —	Neemuch
C —	Ahmednuggur
D —	Kirkee
E —	Kurrachee
F —	Deesa
G —	Belgaum
H —	Bristol
I —	Egypt
J —	Allahabad
K —	Sheffield
L —	Limerick
M —	St. Thomas Mt.
N —	Woolwich
O —	Hilsea
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Sheffield
R —	Peshawur
S —	Woolwich

3RD BRIGADE—

A Battery	Weedon
B —	Weedon
C —	Woolwich
D —	Ipswich
E —	Ipswich
F —	Aldershot
G —	Newcastle
H —	Christchurch
I —	Bangalore

3RD BRIGADE (*con.*)

J —	Trowbridge
K —	Nowgong
L —	Dinapore
M —	Meerut
N —	Mean Meer
O —	Agra
P —	Meean Meer
Q —	Saugor
R —	Fyzabad

4TH BRIGADE—

A Battery	Mhow
B —	Rawul Pindee
C —	Meean Meer
D —	Lucknow
E —	Bareilly
F —	Morar
G —	Meerut
H —	Aldershot
I —	Glasgow
J —	Colchester
K —	Fermoy
L —	Mooltan
M —	Clonmel
N —	Woolwich
O —	Barrackpore
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Newport, M.
R —	Curragh

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Weymouth
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Tilbury
5th —	Bermuda
6th —	Bermuda
7th —	Khyra Gully
8th —	Campbellpore
9th —	Kalabagh
Depot	Newcastle

No. 2.—LANCASHIRE DIVISION.

1st Battery	Fort Grange
2nd —	Jersey
3rd —	Woolwich
4th —	Ferozepore
5th —	Lahore
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Liverpool

No. 3.—EASTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Landguard Fort
2nd —	Sheerness
3rd —	Fort Victoria
4th —	Shoeburyness
5th —	Ceylon
6th —	Ceylon
7th —	Theyetmyo
8th —	Baragully
9th —	Tonghoo
Depot	Colchester

No. 4.—CINQUE PORTS DIVISION

1st Battery	Guernsey
2nd —	Alderney
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Dover
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Barbadoes
7th —	Quetta
8th —	Bombay
9th —	Khandalla
Depot	Dover

No. 5.—LONDON DIVISION.

1st Battery	Portsmouth
2nd —	Fort Grange
3rd —	Shoeburyness
4th —	Malta
5th —	Malta
6th —	Malta
7th —	Calcutta
8th —	Delhi
Depot	Woolwich

No. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Portsmouth
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Golden Hill
5th —	Agra
6th —	Allahabad

No. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.—(*con.*)

7th Battery	Campbellpore
8th —	Hong Kong
9th —	Singapore
Depot	Fort Rowner

No. 7.—WESTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Carlisle Fort
2nd —	Spike Island
3rd —	Camden Fort
4th —	Picklecombe
5th —	Gwalior
6th —	Morar
7th —	St. Helena
8th —	Cape
9th —	Mauritius
Depot	Devonport

No. 8.—SCOTTISH DIVISION

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Murree Hills
3rd —	Calcutta
4th —	Sheerness
5th —	Egypt
6th —	Egypt
7th —	Aden
8th —	Aden
9th —	Bombay
Depot	Leith Fort

No. 9.—WELSH DIVISION.

1st Battery	Pembroke Dock
2nd —	Ft. Hubberstone
3rd —	South Hook
4th —	Secunderabad
5th —	St. Thomas Mnt.
6th —	Halifax
7th —	Halifax
8th —	Halifax
Depot	Newport

No. 10.—NORTH IRISH DIVISION.

1st Battery	Sandown, I. of W.
2nd —	Woolwich
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Mhow
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
9th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Belfast

No. 11.—SOUTH IRISH DIVISION.

1st Battery	Mount Wise
2nd —	Plymouth
3rd —	Bull Point
4th —	Portsmouth
5th —	Jutogh
6th —	Theyetmyo
7th —	Malta
8th —	Malta
9th —	Malta
Depot	Kinsale

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11th—Chatham
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Bermuda
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th Company—Southampton [(Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Bermuda
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Cape of Good Hope
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE Report of the Army Medical Department, for the year 1881, has just been issued. No reason is given for this volume being so much later in making its appearance than the periodical Reports of other Departments, because, we presume, no satisfactory reason can be given. There is nothing on the cover, in the title-page, or in the introductory letter from the Director-General to the Secretary of State for War, to show that the book did not appear in January last, instead of nearly a year later. The Director-General's letter, with a vagueness uncommon, if not quite exceptional, in official correspondence, is dated simply "1883." Whatever advantages may have been gained by the prolonged incubation, must be more than counterbalanced by the loss of interest caused by the staleness of the information afforded. While we long for trustworthy statistics and carefully-matured opinions about the health and physical efficiency of our soldiers, in so far as both may have been effected by recent changes, we are put off with statements which would have been very interesting nearly two years ago, but which seem "flat, stale, and unprofitable" now.

From the "statistical report" of the troops at home and abroad, we learn that the admissions to hospital, the amount of sickness, and the deaths, were, in 1881, above the average of the previous ten years. The statistics of those complaints to which the Contagious Diseases Act relates show a terrible amount of illness and consequent inefficiency. When we consider, in addition, the probable amount of injury inflicted on the innocent and the unborn, the figures put before us are positively appalling. The difference in the proportional numbers of cases between the stations, "under the Act" and those exempted from its operation, is so marked as to be an answer to any reasonable objector; though, we fear, it will make little impression on fanatical opponents. But the full benefit of the operation of the Act is not evident from a comparison of the figures given for the two classes of stations; for the frequent movements of regiments have a tendency to equalise the proportions of cases, for reasons into which it is unnecessary to enter. The report on the Recruiting of the Army tells us that of 47,444 who were examined, 20,522, or nearly half, were rejected. Tabular statements of the ages, heights, and weights of all the recruits examined are given, without distinguishing those who passed from the rejected ones. From these tables we find that 8,921 were boys and lads under 19, that 12,904 were under 5 feet 5, and that 6,321 were under 8 stone 8; but we have no means of discovering how many of these stalwart fellows were passed as fit to fill (?) the ranks of our fighting line. The differences in the ratios of sickness and death in the various commands at home and abroad, for 1881 as compared with former years, have lost most of their interest with the lapse of time.

At page 204, the Report takes a new departure, and, dropping the two-year-old statistics, gives us the "medical history of the war in Egypt in 1882," by Sir J. A. Hanbury, K.C.B., the Principal Medical Officer. First, the arrangements of the various hospitals, and the disposition of the 163 medical officers and 30 nurses, and of the Army Hospital Corps, are clearly and fully detailed. Next come the "Instructions from the Director-General." These are, as might be expected from the character and experience of that officer, minute, explicit, and eminently practical. We must notice, however, at the risk of seeming hypercritical, that in enjoining the utmost freedom in the matter of dress on the line of march, he says, "The free play of the heart and lungs is a great preventative against sunstroke." The word "preventive" is sometimes called and written "preventative" by mistake, but we did not expect to see it in so careful a composition. Sir J. Hanbury gives a very complete account of the occurrences during the advance to Cairo, and for some time after hostilities had ceased. His report, supplemented as it is by others composed with equal care by Deputy Surgeon-General Marston, Brigade Surgeon Barnett, C.I.E., and Surgeons-Major Warren and Harvey, may be read with much interest and advantage by officers not connected with the medical profession, and will be invaluable for the guidance of medical officers in future expeditions. Surgeon-General Marston seems fond of introducing "specificity," a word which we never saw before, and do not want to see again. After the reports from Egypt, we have an account of the cases of wounds and injuries treated at Netley, written by Surgeon-General Longmore, with his usual clearness and ability. Several reports on the treatment of fevers and other diseases, at Netley and at some foreign stations, follow. The Report then unaccountably goes back to 1881, giving us tabular statements of meteorological observations for that year, and then an elaborate rearrangement of the statistics of contagious diseases, which were shown before in another form. It appears that Sir Garnet Wolseley was at first decidedly opposed to sending invalids from Egypt to Cyprus, on the ground that the latter place was as unhealthy as Egypt, but that his objections were afterwards removed. According to the tables in the Report, Cyprus was our healthiest station, at home or abroad, in 1881. There is one circumstance mentioned in Brigade-Surgeon Barnett's narrative that calls for special notice. On October 8, when he was in charge of the Citadel Hospital at Cairo, Sir Garnet Wolseley visited the hospital between 5 and 6 o'clock. "On this occasion he expressed his strong disapproval of its condition, more especially with reference to the want of a sufficient number of bedsteads, fly-whisks, and mosquito nets. On that day there were 300 patients in the hospital and 270 bedsteads; every serious case was provided with a mosquito net. This hospital fulfilled, in my opinion, in every respect the requirements of the sick; moreover, the Surgeon-General visited the hospital on the morning of October 8, and expressed his entire approval of its condition and arrangements, and I can confidently state that from the date I assumed charge, every possible effort was made to complete it in every detail." The discrepancy between the statements of Sir Garnet Wolseley on this subject and those of Brigade-Surgeon Barnett is complete and irreconcileable. The Report which we have been considering is by no means free from clerical and typographical errors, and we have come across some figures which, like Dora's in "David Copperfield," "won't add." The arrangement of its several parts, too, is not as regular as it might be. For these defects, undue haste in its preparation certainly cannot be pleaded as an excuse. Remarkable tact is shown in avoiding unpleasant subjects of controversy, wherever such avoidance is possible. The unification of the Medical Department, with its disputed advantages and its indisputable faults, is never mentioned, and the assumption of the duties usually restricted to the purely combatant officers by those of the Medical service, is not once alluded to.

THE Annual General Return of the Army for the year 1882 consists of 127 pages, containing 116 tables, affording a vast amount of information with reference to every branch of the Army and Reserve Forces. It is, of course, impossible to give a complete digest of the Return; but while conveying an idea of its contents, there are a few points of favourable augury, and also, unfortunately, of the reverse, to which we would wish to draw attention. Table 7 shows the "Average Strength of the Army in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Abroad, in each year from 1863 to 1882." From this, it appears that there has been an almost continuous decline, year by year, in the total strength of the Army since 1863. The average for that year was 219,606, while the average for 1881 was 188,798. In 1882, it would appear as though things had taken a turn for the better, as the average for that year is stated as 189,229. This, no doubt, is a perfectly correct calculation, as far as it goes, but it must be remembered that, during the last four months of the year, the average was swelled by the addition to the Army of the 10,000 men of the Reserve called out to fill up the battalions required for service in Egypt. Deducting this number from the strength of the Army as shown for the last four months in the year, in Table 1, and then taking the average for the year, it will be found to be reduced to 185,503. This is the lowest average strength for any year during the last twenty years, and shows a falling-off from the numbers in 1881 of 3,295. Comment on this is almost superfluous. But we cannot refrain from calling attention to the fact that, if some steps are not taken at once to remedy the evil, and to prevent a further reduction of the strength of the Army by another 34,103 during the next twenty years, that being the extent of the decline since 1863, the result will be little short of a national calamity. The above deductions are fully borne out by reference to the Recruiting Tables, from which it will be seen that the number of recruits who joined the Army in 1882 was 23,802 only, this being the lowest number since 1875, and showing a decrease of 5,568 on the number enlisted in 1876, which was 29,370; but since that time the numbers have decreased yearly. Moreover, the bad quality of the men who offer themselves for enlistment may be gathered from Table 23, which shows that out of 45,385 men who presented themselves for enlistment in 1882, it was only possible to finally approve of 23,555. In connection with this part of the Return there is one point which gives some ground for congratulation, and that is with reference to the decrease in the number of desertions. In 1882 the number was 4,145, which is the lowest number for any year since 1870, the year 1872 having been the worst, during the twenty years given, with as many as 5,861. Another favourable point is the decrease shown in the number of courts-martial held during 1882, the number of which, 14,038, is the lowest of the last six years, and 2,485 less than in 1881. The per-centage of men tried by courts-martial to the average strength of the Army for several years is also given, 1882 coming out best during the last eight years. Another proof of the improvement in the character of the Army is the fact that on January 1, 1883, there were 49,203 men wearing good-conduct badges, an increase of 4,481 over the number on January 1, 1882, which also had been the highest number for any year since 1870. Perhaps the worst feature of the whole Return are the tables which relate to the Cavalry. With a total establishment of nearly 17,000 men, exclusive of officers, and an actual strength of over 16,000 men, the establishment of horses is given as 12,393. This state of affairs in itself is bad enough, but has become familiar to us as one of the peculiarities of our system. When, however, we find that the number of horses actually in the Army on January 1, 1883, was 10,481—nearly 2,000 below the establishment—to mount 16,200 men, it becomes absolutely ludicrous. Of the Auxiliary Forces, the Militia, which during the last twenty years, though there have been great fluctuations, has on the whole increased in numbers, in 1882 shows a decrease of nearly 9,000 as compared with the numbers in 1881, and of nearly 12,000 as compared with those in 1880. The continuous decrease in the numbers of the Yeomanry is, we regret to say, still maintained; the figures having declined from 14,982 of all ranks in 1870, to 11,173 in 1882, being a reduction of 3,809 in twelve years, without any sign of a probable recovery. At this rate of decline, unless the authorities think it worth their while to hold out some real and appreciable encouragement to this force, another thirty years will see the practical extinction of a body of men who should, in time of need, have formed a most useful addition to the already far from adequate force of Cavalry belonging to the Regular Army. Lastly, but with pleasure, we refer to the table showing the steady progress of the Volunteer Force since 1863. In that year, the number of enrolled Volunteers was 162,935, and in 1882 this had risen to 207,336. Although this number is about 1,000 less than the number of enrolled men in 1881, last year still carries off the palm, by having "present at inspection" no less than 175,878, which is higher than 1881 by 227. The progress of the Volunteer movement is, to our mind, a most encouraging feature, because it shows that, however difficult it may be to obtain recruits for the Regular Army, as at present administered, the military spirit of the country is not dead; but that, on the contrary, young men holding respectable positions in life are willing to give up much of their spare time to the tedious processes of drill and discipline, in order to qualify themselves, in case of emergency, for the defence of their country. And we believe we are perfectly right in drawing from these facts the conclusion that if the Government will only hold out reasonable inducements, the ranks of the Regular Army will be speedily filled with men willing to make soldiering a profession, if only it can be followed with honour to themselves, and some reasonable prospect of a provision in after-life.

THE competition between the gun and the armour-plate is as great at this day as it was eleven years ago, when the English Government entered upon the *Glatton* trial. At that time, the excellence of the Cammell plates protecting the turrets of the *Glatton* was the wonder of the world. Recent experiments have proved that, in point of hardness, the new Cammell compound plate (Wilson's patent) is superior to Schneider steel, or any other description of armour. The trial of the armour-plate fixed to the fort at Shoeburyness conclusively demonstrated the value of the compound system, and also proved the necessity of hard backing for this class of armour. Such, at least, is the conclusion arrived at by the *Engineer*, whose opinion on questions of this kind is at all times deserving of the most serious consideration. The plate used at Shoeburyness was 12 in. thick. The projectile used was a Palliser shot, weighing over 1,700 lb., the striking velocity being somewhat under 1,600 ft. The shot broke up, its head remaining fixed in the plate, which was bent and bulged, the bulge and shot being pressed unusually flat against the solid granite masonry supporting the plate. There were annular rents immediately round the shot, where much violent work must have been done. The radial cracks were all very fine, and the deepest rent did not enter the plate more than 9 in., except where the point of the shot protruded. The bolts stood well, and had to be broken off to enable the Committee to examine the masonry at the back of the plate, which was found to be nearly intact, the indentation and cracking made by the blow being very slight. These results took our contemporary the *Engineer* by surprise. They were little expected. Indeed, our contemporary expected the very reverse would happen to what actually occurred. This will be seen from the following extract, taken from the able article which appeared at the time in the *Engineer*. Writing anent the force of the blow, its results, and the conclusions to be drawn therefrom, our contemporary says:—

> "We may say that about 30,000 foot-tons work have been delivered on this shield, and that a compound 12-in. plate has, under the conditions before us, borne the blow of a shot capable of perforating about 25 in. of iron. The plate is an admirable one. We stated in our previous article that we expected the shot and plate to suffer more and the masonry to be less penetrated in the case of the steel-faced plate than in the case of the iron; but we confess we did not expect to see the plate stop the shot altogether, as it has done in this instance. How is this to be accounted for? The natural suggestions are inferiority in shot, special excellence in plate, or special support given to this nature of plate by hard backing. There does not appear to be any reason to call the shot bad. The plate is certainly excellent, but we think that the last-named cause told most,—that is to say, that very hard backing specially brings out the powers of steel-faced plates. This supports the opinion of the Italian committee, who considered that the yielding of the backing at Spezia told much more against the compound plates than the steel. Any one who looks at the indication of concentric hair cracks which are apt to be formed in compound plates, almost like the circles round a stone in water, will perhaps concur in thinking that the value of hard backing to this class of armour is peculiarly great. . . . . . We are in no way detracting from the qualities of the plate, which is apparently beautiful. It would, however, we think, be manifestly impossible for any 12-in. plate to stand the blow we have to consider under any ordinary conditions. Giving it all credit for excellence, then, we have to explain why it bore much more than twice the blow that would generally smash such a plate up. We suggest the following:—The plate, with its hard surface and hard backing, resisted the shot very sharply and rigidly; this being a chilled shot, broke under such a shock much more easily than a good steel shot would do. In fact, under these particular conditions, a softer shot with more tenacity might have done better. Still, an enormous force was at work, breaking and tearing out rings of metal close round the shot, and actually crushing in the face of the granite behind it, and it is to be noticed that there are no detached bruises on the plate-face, so that the work was delivered well at point of impact. The plate had been cracked from the front to a depth of 9½ in. at the edge, but the shot was unable to bend it back and tear open the remaining thickness from the opposite side, and so the blow was borne."

This is the very opinion arrived at in April by the Italian Minister of Marine, who, in his speech in the Chamber of Deputies, stated that the experiments at Maggiano "were executed under conditions absolutely unfavourable to compound armour through the bad bolting, and owing to the backing being entirely of wood, and being thus more yielding than the steel sides of a vessel." Our contemporary then proceeds to discuss the magnitude of the blow:—

> "Let us compare it with that borne by other plates, taking as a measure the number of foot-tons total energy in the blow divided by the number of tons-weight in the plate. This gives us the number of foot-tons for every ton of plate. The 38-ton gun at Shoeburyness was fired on July 21, 1880, at a steel-faced plate, 18 in. thick. The shot had a calculated penetration of 18·6 in., and 12,980 foot-tons energy. The plate weighed about 24 tons. Hence the blow was 541 foot-tons per ton of metal. The effect was very slight, the shot breaking up badly. At Spezia, in November last, the compound plates weighed about 31·5 tons, and the heaviest blow on them was 33,960 foot-tons, that is, 1,046 foot-tons per ton of metal. Under this each plate broke to pieces. It is fair to say that it was the second blow, the previous one having been 654 foot-tons per ton of metal. The two together then make 1,700 foot-tons per ton of metal. At Ochta the steel plate was broken with a blow of 711 foot-tons per ton of metal. The plate now before us probably weighed about 10·5 tons only; a blow of 30,000 foot-tons then implies a shock of 2,857 foot-tons per ton of metal, that is, four times as heavy a shock as any single blow at Ochta on a plate of the same thickness. This was borne without breaking the plate asunder or penetrating it. Unquestionably, then, the shield is a wonderfully good combination, and very far better than the sandwiched iron one, which has not the hard steel face, and whose soft layers give the shot the opportunity of getting its head in, and attacking the granite fairly well."

Admiral Acton, the Italian Minister of Marine, when refuting the fallacies adduced in the Chambers by the partisans of the French steel plates, manufactured by the Messrs. Schneider at Creuzot, said:—"I am aware that these recent results, relatively unfavourable to the Schneider armour, caused no little surprise to those who had an impression of the goodness of the Schneider metal gathered from the photographs and drawings, showing the 48-centimètre compound armour fallen from the target after the second shot from the 100-ton gun, while the Schneider plate only partially fell at the third shot." But this the Minister attributed to the better bolting of the French steel plate, and subsequent experiments have proved he was right, as also when he said, "The kind of test prescribed by us tends to guarantee us in the only direction in which compound armour could give less favourable results than the Schneider, namely, the resistance to flexion. If compound armour will resist our comparative tests, and remain attached to the target, it will resist any projectile whatever, equally well or better than the Schneider, notwithstanding the fineness of the grain and the superiority of the Schneider in resisting mechanical, tensile, and elongation tests. In point of hardness, indeed, compound armour is far superior to Schneider. . . . . Compound armour, so long as its pieces remain attached and supported one against the other (as was shown at Gâvres, and, as may be seen, again to-day), behaves better against perforation than any other. There is no doubt about this. In compound armour, the projectile makes a clearly-defined penetration; whilst Schneider armour has its metal dislodged, presenting phenomena analogous to those produced upon the old iron armour, although in somewhat minor proportions. We have seen that the fragments which remain attached to the target can be perforated; and, in fact, at the second Ochta shot and at the fourth Spezia shot, this was done in Schneider's plates." Since these words were uttered, numerous experiments have been made, and the results have in each case borne out the correctness of the views held by Admiral Acton. In Germany, a Cammell compound plate has been fired at until it has become a mass of shot-holes, each plugged by the projectile that made it. The plate is intact, and if it were on the side of a ship, would still afford protection. With solid steel armour, the result has been totally different. The constant concussion caused by the shots striking steel plates, even when fired by light ordnance, disintegrates the steel, which crumbles under the succession of blows which in no manner affect compound armour. Quite recently, as reported last week in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, a number of German and foreign officers were invited by Herr Grüson to Buckau, near Magdeburg, to witness a series of interesting experiments with German artillery against German armour-plating. The gun employed was one of Krupp's heaviest calibres, the tube being more than 25 feet in length, and weighing over 50 tons, while the bore is 30½ centimètres. The shot used in the experiment stands over a yard high, and weighs half a ton. It is solid and conical, tapering to a very sharp point, the material consisting of Krupp's hardened steel. The charge of powder weighs 2½ cwt. The plates employed in the construction of the turret were of chilled iron, one mètre in thickness, and of a hardness equal to that of the finest and hardest steel. At the fourth round, the gun completely shattered the chilled iron plate. This was a result not anticipated by Herr Grüson, or the believers in steel or chilled iron armour. Here we have a section of a spheroidal turret, shaped very much like a huge melon, whose sides, over a yard thick, became disintegrated, and crumbled to pieces, leaving a large breach in the turret at the fourth shot from the Krupp gun. Compare this result with that obtained at Shoeburyness with a 12-in. compound plate when fired at by the 80-ton gun. Or, take the experiments recently concluded at Pola. Here a Krupp gun, firing a steel shot 10·9 in. diameter, 3½ calibres long, and weighing 690 pounds, fired by a charge weighing 212 pounds, pierced a target built up of a wrought-iron plate 15·6 in. thick, backed by 13½ in. of wood, supported by 9¾ in. of iron, and unlimited sand. The shot, at a range of 70 yards, pierced the target and buried itself six yards in the sand. Herr Krupp estimates that this gun will pierce armour 16¼ in. thick, at a range of 3,000 yards. But—there is always a but in these cases—if that armour is similar in quality to the compound plate experimented upon with the 80-ton gun at Shoeburyness, the Krupp gun will not pierce it. Very little reliance can, in fact, be placed upon the Pola trial, the conditions under which soft iron plates are manufactured varying so materially. Had the plate been compound, that is to say, faced with hardened steel, there can be no doubt but that it would not have allowed the shot through, and when all nations are commencing to use compound plates we fail to see the utility of such experiments. The Danish trials, which will be made in a few days on the island of Amager, will be of more importance, and will be watched with considerable interest by all maritime Powers. The steel-faced compound armour-plates for these trials will be supplied by Messrs. Sir John Brown and Co. and Messrs. Cammell and Co., of Sheffield, and by the French firm of Morrel Frères. The solid steel plates will be manufactured by the Messrs. Schneider, of Creuzot. All the plates are to be 9 in. thick, and are to be bent to represent the section of a turret. They are, however, small in area, too small, in our opinion, to allow of a thorough test for endurance to be made, the dimensions being 6 ft. 6¾ in. long by 5 ft. wide. We shall watch these trials with interest, for, up to the present, the result of all trials has most conclusively proved the superiority of compound over both iron and steel armour; while the results secured at Shoeburyness have produced as great, if not a greater, impression on the minds of all who have studied the question of guns *versus* armour, as did the memorable trial of the *Glatton's* turret, when a spectacle was witnessed which, as the foreign officers then present exclaimed, "No other country but England could organise or afford to carry out."

Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., accompanied by Captain Harry Rawson, C.B., Lieutenant the Hon. Hugh Tyrwhitt, and Mr. George E. Marcon, Paymaster and Secretary, arrived at Constantinople last Sunday in the *Helicon*, to pay his respects to the Sultan. The Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet was received in audience by his Majesty shortly after his arrival in the *Golden Horn*, and was to have left yesterday to rejoin his squadron at Smyrna.

We were astonished to find that there was only one Naval officer who figured in the list of prize-winners for essays connected with deep-sea fisheries and pisiciculture at the late Fishery Exhibition. With so many opportunities as Naval officers undoubtedly possess of making themselves acquainted with the details and management of the fisheries of different countries, it is the more remarkable that, with the exception of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Naval officers have had no part or share in the management, or in the lectures that have been given as to the fishing affairs of many nations. The Duke's paper was both excellent and well considered, and shows that during his term of service as Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves he had at heart the interest of the fishermen, many of whom compose our best Naval Reserve men. Commander C. V. Anson is the solitary representative of the prize-winners, his name appearing in conjunction with that of E. H. Willett, Esq., F.S.A., as being winners of the first prize of £25 for three essays on oysterculture. We congratulate Commander Anson, and trust that the result of his labours may be a reduction in price and a greater supply of oysters.

The officers and men serving in the Channel Squadron complain most bitterly at having again to proceed to sea in a couple of weeks, after having been kept cruising since January last. They consider themselves most hardly used by the Admiralty in not being allowed to spend Christmas at home. Numerous letters have reached us on this subject, and it seems very hard that at the season of the year when it is customary for English families to gather together round their hearths and in their homes, that they should be sent away again, when there would be no apparent loss to the efficiency of the service if their cruise were delayed until after Christmas, and their stay at home altered from perhaps February and March to the latter part of November and December. Another complaint now generally heard in the service is that officers and men never know where they are going to, or for what service they may be required. The officers are treated whilst on half-pay as if it were war-time, and they were always sitting with their swords between their legs. Should real necessity arise, we are sure our Navy would be the last to complain of such matters, but in times of peace they should not always be required to be "booted and spurred," ready to go anywhere or do anything. In these matters, we submit to the Admiralty that a greater amount of consideration could well be exercised, with a resulting increase of contentment and efficiency.

The *Enchantress* will be recommissioned next year by a Staff Commander, there never having been any intention at the Admiralty to substitute this vessel for the *Salamis*, whose duties will be performed by the *Valorous*.

It seems strange, with the strained relations between the French and English ships-of-war off Madagascar, that no steps have been taken to reinforce our feeble and impotent squadron on the East India station. Instead, the *Euryalus* is sent to Bombay, and the *Dryad*, it is said, is ordered north, as her presence is distasteful to the French. So is the presence of any British man-of-war whose commander does his duty, and is not to be put down by bounce.

Commander Hope has, we understand, admitted that he acted hastily in ordering an itinerant concertina-player to cane an Engineer student of Keyham College, over which establishment Commander Hope presides. The Admiralty, we believe, are satisfied with Commander Hope's explanation of his reasons for acting as he did; but from the letter we publish in another column, it would appear as if the parents of the Engineer Students of Keyham College do not intend to let the matter be thus quietly hushed up.

The Russian Minister of Marine has thought the recent brochure, "The Battle of Port Said," to be of sufficient interest and importance, to publish a translation of it in the current number of his monthly mouthpiece, the *Morskoi Sbornik*.

Fleet-Surgeon Gerald Molloy, R.N., who has been attached to the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines since June, 1881, has been recommended by the Medical Director-General of the Navy to their Lordships for appointment to the dockyard at Malta, in the place of Fleet-Surgeon Lawrenson, deceased. Dr. Molloy has, we believe, accepted this appointment before the completion of his time with the Royal Marines, which would not have expired before June next.

Opinions are constantly being expressed as to the present strength of the British Navy, compared with that of other Powers, and at the annual Mayoral dinner recently held at Falmouth a Naval officer of 20 years' standing as a commissioned officer said, "It must be admitted that, in reference to the numerical strength and type of vessel, and especially in our armaments, England was not maintaining the relative position among Naval Powers which she held a quarter of a century ago." It thus appears to be the feeling on all sides that we are being outbuilt by France, and that if there should ever be a combination of the greater Powers against us, as there was 80 years ago, they would be in a position to collect such a preponderating naval force as would tax all our energies to resist. The fact is lost sight of that an enemy could now-a-days land 10,000 men with ease on any part of our coast without being interfered with. He could then, while the Military and Naval authorities were hurrying troops and ships to the invaded point, land an army on another part of the coast, and set our defensive forces, in their present state, at defiance.

Telegrams from Batoum announce the arrival there of the Russian Minister of Marine, Admiral Shestiakoff, who is visiting the various Russian Black Sea ports, in company with the commander of the Black Sea Fleet, Admiral Pestchouroff. The two Admirals are reported to have thoroughly inspected the port, with a view to carrying out the recent recommendation of a Naval commission, that it should be sufficiently enlarged to accommodate the largest squadron of ironclads. By a recent ukase, Batoum was elevated to the same Naval rank as a port as Sebastopol. This recommendation will have the effect of rendering it a powerful base for operations in the event of another war in Armenia. Batoum is connected with Kars by a fine *chaussée*, constructed after the close of the late war.

Acting Sub-Lieutenants who joined the Royal Naval College on or after the 13th day of February, 1883, must report themselves on board the *Vernon*, ready to undergo a month's instruction, by 8.45 a.m. on Monday, November 12.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., having left Zanzibar and proceeded to Bombay, it is safe to assume that the Admiralty, acting on the representations of the Foreign Office, are satisfied that the *entente cordiale* between this country and France, in regard to the Madagascar question, has been re-established.

The arming of the German Navy with torpedoes has been so actively pursued this year that at its close two-thirds of the vessels will be provided with torpedo gear. In the Naval Budget for the current year, £112,500 were set aside for equipping and arming 10 ships with fish-torpedoes, including 100 torpedoes. It is proposed to reserve £187,500 in the next Budget for furnishing and arming 18 more vessels with fish-torpedoes, including 150 torpedoes. It is expected that the work of equipment will be completed by next year, when the 64 vessels of the German Navy will be completely fitted up for torpedo warfare. The torpedoes, each of which costs £500, are being manufactured in the establishment of Schwazkopff, at Berlin. The question of launching the torpedoes below water has been definitely settled; but no decision has yet been come to with regard to the best method of launching above water, and experiments are still being carried on at Kiel to settle the point. In the current Budget, £90,000 are provided towards the construction of nine torpedo-boats. It is the intention to construct altogether 12 of them, but five are to be much larger than the seven either completed or constructing. Whilst the latter have a displacement of 50 tons, engines of 500 indicated horse-power, and crews of 10 men, the gunboat *Natter*, which is being converted into a torpedo-boat, will have a displacement of 140 tons, engines of 550 indicated horse-power, and a crew of 20 men. Probably the three torpedo-boats still to be built will have similar dimensions. The two armoured gunboats are likewise to be larger, and to receive engines of greater power, than the 11 vessels completed.

There can be little doubt as to the fact that the prominent position held by the Mediterranean Fleet in musketry in the last abstract of prize-firing is, in a great measure, due to the zeal and energy displayed by the officer who last year held the post of Musketry-Instructor at Malta, which zeal we have reason to know was noticed by Lord Alcester when in command on that station, as also by the present Commander-in-Chief; and when we state that the officer in question, who is now requalifying as Gunnery-Lieutenant in the *Excellent*, will have eleven years' seniority next month, and that he has served continuously without a single day's half-pay for the last nine years, we hope his claims for promotion will not be lost sight of, more particularly as the appointment has hitherto been considered a promotion one. In the present instance, it should not be forgotten that nearly all the more recent improvements in the course of musketry for seamen, such as payment of marksmen, firing at long ranges, and others, are due to suggestions which emanated from Lieutenant Dickinson.

A commission of Japanese Naval officers, at the head of which is Vice-Admiral Ito, is at present visiting the different ship-building yards and arsenals in Germany. It is reported that they have ordered of Messrs. Schwartzkopf, of Berlin and Kiel, 90 bronze "fish" torpedoes, at a cost of about £50,000, and that they are authorised by their Government to contract for the construction of several swift steel cruisers. Two such vessels have lately been ordered of a German private ship-building firm by an ex-officer of the German Navy, for a foreign Government, but it is not known whether or not they are identical with those required by Japan.

On November 3, an addition was made to the German Navy, in the shape of a composite-built gun-vessel, launched at the Imperial Dockyard, Kiel. She is a vessel of 884 tons and 650 horse-power, and is intended to replace the old gunboat *Komet*.

In 1870, Mr. Childers, in bringing in the Estimates for the Navy, asked the House to chortle over the great fact that the sum he asked for, £9,250,000, was the lowest since 1858-9, and involved a saving of £1,700,000 in 1868-9, and of £750,000 in 1869-70. In 1882, Mr. Trevelyan asked for £10,500,000.

It is a pity that a century ago there were no active philanthropists, such as Miss Daniels and Miss Weston, to take a lively interest in our soldiers and sailors in the matter of sobriety. Had it been so, we doubt if such an instance of depravity could have occurred as we find noted in the *Naval Chronicle* for 1811. It there states that "in 1779, one Mr. Constable, of Woolwich, going through the churchyard of that place at 12 o'clock at night, was surprised to hear a loud noise, like that of several persons singing. At first he thought it proceeded from the church, but on going to the church doors found them fast shut, and within silent. The noise continuing, he looked round the churchyard, and observed a light in one of the large family tombs; going up to it, he found some drunken sailors, who had got into the vault, and were regaling themselves with bread, beer, tobacco, and strong beer. They told him they belonged to the Robuste, man-of-war, and that, having resolved to spend a jolly night on shore, they had kept it up in a neighbouring alehouse till they were turned out by the landlord, and were obliged to take shelter here to finish their evening. In their jollity they had opened some of the coffins, and crammed the mouth of one of the corpses full of bread, cheese, and beer. Mr. Constable, with much difficulty, prevailed on them to return to their ship. On their way thither, one of their comrades, being much in liquor, fell down, and was stifled in the mud; on which his comrades took him up on their shoulders, bringing him back to sleep in company with the *honest gemmen* with whom he had passed the evening." Such a story as this appears to be scarcely credible, but it is vouched for as a fact.

We have already reported that the Russian Government were about to replace a number of their old torpedo-boats by boats of modern construction. The following have now been ordered:—One boat of Messrs. J. T. Thornycroft and Co., Chiswick, price £9,300; one boat of Messrs. A. Normand and Co., Havre, price £9,800; one boat of the Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee, La Seyne; price unknown; and one boat of Messrs. Claparède, St. Denis, price £10,940. The boats are to steam at an average speed of 20 knots per hour.

The first of the vessels to be built in accordance with the new Brazilian Navy programme has lately been launched at Rio de Janeiro. This is the steel-built gunboat *Iniciadora*, 116 ft. 6 in. long, 25 ft. 10 in. wide, 8 ft. deep, and 268 tons displacement. She somewhat resembles the gunboat *Medway*, and carries her armament of two $4\frac{1}{2}$-in. Whitworth guns, like that vessel, protected by shields, which, in the case of the *Iniciadora*, are constructed of $\frac{5}{8}$-in. steel plates. She will be propelled by twin-screw engines of 260 indicated horse-power, which force is estimated to propel her at a speed of 10 knots per hour.

It is confidently asserted by German Naval officers that Herr von Caprivi, the new Minister of Marine, will apply to the Reichstag for the necessary funds for the construction of three new ironclads, which are to replace the *Grosser Kurfürst*, lost in 1878, and the *Kronprinz* and *Friedrich Karl*, which are now almost useless, owing to the weakness of their armour. It is very unlikely that Parliament will comply with the Minister's request, as his predecessor, General von Stosch, was unable to obtain the grant for building one ironclad only. It is not improbable that the desire of the German Minister of Marine to augment the strength of the Navy is due to the increased activity exhibited of late in the Russian ship-building yards on the Baltic.

The Admiralty, we notice, have called for tenders for two steamships for the conveyance of Cavalry, which ships are to be ready for fitting in the Thames by the 17th inst. They are to be between 3,500 and 4,000 tons, and the engagement is for three months certain. This seems to point to something else than the removal of the 19th Hussars from Egypt.

Lieutenant-Colonel Knollys, an Infantry officer who has written much on Military subjects, has contributed a paper on "Machine-guns" to the *United Service Magazine*, which may be read as a handy compendium of all the crudities connected with the faith in the new "fad," which some Naval and Military men are preaching in season and out of season. Some of these partisans of the faith are apostles of Nordenfelt and others of Hotchkiss, some of Gatling and others of Liutchok. No one questions the value, for certain purposes, of machine-guns, nor can the worth of shrapnell or of solid shell for special objects be gainsaid by any one whose opinion is worth taking; but the most ardent enthusiast cannot assert that a perfect machine-gun, which meets the requirements of the Military authorities in this country, has yet been devised. Lord C. Beresford fired the public mind with the happy phrase of "pumping lead" on the enemy, and it seems to be supposed that there is in existence some machine-gun, of rifle calibre, with a range of 2,500 yards, burning wood powder, and with a barrel sighted for ranges which can be trusted to perform that operation, and to silence a hostile artillery in a position which could not be touched by infantry fire. When a weapon of the sort is produced—if it have not the expected Hope gun to deal with—there will be time enough to talk of its adoption for the field as a part of battalion armament; but we confess to a want of faith in the potentiality of the weapon, though we do not pin our creed on the cuff of the Woolwich jacket. Machine-guns have a great future before them, but it will not lie in the direction of dominating the field of battle, but in humbler uses afloat and in defensive works. The armies of the great Powers have resolved to dispense with machine-guns in their artillery equipment.

During the recent visit of the Lords of the Admiralty to Portsmouth, they witnessed some shelter-trench practice with the Wallace entrenching spade. About 400 men from the *Excellent* took up a position on Whale Island. Skirmishers were advanced to protect the workers, who in 13 minutes completed a trench covering a front of about 500 or 600 yards. The whole party were then retired into the trench, and ordered to conceal themselves. This they did easily. They were then ordered to fire volleys, kneeling, when only their heads were exposed. When ordered to afterwards stand up, the completeness and value of the previous cover became apparent. Their Lordships expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the spade, and with the rapidity with which the work was done. It seems curious that the Navy should be the first to drill their men in the use of this valuable tool, while at Aldershot, Portsmouth, and elsewhere all shelter-trench practice, which is now enforced by the new six weeks' course, should, according to the old and complicated drill, be carried out either with regimental pioneers' tools, or with the heavy, full-sized pick and shovel. Surely, men ought to be practised with the tools which they will have to use on service, and for the use of which, we believe, Major Wallace has written, and submitted to the authorities, a short, simple drill. In our opinion, all regiments should be equipped with some of these tools, especially those corps first for foreign service. These spades should become part of the regular equipment carried by the soldier, and he should be continually practised with it according to the new drill, if approved of. Musketry and shelter-trench exercise should go side by side. We hope, when the method of carrying the spade, now under consideration, is settled, they may be issued to the troops without delay.

The construction of the detached forts around the fortress of Posen, which was commenced in 1876, is almost completed, as all that remains to be done is the fitting-up and furnishing of the barracks, &c. The line of forts, which are twelve in number, has an extent of eighteen miles, and is situated about two miles from the centre of the town. The German system of not advancing the forts too far from the enceinte, which has been carried out in almost all German fortresses, has been preserved in this instance, and presents a marked contrast to the principle adopted by most Continental Powers. German strategists and engineers advocate the maxim that an assailed outlying point should be within easy succouring distance of the main works of the fortress, at the risk even of subjecting the town itself to the possibility of a bombardment. Several German writers have compared this principle favourably with that adopted by the French in the case of Paris, where the line of defence is situated some ten miles from the town, which, they contend, it will be found impossible to succour without great difficulty and loss of time. Be this as it may, a comparison between the fortresses of Posen and Paris is inadmissible, as the works around the former place have been erected for the sole purpose of arresting the progress of a hostile army, without regard to the fate of the town, whereas one of the main objects of the Paris forts is to prevent a bombardment of the city.

German travellers returning from Poland state that the fourteen fortresses which the Russian Government is building around Warsaw are nearly completed, and that such is also the case at Kowno. While the Russian frontier to the west is well guarded against a German invasion, Germany has also made great preparations to resist an invasion from the Russian side, and what is somewhat singular is that the works have been conducted almost simultaneously and in much the same way upon both sides of the frontier, and are being completed at about the same time. The works of the twelve fortresses around Posen are also nearly completed.

The appointment of Officer Commanding the Riding Establishment at Woolwich is vacant, by the approaching retirement of Major the Hon. A. Stewart.

The Regulations lay down that to exempt an officer from examination, should he desire to obtain an Adjutancy in the Auxiliary Forces, he must have held for at least twelve months the adjutancy of his regiment. It is, of course, very right that this should be so. It is difficult to understand, however, why the holding of an acting adjutancy of a Brigade Depôt, or of a School of Instruction, should go for nothing in an officer's favour towards the same end. It cannot be that the amount of work performed by the Regimental Adjutant is greater than that done by the Acting Adjutant of the Brigade Depôt, or that his experience is considered greater. The appointment of an officer as Regimental Adjutant is, in many cases, due entirely to good-fortune. The recipient is, as a rule, a very young officer, especially in these non-Purchase days, and during his first twelve months he has in reality to learn the rudiments of his duties. He has a good staff of Clerks, and plenty to choose from, a sufficiency of drill instructors, in fact, everything in the regiment is in proper train, as it should be; the rough edge is taken off the recruits before they come to him; abroad, he has no recruits at all. He can hardly go wrong, and if he does, there are plenty to put him right; whilst his correspondence is comparatively light. Thus, having put in his twelve months or two years, which is a long time for a subaltern to hold an adjutancy, in these days of quick promotion, he is promoted Captain, and is available for an adjutancy in the Auxiliary Forces, without further trouble to himself. We will now take the case of an Acting Adjutant of a Brigade Depôt. In the majority of cases, he is a Captain of some standing and experience in the service; he is obliged to hold the same qualifying certificate as the regimental Adjutant, and as a rule is appointed for three years. His Brigade Depôt may consist of two, three, or four depôts, two of the battalions probably on foreign service. The amount of office work to be carried on and supervised by him is infinitely greater than in any battalion in the service, without the advantage of a well trained staff of clerks. In fact, the correspondence at a Brigade Depôt is almost endless. All the recruits have to pass through his hands during their three months at the depôt, not assisted, as in a regiment, by a competent staff of drill instructors, but by men either invalided from the foreign-service battalions, waiting to complete their time, or under orders to join their service companies. He has also to perform the duties of Instructor of Musketry, both for the trained men and the recruits, a duty never imposed on a Regimental Adjutant. In addition, he has to command his company, which, consisting, as it generally does at Brigade Depôts, chiefly of recruits, requires some close looking-after; he may also be in command of his depôt. All the correspondence with the sub-district is carried on in the Brigade Depôt office, thereby acquainting him to a certain extent with Auxiliary work, particularly with that of the corps in the sub-district which he may wish to join. In many Brigade Depôts the recruiting of the district is carried out by him, which entails a considerable amount of extra work and supervision. In spite of this far greater amount of work carried on, and therefore experience gained, the Acting Adjutant of a Brigade Depôt has to undergo an examination for the same post that his more fortunate junior obtains without inconvenience. It is true the examination may not be severe, but it is none the less an absurdity to call upon a man of more lengthened experience to undergo a test from which a junior is exempted.

We think it necessary again to correct an erroneous but very general impression, that officers, on being retired from the Active List, are free to supplement their inadequate half-pay, annuities, or pensions by taking other employment. The Appropriation Act says that no Army, Navy, or Civil non-effective pay shall be issued, unless the recipient subscribes such a declaration as may be prescribed by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury. The declaration required by the Commissioners runs somewhat as follows:—

> "I am not in Holy Orders, and I have not held during any part of the period from 1st ——, 18—, to ——, 18—, both days inclusive, any other place or employment of profit, Civil or Military, in any department of her Majesty's service, nor in the Colonies, or possessions of her Majesty beyond the seas, nor under any other Government, except ——"

Then, under the Royal Warrant of May, 1878, regulating pay and promotion, pensions and annuities are not issued to officers holding civil positions, without the special sanction of the Treasury. Parliament and her Majesty's Government evince altogether too much conservatism in their dealings with the Colonies, possessions beyond the seas, and other Governments," and even indecent anxiety to cripple the prospects of her Majesty's pensioners. What do the authorities mean by these regulations? Is it their object to make the service less inviting, or do they wish to throw obstacles in the way of officers retiring; or do they aim at rendering hopeless the future of the discarded public servant; or do they desire to spite "the Colonies, possessions beyond the seas, and other Governments"?

Why should our policemen be at the mercy of every ruffian or madman who wields a knife or dagger? A few days since, an account of an attack upon eight policemen by a maniac armed with a dagger appeared in the daily Press. Six of the police were more or less badly wounded before the madman was overcome. Now, it is suggested that if our police were provided with small, bullet-proof shields, they would be able to close with either burglars or maniacs with far more prospect of immunity from injury than at present. The shields could be worn on the waist-belt when not in actual use, and when required could easily be slipped over the left arm.

RANK AND PAY IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Should a revision of the rank and pay of executive officers of the Royal Navy be contemplated, the following observations thereon are submitted for the consideration of Lord Alcester. Naval and military officers hold some of the best civil appointments under the Admiralty, whilst advancing in naval and military rank, and in some instances receive half-pay, in addition to large civil pay. [Our correspondent should name these appointments. Assertions are of little value.—ED. *A. & N. G.*] In the past, the favoured few in the higher grades in the Navy have received more than their fair share of rewards as naval officers,—retiring on both naval and civil pensions, or on naval pay, with £300 a year good-service pensions. [Facts again are required to prove this assertion.—ED. *A. & N. G.*] In the future, naval executive officers should be paid for naval services only by the Crown, and if employed at the Admiralty or anywhere else on shore should be borne on a ship's books, with a suitable shore allowance, and their pay should be chargeable to naval active service in estimates. [In how many cases it is otherwise should be stated.—ED. *A. & N. G.*] The great drawback to the naval officer is his loss of time on half-pay, and if he could insure constant employment, and promotion in a reasonable time, for services performed, his position would be greatly improved. Scales of pay for executive officers were framed after taking into consideration their advancing to the highest grade in their profession, and thereby earning a substantial retirement. The rule, "Retirement from the active list not to disqualify any officer for employment at or under the Admiralty," should be cancelled. Naval officers on the active list only should be employed on active duties, whether at sea or on shore, seeing the crowded state of the lists of half-pay officers of every grade in the Royal Navy. It should always be borne in mind that the executive officers of the Royal Navy are specially combatant officers commanding the fighting sailors, and others in charge of the ship's duties, and from the sub-lieutenant to the captain of the ship must have a thorough knowledge of seamanship, navigation, pilotage, the use of implements of naval warfare, and the steam engine. Any lieutenant might suddenly find himself in command of a ship, should his commanding officer be disabled, or killed or wounded in action. Is it consistent, therefore, to allow a lieutenant of a ship to hold a special appointment, and receive extra pay for one branch of his duties? Surely an efficient lieutenant has sufficient occupation on board, without special work to do. Why are navigating lieutenants kept on a separate list, and only advanced to the rank of staff captain, whilst gunnery lieutenants and torpedo lieutenants—who receive extra pay for these ratings—are eligible to be advanced to flag rank? Should navigating officers be kept on a separate list, they should be rated as navigating officers, and not as navigating lieutenants, as all lieutenants have to pass in navigation, in short should go back to the old rating of master. [Our correspondent is apparently unaware of the fact that the Admiralty have taken steps to bring about the entire abolition of the separate List he complains of, and that, by the reform introduced by Mr. Cory, when First Lord of the Admiralty, navigating lieutenants, that is to say, the old masters, will soon cease to exist as a distinct class, as they are rapidly retiring or dying out.—ED. *A. & N. G.*] What are the duties of the officers and men of the Marine Artillery on board ship, and of naval gunners? Short-sighted policy, indeed, and waste of public money is the system now pursued in both Army and Navy of retiring experienced and active officers in the prime of life, in many instances giving officers more than their full pay as an inducement to retire with a step in rank. By the way, is it lawful and right to confer a step in rank, in naval or military rank, upon ineligible officers on retirement? Honorary rank detracts materially from the value of substantive rank. Honour to whom honour is due! Admirals and captains are promoted by seniority, and this rule should apply to commanders and lieutenants, excepting in cases of special promotions, which should be of rare occurrence.—I am, &c.,

St. Stephen's Club, October, 1883. OBSERVER.

[We have published this letter solely to enable the service to learn how very little even distinguished civilians know about the Navy, for our correspondent mixes up truths and fallacies in a most remarkable manner.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

The Orient Steam Navigation Company's steamer Garonne, bringing home the paid-off crew of the Miranda, is due to arrive at Devonport on Nov. 20.

The Russian ironclad Minin, which was considerably damaged during a gale in the early part of October, has been repaired in the dockyard at Gibraltar, and has sailed for Naples, where she will be inspected by the Russian Admiral. The Minin will then proceed to China.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Cairo, October 26, 1883.

Leave of absence has been granted to Major W. A. Smail, Gordon Highlanders, from October 26 to November 19, on medical board; Surgeon-Major W. H. McNamara, A.M.D., from November 6 to November 9, in extension; Major Lloyd, 6-1 R.A., from December 1 to December 15, in extension; Captain R. F. Napier, Cameron Highlanders, from October 23 to January 23, 1884, on medical board; Lieutenant A. Pressey, Royal West Kent Regiment, from October 25 to January 25, 1884; Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Ashby, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., from December 1 to January 31, 1884, in extension; Major J. M. Murray, R.H.A., to November 8, in extension.

Arrived and taken on the strength of the command: —Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Class, D. G. Whitfield, from the 19th inst.; Captain G. B. Allen, R.A., from the 26th inst., (with I-2 R.A.)

Brigade-Surgeon O'Leary, A.M.D., and family, and Nursing Sister Winterton, sailed per P. and O. ss. *Carthage*, on the 18th inst.

The Rev. C. J. Coar, Surgeon-Major Ferguson, and Captain R. F. Napier sailed per P. and O. ss. *Assam* on the 23rd inst.

Lieutenant the Hon. G. Anson, R.H.A., is about to sail per H.M.S. *Humber*.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Route-marching by the three arms has been continued during the week. The Lieutenant-General Commanding has ordered Brigadiers to vary these exercises during the winter with minor tactics and brigade drill at their discretion, according to the weather.

Owing to the small number of "duty men" in the command, efforts are being made with considerable success to reduce the number of specially employed men, orderlies, batmen, servants, &c., so that as many men as possible may be available for legitimate duties, and for the necessary guards, &c., which press heavily at present on the weakened garrison.

The Committee appointed under instructions from the Horse Guards in March last for the purpose of revising the Kriegs-spiel Rules (Major-General Willis, C.B., president) reassembled at the 2nd Brigade Office on Wednesday, to draw up their final report.

Major Hutton, Brigade-Major, has been appointed hon. secretary to the Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club; Captain Spens, 85th L.I., to be Divisional Captain during the ensuing season.

Captain Bennett, R.E., is appointed hon. secretary of the Golf Club, which is now in working order.

A Pigeon-shooting Club has also been formed, with Lieutenant Lloyd, R.H.A., as hon. secretary.

The Divisional Music Society has been resuscitated, with Major-General the Hon. W. Feilding as president, and Colonel Cleather, Inspector of Gymnasia, hon. secretary. The latter officer, when on the Staff here some years ago, was a prominent member of this society, which did not long flourish when he left the station. His appointment is a hopeful augury of its future success.

NAVAL OFFICERS AS CONSULS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent appointment of Naval officers to consulships in Africa has suggested to me that the example thus set might be followed in other cases. It is an absolute necessity that England should have at her disposal many more Naval officers than she can employ afloat in peace time; and in consequence, many are kept on half-pay, doing nothing for themselves or for their country, for long periods—notably, post-captains after their promotion. Now, if some harmonious arrangement were come to between the Admiralty and the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Offices, these officers could be given employment during half-pay, for which they are excellently suited, and equally to their own and the nation's advantage.—I am, &c.,

R. N.

During the summer months, the detachments of Royal Marines at the close of their periodical course of gun-drill instruction in the battery attached to their head-quarters at Plymouth, are embarked for a day in gunboats for shot practice at sea, but the season having ended, they now carry on this practice from either the gunnery-ship or her tender in port.

The Admiralty have decided to arm the new ocean cruisers Leander and Arethusa with ten 6-in. breech-loading rifled guns, six of which are to be mounted on the Vavasseur sliding carriages, and four on revolving carriages. The masting of the Leander is almost completed, and the vessel will leave the Medway shortly for the measured mile on Maplin Sands, for the purpose of again testing her engines and machinery.

The Admiralty have arranged with Messrs. Laird to supply the engines and machinery of the Pylades, a large composite sloop in course of construction. The Pylades was commenced about a year ago, and will be ready for launching in February next. Her engines are to be 1,100 horse-power, and she is to be armed with twelve 5-in. breech-loading rifled guns, mounted on Vavaseur carriages, with five machine-guns. The Pylades is estimated to cost £75,000.

Reviews.

Reeves's Morphology: a Treatise on Practical and Applied Anatomy. By Henry Albert Reeves.

One of our ablest surgeons has written a practical and scientific work on anatomy, of unquestionable merit. Were it not that a large portion of the readers of this journal consists of Army and Navy surgeons, and that the work contains valuable technical matter of the greatest use to others, a notice of this treatise might be considered out of place. When completed, it will assume the proportions of a *magnum opus*, and will extend to three volumes of 700 pages each. We are not aware of any other anatomical work which treats the subject in a manner so exhaustive; and from its pages demonstrators, lecturers, and professors of anatomy may learn how to prepare subjects, from the initial process of injecting and preserving them, to the final mounting of them for museum purposes. In order to properly appreciate the value of Mr. Reeves's labours. the student or professor must himself search the volume. If he do so, he will find abundant evidence of knowledge in anatomical and surgical subjects, and on writing generally, possessed by Mr. Reeves. The best test of a man's work, and one by which all superficial scribes must fail, is the following:—Has this man had ample opportunities of acquiring knowledge and experience on the subject he professes to treat, and how long has he exercised them? In this instance, the author has for many years been engaged as surgeon at nearly half-a-dozen leading metropolitan hospitals, general and special, using the splendid opportunities afforded to him. From contemporary announcements, we observe that the following books are now in the press, and will be produced in due sequence:—"Bodily Deformities and their Treatment;" secondly, "Diseases of the Breast;" thirdly, "Diseases of the Rectum, including Piles, Fistula, and Stricture;" and judging by the book before us, we feel sure that each work will be the outcome of thorough and persevering study.

Military Law. By Major Sisson Pratt, R.A. (Kegan Paul and Co.)—The observation made by the editor of this useful manual that the effect of recent legislation has been rather to complicate than to simplify the Military Code, is willingly accepted by a majority of those who study military law at the present time. In fact, the editor of the present treatise, whose opinion is entitled to respect, decidedly thinks that, although recent legislation may have been of service in some respects, it has been directly injurious, by interfering with the simplicity which accompanied the administration of military law under the Military Act and Articles of War. The object of the manual under notice is to afford officers and non-commissioned officers some assistance in overcoming the many difficulties which attend the study of the legal part of their profession. It is well calculated to perform that office in all respects, particularly so from the method of arrangement which has been adopted. Mr. O'Dowd's simple, but at the same time comprehensive manual on that branch of military law which is applicable to courts-martial, answers the purpose it was intended for completely. There is nothing to prevent the present manual from proving as useful as that one referred to.

Scraps. By Lord Saltoun. (Longmans and Co.)—The author of these entertaining volumes considers it necessary to give some explanation as to how they came to be written. But none are required, the book is sufficient in itself. Of course, no one can expect anything very striking, any remarkable dramatic effects or thrilling incidents by land, fire, or water. If he do, he will be disappointed; but he will find a collection of scenes and anecdotes chiefly relating to Ireland, and all, without exception, affording capital reading. The author has evidently a "grow" towards the green island, and cherishes the memories of the old coaching days, the now-exploded custom of having your man out whenever it was convenient, the "still" hunts, the dances on the green, and, above all, fighting with bailiffs. The first four pages of *Scraps* are sufficient to prove that the author has not altogether mistaken his vocation, when he takes up his pen to picture some strange traits of Irish character and Irish customs. He has done this just in the manner it should be done,—that is, naturally, and evidently correctly. No straining after effect, no exaggerating the curious facts that came under his observation, but honestly consulting his memory when any doubt might arise as to some story he wished to relate. It is easy to guess that during the approaching holidays youngsters who have learnt to regret Mayne Reid and Whyte-Melville, will be delighted to fall back on Lord Saltoun's *Scraps*.

MESSRS. GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.—It is always difficult to know where to begin the great variety of Christmas books with which Messrs. Routledge usher in the season. We confess to a certain amount of bias in favour of R. Caldecott and of Kate Greenaway, and, therefore, select the former to open the ball. *The Hey-Diddle-Diddle Picture-Book*, by Randolph Caldecott, may be already familiar to many readers, but it will prove, no doubt, not in the least degree less amusing. It contains four pathetic little stories, with many engravings, some of which are printed in colours.—*Where are You Going, My Pretty Maid?* an old song, exhibited and explained, is a charming production. The first coloured print introduces us to the young squire, who, on his mother's advice, proceeds to ride off in search of a wife with a fortune. Gaily he ambles along on his gallant grey till he meets the simple, little milk-maid, and obtains her permission to accompany her to see the cows milked. Evidently his admiration increases rapidly, but when he questions her as to her fortune and finds that it is represented by nothing more than her face and figure, he beats a most ignominious retreat, chased by all the children in the fields and all the dogs in the village.—*Hey Diddle Diddle, the Cat and the Fiddle*, presents a jovial, rollicking little party just concluding a round dance of little mites to old Pussy's music. There he sits, and does all he can to make the fun go faster. His music is, however, too killing, it so bewilders the cow that she jumps over the moon, while the cynical little dog, with his tongue lolling out of his mouth, laughs at the sport, and the feeling of the dish is so overcoming, that away it runs with the spoon. Little in the way of sketching can surpass the drawing which represents this calamity, and there, perched on a lofty sideboard, sits the ubiquitous puss, without even one crack to his violin strings, and quite fit to go on again. —We have met *Baby Bunting* before, and have laughed again and again at the hard lines ordained to him, and the manner in which he overcame them.—Next comes a *chef d'œuvre, A Froggy he would a-Wooing Go*, and wonderful was his "get up" when he did go, in spite of his mother's disapproval. He wore an entire suit of cerulean blue and close fitting, a masher collar, an opera hat, and a bouquet of choice flowers. Well, the poor, ill-conditioned frog fell on hard times; his adventures were terrible, and his ending most pathetic:—

> "But as Froggy was crossing a silvery brook,
> Heigh-ho! says Rowley,
> A lily-white duck came and gobbled him up,
> With a rowdy powdy, gammon and spinach, heigh-ho, says Anthony Rowley!"

—*Little Ann*, illustrated by Kate Greenaway, and printed in colours by Edmund Evans, is a dainty rare-bit. It is really a choice book for children, being a copious selection of poems written by Jane and Anne Taylor. There are nearly 60 in number, some of which have much more than ordinary merit, and each of which is fully illustrated in Kate Greenaway's best style.—We have also to say a word of praise in favour of *A Toy-book*, by "Phiz" (Hablot Brown), known all over the world. It is a really enjoyable book for youngsters who are devoted to pictures and implements of sport. "Phiz's" *Merry Hours*—something of the same kind. Also, "Phiz's" *Funny Stories;* "Phiz's" *Baby Sweethearts* (this is sure to attract attention); "Phiz's" *Funny Alphabet*, and Kate Greenaway's *Calendar for* 1884.—Among this packet of books, we find a more instructive one, suited for grown-up youngsters, *The Prince*, and other pieces from the Italian of Niccolo Machiavelli, with an introduction by Henry Morley, also a description of "The Grape Vine," by John Simpson.

THE ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Aug. 4 last, you say, in reply to the query, by "Under Orders," regarding the pay, &c., of majors and paymasters serving in India, that you "have no doubt but that Government, taking into consideration that all officers of other Departments serving in India with the rank of major receive the allowances of that rank, will grant the same to the majors of the Army Pay Department." I regret to state that the claim of these officers for the allowances of their rank has been refused. Why so? The officers of the Department cannot understand, as the claim is apparently a just one. When the Warrant of July, 1881, came into force, the Indian Government immediately granted the captains, promoted majors under it, increased pay and allowances. Now, these officers, who at home are only drawing 13s. 6d. a day, as against 17s. 6d. drawn by the majors and paymasters, receive in India 640 rupees, plus 30 rupees command pay, total 670 rupees a month, as against 506 rupees a month which the paymaster receives, a difference of 164 rupees a month. This appears a most glaring anomaly, more especially so as at home the paymaster draws 6s. 3d. a day allowances, which the junior majors cannot draw. Thus, while at home the former draws 10s. 3d. a day more than the latter, in India he receives 164 rupees a month less. Is it to be wondered at that the officers of the Department consider the claim they have submitted a just one? Can you, Sir, inform these officers whether the Indian Government have the power to ignore Royal Warrants, "India being a part of her Majesty's dominions, and garrisoned by British regiments, to which these Warrants apply"? And if they have this power, how is it that they recognise the Warrant of July, 1881, but not that of April, 1883? The table of comparative pay and allowances I append will clearly show how badly treated the Department is in India. If there were paymasters attached to every regiment serving in India, out of the 167, the number now in the Department, 58 would be suffering under the hardship I have described. Within the next three years, 20 paymasters serving in India will be promoted majors, on completion of five years' service, and when it is considered that the liberal terms offered to officers of the combatant branches to induce them to enter the Pay Department do not have effect in India, it will be seen that paymasters with the rank of captain are also labouring under a great injustice.

PAYMASTER FIVE YEARS' SERVICE, WITH RANK OF MAJOR.

	Hong Kong. £ s. d.	Ceylon. £ s. d.	Home. £ s. d.	India.
Pay	0 17 6 ..	0 17 6 ...	0 17 6 ...	
Servant	... ...	... ...	0 1 0 ...	Consolidated Pay
Lodging	0 8 0 ...	0 3 10 ...	0 4 0 ...	Rs.506 11 0
Fuel (average) ...	... ...	... ...	0 1 3 ...	per month.
Colonial Allowances	0 13 3 ...	0 11 11 ...	... ...	
Rupees, converted at current rate, 1s. 0½d. Dollars ditto, 3s. 9d.				
Yearly...........	707 3 9 ...	606 13 3 ...	433 8 9 ...	494 0 4
Total Daily ...	1 18 9 ...	1 13 3 ...	1 3 9 ...	£1 7 0¾

—I am, &c.,

A. P. D.

For several weeks past a rumour has been in circulation to the effect that the Enchantress has been selected to act as tender to the Channel Squadron, in succession to the Salamis, which has been broken up, and also that the Royal yacht Osborne in its turn is to be appropriated to the service of the Lords of the Admiralty. That rumour, says the *Portsmouth Times*, has been published almost as a definite fact in the *Times*, but the arrangement is at present simply conjectural.

The Army.

3RD DRAGOON GUARDS. The colonelcy is vacant, by the death of Gen. R. R. Robertson, in his 74th year. Deceased was born in 1809, and entered the Army by purchase as a cornet in the 7th Dragoon Guards in June, 1826. In 1845, while serving in South Africa, he was in command of the successful expedition against the insurgent Boers beyond the Orange River, and in 1846-7 he served as brigadier and in command of his regiment in the campaign against the Kaffirs, and for these services received the medal and the Companionship of the Bath. He obtained the rank of gen. in 1875. He was a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Perth.

3RD HUSSARS. The regiment will move from Hounslow to Aldershot, on the arrival home of the 19th Hussars.

4TH HUSSARS. The regiment, as at present arranged, will proceed from Hounslow to Norwich, on the arrival of the 19th Hussars from Egypt.

7TH HUSSARS. It is proposed to move the regiment from Colchester to Aldershot.

10TH HUSSARS. On arrival home from India the regiment will be stationed at Shorncliffe.

19TH HUSSARS. On arrival home from Egypt the regiment will be stationed at Colchester.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Times*' correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs on the 3rd inst.:—"Mr. V. C. P. Caillard, R.E., who succeeds Mr. Edgar Vincent as English member of the Council of Administration of the Turkish Debt, has arrived here. Major H. Trotter, R.E., Military Attaché at the British Embassy, has also arrived."

GRENADIER GUARDS. Lieut. C. W. Daly, 2nd Batn., died suddenly at the Queen's Hotel, Aldershot, yesterday, the cause of death being collapse in the early stage of enteric fever.

SCOTS GUARDS. Lieut. Cutlar-Fergusson has been appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Alison, K.C.B., at Aldershot.

10TH LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT. Notwithstanding persistent rumours to the contrary, the 2nd Batn. will not move this season. Major Denny shortly leaves head-quarters at Seetapore to take over command of the left-half battalion at Benares from Major Little. Lieut. Pim also goes to Benares, where he will perform the duties of acting pay and qrmr. in place of Lieut. Grant, who is under orders for the depôt. Lieut. Beaver is a probationer for the Staff Corps. Before the conclusion of the leave season, one or two enterprising spirits organised a "Tenth week" at the charming hill station of Nynee Tal, which proved a great success in every way. A team was collected, consisting of Major Little, Capts. O'Gorman, Wiley, and Barter, Lieuts. Rawlinson, Ivatt, Du Buisson, Newbury, Lloyd, and Fasken, and two men, to contend against the rest of the station at cricket, lawn-tennis, polo, billiards, and rifle-shooting. The 10th won the tennis and rifle-shooting, but lost the cricket and billiard matches, the latter by a short head. The odd event—polo—unfortunately fell through, as the regiment could not muster sufficient ponies up there. There were four dances, including a fancy ball at Government House, during their stay, not to mention many other entertainments. The team in its turn entertained Nynee Tal society at a large picnic on the day of the rifle-shooting. They owe many thanks to the rest of the station for the open-handed hospitality shown to them on all sides, and may, without fear, favour, or affectation, say that it was the most enjoyable time they have spent since they landed in India.

12TH SUFFOLK REGIMENT. Major W. H. Queade, late of the regiment, died suddenly on the 12th inst., aged 57 years.

15TH HUSSARS. On Thursday, a detachment, equipped as mounted infantry, paraded at Aldershot for inspection by Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Alison. A series of evolutions and movements, illustrative of the work of mounted infantry in the field, were carried out.

20TH LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. The 1st Batn., at Templemore, is about to be moved to Fermoy.

21ST ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS. The 1st Batn. is to be moved immediately from Dover to Aldershot.

23RD ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS. The 2nd Batn., at Pembroke, is in readiness to proceed to Ireland, where it will be stationed at Templemore.

37TH HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. This regiment is under orders to proceed to England from Fermoy, when it will be stationed at Gosport.

42ND BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS). A handsome memorial brass, of a design which is a departure from the conventional, canopied, ecclesiastical pattern of such monuments, will be placed in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, to commemorate the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men lost by the regiment during the late campaign in Egypt. At the base is sculptured the turf mound of a grave, and standing with bent head, in an attitude of mourning, are two figures, one at the grave-head, an officer, and the other at the grave-foot, a private soldier, leaning on his rifle, both being in the uniform proper to a Highland regiment. Beyond the grave in the distance are the Pyramids and palms, and for a border to the brass two lofty palms rise, one on either side, arching the top with their branches. The badge of the regiment is engraved above an inscription which states that:—"This tablet is erected by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), in affectionate remembrance of their comrades who fell in action or died of wounds and disease during the Egyptian campaign, 1882." Then follow the names, first of those who fell in action—Lieut. T. J. Graham Stirling, Lieut. I. G. McNeil, Serjt.-Major John McNeil, Lance-Corporal James Bannigan, and seven privates; next, of those who died of wounds—Lieut. J. A. Park, Serjt. Peter Walker, and four privates; and then of those who died from other causes—Capt. and Adjt. E. Lee, Serjt. Donald McKenzie, Corporals William Bateman, Alfred Paskett, and William Garlick, and nine privates. The tablet, which is 6 ft. high by 4 ft. wide, is the work of Messrs. Matthews and Hodgson, at whose place of business, 113 Regent Street, it will be on view for a little while.

59TH EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT is under orders to leave Chatham for Dover.

66TH BERKSHIRE REGIMENT is under orders to proceed from Gosport to Chatham.

84TH YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT. Capt. Darnell vacates the adjutancy of the 16th Lancashire R.V. on the 15th inst., having held the appointment for five years.

97TH QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT). The colours of the regiment were deposited on the 1st inst. in All Saints' Church, Maidstone. The colours were escorted to the church by the depôt stationed at Maidstone Barracks, the permanent staff of the brigade depôt, recruits of the West Kent Militia, and two companies of the local Volunteers. The colours were received by the vicar, the Rev. F. E. Dyke, and the Rev. T. Moore, chaplain to the forces, and the vicar delivered an address, during which he alluded to the many engagements through which the old colours had been carried. A special service was afterwards held.

PAY DEPARTMENT. The officers in Egypt are distributed as follows with regard to their duties:—Col. Olivey, C.B., and Capts. St. John Kneller and Long at the Head-quarters Treasure Chest Office in Cairo. Capt. Kneller has also financial charge of the 75th Gordon Highlanders. Capt. Orange is pymr. of the 3rd Batn. 60th and 79th Regts. Capt. A. G. P. Dowdall, of the 35th Regt. and 19th Hussars, and Major Thornhill, of the 42nd Regt., are also assisting in the Head-quarters Office. From the above, it will be seen that at least three more paymasters are wanted in that country. "F. S. D." writes:—"About a month ago you alluded in an article to the most urgent requirements of the Department for removing the grievances complained of, and obtaining probationers. As this is the season for considering the Estimates, permit me to trespass on your columns, to set forth, in as few words as possible, the necessary changes which, sooner or later, must be made in the rank, pay, and pension rates in the Pay Department, in order to ensure a complete establishment and a contented body of officers:—1. An officer of the Department at the War Office to conduct the *personnel* under the Accountant-General. 2. The number of chief paymasters to be increased from 15 to 20, to accord with the number of important districts commanded by General officers. 3. Forage for chief paymasters. 4. Allowances to be optional to all, wherever quartered, in accordance with the provisions of the Warrant creating the Department. 5. Staff paymasters, after five years' service in that grade, to have the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel. 6. A corps of clerks, under the complete control of the officers of the Department. 7. Paymasters, who joined after July 1, 1881, to have the honorary rank of major, if captains previously, after five years' service in the grade, and if previously subalterns, after eight years. 8. A charter for honours, so that officers on active service may be similarly recognised to those in other Departments. 9. Increase of pay: Paymasters, after 15 years' service in the grade, 22s. 6d. a day. Staff paymasters, 25s. a day, instead of 22s. 6d.; and after five years' service, 27s. 6d., instead of 25s. To come into force when paymasters have to serve over 10 years before promotion to the grade of staff paymaster. 10. To place the Department somewhat more on a par with the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments, in which a deputy-commissary-general (ranking with lieutenant-colonel) gets £600 at 60 years of age, when compulsorily retired, whereas a chief paymaster only receives £450 under similar circumstances. Retired pay should be increased as follows: Paymasters, after 20, 25, and 30 years' service, the same rates as now, viz., £200, £250, and £300, but after 35 years' service, or compulsorily at 55 years' of age, £350, instead of £300 per annum. Staff paymasters, after 20 years' service, £300, instead of £250, and after 25 years, a similar increase of £50; and so on up the scale. Similarly an increase of £50, on the scale laid down for chief paymasters, right up the scale, culminating in £500, instead of £450 for one over 35 years' service, or compulsorily at 60. Voluntary retirement, after 25 years' service, which has been recently conceded, to apply to the rates quoted above. The Department is so much indebted to you for your persistent advocacy of its just claims, that I hope you will find space for the above."

The Auxiliary Forces.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL (GLASGOW, &C.) YEOMANRY CAVALRY. A competition took place on the 27th ult., at the Cadzow Rifle Range, Hamilton, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, 7 rounds at each distance. A and B against C and D Troops. At the close of the match C and D Troops were declared the winners, having beaten their opponents by 111 points. After the competition the losing members entertained their conquerors to dinner, Capt. Neilson in the chair. The match was got up merely for practice, and as a source of encouragement. A pair of field glasses were presented to the regiment by Serjt. Laird, of D Troop, and as Trooper T. Rae, of C Troop, made the highest score in the competition, he has the honour of having his name inscribed on them. The shooting of the regiment has improved very much of late, owing to the energy displayed by their present adjutant, Capt. Marrow, King's Dragoon Guards, who spares neither time nor trouble in everything connected with the regiment.

2ND WEST YORKSHIRE. Last Wednesday a trooper in this regiment was fined by the West Riding Bench, at Halifax, £10, and costs, for neglecting to present himself for training in July last. This is the first case since Sept., 1850, in which it has been found necessary in this regiment to prosecute for this offence. During the last three years shooting clubs have been established in each troop. It is very difficult for the men to obtain convenient ranges, as most of them live at considerable distances from the only one available, yet they meet every Friday in the year, and are producing a marked effect upon the regimental figure of merit.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, November 6, 1883.

18th Hussars—Lieut. E. D. Brown, from the 4th Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut., vice F. T. Miles, promoted.

19th Hussars—Capt. J. D. M. Guthrie resigns his commission.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. H. Streatfeild has been seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 11); Gent. Cadet Charles Fergusson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. C. Smith, seconded.

Coldstream Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. A. R. M. Lockwood retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. T. F. Lloyd, 2nd Reg l. District (the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.), having completed five years' service as a Lieut.-Col. in command, is placed on half-pay (Nov. 6).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut. J. C. L. Knight-Bruce resigns his commission.

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. J. Fisher, from the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Lieut., vice H. Comins, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. R. J. D. Moseley, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice J. E. L. Armstrong, transferred to the Hampshire Regt.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Serjt.-Major Archibald Hislop to be Qrmr., vice T. Muir, posted to the 4th Batn.

The Cheshire Regiment—Capt. F. W. Bromfield has been seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College (Sept. 22).

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. H. M. Matthew is placed on retired pay, on account of ill-health.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. T. H. Hardy, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to be Lieut., vice T. B. French, promoted.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Capt. H. C. Grove to be Major, vice W. F. Cavaye, promoted.

The Highland Light Infantry—Lieut. the Hon. H. J. Anson has been seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 11).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. R. M. de Berry, from the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice H. E. Adams, promoted.

2nd West India Regiment—Capt. J. Wilkin resigns his commission.

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned Pymrs. and Hon. Capts. to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army:—W. B. Stoker (Nov. 6), O. M. Johnson (Nov. 8), and G. W. Furlong (Nov. 9).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. S. Longhurst to be Vet.-Surg., First Class (June 14).

MEMORANDA.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Miller, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Col. (Oct. 2).

Hon. Col. J. H. H. Gammell, late Major, 54th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (Oct. 23).

Hon. Major A. Clarke, late Capt. the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Oct. 16).

Qrmr. J. Lamb, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Oct. 4).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Nov. 7, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, November 9, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors and Brevets Lieut.-Cols. J. C. Stewart (Sept. 4); J. F. FitzG. Cologan (Sept. 20).

To be Majors:—Capts. C. H. Stoddart and J. G. Kelly; Capt. and Brevet Major H. V. Hunt (all dated Sept. 11).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. A. F. Cotton, F. C. Maisey, G. Wingate, C. Hogge, J. W. Hogge (all five dated Sept. 23), and O. C. Radford (Sept. 26).

BENGAL ARMY.—INFANTRY.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. H. Stansfeld (Sept. 23).

MADRAS ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M. C. Galloway (Sept. 1).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major W. T. Keays (Sept. 20).

To be Captain:—Lieut. A. L. D. Fordyce (Sept. 23).

BREVET.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. W. D. Macturk, Bengal Infantry, since transferred to the Retired List (July 1, 1881).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, November 9, 1883.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. J. H. Christian, from the 2nd Brigade, to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Capt. and Hon. Major E. G. S. Hornby resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Percival Spearman Wilkinson, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Major T. J. Sunderland is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Battalion, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Major J. R. G. Buchanan, from 3rd Batn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Major.

4th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. V. Eyre resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—John Robert Lopdell, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, November 9, 1883.

North Somerset—Capt. A. Green resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Yorkshire Hussars—Capt. G. Whitehead resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, November 9, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Caithness—George Robertson Lawson, Esq., to be Major; Lieut. D. Peters to be Capt.; John Murray Traill, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Lancashire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—G. H. Melly and O. H. Rathbone.

3rd Middlesex—Walter Herbert Baxter, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Worcester—Lieut. W. M. Binns to be Capt.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. H. Darley resigns his commission.

ENGINEER.

1st Middlesex—Richard Marsden Pilkington Low, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham—Thomas John Allan, gent., to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

1st Banffshire—Capt. T. D. Gordon-Duff resigns his commission.

1st Bucks—Capt. W. H. Cunliffe, 2nd Batn. the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Adjt., in succession to Major P. C. Yorke, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.), whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Nov. 15).

2nd Derbyshire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Lieut. J. J. Miller and Hon. Chaplain the Rev. J. A. Pearman.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Capt. G. A. Smith to be Major; Lieut. J. W. Hammond to be Capt.; Alfred Bennett Bamford, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Glamorgan—Lieut. S. Coleman to be Capt.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. J. A. P. Ingoldby resigns his commission.

7th Lanarkshire—Graham Morton Stevenson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Lancashire—Qrmr. S. Drielsma resigns his commission; Simon Drielsma, Esq., to be Major; Lieut. J. R. Barratt to be Capt.

16th Lancashire (3rd Manchester)—Major R. H. F. R. Brownrigg, 2nd Batn. the Durham Light Infantry, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. W. N. Darnell, 2nd Batn. the York and Lancaster Regt, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Nov. 15).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Capt. G. Walker is granted the hon. rank of Major.

19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury)—Lieut. E. W. James resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Walter Clarmont Skrine, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt. E. Nayler is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Sussex—Launcelot Polhill Bevan, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date November 10, and the current year must be understood.)

TREATMENT OF ENGINEER STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I enclose you a cutting from the *Western Chronicle*. I have a son in the Engineers' College at Keyham, and shall be obliged if you will give publicity to the case, as this is not the first time that Engineer students have been shamefully treated. Had the young student been told by his captain to have given the foreign idling rascal a sound thrashing and turned him out of the building, I, as a parent, would have stood the consequence of paying a fine or receiving my boy back home, starting him in some other line. As there is no name mentioned we must remain in the dark; but I should like to assure the head of the establishment that, if he did as the papers say, there will be no time lost or expense spared to bring the case before Parliament, or try the result in a civil Court.—I am, &c.,

A PARENT.

EXTRACT FROM THE "WESTERN CHRONICLE."

"The attention of the local chief of the Naval service, and of all others whom it may concern, is invited to a story which for two or three days past has been generally current in Devonport, the accuracy of the details of which cannot be vouched for, as inquiries made in quarters that ought to be well informed have only resulted in obtaining a general confirmation, accompanied by a significant silence as to names and details. The story runs that a few days ago a concertina-player was displaying his skill, and, as he thought, delighting his audience in front of the Engineers' College at Keyham. One of the students in an upper room, not being of a musical turn, or possibly thinking that a practical joke was more enjoyable than a lively air, opened the window and threw some water upon the peripatetic musician. The man was first surprised, then alarmed, and finally indignant; and proceeding to the entrance to the College, demanded to see the chief of the establishment. He was ushered into the presence of some one who appeared to be in authority, and who, after listening to the narration, ordered before him the students located in the part of the building whence the water had come, and demanded who had done this guilty deed? One of the young men promptly stepped forward and acknowledged the offence, when, after some further parley (so goes the story), the official handed his cane or stick to the musician, and told the student to go outside in the street with the man and there receive his deserts, or words to that effect. The student, puzzled by such singular orders, obeyed, and received a somewhat severe chastisement, in the presence of several of his comrades and some of the general public. He did not resist, nor return the blows, not knowing how far his doing so might, under the circumstances, be regarded as a breach of discipline. He has since had, it is said, a somewhat hot time of it from his comrades, who thought he ought to have pitched into the fellow. But many of those to whom the narrative is told take another view of the matter, and ask whether it was a right and proper thing that her Majesty's uniform—which, of course, the student was wearing—should be thus degraded, and whether it was a right sort of punishment to mete out to a youth for any offence, great or small. It is not unlikely that the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief may share this view of the subject; and, if so, he will probably be more successful in eliciting the exact facts than the present writer, who can trust Sir Houston Stewart to do full justice in such a matter."

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is in no spirit of "having the last word," or with any wish to prolong an argument which seems unlikely to lead to any useful result, that I would ask you to give me space to say a few words upon the letter of "No Alarmist," which appears in your issue of the 3rd inst. I answered the first letter, signed by Capt. Cleveland, because it professed to "answer Lord H. Lennox from a Naval point of view," and because I thought that, in the first place, it did not answer him, and that, in the second place, it was to be looked upon more as the expression of opinion of one individual Naval officer, than of that of the service at large. I arrived at the latter conclusion in consequence of the almost universal opinions on the subject, which I have gathered in the course of conversation with numerous Naval officers who had given some thought to the subject, and whose opinions I thought worthy of respect. It would, of course, be absurd and most presumptuous for any individual officer to assume to himself the right to express the general opinion of the service upon such a subject, and I do not attempt to do so now, although I believe that the majority will agree in the main with my views. Though, perhaps, they would not care to call themselves "Naval alarmists," they would probably prefer to call themselves "no alarmists," and I have no doubt that in the day of battle they would be as "full of confidence" as the original "no alarmist;" but I cannot admit the contention of the latter,—that "it rests simply upon the basis of confidence or no confidence." In the Franco-German War, the French were confident of marching to Berlin, but their confidence was misplaced, and Heaven favoured the big battalions. I regret that I should have laid myself open to the charge of "scant courtesy." Feeling somewhat strongly upon the subject, I may have expressed myself somewhat more warmly than the rules of calm discussion justify; but if the charge is only based upon the principle that "it is but scant courtesy to express one's dissent from the arguments of another without stating one's reasons," I must hold myself absolved, and refer your readers to my former letter, wherein I think they will find that I have given some cogent reasons, and expressed them pretty strongly. The whole case may be briefly stated somewhat as follows:—If, on the outbreak of a war between England and France, their respective navies (composed partly of ironclads and partly of cruisers) were found to be equal, or even nearly equal, it would be in the power of France to do immeasurably more harm to England than England could do to her; some people even think (and not without reason) that a decided French victory at sea would involve England's absolute ruin, because England, being dependent upon the ocean not only for her wealth, but also for a large portion of her food, could be starved into "any terms of peace." Now, can any Englishman think calmly of what "any terms of peace" such as France would dictate would really mean for England? The question then arises,—Is it wise for Englishmen to leave themselves at the mercy of a very possible enemy, and not to ensure their wealth and their national honour at a fair rate? Perhaps I am wrong in mentioning the word "honour," as that is not much thought of, in the present day, so I will frame the question on the ground of wealth only. It must be always a somewhat thankless task to warn one's countrymen of an impending danger, and to tell them that they are not so safe as they think they are. If England has far greater wealth afloat than any other nation, and is dependent for her existence upon that wealth, then she ought to pay an adequate insurance for it, by maintaining a preponderating Navy. If she fails to do so (for the first time in her modern history), and still thinks she is safe, then I maintain that she is living in a fools' paradise. When a private individual fails to ensure his house against fire, most people think he is unwise, but there is no more absolute chance of the house being burnt down than if it were insured; whereas, if a wealthy nation fails to insure its national property, by keeping up an armament either by sea or land commensurate with that wealth, and capable of defending it, then there is more absolute chance of a catastrophe, for the wealth becomes a standing and irresistible temptation to some poorer and more warlike neighbour to come and take it. I appeal to all history, from bows and arrows to breech-loaders, to prove what I say.—I am, &c.,

A NAVAL ALARMIST.

THE ACCOUNTANT BRANCH OF THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Lord Alcester, in contradicting a report circulated relative to his having stated that he was desirous of abolishing the Accountant Branch of the Navy and replacing it by combatant officers, volunteered the information that any "well considered" scheme for accelerating promotion in that branch of the service would meet with his support. This statement, although vague and meagre, justifies the assumption that his lordship is cognisant of the hopeless position of assistant-paymasters in the Navy, and is desirous of doing something to improve their present prospects. But surely the remedy is at once easy and inexpensive, and as it has been so often proposed hitherto, it can scarcely be regarded as otherwise than "well considered." The only feasible plan for putting an end to the present block which exists in the assistant-paymasters' list, and which threatens to continue until those officers' plight and prospects are even worse than they are at present, is to reduce the compulsory retirement age of paymasters from 60 to 55, and the optional from 55 to 50, thereby assimilating it to what obtains in the various other civilian branches of the Navy; and at the same time to increase the paymasters' list by 25, and abolish in toto the present system of placing assistant-paymasters in charge. Neither of these alterations would involve any appreciable increase in the Estimates, while they would have a highly beneficial and sensible effect in accelerating promotion. I would, in conclusion, remark that, in my humble opinion, the Accountant Branch of the Navy is itself very much to blame for its present deplorable condition. "Agitate, agitate, agitate," should be its motto, and if agitation were more freely indulged in and grievances exposed, I have no doubt that the Press of this country, both service and otherwise, would lend its generous support to obtain for them a redress of their legitimate grievances, and an improvement in their position and prospects. A member of the Admiralty Board has expressed his willingness to assist the Accountant Branch to improve their position. It now behoves that branch to place their grievances on record, and to lay their plans for redressing them before their Lordships through the medium of the service papers.—I am, &c.,

AN AGGRIEVED ACCOUNTANT OFFICER.

[It is not very clear from Lord Alcester's published statement whether he meant to assist the Accountant or the Combatant Branch.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

SIR,—The rumoured disestablishment of the Accountant Branch of the Navy, referred to recently in the columns of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, revives a scheme propounded many years ago,—one that has been discussed more or less openly, but in a desultory manner, by those interested either for or against an inevitable change. For inevitable it is, however charmed may be the threatened life. The fate that has overtaken the Navigating branch will befall this one, and many will be of opinion that the sooner the abolition can be effected, with a due regard to the legitimate interests of the present class, the better it will be for the service and for individuals. Opponents of change will be ready with objections, doubtless, more or less valid; difficulties will present themselves, but will not prove to be insuperable; and it is, perhaps, only fair to the officers of a doomed race to say that their efficiency will not be surpassed, even if it be equalled. "Ways and means" also will have to be provided to console those cast forth into the desert, and the training of ardent "combatants" for a new sphere of action must involve some slight delay On the other hand, the advantages that may be expected to accrue from reorganisation will be obvious. Another "class" or "branch" will be improved off the face of the ocean, in itself a distinct gain; for their Lordships would be relieved from the howls of the unpromoted, while their brains would be no longer racked in devising schemes for accelerating advancement of juniors. A discontented body of officers would be replaced by others who would gladly, it is assumed, welcome additional allowances in compensation of a relinquishment of that combatant career of glory to which, in the days of their "very" youth, they had so fondly and, perhaps, so foolishly, aspired. Employment would be provided for languishing lieutenants, whose numerous alphabetical distinctions had not met with adequate recognition. Even the humble "G" might seek to exercise his talents in a new field. While in a monetary point of view, in the far future, might be anticipated an annual saving sufficient to gladden the heart of a financial secretary. That the co-operation of Lord Alcester might have been looked for in this matter was natural. As a "Junior" Lord, he formerly, it is believed, "superintended" the paymasters' department, and during his long service afloat he has, doubtless, had opportunities of evincing the interest he felt in its officers, and his consideration for them. But it would seem, unhappily, that his lordship's assistance cannot be now reckoned on, and it is a matter for regret. The statement that "Lord Alcester is not aware of having expressed an opinion in favour of abolition" is, however, a guarded one. To some it may be given to hope that an indulgence in the pleasures of memory may have a salutary effect, and that an opinion can be modified, though it may not have been enunciated at the Mansion House.—I am, &c.,

BARBAROSSA.

The Duke of Cambridge is to visit Edinburgh on Wednesday next, for the purpose of taking part in the ceremony of depositing in St. Giles's Cathedral the old colours formerly carried by Scottish regiments. According to the arrangements, which have been generally approved by his Royal Highness, the colours will be escorted from the Armoury at Edinburgh Castle, where they are now deposited, by parties composed, as far as possible, of members of the corps to which the colours belonged. His Royal Highness will present the colours to the authorities in charge of the building to be kept for safe custody and preservation. An appropriate service will then be celebrated.

The greatest activity prevails at Toulon dockyards in consequence of orders received from the Minister of Marine to push forward with all possible despatch the work on the ironclad Charles Martel, on the cruisers Papin and Faucon, and on two other cruisers. Similar orders have been received at Rochefort, where the ironclad gunboats Grénade and Mitraille and six other vessels-of-war are at present in course of construction.

The Chinese vessels-of-war building at the Vulcan Company's yard, near Stettin, are to be completed for sea with all possible despatch, so that they will be able to proceed to China considerably earlier than was originally expected. The ironclad Chen Yuen is already completely armoured, and it is expected that she will be ready for commission by the end of November. The launch of the large deck-armoured cruiser is to take place this month, instead of at the end of December, as was at first proposed. Four torpedo-boats are nearly ready to undergo their trials, and a large steam-dredger, likewise in course of construction for the Chinese Government, is also rapidly approaching completion.

Last week arrived at St. Petersburg from Paris the body of Admiral Count Putiatin, who was Russian Naval Attaché in England from 1861 to 1865. Admiral Putiatin earned his reputation chiefly by the prominent part he took in the friendly mediation of Russia in the negotiations that preceded the China War. He was also largely responsible for the annexation of the Island of Ashuradé, in the Caspian Sea, in 1842, which caused so much talk at the time. At the battle of Navarino, he was present as midshipman on the flagship; during the Crimean War he served on board the Pacific fleet. Of late years, the Count spent much of his time in England, in order to combat by our climate and medical skill a painful malady under which he has just sunk at Paris.

The Société des Forges et Chantiers, at La Seyne, have lately completed and despatched to the Danube a fine paddle-wheel steam-yacht for the Prince of Bulgaria. This vessel is built entirely of steel, and is 213 feet long, 24 feet 6 inches wide, and has a draught of only 4 feet of water. She was supplied by her builders with compound surface-condensing engines, with oscillating cylinders, which worked very well on the trial-trip, and propelled the vessel at a speed of 13·5 miles per hour. The yacht is named the Alexander.

The Russian Admiralty have ordered the Atlantic cruiser Europe to be equipped for a prolonged voyage, and sent from Cronstadt to Revel, to pass the winter there, so as to be able to quit the Baltic at the earliest moment in the spring. Everything is being made snug at Cronstadt for the winter, and in a few days the Naval season will come to a close. The Europe and Vladimir Monomarchus will be the last Russian men-of-war to quit Cronstadt this year.

The announcement which has gone the round of the metropolitan dailies, and has been reproduced in some of the local papers, says the *Portsmouth Times*, as to the prospective discontinuance of the Crocodile upon Indian trooping service, is purely speculative. She is being repaired under orders to be completed by February, the reliefs not being sufficiently heavy to necessitate her employment, but it is understood that if her services should be unexpectedly required, the date on which she could be got out of hand could be accelerated.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1883.

THERE exists at present a feeling of marked dissatisfaction among the Medical Officers of the Foot Guards, caused by the unexpected action of the senior Medical Officer of the Brigade. As many of our readers are aware, promotion among the Medical Officers of the Brigade goes by seniority among themselves. Until lately, they were precluded from any promotion beyond the rank of Surgeon-Major; but on the institution of the rank of Brigade-Surgeon, the privilege of acceding to that rank was extended to the Guards, and the senior Surgeon-Major was promoted to the rank and status of Brigade-Surgeon. The senior officer now serving is Brigade-Surgeon Elkington, whose commission is dated February 2, 1881. In 1868, following the examples of his predecessors for many years, he signed a document by which he undertook to retire on completing thirty years' service, unless by so doing he should be precluded from attaining a higher position. As there does not seem any prospect of further advancement for Brigade-Surgeon Elkington, we cannot see on what grounds he can honourably refuse to fulfil the contract to which he deliberately attached his signature. Promotion among the Medical Officers of the Brigade has for some years past been very slow. Dr. Elkington's decision will have the effect of rendering the prospects of juniors more gloomy than ever. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that Dr. Elkington really intends to repudiate the liability incurred by the signature on the document to which he attached his name on entering the Brigade. He must see how seriously such a decision would operate in stamping out all feelings of interest in their professional work on the part of those whose advancement is retarded. The feelings of the officers immediately concerned are very natural, for if, in this instance, the agreement, drawn up and signed, in accordance with the usages of the service, is set aside, a precedent will be established, which may in future result in all manner of complications, which are scarcely calculated to promote harmony, or that proper understanding among officers which is essential to the well-being of the Army. Neither should it be forgotten that, were it not for Dr. Elkington's predecessors having fulfilled their engagements to retire, he would not now hold the position he does. The action of Dr. Elkington can on no grounds be defended. It is not denied, we believe, that the contract exists. At the time it was drawn up, Dr. Elkington, it must be presumed, had every intention of abiding by it. We cannot, therefore, understand on what plea he now repudiates the responsibilities which the document entails. The matter is one that the Medical Officers of the Guards have a right to demand that the higher authorities, to whom the question in dispute may be subsequently submitted, shall consider on broad grounds.

General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B., is to retain command of the Portsmouth District until April 1 next, in deference to the wishes of all classes of the civil community, with whom his Serene Highness has been most popular.

Now that the Army Estimates for the coming year are being prepared, it is to be hoped the farce of asking Parliament for a vote of 141,000 men for the Militia will not be again gone through. It is well known the authorities are quite satisfied with the existing state ef affairs, viz., a deficit of 25,000 men, for the Secretary of State for War stated last Session in extenuation the Militia had never been recruited to its full establishment. We would also suggest the advisability of cancelling the twenty odd columns that appear in the *Army List* of Militia battalions that were intended to be raised, but regarding which so few steps have been taken.

Major-General W. G. Cameron, C.B., will retain command of the Northern District until April 1 next.

We recently alluded to the hardships which Coastguardsmen frequently endure while being conveyed in sailing cutters to and from the district ships. We also referred to the discomfort to which their wives and families are subjected while being transferred from station to station. A recent event fully corroborates the facts then stated. A squad of Coastguardsmen were about a fortnight on board the cutter *Stag*, in transit to the *Valiant* at Rathmullen, from their stations in some of the central divisions in the Limerick District, a passage usually performed by steamers in half a day. The *Stag* was twice forced to run for safety to Killybegs Harbour, and on a third occasion to Gola Bay, where she lay windbound for several days. It is more than surprising that the Admiralty do not see the necessity that exists for employing a steamer for transferring the men, particularly at the present season of the year. It seems that nothing short of some fatal mishap will ever direct public attention, and then the attention of the powers that be, to what is really a scandal to any service. These small vessels, crowded with men, are often at a stormy period of the year beating along a dangerous and rock-bound coast, and the wonder is that a serious calamity has not long ago occurred. The men while on board have neither bed nor bedding, and their condition may well be imagined. To use the words of a seaman, who recently underwent his first experience of cutters in the *Stag*, "while in Gola Bay no leave was given, she pitched and tossed about just as bad as when she was at sea, and so crowded were we on board that it was really sickening."

We hear a good deal of dissatisfaction has been caused in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, at the decision of the new Deputy-Adjutant-General not to appoint to the Horse Artillery any officer who is within five years of his promotion.

Colonel A. W. Drayson, Royal Artillery, on the Unemployed List, is about to retire from the service, with the rank of Major-General.

The subject of "Barrack Damages" is one that has frequently been mooted, with a view to some inquiry or rectification, but is one that is always burked, in whose interests we will not presume to say. We make no charge against anybody, but simply state facts. To begin with: when the wooden huts at Aldershot were first built, it was, if we mistake not, estimated that they would last for some twelve years. These huts have been constructed since the year 1854, yet, although they have been reported over and over again as being uninhabitable—from wind, leakage, heat, rats, and other smaller animals who make night horrible—all that has been done has been to "patch them up." Roofs, it is true, have been tarred and tarpaulined, with the only result that in the summer the sun comes down so hot on them that the heat inside is unbearable. These annoyances to the unfortunate occupants of the huts are not so much the object of these remarks. What we desire to do is to ventilate the question as to the amount of money that has been charged to officers and men for "barrack damages," and to know in what manner this money has been expended. It is well known that the so-called "barrack damages" are charged over and over again, year after year, for the same "damages," which have never been repaired; that regiment after regiment occupying the same quarters is charged for the same "damages." These remarks refer, of course, with equal force to the other huts at Shorncliffe, the Curragh, &c.; but it is equally the case with the barracks generally in England, Ireland, and Scotland. It is clearly a severe charge on officers and men, that, although they are charged for repairing "damages," these "damages" are never made good. What we particularly wish to ask is, where is the money charged under these headings lodged, where and how is it expended, who audits the accounts, and where does it appear in the Estimates as received or expended? Within our own knowledge, on more than one occasion it has been suggested to Members of Parliament to ask questions on this subject, but the invariable answer is, that they must first, as a matter of etiquette, submit the question to the Secretary of State for War, who invariably requests that the question may not be put. In thus drawing attention to the subject, we feel that we shall be corroborated in our remarks by almost every officer in the service. We know full well how hard these charges fall on married soldiers, who can ill-afford to be mulcted.

It may prove interesting, as showing the good feeling which exists in social circles between Germany and England, that the late Colonel R. K. Macquoid, Madras S.C., who died at Freiburg on the 27th ult., and whose services were recorded in our last number, was granted a funeral with full military honours by General Von Berken and the officers of the 113th (5th Baden) Infantry. The little English colony in Freiburg thanked the General and officers for the honour paid to their countryman.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Prior, Royal Scots, has been directed to visit all stations where there are tactical models, in order to alter these models, so as to adapt them to the method of playing war games laid down in General Order.

Commanding officers have been ordered to furnish reports on the working of G.O. 50 of 1883, "Military Training of Soldiers," which has now been a sufficient time in progress to judge of its effect on the organisation of the Army generally. It will probably be found necessary to make considerable change in the present mode of carrying out this annual training, much of which is exceedingly irksome and disagreeable to trained soldiers. A syllabus on the subject will shortly be issued.

The appointment of Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at the School of Musketry will be vacant early in the year, as Major Marsden is about to retire.

A Pigeon Shooting Club, we notice from our Aldershot correspondent's letter, has been started at that station. After the action of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales in regard to Hurlingham, it is earnestly to be hoped that the members of the Aldershot Club will refrain from using live pigeons. A sport which has been declared to be "a most debased and cruel one," certainly is not one to be encouraged among the members of a noble profession.

It is reported the Clothing Factory at Pimlico has ready for issue, on April 1, a large quantity of the new grey "invisible clothing." We wonder what subordinate official is responsible for this gross expenditure, as Lord Hartington informed the House of Commons it was only "to be issued to a few regiments as an experiment."

It has been finally decided to establish a School of Instruction for Mounted Infantry at Aldershot.

We understand it has been decided to remove to the Unemployed List, on January 1, those officers of Artillery on the Indian Lists who have completed five years' service as Lieutenant-Colonels in their commands, and with regard to whom difficulties had arisen.

The steel chest-measuring tape which has been approved by the War Office, and is now being issued to medical officers employed in the duty of passing recruits, is, we understand, the invention of Major E. P. Wilford, 28th Regiment, Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion, Gloucester Regiment. The invention is a particularly valuable one, and we strongly recommend it to the notice of Volunteer commanding officers. It can be obtained of Messrs. Elliott, 449 Strand, W.C.

The forthcoming reduction of the force in Egypt will comprise the battery of Horse Artillery, one battery of Artillery, the 19th Hussars, and three battalions of Infantry. This will still leave three and a half battalions of Infantry and three batteries of Artillery in that country, or 3,000 men.

Major J. A. Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, has been selected for the appointment of Brigade-Major at Ceylon, and will not, therefore, stand for Parliament as he had intended.

The following moves of regiments have been arranged, and will shortly be carried out, viz.,—3rd Hussars, from Aldershot to Hounslow; 4th Hussars, Hounslow to Norwich; 7th Hussars, Colchester to Aldershot; 19th Hussars, Egypt to Colchester; 1st Battalion, 20th Foot, Templemore to Fermoy; 1st Battalion, 21st Foot, Dover to Aldershot; 2nd Battalion, 23rd Foot, Pembroke to Templemore; 37th Foot, Fermoy to Gosport; 59th Foot, Chatham to Dover; 66th Foot, Gosport to Chatham.

A Consultative Committee for the revision of the tables of transport and equipment for an Army Corps in the field has been formed. Colonel Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., A.Q.M.G., is president of this Committee.

We understand Lieutenant-Colonel Minto Elliot, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, succeeds Colonel Hughes, Royal Artillery, as Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery in India. Colonel Hughes takes up the appointment of Inspector of Magazines and Warlike Stores in India.

It is believed, if the present system of enlistment is persevered with in the Infantry, the 43 battalions at home on the maximum establishment of 520 rank and file will have to be considerably increased. These battalions, after providing drafts for foreign service, at present are found useless for garrison purposes, or for the onerous duties in Ireland.

Whatever may be the results of the doubts and fears of the Government as regards the prolongation of our armed occupation in Egypt, there can be only one sentiment among the officers and men stationed there, when the time comes for their departure, as come, we believe, it must. After the novelty of the scenery and sights of Egypt is worn off, the life of a soldier in Alexandria and Cairo, such as it is in the force under Lieutenant-General Stephenson, is monotonous and unattractive. There are, moreover, positive discomforts, in the shape of multitudinous flies and musquitoes, and in the heat and dust which prevail exceedingly for the spring and summer. Campaigning, with or without the chill off, is always exciting,—now and then, too much so. But there can be no *ennui* in the ranks, above or below, of an army engaged *en rare campagne*. An Army of Occupation with nothing to do is the lowest expression of military force. It is certain that there will be no entire retreat from Egypt till the moderate expectations of Sir E. Baring are satisfied; and it is equally sure that there will be no annexation, actual or covert, if his views be accepted at home.

Many efforts are being made, though not always in the best way, to improve the shooting of the British soldier. Shooting-galleries for this laudable purpose are about to be erected at Aldershot, and a board of officers has been assembled to select and report on sites for these galleries.

Amongst the advertisements will be found one containing a list of the regiments which have already promised an annual subscription of £2 to the Endowment Fund of the Corps of Commissionaires. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the founder a month ago published an appeal to the regimental officers, calling their attention to the yearly deficiency in the income, causing a periodical drain upon the capital of the institution. To obviate this, he expressed a hope that each regiment or battalion would give an annual subscription, which, if acceded to, would produce an increase of £358 a year, and thus establish an equilibrium in the finances. We are glad to see that no less than 40 of the regiments stationed at home and four of those in the Mediterranean and Egypt have already favourably responded, and we have no doubt that the officers of that portion of her Majesty's forces quartered abroad will be equally liberal in their response to Captain Walter's invitation, when they are acquainted with the object he has in view.

Among the cases of wounds received in Egypt and recorded in the *late* Report of the Army Medical Department, one of the most remarkable is that of Private Robert Gaw, of the Scots Guards. This marvellously hard-headed man was shot in the side of the head at Tel-el-Kebir. He fell stunned, but soon recovered sufficiently to double after his regiment. The bullet fractured his skull, but the edge of the broken bone cut the bullet almost in two. In March last, the firmly-imbedded mass of lead was extracted with some difficulty. The use of chloroform was offered, but declined, with thanks we presume. Gaw bore the operation well, "and was greatly pleased with the result."

The recent promotion of a Staff Officer of Pensioners to the rank of Brevet Colonel brings to mind the reply of the Secretary of State to a query on the subject in the House of Commons during the last Session. As this promotion is made in direct contradiction of such answer, we certainly think that, taking into consideration the treatment that has been decreed by the Accountant-General to the Pension Staff, some explanation should be required from that official, for having put words into the mouth of the Secretary of State which, to use no harsher language, only had the effect of deceiving those who heard and those who read the reply.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, November 5, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of June 26, 1867, of February 22, and May 18, 1870, the under-mentioned Staff Commanders have been placed on the Retired List from the dates stated against their names, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander from the same dates:—Frederick Howard (October 22) and Silas Vicary (October 29).

Staff Surgeon Thomas Henry Knott has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of February 19, 1883.

Engineer George John Fraser has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of October 23, 1883.

ADMIRALTY, November 6, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Henry Wallace Elgar has been placed on the Retired List from November 5.

ADMIRALTY, November 7, 1883.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (London Brigade)—Geoffrey Claudet Ellis, Esq., to be Sub-Lieutenant (November 6).

ADMIRALTY, November 8, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, the under-mentioned Commanders have been placed on the Retired List from the dates stated against their names, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain:—Henry Euseby Stephens (November 6) and Hamilton Dunlop (November 8).

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Edward Payne, to the Belleisle, for the Coastguard at Queenstown, vice Usborne; John Hayes, to the Penelope, additional, for the Coastguard, vice Dunlop, Yarmouth.

Lieutenants—Herbert M. Wyatt, to the Superb, vice Fortescue; Hon. Seymour J. Fortescue, to the Cockatrice, vive Startin, invalided; Wm. J. Moore, to the Valiant, vice Cochrane; George R. Lindley, to the Belleisle, vice Yonge; Francis A. Brooks, to the Hector, vice Keane; Chas. W. Dickinson, to the Royal Adelaide, vice Day; Henry J. Keane, to the Royal Adelaide, complement incomplete.

Midshipmen—Percy M. Hay and Thomas Kerr, to the Dido; Patrick M. Stewart, to the Agincourt; Reginald G. Gregory, to the Minotaur; Maurice H. Nelson, to the Northumberland.

Chief Engineers—William J. J. Spry, to the Victoria and Albert, additional, for the Alberta, vice Carlisle; Robert Anderson, to the Indus, additional, vice Elgar.

Assistant-Paymasters—Stanley E. Elliott, to the Hecla, vice Hill; Arthur Wilson, to the Impregnable, vice Elliott; Alfred Woolward, to the Agincourt, vice Mortimore.

Carpenter—J. R. Radmore, to the Pembroke, additional, for Chatham Reserve, vice Guest.

Clerk—Charles M. Mobberley, to the Iris, additional.

Gunner—Alfred Weekes (a.), to the Indus, additional, for service in the Watchful.

Algerine, Com. A. G. Fullerton, has been ordered to proceed to Monte Video from the West Coast of Africa. All letters and parcels should be addressed care of her Majesty's Consul, Monte Video.

Boadicea, Capt. E. J. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, V.C., returned to Simon's Bay on Nov. 3 from Angra Pequena, on the West Coast of Africa, and reports that the firm of A. E. Luderitz, which recently received permission from the German Foreign Office to hoist the German flag at that place, now claims a considerable extent of territory and demands the payment of Customs duties. It is added that the representatives of the firm threatened to fire upon a schooner which refused to pay duties. The captain of the vessel, however, hoisted the British flag, and was allowed to depart without molestation. The German Government are sending a sloop to enquire into the matter.

Dido, Capt. Vander Meulen, having made a full and searching inquiry into the cause of the Haytian forts firing on the British merchant steamer Alps, has exacted an apology to the British Government, a salute to the British flag, and an indemnity of £600 to the company to which the ship belonged. These terms have been complied with. The protectorate of a strong country, probably of the United States or France, was talked of at Port-au-Prince, on Oct. 18. President Salomon's Government, it is said, is showing signs of weakness. He has not yet paid the final instalment of the price of the new war vessel, the Dessalines, which remains at Port-au-Prince under the American flag. The Philadelphian owners of the vessel threaten to bring her back unless the final payment (of 150,000 dols.) be soon made. Cazacles, the insurgent leader, is supported, it is believed, mainly by English capital, furnished through a banker at Curaçao.

Dryad, Com. Johnstone, was at the Mauritius on Oct. 10. A correspondent writes:—"Amongst the passengers recently brought by the Dryad from Madagascar was a Madame C., with five children, who gave birth during the voyage to Mauritius of a girl. Capt. Johnstone suggested that it should be called after the name of his ship. The mother acquiesced, and when the passengers were landed, Capt. Johnstone, having learned that she was in straitened circumstances, sent her 250 rupees for little Dryad, his god-daughter, and paid her expenses to her home inland. The Dryad brought a mail from Mahanooro for Europe, which is despatched by the French steamer leaving here to-day for Marseilles, *viâ* Aden." The Paris *Gaulois* states, on the faith of a telegram received from London, that the Dryad is to be replaced on the Madagascar station by another frigate, in deference to the susceptibilities of the French Government. Commenting on this rumour, the *Temps* remarks:—"Only lately the captain of the Dryad tried to give rise to another incident by accusing one of our despatch boats of assuming a threatening attitude, because it went through the ordinary manœuvres off the Ile des Prunes, where the Dryad was lying. It is probable that the relations between the officers of the two navies are very much strained at Tamatave. While exercising an undoubted right, namely, that of watching over her interests through the presence of men-of-war on the coast of Madagascar, England would adopt a measure which would speedily lead to a better state of feeling if she sent out a naval officer who had not been mixed up in the unfortunate dispute which arose between Capt. Johnstone and Admiral Galiber. The latter is so courteous and conciliatory that the officers of the two navies should certainly be as cordial at Madagascar as they are in every other part of the world."

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., arrived at Aden on Nov. 4, and will leave for Bombay on Nov. 8.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, arrived at Halifax on Nov. 6, and would leave on the 11th inst.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., will leave Halifax for Bermuda about Nov. 15. The Tenedos was at Halifax, refitting, on Oct. 26. The Canada left Halifax on Oct. 23, on passage to Bermuda; is to proceed to Barbadoes after a slight refit, as senior officer's ship. The Garnet was at Halifax on Oct. 26, and will proceed to Bermuda early in November. The Dido was at Jamaica on Sept. 25, with senior officer on the coast of Haiti, and will proceed to Barbadoes on being relieved by the Griffon. The Griffon was at Halifax on Oct. 24; would leave Charlotte Town on Oct. 27, and afterwards proceed to relieve the Dido at Haiti. The Flamingo left Halifax for Bermuda on Oct. 25. The Fantôme was at Jamaica on Sept. 25; general service on division; ordered to Bermuda. The Mallard was at Jamaica on Sept. 25; general service on division. The Foam was at Halifax; after completing refit about Oct. 31, would proceed to Jamaica Division.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, left Cape Town on Nov. 3 for Mauritius.

Polyphemus, Com. May, has been ordered round to Chatham, according to the *Times*, to ship her new boilers. The *Portsmouth Times*, however, maintains that her fate is still uncertain:—"The Admiralty do not appear to know what to do with her, and they are accredited with the most contradictory intentions. At one time they are said to have been satisfied with her torpedo trials, and to have ordered her round to Chatham to receive new boilers; at another period they are reported to have directed supplementary experiments to be carried out, and to have accordingly delayed her departure, and then her early adieu to this port is definitely announced with quite an authoritative air. But here she still remains, and, as a matter of fact, nothing positive is at present known as to what is to become of her."

Serapis, Capt. Dupuis, arrived at Bombay on Nov. 6 from Portsmouth, *viâ* the Cape.

Sphinx, Com. Crawford Caffin, after leaving Sheerness last Friday for the Persian Gulf, went for a run on the measured mile, Maplin Sands, to test her machinery, when her indicators were found to be defective. As a thick bank of fog was rising, the pilot advised Com. Crawford Caffin to put back to Sheerness, in preference to going on to Portsmouth and adjusting the indicators at that port. On Saturday morning some mechanics from the engineering department of Sheerness Dockyard were despatched to the Sphinx to make good the defects, and in the evening the vessel left Sheerness for the Persian Gulf, where she will be stationed for the next four years as senior officer's ship. The Sphinx is fitted with a suit of cabins for the English Political Resident, and will be used for the conveyance of that official from port to port. The Sphinx being a new ship, the Admiralty directed her to undergo a few days' cruise in the English Channel prior to leaving this country. She arrived at Spithead on Nov. 5. She will call at Plymouth.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, with the Sappho in company, arrived at Acapulco on Nov. 4, and would leave at once for Panama. The squadron is ordered to assemble at Callao on Dec. 15, for a cruise. The Constance was at Callao on Aug. 24, conducting duties of senior officer on southern division; ordered to meet flagship at Callao on Dec. 15. The Satellite, at Coquimbo on Oct. 2, the Mutine, at Callao on Oct. 6, and the Kingfisher, at Coquimbo on July 19, have been ordered to meet flag at Callao on Dec. 15. The Sappho was at San Francisco, and would accompany flagship. The *Daily British Colonist* (Victoria, British Columbia), of Oct. 9, says:—"The departure to-day of the flagship Swiftsure and the corvette Sappho is the occasion for general regret among our citizens at losing for an indefinite period the society of the officers and crews of the above vessels, who have become more popular, if possible, than were those of the Triumph. A very pleasant feature of their stay of six months was the naval review given at Beacon Hill; and none proved themselves more ready than these gallant seamen in aiding deserving charities by amateur dramatic performances. Passing friendships, and others that may prove more lasting, have been formed, and we feel certain have been productive of mutual pleasure. Mingled with the ideas (some of them very tender ones) will be a conviction that in some cases they are final. This will probably be the case with the gallant commander of the fleet, Admiral Lyons, who, it is expected, will shortly meet with deserved promotion. In after-times, when conjuring up pleasant reminiscences of their stay at Vancouver Island, there will also be recalled the sorrowful episode of the untimely end of poor Lieut. Lees. Victorians send after the departing ships every wish for future prosperity as they journey to other lands under the Union Jack, which has floated over every ocean and in every land, proudly waving in the zephyrs of prosperity, nailed to the mast in the adverse gales of fortune, carrying over the raging billow and the placid calm the assurance of protection for the oppressed, freedom for the slave, and justice for all. So leave this station the Swiftsure and Sappho, armour-plated bulwarks of defence, manned by stout and loyal hearts, ever ready to die in defence of the great and glorious nation to which they belong." The funeral of Lieut. Lees took place on Oct. 7. The cortége was headed by a detachment of Royal Marines, under Capt. H. D. Robinson, followed by the band, with first-class petty officers in charge of the coffin and gunners' mates on the drag-ropes. The pall-bearers were Lieuts. E. G. Shortland, Hon. A. E. Bethell, A. L. K. Knapton, A. Evan-Thomas, P. G. Vander Byl, and J. H. Henderson. The mourners were Engineer T. Rule, Assist.-Pymr. Henry Dawson, Surgs. H. L. Crocker and G. F. Wales, Chief Engineer C. M. Johnson, Pymr. C. B. L. Brockman, Fleet Surg. R. H. More, Staff Com. J. Robertson, Capt. H. C. Aitchison, and Staff Surg. C. Harvey. Behind them walked officers and Blue-jackets of H.M.'s ships Sappho, Heroine, and Swiftsure, Lieut.-Col. Holmes, C.A., A.D.A.G., and other Military officers, Rear-Admiral Algernon McL. Lyons, Mr. D. Cartmel, Chief Engineer of Naval Yard, Capt. F. R. Blackburn, Com. B. T. Clark, Mr. G. Liddell (secretary), and other officers. The service was read by the Revs. J. de Glenville and G. H. Marwood, the grave being near that of the late Governor Seymour. The funeral was one of the largest ever held at Victoria. A correspondent, referring to the frightful accident which befell Lieut. Lees, writes:—"But little hope was entertained of his recovery from the first, and on Thursday, Oct. 4, he passed away, the accident having occurred on the previous Saturday. From the little light the deceased was able to throw on the matter, the accident would appear to have been a most melancholy one. He was understood to say that in the dark he drove right into the ditch, he himself being pitched out on the grass on its opposite side, quite unhurt. He then seized hold of the horse's bridle, with the idea of helping him to get out, when the frightened animal reared madly, and with one of its fore feet inflicted fatal injuries on the ill-fated officer."

Tyne, Com. Cochrane, left Simon's Town on Nov. 3 for Durban.

NAVAL NOTES.

The Admiralty have awarded the naval pension of £65 a year for commanders, vacant by the death of Retired Captain W. H. Bridge, to Retired Captain E. A. Glynn, from Oct. 11. This officer served in the Fair Rosamond, Curlew, and Cygnet on the West Coast of Africa, and was Lieut.-Com. of the Dart at the capture of a felucca after a severe fight in the boats of that ship and of the Philomel. Also the naval pension of £50 a year for lieutenants, vacant by the death of Retired Commander Thomas Lavington, to Retired Commander John J. Martin, from Oct. 1.

A correspondent writes that the Belleisle was inspected on Oct. 25 by Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, at Carrickfergus, county Antrim, Ireland. The inspection was very satisfactory. The Belleisle has been in the open and exposed roadstead since Oct. 13, and is to remain until Nov. 15. No visitors go to the ship, in consequence of the lateness of the season and the distance the ship is from the shore. The Belleisle has only been 35 days in Kingstown during the last eight months, and this is what is called a *home ship!*

The deaths of the following officers have been officially reported at the Admiralty since Sept. 20:—Coms. Dashwood G. Tandy and Herbert Dolphin, Lieut. Hastings R. Lees, and Chief Engineers John W. Nott and Henry Scott. The names of the following officers have been removed from the Active List of the Navy:—Acting Sub-Lieut. Fred. D. Thoroton (resigned) and Edmund H. Thruston (withdrawn). The following warrant officers have been pensioned:—Gunners Charles Dyer, Joseph Higgins, and Edward G. Birch; Boatswains Thomas Parramore and Alexander McKenzie.

The Ghelendjick, which is being constructed for the Russian Admiralty at La Seyne, near Marseilles, is a torpedo vessel of an entirely novel type, being so designed that it will be able to take the water anywhere instead of being placed, as these torpedo-boats hitherto have been, on board large vessels until the moment of action arrives. It will be 120 ft. long by 13 ft. broad, and will carry engines of 600 horse-power, with a steel screw, and with a speed of 19 knots an hour. It will carry four Whitehead torpedoes and two Hotchkiss guns; the deck will be only just above the floating line, and the crew will be quartered below, while, for the protection of the men who may be called by their services above, a strong steel chain will be passed along the sides for them to lay hold on by. The Russian Admiralty has sent Capt. Routschewski, one of the most distinguished officers in the Navy, who is aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke Constantine, to superintend the construction of the Ghelendjick, which derives its name from one of the Russian forts on the shores of the Black Sea.

William Coles, steward, and Thomas Merit, private, R.M.L.I., of the Victoria and Albert, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

We learn from Sebastopol that last week 300 hands were taken on by the authorities to construct the second of the two ironclads sanctioned by the Russian Admiralty. Both the Sinope and the Tchesme are ordered to be well advanced by this time next year, and a bonus will be granted if completed before the date contracted. The third ironclad, the Catherine the Great, is being rapidly pushed on with at Nicolaeff. At Sebastopol will shortly arrive the second and third of the new ocean liners, built on the Tyne for the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company, and destined to serve as transports in time of war. The Tsarevna has already been running to Batoum for some time past; the Tsar and Tsaritsa will join it before the close of the year. These vessels are 332 ft. long, 37 ft. broad, 27 ft. deep, and have a speed of 16 knots. They cost £60,000 apiece.

The Admiralty propose to grant supplementary votes to the principal dockyards to enable their armoured shipbuilding programme to be carried out, and if possible exceeded during the current financial year. The replacement of the obsolete vessels of the Channel Squadron by battle ships of recent type and the commissioning of others for training and evolutionary purposes, are under official consideration. Plans are being prepared at Whitehall of an armour-clad that will, it is understood, represent novel features of offensive and defensive strength.

"Dr. Pincus of Berlin."—This celebrated authority, in his work on diseases of the hair, deprecates all salves, lotions, and other compounds containing lead, which is a malignant poison, and recommends the use of oil. Rowland's Macassar Oil has been known for more than 80 years as the best and safest preserver of the hair, and can now be had in a golden colour as well as in the ordinary tint. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil.

INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to your statements respecting the unpopularity of the Indian troopships, I wish to make one observation, which, being based on actual knowledge of the facts, should, I think, set the writer inquiring into other facts he has adduced with respect to them. The Admiralty are deluged with applications from Naval officers for appointments to the troopers; and the posts open to executive officers on board them could be filled three times over, so numerous are the applicants. That does not look like "unpopularity," at all events. The Admiralty are so well satisfied with the present system, that they are not going to make any change in it in respect to officering or manning whatever.—I am, &c.,

OUTIS.

THE ELEMENTS OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although, no doubt, it is allowable in criticising a book, to reproduce a sentence taken from it in a form changed so as to make the words convey the impression they have produced upon the critic, it is certainly unjustifiable to present it in this changed form as a quotation of words used by the author. I therefore beg to call your attention to the fact that in your last issue appears a review of the book on "The Elements of Military Administration," which I wrote for Colonel Brackenbury (or rather a *résumé* of my last chapter), in which the reviewer puts in inverted commas the sentence I give below. He alludes to my programme as one "which is to confer upon the Minister who carries out the leading features of its policy the reward of being regarded as the Scharnhorst of England." These words are not mine. Nowhere do I speak of "conferring rewards" upon Ministers. The credit of having invented this smart sentence belongs entirely to your reviewer, and he is, of course, free to use it as his own, if he wishes to do so; but I strongly object to such words being saddled upon me by his enclosing them in quotation marks. Here is the original sentence:—"Enough for us that we see in this the straight course, and that we believe that the Minister who carries out the leading features of this policy will one day be recognised as the Scharnhorst of England." Although I have the misfortune to differ on many points from some of the views on organisation which I have seen editorially advocated in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, I cannot suppose that you would willingly misrepresent what I have written, and what I certainly believe; and therefore I feel sure that you will consider it but common justice to me, and due also to yourself, to publish this letter as conspicuously as the misrepresentation.—I am, &c.,

J. W. BUXTON, Major, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Seventeen seamen drafted from the harbour ships were sent by train on Sunday to Liverpool, to embark in the mail steamer Haytian for ships on the Pacific station.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS. —The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

London Amusements.

No novelty has been produced at any of the theatres during the past week, and, generally speaking, the present programmes seem to be sufficiently attractive. At the COVENT GARDEN Promenade Concerts, the "Inkerman Night" was on Monday evening associated as usual with military music; and another special grand concert is to be given with Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Madame Enriquez, and Madame Rose Hersee among the vocalists.

At the West-End houses, the present popular attractions render unnecessary any immediate change of the play-bill, but the lengthy career of "The Silver King" at the PRINCESS'S will not be prolonged beyond the present month.

The ROYALTY is closed till the middle of next week to allow of the requisite preparations for the production of Audran's comic opera, "Gillette de Narbonne," produced last November at the Bouffés Parisiens, and derived from an old vaudeville founded on a familiar story in Boccaccio's "Decameron."

A morning performance of the comedy of "Ours" was given at TOOLE'S THEATRE on Friday, being Lord Mayor's day.

With this week Mr. George Grossmith adds to the attraction of "Iolanthe," at the SAVOY, his clever drawing-room sketch of "The Drama on Crutches."

It seems now finally settled that the extensive premises on the north side of Leicester Square, intended to be opened by "the Pandora Theatre Company" as a place of amusement, will be converted into another palatial restaurant. It is understood that the purchaser of the lease is Mr. Nicol, who, some 14 years ago, established the Café Royal, in Regent Street.

The recent decease of Lord Gardner will remind old playgoers of the then charming young actress, Miss Julia Fortescue, who became that nobleman's second wife in 1848. Her first appearance was at Covent Garden Theatre, June 7, 1825, when, in her ninth year, she sustained the boy-part of Edward in the old comedy, "Every One has His Faults." When the first speaking pantomime of "Harlequin Pat and Harlequin Bat" was produced at Covent Garden on the Boxing Night of 1830, Miss Fortescue represented the Genius of Pantomime, and Miss Priscilla Horton (now Mrs. German Reed) made her *début* as the little Fairy Queen, Mealy Moth. A dozen years afterwards, when an early dramatic version of "Barnaby Rudge" was produced at the Lyceum, Miss Julia Fortescue was selected by the manager to represent Barnaby, and the great novelist was wont to declare that never had one of his characters been so satisfactorily transferred to the stage. Her retirement from the profession, adorned alike by her talents and her virtues, took place a few months before her marriage with Lord Gardner.

Miss Lucille Meredith makes her first appearance in this country at the GAIETY THEATRE, at a matinée on Thursday next, in the character of Phoebe, in Stephen's and Solomon's nautical comic opera, "Billee Taylor." The young lady possesses an exceptionally clear soprano voice, and comes to us from America with a reputation of no inferior description.

Owing to the pressure of work at Sheerness in preparing the Caroline, Myrmidon, and Turquoise for sea, the work on the Ruby, which was ordered to be taken in hand at once, has been postponed till the next financial year. The Goshawk has been placed on the list of vessels ready for the pendant, and will be commissioned at an early date, but her destination is not finally decided upon.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Scraps, by Lord Saltoun, 2 vols. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—Cassell's Almanack, 1884 (Cassell and Co., Limited)—Personal and Family Names, by H. A. Long (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—Hints in Sickness, by Henry C. Burdett (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—A Great Heiress, Xmas Number (Grant and Co.)—Heth and Moab, by C. R. Conder, R.E. (R. Bentley and Son)—Christmas Cards: Calendars, 1884 (Spottiswoode and Co.)—Where to Dine (H. Vickers)—Surgical Experiences in the Zulu and Transvaal Wars, 1879 and 1881, by D. Blair Brown, F.R C.S. (Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

RAMA.—Yes.

OMEGA.—You have not observed our usual rules.

DRAGOON.—(1.) Apply through your commanding officer. (2.) The higher standard in Hindostanee. (3.) No.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The Returns of Naval Courts-Martial for the September quarter contain no mention of the trial of Lieutenant Hill, of the Cockchafer, at Hong Kong, last August.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Obituary.

Pymr. James B. E. Soden, R.N., one of the few survivors of the battle of Algiers, died on Monday at his residence, Sutton, Surrey, aged 90. Mr. Soden was clerk of the Granicus at the battle of Algiers, which was fought in August, 1816, for which he received the medal, and was purser of the Etna, bomb-vessel, at the bombardment of the Castle Morea in co-operation with the French.

A court-martial assembled on board the Royal Adelaide, flagship, on Monday, for the trial of Cornelius Desmond, private in the Portsmouth Division Royal Marines, serving in the Achilles, for striking his superior officer. The prisoner was brought before Capt. Beresford, R.M.A., for being drunk, and after the inquiry he was led away by Serjt. John Evans to the cells. On reaching there, he suddenly turned round, and struck Evans heavily in the left ear with his clenched fist. The prisoner was sentenced to two years' hard labour, his character having previously been good. The same court sat to try an able seaman of the same ship, named Gordon Agnew, for gross acts of insubordination. On the 13th ult., when the lower deck was cleared, the prisoner was discovered asleep in the sail-room. He was taken before the officer of the watch, and ordered to be reported. Shortly afterwards, the corporal, named Harber, who made the complaint, was sitting at mess, when the prisoner came aft and said, "I suppose you are one of the educated Navy men. If I was like you, I would cut my throat." The prisoner was ordered to leave, and rushed away from the escort. When brought to bay, he clutched Harber, made desperate attempts to strike him, and threatened to hang for him. Subsequently he jumped overboard, and tried to escape by swimming ashore. The prisoner, who wears Ashantee and Egyptian medals, but bore a general bad character, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and discharged from the service.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

BIRTH.

DEARE.—On September 30, at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, the wife of Major George Russel Deare, Staff Officer, Colonial Forces, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HAMILTON.—At Broomhill, Lanarkshire, N.B., on the 3rd inst., William Henry MacNeill Hamilton of Raploch, late Captain 20th Regiment. Friends will kindly accept of this intimation.

TO RETIRED OFFICERS. — A RETIRED OFFICER, unmarried, between 30 and 45 years of age, is REQUIRED to FILL the POST of RESIDENT SECRETARY and EXECUTIVE OFFICER in the Army Preparatory College, Darmstadt. Tuition no part of the duties of the appointment. Moderate salary; with annual increase.—Apply for particulars to the Principals, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW, Darmstadt, Germany.

NEW ZEALAND. — WANTED, a GYMNASTIC MASTER, for the Otago Normal and High Schools in Dunedin. Salary, £300; and £70 allowed for expense of passage. He must be a married man. — For further particulars and for application forms, apply to W. KENNAWAY, New Zealand Government Office, 7 Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.

November 1, 1883.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.— A LADY offers a COMFORTABLE HOME to TWO SISTERS, or FRIENDS, with Education at a First-Class High School in the town. Terms (inclusive) £130 per annum for two, or £70 for one. Special advantages to parents going abroad. References kindly permitted to Rev. Canon Wilberforce and Rev. J. Haigh.—Address, Mrs. R. SHARPE, 1 Lower Prospect Place, Southampton.

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PROSPECTUSES of this Company are now being sent to Officers connected with the Services. Those on the Retired List, whose addresses may not, in many instances, be known to the Company, are invited to apply to the Secretary for a Copy of such Prospectus.

39 Lombard Street, E.C.

H. ELGIN CASS, Secretary, pro tem.

STEWARD or MESSMAN (salaried, married), WANTED, by the HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY. Wife to act as Cook. Must have had experience in a Club, or similar position.—Apply personally for particulars to the SECRETARY, Armoury House, Finsbury, E.C., between the hours of 11 and 3.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

NAVAL PRIZE ESSAY, 1883.

The Secretary has received Essays for the Gold-Medal Competition with the following Mottoes:—1. "Loyal." 2 "Fas est ab hoste doceri." 3. "Si vis pacem, para bellum." 4. "Meminisse juvat." 5. "Si vis pacem, para bellum." 6. "Si velis pacem, semper parate bellum." 7. "Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action."

N.B.—Essays from India, China, the Pacific, and Australia will be received to December 1, and will be acknowledged by Advertisement.

Whitehall Yard, November 7, 1883.

A LADY, living in Guernsey, WISHES to FIND a little GIRL of 8 years' old, as COMPANION to HERS of same age.—Apply by letter to Mrs. CLARMONT DANIELL, Braemar, Guernsey. References required and given.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—Signor A. CONTI gives INSTRUCTION in ITALIAN, or PREPARES for EXAMINATIONS, Town or Country.—25 Cambridge Street, Eccleston Square, S.W.

CORPS of COMMISSIONAIRES.

List of Regiments and Battalions which have responded to the Appeal of the Founder for an Annual Subscription of £2 to the Endowment Fund of the Corps of Commissionaires, corrected to November 3, 1883. A Second List will be published next January, by which time it is hoped that replies will have been received from Regiments in India and other Foreign Stations.

OLD TITLE OF REGIMENT.

1st Life Guards.
5th Dragoon Guards.
7th Dragoon Guards.
4th Hussars.
7th Hussars.
15th Hussars.
19th Hussars.
21st Hussars.
Grenadier Guards, 2nd Batn.
Coldstream Guards, 2nd Batn.
Scots Guards, 1st Batn.
Scots Guards, 2nd Batn.
1st Royals, 2nd Batn.
7th Royal Fusiliers, 1st Batn.
9th Regiment 1st Batn.
15th Regiment, 1st Batn.
17th Regiment, 1st Batn.
19th Regiment, 2nd Batn.
26th Regiment.
28th Regiment.
31st Regiment.
32nd Regiment.
38th Regiment.
45th Regiment.
49th Regiment.
52nd Regiment.
53rd Regiment.
57th Regiment.
59th Regiment.
60th Royal Rifles, 1st Batn.
62nd Regiment.
63rd Regiment.
64th Regiment.
66th Regiment.
72nd Regiment.
73rd Regiment.
74th Regiment.
80th Regiment.
82nd Regiment.
85th Regiment.
93rd Regiment.
94th Regiment.
109th Regiment.
Rifle Brigade, 2nd Batn.
Rifle Brigade, 3rd Batn.
Rifle Brigade, 4th Batn.

BOROUGH of BLACKBURN.

THE WATCH COMMITTEE of the BOROUGH of BLACKBURN are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the Following Articles for POLICE CLOTHING, viz.:—

FOR INSPECTORS.—Four Dress Coats and eight pairs of Trousers.

FOR SERJEANTS.—11 Tunics and 22 pairs of Trousers.

FOR CONSTABLES.—91 Tunics and 182 pairs of Trousers.

Three Inspectors' Caps, 102 Constables' Helmets, 24 Silver Chevrons for Serjeants, 20 Silver Merit Badges, and 50 Silver First-class Stripes for Constables.

The cloth must be double milled, of the best police quality, and of a dark blue colour, *wool-dyed*.

Forms of tender and particulars of information may be obtained on application to Mr. WILLIAM WARD, Chief Constable, Town Hall, Blackburn, to whom sealed tenders, with samples, including samples of trimming, must be sent on or before WEDNESDAY, November 21, endorsed, "Tender for Police Clothing."—By order,

WM. E. L. GAINE, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Blackburn, November 2, 1883.

TEA GARDEN.—The Owner of a Valuable TEA GARDEN in UPPER ASSAM is willing to dispose of a PORTION, or the WHOLE. The quality of the Tea grown on this Estate is superior. The Owner resides in England, his occupation prevents him giving any personal supervision, and he is desirous to associate himself with a Gentleman that could do so, and reside, if necessary, in India.—Apply, by letter, to "T. H.," care of J. W. VICKERS, 5 Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.

TORQUAY.—Messrs. COX and BEYNON have a Number of FURNISHED HOUSES to LET, privately, for the coming season, under exceptional circumstances, at very moderate rents. Sanitary arrangement particularly good. Also some very attractive Properties for Sale, and to Let unfurnished. Printed List free on application.—COX and BEYNON, House and Estate Agents, 13 Strand, Torquay.

THE WALDEGRAVE PARK ESTATE, Strawberry Hill.—To be LET or SOLD, Freehold Detached Villas on this delightfully situated Estate, adjoining Strawberry Hill Station, South-Western Railway; rents from £65; designed with a view to adapt more modern requirements as regards interior conveniences and decoration to exterior attractions; of Queen Anne style of architecture, containing three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room (hot and cold), two staircases, excellent servants' offices; handsomely decorated to requirements of tenants; large gardens and lawn-tennis ground to each house; near the river for boating and fishing, and close to the celebrated Strawberry Hill Mansion; picturesque, healthy neighbourhood, within easy walking distance of Richmond, Bushey Park, &c.—Apply to GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), Cedars Estate Offices, West Kensington Station; or Branch Office, Strawberry Hill Station, and Richmond Old Railway Station (adjoining Booking-office).

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LEE, S.E.

At the last MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for MILITIA OFFICERS, held in September, the following FOUR Candidates out of EIGHT who went up from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment were successful:—

	Marks.
Lieut. W. Keates (first attempt)	1846
Lieut. L. W. Pease	1725
Lieut. W. R. Inglis	1715
Lieut. Evans-Lombe	1705

LATEST SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH EXAMINATIONS.

The following FORTY Gentlemen passed from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment:—

JULY, 1883.

Examination.	Names of Successful Candidates	Total Number of Marks gained.
Woolwich	Reid, J. W.	5082
Woolwich	Lamb, G.	4861
Woolwich	Price-Davies, S. D.	4701
Sandhurst	Walker, H. S.	5682
Sandhurst	Walsh, H. H. A.	5507
Sandhurst	McConaghey, A.	5389
Sandhurst	Pratt, E. H. G.	5364
Sandhurst	Barrow, G. de S.	4935
Sandhurst	Clowes, H.	4858
Sandhurst	Audain, G. M.	4721
Sandhurst	Crosse, A. G.	4573
Sandhurst	Chichester, A. A.	4118
Sandhurst	Eastwood, H. de Cr., satisfied as Militia Officer.	

JULY AND DECEMBER, 1882.

Examination.	Names of Successful Candidates	Total Number of Marks gained.
Woolwich	Hardy, W. K.	7350
Woolwich	Speranza, W. S. J.	6884
Woolwich	Dickinson, T. M.	6160
Woolwich	Macdonogh, G. M. W.	6122
Woolwich	Harrison, Gilbert H.	5868
Woolwich	O'Leary, C. E.	4505
Sandhurst	Swinburne, Anthony	6480
Sandhurst	Nelson, T. M.	6076
Sandhurst	Watson, E. Y.	5983
Sandhurst	Thruston, A. B.	5621
Sandhurst	Norie, E. W. R.	5404
Sandhurst	Crichton, H. M. R.	5401
Sandhurst	Galbraith, G. H. L.	5354
Sandhurst	Brooks, Lewis A.	5281
Sandhurst	Hawkes, L. H.	5239
Sandhurst	Hovell, Hugh de B.	5235
Sandhurst	Knight, W. C.	5232
Sandhurst	Langdale, P.	5133
Sandhurst	Willmott, W. A.	5048
Sandhurst	Benett, H. V.	5003
Sandhurst	Lillington-Johnson	4970
Sandhurst	Bellamy, P. J.	4952
Sandhurst	Milne, A. H. R.	4945
Sandhurst	Fitzgerald, J. W.	4920
Sandhurst	Sutherland, J. C.	4818
Sandhurst	Warrand, W. N. M.	4655
Sandhurst	Burne, Knightley	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's Cadet.

At the SANDHURST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, held in the months of February, March, and July of the current year, out of TWENTY-SIX Candidates sent up by Mr. WOLFFRAM, the following TWENTY-FOUR were successful:—

FEBRUARY, 1883.

Bliss, L. P.
Connolly, A. M.
Murphy, V. R.
Price-Davies, S. D.
Richardson, H. L.
Shute, C. D.

MARCH, 1883.

Carey, A. W.
Chichester, A. G.
Crane, C. H.
Dun, R. C.
Eastwood, H. de Cr.
Gibbon, H. H.
Nicholl, I.
Stewart, P. Th.

JULY, 1883.

Arnold, W. R.
Bell, B. B. W.
Gadsden, H. C.
Kennedy, J. M.
Marshall, W. R.
Moore, H. A.
Scott, D.
Simmonds, C. B.
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RESULTS FOR 1883.

In March, nine competed, two passed, and two others were offered Cavalry Commissions; one obtained special mention in Tactics with 525 marks, another special mention in Law with 500 marks.

In September, 1883, eight competed, half passed, taking the following places on the list:—3rd, 17th (tie), 38th, and 50th (the first attempt).

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RECENT SUCCESSES.

WOOLWICH:—Five out of seven sent up in 1882, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th. July, 1883, 2nd.

SANDHURST:—6th. 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet. July, 1883: FIRST, and 11 others.

MILITIA MILITARY:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed FIFTY-NINE out of 119 sent up under the present Regulations. This number (119) includes 14 now reading. Of the 59, FORTY have passed in the first thirty, and the first place has been taken four out of six possible times. March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th, and two Cavalry commissions.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
1st	Didham	2001
4th	Palmer	1924
6th	Wyley	1919
7th	Foster	1899
9th	Heyworth	1869
10th	Westmorland	1862
11th	Browne	1859
13th	Twyford	1838
14th	Prendergast	1822
15th	Macrae	1817
17th	Graham	1811
20th	Milligan	1801
23rd	Thompson	1790
26th	*Marriott	1778
31st	Stevens	1769
34th	Dewar	1752
37th	*M'Neill	1750
40th	Leicester	1738
42nd	*Cole	1731
46th	Davidson	1722
49th	Shaw	1709

i.e., 21 out of 50 vacancies.
(Those marked *—19 in all—passed first attempt.)

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; March, 1883, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th. 1883: 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed 202 officers for promotion.

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Major MORGAN has passed the Staff College, and is the author of "Summary of Law" and "Summary of Tactics."

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THE leading journal gave us on Tuesday last the benefit of its views as to what is to be done to redeem the British Army from the chaos into which it has been brought, as the result of thirteen years of vigorous reform. In every line of the *Times* article there is evidence of inspiration, not that honest inspiration which simply tells of things that are to be; but inspiration the aim and object of which are to gloss over unpleasant truths. The *Times* starts by referring to Lord Hartington's speech at the Guildhall on Friday last, when his Lordship drew attention to the great difficulty which is experienced in working the Short-service system in an army which is called upon to perform varied duties in all quarters of the globe. Lord Hartington has given us assurance that this important question is not to be any longer in abeyance; that the present period of peace and tranquillity being eminently favourable to the settlement of this and other Military problems, he intends to devote himself to modify existing regulations so as to render Short Service workable, by a virtual return to long-service enlistment. In other words, Lord Hartington has avowed that the pessimists, whom the *Times* for years condemned with a vehemence which bordered on fanaticism, were right in objecting to the mad "fad" of unmixed short service, which was to confer upon the British Army benefits, not one of which has yet been realised, notwithstanding the chopping and changing that have gone on, and the many devices to which successive War Ministers have been obliged to have recourse. Not a word is said, of course, by the *Times* of those who foretold the difficulties which rendered this reshuffling of the cards imperative. "The programme of Military reforms shadowed forth some dozen years ago is not merely unfinished; it is, in some respects, unwritten." So we are told by the organ of the reformers. The information will scarcely have the effect of easing the Military mind, and yet it is of a nature to cause satisfaction for every step which is taken in the direction of reform now must be a step backwards, and bring us nearer to the point from which we started. "Military men would have us believe that the Army has been harassed and wants rest," the *Times* goes on to say. It surely is not necessary for "military men" to tell us this; the fact is evident. The reformers have emulated the example of Dick Turpin, with the same result. Their faithful horse, represented by the much reviled regimental officer, has carried them until he has broken down at length from want of rest and nourishment; and it is not until they see his almost lifeless carcase they recognise the mischief they have wrought. The British Army has, indeed, been harassed. It has been so much harassed that it is now little better than a shadow of its former self. Right loyally have all ranks striven to do their duty, and support the credit of the noble profession in which they are enrolled. But praiseworthy as has been their devotion, they have failed, for the simple reason that success was impossible. Instead, however, of acknowledging, in a generous spirit, the untenable nature of the position, there are not wanting indications that Lord Hartington is being influenced by those about him to follow the same course as his predecessors have done, viz., drive the Army before him. The voice of the Army has been systematically ignored for thirteen years. The whole tenure of the *Times*' article shows unmistakably the existence of a strong and not unnatural desire to resist by all means, legitimate or illegitimate, any curtailment of the powers assumed by a certain clique at the War Office, which is directly responsible for everything that has gone wrong—and, alas! what has not gone wrong?—in the Army since 1870. "The struggle against this wall of prejudice" (social and professional influences) "is delicate and formidable, and none but those possessing dogged strength and resolution can be expected to maintain the thankless and wearying contest," says the *Times*. But there is another and far more dangerous struggle, of which no account is taken, the struggle which the Army has to make against those who have been for years past engaged in heaping upon it indignity. It is scarcely necessary for us here to recall the language used by a journal of the position and influence of the *Times*, in regard to regimental officers. To be sure, the attacks have ceased of late, but it is only due to the devotion and gallantry of those who served with their regiments in Egypt that this has been brought about. Even on Tuesday our contemporary could not wind up its remarks without one thrust at those whom it has been the invariable custom to make responsible for every evil. "As we can keep the Army fully manned," it is observed, "only by making it popular, it is time that we should seriously consider the question of making the command of a regiment—the most influential position in the service, for good or evil—a special appointment, to be filled only by men of exceptional qualifications, instead of a post attainable by any service drone or dullard with nothing against him. We can no longer treat the soldier as a machine, with no business to think for himself. Officers must be selected who are likely to govern successfully the greatly improved element now largely represented in the ranks. And before this feeling, the Club feeling and social influences which have been hitherto dominant must bend." We have no doubt but that these expressions of righteous indignation at the favour with which, to use the elegant language of the *Times*, "drones and dullards" have been treated, will have its effect, in inducing persons uninitiated in Army administration to think that the indictment against the Military element is reasonable. Fortunately, however, there are so many Englishmen now who have acquired a taste for soldiering, through their connection with the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, and who are able, in consequence, to think for themselves, that such criticism will fail to produce the hoped-for effect. If "drones and dullards" still attain to the higher ranks, what, it will naturally be asked, has become of the promises of Lord Cardwell, and of those who involved the country in so vast an expense to abolish Purchase? The Secretary of State for War is all-powerful. How comes it that he allows these "drones and dullards" to be entrusted with command? It is thirteen years since Purchase disappeared. In the period which has elapsed since the new system came in, something surely might have been done to put a stop to the advancement of men of notorious incapacity. But if the truth were known, it would be found that there is a hidden meaning in the words we have quoted, and in another place we have dealt with the panacea which is suggested by our contemporary. It cannot be a consoling reflection for the Army to feel that its interests are subservient to the aims of any politician who may happen to hold office as Secretary of State for War; that any changes introduced must be in accord with the views of civilian officials; in fact, that the Army is being made an instrument for political purposes. Yet that this is the case, the recent utterances of the *Times* place beyond doubt.

THE state of the Militia is thoroughly unsatisfactory; there is apathy, unrebuked, among the idle and indifferent; there is discouragement, amounting almost to despair, among the zealous. And the causes are not far to seek. Very few know, still fewer seem to care, about the Militia. It has not the prestige of the Line, it has no share in that popular sympathy so freely given to the Volunteers. And why? Because it occupies now very much the same unfortunate position that the Army did in the long interval between the Peninsular and the Crimean Wars. It is hid away in corners out of sight; it is never alluded to by public speakers; it is treated as though it were something to be ashamed of and to apologise for. And so it has lost touch with the country, and lost confidence in itself. The Militia officer is accused of lack of zeal. How should he be zealous? He knows well that no amount of zeal or of indolence will either promote or retard his advancement, or bring him credit or discredit; he knows that such honours and rewards as are open to the Militia are distributed with a sole regard for paper seniority or high social position. Not for him are the royal reviews, or manœuvres, or such gatherings as those of Wimbledon or Shoeburyness. Year after year he has to plod through the same formal training, on the same ground, ending with the same stock inspection. It is, probably, safe to say that three-fourths of our Militia battalions have never during the last five-and-twenty years had a chance of seeing their Sovereign or any member of her family, or the Commander-in-Chief, or have been exercised in brigade either with the Line or with other Militia battalions. What wonder, if this stagnant condition has brought with it decay of spirit, and a noxious growth of indifference and skulking? The Militia, there is too much reason to fear, is choking for want of the free air of public opinion. Bring it into the light of day; assemble it in brigades and divisions, where it can be seen, where idleness and incompetence will be detected, criticised, punished, where zeal may have some chance of being recognised. and we shall soon find a stirring among the dry bones. Knowing the Militia well, we can with confidence assert that it contains splendid material, both in officers and men. But it stands in crying need of reform, and it must be reformed, not by changes of lace and buttons, by fancy titles, by the bestowal of stars and honours, but by treating it as a reality; by giving it the chances which it altogether lacks now of learning something beyond the bare routine of elementary drill, by insisting on a high standard of efficiency, and by giving fair credit for it, when attained. This is the base upon which we desire to see the Militia reformed. A brand-new title, a Fusilier's cap, or a rifle tunic may please the vanity of a few men who cannot rise beyond the level of tailors' models; but shallow benefits such as these can have no effect in increasing the efficiency of the force, or even raising it in the estimation of the public. The Militia is undoubtedly a most valuable auxiliary. This fact has been proved beyond doubt, by its services in the past. But it may be wanted again, and when next it is embodied, it may be under very different circumstances. It will not be the fault of the service itself if it is found unequal to the work required of it, but of those who have been satisfied to let a good plant run to seed. That it is running to seed now, its best friends and admirers openly admit, the reason being that there is no encouragement given to any Militiaman to do anything beyond the bare routine of duty. Human nature is human nature, all the world over. If a man, whatever his walk in life may be, has to labour on year after year, making no headway and getting no recognition, that man will be bound to lose heart in time, become lukewarm, and eventually lose all interest in his work. This is the case with many of our most earnest Militia officers. They have simply lost confidence in the powers that be, because they see how one-sided the bargain is. They have played their part loyally, but others do not play theirs towards them. It is fully time that this official neglect ceased. If the Militia is worth keeping up at all, it is worth making efficient. It is not at present in that state in which it ought to be. It is not the fault of the service itself that this is so, but of those who are in office. It is for the War Office to inaugurate a new era, and if they could but be induced to do so, we have no doubt but that Militia officers throughout the country would willingly do their part, and assist in raising the service to a higher and more dignified position than ever it has held before. We have been accused by some of being unfriendly to the Militia, and of desiring to see the service snuffed out. But we know too well the importance of the services rendered by the force in the past, and we appreciate too fully the sacrifices that are made by officers and men, to under-rate the value of such an auxiliary. What we have all along desired to do, and what we desire still, is to see the Militia rendered really efficient, not by the granting of concessions which are of imaginary benefit only, but by the establishment of the service on a firm footing. No one who has any experience of the Militia can be satisfied with matters as they are. The service is only kept alive by the enthusiasm of the few. What is wanted is an organisation that will give the force a vitality that it does not at present possess, and that organisation must be provided if the Militia as a service is to continue to be a reality. At present, thanks to the latest fad of the reformers, Territorialism, all the old life is gradually being taken from it. If this process continues for a year or two longer, nothing but a skeleton will remain—as the result of a system which, whilst professing to elevate, has really lowered the Militia, and promises to render the maintenance of the force under existing regulations an impossibility.

IT is a law in the Army that as soon as possible after the arrival of a regiment in a new station, the commanding officer shall cause the credit of his corps to be "cried down." Failing to do so, he is liable to suffer certain pains and penalties. The custom of "crying-down credit" is as "old as the hills," so to speak, yet in how many instances has it any deterring effect as regards either soldiers or civilians? For all the real good the system is, it might well be considered—to use a Gladstonian phrase—"ancient history." It should be an understood thing by tradespeople that if they give credit to unauthorised soldiers, they do so at their own risk. As evidence of the pernicious effect of the credit system, we may draw attention to the case of a regiment which was quartered three years ago in one of the towns included in the South-Eastern command. A detachment of this corps was stationed a few miles distant from head-quarters, and the non-commissioned officers received permission to start a "scratch," not to emulate the regular regimental mess, but that the serjeants should have a place in which to take their meals, and meet for social intercourse, instead of living with the privates in their barrack-rooms. The serjeants of other detachments of different regiments were permitted to be "honorary members" of this temporary mess. A serjeant was appointed superintendent and general factotum. Within three months after the formation of this mess, the regiment received orders for foreign service, and a week before it embarked, bills to the amount of nearly £45 were sent in to the commanding officer for payment. Of course, the commanding officer refused to pay them, and repudiated all responsibility, knowing that the credit of his corps had been cried down. He nevertheless made full inquiries, and the result was the placing in arrest of the serjeant in charge of the mess, for having made away with the money with which he should have paid the bills. The tradespeople appealed to the General, and then to the Commander-in-Chief, the result being that a correspondence was kept up for the best portion of three years, with the final result that the serjeants' mess paid one half, and the commanding officer, out of his own pocket, the other half. The offending serjeant, who subsequently proved himself to be a thorough blackguard, went scot-free, save being reduced to the ranks, although he had an accumulation of pay due to him of upwards of two hundred rupees, and he refused to assist in the payment of the bills, and there was no law to compel him to do so. The tradespeople in question seem to have taken no trouble to ascertain before supplying the goods whether the serjeant had any authority for ordering them, neither did they make any complaint to the commanding officer when they found their monthly accounts were not paid. It is no uncommon practice for tradespeople to give unlimited credit to soldiers, trusting entirely to the officers to pay up, "if the worst comes to the worst," to save the credit of the regiment. Now, if the system of "crying-down credit" is to be persisted in, offending tradespeople should have no claims for compensation, if bills are not paid. The commanding officer of a regiment should receive the support of the heads of the Army; and the General officer in command of a district should refuse to forward or in any way recognise any complaints against soldiers, on account of debts illegally contracted. The officers of a regiment should be protected, and not punished for the evil-doings of some few blackguards of a regiment.

THE Admiralty having sanctioned the publication of the correspondence relating to the case of Lieutenant Conway-Gordon, R.M.A., the father of that officer has forwarded to us copies of all the letters which have passed between him and the Secretary of the Admiralty. We extract the last two letters, as embodying the whole case. Lieutenant Conway-Gordon had passed an examination in which Lieutenants Slessor and Cox had failed. Lieutenant Conway-Gordon thus won for himself a position in the Royal Marine Artillery which Lieutenants Slessor and Cox lost. True, the system at the Royal Naval College might be more to blame than the probationers who failed to qualify under it. But he who succeeded was surely deserving of the position he had won. To repudiate his claims, and to act on the principle "the last shall be first," without warning either probationers or parents, was a clear breach of faith. We cannot suppose that the Admiralty have been influenced in any way by the fact that the father of one of the disqualified probationers, whom they have advanced over the head of the one who qualified, is the head of one of the Departments. Lord Northbrook has admitted, to the Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Lincoln, that his son "was sustaining an apparent hardship," and that his supersession was contrary to the recommendation and advice of the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Marine Forces. Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., has stated in the House of Commons that Lieutenant Conway-Gordon has sustained "a slight disadvantage." Their Lordships, in a letter dated August 24, 1883, confessed that their act has placed him in "a slightly worse position" than he was entitled to from his application while at the Royal Naval College, by which he had won for himself the position lost by Lieutenants Slessor and Cox, on the List of Subalterns of the Royal Marine Artillery. Nevertheless, their Lordships have persisted in perpetuating a wrong which could have been easily avoided, and can still be remedied, by the request of Lieutenant-Colonel Conway-Gordon being acceded to. This was, that the Lords of the Admiralty should issue "a memorandum, giving my son a position, regimentally, senior to Lieutenants Slessor and Cox, whilst allowing those officers to retain their present rank for Army purposes." In this manner, the "public interest," so jealously guarded by their Lordships, would have been maintained, and justice would have been accorded to a zealous and deserving young officer.

WHEN the Crimean War broke out, the Navy was strong in ships. Our Fleet was numerically and otherwise the most powerful of the world. Both in steam line-of-battle ships and frigates we were ahead of all Powers. But we wanted seamen to man our ships. Naval officers had to contemplate the possibility of having to take their ships into action not only undermanned, but manned with untrained seamen and undeveloped landsmen. That is to say, thirty years ago there was a sufficiency of ships-of-war, but a scarcity of seamen. The Admiralty of that day had foreseen this, but could not prevail on the Treasury to move in the matter, and grant the money which might have enabled them, even at the last moment, to remedy the defect. However, the lamentable results that might have ensued from this want of foresight was made so apparent to the Government on the outbreak of hostilities, that they at once set to work to repair the evil effects of their supineness. The continuous-service system was established; boys were entered in great numbers and trained; the Coastguard was transferred to the Admiralty, who replaced civilians with men-of-war's men; and finally, a Reserve of merchant seamen was established, who are now in a fair way to become trained gunners,—in fact, the Reserve of seamen may now be considered equal to any emergency. But history repeats itself; and now, in the event of war, we should find ourselves not in the want of trained seamen wherewith to man our ships, but of ships in which to place our trained seamen, for the purpose of maintaining our squadrons at a normal war strength. It does not require any special Naval knowledge to know, that in these days of torpedoes and ironclad rams, even victories might render such a result necessary, which in the case of a defeat would still further intensify the necessity. Many of the Fleet ships now in commission are undoubtedly out of date; and those who are behind the scenes know perfectly well that of the nine ships which composed the First Reserve Squadron this year, splendidly manned as they were, and as they can be within forty-eight hours' notice by the Coastguard men and First Reserve, only two of those vessels are such as could be sent into action. It is of vital moment that a squadron of such importance should always be available for home defence, and should be composed of vessels specially adapted for coast defence. No efforts should be spared until we can claim to have a real and efficient Reserve Squadron, to which we may entrust the defence of our shores from invasion. For the seizure of the Suez Canal, and for carrying out the Naval operations in Egyptian waters, it was found necessary to so increase our Fleet in the Mediterranean, by ships from the Channel and First Reserve Squadrons, that our shores were left practically undefended; and in this instance there were no hostile fleets to contend with. If this matter be put before the public in a proper manner, it is impossible to suppose that there would be any real opposition to a sum of money being voted, specially devoted to the construction of a First Reserve Squadron, whose duties should wholly and solely be for the coast defence of Great Britain. This sum of money should be distinct and separate from the ordinary Naval Estimates, and on no account whatever be diverted from its particular object. As regards the class of vessels to be constructed, they should have a draught of water of not over 24 ft., in order that they could be taken into all our principal ports. They should be mastless, for when manœuvring in peace time under steam, sails are useless; and the coal saved when there is a fair wind is more than counterbalanced by the increased consumption of coals when steaming against a foul wind, by reason of the resistance of the masts, yards, and rigging. Further, the weight of the masts and attendant gear, which in large ships is considerable, might with advantage be applied to increasing the weight of the armour or of the guns carried by these vessels. Then it is but a waste of time to attempt to make smart seamen of the First Reserve, or to drill the Coastguard men aloft, during their short annual cruise. In the former case, no benefit can accrue from the performance of smart evolutions aloft; and in the latter case, the men are old, well drilled men-of-war's men, of an average age of forty, who certainly can gain naught by such exercises. The whole of the short time these men are embarked for their annual cruise should be entirely devoted to making them smart and efficient gunners, and the rapid strides daily made in the science of naval gunnery necessitates every spare moment being used to enable this important force being made proficient in gunnery details. The ships of the Reserve Squadron should be of as great structural strength as is compatible with their requirements; their guns should be well protected, for the ships of this Squadron may have to meet the most powerful ironclads of the enemy. Torpedo-boat attacks will be a principal factor in offensive operations against this Squadron, and therefore the ships should be made unsinkable. It must be borne in mind that, in the event of our becoming involved in a European war, the safety of our homes will depend on the power of our Reserve Squadron, for a serious disaster to that Fleet would most probably place our shores at the mercy of an invading force, all the remainder of our Navy being employed far away from home.

The First Lord of the Admiralty spoke on behalf of the Navy on Tuesday at Bristol. We fail to comprehend how "the Navy of England rests mainly upon the Mercantile Marine for its chief support. If a war should break out, the merchant steamers of England would take their place in the line-of-battle, not, perhaps, in the great conflicts of the Fleets, but in the many minor Naval actions which must take place alongside the Fleet of the Crown, and with the same prowess that they did in past times." Lord Northbrook forgets that English merchant steamers are now-a-days manned chiefly by foreign seamen, who would certainly refuse to fight.

The Channel Squadron leaves Portsmouth and Plymouth on November 28, to assemble at Portland the day following, leaving on December 4 for a cruise along the coast of Portugal and Spain, which will last until Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell has to vacate the command.

There are no less than 29 officers of the Royal Navy and Marines who have qualified either as Barristers-at-law or for Holy Orders. Of these, there are one paymaster, one assistant-paymaster, R.N., one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, and one captain, R.M., on the Active List, barristers. And on the Retired List are, one captain, one commander, one lieutenant, two paymasters-in-chief, and two assistant-paymasters, R.N., one colonel, one captain, and three lieutenants, R.M., barristers; and one captain, three lieutenants, three sub-lieutenants, five assistant-paymasters, R.N., and one major, R.M., in Holy Orders, four of these being vicars, and the remainder curates or in missions.

Captain Brooke has been ordered to assemble the Cruising Squadron, of which he is in command, at the Nun entrance of the River Niger on October 14, and to despatch an expedition up the river to punish the King of Abo for outrages committed on British subjects. The *Opal*, *Algerine*, *Stork*, *Alecto*, *Starling*, and *Flirt* would take part in the expedition. It was hoped that the light draught of the *Alecto* would enable Lieutenant and Commander Harston to tow the boats of the expedition well up the river, as the rains have been very plentiful this year. The Niger, however, has already begun to fall, but as the *Alecto* only draws eight feet, it was confidently expected that enough water would be found to enable the expedition to get high enough.

We called attention quite recently to the want of Gunnery Lieutenants in the Reserve ships. Last Friday three were appointed, and two of the First Lieutenants and one junior Lieutenant were displaced to make room for them. Neither of the First Lieutenants alluded to had served the whole period of home service? Why, therefore, supersede them? If the First Lord treated his butler in such a manner, he would probably find himself in Court. Surely there ought to be some stringent regulations on these points.

The *Monarch*, with boilers all but worn out, is still retained among the ironclads of the Mediterranean Fleet. Can it be because there is no ironclad in reserve at home to replace her?

The shortcomings of the Navy have lately been shown up in the service and daily papers, magazines, and periodicals of all kinds. Insufficient ships, inferior guns, and the "starvation of the Navy," is the general cry. There are no available men to relieve the crews of ships abroad whose periods of three years' service have expired. So far, there are no signs that these ships are to be relieved or recommissioned. The truth is, that to relieve a few small craft in China recently, the home depôt ships have been cleared of nearly all their disposable seamen. If it should become necessary to suddenly reinforce our foreign squadrons—say, China—their Lordships will find themselves with no ships ready for sea, and no men, a state of things not very creditable for the first Navy in the world. It is hardly to be believed that our Navy is the only one that has no fixed period for foreign service. Any foreign Naval man can tell, almost to a day, when he expects to return home, as three years abroad is the extreme limit. In the English service, however, ships are frequently kept abroad for periods varying from three to five years, there being no fixed rule, the whole thing depending, apparently, on the memory of some Admiralty clerk. Could not the vast intellect which has so lately brought forth a great-coat for officers without a place for the sword being provided, be utilised in arranging some fixed system for service abroad? A very short Board minute would do it, such as, "No ship, in time of peace, is to remain over three years in commission." Should the Admiralty Civil Staff kindly approve the above, and allow "the sailor fellows, don't you know," to carry it out, a great step will be taken towards making the service more popular on the lower deck than it is at present. In fact, the Navy, as a whole, would benefit, for shorter periods of commission would give the officers better chances of employment in peace time, and enable them to keep up a knowledge of their work, while the men would be brought more often than they now are, and that at shorter intervals, under the magic influence of "home."

The classification of ships in the *Navy List* is still peculiar. We notice the new ships of the *Satellite* class are now all styled "corvettes," though the *Dryad* type are still "sloops." Why is this?

It seems incredible, but we believe it is true, as stated by Lord Charles Beresford, that the French small craft, and especially their gunboats, are far better armed and have far greater speed than similar vessels in the English service. This is neither satisfactory nor creditable.

Captain H. J. Cleveland will recommission the *Superb* at Malta in December. For the command of the *Carysfort* several officers are named, and amongst others Captain Compton E. Domvile, but no one has as yet been selected. Captain Ernest Rice will retain the command of the *Iris*, now ordered to Malta to pay off.

In the olden days, troopships were wont to be regarded by Naval officers as the last refuge for the destitute, but since the introduction of the new Indian troopships, Lieutenants of a different stamp have applied for these appointments, and, as stated by a correspondent last week, the Admiralty now receive numerous applications,—but, it should have been added, entirely from married men.

What has become of the Detached Squadron that was to have been commissioned early this year? It is a case of no ships, no guns, no men, and no money! Want of money has forced the Admiralty to have the defects of the Channel Squadron patched up, instead of being made good.

With regard to the so-called trials of the Krupp gun belonging to the Royal Marine Artillery, and the new 6-in. B.L. gun at Eastney before the Lords of the Admiralty, we are in a position to state that the assertions of "A Constant Reader," in a letter we recently published, headed "Krupp *v.* Woolwich," are inaccurate. According to a gallant Admiral holding a high official position, the Krupp gun did obtain a range of 8,500 yards at the elevation stated, and with a charge of only 14 pounds of powder. But, nothing in the way of a competitive trial took place before the Lordships at Eastney. Both guns fired three rounds each. The distance of range was only approximately taken as the elevation at which the two guns were fired was in no case the same. The report which appeared in the *Times* was, we are assured, inaccurate, as whoever supplied the information had no data to go on, as there really was none. Their Lordships ordered the firing to take place merely to see both guns worked, and the Artillery officers present came to the conclusion that the Krupp breech action was much more simple and easy to work than that of the "improved French system," being introduced into the Navy. It would, however, be absurd to suppose that the Krupp gun, with its 14-lb. charge and 64-lb. shot, could compete in point of range with the long 6-in. B.L. gun, with its 34-lb. charge and 100-lb. shot.

The Bristol Brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers gave a complimentary dinner on Saturday last to Captain Gooch, R.N., on that officer resigning the command of the Bristol Brigade; and to Sub-Lieutenant Sohier, upon his retiring from the corps, after ten and a half years' service.

Commander Hubert Grenfell, late of the *Phœnix*, has accepted an appointment at Elswick, in the firm of Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co. Commander Grenfell is at present superintending the fitting of the gun mountings, magazines, shell-rooms, and torpedo-gear in the new cruisers being constructed at Elswick for Foreign Governments.

Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay and Staff left Constantinople on Saturday last in the *Helicon*. The reception granted to the Commander-in-Chief by the Sultan of Turkey was most cordial. His Majesty bestowed the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh on the Lord John Hay.

The Crown Prince of Germany will land next week at Valencia, to pay a visit to the King of Spain, on behalf of the Emperor of Germany. Considering that the Crown Prince is the husband of the Princess Royal of England, it is to be hoped that the British flag will be represented among the war-ships which will assemble on the occasion to do honour to the heir to the German Imperial Crown.

The nomenclature of the various so-called Divisions of the Royal Regiment of Artillery appears to be too much for the Indian authorities, for we observe in the detail of troops in India in the monthly *Army List* the Artillery are not specified by Batteries, as in other commands, but are lumped together, as,—Bengal, seven Batteries R.H.A.; twenty-one Batteries Field Artillery, &c. The economy of space, but not the utility of this, is manifest.

We believe so multifarious are the examinations an officer has to pass, and the records to be kept, that it is perfectly possible for an officer who has satisfied all requirements to be passed over for promotion in consequence of the War-Office authorities not having the necessary evidence of his qualifications.

The vacancies in the Cavalry for subalterns appear now less formidable. According to the November *Army List*, there are now 21. Of these, the 1st Life Guards appear to want two; the Blues, three; the 1st and 5th Dragoon Guards and 18th Hussars, two each; and the 3rd and 7th Dragoon Guards, 4th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 21st Hussars, 6th Dragoons, and 5th and 16th Lancers, one respectively.

"X." has sent us an extract from the official work on topography, "as a sample of the questions which unfortunate officers are liable to have put to them on their examinations, in subjects C and D, for promotion," and he says he does so for "the edification" of ourselves and our readers. We cannot conscientiously affirm that we are edified by it, and we know of very few of our readers, except the Field-Marshals, the Adjutant-General, the Chaplain-General, and the Equerries and Aides-de-Camp in Waiting, who could answer the question off-hand. It is as follows:—"The bearing of the Pole Star being observed 343° 30′ at the time that ζ Ursæ Majoris is at the same altitude with and east of it, what is the magnetic variation of the compass?" (!) Now, is not that preposterous, if it be a sample of any kind of examination for promotion, except it were for the F.R.S., or the like? Imagine Lord Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir, where the stars were really of use, and fought in their courses against Arabi, calling for his compass, and taking the altitude of ζ! The "Ursæ Majoris" is delicious; your ζ governs the genitive case! This is pedantry run mad. And gallant officers and gentlemen are sent howling into the bush and banished to distant colonies, in melancholy sea-coast villages, to mourn over wasted lives, smoke bad tobacco, and use worse language, because they cannot satisfy the curiosity of the prigs and dominies who preside over their destinies in relation to abstruse physics and problems connected with them, never likely to be of practical value.

The report on the French War Estimates shows that the number of non-combatants, which ten years ago amounted to 13,850 men, stands for next year at 26,288 men; the expenditure, too, has risen from 20,121,000 f. to 27,977,000 f., an increase of £320,000. No doubt, the real expenditure will be in excess of the estimates, what with the creation of a Colonial Army, and the necessity which will, no doubt, exist of keeping a certain number of troops under the flag longer than usual. Already this measure has been applied to the Marines, and the men belonging to that corps of the class of 1878, instead of being liberated at once, will have to serve their full time, and will not be liberated until next year. We see that the conscription will furnish France with this quantity of raw material,—88,531 men for the Infantry; 13,071, Cavalry; 23,052, Artillery; 2,571, Engineers; 5,470, Military Train; 4,295, Administration.

In the last century, when a young fellow got an ensigncy in an infantry regiment, he was said to have been "presented with a pair of colours," or to have "got his colours." We often read in accounts of battles, that so many "stands of colours," or "pairs of colours," were captured, and we are left in doubt (shared probably by the author) as to the actual number of colours taken. These or similar expressions are still used, and cause some misconception. In the descriptions given by our contemporaries of the deeply interesting ceremony that took place in Edinburgh, on the 14th inst., we read that "seventeen stands of colours," formerly borne by Scotch Regiments, were committed by the Duke of Cambridge, with all appropriate formalities, to the care of the authorities of the venerable Cathedral of St. Giles. We are unable yet to give a correct and complete list of these memorable witnesses of Scottish bravery and fidelity, but we hope to do so shortly. The ceremony of last Wednesday was not only deeply interesting, but doubly significant. The chief part was taken by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, who was commissioned to express her Majesty's cordial approval of the care and respect shown for these mementoes of men who were faithful unto death. The increased interest now taken in the preservation of old regimental colours, as well as of regimental histories, has another aspect which cannot be disregarded. It is a protest by the Army and by the country against the demolition of that regimental system of which those colours are mournful relics,—a system which is tottering to its fall, and will be in ruins if the work of restoration be deferred much longer. The *Daily News* says:—"The adoption of the Territorial system has gone far to abolish the prestige of regimental colours." What has it given us instead?

With reference to the case of Brigade-Surgeon Elkington, referred to by us last week, we would suggest, in the interests of the Brigade of Guards, as well as of the Army Medical Department, that the Major-General commanding the Home District should order a Court of Inquiry. Until some such tribunal has had the case submitted to it, it is impossible for the medical officers of the Foot Guards to serve together as they are now.

At Aldershot, the warrant officers and staff serjeants are permitted to wear forage-cap badges; while in the Home District, at least, the badge is prohibited.

Owing to his absence at the interesting ceremony in Edinburgh, of which there is a brief account given elsewhere, the Duke of Cambridge was not able to accompany the Landgrave of Hesse to Aldershot on Wednesday.

The news that Usibepu has been defeated with heavy loss will not cause any great excitement in Europe, or even in England and in Natal. As long as these small civil wars do not disturb the colonists, the accounts of the slaughter of one impi by another will be received with exquisite composure. But the natives of Zululand may well regret the day when the rule of Cetewayo was destroyed, and the country split up, under one of the most pitiable inspirations that ever statesman or soldier yielded to, into "States," so arranged by Colonel Villiers, carrying out the instructions, we suppose, of higher powers, that conflict and war became inevitable. Now, suppose the Boer delegates, whom our newspapers are lecturing so severely for all their bad deeds, were to turn round on Lord Derby, and ask him to look at the state to which our policy had brought a country conterminous for many miles with the Transvaal, would not his lordship find some difficulty in proving that our interference had been beneficent, or our withdrawal from Zululand wise and kindly? Those interesting Bechuanas are, it seems, to be saved at all hazards from the dreadful Boers; but if a neutral commission of intelligent, unprejudiced men were sent out to the Transvaal to-morrow, we believe they would find that the Kafirs under Boer rule are quite as prosperous and as free as Kafirs anywhere else, and that the Commissioners would probably recommend the frontier tribes to submit to Boer rule, and claim Boer protection. Mr. Kruger and his associates may well contrast their reception at the Foreign Office to-day, with that which was accorded to them when they came over with their petition for the restoration of the Republic, and their protest against annexation; but though they may feel proud of the sturdy burghers who flew to arms for the defence of their rights, besieged our garrisons, and inflicted severe blows on our troops, they must surely feel in their heart of hearts very grateful to the timorous or magnanimous statesman who staid Sir Evelyn Wood's columns just as they were about to sweep through the Republic from the Vaal to the Limpopo. It may be as well to repeat here what cannot be, in justice to so thorough a soldier, ever forgotten,—that Sir Evelyn Wood did not sign the Convention with the Boers after the truce following the affair at Majuba, and that the document did not appear with his signature when it was returned to Downing Street.

It was thought that General Forgemol, who has just retired from the command of the French troops in Tunis, would not have a successor, the idea being that a considerable portion of the expeditionary force would be withdrawn. This does not appear to be the case, and we see that General Forgemol is to be replaced by General Logerot, who will not only act as Commander-in-Chief of the French troops, but will also fill the post of War Minister to the Bey. If we can credit the French explanation of this change, it lies in the fact that the Bey felt humiliated at the idea of his War Minister being dependent upon Algeria. To soothe the wounded dignity of the Bey, he is now to have an independent French War Minister. We can well imagine the satisfaction with which the soul of the enthralled monarch will hail this modification.

There is an extraordinary exhibition of activity among "the Princes" of Europe just at present. One cannot take up a paper without seeing that a Prince of great or minor importance is, or is about to be, *en voyage*, and without reading comments, and surmises, and dissertations respecting the Royal wanderer. In our own isle, the Prince of Wales, not long returned from German manœuvres and Danish domestic delights, is not farther afield than the coverts of Banff House; the Duke of Edinburgh is throwing off some of his surplus energy in opening hospitals; but the Duke of Connaught is by this time close to the shores of the vast Empire where he will, we trust, enjoy a pleasant and prosperous command; the Duke of Cambridge is just back from one of those displays of a military character in which he takes a soldierly interest, after an experience of two nights out of three out of bed. Fortunately, the movements of our Royal Princes are not exposed to the suspicious scrutiny to which the travels of a Crown Prince of Germany or Austria, or of a Grand Duke of Russia, are subjected in Europe. The visit of the Crown Prince of Portugal to us will not be coupled with the sale of Delagoa Bay, the cession of Goa, or an Anglo-Portugo-African confederation; but the French are much agitated by the return visit of the son and heir of the Kaiser to the King of Spain, although it is only the fulfilment of a promise made at Homburg, before Alfonso XII. had made himself obnoxious to Parisian *canaille* by accepting the honorary colonelcy of the Schleswig-Holstein Lancers. More important than any Royal or Imperial movements just now is the visit of M. de Giers to Prince Bismarck.

There is at present a severe outbreak of scarlet-fever among the troops in Dublin, chiefly at Portobello Barracks. Three officers, an officer's wife, several men, and some 20 children have been attacked. Up to the present, three deaths have taken place. There have also been several cases of typhoid in the Royal Barracks, an officer of the Rifles having just escaped with his life. This time last year, Lieutenant Richmond, of the 21st Hussars, died, and Lieutenant Gill, of the 11th Regiment, only just escaped, whilst some 25 cases occurred among the men, nearly half proving fatal. There is no doubt the general condition of the barracks in Dublin is disgracefully bad. Linen-Hall is almost falling to pieces, while the state of the Royal Barracks is almost incredible. There is a general air of squalor and age about the interior of the building, that shows how badly they are cared for. Island Bridge is also in very bad order, the central building being partly devoid of plaster, and looking like an old condemned workhouse. The drains and sewers in the different barracks in Ireland are shamefully old-fashioned and in want of modern appliances. At Naas, the Government has been threatened with a prosecution by the sanitary authorities, all the barrack sewage flowing into an open pit. At Mullingar, matters seem to be equally bad, and a short time ago there was a letter from a civil practitioner there, describing a state of things that could hardly be equalled in the worst continental town, the sewage flowing through an open drain from the barracks. The condition of the troops in Dublin is very bad, some 5 per cent. of the garrison being in the hospital from the malady which is under the protection of the House of Commons. The type of disease is very severe, and many of the men are so badly affected that they will be invalids for years.

The French Government owns to an expenditure of 14,000,000 f., or £560,000; but it is supposed that 30,000,000 f. have, in reality, been already expended, and that more millions will soon be swallowed up in the gulf. In the Paris *Presse*, we find the following remarks:—"We were always opposed to the Tonquin expedition, which can bring neither glory nor profit, and which threatens to entangle us in the most inextricable complications. But since the Government is determined to go on with the expedition, the necessary credits should be voted, to bring it to a close as soon as possible. In May last, we showed that the occupation of Tonquin would cost us at least £4,000,000 a year. The occupation of Cochin China cost us nearly half that amount in the first years, under far more favourable conditions. There we had to deal with a population of only 3,000,000 inhabitants, whereas the population of Tonquin is from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000." The writer then points out several other difficulties attending the Tonquin expedition, such as contact with China, Black Flags, and waterways, which, except in the rainy season, cannot be navigated by French gunboats. Under these circumstances, and seeing the storm which is evidently brewing in Europe, the editor of the *Presse* hopes that Parliament will vote £4,000,000 at once, and will at once wind up the Tonquin affair, ridding the Gallic bosom of a nightmare which is sadly oppressing it. On this same subject, Citizen Henri Rochefort has paraphrased the old saying,—"Il est temps de nous montrer, cachons nous," into, "Il est temps de nous concentrer, dispersons nous." And not a few Frenchmen fear that the Tonquin and other expeditions will exercise the same baneful influence on the coming year as did the Mexican expedition on that of 1870. For the moment, it appears that both the Madagascar and the Tonquin expeditions are nearly at a stand-still for want, not of funds, but of men. *L'Avenir Militaire* publishes a long article in the same sense as that of the *Presse*.

According to this month's *Army List* the number of Militia officers holding certificates from the Schools of Instruction is 569, of which the Infantry contributes 436 and the Artillery 133. The distribution of these shows the same inequalities to which we called attention last year. As there are two Schools of Instruction in England, one in Ireland, and none in Scotland, it might be feared that the officers of the latter country might be heavily handicapped; so far, however, is this from being the case, that they stand immeasurably above those of the sister-countries. The 3rd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers heads the list, as usual, with 20 *h.p.s.*, followed by the 4th Battalion of the same regiment with 12, and by the 3rd Battalion Royal Scots with 11. The 2nd Brigade, North Irish Division, R.A., has the same number,—11. The only other corps attaining to the dignity of double figures is the 3rd Battalion Gloucester Regiment. The 3rd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, R.A., and the 5th Brigade, Scottish Division, R.A., have 9 each. The 3rd Battalion Buffs, the 5th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, the 3rd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, the 3rd Battalion Black Watch, the 3rd Battalion Berkshire Regiment, the 3rd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, and 3rd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders have 8 each. No fewer than three brigades of Artillery and fifteen battalions of Infantry are without a single certificated officer, and the list of corps with only one or two each is painfully long.

There is no reason to think that the Egyptian Government would be allowed to sell Remingtons and Krupp guns to the Chinese, in the present state of their relations with France; but if the Khedive were to dispose of some of the immense matériel collected by Ismael Pasha in 1867 and subsequently, he would be within his rights. One of the most regrettable acts ever committed, perhaps, except the destruction of the houses of Balaclava and Kadikoi, &c., by our troops in September, 1854, was the bursting of a number of beautiful rifled guns and the spoiling of a large number of empty torpedoes at Alexandria. It might have been necessary to damp or fire the gunpowder, though even much of the immense stores of that matériel in the forts could have been sold or utilised; but the unreasoning panic or pure spirit of mischief which dictated the splitting of the A tubes of the Armstrongs, and drilling holes in the torpedo cases, had no justification in the attitude of the Arabs,—although Sir B. Seymour could not be aware of their utter discomfiture, and that there was no very great likelihood that they might have been turned to account in the defence of the country which our troops had to occupy. It was a pity, however, to act so hastily. They were the property of the Government we were defending and protecting. The stores of Remingtons were very large, and there were many tons of fixed ammunition in the magazines—some never paid for—as well as several batteries of Krupp field-guns at Cairo, &c., which Wood Sirdar would not require.

The appointment of Sir W. Russell to a regimental colonelcy, which has been mentioned by a contemporary, would afford an admirable—at all events, a forcible—illustration of the advantages of being able "to live a thing down." Some years back, the Horse Guards were in a state of vehement excitement on account of certain circumstances connected with the enterprises outside the area of his professional duties of the gallant and not fortunate officer. His aspirations after Parliamentary honours were as unsuccessful as his pursuit of more substantial returns, and, to the great regret of those who knew Sir W. Russell's good qualities as an officer, his career seemed to be closed. Indeed, it needed all the pressure which could be applied to a very soft-hearted man, to prevent the official Atropos from performing the dread act which would have put an end to the chance of attaining the position for which the former Lieutenant-Colonel of the 14th Hussars is put forward. We rejoice that the name of one who did good service in his time, and against whom there was no public disparagement, save that he was venturesome and unlucky in a field on which he had no business to enter, was not consigned to oblivion, and we congratulate the Horse Guards on the concession which they made; that is all we can say. But the turn of the gallant officer has not come yet, if ever it comes at all, and Generals B. Harrison and Seymour are before him on the list for regiments. Even if he were to be appointed, we presume there would be no pecuniary benefit in Sir W. Russell's case, as he is, we think, on the £600-a-year list.

The appointments to the Royal Horse Artillery frequently call for observation, and there appear to be secret influences at work which militate against certain officers gaining their "jacket." One case has come to our knowledge which deserves more than a passing comment. Lieutenant Bruen, R.A., has been treated in a way which is, to say the least of it, curious. At the end of September, as officers of Mr. Bruen's standing were being appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery, that gentleman made some inquiries as to why he was passed over. He was informed by the then Acting Deputy-Adjutant-General that he had been passed over because of a medical report which declared him unfit for foreign service, and this precluded the possibility of his being posted to a Horse Artillery battery. This fact, however, on inquiry turns out to be very ambiguous and entirely incorrect. It appears that no medical officer ever made any such report, but the information was obtained through a confidential report of a commanding officer. Who made this report, when it was framed, or of what facts it consists, Mr. Bruen is unable to discover. He declares that the report is not founded on fact, as his physical record proves. He passed the medical examination for the long course at Shoeburyness. He has played for years in all the best cricket matches of the Artillery service, and has won several regimental steeplechases; on one occasion riding in three consecutive three-mile steeplechases, two of which he won. In the hunting-field, Mr. Bruen can hold his own. If such performances are not sufficient to guarantee a man's physical fitness for foreign service, it is hard to imagine what is now considered necessary. It seems a bad inducement for gentlemen to enter the Army, when such under-hand influences and efforts are made to stop their legitimate promotion as have been made in Mr. Bruen's case. He has been informed that he is now too senior for the Royal Horse Artillery, although an officer senior to him, who has never been abroad, has been one of the last appointments. It happens, therefore, that Mr. Bruen finds himself cut off from that legitimate ambition in his profession which it is presumable influenced his entrance into it, and that, too, through a system which ought to be foreign to the English sense of common fair-play.

The French Military Attaché has, we understand, been in communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Prior, with a view to obtaining information as to the War Game on Models, introduced by that officer.

The horses of the 3rd Hussars are not yet free from suspicion of glanders, and several are still isolated and under observation. Quite recently, an officer of this regiment sent an animal from Aldershot to London, for sale at a repository. On arrival there, it was found to be suffering from acute glanders, and was immediately destroyed. A state of affairs almost incredible is here disclosed. There has evidently been culpable negligence somewhere at the Camp.

CHRISTIAN JANISSARIES FOR PHAROAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In view of the contemplated total withdrawal of her Majesty's troops, I venture to submit the following suggestion, *i.e.*, the formation of a Corps of Instructors, say, a thousand men, selected by permission of her Majesty's Government, among time-expired soldiers volunteering for Egypt. To avoid both the name and character of a Pretorian Guard, the corps to be composed of small detachments of Cavalry, Ordnance, Engineers, and Riflemen, as well as of Ambulance, Telegraph, and Railway Transport detachments, and of a company of miscellaneous artisans, (tailors, shoemakers, saddlers, smiths, &c.) Officers to be in the same position as the British officers at present in the service of the Khedive, and, like them, to be selected by Sir Evelyn Wood. Non-commissioned officers and men to enlist for five years, pay and rations to be those of British troops in India. Uniform and armament to be similar to that of the Regular Army. Non-commissioned officers and men to receive a premium of not less than £5 on joining, and a minimum sum of £20 at the expiration of their term, in addition to a grant of land, if desirous to settle in Egypt. The corps of instructors to be quartered at Cairo or Alexandria, and only available for Lower Egypt, and though linked to the native army for purposes of drill, neither to mount guard nor to do escort or similar duties, except when called upon by the Sirdar to protect the Khedive and public order. His Highness to be honorary colonel, the men taking the oath of allegiance for the duration of five years, and being during that time Egyptian soldiers and subjects, amenable only to the jurisdiction of the Sirdar and to courts-martial constituted by his order. No appeal to civil courts or the Home Government admissible. The component parts of the corps indicate the object in view, *i.e.*, English soldiers and no British force, a military organisation and a utilitarian purpose. To secure the latter, native volunteers—enrolled only for service in Egypt proper, and not obliged to go to the Soudan—should be attached to the various detachments, and be trained in the respective branches of the military profession and any handicraft they may wish to learn, and for which an extra allowance should be paid. The Citadel of Cairo and the Abbassiyeh Barracks offering ample accommodation for military workshops, their establishment would entail a trifling expense. A school for non-commissioned native officers should be an additional feature, as the utter want of trained non-commissioned officers is at present one of the chief difficulties Sir Evelyn Wood and his officers have to contend with.—I am, &c., Malortie.

COLONEL COLBORNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me, for the sake of truth and fair-play, to make a few brief remarks concerning the tenour of an article that appeared in a late edition of your valuable publication. I refer to Col. Colborne's return to Cairo, and the part taken by that officer in the Soudan Campaign. The circumstances as related in your edition of Oct. 20 are, allow me to say, erroneous, and likely to misguide the numerous readers of the *Army and Navy Gazette.* Your correspondent evidently insinuates that Col. Colborne, having made a little trip to Khartoum, returned as soon as possible to Cairo, in order to enjoy his pay and allowances in peace and comfort. May I now be allowed to state that Col. Colborne served in the field with the Egyptian Army through the whole of the Sennaar Campaign, whilst other officers stayed on board a steamer on the Nile? I had occasion, in common with nearly all the English officers here, to see this old Crimean soldier on his return from the Soudan. He was dangerously ill, and suffering from dysentery of a bad type, caused by a scanty and unsuitable diet, fatigue, and unwholesome water. The Army doctors in the Soudan declared that he could not live without change of air and prolonged rest. His appearance, that of a dying man, fully corroborated their statements. May I be allowed to add, that after a brief sojourn in the capital, he endeavoured to return to the Soudan, but was, like many other officials, prevented from doing so by the fact of the road between Suakim and Berber being cut by the rebels, and remaining intercepted up to the present date.—I am, &c., A. Leslie,

Cairo, Nov. 6. Medical Officer, Board of Health.

[We had no desire to misrepresent Col. Colborne's case, but we said he was at Shepherd's Hotel instead of being in the Soudan. It was hard on the Egyptian Government to send an officer of his age to the Soudan, in the hope of getting much work out of him.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

REGIMENTAL MAJORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A letter signed "Senior Major," in your last week's issue, furnishes another instance of the hardships that Regimental Majors, promoted since July 1, 1881, have to endure, and it also confirms the substance of your leading article of June 16 last, together with the preceding correspondence on the subject. It is clearly our duty to represent our present anomalous position in a regiment, which is nothing more than that of a subaltern in masquerade, to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, for transmission to the Secretary of State, in order to obtain an immediate release from the minor duties of a subaltern, now imposed upon us, in addition to those of a regimental and garrison field-officer. At present, if there is no subaltern available for some unpleasant duty, a regimental major is immediately detailed for it, should no captain be at hand. Consequently, it amounts to this,—we are called upon to act as "odd man" in a regiment. I would suggest either of the following remedies:—(1), Abolishment of the rank of major; (2), the opportunity of retiring upon the next higher rate of pension being given to those majors, many of whom, on the eve of their promotion under the old system, were compelled to accept mud-majorships to carry out the scheme; (3), that purchase captains should be promoted to vacant lieutenant-colonelcies in more fortunate regiments.—I am, &c.,

Regimental "Odd Man."

THE LATE INDIAN ORDNANCE CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—From time to time for some considerable period, there have been in your journal both leading articles and letters from correspondents on the subject of the retirement and pension rules of the fragments left of the late Honourable East India Company's three regiments of Artillery, and the bearing they have on the Royal Regiment. The views and opinions expressed have tended generally to the same point, viz., the desirability of increased acceleration of retirement of these officers, and the consequent more timely extinction of these fragments, both as a matter of justice to the officers themselves, Royal Artillery, and late Indian Artillery, and as a means towards an end, viz., reform and reorganisation of a large and important section of the Army, for it is very certain to any one acquainted with the necessities of a really new and more efficient organisation that no such change can be effected till every officer of the late Indian Artillery shall cease to be serving. The details of these articles and letters have, however, varied considerably, each writer apparently viewing the question from his own point of view, or as it affected the individual on behalf of whom the article or letter was penned. Now, it seems to me that the matter should be viewed from an Imperial point of view, viz., the good and efficiency of the regiment at large; and I also think all tends towards the conviction that the time has arrived for the settlement of the question. There are apparently four parties concerned,—the War Office, the India Council, the officers of the Imperial List (Royal Artillery), the officers of the late Company's Artillery. The War Office desire the increased facilities for retirement to the Indian Artillery, for the purpose of maintaining a healthy flow of promotion and preventing undue compulsory retirement on officers of the Imperial List, and for the gradual extinction of a body of officers whose existence is a bar to reorganisation and reform of the regiment. The India Council do not desire to do anything, on the ground that the facilities and inducements already held forth to these officers are sufficient, providing good voluntary retiring allowances after periods of service, corresponding to those after which Imperialist officers are subject to compulsory retirement. The officers of the late Indian Artillery (seniors) naturally object to compulsory retirement, and take their stand on what is known as the "Hensley Clause" of the Parliamentary guarantee, granted on the abolition of the Company; while the junior officers of the Indian lists complain that by this retardment their position is hopeless. The officers of the Imperial List loudly call for assistance, being simply strangled by the present block and its inevitable consequence, compulsory retirement, entailed by the non-removal of Indian Artillerymen. Sir, all four of the parties who are thus interested have right on their side, and the right of each is diametrically opposed to the right of the other. How are these conflicting interests to be reconciled? I repeat, by a decision grounded on Imperial interests alone; and I maintain that any dispassionate reviewer of the case will not hesitate to say that the parties who should give way, for the general good, are the India Council and the officers of the late Indian Artillery, the balance of justice being in favour of the War Office and the officers of the Imperial List. The officers of the late Company's Artillery should on their part bow to present necessities, unforeseen at the amalgamation, while the India Council on their part should do their utmost to soften the circumstances to their former clients. Nor would this be difficult. Let them show kindness by withdrawing the prohibitory conditions of the annuity scheme, making it a reality, and not a sham, and at the same time show firmness, by introducing removal to an unemployed, full-pay, supernumerary list, after terms of service in ranks corresponding to those pertaining to the Royal service. Let this be done, and I venture to say that the Imperial good would be attained by complete reform and organisation being the more speedily made possible, while no man of unbiassed mind would have shadow of ground for complaint.—I am, &c., Equity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A great deal has been said in your columns about the Lieutenant-Colonels of the Indian Lists, Royal Artillery, and sometimes by those who are only imperfectly acquainted with the subject. The presence of these officers in the Royal Regiment is no doubt inconvenient just now, as they possess certain rights guaranteed to them by Act of Parliament, which are not in harmony with the present system of promotion in the Army. It is sought to deprive them of active employment after they have completed five years' service in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in order to place them on the same footing as lieutenant-colonels of the old Artillery List. It cannot be denied the fact of officers serving in the same regiment under different conditions is an anomaly, but this state of things is not new, having existed since the amalgamation, at which time the officers of the Indian Artillery, as a measure of State policy, were given commissions in the Royal Artillery. The terms of the Act of Parliament guaranteeing to the Indian officers certain rights and privileges regarding pay and promotion are broad and comprehensive, and the application to these officers of any measure savouring of compulsory retirement, such as removal from employment (virtually enforced retirement in a disguised form), would be a direct infringement of the Act. This Act guarantees to them the same status in the Royal service which they held in the Company's, and one of the privileges enjoyed was non-removal from employment, except for misconduct or incompetency. The Under-Secretary of State for India, in a speech made by him in the House of Commons on May 30 last, said:—"It is unquestionable that the Company possessed the power of prescribing and altering the limit of tenure of appointments and commands, and there is no reason to doubt that, had the Court of Directors continued in authority, they would have exercised this power in respect of regimental commands." Is not this begging the question? It is not what the Company had the power to do, or might have done, but what they actually had done, or, more properly speaking, what their custom was at the time of the amalgamation. The Secretary of State for War, in his answer to Sir Trevor Lawrence, in the House of Commons on April 12 last, puts the matter in its true light when he says:—"The officers referred to [lieutenant-colonels Indian Artillery] come within the provisions of what is usually known as the Henley Clause of the Act for the Better Government of India, by which they have a Parliamentary guarantee for the preservation of rights in the matter of service and promotion. Under that guarantee, it is held that they are not subject to the Articles of the Royal Warrant which provides for removal from regiments after certain periods of command." If it is now thought expedient to get rid of these officers by an Act of Parliament, justice demands that they do not suffer the great pecuniary loss, both immediate and prospective, which removal from their commands must necessarily involve. In a future communication, I am prepared to show how this question may be solved.—I am, &c., A Constant Reader.

The 7th Hussars will arrive at Aldershot, from Colchester, as follows:—Dismounted portion, by special train, on the 24th inst., leaving Colchester at 10 a.m. Mounted portion by march route—two squadrons on the 27th; head-quarters and two squadrons on the 28th. This regiment will be quartered in the West Cavalry Barracks, in succession to the 3rd Hussars. The 3rd Hussars will proceed to Hampton Court, Kensington, and Hounslow, as follows, and remain until further orders:—One troop to Hampton Court, by march route, on the 20th; one troop to Kensington, by march route, on the 20th; head-quarters and six troops to Hounslow, by march route, on the 22nd.

Yesterday (Friday) morning, the 39th Dorsetshire Regt. paraded at Aldershot at an early hour, for route-marching, and, under the command of Col. Dixon, escorted the old colours, which shared the fortunes of the regiment (whose proud motto is "Primus in Indis") from 1831 to 1843, to Farnborough Station, where they were handed over to a colour party of two officers and four colour-serjeants, for conveyance to Sherborne, to be placed in the old abbey there.

Closely following upon the speech of the Prime Minister at the Mansion House, in which he announced the immediate withdrawal of a portion of the Egyptian Army of Occupation, orders were issued by the Horse Guards on Saturday for the return of the following troops:—The C Baty. B Brig. Royal Horse Artillery, home; the 19th Hussars, to Colchester; the 5th Baty. 1st Brig. Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, to Malta; the 26th Compy. Royal Engineers and the 1st Batn. Royal Sussex Regt., to stations to be afterwards named; the 2nd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to Gibraltar; the half of the 1st Batn. Royal West Kent Regt., to Malta; and the Cameron Highlanders, also to Malta. The following are to remain for the present at Alexandria:—The I Baty. 2nd Brig. and the 6th Baty. 1st Brig., Scottish Division, Royal Artillery; the 17th Compy., Royal Engineers; the 1st Batn. Royal Highlanders, the 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, and the 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders. In order to accommodate these movements, the 1st Baty. 1st Brig. Southern Division, Royal Artillery, will be removed from Malta to Portsmouth, the 1st Batn. North Lancashire Regt. from Gibraltar to India, and the 2nd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers from Malta to India. It is, however, announced that should the troops ordered to Malta and Gibraltar not be allowed to land on account of quarantine, other arrangements will be notified.

The Superb, says the *Malta Times*, has been ordered to England, to receive a new crew. She will be prepared for recommissioning at the Malta Dockyard. The date of her sailing is uncertain, on account of certain defects in her machinery requiring to be made good before leaving.

The Admiralty have received a most exhaustive confidential report on French ordnance from Capt. Kane, R.N., the new Naval Attaché. The report goes fully into the whole ordnance question as affecting the French Navy, and is of the most elaborate character. It is to be hoped that the Admiralty, having now such reliable data to go upon, will no longer delay supplying breech-loading guns to the Navy. Although far from being an alarmist, I candidly confess that I view the possibility of a war with France with anything but a "light heart." In the olden days, the superior seamanship of our sailors enabled them to outmanœuvre the French, to lay their ships alongside those of the enemy, and thus enable cold steel, wielded by brawny English arms, animated by that indomitable British pluck for which the nation was famous, to do the rest. But now boarding is out of the question. Seamanship is of little account. The French engineers are as good as ours. The French ships have, according to Sir Thomas Brassey, the advantage over ours in speed and in ordnance. The French Navy is as strong as ours, numerically speaking. What chance, then, have our ships? They can neither overtake, run from, nor close with the enemy. They must, therefore, remain targets, to be shot at or rammed at the enemy's choice. Such a state of things is not reassuring, even to the bravest.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The remains of the late Richard C. P. Lawrenson, Fleet Surgeon, H.M.'s Dockyard, were interred on Sunday last in the Roman Catholic burial-ground of the Royal Naval Hospital, with full naval honours. The funeral procession left the hospital at 4 p.m., and consisted of a firing party of marines, then the coffin carried by six seamen, four dockyard officials and two naval officers officiating as pall-bearers, a large party of seamen, and Rear-Admiral W. Graham, C.B., and a great number of military and naval officers. At the grave-side the Rev. Canon R. Patiniott read the burial service, and the body was lowered into its resting-place, the marines firing the customary volleys.

There have been several sudden deaths lately amongst those employed in H.M.'s dockyard at Malta. First, the sudden death of Dr. R. C. P. Lawrenson, then a marine who died a few days after falling into the dock, next a blacksmith falling down dead at his work, Mr. E. Gregory, clerk, meeting his death suddenly at Marsa, and lastly, a labourer dying suddenly at Isola.

The Army.

5th Dragoon Guards. Col. Sir J. D. Bourne, Bart., late in command of the regiment, died suddenly at Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, on the 11th inst.

3rd Hussars. The regiment, which is under orders for Hounslow, was last quartered there in 1867-68, under command of Col. (now Major-Gen.) Howard Vyse, and prior to its departure for India. A previous acquaintance with Hounslow, and its contingent duties at Kensington and Hampton Court, was made in 1856-57, when the late Col. Unett was in command, with Gen. C. Foster as major and the Hon. Horace Monckton as senior captain.

4th Hussars. The regiment leaves Hounslow next week for Norwich.

7th Hussars. The regiment, under orders for Aldershot, was last quartered there in 1871-1872, under command of Col. Hale, moving to the Camp from York in the spring of 1871, and proceeding to Hounslow in relief of the 12th Lancers. A first acquaintance with Aldershot was made in 1856, when the late Gen. Hagart was in command, with his brother as major, Sir William Russell as senior capt., and the late Col. Fiennes as senior subaltern. It was in the cavalry brigade, under Gen. Scarlett, with the present Gen. Conolly as brigade-major.

8th Hussars. Capt. E. Pulleyne, late of the regiment, died at Clareville Grove, South Kensington, on the 10th inst.

10th Hussars. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Combe remains behind in India as A.A.G. of a Division, on the departure of the regiment for England.

19th Hussars. The regimental depôt, now attached to the 15th Hussars at Aldershot, will shortly be moved to Colchester, where it will remain until the arrival of the service troops from Egypt.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

On the reduction of the Army of Occupation in Egypt, the following moves of batteries take place, viz. .—C Baty. B Brig., R.H.A., to England; No. 5 Baty. 1st. Brig., Scottish Division, to Malta; and 1st Baty. 1st Brig., Southern Division, Malta to Portsmouth. I Baty. 2nd Brig. and No. 6 Baty. 1st Brig., Scottish Division, remain in Egypt.

Major S. F. Carré, who was employed in the purchase of mules for the Egyptian Expedition, has been appointed to the command of the mountain battery at Khyra Gully, the 7th Baty. Northern Division, R.A.

The remains of the late Major F. B. Knox, of the Southern Division, Royal Artillery, who died at his residence, Hoelands Villa, Shaftesbury Road, Southsea, on Saturday morning last, from typhoid fever, were interred with military honours at the Portsmouth Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon. The coffin bore the following inscription:—"Francis Blake Knox, Major, R.A., died November 3rd, 1883, aged 41 years." The deceased was the second surviving son of Lieut.-Col. Knox, of Brittas, Thurles, Ireland. He was born July 4, 1842, and was gazetted a lieut. on April 1, 1863; became capt., Jan. 1, 1876; and major, Jan. 19 of the present year. From Jan. 1, 1879, to Oct. 20, 1880, he served as A.D.C. to the Inspector-General of Artillery at Head-quarters.

The provisions of the Indian Army Circular 85, 1883, have been extended to all soldiers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers enlisted for eight years' Army service, who are now between six and eight years' service, or, having completed the term of eight years with the colours, are entitled to be sent home during the present trooping season.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

A Joint War-Office and India-Office Committee, consisting of Gen. Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., Gen. Sir Alexander Taylor, K.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. R. Strachey, C.S.I., Major-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., Col. Sir John Stokes, K.C.B., Mr. R. Knox, C.B., and Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, R.E., secretary, has been appointed to consider the future establishment and conditions of service of Royal Engineers in India. Mr. A. W. Peel, M.P., is the chairman.

The 17th Compy. remains in Egypt on the reduction of the Army of Occupation. The 26th Compy. is to be withdrawn, but its station is not yet decided upon.

Three scholarships, in memory of Capt. Gill, who perished in what is known as the Palmer expedition, have been founded for the sons of officers of the Army at Brighton College, in the chapel of which there was unveiled by Gen. Sir Lintorn Simmons on Thursday, in the presence of a large audience, a tablet with this inscription:—"This is erected to the memory of Capt. William John Gill, a pupil here from 1856 to 1861. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1861. An adventurous journey in northern Russia, 1873, developed his capacity for exploration. Some years later, he undertook an expedition to China, with the view of penetrating its western frontier by routes not before traversed, and succeeded in making his way through Eastern Thibet to Talifu, and thence in the footsteps of his schoolfellow, Augustus Raymond Margary, to Bhamo, on the Irrawaddy River. Being attached to the Intelligence Department of the War Office, he made several hazardous journeys to collect valuable information for the public service. In 1882, during the British intervention in Egypt, he was despatched by the Government on special duty to the Suez Canal, and having proceeded into the Desert of Sinai, in company with Professor E. H. Palmer and Lieut. H. Charrington, R.N., the three were captured by an overpowering force of Bedouins and murdered, on Aug. 11, 1882. His remains, with those of his companions, were interred in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral on April 6, 1883, where a memorial tablet has been placed by their country, in commemoration of their services and untimely deaths. He was a good friend, a good soldier, and a most enterprising and accomplished traveller."

Grenadier Guards. Lieut. Daly, who died suddenly on the 8th inst., was buried at Aldershot on Monday with military honours. The bands of the regiment and of the Rifle Brigade, as well as about 400 men of the regiment, took part in the procession. Nearly all the staff officers of the division also attended, including Gen. Sir A. Alison and Gen. the Hon. W. Feilding.

Scots Guards. Capt. the Hon. N. de C. Dalrmyple has been appointed brigade-major on the staff of the Home District.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. Capt. W. H. McNeill Hamilton, whose death was recorded last week, retired from the regiment after its return from the Crimean campaign, in which he had taken part, sharing in the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol. He joined the regiment as an ensign in 1847.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. The 1st Batn., on arrival at Aldershot, will be quartered in L, M, N, and O Lines, North Camp, and attached to the 3rd Brigade. Major Bridge has vacated his appointment as D.A.A. and Q.M.G. for Musketry at Malta.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. The destination of the regiment on its withdrawal from Egypt has not yet been decided upon.

37th Hampshire Regiment. The head-quarters will make a second acquaintance with Gosport since the regiment came home from India. It was quartered there in 1876-77, under Col. Bowles, and went thence to Winchester.

41st Welsh Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Currie has been ordered to proceed to Natal, to rejoin head-quarters from Staff employ in Ceylon, on promotion.

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). The regiment remains in Egypt. The memorial brass tablet executed by Messrs. Matthews and Hodgson, of Regent Street, W., to which we referred last week, is now completed and lodged in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh. The memorial has been highly praised as a work of art.

46th Duke of Cornwall's L.I. On its withdrawal from Egypt, the regiment will proceed to Gibraltar.

47th Loyal North Lancashire Regiment proceeds from Malta to India.

49th Berkshire Regiment. The battalion has sustained a great loss in the retirement of Col. Corban, on the completion of five years in command. Col. Corban entered the 49th Regt. thirty-three years ago, and was with it throughout the Crimean campaign, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol. He has served in all the Mediterranean stations, and in both the East and West Indies. He commanded his battalion in Egypt, for some time holding the post of Commandant of Alexandria, when it was thought more than probable that Arabi Pasha would attack. His corps was the first to occupy Kafr Dowar, before the other regiments in the brigade could be brought up. He has the Crimean, Turkish, and Egyptian medals, the Khedivial star, and the 3rd Class of the Medjidie. With Col. Corban, the regiment loses an honoured link with the past, and his name will long live in the memory of all ranks as that of a good commanding officer and a kind friend.

ROYAL MARINES.

Regulations have been issued with regard to the future computation of time for officers of the Royal Marine Corps, which provide that for increase of pay, or retirement, every day is to be counted, whether in ordinary or leap year, on which they have received pay, and, dividing the total by 365, the result to be expressed in complete years and additional days. In computing service for promotion, whether by brevet under Admiralty or under War Office Regulations, or of service on the General or Divisional Staff, time is to be reckoned from date to date without regarding leap year, in accordance with Army rule.

50th Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. The half-battalion in Egypt proceeds to Malta on the reduction of the Army of Occupation.

59th East Lancashire Regiment. This battalion was, we believe, last quartered at Dover in 1862-63, under command of Lieut.-Col. Lodder, and after its return from the Cape of Good Hope. Col. Lawson was at that time in command of a company, and Col. Frampton doing subaltern's duty. The "5 *and* 9," *Lilywhites' Gazette*, has the following:—"It is interesting to note that boys, the sons of past and present Lilywhites, are enlisting in the 'old corps.' Within the last month, Boy Day, the son of our canteen steward, a late serjeant of the regiment, was enlisted, and we hear that the name of our bandmaster's eldest son has been submitted to the Horse Guards for enlistment as a musician. Boy Gordon is a promising young violinist, has played solos in several of our battalion entertainments, and will, we believe, be an acquisition to our string band. Boy Meads, the brother of Private Meads, mess waiter in the officers' mess, has also lately enlisted in the battalion; and an application was, we hear, lately received for the enlistment of the two sons of John Malvin, late corporal 59th Regt., which was, we understand, returned, there being at present no vacancies for boys in the battalion. Colour-Serjt. Hartshorne will, we believe, shortly be transferred to the permanent staff of the Royal Guernsey Militia."

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. The 3rd Batn. remains in Egypt.

69th Welsh Regiment. Lieut. Humphreys has relinquished the appointment of staff captain of the military police in Egypt.

73rd (Black Watch) Royal Highlanders will shortly be moved from Portsmouth to Aldershot, and, as at present arranged, will be quartered in the North Camp.

75th Gordon Highlanders. The regiment remains in Egypt.

79th Cameron Highlanders. Lieut. Scott is acting A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sir G. Graham at Cairo. On withdrawal from Egypt, the regiment will go to Malta.

81st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, on arrival home from India, about the 7th prox., will be quartered at Portsmouth.

88th Connaught Rangers. Major Brind has been appointed a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. on the staff of the Bengal Army.

101st Fusiliers. Major Barnard, C.M.G., reverts to regimental duty from the Supernumerary List, having been absent on Staff employ ever since his promotion into the regiment from the 19th Foot.

104th Royal Munster Fusiliers. The regiment proceeds from Malta to India.

Rifle Brigade. A draft, consisting of four officers, two serjeants, two corporals, and 130 privates, 3rd Batn., is held in readiness to proceed to India, *viâ* the Suez Canal, at an early date, to join the 4th Batn. A detachment of 200 trained soldiers and recruits will shortly join the 3rd Batn. from the depôt.

Medical Department. The deaths are announced of Surgs.-Major J. Grant (deputy-inspector-gen.), half-pay; E. B. Grant, M.D., in Madras; and R. Jackson, at Pachmaree, Bengal; and Surg. C. H. Dixon, M.B., at Cairo, on the Retired List.

Pay Department. During October, the following retirements, promotions, and appointments have been gazetted:—Retirements: Major Timbrell, from Sept. 17; Capt. Crawley, from half-pay; Capt. Dalgeish, half-pay, Oct. 1; Major Dawes, from half-pay, Oct. 24. Promotions: Paymasters to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army, Anderson, Healy, Coppinger, Langford, Wilson, Barnes, Dougherty, Vander-Meulen, and Booth. Appointments: Capts. C. Sandes, from 6th Dragoons, and J. G. C. Robotham, from 96th Regt. Two deaths, officially recorded, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Watson, retired, on Oct. 19, and Major F. Moore, at Bellary, Sept. 30. Changes: Major Graham to 104th Regt.; Capt. Hemans, from Dublin District Office to 21st Hussars; Capt. Kitson, from 21st Hussars to Unattached List. There are five Regimental Districts, three Cavalry, and 28 Infantry regiments requiring Paymasters, viz.:—Warwick, Clonmell, Berwick-on-Tweed, Devizes, and Galway, 4th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 19th Hussars, 1st Batn. 3rd, 2nd Batn. 4th, 1st Batn. 6th, 2nd Batn. 7th, 1st Batn. 8th, 1st Batn. 13th, 2nd Batn. 13th, 2nd Batn. 19th, 2nd Batn. 24th, 33rd, 37th, 52nd, 55th, 56th, 57th, 61st, 64th, 67th, 79th, 86th, 91st, 98th, 99th, 106th, 108th, 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, and 2nd Batn. West India Regt.

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surgs. Hazelton, Raymond, Pollinger, Twiss, Appleton, and Waddell are in readiness to proceed to India. Vet.-Surg. Blenkinsop has been posted to the 7th Dragoon Guards.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

"A Militia Subaltern" writes:—"Now that the old system of training Militia recruits has been practically reverted to, viz., the two months' preliminary drill under the Adjutant, does it not seem just that some Militia officers should be employed during those two months as under the old scheme? Like many other Militia officers, I joined that service hoping to gain a practical knowledge of soldiering, and to take my chance of whatever service might be available for Militia officers beyond the annual training. As matters stand at present, it is one result that the only officers who are of any use during the annual training are those who have previously served during the preliminary two months. There is no doubt that it would be beneficial to the Militia service in general, if the old system of employing officers during preliminary drill were reverted to, and it would set at rest a great deal of dissatisfaction which now exists amongst officers."

VOLUNTEERS.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (late 23rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers). The annual prize presentation will take place at St. James's Hall on Dec. 12, when the prizes will be given away by Lady Wolseley. Under its zealous and energetic commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Routledge, this corps has been steadily improving in every respect for some years. It has now reached the limits of its establishment—804 of all ranks—and returns every man as "efficient."

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WHITEHALL, November 10, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieut. F. R. Wingate, R.A., a Major in the Fourth Battalion of the Egyptian Army, her Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Osmanieh, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon him, in recognition of his services whilst actually and entirely employed by his Highness beyond her Majesty's Dominions.

WHITEHALL, November 10, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieut.-Col. M. J. Clarke, C.M.G., late R.A., her Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Medjidieh, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon him, in recognition of his services whilst actually and entirely employed by his Highness beyond her Majesty's Dominions.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 13, 1883.

8th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. W. Chaplin, V.C., retires on half-pay.

16th Lancers—Lieut. W. H. Chetwynd to be Capt., vice J. E. L. Viscount St. Vincent, appointed Adjt. (Feb. 1).

17th Lancers—Capt. H. Fortescue has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Oct. 22).

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. Cardew to retire upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Nov. 16); Major W. H. M. Duthie retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. R. P. Maitland retires upon a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Lyons to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. A. P. Wyllie, placed on half-pay; Major H. H. Hardinge, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Lyons (both dated Oct. 16); Capts. E. T. Browell to be Major, vice F. B. Knox, deceased (Nov. 4); F. A. Yorke, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice N. Powlett, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (Sept. 22); Lieuts. C. S. B. Parsons, upon the Seconded List, to be Capt.; W. A. Urquhart, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice H. A. Rigg, promoted Major on half-pay (both dated Oct. 23); C. W. Kellie to be Capt., vice C. H. Herring-Cooper, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (Nov. 1); H. C. C. D. Simpson to be Capt., vice E. T. Browell, promoted (Nov. 4); R. Wynyard to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, on being appointed an Instructor at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst (Oct. 11); R. H. Mahon, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice W. C. R. Stratton, placed upon the Seconded List on being appointed a probationer for the Bengal S.C.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Capt. H. R. Day, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be Capt., vice E. Lindesay, who exchanges.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. L. S. Newmarch has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 4).

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Capt. R. Johnston has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Nov. 10).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. H. A. Walsh, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Oct. 20).

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. A. R. Lloyd to be Capt., vice E. H. Wickham, promoted (Sept. 1).

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. R. Phayre is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. H. E. Railston to be Major, vice G. Winter. retired (Sept. 19); Lieut. E. D. Kennedy to be Capt., vice H. E. Railston.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. F. K. Loyd to be seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Nov. 15).

The East Lancashire Regiment—Capt. J. G. S. Morrice, from the Border Regt., to be Capt., vice S. Apthorp, who exchanges.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. W. H. D. Rich, dated Dec. 22, 1880, is cancelled, he having been subsequently transferred to the Indian S.C., with an anterior date.

The Border Regiment—Capt. G. M. Richmond has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Nov. 9); Capt. S. Apthorp, from the East Lancashire Regt., to be Capt., vice J. G. S. Morrice, who exchanges.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Major R. J. G. Grant has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Nov. 10); Lieut. B. D. A. Donne to be Capt., vice A. K. Purvis, retired (Oct. 20).

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Capt. E. Lindesay, from the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), to be Capt., vice H. R. Day, who exchanges.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Capt. A. Bell to be Adjt., vice Capt. R. J. Chaytor, promoted.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. H. L. Fanshawe to be Capt., vice H. W. Ozanne, deceased (Oct. 11).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. A. A. J. Johnstone has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 17).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt. R. Holbeche to be Major, vice M. F. Stokes, promoted (Sept. 26).

Staff—Lieut. R. Cutlar-Fergusson, Scots Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B., Commanding the Division at Aldershot (Nov. 1).

Royal Military Academy—Lieut. C. D. King, R.A., to be Lieut. of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice R. Wynyard, who vacates the appointment (Oct. 22).

Half-Pay—Capt. H. H. Costobadie, from the R.A., to be Major (Oct. 31).

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Col. B. G. Humfrey, R.A., to be Col. (Oct. 4).

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Chaplin, V.C., 8th Hussars, to be Col.

Hon. Major F. L. G. Little, late R.A., has been permitted to commute his retired allowance (Oct. 15).

Surg. R. W. Lowe, M.D., late Medical Department, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Aug. 17).

Qrmr. R. Browne, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Nov. 12).

Deputy-Assist.-Comy. G. Young, Bombay Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. (July 16).

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. E. A. Somerset, C.B., Col. of the Worcestershire Regt., placed on the Retired List on Oct. 23:—Lieut.-Gen. J. A. Street, C.B., Col. of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be Gen.; Major-Gen. C. Adams, C.B., Major-Gen., Gibraltar, to be Lieut.-Gen.; and Col. H. Kent, from Lieut.-Col. commanding a Regtl. District, to be Major-Gen. (all three dated Oct. 23).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut. A. L. Macleroy, 7th Lancashire A.V.C., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date November 14, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 16, 1883.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Seymour, C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. R. R. Robertson, C.B., deceased (Nov. 2).

13th Hussars—Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. B. Harrison to be Col., vice Gen. J. Lawrenson, deceased (Oct. 31).

Line Battalions.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Major W. S. Sinkins retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Border Regiment—Lieut.-Col. P. L. Bellamy has been appointed to command a battalion; Major J. F. Morton to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. H. Rowland, placed on retired pay; Capt. C. G. Brind to be Major, vice J. F. Morton; Lieut. G. H. Ovens to be Capt., vice C. G. Brind (all four dated Oct. 20).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. Forbes retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut.-Col A. G. Huyshe has been appointed to command a battalion; Major W. J. Gillespie to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. W. W. Corban, placed on half-pay (both dated Oct. 30); the promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. C. B. Bogue is post-dated to Oct. 30, vice W. J. Gillespie; Capt. R. S. Green to be Major, vice T. S. St. Clair, seconded (Jan. 1); Lieut. G. de la M. Faunce to be Capt., vice C. B. Bogue, promoted (Oct. 30).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. A. E. Fyler retires on full-pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

Staff—Capt. the Hon. A. J. G. Byng, 7th Hussars, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon. the Earl Spencer, K.G., Lieut.-Gen. and General Governor of Ireland (Oct. 9).

Half-Pay—The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. R. S. Green, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), dated April 29, is cancelled.

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. N. T. Parsons, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. F. G. S. Curtis, 6th Dragoons, to be Col.

The under-mentioned Lieut.-Cols. of the Indian S.C. to be Cols.:—C. J. Jennings, Madras (Sept. 10), and C. A. de Kantzow, Bengal (Sept. 14).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 16, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

3rd Brigade, Northern Division — William Valentine Errington, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Capt. T. B. Hamilton is granted the hon. rank of Major.

5th Brigade, Scottish Division—Capt. and Hon. Major F. Baird resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

5th Brigade, North Irish Division—Capt. A. A. Newman, Royal Artillery, to be Adjt., in succession to Major H. H. Hardinge, Royal Artillery, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Nov. 7).

3rd Brigade, South Irish Division—Capt. J. F. L. MacFarlane to be Major.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Capt. and Hon. Major G. B. Sicklemore resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Lieut.-Col. L. Reed is granted the hon. rank of Col.; Capt. and Hon. Major T. Aveling resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major W. H. Larken resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Major G. F. Green resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. D. H. Parker resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—John Riky and Randall William Nixon Plunkett.

4th Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut.-Col. Sir A. C. Campbell, Bart., is granted the hon. rank of Col.

4th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Herbert Reginald Ryder, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 18, 1883.

Cheshire—Lieut. W. Hope resigns his commission.

Royal 1st Devon—Lieut. B. C. Cleave to be Capt.

Dorset—Lieut. A. E. L. Fox-Pitt, from the Royal Wiltshire Y.C., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 16, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Banff—The Rev. Patrick Thomas Clark to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Devonshire—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Merson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

4th Lancashire—Capt. H. Mapleson, from 22nd Middlesex R.V.C. (Central London Rangers), to be Major. The services of Capt. S. Lett are dispensed with.

3rd Middlesex—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—A. H. S. Bird and E. C. Maddison.

1st Norfolk—Qrmr. E. Cooke resigns his commission; William Edward English, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Shropshire and Staffordshire—Lieuts. R. Tylden, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. W. B. Hoggan, R.A., who has resigned that appointment; R. Tylden, R.A., to have the rank of Capt. whilst serving as Adjt. in the corps (both dated Dec. 1).

Engineer.

1st Gloucestershire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. P. B. Hayward, Lieut. F. E. Young, and Lieut. A. E. Clarke. Acting Chaplain the Rev. C. F. Smith, M.A., resigns his appointment.

1st Middlesex—Lieut. J. B. Birkbeck, from the 1st Cheshire E.V.C., to be Lieut.

2nd Tower Hamlets (East London)—Capt. and Adjt. W. H. C. Coles is placed on a retired allowance; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

Rifle.

3rd Aberdeenshire (the Buchan)—Robert Mirrlees, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

4th Aberdeenshire—Capt. W. H. D. Cunyngham, V.C., 2nd Batn. the Gordon Highlanders, to be Adjt., in succession to Major G. Chalmer, the Gordon Highlanders, whose term of service as Adjt. is about to expire (Dec. 1).

2nd Ayrshire—Capt. W. Murray is granted the hon. rank of Major.

4th Devonshire—Alan Southey Dumbleton, gent., to be Lieut.

Galloway—John Dunn, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Glamorgan—Lieuts. R. Cound resigns his commission; D. C. Carmichael to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Cecil David Travers-Wire, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Frank Scaman Dymoke, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Linlithgowshire—Lieut. J. W. Stuart resigns his commission.

5th (West) Middlesex—Major J. Bell to be Lieut.-Col. (Sept. 1).

6th Middlesex (St. George's)—Lieut. E. M. Little resigns his commission.

16th Middlesex (London Irish)—Lieut. H. O. Hanlon resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. W. V. Blumenthal resigns his commission; Charles Routledge, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Pembrokeshire—Lieut. T. H. Owen to be Capt.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. E. H. Roach resigns his commission: Capt. F. B. Bradshaw, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major B. B. Twyne, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Nov. 15).

1st Stirlingshire—Surg. W. Johnstone, M.D., is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. W. Tulloch reigns his commission.

2nd Sussex—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. W. R. Lee, Lieuts. F. H. Padwick, and E. A. Head.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Acting Surg. J. Hunt resigns his appointment; Joseph Hunt, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Nov. 17, and the current year must be understood.)

COASTGUARD CIVIL DUTIES.

The general public seem to possess rather vague ideas concerning the number and nature of the duties performed by the Coastguard. We are accustomed to read almost daily ludicrous descriptions of the force in some periodical or another, which would lead those not knowing better to believe that it is maintained more for ornament than use. These descriptions occur mostly in stories the scene of which is laid at some fashionable sea-side resort. For this reason, a brief account of the duties performed by the force will be at least new to the public, and, perhaps, not altogether uninteresting. The modern Coastguard differs from its predecessor of thirty years ago in various respects. It has since then changed masters, the character of its personnel, and, to a certain extent, its duties. The old force was essentially a civil force, controlled by the Customs Department, and solely employed for the suppression of smuggling. The only qualifications a man required on joining was a robust frame and some small acquaintance with the management of a boat. As the object for which the Coastguard was first organised was accomplished, the duties in connection with it became nominal. Other duties, however, quickly devolved on the force, to keep its members employed, and its control was transferred to the Admiralty. It was then formed into a First Naval Reserve, by gradually recruiting it with well-drilled, well-trained seamen from the Royal Navy, who had served in all quarters of the world. To keep the men efficient in seamanship, they are embarked annually for a cruise, usually of two months' duration, and are during that period exercised aloft and at big-gun drill, while efficiency in small-arms is maintained by constant practice at the stations. As far as smuggling is concerned, though the business is at present almost extinct, still the Coastguard has to maintain such vigilance as to render the landing of a contraband cargo impossible. All inbound vessels are boarded and searched, and if from foreign parts, two men are usually placed on board until the Customs authorities take charge. The Coastguard has often a most disagreeable time of it on board some vessels. For instance, a week on board a French fishing-smack, alive with cockroaches, without a place to sleep in, and dependent for his fare on the caprice of the very people he is employed to watch, is often what the Coastguard has to put up with. His diet in such cases is not always congenial to an Englishman's palate, and on more than one occasion a Coastguardman has had a dish of snails set before him. This was an economical ruse on the part of the skipper, as through it his unwelcome guest drew his rations from other sources whenever possible during the remainder of his stay on board. Foremost among the other duties is that in connection with shipwreck. This includes the prevention of shipwreck, the saving of life, and the protection of derelict property. This duty involves a large amount of danger and hardship. The wild and shelterless coast has to be patrolled in the depth of winter and during the most inclement weather. Armed with a tuck-stick and revolver, and carrying a port-fire for signal purposes, the Coastguardman has to pace the cliffs; and no doubt, if his biographer had to keep him company on a shrill December night, his notions of pleasant and easy duty would be rather coolly and rudely dispelled. When a vessel is descried in distress, the Coastguard immediately, either by signal or personally, gives intimation of the matter at the station. The first object then looked to is the saving of life, and after that, the protection of the wrecked property. The lifeboat crew is summoned or the rocket apparatus is got out, according to circumstances. The latter is solely worked by the Coastguard, and in the course of a year a large number of lives are saved by it. Every winter, deeds of praiseworthy valour are done by men of the Coastguard round our coast. Performed, as they are frequently, in the dark, when that valuable personage, "our correspondent," is in the arms of Morpheus, and in remote localities distant from telegraphic and postal communication, such deeds get very little publicity beyond the immediate locality in which they occur, and seldom appear in print. When they do, they are merely mentioned in a few words, stating that the crew of a vessel was rescued by the rocket apparatus,—which, if reported in detail, would show much vigilance and daring on the part of the Coastguard. We often see a policeman's name paraded in print for capturing a petty thief, while the rescue of a number of lives from a watery grave, or from a position of extreme suffering and danger, by a Coastguard passes unrecorded. The result is, the general public are not fully alive to the value of the services rendered by the Coastguard. The number of Albert Medals, Royal Humane Society medals, and medals of various other institutions gained by members of the force, however, testify to the gallant deeds done in saving life. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who commanded the force for three years, eulogised it in well-merited terms on many occasions. From statistics then quoted, it appears that in a decade 2,696 lives were saved by the Coastguard, and in one year alone 657 lives were saved. These figures only give the number rescued by the rocket apparatus, and do not include those saved by boats and other means. But these alone sufficiently testify to the important services rendered by that valuable body. It would much increase the popularity of the force to have the number of lives saved, and other important items in connection with the force, published annually, as is the case with other institutions. Next in importance are the duties performed in connection with the fisheries. The supervision of the fisheries, the enforcement of fishery laws and the collecting annually of a variety of statistics are part of the duties of the Coastguard. In Ireland, in particular, where there are no fishery officers, the Coastguard have a great deal to do in connection with the fisheries. They have to suppress riots, arrest poachers, execute warrants, attend to the registration of boats, and, in fact, in this respect, act as constables. The Inspectors of Fisheries, in their annual reports, have frequently commended the valuable services rendered them by the officers and men of the Coastguard. In Ireland, also, the Coastguard are responsible for the suppression of illicit distillation within the line of their patrols. They visit the islands of the coast, in conjunction with the Constabulary, in search of the "mountain dew," and on such occasions Paddy greets them with every epithet in the Celtic vocabulary except a "caed mile failte." Besides the duties enumerated, the Coastguard perform various minor duties for the Board of Trade, Customs, and Sanitary authorities, such as preventing encroachment on foreshores, enforcing quarantine laws, and superintending the burial of the dead carcases washed ashore. In many instances, the station officers act as deputy receivers of wreck, fishery officers, and quarantine officers; and, in fact, in many remote localities they are the sole representatives of the Crown, and very often supply the place of guardians of the peace. From the foregoing, it will be seen that, though the purpose for which the Coastguard was first established has long ago been effected, other duties have devolved on the force which fully occupy the time and attention of its members, and in the execution of which any recurrence of smuggling is effectually prevented.

"Ex-Captain" writes:—"I read to-day, with great surprise, in your issue of Oct. 27, that an Army captain who had almost completed his ten years' half-pay service with the Militia had been brought back to full pay in a Line regiment. When I retired to half-pay in a similar manner in 1874 I was told officially that I should be compelled to retire at the end of the ten years, or forfeit my commission-money. Again, on being recommended in 1875 for the adjutancy of the Militia regiment I had joined, the reply given by the authorities was that I was not eligible, being on voluntary half-pay. The pension scheme came out about three years after I retired, and I should have tried my utmost to get back to full pay—had I believed it possible. As it is, I have just sold out, being within six months of the end of my ten years. I hope you will be able to throw some light on the subject." [We cannot.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

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Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1883.

THE latest "tip" from the War Office to the Press is worth consideration. If we are to take it as the indication of what the wire-pullers there are seeking to "attain," one of the most serious and the most dangerous of the reforms to which our hapless Army can be subjected is about to be let loose upon it. The seniority succession, which, in the case of battalion commands, is a sacred principle in every Army in the world, is to be set aside, and, as soon as "public opinion" is ripe for the change, the principle of selection, apparently unqualified by any restrictions as to grade, is to be adopted. When we say the principle of seniority succession is sacred in the great Armies of Europe, we are quite well aware that there are exceptions to the application of the rule. But these exceptions prove its existence. The command of a battalion, which in our service is the command of a regiment, is, we admit, the most important post in the whole of our stratocracy. It means, perhaps at a critical moment, the efficiency or the inferiority of a battalion abroad; and in a home battalion it means the preparation of the materials for active service so as to constitute, in cases where the Commanding Officer is very strong or very feeble, an element of strength or an element of weakness, as the case may be. But there are cases in which the battalion Lieutenant-Colonel may be a very capable man in barracks or on parade, and very bad in the field, and *vice versâ*; and there are other cases in which a Lieutenant-Colonel may be a very fair commanding officer, but may not be quite as smart as some brilliant Major or calculating Captain in his battalion, or on the list of the unemployed. As a general rule, we may take it that, except in the Cavalry, where the number of really good officers fit to command a regiment is very small, the majority of the Lieutenant-Colonels are quite as good and quite as well able to command battalions as the majority of the Majors. If selection could be worked without fear, favour, or affection, so that merit and fitness would alone be considered, and if the War Office could take the moral measure of a man as they can take the height of a recruit, we admit that the choice of the best men, in or out of the line of succession, would conduce greatly to the efficiency of the service, by ensuring an elevated standard of excellence for officers in command of battalions. It is because there is no such apparatus in Pall Mall, and because there is in the War Office, as elsewhere, scope for the exercise of likes and dislikes; because personal influence, occult agencies, prejudices and passions, the outcome of secret reports, the doings and undoings of favour and affection, are operative in the Horse Guards and in the Secretary of State's offices;—above all, it is because of the introduction of an element of uncertainty as to succession, where there is admitted fitness, founded on the dictum of some one or other that there is greater fitness elsewhere, that we view with distrust and alarm any measure, or the introduction of any regulation, which shall destroy the confidence of officers in their future, and shall give a heavy blow and great discouragement to the zealous and laborious men who have no political patrons or family friends to push them in among the number of the elect. Any one who is at all acquainted with the history of our Army can count scores of instances in which officers who would have been certainly passed over and set aside under a system of War-Office selection in peace time, became admirable battalion leaders and egregious commanders in front of an enemy. After all, as Moltke said, "The great business of an army is to prepare itself for war," and it is not by devices of the kind to which the *Times* referred, in connection with Lord Hartington's oracular speech, the British Army is to be regenerated. The heart-breaking work of a lieutenant-colonel, at Aldershot or elsewhere, in drilling his meagre battalion in a kind of Danaid tub, through the holes in which all his efficient soldiers are dribbling away, may well produce a condition of mind and action which would justify the War Office in putting him down as an inefficient and discontented officer, and passing him over for some smart, specious optimist, whose aptitude for troop-leading would vanish under fire. But one thing is pretty clear. If any officer who attains field rank fail to satisfy the authorities that he can be trusted with the command of a battalion when the time comes, he should be informed at once that he has no chance of succeeding. There are, indeed, instances in which that has been done, and in which the Horse Guards, after all, gave way; but weakness in the backbone of that kind should be cured, and if due care were taken in watching over promotions and selections in the field ranks, there seems to be no necessity for laying down a general principle that all commands of battalions should be made by selection, without reference to anything but fitness, for fitness in the case of the officers next in succession to the Lieutenant-Colonels of the battalions should be presumable. It looks very like an attempt to force the hand of the Commander-in-Chief on a matter respecting which his views are well known to recommend this innovation just at present, and it would tend towards the establishment of the complete control by the political and parliamentary influences of the Queen's Army, to which, we believe, sound constitutional principle and expediency are opposed, if the principle concealed in the feeler put forth by our contemporary were made the basis of action in filling up battalion commands.

Lord Wolseley's Memorandum on the Indian reliefs and the home establishment has caused a profound sensation in the camps at Pall Mall and Downing Street. One quality cannot be denied to the Saviour of Cairo, who may, after all, become the Saviour of more important places, and that is, frankness of speech and the courage of his convictions; and, in plain words, Lord Wolseley says the Indian reliefs cannot be furnished by our present establishment on short-service terms, and that it will be necessary to enlist 10,000 more men to work the reliefs in a satisfactory manner. Who is to pay for those legionaries? Great Britain, or India? That they are needed is proved by figures; but there will be nothing done to provide these twelve battalions till the money question is settled; and if England will not pay, India cannot. It is suggested that by recruiting men to equal the amount of home-going men from India, the home battalions would be kept up to the mark; but the difficulties of securing efficient material in the ranks for the Indian battalions are not to be easily overcome. The main point is that the Adjutant-General of the Queen's Army has informed the Secretary of State for War that the present system will not work, and that is a matter which fine writing in the *Times*, and fine words at public dinners, will not remedy. Lord Hartington, and the Lords of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to deal with it, and perhaps even they will fail, unless they confess they erred greatly, and retrace their steps—not to long service and pensions, but to something very like them.

There is no reason to believe that the report which appeared in the papers, in connection with the recent overthrow of a detachment of Egyptian troops in Nubia, that Commander Moncrieff, R.N., who was Consul at one of the Red Sea ports, was killed or taken, rests on any solid foundation. The silence of Hicks Pasha in the Soudan is very strange. There is a telegraph-wire from Khartoum to Cairo, and, as there have been no despatches published at the latter place, it would seem as if the Mahde's people had cut off communications between Khartoum and Hicks Pasha's force, or that there was no good news from the latter to publish.

Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox, Grenadier Guards, the new Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, joined the Army January 11, 1867; became Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, October 1, 1877, and obtained his Majority, April 14, 1883. He served with the Grenadier Guards in Egypt, and was present at Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and bronze star). A very good man for the place, and it is a compliment to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and to the family of soldiers to which he belongs, to put Lord Algernon into it.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of last night, in an article on the War Game, recently revived at Aldershot, asserts that "neither the models nor the pieces which belong to them are new at all. They were designed, constructed, and worked by Captain Wilkinson Shaw, now retired Lieutenant-Colonel, when he was a Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot some seven or eight years ago; and it is now some five years ago or more since models were erected at London, Aldershot, Colchester, Devonport, the Curragh, and Woolwich." So far our contemporary—and we may add that we have just received a letter, in which a distinct claim to the original conception and execution of the models for the war game is made on behalf of Colonel Shaw.

When the Homburg manœuvres were in full swing, some weeks ago, the foreign Princes and officers who were in relations with the German chiefs, political and military, were taught to believe that a war between Germany and Russia, in which the latter would be the aggressor, was not only inevitable, but imminent. Especially was that point pressed on the English visitors, and it was very zealously argued that Great Britain should cast in her lot with Germany, and if she did, the terms of peace would include guarantees for the safety of the route to India and the security of Constantinople; whereas, if Germany were left to fight the battle alone, she must confine her views to the provinces nearer home, in which she had actual and immediate interests. The concentration of Russian corps on the frontier, the assemblage of independent cavalry divisions in the west at an unusual time of the year, the warlike spirit of the military party, the weakness of the Czar,—all these were duly set forth as grounds for immediate action; but now the visit of M. de Giers to Prince Bismarck, and the assurances he bears, have rolled away these clouds from the winter horizon, and we appear to be in for piping times of peace,—for the present.

Whilst Baker Pasha and Stevenson General are of opinion that it would be "madness," &c., to withdraw the British Army from Egypt, Wood Sirdar, and E. Baring, Financial Vizier, think that the force might be much reduced. Indeed, Sir Evelyn Wood is quite ready to answer for the maintenance of order, &c., against all domestic enemies, with his 6,000 Egyptians, of whom one brigade is under Egyptian officers, be it noted, the other being officered by Englishmen. Sir E. Baring is satisfied that one bagpiper, if his pipes were in order and he blew loud enough, would afford adequate protection to British interests, and warn off all foreign interlopers.

Major-General H. R. Browne proceeds next month to Barbadoes to take over the West-Indian command, as it is doubtful whether the promotion pace is quick enough to land him a Lieutenant-General before July, 1885, when, if unemployed, he would have been retired. This shows much kindly consideration at the Horse Guards.

It having been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-General commanding at Aldershot that men proceeding from the Camp on furlough to Scotland are often detained for some days in London awaiting the sailing of the boats, he has directed commanding officers to take such steps as will prevent this, as far as possible, in future. Men proceeding to the North by boat are not to be allowed to leave the Camp until the evening previous to, or the early morning of, the day on which the steamer sails. There is much wisdom in this order, which has not been issued a day too soon.

It is only right to correct an erroneous impression which exists with regard to Colonel W. W. Lynch. Colonel Lynch was transferred a fortnight ago from the command of the Shrewsbury to that of the Guildford Regimental District, and it was thought that his removal might have been the result of the recent court-martial proceedings. This, however, is not the case. Colonel Lynch, as an old officer of the 2nd Queen's, had a claim to the command at Guildford, and it was in acknowledgment of this claim, and not as a punishment, that the Military authorities sanctioned his removal from Shrewsbury, as he thus became once more associated with his old regiment.

Captain Lewis, R.E., the officer sent out by the War Office to prepare plans for the defence of Aden, has left India, after submitting his designs to the Defence Committee and Government and obtaining their approval of them. We trust that the Duke of Connaught, whose arrival at that thirsty spot has just been telegraphed, took a look at the neglected works and armament over which poor "Steel Penn" broke his heart.

There was a goodly group of ladies and gentlemen assembled on Dover Pier on Monday forenoon, to bid "Good-bye" to one of the smartest and most popular officers in the Army, General Dormer, who returned to Egypt to occupy the position of Chief of the Staff and second-in-command, until the withdrawal of the whole British force from the country.

It having been found necessary to revise the Army Tables issued with Army Circular, dated December 1, 1877, showing the war strength and composition of all arms and branches, and the kit, equipment, and tentage required on service, a Consultative Committee, consisting of the following officers, has been formed at Aldershot by direction of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, under the presidency of Colonel R. Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., A.Q.M.G.:—Colonel Dixon, 39th, for Infantry; Colonel Luck, C.B., 15th Hussars, for Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Alleyne, Brigade-Major, R.A., for Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, R.E., for Engineers; Assistant-Commissary-General Reeves, C.B., Commissariat and Transport Staff, for supply and transport; Surgeon-Major Gasteen, A.M.D., for medical arrangements; Captain Battersby, Ordnance Store Department, for ordnance stores. A secretary has not yet been appointed.

A correspondent who happens to be quartered in a district where the contract-rate for coals is comparatively low, has, in consequence, had his fuel and light allowance considerably reduced. Fondly imagining that he would make up for this reduction by getting his coals from the contractor, he applied to the commissariat officer for permission, but was informed by him that the contractor was not bound to supply private individuals. Under these circumstances, can a low contract for coals be any justification for reducing the allowance? Echo and common-sense answer "No!"

Although the Wallace spade has been approved as the British intrenching tool, it does not yet form a portion of the Infantry soldier's equipment, owing, it is said, to difficulty in attaching it to the body. This matter has now been under experiment and discussion for a twelvemonth at least, and it seems as far from being settled as ever. Experiments are still being made as to the best mode of carrying the Wallace spade, and there the matter at present rests, and is likely to remain. None of these pressing matters ever seem to get beyond the experimental stage. This, however, can scarcely be wondered at, seeing that the Army itself is in the same unhappy condition, and cannot somehow be "made to fit."

The *Times*, in its article of Tuesday last on Lord Hartington's military policy, says:—"Officers must be selected who are likely to govern successfully the greatly improved element now largely represented in the ranks." There surely is no reason to suppose that as soldiers become improved intellectually, socially, or morally, they are more difficult to govern. If this were the case, the more highly educated corps would be less tractable than those the ranks of which are filled by men of a lower average of education; and we should find a preponderance of crime in the Household Cavalry and Royal Engineers. Facts prove the contrary. The *Times* is most unhappy in its military criticism.

With reference to our remarks of last week regarding the declaration required from retired and half-pay officers, a new certificate for General officers has been substituted, omitting the statement "that they are not in holy orders" since Mr. Childers's compulsory retirement scheme came into force, it would seem that the Military powers have mercifully relented as far as debarring the Church is concerned, and the lives of these wretched retired middle-aged ones need no longer be wasted, if they can only bring themselves to feel that they have a call to use the weapons of the Church Militant, vice their discarded sabres. If the practice is to prevail of certain favoured Generals, like the late Assistant Military Secretary, being given two appointments ere less fortunate ones without interest get anything, and there is much shelving of junior Generals in consequence, we may ere long see retired honorary Lieutenant-Generals officiating in the pulpit, as well as scores of their more youthful brethren of the sword,

The Navy.

NAVAL KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

ADMIRALTY, November 12, 1883.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby give notice to such Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, and to such Lieutenants retired with the rank of Commander, as are desirous of being recommended for the appointment of Naval Knight of Windsor, under the will of the late Samuel Travers, Esq., that they must apply at this office, either personally or by letter, on or before the 15th day of December next, when they will be informed of the nature of the certificates and testimonials which are required to show that they come within the meaning of the will, an extract from which is herewith appended:—"These gentlemen are to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English men-of-war, single men, without children, inclined to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout life; to be removed if they give occasion for scandal." By the Act 30 and 31 Victoria, cap. 100, widowers are deemed single men within the meaning of the will in question.

ADMIRALTY, November 9, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, Commander Alfred Frederick Marescaux, having attained 15 years' seniority as Commander on the 4th inst., has been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the same date.

ADMIRALTY, November 13, 1883.

Assistant-Engineer John White Midgley has been promoted to the rank of Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of November 6.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—William Ainger, to the Achilles, vice Snell; John B. Eustace, to the Dragon, vice Hamilton; Saumarez D. Lacy, to the Dasher, vice Swire; Herbert Swire, to the Duncan, for the Myrmidon; John A. Tuke, to the Forward; Wm. L. Down, to the Goshawk.

Sub-Lieutenants—Harry H. Stileman, to the Temeraire, additional; Alfred P. Ethelston, to the Alexandra, additional; Ernest G. Barton, to the Monarch, additional; Selby H. B. Ash, to the Sultan, additional; Lionel H. Hordern, to the Achilles, additional; Thomas S. Guppy, to the Wasp, additional; H. T. Hibbert, to the Jackal, additional; Eardley C. Carr, to the Grappler, vice Legh; H. W. Thierens, to the Forward; John I. Graham, to the Goshawk.

Midshipman—Edward G. W. Davy, to the Carysfort, additional.

Chaplains—Rev. J. F. Andrews, B.A., to the Sultan, vice Wilson; Rev. Richard D. Lewis, M.A., to the Pembroke, additional, vice Andrews.

Deputy-Inspectors-General of Hospitals and Fleets—Thomas J. Breen, to Jamaica Hospital, vice Fegan; Henry Fegan, M.D., C.B., to the Chatham Division, Royal Marines, vice Breen; John Breakey, M.D., to the Pembroke, additional, for temporary service.

Gunners—William Barrett (a.), to the Excellent, additional, for the Handy; George H. Chubb, to the Goshawk; Edward Walker, to the Forward.

Boatswains—Richard Hurrell, to the Wye, vice Treverton; George Bryant, to the Duncan, for the Myrmidon; Samuel C. Philpot, to the St. Vincent, vice Henley.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeons and Agent—Mr. William Whitworth, to St. Agnes, vice H. Whitworth; Thomas B. Carlyon, to Portreath, vice Hudson.

Alecto, Lieut. and Com. Harston, returned to Accra on Oct. 4 from Little Popo and Quitta, and left the next day for Fernando Po to coal, and would then join the squadron at the Nun entrance of the River Niger.

Alexandra, Capt. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., was at Smyrna on Oct. 31. The following ships were at Chesmeh, the scene of the recent earthquake:—The Monarch, Temeraire, Carysfort, Helicon, and Invincible. They would join the flag on Nov. 4, and leave about the 5th inst. for Malta to be docked. The Superb, Inflexible, Cockatrice, and Coquette were at Malta where the Inflexible arrived on the 29th, and the Coquette on Oct. 30. The Condor is ordered from Tunis to Malta. The Cruiser was on a cruise of instruction. The Iris, at Port Said, would, on relief by the Invincible, about the 22nd inst., proceed to Malta. The Cygnet was at Alexandria, the Falcon at Constantinople, and the Bittern *en route* to Gibraltar from Sierra Leone. The Commander-in-Chief was at Smyrna on Nov. 13, with the squadron, and would leave for Milo the same day. Mails to be sent to Malta, except for Carysfort, address Cyprus. The Iris was to leave Port Said for Malta about Nov. 24. A correspondent, writing to the *Western Morning News*, on Oct. 29, from Smyrna, says:—"Our stay at Sigri was but short, as the day after we arrived there news reached us of the earthquake at Chesmeh, with the usual exaggerated reports as to the number of deaths and the great destruction of property. The facts were sufficiently bad without calling for any exaggeration. The deaths are upwards of a hundred in number, and the wounded are very numerous. On the day when the news was brought to us the Admiral despatched the Carysfort to the scene of the disaster, and followed with the Invincible on the next morning. The doctors and crews were busily employed attending to the maimed, and digging out the killed and wounded from amongst the ruins. It was a sorry sight. Some of the bodies were frightfully mangled, while many persons who were still alive had arms and legs broken and smashed to such an extent that in numerous cases amputation of both limbs was an imperative necessity. The shocks of earthquake have been felt all along the coast of Asia Minor, Vourla being considerably shaken. Several houses there were levelled, and there were several fatalities among the inhabitants. Smyrna has also suffered, and the inhabitants have been kept in a state of excitement and alarm, and in momentary dread of the city being wrecked. The Temeraire and Monarch have been here since the 22nd, and leave has been given to the crews. The death had occurred on board the Temeraire of the man mentioned in a former letter who was injured by the capsizing of a gun in the launch. He was buried on Wednesday at the English cemetery outside the town. The Helicon will leave here to-morrow with the Commander-in-Chief and several of the captains on a visit to Constantinople, and will be away for several days. A rumour is current that the Superb, Temeraire, Iris, and Carysfort are to pay off early in January, and recommissioned directly afterwards, the new crews being sent out in the Himalaya and Orontes. The dockyard at Malta will have more work than it is possible for its limited staff to do, as the Superb and Temeraire have a great many defects that require attention, in addition to which the Inflexible will occupy some months in having alterations and defects made good. We expect to be here until the 10th prox., after which the fleet will break up, and the ships be sent to different ports. Some will probably go to Malta."

Algerine, Com. A. G. Fullerton, left Accra on Oct. 5 for Fernando Po to coal, with orders to rendezvous at the Nun entrance of the River Niger on Oct. 14, to take part in an expedition against the King of Abo.

Amethyst, Capt. Brent, senior officer on the South-east Coast of America, with the Rifleman and Sylvia, was at Monte Video on Oct. 17, and would remain there. The Rambler and Wrangler were on passage to Monte Video.

Audacious, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., was at Yokohama on Oct. 5.

Bittern, Com. Mann, was at Sierra Leone on Oct. 21. The Bittern was detached from the Mediterranean Squadron on special service to tow a small steamer (purchased during the late affair in Egypt) to Sierra Leone, where it will be taken on by one of the West-Coast Squadron for service at the Cape. The Bittern left Sierra Leone to return to the Mediterranean station on Oct. 22.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, V.C., left Simon's Bay on Oct. 24 for Angra Pequena, and would return to Simon's Bay. The Opal was at Ascension on Oct. 2; would leave for Fernando Po on Oct. 3, arriving there about the 11th, and was to be at Simon's Bay by Christmas. The Algerine was at St. Helena on Sept. 26, whence she sailed for Cape Coast Castle, and would join the Opal at the mouth of the Niger with the Lordships' orders for the Niger expedition. On relief by the Frolic she will proceed to the South-east Coast of America. The Bullfrog was at St. Helena on Sept. 26, and left for St. Paul's de Loando with orders to the Flirt to join the Opal at Fernando Po. If not required on the Southern Sub-division, she would proceed to Fernando Po. The Flirt, on Southern Sub-division, would proceed to Fernando Po on relief by Bullfrog, and after the Niger expedition will proceed to St. Helena and await orders for England. Mails for St. Helena till packet of 2nd inst. The Stork and Alecto, at Cape Coast Castle, were to join the Opal at the mouth of the River Niger. The Starling, at St. Helena on Sept. 26, was to proceed to Akassa Creek, River Niger, to make arrangements for pilots.

Briton, Capt. Kennedy, arrived at Tamatave from Zanzibar on Nov. 1. A correspondent writing from the latter place says:—"There has been a great deal of sickness on board the Briton, more men having been invalided from her since she came here in May last than during the rest of the commission, and the health of the crew has not improved since she returned from Aden, to which she carried despatches soon after the bombardment of Tamatave. There is a very general belief on board that she will be home by this time next year, although she was not commissioned at Devonport until April, 1881. It will be remembered that she was commissioned for the West Coast of Africa, from which she was to proceed to the West Indies, but instead of that she was ordered to the Cape, and from thence to this station."

Dido, Capt. Vander-Meulen, was at Port Royal on Oct. 25.

Dryad, Com. Johnstone, returned on Oct. 27 to Tamatave from the North and East coasts of Madagascar. She reports that the French war vessel Boursaint has bombarded the town of Foullepont.

Espiègle, Capt. Cyprian A. G. Bridge, has been making an unusually long and interesting cruise amongst the Pacific Islands. She was at Yap, in the Western Carolines, on Aug. 20, preparing to start on her return to Sydney. The cruise had already extended to nearly 8,000 nautical miles, and the whole distance traversed was expected to amount to close upon 11,000 before it could be completed. The ship left Sydney in April, and called at the Fiji Islands; our recent annexation, Rotumah; the Ellice, Gilbert, and Marshall groups of low coral atolls; Kusaie, Ponape, and Nukuor, in the more Eastern Carolines; Greenwich Island; the Duke of York group, New Britain; and the Pelew Islands. The natives were everywhere perfectly friendly. More than once the natives were much disappointed at being unable to sell to the Espiègle the copra (dried cocoa-nut pulp), which they had collected to dispose of to passing traders. The extraordinary and gigantic ruins at Metalanim Harbour in Ponape, as well as the less considerable, but still very remarkable, remains of buildings at Chabrol Harbour, in Kusiae, were inspected with much interest by the officers. Advantage was taken of the Espiègle's presence at several islands at which wars were going on to get the chiefs to meet and make peace. The principal kings of the Pelew group not only ceased fighting, but agreed to stop the barbarous practice of making raids into the neighbouring territories for the purpose of procuring human heads. The success that attended the efforts made to persuade the chiefs in the various places to end their wars gave great satisfaction to the natives in general, and is sure to have an excellent effect on trade, which had been materially injured by the constant hostilities of the last few years. The ship unfortunately at an early stage of the cruise lost an officer, the chief engineer, who died of bronchitis. The officers and crew generally have been remarkably healthy, though the heat has been excessive, and the weather, though usually fine, extremely trying to Europeans. Great difficulty was found in getting supplies, even fruit being scarce at many places. The Espiègle was expected to be at Sydney by October 1.

Euphrates, Capt. Cardale, left Bombay on Nov. 10.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., was at Zanzibar up to October 11, and has since arrived at Aden. The Briton, the Tourmaline, the Dragon, and the Osprey were at Zanzibar at that date. The Arab would shortly be ordered from Bombay to Trincomalee and Rangoon. The Harrier and the Undine would leave, when ready, for Australia, convoyed by a sloop as far as Mozambique, where they would call.

Fantôme, Com. Grey, was at Port-au-Prince up to Oct. 18.

Harrier, Lieut. and Com. Scott Willcox, was at Zanzibar on Nov. 2.

Malabar, Capt. Hand, arrived at Suez on Nov. 13, and was to leave next day for Portsmouth.

Mallard, Lieut. and Com. Littledale, left Port Royal on Oct. 17 to cruise round the Island of Jamaica for a fortnight.

Nelson, Comdre. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Sydney up to Oct. 4, and was to leave Sydney about the end of the month for Melbourne, Adelaide, and Hobart Town. The Diamond, which was at Suva, Fiji, on Sept. 7, was about to proceed on a cruise in the South Sea Islands. The Espiègle, which arrived at Sydney on Oct. 3, would remain there for the present. The Miranda, at Sydney, would be ready for sea on Oct. 15. The Dart was at Ambrym Island, New Hebrides, on Aug. 15, and was about to proceed to the Solomon and New Britain Islands. The Lark was employed off the Solomon Islands, to carry out surveying orders.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, K.C.B., V.C., was at Halifax on Nov. 10. The Himalaya left Halifax the same day.

Opal, Capt. Brooke, senior officer on the West Coast of Africa, was at St. Helena with the cruising squadron on Oct. 1. Had been ordered to form an expedition to ascend the Niger, and would be off the Nun entrance on Oct. 14.

Sheldrake, Lieut. and Com. M. L. Bridger, was paid off at Plymouth on Nov. 10.

Stork, Lieut. and Com. Blennerhasset, has been ordered to the Nun entrance of the River Niger by Oct. 14, to take part in an expedition against the King of Abo.

Swinger, Lieut. and Com. Marx, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on Nov. 15; would leave on Nov. 17 for Cape of Good Hope.

Undine, Lieut. and Com. Cutfield, was at Tamatave on Oct. 22.

The Admiralty have decided that instead of taking the Polyphemus to Chatham, the boilers will be taken to the ship at Portsmouth, where she will be docked. The officers of the two yards have had a consultation as to the best means of getting the boilers on board with as little derangement to the ship as possible. The necessary alterations in her torpedo arrangements will be simultaneously taken in hand by the factory department.

Three new war-vessels, building for the Government by private contract, will be out of hand before the close of the present year, namely, the Phaeton, the Dolphin, and the Wanderer. The latter will be handed over to the naval authorities in a few days, a navigating party from Sheerness Naval Barracks proceeding to Middlesborough, to receive them from the contractors, Messrs. Dixon and Company.

Capt. Gooch, R.N., speaking recently at Bristol, on resigning the command of that brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, said, with regard to the general outlook of the Naval Volunteer movement, that at present everything was hung up until the Admiralty and the War Office had come to a decision on the report of the Commercial Harbours Defence Committee. As this report had been before the authorities for some months, he hoped they might soon hear what conclusion they had arrived at with reference to the Naval Artillery Volunteers. In the meantime, the Naval Volunteers must wait quietly. The Naval Volunteer movement had now spread round the coasts of England, Scotland, and Wales. The Admiralty within the last two years had received offers from hundreds of citizens eager to be enrolled in the force. Within the last six weeks Cardiff had made the Government a second offer of a strong Naval Volunteer Corps; Newport and Sharpness had also told the Admiralty that they were ready with their batteries; Swansea, as they all knew, had a flourishing corps. Glasgow and Greenock at this moment were agitating for permission to enroll Naval Volunteers to defend the Clyde; Dundee had come to the front with four batteries for the defence of the Tay. London, Brighton, and Hastings had had crack Naval Volunteer Corps for many years; and every leading seaport on the east and south coast of the kingdom had taken up the movement. Here in the west they had Liverpool, Bristol, Birkenhead, Southport, Bangor, Carnarvon, and Swansea with corps of Naval Artillery Volunteers already in existence. And the movement was not confined to Great Britain, for it had extended to India and the Colonies. Calcutta had received permission to organise a Naval Volunteer Brigade, and he trusted that they might shortly hear that Bombay and Rangoon had followed her example. The Naval Volunteer question was occupying the attention of the Dominion of Canada; and in Australia they found New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania forming large Colonial Naval Brigades. A movement so popular, so widely spread, so patriotic, and so truly British, must contain strong elements of vitality, and was not likely to die of premature decay. A few years ago the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers were scarcely known, but he hoped that in a few years hence the name would be a household word in every town on the vast seaboard of our great Empire.

The Admiralty have decided to add to the Navy a torpedo ship, exclusively intended to discharge torpedoes. The ship will embody some new departures in naval architecture. She will be capable of making a long sea passage, and having an exceptionally high rate of speed. The new craft will be infinitely superior in size and capabilities to the Hecla, and altogether different in design to the Polyphemus.

A new first-class torpedo-boat was received on Thursday at Portsmouth from Messrs. Thornycroft and Co., of Chiswick. It is the first of the kind introduced in the service, its propulsion being a resuscitation of the Ruthvin hydraulic system as fitted to the Waterwitch. As applied to torpedo craft, there are several advantages attending the use of the turbine, such as a reduction of noise and increased handiness, the only drawback being as regards speed. The boat is expected to realise 12 knots.

THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT CONWAY-GORDON, R.M.A.

"Admiralty, October 20, 1883.

"SIR,—I have laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 2nd inst., stating that you trust their Lordships will not object to your 'publishing the whole circumstances of the case' of your son, Lieut. Lewis Conway-Gordon, together with the correspondence respecting his status in the Royal Marine Artillery. My Lords desire me to inform you that they have no objection to your publishing the correspondence. The facts of the case are as follows:—Under the rules hitherto in force, lieutenants of the Royal Marine Artillery have not been confirmed in their appointments until they have undergone instruction, and passed satisfactory examinations at the Royal Naval College, and in Naval gunnery and torpedo. Probationers who failed to pass the final college examination have been, at the discretion of the Admiralty, granted commissions in the Marine Light Infantry, with seniority from the date of appointment to the Artillery, on probation. Owing to the numerous failures to qualify (19 out of 26 probationers having failed in the past four years), this system did not secure a sufficient supply of officers, and consequently, there were in August last, 19 vacancies for subalterns in the Royal Marine Artillery. After careful consideration of the circumstances of the case, my Lords came to the conclusion that it was desirable to take steps for the revision of the conditions of appointment, also that it was necessary to fill some of the vacancies in the corps at once; they therefore appointed a Committee, consisting of the President of the College, Vice-Admiral Luard, C.B.; the Director of Studies, Dr. Hirst; the Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. of Royal Marines, Sir Francis Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B.; the Professor of Fortification at the College, Major Needham, R.M.A., to report upon the advisability of changing the system of selection of probationers; also to recommend for transfer from the Light Infantry to the Artillery some of the most eligible of the probationers who had failed during the past three years. Amongst the gentlemen recommended by the Committee were Lieuts. H. Slessor and A. H. Cox, who had failed at the final College examination in June, 1882, and had been appointed to the Infantry, with seniority of Sept. 1, 1880. My Lords decided to permit the transfer of these officers to the Artillery, subject to the condition of qualifying in gunnery and torpedo, a condition which your son must comply with, before he can be finally confirmed in his appointment. It then became a question what should be their status in relation to your son; it appeared to my Lords that, as the transfer was in the interests of the public service, it would be right to allow them the full benefit of their position and seniority in the corps of Royal Marines; they were therefore transferred as lieutenants of Sept. 1, 1880, and placed above your son, who entered a year later. My Lords have given full consideration to the letters which you have addressed to them on the subject, but they are unable to recognise any valid grounds for the protest which you have made against their decision in this matter. I am to request that this letter may be made public, should you publish the correspondence.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. TRYON."

"Newport Cottage, Lincoln, Oct. 29, 1883.

"To the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, 'N,' dated Oct. 20, 1883, informing me that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty 'have no objection' to my publishing certain correspondence connected with the position of my son, Lieut. Lewis Conway-Gordon, in the Royal Marine Artillery, for which consideration I am obliged. Adverting to the body of the above-quoted letter, I would most respectfully make the following remarks:—'The facts of the case,' as noted therein, are neither correctly nor fully quoted, as I now beg to point out. 1. My son accepted, in 1881, his probationary lieutenancy in the Royal Marine Artillery, under the Regulations issued by the Lords of the Admiralty, dated Sept. 12, 1879, wherein (see para. 4) it is stated that such officers, on passing the second examination at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, 'satisfactorily, will receive commissions in the Royal Marine Artillery.' The question of further examinations in 'naval gunnery and torpedo' was only brought forward under later regulations, issued by their Lordships on Feb. 8, 1883; and so are not in any way binding on my son, as is evidenced by his being gazetted to his commission in the Royal Marine Artillery on Aug. 14 last. My son received on July 15, 1883, a letter dated 'Royal Naval College, Greenwich, July 14, 1883,' forwarded 'on her Majesty's service,' signed 'F. E. Raven' (copy attached hereto), informing him that as he had 'succeeded . . . . . . in obtaining sufficient marks to qualify for the Marine Artillery,' he was to report himself at Portsmouth, 'in time to enter upon the torpedo course . . . . . . on July 18.' Such an official notice I, with all submission, maintain completed the time of his probation, and he should have been at once gazetted to the position he, according to regulations, had honourably gained. Therefore, the argument, founded on the basis of my son being still a probationary lieutenant, when superseded, now raised by their Lordships, is both illusory and misleading. 2. The committee which their Lordships appointed 'to report upon the advisability of changing the system of selection of probationers; also to recommend for transfer from the Light Infantry to the Artillery some of the most eligible of the probationers who had failed during the past three years,' recommended with Lieuts. Slessor and Cox, Lieut. H. C. Fraser (seniority, 1877), and Lieut. C. E. Hardy (seniority, 1878), and were careful not to make any recommendation as to the seniority which these officers should take. But Lieuts. Fraser and Hardy have not been transferred to the Artillery. It is, therefore, evident that their Lordships exercised, outside the recommendation of their Committee, their authority, both in the selection of such officers as should be transferred, and also as to the position such transfers should take. 'The interests of the public service' would have been equally served if Messrs. A. E. Marchant (with 3,100 marks), C. L. Gordon (with 2,907 marks), B. H. Lee (with 2,871 marks), E. C. B. Roe (with 2,760 marks), and B. C. Couchman (with 2,696 marks), had been allowed to join the Artillery branch, for which, according to the results of the final examination at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, they were more fitted than Mr. Aubrey Cox, who obtained only 2,627 marks. 3. From 'the facts of the case,' as submitted by their Lordships, the following prominent and most important one is omitted, viz., that the course pursued by their Lordships in transferring Lieuts. Slessor and Cox to the Artillery was in complete opposition to the advice of Sir Charles Adair, G.C.B., the Deputy-Adjutant-General of Marine Forces, the officer at Head-quarters who is supposed to represent that branch of the service, and advise their Lordships on the special points connected therewith. 4. I note with satisfaction the admissions made by their Lordships (first), that 19 out of 26 probationers for the Royal Marine Artillery have failed during the past four years; and (secondly), that Lieuts. Slessor and Cox were transferred, subject to certain conditions. On such admissions I would remark,—first, that as my son was one of the seven passed probationers, the interests of the service would dictate that he should have priority to those officers who had failed in these examinations; and secondly, that as 'conditions' were placed on the transfer of the two above-named officers, a further one as to their seniority in the Artillery should also have been enforced, so that an officer who failed at the final examination at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, taking only 2,627 marks, should not have been rewarded for such failure by being placed over the head of my son, a successful probationer with 3,943 marks. 5. With reference to the paragraph in which it is stated that their Lordships 'are unable to recognise any valid grounds for the protest' I have made, I would respectfully draw the attention of their Lordships to the letter of the Deputy-Adjutant-General on the subject, which will, I believe, be found to give 'valid grounds' to my protest; moreover, I would inform their Lordships that the position I have taken up is one which is in full agreement with the opinions of a late First Secretary to the Admiralty, of Admirals, of Generals, of officers of all ranks in both services, of the general public, and of both the service and the general Press. 6. I can only once more place on record my respectful, but firm and indignant protest against the punishment my son has most undeservedly received, which will delay his promotion to the higher positions in the corps by over five years, and give expression to my deep regret that the honour and justice of the Department should be so sadly dimmed in the hands of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, F. C. CONWAY-GORDON, Lieut.-Col., Deputy Lieutenant county of Lincoln."

[COPY].

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E., July 14, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired to inform you that as you succeeded at the recent examination in obtaining sufficient marks to quality for the Marine Artillery, you should proceed to Portsmouth, in time to enter on the torpedo course which commences in Vernon on the 18th inst. at 9 a.m.—Yours faithfully, F. E. RAVEN.

Lieut. L. Conway-Gordon, R.M.A.

NAVAL GUNNERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your able review, in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of November 3, on progress in Naval Gunnery, must be read with great interest by all thoughtful Naval officers; and I think we have now fair proofs that the present system of firing is, as a test of efficiency, valueless. Much has been said of late years of the decadence of seamanship, but I think we ought now to consider, what is of far greater importance, the decadence of gunnery. The causes of this falling-off are not, I think, difficult to arrive at, and are, in my opinion, as follows. There has been, of late, an idea amongst the older officers of the Navy that none of those under them know anything about seamanship, resulting in such orders being given, and such systems (especially on some distant stations) being carried out, as to entirely subordinate the now all-important gunnery to the practically obsolete seamanship, and my own experience of late years has shown that far more credit is awarded for crossing royal yards than for the efficiency of the ship for action. I further do not hesitate to say that while the present strain as regards seamanship is kept on, no real efficiency will be arrived at in gunnery. Another difficulty experienced by captains of ships is in the absurd regulations by which the Excellent binds them down as regards how the ammunition is to be expended, and the small amount to be fired; the eight rounds per quarter must be divided into three, and expended so many rounds per month, whatever the circumstances or weather may be, resulting in favourable opportunities being lost and ammunition often literally thrown away, the firing having to be hurried over for want of time, and perhaps in bad weather. The present system of prize-firing also is faulty in the extreme; the gun's crew know that they must get the eight rounds off while the ship is running eight knots on one side of the square; otherwise, they are almost sure to lose through taking enough of time, besides the black looks of the officers at having to put the ship on another side of the square, in order to give them time to finish. Again, the distances that the shots fall from the target are merely a matter of the officer's judgment who is stationed in the top, and it is needless to remark that such estimates differ considerably. A great improvement in prize-firing might be made if the target were towed, all ships now possessing steamboats, when the errors in elevation could be taken by the officers in the boat direction from the ship. But I may say finally what I said at first, that no marked improvement can take place in our "gunnery," upon which the very existence of our Navy in war depends, while it is made entirely subordinate to playing at seamanship.—I am, &c.,

NOT A GUNNERY OFFICER.

London Amusements.

The Promenade Concerts, COVENT GARDEN, will close on the 24th inst. Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe has arranged a benefit concert for this (Saturday) evening; and for the 22nd inst. Mr. Thomas has engaged Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Signor Foli, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

From the HAYMARKET, "Fédora" will be withdrawn after this week, and a new and original comedy by Mr. A. W. Pinero will then be produced. The announced date of the production is next Saturday, and the cast comprises the names of Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Bernard-Beere, Miss Calhoun, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Forbes Robertson, Mr. Alfred Bishop, Mr. Brookfield, Mr. Stewart Dawson, and Mr. Vernon.

"The Silver King," at the PRINCESS's, continuously played throughout the entire year, with only a fortnight's interval for a holiday rest, reached this week the anniversary of its production. This admirable drama will be represented for the last time at a morning performance on the 24th inst., and the theatre will then be closed for night rehearsals of the new romantic play, entitled, "Claudian," comprising a prologue and three acts. The drama, written by Mr. W. G. Wills, and constructed by Mr. Henry Herman, will be produced on Thursday, the 29th inst.

At the SAVOY THEATRE, the fairy opera of "Iolanthe," by W. S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan, shows no sign of diminished popularity, though a year has elapsed since this fantastic production became a fixture in the programme. A supplementary musical and mimetic sketch, called "The Drama on Crutches," is now provided by Mr. George Grossmith, who thus adds a merry quarter-of-an-hour's amusement to a thoroughly diverting entertainment. Asking the audience to imagine they have already advanced twenty years into the next century, and are listening to the recollections of an old playgoer who could tell them something about the Stage as it existed forty years before, the clever mimic and musician gives adroit imitations of Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Corney Grain, and other public favourites, besides supplying humorous references to the peculiar style of himself and his colleagues.

Mrs. Alfred Maddick appeared on Tuesday afternoon at the CRYSTAL PALACE as Julia in "The Hunchback," and will next week depart for New York, to fulfil a prolonged engagement with Mr. Boucicault for a professional tour through the United States.

In the early part of next month, Mr. Harry Jackson will open the OPERA COMIQUE, for the purpose of introducing the popular American actress and singer, favourably known as "Lotta," to the British Stage.

"Vice Versâ" and the burlesque of "Silver Guilt" will be withdrawn from the STRAND THEATRE at the end of this month, and for the following six weeks that stage will be occupied by Mr. Edward Compton and his comedy company. Before, however, the present tenure expires, a new two-act comedy will be brought out, entitled, "Deceivers Ever," the author being a son of Mr. Charles Salaman, the well-known musical lecturer and composer.

The present programme at the GAIETY will be changed on Monday, Dec. 10, when Mr. Edward Terry returns to the theatre. In the meantime, the morning performances at this house will increase in number. This week Mr. W. F. Hawley produced another new comedy-drama, called "Found," and Miss Lucille Meredith, announced as "the American prima donna," made her first appearance in England as Phœbe in the comic opera of "Billee Taylor." On Wednesday next, Miss Nelly Bromley has a matinée, and appears as Peg Woffington in "Masks and Faces." The week following, Mr. Hermann Vezin is announced to play Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice."

Miss Lucille Meredith, the new American prima donna, made her first appearance in this country at the GAIETY matinée, in "Billee Taylor," on Thursday last. The cast was a powerful one, and included Miss Alice Aynsley Cook, Miss Harriet Coveney, Miss Pedley, Mr. Breedon, Mr. J. J. Dallas, Mr. Arthur Williams, and Mr. William Elton. Miss Meredith made a most favourable impression, though evidently suffering from nervousness. Her voice is a clear and high soprano which should not fail to make its owner an English favourite. Of the rest of the cast, we need only say that Messrs. Williams, Elton, and Dallas, and Miss Coveney were great in their respective characters; that Miss Alice Aynsley Cook sustained her histrionic and vocal reputation as Arabella, and that Miss Pedley (Susan) is a young lady who ought to be sought after by comic-opera managers. She gained a hearty encore for her solo in the first act. The dresses were unusually effective, and we can safely say that those who go to see "Billee Taylor" on Thursday next, Nov. 22, when it will be repeated, will have a most enjoyable treat.

Such rapid progress has been made in the under-water engine fittings of the Impérieuse at Portsmouth, that it is intended to float her out of dock on Dec. 18, instead of early next year. It has, however, been determined to postpone the fitting of the after portion of the propeller shafting until she has been docked, the apertures in her stern being plugged up in the meantime.

A draft of supernumeraries left the Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness, on Nov. 12, for Plymouth, to join the Agincourt and the Indus. Another draft of men also left for the Pacific station, taking passage to Colon in the Wye. A draft left on Saturday in the steam tender Seamew, for the ironclad Penelope, to take the place of time-expired men, who return to the Royal Naval Barracks.

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EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On page 741, para. 2, of your edition of Sept. 22, you allude to the large number of officers who failed to pass for promotion at the recent examination. From all I hear from brother-officers in England and elsewhere, the failures were nearly all in the tactical and topographical papers, which, in addition to being very hard, were of a catch-question type, and by no means a criterion of a man's ability or taste for his profession. I am one of the unfortunates who failed at the examination in question in the subjects I have mentioned. Had I had time at the examination, I would have made copies of the questions set, and forwarded them, so that in your journal you might have the opportunity of drawing attention to the nature of the questions propounded; but the questions had to be returned, together with the replies, for which, *en passant*, time was barely permitted to answer. I have no hesitation in saying that the stiffness of these so-called tests of military knowledge for command is and will be the cause, until rectified, of many good officers having to leave the service (as in my case), to the great detriment of the service and to their advancement in a profession in which they have served the best portion of their lives.—I am, &c.,

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Obituary.

Gen. Arthur Bunny, C.B., late of the Royal (Bengal) Horse Artillery, died on the 9th inst. at his residence, 40 Addison Gardens, Kensington. His war services, as recorded in Hart's *Army List*, were as follows:—

"Lieut.-Gen. Bunny served in the Sutlej Campaign in 1846, and was present at the battle of Sobraon (medal). Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the first and second siege operations before Mooltan and surrender of the fortress, actions of Sept. 12 (wounded) and Nov. 7, on which last occasion when in command of two Horse Artillery guns he was particularly brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief in Gen. Whish's despatch; afterwards present at the battle of Goojerat (medal with two clasps). Indian Mutiny in 1857-58, including the battle of Budleekeserai, siege and capture of Delhi (slightly wounded July 23), battles of Bolundshuhur and Agra, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde (mentioned in despatches), battle of Cawnpore, taking of Futtehghur, was brigade-major of the Siege Artillery at the siege of Lucknow (mentioned in despatches). Present with Walpole's column as Staff officer of Artillery at the attack on Fort Rooya and action of Allygunge (mentioned in despatch); present at the battle of Bareilly (mentioned), and actions of Mohumdee and Shahabad (brevet of major, medal with three clasps). Nominated a C.B. May 24, 1873. He was awarded a good-service pension in December, 1880, which he relinquished on retiring from the service so recently as July last."

The record of war services, as taken from *Hart*, does but very insufficiently represent the many good and deserving qualities and qualifications of the deceased. His war services began and closed in his subaltern-hood, 1844-1858, and it may with truth be said of him that his early promise of distinction, had opportunity subsequently been permitted, would have been more than maintained, since he possessed in an eminent degree the many requisite soldierly qualifications which conduce to high distinction in the field, as well as social qualities, which in garrison or quarters commanded the respect, esteem, and affection of all, without an exception, who had the good fortune to have been associated with him at any time from cadet at Addiscombe to general officer in her Majesty's Army. "Sit terra levis!"

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, Vol. 27, No. 121 (W. Mitchell and Co.)—Henry Irving, Actor and Manager, by an Irvingite (G. Routledge and Sons)—From Cadet to Captain, by J. Percy Groves (Griffith and Farran)—The Student's Manual of Tactics, by Captain M. Horace Hayes (W. Thacker and Co.)—Amateur Work, illustrated, Vol. 2 (Ward, Lock, and Co.)—Christianity and Evolution, by the Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A. (Rivingtons)—The Military Journal of Colonel de St. Pierre (1st Royal Dragoons), 1703 to 1713, by Major-General E. R. James, R.E.—The Forging of the Anchor: a Poem, by Sir S. Ferguson, LL.D., illustrated (Cassell and Co., Limited).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

OMEGA.—Will the widows of officers who have commuted get pensions? For instance, a regimental captain who retires on substantive rank of major, after brevet lieutenant-colonel, then commutes his half-pay. Would the widow get a pension, she having been married while he was serving? Will you be so good as to give question and answer?—We think not, but Omega had better apply to the War Office.

OMEGA, No. 2.—We do not profess to answer such questions, but we may inform you the nominations for the Service to which you refer are made by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, Downing Street, and that the candidate must pass an examination after nomination.

BACKBONE.—There is no use in printing unavailing demands for more money.

H. G. S.—Certainly, the grades you mention are those of non-commissioned officers.

H.—Apply through the Quartermaster-General.

SUBSCRIBER.—The officer is not qualified.

A court-martial was held on Nov. 10, on board the Hibernia, Capt. Seymour, of the Inflexible, being president, for the trial of H. Bailey, able seaman, of the Cruiser, on a charge of theft. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to be dismissed from her Majesty's service.

"DR. PINCUS OF BERLIN."—This celebrated authority, in his work on diseases of the hair, deprecates all salves, lotions, and other compounds containing lead, which is a malignant poison, and recommends the use of oil. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has been known for more than 80 years as the best and safest preserver of the hair, and can now be had in a golden colour as well as in the ordinary tint. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil.

BIRTHS.

DEARE.—On September 30, at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, the wife of Major George Russel Deare, Staff Officer, Colonial Forces, of a daughter.

HERRING.—On the 14th inst., at the Manor House, Chedgrave, Norfolk, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Herring (late 27th Inniskillings), of a daughter.

DEATHS.

PULLEYNE.—On the 10th inst., at Clareville Grove, South Kensington, Captain Edward Pulleyne, late of the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars. R.I.P.

SHUCKBURGH.—On October 11, 1883, at his residence, Waterloo, Diep River, Cape of Good Hope, William Coles Shuckburgh, Esq., Retired Commander, R.N., second son of the late William Pigott Shuckburgh, Esq., of the Moot, Downton, Wilts, aged 43, deeply regretted.

Advertisements.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR for LAW and TACTICS WANTED, by a Country Tutor. One experienced and successful in preparing Lieutenants of Militia for their final Competitive Examination preferred.—Address, "INSTRUCTOR," *Army and Navy Gazette* Office, Wellington Street, Strand.

TO BANDSMEN.—WANTED, a few good CLARIONET PLAYERS, for the LIVERPOOL POLICE BAND. Candidates must not be over 29 years of age, nor less than 5 feet 8 inches in height. Weekly pay, 26s 8d, rising to 29s 10d, with uniform.—Application, with testimonials (musical and otherwise), to the HEAD CONSTABLE, Dale Street, Liverpool.

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HOLY ORDERS.—To RETIRED OFFICERS, &c.—A Country Vicar OFFERS a TITLE; pleasant parish, near South Coast; Curacy vacant through preferment; house vacant; references exchanged; nominal stipend.—VICAR, 46 Spencer Road, Herne Hill, S.E.

A LADY going to India shortly, per troopship, requires a Soldier's Wife, going out, or wishing to join her husband, as NURSE to Bombay.—Apply, Mrs. TURNER, Northbrook Villa, Netley Road, Southsea.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A LADY offers a COMFORTABLE HOME to TWO SISTERS, or FRIENDS, with Education at a First-Class High School in the town. Terms (inclusive) £130 per annum for two, or £70 for one. Special advantages to parents going abroad. References kindly permitted to Rev. Canon Wilberforce and Rev. J. Haigh.—Address, Mrs. R. SHARPE, 1 Lower Prospect Place, Southampton.

WINTER RESIDENCE at VENTNOR.—A GENTLEMAN, having to pass the winter in India, wishes to LET his house, well sheltered from north and east, facing the sea, in the best situation; four sitting-rooms, nine bedrooms, compact offices, servants' hall, greenhouse; at an exceptionally low rate, for six months, provided he can find quiet, careful tenants.—Apply to Professor MONIER WILLIAMS, Oxford.

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At the last MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for MILITIA OFFICERS, held in September, the following FOUR Candidates out of EIGHT who went up from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment were successful:—

	Marks.
Lieut. W. Keates (first attempt)	1846
Lieut. L. W. Pease	1725
Lieut. W. R. Inglis	1715
Lieut. Evans-Lombe	1705

LATEST SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH EXAMINATIONS.

The following FORTY Gentlemen passed from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment:—

JULY, 1883.

Examination.	Names of Successful Candidates	Total Number of Marks gained.
Woolwich	Reid, J. W.	5082
Woolwich	Lamb, G.	4861
Woolwich	Price-Davies, S. D.	4701
Sandhurst	Walker, H. S.	5682
Sandhurst	Walsh, H. H. A.	5507
Sandhurst	McConaghey, A.	5389
Sandhurst	Pratt, E. H. G.	5364
Sandhurst	Barrow, G. de S.	4935
Sandhurst	Clowes, H.	4858
Sandhurst	Audain, G. M.	4721
Sandhurst	Crosse, A. G.	4573
Sandhurst	Chichester, A. A.	4118
Sandhurst	Eastwood, H. de Cr., satisfied as Militia Officer.	
JULY AND DECEMBER, 1882.		
Woolwich	Hardy, W. K.	7350
Woolwich	Speranza, W. S. J.	6884
Woolwich	Dickinson, T. M.	6160
Woolwich	Macdonogh, G. M. W.	6122
Woolwich	Harrison, Gilbert H.	5868
Woolwich	O'Leary, C. E.	4505
Sandhurst	Swinburne, Anthony	6480
Sandhurst	Nelson, T. M.	6076
Sandhurst	Watson, E. Y.	5983
Sandhurst	Thruston, A. B.	5621
Sandhurst	Norie, E. W. R.	5404
Sandhurst	Crichton, H. M. R.	5401
Sandhurst	Galbraith, G. H. L.	5354
Sandhurst	Brooks, Lewis A.	5281
Sandhurst	Hawkes, L. H.	5239
Sandhurst	Hovell, Hugh de B.	5235
Sandhurst	Knight, W. C.	5232
Sandhurst	Langdale, P.	5133
Sandhurst	Willmott, W. A.	5048
Sandhurst	Benett, H. V.	5003
Sandhurst	Lillington-Johnson	4970
Sandhurst	Bellamy, P. J.	4952
Sandhurst	Milne, A. H. R.	4945
Sandhurst	Fitzgerald, J. W.	4920
Sandhurst	Sutherland, J. C.	4818
Sandhurst	Warrand, W. N. M.	4655
Sandhurst	Burne, Knightley	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's Cadet.

At the SANDHURST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, held in the months of February, March, and July of the current year, out of TWENTY-SIX Candidates sent up by Mr. WOLFFRAM, the following TWENTY-FOUR were successful:—

FEBRUARY, 1883.

Bliss, L. P.
Connolly, A. M.
Murphy, V. R.
Price-Davies, S. D.
Richardson, H. L.
Shute, C. D.

MARCH, 1883.

Carey, A. W.
Chichester, A. G.
Crane, C. H.
Dun, R. C.
Eastwood, H. de Cr.
Gibbon, H. H.
Nicholl, I.
Stewart, P. Th.

JULY, 1883.

Arnold, W. R.
Bell, B. B. W.
Gadsden, H. C.
Kennedy, J. M.
Marshall, W. R.
Moore, H. A.
Scott, D.
Simmonds, C. B.
Upton-Dormer, J. H.
Wogan-Browne, A. J.

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LEE, S.E.

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Officers of the Militia for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS, at
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The Studies are under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel COLVILE, late 11th Foot, Graduate of the Staff College (Author of "Military Tribunals"), assisted by Captain STEWART, late Royal Artillery, and two other experienced Officers.

Classes are limited to 6, total number of Students to 18.

One-third of the Competitors prepared at the Abbey in 1881-82 obtained Commissions, several being specially mentioned in the Official Reports.

RESULTS FOR 1883.

In March, nine competed, two passed, and two others were offered Cavalry Commissions; one obtained special mention in Tactics with 525 marks, another special mention in Law with 500 marks.

In September, 1883, eight competed, half passed, taking the following places on the list:—3rd, 17th (tie), 38th, and 50th (the first attempt).

Present Term ends December 22.
Next Term commences January 5, 1884.
Further particulars, on application to
Captain PRESTON,
The Abbey, Abingdon, Berks.

SANDHURST and WOOLWICH.—Messrs. CORNISH and BOYD TAKE a Limited (strictly) Number of PUPILS PREPARING for the above, at Wyberlye, Burgess Hill, Sussex. Large house and grounds, affording every comfort and convenience. A competent Staff attached. Highest references, with terms, &c., given on application.

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ADMISSION of WARDS in DECEMBER NEXT to be TRAINED as GOVERNESSES.

For particulars and forms apply before November 15 to the Hon. Secretary, St. Margaret's Offices, Victoria Street, Westminster.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; also special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. Captain James passed from the Staff College in 1877 with honours, Major Lynch in 1876, with honours and special mention in military art and history, reconnaissance, and topography. Eighty-three successes last year.

RECENT SUCCESSES.

WOOLWICH:—Five out of seven sent up in 1882, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th. July, 1883, 2nd.

SANDHURST:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet. July, 1883: FIRST, and 11 others.

MILITIA MILITARY:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed FIFTY-NINE out of 119 sent up under the present Regulations. This number (119) includes 14 now reading. Of the 59, FORTY have passed in the first thirty, and the first place has been taken four out of six possible times. March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th, and two Cavalry commissions.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
1st	Didham	2001
4th	Palmer	1924
6th	Wyley	1919
7th	Foster	1899
9th	Heyworth	1869
10th	Westmorland	1862
11th	Browne	1859
13th	Twyford	1838
14th	Prendergast	1822
15th	Macrae	1817
17th	Graham	1811
20th	Milligan	1801
23rd	Thompson	1790
26th	*Marriott	1778
31st	Stevens	1769
34th	Dewar	1752
37th	*M'Neill	1750
40th	Leicester	1738
42nd	*Cole	1731
46th	Davidson	1722
49th	Shaw	1709

i.e., 21 out of 50 vacancies.

(Those marked *—19 in all—passed first attempt.)

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; 1883—April, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd; October, 18th, the only one sent up. No failure at the past FIVE Examinations.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th. 1883: 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed 202 officers for promotion.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, September, 1883.—Two Pupils sent up, both passed. Lieutenant W. C. G. M'Grigor, 8th on the list, 1,871 marks; Lieutenant T. B. Phillips, 30th on the list, 1,772 marks. Places taken at the preceding Examinations, 1st, 10th, 21st, 29th, 30th, 34th, 37th. Special individual attention, numbers strictly limited.—Major COWPER, 10 Clifton Villas (Clifton Gardens), Maida Hill, London, W.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

At the late Examination held on September 19 and 20, Major DE THOREN and Major MORGAN have fully maintained their former good repute for passing candidates. They sent up three and passed two,—
Mr. H. G. Morgan,
Mr. S. Carey.

At this establishment the classes are small, and the pupils receive a great deal of individual attention, which enables them the easier to grasp the subject.

Major DE THOREN has had great experience as a Military Instructor and also with Militia Officers.

Major MORGAN has passed the Staff College, and is the author of "Summary of Law" and "Summary of Tactics."

Apply to Major DE THOREN, Bellefield, Jersey.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Dr. KAIM and H. ZOBEL, assisted by Captain ROBINSON, late Royal Artillery, and J. ABBOT JARMAN, Esq., B.A., PREPARE CANDIDATES for Woolwich and Sandhurst. Also, in separate Classes, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the Military Competitive Examinations, and Officers for admission to the Staff College.

References will be given to Officers of very high position in the Service, and to pupils having been recently successful.

For particulars, apply to H. ZOBEL, Poulton House, Hampton.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. J. WINDER, M.A., Cranworth House, Eastbourne, Sussex, PREPARES SEVEN PUPILS for WOOLWICH and SANDHURST. Special Masters for French, German, and Science. Of six candidates sent up this year, four have been successful at first trial.

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Pupils can receive thorough Preparation for Woolwich, Sandhurst, &c., with Public-School training. Terms very moderate, and strictly inclusive. References permitted to Colonel Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., Colonel R. B. H. Blundell, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., &c.

EDUCATION.—TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—The Rev. J. TAYLOR, M.A., late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, RECEIVES about TWENTY PUPILS to prepare for the Public Schools, &c. Special care given to delicate boys. Individual attention. The sons of parents in India, &c., can be received for the whole year, if necessary.—Address, Cambridge House, Tunbridge Wells.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS, GERMANY.—Vide Commissioners' Report to raise Standard for German and French.

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References, General Officers, Horse Guards.

MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the five Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils THIRTY-FIVE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. A list of successful Pupils, showing the high places taken by them, will be furnished on application.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

The General Score for all Examinations now amounts to SIXTY-NINE SUCCESSES achieved by Pupils during the last two years.

A Class for Staff College during second leave season.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Rev. A. PRITCHARD, M.A. (Oxon.), assisted by an able Staff, PREPARES Gentlemen for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Militia, and Officers for the Staff College.

Mr. Pritchard has had fourteen years' experience, and been successful with his pupils at all the recent Examinations.

Sandhurst Entrance Examinations.—Successes include 4th on list for last June and July.

In the "Military Competitive Department," the Course is under the charge of a late Staff Officer, formerly for eight years Garrison Instructor. Since starting this Department 18 commissions have been gained, during the past two years, an average of 1 in 4 sent up.

SUCCESSES.—With Seven Candidates at September Examination, Ellis passed 2nd; Burton Phillipson, 21st.

STAFF COLLEGE.—Mr. Pritchard has now two Officers reading with him, and has vacancies for others. A former Garrison Instructor coaches in the Military Subjects, a High Wrangler for Mathematics, and Professors for French, German, &c.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.—Eight out of nine Candidates sent up this year were successful.

"Hill Lands," standing in 10 acres of ground, was specially designed and built for the convenience of Army Students.

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Great individual attention is secured, both Instructors are resident and give their whole time, very few Pupils are taken, and steady work is insisted on. Since the introduction of the Military Competitive, out of Forty-four Lieutenants of Militia sent up, Twenty-seven have been successful, several taking high places in the list.

A Large Staff of Experienced Tutors, all resident, assist in preparing for the Qualifying Examinations, and for the Sandhurst and Woolwich Competitions.

References to parents of pupils successful at all Examinations, INCLUDING SANDHURST and MILITIA COMPETITIVE THIS YEAR & LAST. All sent up for the last Militia Qualifying Examination passed.

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In addition to the general course of study pursued at this long-established School, Pupils are specially prepared for the Examination required for the above.

At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, TWO of the Five successful Competitors were Pupils of this Establishment, taking First and Third places. In June, 1882, of the five who passed, the First, Third, and Fourth were from this School, and Three qualified.

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This College has been founded under the Presidency of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., Chancellor of the University, to enable Junior Students, especially those intended for the Legal, Medical, and Teaching Professions, for Engineering and for Business, to obtain a University Education economically and under special supervision.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,243.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN EGYPT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Cairo, November 2, 1883.

It is notoriously dangerous to prophesy unless you are cocksure, and peculiarly so when your oracular utterances will only become public after their fulfilment or disproof. Some people might also add that to prophesy the probable utterances of the Prime Minister under any conceivable circumstances is the wildest form of prophetic rashness. In spite of all which, I venture to predict that on November 9 Mr. Gladstone will announce the immediate withdrawal of from two to three thousand British troops; that he will announce the approaching complete evacuation of Cairo; that he will refer to the complete evacuation of the country in terms as positive as they will be vague in regard to date; and if I may be yet more venturesome, and look farther ahead to November 9, 1884, I would add that on that day also the Prime Minister for the time being will still find the continued occupation of Egypt a subject for remark.*

There is no news from the Soudan. We hoped to learn ere this that Hicks Pasha had eaten up the Mahdi. *Hic erat in votis.* Instead of which we learn that insurgent Arabs are eating up Egyptian detachments.

During the week there have been two deaths, one from enteric fever at Cairo, and one from dysentery at Alexandria. There have been 119 fresh admittances to hospital:—Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 19; Cameron Highlanders, 16; Gordon Highlanders, 12; Royal Highlanders, 12; Sussex Regiment, 11; Cavalry, 8; Royal West Kent Regiment, 8; Artillery, 8; Engineers, 8; sundries, 17; total, 119. The weather is all that can be desired.

The following have sailed:—Major Fraser, 3rd King's Royal Rifles, in command; Surgeon-Major Barnewell, A.M.D., in medical charge; 150 non-commissioned officers and men, besides 16 from Cyprus, three invalids and 17 prisoners; Lieutenant Powell, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, to join depôt; Lieutenant Hon. Anson, R.H.A., invalided; Lieutenant Pressy, 1st West Kent Regiment, indulgence.

Leave of absence granted:—Captain A. J. Stevenson, Royal Highlanders, from November 18 to February 28, 1884; Captain A. Bathurst, Sussex Regiment, from November 4, pending retirement; Surgeon Dick, to proceed to Helouan, from October 29 to November 4, on medical certificate.

Surgeon-Major Catherwood, A.M.D., is posted to Abbassiyeh for duty.

The weekly state of the Army in Egypt, on November 2, was:—

Corps.	Entire Force.	Sick List.	Per cent.
Cairo:—			
Artillery	443	29	6·5
Cavalry	541	31	5·7
Engineers	188	8	4·3
1st Royal Sussex	745	58	7·8
1st Royal Highlanders	782	72	9·2
1st Gordon Highl'rs	646	64	9·9
1st Cameron Highl'rs	617	43	7·0
3rd King's Royal Rifles	560	39	7·0
Service Corps	364	13	3·6
	4,886	357	7·3
Alexandria:—			
2nd D. of C'nw'll's L.I.	780	73	9·4
1st R. W. Kent	354	15	4·2
Sundries	371	23	6·2
Ismailia:—	100	6	6·0
	6,491	474	7·3
Officers	185	4	2·2
Men	6,306	470	7·5
	6,491	474	7·3
Horses	945	33	3·5
Mules	771	14	1·8
	1,716	47	2·7

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* This is rather risky of our correspondent, but he may be able to get up a row.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The most notable event of the week was the visit of his Highness the Landgrave of Hesse, who came down to the Camp on Wednesday, and made a brief inspection of the troops.

A course of four lectures on Artillery subjects will be delivered at the Prince Consort's Library, during the months of November and December. The two first lectures will be delivered by Major Bainbridge, R.A., as follows:—Monday, 19th inst., 5 p.m.—"Construction and Description of Guns;" Tuesday, 27th inst., 5 p.m.—"Ammunition used: different descriptions, their power and effect." It has been notified in Divisional Orders, that Sir Archibald Alison trusts that all officers not otherwise engaged will avail themselves of this opportunity of acquiring information.

The annual primitive mode of asserting Crown rights in the nineteenth century, by closing the whole of the private roads through the property of the War Department for twenty-four hours, except to officers and soldiers in uniform, was carried out on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Two dramatic performances will be given at the Club by the Officers' Divisional Dramatic Society on the 29th and 30th inst., the plays selected being "In Honour Bound" and "Heads or Tails?"

The Pigeon-shooting Club was opened on Thursday in the grounds adjoining the Officers' Club. Clay birds were used. It is not the intention of the members of this Club to use live pigeons.

CYPRUS.

A correspondent in Cyprus writes as follows:—"The Island of Cyprus is in a truly miserable social state; a regular crusade is being organised against the soldier-officials. They had all the hard work to do at the commencement, and have had to bear all the brunt of the unjustifiable independence given to a people who have so lately been emancipated from slavery. With their usual gratitude, the Greeks have turned on their deliverers, and no words are too vile to be applied to those who rule them by the natives in the Greek press. Unfortunately, this animosity is apparently encouraged by the flood of lawyers who have lately deluged the island. Each district has been presented with one of the Colonial officers. That makes five, who are called 'district magistrates,' besides there is the Chief Justice, the Queen's Advocate, the Puisne Judge, and three or four private English advocates, without counting the swarms of undiplomated Greeks. All these men have done their utmost within the last six or eight months to create party spirit against the soldier-officials, who are designated 'military swells' or 'military despots,' according to the intelligence of the listener. The Chief Secretary, Colonel Warren, R.A., and the Chief Commander of Police, Colonel A. Gordon, are the officials against whom there is most antagonism. Party spirit has culminated since the suicide of Major Inglis, commander of Nicosia, of the 71st, last April. Some weeks ago, Captain Scott Stevenson quelled a riot at a fair, where a number of tipsy Greeks had done much damage. He was summoned as 'Captain Stevenson' by a man in the crowd for assault. The magistrate here (Mr. Templer) fined him £5, on the excuse that he was not on duty, but privately at the fair. The Governor refused to interfere in the magistrate's decision, saying it was delicate and difficult to do so, and at the same time acknowledging that Captain Stevenson only did his duty. Since then a number of the rioters have come to take out summonses, all of which are granted. Colonel Gordon has taken the matter on his shoulders, as head of the police; but that has not prevented the magistrate committing Captain Stevenson to appear at the assizes in bail for £500, though the complainants have not a single mark to show of having been hit. They were examined by microscopes, but the two doctors could find nothing. It is not only Captain Stevenson, but even the zaptiehs, who suffer. They are all Turks, as a rule, and the magistrates, to please the Governor, take the Greek side always, and every time a Greek brings a case against a Turkish zaptieh the case is given against the zaptieh. It is a foregone conclusion, invariably, and now the zaptiehs, who were so loyal and contented, have become sullen and irritated, and desert, or throw off their uniforms and say they won't serve. Colonel Gordon, Colonel Macdonald, of St. Martin's Abbey, Perth; Captain Young, 27th; Colonel Warren, R.A., and Captain Stevenson made certain charges against Captain Croker, lately in the police here. Major Inglis, Major the Hon. S. J. Chetwynd, and Colonel Warren refused to be stewards at the races if Captain Croker was secretary. The Governor protected Captain Croker. All the legal people took up Captain Croker's side, and Mr. Bovill was 'legal adviser' to Captain Croker during the inquiry. Captain Stevenson officially reported Mr. Bovill for acting as legal adviser to Captain Croker in a case that ought to have been tried before him. There is no public press here, no public opinion; it is all a small world of officials who are afraid of the Governor. All the gentlemen are leaving in disgust; the backstairs' gossip has alienated everyone, except a few toadies, and the whole island is in the most unhappy state. The Colonial Office must back up their Governor, and every one must show him all outward respect; but that ought not to prevent the truth being known and inquired into." Our correspondent winds up a letter which we have somewhat curtailed with the following account of a case which was exciting much interest in Cyprus:—"Captain Scott Stevenson, 42nd Highlanders, was summoned before the Kyrenia magistrate in Cyprus last week to pay £40 to a Greek, for taking away a stone sarcophagus. The magistrate at once granted the summons, and when a gentleman in court pointed out to him that the complaint was against the Government, and not Captain Stevenson, he replied, 'Hold your tongue, that is not your business.' Captain Stevenson has appealed to the High Commissioner for protection. Three years ago, when Captain Stevenson was in Asia Minor, his Assistant-Commissioner, Mr. A. Law, now magistrate of Famagusta, hearing that a Greek was excavating antiquities without permission, seized one sarcophagus of plain stone, and having no lid, also the broken pieces of another sarcophagus that had been found close by. These he brought up to the Commissioner's office, and they were placed in the Konak Square. Captain Stevenson knowing that the Turks of Famagusta had allowed the Commissioner there to take away a sarcophagus from their mosque to put over the grave of an English officer, decided to move one of these stones, which were only cumbering the yard, into the English cemetery of Kyrenia, where he had lately placed the remains of Serjeant McGaw, V.C. This serjeant, a brave and distinguished soldier, won his V.C. in Ashantee, and was decorated with the Queen's own hands, in the corridor at Osborne, for his bravery. He died of heat-apoplexy the day the British troops landed in Cyprus, and was buried near Larnaca. Captain Stevenson, hearing that the spot where he was buried was to be no longer enclosed, and that the Greeks meant to plough over it, went himself to Larnaca, and disinterred the remains of the serjeant, and brought them to Kyrenia. This was too good an occasion to be lost by the Greeks, and a native lawyer was despatched to see what could be done. The English magistrate immediately granted a summons against Captain Stevenson, though the owner of the stones, with some sense of shame, declared that as he knew Captain Stevenson had not taken away the stones from off his own ground, it was against the Government he wanted the summons. The value of the stone sarcophagus is actually only a few shillings. It is a recognised law that all antiquities belong to the Government, and the action of the English magistrate in this case, in granting the summons without first communicating with the Governor, is a subject of much comment. Captain Stevenson has professed himself willing to pay any sum sooner than any dispute with a grasping Greek should be raised over the honoured remains of his comrade." We print the above statement as we received it, "without prejudice," and regret to learn of the existence of a state of feeling, injurious to good government, mischievous to our reputation, and charged with danger to our interests in Cyprus.

A FRENCH "BATTLE OF DORKING."

L'Armée Française has been publishing a kind of French "Battle of Dorking," with the exception that the French triumph over their enemies and recover their lost provinces. The officer to whose pen this study is due has evidently given a description of what he thinks may occur—has written in a prophetic strain. He begins with *The State of Europe in* 188—, when we find Prince Bismarck with his "hands on" policy labouring to get hold of the Baltic Provinces and the Duchy of Warsaw. The chancellor has purchased the alliance of Austria, with a promise of Constantinople; and the alliance of Italy, in case France should stir, with the promise of the "two pet lambs," Savoy and Nice. England had made up her mind to remain neutral, but was friendly towards France and Russia. In April, there was a riot at Warsaw, where some Germans were massacred. Excessive demands having been refused, Germany at once declared war.

The Germans had two armies of four corps each, already concentrated in East Prussia, and ready to begin operations. The Russians had only one army, composed of five corps concentrated round Bialstock, but a second army, that of the North, was on the march from Minsk, and an army of reserve was being formed at St. Petersburg and Moscow. All these corps could not "enter into line" before the middle of May. The Russians had a third army destined to act against Austria, in conjunction with the Hungarians, who had revolted, and promised to furnish three army corps.

The German plan was to concentrate the two armies, and, without losing a day, to fall on the Russians, hoping to crush the first Russian army, to drive it back on Warsaw, and get between it and the Army of the North. In this way, they would be able to make use of the inner line of operations to beat the two armies in detail.

On April 13, the two German armies crossed the frontier, and on May 3 they attacked the Russians; a series of desperate engagements ensued, during which the Germans gained but little ground, while the Army of the North was hurrying up from Minsk to join their comrades. These battles somewhat resembled that of Eylau. On the 11th, the Germans made a last desperate but unsuccessful effort to carry the Russian positions; and in the evening, their light cavalry having reported the presence of the advanced guard of the Army of the North, the Germans began to operate a retreat. The Russians would now have assumed the offensive, but the Commander-in-Chief had orders to await the arrival of the Army of Reserve.

On the morning of the 21st, the Russians were prepared to move, and after a sanguinary battle, the Germans were repulsed. This defeat and other matters so changed the face of affairs that on June 16 the Germans demanded an armistice, which was granted. The Austrians had also been defeated, and obliged to ask for a suspension of hostilities. While these events were passing, France was concentrating cavalry divisions at Luneville and Nancy, which Germany considered as equivalent to a declaration of war.

The French mobilisation was terminated on May 2, and a few days later three armies were assembled on the frontier round Vesoul, Chaumont, and Bar le Duc. Two Armies of Reserve were in course of formation, and behind these were five moveable army corps composed of territorials, &c. A portion of this force with the 14th regular Army Corps was told off to watch Italy. The three first armies were composed of four army corps each, and were 150,000 strong. The armies of reserve were composed of three corps each. The plan of operations was to assume a vigorous offensive, and to pass between Metz and Strasburg. In the event of victory, Metz and Strasburg were to be blockaded as well as Thionville, and the Rhine to be crossed between Strasburg and Mayence. In case of defeat the French would be able to fall back behind their own line of fortresses, where they would be able to stop the enemy. The Germans were ready to take the field with three armies. As far as numbers were concerned, they were much inferior to the French, having been obliged to divide their forces. They had, however, in Lorraine, eight divisions of cavalry, and in case of success they meant to cross the Moselle, to mask Nancy, and to assume a vigorous offensive. On May 8, the French cavalry was attacked while marching upon Pont-à-Mousson by superior forces, and driven back, but two French divisions coming up from Nancy, the Germans in their turn were forced to retire. While the French cavalry held the enemy in check, the French armies began their offensive operations. The Moselle was crossed at several points, and the Germans, surprised by the French offensive, prepared to deliver a defensive battle.

Battle of Baronville.—Here a desperate battle took place, commencing at 6 a.m. At 4 p.m. nothing was decided, but an hour afterwards the Germans beat a retreat, which was not accomplished without heavy loss. Two days after the battle, the French armies of the Moselle and the Meuse, whose march had been preceded by most of the independent cavalry, by sappers on horseback, and by the battalions of foot chasseurs in carts, reach the Sarre, which was crossed on May 24.

The Germans had fallen back upon Kaiserslautern. May 25 was a day of repose, on the evening of which the cavalry made out the German position. On the 26th the operations commenced, the armies of the Meuse and Moselle marching in the direction of Vensel and Kaiserslautern, while the Army of Reserve advanced against the left of the enemy; the Army of the Vosges was to move north by Deux-Ponts and Homburg, and to follow the Army of the Moselle at the distance of half a day's march. The attack began on the 30th, when a sanguinary engagement took place. Night separated the two armies. The French, who during the struggle had commenced to entrench themselves, took advantage of the obscurity to strengthen their position and to renew their ammunition, a very difficult operation under the murderous fire of repeating rifles. The next morning the battle once more began to rage; but at noon the French carried the heights of the Lauter, and the Germans then retreated in disorder, the French cavalry making numerous prisoners.

After this the Rhine was crossed; the French opened negotiations with Bavaria, Wirtemburg, and Baden, who deserted Prussia. The Germans experienced a crowning disaster at Tauber on June 18, and on the next day *the King of Prussia* asked for an armistice, which was followed by a congress and the conclusion of peace.

Operations against the Italians.—The plan of campaign was to allow the Italians to concentrate on the French frontier, and then to disembark a force at Leghorn to threaten Upper Italy and Rome. A naval battle was necessary, aad this took place, to the great honour and glory of the French flag. The few Italian ships which escaped took refuge at Spezzia, where they were blockaded by the French fleet. On June 10 the Italians delivered battle in the vicinity of Lucia, and, after an honourable resistance, fell back upon Florence. Tuscany and the rest of the country would once more have fallen into the clutches of the French but for the armistice.

Treaty of Zurich.—Germany to restore Alsace and Lorraine to France. To cede Kœnigsberg and Eastern Prussia as far as the Pregel to Russia. Re-establishment of the German Confederation. Complete independence of Hungary.

Such is a brief sketch of the coming campaign which is supposed to be casting its shadow before, and the composition of which must have given the patriot writer infinite satisfaction. "O si sic omnes!"

OUR CRUISERS.—III.

We closed our last article with some remarks on the Arethusa type of cruisers. Since then we have again examined these ships. Two of them have been tried at their light draught, and unmasted. The engines of one of these ships has a stroke of only 3 ft. 3 in., and the connecting-rod is but 6 ft. 6 in. long. The Leander had a trial on the Clyde, before going round to Chatham. After 40 minutes of full speed the engineers were nearly driven out of the engine-room by priming, and the eccentrics had to come on shore. We may point out that this dog's-hind-leg system of working the slide-valves is quite obsolete. The last important vessel with a vertical engine, and this system of working the slides, was the Arizona, built in 1879. The slides in every modern high-speed steamer that we know of, are worked direct off the shaft. We think that these vessels will never be got to go at full speed in bad weather, as the steam pipes are too low, and are taken out of the fronts of the boilers. Nor, in our opinion, is their structural strength sufficient, as their scantlings are too light; and all experience is dead against such short stroke and connecting-rod. On the other hand, we were pleased to see, in the *Times* of October 22, 1883, that the Arethusa had made a satisfactory six hours' trial,—16·8 knots speed, 95 revolutions. Few particulars are given; but we apprehend that everything was in the ship's favour, and that she was flying light. We also note in the *Times* of September 5, the account of an unsatisfactory trial of the Leander. The same journal, however, adds that she is believed "to be capable of attaining a speed of 20 knots." We should like to know who believes this; certainly no one who knows one end of a ship from the other. Four vessels of this type are launched, three are fitting out, and one getting in her engines. In the most flattering estimate of our Naval strength, let us suppose three of them are available. In the next or (*c*) class, we have four vessels; all may be considered available, though there are, at the time of writing, considerable alterations going on in the Bacchante. We have already pointed out that the attempt to combine steam and sail in the one hull is a failure. At this time of the day, to think of protecting our commerce with sail, when the privateers will have 16 or 17 knots steam sea speed, can end in nothing but national disaster. Of the (*d*) Comus type, there are nine available and two building. The (*e*) Opal type are a rank bad lot; deficient in structural strength, badly designed in engines, bad all round. When we come to the subject of structural strength, we shall have a good deal to say as to them. In the meantime, we recommend our readers to turn up, in the file of the *Times* of April 7, 1877, the Tourmaline voyage to the Cape; of February 1 and March 14, 1876, and in that of February 20, 1877, the account of that remarkable vessel the Opal, her six unsuccessful trial-trips, her engines that would not work, her having to put back twice; in her second commission, see *Times*, April 30, 1883, the same thing over again! The Turquoise,—"this vessel has not been in commission yet, was only launched last year, but it has been found impossible to do anything with her engines,"—*Times*, February 20, 1877. When the Emerald was going into Sydney, on her first voyage, they could not get the screw down, as the ship had gone out of shape. In Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's Return, No. 307, of 1882, it is stated that four of them now require, on the average, £35,000 each to repair them, having only served one commission. These vessels, of 1,668 tons B.M., with no torpedoes, breech-loading gun gear, or any expensive fittings that we can discover, cost £115,000 each, or more money than a 4,000-ton P. and O. steamer. When money is fooled about in this way, is it wonderful that we have so few ships? There are five of these vessels; of their value to protect our commerce, we are unable to form any opinion, and leave it to the Constructive Department of the Admiralty to do so. As taxpayers, we have a very strong opinion about them, which may be best expressed in the words of the new "Pilgrim's Progress,"—"There is no relief except in profanity." The four vessels of the Satellite class we think good. Of the next class (*f*), wooden corvettes with compound engines, there are six, four of them in commission and available. These exhaust the list of ships with modern engines, and we now come to the vessels with old-fashioned engines:—Of (*g*) type, three, all wanting repair—Inconstant, Shah, Raleigh; of (*h*) type, two, both have had new boilers—Active, Volage, available. Of the remainder, (*j*) type, only three can be counted in commission. No account is taken of the eight or ten vessels mentioned in Parliamentary paper No. 305, of 1882, as not likely to go to sea again. As to the size of the ships, and where to draw the line, we do so at 1,000 tons B.M.; and we assume the vessels of the Satellite class, of 1,420 tons displacement, to fulfil this condition, and we have included them in the list. Taking, then, the *Navy List* of October 1, 1883, and the various Parliamentary papers, we think the strength of our cruisers may be stated as follows:—Total unarmoured vessels for cruisers—In commission, 22; in First Reserve, and apparently available, 14; not available, want new boilers, &c., 7; building, 3; vessels that are played out (though still on the Active List), 9,—or a grand total of 55 cruisers. As to numbers, we have for many years been going steadily backwards. Still keeping to the line of 1,000 tons, a reference to the *Navy List* shows that on January 1, 1865, we had 42, and, in addition, 6 of 950 to 1,000 tons; in January, 1870, 33 and 2; in January, 1875, 30 and 3; in January, 1880 (excluding the Valorous, paddle), 25; and in January, 1883, 25, which includes the Espiègle and Mutine. During this time, the tonnage of our merchant shipping has increased by about two million tons, and the ships to protect it have decreased one-half. The effect on the prospects and promotion of our Naval officers may be told by one of themselves, under the title "One of Them," *Times*, June 9, 1879. "There are 170 lieutenants on the Active List of 10 years' seniority and upwards, and daily the block increases." Since then the block has increased, and there are now 177 Lieutenants on the List. There are in our Navy half-a-dozen ships, which are unequalled in the world, to protect commerce, *i.e.*, the Warrior and Minotaur class. Unfortunately, the Admiralty do not, or will not, see this, and a late Parliamentary paper states that one of them (the Black Prince) is not to be repaired for the service again. They would require new vertical compound engines, with a stroke of not less than 66 in., and connecting rods not less than 12 ft. long; their screw wells should be condemned, and their sterns built up solid; they should have four-bladed screws; their present rig condemned, and altered to steamboat rig. We see nothing to prevent their having a sea speed of 15 knots, under these altered conditions. The extreme value of these ships lies in the fact of their length, 380 ft. to 400 ft., without which no sea speed is possible, and the superior scantling, and, above all, the thickness of the shell plating. In the modern ships, such as the Iris, Arethusa, the shell-plating is only half an inch, which is utterly ridiculous. When will the public realise the weakness of our small country with its eight and a half million tons of merchant shipping? In an article, evidently written by a French Naval officer of rank in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, September 15, 1883, p. 448, is the following: "Twenty cruisers of superior swiftness thrown on the commercial routes of the world would suffice, nevertheless, to strike her (England) to the heart. The commercial monopoly, which is the life of England, would be annihilated in a few months." As line-of-battle ships to fight with ships that carry armour and guns of treble the power, the Warrior class would have no chance; but their armour would protect them from any guns privateers are likely to carry, as the experience of the Shah *v.* Huascar, and Alexandria, abundantly prove. Reckless and unprofitable expenditure are the causes of the paucity of ships, and consequent stagnation in promotion, and compulsory long spells on half-pay. The taxpayer, though a long-suffering animal, may at last grow restive; and no Prime Minister in peace time is likely to ask more for the Navy than eleven millions yearly. Let us ask what possible justification is there in spending £245,000 on the Iris? She has an armament of 10 64-pounders, a small affair; she has, according to the report of one of the most capable officers in the Navy, who took her a trial trip to Finisterre and back, a speed and coal endurance of 16 knots for a week,—say, 750 tons of coal. She has almost no structural strength, and in bad weather would be nowhere. A mail steamer of 12,000 tons displacement, of 18 knots sea-speed, to carry 2,000 tons of coal, and 1,500 tons weight of cargo, or 2,000 tons measurement, could have been built for the same sum, and this ship would carry 400 first-class passengers, or 2,000 emigrants or troops. Of course, the immediate reply of the Whitehall official is that the Iris is double-bottomed, and has a vast number of fittings that the mail steamer has not, and that this runs up the price of the State ships. We may point out that the Servia is double-bottomed, is lighted with electricity throughout (whilst the Iris has only two torpedo lamps), has steam gear for the anchor, a refrigerator, and probably half-a-dozen steam winches besides; none of which are to be found in the Iris. Then, again, look at the bedding, linen, crockery, electro-plate, cooking gear, &c., required for 400 passengers, and passengers so "exigeants" as the Atlantic passengers have become, by dint of the great competition for them. The days when a first-class passenger made his dinner off some pea soup out of a pannikin and a lump of salt pork off a biscuit, are quite past. We have inspected every modern man-of-war of importance, and have no hesitation in saying that the fittings in the unarmoured vessels are not one-tenth of those in the largest class of Atlantic mail steamers. Again, compare the price of the Opal class—£115,000—with that of modern mail steamers. They are 1,668 tons B.M., carry 260 tons of coal, top speed on the measured mile 13 knots, or let us say 10 days at $9\frac{1}{2}$ knots; no torpedoes, and a light armament of 12 64-pounders. In the P. and O. accounts, the Kaiser-i-Hind was stated to have cost £114,292. She is 4,023 tons, can steam as fast at sea as the Opal on the measured mile, can carry 1,000 tons of coal, 2,000 tons weight of cargo, and 120 first-class passengers. The more we look into the Opal class, the more wonderful do they appear. We shall have something further to say on their structural strength, or rather, on their want of it. The yacht Osborne cost £116,500; her repairs from August, 1874, to March, 1880, £102,781; and the last Blue-book shows that it cost for her "annual refit" £7,170. The London and North-Western Railway's express steamer Rose—a vessel of similar size, but built of iron, and faster—cost £53,600; and the repairs for the whole fleet of more than a dozen vessels, including the proportion of general charges, for the year 1882, the published accounts show to be, in round numbers, £9,700. The training ships Eurydice and Atalanta are also worth a little study. As to the necessity of sea-going training-ships, there can, we think, be no question. To repair and fit out these two old ships we spent £62,846. Four new iron or composite vessels might have been purchased for the same sum, and in proof of this we may state that the China tea clipper Spendrift, one of the finest and fastest vessels ever built, much larger, and no less than seventy feet longer than either of the training-ships, cost £18,000. In the Atalanta Blue-book, it appears in evidence that two of the highest officers in the service, one a Lord of the Admiralty, and the other a Chief Constructor, who was also "finance officer" of the Controller's Department, approved of the estimates of £16,000 and £19,000 to repair the ship. The repairs—*ex* charges—came out to £27,000 odd. To spend more money on the repair of an old wooden ship than you can buy a new iron one for, of a similar kind, does seem so extraordinary in a maritime nation such as our own, that it would be hardly credited. Such, however, is the fact. The Enchantress, Admiralty yacht, by the Blue-book, No. 83, of 1881, is stated to have cost £49,685, and her repairs to March 31, 1883, £64,930. To this has to be added general charges of 10 per cent. for building, and $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. for repairing; which would in round numbers bring the cost of building to £54,500, and repairs to £86,500. But this is not all. In 1877, it was proposed to give her a big overhaul, at the estimated cost of £21,000. A writer in the *Times*—February 15, 1877—pointed out the folly of spending this sum on a wooden vessel then fourteen years old, and stated that a new iron vessel of a similar kind might be had for £30,000. The Constructive Department of the Admiralty are a law to themselves, and so they repaired the Enchantress, and the bill came to £30,099, or with charges, £40,000 odd! The little training-brigs Nautilus and Pilot, of 501 tons displacement, and whose only armament is a few six-pounders, cost £21,250 and £21,500 respectively. These are wooden vessels, built quite recently at Pembroke. An iron vessel of 1,000 tons displacement, of the best description, much above the highest classification rules, with narrow plating, double-rivetted in the shell plating throughout, and steam gear to work the cargo and anchors, was built in 1881 for £7,800, including all charges. That this vessel is a good one may be inferred from the fact that she got on Port Natal bar on her first voyage, and remained there bumping on it for twelve hours. She was got off, had about eighty new keel rivets and the cement repaired, the cost of which, including docking in Calcutta, was about £160. A late writer on the Navy begins a chapter on Naval shipbuilding as follows:—"The chief fault of the Constructive Department is that they know nothing about ships." Between this estimate and the Department's estimate of themselves—viz., that they are the "model of the world"—there is obviously a wide distance. It is much to be wished that the public would pay more attention to these matters, so that Parliament might say authoritatively which estimate is nearest the truth. In our next article we propose to enter into the question of the structural strength of our ships.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Reviews.

An Autobiography. By Anthony Trollope. (William Blackwood and Sons.)

When these volumes were first announced for publication, there existed a considerable variety of opinion as to the probabilities of their proving a successful literary production. There were few who had not made themselves well acquainted with Anthony Trollope's works, and had not learned to look forward with eager anticipation to the announcement of a new publication written by him; but at the same time, there were others who thought that of late years Mr. Trollope had lost a great portion of his pristine vigour, and also that an autobiography would prove too difficult an undertaking. However, the question has been answered by the verdict of approval which has been passed by the public, and by the fact that it has made its way so steadily that a second edition has been asked for. Probably not the least attractive feature in Mr. Trollope's autobiography is the free, outspoken manner in which he tells the story of his "early struggles." There is a frankness in the manner in which the author of "Barchester Towers," "The Three Clerks," and other of his works makes confidants of his readers, and almost ruthlessly lifts the curtain which had hitherto concealed his youthful sufferings. On December 6, 1882, Mr. Anthony Trollope died, bequeathing to his son the right to deal as he thought best with the manuscript pages already completed, which formed a memoir of his life, provided always that nothing was to be done till after death. This memoir was begun in the latter part of 1876, and finished before the middle of April in that year. The editor, Mr. Henry Trollope, mentions in his preface a few incidents in his father's life that occurred after the completion of the autobiography, and which may prove interesting to many readers. It appears that his ruling passion was hunting, in which he indulged to an advanced period of his life. In the spring of 1877 he went to South Africa, and returned early in the following year with a book on the colony already written. In the summer of 1878 he was one of a party of ladies and gentlemen who made an expedition to Iceland in the Mastiff, one of Mr. John Burns's steamships. On his return, he wrote a short account of "How the Mastiff went to Iceland." Every day until his last illness Anthony Trollope continued his work. He would not otherwise have been happy. He demanded from himself less than he had done ten years previously, but his daily task was always done. At the time of his death he had written four-fifths of a Irish story, called "The Land-leaguers," shortly about to be published, and he left in manuscript a completed novel, called "An Old Man's Love," which will be published by Messrs. Blackwood in 1884. His last long journey was to Italy, but he went twice to Ireland in 1881. On November 3, 1882, he was seized with paralysis, and died after five weeks' illness. The first chapter of this interesting memoir presents a miserable record of the sufferings, both mental and physical, which marked the progress of the writer, till at length his literary power steadily became developed, and enabled him ere he had reached middle-life to claim a high place amongst the novelists of the day. The only assistance which he received while fighting the battle of life was an appointment in the Post Office of £90 a year. Nothing can be more touching than his description of home matters when he went to Bruges to see his people, while on his way to London to take his appointment in the Post Office. He thus writes:—

> "A sadder household never was held together. They were all dying, except my mother, who would sit up night after night nursing the dying ones, and writing novels the while, so that there might be a decent roof for them to die under. Had she failed to write the novels, I do not know where the roof would have been found. It is now more than forty years ago, and looking back over so long a space of time I can tell the story, though it be the story of my own father and mother, of my own brother and sister, almost as coldly as I have often done some secret of intended pathos in fiction."

Some very interesting pages are devoted to a description of the "Civil Service" as it then existed; the quasi-examination that intending clerks were supposed to undergo, and the rough-and-ready mode in which patronage was distributed by those in authority,—all this may be found detailed in "The Three Clerks." "Experiences of Post-Office Life" give many amusing reminiscences,—that of the tailor to whom the author owed £12, and the money-lender who assisted him to meet that liability by charging him £200 for an advance of £4! This considerate friend lived in a little street near Mecklenburgh Square, and became a daily visitor to Mr. Trollope's office, apparently for the sole purpose of whispering to him "Now, I wish you would be punctual." He was a little, clean old man, who always wore a high, starched, white cravat. Many readers of this portion of Mr. Trollope's life and experiences will no doubt say, and justly, that a Government income of £90 a year ought to have proved amply sufficient for all reasonable purposes, and prevented the necessity of forming "a most intimate, but heart-rending acquaintance" with the little, old gentleman of Mecklenburgh Square. In August, 1841, when Mr. Trollope was twenty-six years of age, he obtained an appointment in Ireland worth £400 a year, and this was the first good fortune of his life. The main part of his autobiography after this first gleam of good news contains most interesting details as to the circumstances surrounding his numerous works. His experiences of the publishers with whom he became connected seems to have been as exciting as those of his Civil Service life, and may serve to let the uninitiated get a peep into what goes on when an humble author offers his work for publication. In his course of dealing with these gentry, Mr. Trollope had hard cards to play, but fought his way without yielding a step unnecessarily. In the second volume, he introduces some "Chapters on Novels, and the Art of Writing Them," on "English Novelists of the Present Day," and on "Criticism." He thus describes the last:—

> "Literary criticism in the present day has become a profession, but it has ceased to be an art. Its object is no longer that of proving that certain literary work is good and other literary work is bad, in accordance with rules which the critic is able to define. English criticism at present rarely even pretends to go so far as this. It attempts, in the first place, to tell the public whether a book be, or be not, worth public attention; and, in the second place, so to describe the purport of the work as to enable those who have not time or inclination for reading it, to feel that by a short cut they can become acquainted with its contents. Both those objects, if fairly well carried out, are salutary. Real, substantial criticism must, from its nature, be costly, and that which the public wants should, at any rate, be cheap."

In this volume also is included "The Claverings," for which the author received the highest rate of pay that was ever accorded to him. It was the same length as "Framley Parsonage," and the price was £2,800. This was accepted, and the amount paid by the proprietor of the *Cornhill Magazine* in a single cheque. Among the small items mentioned by Mr. Trollope, as one which may interest some readers, is the fact that despite his early struggles and disappointments, he made by literature during the last twenty years something near £70,000. This result he regards "as comfortable, not splendid." The following are his parting words to the reader:—"Now I stretch out my hand, and from the further shore I bid adieu to all who have cared to read any among the many works that I have written."

"Phiz's" Funny Stories. A wonderful sixpennyworth! This and some others of Messrs. Routledge's cheap and nice publications put us in mind of the old apple-woman who ages ago sat at the gate of Trinity College, Dublin, and whose liberal ideas in the distribution of her "golden pippins" and "russets" procured her many customers. To one of them who expressed his wonder at the number of apples she sold for a penny, Molly exclaimed, "True for your honour! There's not one apple I sell I don't lose on, but praise be to the Lord, I sell a great many of them!"

Kate Greenaway's Calendars are very pretty and useful. We hope "Godfrey, Dorothy, Oliver, and Maud, children of Frederick Locker, Esq," to whom the volume of *Little Ann, and other Poems*, by Jane and Ann Taylor, illustrated by Kate Greenaway, is dedicated, can read small print, and are not too critical in their judgment, for the *Poems* are rather flabby and common-place, but are intelligible, and the illustrations are very fair and interesting.

"Phiz's" Baby Sweethearts are very like grown-up sweethearts. Perhaps Hablot Browne has given them more flesh and less clothes. Any way, with its other stories and its "Funny Alphabet," illustrated by "Phiz's" facile pencil, and printed in colours by Edmund Evans, the volume will be welcome wherever there are children of wit and humour or light and leading; and the same remark applies to "Phiz's" *Merry Hours.*

Messrs. Spottiswoode, of Great New Street, have sent us a batch of Christmas and New Year's Cards, taking 1884 very much by the forelock. Some of these cards are exceedingly elegant and beautiful, but we prefer the designs generally, to the poetry. There is ample verge and scope enough for the exercise of taste in purchasing, from the immense variety of cards, and the prices are simply wonderfully small.

The Forging of the Anchor. (Cassell and Co.)—One of the most beautiful lyrics in our language. Howbeit the idea may have been taken from the "Bell" of Schiller, it has found a fitting home in this exquisitely illustrated edition, and we congratulate Dr. Sir Samuel Ferguson that he should have lived to see such artists engaged in doing justice to his verse, which, if not immortal, is quite as good as any of the century.

We have only time to say a word of welcome to the first number of *Grip*, a journal for boys, with a number of articles and illustrations, including one of Mr. Welldon, the new master of Dulwich College.

The two 43-ton guns which arrived at Portsmouth in the Stanley from Woolwich on Sunday were lifted into the after turret of the Colossus on Thursday, thereby completing her heavy armament. The guns were each lifted from the parapet of the repairing basin, plumbed, and placed on their carriages in 13 minutes, the whole time occupied in the double operation, including the changing of the slings and purchases, being 40 minutes. The mechanism for actuating the breech-pieces has not yet been received. The six hours' full-power trial of her engines has been put off until January.

"Please send another 14lb. barrel of LENTILLA, an excellent FOOD TONIC of which I cannot speak too highly. I fully endorse all said in its favour.—Yours truly, H. H. Brooks, Tinwell Grange, near Stamford." Cures indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c. Tins, 1lb., 1s 6d; $\frac{1}{4}$lb., 10d. Barrels, 28lb., 30s; 14lb., 16s. Of all chemists. Proprietor, H. J DEACON, Beckenham, Kent.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE MEMORIAL FUND.

It is with much pleasure we make room for the letter from Colonel Middleton and the memorandum drawn up by Sir R. Taylor, in the hope that the publication of them in our columns may promote the very excellent object set forth in them. The Inns of Court, have, we believe, panels to be filled by the coat-of-arms, names, &c., of the Recorder or other high officer for each year, but the proposed memorials will be of real historic value if the idea be well carried out, as we trust it will.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of Gen. Sir R. C. H. Taylor, K.C.B., Governor of the Royal Military College, to enclose a copy of a memorandum which has been circulated among the several regiments, depôts, &c., in the service. As there are many officers who have left the Army, and others, who cannot by this means be made aware of the intended project, I am desired to ask your kind assistance in letting it be known through the medium of your widely-read columns.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRED. MIDDLETON, Colonel,
Commandant R.M.C.

Royal Military College, York Town, Farnboro' Station.

With the sanction of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, Gen. Sir Richard Taylor, K.C.B , Governor of the Royal Military College, proposes to have placed in the new church belonging to the College (which was finished in 1879) memorials of those officers who received their first military education at the College, and who have been killed in, or who have died from wounds received in, action during the campaigns from the Crimea inclusive to the present date. The form of memorial proposed in each case is to fill up certain panels (left by the architect in the walls of the church for this purpose) with ornamental marble and alabaster slabs, on which will be inscribed the names and regiments of the officers whose deaths and services are to be thus commemorated. The cost of each panel complete will be about fifty guineas. For this purpose and for future commemorations it is proposed to raise a fund to be called the "Royal Military College Memorial Fund," and if the friends of any deceased officer or others should desire to contribute to this fund, their subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Commandant, Royal Military College, in whose favour all cheques and post-office orders should be made out. Should the friends of any deceased officer desire to place a special memorial to him, the Governor will be glad to consider their wishes, as the church affords scope for a considerable amount of decoration. Post-office orders should be made payable at York Town to Col. F. Middleton, C.B.; and all communications addressed to the Commandant, Royal Military College, York Town, Farnboro' Station, Hants.

"A WASTED ARMY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many letters have lately appeared in various newspapers under the heading of "A Wasted Life," which from their frequent repetition are becoming somewhat monotonous; and in now addressing you, I have, therefore, somewhat varied the heading under which I write. When travelling by train, I frequently meet numbers of discharged soldiers returning to what were once their homes, all of whom tell the same tale, viz., that they have left the service on account of the numerous changes which have recently been made being so distasteful to them; and that, although offered the option of continuing to serve for a pension, they have declined to do so. The country will soon be completely flooded with these bands of discontented men, and what is to become of them in the future it is impossible to imagine. The same thing is taking place with respect to officers, whether retired compulsorily or of their own accord, in consequence of recent changes. I much regret to see daily in the newspapers advertisements by retired officers seeking civil employment, one of which is subjoined:—

> A REGIMENTAL OFFICER, retiring, would be very thankful for a reasonably respectable SITUATION. Excellent testimonials as to character, aptitude for business, and punctuality; would not mind hard work; could give good security.—Address, "A. Z.," 6,106, 19 Wellington Street, Strand.

Such an advertisement was unknown in "the good old times," and would have been considered totally derogatory to the position of those who then held commissions in her Majesty's service. In the small country town in which I at present reside, to which I came several years ago, and which was then famous for its trout-fishing, retired officers were totally unknown. I can now count eight retired officers resident in the place, all gentlemen in the prime of life, with nothing to do but to amuse themselves as best they can; and the consequence has been that the fish have all been caught, the sport formerly afforded by its beautiful river completely ruined, and the game in the vicinity decimated. If a muster took place of all the discharged officers and soldiers at present in the country, there can be no doubt that they would form a remarkably fine body of men, many of them both able and willing to go anywhere and do anything. It is sad to reflect that such men should be leading lives of enforced idleness, and it is to be hoped that some organisation for the useful employment of those desiring it will be formed without delay.—I am, &c., ONE OF THEM.

It is notified that Lieut.-Gen. G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District, proposes to place the maps for the war game and models for minor war game at the disposal of officers of auxiliary forces in the Home District on one afternoon in each fortnight, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m., in the Levee-room, Horse Guards. The first game will take place on Thursday, Dec. 13.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—Signor A. CONTI gives Instruction in Italian, or Prepares for Examinations, Town or Country.—25 Cambridge Street, Eccleston Square, S.W.

THE SOUDAN STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was amused at your article of Oct. 10, regarding General Hicks's Staff in the Soudan, the only objection to it being that it was written under a misconception of the facts of the case. The English officers were by no means forced on the Egyptian Government; on the contrary, Lord Dufferin was at first rather adverse to any Englishman going except Col. Stewart, who was sent to Khartoom to report on affairs in that country. The consequence was that only two German officers, Baron Seckendoff and Count Koff were at first sent. I had been promised a commission in the Soudan Army, but was told to wait, as no "English were required, for the present." Then, in January last, came the news of a crushing defeat sustained by the Egyptian troops, and also of the beleaguering of El Obeid. And Baker Pasha was now asked by the Egyptian War Office to find a retired English colonel, whom they would promote to the rank of General and appoint Chief of the Staff of the Army of the Soudan. The appointment went begging for some time. It was offered to Col. Mason, an ex-American officer, who had served under Gen. Stone Pasha in the Soudan and against the Abyssinians, but declined. Then to Col. Stevens, Egyptian Army, who also refused the honour. Subsequently, Col. Hicks, a retired officer from the Bombay Staff, was found to accept the position. To the Staff under "Colonel," now "General," Hicks were attached seven English officers, myself among the number. So much for the origin of the appointments which you imply were forced on the Egyptians. Really your informant must be wonderfully misinformed, when he tells you that the pay of "these officers is enormously greater than that of the British officers of similar rank," and that "as yet there has been nothing done to put down the rebellion." What can he have meant by that? I will simply relate the real facts. The army with which I marched from Kowa to Gebel-ain utterly crushed all opposition in the Sennaar, and after the battle of Marabea, when nine chiefs, two of whom were sent especially by the Mahdi, were killed, the greater part of the remaining Sheiks in that province came into our camp and surrendered. The success was so important that a well-known diplomatist wrote to Gen. Hicks that the "importance of the victory could not be over-estimated." He was right, for had the Arabs succeeded in breaking our square, as they have often done on former occasions when attacking the armies of the Khedive, they would have killed every one, marched on Khartoom, taking the various forts on the way, and it would have been a long time before a similar army could have been collected; besides, the loss of prestige would have been immense. How unwise it is, then, to rush into print with an ignorance of the subject of which one writes! But you are not alone. The *Standard* talked of us as being on the "Blue Nile"! We were never near it after leaving Khartoom. We were always on the bank of the White. The *Times* in February last actually talked of Khartoom being "threatened" by the "Mahdi," he being 200 miles off, and never having been near that town; and of Col. Stewart being "perhaps able to hold it against him," this officer in reality having been sent there for a purely diplomatic reason, having had nothing whatever to do when there with military affairs! At Khartoom, having suffered from chronic diarrhœa for a length of time—the result of having had little medicine, bad food, and Nile water mixed with filth of the camp to drink, during the campaign—the doctors declared that change of air was absolutely necessary to save my life, and recommended me six months' leave, according to the following form:—"We, the undersigned, after having carefully examined Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. Colborne, are of opinion that it is absolutely necessary that he should leave the country. His illness (dysenteric diarrhœa) was contracted while on active service in the field, and was not occasioned by any fault or negligence of his own. We recommend that he should be granted six months' leave of absence.—(Signed), T. ROSENBERG, Surg.-Major, S.S.F.F.; Dr. GEORGEO BEY, Surgeon-in-Chief to the Soudan Government." "In conformity with the above, Colonel the Hon. J. Colborne is granted six months' leave, with full pay, and will proceed to Cairo.—(Signed), W. H. HICKS, Major-General, Chief of the Staff." In contradiction to the implied meaning of your letter, I wish to state "that I found the climate did not agree with me," that I went through the whole of the Sennaar campaign, from first to last, without going on the sick list a day; that I was sent on in advance to Kowa with troops, where I first contracted the disease, chronic diarrhœa, which afterwards caused my beng sent from the Soudan, not as a victim to the climate, which agreed with me, and which I enjoyed, but to the Nile water, mixed, as it was, with the indescribable filth of the camp, and which I had to drink. Further explanation is unnecessary, but any one conversant with the habits and customs of the Egyptian soldiers in camp will understand my meaning. Col. Martin was now sent on six months' leave, suffering from the same disease, and Capt. Forrest Walker from sunstroke. I was then left at this fort for three weeks, Capt. Massey being the only other English officer with me. Gen. Hicks was occupied in reconnoitring up the river, and in going back to Khartoom to insist upon provisions being sent to our fort, and for our coming campaign. With him, on board the steamer, were Cols. Farquhar, de Coëtlogon, Capt. Evans, and Surg. Rosenberg. The march from Kowa commenced on April 24. Col. de Coëtlogon, who had been sent to Khartoom, had returned with the Army. Capt. Massey went on board the steamer as acting aide-de-camp to the general. Where were the rest of the English officers? Col. de Coëtlogon, therefore, and myself were the only officers with the Army as it marched its long, severe march to Gebel-ain. Some days afterwards, Gen. Hicks and the other officers joined us, as we were encamped on the banks of the Nile, intelligence having been received that the enemy had left Gebel-ain to attack us. On April 30, the battle of Marabea took place, and two days afterwards we continued our march to Gebel-ain, whither it was supposed the defeated Basara Arabs had flown to make their last stand. De Coëtlogon and myself continued as before with the Army, the rest having again gone on board the steamer. After some days' marching in a blazing sun, the thermometer being over 116° in our tents, for we, the two English officers, now had tents, though prior to the battle we had not. On reaching Gebel-ain, we found the enemy had left; but Gen. Hicks had contrived to intercept and cut up a good number, just as they were crossing on rafts from Sennaar to Kordofan. The campaign was now over, and we shortly after returned to Khartoom, receiving the Khedive's thanks for the services rendered. Sennaar was again tranquil, and we saw, as we steamed down the river, that the banks of the Nile were no longer deserted. The water-wheels were again at work, men were tilling their fields, cattle were grazing on the banks, and shots were no longer fired at us. What a different aspect had the river when we ascended to Kowa! And these results, the pacification of a whole province, you call "nothing." I was there after the campaign was over a month; and three months before the commencement of the second campaign, compelled to take sick leave against my wish, as the doctors declared I was dying. By-the-bye, I may observe that every one of Gen. Hicks's Egyptian Staff officers except one were sent back to Khartoom or Egypt, invalids. The climate is not exactly the same as the shady side of Pall Mall or that of Wellington Street, Strand, as seems to be imagined. The difficulty was at first to get any English officers to go, and so far from the state of affairs not being "very creditable," the reverse is the case. When we started, we were looked upon as men venturing and risking our lives almost to the verge of insanity. Six Christians among two hostile armies, both Mussulmans. We were parted with at Cairo as men going on a forlorn-hope. "Te morituri salutant!" we were asked if these were farewell words we gave to the Khedive, who received us the day before. Others declared that if we were not killed by the Arabs, we should be shot by our own men, the Mussulman soldiers who were said to be smarting over their defeat at Tel-el-Kebir, and who were supposed to be sent to the Soudan as a punishment, almost of death. My reply, then, to your article is briefly this:—The English officers were not "forced" on the Egyptians, nor did I, "finding the country not agreeing with me, retire to live on my pay and allowances" at Cairo, the leave being forced on me on account of the doctor's certificate; and return was impossible, owing to the route between Souakim and Berber being closed to all by the Bishareen Arabs, about three days after I had passed through the desert between those places. The rest of your article is perfectly correct. I allude especially to Hicks's taking "certain or uncertain Germans," in preference to Englishmen as robust as they.—I am, &c.,

J. COLBORNE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Soudan Field Force.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AND GENERAL LAWRENSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very sorry to read your severe censure upon pigeon-shooting, in your paper of last Saturday, as I have always read it with much pleasure. Surely you are not a sportsman yourself, or you would well know that it is not more "debased" or "cruel" than grouse-driving, pheasant-shooting, coursing hares and rabbits (especially bagged ones), stag-hunting, fox-hunting, fishing, &c., and that it is only a Radical tirade to put an end to all sport. Every one knows that it is more difficult to hit a pigeon from a trap than it is to kill a grouse or partridge in the field, and few men can kill them at 30 yards' rise; and if cruelty is practised, the law, as it stands, can punish the offender. You should, too, have ascertained if what you said about the Prince of Wales is the truth, as I am informed, by the very highest authority, that neither the Prince nor Princess ever condemned it in any way, and not many years ago, the Prince went to shoot pigeons at Hurlingham, in the presence of the Princess, which I could show you in print. I should have thought, had you space, you would have alluded to poor Gen. Lawrenson being allowed to pass away without K.C.B. or C.B. after his name, as noticed in a letter of the *Morning Post* of the 6th inst. and the *Court Journal* of last Saturday, and how neglected old officers are who have distinguished themselves in old campaigns long ago, when younger ones, for late transient service, are covered with decorations.—I am, &c., TRUTH.

[We never heard of grouse-driving, pheasant-shooting, stag-hunting, fishing, &c., being associated, as pigeon-shooting certainly is, with high or low gambling. We have every reason, in spite of the highest authority, to believe the statement which "Truth" questions is correct. As to Gen. Lawrenson, whose name is so ingeniously associated with pigeon-shooting, we can only say that whilst he was alive, we urged his claims to the C.B.; but the thick-headed or timorous precedent worshippers at the Horse Guards would not hear of it. Heaven forbid we should ever call a pigeon-shooter a "sportsman," except in the sense in which the word is applied to the "gentlemen" of the ring and outsiders on the turf.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

A general order notifies the award of 260 silver medals to as many non-commissioned officers and men of the Army "for long service and good conduct." The list, which is made up to the 1st inst., shows the following distribution:—Household Cavalry, 8; Royal Horse Artillery, 5; Cavalry of the Line, 17; Royal Artillery, 63; Royal Engineers, 19; and Infantry (including the Guards), 148. The general annual return of the Army shows that the number of men in possession of good-conduct medals on Jan. 1 of this year was 1,951, thus—serjeants and farriers, 996; corporals and bombardiers, 133; trumpeters, drummers, and privates, 822. The number of men at the same date in possession of good-conduct badges was 78,995.

The Reindeer, 4, gun-vessel, was launched at Devonport, on Nov. 14.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE confusion of mind evinced in the leading articles of the daily and evening journals on the new phase of the Egyptian question would be amusing, if it were not likely to produce a muddle-headed view of the situation among the readers of the various organs who may constitute an influential mass of electors, and may be *pro tanto* rulers of the ancient land which is assuming portentous importance in our politics. M. de Lesseps has only himself to blame for much of what has happened. If he had not made the Canal, British trade, perhaps, would have dodged along the West Coast of Africa, rounded the Cape, and filed placidly off eastwards and northwards, for centuries to come. Now, there is opened for us in Egypt an Eastern question compared to which the old bugaboo on the Danube and the Bosphorus is a mere scooped-out turnip, with a farthing candle inside it. Let us go back a little, and consider how it has come to pass that the affairs of the Soudan have become of such consequence to us that we feel the overthrow of Hicks Pasha as an indirect blow at our prestige, though he was not in our service and only commanded Egyptians, and that we are already distracted in our councils as to the best course to take in consequence of the disaster. After the ill-advised and most calamitous expedition in 1807, when 6,000 British troops capitulated at Alexandria—an incident we do not much exult over—England took no active interest in Egypt for a quarter of a century, but the growing greatness of the Pashalic under Mehemet Ali from time to time attracted our attention. From the moment Mehemet Ali began his work, the relations of the Viceroy to the Porte furnished ample scope to contending diplomatists at Constantinople and the preponderance of British traffic with Egypt caused uneasiness to the all-powerful French colony which, by the goodwill of the Pasha and their own activity, had gained control of the intelligence and instruction of the country. To French initiative was due the first expedition of Mehemet Ali to the Soudan, and the extension of the frontiers of Egypt towards Abyssinia. The quarrel between Mehemet Ali and the Sultan in 1844 very nearly led to war between England and France. Seeing what has occurred since then, it may be doubted whether English statesmen were wise in their generation when they arrested the victorious march of Ibrahim Pasha on Constantinople, destroyed St. Jean d'Acre, and compelled the Viceroy to surrender the Turkish Fleet, which had gone over to him in Alexandria. Any way, the part we took then gave a decided check to the spread of English tendencies in the land the prosperity of which our trade had been developing. But we had made our power felt. If we became less popular, it gradually dawned on the Egyptians that we were rather strong, and they became anxious to cultivate our friendship and support against the tremendous pressure to which French ideas were exposing them. Before the Canal was admitted to be practical, Waghorn had organised an overland route. The mail and passenger traffic to India was sent on from Alexandria first by the Mahmoudieh Canal, then by rail to Cairo, and then over the Desert to Suez, as late as the time of the Indian Mutiny. British interests strengthened theirhold on Alexandria and Suez every year. The project for making a water-way from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, however, was not only opposed as impracticable by this country, but objected to on the ground, understood rather than expressed, that, as a French scheme, it only meant a great wet ditch to stay the march of the Turks, when the Pasha of Egypt thought fit to declare his independence of the Porte. The necessities of our communications with India, nevertheless, ruled our relations with the country through which lay the shortest route to the East. We did little or nothing, however, to make our position good. But our Government gave an immense impetus to the works of the Suez Canal, by stimulating the ingenuity of the French engineers to produce the machinery for excavating the soil, which was rendered necessary by the withdrawal, at our instigation, of the hordes of peasants who were driven to the Isthmus from all parts of Egypt. For a long time, Kordofan, Sennaar, Dongola, &c., excited little attention in Europe, but the journalists who are howling over the Soudan Expedition as if it were some new-fangled enterprise, may be glad to know that, even in Said Pasha's time, Khartoum was the seat of an Egyptian Governor, and that the sway of the Khedive's predecessors was acknowledged to the junction of the White Nile with the Blue. There was a condition, however, tacitly understood. The slave-dealers were not to be molested. These regions were their happy hunting-grounds. The Nile was their highway. Said Pasha, indeed, issued proclamations at Khartoum, and made very fine ordinances, but there was no one to execute them, and the men-hunters continued their sport for years. The Egyptians had been led on from Wady Halfa to Dongola, and from Dongola to Khartoum, and had opened up the routes between Souakim Berber, and Khartoum; but they got little in return. It is estimated that they lost in various expeditions, not to count the Abyssinian wars, more than 30,000 men, and that they spent £3,000,000 sterling in their efforts to semi-civilise the Blacks and Arabs of Nubia and the Soudan. But being there once, they were in the position in which we are in India; they could not go back. Ismail Pasha was too clever and clear-sighted not to perceive that slave-dealing was quite inconsistent with the development of Southern Nubia and Dongola, and resolved to put the *traite* down. Among the most turbulent and powerful of the chiefs who exercised it was the King of Darfur; but a gallant merchant, Zubeer Pasha, made war on him, destroyed his army, took him prisoner, annexed his kingdom, and made it a present to Ismail, who summoned the Pasha to Cairo to "honour him," and never let him go back. The slave-dealers, however, did not abate their practices. and disorder prevailed. Ismail Pasha was therefore glad to act on a suggestion from the Prince of Wales, and to send Sir S. Baker, with an armed force and large powers, to put down the black-ivory merchants, and to establish settled government up to the Equatorial Lakes. Baker's vigorous measures diminished the numbers of the dealers in animated earth very largely, but did not, perhaps, increase the popularity of either the Khedive or the British. After Baker came Gordon, who continued the work of his predecessor, but did not vex Kabba Regga and other black iniquities whom Sir Samuel was bent on extirpating. Gordon did a good deal to settle the country, and settled some of the inhabitants, too; among others, the sons of the Pasha-conqueror of Darfur, whom he accused of slave-running. When "the Ever-Victorious One" left Egypt, the Soudan was handed over to Egyptian Pashas to govern, and although there was no great yield of revenue, and there had been some risings and revolts in various parts of it, the country did not give much trouble till the Mahdi sprang up, just before Arabi's time. At the period Arabi and his fellow-colonels made their pronunciamiento, the Soudan, equally with the rest of the great Pashalic, felt the want of Ismail's vigorous hand. The Mahdi appeared in 1881. Arabi could spare no troops to put him down, even if he wished it. The wretched policy of the Control, for which England was as much to blame as France, had prevented that energetic ruler from carrying out his schemes for the extension of railways to Khartoum, and for the conversion of the vast region into a great cotton and sugar field by means of an army with *pioches et pelles.* The iron will which would have crushed Arabi at once, and which inspired awe among the disaffected, was not inherited. Then Arabi was wiped out at Tel-el-Kebir, and gave place to the British diplomatist, who was to utilise the fruits of that crowning victory, and raise a crop of golden grain along the Valley of the Nile, for the benefit of Khedive and Fellah. The Egyptian Army was reconstituted, and a Police for Egypt formed; but the Foreign Office resolved in London that there was no place south of Philae,—it was Tom Tidler's Ground away towards the Equator. It was in vain the Khedive and his Ministers warned her Majesty's Government, when they resolved that the Soudan was out of the sphere of practical politics, that they would find the Soudan knocking at the door of the Council Chamber, whether they liked it or not, and that it must be heard. But Downing Street knew better. Bismillah! Could they not just shape Egypt on the map as they pleased, and warn the Mahdi not to touch it? The Khedive's Government were told that the British Army was only temporarily stationed in Egypt to watch over the birth and growth of law, order, and constitutional life, and that if it was considered necessary by them to protect their fellow-subjects on the White and Blue Nile, and to try to save the country for which they had paid so dearly from anarchy and slave-trading, they must do it on their own "hook." So they raised troops, such as they were, organised a force at great cost under ex-British officers, sent them against the Mahdi, and received a crushing blow of which no one can foresee the results. What is the Egyptian Government to do? Retire from the Soudan, say some great authorities. But the Nile flows from Khartoum to Cairo, and so to the sea. It cannot be barred to the enemy at some artificial line, nor can the Khedive command the victorious rebels before whom he has retired to halt there,—"So far shalt thou come, and no further." If the provinces conquered within the last fifty years were given up, not only would the slave-trade be revived on a scale of the grandest size, but Egypt would be exposed to the incursions of the fanatics, Berbers, Dongolese, Soudanees, and Bedaween, united, and the Canal as to which we are solicitous would be menaced by Arab hordes from the Desert, far more formidable than Arabi's Fellaheen soldiers.

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY, after quoting numerous opinions, in his work on the Navy asserts that, "The conclusions to which we are led from this concurrence of high authorities must be strongly in favour of great qualities of speed. The first-class fighting ship should be capable of steaming at least sixteen knots, the auxiliary rams seventeen knots, the attendant torpedo-vessels twenty knots." Measured by this standard, England cannot be said to possess a Navy worth the name. The *Inflexible* cannot maintain a speed of fourteen knots, and we have no first-class battle-ships which can do so for any length of time. Then, again, speaking of the French Navy, Sir Thomas says:—"The French claim for their ships superior speed, and much greater coal-carrying capacity than we have succeeded in obtaining. It is worthy of consideration how far these assumed advantages have been realised; for if they have been obtained without sacrificing more important considerations, then we ought not to allow our ships to continue inferior in these particulars to those produced by the French Constructors." A few pages further on we find Sir Thomas Brassey asserting that:—"While it is doubtless a wise policy to devote the resources at the disposal of the Navy mainly to first-class ships, a Fleet comprised exclusively of heavy ironclads can scarcely be considered perfect for the various duties and services the Navy may be called upon to perform. The shipbuilding policy of England should be conceived in a comprehensive spirit. It should include every Naval weapon and every type of ship which promises to be of service in time of war." Such were the opinions of Sir Thomas Brassey when out of office. Then he wrote:—"A very large expenditure has been incurred in providing an apparatus for launching torpedoes from first-class ironclads. The torpedo fittings are becoming a more and more important feature in the armament of an armoured ship. The value of this costly apparatus is not conclusively established. Our Naval resources would, perhaps, be applied to greater advantage in the construction of sea-going torpedo-boats in increased numbers." The truth of Sir Thomas Brassey's conclusions as to torpedo-launching apparatus has been conclusively proved by the failure of the *Polyphemus*:—Torpedo-boats, of the *Lightning* type, can be produced at a cost of £5,500 each; fifty, therefore, could be built for £275,000, or not more than one-third the cost of the *Inflexible*." Of the value of torpedo-boats in modern Naval warfare, there can be no doubt. They can paralyse the action of fleets. As Sir Thomas Brassey most justly remarks,—"As auxiliaries to the battle-ships, sea-going torpedo-vessels would be not less formidable than rams. In dark nights, in fog or hazy weather, and in the smoke and confusion of a Naval engagement, it would be difficult to resist the attack of a swarm of such puny antagonists. No less than 110 torpedo-boats have recently been built for the Russian Navy, and if our squadron lately stationed in Eastern waters had been engaged in active hostilities with Russia, it would have been attacked by these small but terrible opponents." When we remember the Parliamentary assurances of Lord Northbrook, Sir Thomas Brassey, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, "That the Navy was never more powerful than it is at this moment," and turn to the pages of Sir Thomas Brassey's work for proof that this statement is true, we fairly stand aghast. For years past we have striven to make it clearly understood that numbers and speed are essential to protect our Empire. But whenever we have raised our voice, the country has received an official assurance that the Navy was not deficient in ships, and that the ships were not deficient in speed. "As a last word on the subject," says Sir Thomas, "I venture to express an individual opinion that the protection of our commerce at sea should be the primary aim of our shipbuilding policy. Foreign officers and constructors are agreed that they cannot engage in the line-of-battle against England with the hope of success. They point to our commerce as the vulnerable spot, the heel of Achilles. These ideas are being carried out in practice. We see in foreign Navies a recent and rapid development of a formidable class of cruisers, lightly armed, but of great speed and coal-endurance. Vessels of this class are plainly intended not so much to fight an action, as to intercept and destroy the defenceless yet valuable ships of the mercantile marine of an enemy. We must be prepared to protect ourselves against the form of attack which we have most reason to apprehend, and the nature of which seems to be foreshadowed not obscurely in the shipbuilding operations of our maritime rivals." But what steps should we take to defend ourselves? We have pointed out that four vessels, costing the same as the *Inflexible*, each carrying but one gun, but built to ram, and steam sixteen knots at the very least, would be more than a match for an *Inflexible*, a *Duilio*, or an *Admiral Baudin*. Sir Thomas Brassey says:—"In seeking for some indications as to the direction which we should follow in our shipbuilding policy, our attention will be confined to France and Italy. It will be accepted as an axiom that, while we may be ourselves so impressed with the importance of the superiority of numbers as to be ready to surrender an extra knot of speed, in order to increase our strength numerically; and while we may be of opinion that an armament of many guns of powerful but not unwieldy calibre is likely to be more effective than an armament of monster guns, necessarily diminishing in number as the weight and calibre are increased; yet, on the other hand, we cannot allow any foreign Power to possess vessels which we cannot overhaul, or to carry guns to sea which may inflict a damaging blow, to which it is impossible for us to reply." But this is exactly what the Admiralty have allowed to happen. It is all very well for Sir Thomas Brassey to say in his work that "we must have ships as swift as the fastest, and guns at least equal to the most powerful which are to be found in the hands of any possible enemy." But why does he not say so in Parliament? Why is the country hoodwinked? Lord Northbrook in the Upper House, and Sir Thomas Brassey and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman in the Lower, vie with each other in assuring honourable Members, and through them the whole country, that the warnings of officers and others well versed in Naval matters are alarmist cries, uttered for party purposes. And yet what have these experts said? "We must have ships as swift as the fastest, and guns at least equal to the most powerful which are to be found in the hands of any possible enemy. The Italians are preparing to take to sea four 100-ton guns, in ships having a speed of sixteen knots. They have also furnished their Navy with an armament of four more guns of the same calibre, which will be carried to sea in two ships of a speed of fourteen knots. We must be even with them in speed and armament; but the same armament may be more formidable and effective if distributed in twice the number of ships, having an equal or superior speed. The latter plan would involve the construction of a much larger tonnage, and require, therefore, a heavier outlay in proportion to the armament. On the other hand, an advantage would be gained, in a gunnery point of view, in the greater distribution of artillery, and the more perfect concentration of fire. The increased facility for a concentrated attack on a part of the enemy's fleet would be an important tactical advantage. If the ram were resorted to, the strength of the fleet in that most deadly though unwieldy weapon would be doubled, and the ships would be more easily manœuvred." When Sir Thomas Brassey wrote these words, he was actually supporting the demand of those he has since denounced as alarmists. These are also the very arguments we have used for years past, as a reference to our previous articles on the subject will prove. Again, we repeat, using the words of Sir Thomas Brassey,—"We must have some means of attacking the fastest ships in any navy. The first-class ships must be supplemented, for active war-service by auxiliary vessels, each specially designed for the use of some one of the various weapons of naval warfare. We shall require rams and torpedo vessels as auxiliaries in fleet actions at sea, while coast-service vessels of the *Monitor* type are the most effective for the attack of fortresses." In 1878 Sir Thomas Brassey, in a speech in the House of Commons, complained that we might be betrayed, in relying on our latent resources, into a policy of procrastination. That was when a Conservative Government was in power. Since 1880 his party has been in office. Sir Thomas Brassey himself has obtained a seat at the Board of Admiralty. But as yet the country does not possess the means he has laid down as necessary for carrying on a Naval war of any magnitude. No attempt has been made to supply them.

The Admiralty have telegraphed orders to Sir William Hewett, to support Egyptian interests in the Red Sea, which means the protection of Souakim as far as ships can do it. The Squadron, under his command, will be reinforced by gunboats from the Mediterranean.

War between France and China is now regarded as certain in Paris. The French Admiral in Tonquin has been ordered to concentrate his forces. Chinese troops are being hurried to the frontier. The Marquis Tseng is reported to have sent an official notification to Lord Granville to the above effect.

The Admiralty have selected Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, at present in command of the Channel Squadron, to succeed Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes as Commander-in-Chief on the China Station. As the period of service of Admiral Willes expires on January 3, 1884, Sir William Dowell will at once haul down his flag on board the *Minotaur*, and proceed by mail to Hong Kong. Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh assumes the command of the Channel Squadron.

The appointment of Captain Sir John Hawley Glover, R.N., G.C.M.G., to a second term of office as Governor of Newfoundland, will give much satisfaction to a large circle of admirers and friends. His war services as a Naval officer, and as Commander of the expedition that marched from Lagos to Coomassie, during the Ashantee war, are too well known to need recapitulation. Since his former tenure of office in Newfoundland, Sir John has been Governor of the Leeward Islands, and his reappointment would seem to point to a new departure in our dealings with the French and French claims on the Newfoundland Coast.

The Admiralty have decided not to give any commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry to the candidates competing at the forthcoming examinations for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

The appointment of Sir William Dowell, whose period of service in the Channel Squadron expires on April 17, 1884, to relieve Vice-Admiral Willes on the China Station, will bear very hardly on the unemployed Vice-Admirals, two of whom would, under ordinary circumstances, have been placed upon full pay next year, had this selection not been made. As matters now stand, but one Vice-Admiral will receive a command, owing to Sir William Dowell being continued on full pay.

We would suggest that as the four obsolete ironclads of the Channel Squadron, viz., the *Minotaur*, *Agincourt*, *Northumberland*, and *Achilles*, are likely to be superseded by more modern ships next April, their old armour might be replaced with advantage by new compound plates, when, with new machinery and new guns, they would do admirably for cruisers, to protect our commerce.

Though Sir Henry James stated that more ironclads were to be commenced, no signs of such are manifest. Perhaps the Attorney-General was speaking from his brief?

It is believed at Devonport that there is little chance of the *Bellerophon* proceeding to sea as a gunnery ship for another year, the authorities being unable to provide her with the new armament.

The Admiralty last week contradicted officially the statements of the French Press to the effect that Commander Johnstone, of the *Dryad*, was to be superseded; and they this week supersede Commander Johnstone by appointing Commander E. G. Hulton to the *Dryad*. This shows how much reliance can be placed in official contradictions. It is to be hoped that the Admiralty will now promote Commander Johnstone for the able manner in which he has safeguarded British interests in Madagascar.

Men who go about with the Bible in one hand and their purse in the other, and measure the virtues of their fellow creatures by these standards, are not exactly the sort of men to administer the affairs of the Navy. And yet, if report speaks true, it is by these standards the qualifications of officers for employment are determined by the chief of a certain department at the Admiralty. It is a very old saying, the truth of which no one will deny, that "Kissing goes by favour," and very agreeable too it is, at times, for those who are kissed; but there can be no excuse for carrying favouritism to the high pitch it has reached in the department to which we allude, the chief of which denies all knowledge of the existence of applications made privately, and of correspondence bearing his signature, on the ground that neither were official. We do see why the remark, "This is an officious person," should be entered against the name of an officer because that officer deemed it his duty to suggest reforms.

A report is current that the Admiralty are about to bestow the command of the *Carysfort* on Captain F. G. Bedford, R.N., Captain Domvile, it is said, preferring to wait for a home appointment.

No progress appears to be made towards a third dock at Malta. This supineness would seem surprising to those who are unaware how national safety is often sacrificed to economy.

At the recent trial at Buckau, near Magdeburg, the 50-ton gun completely shattered the chilled-iron turret plate, over three feet thick. Germany has adopted the system of spheroidal iron turrets, and several of these have been set up along the Bavarian and Russian frontiers. Italy also erected two forts on the same system at Spezzia. It was believed that the sides of these defences were proof against the heaviest ordnance, but the trial at Buckau has demonstrated the fallacy of the idea, as also the wisdom of the English authorities in declining to entertain the proposal of Mr. Gruson that the War Office should purchase a complete fort. The Inspector-General of Fortifications recommended some years ago that one of Mr. Gruson's plates should be tried, and the Admiralty also offered to purchase one plate for the same purpose, but Mr. Gruson positively declined to entertain the proposal, stating that he would supply a fort complete, or nothing.

Whenever officers of the Royal Marines, serving at head-quarters, apply for leave of absence, the date and period of the last leave is to be noted and attached to the application.

Lord John Hay has informed the Admiralty of the extension of shoal ground eastward of Culloden Reef, on the northern side of the entrance to Aboukir Bay. The *Condor* has ascertained that this shoal, within the five-fathom line, extends three and a half cables eastward of the reef, with depths of 21 to 28 feet over sand and rock. To the northward and eastward of the five-fathom line, for a distance of about two and a half cables, the depths are generally six to ten feet less than existed when the survey was made in 1857.

Sir William Dowell has issued the following programme of the movements of the Channel Squadron, but owing to the change of Admirals it may not be carried out, as most fervently hoped by all serving in the Squadron :—

Port of Departure.				Port of Arrival.	
Portland ......Dec.	4	......		Vigo.........Dec.	11
Vigo........... „	26	......		Gibraltar... „	31
Gibraltar......Jan.	15	......		Port Mahon Jan.	19
Port Mahon... „	24	......		Palmas Bay „	28
Palmas Bay... „	31	......		Cagliari ...Feb.	1
Cagliari ......Feb.	11	......		Terranova „	14
Terranova ... „	21	......		Port Mahon „	25
Port Mahon...March	6	......		Gibraltar...March	10
Gibraltar...... „	25	......		Madeira ... „	29
Madeira ......April	3	......		Lisbon......April	7
Lisbon......... „	19	......		Gibraltar... „	23

The dates must be considered approximate.

Lieutenant and Commander Prickett, of the *Jackal*, has sent the description of a sunken rock, on which the *Cygnet* struck when in charge of a pilot, on the southern side of Loch Ailort, to the Admiralty. This rock is of irregular shape, extending about 20 yards in an E.S.E. and W.N.W. direction, and having two pinnacles 16 yards apart, with two feet of water upon them at low water spring tides, and 10 feet close around. The wreck of the *Cygnet* was still lying on the rock.

Captain Fairfax will relinquish the command of the *Monarch* in February next, when the ship will probably be brought home to pay off. It is reported that her relief will be the *Neptune*, now attached to the Channel Squadron.

It is understood that Major W. H. Vallack Tom, at present commanding the Marines, *Royal Adelaide*, flagship at Devonport, will shortly be retired from the service at his own request, under the Order in Council of February 22, 1870. Major Tom will complete his full time on January 19 next.

Our neighbours are keeping their Tonquin affairs as dark as possible. It appears that the management of the war, as it is now called, has been left to Admiral Courbet, who has 10,000 men under his orders, together with 30 ships-of-war. Of course, only little more than half this force is available for a forward movement, and the fate of the expedition will lie in the more or less capability of John Chinaman to use his new weapons. If the Celestials stand to their guns, the Frenchmen will certainly have a hard time of it.

The ironclad building at Pola, will be named the *Kronprinz Rudolf*; the Danish ironclad recently laid down at Copenhagen, *Ivar Hvitfeldt*; the Russian ironclad at Nicolajew, *Katharina II.*; those building at Sebastopol, the *Tchesme* and *Sinope*. The cruiser lately launched at Kiel, was christened the *Adler*.

To Major Green, of the Berkshire Regiment, has fallen a piece of luck such as has probably never occurred before to any officer since the institution of compulsory retirement. This officer was compulsorily retired as a Captain from the Berkshire Regiment on April 29, 1883. At that time he was senior Captain of his battalion, and he was duly qualified for promotion, and consequently his retirement must have been indeed galling. Being qualified, he was promoted Major on half-pay; and so remained, and probably might have remained until the time arrived for his compulsory retirement as a Major. But quite lately it occurred to the astute officials in Pall Mall to second Major St. Clair, of the Berkshire Regiment, and to give his seconding the date of January 1, 1883. This was accordingly done, and as on that date Major Green was senior Captain of the battalion and serving with it, the *Gazette* of the 16th inst. contains a notification cancelling his compulsory retirement of April 29, and another one promoting him Major in the Berkshire Regiment from January 1 last. Such luck is rare, indeed; but to similarly situated compulsory Majors we say, beware how you allow "eternal-springing Hope" to revel in your "human breasts" on the shadowy chance of the same good-fortune occurring to you!

Mr. Royle writes to the *Times* of the 20th inst. from Alexandria to correct a statement that Sir Evelyn Wood was in favour of the withdrawal or diminution of the British forces in Egypt, and declares that such is not the case. At all events, the Queen's troops do believe in not Sir E. Wood's anxiety to have them alongside of his own men; but the Duke, as usual, appreciating the situation, takes care that a remarkably safe officer, in the person of General Stephenson, remains in command, as long as we have a soldier in the country.

In a book bearing the title of "Surgical Experiences in the Zulu and Transvaal Wars, 1879 and 1881," Surgeon Blair Brown, Army Medical Department, has condensed a great amount of valuable information into a small compass. As regards the "revision of an almost revolutionary nature which the whole military fabric has undergone," he says, "Into those changes it is not now my purpose to enter. I shall keep solely to the surgery of the two wars." Towards the end of 1878, Mr. Brown went to Natal, in medical charge of the head-quarters of the 99th. On disembarking, he was ordered to join the main column under Lord Chelmsford; but continued heavy rain, and the consequent badness of the roads, retarded his march, and saved him from being involved in the disaster of Isandlwana. He was stopped at Helpmakaar, where, and later at Ladysmith, the men wounded at Rorke's Drift came under his care. During the advance to Ulundi, and in that battle, he had many opportunities of exercising his skill and adding to his experience. He returned to England in February, 1880; but his stay at home was very brief, for he accompanied the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons to Natal, and found ample employment at the base hospital at Newcastle, in treating great numbers of men wounded in our unfortunate encounters with the Boers. Of 71 cases recorded, two are so remarkable that we are tempted to give brief descriptions of them, divesting them, however, of those professional terms which would not be intelligible to most of our readers. A corporal of the 1st Dragoon Guards was shot through the left elbow, when charging the Boers at Laing's Neck. The bones of the fore-arm were broken to such an extent that when all the detached pieces had been removed the limb was shortened by more than three inches. Yet this man completely recovered the use of his arm, without much disfigurement, as shown by a drawing from a photograph in which he was taken in the act of holding a rifle at the "present." A man of the 58th was shot through the left shoulder at Laing's Neck. After four months' intense suffering, it was found necessary to remove not only the arm, but half the collar-bone and the larger part of the shoulder-blade. This man got well rapidly, and in March, 1882, was "a very powerful, muscular man." The illustrations, "by F. W. Brookman, A.H.C.," are admirably executed, and show an amount of artistic talent that should not be left unemployed. The treatment recorded was generally successful as well as skilful, yet without detracting unduly from its merits, we must notice that the wounds were inflicted on men of unbroken constitutions, serving in one of the finest climates in the world, and that such favourable results could not be expected in the South of India, or on the West Coast of Africa. Mr. Blair Brown's views and opinions on the treatment of wounds involving extensive destruction of bone, and on the use of antiseptics, are clearly and fairly stated. His book is written in a tone of calm confidence, without simulated diffidence or undue self-assertion, and its great value disarms criticism on verbal blemishes.

Half a century ago the Royal Commissioners invited attention to the fact that not only was Woolwich our only arsenal, but that it was commanded at short range by Shooter's Hill. The Commissioners recommended that a strong fortress should be constructed on Shooter's Hill. A second recommendation included the construction of an inland arsenal. The Royal Commissioners did not apparently anticipate the destruction of Woolwich Arsenal by an explosion. Much has been done during the last half-century to protect the great dockyards and harbours of the empire, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, Dover, and Cork, and it does not seem desirable that Woolwich Arsenal should remain not only in its comparatively defenceless condition, but our only arsenal.

Some weeks ago, we drew attention to the existence of vacancies in the Lieutenant-Colonelcies of three Infantry regiments, and to the length of time which had elapsed since the creation of the vacancies. Since then, one of the vacancies has been filled; but in the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (78th Foot), and the 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st Foot), vacancies still exist. It is now eight months since the vacancy occurred in the 78th, and five months since the occurrence of that in the 91st. The reason of the delay in giving promotion is pretty evident. It will be seen, on comparing the services of the senior Majors in the regiments in question, that, under Article 30 I of the present Royal Warrant, the promotion could not be given in the battalion in which the vacancy occurred, as the officer who would thus be promoted has already received his "first" promotion "after June 30, 1881." Thus, the question which it is taking the authorities so many months to make up their minds about, is whether they are justified in superseding officers who, on entering the Army, joined a regiment in which they were led to expect that every vacancy would bring them nearer to the coveted position of commanding officer, simply because that regiment has now been reorganised into a battalion of a Territorial regiment. There was a rumour, some months ago, that a new Warrant was in contemplation to deal with this particular point, and it was said that the great hardships entailed in the working-out of Article 30 I had become so apparent, that it had been decided to grant promotion in separate battalions to all officers of the new double-battalion regiments who had entered those regiments before April 8, 1873, the date of the "linking order." This concession we gladly welcomed at the time, our only fear being lest the benefit should be marred by the introduction of any time-limit which would have the effect of removing a grievance from those fortunate enough to have been placed in a regiment where there might happen to be a run of promotion during the favoured years, while depriving others, equally entitled in every way to the same consideration, who might have the same, if not longer service, and yet who had not attained to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel before the fatal date, through no possible fault of their own. As nothing has yet been done either one way or the other, we may perhaps still hope for the appearance of the looked-for Warrant; but, meanwhile, two important posts remain unfilled, and the whole of the officers remain in a state of uncertainty and unrest. Surely, one would imagine that less than eight months would have sufficed to have thrashed out this subject to the remotest grain.

We understand that in cases where senior Captains are unqualified for promotion, and are also unable to make out a case for provisional promotion, and have, consequently, to be superseded on a vacancy occurring in the rank of Major, their juniors in the rank of Captain who may have real and legitimate grounds for claiming provisional promotion have frequently been refused promotion in the vacancy in their own regiment, on the ground that his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief objects to superseding an officer who is unqualified for promotion by a junior officer who is also unqualified. There is much reason in this contention, and we should have had nothing to say on the subject, if the decision had been adhered to. But in the *Gazette* of the 13th inst., we observe that a majority is filled by the promotion of an officer very low down on the list of Captains of the regiment, who is himself unqualified for the higher rank, and who supersedes the senior Captain of his battalion, because that officer is not qualified, and not considered eligible for provisional promotion. We have previously remarked on the unsatisfactory method pursued in carrying out the regulations as to superseding officers who have not passed the necessary examinations for promotion; but while there appeared to be certain rules which were adhered to in carrying out such supersessions and promotions, all was, to a certain extent, well. Now, however, that the rules are apparently made, as implied by the case referred to, simply for the purpose of quoting them in cases where an officer has to be "choked off," it is time to protest emphatically against the existence of one law for one individual and a totally different law for another individual whose claims would appear, to an ordinary mind, to be exactly similar in every respect. Rather than such anomalies should continue, it would be better to abolish "provisional" promotion altogether.

A Captain in a distinguished regiment had just returned from leave, and was talking about some company matters with his colour-serjeant. Missing a name from the roll, he asked, "What has become of Serjeant —— ?" The colour-serjeant at once replied, "Serjeant —— has gone to hell, Sir!" The Captain's face showed his astonishment and anger at what seemed a most impertinent answer, so the colour-serjeant added, "Yes, Sir, he went to hell last week!" This astounding piece of news was soon explained away, for the colour-serjeant, of unfortunately misplaced aspirations, only meant that the other serjeant had been transferred to L Company. This occurred more when companies were designated by numbers, in most regiments, but not in all. Though education has made wonderful progress since, it might occur now.

The French are again mooting the question of levelling the enceinte round Paris, and filling up the ditch. During the siege they were of no use, but, on the contrary, sadly hampered the troops when a sortie was decided upon, as many valuable hours were occupied getting the troops through the gates. The Minister of War has given his consent to the destruction under certain conditions,—1st, that the new line of exterior forts must be finished at the expense of the city by the construction of eight redoubts; 2nd, the adoption of a new enceinte traced in front of the line of the old detached forts, where there are no natural obstacles like the Seine and the Marne. The price of the new enceinte, about 50 miles in circumference, but which would not be continuous, is set down at £4,000,000.

The President and Council of the Society of British Artists will open their annual winter exhibition on Monday next. The paintings in oil and water-colours exceed in excellence those of former years.

We learn that at the last meeting of the Royal Naval College Masonic Lodge (No. 1,593) Brother Pulsford was installed W.M. for the ensuing year, Capt. G. U. Noel, R.N., being presented with a Past Master's jewel. Brother Roe was again elected honorary secretary, and Brother Thomas Hall, retired commander, R.N., director of ceremonies. The lodge is in a very flourishing condition.

Cairo Cigarettes.—Special Notice.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

Reviews.

A History of the Knights of Malta. By General Whitworth Porter, R.E. (Longman and Co.)

We learn from the author's preface that a quarter of a century has passed away since the first edition of this work was published. During that period the English *langue* of the Order of St. John has grown from a very slender and unimportant community, to be the powerful body which it now is, embracing within its ranks members, not only of the aristocracy, but also of the Royal Family. This development is attributed by the author altogether to the energetic measures of public utility which the Order of St. John set on foot. Such works were not confined to "The St. John Ambulance Association, but included very many others, which have been, and which are now being, carried on in accordance with the principles which have governed the Order from its first foundation. The remarkably handsome volume now published may be regarded as a rewriting of the entire work, wherein is introduced all that has been discovered relating to the subject. One merit, by no means the least, is that in its preparation the author has carefully avoided loading his pages with references, a custom indulged in by many, but satisfactory to few. He does not claim for his work the character of scientific or critical history, but prefers that it should be regarded as a careful and impartial narrative of events which spread over a period of seven centuries, and that he himself may be regarded as one who has supplied a link between the histories of Europe and Asia, which will prove of interest to the general reader. The spirit of chivalry which prevailed throughout Europe during the Middle Ages had, among other results, the most important one, the foundation of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. To trace clearly the history of that Order, the author briefly sketches the causes which led to the awakening of the chivalric sentiment. The gradual extension by the Romans of their Empire brought about a system of colonisation with which they habitually followed up the conquests of their Generals. Rome maintained her sway, not by a local militia, but by a standing army, and trusted for victory to the well-trained movements of an organised soldiery. The principle of centralisation permeated every act of their government. The conquered population, instead of being degraded into slavery, were raised to the dignity of Roman citizens, and the judicious liberality with which they were treated made them yield the more readily to the softening and enervating influences of peace and civilisation. Having briefly noticed the establishment of the feudal system, and pointed out how military service was the only road to advancement, the author proceeds to picture how there arose gradually in the East a state of things which aroused the martial ardour of the nations to a pitch of frenzy. The Byzantine Empire had continued to maintain its rule long after its Western sister had fallen beneath the attacks of the Northern barbarians. Instead of striving to make head against the constant encroachments of their neighbours, they only sought to conceal their weakness and cowardice behind the idle pomp of a gorgeous magnificence, the result being that the Power which at one time shared the empire of the world with its Roman sister, crumbled away by degrees, and became a mere phantom of its original greatness. The province of Judea, in which stands the holy city of Jerusalem, and the Holy Sepulchre, continued to be regarded by all Europe with interest and affection. This holy city had undergone many changes and vicissitudes of fortune, such as its capture by the Romans under Titus, the introduction of an idolatrous form of worship, and the persecution of the Jews. During the fourth century, however, Christian churches began to replace the temples of the heathens, and Jerusalem became the favoured object of the world's devotion:—

> "Religious curiosity prompted Christians from the earliest times to visit the regions sanctified by their faith. So that at length it became a recognised principle that a pilgrimage to the Holy City was the most efficacious act by which the penitent could hope to atone for his sins. Vast crowds flocked thither from every corner of Europe to utter a prayer over the tomb of their Saviour, and to gaze on that hallowed spot where He had breathed His last. The very dust of the land was considered sacred in their eyes, and the pious wanderer on his return hung his palm branch and pilgrim's staff over the altar of his parish church, where it remained, not only an emblem of his own devotion, but also an incentive to others to follow his example."

About this period, a man arose from the obscurity of the East, who was destined to cause a complete revolution, and become the founder at the same time of a new empire and a new religion. It was Mahomet, who, early in the seventh century, established himself as the prophet of a new faith, and in a wonderfully short period had brought the whole of Arabia under his dominion. After his death, his successors, under several titles, made many conquests, the most important of which, and one that caused the greatest dismay, being the conquest of the Holy Land and of the City of Jerusalem. Here the reader will find a most interesting account of the extraordinary changes which time had wrought when, after the lapse of four centuries, the sacred city was freed from the yoke of Islam, and reverted to her old faith. The particulars of no fewer than ten sieges are set forth with remarkable lucidity, and form an instructive record of what occurred from the year 1057 before Christ, when David made it the capital of the Jewish kingdom, down to A.D. 635, when the sacred city was once more wrested from the Saracens by the Army of the Crusaders. Then came the time when "the Hospital of St. John" was enabled to show what a self-denying and beneficent institution it was. One of the first steps taken by Godfrey de Bouillon after the capture of the city was to visit the Hospital of St. John, and satisfy himself on every particular. It would be an instructive, if not an edifying lesson, if the magnates of some of our large London hospitals were to study the simple narrative of what Godfrey witnessed, and the profound impression it left upon his mind. Among many other things that he found there were a devotion and a religious zeal which so animated the Brotherhood as to cause them to expend the funds of the institution on delicate and nutritious food best suited for the ill and dying, but at the same time to content themselves with the coarsest and most economical descriptions of food. Godfrey was so much struck with what he saw that he at once endowed the institution, and so forwarded its interest in every way that it grew in fame, and before long there was scarcely a province in which the Hospital of St. John did not stand possessed of manorial rights.

(*To be continued.*)

Familiar Wild Birds, by W. Swaysland (Cassell and Co.), is one of the prettiest books imaginable of its class, finely printed, with excellent illustrations and very pleasant letter-press descriptions of our feathered friends in these isles, their habits, customs, &c. It is just the book for the young naturalist, boy or girl, and its 40 coloured plates and many vignettes make it as attractive as it is useful.

Sunlight and Shade. (Cassell and Co.)—This handsome volume is described on the title-page as one of "Poems and Pictures of Life and Nature." We have not been able to form an opinion of the merits of the poems, as the book has only just been sent in, but a glance at the illustrations (by F. Barnard, Barraud, Clausen, Dodd, Dicksee, &c.) enables us at once to recommend the book as one of very great beauty, from an artistic point of view, very suitable for a present at this time of year, and, though we cannot say all the engravings are of uniform goodness, it seems to us that the average standard is very high.

Yule-Tide, the Christmas number of *Letts's Illustrated Household Magazine*, deserves the highest praise, and should have large public patronage, for the illustrations are most admirable, and the "Foster Mother," which is given away with the number, is well worthy of the honours of a handsome frame as a beautiful work of art full of tenderness and grace.

SOCIETY IN CYPRUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to the letter in your last issue, on the official social state in Cyprus, I admit that such a state of feeling is "indeed injurious to good government, mischievous to our reputation, and charged with danger to our interests in Cyprus." Many names have been brought before the public in connection herewith, of which two have become most prominent. It is not a question of this officer or that officer being in the right or wrong,—it is a question of administration. With tact and firmness in the hand that holds the reins, such a state of things should have been suppressed at once. The whole thing has originated in the foolish gossip and tittle-tattle of the female members of the small English society that has grown up at the principal town of the island, and the seat of Government. First one husband, then another, all prominent officials, were dragged into taking part in it, till nearly all the heads of departments were, more or less, partisans against their will. The Governor, feeling it a delicate and difficult matter to deal with, and presumably anxious to keep in with all parties, shifted the responsibility off his own shoulders, and sent home a voluminous and ridiculous correspondence that ought never to have gone farther than his waste-paper basket, to amuse the clerks at the Colonial Office, scarcely fit judges of what occurred or did not occur, under circumstances with which they were quite unacquainted. It resulted in two military officials, round whom the interests in the affair centred, being sent back to their regiments,—rather an injustice to both, instead of justice to one or the other. They are both excellent and energetic officers, and have each done right good service in Cyprus. However, the harm done to the working between the several departments and to the reputation of the administration remains. Within the first 12 or 18 months of our occupation of the island, it made huge strides of progress; but during the next four years it has not kept up the same pace, by any means. This has not been altogether the fault of the local administration, but with the powers at home, who prune it too closely. The new legal reforms seem to have brought about friction between the new barrister magistrates and the Executive. It seems a somewhat peculiar proceeding for a magistrate to make the Commissioner over his district find bail for £500 to appear on a summons for a petty assault, arising out of that officer trying to quell a riot and save property from destruction. It behoves the home authorities to look well to all these elements of discord. We have set ourselves lately to govern and control two Turkish provinces, so to speak, Cyprus and Egypt. If we are to keep Cyprus, let its administration be a credit to us. With a little firmness and decision, we should hear no more of dissensions among the officials.—I am, &c.,

CYPRUS.

MEDICATED SOAP.—Use that prescribed by the medical profession, and be spared an irritable skin and a face disfigured by pimples and blotches. Purchase only WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP (branded "Sapo Carbonis Detergens"), and refuse all worthless substitutes.

NAVAL SALVAGE-MONEY.

Notice is hereby given by the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy that the distribution of the amount awarded for the salvage services rendered to the s.s. Clan Buchanan, by her Majesty's ship Osprey, will commence on Friday, the 30th inst., in the Prize Branch of the Department of the "Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W." The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Commander, £47 3s. 8d.; third class, £13 4s. 6d.; fourth class, £8 16s. 4d.; fifth class, £5 5s. 10d.; sixth class, £4 8s. 1d.; seventh class, £3 1s. 8d.; eighth class, £1 15s. 3d.; ninth class, 17s. 7d.; tenth class, 8s. 9d.

SHIPBUILDING IN CHINA.

The Chinese Government commenced building five months ago at Shanghai and in its immediate neighbourhood sea floating batteries for the defence of the Yang-tse-Kiang, four of these batteries having been ordered from foreign builders who are established at Shanghai, while the two others are being built at Kiang-Nan, the arsenal of Shanghai, some three miles from the city. Two of these batteries were launched last month, and, like the four others, they have wooden hulls, with double decks, and have no masts or propellers. They are 135 ft. long, by 36 ft. in beam, and 5 ft. deep. Upon the upper deck is a wooden turret, armed with three 12-ton Armstrong guns. The hull is divided into five compartments for the provisions, sleeping-berths, and other supplies, the centre compartment carrying the powder and ammunition. The crew will consist of 105 men, of whom five will be officers, 50 seamen, and 50 marines. As these batteries have no propelling power, they will have to be towed or hauled to the point selected for the defence of the Yellow River. The arsenal of Kiang-Nan, at which these batteries have been built, has turned out several men-of-war recently, including a wooden frigate which has never taken the sea. The best vessel built there was a gunboat bearing the terrific title of The Terror of the Western Nations, but this vessel is so deep in the water that the upper deck only just clears the surface, so that she cannot leave the river. There are also at Kiang-Nan a cannon foundry, a torpedo factory, and a manufactory of rifles which is said to turn out 500 Remingtons each week. The principal cannon foundry is at Shanghai, and it is under the direction of an Englishman, formerly in the Woolwich Arsenal, and muzzle-loaders of the description made at Woolwich for the English Navy up to the adoption of the breech-loader are manufactured there. The Fou-tcheou Arsenal, said to be the best equipped in China, is busily engaged upon the arming of the cruiser launched from there a few months ago. This cruiser is of 1,600 tons burden and 2,000 horse-power, and it is to be armed with Krupp guns of heavy calibre, to carry several torpedoes, and to have a speed of 15 knots an hour.

A correspondent writes:—"In your paper of week before last, you have an editorial paragraph regarding unfair practices which took place at the examination for Militia subalterns at Aldershot. As I had a pupil who was only two places out with eight marks, might I ask if you still consider the information you received to be without a shadow of doubt? If true, of course, one of two things ought to be done, in fairness to other pupils,—either, the military authorities being to blame, extra commissions should be given, in number equal to successful candidates at Aldershot; or, the successful candidates having signed a false certificate about 'not having received any kind of assistance,' should be disqualified, and so many of the unsuccessful candidates be given commissions. As you say nothing more on the subject in your last issue, I can only hope, for the credit of those concerned, that you have been misled. At the same time, I feel sure you would not have inserted such a terrible accusation had you not full proof."

The Phaeton is nearly ready for delivery by Messrs. Napier and Sons, of Glasgow. When commissioned, she will be manned by 250 officers and men.

The *Western Figaro* of last week, in an article on the first matinée for the season which had been held at the Royal Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, a few days previous, says:—"It seems that to be an officer of the Royal Marine Light Infantry is nearly the secret of perpetual youth. Some of those present appeared to be the same exactly as they were twenty years ago, and the majors are as débonnaire as ever." If this is the case, officers must be congratulated on their juvenility, although it must, after all, be in appearance only, since the junior major has over 23 and the senior major at the Division more than 28 years' service.

The *France* states that the Niger, which left Bordeaux on Thursday, took out seven members of the new mission as a reinforcement to M. de Brazza. M. Dufourg, chief agent of the Ministry of Public Instruction, is head of the mission, and will be second in command to M. de Brazza. On Oct. 3 Dr. Ballay was with a steam launch on the Alima River, and 2nd Lieut. Mizon was going in the direction of Majumba, on the River Quiloa, for the purpose of discovering a land route between the Upper Congo and the coast.

The Mayfair Mansions Company has been formed to acquire freehold and leasehold property at the West End of London suitable for residential chambers. A site in the Northumberland Avenue has been secured, and a minimum interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum until the completion of the buildings will be guaranteed by the deposit of Consols in the names of two directors. The offices are at 110 Cannon Street.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN EGYPT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Cairo, November 10, 1883.

Mr. Gladstone's declaration that Cairo would be completely evacuated caused no surprise, but considerable regret, among all circles in Cairo. Here at least there is little fear of disturbance, and the dismay is purely social. Some hundreds of the pleasantest visitors to Cairo are withdrawn at the very beginning of a season, which it is feared will be rendered exceptionally dull by the absence through dread of cholera of the ordinary tourist. Even the four to five thousand Tommy Atkins will leave behind them many mourning Rachels, for the really excellent behaviour of the British soldier has made a wonderful impression. Personally, I can say that I have not seen four men the worse for liquor during their sojourn of a year in Cairo, and I find my experience is not exceptional.

To the intense relief of the æsthetic public of Egypt, the hideous gray serge uniform has been exchanged for the familiar red. As an invisible colour, it was a success for being of the same hue as Egyptian dirt, the soldier was barely visible in those native quarters which form the boast of the Board of Health. But then there is no object in rendering the British soldier invisible in Egypt.

The 35th (Royal Sussex) and the 79th (Camerons) leave the country, as also the 46th (Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry) from Alexandria. The 42nd (Black Watch), 60th (Rifles), and 75th (Gordons) go to Alexandria, where there is naturally much satisfaction and an increased sense of importance at receiving the Head-quarters. I cannot help thinking that it is a matter of regret that the Gordons, the most sickly regiment on the list, should have been selected to remain. That the ill-health of the regiment is not caused by any cause local to Cairo is shown by the fact that no sooner is a small detachment sent to Port Said, where both the 60th and the 42nd enjoyed perfect health, than their sick-list immediately mounts to nearly 10 per cent, Healthy as is the climate of Egypt, nothing is more certain than that it is extremely difficult to recover health here without a change when once it has been lost; and the continued ill-health of the Gordons is a proof that that change is needed. These three battalions, increased to 800 men, will make the total force of the Line to 2,400. There will probably remain about 250 artillery and another 250 for service corps, or a total force of about 3,000 men. Four generals will hardly be considered necessary for this force, and the next point of interest is as to who will remain in command, Generals Stephenson, Earle, Graham, and Dormer being at present on the spot. I should add that the wail which reaches me from Alexandria at the loss of the 46th Regiment is shrill and prolonged.

During the week there have been no deaths, and 116 fresh entries into hospital:—Gordons, 27; Camerons, 20; Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 14; Royal Sussex Regiment, 13; Cavalry, 11; Engineers, 10; sundries, 21; total, 116.

Leave of absence is granted as follows:—Lieutenant and Adjutant J. E. Pierson, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, from December 1, 1883, to January 15, 1884; Lieutenant and Adjutant O. G. Ievers, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, from December 1, 1883, to December 30, 1883; Major E. J. Fraser, 3rd King's Royal Rifles, from October 31, 1883, to February 14, 1884; Lieutenant the Hon. G. A. Anson, G.B., R.H.A., from October 31, 1883, to January 31, 1884; Surgeon Dick, A.M.D., in extension, to January 10, 1884.

Surgeon-Major G. C. Gribbon, A.M.D., is struck off the strength of the command from November 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, D.A.A.G., returned from leave of absence on Nov. 8, and resumed his duties.

Conductor of Supplies Dixon has taken over the Commissariat duties at Port Said, relieving Captain Leonard, D.A.C.G., who joins Head quarters.

The s.s. Neera has sailed for Liverpool, having on board Surgeon T. H. Parke, A.M.D., in charge, two non-commissioned officers, and a private of the A.M.D., and 33 invalids.

The weekly state of the Army in Egypt on November 9 was:—

Corps.	Total Force.	Sick List.	Per cent.
Cairo:—			
Artillery	441	30	6·8
Cavalry	539	36	6 7
Engineers	197	11	5·6
1st Royal Sussex	739	47	6·4
1st Royal Highlanders	783	57	7·3
1st Gordon Highl'rs	631	66	10·4
1st Cameron Highl'rs.	619	48	7·8
3rd King's Royal Rifles	557	27	4·8
Service Corps	357	14	3·9
	4,863	336	6 9
Alexandria:—			
2nd D. of C'nw'll's L.I.	774	76	9 8
1st R. W. Kent	354	17	4·8
Sundries	367	19	5·2
Port Said:—			
Det. Gordon Highl'rs	99	9	9 0
	6,455	457	7·1
Officers	186	5	2·7
Men	6,269	452	7·2
	6,455	457	7·1
Horses	940	37	3·9
Mules	771	12	1·5
	1,711	49	2·9

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Crown Prince of Portugal visited the camp, and the Empress Eugénie, on Wednesday.

The accounts of the Army Rifle Meeting in July, just published, show that the subscriptions amounted £922, of which nearly £500 was expended in prizes. A balance remains of £312 12s. Five London Companies—the Merchant Taylors', Bowyers' Drapers', Grocers', and Haberdashers'—were subscribers to the amount of £73.

Principal Veterinary-Surgeon Fleming inspected the horses of the 3rd Hussars, previous to their departure for Hounslow. The stables will be disinfected and cleaned, before being occupied by the 7th Hussars, from Colchester.

The instruction in minor tactics, on the models, will commence January next.

The lecture by Major Bainbridge, on Monday last, on the "Construction and Description of Guns," was but thinly attended, the subject being pronounced "a dry one."

The arrival yesterday of the Royal Scots Fusiliers increases Major-General Feilding's Brigade to two battalions. Since the departure of the 87th, this brigade has consisted of 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, and a few details.

The Rev. J. Corbett has been ordered to Aldershot. Lieutenant F. W. G. Tothill, R.A., has been ordered to Aldershot. Surgeon F. A. Harris, A.M.D., is held in readiness to embark for India next month.

ARMY INTER-REGIMENTAL RIFLE MATCHES.

The results of the shooting of the Cavalry and Infantry are given below. The firing took place on local rifle ranges at stations at home and abroad, except India, and on various dates between June 1 and Oct. 31:—

Cavalry Match.—Teams of eight men; distances and positions, 200 (kneeling), 500, and 600 (prone); prize, £20. Won by the 5th Dragoon Guards, with 669,—the largest score ever made with the carbine, under similar conditions. Names and points:—Pte. Milton, 90; Pte. Gilmour, 88; Troop Serjt.-Major Towler, 85; Pte. Boon, 84; Serjt. Rylett, 84; Regtl.-Serjt.-Major Bullock, 82; Capt. Baldrey, 80; Troop Serjt.-Major Saul, 76,—average, 83·62. Individual prizes in connection with the above:—Officers—Capt. Baldrey, 5th Dragoon Guards, £5. Non-commissioned officers and men—1st, Pte. Milton, 5th Dragoon Guards, silver medal and £3; 2nd, Pte. Gilmour, 5th Dragoon Guards, £4; 3rd, Troop Serjt.-Major Green, 4th Hussars, £3, with 85 points; 4th, Troop Serjt.-Major Harvey, 11th Hussars, £1 10s., with 85; 5th, Troop Serjt.-Major Towler, 5th Dragoon Guards, £1; 6th, Pte. Boon, 5th Dragoon Guards, £1.

Infantry Matches.—Short ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards; battalion team prize of £60. Won by the 2nd Batn. Yorkshire Regt., with 708 points. Names and scores:—Pte. Parsons, 94; Lieut. H. Boyce, 91; Serjt. G. Smith, 91; Capt. A. Fryer, 90; Colour-Serjt. Foley, 89; Armourer-Serjt. Murray, 87; Capt. J. Parker, 85; Pte. R. Tong, 81,—average per man, 88·50. Second-best team (no prize), the 1st Batn. Highland L.I., 690; third-best, 1st Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, 685.

Depôt Team Match.—Prize, £27, won by the Depôt, West Riding of Yorkshire Regt., with 710 points,—average per man, 88·75. Names and scores:—Colour-Serjt. Foster, 100 points, out of a possible 105; Serjt. Hallow, 94; Serjt.-Major Carruthers, 94; Capt. A. Preston, 89; Serjt. Dicker, 87; Colour-Serjt. Meaton, 86; Qrmr. J. Bell, 84; Serjt.-Major Bolton, 76. Second-best team, the Depôt, Middlesex Regt., 694; third-best, the Depôt, West Yorkshire Regt., 667.

Volleys Match.—Prize, £15, won by the 1st Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, with a score of 35 hits on a target 6 ft. square, at 600 yards, out of a possible 40 hits. Names of winning team:—Lance-Corpl. Queen, Ptes. Boatright, Burston, Chadwick, Dixon, Kirby, Myatt, and Sutton. The second and third places (no prizes) were taken by the 1st Batn. Cheshire Regt. and 1st Batn. Scottish Rifles, with scores of 34 each.

Infantry.—Winners of individual prizes: Officers—1st, Capt. G. Fenton, Middlesex Regt., 98 points out of 105, wins silver medal and £6 6s.; 2nd, Capt. A. Money-Kyrle, 2nd Batn. Yorkshire Regt., 92, £6 6s.; 3rd, Lieut. A. Colville, 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade, 92, £4 4s.; 4th, Lieut. H. Boyce, 2nd Batn. Yorkshire Regt., 91, £4 4s.; 5th, Capt. H. Carden, 2nd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 90, £4 4s.; 6th, Lieut. M. Dalison, Scots Guards, 91, £4 4s.; 7th, Lieut. T. Bagnall, 1st Batn. East Yorkshire Regt., 93, £3 5s.; 8th, Capt. A. Fryer, 2nd Batn. Yorkshire Regt., 90, £3 5s.; 9th, Major G. Harley, East Kent Regt., 90, £2 10s.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.—1st, Qrmr.-Serjt. J. Foster, 3rd Batn. West Riding Regt., 100 points out of 105, wins silver medal and £6; 2nd, Corpl. Stewart, 1st Batn. Highland L.I., 96, £5 10s.; 3rd, Serjt. Swan, 1st Lincolnshire Regt., 95, £5; 4th, Colour-Serjt. Sutton, Depôt, West Yorkshire Regt., 95, £4; 5th, Pte. Parsons, 2nd Batn. Yorkshire Regt., 94, £4; 6th, Serjt. Hallows, 3rd Batn. West Riding Regt., 94, £4; 7th, Pte. Kirby, 1st Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, 94, £3.

Winners of £2.—8th, Serjt.-Major Carruthers, 3rd Batn. West Riding Regt., 94; 9th, Colour-Serjt. King, Depôt, Gloucester Regt., 93; 10th, Drill-Serjt. Garton, 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards, 93; 11th, Serjt. Instructor of Musketry Chiswell, 4th Batn. Somerset L.I., 93; 12th, Colour-Serjt. Brown, Depôt, Royal Scots, 93; 13th, Serjt.-Instructor Dann, School of Musketry, 92; 14th, Corpl. Beatty, 1st Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, 92; 15th, Serjt. Canner, 1st Batn. West Surrey Regt., 91; 16th, Pte. Banyard, Depôt, Royal Scots, 91; 17th, Serjt. Smith, 2nd Batn. Yorkshire Regt., 91; 18th, Serjt. Lloyd, Depôt, Royal Scots, 91; 19th, Serjt.-Major Salmond, 1st Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, 91; 20th, Pte. McFarlane, 1st Batn. Highland L.I., 91; 21st, Lance-Serjt. Innes, 1st Batn. Scots Guards, 90; 22nd, Colour-Serjt. Hennessey, 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade, 90; 23rd, Colour-Serjt. Malcolm, 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, 90; 24th, Qrmr.-Serjt. Pickford, 1st Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, 90; 25th, Serjt.-Instructor Blunt, School of Musketry, 90.

Winners of £1.—26th, Serjt.-Major Cowen, 1st Batn. Lincolnshire Regt., 90; 27th, Pte. Dibbin, 1st Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., 90; 28th, Serjt. Jardine, 1st Batn. Highland L.I., 90; 29th, Corpl. Magee, 1st Batn. Scottish Rifles, 90; 30th, Serjt. Woods, Depôt, Royal Scots Fusiliers, 89; 31st, Pte. Robertson, 1st Batn. Scottish Rifles, 89; 32nd, Lance-Serjt. Shaughnessy, Depôt, Middlesex Regt., 89; 33rd, Colour-Serjt. Foley, 2nd Batn. Yorkshire Regt., 89; 34th, Qrmr.-Serjt. Wakeford, School of Musketry, 89; 35th, Colour-Serjt. Macpherson, Depôt, Middlesex Regt., 89; 36th, Serjt. Scarsbrook, Depôt, Northumberland Fusiliers, 89; four eighty-nines counted out.

Long-range Match.—800 and 900 yards; seven shots at each distance.—Officers—1st, Capt. Money-Kyrle, 56 points, £5 5s.; 2nd, Lieut. Todd, 55, £4 4s.; 3rd, Major Barton, 54, £3 3s.; 4th, Capt. Parker, 53, £2 2s.; all belonging to the 2nd Batn. Yorkshire Regt.; one 53 counted out. Non-commissioned officers and men—1st, Serjt. Dicker, Depôt, West Riding Regt., 59, £4; 2nd, Colour-Serjt. Menzies, 1st Batn. Highland L.I., 55, £3; 3rd, Serjt. Hallows, 3rd Batn. West Riding Regt., 54, £2; 4th, Corpl. Neal, R.E., Bermuda, 53, £1 5s.

Revolver Match.—Officers—Lieut. Allen, 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles; Lieut. Bagnall, East Yorkshire Regt.; Major Harley, East Kent Regt.; and Lieut. Whittaker, 1st Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, tie exactly with scores of 54 each, out of a possible 60, and divide £6 5s. between them. Non-commissioned officers—1st, Serjt. Sandiland, 1st Batn. North Stafford Regt., 57, £2 10s.; 2nd, Bugler-Serjt. Cheesman, 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, 56, £1 10s.

London Amusements.

With this week closes a very successful season of the Promenade Concerts, Covent Garden. On Thursday night another special concert was given, when Mr. Sims Reeves, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Barrington Foote, and Signor Foli were among the vocalists. The season is announced to terminate this evening, with the benefit concert of the lessee, Mr. W. F. Thomas.

"Gillette de Narbonne," transferred from the French Opéra Comique to the Royalty Theatre in Soho, has hardly proved the success anticipated. The composer, M. Audran, has not in this production equalled his triumphs in "Olivette" and "La Mascotte," and thus the result is in some respects a disappointment. The plot is drawn from "Boccaccio," being found in the ninth novel of the third day of "The Decameron," and the story was long since turned to excellent dramatic account by Shakespeare, in the play of "All's Well that Ends Well." Mr. H. Savile Clarke has furnished the English adaptation, and Mr. Hamilton Clarke has composed some dance music in the second act which is very gracefully associated with the nimble movements of Miss Ada Wilson. Miss Kate Santley as Gillette, Miss K. Munroe as Rosita, and Mr. W. J. Hill as the eccentric tutor, Griffard, carried off the chief honours of the evening; while an excellent orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Mozart Wilson, and tasteful costumes associated with a competent chorus, may be mentioned among the attractive features of the new comic opera of "Gillette."

This evening will be produced Mr. A. W. Pinero's original comedy, entitled, "Lords and Commons," which has been for some time in rehearsal at the Haymarket Theatre. The new play is in four acts, and will include in the cast Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Bernard Beere, Miss Calhoun, Mr. Alfred Bishop, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. Stewart Dawson, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Percy Vernon, Mr. Girardot, and Mr. Forbes Robertson. The scenic artists are Mr. Telbin and Mr. Walter Johnstone.

The last performance for the present of "The Silver King" will be given at the Princess's Theatre this (Saturday) afternoon, and the house will then remain closed till the following Thursday night, when the new drama of "Claudian" will be produced.

The new comedy, entitled "Deceivers Ever," written by Mr. Malcolm C. Salaman, will be produced at the Strand Theatre next Monday, but owing to previous arrangements the novelty can only be performed for five nights at this establishment.

The Olympic, considerably improved in its structural arrangements, will be opened, under new management, on Dec. 1, with Mr. Henry Pettitt's four-act drama of "The Spider's Web," originally produced at Glasgow early in the present year. In the company will be found Mrs. Chippendale, Miss Alma Murray, Miss Laura Linden, Mr. Anson, Mr. C. W. Somerset, and Mr. J. F. Young.

The New Alhambra, Leicester Square, is announced to be opened on Dec. 3, with the new comic opera by Messrs. Sims and Frederic Clay, entitled "The Golden Ring."

Italian Language.—Signor A. Conti gives Instruction in Italian, or Prepares for Examinations, Town or Country.—25 Cambridge Street, Eccleston Square, S.W.

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The Army.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. The regiment is to march from Meerut to-day for Rawul Pindee.

3rd Hussars. The regiment has arrived at Hounslow from Aldershot during the week.

4th Hussars. The regiment left Hounslow on Thursday for Norwich, where it is due on Friday next.

7th Hussars. The regiment is *en route* from Colchester to Aldershot, where it will arrive next week.

13th Hussars. Col. Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., has returned to India, and resumes command from leave in England.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

In an official report on the practice at the recent camps at Okehampton and Hay, it is stated that it was apparent that sufficient attention had not been given to gun-drill and to the preparation and service of ammunition. The practice of the batteries was generally too slow, and there was a great want of system in carrying it out. This would not have occurred had the service of ammunition, fuze-boring, and setting and accurate laying been properly attended to while the batteries were in quarters. It was found that very few men could lay a gun with exactness, and the reports of the batteries which carried out their annual practice elsewhere than at Okehampton and Hay show this fault to be general. It was also observed that some of the most elementary rules in gunnery were either forgotten or unknown. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received this information with much concern, and directs officers commanding Royal Artillery districts to insist on such careful and continuous instruction and drill being carried out by all battery officers, whether in the field or in quarters, as will ensure the thorough acquaintance of the non-commissioned officers and gunners with all those points which are calculated to develop the effect of their guns to the fullest extent. Before a battery leaves its station for a practice camp, the commanding officer of the district will satisfy himself that the foregoing orders have been carried out, and will report on the instruction of the battery generally, and on the proficiency and knowledge of the officers and non-commissioned officers in the actual service of their guns. It was also remarked at some of the recent inspections by the Field-Marshal Commanding that officers commanding batteries and detached guns showed great want of judgment in the position taken up by them in coming into action, and the particular attention of officers is called to the field artillery exercises, especially as to the duty of the battery commanding officer in selecting a suitable site for his battery on coming into action.

"R. H. A." writes:—"A paragraph in your paper of Nov. 17 on the subject of appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery would lead most people to believe that the case mentioned is an exceptional one. I beg to point out that there are many 'in the same boat.' The fact is, that a new rule has been made by which men are ineligible for jackets after a certain number of years' service. New rules in the service always hit some one hard, and this is not an exception. But I venture to suggest that this rule is a good one, and is hailed with satisfaction by the majority of the regiment. Formerly, men used to take their jackets for a year at the end of their subaltern service to qualify for R.H.A. in the next rank. There existed, not many years ago, an unwritten law (and one accepted and respected by the old generation of Horse Artillerymen) that, unless an officer had served in the R.H.A. as a subaltern, he was not eligible for the jacket, as a captain; and so on, in the senior ranks. This, like many more good old customs and traditions, has been done away with. It was abused by a certain class of schemers who made the Horse Artillery a convenience, and it is these schemers that the new rule will defeat. It does not pay many men to serve in the Horse Artillery as subalterns and captains, but it does pay them in the senior ranks. And thus we have had men for the last few years, who have never spent a farthing on chargers or gold lace, apply for their jackets and extra pay, because, forsooth, they have marched with a heavy battery in Afghanistan, or had a few days' discomfort and swallowed a little Egyptian sand. What we want is, that men should make the Royal Horse Artillery a profession, and not a convenience. The longer they are in it in each rank, the better for them and the better for the service. The new rule will ensure this, and we confidently hope that 'the good old custom, or unwritten law,' may be carried out too. Selection must now be employed to a certain degree, for a man will not have 'service' or 'foreign service' to back up his interest at head-quarters. This will be a step in the right direction also. A man is not necessarily likely to make a Horse Artilleryman because he has been through a month's course of equitation at Woolwich, because he is nearly related to an Earl, or because (I tremble as I write it) he wears a medal and a star. The latter has been the infallible recommendation for the last year. For results and specimens, see mounted parades at Woolwich, Aldershot, the Curragh, or Dublin. In conclusion, let us have good sportsmen and young ones; let them serve a good half of their service in each rank as Horse Artillerymen, and this new rule, which in its infancy certainly is hard on many men, will be willingly accepted by the regiment in general, and more especially by old Horse Artillerymen."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieuts. Russell, Cowie, Capper, Dixon, Stothert, Petrie, and Thackwell, who lately arrived in India from England, have been attached to the Sappers and Miners for work on the Hurnai road. Capt. Goldie joins the Sappers at Roorkee.

Lieut. W. C. Hussey has been ordered from Bermuda to Aldershot.

3rd Buffs, East Kent Regiment. Lieut. Middleton, a probationer, squadron-officer 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Oct. 1, 1880.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Lieut. Hill, a probationer, wing-officer 18th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from July 31, 1882.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Morton has been appointed an Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. on the Bengal Establishment, vice Col. Farrington, whose period of appointment has expired. Capt. Harward, 2nd Batn., is a probationer for the Pay Department.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederica of Hanover and the Baron Von Rammingen, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., paid a visit to Hounslow Barracks, and were there met by Major-Gen. Kent, and conducted over the recreation-rooms of the depôts Royal Fusiliers and Middlesex Regts. The visitors, on leaving, expressed themselves as highly pleased with their visit, and the manner in which the soldiers' comfort is so looked after by their commanding officer.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). Major Sinkins retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of lieutenant-colonel. In consequence of this vacancy amongst the majors, Major Crawley, at present a supernumerary, is likely to be appointed to the 2nd Batn. in an early *Gazette*. A draft from the 1st Batn., consisting of Lieuts. McMahon and Wynward and 76 men, embark at Queenstown on board H.M.S. Malabar on Dec. 10, for conveyance to Bombay, *en route* for Ranikhet, to join the 2nd Batn. "Done on Both Sides" and "The Steeplechase," were creditably placed on the stage and most amusingly rendered, in the gymnasium, Cork Barracks, on Thursday and Friday evenings last.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Lieut. Govan has resigned his probationary appointment for the Indian S.C., and joined the 2nd Batn. for duty. Lieut. Ommanney, a probationer, wing-officer 10th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from July 3, 1882.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Lieut. Griffin, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Lieut. O'Donnell, a probationer, wing-officer 10th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Aug. 17, 1882.

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Major Curteis completes his five years as Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at the Horse Guards on the 9th prox.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Major Braddell, having completed his five years' staff service as adjutant of the 3rd Batn. Cheshire Rifle Volunteers, has vacated that appointment, and proceeded on leave of absence to Jan. 16.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut. Macartney, a probationer, officiating squadron-officer 9th Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Oct. 2, 1880.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. moved on Thursday from Templemore to Fermoy.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. moved on Thursday from Dover to Aldershot.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Lieut. Taylor, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The 2nd Batn. embarked at Pembroke Docks on Tuesday, *en route* to Templemore. The *Pioneer* remarks on the fact that there are two lieutenant-colonels commanding battalions in the British service, one of whom is in India, between whose date of birth there should be 13 years with 16 years intervening between the dates of their entering the service—one having been a child of four in petticoats when the other donned the uniform of H.M.'s service. Such, however, is a fact. Lieut.-Col. (Brevet Col.) Elgee, now commanding the 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was born in Jan. 1829, and entered the service in April, 1846, obtaining command of a battalion 34 years afterwards. Lieut.-Col. R. N. Gream, who commands the old 62nd, now the 1st Batn. Wiltshire Regt., entered this world in Sept. 1842, and joined the service in April, 1862, obtaining command of a battalion 19 years afterwards. The above may be, and no doubt is, exceptional, but the intention of the present reformers is frustrated by such being the case. Col. Elgee being a full colonel of 1877, it was expected he would have obtained a brigade command in this country, which, no doubt, he would have done had not the patronage of these berths been taken out of the hands of the authorities in India and transferred to the Horse Guards for the especial benefit of officers who have been employed on the Staff thereof. The two last colonels appointed brigadiers in India—Cols. East and Elles—both entered the service eight years after Col. Elgee, that is, in 1854, and both were born eight years later, whilst the former is a colonel of 1879, and the latter of only 1881. Col. Elgee will stop promotion in the Royal Welsh till 1885 (April), when he, of course, will be compelled to go on half-pay on completion of his five years in command. When this takes place, the two junior lieutenant-colonels will have 30 and 31 years' service to their credit, respectively, and each will have reached the mature age of 49 years. The senior major will also have 30 years' service, and be over 47 years of age.

31st East Surrey Regiment. Lieut. A. H. Thomas is held in readiness to embark for India to join the 70th Regiment at Dinapore.

37th Hampshire Regiment embarked at Queenstown on Thursday for conveyance to Gosport, where it takes over quarters in the New Barracks.

39th Dorsetshire Regiment. The old colours, which have been presented to the vicar and churchwardens of Sherborne for the purpose of being preserved in the abbey, as the chief church in the county from which the regiment derives its territorial title, were received on the 16th inst., and placed in the grand old building with fitting ceremony. The colours were presented to the battalion at Sydney in 1831, by Gen. Darling, Governor of New South Wales, and from that date until 1843 they headed the regiment. The colours were escorted from Aldershot to Farnborough station by the whole of the regiment, and as the colours entered the station in charge of the small escort which was to convey them to Sherborne, the National Anthem was played. The regiment was then drawn up on the platform and presented arms, the band playing "Old Lang Syne" as the train containing the colours left the station. The escort in charge of the colours consisted of Capt. and Adjt. Fenwick, Lieuts. Greenway and Jenkins, and Colour-Serjts. Plane, Cox, Mullens, and Hall. The escort named arrived at Sherborne station by the 12.13 train, and were met by a considerable crowd of the townspeople and the local Volunteer corps, with their band. In the churchyard the King's School boys kept the ground, lining the path to the west door, where the escort was met by the clergy (Revs. W. H. Lyon, H. Roe, and E. Langley), churchwardens, and choir, who preceded the colours up the nave. On the clergy arriving at the communion-table, the escort formed outside the rails, and the vicar received the colours, and laid them on the table, the guard, who remained in the nave, saluting. Capt. Fenwick, addressing the vicar, said:—"Mr. Lyon,—I beg that you will permit me to present to you, in the name of Col. Dixon, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of her Majesty's regiment, the 1st Dorset Battalion of Foot, with the colours borne by the regiment in peace and in war between the years 1831 and 1843. I beg your acceptance of the same, and that you will be pleased to preserve them hereafter carefully as sacred relics in this abbey, that they may serve to remind the men of Dorset of the honours won by English soldiers and by the regiment which has been now so long associated with the county. Tattered and torn they are, but they are the emblems which the soldiers of the 39th Regt. honoured in battle. I have further to express to you, on behalf of all the members of the regiment, the gratification with which they view the safe custody and preservation in your charge of their sacred banners in the noble Abbey of Sherborne, in the county of Dorset, from which the regiment now obtains so many and such excellent soldiers." Prayer was then offered by the vicar. The vicar then delivered an address from the pulpit.

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Stewart, a probationer, officiating squadron-officer 1st Punjab Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from May 21, 1881.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major H. Monckton Kay, of the Portsmouth, and Major Nowell FitzN. Way, of the Chatham Division of R.M.L.I., completed 28 years' service and became entitled to the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel on Nov. 23, under the Order in Council of March 16 last.

Major St. A. St. John, R.M.L.I., has been ordered to embark in the Royal Adelaide, to replace Major W. W. V. Tom, who disembarks on the 1st. prox., at his own request.

Major J. R. Sandwith, R.M.L.I., an excellent officer, who has been acting since October, 1882, as deputy-assistant-adjutant and quartermaster-general on the staff of Gen. F. Stephenson, C.B., commanding the Army of Occupation in Egypt, has relinquished that appointment. Owing to the withdrawal of troops from the country, a successor will not be appointed.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. Major Wilkinson has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate. Lieut. Broughton is a probationer for the Pay Department.

59th East Lancashire Regiment moved yesterday from Chatham to Dover.

66th Berkshire Regiment. The regiment moved yesterday from Gosport to Chatham.

73rd Black Watch, Royal Highlanders. The regiment is in readiness to leave Portsmouth on the 7th prox. for Aldershot.

81st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment is expected to reach Portsmouth on the 7th prox. from India. A farewell dinner was to be given on Oct. 26, by the members of the Allahabad Club, to Col. Bevan and the officers of the regiment. Lieuts. Savage and Atkin have been appointed to the 1st and 25th N.I. respectively, as S.C. probationers.

88th Connaught Rangers. Lieut. Webb has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

90th Light Infantry. Capt. Vivian has been granted leave in India for five months, and afterwards six months' leave to England, on medical certificate.

Rifle Brigade. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Robinson, 1st Batn., has been appointed an officiating Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. of Division on the Staff of the Bombay Army.

Medical Department. The *Standard* says:—"The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has conveyed his thanks and praise to the officers composing the Medical Staff in Egypt, for their fearless and untiring services during the late cholera outbreak among the British forces serving in that country. The success which attended their ability and zeal, in stamping out a disease which at one time threatened to reduce the battalions more than actual warfare, has called forth his Royal Highness's special admiration and highest commendation."

Pay Department. "Paymaster" writes:—"Only a few days ago a War-Office Standing Committee was appointed to take into consideration all alterations in the conditions of service which it may be proposed to introduce into the Army, and to report upon the consequent changes which will be rendered necessary for the Departments thereof. An officer from every department, except the one to which I belong, has been detailed to sit upon this Committee; but the interests of the Pay Department, though inferior to none, are supposed to be sufficiently guarded by being entrusted to an official from the War Office. Now, no one who has ever had occasion to transact business with the gentleman I allude to will deny his unvarying courtesy, and his desire to do his best for the body of officers over whom he exercises considerable sway; but we do most strongly protest against being represented by any War Office official, feeling sure that it is impossible a civilian, however well-disposed, can understand our rights, wishes, or aspirations, as well as would one of our own body. Picture to yourself the indignation which would be felt throughout the whole medical world if a paymaster were appointed to look after the interests of the Medical Department, and yet I flatter myself that after some five and twenty years' service, I ought to be at least as well able to represent that department as a civilian can represent us. Is it any wonder that combatant officers refuse to join a department whose claims to be placed on a footing of equality with others are so persistently ignored?"

Veterinary Department. First-class Vet.-Surg. H. Dawson has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Manchester Regiment. The annual dinner of the 3rd and 4th Batns. took place at the Café Royale, on the 14th inst. Present: — Col. Chambers, Col. Wrey, Majors Matthews and Powell, Capts. Kennedy, Dunlop, and Foley, and Lieuts. Leyden and Langton.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

1st Middlesex Engineers. Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Royal Engineers, has consented to distribute the prizes of this regiment at the head-quarters, College Street, Fulham, on the 8th inst.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. This battalion (at first the 19th Middlesex, and subsequently the 10th Middlesex) had its annual prize distribution on the evening of the 16th inst. at Freemasons' Hall, Major-Gen. Kent presiding. Major Clarke, in his opening statement, announced the probable early retirement of Lieut.-Col. Blackburne Tew, who, he said, had left his mark on the regiment, and the announcement was received with much regret. The battalion has never been in a more flourishing condition, the efficients having increased from 798 to 907.

2nd London Rifles. The returns of this battalion, which have been sent to the War Office, show that 174 men have been struck off the rolls during the year. This is a large number, but as 246 recruits took their places, the strength has advanced from 836 to 908, 871 of whom are returned efficient. Lieut.-Col. Vickers has evidently a good battalion, which only requires careful handling to be maintained in an efficient state.

3rd London Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Laurie's command again shows well in the annual returns. The enrolled strength is two more than last year—1,082 as against 1,080—and the efficients six more, 1,053.

The *Volunteer Service Review* says:—"The recent endeavour of the Education Department of the War Office to afford further opportunities for examination in tactics to Volunteer officers is attended by a practical hardship to a considerable number of officers, which is well worthy of reconsideration. Emboldened by the numerous successful applications for permission to pass the examination in tactics prescribed for subalterns, the Education Department has now decreed that captains and field-officers shall be allowed to pass a superior examination in tactics, namely, that which is laid down for captains before promotion to the rank of major. Up to now, the only examination that could be passed was the one prescribed for subalterns before promotion to the rank of captain, and included the 15 subjects set out on page 567 of the small edition of the 'Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army,' recently published. These 15 subjects have already formed the basis of an examination which a number of Volunteer officers have passed, and successfully so, in many cases obtaining the requisite number of marks entitling them to special mention. It is now laid down that, in order to obtain a circled T in the *Army List*, it will be necessary for Volunteer officers to be examined in the whole of these 18 subjects, including, of course, the 15 in which a large number have already passed. There is a further hardship involved in the case of these officers. At the first examination in tactics, held at Wellington Barracks, the subjects 16, 17, and 18 were dealt with in the examination paper, and were successfully answered in a great many cases. It appears to us unreasonable that the Volunteer officers who have succeeded in passing, even in the 15 subjects, should be compelled to go through the whole curriculum again in order to obtain a new certificate; but it is a particularly severe discouragement to those who have already passed in the whole of the 18 subjects. It must not be thought that Volunteer officers object to learning, but it should be distinctly understood that they have but a limited amount of time to devote to military work."

The Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 23, 1883.

Staff.

Major-Gen. H. R. Browne to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff, to command the troops in the West Indies, &c., vice Major-Gen. D. J. Gamble, C.B., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Jan. 1, 1884).

Major and Lieut.-Col. Lord A. C. Gordon-Lennox, Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c., Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, vice Col. Lord W. F. E. Seymour, Coldstream Guards, who has vacated that appointment.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. J. T. Hildyard, the Highland Light Infantry, to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at Head-quarters, vice Major R. L. H. Curteis, the Bedfordshire Regt., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Dec. 9).

Capt. the Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple, Scots Guards, to be a Brig.-Major, vice Capt. and Lieut.-Col. I. J. C. Herbert, Grenadier Guards, who has vacated that appointment (Nov. 10).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—The under-mentioned officers to be Deputy-Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army:—Lieuts. F. T. Clayton, the Royal Warwickshire Regt. (June 9); C. E. D. Telfer, the Worcestershire Regt. (June 18); G. P. Bourcicault, the Hampshire Regt. (July 1); A. W. A. Pollock, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L.I.) (July 4); J. A. W. Falls, the Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (Aug. 15).

Memorandum.

The appointment of Lieut. R. C. Foster, Royal Artillery, as Instructor at the Royal Military Academy, is dated Sept. 26, 1883, and not Sept. 25, 1883, as stated in the *Gazette* of Sept. 4.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 23, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

9th Brigade, North Irish Division—Robert Westley Hall-Dare, gent., to be Lieut.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Percy Newby Salmond, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Ernest Henry Waller, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Capt. H. Frost to be Major.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. F. P. W. Power to be Capt.

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. R. C. Knox to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. R. Hughes resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. G. F. J. Fenton-Livingstone resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. G. P. Lloyd to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Border Regiment—Major C. B. Smith is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

4th Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lionel Charles Gostling Tufnell, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lord George Murray Pratt to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Manchester Regiment—Charles Arthur Prioleau, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. W. O. Burt resigns his commission.

Militia Medical Department.

The under-mentioned Surgs. to be Surgs.-Major:—C. C. Walter, 2nd Brig. Cinque Ports Division, R.A. (Aug. 25), and T. F. Greenwood, 4th Batn. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.) (April 5).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 23, 1883.

Gloucestershire—John Thurburn Maclaine, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Leicestershire—Lieut. F. G. Blair to be Capt.

Montgomeryshire—William Henry Perry Leslie, gent., to be Lieut.

Shropshire—Lieut. J. Jones resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 23, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Devonshire—The Hon. W. Y. Buller, late Lieut. the Devonshire Regt., to be Lieut.

1st Fifeshire—Lieut. G. A. Key resigns his commission.

1st Midlothian (Midlothian Coast)—Capt. J. Romanes to be Major; Lieut. J. M. D. Peddie to be Capt.

1st Shropshire and Staffordshire—Walter Thomas Southam, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Worcester—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—R. Stallard and W. Holland, jun.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. P. Hewitt resigns his commission.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. C. R. Moxon resigns his commission.

Engineer.

1st Gloucestershire—Lieut.-Col. W. Washbourn resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol)—Robert Sidney Giles, Esq., to be Capt. (Sept. 1).

Rifle.

3rd Aberdeenshire (the Buchan)—William Annand, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Bucks—Capt. G. W. Dixon, from 8th (S.W.) Middlesex R.V.C., to be Capt.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—E. Browning and G. K. McLeod.

2nd Derbyshire—Lieut. J. F. Cross resigns his commission; the Rev. George William Darby, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Dumbartonshire—Major W. Calder resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Capt. J. M'A. Denny to be Major.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. W. Humphreys and Lieut. O. D. Parker.

1st Haddington—William Jowett Dyson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Isle of Wight—Acting Chaplain the Rev. R. W. Pound resigns his appointment.

2nd Lanarkshire—Capt. T. B. Ralston to be Major; Qrmr. J. Mackie resigns his commission.

1st Lancashire—Capt. J. Cooban, jun., resigns his commission.

4th Lancashire—Capt. H. Longshaw resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

5th Lancashire (the Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Qrmr. J. Scott is granted the hon. rank of Capt.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—William John Boyd, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Watkins resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieut. E. B. Manby to be Capt.

17th Lancashire—Capt. F. Haworth, from the 3rd Cheshire R.V.C., to be Major.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Surg. C. B. Moody is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. C. S. Wiles resigns his commission.

3rd London—Lieut. A. Curties to be Capt.

6th Middlesex (St. George's)—Lieut. H. R. Barter resigns his commission.

8th (S.W.) Middlesex—Lieut. F. S. Scott resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. C. B. Tew, Capt. E. R. Withall, Lieuts. S. Ashley and J. C. Crigan.

13th Middlesex (Queen's, Westminster)—Qrmr. W. Lay resigns his commission.

17th (North) Middlesex—Lieut. E. D. Benjamin resigns his commission.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. E. H. Johnson and Lieut. H. S. Vince.

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers)—Surg. W. H. Lydall resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. O. Maskell resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. W. A. Miller and Lieut. W. E. Hansell.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capts. R. C. Benson and A. M. Mackinnon, and Lieuts. F. W. Clark and J. R. Williams. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Alfred Vaughan Paton and Charles Edmund Russel-Rendle.

1st Renfrewshire—Capt. D. Brown resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. W. H. Tricks resigns his commission.

1st Suffolk—Lieut. H. S. R. Stanford resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. R. Dixon to be Major; James Barnes, gent., M.A., to be Lieut.

7th Surrey—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—E. Billiter and F. E. Odell. Lieut. W. J. Stanier, from 20th Lancashire R.V.C., to be Lieut.

1st Sussex—Capt. and Hon. Major H. C. Malden resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Tower Hamlets—Lieut.-Col. Commandant Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—S. H. Powell, Esq., late Hon. Major and Adjt., to be Major.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Nov. 24, and the current year must be understood.)

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

A Naval Career during the Old War, by Admiral J. Markham (Sampson Low and Co.)—The Sanitary State of the British Troops in Northern India, by Surgeon-General A. C. C. De Renzy, C.B. (Whiting and Co.)—The British Patrol; March of the Mounted Gnomes; Smithy in the Wood; Song, Donald Cameron (Rivière and Hawkes).—Familiar Wild Birds, illustrated, by W. Swaysland; Sunlight and Shade, illustrated; The Suez Canal Question, by A. Mongredien (Cassell and Co., Limited).—Yule-Tide, 1883 (Letts, Son, and Co., Limited).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

E. B.—From date of retirement of predecessor.

P. C. D.—No.

Munchausen.—Thanks.

A. E. A. W.—The 3rd Buffs.

Our Cruisers.—Naval Architect, probably next week.

"England, Her Colonies, &c."—The writer is informed we do not insert letters of which duplicates in whole or part, have been addressed to any of our contemporaries, unless they be service circulars.

Y. O. S.—We are not aware of such a work being published.

Baton.—1. Forty years. 2. No.

R.A.—We shall make a few remarks next week on the most unjust order of the new D.A.G., R.A., at Head-quarters.

*** An article on the Pay, &c., of the United States Navy will appear in our next week's issue.

THE ARMY.

"LXIII." writes to us:—"I hope you will find space for the following remarks from one whose love for the service is as intense as his disgust at the 'reforms' by which it is rapidly being ruined. Of the numerous schemes which the reformers of the British Army have carried into effect, the most unpopular was the abolition of the old Numbers, of which our Regiments were so justly proud. This freak has been, and is, the cause of endless trouble and confusion in every Regiment and Department, and even to our capricious reformers themselves. Another of their crotchets was to localise our Regiments, by giving 'Territorial Titles' to those that had none, and changing the titles of those that had special appellations. Their object, apparently, was to destroy the history and reputation of our glorious old regiments, and by this contrivance, together with short service, it must be admitted that they have, to a great extent, succeeded; for they have so jumbled up the titles, badges, and honours, that it is a difficult matter for corps, and an absolute impossibility for the nation, to distinguish which are the genuine honours that have been won by hard fighting in the long and arduous campaigns of the past, among the shoals of political, spurious, and burlesque honours granted for the butterfly campaigns of recent date. Again, the localisation scheme has proved a failure as regards recruiting, for in the territorial regiments, and indeed throughout the service, deficiencies are met everywhere and confusion is rampant. The regiments when at home are seldom quartered in the counties and towns to which, with loud blast of trumpet, they were assigned. The territorial designations are so inconveniently and ridiculously long that abbreviated titles have been devised. But these latter have no merit but their comparative shortness, for they are hopelessly confusing."

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The following question appears in a geographical paper given at one of the recent examinations for entrance into the Army. It shows that our military rulers are as anxious that the officer of the future shall be as able to find his way beneath the ocean, as the question propounded by "X.," in your issue of Nov. 17, proves their anxiety that he shall be equally able to find his whereabouts whilst on the surface of the land. The solution of either question bears heavily, no doubt, on the matter of the fitness of the individual for the position of a regimental officer:—Question: Draw the principal contours of the bed of the Atlantic between 50 deg. N. latitude and the Equator?—I am, &c., M.

The *Standard* says:—"The recruiting for the Army still causes uneasiness, the majority of regiments being under strength of establishment. The weekly waste is, in many instances, in excess of the number of men recruited. A scheme, consequently, will shortly be carried out, in which the Post-offices in the United Kingdom will be nominally recruiting offices. The Postmaster will appoint on application men belonging to the Army Reserve, or Militia, or a civilian as "bringers of recruits;" having been so appointed, their duty will be to seek persons desirous of becoming soldiers, and upon such recruits being approved, the "bringers" will be entitled to a sum of five shillings in each case. It is thought at head-quarters that many who are willing to join the Army, but do not know the way to go about it, will thus be assisted, and the Army once more augmented to its required strength."

From Rome we learn that the nomination of Admiral del Santo to the post of Minister of Marine causes universal satisfaction. The *Opinione* congratulates Signor Depretis on having entrusted the portfolio to a sailor who is a complete stranger to political struggles. Even such papers as the *Fanfulla*, which systematically opposed the late Minister, Acton, now admit that during his administration great good was done to the Marine. The condition of the sub-officers and of the workmen in the docks was greatly improved. Admiral Acton was one of the few Ministers of Marine who really thought about the sailors. The maritime defence of the nation was energetically carried on under his administration, and the reform of the Naval School alone would entitle him to the gratitude of the country. Admiral Acton carried through his scheme on the Naval Reserve and the division of the coast in maritime districts, which answers in a most satisfactory manner. Admiral Acton resumes active service.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 887.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1883.

WHEN Baker Pasha was requested by the Egyptian Government to secure the services of retired British officers for the expedition which was at the time being prepared to march against the Mahdi, he was informed that the Chief of the Staff must be a retired officer of Field rank, and that all the other Englishmen must have served in the Army. Baker Pasha applied to several officers (among others, to Colonel F. Wellesley, and Colonel Hozier, late Scots Greys) to take the post, and it was only on the recommendation of others he eventually offered it to Colonel Hicks, whose qualities and services have recently been eulogised deservedly by Lord Mark Kerr, in the *Times*. According to *Hart*, Hicks Pasha entered the Bombay Army in 1849; served in Bengal during the campaign of 1857-59 with the 1st Belooch Battalion, and as Staff Officer to the Punjaub Moveable Column; in the Rohilcund Campaign with Major-General Penny's forces; was present in the actions of Kukrowlee and occupation of Bareilly, Bunnee, Mahomdee, and Shahjehanpore, at the capture of Rampore Kussia and Amethee; subsequently, with Lord Clyde's force at Sunkerpore, at Dhoondia Keria, and capture of the fort of Buxar; served under Lord Clyde throughout the operations across the Gogra; present at Brijidia, Churdah, and capture of Mejeediah; commanded the right wing of the 1st Belooch Battalion with Brigadier Horsford's Brigade on the Raptee (mentioned in despatches, medal); served as Brigade-Major, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, during the Abyssinian Campaign in 1867-68; present at the capture of Magdala (mentioned in despatches, Brevet Major, and medal). Was gazetted Ensign, December 19, 1849; Lieutenant, November 23, 1856; Captain, December 29, 1861; Major, August 15, 1868; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 29, 1875; Honorary Colonel, July 1, 1880;

and to the Reserve of Officers, October 16, 1880. Hicks Pasha had rather a "scratch pack" under him. Captain A. Farquhar, formerly Grenadier Guards, who came out to Egypt in search of service last year, made himself so useful that General Hicks made him Chief of the Staff when he was named Commander-in-Chief, in lieu of the Egyptian Pasha at Khartoum, and he has probably met an honourable death at all events. If the intelligence brought by "a Coptic official" to Khartoum, and by "other persons" to Duem, of the annihilation of Hicks Pasha's Army, be confirmed, as we fear it will to a great extent, there will be good reason to congratulate Major the Honourable J. Colborne, whose long letter we printed last week, that he was peacefully living at Shepheard's Hotel, in Cairo, when the disaster took place; and to include in the felicitation those fortunate officers who were invalided from the Soudan after their excursion to the junction of the two Niles, and who are now at home in England or Europe. Major the Honourable J. Colborne, formerly 77th Foot, who had been living at Constantinople and Cairo some time previously, and was a candidate for service in the Khedive's Army, was sent up to Khartoum, and served as he described in our columns last week, but he was at Cairo when Hicks Pasha started, and was unable to rejoin the Army, owing to the state of the country between Suakim and Berber. He served with the 77th Regiment in the Crimea from January, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal). Of Lieutenant-Colonel Coëtlogon, late of the 70th Foot, we have no precise information at present, but we believe he was with the Reserve, and that he is now at Khartoum, preparing for the defence of the place which the Mahdi may mask if he pushes on towards New Dongola. He is a good officer. He entered the Army on March 27, 1858; became Lieutenant, June 3, 1859; Captain, February 3, 1872; Major, August 7, 1878; and retired by commutation of pension from the 70th Foot. Major Martin, a highly intelligent, fine fellow, had been in Baker's Horse in the South-African campaign, and was in charge of the small force of Cavalry. Captain Forestier Walker, formerly of the 3rd Buffs, was in command of the Nordenfelt guns and field artillery. Captain Massey (formerly Middlesex Regiment), Major Warner, Captain Page Phillips, Mr. E. B. Evans, Surgeon-Major Rosenberg, were also with the column. Count Von Seckendorff, one of the superior officers of the force, was formerly in the Prussian service, and was a magnificent specimen of the German race, being about 6 ft. 6 in., and straight as an arrow. He and Baron Von Korpff left Cairo for the Soudan before Hicks Pasha was appointed. Some of the names given in the papers cannot be identified, but Allahdeen Pasha, Governor-General of the Soudan; Abbas Bey, Captain Massey, Captain Warner, Captain Page Phillips, Georges Bey, &c., were all well known. Morris Brady or Brodie, late Royal Horse Artillery, is also mentioned. Great interest will be taken in the fate of O'Donovan (decribed in the *Times* as "the correspondent of a London newspaper"), the famous representative of the *Daily News* in Merv, and in that of Mr. Villiers, artist of the *Graphic*. Although of late years the name of Mr. F. Vizetelly has not been much before the public, he was well known as the artist of the *Illustrated London News* in the United States, during the war in Spain, &c., and has had a most varied and eventful career. It will be hard if he has fallen at last in such a fight. Mr. Evans was with the Indian Contingent at Tel-el-Kebir, and was a very smart, active official. We think it probable the slaughter has been much exaggerated, and if the Mahdi be a man of ordinary intelligence, as they say he is, it is not likely he could commit the blunder of letting the Europeans be killed if they fell into the hands of his followers alive. Hence, we think there are some hopes to be entertained that there will be news of survivors. The Egyptians appear to have behaved well. To fight for three days, as they are said to have done, was creditable; but no one has a word to say for them or their officers, and yet the disaster will plunge Egypt in mourning. Had an Egyptian been in command, our papers would have written homilies on the stupidity of marching into a defile and in dividing the Army, &c. The remarks of the ex-Khedive on the situation, as reported in a contemporary, afford proof, if any were needed, of his sagacity and knowledge, and give additional force to the convictions, growing stronger every day, of those who understand Egypt and its affairs, that it was a very lamentable error to remove him from the post for which he seems so peculiarly fitted under proper surveillance to fill.

The Aldershot Committee on an Active-service Dress for the British Army have at last arrived at something definite. Two men of the 39th Dorsetshire Regiment, dressed in different styles of the new infantry "tunic," proceeded to the Horse Guards on Saturday last for inspection, and we understand that of the patterns then submitted, one has been finally approved by the Commander-in-Chief as the future dress of the British soldier. The shape of the new "tunic" is somewhat similar to that of the frock at present in use. It is provided with plaits, which can be ripped open on active service, and the garment made loose. The wristbands can be made tight or loose at will. Receptacles for holding ammunition —ten rounds on each breast—are placed in front. A notable feature of the new garment is a revival of epaulettes. These are detachable, and would only be worn on show occasions, or when walking out, and are intended to give the dress a smart appearance. What the colour will be of this "tunic" of the future is yet an open question.

As the period is approaching when Militia commanding officers will be called upon to send in the dates they recommend for the assembling of their regiments for the training of 1884, we would point out to the responsible officials at the War Office one serious danger against which they should guard. We refer to the habit which exists among some borough members of bringing "the weight of their influence to bear" to induce the powers that be to allow regiments to train in their own county towns. This political influence is used to a far greater extent than some suppose. It is one of the results of the present civil or political administration of the Army, and it is so damaging in its effects upon the discipline and efficiency of the Militia service generally, that the Deputy-Adjutant-General for Auxiliary Forces would do well to keep it in view. A commanding officer must necessarily be the best judge as to what is most beneficial for his regiment, and in cases where a training in camp or barracks is advocated, no considerations of a financial or political character should be allowed to interfere. Those who have undergone a Militia training know well how pernicious the influences of the billeting system are. It is a relic of a bye-gone age, and any measure taken with the view of removing the Militiaman from an atmosphere of debauchery ought certainly to meet with the cordial support of all those who desire to see the service raised to the rank and position of a reliable auxiliary to the Regular Army.

Quetta, now definitely occupied as a permanent military station with a large garrison, should no longer remain unconnected with the Indian railway system.

An amusing instance of official "management" is given in a letter to the *Times* of Monday. The command of a distinguished regiment being vacant, the two officers next in rotation were informed they were unfit to succeed. These officers not, however, retiring, as expected, the senior was appointed, notwithstanding his incapacity, to the command, and took his regiment abroad, —not so long ago but that it is easily remembered.

We wonder if the forthcoming Estimates will give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Defence of our Colonial Possessions, of which Lord Carnarvon was chairman. These recommendations have been for some time before the authorities, but the probability is, till some disaster takes place, no expenditure will be incurred.

Sir Arthur Hayter, the Financial Secretary to the War Office, stated at Reading last week that recruiting for the Army was so successful, he hoped by June the deficiency would be made up. It is evident the authorities do not include the Royal Regiment of Artillery—not an unimportant branch, we fancied—in "the Army."

According to recent returns of the Army in Egypt, published in the "inspired Press," the strength of the 3rd Battalion, King's Rifle Corps, is about 600, that of the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, 640. These regiments ought to have a strength of over 800 men; and the fact of battalions on foreign service whose linked battalions are at home being in this condition, is a strange and awkward commentary on the successful state of recruiting, as announced by the authorities.

Major-General G. V. Johnson, Royal Artillery, will be placed on the Retired List in an early *Gazette*. The vacancy will, however, be absorbed.

If the appearance of these Boer delegates in England tends to revive the recollection—"infandum renovare dolorem"—of the sad spring of '81, that witnessed the burial in the Transvaal of Honour, the wife of John Bull, it also brings to mind that the one British regiment privileged to uphold her unblemished fame in her dying moments has never received the slightest recognition of its services. It is enough to make old soldiers sore at the recent mode of bestowing honours, when one sees a man wearing four decorations for having muddled about with his regiment in the dark for some twenty minutes, trotting over a few miserable "café-au-laits," whilst the man remains undecorated who, for some three long months, was in actual command of his regiment and the few other troops in every successful enterprise against the Boers surrounding Pretoria, who was twice severely wounded in sorties, and who once personally pursued and captured, single-handed, one of the finest specimens of the armed Africander. Whilst the 2nd Battalion (head-quarters) of the Scots Fusiliers held Pretoria, there were two companies at Potchfstroom, enduring a siege; whilst another company, at Rustenburg, were under fire night and day for over 92 days, and the officer commanding was once dangerously, once severely, and twice slightly wounded! Would that Lord Cairns, whose memorable speech on "Peace with Dishonour" will never be forgotten by the present generation, would make an eloquent appeal for the country to recognise with some mark of honour, this handful of men whose conduct was the one bright spot in that dark page of England's military annals!

Major A. C. F. FitzGeorge, 11th Hussars, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B., commanding at Aldershot.

The supersession of six officers of the Army Pay Department eligible for promotion on the Staff Paymasters' List, has caused considerable excitement amongst the Departmental officers. It is difficult to believe that the six officers referred to, all at present holding positions of great responsibility in charge of military chests and districts at home and abroad, can possibly be disqualified for promotion to a higher grade, the duties of which would call forth no more than ordinary intelligence to conduct satisfactorily. All these officers have been looking forward to the highest prize in their service, and without any warning or intimation of the particulars in which they have failed to give satisfaction, they are passed over by their juniors in a most unaccountable manner. We can only ascribe this unsatisfactory state of affairs to a system which delegates to one man the power of ruining the prospects of so many old and valuable officers. They have practically no appeal but to the hand that has smitten them.

We do not believe that a copy of our chatty, agreeable, little contemporary, the *Globe*, ever reaches Egypt, and therefore the amusement which might be created in Government "sukkles" in Cairo and Alexandria, if they could have read "The Two Evelyns," will not be evoked there, for we cannot reproduce the funny writing. Every one in Egypt knows that the "facts" on which the *Globe* expatiates are fictions. The most amazing story that ever was propounded about France or Egypt would be swallowed holus-bolus by our friend, who has a cannibal appetite for his enemies—"Crudum manducet Priamum Priamique piscinnos"—so the *Globe* really believes that Cherif Pasha never could have suggested that it would be well to lighten the crushing weight of our Army on the Egyptian exchequer, if he had not been put up to it by Lord Granville! "'Tis a strange 'Globe,' my masters!" The mad wag, in the same paper, declares:—"The French Government have telegraphed permission to bombard Canton 1,000 miles away!"

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. T. Hildyard, 71st Highland Light Infantry, lately employed on Staff service in Egypt, has been selected to succeed Major R. L. H. Curteis, 16th Regiment, as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards.

Giegler Pasha, who is described in the *Times* as "an Austrian officer," was a telegraph employé who went to the Soudan with Gordon Pasha's expedition, and displayed so much ability that he was retained in the service of the Egyptian Government after the Gordon régime ended. He returned to Cairo last year from Khartoum with the rank of Pasha. Gessi Pasha, one of his companions in the same expedition, formerly acted as interpreter to the British troops in the Crimea, and evinced remarkable courage and conduct in the latter part of his career in the Soudan, but succumbed to the effect of the privations he endured in his last campaign, when on his way back to Cairo, at Suez. His body was honoured by a public funeral at Genoa this year.

The irregularities in the last examination of Lieutenants of Militia for commissions in the Line, to which we called attention in our issue of the 3rd inst., are admitted to have occurred. The paper on Fortification, which was "partially" given out by mistake in the morning, is said to have been "one minute at the utmost" in the hands of those who were thus, fortunately for them, placed at a manifest advantage over the other competitors. But unmeasured minutes differ much in duration, and the papers prematurely given out could not have been instantaneously taken back. Even in one minute, a sharp young fellow could not fail to learn at least the purport of some of the questions in which he was deeply interested. When the utterly unpractical and ridiculous nature of many of the questions propounded (as exposed lately in this paper, and in others), and the occurrence of inexcusable mistakes, are considered, it must be allowed that Military Examinations, as now conducted, are not satisfactory tests of the best qualifications for appointment or promotion.

A correspondent who wants to know why no promotions have been made on the Indian Establishment to Major-General, is informed that no vacancies have occurred.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, November 20, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and November 29, 1879, Lieutenant Matthew James Harrison has been placed on the Retired List from this date, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander.

ADMIRALTY, November 21, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer James William Steil has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 20th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Admirals—Sir William M. Dowell, K.C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief on the China station, in succession to Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., the period of whose command expires on Jan. 3, 1884; H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., to be Senior Officer in command of the Channel Squadron, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, transferred to the China command.

Captain—Henry F. Cleveland, to the Superb, recommissioned.

Commanders—Edward G. Hulton, to the Dryad, recommissioned; Alvin C. Corry, to the Superb, recommissioned; Eustace Rooke, to the Lord Warden, vice Gibson.

Staff Commander—Jesse Dixon, to the Northumberland, vice Hulton.

Lieutenants (in Command)—Arthur Furlonger, to the Forward, commissioned; William J. Moore, to the Goshawk, commissioned.

Lieutenants—George M. Henderson, Robert L. G. Noel, Frank F. Bone, Robert J. Kidd, John G. Hewitt, Robert L. H. Armstrong, to the Iris, recommissioned; Arthur W. E. Prothero, William S. Bourke, Charles J. G. Sawle, James P. Montgomery, Robert H. Travers, Henry V. Hart, and Herbert M. Wyatt, to the Superb, recommissioned; Houston Stewart, James C. Farie, Sackville H. Carden, and James Knowles, to the Dryad, recommissioned.

Navigating Lieutenants—James Henderson, to the Sultan, vice Brown; G. F. Whitmore, to the Seahorse, vice Henderson; James E. Tully, to the Superb, recommissioned.

Sub-Lieutenants—Basil C. Barber and Christopher G. F. M. Cradock, to the Superb, recommissioned; Hugh S. White, to the Iris, recommissioned.

Midshipmen—Gilbert C. H. Wintle, Edward F. Bruen, Wathen H. Waller, George B. Hutton, and Raymond A. L. Ozzard, to the Superb, recommissioned; Bertie A. Cator, George E, Armstrong, and Berkeley W. Drummond, to the Neptune, complement incomplete.

Naval Cadets—George H. Borrett, Cecil J. R. Learmonth, and Randal M. Lambert, to the Superb, recommissioned.

Chaplains—Rev. Charles R. Gamson, M.A., to the Superb, recommissioned; Rev. Joseph W. Longrigg, to the Lord Warden, vice Gamson.

Chief Inspector of Machinery—James Roffey, C.B., to the Pembroke, additional, vice Hodd.

Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets—John Breakey, M.D., to Jamaica Hospital, vice Fegan.

Inspector of Machinery—William McDowall, to the Hibernia, additional, vice Turner.

Naval Instructors—Robert H. A. E. Nelson, to the Superb, recommissioned; James M. Pask, to the President, additional, vice Nelson; Charles Morgan, to the Neptune, vice Pask.

Fleet Surgeons—Henry S. Lauder, to the Superb, recommissioned; Joshua P. Courtenay, to the Eagle, vice Cruice; Henry N. M. Sedgwick, to the Agincourt, vice Courtenay.

Staff Surgeons—Isaac H. Anderson, to the Dryad, recommissioned; James L. Sweetnam, to the Valiant, vice Lauder; Eugene V. de Méric, to the Iris, recommissioned; John Buckley, to the Boscawen, vice De Méric.

Chief Engineers—Thomas S. Gissing, to the Revenge, vice Lanksbury; Richard H. Trubshaw, to the Iris, recommissioned; Charles W. G. Chambers, to the Superb, recommissioned.

Surgeons—Robert J. Lawson, to the Forester, vice Anderson; Thomas Lane and Bowen S. Mends, to the Superb, recommissioned; Timothy J. Crowley, to the Northumberland, vice Loane; John McC. Martin, to the Victor Emanuel, additional; Alexander Flood, to the Forward, complement incomplete; Percy E. Todd, to the Goshawk, commissioned; William M. Craig, to the Banterer, vice Flood.

Paymasters—George H. Bradley, to the Dryad, recommissioned; Thomas W. Hall, to the Excellent, vice Bradley; Robert W. Parish, to the Superb, recommissioned; Henry W. C. E. Batchelor, to the Iris, recommissioned; Richard R. A. Richards, to the Asia, vice Muir.

Assistant-Paymasters—Robert M. Pearson, to the Forward, commissioned; William H. Rowe, to the Grappler, vice Robinson; Henry B. Montgomery, to the Valiant, vice Rowe; Arthur J. Brows, to the Goshawk, commissioned; Alfred E. Bourchier, to the Duke of Wellington, vice Brows; Hugh R. Dalgleish, to the Lord Warden, vice Bourchier; Charles J. W. Underwood, to the Superb, recommissioned; John Brumell, to the Superb, recommissioned.

Engineers—James Brown, to the Alexandra, additional; John F. Price and Edward Price, to the Superb, recommissioned; John, Gardner, Charles Underhill, and Horatio F. Walton, to the Iris, recommissioned; Thomas S. Stanlake, to the Forward, commissioned; John T. H. Denny, to the Goshawk, commissioned.

Assistant-Engineers—Edward J. Edgar, to the Superb, recommissioned; John S. Fussell, to the Excellent, additional, for the Glatton, vice Price; William Whittingham, to the Iris, recommissioned.

Clerks—Benedict J. Dinnis, to the Superb, additional; Charles M. Mobberly, to the Iris, recommissioned.

Gunners—Edward H. Garrard, to the Iris, recommissioned; Thomas Murray, to the Superb, recommissioned.

Boatswains—Charles Allen, Edward Lawler, and William T. White, to the Iris, recommissioned; James Redman, Henry R. Giles, and James Clarke, to the Superb, recommissioned; Benjamin Hoskin and Edward Coveney, to the Dryad, recommissioned.

Carpenters—James Strong, to the Superb, recommissioned; Thomas J. Guest, to the Iris, recommissioned; Charles Edward Earl, to the Dryad, recommissioned; Charles Bryant, to the Duncan, for the Hydra, vice Bridger.

COASTGUARD.

Commissioned Boatman—William H. Rogers, Folkestone, to be chief boatman, Langley Station, vice Pearce, promoted.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, is expected to arrive at Malta, with the greater part of the squadron under his command, on Nov. 26. The Thunderer went out of Malta Harbour on Wednesday for a trial of her machinery, which proved very satisfactory, and returned in the afternoon. The Cruiser was to leave Malta on Monday for a cruise, returning on Nov. 23. The Grappler arrived at Malta from Gibraltar on Nov. 9, and returns to Gibraltar on the 25th. The Condor was to leave Tunis on Nov. 18 for Malta. The Carysfort has been sent on detached service to Cyprus. The Hecla was ordered to leave Portsmouth on Nov. 20 for service on the Mediterranean station. The Bittern arrived at Gibraltar on Thursday week. The Invincible is to leave Malta on Nov. 25 for Alexandria, to relieve the Iris, which ship will return to Malta.

BOADICEA, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, V.C., was at Simon's Town on Nov. 18.

CONSTANCE, Capt. Doughty, was at Arica on Oct. 4, and would leave the same day for Mollenda.

DUNCAN, Capt. J. A. Poland, flagship of Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. A court-martial assembled on board yesterday (Friday) morning for the trial of James P. Lawson, ordinary seaman, serving on board the Duncan, for stealing an Egyptian war medal and Khedive bronze star, the property of John Williams, ordinary seaman. The court was composed of the following officers:—Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr, of the Pembroke, president; Coms. C. H. Hawkins, R. H. Paul, J. E. Musters, and Lieut. Gregg. Mr. W. B. Risk, the Admiral's secretary, officiated as Judge-Advocate. Prisoner voluntarily pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the court. The circumstantial letter showed that prisoner was taken into custody by the civil police on Sept. 6 for stealing, for which he was tried and punished by the Sittingbourne Magistrates. Serjt. Wenham, of the Kent County Police, suspecting that prisoner had stolen other goods, obtained a key from him and went to the Sailors' Rest, where he examined his ditty box, and found the articles in question. Williams, who was on duty with a navigating party in bringing the Leander to Sheerness, afterwards identified the medals as his property. Prisoner handed in a written defence, in which he stated that he committed the act in a weak moment, and hoped the Court would take his case into their most merciful consideration as one for mitigation of punishment. When he was apprehended and charged with stealing by the police authorities, Serjt. Wenham found in his box, at the Sailors' Rest, a watch, silver match box, and the medals, the property of men belonging to the Naval Barracks. When brought before the Sittingbourne Magistrates he expected to meet the charge of stealing the whole of the property, instead of which his offence seemed to be split into two. The prisoner's certificates showed that he was a fair character. The court found the charge proved, and sentenced the prisoner to six months' hard labour, at the expiration of which to be dismissed her Majesty's service.

EURYALUS, Capt. Hastings, flagship of Sir W. Hewett, arrived at Bombay on Saturday last from Aden. The following is the programme of an entertainment on Sept. 27, under the patronage of Sir William Hewett:—Overture, "Martha," band; song, Lieut. Willcox; hornpipe, G. A. Aubray and J. Rowland; quartette, Mozart, string band. "The Turkish Bath," a farce in one act. Bill Spriggs (alias Dost Mohamed Khan Badoura), Lieut. Willcox; Tom Griggs, Lieut. Brant; Adolphus FitzMortimer, Mr. Leveson; Josiah Ponder, Mr. Murray; Grip (bailiff), Lieut. Paris; Amelia, Mr. Beaumont; cookshop boy, Mr. Brownrigg. "Bombastes Furioso," rewritten to suit the occasion, was performed on Sept. 12. The Briton left Zanzibar on Oct. 24 to visit ports in Madagascar, and would proceed to Mauritius, and thence to Colombo. The Tourmaline left Zanzibar on Oct. 25 to visit Comoro Islands. The Woodlark and Philomel were in the Persian Gulf up to Nov. 4. The Dryad was at Madagascar. The Arab was on passage from Bombay to Rangoon, and left Bombay on Oct. 30. The Osprey left Zanzibar on Oct. 25 to cruise in the Mozambique Channel and off the west coast of Madagascar. The Ranger arrived at Aden on Nov. 5, and would assume the duties of senior officer on the departure of the Commander-in-Chief, and would proceed to visit the Red Sea ports. The Dragon left Zanzibar on Nov. 1 for Bombay, calling at Seychelles. The Undine was at Tamatave on Oct. 22, and will return to Zanzibar to refit, when she will proceed, in company with the Harrier, to Melbourne, calling at Perth, Western Australia.

FORWARD, Lieut. and Com. Arthur Furlonger, was commissioned at Sheerness on Tuesday, with a complement of 60 men, for "particular service."

GOSHAWK, Lieut. and Com. W. J. Moore, was commissioned on Thursday for the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station.

MALABAR, Capt. Henry Hand, passed Malta on Monday last homeward bound; has returned to that port with her machinery disabled. She will continue her voyage as soon as defects have been made good.

NELSON, Comdre. J. E. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Melbourne on Nov. 20.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Digby, flagship of Sir John Commerell, was at Halifax on Monday last, and would leave for Bermuda about Nov. 19. The Tenedos was at Halifax on Nov. 22. The Canada was at Bermuda on Nov. 2 refitting, and will proceed to Barbadoes as senior officer's ship about the end of November. The Garnet left Halifax on Nov. 9 for Bermuda. The Dido was on the Jamaica Division as senior officer's ship on the coast of Haiti, and on being relieved by the Griffon will proceed to the Barbadoes Division. The Griffon would leave Halifax on Nov. 12 for Haiti, to relieve the Dido. The Flamingo was at Bermuda on Nov. 2, refitting. The Fantôme was at Jamaica on Oct. 5 for general service on the Division, and is ordered to Bermuda. The Mallard was at Jamaica on Oct. 5, for general service on Division. The Foam would leave Halifax about Nov. 14 for the Jamaica Division.

OPAL. Capt. Brooke telegraphed on Nov. 1, from Lagos:—"Niger River expedition returned. Amicably settled King Aboh. Absolutely necessary punishment other chiefs. Natives fought determinedly. Much regret casualties. Hay, midshipman, badly wounded; Marine Artillery, Evans and Birch, able seaman Lovell, killed." Mr. Edward Hay, who is reported as badly wounded, is serving as senior midshipman on board the Opal.

RANGER, Com. W. E. Darwall, was at Suakim on Nov. 21, and remains to protect that place.

RAVEN, Lieut. and Com. H. L. Ross, has arrived at Sydney, N.S.W.

SWIFTSURE, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, arrived, with the Sappho, at Panama on Nov. 19.

LIEUTENANT CONWAY-GORDON'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

[We have received the following letter in reference to the action of the Admiralty in a case of which, it would seem, the last will not be heard for some time to come.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

SIR,—In gratefully acknowledging your warm advocacy of the case of my son, Lieut. Lewis Conway-Gordon, R.M.A., I would ask you to allow me to draw the attention of all well-wishers of the service to the action of the Lords of the Admiralty in one special point in connection therewith. In the Order in Council, dated March 21, 1862, issued on the separation of the Artillery from the Light Infantry of the Royal Marines, the following paragraph appears:—"The General List of the Corps to be divided into two separate and distinct lists for promotion by seniority; one to be composed of the officers of the Royal Marine Artillery, and the other of the officers of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, upon the understanding that after the lists shall have been formed, no more interchanges by promotion, as at present, from one corps to another shall be allowed." The transfer of two officers from the Marine Light Infantry to the Artillery is, I submit, in direct contravention of the above Order in Council, and is thus illegal, being beyond the powers of their Lordships. If their Lordships can at their pleasure transfer officers in the junior grade, I would ask, what protection have officers in the higher positions? And we may yet see political, or, as in the present instance, personal influence, brought to bear in transfers of officers in the high grades from one corps to the other. I make no further comment on the letter of their Lordships of Oct. 20, 1883, as it carries its own condemnation. But I would wish to inform your readers that I am publishing the whole circumstances of the case and the correspondence connected with it, and shall be happy to forward in due course a copy of the same to any one who is desirous of making himself acquainted with the last phase of "Admiralty justice."—I am, &c.,

F. I. CONWAY-GORDON,
Lieut.-Col.

Newport Cottage, Lincoln, Nov. 22.

Obituary.

Com. Lynedoch Needham Moncrieff, whose death is this week announced from Cairo, as having taken place at Toka, 45 miles south of Suakim, when landing the last of the reinforcements sent to Gen. Hicks in the Soudan, entered the Navy in Jan. 1856. When sub-lieut. of the Pelorus in 1865, he was engaged in the destruction of piratical junks in Tungroa Bay. He also served with the 2nd Batn. of the Native Contingent during the Zulu War, and was present at the battle of Ulundi, where he was slightly wounded. He subsequently had charge of Fort Cambridge, as commissariat officer, and was highly commended for his services by the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding; was appointed Consul for French Guiana, to reside at Cayenne, in 1880, and was afterwards transferred to Egypt, to assist in putting down the slave-trade. He retired with the rank of commander in 1873.

Mr. George W. Muir, paymaster, of H.M.S. Asia, died on Friday morning, the 16th inst., at Alberta Villa, Granada Road, Southsea. This officer served with much distinction during the Crimean War, was landed after the battle of the Alma to embark Russian wounded, and was attacked by Russians whilst so employed. Was again landed as A.D.C. to Captain Lushington, commanding the Naval Brigade; was engaged at battle of Inkerman, and had charge of rocket party. Was present at attack on the Redan, mentioned four times in despatches, served at the taking of Kinburn in H.M.S. Hannibal; had the Crimean and Turkish medals, with Inkerman and Sebastopol clasps, and Legion of Honour.

Peter Gwythen, engine-room artificer, of the Assistance; Henry Manus, private R.M.L.I., of the Victoria and Albert; Daniel Reardon, commissioned boatman, of the Coastguard; William Baldwin, gunner R.M.A., of the Achilles; and Alexander Abbott, capt. of the foretop, of the Excellent, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

The Cyclops is to be sent round to the Thames to have upper works added so as to increase her freeboard, as in the case of the Hecate.

The steam trials of the Caroline, new unarmoured sloop, have proved anything but satisfactory, and her machinery will not be taken over, for the present, by the Admiralty.

"DR. PINCUS OF BERLIN."—This celebrated authority, in his work on diseases of the hair, deprecates all salves, lotions, and other compounds containing lead, which is a malignant poison, and recommends the use of oil. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has been known for more than 80 years as the best and safest preserver of the hair, and can now be had in a golden colour as well as in the ordinary tint. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil.

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CHAS. STEER, Esq. (late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta), Brent Hall, Buntingford, Herts.

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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The objects of the Company are to acquire freehold or long-leasehold property in the neighbourhood of the Parks and other desirable parts of the West End of London, suitable for the highest-class residential chambers, and (where necessary) to alter existing mansions, or to erect new buildings suitable for the purposes of the Company.

The inquiry which has sprung up for this description of dwellings has lately grown into something very like a pressing demand.

After considering various sites and buildings submitted, the following have been selected, not only on account of their exceptionally favourable situations, but also on account of their splendid capabilities for obtaining high rentals.

The properties are :—

1. A block of magnificent buildings at the corner of Green Street and Park Street, within a few yards of Park Lane and Hyde Park. Of the four mansions, one is already completed, and the other three will be ready for letting before the end of this year. By the acquisition of these mansions, the Company will at once enter upon an investment earning a large annual rental (see Surveyor's report). This property is held on 80 years' lease at a moderate ground-rent.

2. A site in Northumberland Avenue, facing the Hôtel Métropole. It appears from the report of the architect to whom the designs have been entrusted that arrangements for letting the latter can be made long before the building is completed. This property is held at an 80 years' lease from the Metropolitan Board of Works, with power to acquire the freehold at 25 years' purchase.

The Company's surveyors, Messrs. Jackson and Co., of Green Street, Mayfair, state in their report :—"Referring to your purchase of the block of mansions in Green Street, we congratulate your Company upon the acquisition of this really splendid property. Taking into consideration the space available, and bearing in mind the rentals asked and obtained for suites of rooms of a certain size in Mayfair, this building should yield a very handsome return to your Company. Each house contains five handsome floors, which at a small cost could be converted into five distinct flats, not including the top floor. These five flats should average at least £250 per annum, equal to £1,250, and the kitchens say £20 per annum each, giving a total of £1,350 per annum, or £5,400 for the building. We have not made any mention of premium, although we have no doubt that for the best floors a premium of say £100 could be obtained for a lease. We have under rather than over valued the property in the foregoing estimates."

As regards the Northumberland-Avenue property, the architect, Mr. G. D. Martin, reports as follows :—"I beg to enclose a tabulated statement of the rental value of the various lettings in the proposed building on this site, as represented in the plans now being prepared, amounting to £4,445."

It will thus be seen that at a low computation the gross revenue of the Company from these two properties alone is estimated by the before-named gentlemen, who are eminently fitted to judge of their value, at £9,845, and assuming that only £40,000 be raised on mortgage at 4 per cent., and making allowance for ground-rent, interest on mortgage and redemption, repairs, management, taxes, &c. (£6,055), an annual net income of £3,790 will remain, yielding considerably over 8 per cent. on the capital invested in respect of these properties, which dividend would be increased to over 10 per cent. in the event of £50,000 being raised on mortgage.

The difficulty of obtaining safe 5 per cent. investments is increasing from year to year, and with the sole exception of Consols, which now yields less than 3 per cent., and perhaps English Railway Debentures of the best class, which return less than 4 per cent., no safer investment than land and houses in the best part of the West End of London could possibly be found.

The majority of London Land and Building Companies pay between 6 and 12 per cent. annual dividends, though only earning the ordinary average rentals on houses, &c., while this Company will be in possession of properties commanding exceptionally high rentals, owing to the superior class of tenants with whom it will deal. Applications for tenancies from shareholders will receive the first consideration.

The only contract entered into by the Company through Gustavus Unger, as its trustee, is with the British and Foreign Contract Corporation (Limited), and it is dated October 15th, 1883 ; and two agreements, dated October 19, 1883, between C. Fish and the British and Foreign Contract Corporation (Limited), and October 31, 1883, between A. R. Jackson and the said Corporation.

Full Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had at the Bankers, or Offices of the Company.

BIRTHS.

DEARE.—On September 30, at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, the wife of Major George Russel Deare, Staff Officer, Colonial Forces, of a daughter.

ROBSON.—On the 17th inst., at Falstone House, Roker, Sunderland, the wife of Major Arthur Robson, Durham Artillery Militia, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THORNHILL—RUSSELL.—On the 20th inst , at the Church of St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev. A. A. O'Neill, Mary Alice, daughter of William Howard Russell, of 18 Sumner Place, Barrister-at-Law, to Fred. W. Thornhill, Esq., of Castle Bellingham, Ireland.

DEATHS.

ASHMORE.—On the 18th inst., at his residence, St. Mary's, Bramber, Sussex, Anderson James Ashmore, late Captain, 87th Regiment (Royal Irish Fusiliers), aged 41 years.

EMERSON.—On November 15, at Bath, of acute rheumatic fever, Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Bosville Emerson, late of the 1st Battalion 19th (Princess of Wales's Own) Regiment, youngest son of the Rev. Alexander Lyon Emerson, aged 40.

Advertisements.

WANTED, by a First-Class MAN COOK, SITUATION in OFFICERS' MESS, Hotel or otherwise. Satisfactory testimonials and reference. Total abstainer.—Please reply, with terms, "W.W.," 4 Perowne Street, Aldershot.

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Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial, to test its value.

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2,700 tons, will sail on November 27. This Steamer has been specially adapted for the East-India Trade. Her Saloon and State-rooms are spacious and well ventilated. The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 40 Guineas. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

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Werneth Hall, 4,100 tons	To follow.
Merton Hall, 4,100 tons	To follow.
Wistow Hall, 2,700 tons...	To follow.
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Bretton Hall, 2,500 tons...	To follow.
Aston Hall, 3,600 tons	To follow.
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For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to ROBERT ALEXANDER and CO., 20 Castle Street, Liverpool.

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MADRAS	"
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BATAVIA	"
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ROCKHAMPTON	"

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PURE DUBLIN DISTILLATION.

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ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 65 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

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All letters punctually attended to.

N.B.—Mr. Norton has always on hand a large stock of present Regulation Uniforms, equal to new, at very low prices.

THE MANOR HOUSE,
LEE, S.E.

At the last MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for MILITIA OFFICERS, held in September, the following FIVE Candidates out of EIGHT who went up from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment were successful:—

	Marks.
Lieut. W. Keates (first attempt)	1846
Lieut. L. W. Pease	1725
Lieut. W. R. Inglis	1715
Lieut. Evans-Lombe	1705
Lieut. C. C. Daniel	1691

LATEST SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH EXAMINATIONS.

The following FORTY Gentlemen passed from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment:—

JULY, 1883.

Examination.	Names of Successful Candidates	Total Number of Marks gained.
Woolwich	Reid, J. W.	5082
Woolwich	Lamb, G.	4861
Woolwich	Price-Davies, S. D.	4701
Sandhurst	Walker, H. S.	5682
Sandhurst	Walsh, H. H. A.	5507
Sandhurst	McConaghey, A.	5389
Sandhurst	Pratt, E. H. G.	5364
Sandhurst	Barrow, G. de S.	4935
Sandhurst	Clowes, H.	4858
Sandhurst	Audain, G. M.	4721
Sandhurst	Crosse, A. G.	4573
Sandhurst	Chichester, A. A.	4118
Sandhurst	Eastwood, H. de Cr., satisfied as Militia Officer.	
JULY AND DECEMBER, 1882.		
Woolwich	Hardy, W. K.	7350
Woolwich	Speranza, W. S. J.	6884
Woolwich	Dickinson, T. M.	6160
Woolwich	Macdonogh, G. M. W.	6122
Woolwich	Harrison, Gilbert H.	5868
Woolwich	O'Leary, C. E.	4505
Sandhurst	Swinburne, Anthony	6480
Sandhurst	Nelson, T. M.	6076
Sandhurst	Watson, E. Y.	5983
Sandhurst	Thruston, A. B.	5621
Sandhurst	Norie, E. W. R.	5404
Sandhurst	Crichton, H. M. R.	5401
Sandhurst	Galbraith, G. H. L.	5354
Sandhurst	Brooks, Lewis A.	5281
Sandhurst	Hawkes, L. H.	5239
Sandhurst	Hovell, Hugh de B.	5235
Sandhurst	Knight, W. C.	5232
Sandhurst	Langdale, P.	5133
Sandhurst	Willmott, W. A.	5048
Sandhurst	Benett, H. V.	5003
Sandhurst	Lillington-Johnson	4970
Sandhurst	Bellamy, P. J.	4952
Sandhurst	Milne, A. H. R.	4945
Sandhurst	Fitzgerald, J. W.	4920
Sandhurst	Sutherland, J. C.	4818
Sandhurst	Warrand, W. N. M.	4655
Sandhurst	Burne, Knightley	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's Cadet.

At the SANDHURST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, held in the months of February, March, and July of the current year, out of TWENTY-SIX Candidates sent up by Mr. WOLFFRAM, the ollowing TWENTY-FOUR were successful:—

FEBRUARY, 1883.

Bliss, L. P.
Connolly, A. M.
Murphy, V. R.
Price-Davies, S. D.
Richardson, H. L.
Shute, C. D.

MARCH, 1883.

Carey, A. W.
Chichester, A. G.
Crane, C. H.
Dun, R. C.
Eastwood, H. de Cr.
Gibbon, H. H.
Nicholl, I.
Stewart, P. Th.

JULY, 1883.

Arnold, W. R.
Bell, B. B. W.
Gadsden, H. C.
Kennedy, J. M.
Marshall, W. R.
Moore, H. A.
Scott, D.
Simmonds, C. B.
Upton-Dormer, J. H.
Wogan-Browne, A. J.

THE MANOR HOUSE,
LEE, S.E.

ARMY and MILITIA.

Officers of the Army prepared for Promotion,
Officers of the Militia for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS, at
The ABBEY, ABINGDON,
BERKSHIRE.

The Abbey is situated on the Thames, about six miles from Oxford, and five minutes' walk from Abingdon Station, G.W.R.

The Studies are under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel COLVILE, late 11th Foot, Graduate of the Staff College (Author of "Military Tribunals"), assisted by Captain STEWART, late Royal Artillery, and two other experienced Officers.

Classes are limited to 6, total number of Students to 18.

One-third of the Competitors prepared at the Abbey in 1881-82 obtained Commissions, several being specially mentioned in the Official Reports.

RESULTS FOR 1883.

In March, nine competed, two passed, and two others were offered Cavalry Commissions; one obtained special mention in Tactics with 525 marks, another special mention in Law with 500 marks.

In September, 1883, eight competed, half passed, taking the following places on the list:—3rd, 17th (tie), 38th, and 50th (the first attempt).

Present Term ends December 22.
Next Term commences January 5, 1884.
Further particulars, on application to
Captain PRESTON,
The Abbey, Abingdon, Berks.

OXFORD MILITARY COLLEGE,
COWLEY, near Oxon.

FOUR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, from £50 downwards, open to Candidates for the University, Civil Service, or Army, will be OFFERED for COMPETITION on January 18.

Particulars may be obtained from the Head Master, together with list of successful Students and all information about the College.

STUTTGART.—A German Officer RECEIVES a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Thorough Instruction in German given, and all the comforts of a home, under the superintendence of his Sister, for years a resident in England. Terms, £80 per annum, inclusive. Good references given. — Address, Captain SCHUNTTER, Ludwigsburg, Wurtemburg, Germany.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; also special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. Captain James passed from the Staff College in 1877 with honours, Major Lynch in 1876, with honours and special mention in military art and history, reconnaissance, and topography. Eighty-three successes last year.

RECENT SUCCESSES.

WOOLWICH:—Five out of seven sent up in 1882, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th. July, 1883, 2nd.

SANDHURST:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet. July, 1883: FIRST, and 11 others.

MILITIA MILITARY:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed FIFTY-NINE out of 119 sent up under the present Regulations. This number (119) includes 14 now reading. Of the 59, FORTY have passed in the first thirty, and the first place has been taken four out of six possible times. March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th, and two Cavalry commissions.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
1st	Didham	2001
4th	Palmer	1924
6th	Wyley	1919
7th	Foster	1899
9th	Heyworth	1869
10th	Westmorland	1862
11th	Browne	1859
13th	Twyford	1838
14th	Prendergast	1822
15th	Macrae	1817
17th	Graham	1811
20th	Milligan	1801
23rd	Thompson	1790
26th	*Marriott	1778
31st	Stevens	1769
34th	Dewar	1752
37th	*M'Neill	1750
40th	Leicester	1738
42nd	*Cole	1731
46th	Davidson	1722
49th	Shaw	1709

i.e., 21 out of 50 vacancies.
(Those marked *—19 in all—passed first attempt.)

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; 1883—April, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd; October, 18th, the only one sent up. No failure at the past FIVE Examinations.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th. 1883: 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed 202 officers for promotion.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

At the late Examination held on September 19 and 20, Major DE THOREN and Major MORGAN have fully maintained their former good repute for passing candidates. They sent up three and passed two,— Mr. H. G. Morgan,
Mr. S. Carey.

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Major MORGAN has passed the Staff College, and is the author of "Summary of Law" and "Summary of Tactics."

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For particulars, apply to H. ZOBEL, Poulton House, Hampton.

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ARMY and CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—The NEXT TERM at QUERNMORE, BROMLEY, KENT, will COMMENCE JANUARY 2, 1884.

N.B.—The Sandhurst "Further Guide," containing the Questions and Answers of the November and December, 1883, Examination will be published December 10.—Address, J. GIBSON, as above.

MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the five Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils THIRTY-FIVE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. A list of successful Pupils, showing the high places taken by them, will be furnished on application.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

The General Score for all Examinations now amounts to SIXTY-NINE SUCCESSES achieved by Pupils during the last two years.

A Class for Staff College during second leave season.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

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Sandhurst Entrance Examinations.—Successes include 4th on list for last June and July.

In the "Military Competitive Department," the Course is under the charge of a late Staff Officer, formerly for eight years Garrison Instructor. Since starting this Department 18 commissions have been gained, during the past two years, an average of 1 in 4 sent up.

SUCCESSES.—With Seven Candidates at September Examination, Ellis passed 2nd; Burton Phillipson, 21st.

STAFF COLLEGE.—Mr. Pritchard has now two Officers reading with him, and has vacancies for others. A former Garrison Instructor coaches in the Military Subjects, a High Wrangler for Mathematics, and Professors for French, German, &c.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE.—Captain EVANS, late R.A., takes FOUR PUPILS, limit, Five. In March, 1883, sent up two, passed both, 5th and 19th; in March, 1883, sent up four, passed one, 27th; another, failing by eight marks, has been offered an infantry commission. Captain Evans has passed the second highest in "total," the third in fortification, and the seventh in law, ever obtained.—GLASSAUGH, by Portsoy, Scotland.

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IT is no secret that the Sunday London paper which represents certain wealthy financiers in this country and elsewhere expresses the views and is under the direction of an able, consistent, and clamorous advocate for the virtual annexation of Egypt by Great Britain. He, perhaps, would repudiate the idea of annexation, and he would lay great stress on the merits of a Protectorate; but however specious the sophisms which could be formulated to establish the assertion that there was a difference, the difference to Egypt would not be substantial, and to Great Britain annexation would be as mischievous as a Protectorate would be dangerous. The *Observer*, in fact, desires that Egypt may be held by an army supported by the Navy of England, in order that a pack of bondholders and speculators may hunt their prey under cover of our flag. Egypt is their "wash-pot." It was, we hold now, as we did from the first, when the National party commenced to agitate against the foreign Directorate, an evil thing in itself, and a most dangerous course in its bearings on our general policy, to interfere at the bidding of France in the internal affairs of Egypt. It would have been quite possible to have accepted Arabi as the Minister called to the head of the State under the Khedive, and to have worked with him so as to have got rid of the Control, and to have inaugurated the reforms which are popularly supposed to be the outcome of our invasion of Egypt. But in opposition to the principles which have guided our statesmen in nearly every instance of the kind, we refused to recognise the peaceful and bloodless revolution at Cairo, and we demanded the disgrace and banishment of the idol of the army and the people of Egppt. The Bondholders must be protected to the uttermost farthing,—they must have their pound of flesh, let the patient die or live; that was our Shibboleth. See what has come of it! Does any one pretend to say that if Sir A. Colvin and Sir E. Malet had been instructed to recognise Arabi and his Ministry when the Khedive appointed them, and if they had notified the intention of the Government to give their moral support to any reasonable reforms and to the redress of well established grievances, whilst they were resolved to guard the interests of England, and to enforce respect for the international engagements of Egypt, the Arab Colonel would not have become our devoted friend? It may be asked of what use is it to go back to what might have been. The answer is easily given,—that we may take a warning from the past, and weigh the consequences of persisting in a policy which has placed us in the face of a great difficulty, and dragged us into complications with the founder of a new Mahommedan power under the Equator. The result of our violent declarations and demands regarding Arabi left him no alternative but to submit to disgrace and exile, or to fight for his own hand and for what he believed to be the cause of his country.

So when the Mahdi began his propaganda he was not molested, because Arabi could not and would not send any of his regulars up to the Soudan. He kept them all "to fight the English," who were, he foresaw, about to attack him. The Naval demonstration in Alexandria produced the irritation which vented itself in the horrible massacre of June 9, and as soon as the Khedive became the creature of the Infidel who was interfering with the National Government, in some sense a solidarity of views was established between the National party in Egypt Proper and the religious fanatics and slave-dealers in the Soudan. The Mahdi denounced the Khedive's Governor of the Soudan as the representative of an unfaithful Mahommedan Sovereign, and excited a real *Jehad*; and now we are in for an imbroglio of which no one can see the end, and which is certainly not to be remedied by the erection of a Church of England See in Central Africa! The situation is anything but agreeable or cheerful, and it may easily be made much worse.

THE Reorganisation of the Marine Forces has been a fertile subject of discussion for many years past; but up to the present, little or nothing has been done to place the corps upon a proper footing. The Egyptian Campaign gave the Marines the long wished-for opportunity of again acting in war in conjunction with their brethren of the Army, for the Marines are essentially soldiers, although their regular duty takes them on board ship. This, however, has never beeu recognised, and the Marines have, therefore, never enjoyed any of the advantages belonging to the Army, although their corps holds its place in the *Army List*. The brilliant, soldierly qualities evinced by all ranks of the Marine Forces in Egypt, raised them to the rank of public favourites. At the review of the troops returned from Egypt by her Majesty, the Marines received an ovation from their fellow-countrymen who lined the streets, and soon after the War Office decided to employ a certain number of Marine officers on the Staff of the Army. The fact was announced with a flourish of trumpets, but beyond this, the Marines have derived little, if any, benefit from the decision of the Military authorities. And yet, surely, so fine and useful a body of troops deserves better treatment. Though the Corps was recently honoured by the appointment of the Duke of Edinburgh to be Honorary Colonel, this confers no tangible benefit. Indeed, were we to believe certain of our contemporaries, the reverse would be thought. Only last week, a "Society journal" boldly asserted that his Royal Highness had sent invitations to regiments of the Army with whom he was not connected, for a ball at Eastwell Park, but that, although Honorary Colonel of the Royal Marines, by whom he has been entertained, he had neglected to send invitations to any Divisions of the Corps. The journal referred to then goes on to say that this sort of treatment of the Royal Marines is "a not quite friendly return for their courtesy to him. The slight on the Marines, which appears to have been made with much intention, is at the present moment exercising the Naval and Military world." This is not in accordance with the facts of the case, as the Naval and Military world would never have dreamt of putting such a construction on the omission to invite officers of the Royal Marines to what was in reality a family party. We have very high authority for asserting that nothing was ever farther from the thoughts of the Duke of Edinburgh, than to slight the gallant corps, for which he has ever entertained a strong partiality; and when the time comes, we do not doubt that the Royal Marines will find in their Honorary Colonel their best friend and supporter. The question is, what direction shall reform take? In what manner can the Royal Marines be reorganised, to their benefit and that of the country? No doubt, when these questions are officially put, the corps will find the advantage it derives from having the Duke of Edinburgh for their Honorary Colonel. In France, the Marines have this year been reorganised. There, one-tenth of all appointments in each grade of the Army is reserved for officers of the same rank serving in the Marines, who have fulfilled the following conditions. Should an officer be found unfit to serve abroad, owing to the state of his health, but able to serve at home, he is transferred to the Army. Six years' service in the Marines, including the regulation term of service abroad, also entitles an officer to be transferred to a Line battalion. The vacancies thus caused in the Marines are filled up by officers of the Line of the same rank who may volunteer for the service afloat, and by officers holding inferior rank in the Army who have been recommended for promotion, but for whom no vacancies exist in the Line. In default of the vacancies being filled up in this wise, they are to be filled by promotions made within the corps. Officers passing from the Marines to the Army, or *vice versâ*, retain their seniority in accordance with the dates of their commissions. Officers serving in the Marines, or who have been transferred to the Army, have the right to retire after twenty-five years' service, when six years thereof has been foreign service, with full allowances. To carry this reorganisation into effect, a law has been passed, and has received the approval of the President of the French Republic and the Minister of War. The military operations recently carried out by France abroad, and still being carried out, rendered such a reorganisation absolutely necessary. In this manner the French authorities hope that their *Infanterie de Marine* will cease to be a *corps fermé*, without in any way detracting from its existing *esprit de corps*, the French Marines retaining their own autonomy as much as do the Chasseurs-à-pied, the Zouaves, or the Tirailleurs Algérins, as also their own "glorious traditions." On the other hand, the reform is welcomed by the officers of the French Line, as it assures to them the opportunity of being able to serve abroad, and thereby earn a higher scale of retirement, while still leaving the power in their own hands of returning to the Army when they have seen enough foreign service. In France, it must be remembered, it is the Marines who supply garrisons for the Colonies, and not the Army, as in England. That the Marines cannot long remain in this country in their present anomalous position is certain. Public opinion and the feelings of the corps are in favour of reform. The reorganisation of the French Marines reopens the question,—Why not use the Royal Marines to garrison Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Hong Kong, and other Naval stations abroad, and thus release troops so badly wanted at present to do duty in India? Shall the Marine Artillery be done away with, or shall the Light Infantry be merged in the Artillery? Shall the Marine Forces remain under the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, or shall they be transferred to the War Office? These questions have been discussed at Whitehall, in Pall Mall, and throughout the services, and at present the answers, by common consent, remain in abeyance.

"IT would be impossible in any country but this!" said a *vieux grognard* at the Senior, on reading the appeal of General Codrington to the public to assist the Committee to put the graves of the British dead in the Crimea into a decent state of repair. "It would be utterly impossible!" Only £400 is needed to arrange the cemetery and provide water, &c., for its proper ordering, and this great nation, with its accumulated millions rolled up from all the corners of the world where her soldiers and sailors have protected her interests and honour, permits an appeal to be made to the pockets of her officers to preserve in a distant land the resting-places of those who fell in her cause in the field, or perished from neglect in the miserable winter of 1854! Shame! Surely the Duke of Cambridge should have influence enough, if no one else has, to press on the Government of the Queen the necessity of imitating the French and the Russians, and of treating the cemeteries in the Crimea as national monuments. If they do not, General Codrington's Committee will do their duty; but there are great and wealthy people whose grandeur and fortunes depend on the past sacrifices and present devotion of the services, who might be expected to undertake the charge.

WE have always said that officers of the Army have been, and are still, hardly dealt with, more especially those who entered the service under the old Purchase system. Not a day passes scarcely but some fresh hardship comes to light, and if we were to enumerate all those that have come to our personal knowledge, we should fill a good-sized volume of very painful reading. We will quote the most recent case that has come to our notice. An officer was promoted in July, 1881, to what is aptly called a "running Majority," on the understanding that by doing so he was in no way to suffer. The then Secretary of State for War, Mr. Childers, had said as much in the House of Commons, and there was a clause to the same effect in the Royal Warrant, as it was at first embodied. On the good faith of this, the officer took promotion; but the good faith was all on one side, for when this officer wanted to retire a few months ago, and claimed the rate of retired pay he would have been entitled to had he never taken promotion, namely, £298 a year, he was told that, having taken promotion, he came under fresh conditions, and that he would only receive £255, instead of £298. In the name of justice, he begged that his promotion might be cancelled, so that he might be allowed the higher rate of retired pay. Justice having no place at the War Office, his appeal was refused, as the Secretary of State for War, he was told, had decided that no promotion could be cancelled except within six months of the passing of the Royal Warrant, so this officer has lost £43 a year a life. We maintain that, when officers were promoted, the conditions upon which they took their promotion, and the penalties attached, should have been clearly pointed out to them, and our Secretary of State for War should not, upon his sole authority, give a ruling that materially affects the pay either of an officer or of a private soldier. If private firms were to conduct their business upon the same principles, they would very soon lose their credit.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will not assume the command of the Channel Squadron until the latter end of December, hoisting his flag on board the *Minotaur* about December 17, and proceeding, with the *Achilles* in company, to join the squadron as soon as the repairs to the *Minotaur* and *Achilles* have been completed.

Rear-Admiral Wilson, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, arrived at Portland, on Thursday, with the *Agincourt*, flagship, *Northumberland*, *Sultan*, and *Neptune*, the two latter ships having met the lee division in the Channel, The Squadron anchored in the Roads, and, according to present arrangements, will leave for Vigo on Tuesday next.

The change of flags in the Channel Squadron has already once necessitated its departure being postponed; and when everything is ready, even then but four ships will be able to take part in the cruise before Christmas, as the *Achilles* is having her stern tube relined, and the *Minotaur* has so much to be done to her to fit her for the reception of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, that neither of these two ships will be able to leave with the squadron. Why, then, hurry its departure? Surely those serving on board might be granted the boon of being allowed to spend their Christmas at home?

The Duke of Edinburgh has selected Commander L'Estrange to act as Commander of the *Minotaur*, and Captain Britten to act as Flag Captain when Captain Fellowes vacates that post next year, on the completion of the forthcoming cruise of the Channel Squadron.

Sir William Dowell has selected Captain Hugo L. Pearson to act as his Flag Captain on the China station.

Lord Northbrook has assured the country that the Admiralty are about "to move quickly." Certain it is, however, that events are moving more quickly than the Admiralty. The Channel Squadron is again required abroad to reinforce the Mediterranean Fleet, if necessary, and that at a time when officers and men have a right to expect to remain at home to spend their Christmas. Should untoward events happen, what have we left to defend our coasts and the English Channel? The Reserve Squadron, composed of obsolete ironclads! Under such circumstances, surely it is time the Admiralty did "move quickly," for the sooner every available modern ironclad at present afloat is completed, the better.

The Admiralty are, we understand, about to appoint Captain C. E. Domvile to command the *Temeraire*, Captain F. G. Bedford to the *Monarch*, Captain the Hon. R. Hare to the *Valorous*, and Captain W. Stewart to the *Carysfort*. Captain Bedford has only been employed once in his present rank, and that as Flag Captain. Captain R. H. Harris, to whose father the Navy is so deeply indebted, and who is personally one of the most able officers in the service, has this week been appointed to command the *Malabar*.

There is a rumour afloat at the Admiralty that H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has selected Lieutenant Charles T. Gimlette, at present serving as supernumerary on board the *Alexandra*, to be his Flag Lieutenant on board the *Minotaur*.

The reorganisation of the Indian Marine is, we understand, nearly complete. A recent issue of the *Gazette of India* gives a gradation list of the officers, and a Circular notifying the rates of pay and allowances has been issued. The establishment will consist of eight Commanders, 32 first-grade officers, 19 second-grade officers, 13 third-grade officers, and 20 gunners. The maximum pay of Commanders will be 500 rupees per month, with command allowances up to 10 rupees. The Indian Marine vessels are to fly the blue ensign.

The scheme for the reorganisation of the Constructor's Department has received the final sanction of the Admiralty, but it will take no little time to get the scheme to work in the various Dockyards.

The promotion of Commander Johnstone, late *Dryad*, will be agreeable to the service and to the country generally, and will be regarded as a well-deserved mark of approbation for the manner in which he discharged very trying duties at a most critical time; and as the French were quite prepared to pay every honour to Admiral Pierre, had that gallant officer lived to receive tokens of official and popular approval from his countrymen, the French people must give us leave to testify our sense of the way in which Captain Johnstone discharged his trust at Madagascar.

That the rule of the road at sea can be improved no one denies. But the principal plans suggested by landsmen in the Daily Press are beyond a seaman's comprehension. True, the introduction of steam, the digging of the Suez Canal, and the construction of the fleet of "ditchers," have individually and collectively contributed in a great degree to that astounding falling-off in seamanship encountered in all grades of the Mercantile Marine. In the Navy, too, the substitution of steam for sail power has produced a class of seamen very different from those who fought at Trafalgar, or who handled the smart brigs on the African coast. Nevertheless, there are seamen of the present day competent enough to navigate ships upon the high seas and in narrow waters. The mistake often made is that of entrusting ships to incompetent men, so as to effect a saving of a few pounds in wages, and this mistake is not unfrequently the primary cause of collisions. No man would entrust his carriage and horses to be driven through the streets of London to any but an expert coachman, brought up, as it were, to the profession. Often is the remark heard from the inexperienced, "What on earth is he doing?" when the want of nerve and consequent indecision of the driver causes him to thus exclaim against the action of the perfect whip who knows what he is about, minds his own business, and drives straight. So it is at sea. The landsman or half-seaman who does not and cannot carry in his head the meaning of a ship's movements and their cause, "wonders what on earth she is doing," when he meets another ship at sea whose movements to a true seaman would be perfectly comprehensible, and would also be taken in at a glance, and it is during this moment of hesitation that all danger arises. This fact must be acknowledged. Nay, more, it must enter into all calculations when endeavouring to reform the rule of the road at sea. Recently a company has been formed to supply ships with electric ship-steering indicating lights for night and semaphores for day use, to work on the principle of railway signals. To us, the plan seems complicated. Why not simply flash the bow light as the helm is being moved to port or starboard? This could easily be done by electricity, and would obviate the multiplication of lights proposed in the new plan. Thus, for example, two ships meeting, and one observing the red light of the other to flash, would know at once that the helm of that ship was being put over to port. Or, say a green light is seen on the port bow. This would indicate that two vessels were steering to cross each other's bows, and so long as the green light of the one and the red light of the other remained steady, those on board both ships would know that neither was giving way; but as soon as the green or the red light begun to flash, that would be a signal to the other ship that the helm was being used on board the ship whose bow light was made to flash. That light flashed would indicate the nature of the helm given. With oil lamps this would be difficult. But as there is no reason why electric lighting should not be employed on board all steamers, the reform could be easily introduced.

The Russian Navy Estimates, which for the current year amount to 30,888,484 roubles (£5,000,000), are to be increased for the coming budget year to 39,151,799 roubles (£6,360,000), the addition being almost exclusively set aside for the construction of new ships.

We have been favoured with a copy of "The Military Journal of Colonel de St. Pierre (1st Royal Dragoons), and other manuscripts relating to the War of the Succession in Spain, from 1703 to 1713." These valuable papers were contributed to the *Royal Engineers' Journal* by Major-General E. R. James, R.E., by whom they have been reprinted. Colonel de St. Pierre's journal was discovered "among the mutilated and faded remains of a dusty collection of manuscripts," and was deciphered with much difficulty. The information thus unexpectedly obtained is incomplete, and even fragmentary in some parts, yet it has a special value, because our sources of knowledge of the events to which chiefly the journal refers are few and meagre. General James has added many critical and explanatory passages, but he has not lessened the authenticity of his documents by any alterations, for he gives them literatim. Colonel de St. Pierre's narrative agrees in all important points with the "Memoirs of Captain George Carleton," and goes far towards establishing the genuineness of the latter work, which was discredited by the opinion entertained by many that it was edited by Defoe, if it were not altogether written by him. Lockhart, in his "Life of Sir Walter Scott," attributes the work to Defoe. Lord Mahon, on the other hand, in his "War of the Succession in Spain," treats it as undoubtedly genuine and authentic. The book we are reviewing does not present many attractions to the casual reader; but, to the careful student of the strange and eventful course of the campaigns in Spain at the beginning of the last century, its value can hardly be over-estimated. The history of the 1st Royal Dragoons begins with its share in the defence of Tanjier, from 1661 to 1683. During that long period it was known as the "Tanjier Horse," or the "Tanjier Cuirassiers," and, first as a single troop, afterwards as four troops, it took a prominent part in many a desperate encounter with the Moors. Whenever a worthy record of the eminent services of this regiment shall be written, the journal of Colonel de St. Pierre will be of great use, for it fills up some gaps, just where other sources of information are almost or entirely wanting.

Memo. upon the present state of affairs in Egypt, consequent upon the defeat of Colonel Hicks' Army:—

November 25, 1883.

The line of communication between Khartoum and Suakim no longer exists.

The soldiers, if they can be so called, and the people of Khartoum would join the Mahdi, should he advance. With Khartoum would fall Senaar and all the provinces south-east and west, with their garrisons.

The revenue received from the Soudan would cease, and all expenses would fall upon Egypt Proper.

No remarks are necessary upon the ill-fated march to Obeid, more than that, in case of defeat, the position of Khartoum should have been secured.

Should Khartoum fall, there would be no object in defending any position south of Assouan, the more especially as the Nubian and the Bahluda deserts lie between Khartoum and Assouan.

Assouan being within the limits of Lower Egypt, the objection to employing Sir Evelyn Wood's forces in defensive operations would cease. That force, therefore, should be moved to Assouan for its defence. It could readily be transported to Siout by rail, and thence by steamers.

The British garrisons in Cairo and Alexandria would preserve order there.

With regard to offensive operations, the White Nile should be secured to where the Sinbat River enters it. This would be the western frontier. A line running north-west from this point to the Abyssinian territory, and then along that frontier until it reaches the Red Sea at Mansourah, would bound it on the south and south-east.

There are two ways of securing this object. First, for Turkey to take the initiative; second, for England to do so.

In the event of the latter, 6,000 native infantry, two regiments of native cavalry, and the Aden troops should be landed at Kossier, and move across to Keneh, on the Nile, in the same way as Sir David Baird's force did in 1802. The distance is 120 miles, which could be covered in eight marches. (See "Annual Register," 1802, p. 814.)

The force could be moved to Assouan, whence active offensive operations could commence.

There is a great deal being written about gunnery just now, both in France and Germany,—heavy pieces, field-pieces, &c. There are several reasons for this, as we find explained in an article in the *Progrès Militaire* to this effect:—"It is a question to-day of augmenting the number of field-pieces. Germany intends augmenting hers, and advises Italy to do the same. This is warning to those persons who, when the fortress artillery was created, wished to sacrifice one or two field batteries per regiment [by way of economy]. Those gentlemen can perceive to-day that their opinions are not shared by the Germans." After some further remarks, the *Progrès* makes the following quotation from the *Cologne Gazette*:—"Before the war, the French Artillery was organised in such a manner that at the breaking-out of hostilities it placed in line 600 pieces less than the German Artillery. Now it is precisely the contrary, and if France were to mobilise, she would have ready for service immediately 2,622 guns, while Germany would take the field with only 2,040. Germany, it is true, would at the same time prepare the formation of reserve batteries; but nothing would prevent France from doing the same, and it would even be easier for her to do this, since her batteries have a larger peace establishment than those of the Germans." *Ergo* the *Cologne Gazette* insists upon the immediate augmentation of the German Artillery. The paper in question appears to think, however, that inferiority in number may be compensated for by superiority in manœuvring. Now the *Progrès Militaire* doubts this, for the following reasons:—"Skill in manœuvring depends on the training of drivers and horses, and the feeble effective of the peace establishment of the German batteries renders it very difficult for them to arrive at this result. In time of peace, their batteries have only four guns and 44 horses, and when they pass to a war-footing it is impossible, with the best will in the world, to train requisition horses in a day and bring them up to the mark. In this matter the superiority of the French Artillery is clear, since each battery is provided with 60 horses in time of peace. The French Artillery should, therefore, on taking the field, exhibit superior manœuvring qualities, because all the guns could be provided, on the first day of mobilisation, with horses thoroughly broken in. Such being the case, the Germans, instead of increasing the number of their guns, are intent upon increasing the peace establishment of their horses. The commander of a battery, who would have to operate with three sections on the field of battle, has only two with which to manœuvre in time of peace. This is certainly a serious consideration, especially when applied to horse artillery destined to accompany cavalry divisions, and which ought to be ready to take the field at the first signal. France and Russia have long understood this, and all their cavalry divisions are provided with batteries of horse artillery ready to march, while in Germany this is the case with two batteries only. The Germans, too, remark with regard to Russia that that Power has 400 guns more than they have, without counting 36 batteries of reserve already existing in time of peace, and which represent 288 guns, the Russian field batteries being composed of eight pieces." The *Progrès Militaire* says that France must not be astonished to see Germany increase her artillery, and Italy follow in the wake of her peaceful neighbour, and expresses the hope that France will not lose her present superiority. In another column, the *Progrès Militaire* complains that a committee which has been sitting for three years, has not yet been able to come to a decision with regard to the gun-carriages to be used in the fortress artillery. The difficulty appears to lie in a selection between two carriages, one which is very heavy and which stands work, and the other which is light, but can ill resist prolonged firing. The *Progrès* suggests that the committee might either lighten the former or strengthen the latter, adding that unless it decides quickly, one way or the other, the War Minister will take the matter into his own hands. What would Hotspur's popinjay, who exclaimed,—

"And but for these vile guns
He would himself have been a soldier,"

say, could he revisit the glimpses of the moon, and see all our modern artillery?

IMPROVED TORPEDO TRAINING OF SEAMEN.

The Admiralty, "considering it desirable that instruction in the Torpedo School should form an essential portion of the course for all seamen gunners," have issued a Fleet Circular, dated Nov. 16, which directs that,—1. Every seaman gunner on requalifying, and every seaman in future desirous of qualifying in a gunnery school, will also be required to go through a course of torpedo instruction in a torpedo school before being available for draft for service afloat. 2. The gunnery course for qualifying and requalifying in the gunnery-ship is to remain as at present. 3. The time under torpedo instruction, including examination, will be 60 working days. 4. On completing the gunnery and torpedo course, men will be classified and rated as follows:—1st class in gunnery and 1st class in torpedo, S.G.T. 1st class, with pay of 6d. per diem; 1st class in gunnery and 2nd class in torpedo, or 2nd class in gunnery and 1st class in torpedo, S.G.T. 2nd class, 4d. per diem; 2nd class in gunnery and 2nd class in torpedo, S.G.T. 3rd class, 2d. per diem. 5. The present seamen gunners requalifying, and men qualifying for seaman gunner at the date of this Order, will be rated 1st or 2nd class S.G., according to their qualifications, when they have completed their gunnery course. They must then go through the torpedo course. If 1st-class seamen gunners are unable to qualify as S.G.T. 2nd class, or 2nd-class seamen gunners as S.G.T. 3rd class, they will revert to their previous pay and rating as S.G., but will lose the qualification of T.O., if obtained under the old system. The Circular sets forth in detail the qualification, rates of pay, rating, &c., of the seamen, &c. It provides that, on the completion of the course, men recommended will be allowed, subject to such limitations in respect of numbers as may be laid down, the option of selecting whether they will qualify for higher rating in gunnery or in torpedo.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN EGYPT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Cairo, November 16, 1883.

There have been no deaths during the current week. The entries into hospital were 98.

Leave of absence in extension has been granted to Lieutenant T. F. Kennedy, Royal Highlanders, from December 1 to 14; Lieutenant G. C. Baker, King's Royal Rifles, from December 1 to 31; Captain Campbell, Royal Sussex Regiment, from January 1 to February 7, 1884.

Colonel Elliot, commanding R.A., will leave for England by the first available passenger steamer, and Captain H. G. Newcome, Adjutant R.A., will accompany him,—the latter with a view to taking up his appointment as Brigade-Major R.A., South-Eastern District.

The 19th Hussars will leave speedily.

Generals Earle and Sir Gerald Graham will probably go home, and the command remain with General Stephenson, General Dormer being second in command.

Yesterday an exciting polo match, between the Army of Occupation and the Egyptian Army, resulted in a victory for the latter.

Brigadier Arbuthnot, at present in England, will not return to Egypt, but proceeds to take up his command in Malta shortly.

The weekly state of the Army in Egypt on November 16 was:—

Corps.	Total Force.	Sick List.	Per cent.
Cairo:—			
Artillery	437	25	5·7
Cavalry	543	37	6·8
Engineers	198	10	5·1
1st Royal Sussex	738	50	6·8
1st Royal Highlanders	782	60	7·7
1st Gordon Highl'rs	625	56	9·0
1st Cameron Highl'rs.	616	33	5·4
3rd King's Royal Rifles	558	31	5·6
Service Corps	342	11	3·2
	4,839	313	6·5
Alexandria:—			
2nd D. of C'nw'll's L.I.	757	90	11·9
1st R. W. Kent	350	18	5·1
Sundries	356	19	5·3
Port Said:—			
Det. Gordon Highl'rs	99	7	7·0
	6,401	447	7·0
Officers	192	7	3·6
Men	6,209	440	7·1
	6,401	447	7·0
Horses	929	49	5·3
Mules	771	10	1·3
	1,700	59	3·5

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

"Military training," musketry instruction, route-marching, and "mud-larking" in Scroggs's Bottom, under the Camp Quartermaster, are the only noteworthy military incidents of the week. The latter permanent "fatigue," which is in reality an attempt to reclaim a vast extent of bog-land—a work which should be carried out by the Royal Engineer Department—is exceedingly unpopular.

The 73rd Highlanders arrive from Portsmouth on Tuesday next. There has been no Highland regiment at Aldershot since the 42nd vacated the same lines in the South Camp that their 2nd Battalion takes over, in 1880. There are at present only two battalions in the 1st Brigade, which is so reduced in numbers as to be barely able to furnish the ordinary garrison fatigues, guards, &c.

Two dramatic performances were given by the Officers' Divisional Dramatic Society on Wednesday and Thursday. The great success of these performances is mainly due to the untiring energy of the stage manager, Captain Griffiths, R.A.

Lieutenants Buckley and Paget, Royal Artillery, have been examined in subjects (*a*) and (*b*) for promotion, and have been found qualified.

The sentences of two general courts-martial were made known during the week. Private Whittaker, 31st Regiment, for fraudulent enlistment, and Private Clews, 84th Regiment, for striking his superior officer, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and to be discharged the service with ignominy.

In consequence of what has recently been brought to light, it has been found necessary to notify in Divisional Orders, that all officers not belonging to regiments or corps having Veterinary-Surgeons attached, having horses occupying Government stables, will at once apply to the Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon for veterinary assistance in the event of their horses developing symptoms of a suspicious nature.

The confidential reports of General Officers commanding Brigades, and the confidential reports on General and Staff Officers, with the service completed to the 30th ult., have been ordered to be sent to the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division by the 20th inst.

Veterinary-Surgeon W. Gladstone, R.A., has been ordered to Norwich, to join the 4th Hussars.

Lieutenant Grant, R.H.A., has been ordered from Woolwich to Aldershot.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

On October 21, her Majesty's ships Alecto, Flirt, and Starling, with six officers and about 90 seamen and Marines from the Opal, steamed up the River Niger, to demand satisfaction from the natives of the towns of Idda and Abo for outrages committed by them against the employés of the National African Company. Captain Brooke, of the Opal, was in command, on board the Alecto. We were accompanied by the company's steamer, Boussa, a curious boat, built by Shuttleworth, on the Thames, especially for the River Niger. She is capable of carrying about 300 tons of cargo with an extreme draught of 3 ft., and a speed of over 10 knots. and is propelled by two stern wheels, driven by two locomotive engines on deck. We reached Idda just after dark on the evening of October 24. It is about 220 miles from the mouth of the river, a picturesque town, covering the slope of a hill, with perpendicular cliffs facing the river, about 150 ft. high, the houses built of clay and thatched, with palm trees here and there scattered amongst them The natives here had killed two Kroomen in the employ of the National African Company, and flogged a son of the Missionary Bishop Crowther, and kept him a prisoner for some days. The chiefs having consented to attend a palaver in the Factory, Captain Brooke and Commander Hammick, of H.M.S. Flirt, landed the following morning for that purpose, with a guard of men. The guard, however, did not land, but was kept well under cover on board the steamer Boussa, which lay alongside the bank opposite the factory. The attitude of the natives during the palaver was very menacing. They collected in hundreds near the factory, armed with muskets, bows, and knives, shouting war-cries, and dancing in a most grotesque and threatening way. The palaver having lasted about an hour, and there being no hopes of a satisfactory result, our party returned, and about two hours after we commenced to shell the town, which was soon fired in two or three places. Later in the day a party of small-arm men and Marines, under Commander Hammick, landed unopposed, and burnt the remaining houses on the river side of the hill, and the canoes at the landing-place. They did not, however, go far, and a large portion of the town on the far side of the hill was left untouched. We fired a shell every half-hour during the night, to prevent the natives coming to sack the factory, which was vacated before the firing commenced; and the next day the Boussa, protected by a party of Marines, ran alongside and cleared it out, removing one of the iron sheds. It was considered that sufficient punishment had been administered to the natives, so nothing more was done in that way. On the morning of the 27th, we left on our return down the river, and came to at Abo in the evening. Here the natives had been guilty of flogging one of the National African Company's servants and threatening to destroy their factory. On the day after our arrival, the King and all the chiefs, with the exception of one, came on board the Alecto, to a palaver, which ended satisfactorily. The refractory chief, who was a rival of the King's, and had been giving him some trouble, sent a message to say that not only would he not come on board, but that if we came on shore to see him he would fight us. He was informed that if he did not retract this before the following morning, his town would be burnt down. As he made no sign, the next day we prepared to attack. Abo is a very large town, consisting of a succession of villages, intersected by small creeks, with a frontage on the river of about two miles. A bank is thrown up by the river, with openings here and there, about 800 yards from the true bank, on which the town stands, and runs parallel with it from end to end. The ships could not, on account of this, get nearer than 1,100 yards, when they commenced shelling the warlike chief's part of the town, which consisted of about a quarter of a mile frontage on the extreme left. After a time, all boats were manned and armed, and, under the command of Commander Hammick, proceeded for the shore. Before landing, a very heavy fire was opened from our boats with a rocket, Gatlings, &c., as the bush was very thick along the bank, and not much could be seen of the houses. The natives fired on the boats with small guns (about 9-pounders) and muskets. Having silenced their fire, our men landed at different points, and soon the work of destruction began. The natives were lurking about in numbers, in spite of the heavy fire they had received, and it was regular bush-fighting, as one could not see many yards in any direction. The town was effectually destroyed, but, I regret to say, not without loss on our side. Our casualties were:—Killed: H. Lovell, A.B., and H. Birch, gunner, R.M.A., H.M.S. Opal. Wounded: Mr. E. Hay, midshipman, severely; G. Evans, gunner, R.M.A., since dead, H.M.S. Opal. R. Brown, private, R.M.L.I., slightly, H.M.S. Alecto. The Flirt left to go out of the river with the wounded immediately after the action, and the Alecto and Starling shortly after, all reaching the outer anchorage on October 30.

The list of applications for shares in the Mayfair Mansions Company, Limited, will close on Monday next, Dec. 3, for London, and on Tuesday, the 4th, for the country.

"Dr. Pincus of Berlin."—This celebrated authority, in his work on diseases of the hair, deprecates all salves, lotions, and other compounds containing lead, which is a malignant poison, and recommends the use of oil. Rowland's Macassar Oil has been known for more than 80 years as the best and safest preserver of the hair, and can now be had in a golden colour as well as in the ordinary tint. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil.

Reviews.

A History of the Knights of Malta. By General Whitworth Porter, R.E. (Longman and Co.) [*Concluded.*]

In the second chapter of this volume will be found a masterly description of one of the most important military operations of the period,—the battle of "Tiberius," which was followed by the loss of Jerusalem. This event occurred in October, 1187, after a resistance of fourteen days; and so we see that after having, at a great sacrifice, been rescued from the domination of the Turk, and having continued for a period of 88 years to be the seat of government of a Christian kingdom, it once more falls into the hands of the Moslem, from whom no succeeding efforts were able permanently to wrest it. The author of this work bears high testimony to the noble conduct of Saladin, the conqueror of Jerusalem. Instead of enacting scenes of carnage, he took every precaution that no license should be permitted. He allowed the military, the nobles, and all who had borne arms to proceed to Tyre, and he fixed the ransom of the civil population of the town at the rate of ten crowns per man, failing the payment of which they were to become slaves. He also permitted ten of the fraternity of the Hospital to remain for a limited period within the city, in order to complete the cure of the sick who were under their charge, and not in a state to undergo immediate removal. Some of the most interesting chapters in the book are those which relate to the siege of Malta and the general exultation which welcomed its gallant defenders. "Europe had looked on with breathless interest while the siege had been going forward. From time to time, as intelligence was brought of the continued maintenance of the fortress, a loud acclaim would arise, while prayers were offered in many a Christian congregation for the success of the Cross against the Crescent. When at last it became known that success had indeed been assured, the universal exultation knew no bounds." A special messenger from the King of Spain bore to La Valette presents of great value, and special marks of favour were lavished on him, at all sides. At this moment, however, the position of the Order was critical in the extreme, and La Valette at once turned his attention to endeavouring to improve the state of the island. The fortifications were more or less in ruins, the arsenals and store-houses empty, the treasury exhausted, and the ranks of the fraternity so fearfully diminished, that an adequate garrison could not be provided even though the fortress had been in a proper state of defence. At this supreme moment there were divided counsels as to what course should be adopted. By many the abandonment of the island and a departure to Sicily were pressed with great earnestness, but La Valette spurned such suggestions, and calmly said that as for him, he had resolved to bury himself beneath the ruins he had so successfully defended rather than permit them tamely to fall into the hands of the infidel. The same strong will and inflexible determination which La Valette possessed once more gained the day. A decree went forth that they should stand or fall in the defence of the island where they had already achieved such brilliant success. At this period of his narrative, the author refers to a circumstance which may be regarded as a matter of history. The crisis already mentioned was imminent. Solyman was hurrying on huge undertakings for the purpose of recapturing Malta. La Valette had no forces to oppose him, and was obliged to resort to stratagem. Large stores of gunpowder had been accumulated for the purposes of this expedition. By the good offices of a band of spies, who undertook to cause the grand arsenal of Constantinople to be destroyed by fire, an explosion took place, which utterly wrecked the dockyard and the fleet which was being equipped within it, thus putting a complete stop to the undertaking, and rendering for the present any renewal of the attempt impossible. It appears not only improbable, but absurd, to suppose that the blow thus struck by La Valette was one contrary to the usages of war. Every hour rendered his position worse. Solyman made no secret of his own intentions, and yet there are some writers who, when narrating this momentous event, consider themselves justified in offering excuses for the boldness, military skill, and dexterity with which La Valette's conceptions were realised. In the twenty-second chapter, some interesting details are ntroduced regarding the *langue* of England. About 1101 was the year in which was founded the House and Hospital of St. John, of Clerkenwell. Clerkenwell was at that time a short distance from London, and quite suburban. In the reign of Henry II., Fitz-Stephen writes of it "as having fields of pasture, and a delightful plain of meadow-land, interspersed with flowing streams, on which stand mills, whose clack is very pleasing to the ear." It appears that the Sisters of the Order were established at Bucklands, in Somersetshire. They numbered fifty, and were entitled to the services of a brother of the Order to act as seneschal, two chaplains, and a lay assistant for their churches. The establishment was suppressed by Henry VIII., and its lands granted to the Earl of Essex and James Rockby. The Order was first introduced in Ireland through the liberality of the Earl of Pembroke, who endowed them with a priory at Kilmainham, near Dublin. The priory of Clerkenwell went on bravely, and accumulated property till the insurrection of Wat Tyler, in 1381, who destroyed it, and the Hospital of Rhodes. *The History of the Knights of Malta* is a work of exceptional interest, and its author deserves the highest credit for the manner in which he has produced it. It must have required a lengthened research on his part to enable him to collect and arrange in proper order so vast a quantity of matter as is contained in this volume, now published by Longmans and Co. The heroic character of the incidents narrated, and of the people who are introduced so profusely, offer special attraction to such readers as like to hear of gallant deeds and to admire princely natures.

The *Illustrated London News*' Christmas number cannot be beaten by the best of its excellent rivals. When we think of the old-fashioned annuals published at a guinea and upwards, with their steely-steel plates of "beauty," copies of pictures, middling vignettes, and Haynes-Bayley poems, and turn to such a shilling'sworth as we have now before us, we are inclined to regret we cannot make the present generation go back to the time of their grandfathers and grandmothers that they may see how much they have to be thankful for that they were kept back for these times of electric lighting, express travelling, cheap and admirable literature, and endless means of amusement, within the reach of moderately filled pockets. From the outer cover, with the charming girl in the sleigh, who certainly ought to be "a muffin," to the end, the number teems with woodcuts in the finest style of art, each well worthy of a frame and glass to itself. "The Christmas Dinner Notes," &c., are admirable, and "The Interrupted Ghost Story" alone is worth ten times the price of the whole number. As to "Mliss," from a painting by Edwin Long, we can only say a more dangerous lady, to find a word, we have not seen for many a day.

Vanity Fair winter number is very original and very clever. The Cabinet Council picture reflects credit on the artist and on his imagination, and the likenesses are generally good all round.

The Christmas number of *Life*, an exceedingly good shillingsworth,—in fact, but for the advertisements, which detract, we must say, from the style of the annual, it would be impossible to produce such a work, no matter how great the sale, without loss. There is a "picture in 16 colours, the 'Junior Member of the Coaching Club,' by J. M. Topling," given with the number, which is well and expensively illustrated, and contains many articles in prose and verse, an illustrated calendar, original music, &c., "Such is Life!"

Mr. Wyld is always well abreast, if not ahead, of the public views in the matter of maps, and the eminent geographer and publisher has issued a clear and excellent map of Tonquin and Anam, and another of the Mahdi's territory, *pro tem*, just in the nick of time.

Mr. Arthur Bare has written a lively waltz, "Au Revoir," which he calls, with reason, "Valse Brillante," and which would, it strikes me, suit a military band very well. The bandmasters might try, at all events. It is published by Weekes and Co., Hanover Street, Regent Street.

BARRACK DAMAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is to be hoped that the remarks in your article of the 10th ult., relative to "Barrack Damages," may have the effect of rousing the authorities to inquire into the matter, so as to rectify the present gross scandal, and, I may say, fraud. After nearly 30 years' experience, I am sorry to say, I can fully vouch for the truth and accuracy of all you stated, and it certainly is a grievance that should be forthwith rectified. But the unfortunate British soldier has no redress; he is simply charged in his pay-book so much barrack damages—he knows not what for, nor is he ever told. When barracks are given over, this duty is generally performed by some young, inexperienced officer, who is accompanied by the quartermaster and quartermaster-serjeant, who make notes of what they think damages, and who, in turn, give these notes to the taking-over party. Charges are made, repairs never, and there the matter ends. One regiment marches out, the other comes in the same day; so that there is no time for the damages and repairs to be made good. Where the money collected goes to, how and by whom expended, is a mystery. What should be done, is this,—the same party who take over the barracks should go round, say, a month afterwards, and certify to the commanding officer that the repairs have actually been made. As things now are, it is a most infamous imposition, both on officers and men. I fear, however, that our only General has so much to occupy him, that the trifle of the comfort of officers and men compelled to exist in the wretched huts (which have been paid for over and over again) is beneath his notice; yet he might do something, if so disposed. At any rate, I trust you have done good service in opening up the question of barrack damages, repairs, state of huts, and barracks generally.—I am, &c.,

Veritas.

"A Sufferer" writes:—"It is stated, on good authority, that an officer holding a civil appointment in Cyprus, but now returning to his regiment, is to be accommodated with a billet in the 2nd battalion, as there is not at present a vacancy for him in his own, the 1st battalion of the regiment. I should like to know why this officer cannot wait till he can find a place in his own regiment, instead of being shoved into another, and thereby stopping the promotion of all below him. It is scarcely encouraging, when subalterns who have been working hard, and doing their best to pass these absurd examinations to qualify for their companies, suddenly find a man, in no way entitled to do so, absorbing the step to which they have so long been looking forward. It was always understood that under the great 'Territorial scheme,' different battalions of regiments were not to be thus muddled up for seven years from the time of its commencement."

NAVAL NOTES.

It has been tolerably well known for years that the instruments supplied to the Admiralty for directing the fire of concentrated broadsides are not reliable, the application of a "personal adjustment" by the gunnery lieutenant being almost invariably necessary to insure anything approaching to uniformity in results. A testing table has recently been fitted in the college at Portsmouth, on which each director can be placed and laid for certain marks, which have been fixed by means of a theodolite. The discrepancies between the various instruments tested by this process are, we believe, remarkable, amounting in some instances to nearly a degree in elevation; while, by way of further complicating matters, there is in not a few directors, a perceptible difference caused in the vertical angle by the very simple process of clamping the radial arm, which is apparently pivotted on a slightly inclined axis, and so can only touch the arc, without the application of undue pressure at one point. It is evident that the people to whom the manufacture of these instruments is entrusted are not sufficiently impressed with the importance of absolute accuracy in the mechanism; they would, no doubt, be surprised to hear that an error of half a degree might not unfrequently cause a difference in range of 300 yards or more. It is to be hoped that immediate steps will be taken to remedy all this, as we certainly cannot as yet dispense with the director in action, when such errors as the above might obviously lead to disaster. It would be well also to look to the fittings for mounting the director on the broadside, which, for such a professedly delicate instrument, are of a somewhat "rough-and-ready" description.

The seamen belonging to the Channel Squadron landed on Friday, to take part in a review on Southsea Common. Two field-pieces from the Minotaur and the Sultan, as well as 250 men from each ship, were landed. The force was under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B., commanding the Squadron. Admiral Dowell's time is up in April, as he will then have commanded the Fleet for two years, and it is possible that this is also the last cruise of the present ships which have for so many years figured as the Channel Fleet, but which has become latterly, from the obsolete type of the majority of the ships composing it, merely what Lord Northbrook describes it—a training and evolutionary squadron. There is a general consensus of opinion in Naval circles that this is not what our Channel Fleet should be, and that it does not meet either of the requirements of such a fleet, viz., seamanship or gunnery. As regards seamanship, there is a diversity of rigs, and as the ships cannot be handled under sail, it merely amounts to the practice of setting and taking in sail, and certain set evolutions which form but a part of the art of seamanship, the principal thing to be learnt being how to handle the ship under sail. As steamships, they are unhandy and expensive as compared with more modern vessels. As regards gunnery, they give no practical insight into the management of the class of weapons that their crews would be called upon to use in the vessels they would be turned over to in case of war, and, although it is said that a crew could gain sufficient insight into the working of a turret-ship in six weeks to make them thoroughly efficient, it is very doubtful whether either officers or men could in that time learn to develop the full capabilities of the machine entrusted to their care. The vessels of which a new Channel fleet would be composed are more or less untried vessels—certainly in the matter of manœuvring together—and the steering powers of two of those that might belong to it give cause for anxiety, viz., the Ajax and Agamemnon, although it is evident that experience would in a great measure overcome this. It was not until after the former had got into dock, after being out on her trial trip from Chatham, that it was found that her rudder-head had been wrung, the powerful steam steering gear giving no indication of any difference of resistance.—*Western Daily Mercury.*

The advisability of building vessels for purposes of coast defence alone has received attention in certain quarters, and a service contemporary has taken upon itself to rigidly define the type of ship required for this special defence, though it has, in so doing, followed in the line of naval officers and naval architects of recognised authority. They are to be mastless, to have a draught of water not exceeding 24 ft., to be of great structural strength and unsinkable, and armed with the most powerful guns. They are, in short, to be floating citadels, in which evolutions aloft would be impossible, and everything would be subordinated to the science of naval gunnery. There is certainly one thing to be said about the annual cruise of the Coastguardsmen, that it is not turned to the fullest possible advantage, for these "old, well-drilled men-of-war's men" do not profit by exercises aloft.—*Portsmouth Times.*

The condemned boilers of the torpedo-ram Polyphemus are to be taken out by the displacement of her upper works, and not by cutting open her sides, as was originally contemplated by the authorities of Chatham Yard. This will necessitate such an extensive opening up of the ship, that it is probable her crew will either be paid off or hulked during the time she is in dock.—*Portsmouth Times.*

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS. —The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

BRITISH GRAVES IN THE CRIMEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The account of the proceedings of the Crimean Cemeteries' Committee may be of interest to your readers in England and abroad, if you will kindly publish the following summary in reference to the advertisement which appears in your columns. Authority was given to Capt. Harford, British Vice-Consul at Sevastopol, to enter into a contract with Mr. Drunert for the enclosure of additional ground at Cathcart's Hill, given by the Russian Government, for raising the former wall to the same height—viz., 6 ft.—as the new wall, for the collection and removal to Cathcart's Hill of the memorials and tombstones from the eleven scattered cemeteries, and their proper replacement in that one cemetery, and for restoring the surface of the disused cemeteries to its former natural state and level. The work was begun in June, and carried out under the direct control and supervision on the spot of Capt. Harford and Lieut.-Gen. James Conolly, C.B., to whom the subscribers owe a debt of gratitude for their active and kindly attention. A full report has been sent home by Capt. Harford, giving details of expenditure, and of the position of all the monuments on Cathcart's Hill. This report will hereafter be placed before the subscribers and the Government. The amount of subscriptions has been £1,543. The expenditure to this date leaves about £100 in hand. But there is the question of planting trees, making walks, and other arrangements. The Committee make an earnest appeal for an additional £300 or £400 for these services, before calling a general meeting to receive their written and final report. Contributions may be sent to Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court; or to the Treasurer, Col. Haygarth, 24 Wilton Crescent.—I am, &c., W. J. CODRINGTON, General,
Chairman of Committee.

Mr. E. Preston remarks:—"I see that the chairman of the Crimean Cemeteries Committee is soliciting subscriptions for keeping up the graves of our soldiers who fell in the Russian War. I venture to think that this is an object which the Government might gracefully take out of private hands. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless the fact, that the State has appropriated (pursuant to Act of Parliament) nearly £700,000 of the unclaimed Army prize-money and accumulations towards keeping up Chelsea Hospital and grounds, &c., and that a sum of £75,000 is set apart to meet anticipated claims on the unclaimed balance. The 'anticipated claims' are very small, owing to the scant publicity afforded as to unclaimed Army prize-money. Surely the Government might grant the necessary funds for keeping up the Crimean Cemeteries from the unclaimed Army prize-money, and thus avoid the necessity of further appeals to the public."

THE WAR-GAME MODELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be glad if you would afford me space for a few lines in reply to your article of Oct. 27, on the so-called "invention" of Lieut.-Col. Prior, for the short paragraph inserted in your issue of the 3rd inst. does only partial justice to Lieut.-Col. Shaw; and I see that in a later number of your paper (the 17th inst.) you speak of the model game as introduced by Lieut.-Col. Prior. Having received great assistance from Lieut.-Col. (then Major) Wilkinson Shaw in the years 1879 and 1880, whilst making a model at Chatham on his system, and in starting minor war-games on it, I am in a position to say that everything which you ascribe to Lieut.-Col. Prior belongs really to Major Shaw. Major Shaw delivered an opening lecture, at my request, on the completion of our model at Chatham, and described fully the mode of using it. He also very kindly gave me every assistance in his power in starting minor war-games on it, sending me a number of schemes for games; and I have in my possession the journals of games played on it long before Lieut.-Col. Prior relieved Major Shaw of the duties of garrison instructor at Aldershot. Credit is undoubtedly due to Lieut.-Col. Prior for his energy in carrying on the game at Aldershot, in succession to Major Shaw, with the support of Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, who made it a divisional duty; but as there is nothing original in his method, I am sure that Col. Prior would be the last to wish that Major Shaw should be deprived of the credit due to him for originating both the model and the mode of using it.—I am, &c., H. HELSHAM JONES, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
(Late Instructor in Tactics at Chatham).

Aldershot, Nov. 29.

EPAULETTES.

"Common-sense" (a distinguished officer who has a right to sign himself so) writes:—"In the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Nov. 24, it is stated that epaulettes are to be revived in the Army, to give the dress a smart appearance. Will you allow me to suggest that they can also be made useful as well as smart. Some time ago, being at Cherbourg, I inquired of an officer of the Army why epaulettes were continued in the French Army, and he gave me a very sensible reason, viz., that the straps of the pack were passed over them, thereby preventing the straps from cutting into the men's shoulders, and made the pack much more easy to carry. This plan would be well worth trying. The first thing our men do when ordered to 'stand at ease' is to put their thumbs under the straps and hitch them up, to relieve their shoulders. The system I suggest would render this unnecessary. It is to be hoped the Committee on Active Service Dress will improve the comfort and efficiency of our soldiers by giving them a cap for undress drills and field days with shades for the eyes, for it is in vain to expect men to shoot well when wearing the present ridiculous cap. Our infantry fights in future will be like deer-stalking, and what man in his senses would try that amusement without a shade to his eyes. The Germans and French in this respect show they possess more than we do of that useful but rare quality, common-sense."

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—Signor A. CONTI gives Instruction in Italian, or Prepares for Examinations, Town or Country.—25 Cambridge Street, Eccleston Square, S.W.

NAVAL GYMNASTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Com. Campbell, in a recent and very interesting lecture at the United Service Institution, laid down the principle that, to keep our seamen contented and in good health on board ship, there must be some occupation, combining "innocent amusement with practical utility," and this, he says, is to be found in the frequent sail and spar drill carried out in every man-of-war. As far as the principle is concerned, few Naval officers, I suppose, will be found to differ with him, but as regards the drill aloft in our heavily-armoured ironclads, I expect there are many who only find "irritation of temper," instead of "innocent amusement," and "resultless work" in place of "practical utility." It may be innocent amusement to Capt. the Hon. Algernon Fitz-Palmerston, whose education was conducted in the gun-room of a sailing frigate, and who, not having many ideas beyond a royal yard, naturally finds pleasure in watching the monkey-like activity of his men. It may be innocent amusement to Com. Swayaway, who is fond of exercising his voice, and who has a bet with Com. Brassrags, of the Magnificent, on the result of shifting topsails. But is it "innocent amusement" to poor Jack, who, with bruised toes and jammed fingers, finds himself occasionally in the black-list for being "slack aloft," or to Joe, the Marine, who, after hauling taut the foretopsail sheet ten times, once more hears the pipe, "foreyard to starboard"; or even to Bill, the stoker, who, after his long watch in the stokehole, has his eyes consigned to everlasting perdition for being unaware which out of 500 ropes on the deck is the maintopsail-yard down haul? The "practical utility" in ironclad ships is also very questionable, for against the use of masts and yards as a gymnasium, and the decimal part of a knot they may add to the speed, must be balanced:—1. The resistance of masts and yards when steaming head to wind. 2. The great annual expense of boatswains' stores for a large full-rigged ironclad, some £2,000, which would pay for many more tons of coal than are saved by the use of sails. 3. The great weight of spars, sails, &c., nearly 200 tons, which might be better utilised in increased coal supply or greater thickness of armour; indeed, it is said that the Invincible class carry 300 tons of ballast to prevent their being capsized by their own gymnasium. 4. The amount of space taken up by sail and store-rooms, which is sadly wanted for torpedo nets and stores. 5. The waste of time, most ships taking at least two months a year in harbour to refit and to paint masts and yards, while the gunnery lieutenants are for ever complaining that the warlike drills and exercises are slurred over, and looked upon as a necessary evil, like measles. Still, though we may hope that masts and sails, ordinary seamen and boys may all in future be confined to the unarmoured, fast-sailing, fast-steaming corvettes, what are the seamen gunners, A.B.'s, and Marines, who ought exclusively to man our mastless ironclads, to do for the "innocent amusement, combined with practical utility," which Com. Campbell and all of us want to give them? Why, regular exercise in boats, sailing and pulling, and in compulsory competitive horizontal-bar exercises under qualified instructors, and in frequent landing parties! This would not suit Com. Brassrags, of the Magnificent, I know, because, though he is aware that very few of our sailors can manage a boat under sail, yet he will tell you that boat-sailing is detrimental to the white paint and gilt, and that he always likes to see the boats at the davits. It would not suit Com. Swayaway, who would find his favourite occupation gone; but how about Jack, Joe, and Bill? Instead of the 40 upper-yard men being the only men on the gymnasium, while the rest are wearily dragging their arms out of their sockets, both Joe, the Marine, and Bill, the stoker, would have a chance of beating Jack in athletics. And I venture to think that it would suit the British public, who would possess a Navy more efficient in warlike exercises and less employed in non-essentials and outward show, than is at present the case. At least, such is the opinion of yours truly, CHANNEL GROPER.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

"Garrison Instructor" writes:—"The answer to the question concerning fraudulent enlistment mentioned by Major Morgan in your issue of Oct. 20 appears quite clear. He has only to refer to Army Act, sec. 13, where it is stated that, 'Every person subject to military law who, when belonging to . . . . . . the Militia when embodied, &c., enlists in her Majesty's Regular Forces," shall be deemed to have been guilty of fraudulent enlistment.' The persons who are subject to military law are given in sec. 176, Army Act, and here it is stated in sub-section (6) that all non-commissioned officers and men in the Militia of the United Kingdom are subject to military law,—(*a*), during their preliminary training; (*b*), when they or the body of Militia to which they belong are being trained or exercised, either alone or with any portion of the Regular Forces; (*d*), when embodied. All men of the Militia are, therefore, subject to military law when out for their preliminary training, or when their regiment is embodied (the word 'permanently' is never mentioned), and it would appear clear that any man during such time absenting himself from his regiment, and enlisting in the Regular Forces, can be tried for fraudulent enlistment."

"Please send another 14 lb. barrel of LENTILLA, an excellent FOOD TONIC of which I cannot speak too highly. I fully endorse all said in its favour.—Yours truly, H. H. Brooks, Tinwell Grange, near Stamford." Cures indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c. Tins, 1 lb., 1s 6d; ½ lb., 10d. Barrels, 28 lb., 30s; 14 lb., 16s. Of all chemists. Proprietor, H. J. DEACON, Beckenham, Kent.

The Birmingham and Midland Tramways (Limited) has been incorporated, with a capital of half a million sterling, for the purpose of providing increased tramway accommodation for the carriage of passengers, parcels, and goods in Birmingham and the adjoining neighbourhood.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Racecourse and Covert-side, by Alfred E. T. Watson (R. Bentley and Son)—Ricordi's Complete Operas for Pianoforte Solo: Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" (T. E. Ricordi)—Poland, her Glory, her Sufferings, her Overthrow, by Professor Kalixt Wolski (Kerby and Endean)—Anglo-Indian Opinion on the Ilbert Bill (Dorrell and Son)—Wyld's Maps: Abyssinian Egypt and Red Sea, Tong King and Annam (James Wyld)—The Theatre Annual (D. Bogue)—Mathieson's Vade Mecum for Investors, 1883 (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—To Leeward, by F. Marion Crawford, 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall, Limited)—Hostilities without Declaration of War, from 1700 to 1870, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Maurice, R.A. (W. Clowes and Sons, Limited)—Magazines for December:—Longman's Magazine (Longmans, Green, and Co); Science for All, illustrated (D. Bogue); The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); Colburn's United Service (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co., Limited); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.); The Shipwrecked Mariner, October (T. Fisher Unwin)—Christmas Numbers, illustrated:—Illustrated London News, Life, Vanity Fair—Christmas and New-Year Cards (Alfred Tuck and Sons)—The Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar and Pocket-book, 1884 (G. Kenning).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

L. C.—We were assured, on the best available authority, that the answer we gave was strictly true. We shall make further inquiry, but you do not give any proof you are right.

ENGINEER.—Yes.

FAWN.—Yes; write to Mitchell, publishers, Charing Cross.

MESS GUESTS' ACCOUNTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your number of Nov. 3, which I accidentally took up to-day, I see, under the title, "A Perplexed P.M.C.," at foot of page 833, a request for assistance in solving a problem which frequently occurs after entertaining guests at mess dinners. If the mess president will adopt the following rule, he will have no difficulty in dividing the cost of the dinner among any number of officers, whatever their rates of pay may be. Add the daily pay of each officer together, divide the cost of the dinner by the sum so found, multiply each officer's daily pay by the above quotient. The result will give the amount each officer has to pay. An example will show the working of this rule. Suppose the cost of the dinner of the guest to be 6s., and assume that four officers of different rates of pay have to divide among themselves, in accordance with their daily rate of pay, the above 6s., viz.,—one officer at 20s., lieutenant-colonel; ditto at 15s., major; ditto at 12s., captain; ditto at 5s., subaltern; then 20 + 15 + 12 + 5 = 52. Six divided by 52 = ·115 the quotient; then 20×·115 = 2·300; 15×·115 = 1·725; 12×·115 = 1·380; 5×·115 = 0·575. Or, leaving out parts of farthings, the lieutenant-colonel would have to pay 2s. 3¾d.; the major, 1s. 8¾d.; the captain, 1s. 4½d., the lieutenant, 7d.; Q.E.D., 6s.—I am, &c., J. MANLEY DIXON, Major-Gen., late R.A.

Hornchurch, Essex.

DRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Economy is supposed to be the order of the day amongst the officers and men of the Army, but the constant change of dress is enough to break one's heart and pocket. In the Madras Presidency it was only a short time ago that we had to change our coats from white to dirt colour, and this alone cost the regiment to which I belong 600 rs. to start with. What the constant dyeing has since cost the men I know not, but this I do know, that everyone is discontented and ashamed to be seen about in such filthy-looking garments of every shade of "earth." A fresh order has just been issued directing the gold cord on the shoulder of our mess-jackets to be taken off, and a white strap, with the badge of rank, substituted; the collar to be looped, not hooked, and a black silk necktie worn. The red coat up to this has had five large buttons, now it is to have five small ones, and this alteration, simple as it may seem, necessitates a new tunic. The shoulder-strap of the great-coat has always been kept in its place with a regimental metal button, now it is to be a black-silk one; and lastly, that abomination, the red sash, has to be worn over the "khakee." I hear also that at the camp of exercise about to be held near Bangalore, we are to wear brown blucher boots and brown breeches, which will be another nice little addition to our motley "KIT."

Obituary.

Gen. J. C. Wheeler, one of the oldest officers in the Indian Army, died on Nov. 1, at Bangalore. The deceased, who was 93 years of age, entered the Army so far back as Sept. 29, 1808. He had, therefore, been a soldier for no less a time than 75 years, and, what is more remarkable, the greater portion of his service was spent in India. He is stated to have arrived in India when he was 16 years old, and he only revisited his native country once, and that visit was paid when he attained the rank of capt., just 60 years since. Although the deceased's connection with the Army had been such a long one, he never saw much active service, the only affairs in which he was engaged being the actions of Wattygaum and Naffadee in the first Burmese war, for which he received a medal. A military career, however, which extended from the famous Peninsular campaign to the Egyptian War, and from the early victories of Wellington to those of Roberts and Wolseley, could not fail to have been an eventful one, and doubtless the old warrior could have furnished many interesting reminiscences of men and times long since passed away. The deceased had lived in Bangalore for more than 30 years, and was greatly respected in that station for his kind and charitable disposition.

Commander W. C. Shuckburgh (Retired) died at the Cape of Good Hope on Oct. 11. He entered the Navy in 1857, became sub-lieut. in 1863, lieut. in 1865, and retired with the rank of com. in 1872.

CAIRO CIGARETTES.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes. They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

The Army.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Col. Lee has been appointed a member of the Permanent Committee on Dress and Equipment at Aldershot, vice Col. Luck, C.B., 15th Hussars.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Brevet Col. Stewart, C.B., A.D.C., will succeed Col. Buchanan, C.B., as A.A. and Q.M.G. at Dover on Jan. 18.

4th Hussars. The regiment has arrived at Norwich from Hounslow.

5th Lancers. Major Carmichael completes his period of service as D.A.Q.M.G. on the Staff of the Intelligence Department on the 21st inst.

7th Hussars. The regiment has arrived at Aldershot from Colchester.

19th Hussars. The depôt has arrived at Colchester from Aldershot.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Major W. H. F. Sorell, No. 1 Baty. 1st Brig., South Irish Division, and Major F. A. Ollivant, No. 8 Baty. 1st Brig., London Division, R.A. Major Ollivant has been ordered to Devonport for duty.

Lieut.-Col. Bertie Hobart, formerly Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at the Cape of Good Hope, and will leave by an early mail to take up the appointment.

The Government of India having sanctioned the formation of yearly standing camps, for the purpose of carrying on the combined instruction of Royal Artillery and Sappers and Miners, in siege operations and practice, No. 4 Baty. 1st Brig., Lancashire Division, and No. 5 Baty. 1st Brig., Southern Division, will this season proceed to Roorkee for this purpose.

The death of Mr. Robert Roskrow, late of the Royal Artillery Field Train Department, has occurred at Water Gate, Illogan, Cornwall. He was one of the few survivors who served through the Peninsular campaign under Wellington, and he died at the age of 87.

3rd Buffs, East Kent Regiment. The command of the 2nd Batn. is vacant, Col. Parnell, C.B., having yesterday completed his five years in the appointment.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. left the Shaft Barracks, Dover, on the 23rd ult., at 9 a.m., and proceeded by two special trains to Aldershot, where they arrived about 2 p.m. It deserves mention that leaving the station where they have been for two years, and where they were so much liked, not one man was absent, not one even irregular, and not one prisoner, though the commanding officer, trusting to the sense of his men, used no restriction, and granted passes up to one hour before the battalion paraded for marching away. Under the same commanding officer, the 2nd Batn. left Glasgow in 1874 without a prisoner or absentee. How fortunate it is to be able to frame the rules which meet the approval, without exception, of 600 men!

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The *Liverpool Courier* has the following:—"It is no wonder that mistakes occur in the transportation of troops abroad in war-time, when such a blunder as that which took place last week at Pembroke is possible at home in peace-time. The 1st Batn. of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Pembroke, were ordered to proceed to Ireland, on being relieved by the 1st Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers (late 101st), from Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Himalaya arrived at Pembroke from Halifax, N.S., with the Munster Fusiliers, but could not land them because the Assistance had not arrived to take away the Welsh Fusiliers. This was mistake number one. When the Munster Fusiliers landed, it was found the quarters vacated by the Royal Welsh were insufficient for the larger battalion, and several detachments had to be sent to adjacent forts, and still those quartered in the barracks, or rather wooden huts, found themselves most uncomfortably overcrowded, on their return home after nine years' service abroad. This was mistake number two. Now, the merest tyro in military organisation is aware that a battalion on foreign service contains several hundred more men than one at home which is low down on the list for a turn of service abroad. Apart from this, the authorities ought to have known by telegram the exact number of Fusiliers on board the Himalaya, and arranged for the quartering of the surplus at Chester or elsewhere. Another very simple plan to avoid the other mistake would have been for the Himalaya, after landing the Munster Fusiliers at Pembroke, to have embarked the Welsh for Ireland, and thus the Assistance need not have been employed in this duty. It is strange to find the blunders at Balaclava in Nov., 1854, repeated at Pembroke in Nov., 1883."

47th Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies embark at Gibraltar about Jan. 15 in H.M.S. Serapis, for conveyance to Bombay, *en route* to Ahmednuggur.

ROYAL MARINES.

The Accountant-General of the Navy has notified to the non-executive of the divisions that from Jan. 1 next payments are to be made quarterly, on the same system as that which obtains in the Navy, viz., a proportion to be paid at the end of each month to those who desire it, and the balance at the end of the third month.

The Deputy-Adjutant-General has notified that no officer will be considered eligible for duty at the depôt until he has passed the examination for higher rank, that is to say, captain for major and lieutenant for captain, except when there may not be qualified officers available.

It is easily understood why the Admiralty have issued a notification that no commissions will be given in the Royal Marine Light Infantry to candidates competing at the next examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The Order in Council of Nov. 29, 1881, fixed the establishment of lieutenants, R.M.L.I., at 127, whereas there are at this moment 133 on the list, with two supernumerary captains who have not yet been absorbed, making 135 in all, or a surplus of eight, besides which there are others studying at the Royal Naval College for the Royal Marine Artillery, some of whom will possibly revert to the Light Infantry; in fact, the Light Infantry lieutenants have been largely augmented of late by those who have failed to qualify for the Artillery branch of the corps.

52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. An exceptional career in the Army has been closed by the death of Lieut.-Col. S. Murphy, for upwards of 30 years connected with the old 52nd. The son of a non-commissioned officer, he was born in Sept. 1819, and educated at the Royal Hibernian Military School, which he left as a boy in Aug., 1883. He then enlisted in the 52nd, and rose through the non-commissioned grades to the position of serjt.-major, having previously served as a serjt. with the regiment in Canada. As serjt.-major he went with the head-quarters to India in 1853, and two years later, on the recommendation of his colonel, the late Gen. George Campbell, he was promoted from the ranks to an ensigncy, dated Nov. 2, 1855. In the following May he purchased his next step, and two years later served with the regiment in the Indian Mutiny, for which he had the medal. In June, 1861, he became capt. by purchase, commanding his company until April, 1867, when he retired by sale as one of the senior captains in a regiment in which he had commenced as a lad in the ranks. His retirement was due to his having accepted an appointment as paymaster. As such he was first gazetted to the 3rd West India Regt., and then transferred to the 35th, with which he served in India from 1867 to 1875. He was then transferred to the 4th Hussars, and from that regiment to the 13th Hussars in 1877, serving with both cavalry corps in India. His final retirement from active service took place in June, 1882, when he was gazetted to the honorary rank of lieut.-col.

56th Essex Regiment. The command has fallen vacant, by the death of Lieut.-Col. A. Greenland, which occurred at Gibraltar, suddenly, on Monday last. The deceased entered the Army Oct. 12, 1859; became lieut., Jan. 1, 1862; capt., June 13, 1869; major, Feb. 8, 1879; and lieut.-col., July 5, 1882.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Major B. Frend, 4th Batn., died at Dalhousie, on Oct. 26. The deceased entered the Army, Feb. 9, 1864; became lieut., Feb. 27, 1867; capt., March 12, 1875; and major, July 1, 1881.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. It is understood that Major Murray will obtain the command of the 78th Highlanders. Col. W. M'Donald, who commanded a company during the last service of the regiment at Mhow, died in London on Nov. 22, aged 76. He had served in the King's Own Borderers from his first entry into the service in 1827 until 1848, when he retired on half-pay as a capt., subsequently exchanging into the Cameronians, and joining the 72nd as a capt. with 33 years' service in 1860. He became brevet major in 1854, brevet lieut.-col. in 1859, and retired when the regiment was in India.

73rd Black Watch, Royal Highlanders. The move of the regiment from Portsmouth to Aldershot will be carried out next week. It will occupy quarters in the South Camp.

81st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies will arrive at Portsmouth in the course of the ensuing week from India.

83rd Royal Irish Rifles. Gen. W. G. Brown, col. of the regt., died on Tuesday, suddenly, at Sydenham. He entered the Army as an ensign in 1825, and obtained a lieutenancy in 1830. In 1844, he was promoted to the rank of capt., and became major in Jan. 1849. He served throughout the Punjab Campaign, and was present with the 24th Regt. at the passage of the Chenab and the battles of Sadoolapore and Chillianwallah, where he was wounded. As major of the 29th Regt. he served at the battle of Goojerat, for which he received the medal with two clasps. He became lieut.-col. in Dec. 1849; col. in 1854; major-gen., 1864; lieut.-gen., 1872; and gen., 1877. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the 83rd Regt. in 1873.

84th York and Lancaster Regiment. We learn from Bermuda that instead of landing the baggage the day the regiment arrived, and the men the following morning, the military authorities decided to land them at once. They were, therefore, taken in a small gunboat to Hamilton about sunset, and landed as best they could in the dark, and then started on a two-mile march to camp. Here, again, empty tents were found. Blankets, &c., had to be drawn, and the men then had to turn in on empty stomachs, having had nothing since dinner on board the Himalaya at 11 am.

101st Royal Munster Fusiliers. See 23rd Fusiliers.

103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. It is expected that the regiment, stationed at Dover, will proceed to Portsmouth on Jan. 9, and embark in H.M.S. Serapis, sailing for Gibraltar the following day, and will replace the 47th Regt., which embarks in the same vessel for Bombay, where the ship is expected to arrive about Feb. 7. The battalion will proceed to Ahmednuggur.

Medical Department. Roster for Foreign Service. "One under Orders" writes:—"The executive officers of the Medical Department feel much indebted to you for your able advocacy of their rights and the exposure of some of the wrongs they labour under. Will you now help us to obtain some redress on the above subject? When unification was first forced on us, one of the promises made to make it popular was that our home service should be longer than in the old regimental days. What is the present state of affairs? Why, men who landed from India and the Cape 18 months ago are now under orders for India; whereas, in the pre-unification days, three years was the shortest any man might expect to remain at home. Here we now are—Surgeons-Major who served through the whole of the Afghan and Cape Wars, and landed in February and March, 1882—again ordered abroad; and, worst of all, we cannot even effect an exchange for any reasonable sum. On the other hand, medical officers who served for a few months in Egypt, and who got at the least two decorations, are being allowed to count this short time abroad, the same as men who served six years in India and the Cape. I know officers who, like myself, have served abroad four out of every five years they have been in the service, going abroad while others are comfortably fixed for the next two or three years, who have only been some six months out of England in the last three or four years. Again, the system of taking men off the roster, and giving them fixed appointments for three or five years, is very unfair, and even this system is abused by appointing officers to these billets who have been a year, or longer, at home. I can now point to a medical officer who, after two years at home, was given an appointment for five years, and at the end of that time had it renewed for another year, making eight years' consecutive home service, and this is but a solitary instance out of many of the abuse of power in this matter. There is only one fair method of keeping a roster. Every medical officer on landing from abroad should be put at the bottom of the list, and the day he comes to the top he should be first to go abroad, subject, of course, to the privilege of exchange. Moreover, a column should be introduced into the *Army List*, giving the date of landing or going abroad of every medical officer, and if this were done, all possible injustice and 'dodging' would be abolished. This matter is to be brought before Parliament when it meets, several Members having expressed themselves determined to expose the present system."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

3rd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery. The annual regimental dinner took place at the St. James's Restaurant, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. The following attended:—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Lewis (in the chair), Col. Hayes-Sadler, Lieut.-Col. R. T. N. Tubbs, and Major Scobell; Capts. W. A. Hankey, Margary, Rhodes, Pratt, and Spencer, R.A.; Messrs. A. C. Jeddere-Fisher, D. St. Clair, A. Broadwood, R. Hayes-Sadler, Cobbett, H. Jeddere-Fisher, and King.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Capt. F. H. Forestier-Walker, reported to be killed, in command of the Nordenfelt battery of Hicks Pasha's army in the Soudan, was a lieutenant in the 4th Batn. (late East Kent Militia) from June 18, 1881, to the spring of the present year. Capt. Walker never served with the Line battalions, as stated by the daily papers.

Suffolk Regiment. Lieut. H. P. Phillips, 3rd Batn., writes:—"I see my name is mentioned in your number of Nov. 24 as being one of the unfortunate Soudan Field Force, an error that has occurred in several papers, mainly owing to their having copied a mistake of the *Illustrated London News* of March 10 last, and corrected by them March 31. I was present at Suakim on a visit, and was an eye-witness of the landing of the troops for the Soudan and of their departure, of which I sent an account to the *Illustrated London News*, and a photograph of the Staff given me by Warner—they had previously received one, and an account also; but, why, I do not know, they added my name to their list of officers, as 'Capt. W. Page Phillips, Intelligence Department.' On my return I wrote them, and they corrected in March 31 number their mistake. I do not know how else my name has been inserted. Will you kindly publish this letter, to correct the mistake?"

THE VOLUNTEERS.

7th Lancashire (Manchester Artillery). Col. Peacock's brigade again shows the good record of 804 enrolled (the authorised establishment), and all efficients.

12th Middlesex (Civil Service). The annual prize distribution and dinner of A Company was held at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday. Considerable interest attached to the meeting, it being understood that Capt. Jeston is about to resign the command of the company, which he has held since 1868. Major Mills, the senior major of the regiment, who was present, testified very heartily to the ability and tact with which Capt. Jeston had for nearly 16 years guided the destinies of the company; and from the manner in which his remarks were received, there could be no doubt of the affection the company feel towards their captain, and their regret at parting with him. It is supposed that he will be succeeded by Lieut. Eccles, who bears the character of a zealous, able, and unselfish officer, and under whose guidance the company may look for a bright future.

16th Middlesex (London Irish) Rifles. A Home District Order, signed by Col. the Hon. P. Methuen, A.A.G., notifies that Capt. Howland Roberts has passed through a course of Army signalling, and is reported by the District Signalling Officer to be qualified to act as regimental instructor.

1st Lancashire Rifles. The returns of this fine battalion, just forwarded to the War Office, show a large increase in the enrolled and effective strength during the past year, the former advancing from 1,004 to 1,163, and the latter from 1,004 to 1,151; 85 officers and serjeants have earned the proficiency grant, and it appears that at the inspection 1,028 of all ranks were on parade.

5th Lancashire (Liverpool Rifle Brigade). The returns exhibit a slight falling-off. Last year the enrolled were up to the full establishment of 1,004; they are now 991, of whom 947 are efficient.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester) Rifles. Col. Bridgford's excellent command shows a return of 1,205 enrolled—the full establishment—and there is only one non-efficient.

15th Lancashire Rifles. The returns show 948 enrolled, a decrease of two; and 902 efficients, a loss of 18.

16th Lancashire Rifles. The efficients are 1,000; non-efficients, three.

18th Lancashire (Liverpool Irish) Rifles. This battalion is losing ground, the enrolled showing a falling-off from 501 to 443, and the efficients from 500 to 402.

19th Lancashire Rifles. The returns show an improvement over those of last year. There are now 562 on the rolls, and 488 efficients.

1st Notts (Robin Hood) Rifles. This smart and all-round good regiment, with an establishment of 1,004, has 1,003 efficients.

London Rifle Brigade. The prizes of this regiment were distributed by the Lady Mayoress, at the Crystal Palace, last Saturday, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attending in state, and the company also including Lieut.-Gen. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District. Lieut.-Col. Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, in his introductory remarks, referred in feeling terms to the loss the regiment had sustained during the past year in the death of Col. Ewens, a loss, he said, which was irreparable, and then went on to speak about the condition of the regiment. The enrolled strength, it appears, is ten less than last year, when it was 763, but the efficients are about the same, 681. A very satisfactory feature of the returns is the number of marksmen. No less than 166 officers and men are entitled to the badge, and this, we believe, is the largest return of the kind of any regiment in the Home District. The colonel congratulated Capt. Earl Waldegrave on his company being for the fifth year in succession the most efficient, and, in conclusion, detailed the events of the year in which the regiment had been engaged. The Lord Mayor congratulated the regiment on its condition, and subsequently Lieut.-Gen. Higginson referred to the subject of rifle-ranges for the troops (regular and auxiliary) of the district, which he said was engaging most serious attention at the Horse Guards and War Office.

The Gazettes.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 27, 1883.

2nd Dragoons—Rdgmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., C. W. Neal retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

9th Lancers—Capt. C. J. W. Trower resigns his commission; Supernumerary Capt. the Hon. E. Vesey to be Capt., vice C. J. W. Trower.

10th Hussars—Lieut. C. M. Grenfell is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

14th Hussars—Capt. R. Garth to be Major, vice J. Kentish, retired on temporary half-pay; Lieut. W. H. Burn to be Capt., vice R. Garth (both dated Oct. 31).

17th Lancers—Lieut. T. A. Steele to be Capt., vice H. Fortescue, seconded (Oct. 22).

Royal Artillery—Col. A. W. Drayson, on the Unemployed Full-Pay List, retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. E. D. Tarleton, upon the Seconded List, has been placed upon retired pay, under the provisions of Article 100 I. of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, with the hon. rank of Col.; H. P. Darwall has been placed upon retired pay, under the provisions of Article 100 I. of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, with the hon. rank of Col.; G. B. B. Hobart to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. Cardew, retired; Capt. R. H. W. Plunkett to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. B. B. Hobart (all four dated Nov. 16). The under-mentioned officers to be Capts.:—Lieut. W. E. L. Balfour, vice W. R. M. Daunt, deceased (Nov. 4); H. G. H. Galton, vice A. A. Newman, placed on the Seconded List, on appointment as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (Nov. 7); A. B. Purvis, vice R. P. Maitland, retired (Nov. 14); R. Wynyard, upon the Seconded List (Nov. 16); E. W. Fleming, vice R. R. W. Plunkett, promoted (Nov. 16); F. St. G. Tucker to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, upon appointment as probationer for the Bengal S.C. In consequence of the death of Capt. W. R. M, Daunt on Oct. 6, 1883, the dates of promotion of the under-mentioned officers are altered as stated against their names:—Capts. R. A. G. Harrison (Oct. 7), C. S. B. Parsons and W. A. Urquhart (both dated Oct. 13), C. W. Kellie (Oct. 23), and H. C. C. D. Simpson (Nov. 1).

Grenadier Guards—The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. and Lieut.-Col. W. S. Kenyon-Slaney is antedated to July 21, 1883, vice Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. J. Johnstone, placed on half-pay; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Col. the Hon. E. H. Primrose, Military Attaché at Vienna, to be Major, vice Lieut.-Col. J. A. T. Garratt, retired (Aug. 1); Lieut. H. C. D. Kennard resigns his commission; Gent. Cadet Bruce Canning Vernon Wentworth, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. C. D. Kennard.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. and Capt. F. C. Manley to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice A. R. M. Lockwood, retired (Nov. 7).

Line Battalions.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. H. A. Cherry to be Major, vice W. F. Way, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces July 2

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. E. M. Eyre to be Capt., vice A. W. Whitworth, appointed a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Aug. 9).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. C. G. Donald has been seconded for service on the Staff (May 31).

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. A. A. W. B. Bright-Smith to be Capt, vice R. Johnston, seconded (Nov. 10).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt. F. B. Bradshaw has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Nov. 15); Lieut. W. A. Pollock has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation (Oct. 4).

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Major E. S. N. Dickenson, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Major, vice G. L. E. May, who exchanges; Lieut. G. H. F. Mathison to be Capt., vice R. Phayre, seconded (Nov. 14).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Major G. L. E. May, from the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Major, vice E. S. N. Dickenson, who exchanges.

The King's Own Borderers—Capt. G. O. Stoney to be Major, vice R. T. Higgins, retired; Lieut. F. A. C. Claughton to be Capt., vice G. O. Stoney (both dated Oct. 31).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. C. E. D. Telfer has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation (Sept. 18).

The East Surrey Regiment—Major R. P. Crozier retires on half-pay.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut. J. A. W. Falls has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation (Nov. 15).

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Capt. B. D. A. Donne has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Nov. 9); Capt. A. C. H. Bathurst resigns his commission; Lieut. L. J. Trafford to be Capt., vice H. C. Grove, promoted (Nov. 7).

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. G. P. Bourcicault has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (Oct. 1).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt. M. S. Crofton to be Major, vice J. Alexander, retired (Oct. 31).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieut. D. P. Chapman to be Capt., vice C. Carstairs, promoted (Aug. 13).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut. F. C. Schooles resigns his commission; Qrmr.-Serjt. Charles Sinclair to be Qrmr., vice J. Forbes, retired.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt. W. H. Cunliffe has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Nov. 15).

The Essex Regiment—Qrmr. S. Cousins, from the Connaught Rangers, to be Qrmr., vice N. Linwood, who exchanges.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut. T. E. Compton to be Capt., vice A. Bell, appointed Adjt. (Nov. 14).

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut. H. Davidson to be Adjt., vice Lieut. A. C. Christopher, who has resigned that appointment (Oct. 27).

The Gordon Highlanders—Major J. G. Lecky retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. G. C. C. Shakespear has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Connaught Rangers—Qrmr. N. Linwood, from the Essex Regt., to be Qrmr., vice S. Cousins, who exchanges.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Capt. E. J. Vance has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Oct. 31).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. C. A. K. Hall to be Capt., vice R. Holbeche, promoted (Sept. 26).

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. C. E. A. Coleman to be Capt., vice J. Wilkin, resigned (Nov. 7); Supernumerary Lieut. F. E. S. Claridge, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut, vice C. E. A. Coleman (Nov. 7); Lieut. G. Patterson has been removed from the Army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services (Sept. 21).

Medical Department—Surgs.-Major J. Davis to be Brigade-Surg., vice F. J. Shortt, deceased (Oct. 29); G. Hare, from half-pay, to be Surg.-Major, vice E. B. Grant, M.D., deceased.

Army Pay Department—Pymrs. and Hon. Majors W. B. Wade to be Staff Pymr., vice T. Timbrell, retired (Sept. 17); W. C. Kennedy to be Staff Pymr., vice F. G. F. Moore, deceased (Oct. 1); Pymr. and Hon. Capt. A. G. W. Hemans to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (Nov. 20). The under-mentioned officers having resigned their combatant commissions to be Pymrs., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army, from the dates stated against their names, such antedates not to carry pay prior to Nov. 28:—Capts. A. W. Whitworth, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt. (June 18), and C. R. Taaffe, from the Buffs (East Kent Regt.) (June 27).

Half-Pay—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. H. Chichester, from the 5th Lancers, to be Lieut.-Col.; Major S. E. Orr, half-pay, Deputy-Assistant-Director of Military Education, to be Lieut.-Col. (Nov. 28).

Brevet.

Major H. L. Mitchell, R.A., to be Lieut.-Col., under the provisions of Article 11 (*f.f.*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (Nov. 9).

Memoranda.

The retirement on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen., of Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. J. Johnstone, half-pay, is antedated to July 21; Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. H. H. Foster, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

Major R. P. Crozier, half-pay, retires from the service by the surrender of his half-pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., E. H. Drake, 3rd Batn. the Gloucestershire Regt., has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Nov. 24); Qrmr. P. McCormick, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Nov. 19).

The under-mentioned officers to be Cols.:—Lieut.-Cols. C. McPherson, the Leicestershire Regt. (Nov. 20), and C. W. Wilson, R.A. (Nov. 22); Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. A. H. A. Gordon, the York and Lancaster Regt., and the Hon. A. Stewart, R A. (both dated Nov. 22); Lieut.-Cols. E. A. Wood, 10th Hussars; G. Hatchell, the King's Royal Rifle Corps: and W. Galbraith, half-pay, and Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. in Ireland (all three dated Nov. 22); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. M. Hazlerigg, R.A. (Nov. 22).

Indian Staff Corps.

Col. C. F. Hicks, Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (Oct. 24).

Indian Local Service.

Col. S. Chalmers, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-Gen. (Oct. 24).

INDIA OFFICE, November 27, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the admission of the under-mentioned Surgeons to her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeons—J. M. Young and G. Jameson (Bengal); A. O. Evans (Madras); M. A. T. Collie and W. H. Quicke (Bombay) (all dated March 31).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 27, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

5th Brigade, Scottish Division—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—A. G. Wood, C. Austin, J. M. Leith, and G. Robertson-Chaplin.

4th Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. T. L. Rooke to be Capt.

Engineer.

Royal Monmouthshire—Eugène Lawrence Joseph Murphy, gent., to be Lieut.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. L. Hough is granted the hon. rank of Col.

4th Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Hugh Paston Mack, Esq., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Capt. H. Howorth is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. F. C. Peploe resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. P. H. Bewicke-Bewicke resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Qrmr. C. S. Gulston is placed on a retired allowance (Dec. 1).

3rd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. W. F. S. Allen resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the East Lancashire Regiment—Arthur Austin-Jackson, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. and Hon. Col. G. P. Evelyn resigns his commission; G. P. Evelyn, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. Comdt. and Hon. Col., to be Hon. Col. of the battalion.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut. J. G. O. Aplin resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—R. N. D. Bruce and E. F. Coates, from the 4th Batn.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. A. W. Adams to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—James Donal O'Connell, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. M. Thackeray, 1st Batn. the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Major R. W. E. White, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Nov. 20).

Militia Medical Department.

Surg.-Major M. J. MacCormack, 7th Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps, resigns his commission.

Memorandum.

The under-mentioned officers retire under the provisions of paragraphs 98 to 104 of the Militia Regulations, 1883:—

4th Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Major (Hon. Lieut.-Col.) T. Greenway retires with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., and with permission to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. R. Jennins retires, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Royal Sussex Regiment—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. J. St. John retires, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt. J. L. Fletcher retires, with the hon. rank of Major, and with permission to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Northamptonshire Regiment—Major G. W. Gunning retires, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. D. Perry retires, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 27, 1883.

Royal East Kent—Major J. E. W. Theobald, Marquis of Ormonde, to be Lieut.-Col. (Oct. 27).

Shropshire—Capt. A. C. Arkwright is granted the hon. rank of Major.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 27, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Banff—George Adam Bruce, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cinque Ports—The under-mentioned officers resign their appointments:—Acting Surg. A. G. Osborn and Acting Chaplain the Rev. F. E. Winslow, M.A.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Lieut. G. T. Olver resigns his commission.

2nd Durham (Seaham)—Lieut. T. Wetherell, jun., resigns his commission.

1st Forfarshire—Lieut. G. K. Smith resigns his commission.

1st Gloucestershire—Capt. W. S. Paul resigns his commission.

1st Inverness-shire—Capt. A. Geils resigns his commission; Donald Sime, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

4th Lancashire—Capt. H. R. H. Southam, from 1st Shropshire and Staffordshire Artillery Volunteer Corps, to be Capt.; Lieut. F. Rathbone resigns his commission.

2nd Middlesex—The Rev. W. J. Hall, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

3rd Middlesex—Michael Jasper Clancy, gent, to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Norfolk—Acting Surg. W. R. Spowart resigns his appointment; William Ribton Spowart, gent., to be Lieut.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. J. A. Hirst resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. F. A. Titley and Lieut. P. C. Hebblethwaite.

Engineer.

2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol)—Capt. E. C. Hart, R.E., resigns his appointment as Adjt.

2nd Lancashire—Capt. and Adjt. P. Carry is placed on a retired allowance; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (Dec. 1).

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Francis Kenyon Parker, Esq., to be Capt.

Rifle.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—Capt. A. H. Smith resigns his commission; Lieut. J. E. C. Bradley to be Capt.

2nd Cheshire (Earl of Chester's)—Capt. W. M. Lightfoot resigns his commission.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. P. Grant resigns his commission.

1st Fifeshire—Capt. J. F. Bremner resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

3rd Forfar (Dundee Highland)—Major G. S. Lamb resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

Galloway—Qrmr. M. M'L. Harper resigns his commission; Malcolm M'Lachlan Harper, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Herefordshire—Capt. and Hon. Major J. A. F. Suter to be Major.

2nd Lanarkshire—Lieut. W. H. Goff to be Capt.

3rd Lanarkshire—John Addie Donald, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Lancashire—Lieut. C. Stevenson resigns his commission.

4th Lancashire—Lieut. G. B. Townsend to be Capt.

16th Lancashire (3rd Manchester)—William Rose, Esq., to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Charles Edward Hare, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st London (City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Capt. J. Miller is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd London—Lieut. L. W. Moore to be Capt.; John Richard Somers-Vine, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Middlesex (West London)—Lieut. E. C. W. E. Fuchs resigns his commission.

6th Middlesex (St. George's)—Arthur Ellis Troughton, gent., to be Lieut.

17th (North) Middlesex—Horace William Silverthorne Brown, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. C. Williams resigns his commission.

1st Monmouthshire—Major J. Thompson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Monmouthshire—Lieut. B. Lewis resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Surg. J. Bately resigns his commission.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—Capt. and Brevet Major W. H. Holbech, 3rd Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Adjt., in succession to Major J. Johnstone, 2nd Batn. the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Dec. 8).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. J. R. Ford resigns his commission; J. R. Ford, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col., to be Hon. Col. of the batn.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Frank Brittian Harrison, Esq., to be Capt.

2nd Wiltshire—Lieut. F. H. Trevithick resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—W. G. Lawson and H. N. Babington.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. J. H. Roper resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Nov. 28, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 30, 1883.

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. K. Elles, C.B., half-pay, has been appointed to command a Brigade of the Madras Army, with the rank of Brigdr.-Gen., vice Hon. Major-Gen. G. F. de Berry, retired (Oct. 1).

Memoranda.

The local rank of Lieut.-Col. granted to Major T. R. Disney, R.A., in the *Gazette* of Sept. 11, is cancelled. Majors G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A., to have the local rank of Col. whilst employed as Commandant of the Colonial Forces in Queensland; T. R. Disney, R.A., to have the local rank of Col. whilst employed as Commandant of the Colonial Forces in Victoria (both dated Sept. 1).

The under-mentioned officers to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst employed with the Colonial Forces in Victoria (dated Sept. 1):—Majors H. S. Brownrigg, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), and A. G. Walker, half-pay, R.A.

Capt. P. H. T. Fellowes, the East Surrey Regt., to have the local rank of Major whilst employed with the Colonial Forces in Victoria; Lieut. F. W. Ind, R.A., to have the local rank of Capt. whilst em-with the Colonial Forces in Victoria (both dated Sept. 1).

INDIA OFFICE, November 30, 1883.

Her Majesty has approved of the removal from the service, under the terms of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 17, 1881, of the under-mentioned officers, who have failed to pass the necessary tests:—

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut. D. Mackenzie (Nov. 24).

Bombay Staff Corps.—Lieut. H. C. Powell (Oct. 16).

The directors of the East Riding Club and Racecourse Company have issued their prospectus, inviting subscriptions for 3,200 shares, at £25 each, to provide for the East Riding of York, and the township of Hull in particular, a first-class racecourse and club, the licence for which has been granted by the Jockey Club. The names of the directors—including those of Sir John Astley, the Duke of Hamilton, Mr. J. Maunsell Richardson, Mr. H. F. Beaumont, Col. G. Goodlake, &c.—ought to be sufficient guarantee that the company's intentions will be carried out successfully. The course proposed appears all that can be desired, the plan showing a straight mile, and flat and steeplechase courses each two miles, without going twice over the same ground. The success of Manchester, Sandown, and Kempton will doubtless attend this undertaking.

Medicated Soap.—Use that prescribed by the medical profession, and be spared an irritable skin and a face disfigured by pimples and blotches. Purchase only Wright's Coal Tar Soap (branded "Sapo Carbonis Detergens"), and refuse all worthless substitutes.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

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LADY-PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE.
PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.
General H.S.H. Prince EDWARD of SAXE-WEIMAR, K.C.B.
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This Asylum was opened in February, 1854, to provide a home for the widows of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army of not less than 50 years of age.

There are 65 widows in the Asylum.

Each widow has a furnished room, and receives seven shillings weekly, besides a monthly allowance of two shillings and sixpence for coals.

The House is capable of containing 70 widows, and the Committee appeal to the public for funds to enable them to admit the additional number, the present subscriptions being insufficient.

The funded income of the charity yields only £930, with an additional £50 from the Princess Mary's Fund for Nurses, to meet an estimated expenditure of £3,000 per annum.

An annual subscription of half-a-guinea, or a donation of five guineas, entitles to one vote at each election, with the right of nominating a candidate.

J. A. STEWART, Colonel, Secretary.

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Being all Cocoa, it is four times the strength of preparations mixed and therefore *weakened* with arrowroot, &c., and is in reality cheaper, a Tea-spoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a halfpenny.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper," and invaluable for Invalids and young Children. Samples per post.

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.
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In air-tight canisters at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s 6d, &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

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CRIMEAN CEMETERIES.

The COMMITTEE have to ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the following CONTRIBUTIONS received since July. But in doing so they are forced to solicit further contributions, as, though the walls of the new cemetery are completed, and all memorials have been removed to Cathcart's Hill, yet a further expenditure is still necessary for planting, making paths, and above all, to secure an efficient water supply. All donations should be sent to the Treasurers, Messrs. COX and CO., Craig's Court.

	£	s.	d.
H. B. Williams Wynn, Esq.	5	0	0
Admiral of the Fleet Hon. Henry Keppel, G.C.B.	5	5	0
Col. Sir L. Graham, Bart.	5	5	0
Officers, N.C.O., & Men of 26th (Cameronians)	6	2	6
Mrs. M. Harrison	1	0	0
Gen. Earl of Lucan, G.C.B.	10	0	0
Earl of St. Germans	10	0	0
H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar	1	0	0
Col. Henry, R.A.	1	0	0
Gen. Chermside	0	2	6
Officers, 1st Leicester Regt.	3	0	0
Officers, N.C.O., & Men, Depôt, Hants Regt.	2	16	6
Anonymous	1	2	0
Officers, Commissariat and Transport	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Officers and N.C.O., Gymnastic Staff	1	5	6
Col. Lascelles & Officers, 62nd Regtl. District	3	0	
Officers, N.C.O., & Men, Royal Welsh Fusiliers	15	15	
Gen. Leslie, R.A.	2	0	0
Col. Boyle, 11th Bengal Lancers	0	17	
Col. E. W. Wynne	5		
Capt. Tryon	21		
Lieut.-Col. Hill, Border Regt.	5	0	0
Officers, 2nd Bn. Leinster Regt.	3	19	11
C. A. Halford, Esq.	5	0	0
In Memory of Eight Coldstream Officers, killed at Inkerman	50	0	0
Gen. Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B.	3	0	0
Gen. H. J. Warre, C.B.	5	0	0
Duke of Grafton, K.G.	5	0	0

November 27.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 901.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1883.

As time goes on, and the baneful effects of the abolition of the C. D. Acts are manifest, not only are the feelings of those who from the first anticipated the result becoming stronger, but many of the opponents of the Acts have had their eyes opened to incontrovertible facts. The Royal Albert Hospital at Devonport, a portion of which has for some years been set aside for cases under the C. D. Acts, is in a better position to show the working of the Acts than any other institution, and an influential expression of opinion was manifested at the annual meeting of the Governors and subscribers, held on the 7th inst., at which Mr. Carpenter-Garnier, M.P., presided. The Secretary stated that the Committee would never have been associated with the working of these Acts, had they not been most fully persuaded that they were most beneficent in their intention, and most beneficial in their action ; and they only deplore that one of the most important provisions of the Act of 1869 has become a dead-letter. Mr. Carpenter-Garnier said that by the system carried out in the hospital, while everything had been done in the way of skilful treatment of those particular diseases, a very successful effort had been made to rescue the inmates of those wards from their ways of life, and send them back to their homes, or to some honest employment. The Committee of the House of Commons which sat for one Session and part of a second to inquire into the working of the C. D. Acts examined witnesses at great length, and issued a Report which was an entire vindication of the policy of the Acts. With regard to the effect of the Acts upon the Military, he said that the average number of cases in the district during the five years preceding their suspension was 30·87 per thousand of the force of the severe kind, and 78·22 per thousand of the less severe kind ; while under the voluntary system they found, in the first quarter of its operation, the severe cases were 102·5, and the less severe type 138·4 per thousand, an increase rendered more serious by the higher ratio of the constitutional form of disease. To these statistics Admiral Sir W. Houston Stewart, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Port, added those of the Royal Naval Hospital, which were, that on September 1, 1882, there were 261 cases, 45 of which were contagious ; whereas, twelve months later, after the suspension of the Acts, there were 426 cases, of which 169 were contagious. The Admiral said that nothing could be more disastrous in its effect upon the Navy than the abolition of those Acts ; and he was using no exaggerated term when he said " disastrous." He thought it his duty to represent the matter to the Admiralty in those plain terms, when they visited the port, and he placed in the hands of the First Lord some information on the subject which he had no doubt he would make use of. Archdeacon Earle quoted statistics which confirmed in a remarkable way what had been said. In Plymouth the cases brought under treatment during 1882 were 997, of which 277 were females and 720 males ; and during the corresponding quarter in 1883 the number was 1,282, of which 91 were females and 1,191 males. He also stated that from information he had received from one of the regiments in garrison, in one company alone no less than eleven cases of disease had been distinctly traced to one source, and one of the cases was that of a drummer-boy. Under the compulsory system 277 women were treated, as against 91 when compulsion ceased ; and the fearful increase of disease among men is testified to on all sides. Petitions such as those against the C. D. Acts are got up by a number of enthusiastic people, who go from house to house and get signatures, and audiences at public meetings are led away for the moment by clever and earnest lecturers. Mr. Carpenter-Garnier says that so little was it expected that the administration of the Acts would be condemned, that he and many other Members who would otherwise have voted against Mr. Stansfeld's motion were absent. There were hundreds who signed the petitions on the plea of religion and morality ; but this must have been in ignorance of the true working of the Acts, for if religious and moral grounds called for their abolition, the Clergy as a body would have stood their ground as opponents, as well as such men as the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe and Sir Houston Stewart ; whereas, out of the strong body of clergy in the neighbourhood of Plymouth and Devonport only *two* signed petitions, while sixteen influential clergymen were either present at the meeting held at the hospital, or wrote to support the views taken. The whole question has taken such a serious aspect, that the Government must deal with the consequences of their ill-advised surrender.

For the present, appointments to the Indian Staff Corps are suspended—that is, officers in the battalions in India desiring to enter the Staff Corps cannot be nominated for the time, and if the two years' rule be adhered to, it would seem as if there was an essence of injustice or hardship imported into the working of the system.

We are always more ready to give credit where credit is due, and it certainly is due to Lord Hartington, or the official who has acted for him, in issuing orders for an inquiry to be made into the present condition of the barracks at Dublin and other stations. We called attention a few weeks ago to the disgraceful condition of the buildings in which our troops are housed in the Irish capital. Within a few days of the publication of our remarks, the matter was taken up at the War Office, with results that must be considered highly satisfactory. If all those in office would take the sensible view which has been taken in this instance, instead of endeavouring to misrepresent facts, there might be some hope of our Army recovering the position it has undoubtedly forfeited. We expect that it is to Sir Andrew Clarke and Colonel Dawson-Scott that the Army is indebted for this thoughtful consideration. Would that there were more officials of this stamp in Pall Mall, for then there would be some hope for the British Army, which is simply being ruined by small-mindedness, and the petty jealousies which that small-mindedness engenders.

Sir Ralph Thompson, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War, has left England this week for Cyprus, and will remain absent for seven weeks, on leave of absence.

He is a very bad Englishman who looks to such a catastrophe as the annihilation of Hicks' army as the basis of an attack on the Government ; but we think, nevertheless, a review of the course of Anglo-French policy in Egypt since 1881 may well inspire doubts as to the wisdom of the statesmen who deposed Ismail Pasha, and drove Arabi into open rebellion. There can be no question, among those who know the facts, that the Egyptian Debt having once become a burthen on the land, under international guarantees, Ismail Pasha, once constrained to abandon the completion of his magnificent projects, and to stop his still more magnificent expenditure, was the man above all others fitted for the supreme control. Had he been at Cairo, Arabi's pronunciamiento could not have occurred. But as our Government and the French Ministry of the day were persuaded to supersede Ismail Pasha through the agency of the Porte, and as Arabi was allowed to become the Rienzi of Cairo, it is very doubtful indeed whether it would not have been wise to have adopted the attitude towards him which was taken by the mass of the Consular body in their diplomatic capacity outside the agencies of England and France, and to have at once recognised him as the popular Egyptian by whose help the European States could have enforced their rights, and to have accepted him as the representative of the popular aspirations.

There is not a particle of truth in the ridiculous statement, afforded to *Le Temps* by a private letter from Alexandria, that " the rebel bands have been organised and commanded by a Frenchman named Soulier," we wonder at our serious but credulous contemporary printing such rubbish. How a Frenchman could, after the bombardment of Alexandria, get at the Mahdi by going to Khartoum does not seem to have staggered *Le Temps* in the least ! It now remains for an Irish paper to establish the fact that the False Prophet is really a native of Clonakilty, named Paddy Maddy.

The obstinate way in which the newspapers persist in calling Baker's force " Gendarmerie " is very irritating. Baker was rebuked for giving them the name and organisation of " Gendarmerie," and was forced to issue a General Order, stating that the name of " Gendarmerie " and officers' rank and title was changed ; that the force was purely civil, on the model of the Irish Constabulary, or rural police, and that there was no relative rank in the force, so that it might be quite distinct from Wood's Army, even to the extent of being amenable to civil, and not martial law. Now the Constabulary are called on to go to Souakim on the Red Sea, far outside the limits of the country in which they were to act as police, and to do military duty in defending the town, whilst Sir Evelyn Wood assumes the duties of Chief Inspector of Police, and with his two brigades of infantry, his cavalry, and guns, is called upon to keep the peace in the capital with his soldiery ! It is no wonder the constables deserted *en route*. It was a breach of faith to send them. Their weeping officers were probably not men the gallant " Gendarmes " (pardon the word) would care to follow ! It was a grim joke of the ex-Khedive when he heard of the tearful centurions,—that " they would have wept a good deal more had they refused to go had he been at Cairo." Heaven help the officers who have to deal with such materials in front of an enemy !

The separate examination, which is just concluded, for Cavalry subalterns, will, it is anticipated, fill the remaining vacancies that exist in that branch of the Army.

Should it be found necessary to reinforce the Army in Egypt, the Line battalions, on a paper establishment of 950 rank and file, first for service, are the 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry (74th), 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish (18th), 1st Battalion, East Surrey (31st), 2nd Battalion, Oxford (52nd), 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire (82nd), 2nd Battalion, Dublin Fusiliers (103rd). The two last-named regiments will probably proceed to the Mediterranean, as originally intended, to replace the 1st Battalion, North Lancashire (47th), and 2nd Battalion, Munster Fusiliers (104th), ordered to India. The battalions next on the roster, with an establishment of 850 rank and file, are the 2nd, South Yorkshire (105th), 1st Hampshire (37th), and the 1st Dorset (39th).

The Government of India have sanctioned the dismantling of the outworks of Fort St. George, Madras provided funds are available.

We have good reason for believing the War Office was not to blame for promoting an officer to the command of a battalion as detailed in a letter last week to the *Times*. The battalion proceeded on foreign service before the vacancy occurred, and the qualifications of the officer in question being most satisfactorily reported upon by more than one General officer under whom the battalion served, no alternative remained but to promote the officer to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

Sir Robert Sandeman's expedition to South-Western Beloochistan was to start early last month. His escort consists of 200 men of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, 80 men of the Sind Horse, and two guns.

A tactical model is now in use at Aldershot, the invention of Captain Gall, late 96th Regiment, which affords a means of conducting all kinds of studies of strategy and tactics in a barrack-room. Gaptain Gall's system requires no previous knowledge of conventional signs. The model can be improvised in a few minutes on an ordinary barrack-room table. An instructor is enabled to put out a representation of any sort of ground, and to show upon it the position and movements not only of bodies of troops, but also of individual men. The model can also be used for teaching military surveying, especially " eye-sketching ;" and traversing and triangulation can be practised exactly as in the field.

The Home Office, we believe, has intimated to Colonel F. Bolton, late of the Gold Coast Artillery Corps, at present Inspector of Water Companies, that her Majesty intends to confer on him the honour of knighthood in recognition of his services in the use of flashing signals.

After months of exhaustive trial and experiment with " tunics," " frocks," and " coats " of divers shapes and colours, the Permanent Committee for Dress and Equipment at Aldershot has at last produced something which, it appears, has given satisfaction to the " powers that be." But little is yet known of this mysterious garment—even its name is doubtful. It seems certain, however, that it will be provided with epaulettes or " wings." The latter appendages may prove a very valuable addition to the equipment of the Tommy Atkins of the future reformed army. Has the Committee had this idea in its mind ?

And now King Coffee Calcalli is in trouble ! The irony of events is acute, the logic of accomplished facts inexorable ! Verily the wisdom of rulers is foolishness ! We left old King Coffee Calcalli and all his little Calcalusses at Coomassie, under a sort of pledge that if he let us and our friends alone we would protect him ; and now the descendant of the mighty Ashantee has fallen into the hands of some more adroit enemy even than Sir Garnet Wolseley, one Quack or Quacko Doém, grandnephew, it seems, of the deceased potentate who once occupied our minds and our troops, and made the *Times* and all the London " squirm " one memorable day when he was reported to have eaten up all our host. Then there is Cetewayo !—or rather where is he? He was martyred in a way, and then was lionised in London, and then sent back under the wing of the Foreign Office to Zululand, where he was rudely hustled out again into Natal. He, too, claims our protection ; and so would another of our friends, Sekukuni, probably, if Mampoer had not murdered him. It would be a good idea to *protect* the Mahdi. He would be certain to come to grief then.

An unforeseen consequence of the making of the Suez Canal is to be recognised in the readiness of France to undertake a war in Tonquin, with a chance of a war with China, all by herself, and her frolicsome gambols off the coast of Madagascar, &c.

A gentleman engaged in literary pursuits is in the habit of indulging, on the conclusion of his day's work, in the innocent but invigorating recreation of dancing a " break-down,"—of dancing off the cobwebs, as he tersely puts it. In this, he is only following the example of the authorities at the War Office. Their labours and proceedings, like his, end with break-downs. Theirs, however, are not a harmless dance, but a series of expensive and disastrous failures, for which the country may one of these days have to pay pretty heavily, not only in the loss of prestige, but in money also, as France did in 1871.

We cannot afford space at present to insert more letters about the grievances of the officers of the Army Pay Department ; but we must say that the voice of their complaint is very loud and very general from all quarters, and even now we are the unwilling recipients of communications from India. Just to save our readers from the infliction of the " toujours perdrix " of our injured friends, we must, for a reasonable period, close our columns to reiterations of the same stories, and meanwhile, we advise our friends of the Army Pay Department to shut their mouths, put up their pens, open their eyes, and see what the War Office will send them.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, November 23, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer William McDowall has been promoted to the rank of Inspector of Machinery in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of November 21, 1883; Engineer Aaron Hilary Symes has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

Assistant-Paymaster John Kinchin Mo·se has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 22nd inst.

ADMIRALTY, November 24, 1883.

The following promotion has been made:—Commander Charles Johnstone to be Captain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of November 21, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surgeon Daniel Finucane, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List from the 17th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

ADMIRALTY, November 26, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Commander George Woronzow Allen has been placed on the Retired List from the 15th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surgeon William Henry Cruice has been placed on the Retired List from November 25, 1883, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

ADMIRALTY, November 28, 1883.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The following officers to be Lieutenant-Colonels, by Brevet, under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of March 19, 1833:—Major Henry Monckton Kay (November 23, 1883); Major Nowell Fitzupton Way (November 23, 1883).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Robert H. Harris, to the Malabar, vice Hand; George Robinson, to the Penelope, vice D'Arcy Irvine.

Commander—Charles Le Strange, to the Minotaur, vice Hammett.

Lieutenants—Rupert G. H. Blomfield, to the Belleisle, vice Farie; Ernest Kinder, to the Euphrates, vice Connop; Richard Hawksworth Story, to the Repulse, vice Hewitt.

Navigating Lieutenants—Augustus Fane, to the Northumberland, vice Hutton; W. Humphrys, to the Goshawk; John Alan Gardner Buckner, additional, to the Indus, for service in the Thalia, vice Noel.

Midshipman—Percy St. John, to the Achilles.

Chief Engineers—Reginald C. Oldknow, to the Minotaur, vice Hill; William Kelly, to the Neptune, vice Oldknow; W. H. White, to the Dryad (when recommissioned); Henry W. White, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Warspite; Henry G. Bourke, to the Osprey, vice Fraser.

Surgeon—Arthur Kees, to the Wasp, complement increased.

Assistant-Paymasters—John W. N. Davey, to the Euphrates, vice Wood; Frederick W. Mortimore, to the Lion, vice Davey; Robert L. Hoskyn, to the Jumna, vice Topping; John A. Wood, to the Pembroke, vice Hoskyn.

Engineers—N. Edward Green, to the Dryad; Joseph Organ, to the President, additional.

Clerk—Malcolm V. Sulivan, to the Euphrates, vice Moberley.

Boatswain—George Twohy, to the Terror, for Bermuda Dockyard, vice Bumpus.

Carpenters—Henry Evans, to the Impregnable, for the Circe, vice Stidston; G. A. Natcher, to the Pembroke, additional for the Mersey.

Coastguard.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. John J. G. Murray, to Belfast, vice Moore.

Agincourt, Capt. J. G. Mead, flagship of Rear-Admiral J. C. Wilson, went from Plymouth Harbour into the Sound on Saturday, and was followed on Tuesday by the Northumberland, Capt. F. Robinson. Have since arrived at Portland, with the Sultan and Neptune.

Alexandra, Capt. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, with the Monarch in company, arrived at Malta on Nov. 26.

Amethyst, Capt. H. W. Brent, senior officer on the South-East Coast of America, was at Monte Video up to Oct. 31, and would shortly leave for Colonia. The Rifleman was on passage to the Falkland Islands; the Sylvia on passage to Bahia Blanca and Straits of Magellan; the Rambler at Monte Video, and the Wrangler at Colonia.

Assistance, Capt. St. Clair, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from Ireland.

Audacious, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., was at Yokohama up to Oct. 22, and was to leave on Oct. 24 for Kobé and Nagasaki to be docked at the latter place, and then to proceed to Chusan and Hong Kong. The Albatross was at Yokohama on Oct. 22, and was to leave on Oct. 24 for Kobé. The Vigilant was at Yokohama on Oct. 22, and was to convey the mail due on Nov. 1 to Kobé, and thence proceed to Nagasaki and Shanghai. The Curaçoa left Yokohama on Oct. 10 for Shanghai, calling at Nagasaki, and will act as senior officer's ship in North China during the winter. The Pegasus left Yokohama on Oct. 16 for Singapore, where she has now arrived, to be attached to the Straits of Malacca division. The Sapphire left Yokohama on Oct. 3 for Chefoo, and was then to proceed to the Corea and then return to Japan. The Kestrel was at Chefoo on Sept. 23, and would proceed on Oct. 10 to the Corea. The Daring was at Singapore on Oct. 9, and was to leave on Oct. 12 for Hong Kong to prepare to pay off. The Foxhound was at Shanghai on Oct. 9, and on the arrival of the Curaçoa at Shanghai would visit Ningpo and neighbourhood. The Zephyr left Vladivostock on Sept. 28 for Foo Chow, and was to remain there fourteen days, and then proceed to Hong Kong. The Cockchafer left Pagoda anchorage about Oct. 1 for Hong Kong, calling at Swatow, and will then visit the Treaty Ports in the Yangtse. The Cleopatra was at Hong Kong on Oct. 13. The Linnet was at Hong Kong on Oct. 13, and will relieve the Swift at Canton. The Swift was at Canton on Oct. 13; when relieved by the Linnet she will proceed to Hong Kong, and eventually to Singapore. The Espoir was at Canton on Oct. 13, and would remain.

Bittern, Com. Mann, left Gibraltar on Nov. 25, for Malta.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Salmon, V.C., left Simon's Bay on Oct. 24, having received orders to visit the harbour of Angra Pequena, to arrange a dispute between the Germans and English. Admiral Salmon sent Capt. Edmund J. Church on shore, and that officer succeeded in settling the questions in dispute, to the satisfaction of all concerned. After an absence of some ten days, the Boadicea returned to Simon's Bay, and was there on Nov. 6, when the mail left.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, with Prince George of Wales on board, will arrive at Barbadoes in about a fortnight.

Champion, Capt. Powlett, senior officer at the Straits of Malacca, was at Singapore on Oct. 23; would leave on Oct. 24 for Penang and Malacca, returning to Singapore about Nov. 3, when she would be relieved by the Pegasus, and would then proceed to Hong Kong to pay off.

Comus, Capt. J. W. East. We are earnestly requested to make public the peculiarly sad state of feeling now existing on board this once happy and contented ship. Already the commission has run out to four years, and with little prospect of the crew rejoining their wives and families for many months yet to come. A tone of depression and despondency prevails along the lower deck, although, to the credit of true British sailors, it is borne in comparative silence, and is endured with praiseworthy patience. The Satellite, after making an unusually long passage of 122 days, arrived at Coquimbo, from England, in September; but then came a still more tedious delay, in waiting for the Mutine, which only started from Esquimault on Aug. 22, to make a 54 days' passage to Coquimbo, with invalids and passengers for home. And lastly, which is the actual feather on the camel's back, after being told to prepare for sea, and to start "homeward bound," the captain suddenly came on board with the horrible and overwhelming news that he was going to take the Comus at once back to Callao! there to wait, perhaps, an indefinite time. The reason for this extraordinary move is perfectly inexplicable to all on board. "Two ships" have been asked for to remain at Callao during the evacuation by the Chilians, but as the Constance, Satellite, Kingfisher, and Mutine are each and all immediately available, it has been quite impossible to see why the Comus should have been delayed one moment longer on the station. All on board are very sad, disappointed, and thoroughly disheartened, and feel that they are very hardly used and unfairly treated. It is sincerely hoped that the columns of the *Army and Navy Gazette* will once more come to the rescue, and will be open to the cry of complaint proceeding from the inmost hearts of the long-suffering Blue-jackets on board a ship which was last year cheered by the smiles of Royalty.

Constance, Capt. Doughty, was to leave Arica on Oct. 19, for Mollendo.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., was at Bombay on Nov. 28.

Flirt, Com. Hammick, has been ordered home to pay off, owing to defects in her frames, under the boilers.

Fly, Com. Hope, left Singapore on Oct. 13 for Sarawak, Labuan, North Borneo, and Sulu. Will be sent to Hong Kong on arrival of the Merlin on the station.

Flying Fish, Lieut. and Com. Hoskyn, left Nagasaki on Oct. 20, to survey a shoal in the Yangtse River, and would then proceed to Hong Kong.

Forward, Lieut. and Com. Arthur Furlonger, recently commissioned at Sheerness, is taking in stores with all possible dispatch. She has received orders to cruise with the Channel Squadron for a short period, after which she will proceed to the Australian station.

Frolic, Com. A. W. Moore, on arrival on the West Coast, would proceed to the southern subdivision, as senior officer's ship. The Frolic arrived at Sierra Leone on the 1st inst.

Hecla, Capt. A. K. Wilson, left Gibraltar on Tuesday last for Malta.

Humber, Com. Cæsar Hawkins, will take out the new crew for the Dryad. Com. Hulton will leave England for Zanzibar on or about Dec. 17.

Magpie, Com. the Hon. Foley C. P. Vereker, was at Singapore on Oct. 23, awaiting orders from the Hydrographer.

Malabar, Capt. H. Hand, which had to put back to Malta through the breaking-down of her machinery, is not expected to reach Portsmouth until the end of this week.

Monarch, Capt. Fairfax, C.B., when at Smyrna on Nov. 7, was loosing sails, when Thomas Ford, an able seaman, in coming down from aloft, missed his hold and fell headlong from the maintopmast rigging, pitching on the berthing of the ship's side. The force of the fall was so great, that the poor fellow was literally cut in two, and while the lower part of the body fell inboard, the remaining portion fell into the sea. A cutter from the ship was smartly manned, and the men succeeded in recovering the mangled remains before they had sunk out of sight. Deceased was buried ashore on the following day with naval honours.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., was at Halifax on Nov. 16, and was to leave for Bermuda about Nov. 19. The Tenedos was at Halifax on Nov. 16. The Canada was at Bermuda on Nov. 8; would proceed to Barbadoes Division as senior officer's ship about end of Nov. The Garnet left Halifax on Nov. 9, on passage to Bermuda. The Dido, on Jamaica Division, senior officer's ship on coast of Hayti; on being relieved by Griffon, will proceed to Barbadoes Division. The Griffon left Halifax on Nov. 13, on passage to Hayti to relieve the Dido. The Flamingo was at Bermuda on Nov. 8, refitting. The Fantôme was at Jamaica on Nov. 3; ordered to Bermuda. The Mallard was at Jamaica on Nov. 3; for general service. The Foam was at Halifax on Nov. 16; would leave for Jamaica.

Orontes, Capt. H. G. Andoe, arrived at Singapore on Thursday.

Philomel, Com. H. B. Lang, was at Muscat on Oct. 15, and would remain on the southern part of the Persian Gulf division.

Sphinx, Com. Crawford Caffin, left Plymouth on Nov 29 for the East India station.

Stork, Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset, was *en route* to Lagos with mails on Oct. 18, and after the Niger Expedition would leave for the Cape of Good Hope.

Sultan, Capt. Sir Walter Hunt Grubbe, K.C.B., anchored at Spithead on Nov. 26. On Tuesday, H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Portugal paid a visit to the ship, and was taken for a short cruise round the Isle of Wight.

Undine, Lieut. and Com. Cutfield, arrived at Zanzibar on Nov. 30, and would leave in about three weeks for the Australian station.

London Amusements.

At the Haymarket Theatre, Mr. Pinero's new play, entitled "Lords and Commons," has met with a favourable reception, largely to be ascribed to the excellence of the interpretation. The piece is cleverly written, but the cynical flavour pervading the dialogue is not altogether pleasant; and the plot, illustrating the supposed haughty bearing of the titled classes towards those having no claim to aristocratic descent, is wholly unsympathetic, as well as untrue to nature. Had the story been thrown back to a more remote period, its probability might have been less sternly questioned. There is, however, so much good acting to atone for the deficiencies of the dramatist, that the audiences assembling at the theatre may for several weeks yet to come find much pleasure in the representation. The Dowager Lady Caryl and her daughter, Lady Eleanor, are most effectively portrayed by Mrs. Stirling and Miss Calhoun, and Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft have congenial characters assigned them in the mining agent, Tom Jervoise, formerly of Pall Mall, and recently from California, and the flirting Miss Maplebeck, from Baltimore, coquetting with elderly patricians in the pleasantest manner imaginable. Mr. Forbes Robertson can do little to excite interest in such a worthless personage as the Earl of Caryl, but whenever the action flags the earnestness and great dramatic power exhibited by Mrs. Bernard Beere as Mrs. Devenish, purchaser of the Caryl estate, comes promptly to the rescue, and the one strong situation of the play is thus most impressively rendered. Smaller parts are very characteristically sustained by Mr. Elliot, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. Percy Vernon, M. Girardot, Mr. Alfred Bishop, and Mr. Stewart Dawson, while the stage decorations show singular completeness of detail. The "Hall and Terrace," painted by Mr. Telbin, and the "Morning Room," as depicted by Mr. Walter Johnstone, are striking examples of modern scenic art.

A slight farcical comedy, in two acts, written by Mr. Malcolm Charles Salaman, and entitled, "Deceivers Ever," was successfully brought out at the Strand Theatre on Monday night. Two elderly gentlemen hope to ingratiate themselves in the favour of a wealthy young widow by studying vocal and instrumental music. The discovery that their teachers are a nephew and niece bribed to mislead them in their instruction, affords much diversion and leads to some humorous situations. The little piece is unavoidably withdrawn from the programme after this week, to make way for Mr. Edward Compton's Comedy Company, but it will probably reappear on the London stage at no distant date. It was briskly acted by Miss T. Hastings, Miss Florence Trevelyan, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Robert Brough, Mr. E. Hamilton Bell, and Mr. H. B. Fenn.

"A Sailor and his Lass" will be withdrawn from Drury Lane at the end of next week, to allow the stage to be prepared for the Christmas annual of "Cinderella," in which a fox-hunt with real horses and real hounds will be a prominent feature.

At Covent Garden the holiday entertainment is understood to be the elaborate ballet of "Excelsior," transferred from the Eden Theatre of Paris, and played with much success in Italy and Germany during the last three years.

"The Lady of Lyons" will only be repeated at the Lyceum for a few nights longer, and at the close of next week Miss Mary Anderson will appear as the heroine of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's play of "Pygmalion and Galatea."

The production of the new play of "Claudian" at the Princess's is deferred for a week, to enable the elaborate machinery to be worked with greater smoothness. The drama will be brought out on Thursday next.

With Mrs. A. Conover as lessee and manager, the Olympic Theatre, partly reconstructed and entirely redecorated, will open this (Saturday) evening, with Mr. Henry Pettitt's four-act drama called "The Spider's Web." Miss Alma Murray, Miss Laura Linden, Mr. Philip Beck, and Mr. G. W. Anson are prominent members of the company.

The new Alhambra opens on Monday next.

With this week the revived run of the comedy of "Ours" will terminate at Toole's Theatre, Mr. J. L. Toole and his company reappearing on Saturday next in the popular travesty called "Stage-Dora."

William Henry Tutton, ward-room steward, of the Excellent; William G. Widgery, master-at-arms, St. Vincent; Nicholas Goodyear, gunner's mate, Cambridge; John Marcus, shoemaker, Britannia; Thomas Vincent, boatman, Coastguard; James Westmuckett, A.B., Hector; William Henry Clamp, boatman, Coastguard; Henry Sidd, boatman, Coastguard; and Charles Gurnett, serjeant-at-arms, Téméraire, have been awarded the medal for long service and good-conduct.

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DEATH.

White.—On November 24th, at Greyfriars, Charlotte, the wife of Major-General R. White, C.B., Commanding Eastern District.

WANTED, for the Macclesfield Industrial School, a BANDMASTER. Must be steady and active, and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary, £40, with board, washing, and lodging.—Address, GOVERNOR.

WANTED, for the 3rd BATTALION, ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS, a PIPER. He must be either serving on his Line engagement, or in the 1st-Class Army Reserve.—Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded to Major STEVENSON, Dumfries.

MAN COOK WANTING SITUATION. Has been to officers or clubs. Wages reasonable. Good references.—"D. H.," Stafford House, Stafford Road, Walthamstow.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR for LAW and TACTICS WANTED, by a Country Tutor. One experienced and successful in preparing Lieutenants of Militia for their final Competitive Examination preferred.—Address, "INSTRUCTOR," *Army and Navy Gazette* Office, Wellington Street, Strand.

REQUIRED, for a CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, as SECRETARY, a gentleman, active, and who will give his whole time to the work. Highest references required.—Address, "A. E. I.," care of STEEL and JONES, Advertising Agents, Spring Gardens, S.W.

WANTED, RETIRED MILITARY OFFICER, not under the rank of Captain, to maintain and extend the connection of a well-known brand of Pale Ale amongst Regimental Canteens. Salary. £300 per annum, and commission. —Address, "M. R.," Messrs. Street and Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.

A YOUNG LADY, well connected, wishes to reside for a short time in a Private Family, who will take her into society.—Address, ALPHA, Grand Pump Room Library, Bath,

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A LADY offers a COMFORTABLE HOME to TWO SISTERS, or FRIENDS, with Education at a First-Class High School in the town. Terms (inclusive) £130 per annum for two, or £70 for one. Special advantages to parents going abroad. References kindly permitted to Rev. Canon Wilberforce and Rev. J. Haigh.—Address, Mrs. R. SHARPE, 1 Lower Prospect Place, Southampton.

FOR SALE.—A TURKEY CARPET, 22 ft. × 18 ft. 6 in., bought last June from Hampton and Sons, London, and only used up to end of September.—Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, the Queen's, Tralee.

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Speke Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
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At the last MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for MILITIA OFFICERS, held in September, the following FIVE Candidates out of EIGHT who went up from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment were successful:—

	Marks.
Lieut. W. Keates (first attempt)	1846
Lieut. L. W. Pease	1725
Lieut. W. R. Inglis	1715
Lieut. Evans-Lombe	1705
Lieut. C. C. Daniel	1691

LATEST SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH EXAMINATIONS.

The following FORTY Gentlemen passed from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment:—

JULY, 1883.

Examination.	Names of Successful Candidates	Total Number of Marks gained.
Woolwich	Reid, J. W.	5082
Woolwich	Lamb, G.	4861
Woolwich	Price-Davies, S. D.	4701
Sandhurst	Walker, H. S.	5682
Sandhurst	Walsh, H. H. A.	5507
Sandhurst	McConaghey, A.	5389
Sandhurst	Pratt, E. H. G.	5364
Sandhurst	Barrow, G. de S.	4935
Sandhurst	Clowes, H.	4858
Sandhurst	Audain, G. M.	4721
Sandhurst	Crosse, A. G.	4573
Sandhurst	Chichester, A. A.	4118
Sandhurst	Eastwood, H. de Cr., satisfied as Militia Officer.	

JULY AND DECEMBER, 1882.

Woolwich	Hardy, W. K.	7350
Woolwich	Speranza, W. S. J.	6884
Woolwich	Dickinson, T. M.	6160
Woolwich	Macdonogh, G. M. W.	6122
Woolwich	Harrison, Gilbert H.	5868
Woolwich	O'Leary, C. E.	4505
Sandhurst	Swinburne, Anthony	6480
Sandhurst	Nelson, T. M.	6076
Sandhurst	Watson, E. Y.	5983
Sandhurst	Thruston, A. B.	5621
Sandhurst	Norie, E. W. R.	5404
Sandhurst	Crichton, H. M. R.	5401
Sandhurst	Galbraith, G. H. L.	5354
Sandhurst	Brooks, Lewis A.	5281
Sandhurst	Hawkes, L. H.	5239
Sandhurst	Hovell, Hugh de B.	5235
Sandhurst	Knight, W. C.	5232
Sandhurst	Langdale, P.	5133
Sandhurst	Willmott, W. A.	5048
Sandhurst	Benett, H. V.	5003
Sandhurst	Lillington-Johnson	4970
Sandhurst	Bellamy, P. J.	4952
Sandhurst	Milne, A. H. R.	4945
Sandhurst	Fitzgerald, J. W.	4920
Sandhurst	Sutherland, J. C.	4818
Sandhurst	Warrand, W. N. M.	4655
Sandhurst	Burne, Knightley	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's Cadet.

At the SANDHURST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, held in the months of February, March, and July of the current year, out of TWENTY-SIX Candidates sent up by Mr. WOLFFRAM, the ollowing TWENTY-FOUR were successful:—

FEBRUARY, 1883.

Bliss, L. P.
Connolly, A. M.
Murphy, V. R.
Price-Davies, S. D.
Richardson, H. L.
Shute, C. D.

MARCH, 1883.

Carey, A. W.
Chichester, A. G.
Crane, C. H.
Dun, R. C.
Eastwood, H. de Cr.
Gibbon, H. H.
Nicholl, I.
Stewart, P. Th.

JULY, 1883.

Arnold, W. R.
Bell, B. B. W.
Gadsden, H. C.
Kennedy, J. M.
Marshall, W. R.
Moore, H. A.
Scott, D.
Simmonds, C. B.
Upton-Dormer, J. H.
Wogan-Browne, A. J.

THE MANOR HOUSE, LEE, S.E.

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Classes are limited to 6, total number of Students to 18.

One-third of the Competitors prepared at the Abbey in 1881-82 obtained Commissions, several being specially mentioned in the Official Reports.

RESULTS FOR 1883.

In March, nine competed, two passed, and two others were offered Cavalry Commissions; one obtained special mention in Tactics with 525 marks, another special mention in Law with 500 marks.

In September, 1883, eight competed, half passed, taking the following places on the list:—3rd, 17th (tie), 38th, and 50th (the first attempt).

Present Term ends December 22.

Next Term commences January 5, 1884.

Further particulars, on application to
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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; also special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. Captain James passed from the Staff College in 1877 with honours, Major Lynch in 1876, with honours and special mention in military art and history, reconnaissance, and topography. Eighty-three successes last year.

ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY ONE up to date this year.

RECENT SUCCESSES.

WOOLWICH:—Five out of seven sent up in 1882, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th. July, 1883, 2nd.

SANDHURST:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet. July, 1883: FIRST, and 11 others.

MILITIA MILITARY:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed SIXTY-TWO out of 119 sent up under the present Regulations. This number (119) includes 11 now reading. Of the 62, FORTY have passed in the first thirty, and the first place has been taken four out of six possible times. March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th, and two Cavalry commissions.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
1st	Didham	2001
4th	Palmer	1924
6th	Wyley	1919
7th	Foster	1899
9th	Heyworth	1869
10th	Westmorland	1862
11th	Browne	1859
13th	Twyford	1838
14th	Prendergast	1822
15th	Macrae	1817
17th	Graham	1811
20th	Milligan	1801
23rd	Thompson	1790
26th	*Marriott	1778
31st	Stevens	1769
34th	Dewar	1752
37th	*M'Neill	1750
40th	Leicester	1738
42nd	*Cole	1731
46th	Davidson	1722
49th	Shaw	1700
60th	Sewell	1689
64th	*Rolt	1677
66th	Harris	1665

One other officer has refused a Cavalry commission, making a total of 25 successes out of 39 sent up.

(Those marked *—20 in all—passed first attempt.)

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; 1883—April, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd; October, 18th, the only one sent up. No failure at the past FIVE Examinations.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th. 1883: 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed 202 officers for promotion.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

At the late Examination held on September 19 and 20, Major DE THOREN and Major MORGAN have fully maintained their former good repute for passing candidates. They sent up three and passed two,— Mr. H. G. Morgan,
Mr. W. S. Carey.

At this establishment the classes are small, and the pupils receive a great deal of individual attention, which enables them the easier to grasp the subject.

Major DE THOREN has had great experience as a Military Instructor and also with Militia Officers.

Major MORGAN has passed the Staff College, and is the author of "Summary of Law" and "Summary of Tactics."

Apply to Major DE THOREN, Bellefield, Jersey.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Dr. KAIM and H. ZOBEL, assisted by Captain ROBINSON, late Royal Artillery, and J. ABBOT JARMAN, Esq., B.A., PREPARE CANDIDATES for Woolwich and Sandhurst. Also, in separate Classes, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the Military Competitive Examinations, and Officers for admission to the Staff College.

References will be given to Officers of very high position in the Service, and to pupils having been recently successful.

For particulars, apply to H. ZOBEL, Poulton House, Hampton.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. J. WINDER, M.A., Cranworth House, Eastbourne, Sussex, PREPARES SEVEN PUPILS for WOOLWICH and SANDHURST. Special Masters for French, German, and Science. Of six candidates sent up this year, four have been successful at first trial.

ASHFORD SCHOOL, KENT.
HEAD MASTER—E. C. MUSSON, M.A., F.G.S., formerly Scholar and Prizeman of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Pupils can receive thorough Preparation for Woolwich, Sandhurst, &c., with Public-School training. Terms very moderate, and strictly inclusive. References permitted to Colonel Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., Colonel R. B. H. Blundell, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., &c.

EDUCATION.—TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—The Rev. J. TAYLOR, M.A., late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, RECEIVES about TWENTY PUPILS to prepare for the Public Schools, &c. Special care given to delicate boys. Individual attention. The sons of parents in India, &c., can be received for the whole year, if necessary. —Address, Cambridge House, Tunbridge Wells.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS, GERMANY.—Vide Commissioners' Report to raise Standard for German and French.

Dr. KLOSE, Heidelberg, with competent Tutors, PREPARES SIX STUDENTS for PRELIMINARY. List of Successes: Two were Second in German and French at Final. Woolwich Students can study also Mathematics during Academy holidays.

References, General Officers, Horse Guards.

MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the five Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils THIRTY SEVEN COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. A list of successful Pupils, showing the high places taken by them, will be furnished on application.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

The General Score for all Examinations now amounts to SEVENTY-ONE SUCCESSES achieved by Pupils during the last two years.

A Class for Staff College during second leave season.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA desirous of competing for Line Commissions can be received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., at Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. They will be thoroughly prepared in all Military Subjects by two Officers who for several years past have been engaged with distinguished success in this special work.

Great individual attention is secured, both Instructors are resident and give their whole time, very few Pupils are taken, and steady work is insisted on. Since the introduction of the Military Competitive, out of Forty-four Lieutenants of Militia sent up, Twenty-seven have been successful, several taking high places in the list.

A Large Staff of Experienced Tutors, all resident, assist in preparing for the Qualifying Examinations, and for the Sandhurst and Woolwich Competitions.

References to parents of pupils successful at all Examinations, INCLUDING SANDHURST and MILITIA COMPETITIVE THIS YEAR & LAST. All sent up for the last Militia Qualifying Examination passed.

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In addition to the general course of study pursued at this long-established School, Pupils are specially prepared for the Examination required for the above.

At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, TWO of the Five successful Competitors were Pupils of this Establishment, taking First and Third places. In June, 1882, of the five who passed, the First, Third, and Fourth were from this School, and Three qualified.

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West Bromwich	56,299
Rowley Regis	27,385
Tipton	30,013
Coseley	21,701
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6. The Orders authorising these Tramways as confirmed by Acts of Parliament have fixed special tariffs for the carriage of Goods, Minerals, and Parcels, and, as the local conditions of manufacture necessitate frequent, speedy, and regular deliveries, these lines will afford new facilities for complying economically with the requirements of the District. The development of this remunerative traffic, which has not yet been sufficiently cultivated on Tramways, should also ensure a considerable additional revenue to the Company.

7. It is a point of the highest importance that the Orders, subject to the conditions therein mentioned, specially authorise the use of *steam or any mechanical power*. The recently published report of the Birmingham and Aston Company shows that their engine expenses are less than 5d per mile run, the average cost of horse-power exceeding 8d per mile.

8. In anticipation of the very large traffic of all classes that will be worked almost continuously over the route, a large equipment will be provided, experience having proved that a frequent service yields proportionately a greater revenue. It is also intended to lay girder steel rails, to pave the Tramways throughout, and generally to construct them in a thoroughly substantial manner, so as to reduce the cost of "maintenance" to a minimum.

9. The Corporation of Birmingham, in exercise of the option given to them by the above-mentioned Orders, have duly elected to construct the whole of the lines within their borough. These lines will, under the provisions of the said Orders, be leased to the Birmingham and Western Districts Tramways Company, Limited, their successors and assigns, and the cost of construction defrayed by the Corporation. The terms of the lease have been already agreed upon, and are more favourable than those in operation in Manchester, Glasgow, and certain other large towns where handsome dividends accrue to their respective lessees.

10. The Company has entered into an agreement with the Birmingham and Western Districts Tramways Company, Limited, the promoters in whom the undertakings authorised by the said Orders are vested for the transfer of their rights under the said Orders and for the complete construction by October 31, 1884, to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade, of the whole of these Tramways outside the Borough of Birmingham, together with Land and Buildings necessary for Stables, Engine and Car Sheds, and including Rolling-Stock and Equipment for the whole system, in and out of the said Borough, for the sum of £262,920.

11. This sum is to include all the Parliamentary costs and charges, the purchase of all the Valuable Rights and Privileges under the Three Acts of Parliament authorising the construction of the Tramways, the transfer of the Lease of the Borough Lines, and all costs and expenses incidental to the formation of the Company up to and including the allotment of Shares, and the maintenance of the Line and Works for six months after the date of opening for public traffic.

12. The Birmingham and Western Districts Company have also agreed to pay interest to Shareholders, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon the capital paid up, until 12 miles of Tramways have been constructed and opened for traffic.

13. The proposed Capital expenditure on construction and equipment, including the Lines within the Borough, which the Corporation will construct, but not equip, is only £7,512 per mile, an amount which is not only considerably below the cost of the other Tramways already constructed in Birmingham and the neighbourhood, but compares most favourably with the average cost of Tramways in the United Kingdom.

14. The last published accounts of the Birmingham Tramways and Omnibus Company show a profit of over 20 per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital, and the Birmingham and Aston Tramways Company on its first half-year's working shows a profit at the rate of nearly 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The shares of both these Companies are quoted at a premium of 60 per cent.

15. The Directors confidently anticipate, from the relatively low cost "per mile," combined with the other numerous advantages referred to in this prospectus, that the present undertaking will return dividends at least equal, if not superior, to those of any other Tramway enterprise.

16. The following documents include all contracts entered into by or on behalf of the Company:—

I. Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.
II. Provisional Orders, authorising the Birmingham and Western Districts Tramways of 1881, 1882, and 1883, and the Acts confirming the same.
III. Draft Lease from the Corporation of Birmingham of the Lines within the Borough.
IV. An Agreement, dated November 26, 1883, between the Birmingham and Western Districts Tramways Company, Limited, of the one part, and the Birmingham and Midland Tramways, Limited, of the other part. All the above may be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors.

17. Prospectuses, Maps, and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Bankers, Auditors, and Solicitors, or from the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company; and where no allotment is made the amount paid on application will be returned in full.

London, November, 1883.

⁂ The map referred to accompanies the prospectus.

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Sportsmen's Knives, Fishing-Tackle, and every Requisite for the Sportsman.
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AGENTS FOR THE "K" WATERPROOF BOOT.
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CORRECTED UP TO DECEMBER 1.]

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

Regt. District.	Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut-Col. F. G. Burnaby	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.	Meerut—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Manchester	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards		Lieut-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Fgypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut-Col. E. A. Jee	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut-Col. J. Goldie [p.s.c.	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Gds		Lieut-Col. C. Campbell, C.B.,	Shorncliffe	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut-Col. E. B. Hutton	Newbridge	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Edinburgh	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Hounslow	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. Philips	Norwich	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Col. W. L. Browne	Dublin	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Lieut-Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars)		Col. H. D'A. P. Burnell	Aldershot	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		——	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Lieut-Col. E. A. Wood	Lucknow—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	...
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B.,	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut-Col. J. H. Knox [A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lt-Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of C'mb'dge's Own) Lancers		Lieut-Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut-Col. H. E. Malet	Dublin	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut-Col. A. G. Webster	Egypt—Colchester	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut-Col. C. Mangles	Ballincollig	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. F. Kaye	Cahir	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	——	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	Chelsea	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. G. W. Knox, C.B.	Tower	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Dublin	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbadoes—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Curragh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny, p.s.c.	Tralee—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Subathu—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. H. Parnell, C.B.	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar—Brbados.	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. P. Stokes	Bombay—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Mullingar—Newcastle	1866	Bengal—Afghanistn	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Chakrata—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. F. Butler	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Ranikhet—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. J. C. Roberts	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn	Lieut-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn	Lieut-Col. H. P. Pearson	Fyzabad—Bury St. Edmunds.	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somerse'shire Lt. Infantry).	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Enniskillen—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn	Lieut-Col. W. K. Leet, V.C.	Kamptee—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. B. Cosby	Castlebar—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn	Lieut-Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Poona—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nva. Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. A. W. Adcock	Burmah—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Kuldunnah—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Aldershot—Clonmel	1882	Egypt—Malta	1883
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Hereford	Halifax, N.S.—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. E. Davidson	Curragh—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Fermoy—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Aldershot—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Carey	Portland—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunsw'k	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Patton	Cherat—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Templemore—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Kilkenny—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Dugshai—Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Kinsale—Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn	Lieut-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. A. D. Geddes	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Stokes	Belfast—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Sing'p're	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. Heywood	Kurrachee—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Jersey—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Lawson	Dover—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanist'n	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Bayley	Aldershot—Kingston	1882	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1883
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. S. Stabb	Cork—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Richardson,	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Col. F. J. Castle [C.B.	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie,	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. J. Rogers	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. King	Gosport—Winchester	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...

Regt. District.	Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. P. H. Eyre	Malta—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Lichfield—Lichfield	1872	Singapore—Transv'l	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Roorkee—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. C. Brook	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. S. Lock	Devonport—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	...
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Londonderry—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Green	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Aldershot—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Rennie	Ft. St. George—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	——	Gibraltar—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. B. Hayward	Athlone—Leicester	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. N. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c.	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Straton	Gibraltar—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Bevan	Portsmouth—Preston	1870	Gibraltar—Bengal	1883
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Natal—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. G. Huyshe	Gibraltar—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. T. Ready	Chatham—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	——	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Dublin—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire).	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c.	Bareilly—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson	York—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon	Aldershot—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun	Burmah—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. K. G. Henderson [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Woolwich—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Warley—Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan — Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. L. Watt	Manchester—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. T. Simpson	Quetta—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Byam	Aden—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	...
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. T. Simpson	Aldershot—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. H. Tucker	Meerut—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Sunderland	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Dublin—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt	...
72	72nd	S'forth Highl'd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Alb'nys)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Halifax, N.S.—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princ'ss Vict'ria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Armagh	1883	Bengal	...
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. B. S. Robinson	Belgaum—Armagh	1870	Madras	...
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Ranikhet—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Suth'rl'd Highl'd'rs)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. G. Robley	Cape—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Col. E. H. D. Macpherson	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Williams	Solon—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Abbott	Pembroke Dock—Tralee	1874	Malta—Nova Scotia.	1883
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. G. Campbell	Malta—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Frankland, p.s.c.	Dover—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Ahmednuggur—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Col. J. P. C. Glyn	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Col. J. A. Smith	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut-Col. P. Sheppard	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		Lt-Col. Marquis de Piro, C.M.G.	Malta	...	...	...

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Weymouth
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Tilbury
5th —	Bermuda
6th —	Bermuda
7th —	Khyra Gully
8th —	Campbellpore
9th —	Kalabagh
Depot	Newcastle

No. 2.—LANCASHIRE DIVISION.

1st Battery	Fort Grange
2nd —	Jersey
3rd —	Woolwich
4th —	Ferozepore
5th —	Lahore
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Liverpool

No. 3.—EASTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Landguard Fort
2nd —	Sheerness
3rd —	Fort Victoria
4th —	Shoeburyness
5th —	Ceylon
6th —	Ceylon
7th —	Theyetmyo
8th —	Baragully
9th —	Tonghoo
Depot	Colchester

No. 4.—CINQUE PORTS DIVISION

1st Battery	Guernsey
2nd —	Alderney
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Dover
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Barbadoes
7th —	Quetta
8th —	Bombay
9th —	Khandalla
Depot	Dover

No. 5.—LONDON DIVISION.

1st Battery	Portsmouth
2nd —	Fort Grange
3rd —	Shoeburyness
4th —	Malta
5th —	Malta
6th —	Malta
7th —	Calcutta
8th —	Delhi
Depot	Woolwich

No. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Portsmouth
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Golden Hill
5th —	Agra
6th —	Allahabad

No. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.—(con.)

7th Battery	Campbellpore
8th —	Hong Kong
9th —	Singapore
Depot	Fort Rowner

No. 7.—WESTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Carlisle Fort
2nd —	Spike Island
3rd —	Camden Fort
4th —	Picklecombe
5th —	Gwalior
6th —	Morar
7th —	St. Helena
8th —	Cape
9th —	Mauritius
Depot	Devonport

No. 8.—SCOTTISH DIVISION

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Murree Hills
3rd —	Calcutta
4th —	Sheerness
5th —	Egypt
6th —	Egypt
7th —	Aden
8th —	Aden
9th —	Bombay
Depot	Leith Fort

No. 9.—WELSH DIVISION.

1st Battery	Pembroke Dock
2nd —	Ft. Hubberstone
3rd —	South Hook
4th —	Secunderabad
5th —	St. Thomas Mnt.
6th —	Halifax
7th —	Halifax
8th —	Halifax
Depot	Newport

No. 10.—NORTH IRISH DIVISION.

1st Battery	Sandown, I. of W.
2nd —	Woolwich
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Mhow
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
9th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Belfast

No. 11.—SOUTH IRISH DIVISION.

1st Battery	Mount Wise
2nd —	Plymouth
3rd —	Bull Point
4th —	Portsmouth
5th —	Jutogh
6th —	Theyetmyo
7th —	Malta
8th —	Malta
9th —	Malta
Depot	Kinsale

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE—

A Battery	Newbridge
B —	Exeter
C —	St. John's Wood
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Meerut
F —	Umballa
G —	Meerut
H —	Exeter
I —	Canterbury
K —	Dublin
L —	Sealkote
M —	Dublin
N —	Coventry

B BRIGADE—

A Battery	Dorchester
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Kirkee
E —	Bangalore
F —	Aldershot
G —	Egypt
H —	Aldershot
I —	Aldershot
K —	Umballa
L —	Newbridge
M —	Secunderabad
N —	Lucknow

DEPOT—A and B Brigades—Woolwich.
RIDING ESTABLISHMENT—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE—

A Battery	Dinapore
B —	Ferozepore
C —	Natal
D —	Secunderabad
E —	Kirkee
F —	Kirkee
G —	Benares
H —	Jullundur
I —	Ahmedabad
J —	Dublin
K —	Aldershot
L —	Secunderabad

1ST BRIGADE (con.)—

M Battery	Nusserabad
N —	Hyderabad
O —	Kamptee
P —	Secunderabad
Q —	St Thomas Mt.
R —	Bellary
S —	Bangalore
T —	Shornecliffe
U —	Athlone
V —	Chatham
W —	Hilsea
X —	Woolwich

FIELD ARTILLERY.—(Continued.)

2ND BRIGADE—

A Battery	Kirkee
B —	Neemuch
C —	Ahmednuggur
D —	Kirkee
E —	Kurrachee
F —	Deesa
G —	Belgaum
H —	Bristol
I —	Egypt
J —	Allahabad
K —	Sheffield
L —	Limerick
M —	St. Thomas Mt.
N —	Woolwich
O —	Hilsea
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Sheffield
R —	Peshawur
S —	Woolwich

3RD BRIGADE—

A Battery	Weedon
B —	Weedon
C —	Woolwich
D —	Ipswich
E —	Ipswich
F —	Aldershot
G —	Newcastle
H —	Christchurch
I —	Bangalore

3RD BRIGADE (con.)

J —	Trowbridge
K —	Nowgong
L —	Dinapore
M —	Meerut
N —	Mean Meer
O —	Agra
P —	Meean Meer
Q —	Saugor
R —	Fyzabad

4TH BRIGADE—

A Battery	Mhow
B —	Rawul Pindee
C —	Meean Meer
D —	Lucknow
E —	Bareilly
F —	Morar
G —	Meerut
H —	Aldershot
I —	Glasgow
J —	Colchester
K —	Fermoy
L —	Mooltan
M —	Clonmel
N —	Woolwich
O —	Barrackpore
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Newport, M.
R —	Curragh

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14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Bermuda
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th Company—Southampton [(Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Bermuda
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Cape of Good Hope
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

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[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. George D. Morant	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (Rear-Admiral John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Chas. Hicks	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. F. A. Harston	March 20, 1883—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry H. Rawson, C.B. (Vice-Ad. Lord John Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. Harry W. Brent	March 21, 1882—Devonport	South-East Coast of America
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Charles R. Wood	Tender to Repulse	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb (Rear-Admiral F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. R. E. Tracey (Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Com. W. M. Annesley	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Loftus S. Jones	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	West Coast of Africa
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church (Rear-Admiral N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. April 11, 1882—C. of Good Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship	Capt. Nathaniel Bowden-Smith	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. W. E. B. Atkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service on Coast of Ireland
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. A. J. Kennedy	March 29, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. G. Bosanquet	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. Francis Durrant	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth	North America and West Indies
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. H. F. Stephenson, C.B.	Sept. 15, 1880—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Powlett	Dec. 7, 1880—Sheerness	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Aug. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargeaunt	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine	May 10, 1881—Sheerness	Danube
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. R. L. Groome	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport	China
Comus	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct 23, 1879—Sheerness	On passage home
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Jeffreys	Re. Aug. 20, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. H. Crowe	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Curacoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Re. March, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. H. Jauncey	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. S. H. M. Login	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. F. J. J. Elliot	Feb. 10, 1881—Sheerness	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade	Re. Sept. 21, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Henry C. Bigge	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Fred. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. A. Bolitho	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hulton	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of W'llingt'n	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Admiral Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. A. Poland (Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. Henry Washington	Re. April 1, 1881—Sunderland	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	206	S. corvette	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Jan. 1, 1880—Sheerness	Paying off
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. P. Haynes	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	28	Gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. P. K. Smythies	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. E. H. Gamble	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. C. S. Cardale	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. George A. G. Grey	Re. May 1, 1883—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. Izat	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. R. F. Hammick	Re. May 9, 1882—Devonport	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Re. Oct. 1, 1881—C. of Good Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Lieut-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. C. Higgins	June 15, 1880—Chatham	North America and West Indies
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. E. W. Hodgkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Arthur Furlonger	Nov. 20, 1883—Sheerness	Particular service
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. A. W. Moore	July 26, 1883—Sheerness	C. of Good Hope & W. Coast of Africa
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	North America and West Indies
Goshawk	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. W. J. Moore	Nov. 22, 1883—Sheerness	C. of Good Hope & W. Coast of Afrca
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. G. Gough	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	North America and West Indies
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lieut-Com. S. J. B. Willcox	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. F. Heneage (Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rear-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop and storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Navigating-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux, C.B.	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. C. W. Spring	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	...	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. G. W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham	China
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Jan. 23, 1883—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. R. H. Harris	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. W. A. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. R. O. R. C. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport	China
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. John Fellowes (Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. W. A. D. Acland	Re. Sep. 22, 1883—Sydney	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret ship	Capt. Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C.	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. Richard N. Gresley	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Commodore J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell, V.C., K.C.B.)	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua	North America and West Indies
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. F. C. B. Robinson	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brooke	March 13, 1883—Sheerness	W. C. of Africa & C. of Good Hope
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 1, 1883—Chatham	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. the Hon. R. Bingham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Capt. H. Rose	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 16, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus	6	39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Pembroke	1	57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr (Rear-Admiral Geo. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. St. G. C. D'Arcy Irvine	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Leonard Dick	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. W. H. May	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—West India D'cks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. A. C. Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness	Ordered home
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	March 8, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Harry L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. L. Sulivan	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. P. R. Sharpe (Rear-Admiral Thomas B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald	April 24, 1883—Sheerness	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. R. P. Humpage	Tender to Boscawen	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. H. Hosken	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. John Ferris	Tender to Ganges	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. Arthur E. Dupuis	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated	Capt. Edward S. Adeane, C.M.G.	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1, 1883	Greenock
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	North America and W.I. (survey)
Sphinx	7	91	P. vessel	Com. Crawford Caffin	Oct. 9, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. Henry D. Shortt	Tender to Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Francis W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W. C. of Africa & C. of Good Hope
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	W. C. of Africa & C. of Good Hope
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland	Oct. 4, 1880—Chatham	Mediterranean
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Admiral A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Swinger	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Marx	Oct. 2, 1883—Devonport	Australia
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. W. J. L. Wharton	March 16, 1882—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America (survey)
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B.	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Chas. G. Fane	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua	North America and West Indies
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. Thos. Barnardiston	Re. Jan 1, 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Sept. 25, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Surveying, Home Station
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lieut-Com. Henry McArthur Cutfield	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. Francis M. Prattent	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. G. F. Knowles	April 1, 1880—River Shannon	Rathmullen
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. Walter Stewart	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. A. H. Markham	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lieut-Com. E. J. P. Gallwey	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. W. H. Cuming	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel	Lieut-Com. T. E. Maxwell	Re. March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. J. D. Nicholls	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. T. P. W. Nesham	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. C. R. Arbuthnot	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Com. Andrew W. Miller	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE Chancellor of the Exchequer is so much enamoured with the lovely ruin he has made, with the help of other hands, carrying out the great Cardwellian confusion, that he cannot refrain on all occasions from celebrating his achievements; and by degrees it is probable he will labour under the delusion, unless Lord Wolseley promptly undeceives him, that he won the battle of Tel-el-Kebir himself, just as his Gracious Majesty George IV., in moments of high excitement, was wont to assert that he had charged with the Cavalry at Waterloo. But it is really too bad for the Chancellor of the Exchequer of a Government responsible before the Empire for the Military efficiency on which its greatness depends, to throw over the eyes of his constituents a cloud of figures, in order to prove, what every soldier knows to be untrue, that the first line of the British Army is in a wholesome and efficient condition, fit for every duty, including fighting. Can any unbiassed person go down to Aldershot, or to any of our Military stations, and look at the rank and file of the battalions in training there, and conscientiously declare that they are fit for action? Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice, one of the officers whose selection for permanent service by Lord Wolseley has been justified by constant good work, in the field and out of it, has recently, in his evidence before the Committee, to fortify his Lordship's position respecting the danger of making a subterranean communication from France to England, or *vice versâ*, compiled a very interesting record of the occasions upon which war has broken out without any previous declaration, and when the striking of a blow was the first intimation of the picking of the quarrel. It would seem that England has had as much to do with such breaches of the peace as her neighbours; but whether she had or not, it is certainly desirable that she should be ready at any moment to send her first contingent to face the enemy, on any sudden outbreak, with some reliance on the discipline, steadiness, and physical capacity of the soldiers which compose it. We have no desire to disparage the deeds of the Army which, with a canal and railway in its rear, and its communications opened to the sea by the Navy, having illustrated, by a miserable break-down, the imperfect nature of the preparations for medical service and transport, made a short march from Ismailia, and routed Arabi's Egyptians, in a lusty spring out from the cover of the night; but we must protest, in the interests of our national reputation, against making that event a great feat of arms, calculated to inspire the utmost confidence in the country, and to justify the nation in believing that the troops which performed it would be capable of any of the deeds which made British soldiers under Marlborough and under Wellington famous for ever. It is true that Sir Archibald Alison, in the joy of his heart at the realisation of the bright dream of his life, when he found himself in the command of a Highland Brigade in the field, with generous impetuosity and all the *perfervidum genus Scotorum*, has magnified the "rapture of the fight," and, revelling in the long, rolling periods which describe the musketry and the smoke from the Egyptian trenches, covered with a glamour of words the gallantry of his kilted battalions. But the butcher's bill shows conclusively that whatever might have been the volume of sound and fury, the leaden tempest lost its force somewhere on the sand. There was nothing really in the sight of comrades falling thickly around them, and in the disarray of ranks caused by close and fatal fire, to test the stuff of the men. But it is principally on the rapidity with which this force was put on the banks of the Suez Canal, the War Office plumes itself. "Six weeks is all that was required." Lord Wolseley certainly kept his word as to the date with admirable accuracy. But surely Mr. Childers does not expect the country to accept as a positive fact that there were no previous preparations, and that an intervention in Egypt was never thought of—that no steps were taken towards its becoming a practical fact—till the day it was announced that Lord Wolseley would be placed at the head of the expeditionary force? Surely it was shadowed forth long ere July, that the Government were thinking of sending out an army for the purpose of restoring the Khedive to his proper place, rescuing the Suez Canal from possible interruption by the National Government at Cairo, and procuring the Bondholders payment of their coupons. Why, it is notorious that the whole situation in Egypt had been carefully examined months before, and that military experts had studied its conditions, and had laid down the lines of operation for an invading army; and many weeks ere the "six" of which Mr. Childers speaks, it was rumoured in every camp and barrack-room of the United Kingdom that the British Government was about to send a force to Egypt; and the very place in Egypt where the column was to land was pointed out, long ere a battalion received orders to hold itself in readiness. And in what state did the despatch of that force leave our home defences and Mediterranean garrisons? No, Mr. Childers, we are not happy,—charm you never so wisely, you men of Pontefract.

UNLIKE the Reports of other Departments of our Military System, which are produced annually, or thereabouts, that lately issued by the Director-General of Military Education relates to the last seven years. Notwithstanding the long period it embraces, and the variety and complexity of the subjects with which it deals, this work is so clear and so concise that it calls for little special notice, beyond that of commendation. The fullest information on all points connected with the professional education of officers is to be found in its pages. A preliminary paragraph states briefly the main divisions of the book. The successive changes in the constitution and staff of the Departments are then fully described. The regulations for the educational establishments, for the different modes of obtaining commissions, and for the qualifying for promotion, are given in detail. Yet the Report, exclusive of the numerous appendices, occupies only twenty-six pages. The first appendix is a list of the names of more than a hundred Examiners, without showing the periods during which they acted, or the subjects in which they examined. Then we have the general orders, circulars, and regulations for the management of the Military Colleges of Woolwich and Sandhurst, and for examinations for promotion. The next appendix relates to what, for want of a better name, is inappropriately called "Garrison Instruction." In the whole range of military knowledge, there are no subjects which have less to do with the work of garrisons than those which "Garrison Instructors" are specially employed to teach. The same appendix contains the "Instructions for a Course of Field Sketching for Non-commissioned Officers." A number of reports and returns relating to the Staff College and the "Advanced Class, Royal Artillery," follow; then come the regulations for the examination of Aides-de-Camp and of Militia and Volunteer Officers in Tactics; and lastly, the report of a Committee on Text-books of Topography. In the appendix relating to Sandhurst, we find "The Report of Conference on the Introduction of a Physical Competition for the Army." The best mode of instituting and conducting examinations for testing the strength, activity, and endurance of candidates for commissions is thoroughly considered, and all actual difficulties are removed or provided for. Yet the Secretary of State for War considered (in 1878) that "the practical difficulties were insuperable." The competitive examinations, now conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, doubtless preclude some young men who have great political or other interest from obtaining commissions; and a physical competition would shut out others. Such results are probably the practical difficulties which were considered insuperable. In nothing is a change more needed than in the mode of testing visual power. A man to whose eyes all enemies at a distance of half a mile would be dressed in "invisible cloth," might be able to see the "normal" black dots across a room with the required distinctness. Even those who decidedly object to muscular energy being allowed to compensate for mental inferiority, would admit that a minimum standard of strength and activity might be fixed, even if competition be for the present rejected. Military history teems with instances of the use of superior strength and activity in battle. Napier tells us of the personal advantages of Marshal Beresford, of Waldron of the 27th, Lloyd of the 43rd, and many others. Turning to Indian history, the case of Lieutenant Patterson, of the Bombay Army, in the action at Corygaum, in 1818, stands boldly out. This officer was 6 ft. 7 in. in height, with strength and bravery in proportion to his towering stature. He was shot through the body, and fell, mortally wounded; but he rose to his feet again, and seizing a musket by the muzzle with both hands, he laid about him with deadly effect. Of the Arabs who surrounded him, many were struck down, and the rest shrank back appalled beyond the reach of his terrible blows. He recaptured a gun which had been taken, and materially contributed to gain a hardly-contested victory against enormous odds, and to place the well-earned name on the colours of his regiment. From the lists of the final examinations at the Staff College, we learn that, of eighty-seven officers who passed, twenty-eight were specially qualified in French, twenty-six in German, nine in Russian, five in Italian, three in Spanish, one in Portuguese, one in Dutch, three in Turkish, five in Hindustani, three in Persian, one in Arabic, one in Hindu, and one in Pushto. This shows a satisfactory amount of linguistic attainments, at an institution where so many other subjects compete for the time and attention of the students. The Director-General informs us that many decided improvements have been suggested, and are being introduced. Some of these changes deserve more lengthened notice than our space allows. The Report contains some of those eccentricities of diction which we find in most documents emanating from the War Office. The number of Cadets passed for commissions at the Royal Military Academy is called in one place the "normal output," and in another, "a greater outflow than the normal establishment permitted." The word "output" is generally used to signify the quantity of coal or other useful matter taken from mines; and "outflow" is more suggestive of some hydraulic operation than of supplying officers for the Army. It is straining the meaning of the word "normal" to apply it to establishments and numbers that are not determined on any fixed principles, but are liable to alteration according to the views of the exigencies of the service which may happen to be taken for the time by the Secretary of State for War. "Commissions from the ranks" are mentioned among the "institutions by which gentlemen are selected and trained" for commissions! Our misused friend "*nil*" appears once more, instead of "none," on page 14. Still, in accuracy of detail, clearness of arrangement, and literary merit, this Report is far superior to the others which we have been reviewing lately. One thing certainly can be said for it; it bears on every page the impress of truth, and has not been prepared, as it is to be feared some other official documents have been, with the view of misleading and presenting things in a rosy light, for objects which we must deem discreditable, though they are too palpable to do any actual injury.

WHEN the Duke of Edinburgh was Admiral-Superintendent of the Reserves, his Royal Highness was, we believe, wont to call Mr. Rickard his "Travelling Secretary." Now that he has been appointed to the command of the Channel Squadron, the Duke of Edinburgh has selected that officer as his Secretary. Were the list of the Accountant Officers of the Navy carefully gone through, it might be found that no better officer could be selected for the appointment. No doubt, there are many as good on the list, and many not so good. That, however, is not the question. Mr. Rickard is an Assistant-Paymaster, and, from time immemorial, it has been the custom of the service that the Secretary to a Flag-officer should be a Paymaster On numerous occasions, both Commodores and Admirals have applied to the Admiralty to be allowed to break this rule, and to retain an Assistant-Paymaster as Secretary; but on each occasion the application has been refused, on the ground that it was "against the custom of the service." Why, then, should Mr. Rickard be appointed to act as Secretary to the officer in command of the Channel Squadron? If the Admiralty desired to make the Duke of Edinburgh unpopular in the service, which is not very likely, they could not set about the work more effectually, for each time they employ his Royal Highness, officers who can ill afford to be passed over are made to suffer. The Admiralty cannot refuse to employ the son of the Queen, however much they would like to do so; but they make his employment a bone of contention. The appointment of the Duke of Edinburgh to command the Channel Squadron has deprived an officer on the Vice-Admirals' list of employment, long-looked forward to, and well merited. Not only will this officer, whose career is brought to a premature close, feel aggrieved at being kept out of the appointment he believed to be his by right; but others, will feel that they, too, have suffered. The Duke, having been advanced to the Vice-Admirals' List out of his turn, should be employed on special service, and not in appointments belonging by right to others. In the Paymasters' line, the same feeling will exist. And why? Because the Admiralty keep a Paymaster out of employment, and in the cold shade of half-pay, by the appointment of an Assistant-Paymaster to the Secretaryship in the Channel Squadron. It was not necessary to send Sir William Dowell to the China command. This, however, the Admiralty have done, and by so doing, and by appointing the Duke of Edinburgh to relieve him, their Lordships have taken away from two officers on the Vice-Admirals' List, officers who had every right to expect that they would reach the highest grade in the service, the chance of future employment, but who will now have to retire without doing so. Instead of promoting Mr. Rickards to be a Paymaster in her Majesty's Navy, their Lordships appoint him, while he is still an Assistant-Paymaster, to be Secretary to the Duke of Edinburgh. True, they make the appointment an "acting" one. A report is current that their Lordships offered the command of the China station to Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B., but that this officer was forced to decline the appointment, owing to the state of his health. There are, however, many other Vice-Admirals on the list, and amongst these there are six officers who, unless employed within the next year or two, can never hope to again hoist their flags. Two of these officers had the right to expect a command in 1884; but, the Admiralty having transferred Sir William Dowell and brought in the Duke of Edinburgh, their sole chance of future employment is gone. Thus, two Vice-Admirals and a Paymaster are deprived of the highest appointments they could reasonably have hoped to hold in the Service. But the Admiralty, of course, save money by not creating a special appointment, such as a flying squadron, for the Duke of Edinburgh, and by employing an Assistant-Paymaster, in lieu of a Paymaster; and this fact probably carried weight at Whitehall. But if the Admiralty can now depart from "the custom of the service" to please a Royal Duke, why could they not have done so in previous cases? In making these remarks, we desire it to be distinctly understood that we are not calling in question the qualifications or claims to employment of the officers concerned, but the Naval administration. Far better would it be to see a responsible Lord High Admiral, in the person of the Duke of Edinburgh, supersede an incompetent Board of Admiralty, than to have a political administration of the Navy presided over by a civilian, however able; and in so saying, we allude to Boards which, as justly remarked by Sydney Smith, "are only fit to make screens."

MR. FORSTER'S remarks on the Volunteer Force, at Bradford on Wednesday evening, strike us as in some degree likely to mislead with regard to the objections which were taken very long ago, by good military critics, to the composition of the Force. It is quite true that when the Volunteers first made their appearance there was a considerable amount of unjust criticism on the part of many who had really no desire to throw discredit on any institution which tended to develope the Military power of the country; but who are not at all impressed, as an element of defensive strength, with the aspect of a sporadic irruption of armed men, dressed in fantastic attire, who claim almost a complete autonomy. It was not without a struggle—sometimes strenuous, and certainly long-continued—that the War Office succeeded in getting in hand the corps, scattered all over the country, and forming them into one, if not harmonious, at any rate pretty homogeneous whole. But the Government only succeeded in that object by giving tit for tat. The purse-strings of the country were opened, in order to obtain the needful domination, and then by degrees the sums expended on the Volunteers, pure and simple, were augmented by contributions to the capitation, and by the pay of the Staff of officers of the Regular Army and of the non-commissioned officers, who had so much to do with licking, in a metaphorical sense, the martial cub into shape. Whatever estimate may be formed of the real fighting value of the Volunteers, should there be a very serious aggression on the country, no one can question the high opinion which foreign critics have formed and expressed of their value, under certain conditions. It is difficult to say whether Mr. Forster is justified in the statement that the country would have to pay a great deal more, if it were not for the Volunteers, because we do not see how, admirable as they are, the Imperial wants, now supplied by the Regular Army, are in any way lessened by the Volunteer Force. And, indeed, it may be that some abstraction from the recruiting power of the nation is to be laid to the door of the Volunteers, who have satisfied the love of Military display, inherent in this population, without driving men to take up arms to go abroad, to India and the Colonies. There were far more Volunteers in England at the time that Napoleon threatened to invade the country, but the fact did not prevent considerable alarm; and Mr. Forster's contention that the existence of the Volunteers now obviates panics, we hold to be untenable. If, to-morrow, the mighty Teuton—encouraged by the British occupation or annexation of Egypt, by the French protectorate of Tunis, or by general little plunderings of other people's lands south of the Danube and in the dominions of the Sultan—were to throw carelessly 300,000 or 400,000 men into Holland; while France, for purely defensive purposes, occupied Belgium, we do not think that the presence of the Volunteers alone, or even an array of the Volunteers behind, or before, the Regular Army and the Reserves, would prevent some little agitation on the western shore of the German Ocean. We fear, indeed, that Mr. Forster was right on one point,—that the Volunteers have contributed to develop a spirit which will render England less likely to attack others than she was in the old days, when William Pitt was ready to go to war about Nootk Sound, though few people had the least idea where that interesting geographical expression is situated.

The Duke of Edinburgh hoisted his flag on board the *Minotaur* on December 3, and will, it is expected, return to his command about the 17th inst., to take the Squadron to sea.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell leaves Portsmouth in the hired transport *Hankow* on December 15 for China, to relieve Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes in the command of the China station. During the three years that Admiral Willes has held this important command, he has succeeded in giving offence not only to the officers of all foreign Navies serving on the station, but also to the principal European inhabitants and merchants with whom he has been brought into contact, and the advent of his successor is hailed with delight by all.

Fleet-Surgeon Gerald Molloy, R.N., embarked with his family on the 6th inst. on board H.M.'s troopship *Himalaya*, at Devonport, for passage to Malta, to take up his appointment as Senior Medical Officer of the dockyard.

The Admiralty have found it advisable to supersede the obsolete sailing schooners, employed on the Australian station for the suppression of the labour traffic in the South Sea Islands, by steam gun-vessels. But the Admiralty have also found the sailing schooners *Harrier* and *Undine* so utterly unfitted for the Mozambique Channel, that they have ordered these obsolete sailing schooners to the Australian station, to be employed in connection with the labour traffic of the South Sea Islands! When these two yachts were purchased, we warned the Admiralty that they would prove useless, and, as in the case of the *Polyphemus*, they, too, have now to be classed as failures.

Captain Hopkins, Director of Naval Ordnance, accompanied by Lieutenant Martin, R.N., visited Devonport and Keyham Dockyards, on December 4, and inspected the ships there being completed and brought forward for sea.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell struck his flag on board the *Minotaur*, as senior officer in command of the Channel Squadron, at sunset on Saturday last.

The people of Plymouth, some time since, desired to have the old Eddystone lighthouse re-erected upon the Hoe. The site was chosen, and the foundation-stone was laid by the Duke of Edinburgh on October 20, 1882, since which little has been done, and that little only by fits and starts. For some time after the ceremony performed by the Duke, the few stones on the spot lay as they had been deposited by the carts, and up to this date only nine courses have been put together.

The *Imperieuse*, barbette ship, building at Portsmouth, will be launched on December 19.

The Admiralty have decided to make the Australian station a Rear-Admiral's command, instead of a Commodore's as at present. The Squadron will be considerably increased in numbers in consequence of this decision.

Admiral Porter, of the United States Navy, has drawn up a report on the defences of the United States, in which he asserts that even Spain could sweep American commerce from off the seas. He also states that the American coast is so unprotected that any ordinary ironclad could pass the batteries of every harbour in the country. We are glad to find Admiral Porter deprecating all thoughts of the possibility of war between England and America. As the gallant Admiral most justly remarks, the interests of the two countries are identical.

We wonder why, when arrangements are being made for the relief of the crews of the *Carysfort* and *Superb*, commissioned in September and October, 1880, none seem in progress for the *Condor* serving on the same station, and commissioned in August, 1880. It is this total want of system in relieving ships' companies, which causes so much dissatisfaction in the service.

In the *Pall Mall Gazette* of December 5, Sir E. J. Reed has given Admiral Fishbourne what may be called "a dressing" of a very severe type, for his attack on the theories of the late Mr. W. Froude, and we are bound to say that the castigation appears to have been not undeserved. But Admiral Fishbourne will, no doubt, stand to his old-fashioned guns, and the fight will be renewed, though there can be little doubt of the result.

Do keep the peace, dear friends of the Dominion, and do not trail your coat in the snow to provoke Brother Jonathan to dance upon it! Perhaps you will say it is that "old cuss" who is to blame for the performance of your war-dance, inasmuch as it is his provocation which forced you to raise the war-cry of your nation, and to take off your paletôt; but you should really make allowances, and consider that the *raison d'être* of the head of the United States' Navy is that the United States' Navy should be about to do something, and that he is bound to propose schemes for Congress to reject, in order that he may seem to "go ahead." It certainly is indiscreet to print such articles as the one we annex from the *Hamilton Daily Tribune*:—

> "Admiral Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., of H.M.S. *Pinafore*, was an ass, and Admiral Porter, of the U.S. Navy, seems to be the same. The former had impossible schemes for assuring the superiority of the British seamen, and the latter has impossible plans for making the American Navy a terror to Great Britain. One or two ironclads are to be built on Lake Erie, and some morning they are quietly

to drop down to the Welland Canal entrance and destroy its gates. Naturally enough the plan, coming from an American Admiral, is based upon the supposition that there will be no resistance from Canada. The past history of this country does not warrant our neighbours in acting upon such conclusions, for Canadian histories teach us that the American troops hurried across the Niagara River a little faster than they originally came over. Canada desires to have perpetual friendship with her southern neighbour, but she is human. The cool proposal of an American Admiral to build gunboats on the lakes, whereby costly public works constructed at our national expense for the common use of the commercial interests of the continent shall be destroyed, is somewhat irritating, and will cause every Government shipbuilding movement on the lakes to be watched with unusual interest. The building of ironclads on one side compels the building of them on the other. This is why we object to standing armies. If one country adopts the principle, another country is sure, if not bound, to follow. Instead of wasting our money in preparing war-vessels and war materials, let both countries apply the same amount of money to the construction of public works likely to promote the development of our international commercial interests."

The project of forming a School of Instruction for Mounted Infantry at Aldershot has been abandoned for the present, owing mainly to the expense the maintenance of such an establishment would involve.

News from Tonquin is anxiously awaited in France. It was expected some days ago, but for some reason or another there has been a delay in commencing operations. This has been attributed in some quarters to diplomatic intervention staying the sword of France when it was raised to strike. From France we learn that the delay is owing to the fact of the Minister of Marine having telegraphed to Admiral Courbet to employ the greatest possible number of sailors to aid him in his forward movement. Naturally, the operation of getting the Blue-jackets into line required some little time. This fact is a pretty sharp criticism on the Government for not sending out a sufficient number of troops, especially as it appears by the Yellow Book just published in Paris that they were aware of the presence of Chinese Regulars. As far back as April 16, M. Bourée, the ex-French Minister in China, telegraphed to his Government that 10,000 Chinese troops had already entered Tonquin, and that this was merely the advanced guard of considerable masses, with a good leaven of well-drilled, well-armed troops and foreign officers. On May 5, M. Bourée again telegraphed that 2,000 picked men had just embarked for *an unknown destination*, and that he had warned the Governor of Cochin China of this fact. On May 8, in a third telegram from M. Bourée said, "The despatch of troops to Tonquin continues." And yet, only the other day, the French Government pretended that it was not aware of the presence of any Chinese troops in Tonquin. This is on a par with the Ministerial declaration that the credits voted were not exhausted, and that there was money in hand, the fact being that if the money had not all been paid, all, and a good many million francs over, was owing.

Among the results of the Russian aggression in Central Asia, the accession to their military strength of the magnificent horses of the Turcoman tribe, and of the material for irregular cavalry of the tribes themselves, is not unimportant. It is stated, we see, that in the 58 provinces of European Russia, there are no less than 14,800,000 horses reported by the military authorities as fit for service in case of war.

An article in the *Journal des Sciences Militaires* on repeating rifles has attracted a good deal of attention in France. From this article it appears that a Committee was appointed some time ago by the French War Minister to select a type, and that some of the members of this Committee, instead of making a selection, have declared that it is perfectly useless to adopt a repeating rifle at all. In fact, they have behaved like the little fish who, on being asked with what sauce he would like to be eaten, protested that he did not want to be eaten at all, and thus drew down upon him the rejoinder, "Vous sortez de la question." The Committee has been at work for nine months, but has brought forth nothing; its deliberations have been kept secret, and it is complained that it has not taken the trouble to serve out 50 repeating rifles to some corps for trial. The *Progrès Militaire* gives us to understand that the author of the article in the *Journal des Sciences Militaires* is a member of the Committee opposed to any change, reminds its readers that when it was a question of introducing breech-loaders, the Artillery Committee and a goodly number of Infantry Generals gave their opinion that the adoption would constitute a serious tactical error, and this was after the Schleswig-Holstein and Sadowa experiences. The *Progrès* says that this obstinacy or obtuseness was one of the causes of the French disasters of 1870, because it was not until the end of 1868 that the Chassepôt was in the hands of the whole army. The result was that a great many soldiers of the second portion of the contingent were perfectly ignorant of the weapon with which they had to do battle in 1870, and used it in the most deplorable manner. In a good many regiments, men who rejoined the active battalions before Metz had to be initiated into the mysteries of the Chassepôt between the marches. Experience proved that the Artillery Committee and the Infantry Generals were wrong. "What officer," asks the *Progrès*, "would propose to go back to the old musket of 1842, and the ramrod?" *Ergo*, the repeating rifle should not be thrown aside, or France may once more find herself behindhand, and be taken at a disadvantage. It is pointed out that the Prussians, who, by the way, owe so much military renown to inventing or adopting improved methods of warfare, such as horse artillery, the iron ramrod, and the needle-gun, have become much enamoured of the repeating-rifle, with which several battalions have been armed. It may not have been finally adopted in the German Army, but it was experimented with during the recent manœuvres, and it has numerous and powerful friends. We are assured that the following words, pronounced by the present German War Minister, General Bronsort de Schellendorf, are repeated in all the Military clubs:—"It will be the same with the repeating-rifle as with the needle-gun. After the next war, it will enlist the suffrages of everyone." "And," says the *Progrès*, "all our letters from the other side of the Rhine declare that these rifles are being manufactured by thousands, and that it is highly probable that the definitive type will be adopted by the Empire before January 1." According to the *Progrès*, the repeating Mauser will be the rifle with which the German Army will shortly be supplied.

At a banquet given last week by the Drapers' Company, Capt. Fitzgerald, R.N., in returning thanks for "The Navy," observed that "as far as the personnel of the Navy is concerned, it has never been in a better state than it is at present; but in the strength and number of our ships, some people whose opinions are worthy of respect think we are deficient. An army of 100,000 men may be said to be a strong army, but in the presence of an enemy 200,000 strong, it would be a weak army; and in like manner, a squadron of 10 ironclads might be considered a powerful fleet, but if they were opposed by 20 they would not be so. Never before, in the history of this country, has she had so much wealth staked in commerce and in colonies, as she has at the present moment, and never before has the fighting Navy of England been so nearly approached in strength by that one single European Power as it is at the present moment. There are some people who, judging by past events, look upon our weakness with alarm; now they may be right, or they may be wrong, but if they are justified in feeling anxious on the subject, the question arises, 'Who is responsible for this state of affairs?' Certainly not the Admiralty, for they spend every shilling that they get to the best possible advantage, to keep up the efficiency of the Navy, such as it is. Certainly not the present Government; they are pledged to the country for economy, and are bound to keep down the Estimates at all hazards. Not the Conservatives either, for when they were in power they did nothing to increase materially the strength of the Navy; their hands were tied also by this craze for economy, regardless of consequences. Who, then, is responsible for this state of affairs? It is the merchants and the people of England at large, who return members to Parliament who are pledged to economy, and to keeping down the estimates, without due regard to the efficiency of the Navy, and to the vast wealth which it would have to protect in case of war." Capt. Fitzgerald continued, "Gentlemen, you will have gathered from my remarks that I am of no politics, I do not think that a naval officer ought to have any politics, or if he has he ought to keep them to himself, and not express them publicly. He should be as ready to do his duty to his Queen and country whether the Liberals or the Conservatives are in power, and it is because we are ready to do our duty under all political circumstances that we view with pain and regret the practice of making the Navy and the Army the battle grounds of party politics, and the arena wherein the two political parties in the State engage in party warfare, and exchange recriminations and taunts. I believe it is the duty and the interest of all Englishmen to do all in their power to raise the services above the platform of party politics, and insist that they should be kept at a strength commensurate with the requirements of the empire, whichever party may happen to be in power, and I would urge all here present to use their influence in that direction. I thank you, gentlemen, for having listened to me with so much patience, but I thought that you might be interested to hear a naval officer's views about the Navy." And very sensible and well put they were, we think.

At the meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution on Thursday last, the 6th inst., Mr. Edward Birkbeck, M.P., in the chair, the sum of £266 was granted to lifeboats for services during the past month, resulting in the saving of 41 lives. Payments amounting to £1,723 were made on some of the 274 lifeboat establishments of the Institution. A further contribution of £480 had been received by the Institution from the Civil Service Lifeboat Fund, to be appropriated in providing a new lifeboat for the coast, and to be named the "Civil Service No. 4." Upwards of 6,500 Civil servants subscribed annually to this fund, which has contributed £1,480 to the Institution during the current year, and £6,344 7s. in all since 1866. The Independent Order of Oddfellows (Manchester Unity) had forwarded to the Institution their usual annual subscription of £50 in aid of the support of their lifeboat at Grimsby. New lifeboats have recently been sent by the Institution to Caistor, Norfolk, and Aranmore Island, on the north-west coast of Ireland.

Two of the shells fired by the Inflexible, at the bombardment of Alexandria, have been placed outside the official residence of Capt. Fisher, of the Excellent, at Portsmouth. The shells, which weigh over 1,200 lb. each, after travelling more than four miles from the mouth of an 81-ton gun, were found unexploded.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONG-RANGE musketry practice, from 1,000 to 2,000 yards, has been going on in the Long Valley during the week, with the new experimental rifle recently issued to the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, for trial and report. The results of these experiments are, as far as they have gone, most satisfactory.

Four officers and 200 men of the Brigade of Guards left the Camp on Wednesday for London and Windsor, on completion of musketry and military training.

The band and casuals of the Royal Horse Guards arrived on Wednesday from London, for carbine practice.

It is proposed by the Commissariat and Transport Corps to place a memorial brass in the Iron Church, South Camp, in memory of the officers and men of the corps who died in Egypt.

The Divisional Drag Hounds had two excellent runs during the week. On Monday the meet was at Guildford Park Farm, and on Thursday at Crondall.

A Promenade Concert, which was well attended, took place at the Officers' Club on Thursday. There will be a dance at the Club on the 17th inst., commencing at 9.30 p.m.

The Rev. Stewart Patterson, Church of England Chaplain to the Forces, has been taken on the strength of the Division.

Brigade-Surgeon W. H. Muschamp has been ordered to the Curragh for duty.

Lieutenant A. M. Stuart, R.E., has been ordered from Chatham to Aldershot.

The Rev. A. Malim, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, is held in readiness to proceed to Egypt.

THE NEW ARTILLERY UKASE.

"A Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.," writes:—"In a communication, surely the most curious ever issued from a great public office, the new Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, seemingly on his own responsibility (as it is written neither 'by desire' nor 'by direction' of his Royal Highness or any Secretary of State, nor is any Royal Warrant, General Order, or Army Circular quoted as authority), has decreed that the lieutenant-colonels, R.A. (Indian Lists), are subject to removal from their commands to what he terms 'non-employment;' and further, that whilst unemployed they are to receive full regimental pay, but without allowances. These allowances constitute about one-half the income of a lieutenant-colonel, so that whatever doubt there may be as to the interpretation of the Henley Clause of the Amalgamation Act as regards tenure of command, there can be none as regards allowances, for these are particularly specified, 'pay,' 'pensions,' 'allowances,' 'privileges,' 'promotions and otherwise,' are the words. Again, no officer's emoluments can be reduced without a Royal Warrant or sufficient authority. It must be borne in mind that no promotions are to be made in their places, therefore a direct saving will be effected to the State by their misfortunes, and this action on the part of the Deputy-Adjutant-General will further cause one or other of these awkward predicaments,—either there will be no officers to fill the appointments of those, 19 in number, now being removed, or the Royal Artillery has too many lieutenant-colonels on its lists. This is no new matter; it has been discussed for years, and voluminous evidence taken thereon (see Blue-book of Lord Morley's Committee), yet the officers concerned, and deeply concerned, too, are given about five weeks' notice to quit, those in India, indeed, only a few days. It required a Royal Warrant to remove the officers of the old Royal List, but in the case of the Indian List, the Deputy-Adjutant-General, after two months in office, decreed, by a stroke of his pen, what his two predecessors and Lord Morley's Committee refrained from even recommending, believing, as they must have done, that these officers were protected by Parliamentary guarantee. It is not convenient to call the present arbitrary step 'Removal from the regiment,' that would be a decided breach of the guarantee, but I would ask, what else is it? The officers are removed from employment, are deprived of half their income, and are told that they will be considered for further employment in common with the half-pay colonels of the old Royal List. It is, no doubt, inconvenient to have officers of the same corps serving under different rules, but if it is necessary, for Imperial reasons, that the Indian List lieutenant-colonels should be removed from their commands, it is neither necessary nor just that they should be deprived of half their income, especially, as in the present case, when the State will be a direct gainer by their loss. No doubt, it is desired that these officers should retire on their pensions, and pressure is put upon them with that view, seeing that they cannot be compulsorily retired; but such a course is not honest, and very much to be deprecated in the interests of the service. It will not even be successful, for no one will retire until every means of obtaining redress has been exhausted, including an appeal to Parliament."

The Auxiliary Forces Uniform and Equipment Company Limited, has been formed with a capital of £250,000, for the supply of uniforms and every kind of equipment to the Military, Naval, and Auxiliary Forces at home and abroad. The object is to form an auxiliary factory to that of the Government at Pimlico, capable of carrying out the largest orders, and combining economy with excellence of workmanship. In order to form a nucleus for the Company's business, and to enable them to commence at once, the Directors have obtained an offer for sale to them of one of the largest Army clothing factories in the United Kingdom, on terms which they consider highly advantageous, together with the whole of the mills, machinery, plant, stock-in-trade, and running War-Office contracts.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—Signor A. CONTI gives Instruction in Italian, or Prepares for Examinations, Town or Country.—25 Cambridge Street, Eccleston Square, S.W.

OUR CRUISERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you permit me, as a practical man, to state some of the causes which, as far as my experience goes, lead to such scandalous waste of public money in the Royal Dockyards—a subject which many will be glad to see that you have taken up? I fear, however, it is useless to expect reforms at present, judging from the fate of a certain gallant Admiral-Superintendent, who recently took to looking rather closely into certain matters generally ignored. My conclusions are drawn from what I have observed during many more or less lengthened sojourns at some of the principal dockyards, while in the service of one of the leading firms of shipbuilders in the country, who have not only built many ships by contract for our Government, but also a great number of ironclad and other vessels-of-war, some of large size, for different foreign countries. To some people, the subjoined causes of expenditure may seem trifling, but, taken in the aggregate, I believe they will account for a great deal of hard cash in the course of the year, and any private firm that ignored them would soon go to the wall. The first thing which strikes one is the amount of time-work, instead of piece-work, that prevails among the workmen—an arrangement which renders it to every one's advantage to spend as much time, and, therefore, money, over a job as possible. I was particularly struck with this when paying a visit to the Inflexible, about a year after she was launched. In every compartment men were to be found idling and gossiping, instead of working. Some would, on seeing a stranger, take up a hammer or other tool, and make believe to be hard at work; but as soon as the coast was believed to be clear the energy evaporated, and the yarn was resumed. From the number of small compartments into which this ship is divided, unusual facilities were afforded for this kind of thing; and as there seemed to be no proper supervision exercised over the men, they were made the most of. Many of the constructors, &c., seem to be quite aware that this goes on, but they cannot be expected to run the risk of getting into a scrape, by coming out as red-hot reformers. Once, when round at Devonport, with a vessel built by my employers' firm, I was amused by one of the overseers from the dockyard, who had charge of her while building, asking me to lend him one of my men to chip a piece off a racer, for, as he said, "It must be done at once, and it won't take him an hour; but if I put one of our dockyard chaps on it, he will take a day over it." There is a great damper on energetic work, in the feeling which many of the men have that it is everybody's, and therefore no one's money in particular, that is being spent, for as I once heard a dockyard carpenter say to one of our men who was pushing on a job, "What the —— are yer slaving at? It's nobody's money yer earning!" A great deal of money is wasted by the ignorance which frequently prevails in one department as to what is being done by another, a game of cross-purposes that often leads to work having to be pulled to pieces and redone two or three times over. Much the same thing frequently occurs from the over-centralisation of the chief direction of everything in Whitehall, and the apparent inability of the authorities there to make up their minds, for months sometimes, about the most trifling matters. As a rule, too, the plans which emanate from that quarter are, to judge by those sent to contractors, hopelessly inaccurate, which is scarcely surprising, if the draughtsmen never see the ship while building. Every draughtsman knows that no plan will stand perpetual drawings-in and rubbings-out for alterations, and therefore apparently but little faith is put in plans at the dockyards, and the chief reliance placed on "setting up a mould at the ship" of anything that is wanted. The consequence is that, suppose the mould is that of a gun, it is tried, and found to traverse, &c., very well, and clear of everything; the work proceeds and is nearly finished, when some one suddenly finds out that there is a skylight or something in the way, which was forgotten when the mould was tried, and the whole arrangement has to be altered, and half the ship cut to pieces to do it. I could give many instances in which this has occurred, but I have already taken up too much of your space. If some First Lord, or other person in authority, being a practical man, could manage to spend a few days unknown at one of the dockyards, he would see much to enlighten him. In conclusion, let me pay a tribute to the desire of the constructors to get the work done in the best possible way. They are, however, the victims of the system, and are, as a rule, miserably under-paid for the work they have to do, and the responsibility it entails. If they were properly paid and given greater facilities for seeing the practice of private yards, much improvement might be hoped for. It is unreasonable to ask a man to do work worth £600 or £700 a year for £300, or to expect him to be other than narrow-minded, when he is screwed down by the prejudices and traditions of his superiors, and has not the spur of competition.—I am, &c., A Naval Architect.

MILITIA MUDDLES.

"A Captain of Militia Artillery" writes:—"In your issue of Dec. 1 'Garrison Instructor' has given a definition of fraudulent enlistment which, if allowed to stand, might lead to very serious misconstruction being put on the meaning of Army Act, sec. 13. He falls into the very common error of misunderstanding the meaning of the word 'embodiment,' and confusing it with 'assembly' for training, preliminary drill, &c. I do not know where any legal definition of the term 'embodiment' is to be found, but that it means placing the Militia 'in' the 'body' of the Regular Army in time of war or imminent national peril may be inferred from the word itself, and from the fact that the Militia cannot be 'embodied' except by Act of Parliament. There ought to be no doubt as to the meaning of the term, as its misconstruction might lead to very serious injustice to men enlisting into the Regular service from the Militia when out for training. No officer pretending to teach military law ought to have a doubt on the meaning of the term 'fraudulent enlistment,' and if 'Garrison Instructor' teaches his pupils such heterodox doctrines as that enunciated in his letter to you, some future day those pupils may be trying, and, on conviction, punishing, for fraudulent enlistment, some unfortunate Militiaman who, in the eyes of military law, has only committed the lesser offence of making a 'false answer on attestation.'"

Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES.

A writer in the current number of *Blackwood* draws an amusing picture of the Corrupt Practices Bill which the Legislature has now in hand and points out how it proves one or other of two things,—either that the electoral body is almost hopelessly corrupt, or that our ideas of public morality have suddenly become very sensitive. At one time it was hoped, and even anticipated, that the Ballot would effectually put a stop to all corrupt practices, whereas it has only had the effect of diverting them into another channel. It did away with the chance of electors selling their cabbages at £10 a-piece, or a plate of gooseberries for £25, or, on the other hand, where an elector was able to buy a sow and nine young pigs for twopence. The Ballot also put an end to the elector borrowing sums of money from the candidate, for which he gave a promissory note, or going up to the poll with a warm supporter of either party standing on each side of him, and after giving his vote, receiving a most affectionate and prolonged squeeze of the hand from the representative of the party for whom he had given his vote. However, at the last election all this was at an end, and it became quite possible for an unscrupulous candidate or his agent to earn two years' imprisonment and hard labour. There is no doubt that the Corrupt Practices Bill is a new dispensation for those who have passed through the storms and tempests of past elections, when the joint expenses of three candidates in Yorkshire in 1807 amounted to little under half a million. But times are altered. By the present Bill it is enacted that the legal expenditure for each candidate is for the future to be strictly limited to £950 for 5,000, and £60 for every additional 1,000 electors, this to include agencies and every possible item of expenditure, with the exception of the candidate's hotel bill, which under no circumstances must exceed £100. As to "treating," the Bill provides that any person, either before, during, or after the election, provides or pays in whole or part the expense of giving entertainment, shall be guilty of treating and its consequences. As a specimen of the pitch to which treating had reached, we are told that in a small borough not many years ago, on the election morning, there was consumed at a breakfast, beside veal, mutton, poultry, and pastry, 980 stone of beef, 315 dozens of wine, 72 pipes of ale, and 865 gallons of spirits. So far, the Corrupt Practices Bill deals a heavy blow to agents, attorneys, and others, but a friend comes to their aid in the form of the 21st clause of the new Act, which exonerates candidates and agents from all penalties if the candidate has proved in court that no corrupt or illegal practice was committed with the knowledge and consent of the candidate and his election agent; and further, that such candidate and election agent took all reasonable means for preventing the commission of corrupt and illegal practices at such election. The writer in *Blackwood* may well call this "a remarkable Act."

In the *National Review* for this month, there are several papers of considerable merit, including one on "Questions of Army Reform," "Long Service *versus* Short Service," and "The Auxiliary Forces," of each of which we daily hear so much. Among the miscellaneous articles, there is a very peculiar and, to many, an interesting one. The title is quaint, "The Literature of Seven Dials," contributed by B. G. Johns. It represents the results, in a literary point of view, of a ramble among the bookstalls in the classic region of Seven Dials, including confessions and dying speeches of criminals, and paying tribute to heroic deeds, &c. The following is the only specimen we can notice. The subject is the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and the great Sir Garnet. Of course, the song is a song of triumph. Here it is:—

> "Such glorious news the other day
>   Was spread throughout the nation,
> How the Egyptians ran away
>   From where they'd took their station.
> Sir Garnet, with his artful ways,
>   Has took them out of winding;
> He dropped on them at break of day,
>   And a Tartar they did find him.
> This gallant man had formed a plan,
>   And the battle he has won it;
> The enemy's hide he meant to tan,
>   And by Jingo he has done it!"

The reader of this fugitive poetry, strange to say, will find more than one example of lines that have the ring of true poetry.

Admiral Peter Parley produces an excellent *Annual* this year, and Mr. George, of Hatton Garden, has put it in charming form and colour of life. It is exceptionally good, in our old-fogey eyes at least, in that Mr. Peter, who after several peripheries returned to his old system of giving instruction and amusement with the immense "pull" last year, as we thought, in the assistance he secured of his doggy friend, has enlarged his area of enjoyment and teaching, and has discovered "new fields and pastures new" for his little flock to disport in.

Surely in the great flight of Christmas Cards which is about to pass over the face of the earth, the hand-painted works of Mr. Luks, of Bedford Street, Covent Garden, are entitled to honourable mention? If it did not look too like a pun, we would say these "Royal cards," as they are styled, are indeed "*de luxe*," for they are exceedingly pretty and elegant, and if hand-painted, as we are assured they are, the prices are so reasonable that we should be inclined to engage the artists all the year round.

The Duke of Cambridge has accepted the dedication of Captain Bisson's forthcoming work, "The Thirty-three Great Public Schools of England."

Obituary.

Capt. John Scott Taylor, R.N., died at Southsea on Dec. 3. He entered the service as a master's assistant in 1825, and became master's mate in 1831, master in 1834, staff com. in 1863, and retired with the rank of capt. in 1867. Served on board the Glasgow at Navarino (medal), and was present in the same ship at the destruction of Greek pirates; was employed in the Wolf and Rose in the Straits of Malacca, in 1832-34, suppressing piracy; was for 24 years in the Hydrographic service, and received the thanks of the French Government for saving the lives of the crew of the French schooner Blanche Marie, when wrecked in Guernsey Roads in 1859.

Com. Thomas B. Hanham, retired, died at Manston House, Dorset, on Nov. 27, aged 58. He entered the service in 1839; passed for mate in Aug., 1845; was promoted to lieut. in Aug., 1847, and retired with the rank of com. in July, 1864. Com. Hanham was J.P. and D.L. for Dorset, and for 27 years chairman of the Sturminster Board of Guardians.

Fleet-Surgeon Richard Charles Pasley Lawrenson, who died at Malta on Nov. 3, joined as acting assistant-surgeon on Jan. 7, 1857; served in H.M.S. Niger in the Chinese War, 1859, and the war in New Zealand of 1860; was attached to the Plymouth and Chatham Hospitals 1861-67; subsequently in H.M.S. Royal Alfred, flagship, North America and West Indies station, and H.M.S. Barracouta. For his journal on yellow fever in the last-named ships he obtained the Gilbert Blane Gold Medal. Was afterwards employed in H.M.S. Britannia. In 1874 he was appointed to H.M.S. Victor Emanuel during the Ashantee War. Was employed in Portsmouth Dockyard, 1874-77, and for special service in charge of hospital in Japan 1878-81. Finally was fleet-surgeon, H.M.S. Hercules, flagship of H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, his third flagship, including Calcutta, on Chinese station, until appointed to Malta Dockyard in the September of this year.

THE CRIMEAN GRAVEYARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Reading Gen. Sir William Codrington's letter of the 24th ult. relative to the British graves in the Crimea, has reminded me that on July 12, 1869, I put a question to her Majesty's Government in the House of Commons relative to a sum of prize-money, amounting, I think, to about £28,000, the produce of stores, &c., taken at Sebastopol. The answer I received was that the amount was so small that, if divided, officers would only receive 2s. 6d. and the men 6d. each. This money was, in consequence of the Queen's proclamation as to prize-money, the undoubted property of the Army and Navy, and I had already suggested that, as the sum was too small for distribution to the Army and Navy, professional institutions like the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, the Sailors' Daughters' Home, the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, and similar institutions should receive grants from it, but nothing came of that proposal. It is sufficiently painful to the feelings of the Army and Navy that, if I may so say, the hat has been sent round to collect the paltry sum of £300 or £400 for work which is required to be done to the cemetery. Surely the Army and Navy have a right to expect that their feelings shall be respected, and that their own money shall be employed not only in completing what is now required to be done, but that with it some permanent arrangement shall be made that, for the future, the cemetery shall be kept up in a state which would reflect honour, in place of disgrace, upon our country. Our gallant enemy of that day has given us the land, and it is too disgraceful that, at the end of a quarter of a century, it should be in its present condition. As soon as Parliament meets, I shall make enquiry about the money to which I have alluded, and the subject being free from all political feeling, I trust I shall be supported by all parties in assuring for the future that every care shall be taken of the last resting-place of as brave and devoted a body of men as ever died in upholding the honour of their Sovereign and the glory of their country.—I am, &c.,

J. Sidney North, M.P. for Oxfordshire.

16 Arlington Street, Piccadilly, Dec. 7.

The two gunboats which were used—or rather, were not used—upon the Seine during the siege of Paris, and which have since been lying up at Cherbourg, are about to be sent out to Tonquin. The Farcy gunboats, as they are called, after their designer, are about 50 feet long, by 14 broad, and they draw rather more than three feet of water when carrying the 10-inch. gun, weighing 15 tons, without its carriage, with which they were armed. These gunboats have two screws, and have a speed of seven knots an hour. It is intended, however, to arm them with rather lighter guns, so as to diminish their draught of water and increase their speed. Eight other gunboats, six for Tonquin and two for Madagascar, are being completed in some private dockyards at Nantes. These vessels (named the Arquebuse, the Avalanche, the Mutine, the Redoute, the Tirailleuse, the Rafale, the Bourrasque, and the Alerte), are easily taken to pieces, and they are built on a better plan than those now on service in Cochin China and Tonquin. Built of steel, they are 105 feet long, and are armed with four guns, placed upon protected platforms some distance above the deck. They have double screws, and engines of 120 horse-power, with a speed of from eight to nine knots an hour. The first of them will be ready in the beginning of January, and the rest at short intervals. Besides these gunboats, the Minister of Marine is having built at Lyons two quick river-boats, which are to be classed as despatch-boats, and have been built upon the plans of M. Farcy, the designer of the above-mentioned gunboats. They will be of about the same dimensions as the latter, but so constructed as to have a less draught of water, and to be adapted for river warfare.

The Wanderers' Club, Pall Mall, is about to be purchased by the members, with a view to constitute it a Members' Club. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Lord Houghton have joined the committee.

The Army.

6th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Massy arrived home from India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

7th Dragoon Guards. Arrangements are being made at Shorncliffe for the departure of the regiment for Portsmouth on the 28th inst., to embark for conveyance to India.

4th Hussars. A squadron will do duty at Colchester, pending the return home of the 19th Hussars.

9th Lancers. Capt. the Hon. E. Vesey has resigned the adjutancy of the Dorsetshire Yeomanry Cavalry, which he held since Oct., 1879, and proceeds to India, to take up duty with the regiment.

18th Hussars. Capt. and Pymr. Drury has been transferred to the 21st Hussars.

19th Hussars. The order for the return of the regiment from Egypt has been indefinitely postponed.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. Minto Elliot will succeed Col. Hughes as Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. of Artillery in India, when the latter officer takes up the post of Inspector-Gen. of Ordnance, about the close of the year.

Lieut. J. M. Grierson has been appointed paid attaché of the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department in India.

Capt. F. S. Newcome has been selected to succeed Major W. H. Duthie as Brig.-Major of Artillery in the South-Eastern District.

Capt. R. Wynyard has been appointed an instructor at the Royal Military College.

Capt. A. A. Newman has been appointed Adjt. of the 5th Brig. North Irish Division, in succession to Major H. H. Hardinge, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired.

The monument to the officers and men who fell in Afghanistan and South Africa, which has lately been re-erected in the Gun Park at the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, has been improved in appearance by a sloping grassy mound which has been placed round the pedestal.

The men belonging to the various batteries quartered at Sheerness have placed a monument over the tomb of Charles Edney, a trumpeter of the Scottish Division, who was drowned at Sheerness a few months since, while attempting to save Trumpeter Bruce from drowning at bathing parade. Edney was interred at the Isle of Sheppy Cemetery.

Gunner H. Smith, Q Baty. 1st Brig., was tried by general court-martial at Madras, on Sept. 11, for having enlisted without declaring that he had previously been discharged with ignominy from the 1st Batn. Lincolnshire Regt., in which he served under the name of Harry Sturgess. He was found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for five years and to be discharged with ignominy.

A general court-martial assembled at Shorncliffe last month for the trial of Driver Lamden, charged with destroying a quantity of harness belonging to T Baty. 1st Brig., by cutting it into pieces, on Oct. 4. The evidence was very voluminous. On the night when the harness was destroyed the prisoner was on sentry duty near the door of the harness-room, and suspicion was directed towards him. The court acquitted the prisoner.

Everybody who saw the Woolwich garrison pantomime last Christmas will be pained to hear of the death of Serjt.-Major Darby, who played the part of the old sea captain with the wooden leg. No one could have looked more sound and acted more heartily than he, but consumption seized him, and ran a rapid course, which terminated in his death a few days ago.

Capt. W. R. M. Daunt died on Oct. 6, at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, from concussion of the brain, caused by a fall at polo. He was the second son of Mr. William Hughes Daunt, of Lexham Gardens, London.

Capt. F. O. Barrington Foote, A.D.C. to the Inspector-General of Artillery, is about to join the N Bat. B Brig. R.H.A., at Lucknow.

Certain movements authorised in September have been cancelled. The 5th and 6th Batys. 1st Brig. Eastern Division, instead of proceeding, the former from Ceylon to the Mauritius, and the latter from Ceylon to St. Helena, will remain where they are; and the 7th and 9th Batys. Western Division, instead of removing to Ceylon, will proceed, the former to St. Helena, and the latter to the Mauritius. The 8th Baty. Western Division will leave Mauritius for Cape Town.

The following officers arrived home from India on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Euphrates, viz.:—Col. Wyllie, Lieut.-Col. Pritchard, Capts. Wade and Allen, and Lieuts. Williams, Fegen, Johnston, and Talbot.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. Sir W. A. Frankland, Bart., on the Retired List, died on the 28th ult., at Sunbury-on-Thames. The deceased entered the Army Feb. 28, 1855; became lieut.-col., July 1, 1881; and retired with the hon. rank of col., Aug. 13, 1881.

The following changes have occurred during the past month:—Capts. J. T. Wright, from Chatham to London, and J. T. Johnston, from Plymouth to Chatham; Lieuts. K. Mackean, from Gibraltar to Ordnance Survey, Southampton; F. Rainsford-Hannay, from Pembroke Dock to Plymouth; C. McG. Bate, from Woolwich to I.G.F.'s Office, London; L. C. Jackson, from Chatham to Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; A. R. Sankey, from Bermuda to Gibraltar; F. D. McCarthy, from Bermuda to Gibraltar; W. C. Hussey, from Bermuda to Aldershot; E. Druitt, from Gosport to Singapore; D. A. Mills, from Pembroke Dock to Singapore; E. M. Burton, from Chatham to Egypt; A. E. Haynes, from Chatham to Bermuda; and H. M. Chapman, from leave to Roorkee.

Capt. M. D. Whitmore has been appointed to the command of the 1st company, stationed at Gibraltar.

The 9th Company, under command of Capt. H. R. Georges, has been transferred from Bermuda to Gibraltar.

Capt. E. Dickinson has been appointed to the command of the 29th Company, stationed at the Curragh, vice Capt. E. W. Cotter.

Capt. C. R. Conder has taken over the command of the 36th Company, at Chatham, in succession to Lieut. J. Neville.

Lieut.-Col. G. Blunt succeeds Col. G. Phillips at St. Helena.

Capt. H. Jekyll has been selected by the Inspector-Gen. of Fortifications on special service to Singapore, and Lieut. M. Nathan, R.E., on special service to Sierra Leone.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Capt. and Paymr. Irving, attached to the 1st Batn. at Mullingar, has been ordered to embark for service abroad in January.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Capt. Winnington-Ingram, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Barton, 1st Batn., has left England this week.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Capt. Phillips and Lieut. Baker, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Tuesday, in H.M.S. Euphrates.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Capt. O'Brien, 2nd Batn., arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

17th Leicester Regiment. Capt. Clarke, 2nd Batn., arrived home on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Euphrates.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Capt. Chapman arrived home from India on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Euphrates, to join the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

26th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). We regret to announce the death of Lieut. Thuillier, which occurred at Brighton. The deceased entered the Army, Jan. 30, 1878, and became lieut., Sept. 2, 1879. His remains will be interred to-day at Aldershot, with military honours.

34th Border Regiment. Capt. Hinde arrived home from India on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Euphrates.

41st Welsh Regiment. We have received the following details respecting the death of Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, on the Lower Tugela. While he was out hunting with Lieut. and Adjt. Reade, he was bitten in the leg by a large mamba. He was on horseback at the time, in the high grass, and was bitten just above the boot. He died the next morning, and was buried with full military honours in the afternoon.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. and Brevet Major Tucker, R.M.A., Lieuts. P. L. Prendergast and C. P. P. P. Rogers, R.M.L.I., two serjeants, two corporals, and one bugler, R.M.L.I., six gunners, R.M.A., and 54 privates, R.M.L.I., will embark in the Himalaya on the 8th inst., for passage to H.M.S. Superb, ordered to be paid off at Malta.

The following non-commissioned officers and men, R.M.L.I., have been awarded medals for long service and good conduct:—Qrmr.-Serjt. C. W. Slaney, 5th Company; Serjt. A. Harmer, 21st Company; Ptes. A. Watson, 37th Company, G. Gore, 24th Company, and Webster Glover, 38th Company; and Corpl. William Chester, 14th Company.

Lieut. E. G. Wilkinson has been ordered from Chatham to the Recruit Depôt, Walmer, for duty.

The Royal Marine Barracks at Stonehouse were first occupied on Dec. 8, 1783. Prior to this date, officers and men were quartered in barrack in Devonport and in billets in Plymouth. The centenary is to be celebrated this day by an afternoon entertainment and dance in the mess-room, and a dinner at head-quarters.

To avoid stagnation in the non-commissioned ranks, and to accelerate the flow of promotion, the Deputy-Adjutant-General has called attention to the orders of the Admiralty respecting the discharge of those who have completed 21 years' service and earned their pension. Those whom it may be difficult to replace, who have been recommended, and have a prospect of promotion to Warrant or commissioned rank, or who by serving another year may obtain the maximum pension of their rank, may be retained, with special application, and with sanction of the authorities.

52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. A farewell dinner was given last week by the Oxford University R.V.C. to their adjt., Major Johnstone, whose time is up. Major Johnstone's energy and ability, as well as his kindness, have endeared him to the whole corps, and his departure is much regretted.

54th Dorset Regiment. Major Wilkinson arrived home from India on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Euphrates.

56th Essex Regiment. Major Delavoye has been selected to succeed Major Orr, as Deputy-Assistant-Director of Military Education.

60th Rifles. The *Gazette* of the 27th ult. contained the following announcement:—"6th Battalion, Rifle Brigade—Capt. Thackeray, South Stafford Regiment, to be Adjt., vice White, Inniskilling Fusiliers." A correspondent asks, "How long is this farce to continue with regard to our rifle regiments,—I mean, of course, our rifle regiments proper? The Rifle Brigade recognise the Tower Hamlets Militia, and the 60th Rifles the 2nd Middlesex, but as for any sympathy existing between these regiments and their excrescent battalions in different parts of the empire, it is ridiculous to expect it. In your issue of April 8, 1882, you gave a scheme for the reorganisation of the linking of these battalions, to which the earnest attention of the authorities should be directed." Capt. Herbert, 3rd Batn., has embarked in the transport Poonah at Queenstown for conveyance to Egypt, to join head-quarters.

62nd Wiltshire Regiment. Capt. Inglis has been confirmed in his appointment as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Young, commanding the Belfast District.

70th East Surrey Regiment. Capt. Harris arrived home from India on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Euphrates.

73rd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). The regiment arrived at Aldershot on Monday from Portsmouth, and took over quarters in the South Camp.

81st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies arrived home at Portsmouth on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Euphrates. The officers who arrived home in the Euphrates were Lieut.-Cols. Bevan and Wilson; Majors Lindoe, Walpole, and Ryley; Capt. Palmes; Lieuts. Borrow, Thomas, Wynell-Mayow, Brunker, Faulder, and Blakey; Capt. and Pymr. Hignett and Capt. and Qrmr. Hanlon, with 421 non-commissioned officers and men. The regiment has taken over quarters at Portsmouth.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Lieut. H. M. Campbell arrived home from India on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Euphrates.

99th Wiltshire Regiment. Lieut. Macmullen arrived home from India on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Euphrates.

The Auxiliary Forces.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Honourable Artillery Company. The H.A.C. Dramatic Club gave their annual performance at St. George's Hall, on Saturday, the 24th ult., in aid of their Lifeboat Fund. The pieces chosen for the occasion were Byron's "War to the Knife," and a comedietta by F. W. Broughton, entitled "Withered Leaves." The principal characters in the former were sustained by Staff Serjt. H. P. Matthews, Lieut. McKenzie, and Lieut. Woolmer Williams, ably assisted by Miss Rosie Dixon, and Misses Illington, Hodson, and Delphine. Serjt. Matthews is evidently a finished actor, and was intensely amusing as Mr. Nubbly. Lieut. McKenzie did his part fairly well, but did not speak up enough. The ladies, as usual, acquitted themselves exceedingly well. In the second piece the leading spirit was Pte. Hawkins, who played Tom Conyers to perfection. Lieut. Woolmer Williams was very good as Cecil Vane, and the character appeared more suited to him than that of John Blount, in "War to the Knife." Qrmr.-Serjt. Godwin made an imposing figure as Sir Charles Conyers. Private Read was decidedly weak in both pieces, and did not put enough life into his characters; he was altogether too stiff. Miss Illington and Miss Hodson were deservedly applauded as May Rivers and Lady Conyers. On the whole, it was a decided success, and a good deal above the average of amateur performances. No time was lost, as is so often the case with amateurs; the performance commenced punctually to the minute, and good time was kept throughout. The house was crowded in every part, and the band of the regiment played an excellent selection of music during the evening.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, December 4, 1883.

1st Life Guards—Lieut. R. H. Rawson, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Sussex Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. N. Miles, promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. R. W. Burton-Phillipson, from the 3rd Batn. the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice P. Montagu, promoted into the 12th Lancers.

4th Hussars—Lieut. R. H. Dewhurst, from the 4th Batn. the Cheshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. L. A. Skinner, resigned.

5th Lancers—Lieut. M. M'Neill, from the 2nd Batn. the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Lieut., vice J. Sinclair, appointed Adjt.

13th Hussars—Lieut. T. B. Phillips, from the 3rd Batn. the Cheshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. W. FitzGerald, transferred to the Bedfordshire Regt.

16th Lancers—Lieut. H. P. Kirkpatrick, from the 3rd Batn. the Cheshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. Howard, transferred to the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

18th Hussars—Lieut. W. B. Moir, from the 4th Batn. the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice F. D. Tagart, promoted.

Grenadier Guards—The promotion to the rank of Capt. and Lieut.-Col. of Lieut. and Capt. H. W. M. Bonham is antedated to July 21. Lieut. the Hon. R. C. G. Carington resigns his commission.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. the Hon. E. H. Dawnay resigns his commission; G. D. Milligan, from the 3rd Batn. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. and Capt. J. G. H. G. Montgomery, promoted.

Scots Guards—Lieuts. W. C. G. McGrigor, from the 9th Brig., North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut., vice the Hon. A. F. H. Campbell, resigned; F. J. Heyworth, from the 3rd Batn. the Welsh Regt., to be Lieut., vice the Hon. A. A. C. Keppel, resigned.

Line Battalions.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Supernumerary Lieut. R. L. Retallack, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice J. C. L. Knight-Bruce, resigned (Nov. 7).

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieuts. R. P. Wyley, from the 4th Batn. the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice L. S. Newmarch, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; W. S. Carey, from the 3rd Regt. Royal Guernsey Militia, to be Lieut., vice G. R. Brown, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. E. C. Foster, from the 4th Batn. the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to be Lieut., vice C. A. Staniland, transferred to the 8th Hussars.

The Norfolk Regiment—Supernumerary Lieut. J. L. Govan, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice A. Butler, deceased; Lieut. J. Marriott, from the 4th Batn. the Norfolk Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. W. Field, transferred to the South Wales Borderers.

The Suffolk Regiment—The under-mentioned officers have been appointed probationers for the Indian S.C.:—Lieuts. J. S. Melville (Sept. 6), and C. J. W. Grant (Sept. 14). C. F. Lennock, from the 4th Batn. the Lincolnshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice E. Grey, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; W. Keates, from the 6th Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Lieut., vice H. Cautley, promoted.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. G. E. B. Graham, from the 3rd Batn. the Border Regt., to be Lieut., vice A. W. A. Pollock, seconded.

The East Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. L. H. Orde, from the 3rd Batn. the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice P. Low, promoted into the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. T. E. Fowle, from the 3rd Batn. the Hampshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. G. W. E. Edwardes, promoted into the Northamptonshire Regt.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. S. S. Parkyn has been cashiered, by sentence of a general court-martial (Sept. 20).

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. F. D. Maxwell has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 18).

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. H. M. Graham is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—The retirement on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., of Major J. Campbell, is antedated to March 15; Lieuts. J. G. Blake is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; C. R. C. Ellis, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice S. P. Strong, promoted; E. H. S. Twyford, from the 3rd Batn. the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be Lieut., vice H. M. Campbell, resigned.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Supernumerary Capt. H. S. Tunnard to be Capt., vice F. K. Loyd, seconded (Nov. 15).

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. H. G. Morgan, from the 1st Regt. Royal Guernsey Militia, to be Lieut., vice M. E. Archdale, promoted.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. H. I. E. Palmer, from the 5th Batn. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Lieut. vice J. R. Rainsford, promoted.

The Border Regiment—Lieut. G. Browne, from the 3rd Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Lieut., vice G. H. Ovens, promoted.

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. H. G. Westmorland, from the 3rd Batn. the Hampshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice E. H. Le Marchant, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieuts. D. G. Prendergast, from the 3rd Batn., the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice J. R. P. Purchas, promoted; T. Webster, from the 3rd Brig., Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut., vice A. D. Lang, resigned; H. C. S. Thompson, from the 3rd Batn. the Oxfordshire L.I., to be Lieut., vice F. C. J. Loder, appointed a probationer for the Army Pay Department; and A. G. W. Skirrow, from the 4th Batn. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice R. P. Jackson, transferred to the Bedfordshire Regt.

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut. C. W. H. Pearson, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice M. S. Riach, transferred to the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut. J. Macrae, from the 6th Brig., Scottish Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice H. F. Elliot, promoted.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Supernumerary Lieut. C. N. Watts to be Lieut., vice J. Thornhill, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Lieut. C. Didham, from the 4th Batn. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice L. A. D. Montague, resigned.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. W. C. Barratt, from the 4th Batn. the Norfolk Regt., to be Lieut., vice the Hon. C. P. Jervis, promoted.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. G. L'H. Sanders, from the 3rd Brig., Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut., vice E. B. W. J. Fraser, cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieuts. J. E. B. Martin is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; E. J. Dewar, from the 3rd Batn. the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Lieut., vice E. Bacon, retired on temporary half-pay.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Capt. W. N. Darnell retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major; Lieut. C. H. R. McNair has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 30).

The Durham Light Infantry—Lieut. R. J. Gardiner has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 25).

The Highland Light Infantry—Lieut. H. F. Kays, from the 3rd Batn. the York and Lancaster Regt., to be Lieut., vice the Hon. H. J. Anson, seconded.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt. W. H. D. Cunyngham, V.C., has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Dec. 1).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. H. A. Vachell resigns his commission.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieuts. M. Stevens, from the 6th Batn. the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Lieut., vice A. C. B. Johnson, transferred to the Manchester Regiment; W. S. Riach, from the 3rd Batn. the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice H. Martin, promoted.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieuts. A. H. Bacon, from the 4th Batn. the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. M. Dawes, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; P. F. F. Leicester, from the 3rd Batn. the Cheshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice E. G. S. Warren, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

Medical Department—Surgs.-Major J. G. Grant has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg. (Sept. 27); J. J. McCarthy, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.; Surg. C. de M. Palmer, M.B., half-pay, resigns his commission.

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned Paymasters and Hon. Capts. to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army:—A. Dening (Nov. 27); R. Simpson and A. Brett (both dated Dec. 2).

Half-Pay—Capt. W. T. Deverell, from the East Surrey Regt., to be Major (Nov. 13).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Knollys, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

Capt. W. D. Saunders, late 44th Foot, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Nov. 14).

INDIA OFFICE, December 4, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the S.C. made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. F. G. Pollock, from the South Yorkshire Regt. (dated Aug. 9, 1880, but to rank from Aug. 9, 1875); H. O'Donnell, from the South Wales Borderers (dated May 25, 1880, but to rank from April 12, 1879); W. Giles, from the Suffolk Regt. (dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from Aug. 7, 1880); William Hunter Cornish, from the West Riding Regt. (dated June 22, 1882, but to rank from Sept. 19, 1880); P. G. Walker, from the Leicestershire Regt. (dated July 12, 1882, but to rank from Oct. 16, 1880); R. G. Egerton, from the Leicestershire Regt. (dated Nov. 1, 1881, but to rank from Feb. 19, 1881); J. G. Robinson, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt. (dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); C. G. Parsons, from the Cheshire Regt. (dated July 4, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); E. E. Couper, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt. (dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); A. L. Phillips, from the Dorsetshire Regt. (dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. R. A. Ritherdon, from the Royal Lancashire Regt. (dated Dec. 27, 1880, but to rank from April 28, 1876); R. M. Rainey, from the South Wales Borderers (dated Sept. 26, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieut. F. J. S. Lowry, from the West Yorkshire Regt. (dated Feb. 27, 1882, but to rank from May 6, 1879); 2nd Lieut. P. R. Legh, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (Oct. 2, 1880).

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut.-Cols. R. P. Davis, of the Bengal S.C. (Oct. 22); W. Stoddart, of the Madras S.C. (Sept. 30); J. Chalmers, of the Bengal Army (Nov. 20).

The Queen has approved of the under-mentioned officer being permitted to resign the service:—Capt. F. C. Loder-Symonds, of the Bombay S.C. (Nov. 19).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of hon. rank on retirement:—To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. R. P. Davis, of the Bengal S.C. (Oct. 22); W. Stoddart, of the Madras S.C. (Sept. 30); J. Chalmers, of the Bengal Army (Nov. 20).

To be Brigade-Surgeon:—Surg.-Major J. J. Durant, of the Bengal Army (July 1).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 5, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, December 7, 1883.

Staff—Lieut.-Col. S. E. Orr, half-pay, from Deputy-Assist.-Director of Military Education at Head-quarters, to be an Assistant-Director of Military Education at Head-quarters, vice Col. G. D. Barker, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; Major A. M. Delavoye, the Essex Regt., to be Deputy-Assist.-Director of Military Education at Head-quarters, vice Lieut.-Col. S. E. Orr, half-pay (both dated Dec. 16); Majors J. A. Fergusson, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be a Brig.-Major, vice Lieut.-Col. A. D. Currie, the Welsh Regt., who vacated that appointment on promotion; C. J. Ryan, the Manchester Regt., to be Assist.-Military Secretary to Major-Gen. H. R. Browne, who has been appointed to the command of the troops in the West Indies (both dated Jan. 1, 1884); Capt. J. F. Inglis, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. G. S. Young, Commanding the Troops in the Belfast District (Aug. 30).

BREVET.

Capt. C. S. B. Parsons, R.A., to be Major, in recognition of his services during the recent campaign in Egypt (Oct. 14).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, December 7, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieut. M. B. Roberts resigns his commission.

5th Brigade, Scottish Division—The name of Capt. George *Robertson Chaplin* is as now described, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of 27th ult.

4th Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. S. C. P. Vansittart to be Capt.

7th Brigade, South Irish Division—Herbert Cayley-Webster, gent., to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Major T. R. Parr is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. E. G. Johnson is superseded for absence without leave.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. W. V. Pennefather to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—William Stokes Hall, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Geoffrey Lionel Harding Millward, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. M. C. Billings resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. T. Robertson-Chaplin to be Major.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, December 7, 1883.

Montgomeryshire—Charles Tertius Dugdale, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, December 7, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

7th Lancashire (the Manchester)—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—C. E. Akhurst and H. Goldsmith. William Walker, gent., to be Lieut.

1st London (City of London)—Hon. Major and Adjt. R. A. F. Studdert resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Middlesex—Lieut. A. H. Renwick resigns his commission.

3rd Middlesex—Capt. G. W. Miller resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieut. H. Cayley-Webster resigns his commission.

1st Norfolk—Alexander Mitchell, gent., to be Acting Surg.

The Tynemouth—John Braithwaite, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Sussex—Henry Algernon Hodson, gent., to be Acting Surg.

ENGINEER.

1st Gloucestershire—Major D. Macliver to be Lieut.-Col. (Nov. 24).

1st Lancashire—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Evans resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

RIFLE.

1st Bedfordshire—The under-mentioned Acting Chaplains resign their appointments:—The Revs. C. B. Harris, M.A., and W. T. Harrison, M.A.

1st Brecknockshire—Lieut. G. Wontner resigns his commission.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—Lieut. A. H. Douglas-Hamilton to be Capt.; James Henry Chessbyre Dalton, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Dumbartonshire—Major J. R. Thomson to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. D. Swan, jun., to be Major (Nov. 23); Acting Surg. B. M. Richard resigns his appointment.

1st Dumfries—Edward Burnet Rae, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Fifeshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—J. Foster and A. M'Caskie.

2nd Glamorgan—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—F. Davies and T. Evans.

2nd Hampshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—R. E. Coles and W. S. Hodges.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut. W. Gardner-Waterman resigns his commission; James Turner Welldon, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Lanarkshire—George Chandler Griffiths, gent., to be Lieut.

10th Lanarkshire (Glasgow Highland)—Lieut. N. Mackinnon resigns his commission.

1st Lancashire—Capt. R. S. Jones resigns his commission; Lieut. W. Goodacre to be Capt.

4th Lancashire—Lieut. C. J. Taylor to be Capt.

5th Lancashire (the Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. T. Rome resigns his commission.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Capt. G. Kershaw resigns his commission.

18th Lancashire (Liverpool Irish)—Surg. and Hon. Surg.-Major D. W. Parsons resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

5th (West) Middlesex—Capt. J. Heaton to be Major.

13th Middlesex (Queen's, Westminster)—Walter Robert Hunt, gent., to be Qrmr.

18th Middlesex—Lieut.-Col. Commandant G. M. Ives is granted the hon. rank of Col.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—G. H. Kearton and W. Hore.

2nd Midlothian and Peebles-shire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. J. A. Philip and Lieut. T. L. Philip.

1st Monmouthshire—Capt. T. Christophers resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Leathes Prior and Bernard John Howard Odin Taylor.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. C. R. Dewhirst resigns his commission.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—H. S. Williams and T. R. Fremantle, jun.

2nd Perthshire (the Perthshire Highland)—Lieut. D. W. M'Intyre, from 1st Forfar (Dundee) R.V.C., to be Lieut.; Hon. Major J. Simpson, V.C., late Qrmr. 3rd Batn. the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be Qrmr.; Peter M'Callum, gent., to be Acting Surgeon.

1st Ross-shire (Ross Highland)—Capt. and Adjt. E. F. Cash is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Surg. John Manley resigns his commission. The under-mentioned Acting Chaplains resign their appointments:—The Rev. R. Hodgson, M.A., and the Rev. T. L. Claughton, B.A.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. J. Watson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

7th Surrey—Acting Surg. E. J. Lawless to be Surg.

1st Sussex—Lieut. H. J. Verrall to be Capt.; Lieut. W. O. Baily resigns his commission.

1st Tower Hamlets (the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. W. S. Cottew resigns his commission.

2nd Tower Hamlets—Henry Bartholomew, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—George Herbert Shaw, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. H. Hutchinson resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. F. E. A. Lawton resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date December 8, and the current year must be understood.)

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

"N." writes:—"I see in your last issue that your correspondent 'M.' ridicules the type of questions now set at military examinations. Although puzzling, to have them set correctly is not expecting too much. I refer to the fortification paper for Militia subalterns set in September last, in which the scale of one of the problems was so great as to make the solution impracticable. This, I have little doubt, proved a trap to all; it certainly was, although successful, to me."

The Boadicea is to be supplied with Whitehead torpedoes of an improved pattern, and two new breech-loading guns are to be exchanged for two of her muzzle-loaders.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

London Amusements.

◆

"Claudian," the new romantic play by Mr. Henry Herman and Mr. W. G. Wills, produced at the PRINCESS'S THEATRE on Thursday evening, is in a prologue and three acts, and is superbly decorated. The period of the play is assigned to the fourth and fifth century of the Christian era, and the architecture and costumes have been specially designed by Mr. E. W. Godwin, F.S.A., who has been most industrious in his researches. The action commences in the Greek city of Byzantium, in great part rebuilt by Constantine, who doubled it in size, made it the capital of the Empire after his own name (Constantinople), and at the date of the prologue, A.D. 330, solemnly dedicated the city to the Virgin Mary. The scenic embellishments are on a very elaborate scale, and there is a very comprehensive cast, the principal personages being represented by Miss Eastlake and Mr. Wilson Barrett.

With this week Miss Mary Anderson terminates at the LYCEUM her performance of Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," and appears as Galatea in Mr. W. S. Gilbert's classical comedy of "Pygmalion and Galatea." Entirely new scenery has been provided for the occasion by Mr. Hawes Craven, and the piece is produced not only with the author's sanction, but under his personal supervision.

The OLYMPIC, redecorated, and partly reconstructed, has been opened, under the management of Mrs. Conover, with Mr. Henry Pettitt's four-act drama of "The Spider's Web," originally produced at Glasgow last May. A London audience, however, laughed at the serious situations, and grew solemn during the humorous scenes. Under these circumstances, not even the excellent acting of Miss Alma Murray, Miss Laura Linden, and Mr. Anson could avert a disagreeable result. Morning performances of "She Stoops to Conquer" are announced, and the old comedy will probably soon take the place for a time of the new drama in the evening programme.

The STRAND THEATRE has been brightened during the week by the presence of Mr. Edward Compton and his excellent comedy company, whose appearance in O'Keefe's lively comedy of "Wild Oats" has been warmly welcomed. Mr. Compton gives an admirable portraiture of Jack Rover, the gentleman strolling-player, who quotes fragments of theatrical texts on every occasion, and while Miss Virginia Bateman (Mrs. Edward Compton), Miss Sylvia Hodson, and Mr. T. S. Blythe conspicuously shine as the Quakeress Lady Amaranth, the rustic maiden Jane, and that hearty old boatswain, John Dory, the other parts are most efficiently filled, and the whole entertainment is thoroughly enjoyable. The revival, compressed into three acts without the loss of a single effective situation, has been very carefully placed on the stage, with strict adherence to the costumes of the close of the last century, when the piece was originally produced at the Covent Garden Theatre.

Within a year from the destruction of the old building, the new ALHAMBRA THEATRE in Leicester Square has been opened, and so much greater security to audiences has been attained by the employment of incombustible material and the improvement of the general arrangements, that the disaster of last December seems to have been only a blessing in disguise. The stage has been considerably enlarged, and the proscenium is now 40 ft. wide. The original fairy spectacular opera, written by Mr. G. R. Sims, composed by Mr. Frederic Clay, and entitled "The Golden Ring," has achieved a well-deserved success. Mortals and supernaturals engaged in the inevitable conflict between vice and virtue are employed in the illustration of a pleasantly-contrived fable, and the introduction of "The Fishery Exhibition" into a region of fairy-land has been managed with ingenuity. The hen-pecked monarch and his Queen Arethusa are humorously represented by Mr. J. G. Taylor and Miss Sallie Turner, and substantial service is rendered by the other members of a very numerous company, including Miss Constance Loseby, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Kate Hamilton, Miss Irene Verona, Miss A. Newton, and Messrs. Gaillard, Mervin, Honey, and Aynsley Cook. The ballets are brilliant, with Mdlle. Pertoldi as principal dancer; the elaborate scenery, painted by Albert Callcott, Bruce Smith, and Brooke, most effective; and the highly efficient orchestra, led by M. Rivière, executes with adequate skill and precision the tuneful compositions of Mr. Frederic Clay. The chorus of fisher-folk, sung without accompaniment in the second act, is an excellent example of real English melody.

To the great gratification of all mirth-loving playgoers, Mr. J. L. Toole, returning from his highly successful provincial tour, reappears at his own theatre this (Saturday) evening. His earliest novelty, reserved for the New Year, will be a new three-act comedy by Mr. Arthur Law, called "A Mint of Money."

The last weeks of "Iolanthe" are announced at the SAVOY. Mr. Edward Terry returns to the GAIETY on Monday night, when he will appear in Mr. Pinero's comedy of "The Rocket" and Mr. Byron's burlesque of "Fra Diavolo."

"Gillette," at the ROYALTY, is an acknowledged failure, and will be withdrawn at the end of the present week. DRURY LANE is now closed till Boxing night, to allow the requisite preparations to be made for the pantomime of "Cinderella."

Instead of the French ballet of "Excelsior," it is understood that a short season of Mr. T. H. Friend's English Opera Company will be commenced at COVENT GARDEN THEATRE in January.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, November 30, 1883.

Navigating Lieutenant William John Symons has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of November 25.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Surgeon Malcolm Vincent Stace has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from November 9.

ADMIRALTY, December 1, 1883.

Staff Surgeon Robert Hay, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of November 12.

ADMIRALTY, December 3, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Staff Commander Robert Brown has been placed on the Retired List from the 29th ult., with permission to assume the rank and title of Captain on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Inspector of Machinery Frederick Henry Hodd has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from November 27.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer William James Fellowes has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from November 23.

ADMIRALTY, December 4, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Edward Irish has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, December 6, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Robert Dixon has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 1st inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Charles T. Gimlette, to the Minotaur (as flag-lieutenant to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh); Godfrey H. Mundy, to the Cleopatra, vice Gray; Arthur W. Carter, to the Alexandra, additional; Edward L. Lowdell, to the Audacious, additional; John I. Pocock, to the Goshawk, complement incomplete; Theophilus Burnand, to the Valiant, vice Pocock; Robert G. Fraser, to the Flirt, vice Murphy; Richard Morrissey, to the Ganges, vice Fraser; James Startin, to the Minotaur, vice Farquhar.

Sub-Lieutenants—Frederick M. Walker, to the Cockchafer, vice Mundy; Ivan G. Humphreys, to the Dryad; Alfred W. Douglas Hamilton, to the Osprey, vice Lloyd.

Midshipmen—Thomas Brandreth, to the Neptune, complement incomplete; Edward M. Hale, to the Minotaur, complement incomplete.

Chaplain—Rev. Reginald Dolby, to the Achilles, vice Hoggins.

Chief Engineer—James Wootton, to the Asia, additional, vice McDowall.

Surgeons—George W. Low, to the Repulse, complement incomplete; Robert J. Lawson, M.D., to the Agincourt, vice Low.

Assistant-Paymasters—Henry H. Rickard, to be Acting Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh; Harry Robinson, to the Minotaur (as secretary's clerk); John Brumell, to the Minotaur, vice Mathias; Charles E. W. Horner, to the Hercules, vice Rickard.

Engineers—William Annan, to the Terror, additional, vice Fellowes; John J. K. Medlin, to the Minotaur, vice Griffin; Daniel E. Smith, to the President, additional.

Assistant-Engineers—W. V. Juniper, to the Assistance, vice Jenkins; Thomas Thorne, to the Indus, vice Organ.

Clerks—George H. D. Sarratt, to the Audacious, additional; Edward H. Innes, to the Malabar, vice Sarratt; R. E. S. Sturgess, to the Superb, when recommissioned.

Gunners—John Smith (b), to the Terror, for the Scorpion, vice Jeffries; David Morgan, to the Tourmaline, vice Lee; William H. Jones, to the Excellent, for the Comet, vice Lethbridge; Robert T. Noble, to the Indus, additional, for the Conquest, vice Morgan; William H. Pascoe, to the Indus, additional, for the Hecate, vice Noble.

Boatswains—Arthur Way, to the Cleopatra, vice Murphy.

Carpenter—Robert H. Childs, to the Minotaur, vice Barber.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—Archibald McNish, Ballycastle, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Minard, vice Robert McKibbon, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatman—William Wright, Ventnor, to be chief boatman, Littlehampton.

ACHILLES, Capt. Morant, has received orders to join the Minotaur in the Channel on the 18th, to follow the Channel Squadron to Vigo. To enable this to be done, the repairs to the Achilles will have to be rapidly completed. She will be moved out of dock at the end of this week, and be ready for the trial of her engines on the 12th.

AGINCOURT, Capt. Mead, flagship of Rear-Admiral J. C. Wilson (second-in-command), with the Northumberland, Neptune, and Sultan, belonging to the Channel Squadron, left Portland on the 4th inst. for Vigo.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. H. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, was at Malta up to Nov. 30, with the Superb, Monarch (about to go to Naples), Temeraire (about to go to Corfu), Inflexible, Cruiser (about to leave on a six weeks' cruise), Cockatrice, and Condor. The Invincible, *en route* to Egypt, left Malta on Nov. 25. The Iris is to come to Malta, on being relieved by the Invincible. The Decoy was at Gibraltar. The Cygnet was at Alexandria. The Falcon was at Constantinople. The Carysfort was at Alexandria. The Bittern was *en route* to Malta from Gibraltar. The Helicon was expected at Malta about the 2nd inst.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., was at Shanghai on Dec. 3.

AVON, Lieut. and Com. Thompson, has been employed during the last six weeks in taking Royal Naval Reservemen belonging to the Southsea district to sea, for practice with great guns firing at a target.

BOADICEA, Capt. E. J. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Salmon, was at Simon's Bay on Dec. 4. The ship is, we hear, in most excellent order, and one cannot but regret that so fine and well-disciplined a crew will be paid-off and disbanded in another year. Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon. Mails for Commander-in-Chief and Boadicea should be sent as follows, by mails leaving London:—Dec. 13, to Simon's Bay; Dec. 27, to St. Helena, Jan. 4, 1884, to Bathurst, Gambia, both to wait arrival; Jan. 11, 18, and 25, to Sierra Leone; Feb. 1, to Cape Coast Castle; Feb. 21, to St. Helena, and after that to Simon's Bay.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Hippisley, with the Daring, Zephyr, and Espoir, were at Hong Kong on Oct. 30.

COCKCHAFER, Lieut. and Com. Groome, sailed from Hong Kong on Oct. 27 for Swatow, Shanghai, and Hankow.

COQUETTE, Lieut. and Com. F. H. Crowe, has left Malta for Suakim.

FORWARD, Lieut. and Com. Furlonger, took in her powder and shell on Wednesday, at Sheerness, and will join the Channel Squadron, to act as despatch-vessel during the present cruise. She will then proceed to the Australian station.

HECLA, Capt. Wilson, has arrived at Malta, and would leave for Fiume on Dec. 3.

INVINCIBLE, Capt. Molyneux, C.B., arrived at Alexandria on Saturday from Malta, and relieved the Iris.

IRIS, Capt. Ernest Rice, has arrived at Malta.

LINNET, Com. Hill, was at Canton on Oct. 30, and would remain.

MINOTAUR, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. After breakfasting with Admiral Hornby, the Commander-in-Chief, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, his Royal Highness hoisted his flag, as chief in command of the Channel Squadron, on board the Excellent, and saluted the flag of Admiral Hornby, the Duke of Wellington returning the salute. The Duke subsequently transferred his flag to the Minotaur, afterwards lunching on board with the officers. In the afternoon his Royal Highness, accompanied by Com. Le Strange, made an inspection of the Royal Sailors' Home, through which he was conducted by the directors. On leaving he expressed his satisfaction with what he had seen. The Duke struck his flag at sunset, and proceeded to London for a fortnight's leave of absence, during which various alterations will be carried out in the flagship.

MONARCH, Capt. Fairfax, C.B., has left Malta for Naples.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C. Letters for Commander-in-Chief and the Northampton should be addressed "West Indies."

PEGASUS, Com. Bickford, left Olehleh, Penang, on Nov. 26, to visit the wreck of the Nisero.

PHILOMEL, Com. Lang, was at Muscat on Oct. 30, and would remain.

RANGER, Com. W. E. Darwall, arrived at Suakim on Nov. 16; would leave for Jeddah on Nov. 23, returning on Nov. 26.

SEAHORSE, Staff Capt. Hosken, left Portsmouth on Wednesday, with stores, for Sheerness. She will afterwards proceed to Middlesbrough-on-Tees, for the purpose of convoying the gunboats Dolphin and Wanderer, each of 925 tons displacement and 750 indicated horse-power, to Sheerness.

SPHINX, Com. Caffin, left Gibraltar on Dec. 5 for the

SWIFT, Com. Collins, left Hong Kong for Macao, Hoihow, and Pakhoi on Oct. 30, and would return by Nov. 24.

East Indies, *viâ* the Suez Canal.

TEMERAIRE, Capt. Nicholson, C.B., has left Malta for Corfu.

TYNE, Com. Cochrane, arrived at Durban on Dec. 6, and would leave on Dec. 8.

WOODLARK, Com. Nesham, was at Bushire on Nov. 3, and would probably proceed to Muscat in a fortnight.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Portland, December 4th, 1883.

THE Squadron, at present consisting of only four ships, assembled here on Thursday last, Nov. 29. The Agincourt and Northumberland left Plymouth Sound the previous evening, and arrived and moored here in the forenoon. The Sultan and Neptune left Spithead at daylight, and arrived in the afternoon. They had been detained for the night, to enable the captains and officers to attend a reception given by Lady Hornby, to meet the Crown Prince of Portugal. The customary salutes were exchanged between the Agincourt and Hercules, the First Reserve ship stationed here, and afterwards between the Agincourt and Sultan. On Monday the small-arm companies from the different ships were landed for instruction and drill, each ship working independently. We leave this afternoon at three o'clock for Vigo, where we are timed to arrive on Monday next, the 10th, and as it is fine, clear weather, with a northerly wind, we ought to make a good start. The other ships of the squadron, the Minotaur and Achilles, will join us there. The Minotaur is detained at Portsmouth, owing to the change of Admirals, and the Achilles has not yet completed some necessary repairs at Plymouth. During the stay of the Neptune at Portsmouth, her rig has been permanently altered. The yards on the mainmast have been done away with, and a pole main topmast fitted. She is much improved in appearance by the change.

The Prince of Wales has presented his portrait, with his autograph, to the Sailors' Home, Portsea. The portrait has been placed in the seamen's reading-room.

Major Vallack Tom, who was relieved on the 1st inst. from the command of the detachment of Royal Marines on board H.M.S. Royal Adelaide, at Devonport, was entertained at a farewell dinner by the wardroom officers of the ship, prior to his disembarkation; and a similar dinner was given on the 4th inst. by the officers of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines to Fleet Surg. Molloy, R.N., on his quitting the corps for service in the Mediterranean.

"DR. PINCUS OF BERLIN."—This celebrated authority, in his work on diseases of the hair, deprecates all salves, lotions, and other compounds containing lead, which is a malignant poison, and recommends the use of oil. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has been known for more than 80 years as the best and safest preserver of the hair, and can now be had in a golden colour as well as in the ordinary tint. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil.

NAVAL NOTES.

The work on the Raleigh, cased, now lying in dock at Keyham, is likely to be prolonged for some time, as it is said that the Admiralty have determined that she is to be the new flagship on the Australian station, in succession to the Nelson. It has been decided that the command in Australia is in future to be that of a Rear-Admiral instead of a Commodore, and the Raleigh, which is fitted with a poop, is to have the necessary cabins and offices built under it. The time for relieving Comdre. Erskine in the Nelson is up at the end of next June, when an Admiral will most probably take over the command, his flagship following when ready.

The Valorous is now lying at her old moorings off Devonport Dockyard. The Admiralty have found the experiment of placing this useful old vessel in the position of tender to the Channel Squadron not to answer at all, and hence they have ordered the Forward, gunboat, to do that duty. The Valorous will revert to her old operation of carrying supernumeraries and stores from port to port.

We have it on the best authority, says the *Western Morning News*, that there is no foundation for the rumour that Com. W. McC. F. Castle is about to leave the Cambridge. The period of the gallant officer's service does not expire until August next. The rumour, which we mentioned on Saturday, arose from the generally circulated story that Com. Castle was likely to be appointed in command of the Pelican. We are informed that this is not correct, Com. Castle having served the whole of the sea time necessary to ensure his promotion.

Mr. Edward John Rutter, assistant-engineer, of H.M.S. Valiant, was tried by court-martial at Devonport on Dec. 3, for being absent without leave. Prisoner on Nov. 1 went ashore at Rathmullen and afterwards sent a telegram on board to Mr. Rose, the engineer, requesting him to apply for leave for him, as there was a Land League meeting at Londonderry and he wished to see it, and he would return by the first steamer next day. He did not return, however, until four days afterwards. Prisoner now admitted that he had acted in a moment of thoughtlessness, and pointed to his past services in mitigation of sentence. The court-martial records, however, showed that he had been previously convicted of drunkenness and ordered to forfeit 18 months' seniority, and that he had also been reprimanded for an offence similar to the present. He was sentenced to forfeit all seniority as assistant-engineer, and to be dismissed his ship.

In reply to an application from the dockyard hands at Portsmouth, the following letter was received from the Secretary to the Admiralty:—"I am to acquaint you with reference to your letter of the 7th ult., that the proposal to close the Dockyard on Bank Holidays throughout the year, as also on the Saturday after Good Friday, and to make certain arrangements for working up the time, have been carefully considered, but that My Lords are unable to concur in the proposed arrangements."

The Admiralty have decided to strengthen the armaments of the Fantôme and Tenedos by supplying them each with four Nordenfelt and two Gardner guns. These ships are now on the North American station, and the guns will be sent out from Devonport Dockyard as soon as the fittings are completed.

The refit of the Turquoise and of the Ready is being pressed forward with all possible despatch at Sheerness Dockyard, in consequence of an order from the Controller of the Navy directing these vessels to be ready for the pendant by April 1 next. The men employed in repairing these vessels have been placed on overtime to expedite their completion. The Admiralty have made a supplementary grant of a considerable sum of money to enable them to be completed with greater rapidity.

Admiral Gough, C.B., in acknowledging the toast of "The Navy," on St. Andrew's Day, at the annual banquet of the Liverpool Caledonian Association, said that on the part of the Navy, which he represented that evening, he begged to return them his most sincere and cordial thanks for the way in which the toast had been proposed and received. There were many present who, no doubt, were aware that for some time there had been a considerable controversy going on between the Admiralty authorities and some of our very ablest and most distinguished Naval officers relative to the state and condition of the Navy at the present time. Its state and condition constituted a subject of very great anxiety. That agitation and that controversy had done some good, inasmuch as it had awakened the nation to the paramount importance of maintaining the efficiency of the Navy, both with regard to the construction of its ships, its guns, the number of war-vessels, and the crews. For a long time they had been taking those things very easy, never realising the possibility of a Naval Reserve; and they certainly had lost sight of the enormous increase in the navies of nearly all the great European Powers. It must not be lost sight of that a navy could not be improvised like an army. It required a very considerable time. Let any Englishmen, or any Scotchmen, who were far-seeing and far-thinking gentlemen, realise what a reverse to their Channel and Mediterranean squadrons would be; and he was perfectly sure, whatever their political opinions might be, they would look upon the efficiency of the Navy in the light of not only a national, but a personal insurance, and never grudge that money so absolutely necessary to maintain it in a state fit to meet any emergency.

A correspondent on the West Coast of Africa informs us that the Portuguese have obtained a protectorate over Landana, where there are several English, Dutch, French, and Portuguese factories. A main depôt of the Brazza Expedition has been established at Lopez Bay, where a rumour was current that M. Brazza has been killed somewhere in the interior of the country. The Flirt will be sent to England after her return from the Niger, owing to defects in the frames under her boilers.

CAIRO CIGARETTES.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes. They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Glimpses and Gleams, by Musgrave Heaphy (Chapman and Hall Limited)—Peter Parley's Annual, 1884 (Ben George)—Christmas Cards (W. G. Wallis)—Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, Vol. 9, No. 5 (The Institute, Annapolis)—An Explanatory Arithmetic, by G. E. Spickernell (Griffin and Co., Portsmouth)—The Wild Tribes of the Soudan, by F. L. James, M.A., F.R.G.S. (John Murray)—Shoddyville, a Social and Political Satire (Kerby and Endean)—Hodson, of Hodson's Horse, by the Rev. G. H. Hodson, M.A., F.S.A. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.). Magazines for December:—Baily's Monthly Magazine (A. H. Baily and Co.); Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.); Self-Culture for All (Ward, Lock, and Co.). Christmas and New Year Cards (W. Luks)—Winged with Light Quiver Annual, 1884 (Cassell and Co., Limited)—Zadkiel's Almanac 1884 (Cousins and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

L. C. (Indian Generals).—We think you will find our previous answer correct. The Warrant says, "The fixed establishment of general officers, including the names of officers of the Staff Corps, shall be 55." These names are kept on the list to regulate promotion, otherwise, officers on the general list would supersede the Staff Corps.

190 STANHOPE STREET.—There is no such volume, but there are General Orders issued from time to time by the War Office. Apply to the *Volunteer Service Gazette*.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1883.

WE shall not attempt at the present moment to offer any opinion upon the Franco-Chinese quarrel, but it seems to us very probable that there will be eventually a compromise, without recourse to arms. There are quite dangers enough for France nearer home, to make her statesmen consider, not once nor twice, but very often indeed, before they enter upon a career in the Far East which may bring them into collision with the greatest multitude of people who own one Sovereign in the world. It is scarcely possible to undertake serious operations of an aggressive kind in Tonquin, with the means placed at the disposal of the French Admiral, who seems to be Commander-in-Chief. But although the Chinese authorities can command enormous masses of men, it is questionable whether, with all their improvements in armament and in discipline, and in the advantages of foreign leading, the Chinese could make head against the flower of the French soldiery, which we have reason to believe the Infantry of the Marine now out in Tonquin really are. At present there is an appreciable distance between the French advanced posts and the actual frontier of China Proper, but it would appear that the Chinese authorities are sending forward large bodies of troops, and if they should be pushed across the frontiers of Tonquin for the defence of Bacninh and Santoy, war between the two countries would appear to be only a question of days. The ships in the Chinese waters at present are, we understand, to receive several important additions; but Sir William Hewett's squadron is busy in looking after the Egyptian littoral of the Red Sea. From Cairo the latest news tends to confirm the intelligence that Hicks Pasha's Army was completely destroyed; but whether by massacre or desertion, or by wholesale surrender and conversion into slavery, or not, we have not means to determine. The safety of Mr. Vizetelly, the artist, seems to be established, and probably he may grow into a personage of the Mahdi's Court, for he is a many-sided man, and one that hath had losses, and has seen as many men and cities as Ulysses himself. It is to be hoped that the gallant and gigantic Seckendorff is also saved, and no doubt the Germans will do their best to press upon the Khedive the necessity of ascertaining the fate of an officer connected with an ancient family, a member of which occupies a high post near the person of the Crown Prince. The abstraction of peasants from the soil to recruit the Army, and the enormous expense, will tell most heavily on the Egyptian Exchequer, especially as it is not to be relieved of the cost of the English troops of the Army of Occupation. It is all very well for Cherif Pasha to send orders to guard the telegraphic communication with Berber; but what we are most interested in is to know what is passing far south of Berber, in the neighbourhood of Khartoum. Although it is very improbable that the Mahommedans of Afghanistan care much about the Mahdi, or even know as yet of his victorious progress, it is somewhat singular that we should read of the uprising of a Sayid near the Afghan frontier with a large following, who declares that he is a Mahdi, and professes the establisment of a government of the divine Moslem type two years hence. This revolt concerns Persia, but it is significant that this leader of the Turcoman hordes should have come from Cabul; and if he is not speedily attacked, it is most likely he will create trouble in Afghanistan.

We understand that General Sir Robert Biddulph will be allowed to retain the High Commissionership of Cyprus until June, 1885, to complete six years in the appointment.

If it were not that England is infested, like other countries, with associations of hopeless doctrinaires, half-crazed by foolish theories, it would not be thought possible that, in this year of grace 1883, an association such as the Peace Society could exist for the purpose of issuing little fly-sheets about the horrors of war and the cost of armies and navies; but there are to be found in all civilised communities, in a certain state of development, people with crazes who band themselves together for the evolution of the maggots in their brains, which develop either into Salvation Armies, or Mormon communities, or Social Anarchists, and the like. One Richard is the prophet of the Peace Society. This is the particular body whose special business it is to abuse the Army and Navy of their own country, and at times make us ridiculous by going abroad to air their fancies, and giving themselves airs in the presence of foreign potentates whenever a war is inevitable. Says Richard:—"The Military and Naval services are permanent ne'er-do-wells; improvident and hopeless spendthrifts and unfortunate beggars at the nation's door; horse-leeches always crying, 'Give, give!' and always sucking their victims." Richard, however, is in high spirits in his little paper about Army waste. He is quite affectionate to Sir Walter Barttelot, gloats over the Duke of Cambridge, and hangs fondly on Lord Cranbrook's lips; for has not the first inelegantly declared that matters have come to such a pass that it is necessary to look them in the face! We should be very glad if Sir Walter Barttelot will tell us where the face of the Army is. We sincerely hope no enemy will ever see its back. The Duke of Cambridge has delighted the Peace Society by complaining that desertions have become a profession, and that there is an enormous number of them; and Lord Cranbrook crowns the edifice of the Peace Society's happiness by declaring the British Army to be in a state of disintegration?

A valued friend and a severe critic has written to say, in reference to a paragraph in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the recruiting of the Staff Corps has not been "stopped," but that it has been suspended for a time as regards regiments at home, and in the Colonies. We admit that "Suspension" is not "Stoppage"—it is mechanically, and perhaps morally, though financiers would be much concerned when a bank breaks, whether the business of payment was stopped or suspended, a different operation. We learn, however, that the recruiting for the Staff Corps from regiments in India is neither stopped nor suspended, and that the suspension as regards battalions at home and in the Colonies is only temporary.

Most Medical Officers are sent abroad after eighteen months, or, at the outside, two years in England; but Surgeons-Major C. H. Y. Godwin and W. F. Stevenson still retain their appointments in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. The former took up duty in the Arsenal in November, 1878, the latter in August, 1879. The roster for foreign service in Whitehall Yard should be strictly abided by, as otherwise discontent will naturally be created, and discontented public servants are never willing workers.

A vacancy will speedily be created among the Aides-de-Camp to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, by the promotion of Colonel R. Bateson.

A vacancy occurs among the Aides-de-Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, by the appointment of Colonel H. Stewart, C.B., A.D.C., to the Staff at Dover, as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General. Colonel Stewart takes up his new duties in the middle of January.

Complaints reach us as to the difficulty of obtaining eligible candidates to fill vacancies in the commissioned ranks of the Militia from several districts. In some regiments, five and six companies are going begging, and commanding officers appeal in vain to the War Office to assist them.

Brigadier-General Dunham Massy will vacate his command in India, and return to England, in the spring.

Clause 207 of the Army Circulars issued on the 1st inst. alters Article 117 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, which will now run as follows:—"All officers doing duty with their regiments shall take rank according to the dates of their appointments to such regiments, whether promoted on full pay or appointed from half-pay, provided that an officer appointed to command a regiment or battalion under Article 38 (*a*) shall exercise such command over any other officer serving therein, irrespective of date of appointment; but when serving together with officers of other corps, each officer shall take rank according to the date of his commission in our Army. Should two officers present hold commissions of the same date, their precedence shall, except in the case of an officer appointed to command a regiment or battalion, be determined by the respective dates of their previous commissions of like rank." The alterations in this Article refer to officers appointed to command a regiment or battalion, and are, without doubt, designed to meet the case of the junior Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment or battalion being appointed to the command, the senior being, presumably, unequal to the duties of the highest position in the regiment. In such cases, the officer gazetted to the command takes precedence of the officer who was previously his senior, so long as their regiment remains un-brigaded with other regiments, but so soon as one or more other regiments are brigaded with theirs, the officer senior by Army rank once more regains his position as senior to his own commanding officer.

Major C. J. Ryan, 63rd Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Major-General H. R. Browne, appointed to the command of the troops in the West Indies.

The question of the closing of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals has, we understand, been indefinitely shelved.

There have lately been reports as to the steps which will be taken for the filling of the Governorship of Malta on the return to England of General Sir Arthur Borton, but his period of service does not expire until June 8, 1884.

Major-General C. Adams will vacate his brigade command at Gibraltar in April next, and return to England, on promotion.

Sir Henry Norman left England on Monday, to assume his duties as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica.

We are at a loss to know if anything is to be done to improve the miserably bad shooting of the Militia. The Inspector-General of Musketry, in his report for last year, called attention in the strongest terms to its shortcomings, and we have reason to believe that the practice for the current year was equally unsatisfactory, showing no signs of substantial improvement. Yet nothing, so far as we know, has been done to remedy a state of affairs which is dangerous, as well as discreditable. A large number of corps, from want of range accommodation, are still unable to carry on any target practice whatever, the shooting of most of the remainder is deplorably bad, and although Lord Hartington stated in the House that the Musketry Instructors of the Militia were not to be disestablished, like those of the Line, there are at present upwards of seventy battalions unprovided with Instructors. The whole condition of the Militia urgently calls for inquiry and reform, and we can only hope that both may come before it is too late.

As one of the results of recent committee work on equipment, it has been decided that a pair of light canvas waterproof slippers will be carried by the soldier in his valise on active service, instead of a second pair of boots, which will be carried in the first line of transport. A small supply of spare boots will accompany each battalion, to replace the few that may be prematurely worn out. It has been found that troops can keep the field, in a rough country, on one pair of boots, for two months, and it is believed that the addition of light canvas shoes, to put on when the boots have been removed, to ease the feet, will answer all requirements.

The forage-cap for mounted corps having been found most unsuitable on active service, it has been finally determined to substitute for it a cap that will fold flat, and which can be packed more coveniently than the present pattern. This cap, which will shortly be issued, is said to be quite as smart in appearance, and much more serviceable than the cap now worn by the mounted branches.

It is certain that the publication of the "Syllabus on Military Training," which is being prepared, will cause much change in the present mode of carrying out this annual course. Much of the "training" is a sheer waste of time, and worse. The instruction of trained soldiers in the rudiments of drill, for five or six hours a day, during two weeks of the six, cannot be a necessity. The other portions of the course, viz., advance and rear-guards, attack and defence of positions, outposts, reconnaissance, night-pickets, &c., could also be modified so as to make this annual six weeks' training a much more valuable means of improving the fighting-power of the British soldier than it is at present.

Several sets of a new valise equipment, made of material which is used for a similar purpose in several Continental armies, are now on trial at Aldershot. These valises will be thoroughly tested during the winter months, under all possible conditions, before being finally reported on.

The command of one of our Cavalry regiments, which has been rather going begging for the last fortnight, has now been accepted by a former officer of the corps, who has the advantage of some three years in age and one in service over the present second Lieutenant-Colonel. For this latter officer and the senior Major the greatest sympathy is felt by their numerous friends, in and out of the service, for their misfortune in having had to serve under one who has systematically prevented his juniors from acquiring that practice which is absolutely essential to working a cavalry corps with smartness in the field. They are both, however, well known as thoroughly good and reliable officers, and will doubtless loyally help their old comrade in his work of regeneration.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. Combe, and Majors St. Quintin, R. C. D'E. Spottiswoode, and Lord A. Compton are, we understand, to remain in India, and retain their Staff appointments, on the return of the 10th Hussars to England.

Mr. Childers stated at Pontefract on Wednesday that all apprehension on the score of Recruiting will soon be over, and he believed that by the end of March the force borne upon the Votes will be again at its full strength. We can only express our astonishment how Ministers can reconcile these statements with the deplorable condition of Artillery recruiting, and the under-strength of the Army in Egypt, as stated in a Ministerial paper, the *Daily News*, of last week.

We are somewhat surprised to hear that no action has, as yet, been taken with regard to the case of Brigade-Surgeon Elkington, of the Brigade of Guards. It cannot surely be for the good of the service to allow matters to remain as at present. Dr. Elkington has a right to claim a court of inquiry.

Messrs. Clowes and Sons have published a very convenient little book of forms for recording the drills and target practice of Volunteers, devised by Serjeant-Instructor Groom, 22nd Middlesex R.V. It is so arranged that any number of drills, up to 175, attended by any number of men not exceeding 150, can be entered so simply and easily that mistakes can only occur through inexcusable carelessness or ingenious stupidity. Serjeant Groom's little book is more convenient than the cumbrous War Office attendance books, and less liable to wrong entries than the cards or pieces of paper so often used.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Stewart, R.A., has been appointed to command the Auxiliary Artillery in the Southern District, vice Colonel H. Cardew.

Lord Hertford has written an admirable article in the *National Review* of this month, on "Long and Short Service," totally devoid of political partisanship. His lordship clearly and dispassionately points out the errors of our ways. The Marquis protests most strongly—though with many compliments to all these high qualities—against civilian War-Office officials mixing themselves up with, and muddling, matters which must be better understood by the Military officers. All the more credit is due to Lord Hertford for his outspoken denunciations of the new systems, since he owes to Mr. Childers' last the enjoyment of an income of £550 per annum more than he could have ever anticipated. For, having arrived at the rank of General, by Brevet, without ever having held any substantive Field Officer's appointment, except Equerry to the Queen, his lordship was not entitled to a regiment, and would have remained unemployed on his unattached £450 per annum to the end of his days had he not luckily been active full General when the late Liberal War Minister took to reducing the list, and became bound by his new scheme to give Lord Hertford £1,000 per annum for submitting to be called a Retired General!

STOPPING OFFICERS' LEAVE.

"Nemo" says:—I shall be much obliged if you will favour me by giving a little space to the inquiry which I wish to make through the medium of your well-known paper. It is in regard to a point about which nothing is clearly stated in the Admiralty Instructions, which will, indeed, surprise no one well acquainted with that book. "Has the captain of a ship the power to stop the leave of any commissioned officer under his command as a punishment for what he considers a neglect of duty or disobedience of orders?" Having made this inquiry of all my shipmates and friends, I have not been able to get any decided opinion. Certain it is that it has been done in days not long gone by often enough, but what we want to ascertain, is not if it can be done, but if it is strictly allowable. Allow me to offer an example of this difficulty. A young officer, who may be either a sub, A. P., or Marine, has the misfortune to incur his captain's displeasure, say, for the first time, for a really minor offence or deficiency. The captain, not wishing to proceed to extremities with him, informs the officer that his leave is stopped for, say, a short period; thus reducing him to the level of a middy at once. The young officer, although feeling aggrieved, does not see his way to resenting the decision, even if really innocent of the said offence, because by asking for a court of inquiry, he will make himself unpleasantly conspicuous, and perhaps, by making a mountain of a molehill, ruin his chance of future promotion. At the same time, can that be the right course for any captain to take? for it seems to me that either the officer should be merely cautioned, or else, if the offence be considered grave enough, to subject him to the indignity of leave-stopping, as in the case of a refractory mid.; then surely the captain is bound to either make a first charge for a court-martial against him, or else by logging him, to show his displeasure. I shall be glad, in the name of many junior commissioned officers, to have this question settled.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Under the above heading, in a letter from "A Disqualified F.O.," published in your paper on Nov. 17, 1883, he says that he is unable to furnish the questions set in the tactical and topographical papers. I can furnish the tactical papers, and beg to enclose them. I should feel greatly obliged, if you would publish them, together with this letter. Queen's Regulations give the names of certain text-books to be studied on this subject. If you had known these text-books from cover to cover, it would have availed you little or nothing, as the questions, if they can be called as such, are not from these books. I beg to call your attention to Question 3 (*a*) and (*b*) as an instance. Capt. Jocelyn, in his short notes on tactics and reconnaissance, says, "Larger bodies of cavalry, known as Cavalry Divisions, are found on the Continent, but are absent from our organisation." What ridiculous questions to ask captains of Infantry, or even Cavalry, in our service! The whole thing is a farce and an absurdity as a qualifying examination.—I am, &c.,

One who Passed in every Subject, but failed to qualify in the Aggregate.

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MILITARY LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A "Garrison-Instructor" who wrote to you last week, is in error as to his law. "The Militia when embodied" means embodied for permanent service, and not merely assembled for training. Consequently, a Militiaman who, while his regiment is out for training, enlists in the Regular Forces, cannot be tried for fraudulent enlistment, but only for making a false answer in attestation. This is the authentative ruling, and I beg you will kindly make it public, so as to obviate any difficulty that might arise from the erroneous interpretation of the "Garrison-Instructor."—I am, &c.,

Index.

Headaches and Disordered Stomach.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, Robert Humphreys, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

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BIRTH.

Craigie.—On the 6th inst., at St. John's Villa, Southsea, the wife of Commander Craigie, Royal Navy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Archdale—De Bathe.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, at Funtington, near Chichester, by the Rev. G. Pearson, assisted by the Rev. W. F. Shaw, Rector of West Stoke, Mervyn Archdale, Captain, 12th Lancers, son of Capt. Archdale, of Castle Archdale, County Fermanagh, to Mary, eldest daughter of Gen. Sir Henry de Bathe, Bart., Colonel 85th Light Infantry, of Knightstown, County Meath, and Wood End, Chichester.

Atherton—Fletcher.—On Nov. 29, by special licence, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. Arnold Carr, Vicar of Marden, Kent, assisted by the Rev. S. F. Cumberlege, Rector of Covent Garden, and the Rev. Teignmouth Shore, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, William Cosseley Atherton, Lieutenant, R.N., eldest son of the late Sir William Atherton, M.P., her Majesty's Attorney-General, to Constance Julia, youngest daughter of the late John Fletcher, Esq.

Platt—Veitch.—On the 29th ult., at St. John's Church, in the Parish of Deptford, by the Rev. M. F. Short, Vicar of Bitchfield, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Arthur Mountjoy Platt, Rector of Croxby, in the county of Lincoln, to Emily Jane, daughter of H. T. Veitch, Esq., Commander, R.N., Manor Road, Brockley, Kent.

Advertisements.

WANTED, for the 3rd BATTALION, ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS, a PIPER. He must be either serving on his Line engagement, or in the 1st-Class Army Reserve.—Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded to Major STEVENSON, Dumfries.

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THE AUXILIARY FORCES UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Limited.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the supply of Uniforms and every kind of Equipment to the Military, Naval, and Auxiliary Forces at home and abroad.

The demand is increasing so rapidly that the Government Factory is unable to meet it, and a large part of the work is consequently done by private establishments, many of which are unable to execute any large orders.

The object of this Company is to form an Auxiliary Factory to that of the Government at Pimlico, capable of carrying out the largest orders, and combining economy with excellence of workmanship.

A large sum is annually provided in the Estimates for the clothing and equipment of her Majesty's Forces, to be supplied by private manufacture.

The field is immense:—

- (a.) There are in the Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces alone 260,000 men, whose uniforms and equipments are periodically provided by private contractors.
- (b.) In addition to these, some 600,000 men—composed of Metropolitan, Borough, and County Police, Irish Constabulary, Post Office, railway, marine and mail packet service employés—are supplied with uniforms by private makers.
- (c.) From Canada, Australia, India, and the Colonies generally, a large and increasing demand has also lately sprung up for uniforms and equipments for the Militia, Volunteers, Government, and other officials.
- (d.) Many foreign Governments also place similarly large orders in this country, so that the field of operations of this Company is almost without limit.

As the demand considerably exceeds the capabilities of the sources of supply, and as the manufacture of uniforms is one of the few lucrative British industries, highly remunerative profits are being made by private firms, and are expected for this Company.

In order to form a nucleus for the Company's business, and to enable them to commence at once, the Directors have obtained an offer for the sale to them of one of the largest Army clothing factories in the United Kingdom, on terms which they consider highly advantageous, together with the whole of the mills, machinery, plant, stock-in-trade, and running War Office contracts.

This factory stands on four acres of ground (the total area of the premises being seven acres), and is of a most substantial description, capable of employing 1,500 hands, and of turning out 3,000 garments a day. There are at present between 500 and 600 hands employed on War Office contracts for the Army only; it has been almost exclusively employed on War Office contracts for the English and Foreign Governments for more than 25 years.

From the large and influential list of patrons, who are themselves in command of strong battalions of Volunteers, great support is expected from the Auxiliary Forces alone, and it is anticipated the full capacity of the factory will be required when the Auxiliary Forces and other contracts have been received.

During the Crimean War large contracts were executed for the War Department at this factory. In the Franco-Prussian War more than 2,000 uniforms per day were turned out for the French Government, and on this contract alone, seventy-five thousand pounds profit was realised. During the late Egyptian War at least 1,000 garments per day were supplied to the War Department. The Spanish, Italian, Brazilian, and Argentine Governments have also been largely supplied.

In consequence of the extremely low rate of wages paid to their most skilled operatives, more than three-fourths of the whole of the contracts given out by the War Department to private manufacturers have been obtained by this factory on competition.

The services of the present Manager and staff will be retained.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Limited.

To INVESTORS this undertaking should particularly commend itself for the following reasons:—

- (1.) No promotion money has been or will be paid, and there are no Founders' or Deferred Shares. The Directors have paid and made themselves liable for the costs and charges of and in connection with the formation of the Company and for various expenses subsequently incurred in reference to the Company, receiving on allotment the net amount so paid or incurred.
- (2.) On the basis of prices now paid by Government and other bodies, large profits may be expected.
- (3.) The Company thus acquiring Works in active operation, the business is of an assured character, and entirely devoid of speculation.
- (4.) The Company will at once commence business.
- (5.) The Directors receive a minimum fixed remuneration, which is increased only after 10 per cent. has been paid to Shareholders.

The Company have entered into the following contracts, viz., an agreement dated the 27th day of November, 1883, between Garth Ernest-Milner, of the one part, and George Graham Howe Fulton, the Secretary of the Company (for and on behalf of the Company), of the other part; and an agreement dated the 28th day of November, 1883, and made between James Willing, of the one part, and the said George Graham Howe Fulton (for and on behalf of the Company), of the other part.

It is intended to make application to the Committee of the London Stock Exchange for an official quotation and settlement.

In the event of no allotment being made, the application money will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Bankers Brokers, and Solicitors, and at the Offices of the Company, where the Articles of Association and the above contracts may be inspected.

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Ejecting the Exploded Cases.
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Succeeding Vessels:—

Merton Hall, 4,100 tons	Jan. 10.
Rydal Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
Wistow Hall, 2,700 tons...	To follow.
Speke Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
Kirby Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
Bretton Hall, 2,500 tons...	To follow.
Aston Hall, 3,600 tons	To follow.
Eden Hall, 3,600 tons	To follow.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to ROBERT ALEXANDER and CO., 20 Castle Street, Liverpool.

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LEE, S.E.

At the last MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for MILITIA OFFICERS, held in September, the following FIVE Candidates out of EIGHT who went up from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment were successful:—

	Marks.
Lieut. W. Keates (first attempt)	1846
Lieut. L. W. Pease	1725
Lieut. W. R. Inglis	1715
Lieut. Evans-Lombe	1705
Lieut. C. C. Daniel	1691

LATEST SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH EXAMINATIONS.

The following FORTY Gentlemen passed from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment:—

JULY, 1883.

Examination.	Names of Successful Candidates	Total Number of Marks gained.
Woolwich	Reid, J. W.	5082
Woolwich	Lamb, G.	4861
Woolwich	Price-Davies, S. D.	4701
Sandhurst	Walker, H. S.	5682
Sandhurst	Walsh, H. H. A.	5507
Sandhurst	McConaghey, A.	5389
Sandhurst	Pratt, E. H. G.	5364
Sandhurst	Barrow, G. de S.	4935
Sandhurst	Clowes, H.	4858
Sandhurst	Audain, G. M.	4721
Sandhurst	Crosse, A. G.	4573
Sandhurst	Chichester, A. A.	4118
Sandhurst	Eastwood, H. de Cr., satisfied as Militia Officer.	

JULY AND DECEMBER, 1882.

Woolwich	Hardy, W. K.	7350
Woolwich	Speranza, W. S. J.	6884
Woolwich	Dickinson, T. M.	6160
Woolwich	Macdonogh, G. M. W.	6122
Woolwich	Harrison, Gilbert H.	5868
Woolwich	O'Leary, C. E.	4505
Sandhurst	Swinburne, Anthony	6480
Sandhurst	Nelson, T. M.	6076
Sandhurst	Watson, E. Y.	5983
Sandhurst	Thruston, A. B.	5621
Sandhurst	Norie, E. W. R.	5404
Sandhurst	Crichton, H. M. R.	5401
Sandhurst	Galbraith, G. H. L.	5354
Sandhurst	Brooks, Lewis A.	5281
Sandhurst	Hawkes, L. H.	5239
Sandhurst	Hovell, Hugh de B.	5235
Sandhurst	Knight, W. C.	5232
Sandhurst	Langdale, P.	5133
Sandhurst	Willmott, W. A.	5048
Sandhurst	Benett, H. V.	5003
Sandhurst	Lillington-Johnson	4970
Sandhurst	Bellamy, P. J.	4952
Sandhurst	Milne, A. H. R.	4945
Sandhurst	Fitzgerald, J. W.	4920
Sandhurst	Sutherland, J. C.	4818
Sandhurst	Warrand, W. N. M.	4655
Sandhurst	Burne, Knightley	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's Cadet.

At the SANDHURST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, held in the months of February, March, and July of the current year, out of TWENTY-SIX Candidates sent up by Mr. WOLFFRAM, the ollowing TWENTY-FOUR were successful:—

FEBRUARY, 1883.

Bliss, L. P.
Connolly, A. M.
Murphy, V. R.
Price-Davies, S. D.
Richardson, H. L.
Shute, C. D.

MARCH, 1883.

Carey, A. W.
Chichester, A. G.
Crane, C. H.
Dun, R. C.
Eastwood, H. de Cr.
Gibbon, H. H.
Nicholl, I.
Stewart, P. Th.

JULY, 1883.

Arnold, W. R.
Bell, B. B. W.
Gadsden, H. C.
Kennedy, J. M.
Marshall, W. R.
Moore, H. A.
Scott, D.
Simmonds, C. B.
Upton-Dormer, J. H.
Wogan-Browne, A. J.

THE MANOR HOUSE,
LEE, S.E.

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Officers of the Army prepared for Promotion,
Officers of the Militia for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS at
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The Studies are under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel COLVILE, late 11th Foot, Graduate of the Staff College (Author of "Military Tribunals"), assisted by Captain STEWART, late Royal Artillery, and two other experienced Officers.

Classes are limited to 6, total number of Students to 18.

One-third of the Competitors prepared at the Abbey in 1881-82 obtained Commissions, several being specially mentioned in the Official Reports.

RESULTS FOR 1883.

In March, nine competed, two passed, and two others were offered Cavalry Commissions; one obtained special mention in Tactics with 525 marks, another special mention in Law with 500 marks.

In September, 1883, eight competed, half passed, taking the following places on the list:—3rd, 17th (tie), 38th, and 50th (the first attempt).

Present Term ends December 22.

Next Term commences January 5, 1884.

Further particulars, on application to
Captain PRESTON,
The Abbey, Abingdon, Berks.

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ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY ONE up to date this year.

RECENT SUCCESSES.

WOOLWICH:—Five out of seven sent up in 1882, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th. July, 1883, 2nd.

SANDHURST:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet. July, 1883: FIRST, and 11 others.

MILITIA MILITARY:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed SIXTY-TWO out of 119 sent up under the present Regulations. This number (119) includes 11 now reading. Of the 62, FORTY have passed in the first thirty, and the first place has been taken four out of six possible times. March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th, and two Cavalry commissions.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
1st	Didham	2001
4th	Palmer	1924
6th	Wyley	1919
7th	Foster	1899
9th	Heyworth	1869
10th	Westmorland	1862
11th	Browne	1859
13th	Twyford	1838
14th	Prendergast	1822
15th	Macrae	1817
17th	Graham	1811
20th	Milligan	1801
23rd	Thompson	1790
26th	*Marriott	1778
31st	Stevens	1769
34th	Dewar	1752
37th	*M'Neill	1750
40th	Leicester	1738
42nd	*Cole	1731
46th	Davidson	1722
49th	Shaw	1700
60th	Sewell	1689
64th	*Rolt	1677
66th	Harris	1665

One other officer has refused a Cavalry commission, making a total of 25 successes out of 39 sent up.

(Those marked *—20 in all—passed first attempt.)

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; 1883—April, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd; October, 18th, the only one sent up. No failure at the past FIVE Examinations.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th. 1883: 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed 202 officers for promotion.

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LORD WOLSELEY is not remarkable, as a rule, for the moderation of his utterances. As a soldier, he stands pre-eminently in the front rank of his profession; as a public speaker, he has been proverbially unfortunate in always saying the wrong thing at the wrong time, and in the wrong way. It must be admitted that in addressing the 23rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers on Wednesday evening, his Lordship at least stuck to his text. The subject upon which he had to speak was a well-worn one; but the Adjutant-General kept fairly within bounds. Lord Wolseley is, of course, enamoured of Territorialism, and looks for great things from an organisation which welds the Regular Army and the Auxiliary Forces together—on paper—as one "harmonious whole." Those who have experience of the system in practice—Regimental officers and Militia Commanding Officers and Adjutants—to be sure, do not regard this latest innovation with the same favour that the Adjutant-General does. But then, it is to a great extent Lord Wolseley's child, and he must be excused a certain amount of partiality in securing any evidence of the growth and development of his pet idea. It is very pleasing in principle to be told that the several battalions of the 7th Fusiliers, Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment — or whatever name a distinguished regiment is known by, in these days of military harmony, peace, and good-will, have been welded together, and will in future serve as members of the same happy family, all striving to promote one great end,—the nation's welfare. But as we have often pointed out, theory and practice are such different things! In theory, the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, ought to be pleased beyond measure to have it in its power to send off to India year by year its best men—all its drilled soldiers, in fact—to fill up gaps in its sister-battalion, and start again on the agreeable duty of "licking the young cubs into shape," for the benefit of what, under the circumstances, may fairly be considered its "better-half." In theory, the unselfishness of the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, is very charming, for it represents a state of affairs which is so essentially charitable as to lead one almost to suppose that we are approaching the halcyon days when the lamb is playfully to cajole the lion, with no fear of disastrous consequences. But unfortunately, there is still to be found among us a certain amount of "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness;" and so long as these remain, we doubt whether it will be possible to create such a feeling of military brotherly love as to cause either officers or men of any of the battalions of a Territorial Regiment to regard with satisfaction the incongruities of an arrangement which is started on a false premiss, and would collapse entirely on the outbreak of any European war. Lord Wolseley sees all manner of troubles looming in the distance. It is earnestly to be hoped that these difficulties may not come upon us suddenly, for in our present condition we should cut but a sorry figure, if required to organise and equip a couple of Army Corps for field service. No doubt, by a good deal of official manœuvring, the thing might be done; and War-Office officials are now-a-days almost as experienced in the art of manœuvring as regimental officers are, if we may judge by the perfection they have attained in the manipulation of paper men and invisible battalions. But it is fearful to reflect on the expense which would have to be borne by our already overburdened tax-payers, in order to get together transport and stores for even so insignificant a force. We confess that Lord Wolseley has again disappointed us. He is now, or ought to be, independent of all political parties; he is occupying one of the highest positions on the Staff of the Army; he is a man who is believed in by the people; he has had great experience. Surely he recognises the utter rottenness of our Military system. Then, why does he not speak freely? We cannot bring ourselves to believe that a man so far-seeing as he is, who has risen to his present rank in an exceptionallly short space of time, can in his heart of hearts believe that it is for the good of the nation that dust should be thrown in its eyes; that it should be taught to place reliance on forces such as the Militia and Volunteers, when those services are lacking the first essentials of campaigning. What Lord Wolseley told the 23rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, on Wednesday evening, was simply clap-trap, and clap-trap of a most dangerous kind, rendered even more dangerous than it would otherwise have been by the fact of his Lordship's filling the important position of Adjutant-General of the Forces. Speaking of the Volunteers, Lord Wolseley, who, as an old Inspector-General, ought to know something of the Force, said:—"It is a fortunate thing that this great Volunteer Force has cropped up, and I am glad to see that in the past year it contained 2,000 efficients more than ever were in it before." This statement was received with rapturous applause. It was a hit; it was intended as a hit; and the speaker may be said to have "scored one." But what say the Volunteers themselves? In Thursday's *Globe* appears a letter signed "Herbert P. Miller." The writer is a recognised authority on the Volunteers. He is an old member of the Force, a crack shot, Serjeant-Instructor of Musketry of one of the smartest, best drilled, and best organised regiments in the Metropolis—we might almost say in the country—the Bloomsbury Rifles. And what says Mr. Miller? We will let him speak for himself:—"To the question, 'Can the Volunteers fight?' although long and intimately connected with the force, I must reluctantly answer, as a body, 'No.' As a proof of the decline in the real efficiency of the Volunteers, I have only to point to the returns sent in at the end of the Volunteer year just closed. These returns show, first, that two-thirds of the men have not fired a shot beyond 300 yards; secondly, that thousands have been returned as efficient who have not been able to hit a target once in sixty rounds at distances within 300 yards; and, thirdly, there are a large number of men who have been in the force for years, and have as yet never fired a shot beyond the short ranges. Imagine the position of these men, if ordered to open fire at a European enemy 600 yards distant! The non-effectiveness of their fire would, as a matter of course, produce panic, then disaster would follow, as sure as night the day." And in this matter the Militia is even worse! To sum up the case, Lord Wolseley's speech is, perhaps, the best possible evidence of the barrenness of the land, and the utter hopelessness of the battle those have set themselves who are fighting to obtain for us an effective Army.

LEAVE of Absence in the Navy is, according to the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, "an indulgence," which, like nearly everything else laid down by those Instructions, is left to the discretion of the Captain or Commanding Officer for the time being to grant or withhold. Whether the Captain of the ship has a right to stop the leave of commissioned officers or not, is a question which has never been decided. The powers that be at this moment are of opinion that he has. The custom of the service is in direct opposition to this opinion of their Lordships. There have, as a matter of course, been exceptions to the rule. Their Lordships themselves refuse to be bound by "the custom of the service" or the Queen's Regulations, and, as in the case of Lieutenant Conway-Gordon, Mr. Rickard, Assistant-Paymaster and Acting Secretary to the senior officer in command of the Channel Squadron, Captain C. C. Rising, Lieutenant Noel, R.N., and numerous other instances, decline to allow "custom" or "law" to interfere with what they are pleased to consider "decisions arrived at for the good of the service." We have known the Commander of a sloop refuse a commissioned officer leave to land on an island off the coast of New Guinea, to explore a Papuan burial-place, on the ground that "leave was an indulgence, and that he did not intend to grant that officer any indulgences." And yet the request for permission to land was made by an officer serving on board at the time as "additional for surveying service," whose duty it was, in the interest of science, and in accordance with the Admiralty Manual of Scientific Inquiry, to visit and explore such places, and procure specimens of the aboriginal remains. Numerous other instances of Captains having exercised the power vested in them most arbitrarily are on record. It is, therefore, evident that, so long as the power to grant or refuse leave of absence to commissioned officers, not exceeding twenty-four hours, or more properly speaking, when an officer has performed his duties for the day, and desires to go on shore until his next turn of duty comes on, is left to the will and caprice of the Captain of the ship, an enormous power for evil is placed in that officer's hands. He can, merely from dislike to an officer, make that officer's life a burden to him too grievous to bear. He can tyrannise over every officer serving under his command. His power, in fact, is more autocratic than that of the Emperor of All the Russias. And over whom is he authorised to exercise this power? Over officers ranking with Captains and Majors in the Army. Now, the question is, is it lawful for a Colonel in command of a regiment to confine an officer to barracks, without either placing that officer under arrest, or reporting him for neglect of duty to the superior authority? It is not what Naval officers ask, therefore, and what they are justly entitled to ask, is, that they should, in the matter of leave, be placed on the same footing as their comrades in the Army. They desire that, should their request to go on shore, after their duties for the day are over, be refused, the cause of that refusal shall be logged; and that it shall be incumbent on the officer who takes upon himself the responsibility of thus "stopping their leave" to report to the senior officer present, for the information of the Admiralty, his reasons for having done so. This would act as a check on a species of tyranny too often, far too often, practised in the Navy; and is a request that the Admiralty, considering their great concern for the welfare of the service, should at once concede. For it in no manner affects the question as to whether "leave" is an indulgence or not. We admit that leave empowering an officer to absent himself from his duties while on full pay is an indulgence. But when such a request is not made, when an officer has performed all his duties for the day, leave to spend the spare hours intervening between the time when the next call for duty comes round is no indulgence whatever; it is a right, conceded by the Master and Servant and Employers' Liability Acts to every labourer. How much more, therefore, should it not be granted to officers and gentlemen holding her Majesty's commission in the Royal Navy.

THE Report of General Gourko on the recent manœuvres round Warsaw, in which about 75,000 men, comprising the greater portion of the troops garrisoned in Poland, took part, is highly interesting, The General is very severe. He says:—"I have not observed that the various detachments, as well as the different arms, displayed the desired cohesion. I have often seen separate detachments fighting independently, without the least knowledge of the course of the action on the part of the nearest or adjacent detachments." The General reproves the superior officers for not being always in their places in the action, and for taking up their positions frequently in the front line of the skirmishers, instead of remaining with the reserves, with a view of keeping them well in hand. He does not find fault with a superior officer if he is found now and then in the front line; but this should happen only in exceptional instances, at the moment of the last rush, or when the officer desires to take a rapid glance at the state of the action. The General's Report continues:—"The covering of the flanks during the development of the action was only provided for in the dispositions; it did not exist in reality. This is against all rules of warfare, for the non-observance of a distinct order, or its neglect, may lead to the most deplorable catastrophes." Twice during the manœuvres complete surprises of separate detachments were effected from this cause, which the General holds up as a warning for more serious occasions. General Gourko further states:—"I frequently met in the rear of detachments with a state of affairs which I must call, if not chaos, at least absence of the strict order prescribed. Trains proceeded only according to the individual opinion of drivers of waggons; they frequently blocked up each other's march on the road, and displayed a most undesirable picture of disorder and disorganisation in the rear of detachments; I also found trains in the line of action." The General then points to the importance of the employment of engineers, which had not been sufficiently recognised. He enjoins upon engineers to display in some manner their proper sphere of action, such as destruction of railways and roads, blowing up of bridges, &c., which could only be indicated during manœuvres in time of peace, so as to give commanders of troops some distinct idea of what they are able to perform in actual war. Regarding cavalry, General Gourko states that "the two principal objects of cavalry, reconnoitring and protection, were not carried out in a satisfactory manner, which was chiefly owing to the fact that commanders are not used to distribute and employ cavalry as it would be done in an action." The cavalry showed itself little on the field of action proper; and he had observed only one instance during the whole course of the manœuvres in which it had been employed in an attack on infantry. The infantry, the General says, were concentrated, by exceedingly fatiguing marches, mostly before the commencement of the action. He considers such fatigues good preliminary training; at the same time, care should be taken, he thinks, to make proper dispositions beforehand, and to have the victualling carefully attended to before the march is commenced. Frequently, the defensive positions of the front lines were not correctly chosen, and placed, without due cause, within the most effective artillery fire of the enemy. The reserves were often formed of too great depth, and instead of placing the several companies in checker form, they were frequently drawn up behind each other, which in actual war would have entailed great losses. Speaking generally, the reserves were not led correctly, that is to say, without regard to the enemy's fire. Attacks were mostly made before the foe was sufficiently shaken by artillery and infantry fire. The General cannot approve of the action of the artillery. He misses the required leading on the part of commanders of the artillery at the several Army corps. He says that "the batteries did not always choose the most suitable positions in the action, and this was chiefly caused by commanders neglecting to ride on in advance, with a view of selecting them." The General also finds fault with the frequent changes of position, which interrupts the effectiveness of the fire.

The Admiralty request that applications for Naval cadetships and assistant-clerkships in the Royal Navy, for the ensuing year, be made as soon as possible.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will proceed to Portsmouth on Sunday, and be the guest of General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar until Monday, when he will rehoist his flag on board the *Minotaur*, and start to take over the command of the Channel Squadron at Vigo. The *Minotaur* will be joined in the Channel by the *Achilles* and *Forward*.

The case of the seaman Endersley, sentenced to a term of penal servitude for striking a superior officer, is still attracting attention in certain quarters. Misguided humanitarians, well-meaning, no doubt, are far more likely to do harm than good to the Navy by interfering in questions of discipline. Alderman Baker, at Portsmouth, has made himself the champion of the convict Endersley, and has set on foot an agitation having for its object the curtailing of the powers vested in Naval Courts-martial. The offence committed by Endersley is asserted by the agitators to have been "trivial," because he "only struck a ship's corporal, when in a state of intoxication." We have already pointed out that "drunkenness," according to English law, aggravates instead of extenuating an offence; and we repeat, that striking a superior offier, whatever his rank may be, is an offence so grave, that no punishment can be regarded as too severe or harsh a deterrent. We consider the present agitation most mischievous.

Commander W. H. G. Nowell, of the *Repulse*, has been selected to relieve Mr. C. J. Martin, Chief Engineer, in the command of the *Marlborough*, training-ship for Engineer students at Portsmouth, who retires from the Active List on December 19. The training-school at Devonport has already been placed under an executive officer, and this appointment will place both schools in charge of officers of the same line. It is to be hoped that Commander Nowell will be able to avoid a repetition of the scandals which have disgraced the Devonport School command.

The following is a portion of the Orders issued by Lieutenant-General Bell, who commanded the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines at the date they marched into their present barracks in Stonehouse, on December 8, 1783, viz.:—"Sunday, December 7, 1783.—The Division to parade to-morrow as clean and well-powdered, and in soldierlike manner, as possible, the whole to be in short gaiters." "The Commanding Officers of companies are to give in at the Adjutant's Office, the names of the women they can recommend to be barrack-women. N.B.—Only one woman, and no children, will be admitted to each barrack, on any account whatever." Another quaint order said the men were to arrange their coats "according to the pride of men," by which it would appear they had a choice in the mode of arrangement.

We have been inundated with letters during the past week for and against the appointment of Mr. Rickard, as Acting Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Two of these we publish. From the remainder, many of them emanating from officers holding high appointments, it appears that the Admiralty are about to procure an Order in Council empowering them in future to appoint Assistant-Paymasters to act as Secretaries to Flag Officers. But would it not have been wiser to have issued the said Order in Council altering the Regulations before breaking them? We think it would, especially as, in 1877, when Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby desired to secure the services of Mr. Gifford, now serving in the *Boadicea*, as Secretary, he was informed by their Lordships, whose Board he had only just quitted, that it was against the law to appoint an Assistant-Paymaster to act as Secretary to an Admiral, and this in the face of the fact that Admiral Hornby was selecting one of the most able officers in the service, an officer possessed of all the requirements for the position he was selected to fill. Luckily for Admiral Hornby, he was able to fall back upon Mr. Kirkness, who, to the regret of all, died while Secretary to Lord Alcester. Surely such inconsistency on the part of the Admiralty is deserving of condemnation, as there is absolutely no reason why the Duke of Edinburgh should now be allowed the favour previously refused to Admiral Hornby, unless it be that his Royal Highness does not desire to add to his *entourage*. Article 242, Chapter VI., of the Admiralty Instructions, states that "to qualify an officer to receive a commission as Secretary to a Flag Officer or Commodore of the 1st class, he must be on the List of Secretaries or Paymasters." There do not appear to be any rules laid down for the appointments of Acting Secretaries, hence there is no reason why an Admiral, on hoisting his flag, should not nominate a Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, or even a Boatswain—to say nothing of a civilian—to serve as his "Acting" Secretary. But the "nomination" of such person is not sufficient; it has to be ratified by their Lordships, hence it now-a-days never happens that any one but a Paymaster is appointed. Their Lordships have, in the case of the Secretary to the Vice-Admiral commanding the Channel Squadron, broken through not only the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, but the custom of the service; and as Mr. Rickard cannot, at the present rapid rate of promotion, become a Paymaster prior to the hauling-down of the Duke of Edinburgh's flag, his case would form an awkward precedent, were it not for the fact that the Admiralty are about to alter the Regulations, now that they have broken them.

From a Reuter's telegram which reached London yesterday afternoon, we get a faint gleam of hope that Hicks Pasha and his army have not been totally destroyed. According to the telegram, that commander was quite safe at Birket about November 15, but his communications had been cut off by the Gawama tribe.

We are glad to find, on very high authority, that the boys now entered to be trained for the Navy are superior in size and physique to the men enlisted under the short-service system for our Line battalions.

The Admiralty have decided to give the *St. Vincent* a new upper deck during the time that her boys are away on leave for the Christmas vacation. This will, probably, necessitate the *St. Vincent* leaving her moorings; and it is to be hoped that their Lordships will then take into their consideration the advisability of no longer keeping the *Asia* so far up the harbour, while the *Indus* and *Pembroke* are moored snugly alongside the yard. The trouble of transporting men is great, and the wear-and-tear to humanity so great, that the work has already killed two Paymasters in thirteen months. It is true that the men are registered in the Dockyard and not on board the ship, but they have to go backwards and forwards, thus losing much time in the transaction of the Government service. Portsmouth Steam Reserve has always been behind the fair in the matter of social convenience, and only had steam launches given to it after they had long been supplied to Plymouth.

In future, all Sub-Lieutenants, on being confirmed in that rank, will have the option of volunteering for the Surveying service, their names being recorded at the Admiralty for employment as occasion requires.

Sir E. J. Reed has, we are informed, purchased the two "blockade-runners" which have for so long a time been under the surveillance of the *Hector* at Southampton. These two armoured gun-vessels were built in Germany last year for, it was supposed, the Peruvian Government. The German Government prevented their leaving the Baltic, however, until substantial bail was given by their builder that they would be sent to an English port, and on their arrival at Southampton it was reported that they would be added to the British Navy. No doubt, Sir E. J. Reed has some means of utilising his newest acquisitions.

We regret to hear that Mr. Gilpin, paymaster of the *Euphrates*, has succumbed to the hard work of his appointment, and that it was found necessary to send him to Haslar Hospital. Mr. Winterbottom, his successor, only joined a few hours before the *Euphrates* sailed, but nevertheless succeeded in proving that their Lordships could not have selected a better officer to act as Paymaster of an Indian trooper.

We believe that the Militia Battalions amalgamated with the 13th (Somersetshire) Light Infantry wear the "Mural Crown" granted to Sale's veterans for their heroic defence of Jellalabad in 1841-2; and more startling still, that the Gloucestershire Militia, jumbled up with the glorious old 28th and 61st Regiments, actually wear the "Sphinx" on the back of their helmets. The distinction of wearing the number behind as well as in front was granted to the 28th, in commemoration of their having fought back to back, near Alexandria in 1801; and when the historic numbers were removed in 1881, the Sphinx was substituted for "28," and granted so indiscriminately that it has lost all value. As the Gloucestershire Militia are permitted to wear the Sphinx, they ought to have "Egypt," and, for the same reason, or rather by the same rule, Ramillies, Quebec, and Waterloo, besides a host of names of Peninsular and Indian victories. Can the absurdities of territorialism go much farther?

A very hopeful view is expressed in France that the Celestials, however they may show their teeth, will not fight about Tonquin. A French writer, who has been following this affair, delivers judgment in these words:—"The possession of Bacninh and of Sontay are not worth a war, China will admit this; we may say that China has admitted it, and nothing would astonish us less than to see the Chinese, after a show of resistance, retire, some behind the Song Cau and the others behind the Black River. The Chinese are cunning politicians, and are not likely to risk losing by a battle the advantages which their diplomacy may derive from a treaty handing over to them the three provinces of the north, the possession of which will cover their frontier much better than Bacninh and Sontay." And the writer goes on to assert that the real object of the Celestials is to keep the Red River closed, and not to allow their southern provinces to be thrown open to commerce, especially the province of Yunnan. Another writer observes that although Admiral Courbet has not asked for reinforcements, it would be well to despatch 4,000 men at once. There would be little difficulty in this, as the transports are lying at Toulon, ready to sail. In the meantime, two ironclads, *La Galissonnière* and *La Victorieuse*, are being rapidly prepared for service in Chinese waters.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. de V. Tupper, R.A., commanding 2nd Division of the Garrison Artillery at Portsmouth, succeeds, we hear, on January 1, to the command of the Field Artillery at Hilsea, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ritchie, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, whose five years' tenure expires on that date.

Quartermasters serving in India are agitating, we notice—and not without reasonable cause—to obtain the equivalent in Indian currency of the increased pay granted to them by the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881. A printed statement of their claims has been published, which shows their case to be an exceptionally hard one. The grievance, briefly stated, is as follows:—

1. The daily English pay now drawn in India is:—

	Cavalry.				Infantry.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
On appointment	0	8	6	...	0	6	6
After 5 years' service as Qrmr.	0	10	6	...	0	8	6

That allowed by Clause 198 Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881, is:—

On appointment	0	10	6	...	0	9	0
After 5 years' service as Qrmr.	0	12	0	...	0	10	6

Comparing the above, each quartermaster is entitled (in addition to what he is now actually in receipt of) to:—

On appointment	0	2	0	...	0	2	6
After 5 years' service as Qrmr.	0	1	6	...	0	2	0

English pay in India is converted at 2s. 6d. the rupee, therefore the amount due to each quartermaster is:—

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
On appointment, or from July 1, 1881, monthly	24	5	7	...	30	6	11
After 5 years' service as Qrmr., monthly.........................	18	4	2	...	24	5	7

2. There is no 20 years' rate of pay in India, as provided for in Clause 198 of the above-quoted Royal Warrant.

3. Indian Army Circular dated Nov. 10, 1882, only authorises captains' allowances from Oct. 1, 1882, whereas lieutenant-colonels, majors, warrant, and non-commissioned officers all received the extra pay of their ranks from July 1, 1881.

4. A quartermaster of Cavalry (hon. captain) is entitled to allowances for three horses; at present, he is only paid for two. A paymaster attached to a cavalry regiment draws for three, if hon. captain, and for four, if hon. major.

It is, of course, bad enough for a poor man to have to serve in India for the rate of pay in force thirty years ago, but it is still worse for him to find that this rate, when converted into English coin, is less by twenty per cent. than it was ten years ago. At that time the market rate of exchange of the rupee was two shillings, while to-day it is only one shilling and sevenpence halfpenny. The Quartermasters are a small body, and it is difficult to understand why the increased pay granted by the Imperial Parliament should be lost to them when ordered to India, although the increase granted to all other officers by the Royal Warrant has been given ungrudgingly by the Indian Government. The distinction is invidious and ungenerous, and not calculated to serve the best interests of the Army.

The Lieutenant-General commanding in Egypt has received the commands of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, with reference to the recent epidemic, to convey the expression of his Royal Highness's high appreciation and thanks to the Medical officers and others concerned, who, by their unremitting zeal and ability, have, through a period of exceptional trial and danger, rendered such unquestionably meritorious services.

As the Purchase officers of the Army are being retired wholesale, and driven into idleness under the clauses of post-Purchase rules, we think it desirable to print a copy of the petition to Parliament, which was signed by hundreds of officers of all ranks, in 1873, and placed in the hands of the lamented Colonel Anson, M.P., for presentation to the House. At the intercession of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel Anson, after consulting representative officers, agreed to withdraw the petition, which would have been signed by nearly every officer of the Purchase regiments. The petition shows clearly enough how correct the officers were in their views of the injuries they had sustained by the abolition of Purchase, without the return of their purchase money. The publication of the suppressed petition may do good, even at the eleventh hour:—

"PETITION.

"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of ——— in the —— Regiment of ——

Sheweth,—That the future position of your petitioner has been materially altered by the abolition of Purchase,—first, as regards his professional prospects; and secondly, as regards certain sums of money which your petitioner has been forced to pay by the Secretary of State for War for the time being, in order to save himself from being superseded by officers junior to him in the Service. That your petitioner has been placed in a worse position than he was in than before such alteration in the terms of his service. Your petitioner will ever pray.—Signed, ———."

Shooting galleries are about to be erected at all the chief military stations, where the men may practise at the figure, vanishing, and head-and-shoulders targets, as on the ranges. Three of these galleries are about to be erected at Aldershot, in the North and South Camps and Permanent Barracks. The rifle to be used will probably be Morris's patent. Under what conditions these practices will be carried out—whether they will be optional, or form part of the regulation musketry course—does not yet appear.

Interesting experiments were recently made by Sir Joseph Whitworth at his works with some new ordnance, which has since then answered the designer's expectations. Sir William Armstrong has also concluded some exhaustive experiments to test the power of various kinds of powder. The cocoa powder, a new invention, in the manufacture of which fibre takes the place of charcoal, has given the best results, both as to velocity and pressure. E.C. powder, or granulated gun-cotton, is nearly smokeless, and very effective for small arms.

It has been notified that bringing-money at 5s. for every recruit finally approved and passed in the Army, and 2s. 6d. for every man approved and passed into the Militia, will be given to any soldier (other than a paid recruiter), or civilian, who is instrumental in bringing or sending a recruit for enlistment, provided that he is certified by the recruiting officer to be the *bonâ fide* bringer. When a Militiaman joins the Regular Army during the Militia training or drill, the 5s. Army bringing-money is liable to a deduction of 2s. 6d.

The French conscripts of the class 1882 are only now joining their regiments, and the consequence is that, unless in the event of war, few of them will serve more than three years. A military writer in the *Figaro* expresses the hope that the commanding officers will see that these lads are not bullied, according to time-honoured custom, on joining the various corps; and M. Richard advances several good reasons for abandoning this practice. One of these is that the old soldiers who indulge in these *trimades* are generally the worst men in the regiment,—turbulent and insubordinate scamps. These are the sort of fellows, he says, who, when Marshal MacMahon was marching to Sedan, lagged behind and indulged in pillage, thus reducing the Army with which it was intended to relieve Metz from 120,000 to 80,000. It will be remembered that one of the first things plundered was the Imperial baggage, and the army was still at Châlons when his Majesty's shirts were put up to auction; and Carlyle, in referring to the burning of the shirt of St. Louis by the scamps of the First Revolution, ejaculated, "Might not some patriot have had it?" It would be interesting to know what patriots came in for the linen of Napoleon III., and what price it fetched. *A propos* to French Military affairs, we see that the War Estimates for next year provide for 518,642 men and 130,146 horses. This is an augmentation of 2,015 men and 215 horses, as compared with the present year.

It would be interesting to know if any arrangements have yet been made to obviate a portion of the men of the 101st Fusiliers, lately arrived from Halifax, from living under canvas in South Wales during this inclement weather. The War Office was apparently astonished at the strength of the regiment, for which there was not barrack accommodation sufficient.

Dr. Nicolaeff, of the Russian Medical Service, has been publishing some articles in one of the St. Petersburg papers on the proportion of suicides in the various European Armies. According to him, to every 1,000 troops the number of suicides are at the following ratio:—Austria, 1·0; Prussia, 0·88; the English Army in Europe, 0·36; the English Army in India, 0·14; the French Army in Europe, 0·35; the French Army in Africa, 0·56; Italy, 0·37; and Russia, 0·25. He thus makes out the Russian Army to be the least affected by suicidal mania, although, as a matter of fact, a day never passes in Russia without the suicide of an officer being reported. Unfortunately, Dr. Nicolaeff does not furnish the statistics from which he has evolved his results, hence we cannot share the complacency of the official Russian Press in accepting them as reliable.

A curious report, addressed by a Military Inspector to the Emperor of China upon the peculations of the officers in the Army, has been published in the *Peking Gazette*. The report is divided into interrogatories, which run as follows:—1. Why are as many domestic servants as combatants allowed in a camp? 2. The officers receive the same pay (about £120) per month in time of peace as during war, and yet when at peace they spend their time in gambling and opium-smoking. They also send in false returns as to the number of men under their command. Is not a proper subject for inquiry? 3. The general cost of the Army is as high in time of peace as of war, yet is it not a well-known fact that a soldier does not require tents when in barracks, and that his uniform does not get spoilt so quickly? 4. The officers, when war breaks out, choose the best men in the regiment for their personal escort, and give them double pay. Would it not be better to let them remain in the ranks of the combatants? 5. Why do the officers charge the Government double the price they actually pay for the food and equipment of each soldier? 6. Do not the officers assert that they do not receive their pay regularly, and make this an excuse for giving each soldier only half of what is due? 7. Is not a soldier who complains that he is defrauded beheaded for insubordination? 8. The Ministerial orders are to the effect that a regiment shall change garrisons every year. Is this order strictly adhered to? No. 9. The Governors of each province are enjoined to publish a report upon the military forces within it. Who really writes these reports, the Colonel or the General? 10. The sums required for the maintenance of the Army are nearly everywhere misappropriated. Is it not most important that the Treasury should itself pay the troops? 11. The soldiers who desert, die, or retire are still retained upon the roll, as if they were present. Who pockets the difference, the officers?

We learn from Warsaw that Captain Tsimbaluk, of the 13th Kargopol Dragoons, has effected some improvements in the Berdan breech-loader, enabling it to fire 15 to 20 shots a minute without involving any extensive alterations in the mechanism. General Gourko supervised some experiments with the improved weapon last week, and was so satisfied with it that he gave orders for a number to be manufactured, to be distributed among the troops of the garrison, to ascertain by practical use the merits and defects of the invention. Gourko has also purchased a number of telegraph-telephone apparatus, to test their qualities in the Warsaw district during the coming winter.

The kingdom of Portugal has been divided into four military divisions and one territorial subdivision. The head-quarters of the military divisions are Lisbon, Coimbra, Oporto, and Evora, while Angra is the centre of the territorial subdivision. The continental army comprises 18 regiments of Infantry, 12 battalions of dismounted Chasseurs, two regiments of Lancers, one of Chasseurs, and three of Artillery, with one battalion of Engineers. The total effective of the army is 32,000 men upon a peace footing, and 75,000 in time of war.

The Toulon papers say that orders have just been received in that port and at Cherbourg to send a number of gunboats and gun-launches to Tonquin, which might have been sent long ago. Cherbourg will be able to dispatch five and Toulon six gunboats to the scene of action. In the meantime, eight gunboats, which can be taken to pieces, and which are being built in the Loire, will be ready in the course of a few days. The hull is of steel, they will draw very little water, and will be armed with two guns. From what one hears, however, it seems that these craft will arrive a day after the fair, or, at all events, at a moment when the rivers in Tonquin will be almost dry. Already the navigation is exceedingly difficult, and Admiral Courbet runs the risk of being deprived of the services of his flotilla to a great extent; and hitherto that flotilla has been of the greatest use, and, in fact, may be said to have held the enemy in check, and to have turned the tide of victory in favour of the French.

An Italian doctor, Professor at the Pavia University, has published some comparative figures with regard to the mortality in the various Armies of Europe, and according to his figures it is at the rate of 57 per 10,000 men in Germany, 84 in England, 92 in France, 112 in Austria, and 116 in Italy. Accepting these figures as correct, it will be seen that the rate of mortality is much lower in the German than it is in any of the other armies, especially when we take into account that out of every 57 deaths in the first-named, 20 are suicides. Moreover, as the general mortality of the population is at the rate of 217 per 10,000 in England, 244 in France, and 269 in Germany, it would appear that the hygienic *régime* of the Army is better in the last-named country than it is in the others; but some allowance must be made for the fact that English and French soldiers are much more exposed to disease than the German soldiers, who are not sent to do duty in tropical climates. It is true that the same reason cannot be used to account for the higher rate of mortality among the Austrian and Italian troops, but then the general rate of mortality among the populations of those two countries is much higher than in England or France. The general outcome of the returns is that the English and French Armies lose more men than they ought to do, owing to defective hygienic arrangements.

MILITIA MUDDLES.

"4th Worcester" observes:—"Your correspondent, 'Garrison Instructor,' must, I think, be labouring under a misapprehension with regard to the meaning of the word 'embodied,' as applied to the Militia, as he appears to think that the Militia are 'embodied' when called for annual training; whereas the Militia can only be embodied by Act of Parliament, or by an Order in Council, and that only in times of great national danger. The last time the Militia were so embodied was during the Mutiny. When embodied, the Militia become for the time a part of the Regular Army, and are liable for permanent service within the United Kingdom. If not embodied by Act of Parliament, they cannot be made to serve more than 56 days each year. The true interpretation of Section 13, Army Act, therefore, is that no Militiaman, unless his regiment is embodied by Act of Parliament, can commit the offence of 'fraudulent enlistment.' If, therefore, he 'enlists into the Regular Forces without first obtaining a regular discharge from the Militia,' he can only be proceeded against under Section 33 for 'making a wilful false answer on attestation.'"

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

ACCORDING to the July Register of the United States Navy for 1883, the line or combatant officers of the Navy consist of naval cadets at the Naval Academy; naval cadets who have passed the required academic course, and are performing two years' service at sea prior to final graduation; ensigns (junior grade), formerly known as midshipmen; ensigns; lieutenants (junior grade), formerly known as masters; lieutenants, lieutenant-commanders, commanders, captains, commodores, rear-admirals, vice-admiral, and admiral. All are commissioned grades now, excepting the naval cadets. The law of March, 1883, which altered the titles of midshipmen and masters, stipulated that commissions in the new title should be issued, but no alterations made in the pay or uniforms, which should remain the same. The Staff or non-combatant branch of the Navy consists of the Medical Corps, Pay Corps, Engineer Corps, and chaplains, who are sea-going officers; professors of mathematics, who do duty at the Naval Observatory and Nautical Almanac Office, in Washington, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; naval constructors, and civil engineers who are employed at the navy yards. The grades in the Medical Corps are assistant-surgeons, passed assistant-surgeons, surgeons, medical inspectors, and medical directors, ranking relatively with ensigns, lieutenants (junior grade), lieutenants, lieutenant-commanders, commanders, and captains. The Pay Corps have the same designations, commencing with assistant-paymasters, and rising to pay directors with the same relative ranks. The Engineer Corps commence at assistant-engineers, who are appointed from naval cadets, educated in an engineering course at the Naval Academy; and they rise to chief engineers, the first 10 ranking relatively as captains, the second 15 as commanders, the third 45 as lieutenant-commanders. The Medical and Pay Corps are appointed from civil life, and must be between the ages of 21 and 26; vacancies are thrown open to competition. The professors of mathematics are selected from good mathematicians, who are generally assistants at the Naval Observatory, and are required to pass a rigid examination for the position. The chaplains are selected from any religious sect, and the appointment is purely one of interest, only the medical examination being required. The naval constructors have heretofore been appointed from skilful mechanics in navy yards, but now the assistant naval constructors are the two leading members of the classes at Annapolis, who can, if they wish, elect to qualify by taking a course at Greenwich and the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris, the British and French Governments extending the courtesy. The civil engineers have been but recently commissioned. They are 10 in number, and rank relatively as lieutenants, commanders, and captains. They are men of high scientific attainments, The warrant grades are boatswain, gunner, carpenter, and sailmaker. The appointed grade, mates, who are men that have been appointed to the position from seamen. The list was closed in 1870, and when those at present on it die, will be abolished. Clerks to navy yards and pay clerks are temporary appointments. The Marine Corps comprises, 2nd lieutenants (20), 1st lieutenants (30), captains (20), majors (4), lieutenant-colonels (2), colonel (1), and colonel-commandant (1). The general staff are three quartermasters, one of the rank of major and two of captain; one adjutant, rank of major, and one paymaster, rank of major. The non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates are fixed by an Act of Congress at 1,500. It is an infantry organisation, and under the drills and rules of the Army to a certain extent. The promotion in the United States Navy is entirely by seniority in all grades, the position of officers is fixed by competitive examinations in classes when they are quite young in the service, and it too often happens that some of the seniors are better scholars than officers. For distinguished gallantry or heroism, the President can advance an officer a grade, or so many numbers in his grade, not to exceed thirty, but Congress must approve it. This is seldom done excepting for war services, and then rarely. Just after the finish of the American rebellion, a Board was appointed to recommend officers for promotion; they recommended the gallant ones as they stood on the list, and by omitting to give the names of the undistinguished on the list they were passed over, and came in a year or so after as junior. None of them have yet regained their old places excepting in one or two exceptional cases. When afloat, the officer aboard ship next in rank to the commanding officer is called the executive officer (the old style of first lieutenant). He is generally a lieutenant-commander or lieutenant. The next in rank to the executive officer becomes navigator; then the watch officers. The manner of carrying on duty is about the same as in the British Navy. The crew and marines occupy about the same stations, and have the same designations as in a British war vessel. The naval cadets are appointed from each Congressional district, but one at a time being allowed at the Naval Academy from a Congressional district. The time as a naval cadet is six years for the successful ones; but as vacancies occur through resignations, dismissals, &c., the same district is allowed to fill them. The members of the House of Representatives nominate the naval cadets to the Secretary of the Navy. As there are generally so many applications for Annapolis and the Military Academy at West Point, the Congressmen usually throw them open to a school competition. They then report at Annapolis for a rigid physical and mental examination, which usually plucks about 40 per cent. of them. The balance take their chances for the four years' academic course; to some who are turned back, it is five and even six years; and classes generally graduate about 40 per cent. of those who started the first year. While at the Naval Academy the United States Government allows each naval cadet $500 (£100) a year, and a commuted ration of 30 cents a day, making $109·50 (£22). From this is deducted clothes, room furniture, books, messing, washing, &c.; and $75 (£15) a year must be put aside as a reserve fund to buy an outfit when graduating. The pay of the United States Navy is divided into three kinds, viz., at sea, on shore duty, and leave or waiting orders. The pay of the grades is as follows (there are no allowances of any sort), viz.:—

PAY TABLE.

	At sea.	On shore duty.	On leave or waiting orders.
	$	$	$
Admiral	13,000	13,000	13,000
Vice-Admiral	9,000	8,000	6,000
Rear-Admiral	6 000	5,000	4,000
Commodores	5,000	4,000	3,000
Captains	4,500	3,500	2,800
Commanders	3,500	3,000	2,300
Lieutenant-Commanders—			
First 4 years after date of commission	2,800	2,400	2,000
After 4 years from date of commission	3,000	2,600	2,200
Lieutenants—			
First 5 years after date of commission	2,400	2,000	1,600
After 5 years from date of commission	2,600	2,200	1,800
Lieutenants (junior grade)—			
First 5 years after date of commission	1,800	1,500	1,200
After 5 years from date of commission	2,000	1,700	1,400
Ensigns—			
First 5 years after date of commission	1,200	1,000	800
After 5 years from date of commission	1,400	1,200	1,000
Ensigns (junior grade)	1,000	800	600
Naval Cadets*	500	500	500
Mates	900	700	500
Medical and Pay Directors and Medical and Pay Inspectors and Chief Engineers, having the same rank, at sea	4,400	...	...
Fleet Surgeons, Fleet Paymasters, and Fleet Engineers	4,400	...	...
Surgeons, Paymasters, and Chief Engineers—			
First 5 years after date of commission	2,800	2,400	2,000
Second 5 years after date of commission	3.200	2,800	2,400
Third 5 years after date of commission	3,500	3,200	2,600
Fourth 5 years after date of commission	3,700	3,600	2,800
After 20 years from date of commission	4,200	4,000	3,000
Passed Assistant-Surgeons, passed Assistant-Paymasters, and passed Assistant-Engineers—			
First 5 years after date of appointment	2,000	1,800	1,500
After 5 years from date of appointment	2,200	2,000	1,700
Assistant-Surgeons, Assistant-Paymasters, and Assistant-Engineers—			
First 5 years after date of appointment	1,700	1,400	1,000
After 5 years from date of appointment	1,900	1,600	1,200
Naval Constructors—			
First 5 years after date of appointment	...	3,200	2,200
Second 5 years after date of appointment	...	3 400	2,400
Third 5 years after date of appointment	...	3,700	2,700
Fourth 5 years after date of appointment	...	4,000	3,000
After 20 years from date of appointment	...	4,200	3,200
Assistant Naval Constructors—			
First 4 years after date of appointment	...	2,000	1,500
Second 4 years after date of appointment	...	2,200	1,700
After 8 years from date of appointment	...	2,600	1,900
Chaplains—			
First 5 years after date of commission	2.500	2,000	1,600
After 5 years from date of commission	2,800	2,300	1,900
Professors of Mathematics and Civil Engineers—			
First 5 years after date of appointment	2,400	2,400	1,500
Second 5 years after date of appointment	2,700	2,700	1,800
Third 5 years after date of appointment	3,000	3,000	2,100
After 15 years from date of appointment	3,500	3,500	2,600
Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Sailmakers—			
First 3 years after date of appointment	1,200	900	700
Second 3 years after date of appointment	1,300	1,000	800
Third 3 years after date of appointment	1,400	1,300	900
Fourth 3 years after date of appointment	1,600	1,300	1,000
After 12 years from date of appointment	1,800	1,600	1,200

* After leaving Academy, *at sea*, in other than practice-ships, $950 per annum.

Appointed Temporarily.	Pay per Annum.
	$
Secretaries—	
To Admiral and Vice-Admiral (on shore)	2,500
To Naval Academy	1,800
Clerks—	
First clerk to commandants of navy yards	1,500
Second clerks to commandants of navy yards	1,200
To commandant at navy yard, Mare Island	1,800
To commandants of naval stations	1,500
Clerks to Paymasters—	
At navy yard, Mare Island	1,800
At navy yards, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington	1,600
At navy yards, Kittery, Norfolk, and Pensacola	1,400
At other stations	1,300
At receiving-ship, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia	1,600
At receiving-ship, Mare Island	1,800
At other receiving-ships, on vessels of the first rate, at the Naval Academy, and at the Naval Asylum	1 300
On vessels of the second rate and to fleet paymasters	1,100
On vessels of the third rate and supply-vessels and store-ships	1,000
To inspectors in charge of provisions and clothing at navy yards, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington	1,600
At other inspections	1,300

NOTE.—From and after July 1, 1870, the spirit ration is totally abolished, and in lieu thereof the Navy ration, under the appropriation of provisions for the Navy, is 30 cents per day. *Provided*, That no officer on the Retired List of the Navy shall be employed on active duty except in time of war; *And provided*, That those officers on the Retired List, and those hereafter retired, who were, or who may be, retired after 40 years' service, or on attaining the age of 62 years, in conformity with Section 1 of the Act of December, 1861, and its amendments, dated June 25, 1864, or those who were, or may be, retired from incapacity, resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received in the line of duty, from sickness or exposure therein, shall, after the passage of this act, be entitled to 75 per centum of the present sea pay of the grade or rank which they held at the time of their retirement. The rear-admirals provided for in the Act of June 5, 1872, shall be considered as having been retired as rear-admirals. [Act March 3, 1873.]

In addition, the Secretary of the Navy can place an officer on furlough pay as a punishment, or at his own request to take outside service when he receives one-half of leave or waiting-orders pay. Courts-martial frequently give this pay in the sentences of suspension. The Retired List has three grades of pay, viz., three-quarters of sea pay for officers retired at the age of 62, at which officers in the Navy of all grades must retire, unless they have the thanks of Congress, which entitles the officer to ten years additional on the Active List; also, three-quarters of sea pay to all officers retired for injuries or sickness contracted in the line of duty. One-half of sea pay for officers retired for injuries or sickness not contracted in the line of duty, and furlough pay for officers retired on account of failure to pass examinations for promotion. This list is now closed, as such officers are wholly retired with a year's leave pay, according to recent laws. Although the pay of the junior grades in the United States Navy is much higher than that in the British Navy, promotion is very slow. More so since 1882, when, by the exertions of ex-Secretary Robison, who was a Member of Congress, the lists were all reduced. The rear-admirals reduced to six, commodores to 10, captains to 45, commanders to 80, lieutenant-commanders to 74, lieutenants from 280 to 250, the lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns from 100 each to 74. Mr. Robison's scheme of reorganisation savoured more of revenge than economy or efficiency, as it is well known the United States Navy never sanctioned his schemes for himself and friends when he was Secretary of the Navy under Gen. Grant. The grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral held by D. D. Porter and S. C. Rowan lapse at their deaths, and are not to be filled; the same as the positions held by Gens. Sherman and Sheridan in the Army. Congress can, if it wishes, revive them at any time. On the Active List, the senior Rear-Admiral, John L. Warden, of Monitor fame, entered the service in 1834. He has been a rear-admiral for 11 years, and does not retire until he is 72, having received the thanks of Congress for his gallantry in the fight between the Monitor and Merrimac. The senior commodore, E. Simpson, entered the Navy in 1840, and has been a commodore five years. The senior captain, A. W. Johnson, entered the Navy in 1841, and has been a captain nine years. The senior commander, A. Yates, entered the service in 1853, and has been a commander 11 years. The senior lieutenant-commander, Charles H. Pendleton, entered the service in 1860, and has been a lieutenant-commander 15 years. The senior lieutenant, D. G. Ritchie, entered the service in 1861, and has been a lieutenant 13½ years. The junior lieutenant entered in 1867, and has been recently promoted. The senior of the lieutenants (junior grade) entered the service in 1867, and has been in the grade seven years. The junior lieutenant of this grade entered the service in 1870, and was recently promoted. The senior ensign entered the service in 1870, and has been an ensign six years. The senior of the ensigns (junior grade), entered the service in 1874, and has been in the grade four years. The senior of the Medical Corps, Medical Director P. J. Horwitz, entered the service in 1847, and has been a medical director ten years. The senior medical inspector entered in 1856, and has been a medical inspector eight years. The senior surgeon, A. S. Oberly, entered the service in 1861, and has been a surgeon 17 years. The senior passed assistant-surgeon entered the service in 1870, and has 11 years' service in this grade. The senior assistant-surgeon entered in 1880. The senior of the Pay Corps, Pay Director J. H. Watmough, entered the service in 1844, and has been 12 years a pay director. The senior pay inspector, E. May, entered the service in 1861, and has been eight years a pay inspector. The senior paymaster, A. J. Pritchard, entered in 1861, and has been a paymaster 19 years. The senior passed assistant-paymaster, Stephen Rand, entered the service in 1869, and has been nine years in the grade; the senior assistant-paymaster entered in 1879. The senior chief engineer, B. F. Isherwood, entered the service in 1844, and has been a chief engineer 35 years. The senior passed assistant-engineer, B. F. Wood, entered the service in 1861, and has been in the grade for 17 years. The senior assistant-engineer entered the service in 1875. The senior chaplain entered the service in 1863; the senior professor of mathematics in 1861; the senior naval constructor in 1861. The senior civil engineer was commissioned in 1874. The senior warrant officers in the list of boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers entered respectively in 1858, 1842, 1857, and 1846. They have the same rules regarding retirements as commissioned officers. All officers of the United States Navy are examined for promotion to every grade; the promotion is both physical and mental. With captains and commodores it is more a record of fitness than the severer mental examination in navigation, gunnery, seamanship, steam engineering; French, Spanish, and international law give the other grades. Officers physically disqualified are retired. Those mentally disqualified have a year to prepare for the second examination, but if they pass it, lose a year's seniority; if not, they are dropped. Officers coming for examination who are morally disqualified on account of a bad record in the grade which they hold are wholly retired from the Navy with a year's leave pay. By a law of 1882, when the naval cadets return to Annapolis for their final examination, only the first 10 are made ensigns (junior grade). The next fill any vacancies as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, and the remainder receive a year's pay and an honourable discharge. This was done by advice, as promotion in the lower grades is quite at a standstill, and naval cadets at 30 years of age would become common. The Marine Corps has always behaved gallantly, and as police in times of peace, both aboard ship and at navy yards, are invaluable. As a corps d'élite, they stand as high in their service as do the Marines of the British service. Their officers are paid as given in the list:—

Pay of Officers of the United States Marine Corps.

Grades.	Pay per Annum.
Colonel-Commandant	$3,500
Colonel	3,500
Lieutenant-Colonel	3,000
Major (Staff and Line)	2,500
Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster	2,000
Captain	1,800
First Lieutenant	1,500
Second Lieutenant	1,400

NOTE.—All officers below the rank of Brigadier-General are entitled to ten per centum, in addition to their current yearly pay as given above, for each and every period of five years' service, provided the total amount of such increase shall not exceed forty per centum of their current yearly pay; and provided further, that the pay of a Colonel shall not exceed $4,500 per annum, and that of a Lieutenant-Colonel $4,000 per annum. Officers on the Retired List are entitled to seventy-five per centum of pay (salary and increase) of their rank.

The only punishment which can be inflicted upon an officer of the United States Navy by a superior is arrest, suspension, or confinement, not to exceed ten days, excepting in case of an officer to be tried by court-martial.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who was hitherto a Prussian Major-General *à la suite* of the 6th Thuringian Infantry Regiment, has been raised by the Emperor to the rank of Lieutenant-General. In the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1884, which has just appeared, the Prince of Wales is described with other titles, as a "Field-Marshal-General in the Prussian Army." It may be remembered that when, on the occasion of the Prince's presence here at the Silver Wedding of the Crown Prince, the Emperor conferred upon his Royal Highness the title of a Prussian Field-Marshal, there was some controversy as to the real nature of the honour.

The Army.

4th Dragoon Guards. Capt. J. Shaw Maxwell, now serving on Baker Pasha's Staff in the Soudan, formerly served in the ranks of this regiment, as also in the 5th Lancers and 19th Hussars. He is in possession of the bronze star, Egyptian war medal and clasp, and 4th-Class of the Medjidie.

5th Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Col. Truman has been selected for the command of the 7th Dragoon Guards, from which regiment he some years since exchanged.

6th Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Col. Blake has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

7th Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Col. Truman, about to be transferred from the 5th Dragoon Guards, proceeds in command of the regiment to India.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. Capt. Barton, now serving on the Staff of Baker Pasha, Commanding-in-Chief the Army of the Soudan, formerly served in the ranks of the Royals. He was afterwards in the Army Hospital Corps, and then joined the Egyptian Army after last year's campaign. He has the South-African medal and clasp, Egyptian medal and clasp, together with the bronze star and 4th Class of the Medjidie.

6th Dragoons. The correspondent of the *Natal Mercury*, writing from Pinetown on Nov. 7, says :—"Lieut.-Col. Curtis has been on a few days' visit to his regiment, but has returned to Zululand, to resume command of the column. Lieut.-Col. Bennett, having returned from England, has taken over the command of the regiment during the absence of Lieut.-Col. Curtis. Lieut. Forbes, who for some time past has ably acted as adjutant, has left for the column in Zululand; Lieut. Remington takes his place until the return of Capt. Tye from England. It is probable that the families of the married men of the Dragoons will not be here for about a month, owing to the quarantine regulations at the Cape. Through this delay it is likely that the married quarters will be almost ready for the families on their arrival in Pinetown. A pair of table lamps have been presented to the serjeants' mess by Col. Gore, who lately retired from the command."

4th Hussars. A correspondent writes :—"A most deservedly popular officer has just left us, in the person of 1st-Class Vet.-Surg. Matthews, who is about to proceed to India. Mr. Matthews joined the regiment whilst in India, and by his quiet, gentlemanly behaviour, zeal, and devotion to duty, earned for himself the good wishes and kindly feelings of everybody, from commanding officer downwards. He left Norwich last week, loaded with souvenirs of his connection with the regiment, and carrying with him the best wishes of all ranks for his future prosperity."

8th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Langtry succeeds to the command, vice Col. Chaplin, V.C., Major Bell, from the Staff College, obtaining the second lieutenant-colonelcy.

9th Lancers. Capt. the Hon. E. Vesey joins the Staff College in February next, and it is for this purpose that he has resigned the adjutancy of the Dorset Yeomanry.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

"Deccan" says:—"There will very soon be a block in promotion in the Indian artillery list; of the 16 senior colonels, only one gives a step, the remainder are either seconded or else full colonels who will not be succeeded. This means to say that for five years the captains and subalterns will derive no benefit from vacancies in the list of Indian generals. The Indian Government are thus reaping all the advantages of recent warrants, without any of the disadvantages; they save the pay of every full colonel as he is promoted, and give no outlet whatever to the lieutenant-colonels' list. I would suggest that as every full colonel's vacancy falls in, the senior lieutenant-colonel be made supernumerary and give a step; the superumerary officer will not be eligible to hold a lieutenant-colonel's command, but may be employed in the Ordnance Department, as a commanding R.A. of a district, as colonel on the staff, &c. Again, on Dec. 31, 1878, several full colonels were induced to go by extra pensions, but promotion was only given for every second vacancy. This benefited the immediate seniors of each rank, but the corps at large has suffered by it. All those men would have gone by now, and given full steps instead of half steps, so that the corps has lost, I think, 11 steps by the arrangement. These 11 steps might now very fairly be given back by making supernumerary the senior lieutenant-colonels who would have fallen to the vacancies in due course. The captains of Oct. 1, 1877 (and all below them) are coming up to the top of the list; they are also drawing near their 40 years of age, when compulsory retirement stares them in the face; they represent, in their rank, the whole corps, and it seems hard that they should only have an outlet for promotion on one list, viz., the Imperial, while the other, the Indian, is ingeniously marked against them, from both the old and the new system of promotion."

"A Constant Reader" writes :—"Your correspondent 'Equity,' in his letter which appeared in your issue of the 17th ult., takes a thoroughly one-sided view of the case. He calls it the Imperial point of view; but are not they whose interests are at stake, viz., the Indian lieutenant-colonels, entitled to have the matter considered in their point of view? 'Equity' is in error when he says, 'the War Office desire the increased facilities for retirement in the Indian Artillery, for the purpose of maintaining a healthy flow of promotion, and preventing undue compulsory retirement on officers of the Imperial List.' Promotion in the old List and the three Indian Lists is kept entirely separate and distinct in each, and any measures of accelerated promotion in the Indian Lists would only result in supersession of the Royals by the Indians, and this could hardly be called a healthy flow of promotion. The Marquis of Hartington, in his reply to Sir T. Lawrence in the House of Commons on April 12 last, said :—'Every effort has been made, by the offer of liberal voluntary retirement (which offer is still open), to maintain the proper flow of promotion. So successful has this been, that at present the senior majors in each of the Indian Lists are of shorter total service than those on the Royal List.' The position of the Indian lieutenant-colonels is unassailable, protected as they are by Act of Parliament from compulsory retirement or removal from regimental employment, and yet 'Equity' appeals to them to renounce their rights, to forego the Parliamentary guarantee, and, out of affectionate regard for Imperial interests, to sacrifice their own, 'to bow to present necessities, unforeseen at the amalgamation,' and allow themselves to be robbed 'for the general good.' It is not surprising if the Indians do not endorse such Communistic principles as these, involving, as they do, their very existence. Perhaps 'Equity' would like to know the terms of the Henley clause of the Act for the better government of India, 1858; if so, they are as follows :—'The Military and Naval forces of the East India Company shall be deemed to be the Indian Military and Naval forces of her Majesty, and shall be under the same obligations to serve her Majesty as they would have been under to serve the said Company, and shall be liable to serve within the same territorial limits only, for the same terms only, and be entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, privileges, and the like advantages, as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company.'"

The K Baty. 4th Brig., stationed at Fermoy, has been ordered to remove to Athlone, but the date is not yet fixed.

The following movements of troops have been officially notified :—W Baty. 1st Brig., from Hilsea to Woolwich (march Dec. 12, arrive Dec. 18); H Baty. 3rd Brig., from Christchurch to Hilsea (march Dec. 19, arrive Dec. 20); J Baty. 4th Brig., from Colchester to Christchurch (march Dec. 11, arrive Dec. 21); N Baty. 4th Brig., from Woolwich to Colchester (march Dec. 12, arrive Dec. 14).

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Barnes, R.H.A., at Newbridge, will be struck off the strength of the Dublin District on the 1st prox., when he will complete his five years' service in the rank of Lieut.-Col. Lieut.-Col. Shakerley, R.H.A., at Aldershot, has been appointed to succeed him in command of the Horse and Field Artillery at Newbridge.

Orders have been received at Dover, and read on parade, directing the disbandment of the old-established band of the Royal Artillery at that station. Much regret is expressed that the Horse Guards' authorities have decided that it should no longer exist. It may be mentioned that it was maintained entirely by the officers, being no expense to the country.

The following is a copy of a corps order, issued by Lieut.-Col. Strick, commanding the 1st Shropshire and Staffordshire Artillery Volunteers :—"Head-quarters, Etruria, Nov. 22, 1883. In notifying to the corps the appointment of Capt. R. Tylden, R.A., as Adjt., the officer commanding wishes to place on record his regret at parting with Capt. W. B. Hoggan, who has held the appointment since Feb., 1881; also, his regret at the cause of his leaving, viz., through the illness of his wife; and in giving expression to his appreciation of the way in which Capt. Hoggan has worked for the benefit of the corps, he wishes him every success in his future career."

Scots Guards. Capt. the Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple has assumed duty as brig.-major on the Staff of Lieut.-Gen. W. Higginson, C.B., Commandant of the Home District, in succession to Lieut.-Col. Herbert, Grenadier Guards.

1st, or Royal Scots. When the ceremony took place at Edinburgh recently, the 1st Batn. preferred that a former pair of colours should remain in the possession of her Majesty at Balmoral. It may not be generally known or remembered that her Majesty's father, the Duke of Kent, was colonel of this regiment. The Royal Scots are naturally proud of this connection, and when the Queen visited Ireland in Aug., 1849, and attended a review of troops in the Phœnix Park, the 2nd Batn. of the 1st Royals (as they were then called) marched past to an air from "The Daughter of the Regiment."

2nd Queen's, Royal West Surrey Regiment. Lieut. Tulloch, a probationer, wing-officer 38th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Oct. 11, 1882.

4th King's Own, Royal Lancaster Regiment. Lieut. Houghton, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Morton has been posted to the Oude Division, Bengal Army, as Assist.-Adjt.-Gen.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Col. D. S. Warren, C.B., lately commanding the 2nd Batn. 14th Regt., has been selected to succeed Major-Gen. Kent, in command of the Hounslow Sub-District. Capt. Thackwell, 2nd Batn., doing duty at the Wellington Depôt, Madras, rejoins head-quarters at Bellary.

8th King's, Liverpool Regiment. Lieut. Cotton has resigned his probationary appointment for the Indian S.C.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Lieut. Baker, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Morris, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Lieut. Deane, 1st Batn., is ordered to join the depôt instead of Lieut. Mackenzie, who was at first detailed.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. The 2nd Batn. left Poona on the 27th ult. for Colaba, Baroda, Ahmedabad, and Deesa.

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Major Curteis has vacated his appointment as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards from the 9th inst.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Lieut. Silvester, 1st Batn., has been appointed a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation. The 2nd Batn. was to have reached Peshawur on Wednesday from Cherat, there to be stationed.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Capt. Wright has been appointed officiating Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry on the Staff of the Bengal Army.

34th Border Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Wardlaw has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on private affairs.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. The *Bombay Gazette* says :—"Capt. and Pymr. Fenton, A.P.D., at present attached to the South Lancashire Regt. at Peshawur, has been ordered to proceed to England this trooping season. An exchange, however, has been arranged by him with Capt. A. Brett, pymr. to the 1st Durham L.I. at Allahabad, which, if sanctioned by the home authorities, will allow Capt. Fenton to remain in India till about the season of 1885-86, and so in all probability go home with the battalion he has been attached to since joining the department."

41st Welsh Regiment. The *Natal Mercury* says :—"The men of the 41st Regt., of whom there were about 180, left yesterday morning (Nov. 8), from the wharf at about 8 o'clock, bound for Mauritius." Prominent reference is made in the *Times of Natal* to the death in Zululand of Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, from the bite of a snake. Col. Montgomery is spoken of as having been well known and universally respected, and when the sad tidings reached Natal it created a painful sensation in the city amongst civilian as well as in military circles. It was only a few days previously that he went out in charge of the expedition to the Lower Tugela, and it was while out shooting with some friends that he received the fatal snake-bite. He was considered to be an able and experienced officer, and as such he was appointed to the command of the column then operating in Zululand. Immediately after the sad event a regimental order was issued, in which, referring to Col. Montgomery's death, the officer commanding the troops said he desired to record his sense of the great loss which the service had sustained by the untimely death of an officer of such ability and experience, and at the same time to express his sympathy with the battalion in the grief which all ranks must feel at the loss of a commanding officer so popular and so esteemed. In the death of Col. Montgomery the service lost an officer of undoubted merits and talent, and they lost besides a true and staunch friend, who had the good and welfare of all written on his heart.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Serjt. E. Andrews, the best shot of the Army for the present year, has been awarded the silver medal and a gratuity of £20.

47th Loyal North Lancashire. The head-quarters and service companies are due at Bombay from Gibraltar about Feb. 6.

51st King's Light Infantry. Lieut. Chapman has been granted leave from India to England for four months, on urgent private affairs.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. A cold-blooded murder was committed at Delhi on Nov. 8 by a soldier of the wing stationed there. The man had had some slight quarrel with a comrade, and while he was sleeping he shot him dead with his rifle.

59th East Lancashire Regiment. *The 5 and 9, Lilywhite's Gazette*, has the following :—"We cannot refrain from expressing regret at the gradual melting-away in the Batn. of our medalled warriors. Not only is this noticeable in the ranks where it is, under the present conditions of service, a matter of consequence, but we have lately lost two officers, popular alike among their brother officers and the batn. at large, in the case of Lieut. Twynam, who so distinguished himself during the Afghan campaign at the battle of Ahmed Khel, when only a subaltern of about a year's service in gallantly, though unsuccessfully attempting at the risk of his own life to protect a wounded serjeant of another corps (2nd Batn. 60th Rifles) against odds of three to one until driven back by the overwhelming and sudden rush of Ghazis, and was recommended for the Victoria Cross. This officer, however, we may still claim as belonging to the East Lancashire Regiment, and only lent to our 1st Batn. But in the case of Capt. Apthorp we have to regret an entire severance of all connection with his old regiment, having exchanged into the Border Regt. In Capt. Apthorp we lose a genial, warm-hearted, and cheery companion, and a deservedly popular officer amongst equals and subordinates. He will also be remembered as the close friend of one whose memory is cherished by old hands, who knew him, and young hands for whose comfort and amusement he left the sum of £500 to be invested and the interest annually expended. We allude to the late Brevet Major Powys. We feel sure Capt. Apthorp carries with him the best wishes of all ranks."

60th, King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut. Kinloch, 4th Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.

61st Gloucestershire Regiment. Lieut. Daly is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

67th Hampshire Regiment. The following items are taken from *Our Chronicle*, the regimental paper, published at Bangalore :—"Lieut. Le Marchant and Lieut. E. M. O'Donoghue have passed the examination in Hindostanee according to the higher standard. Lieut. Le Marchant has been appointed interpreter, vice Lieut. Haking, relieved. Lieut. Haking and Lieut. Dyas have been ordered to join the Garrison Class at Bangalore. This reduces the number of officers at head-quarters to 11. Colour-Serjt. W. Young, who was invalided from Tonghoo, Burmah, in May, 1874, and who was discharged in May, 1875, after a service of over 16 years in the 67th Regt., has been promoted serjeant-major of the 3rd Batn. the Hampshire Regt. Colour-Serjt. Kierton, who has been appointed serjeant-instructor of the Bangalore Volunteers, enlisted as a boy at the Cape on Oct. 10, 1865. He was appointed drummer on April 1, 1866; promoted corporal on June 19, 1875; appointed drum-major Jan. 20, 1878; promoted serjeant and appointed colour-serjeant June 8, 1881. Colour-Serjt. Kierton served throughout the Afghan War, including the advance on Cabul, the action of Charasiab, the explosion of the Bala Hissar magazine, and the severe fighting round Sherpur (medal and two clasps)."

71st Highland Light Infantry. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hildyard took up his appointment as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards from the 9th inst.

78th Seaforth Highlanders. Lieut. and Adjt. Christopher has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

81st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Major-Gen. Sir H. Macpherson, commanding at Allahabad, issued the following order, prior to the departure of the regiment for England :—"The Major-General commanding greatly regrets that circumstances prevented his being able to say farewell in person at Allahabad to Lieut.-Col. Bevan and the 2nd Batn. L.N.L. Regt., but he begs to assure them that he parts with the battalion from his command with a feeling that he is losing a well-commanded and admirably conducted body of men. Their bearing during their stay in Allahabad has been exemplary, and Sir Herbert Macpherson feels that he re-echoes the feelings of the society of Allahabad in deploring the departure of a regiment that they had got to know so well. He wishes them 'God speed,' and a happy meeting with their friends at home."

84th York and Lancaster Regiment. A serious accident happened to Lieut. Leigh-Lye on the 15th ult. A man of the regiment when passing the officers' quarters at Prospect, Bermuda, about 4.15 p.m., heard a shot fired, followed by cries for help, and then saw Lieut. Leigh-Lye leaning out of the window of his room calling for assistance. Medical and other assistance was at once on the spot, and it was found the unfortunate officer had, whilst handling his revolver, shot himself, the bullet passing through his patrol-jacket and left chest. As Lieut. Leigh-Lye is a quiet and amiable young officer, it is a source of pleasure to all to hear he is progressing most favourably.

88th Connaught Rangers. Major Brind has been appointed to the Rohilcund District, Bengal, as Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. The head-quarters and service companies will march from Belgaum on the 19th prox., *en route* to Bombay, to embark in H.M.S. Euphrates, for conveyance to England.

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The *Natal Witness* has the following :—' The first detachment, comprising 128 non-commissioned officers and men, who arrived at Durban in H.M.S. Tyne on Nov. 6, reached Pietermaritzburg on Nov. 8 by special train, arriving about 7 p.m. The detachment, which comprises two companies of the regiment, was under the command of Major Mills. On arrival at the station, they were met by the bands of the 58th and 41st, who preceded them in their march to Fort Napier. Forty men of the detachment have been left at Durban as a garrison, to take the place of the men of the 41st who have constituted the garrison, and who will join their comrades from the city prior to embarkation on the Tyne."

100th Leinster (Royal Canadian Regiment). Capt. Kaye has resigned his appointment as a probationer for the Indian S.C.

Rifle Brigade. The 1st Batn. marches from Ahmednuggur on Monday next, *en route* to Belgaum, where it relieves the 89th, proceeding to England.

Pay Department. During the past month the following promotions, appointments, and changes of station have taken place in the Pay Department :—Promotions.—Major Wade to be Staff paymaster, vice Timbrell, retired ; Major Kennedy to be Staff paymaster, vice Moore, deceased ; Paymasters Stoker, Johnson, Furlorg, and Hemans to have the honorary rank of major in the Army. Appointments. —Capts. Whitworth, from the 6th Regt., and Taaffe, from the Buffs. Changes of station.—Majors Luke, from Bermuda to Unattached List ; C. Webb, from R.E., Aldershot, to 32nd Regimental District ; G. A. Elliott, to the Unattached List ; C. F. Carey, to 91st Regt. ; Anderson, from Warwick Regimental District to 87th Regt. ; and Hemans, from 21st to 18th Hussars. Capts. Dawson, from Nova Scotia to 73rd Regt. ; F. E. Webb, from 32nd Regimental District to 64th Regt. ; R. O. Brooke, to Nova Scotia ; Drury, from the 18th to 21st Hussars ; Creighton, from 87th Regt. to Unattached List ; Cowell, to District Office, Cork ; C. Sandes, to 2nd Batn. 6th Regt., and Whitworth, to 1st Batn. 6th Regt. Three cavalry and 27 infantry regiments and five regimental districts require paymasters.

Ordnance Store Department. The following changes have taken place :—Deputy-Commissaries-Gen. of Ordnance W. C. Nangle, Ireland, to Portsmouth, vice T. A. G. Satchwell, retired on a pension ; and H. A. Russell, Egypt, to Ireland, vice Nangle ; Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. of Ordnance J. C. Angell to be Deputy-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, vice Satchwell ; C. Ralph, Bermuda, to Woolwich, vice W. B. Le Geyt, retired ; H. P. Moors, Natal, to Aldershot, vice Russell ; H. P. Moors and S. L. D. Smith, having served the prescribed period, assume the rank of lieut.-col. ; and W. R. Mayo, Devonport, to Bermuda, vice Ralph ; Deputy-Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. of Ordnance C. D. Durnford to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, vice Le Geyt, retired ; R. T. Stainforth, Chester, to Cape, vice Melliss, to unattached ; and G. H. Everard, Cyprus, to Weedon, vice F. O. Leggett, to unattached ; Lieuts. G. N. A. Proby, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and E. T. Stanley, Devon Regt., have been appointed probationers to the Department, to complete establishment ; Qrmrs. J. Berry, Weedon, to Priddy's Hard, vice E. B. D'Arcy, to Bermuda ; and A. McFarlane, Ordnance Store Corps, to Devonport, vice J. Pitt, to Weedon ; Conductors of Stores J. Henderson, York, to China, vice J. Longbottom ; and J. Thompson, Woolwich, to York, vice Henderson ; Deputy-Assist.-Superintendent of Stores T. Conway died at Greenwich on the 15th ult., the gallant officer entered the Army in 1829, and had retired in 1862, after a varied service of 33 years.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

2nd Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery. The annual regimental dinner of the Brigade (late the Hampshire Militia Artillery) took place on Thursday evening last, at the Army and Navy Hotel, Victoria Street, Westminster, when the following were present :—Col. Inglefield ; Majors Cowell and Garrett ; Capts. Lancaster, Mills, and Portal-Hunt ; Messrs. Lyon, Goodson, McCaul, Bernard, Johnson, Wilder, and S. Smith ; and Capt. Tillotson, R.H.A., (late adjt. of the brigade.)

Worcestershire Regiment. Col. T. Webb, lately commanding the regiment, died on Saturday last at his residence, The Berrow, Ledbury, Worcestershire, in his 72nd year. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the counties of Hereford and Worcester, and was formerly a captain in the 90th Foot.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment. The annual regimental dinner of the 3rd Batn. took place at Limmer's Hotel, George Street, Hanover Square, on Tuesday. The officers present were :—Col. Hartnell ; Majors Davis, Ritchie, M.P., and Mitchell ; Major and Adjt. Tredcroft ; Capts. Mathison, C. D. Hodgson, Fairtlough, Graham, and Flower ; Lieuts. Holland, Fraser, Martineau, Appleyard, Turner, Owen, Ricardo, and St. George. Col. Hartnell proposed the health of the retired officers of the regiment present at the dinner, and said how much pleasure it gave him and his officers to see their old comrades. Major Mitchell, in replying, referred to his long and happy connection with the regiment, and the warm regard he should always have for those in it.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. Lady Wolseley distributed the prizes at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. Her ladyship was accompanied by Lord Wolseley. Lieut.-Col. Routledge, comdt., drew attention to the gratifying fact that whilst the total enrolled strength allowed was 804, the whole of the officers and men in the past year had rendered themselves efficient. He referred with great regret to the loss of Sir Charles Russell, the honorary colonel. Lord Wolseley, he said, had now consented to take the position of honorary colonel. After the distribution, Gen. Sir R. Wilbraham, as the oldest Fusilier still in her Majesty's service, moved a vote of thanks to Lady Wolseley for distributing the prizes, and presented her ladyship with a commemorative medal. Lord Wolseley said he was glad of the opportunity of making the acquaintance of many of his comrades, and he hoped that as years went on he would have many more opportunities, and in time come to know all of them. He hoped, too, that good feeling might exist between them, and that they might mutually appreciate one another. Subsequently, Col. Routledge entertained Lord and Lady Wolseley and some 150 of his friends at supper at St. James's Hall Restaurant.

11th Middlesex (Railway) Rifles. The annual dinner of G Company was held at the Constitution Tavern, St. Pancras, on the 28th ult., under the presidency of Capt. Whewell, who was supported by Major Perry Godfrey, Central London Rangers. Capt. Whewell, in referring to the recent change in the command of the regiment, said Col. Gore Browne had retired with the highest honour, as he had greatly improved the regiment in strength and efficiency. His successor, Col. Sir W. Charley, was not merely one of the oldest officers, but was also one of the oldest members of the regiment, having in fact risen from the ranks. He had taken an active and important part in the Volunteer movement from its commencement.

The *Liverpool Courier* says :—"The Volunteers are great sufferers from the dual government of the force. The strictly military department keeps demanding greater efficiency, whilst the civil governors deny the means. The War Department limits the number of Volunteers to go into camp. The Generals of the Army tell the Volunteers they should come in greater numbers. There is a local illustration of this, where a Volunteer corps applied for authority to take 250 men to Aldershot, and received permission to bring 57 of all ranks. On being inspected at Aldershot, the General of the Brigade said he hoped that next year they would stir up their less enthusiastic comrades and attend as a small battalion, instead of a single company, the General implying that it was the fault of the corps, not the parsimony of the civil branch of the Army government, that the muster of men was small. On March 13 we pointed out in this column that the Army Estimates prepared by the Secretary of War for the year 1883-4 showed a decrease of £1,000 in the amount to be expended under this head. As in the matter of attending at Aldershot, so it is in musketry practice. The military rulers—especially since the Boer campaign—keep asking for better shooting, and especially at the longer ranges. The civil rulers arrange the capitation grant so that inferior shooting is condoned. If every man in a rifle volunteer battalion in the large towns were required to fire 60 rounds individually—five in volleys, five in independent firing, and 20 in skirmishing practice, there would be at least six journeys required to the rifle range, and as the great majority of Volunteers are in the large towns, and miles away from a rifle range, this would cause an expense in Liverpool of 4s., and to some metropolitan corps of 8s. or 9s. per man. If, then, the full course of musketry, as laid down by the military branch, were to be performed, the Volunteer colonels would naturally ask for an increased allowance of cash, as out of 30s. per man they could not afford 4s. to 9s. for railway fares. To avoid this demand for an increased capitation grant, the War Office declare that it is only necessary for the volunteer to clear his third class, and this he may do after 20 rounds have been fired individually—10 rounds at 200 and 10 at 300 yards, and thus only one railway fare is required annually."

Lieut.-Gen. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District, presided on Friday last at a meeting held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, to consider the present insecure condition of the rifle ranges in or near London, and to take into consideration any possible remedies. There was a large attendance, including Col. the Hon. Paul Methuen, C.B., Assistant-Adjutant-General ; Col. Philip Smith, Grenadier Guards ; Earl Brownlow, Earl Waldegrave, Major Waller, and Capt. St. John Mildmay (representing the National Rifle Association), and many commanding officers and representatives of shooting committees of Metropolitan Volunteer corps. After considerable discussion, a resolution was carried to the effect that, having regard to the danger attending rifle practice at the ranges now in use in the Home District, it is desirable that a committee, consisting of two representatives of the Regular Forces, including Militia, two of the Volunteer officers of Volunteer corps, and two of the Council of the National Rifle Association be formed to consider the matter.

NAVAL CADETS.

The following is a list of the 33 successful candidates for Naval Cadetships, in the order of merit, at the examination held in November last :—

1. R. E. C. Cayley.
2. W. H. Norman.
3. P. W. Wright.
4. E. A. Donaldson.
5. H. L. Dicks.
6. M. S. Fitzmaurice.
7. H. M. Doughty.
8. E. S. Houseman.
9. J. D. Kelly.
10. D. Beatty.
11. G. Baskerville.
12. F. L. T. Leatham.
13. F. J. Carrill.
14. D. S. Mac Innes.
15. P. M. Riadore.
16. T. D. Pratt.
17. G. Tuke.
18. C. W. Bellairs.
19. E. P. C. Back.
20. G. H. F. Hills.
21. W. M. Ellerton.
22. H. D. M. Brent.
23. R. F. M. B. Atkinson.
24. J. H. Kenyon.
25. W. H. Cowan.
26. G. E. Corbett.
27. F. Pierce.
28. H. M. Ommanney.
29. W. H. Gordon.
30. J. Armstrong.
31. H. P. L. Tottenham.
32. J. A. Fergusson.
33. F. J. Taylor.

"LINKED SWEETNESS."

Sir,—Allow me in a short tabular form to show what an unmixed blessing it is to be linked to another battalion. The following is the division of officers between the two battalions which compose the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers ; the table does not include seconded officers, adjutants of the Line battalions, nor probationers for Indian Staff Corps:

Rank.	Establishment for two Battalions.	Existing number in 1st Batn.	Existing number in 2nd Batn.	Existing Total.
Majors	8	5	4	9
Captains	10	8	4	12
Lieutenants	30	17	9	26
	—	—	—	—
Totals	48	30	17	47

—*i.e.*, the 1st Batn. have one major and three captains in excess of their share of the establishment ; while the 2nd Batn. are under-officered to the extent of one captain and four lieutenants ; moreover, they give one major to the depôt. Since May 1 there have been five openings for promotion to captain in the 2nd Batn., and only one such promotion has taken place, viz. :—1. Capt. Crawford, promoted major ; no promotion to captain. 2. Capt. Campbell, promoted major ; promotion given. 3. Capt. Starr, retired on gratuity ; no promotion to captain. 4. Capt. Spencer, Militia adjutant, after some months was sneaked into italics in the *Army List*, but no promotion to captain. 5. Capt. Lloyd, Volunteer adjutant ; seconded, but no promotion to captain. The two last-named officers have, in a combined period of over six years as captains of the battalion, actually served with it a combined period of less than eighteen months, as they are now to be absent for a further combined period of nine years. Surely the one vacant company which exists might be expected to be filled up. The fact of a stout man being arm-in-arm with a thin man may—and apparently does—completely hide the thin man, but it will not make the thin man

Stout.

Preparations are being made at Portsmouth for the floating of the Imperieuse, which is to take place next week, an uninteresting ceremony, compared with the *bonâ fide* launch from the building-slip. This vessel has been constructed in No. 11 Dock, opening off the old steam basin, and now presents, exteriorly, the spick-and-span appearance usual before launching. A mould for the carriage and slide has been placed in the foremost barbette tower ; and if there existed any doubt before as to the undesirable nature of this method of mounting heavy ordnance, a glance at the tower will suffice to dispel it. The compound armour on the barbette towers is, doubtless, excellent ; but it does not appear to protect anything in particular, nor is it at all apparent at present how the loading of the heavy breech-loading guns is to be satisfactorily performed. The Calliope is having her wooden sheathing caulked, and the vexed question of the sponsons is apparently settled at length, as the frames of the two foremost ones are in position. The Camperdown will probably receive a portion of her steel armour deck next week ; but there is little apparent progress being made with her. The Colossus is in the large basin, still undergoing the almost interminable finishing and altering process which now seems to be indispensable in our large ironclads, and which the Edinburgh, in No. 13 dock, has only just entered upon. The Triumph is in No. 12 dock, and the Polyphemus in No. 10, being prepared for the long-expected removal of her boilers, which, however, are to come out over all, instead of through the bottom, as originally contemplated. The Victoria and Albert has a considerable portion of her new planking bolted on, but is still indefinitely far from completion. In one of the small docks is that latest addition to our heavily-armed coasting gunboats, the Handy, which may be briefly described as a set of engines and a 43-ton gun, with a vessel built round them ; and not a very satisfactory vessel, in one respect, as she only steams eight knots. The gun, which has no trunions, is rigidly fixed to the slide ; as in the Colossus, the elevation, both for loading and firing, being adjusted entirely by means of the large ram under the rear part of the slide, which pivots on its outer end. It is to be presumed that all idea of working these guns by hand has been abandoned, otherwise we should be disposed to cavil at an arrangement which precludes the possibility of pivotting the gun independently of the slide. The machinery is, no doubt, excellent, but it is not infallible. The seating for the new harbour caisson, in the old ship basin, has been completed, and the basin will probably be reopened next week.

Cairo Cigarettes.—Special Notice.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes. They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

The Navy.

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CLARENCE HOUSE, December 13, 1883.

Vice-Admiral his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Charles Turner Gimlette, Royal Navy, to be Extra Equerry to his Royal Highness during the period of his command of the Channel Squadron.

ADMIRALTY, December 10, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Nicholas Hocking Rome has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, December 11, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of July 21, 1876, the under-mentioned officers, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commanders, have been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain (December 8):—Commanders George David Clayhills Henderson and Robert Henry Thompson.

ADMIRALTY, December 12, 1883.

Inspector of Machinery Charles P. Turner has been promoted to the rank of Chief Inspector of Machinery in her Majesty's Fleet (November 28).

ADMIRALTY, December 13, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer John Hill has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (December 10).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Walter Stewart, to the Carysfort, vice Stephenson; Hon. Richard Hare, to the Valorous, vice Stewart; F. G. D. Bedford, to the Monarch, vice Fairfax.

Commanders—W. des V. Hamilton, to the Hercules, vice Walters; Arthur H. Boldero, to the Defence, vice Alleyne; E. J. Wingfield, to the Asia, additional, for service with engineer students; W. M. Annesley, to the Indus, additional, for service with engineer students.

Lieutenants—Alfred Carpenter, to the Duncan, additional, for the Myrmidon (in command when commissioned); Oliver Young and George S. Walsh, to the Condor, recommissioned; Conyers Lang, to the Hector, vice Carpenter; William O. Story, to the Dryad, recommissioned; C. H. Cochran, to the Grappler, in command, vice Gough.

Sub-Lieutenants—Seymour E. Erskine, to the Valorous, additional; Francis H. E. Shipton, to the Achilles, additional; Vernon Maud, to the Cygnet, vice Webb; J. W. M. Webb, to the Carysfort, vice Maud.

Midshipman—Lord Francis G. Osborne, to the Minotaur, complement incomplete.

Chief Engineers—William Stewart, to the Audacious, vice Edgar; Charles E. Stewart (a.), to the Curaçoa, vice Stewart; William Rumble, to the Indus, additional, for the Black Prince, vice Lodge.

Surgeons—John Mackie, to the Wasp, vice A. Keys, to the Revenge, in exchange; Horace F. Browne, to the Condor, recommissioned; Jeremiah Sugrue, to the Valiant, vice Browne; J. M. Phillips, M.D., to the Duke of Wellington, additional.

Paymasters—Thomas Winterbottom, to the Euphrates, vice Gilpin; C. J. Bolt, to the Condor, recommissioned; Reginald O. Bray, to the Ganges, additional, vice Bolt.

Assistant-Paymasters—Andrew Hume, to the Lord Warden, vice Dalgleish; W. A. Harvey, to the Royal Adelaide, vice Pearson; David B. L. Hopkins and James B. Cronin, to the Audacious, as secretary's clerks.

Engineers—Robert Harding, to the Vernon, additional, for the Vesuvius, vice Smith; Frederick W. Hawkins, to the Superb, recommissioned (appointment of J. F. Price cancelled, having been dismissed the service by court-martial).

Assistant-Engineer—Frederick G. Harding, to the Alexandra, vice Hawkins.

Assistant-Clerks—Joshua Schofield, Edward F. Rowe, and Beauchamp W. Colclough, to the Duke of Wellington, additional; W. G. R. Martin, to the Royal Adelaide, additional; John G. Dathan, to the Duncan, additional.

Gunners—John Hills, to the Hector, vice Earwaker; Alexander Greening, to the Condor, recommissioned; Samuel T. Marchant, to the Shannon, additional, for the Forester.

Boatswains—Christopher H. Webber, to the Revenge, vice Twohy; William Bunt, to the Asia, additional, for the Phaeton; William H. Winsor, to the Achilles, vice Bresnahan.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. Richard Prothero, to Amchurch, vice Roberts.

Chief Officer—Ralph Loy, to Torquay, vice Stevens.

Commissioned Boatman—Charles Parvin, Seafield, to be chief boatman, Ballycastle, vice A. McShiel, promoted.

AGINCOURT, Capt. Mead, flagship of Rear-Admiral Wilson, Second-in-Command of the Channel Squadron, with the Northumberland, Sultan, and Neptune in company, arrived at Vigo on Saturday, three days out from Portland.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Harry Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, was at Malta on Dec. 8. Subsequent telegrams received at the Admiralty announce that her Majesty's ship Bittern had arrived at Malta. The Condor had left to survey the Skuki Bank. The Decoy left Gibraltar for Malta on the 9th inst. The Jumna passed Malta on Dec. 8, *en route* to Portsmouth. The Helicon arrived on Dec. 3 from Naples. The Iris arrived on Dec. 5, and was placed in quarantine. The Monarch left on Dec. 5 for Naples. The Temeraire left on Dec. 5 for Corfu. The Cruiser left on Dec. 6 for Corfu.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., was at Hong Kong on Dec. 11.

AVON, Lieut. and Com. Stephen Thompson, was at Dover on Dec. 13, having left Netley for that station, Lydd, Hastings, and Brighton, to embark Royal Naval Reserve men for drill. The Avon had to put into Dungeness Roads through stress of weather on Monday, and on Tuesday, when off Beachy Head, encountered a furious gale at midnight, which forced Lieut. Thompson to turn back and run for Dover. A vessel foundered close beside the Avon off Dungeness, and another became waterlogged and was towed into Dover. The Avon was to leave Dover yesterday, weather permitting, to continue her work of instructing Royal Naval Reserve men in great gun-drill off St. Helen's, Isle of Wight. We understand that, considering the men under drill are mostly merchant seamen, the target practice made has been very fair.

CONDOR, Com. Jefferies, will shortly be recommissioned at Malta, the Admiralty having ordered a new crew to be sent out in the hired transport Italy, on Dec. 19. Com. Jefferies retains the command of the Condor.

COQUETTE, Lieut.-Com. F. H. Crowe, left Suez on Dec. 3 for Suakim.

DUNCAN, Capt. J. Poland, flagship of Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. A court-martial was held on Monday for the trial of Thomas Harwood, able seaman, belonging to the Duncan, for striking with a weapon James Clarke, chief gunner's mate, whilst in the execution of his duty, at Sheerness, on Nov. 28. The court was composed of the following officers:—Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr (president), Com. J. G. Musters, and Com. R. H. Paul, of the Pembroke; Lieut. G. P. C. Gray, Royal Naval Barracks; and Lieut. Smythies, of the Firm. Mr. W. B. Risk, the Admiral's secretary, officiated as judge-advocate, and Com. J. G. Greenhow prosecuted in the absence (on leave) of Capt. Poland. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty." James Clarke stated that on the afternoon in question he was in charge of a party of men engaged in scrubbing out the battery at the rear of the Naval Barracks. He had gone from the north to the south entrance, and was turning towards the north entrance again when he observed that two Marines, who were painting, upset their paint-pot on the deck. He was about to speak to them, when he felt a blow on the back of his head. He saw it was caused by a "squeagee head." He at once accused prisoner with throwing it, and he denied it. William Marshall and James Robins, first-class petty officers, said they saw him do it, and Clarke ordered him into the quadrangle, and referred the case to the officer of the watch. Prisoner was standing about six yards from witness. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to 18 months' hard labour. The prisoner's certificates showed that he was a good character, and there were very few entries in the defaulters' book against him.

EURYALUS, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., arrived at Aden on Dec. 11, *en route* for Suakim. The Tourmaline, after visiting the Comoro Islands with H.M.'s Consul at Zanzibar, would return to Zanzibar to embark Consols appointed to Madagascar, and then assume duties as senior officer's ship. The Dryad left Tamatave on Oct. 31, for ports south of Madagascar and Mauritius; ordered to be at Zanzibar by the end of November, to prepare to pay off and recommission: she has arrived there. The Osprey left Zanzibar on Oct. 25, to cruise in Mozambique Channel; would be ordered to keep up communication between Zanzibar and Madagascar. The Dragon was expected at Bombay from the Seychelles; will be ordered to proceed up the Persian Gulf. The Ranger was at Suakim. The Woodlark *en route* to Suakim. The Philomel was in the Persian Gulf. The Arab was at Trincomalee on Nov. 12, and was to leave for Rangoon about Nov. 18. The Briton arrived at Mauritius on Nov. 5, and would leave for Colombo after giving leave to her crew. The Harrier and the Undine are ordered to proceed to Australia.

FORWARD, Lieut. and Com. Furlonger, was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, on Tuesday, and sailed on Wednesday to join the Channel Squadron.

GOSHAWK, Com. A. W. Moore, was inspected on Tuesday by the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, and sailed on Thursday for the West Coast of Africa.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Palliser, left Portsmouth on Monday for Malta, with new crews for the Iris, which was commissioned at Portsmouth in April, 1880, and the Superb, which was commissioned at Chatham in October, 1880. She also took out Naval supernumeraries, who will be discharged at Malta for passage to China in the Hankow, hired transport.

HUMBER, Com. C. H. Hawkins, is taking in stores at Sheerness for Malta Dockyard and the Mediterranean Fleet. The Humber will embark Com. Hulton at Plymouth and a new crew for the Dryad, bringing home Capt. Johnstone and the present crew of the Dryad.

KINGFISHER, Capt. Thornton, was at Callao on Nov. 14.

MALABAR, Capt. R. H. Harris, left Portsmouth on Saturday, but had to put back, owing to a breakdown in her machinery. On her last passage from Bombay, she was compelled to put back to Malta, in consequence of her main steam-pipe having given out, which caused her to be a day late in arriving in England. Her main bearings also became heated to such an extent that, in spite of a copious use of lubricants, she reached Portsmouth with all her white-metal run out of the brasses. After having had the bearings adjusted, steam was got up at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, with the intention of giving her a four hours' trial alongside previous to sailing for India. At the end of two hours, however, the trial was brought to a premature conclusion. When at sea, the troopship is driven with forty-four revolutions of her engines, or at about three-quarters speed, but on the trial the bearings became heated when twenty-seven revolutions had been attained. The crank shaft was lifted and further adjustments were made, and the ship subsequently left Portsmouth with a few military passengers for Queenstown. The orders were that she should make a four hours' full-power trial of her engines between Portsmouth and Plymouth, the trial being watched by Mr. Bannister, of the Admiralty, and Mr. Corner, First Assistant-Engineer at Portsmouth, who took passage for the purpose. She returned to Spithead in the evening, the run having shown further defects. It is supposed that some change of shape has taken place in the ship's bottom, whereby the trueness of the screw shafting has been affected. On Dec. 10 the Malabar returned into Portsmouth Harbour. The engines were kept moving the whole of Sunday at Spithead, but although the water-hose was kept playing upon the crank pins, the forward one continued to get hot, and further adjustments will be necessary. In the meantime, the Euphrates, which was undocked on Monday, has proceeded to Queenstown and Bombay in the place of the Malabar, leaving Portsmouth on Thursday. The Malabar will leave on the 19th with drafts.

OPAL, Capt. Brooke, was at Accra on Nov. 10, and was about to leave for Ascension. The Hon. John Smalman Smith, the new Puisne Judge, had arrived, and taken up his duties. The Frolic arrived at Accra on Nov. 10 from Sierra Leone, and was to proceed to the south-coast division of the station. The Starling was ordered to Ascension, and would return to Cape Coast Castle. The Alecto and Bullfrog would be stationed in the Bights division. The Flirt was ordered to St. Helena, and the Stork to the Cape of Good Hope.

ORONTES, Capt. Andoe, arrived at Hong Kong on Dec. 9, and the Jumna passed Malta on Saturday afternoon on her way to Portsmouth. The P. and O. Company's steamer Poonah, with drafts for Egypt, arrived at Malta on Dec. 10.

PEGASUS, Com. Bickford, has returned to Singapore with master and second engineer rescued from the wreck of the Nisero. The remainder of the crew, 25 in number, are detained on shore as prisoners, but hopes are entertained that their release will soon be effected.

RANGER, Com. W. E. Darwall, opened fire on Dec. 6 on the rebels round Suakim. "Mahmoud Pasha Taher, who commanded at Suakim, disgraced himself upon the occasion of the Moncrieff disaster," says the correspondent of the *Times*. "Yet the Government, while ordering a commission of inquiry to investigate his conduct, left him in command with the result that he committed every possible blunder. With an inferior force, destined to form the nucleus of Baker Pasha's command, without supports, without taking the smallest precautions, or obtaining any information, he despatched his troops against an enemy of unknown strength, carefully remaining himself out of danger. He delayed attention to their urgent appeals for assistance, until the sole remaining force which could be relied on had been destroyed. Having at last been recalled, he will probably next figure in a high civil appointment. Suleiman Pasha Niazi, the civil Governor, has also been recalled. The Suakim forts were attacked from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, and so also was the encampment of a friendly tribe north of the town. On the morning of Dec. 2, a force, consisting of 500 Soudanese troops, 200 Bashi-Bazouks, and 200 cavalry, besides officers, went out to attack the rebels and slave-dealers. The force was annihilated within a distance of three hours' march from here. The loss amounts to 15 officers, 680 soldiers, and one mountain gun. There returned, 25 staff officers, 15 cavalry, and 18 infantry, of whom eight were wounded. The available force here consists of 1,000 infantry and 500 of the gendarmerie. Baker Pasha is expected to-morrow. There is an utter panic among the Egyptian officials. The fall of the Egyptian garrisons at Tokar and Sinkat is expected daily, in consequence of starvation. The rebellion is increasing, owing to the apathy of the officials. Othman Digna, the chief of the slave-dealers, is reported to have been killed. The blacks fought well, killing many hundreds of the rebels before they were outnumbered and destroyed. Her Majesty's ship Ranger holds the town, and there is no fear for the Europeans' lives. To this message it is only necessary to add," continues the *Times*, "that Baker Pasha will be detained until the 15th inst., owing to the absolute necessity of arranging for transport before he leaves, as nothing would probably have been done in Cairo if he had at once started. Zobehr Pasha is enrolling blacks for the expedition. They enlist freely, with the object of returning to their own country; but whether they will fight when they have arrived there is another matter. They are to accompany Baker Pasha, while a certain Hussein Bey, who is supposed to possess great influence among the tribes, has volunteered to head a detachment of Bedouins intended to relieve Khartoum by the river. Meanwhile, there is no further news from Khartoum, though a high Government official assured me that Hicks Pasha had been victorious, and that he was marching on that town. My informant also stated that the Sennaar incident was an insignificant revolt of some 300 men. The same official, who is, perhaps, the most intelligent subordinate in the service of the Egyptian Government, appeared to base his principal hopes for the future on the fact that the Mahdi must die some day, and then all would be over."

SAPPHIRE, Capt. Fullerton, has returned to Kobé from the Korea, where she had been on a diplomatic mission.

SPHINX, Com. Caffin, arrived at Malta on Dec. 10.

SWIFTSURE, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Vice-Admiral Lyons, was to leave Panama with the Sappho on Dec. 9, and afterwards cruise with the squadron. The Constance, Satellite, and the Mutine were on the coast of Peru on Nov. 19, and ordered to be at Callao by Dec. 15 to meet the flag for annual cruise. The Heroine was at Esquimault on Nov. 19 as senior officer's ship.

VALOROUS, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare, left Portsmouth on Dec. 11 for Glasgow, with a navigating party, to bring round the Phaeton, built and engined by Messrs. Napier. She put into Portland on Dec. 12, through stress of weather.

WOODLARK, Com. T. P. W. Nesham, arrived at Aden on Dec. 5, and left on the 7th for Suakim.

WYE, Staff Com. Miller, arrived at Colon from England on Dec. 6, and would leave for Jamaica on Dec. 10.

J. Schofield, B. W. Colclough, W. G. R. Martin, J. G. Dathan, and E. F. Rowe have passed the examination for assistant-clerkships in the Royal Navy.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

How We Defended Arabi and his Friends, by A. M. Broadley, Barrister-at-Law (Chapman and Hall, Limited)—India and Tiger-hunting, by Col. Julius Barras, Vol. 2 (Eastall and Son)—The Hands at Whist, by Aquarius; Easy Whist (Chapman and Hall, Limited)—Hints to Courts-martial, by J. C. O'Dowd, Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General, 2nd Edition (W. Clowes and Sons, Limited)—A History of the Indian Mutiny, by T. R. E. Holmes (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The Heroic Plan, by O. F. Travers (T. Brettell and Co.)—Map of China, Tonquin, and Cochin China (W. and A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh)—Rigmarole Charades (E. Tellier, Paris)—Illustrated Catalogue, 1883-4 (Cassell and Co., Limited)—The Quarterly Journal of Veterinary Science in India, July (H. Kimpton)—Standard Chart of the British Empire (A. Johnston)—Bacon's War Map of Egypt, including Soudan and Abyssinia (G. W. Bacon and Co.)—Round the Fireside, Society Winter Number (J. McDonald)—Egypt after the War, Illustrated, by Villiers Stuart, M.P. (John Murray)—The Railway Diary and Official's Directory, 1884 (McCorquodale and Co., Limited).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1883.

THE correspondence which has been going on for some little time past in the columns of the *Morning Post* seems now to have come to an end, and we are very glad that it has. It was humiliating to those who felt themselves obliged to appeal to the public, and humiliating to the country. Though we sympathise deeply with those officers who have been deprived of their profession through no fault of their own, we fail to see that they served any good end by writing to the papers. It would not soften the hearts of those in authority; it would not get them back their Purchase-money, nor would it assist them to procure employment. According to the old adage, "God helps those who help themselves." It would be far better, therefore, if the officers thus cut adrift were to combine and form themselves into a society with an organisation similar to that of the Corps of Commissionaires. The society thus formed should have a local habitation and a name, a zealous and able head, and a small staff of energetic men. All officers wishing for employment should deposit their testimonials at the office, and state the nature of the employment required and any special qualifications possessed by the applicants. The administration should ascertain whether the statements made were correct, and a small per-centage should be charged upon every income obtained through means of the Society. This scheme, if in the hands of able and energetic men, would stand every chance of success, and the working of it need not be expensive. By this system officers would save themselves infinite trouble, and those having appointments at their disposal would also derive an advantage. We by no means agree with the correspondent in the *Morning Post*, who signed himself "Seven Years' Service." His experience would appear to be limited. In thirteen years hence, he, too, may be cut adrift. He will then find that to obtain employment is by no means an easy matter for a retired officer. The estimate which he seems to have formed of the British officer is, we think, quite incorrect. Our experience ranges over considerably more than seven years, and we are of opinion that the British officer will compare favourably with the officers of any other nation, while for general information he is not behind the members of any of the other professions. "Seven Years' Service" says:—"The truth is, many an officer, alas! has no individuality; he will not cultivate the quality, and he will not work in a groove." We should have thought that his not being able to work in a groove would have been an absolute advantage, for he would be all the more able readily to turn his hand to something else in case of need. But we live and learn, and "Seven Years' Service" is evidently so very superior to the general average of men that we must treat all that he says with respect. He goes on to say, still speaking of the shortcomings of the British officer, "He studies neither politics nor the great questions of the day, neither his fellow-beings nor their occupations, neither any branch of knowledge, nor yet any other pursuit." These are neatly turned periods, and their sound is far better than their sense. We are glad to find that so great an authority as this writer evidently is admits that the British officer does his duty like a "Briton." We infer from this that the British officer, at any rate, minds his own business, and does not interfere with subjects with which he is so frequently told he has no right to deal,—politics. This is by no means an easy task, and we respect him all the more for being able to do it. If this young cockerel who crows so early and so loud had only a little more experience in social matters, he would know that for every vacancy that occurs in civil life there are hundreds of applicants, many of whom have special qualifications that no Army officer could be expected to possess. A man may be an excellent soldier, but a very indifferent man of business. He may have a genius for handling troops, but no aptitude for figures. Even Lord Wolseley himself might bring dire disaster into the counting-house. It must be admitted that in all but a few exceptional cases, the positions open to ex-Army officers are few and far between, for in business matters an Army officer cannot be expected to cope with men who have been born and bred to commercial pursuits. There are, however, positions which the ex-Army officer is well qualified to fill, and it only requires a special organisation, on the lines we recommend, to ensure their being obtained.

It is believed the War Office have at last fixed upon an ingenious arrangement, so as to inform Parliament of the satisfactory condition of, at any rate, one branch of the Army—the Artillery. The Estimates will show a reduction of 2,000 men, which it has been found impossible to obtain, and by which the Royal Regiment has been short of its establishment for a considerable period. The recent extraordinary statements by Cabinet Ministers, War Office officials, and by the "inspired Press," will now be understood.

We do not think we can write too strongly or too often regarding the unsanitary state in which the Royal Barracks, Dublin, are allowed to remain. Not only have various officers died from typhoid fever, which the medical men have declared was caught in these barracks, but several of the officers of a Hussar regiment recently quartered there were obliged to go away on sick leave, so as to give them a better chance of recovery away from such noxious atmosphere. One officer, Lieutenant Richmond, died of typhoid fever lately; Lieutenant Thistlethwayte, 60th Rifles, and Lieutenant Bayley have both been laid up with the same fever; and even more recently, Lieutenant Doyne, 21st Hussars, who accompanied his regiment from Dublin to Cahir, no sooner reached that station than he fell sick with enteric fever, and is even now at the time we write only slowly recovering. The officers of the 18th Hussars, who only marched into the Royal Barracks at the latter end of October, already find that the smells arising from drains and night-soil are painful facts. We hear that a Board has assembled to report upon these barracks, but we fear the report will share the fate of too many others,—it will be read, docketted, and pigeon-holed. We trust, should every means fail of inducing the Secretary of State for War to move in this matter, and improve these barracks by carrying out the suggestions of Major-General James, Royal Engineers, that the subject will be brought before Parliament by some of the relatives of those officers whose death can be laid at the door of the then Secretary of State for War. Whilst large sums of money are yearly voted for building and keeping in repair barracks in England, the state into which most barracks occupied by regiments in Ireland have been allowed to fall, is a disgrace to the Government. We purpose, on a future occasion, to bring to notice the state of a few of these public buildings, and the totally inadequate vote allowed for their repair.

The following notice has been sent to all Members of Parliament, of both parties:—"Amid all the clamour of Army reformers the Indian Army very seldom finds a prominent place, and it is only by agitation, which in itself is far from desirable, that those whose lot is cast in that service ever get their grievances properly attended to. The subject of pension and retirement regulations was brought prominently forward a couple of years ago, with the result that a most disgraceful state of affairs was exposed and a speedy remedy had to be adopted, which, though far from complete, has done a reasonable amount of justice. Another complaint of great importance has now come to the front, and that is, on the question of promotion in the Staff Corps and Indian Army. It is a fact that under the present rules a lieutenant is not promoted till after twelve years' service, and a captain does not develop into a major till after twenty years—a period at which he would, if in a British regiment, be superannuated. A major is not promoted to the rank of colonel till after 26 years. As against this, a cavalry subaltern in a British regiment gets a troop in about seven years, while the infantry subaltern is promoted, on the average, in nine years. There is no sort of reason for this glaring anomaly; indeed, the advantage, if any, ought to be on the side of those who have to serve out of England, and in an unhealthy country. A further injustice is done to the sub-lieutenants in India, by which many of them are deprived of one or even two years' service, and it is intended to bring the whole subject before Parliament and the country in every legal way. The security of India depends on the existence of an efficient and contented army, and the sooner the powers that be look to this matter with a view to remedying it, the better it will be in the interest of the nation. The head-quarters of the movement are at 22 Grosvenor Mansions, Westminster."

Last year the Russian Council of State sanctioned an expenditure of £3,313,430 sterling on fortress extensions, and £1,350,000 on siege artillery, to be distributed over a period of 13 years. A first instalment of this, consisting of £358,727, has been assigned for the ensuing year, to provide for the manufacture of several hundred steel guns at the Aboukoff Works and in the Ural Mountains, all of which are intended for garrisons along the German frontier.

We believe that the pipe-clayed buff belt will soon be a thing of the past, it having been finally decided that the belts and straps of the new valise equipment shall be of brown leather, as recommended by Dr. Oliver, the inventor of the magazine accoutrements. The arguments are all in favour of the latter.

The regulation leather leggings will shortly give place to a much more serviceable article, made of canvas. In this respect, we are behind our neighbours on the Continent. The present polished-leather legging may have a smart appearance on show parades, but on active service it has proved a miserable failure.

Our Woolwich correspondent writes, much comment is excited there by the forthcoming appointment of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery to command the Riding Establishment, which, already consisting of one Major, one Captain, and two Subalterns, has as many officers as there is work for, which is chiefly teaching the cadets how to ride. It is believed the reason of the appointment is the plethora of Lieutenant-Colonels with no duties to perform.

We understand the independent opinion of English officers attached to the Egyptian service who are at present on leave in England is unfavourable to the efficiency of the Egyptian Army, which they believe can never be depended upon in time of danger.

Major P. Morrisey, on the Retired List, late 38th Foot, has been appointed a Captain of Invalids at Chelsea Hospital. Major Morrisey served in the ranks of the 13th Hussars in the Crimea, and afterwards held the Adjutancy of the regiment for many years.

A case of some importance to the Volunteer service is likely shortly to come before the Courts of Law. The plaintiff will be the Lieutenant-Colonel of a Metropolitan Volunteer Battalion, the defendant, its Honorary Colonel. The Honorary Colonel, as we understand the facts, is playing the part of a sort of military dog in the manger. He has been asked to do one of two things,—either pay the arrears of subscription due from him under an agreement entered into on his appointment, or resign his commission, and make way for somebody who will subscribe to the corps funds. He has refused hitherto to adopt either one course or the other. The Lieutenant-Colonel is therefore said to have determined to submit the case for judgment, feeling that by all principles of equity, the defaulting Honorary Colonel ought to adopt one of the two courses open to him. We confess we have no sympathy with those who accept positions and afterwards endeavour to shirk pecuniary liability, and we venture to hope that the decision in this case will dispose of other senior officers who, whilst sticking pertinaciously to their rank and privileges, refuse to allow themselves to be "bled," as they term it, when the season arrives for the paying of subscriptions necessary for the maintenance of their regiment in a proper and efficient condition. The system which compels Volunteer officers to put their hands into their pockets and make up the deficiencies of the Government grant is, of course, indefensible. But so long as it exists, officers, whatever their rank, ought not to be allowed to set the rules of their regiments at defiance; and no commanding officer, however well he may be supported, can expect his subordinates to pay subscriptions promptly and willingly, if they know that those in the higher ranks, who have all the *kudos* and none of the work, resist all appeals to them for a fair share of pecuniary help. A soldier who has earned distinction in the field may bring credit on a regiment, but a civilian, whatever his social status may be, ought not to be allowed to hold a military rank, unless he is prepared to carry out all the obligations which that rank entails. Whatever the rules may be on the subject, there can be no two opinions as to the right of the Lieutenant-Colonel to press for payment of subscriptions. In effect, all subscriptions of Volunteer officers are illegal. But it is obvious that the service could not be kept up without these subscriptions. Senior officers ought to set an example, and not quibble over the payment of their fair proportion of expenses. Or if they do object to parting with their money, they should adopt the only other reasonable alternative,—tender their resignations, and quit a position which under the circumstances they cannot fill with dignity to themselves or benefit to the service.

In his speech on Wednesday, Lord Wolseley expresses the hope that the day is not far distant when the names of the Volunteer officers will appear in the *Army List*, "not in a separate portion of it, but together with those in the Regular service." If Lord Wolseley means by this that he would like to see all the Volunteer regiments shown in the *Army List* as battalions of Line regiments, on the same page or pages, and under the same headings as the Line regiments, we venture to hope that that day is very far distant indeed. The muddle that has ensued on the jumbling-up of the Militia and Line in the manner indicated, is bad enough; but with the Volunteer battalions added, the confusion would be simply hopeless. Imagine the Rifle Brigade, with its four Regular battalions, its five Militia battalions, and its eight Volunteer battalions, all appearing as one regiment! Stupendous! It is time that such tomfoolery ceased, and the recognised authorities turned their attention to more serious matters, and tried to create that first requirement,—an Army.

We believe Major C. W. Long, Royal Artillery, succeeds Major Hon. A. Stewart in command of the Riding Establishment at Woolwich.

A committee of officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers has been appointed to visit Dover, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and some other fortified stations on the coast, for the purpose of reporting upon the appliances necessary for the several sea-coast batteries armed with the new heavy guns for sea defences, to enable them to be fired by means of electricity.

The war game played at the Horse Guards on Thursday—the first of a series for officers of the Auxiliary Forces—was most successfully conducted throughout, and to Lieutenant-General Higginson is due credit for the happy idea which has enabled Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteer officers, residing in and about London, to develop their military knowledge in a very useful, if not altogether practical manner. The Commanders on the occasion—Majors Davis, 3rd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, and Bevington, 3rd Volunteer Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment—were pretty equally matched, and both displayed considerable originality and knowledge of the movements of the three arms. The game was watched most attentively by a large number of officers of the Auxiliary Forces, who by their presence testified that General Higginson's thoughtfulness in throwing the model-room open to them was fully appreciated.

The *Liverpool Courier* expresses a very reasonable hope that the colours late deposited in Edinburgh may not be treated as the cathedral authorities of Chichester did those of the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regiment. In the course of some alterations or so-called "restoration," the colours, which had never been "lost" in action, were lost in the cathedral, and eventually found amidst a heap of rubbish. Her Majesty the Queen thereupon requested the colours might be lodged in Windsor Castle,—a most significant rebuke.

The Government of India have cancelled the rule restricting British Cavalry and Infantry regiments in India to one serjeant and one corporal to every 13 privates in the former, and to every 19 privates in the latter. This will give much satisfaction to commanding officers, whose hands hitherto have been tied by the Audit Department when promotions were to be made. Thenceforth the full established number of serjeants and corporals may be kept up, barring, of course, those who are on the way home as invalids or time-expired, in whose places promotion may not be made until they are absorbed, discharged, or otherwise provided for at home.

The North-West Timber Company of Canada, with a capital of £250,000, in shares of £5 each, has been framed to acquire and work the licences granted by the Crown Timber Office of Canada, for cutting the timber over an area of 250 square miles, situated on Lake Winnipeg; the land yielding, at the present time, at least 25,000,000 superficial feet of merchantable timber, the value of the pine and spruce alone, when cut and sold, being estimated at £1,150,000, in addition to that not yet sufficiently grown to become marketable. The price agreed to be paid by the directors to the vendors is equal to less than the value of the standing timber, a feature which ought alone to recommend this company to investors. The shares now offered to the public are 32,000 in number, which will be entitled to a preferential dividend of eight per cent.

MEDICATED SOAP.—Use that prescribed by the medical profession, and be spared an irritable skin and a face disfigured by pimples and blotches. Purchase only WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP (branded "Sapo Carbonis Detergens"), and refuse all worthless substitutes.

The Admiralty have decided upon building by contract a new vessel of a novel type, designated a torpedo cruiser. Their Lordships are apparently dissatisfied with the torpedo-ram Polyphemus, and the new cruiser will in its general lines resemble the latest design of a lightly-armoured corvette, and will be constructed of steel, with exceptionally high steam. It will be fitted to discharge torpedoes above and below the water-line, and for auxiliary purposes will mount a battery of guns.

The Blane Gold Medals for this year have been awarded to Staff Surg. George Maclean, of the London, M.B. and M.C., Aberdeen, and Staff Surg. Robert Hall More, of the Swiftsure, M.D. and M.C., Aberdeen, for the best journals kept by surgeons of the Royal Navy.

The current number of the organ of the Russian Minister of Marine, *Morskoi Sbornik*, contains an exhaustive review of the third and fourth volume of Sir Thomas Brassey's work, "The British Navy."

The directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company have authorised their London agents to receive applications for £200,000 of bonds, which constitute a first permanent charge upon the railroad and all its franchises and the property of the company, consisting of a fleet of ferry boats, water fronts, docks, &c., the present earnings of which the directors state are more than sufficient to pay all charges, including the interest of the bonds now offered, the calculation being based upon a traffic already existing and under the directors' control. We refer our readers requiring detailed information to our advertisement columns. The offices of the London agents are at 80 Lombard Street.

"DR. PINCUS OF BERLIN."—This celebrated authority, in his work on diseases of the hair, deprecates all salves, lotions, and other compounds containing lead, which is a malignant poison, and recommends the use of oil. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has been known for more than 80 years as the best and safest preserver of the hair, and can now be had in a golden colour as well as in the ordinary tint. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.

ISSUE OF £200,000 SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Bonds of £200 each to Bearer, with option of Registration. Principal payable January 1st, 1913.

TRUSTEES IN GREAT BRITAIN. { SIR RODERICK W. CAMERON, Clifton Farm, Staten Island, N.Y., and Junior Carlton Club, London.
JOHN COWAN, Esq., Director Caledonian Railway Company, Glasgow.
JAMES PENDER, Esq., Director Eastern and South African Telegraph Company, Old Broad Street, London.

TRUSTEES IN UNITED STATES.—The United States Trust Company, of New York, 49 Wall Street.

Messrs. BOYLE, CAMPBELL, BUXTON, and Co. are authorised by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company to receive APPLICATIONS for £200,000 of the BONDS above mentioned. The price of subscription is par, or £200 per Bond, payable as follows:

5	per cent. or	£10	per bond on	application.
20	,,	40	,,	allotment.
37½	,,	75	,,	January 15, 1884.
37½	,,	75	,,	February 15, 1884.

with option to pay up instalments in anticipation, under a discount at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

These Bonds constitute a first permanent charge upon the Railroad and all its franchises and the property of the Company, together with the lease and working arrangements of the Staten Island Railway Company, and its fleet of ferry boats, water fronts, docks, and ferry franchises, the present earnings of which are, as will be seen hereafter, more than sufficient to pay all charges, including the interest of the Bonds now offered.

The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company was formed for the purpose of facilitating, increasing, and controlling the large passenger and other traffic between the City of New York and the suburb of Staten Island, one of the nearest and most desirable residential districts of New York.

The proceeds of the Bonds will be expended in completing and extending the line of road along the north and east shores of Staten Island, under the direct supervision of an engineer duly appointed by the English trustees.

This extension of the existing railroad will concentrate the traffic and increase the revenue of the Company very largely.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par on January 1, 1913.

The interest will be payable half-yearly in London at the counting-house of Messrs. Boyle, Campbell, Buxton, and Co., agents of the Company, 80 Lombard Street, E.C., on the 1st days of April and October in each year. The Bonds will bear interest from October 1, 1883.

In the event of there being no allotment, the deposit paid will be returned without deduction; and should a smaller number of Bonds be allotted than that applied for, the surplus of the deposit money will be appropriated to the payment of further calls, under deduction of 5 per cent. per annum for prepayment.

Copies of the Company's Charter, the mortgage deed under which the Bonds are issued (which contains all necessary clauses for the complete protection of the bondholders), and the lease, can be seen at the office of the London Agents of the Company, Messrs. Boyle, Campbell, Buxton, and Co., 80 Lombard Street, E.C., and with the Solicitors, Messrs. Finlayson and Auld, 150 West George Street, Glasgow.

Application for the bonds on the form accompanying the prospectus may be sent either to the Clydesdale Bank (Limited), 30 Lombard Street, E.C., or any other of the branches, or to Messrs. Boyle, Campbell, Buxton, and Co. (the London Agents of the Company), of whom prospectuses may be had on application.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to Messrs. Boyle, Campbell, Buxton, and Co., by Mr. Erastus Wiman (of Messrs. R. G. Dun and Co., New York, London, Glasgow, and Manchester), Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and President of the Staten Island Railway Company:—

Staten Island lies in the harbour of New York, six miles from that great metropolis, and has an area of 58 square miles. In point of natural beauty and attractions as a place of residence, it is perhaps not too much to say that it is unsurpassed, if equalled, in the world.

The Island has already a permanent population of 40,000 (most of the adults of which are engaged in business pursuits in the City of New York), which is steadily increasing, and must more rapidly increase by facilities of conveyance between the Island and the City.

The traffic between this Island and the City of New York has hitherto been carried on by two separate companies, viz.:—

1st. The Staten Island Railway Company, across the Island, whose ferry-boats serve the south shore.

2nd. The New York and Staten Island Steamboat Company (Stairns) on the north shore.

The services of these two companies can be practically combined by this Company, and by the contract with the Staten Island Railway Company, and the construction of the new line of shore railroad, this Company gains virtually a monopoly of the whole traffic between Staten Island and New York, the traffic being already more than sufficient to pay the interest on the proposed loan.

The present net earnings of the Rapid Transit Railroad Company average		$156,313
Fixed charges—		
7 per cent. on existing mortgage on the leased Staten Island Railway Company, assumed by this Company	$21,000	
Rental of Staten Island Railway Company's property	59,600	
Six per cent. on $1,000,000 Bonds now offered	60,000	$140,600
Surplus over all charges...		$15,713

This statement is based on the existing traffic receipts but a careful estimate of results of next year's working influenced by the expenditure of these bonds on the extension and construction of the new branch lines, gives:—

Actual receipts available, first year		$477,000
Estimated expenditure after increasing service threefold over existing arrangments		274,000
Surplus over all expenses		$203,000
Fixed Charges—		
Seven per cent. on the $300,000 mortgage already existing on the leased Staten Island Railway Company, assumed by this Company	$21,000	
Rental of Staten Island Railway Company's property...	59,600	
Six per cent. on $1,000,000 Construction Bonds now offered	60,000	140,600
Surplus over fixed charges, first year		$62,400

The above statement is calculated on acquiring only one-half the traffic of the north shore of the Island, without any increase whatever, as the result of augmented facilities.

It is believed this traffic will increase at the rate of 10 per cent. This, together with the acquirement—by superior facilities or negotiation—of the entire traffic of the north shore, will, it is confidently believed, increase the total business within three years to...	$739,950
Expenses need not materially increase, as the arrangements for the existing traffic provide very ample accommodation for the contemplated growth, but add for expenditure, repairs and renewals, and increased expenses, say, $70,000 per annum, making total expenses	344,000
And there is a surplus, after paying expenses, of	$395,950

With which to pay fixed charges of $140,000.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE SUPPLIED AT

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ELECTRO-PLATE, CUTLERY, and FURNISHING IRONMONGERY GALLERIES, which are the MOST SPACIOUS and COMMANDING in the WORLD, COVERING an AREA of OVER 60,000 SQUARE FEET.

DISCOUNT (AS PER PRICE LIST) TO MEMBERS OF THE

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CATALOGUES GRATIS.

BOW CHURCH FURNISHING GALLERIES, OPPOSITE BOW CHURCH,
85, 86, 89, 90, 107, & 108 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

EBERLE'S ARMY & NAVY HOTEL

(TELEPHONE NO. 3,165.)

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, OPPOSITE THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY'S STORES.

Managing Director—Mr. PHILIP EBERLE, of the Grand and Alexandra Hotels, Liverpool.

The most comfortable and quiet Hotel in London; recently opened with all latest requirements and luxuries.
Electric Lighting, a complete Turkish Bath, Swimming, Douche, and other Baths.
Visitors received at a daily rate.
Hydraulic Lifts (of absolutely safe construction), Steam Laundry, Barber's Room, Telephone, and Telegraphic Exchange Instruments in the Building. Omnibuses to all parts of Town.
Table d'hôte (5s), from 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. at separate tables, unsurpassed for excellence.
Arrangements made for Regimental and Private Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, and Masonic Banquets.
For Tariff and full particulars, address the MANAGER.

MARRIAGE.

De Meric—Coucher.—On the 27th ult., at St. John's Church, Weymouth, by the Rev. Mortimer Shelton, B.A. (cousin of the bride), assisted by the Rev. Canon Stephenson, M.A., rural dean, Staff Surgeon E. V. de Méric, R.N., to Mary Jane Clifton, daughter of the late Martin Coucher, M.D., of Woodmenton, Worcestershire, and Weymouth.

DEATHS.

Greenland.—On November 26, 1883, at Gibraltar, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Greenland, commanding 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, aged 43 years.

Fraser.—On November 21, at Montreal, Canada, in his 45th year, George Simpson Fraser, late Captain in H.M.'s 62nd Regiment.

Spry.—On the 3rd ult., at Ferozepore, East Indies, Surgeon-Major Henry William Spry, aged 52.

THE COMMITTEE of the MALTA UNION CLUB give notice that the Post of SECRETARY is VACANT. Salary, £300 per annum. Applications, accompanied by Testimonials, or copies thereof, should be addressed to the Committee, Malta Union Club, Malta, from whom any further particulars can be obtained.

The Secretary should not be above the age of 40, and it would be an advantage if he could speak and write Italian.

Malta, December 5, 1883.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR wanted, in January, to assist in coaching Militia Officers for the Militia Competitive Examinations. Liberal terms offered. Non-resident.—Apply for further particulars to ASKIN, GABBITAS, and KILLIK, 38 Sackville Street, W.

WANTED.—A MESSMAN.—Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Templemore.

WANTED.—MAN and WIFE, as MESSMAN and COOK.—Pensioner, who has been Mess-Serjeant to Regimental or Brigade Depôt Mess. Wife a good cook. Quarters and all found. State wages.—Apply, Rev. G. FAITHFULL, Storrington, Sussex.

A MAN COOK, of first-class experience, testimonials, and references, WISHES EMPLOYMENT in a Catering Mess, Brigade Depôt, or Club. Terms moderate.—Address, "E. S.," 30 Compton Street, Brunswick Square, London, W.C

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A LADY offers a most COMFORTABLE HOME to TWO SISTERS, or FRIENDS, with Education at a First-class High School in the town Special advantages to parents going abroad. References kindly permitted to Rev. Canon Wilberforce and Rev. J. Haigh.—Address, Mrs. R. SHARPE, 1 Lower Prospect Place, Southampton.

AYAH.—RETURN VOYAGE to BOMBAY. Capital sailor; excellent with young children.—Apply, "Mrs. C. B.," 45 Lee Park, Blackheath.

BAYSWATER.—A LADY WISHES to LET her WELL-FURNISHED RESIDENCE for 6 or 12 months, on moderate terms. Contains 6 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, and good offices.—Messrs. COLES and CO., Estate Agents, 133A Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.

GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCES, at moderate Rentals, may be obtained at West Kensington (opposite West Kensington Station). Frequent trains to the City and West End. St. Paul's School (from St. Paul's Churchyard), now being erected in the locality, will afford the highest educational facilities. The houses contain every modern improvement, fitted bath (hot and cold water), fine gravel soil, first-class sanitary arrangements, and admirably suited to the requirements of gentlemen's families. Rent, £60 to £100 per annum.—Apply to GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington Station, W.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL WATCH and JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,

Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London.

J. B. DENT, Manager, Watch Manufacturer, supplies his celebrated Sterling Silver English Lever Watches, warranted for five years, at 80s; in hunting cases, 90s; sold by shopkeepers at 110s and 120s. This watch is adapted for Soldiers, Sailors, and Travellers, &c., whose vocations lead them to all parts of the world. Dent's 42s Silver Hall-marked Watches, usually sold for 65s, warranted for three years, free and safe by post. If sent to India and the Colonies, 5s extra.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient, and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

JOHN HANES, Manager.
Store Warehouses, Baker-Street Bazaar, W.

SHAVING a PLEASURE.

EDWARD SMITH'S 1s HOLLOW-GROUND RAZOR is pronounced by all the most wonderful razor ever introduced. It has during the past two years stood every test, and thousands have been sold retail only, at No. 3 Cheapside. It never requires grinding or setting, and is complete in case for 1s 1d; post free, 1s 3d. Complete list of razors, &c., on application. N.B.—A liberal allowance to Serjeants and others taking a quantity.—EDWARD SMITH ("The City Toy Shop"), 3 Cheapside, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys.—Most diseases of these depurative organs arise from obstructions, over the removal of which these celebrated Pills exercise the most perfect control. A course of them is strongly recommended as a remedy for such chronic affections as liver enlargement, congestion of the lungs, torpidity of the kidneys, and other functional disorders. which cause much present suffering, and if neglected lay the foundation of organic diseases. Holloway's Pills are specially adapted for the young and delicate; their gentle and purifying action ranks them above all other medicines. In indigestion, nervous affections, gout, and rheumatism, these Pills have achieved for themselves universal fame. They expel all impurities from the blood, and thus restore cheerfulness and vigour.

Admiralty,
Medical Department of the Navy,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
December 13, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill Thirteen Vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, February 4, 1884, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

India Office, December 13, 1883.

An EXAMINATION for FIVE APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held at the LONDON UNIVERSITY, Burlington Gardens, London, W., on February 4, 1884, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, with information regarding the pay, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained from the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

Candidates must send in the necessary certificates so as to reach the Military Secretary at least a fortnight before the date of the Examination.

An Examination for Five Appointments will also be held in August, 1884. Notice of its exact date will be issued hereafter.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Major-General,
Military Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL, ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE, ISLEWORTH, for Educating the Daughters of Naval and Marine Officers.

An ELECTION of PUPILS will take place early in July next. Applications must be made before April 20. A limited number of Pupils are admitted at £50 per annum, without election. Applications for admission are invited.

Six Scholarships are annually awarded among the pupils. The School needs above £2,000 a year in voluntary contributions to help in its maintenance. Towards this sum donations and subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Each donation of £2 2s, and each 5s annual subscription give one vote respectively. All additional contributions give votes in the same proportion.

Every information may be obtained at the Office, 32 Sackville Street, London.

By order of the Committee,
SAMUEL RAYSON, Secretary.
December, 1883.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),

117 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NOTICE.

The Stores will be CLOSED from December 24 to December 26, inclusive. The execution before Christmas of Country and Suburban Orders received after Thursday, the 20th, of Town Orders received after Friday, the 21st, cannot be guaranteed.

By order,
December 10, 1883. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

ARMY and NAVY HOTEL, Limited.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.

An Issue of £30,000 Seven per Cent. Debenture Bonds of the Army and Navy Hotel has just been authorised, of which a considerable portion has been already subscribed.

For PROSPECTUS and form of APPLICATION apply to the SECRETARY, AT THE HOTEL, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

Preference will be given to the earliest applicants.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA,

Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

CAPITAL ... ... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND ... ... £220,000.

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At the last MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for MILITIA OFFICERS, held in September, the following FIVE Candidates out of EIGHT who went up from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment were successful:—

	Marks.
Lieut. W. Keates (first attempt)	1846
Lieut. L. W. Pease	1725
Lieut. W. R. Inglis	1715
Lieut. Evans-Lombe	1705
Lieut. C. C. Daniel	1691

LATEST SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH EXAMINATIONS.

The following FORTY Gentlemen passed from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment:—

JULY, 1883.

Examination.	Names of Successful Candidates	Total Number of Marks gained.
Woolwich	Reid, J. W.	5082
Woolwich	Lamb, G.	4861
Woolwich	Price-Davies, S. D	4701
Sandhurst	Walker, H. S.	5682
Sandhurst	Walsh, H. H. A.	5507
Sandhurst	McConaghey, A.	5389
Sandhurst	Pratt, E. H. G.	5364
Sandhurst	Barrow, G. de S.	4935
Sandhurst	Clowes, H.	4858
Sandhurst	Audain, G. M.	4721
Sandhurst	Crosse, A. G.	4573
Sandhurst	Chichester, A. A.	4118
Sandhurst	Eastwood, H. de Cr., satisfied as Militia Officer.	

JULY AND DECEMBER, 1882.

Examination.	Names of Successful Candidates	Total Number of Marks gained.
Woolwich	Hardy, W. K.	7350
Woolwich	Speranza, W. S. J.	6884
Woolwich	Dickinson, T. M.	6160
Woolwich	Macdonogh, G. M. W.	6122
Woolwich	Harrison, Gilbert H.	5868
Woolwich	O'Leary, C. E.	4505
Sandhurst	Swinburne, Anthony	6480
Sandhurst	Nelson, T. M.	6076
Sandhurst	Watson, E. Y.	5983
Sandhurst	Thruston, A. B.	5621
Sandhurst	Norie, E. W. R.	5404
Sandhurst	Crichton, H. M. R.	5401
Sandhurst	Galbraith, G. H. L.	5354
Sandhurst	Brooks, Lewis A.	5281
Sandhurst	Hawkes, L. H.	5239
Sandhurst	Hovell, Hugh de B.	5235
Sandhurst	Knight, W. C.	5232
Sandhurst	Langdale, P.	5133
Sandhurst	Willmott, W. A.	5048
Sandhurst	Benett, H. V.	5003
Sandhurst	Lillington-Johnson	4970
Sandhurst	Bellamy, P. J.	4952
Sandhurst	Milne, A. H. R.	4945
Sandhurst	Fitzgerald, J. W.	4920
Sandhurst	Sutherland, J. C.	4818
Sandhurst	Warrand, W. N. M.	4655
Sandhurst	Burne, Knightley	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's Cadet.

At the SANDHURST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, held in the months of February, March, and July of the current year, out of TWENTY-SIX Candidates sent up by Mr. WOLFFRAM, the ollowing TWENTY-FOUR were successful:—

FEBRUARY, 1883.

Bliss, L. P.	Price-Davies, S. D.
Connolly, A. M.	Richardson, H. L.
Murphy, V. R.	Shute, C. D.

MARCH, 1883.

Carey, A. W.	Eastwood, H. de Cr.
Chichester, A. G.	Gibbon, H. H.
Crane, C. H.	Nicholl, I.
Dun, R. C.	Stewart, P. Th.

JULY, 1883.

Arnold, W. R.	Moore, H. A.
Bell, B. B. W.	Scott, D.
Gadsden, H. C.	Simmonds, C. B.
Kennedy, J. M.	Upton-Dormer, J. H.
Marshall, W. R.	Wogan-Browne, A. J.

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Classes are limited to 6, total number of Students to 18.

One-third of the Competitors prepared at the Abbey in 1881-82 obtained Commissions, several being specially mentioned in the Official Reports.

RESULTS FOR 1883.

In March, nine competed, two passed, and two others were offered Cavalry Commissions; one obtained special mention in Tactics with 525 marks, another special mention in Law with 500 marks.

In September, 1883, eight competed, half passed, taking the following places on the list:—3rd, 17th (tie), 38th, and 50th (the first attempt).

Present Term ends December 22.

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ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY ONE up to date this year.

RECENT SUCCESSES.

WOOLWICH:—Five out of seven sent up in 1882, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th. July, 1883, 2nd.

SANDHURST:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet. July, 1883: FIRST, and 11 others.

MILITIA MILITARY:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed SIXTY-TWO out of 119 sent up under the present Regulations. This number (119) includes 11 now reading. Of the 62, FORTY have passed in the first thirty, and the first place has been taken four out of six possible times. March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th, and two Cavalry commissions.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
1st	Didham	2001
4th	Palmer	1924
6th	Wyley	1919
7th	Foster	1899
9th	Heyworth	1869
10th	Westmorland	1862
11th	Browne	1859
13th	Twyford	1838
14th	Prendergast	1822
15th	Macrae	1817
17th	Graham	1811
20th	Milligan	1801
23rd	Thompson	1790
26th	*Marriott	1778
31st	Stevens	1769
34th	Dewar	1752
37th	*M'Neill	1750
40th	Leicester	1738
42nd	*Cole	1731
46th	Davidson	1722
49th	Shaw	1709
60th	Sewell	1689
64th	*Rolt	1677
66th	Harris	1665

One other officer has refused a Cavalry commission, making a total of 25 successes out of 39 sent up.

(Those marked *—20 in all—passed first attempt.)

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; 1883—April, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd; October, 18th, the only one sent up. No failure at the past FIVE Examinations.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th. 1883: 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed 202 officers for promotion.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE
EXAMINATION.

At the late Examination held on September 19 and 20, Major DE THOREN and Major MORGAN have fully maintained their former good repute for passing candidates. They sent up three and passed two,—
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Mr. W. S. Carey.

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Major DE THOREN has had great experience as a Military Instructor and also with Militia Officers.

Major MORGAN has passed the Staff College, and is the author of "Summary of Law" and "Summary of Tactics."

Apply to Major DE THOREN, Bellefield, Jersey.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Dr. KAIM and H. ZOBEL, assisted by Captain ROBINSON, late Royal Artillery, and J. ABBOT JARMAN, Esq., B.A., PREPARE CANDIDATES for Woolwich and Sandhurst. Also, in separate Classes, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the Military Competitive Examinations, and Officers for admission to the Staff College.

References will be given to Officers of very high position in the Service, and to pupils having been recently successful.

For particulars, apply to H. ZOBEL, Poulton House, Hampton.

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At the five Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils THIRTY-SEVEN COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. A list of successful Pupils, showing the high places taken by them, will be furnished on application.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

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A Large Staff of Experienced Tutors, all resident, assist in preparing for the Qualifying Examinations, and for the Sandhurst and Woolwich Competitions.

References to parents of pupils successful at all Examinations, INCLUDING SANDHURST and MILITIA COMPETITIVE THIS YEAR & LAST. All sent up for the last Militia Qualifying Examination passed.

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The value of the pine and spruce timber alone upon these estates when cut and sold may be estimated at £1,150,000, in addition to the immense quantity of growing timber not yet large enough for market; sufficient with careful management to render the forests practically inexhaustible.

The Company is in the position of a going concern, earning immediate dividends, having two sawmills, situated upon Lake Winnipeg, one at Selkirk and the other at Fort Alexander, in full work, capable of turning out 20,000,000 ft. of merchantable timber per annum, and with everything necessary for continuing the business upon even a more extensive scale than at present.

The Company also acquires convenient and suitable timber yards and premises in the cities of Winnipeg and Regina, and Moosejaw and Medicine Hat; also large storehouses and depôts at Bullshead, on Lake Winnipeg, the head-quarters of the winter timber business, with the necessary appliances, so the Company steps into an established and developed business, now yielding large profits.

The licences to be acquired by this Company are, as customary in Canada, renewable annually under the regulations of the Department of Crown Lands, and form a perfect title.

The value of timber lands in America is pointed out in the *Times* of January 18, 1883, under the heading of "Land in North-Western America."

The position and prospects of the timber trade in Canada warrant the belief that large profits will be immediately realised. The enormous demand which exists for timber has induced a vast and increasing trade; consequently, there can be no question that, year by year, the value of timber in Canada will steadily increase.

The geographical position of the timber limits, mills, and depôts acquired is such as to give the Company an immense advantage in carrying on business on a large scale with the great Canadian North-West. The nearest available sources of supply of timber for this enormous district, which is so rapidly becoming populated and developed, are the Company's forests and timber yards.

The profits which, under the existing circumstances, it is estimated the Company can realise, are as follows:

The selling price of timber at the Company's yards in Winnipeg is 20 dols. per thousand, and at Regina, Moosejaw, and Medicine Hat it is from $30 to $40 per thousand; and at new centres further West the price is higher. The cost of producing timber delivered at Winnipeg, including every charge, in which is also embraced the royalty and rent to the Crown, is $10 per thousand, and as the production of the two steam saw mills is equal to 20,000,000 ft. per annum, the value of which—not at the average price of sale at the Company's lumber yards which would be from $30 to $40, but at only $20, the price at Winnipeg—will be as—

20,000,000 ft. lumber at $20	$400,000	
Less cost of production, including every charge, rent, royalty, &c. $10	200,000	=200,000

or a net profit of £40,000 per annum, equal to nearly 25 per cent. on the capital to be issued, exclusive of the profits on the sales of small timber, as laths and rooting timber, which forms a large additional item of profit.

In the above estimate it will be seen that no allowances are made for the profits of the timber yards, through which channel all the sales must necessarily go; it is only reasonable to assume that for a well-equipped business under the best administration, the profits cannot be inferior to those of other smaller companies labouring under less advantageous circumstances which pay dividends of from 25 to 30 per cent. per annum.

The capital of the Company is £250,000, divided into 32,000 shares of £5, entitled to a preferential dividend of 8 per cent., in each and every year, before payment of a dividend on the 18,000 shares of £5, to be allotted to the vendors in part payment.

The Company will acquire all existing contracts, and take over all stock-in-trade at a valuation.

The price which the vendors (who are the promoters of the Company) have agreed to accept for all the above properties, and for the valuable rights conferred by the timber licences, is equal to less than the value of the standing timber, taking in part payment shares of the Company—which are not entitled to any dividends whatever until 8 per cent. per annum has been paid on the subscribed capital—the vendors undertaking to defray the whole of the preliminary expenses of the Company, including advertising, printing, &c., up to the allotment of shares.

The contract consideration to be paid to the vendors is £60,000, payable in cash by agreed instalments, and £90,000 in fully-paid shares of the Company.

The capital now proposed to be raised will be ample not only to pay for the property and provide sufficient working capital, but also to make provision for the extension of business which the greatly increasing development of the country must produce.

The Directors have very carefully considered the estimates made, which they believe to be perfectly reliable, and, looking to the extremely profitable character of the business, the undertaking presents features recommending it as a desirable investment, yielding immediate and large returns, free from the risks which accompany so many enterprises.

The only contract which has been entered into is between the North-West Lumbering Company of Canada (Limited), of the one part, and James Macdonald, as a trustee for and on behalf of the Company, on the other part, which with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be seen at the Offices of the Company.

Applications for shares must be made in the printed form, accompanied by a deposit of 5s per share, and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, the Royal Exchange Bank (Limited), 75 Cornhill, London, E.C.; or to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, from either of whom prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained, and from the following Brokers:—

In Glasgow	Keyden and Chrystall, St. Vincent Street.
In Edinburgh	H. Gilmour, Esq., St. David Street.
In Birmingham	James Parker, Esq., Bennett's Hill.
In Carlisle	J. Redhead, Esq.,

By Order of the Board,
JAMES MACDONALD, Secretary.

London, December, 1883.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,247.—Vol. XXIV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1883. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

THE DISASTER IN THE SOUDAN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

December 3, 1883.

The terrible disaster to General Hicks' Army in the Soudan may be considered as fully confirmed. A remnant of hope may, indeed, remain that some brave men have succeeded in avoiding their fate, but even that hope is of the faintest, and, as an available army of resistance, it must be considered to have disappeared. So much imperfect and inaccurate information has been wired to England in the excitement of the first news, and that information has been so very unjustifiably "extended" by a process with which the British public is now familiar, that it may be interesting if I recapitulate briefly, as, having seen every single despatch from Khartoum, I am able to do, the entire evidence upon which all information is founded. The evidence received at Khartoum up to 6 p.m., on Friday last, November 30, is from four sources exclusively :—

1. A Copt, who was a Government official in the town of Obeid when taken by the Mahdi last winter. He appears then to have saved his life by professing Islamism, and about six weeks ago started on a donkey, disguised as a dervish, with the intention of getting to Khartoum. On his way (I give his story without any comment) he saw with his own eyes a battle which lasted three days. That at the beginning of the battle, Hicks' army was divided into columns; that the foremost being attacked, it fell back upon the other and formed a square; that the Egyptians inflicted considerable loss on the Mahdi's forces; that at last the Mahdi summoned some well-armed troops out of Obeid; and that the army of Hicks was then destroyed to a man. He adds that an artist and fifty soldiers were to his knowledge absent from the rest, and therefore escaped. This witness goes to Khartoum, is threatened with punishment if he is detected lying, but refuses to change his story, repeating that he saw it "with these eyes."

2. The second witness is a native of country between Obeid and Dueme. He professes to have seen the end of the battle. According to him, the army was entrapped into a "wooded defile without water," was unable to use its guns, fought for three days, and then exhausted for want of water were all "cut to pieces." He adds, an artist and fifty soldiers came in after the battle, and were taken prisoners and carried to Obeid. This man carries his news to Colonel de Coëtlogon, at Dueme.

3. The third witness is one of a number of spies who have been continually sent out to bring in intelligence of Hicks, and who have at different times brought reports of Hicks' success. He belongs to a family loyal for two generations to the Government, and professes to have a father and brother with Hicks' army. He returns to Khartoum, having been at Obeid. He saw nothing of any battle, but he saw the Mahdi's army enter Obeid with captured guns, and he was present at a religious ceremony in honour of a victory, and he adds that there was one European prisoner present.

4. The last witness is a Coptic merchant. He also professes to have seen the battles, and gives many details. Alaidin, he says, was killed the first day. Hicks only on the third day by a lance. The last cartouche was fired on the third day. Then the soldiers were exhausted for want of water, and paid four dollars for a drink out of their more fortunate comrade's flask. Some, he thinks, may have got away, but they would have been sure to go to the wells, and then they would have been caught.

Now, what amount of credence can be attached to these four stories. To take the last first. I think the fourth may be dismissed, as sounding much more like hearsay evidence than that of an eye-witness. He must have been very close indeed, much closer than I ever knew a Copt to get to danger, to see and recognise Alaidin and Hicks Pasha's face, not to mention the overhearing of the bargaining for water, all which smells very much of the imagination of a Copt merchant. The portion about the men making for wells and being taken there is admittedly conjecture. I think the whole may be considered so based on some rumours he had heard. But take the other three, and it is difficult to withhold belief to the main facts. First of all, let us observe that if the whole story is a lie, these persistent rumours are purposely circulated with an object. Now, I have had experience of many carefully concocted Arab lies, and I have found them always stupidly circumstantial, and agreeing in their every detail. The fact that these do not is evidence in favour of their truth. Take the first two alone,—men who have been presumably far apart, since one makes for Khartoum and the other for Dueme. The first, who is on the Khartoum side, knows that there are an artist and fifty men out of the camp, and so he reports them as saved. The other, who appears to have lingered near the spot later, sees an artist and fifty men come into camp, and not killed, but taken prisoners. Both, I should add, describe the European in a way which enables him to be identified with Vizetelly, of the *Graphic*. Then comes the third witness, to my mind the most reliable of the lot, for he knows least. He is at Obeid, he has heard nothing of a battle, when he sees the army of the Mahdi coming into the city with Egyptian guns and one European prisoner, and celebrating a victory. Without stopping to ask a question, and so risk detection, he comes back and tells what he has seen. The above gives every detail which we possess. I have seen wonderful stories in English, French, and local papers, giving much more minute details. As there are only two Englishmen alive in the Soudan, Colonel Coëtlogon and Power, of the *Times*, as we may be sure that they would carefully examine every witness who came in, as I have seen every one of their telegrams, and as they distinctly say that these four witnesses are the sole ones they have been able to discover, I am compelled to state that all over and above what I have stated is pure imagination. Some have published circumstantial details of how Hicks' troops went over to the Mahdi; examining carefully into this report, I have invariably found it end in this assertion,—"Oh, they must have done, they always have done," or, "How could eleven thousand have been killed?" or, "Did you ever know an Arab fight three days?" Now, while I am quite free to confess that nothing would seem more probable to me than that Egyptian soldiers should desert to the Mahdi, justice to those soldiers compels me to say that there is not a shred of evidence to show that they did so; there is not even a hint. If you refuse credence to the fact that those men fought for three days, and I admit it is very incredible, then you must refuse credence to the whole story, and Hicks and his army may yet be alive. Either the men died fighting, or there is no evidence of their death. It is a bright spot in a dark tragedy, if we can believe that English officers have taught Egyptian soldiers to die like men. The veracity of the circumstantial accounts to which I allude may be guaged by the fact that Major Bentinck Martin, at present in London, commanded the Cavalry, and that Captain Forrester Walker directed the Artillery, presumably from the balcony of Shepheard's Hotel. Another represents your gallant correspondent, Major Colborne, as a sole survivor, and I am not certain that he is not supposed to be the witness who was disguised as a Dervish.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The usual route-marching by the Infantry Brigades has been varied with outpost duty during the week, the weather having been favourable for these operations.

The companies undergoing "military training" were exercised in night-picket duty on Tuesday. This portion, at least, of the six weeks' course of training, if carried out by officers of experience, cannot fail to be of value.

Classes for field-sketching and reconnaissance have been formed, consisting of one officer and four non-commissioned officers from each regiment of cavalry and infantry.

The instruction of the non-commissioned officers will be carried out by the officers, who are selected from those who have gone through a course of surveying at Sandhurst, or under a garrison instructor. The whole of the work done by these classes will be under the supervision of Major Miles, garrison instructor.

The plans are being prepared for a new post-office, shortly to be erected in the South Camp, in place of the disgraceful shed in K lines at present used for postal and telegraphic purposes.

The new canteen of the Royal Engineers, in the South Camp, was opened on Monday evening last. A large sum of money has been expended in making this building a most comfortable convivial club.

An interesting lecture was delivered in the Prince Consort's Library on Monday afternoon last, by Lieutenant-Colonel Alleyne, Brigade-Major of Artillery, on the subject of "Artillery in the Field." Sir Archibald Alison was present.

Detachments, consisting of Captain Jameson, Lieutenants Stewart, Combe, and Bourchier, and 116 men, 26th Cameronians, and Major Phibbs, Captain Wingfield, Lieutenant Godwin-Austen, and 123 men, 39th Dorsetshire Regiment, will leave Aldershot on Tuesday for Portsmouth, to embark in the Malabar for India, to join the 90th and 54th respectively.

Surgeon-Major E. C. Markey, A.M.D., arrived at the camp on Tuesday, and assumed charge of the Cambridge Hospital, vice Brigade-Surgeon W. H. Muschamp, ordered to Ireland for duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Shakerley, R.H.A., has been ordered to Woolwich for duty.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

[Part I.]

The latest development of the Tonquin question is drawing the attention of Europe to the strength and efficiency of the Chinese Navy, of which, however, but little information is to be found in naval literature. We have already published a series of articles on the Arsenals of China, which we now supplement by a review of the matériel of the steam war navy, compiled from data in our possession. All reference to the personnel of the Chinese Navy has been purposely omitted, as likely to mislead, for a simple statement of numbers and organisation forms no correct criterion for estimating the value of the same as a fighting body; and above all, as it is by no means certain by what nationality of men the vessels will be worked and fought, should the Navy be called into action. The outbreak at the present moment of hostilities between France and China is in so far unfortunate for the latter empire, as the most formidable portion of her Navy is compelled to lie idle in German ports, without daring to put to sea, even if permitted to do so by the German Government. To these embargoed ships we shall denote a few words before proceeding to describe the force actually in Chinese waters. It will be remembered that some years back a German firm received, through the Chinese Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, an order to build two powerful ironclads, semi-coast defenders, and a swift unarmoured cruiser, the latter to resemble the well-known Rendel type of vessel. The two first-named vessels, the Ting Yuen, launched in 1881, and Chen Yuen, launched in 1882, are now lying under the forts of Swinemuende, ready for sea, and the cruiser has just been launched. Another German shipbuilding firm has also received orders to build two swift cruisers, which are rapidly approaching completion. These vessels were not ordered by the Chinese Ambassador, but through a Hamburg firm having connection in China. The dimensions of the Ting Yuen and Chen Yuen are :—Length, 308 ft. 5 in.; beam, 60 ft. 3 in.; draught, 20 ft. 9 in.; depth, 26 ft. 11 in.; displacement, 7,400 tons; engines, 6,000 indicated horse-power, twin-screws; speed, 14·5 knots; armour, 14½-in. Wilson's compound plates; armament, four 12-in. and two 9½-in. Krupps, mounted in four barbettes, besides torpedoes and machine-guns. The Vulcan Company's unarmoured cruiser is 236 ft. long, 34 ft. 6 in. wide, 23 ft. 7 in. deep, draws 15 ft. 9 in., has a displacement of 2,355 tons, and twin-screw engines of 2,800 horse-power, driving her at a speed of 15 knots per hour. She is, like the above vessels, built of steel, and has an armoured deck for the protection of her engines and other vital parts. Her armament consists of two 8½-in. Krupps, mounted in a machine gun-proof turret forward, and a 5⅞-in. Krupp, carried in a similar turret aft. She also carries a number of machine-guns and a supply of Whitehead torpedoes. The cruisers building at Kiel are of 2,200 tons burden, with engines of 3,000 horse-power. They will carry powerful Krupp guns and Whitehead torpedoes. Thus it will be seen that five of the most useful vessels are unavailable for immediate service. The fleet in Chinese waters is composed of four divisions, viz., that of the Pei-Ho and North Coast, that of Foo-Choo, that of Shanghai, and that of Canton. The chief vessels in the Pei-Ho division are the deck-armoured cruisers, Yang-Woi and Tchao-Yung, built at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1881. They are representatives of the Rendel type, are 210 ft. long, 32 ft. broad, 21 ft. 9 in. deep, draw 15 ft. 8 in. of water, and have a displacement of 1,350 tons. Their engines exert a power of 2,600 horses, and propel them at a speed of upwards of 16 knots per hour. One of the chief features of these vessels is their powerful armament, which consists of two 10-in. and two 5-in. breech-loading Armstrong guns, besides smaller guns and torpedoes. These are the only sea-going vessels belonging to the Pei-Ho and North-coast Division, as the remaining force is made up of that class of "man-of-war" of which her Majesty's gunboat Staunch is the prototype. It is an instructive and interesting study for those interested in Naval matters to follow the development of the modern fighting-vessels, be it gunboat or be it line-of-battle ironclad, from its birth in 1859 (taking the "Kinburn batteries" as the first step towards the great revolution) to our present Inflexible, Brennus, and Morosini class; but how small must this inch-by-inch progress appear when compared with the sudden transition from sailing junk, armed, for the most part, with smooth-bore nine-pounders, to the very latest type of fighting-vessels, as now represented in the modern Chinese Navy. The first steam war-vessels for the Pei-Ho Fleet were ordered of Mandarin Ward, and built in North America in 1863; but the sudden death of this "Mandarin" and the outbreak of the War of Secession cancelled the contract, and the vessels were ultimately purchased by the Northern States. In 1874, however, Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, received from the Governor of the Pei-Ho provinces instructions to build two gunboats of the Staunch type, as mentioned above, but of slightly larger dimensions. These were the Foo-Cheng and Chien-Cheng, both launched in 1875. They are 87 ft. long, 26 ft. broad, 9 ft. deep, draw 6 ft. 6 in. of water, and have a displacement of 260 tons. Their engines indicate 180 horse-power, and their speed is eight knots per hour. The hulls are built of iron. These boats each carry one 10-in. Vavasseur gun, mounted in the bow, and we may here observe that the Chinese Navy, in the extraordinary mixture of type and calibre of its guns, is only approached by that of a great European Power, which shall be nameless. The next vessels ordered were those of the Alpha class, launched in 1876. Their dimensions were 118 ft. 6 in. by 27 ft. by 10 ft., with a draught of 7 ft. 6 in., and a displacement of 319 tons. They each carried one 11-in. muzzle-loading Armstrong, and two 12-pounder breech-loaders. Engine power, 310; speed, 9·2 knots. These boats having given satisfaction, two more were ordered, the Gamma and Delta, which were 120 ft. long, 30 ft. broad, 11 ft. deep, drew 8 ft. of water, and had a displacement of 410 tons. Their speed averaged 9½ knots, and they each mounted one 12-in. M.L. and two 12-pounder B.L. Armstrong guns. These boats, which were launched in 1877, were followed in 1879-1881 by seven vessels of a larger type, the first four of which were named by the Chinese the Chin-Nang, Chin-Pei, Fei-Fung, and Lung-Lang; the three remaining boats, though probably renamed, are still known as the Iota, Kappa, and Lambda. Their dimensions are :—Length, 125 ft.; beam, 29 ft.; depth, 12 ft. 3 in.; draught, 9 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 440 tons. They are propelled by twin-screw engines of 420 horse-power at a speed of 10 knots per hour. While the hulls of the first-named boats were built of iron, those of the latter are of steel. They each carry an 11-in. Armstrong B.L. gun in the bows, besides two 12-pounders on the broadsides. So much for the Pei-Ho and North-coast Division, which, as will be seen, is composed of gunboats for coast defence, with the exception of the fast cruisers Yang-Woi and Tchao-Yung, which latter vessels would, no doubt, prove handy craft if properly commanded.

MACHINE-GUNS.

(NOTES BY A COMMANDER, R.N.)

I PROPOSE to enter into the question of machine-guns as used in our own and foreign navies, leaving the question for their use for military purposes to be discussed in another paper. The projectiles thrown by a Nordenfelt 1½-in. or a Hotchkiss 33-millimètre gun, are capable of penetrating the side of a wooden vessel at 2,000 yards. It is, therefore, unquestionable that a very considerable modification must be made in our slightly armoured vessels to protect them; whilst totally unarmoured ships must become things of the past, however swift or handy they may be. Had such weapons been available at the battle of Trafalgar, the ships of both combatants would have become so riddled that every man on board above water-line would have been killed or wounded. No ships of the future will be secure from the attack of machine-guns, unless their most vital parts as well as their crews are properly protected by armour. In the tops of ironclads, on the bulwarks of every class of ship or armed merchant vessels, and in ships' boats, one kind or another of machine-gun will be a necessity. Lord Charles Beresford, in June last, gave an interesting lecture at the Royal United Service Institution on this subject, and it is to be regretted that it does not seem to have had any appreciable effect. The present machine-guns are by Dr. Gatling, Messrs. Nordenfelt, Hotchkiss, and Gardner. It is worthy of remark that all four of these inventors are foreigners. A recent writer said "long continuance in the grooves of the public service tend to blunt the mental faculties and circumscribe the exercise of individual judgment by subservience to rule or precedent;" and I say, in no spirit of detraction to our past and present authorities, that the country requires some modern official Hercules to cut through these bonds of red-tape and precedent, so that inventions and improvements may be accepted on their own merits and utilised without delay for the advantage of the public service. We are very far from possessing a perfect machine-gun either for use against torpedo boats, ships, forts, or land operations. To Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the gun that bears his name, as well as to the inventor of the French Montigny mitrailleuse, we owe a great deal. Gatling guns were used with great effect by the Naval Brigade in the Zulu War, and Egypt. But it has been found very difficult to keep Gatling guns in perfect condition during a campaign; they are easily disarranged, for although each barrel has its own mechanism, the same action being used for loading, firing, and reloading, if anything goes wrong with one of these actions the whole of the barrels must come round to the same feed-port, and the gun is disabled until an armourer or mechanically-minded seaman-gunner can put it into good order again. The same remarks apply to Gardner's rifle-calibre machine-guns, although with perhaps less force, as their mechanism, though just as complex, is less liable to be deranged. The single-barrelled "Gardner" is a beautiful and effective little weapon, and it seems a pity that the inventor was persuaded to produce two and five-barrelled guns, which appear to me to be far less useful weapons, owing to their small penetrative power and want of effective range. I think that all machine-guns firing small-arm bullets should only be used in boats, tops, and for land service. In all cases where machine-guns are fired by a crank, the fatal defect is that the man who fires is not the one who takes aim; with either the object or the gun moving, the word of command to "fire" has to be given, heard, and obeyed before the action is made, thus introducing two extra elements of error. The four-barrel 1-in. Nordenfelt is a gun of much higher power, and is the best defence that we have at present against torpedo boats. It has no appreciable recoil, and handiness if not lightness of mounting. During this year, on board the Excellent and her tenders, this gun was fired by one person whilst the aim was taken by another; thus used it has the same disadvantage as if fired by means of a crank, and it was impossible to make good practice, except by accident, with a moving platform and a moving object; though when aimed and fired by one and the same man, the practice was excellent. It has been arranged lately that the man who aims the Nordenfelt gun can also fire it by using his left hand on the elevating or traversing wheel, and his right hand on the lever; two lines of sights are provided for this purpose. He can then, if he has a long arm, do both actions at the same time; but the muscular action necessary to work a lever backwards and forwards quickly cannot, generally speaking, be conducive to a steady and correct aim. Hence, a man to aim and one to fire are necessary. When the man works the lever independently, and relies on the man aiming to keep the object on, the hits are very numerous. In the single-barrel Nordenfelt shell-guns, except when used for short ranges, the man who aims can also fire the gun by pulling a trigger; he has therefore nothing else to think of than to lay the gun correctly and fire when his sights are "on." The empty cartridges are extracted and the gun reloaded by another man, on whom, however, the firer must keep his eye, so that they may both work together in unison. In all Nordenfelt machine-guns, except the single-barrelled as before stated for short ranges, the lever which loads and unloads also fires the gun, and the jerking motion caused by its being moved backwards and forwards rapidly is liable to prevent a correct aim being taken, especially whilst firing continuous volleys, when a man to aim and one to fire are necessary. I may here remark that all single-barrel machine-guns that have yet been invented are open to the disadvantage of getting heated after continuous firing; the lighter they are the more does this occur, and after many rounds these guns will frequently become useless, owing to the wearing of the barrel or leading. The Hotchkiss gun has been used since 1875 in the French Navy, and a great and increasing number of these guns of 27 and 33 millimètres calibre have been supplied to the French services. It has great handiness in aiming and firing, being provided with a stock and aimed from the shoulder without appreciable recoil; but it is heavy and cumbersome, whilst the cartridges have been known to jamb, and thus prevent the barrels revolving. At the official trials at Portsmouth, this gun was found to be very slow in working, especially when aiming deliberately. Lord Charles Beresford in his lecture laid great stress on the advantage the French had with their Hotchkiss guns, as they were able to fire shell, which would be useful for range-finding. His lordship also stated that "it is certain that a rain of machine-gun shells will do more to demoralise a ship's company than a few heavy shot or shell striking." I cannot conceive, however, that so far as range-finding is concerned they would be of much use, whether the shells explode on striking the surface of the water or not. In any future naval action, with anything like equal combatants, it would be madness to stand still and look at one another, as was the case in Egypt when the ships anchored and hammered the forts at Alexandria. Then shells were doubtless excellent range-finders; but will, or rather can, such circumstances ever occur again? Two ships passing one another at 10 knots, or a torpedo-boat running 20 knots, alter their distance 337 yards a minute,—that is about the time taken up in passing the word down and sighting the guns. The Hotchkiss shell, in use in the French Navy, cannot penetrate a ½-in. iron plate at an angle of 45° at 500 yards' distance, and I am informed that it is acknowledged to be useless for such purposes by the French Naval authorities, who are searching for a more effective machine-gun. The demoralisation of a ship's company will depend on the courage and discipline existing, and of that in our Navy we have no fear. Were the guns' crews protected by shields, machine-gun proof, and the port-holes reduced in size by using the muzzle-pivoting system, we may, I think, safely regard the present machine-shell-firing guns as being not very formidable weapons. A Hotchkiss gun is a Gatling in construction in all respects, but having only one mechanism to all its barrels. If anything goes wrong with any one of the barrels, the whole of them are thrown out of action. In this respect, it is far inferior to the Nordenfelt. In the Hotchkiss single-barrel gun, the man who aims has to move a lever up and down before he fires with the pistol-trigger; this gives him too much to do, and prevents him, when firing quickly, from taking a cool and steady aim. Having briefly considered the present guns, I will endeavour to set out the requirements of a perfect weapon for sea service. The first and most desirable quality should be range and accuracy of aim. At any moderate distance—say, up to 1,800 yards—the perfect machine-gun should be able to pour such a fire into the enemy's port-holes or embrasures as would render the working of his guns a matter of great danger, whilst the conning-towers of ships and other exposed positions should be riddled with shot, which, if they do not actually penetrate, would go far to demoralise the adversary. The other necessities are, beside rapidity of fire, which goes without saying, lightness and handiness of mounting, no recoil, no vibration after being fired, and sufficient penetration, above what is now called "machine-gun proof," that the 1½-in. steel plate used for protection against the present machine-guns should be of no avail. In our present guns we have scarcely any or very few of these requirements, and the future gun will win that approaches most closely to a fulfilment of these conditions, or which embraces as many of them as possible.

WIDOWS' ARREARS.

"Vidua" asks:—"What are the necessary steps to be taken on the death of an officer on retired pay, with a view to obtain the arrears of pay due and a pension for his widow, and compassionate allowance for the children under age? Is the widow entitled by the law, military or civil, to the arrears of pay due to deceased? And if so, why are there so many difficulties thrown in her way before she can obtain it? If the widow has been left 'well off,' and there is a will, we know that this will must be proved; but we know of many cases where the deceased had little or nothing but their retired pay, and the widows left penniless, and in some cases, though a will has been left, yet there was so little to leave that the will was hardly worth the expense of proving. In a recent case that came under my notice, the widow, upon making application for the arrears of pay, was informed that 'if the deceased has left no will or one which has not been proved, and you are desirous of receiving the arrears due, without incurring the expense of probate or letter of administration, you should apply to the Secretary of State for War.' The widow replied that there was a will left, but it was with reference to an untenanted house in Ireland of little value, and that she did not wish to go to the expense of proving the said will; and being in want of ready cash at the time, she requested that the arrears of pay might be paid to her; but she was informed that as there was a will, that it must be proved. She again applied to the Secretary of State for War, quoting the above extract, but it was of no avail; she received the usual stereotyped clerk's reply. And she eventually, after some months' delay, had the said will proved, the expenses incurred absorbing all the arrears of pay. Now, this is a case where the widow was really in want of money, and though officially informed that if she did not wish to incur the expense of proving the will, that the Secretary of State for War could dispense with the probate, yet her request was not granted. Will you, therefore, kindly inform me under what peculiar circumstances the Secretary of State for War is justified in dispensing with the proving of a will? Again, the widow is called upon to furnish the receipted bills for the funeral expenses, and a certificate that her husband's estate from all sources does not exceed £100. If a widow is left furniture, &c., or any property exceeding this amount, would she thereby forfeit the arrears of pay, and if not, why is she called upon to sign this certificate, and to forward the receipted bills for the funeral expenses? There are very few instances where the estate from all sources does not exceed £100, and, therefore, why are widows harassed by the contradictory replies to their requests, and called upon to sign certificates which must be and are evaded? One would think that all that was necessary was for the widow to prove that she was the lawful wife of the deceased. Yet these obstacles are thrown in her way, and in the meantime, the poor widow is at her wits'-end, perhaps, for the amount due to her deceased husband, and which she depends upon to help her to pay for the funeral expenses of her deceased husband."

BARRACK DAMAGES.

"Plain Facts" writes:—"There is not the slightest mystery as to what becomes of the money paid for barrack damages. It is shown as an asset, in the Army Paymasters' accounts. The amount of the estimate for the current year is £6,000. It will be found at p. 65 of the Army Estimates, under the heading 'Appropriations in Aid' (damages to barracks and hospital buildings, £6,000). As the strength of the Regular Army in the United Kingdom and the Colonies is about 137,000, the charge is considerably less than a shilling per head, even neglecting the portion of the amount paid by the Militia. The actual expense of making good the damages is defrayed out of the Vote for Works (Vote 13, Part 3). As to the suggestion that 'the same party who take over the barracks should go round, say, a month afterwards, and certify to the commanding officer that the repairs have actually been made,' your correspondent, 'Veritas,' is apparently unaware that, after a damage has been repaired, a certificate of completion is sent to the officer commanding the troops occupying the barracks for signature, and that without his signature the paymaster will not pass the bill. When a marching-out inspection takes place, an officer is present on behalf of the troops. He has the right of appeal in every case which he considers unjust, and therefore if troops are wrongly charged, it is their own officers who are to blame in the matter. As regards the statement that the same damages are charged several times over, I think that if your correspondents, instead of making general charges, were to confine themselves to facts, they would find it very difficult to substantiate their remarks. I do not maintain that a damage has never been entered twice on the list, but where this has been done it has always been in error, and the charge has been erased as soon as it has been pointed out. When a regiment marches in, the quartermaster or some other officer takes a note of all the existing damages. The list is signed by a member of the Royal Engineer Department, and remains in the possession of the regiment. When the marching-out inspection takes place, this can always be produced as evidence that these damages, unless repaired during the occupation of the barracks by the regiment, were not done by it, and are, therefore, not chargeable to it. Barrack damages, I may safely say, are the most disagreeable subject Engineer officers have to deal with, and they would only be too glad to get rid of it. If, however, all damages were made good at Government expense, the troops would hardly be likely to take proper care of the property entrusted to them. I must apologise for the length of my letter, but hope it will have the effect of enlightening your readers on a very simple subject, which seems to mystify them so much."

BARRACK-ROOM COURTS-MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A great deal of absurd sentimentality has been expressed about an incident which recently took place in a regiment at home. As an officer of some service, I say I consider the custom of "barrack-room courts-martial" was an excellent one; formerly, I know it used occasionally to be carried out in my own corps, and I have no doubt that those who underwent the ordeal would, if asked, reply that the tribunal was just and the punishment merited. I know also that such measures were never resorted to by the men until other means of inducing their erring comrade to change his ways had failed. There was no disgrace attached to the fact that a man had been court-martialled by his comrades. You occasionally come across a slovenly, untidy man, irregular in his habits and ways, mostly late for any duty he is detailed for, continually in trouble, and altogether a discredit to himself and comrades; now, that is a case where the older soldiers of a company should deal with the offender, and they would do a great deal more good towards making a smart and good soldier of him, than his being frequently reported to the officer commanding his company and all the days C.B. from the commanding officer. I believe there used to be only one kind of sentence; the erring comrade, having been duly tried in the company and convicted upon evidence, was placed leaning over the end of a barrack-room table, and his trousers pulled up tight, he then received in proportion to the gravity of the case a certain number of stripes with a bed-strap across the breech. In conclusion, I wish to add that if the men now-a-days would now and then "court-martial" any comrade thrust into their midst who brings discredit upon them, they would make a good soldier most probably out of one who was going to the bad; and I feel sure no officer would query the justice of a

BARRACK-ROOM COURT-MARTIAL.

MILITIA LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The answer to a question raised a short time ago by Major Morgan about fraudulent enlistment of a Militiaman is not so clear as your correspondent, "Garrison Instructor," tries to show. The following is one argument:—A Militiaman out for training is subject to military law by Army Act, sec. 176; when a Militiaman becomes subject to military law, he becomes so in all respects as a Regular soldier, Army Act, sec. 178; therefore a Militiaman who enlists in the Regulars when he is out for training can be tried for fraudulent enlistment as a Regular soldiers under Army Act, sec. 13. The other argument is that although a Militiaman becomes subject to military law in all respects like a Regular soldier when out for training, yet as the term "fraudulent enlistment" is specially defined, and restricted to certain conditions and offences, and as a Militiaman out for training is not included in either of those definitions contained in Army Act, section 13, and Militia Act, section 26, such Militiaman cannot be tried for fraudulent enlistment. The second opinion is the most authoritative one, but the Acts seem to be open to both constructions. This should be made more clear, but practically the liability or otherwise is of little importance, except to those about to be examined, because it is laid down by regulation that in all cases where a Militiaman is found serving in the Regular Army, and there is no objection to his retention in the Army, punishment may be dispensed with, and the required stoppages only imposed. With regard to another question in military topography, which appeared in your journal a short time ago, and which seems to be misleading to those slightly acquainted with the subject, permit me to point out that the question has nothing to do with astronomy, or with finding the position of a heavenly body, but is merely for the purpose of finding the variation of the magnetic needle. As the British officer may have to make sketches in any part of the globe, and the magnetic compass with which he usually works does not point to the true north, but varies with the latitude, it is surely a useful and a practical problem to find out this variation, in order to adjust sketches together, or to maps drawn to the true north. To do this, all the astronomy required is to know the constellation called the Great Bear, with its two Pointers, which I suppose most children learn at school. If the observer takes the bearing of the Pole Star with his compass, the angle read will be the variation of his compass. But as the Pole Star is not the actual pivot round which the heavens appear to revolve, a small angle has to be added or subtracted, if observation is taken when the Pointers are due west or east of the Pole Star. If, however, the observer can take his observation when the Pointers are due north or south of the Pole Star, no addition or subtraction is required. Apologising for the length of this double explanation, I am, &c.,

C. F.

A BANDSMAN'S "BLOW."

"A Continuous-service Musician" writes:—"The other day an application was sent to H.M.S. Duke of Wellington, receiving-ship at Portsmouth, for bandsmen, to recommission the Superb at Malta, which order has since been cancelled, their services not being required, as there are 'Maltese and Italian' bandsmen at present in her to do another commission. Now, I ask, what reason is it that a ship going into the Mediterranean never takes English bandsmen in her in sufficient numbers to make a complete band? Are these foreigners better instrumentalists than we Englishmen? Again, I ask, is there the slightest possible chance for we continual-service bandsmen to make any progress with our instruments? Are our Naval officers aware that there are at the present moment in the receiving-ships and barracks at Sheerness bandsmen who have been doing duty as messengers, &c., for months, very often for years, during which time they never touch an instrument, in fact, very seldom see one? Yet such is the case; and I must say it reflects great credit on those in charge. Officers are somewhat surprised to hear of these young fellows being so dreadfully backward in their music, many of them being quite useless as instrumentalists when at last they get, through a fluke, into a sea-going ship. A great many of these men have been really clever on their instruments as boys in the training-ships. I hope Mr. Frohnert, the inspecting bandmaster of training-ships, will make a note of this, and see how many there are who, having won "first-class certificates" for music as boys, are at the present time almost useless through no fault of theirs, and report the result to the officials at Whitehall. It would also be as well for those officers who prefer foreign talent to institute a full inquiry about this,—one of the many grievances this class suffers from, they having good cause to complain. I now make a general appeal to those officers in the Navy, especially those who are amateur musicians—of which there are a great number in the Navy who could shame many a professional—to investigate and thoroughly sift the whole concern. Already a petition has been forwarded to Whitehall from the whole of the continual-service bandsmen of the Channel Squadron, during the stay of the ships at Portland last October. As yet, nothing has been heard about it, either officially or through service papers, but there are great expectations as to the result."

ADMIRALTY TROOPSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Outis," writing apparently with official knowledge, takes exception to your statement with respect to service on board Indian troopships. He asserts that service on board troopers is not unpopular with Naval officers. "Outis" says the Admiralty are deluged with applications to serve on troopers. This may be so,—but your statement is not inconsistent with the fact. Any kind of service is better than half-pay. No doubt, too, the summer leave attracts some officers, and especially married men, who wish to remain near home. But while actually serving, all Naval officers agree in detesting their duties on Indian troopers. They feel that they are placed in a derogatory position, and they do not hesitate to say so openly and plainly. Officers serving in troopers are, as a rule, for ever sneering at the business, and wishing themselves back, as well they might, on men-of-war. Ask any Naval officer you may meet if he agrees with "Outis," and I know what his answer will be. "Outis" says the Admiralty are satisfied with the present system, and do not intend to alter it. Nobody doubted it. It is precisely because the Admiralty are so satisfied where others feel dissatisfaction, that I have determined to write what I know to be a fair and temperate statement of the case which I have heard very favourably discussed.—I am, &c.,

VERITAS.

The *Irish Times* says:—"At the present time, when it is still deemed necessary to maintain such a large force in Ireland, the statistics issued by the War Office of the strength of the Army in the island for the past 20 years possesses considerable interest, especially when compared with the corresponding statistics for Scotland, which on no occasion during the period has had more than 4,500 troops of all arms stationed in it. The year just closing has, of course, been exceptional as regards the numbers under Gen. Sir Thomas Steele's command, but it will be seen from those valuable figures that the force has upon several occasions since 1861 had to be kept at a high figure, and that it is now double what it was in 1879 and 1880. In 1861, out of 221,604 effectives of all arms at home and abroad, over 25,000 were employed in Ireland, while Scotland had only a little over 4,000. In the nine following years the numbers were kept under that total to a greater or less extent, thus—1862, 22,067; 1863, 21,397; 1864, 21,200; 1865, 21,091; 1866, 24,238; 1867, 23,746; 1868, 21,557; 1869, 21,478; and 1870, 24,824, the latter being an advance on the previous year of 3,346. This was followed in 1871 by a still larger accession of numbers, the highest, with the exception of 1881, during the period mentioned, 27,653 officers and men being distributed in various parts of the country. At the same time, there were only 3,462 in Scotland. Though the Irish force was increased in that year by nearly 3,000 non-commissioned officers and men, there was, strange to say, a decrease in the number of officers, the numbers being 1,126, against 1,278. The year 1872 saw little diminution in the force, which stood at 1,197 officers and 26,014 non-commissioned officers and men, out of a total effective strength for the Army of 192,007; but in the following year a considerable reduction was effected, which was maintained up to 1880, the totals for the respective years standing thus:—1873, 25,511; 1874, 22,533; 1875, 23,541; 1876, 22,752; 1877, 22,714; 1878, 23,968; 1879, 18,684; and 1880, 20,584. It will be seen that during the twenty years the smallest force quartered in Ireland was in 1879, when it was under 19,000."

The Admiralty have appointed a committee, composed of Rear-Admiral R. F. Hamilton, C.B., as chairman, Capt. W. E. Gordon, and Com. W. H. May, to consider and report how the increased instruction in torpedo work now desirable for officers and seamen can be imparted. The committee will visit the several Naval establishments, for the purpose of selecting a place for a new establishment for torpedo instruction.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

Reviews.

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Hints on Sickness. By Henry Burdett. (Kegan Paul and Co.)—The author of this very useful pamphlet has brought to bear upon the subject a very large amount of experience, and also a large amount of care and attention in its preparation. The greater portion of the former was gained in connection with public and private hospitals, and in the management of charities. Its principal feature is that it consists of "hints" for those whose friends are sick, or who are ailing themselves. By means of these hints information is conveyed to large classes of people who, without their aid, might be groping in the dark all their lives as to the state of their health. In fact, the author's aim has been to make this a useful book for all classes of the community who have to do with illness in their own homes or in those of their neighbours. In order to effect this, the price has been fixed so low as to come within the reach of every one,—1s. 6d. Another highly valuable feature in *Hints on Sickness* is that it gives full particulars as to the terms of entrance, hours of attendance and admission in all institutions in England and Wales founded for the relief of sickness or bodily infirmity. The first part treats of the question "Where to Go," part No. 2 of "What to Do," giving a good deal of information as to the treatment and nursing of emergencies and simple ailments. Part No. 3 consists of a household surgery, and a list of appliances used in the treatment of the sick. No one requires to be told that cases of sudden emergency, like accidental poisoning, occur frequently in families, as well as minor accidents. The directions contained in this book will, if carefully followed, tend much to relieve anxiety and avert danger. The only objection that can be raised to a medical handbook like this, is the absurd one that it may induce nervous people to jump at the conclusion that they are suffering from endless complaints. These are the people who possess some "fad" as to illness, without which they cannot be happy.

CASSELL AND CO., LIMITED.—Very many years have passed away since Messrs. Cassell and Co. (not "Limited") commenced the publication of a highly important series of books, which might be classed under the head of "Light Literature." As time went on, the number of Messrs. Cassell's publications increased monthly, and instead of losing ground, steadily improved in quality, as well as quantity. The most recently published work by this firm —the Christmas number of the *Quiver*—is exceptionally interesting, and serves well as a specimen of a periodical which made its mark at once, and never lost ground. At the approaching Yule time this year, Messrs. Cassell and Co. have adopted a novel, but, at the same time, a most practical mode of drawing the attention of their numerous readers to the matter contained in the various works they have published. They do this by offering to the public, at a truly nominal sum, an illustrated catalogue of their publications, containing about 100 choice engravings, each of which illustrates some important scene or event in their works. The frontispiece, a most charming production, is drawn and etched by Herkomer, and is selected from the *Magazine of Art.* Almost immediately following comes an equally charming drawing by Frank Dicksee, which pictures a homely scene in the early life of "Evangeline," one of the most touching poems in the English language. For other claims to patronage we must refer to the catalogue, which seems to contain some new gem at every page.

MESSRS. JOHNSTON'S MAPS.—Amongst other works, Messrs. Johnston have prepared and issued a "Standard Chart of the British Empire," measuring 58 by 50 inches. It is printed in colours, and consists of careful drawings, comprising the Maltese Islands, Gibraltar, Helgioland, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, Cyprus, Aden, Perim and Socotra, India, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, North Borneo, Mauritius, South Africa, West Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, British Honduras, British Guiana, the West India Islands, the Bermuda Islands, the Falkland Islands, and British North America. There are some rather remarkable facts connected with this work which tend to show how strongly marked is the progress of education in England and the Colonies. The idea of publishing a work like this was originally suggested by the Royal Colonial Institute, who expressed a wish that the children in Board Schools should be instructed in matters connected with the Colonies. Mr. Mundella at once coincided, and hence arose the preparation of "The Standard Chart of the British Empire." The work is admirably executed, and has been prepared to meet the wishes of the Education Department, and in accordance with the Code.

BACON'S MAPS.—At the present moment, when public interest is centred in the Soudan and Upper Egypt, "Bacon's New War Map" will be welcomed with pleasure. With its assistance, it becomes most easy to follow the course of the disasters which have already annihilated two armies, at the same time to form an opinion as to the probable course which England will adopt at the present critical position of affairs.

The Midland Counties Watch Company, of Vyse Street, Birmingham, have sent us a copy of their new Christmas catalogue, which is beautifully illustrated with over 500 copper-plate engravings of watches and jewellery. There are also over 1,000 testimonials received from all parts of the world. These testimonials speak in the highest terms of the goods received from this firm, which are supplied at the very lowest wholesale cash prices direct to the public. We would advise all our readers to send for a copy. It can be obtained on application to the manager (Mr. A. Percy), and will be sent gratis and post free to any part of the world.

The Queen's Physician, Dr. Fairbank, has written strongly recommending LENTILLA, or TONIC DAILY FOOD. It cures indigestion, heartburn, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c., besides having such wondrous nourishing properties. Makes soups, porridge, biscuits, puddings, custards, &c. Tins, 1lb., 1s 6d; ½lb., 10d. Barrels, 28lb., 30s; 14lb., 16s. Of all Chemists. Proprietor, H. J DEACON, Beckenham, Kent.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, December 11, 1883.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. M. V. E. Sankey, from the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice W. J. Mackeson, promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-Col. C. Campbell, C.B., retires on half-pay.

2nd Dragoons—Rdgmr. R. Speirs, from half-pay, to be Rdgmr., vice C. W. Neal, retired.

10th Hussars—Supernumerary Lieut. Lord A. F. Compton to be Lieut., vice C. M. Grenfell, seconded (Nov. 28).

Royal Artillery—Major S. Murray retires upon retired pay. Capts. F. B. Domvile to be Major, vice G. A. French, C.M.G., placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as Commandant of the Colonial Forces in Queensland; L. H. Bouwens to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. P. Darwall, retired (both dated Nov. 16); W. B. Hoggan, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice E. A. Smith, seconded for service with the Punjab Frontier Force (Dec. 1); Lieuts. D. F. Downing to be Capt., vice F. B. Domvile, promoted; G. R. Townshend to be Capt., vice L. H. Bouwens, promoted (both dated Nov. 16); R. Tylden to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, on appointment as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (Dec. 1). In consequence of Major G. A. French, C.M.G., being seconded from Sept. 1, the dates of promotion and absorption from the Seconded List of the under-mentioned officers are altered as stated against their names:—Majors G. C. Wynne (Sept. 1); P. F. M. Baddeley (Sept. 2); H. H. Hardinge (from the Seconded List) (Oct. 6); E. T. Browell (October 16); R. H. W Plunkett (November 4); Captains J. R. H. Allen (September 1); J. W. Stirling (September 2); T. F. T. Fowle (Sept. 5); J. P. Fell (Sept. 8); J. M. Simpson (Sept. 12); R. A. G. Harrison (Sept. 26); C. S. P. Parsons, on the Seconded List (Oct. 7); W. A. Urquhart (Oct. 7); C. W. Kellie (Oct. 13); H. C. C. D. Simpson (Oct. 23); W. E. L. Balfour (Nov. 1); H. G. H. Galton (Nov. 4); A. B. Purvis (Nov. 7); R. Wynyard (Nov. 14); E. W. Fleming (Nov. 14). The notification in the *Gazette* of Sept. 11, giving an antedate to the promotion of Major W. Taylor to that rank, is cancelled. The restoration to full pay of Major W. Taylor is dated June 21, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to July 14.

Royal Engineers—Major W. S. Maud retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Grenadier Guards—Supernumerary Lieut. the Hon. G. FitzR. H. Somerset to be Lieut., vice H. Streatfeild, seconded (Oct. 11).

Scots Guards—Capt. the Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple has been seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. C. Crutchley to be Adjt., vice Capt. the Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple, appointed to the Staff (both dated Nov. 10).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Major A. R. W. Thistlethwayte retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capt. E. M. Eyre to be Adjt., vice Capt. M. Q. Jones, who resigns the appointment; Lieut. M. C. Brownlow resigns his commission.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. C. du P. Richardson-Griffiths to be Adjt., vice Lieut. W. O. Cavenagh, who resigns the appointment (Oct. 5).

The Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. C. E. Le Quesne is placed temporarily on the Half-Pay List, on account of ill-health.

The Cheshire Regiment—Capt. G. J. Croasdaile has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Dec. 9).

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Serjt.-Major William George Williams to be Qrmr., vice W. Windrum, posted to the 3rd Batn.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Qrmr.-Sergt. George Johnson to be Qrmr., vice E. H. Drake, retired.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. and Brevet Major W. H. Holbech has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Dec. 8).

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Capt. J. F. Inglis has been seconded for service on the Staff (Aug. 30).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. G. J. T. Webb resigns his commission.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. A. H. W. Lowndes, from the Essex Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. A. Vachell, resigned.

2nd West India Regiment—The resignation of his commission by Capt. J. Wilkin, dated Nov. 7, is cancelled; Capt. J. Wilkin has retired from the service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy (Nov. 7).

Staff—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Barton, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Assist.-Military Secretary to Major-Gen. J. N. Sargent, C.B., commanding the troops in China, Hong Kong, &c., vice Lieut.-Col. F. Cardew, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), who has vacated that appointment on promotion (Jan. 20, 1884).

Medical Department—Brigade-Surg. E. F. O'Leary, M.D., is granted retired pay.

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Capt. C. E. Croker-King to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (Dec. 9).

BREVET.

Major J. Pennycuick, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, to be Lieut.-Col., under the provisions of Article 11 (*f. f.*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (Dec. 8).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. G. V. Johnson, R.A., has been placed on the Retired List, under the provisions of Article 107 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (Dec. 10).

Hon. Major-Gens. P. H. Scratchley, C.M.G., late Lieut.-Col. and Col., R.E., has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Oct. 19); E. H. Steward, late Lieut.-Col. and Col., R.E., haa been permitted to commute his retired pay (Nov. 14).

Lieut.-Cols. M. J. Wheatley, R.E., to be Col.; E. C. Sim, R.E., to be Col. (Nov. 3); G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., to be Col. (Nov. 22).

Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. C. A. Sim, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, to be Col.; W. M. Campbell, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be Col.; B. Lovett, C.S.I., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Col. (all three dated Nov. 22); and F. S. Le Grice, R.A., to be Col. (Nov. 29).

Lieut.-Col. C. J. Moysey, R.E., to be Col.; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. F. Owen, R.A., to be Col. (both dated Nov. 29).

Lieut.-Cols. A. J. Wake, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Col.; A. H. Davidson, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Col. (both dated Dec. 8).

Hon. Major W. Spall, retired, Coast Brigade, R.A., has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Nov. 13).

Qrmr. J. Gillies, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Oct. 29).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 12, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, December 14, 1883.

The following appointments to the Staff of the Bengal Army have been made by the Government of India:—Lieut.-Col. G. de C. Morton, Royal Warwickshire Regt., Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., to be an Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., vice Col. M. C. Farrington, whose tenure of appointment has expired; Major E. A. Brind, Connaught Rangers, to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., vice Lieut.-Col. Morton (both dated Oct. 28).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, December 14, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. T. M. Webb resigns his commission.

4th Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. J. J. Harris to be Capt.

7th Brigade, South Irish Division—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. O'Callaghan to be Lieut.-Col. (Nov. 12).

ENGINEER.

Royal Monmouthshire—Henry Hastings Clay, gent., to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. W. S. U. Morris resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. F. Trant to be Major.

3rd Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Major and Hon. Lieut. Col. C. Smith to be Lieut.-Col. (Nov. 28).

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Royal Sussex Regiment—Major H. C. Grove, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major R. J. G. Grant, 1st Batn., placed on retired pay (Nov. 24).

3rd Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment—Charles John Gundry Still, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Lieut. T. Dwyer is superseded for absence without leave.

4th Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Charles Frederick Denne Sperling, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. J. G. Simkins retires under the provisions of paragraph 101, Militia Regulations, 1883.

4th Battalion, the Manchester Regiment—Capt. J. W. Hind, 1st Batn. the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), to be Adjt. (Nov. 12).

3rd Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—Edward Gardine Woodhouse, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut. A. H. Goldfinch resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, December 14, 1883.

Hampshire—Capt. and Hon. Major G. Waterhouse resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

West Kent—Spencer Pocklington Maryon Maryon-Wilson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Shropshire—The Hon. G. R. C. Ormsby-Gore, late Lieut., Coldstream Guards, to be Lieut.; the Hon. George Edwyn Hill-Trevor to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, December 14, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Argyll and Bute—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. J. Cameron and Lieut. J. Stuart.

4th Durham—Francis Thomas Tristram, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Kent—Major T. Goodban resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement; Capt. A. F. Budden to be Major.

2nd Kent—Lieut. N. O. Budden to be Capt.

1st Lanarkshire—Peter Clouston Bulloch, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Lancashire—Lieut. F. Hartley resigns his commission.

1st London (City of London)—Capt. E. H. Pickwoad, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major R. A. F. Studdert, who has retired on retired pay (Dec. 1).

2nd Middlesex—Capt. J. L. Rutley is granted the hon. rank of Major; Ernest Baines Taylor, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Shropshire and Staffordshire—Major H. Mapleson, 4th Lancashire A.V.C., to be Hon. Col.

1st Worcester—The services of Lieut. W. W. Hickin are dispensed with.

ENGINEER.

1st Lancashire—Lieut. A. Mee to be Capt.

1st London—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—W. Spencer and G. Clark.

1st Middlesex—Lieut. C. S. Newton resigns his commission.

RIFLE.

1st Brecknockshire—Lieut.-Col. F. X. Gwynne resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. Lloyd to be Lieut.-Col.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—Lieut. R. E. Tanner resigns his commission; Harold Temple Wills, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Cheshire—John Robinson M'Neill, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

5th Cheshire—Capt. H. Lathbury resigns his commission.

2nd Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Surg. D. Thompson is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

1st Dorsetshire—Capt. H. C. Dashwood resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Dumbartonshire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. A. O. Ewing and Lieut. Q. Galbraith. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—D. Swan and H. M. R. Ewing.

1st Dumfries—James Ritchie MacGibbon, Esq., to be Capt.

5th Durham—Major J. H. French resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. F. T. S. Savile resigns his commission.

1st Fifeshire—Lieut. J. Jamieson to be Capt.

Galloway—Lieut. J. Moffat, jun., resigns his commission; Thomas Agnew, gent., to be Lieut.

1st (City of Bristol) Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. E. Arthur resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Capt. the Hon. R. E. S. Plunkett resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. E. H. Lenon, V.C., resigns his commission; E. H. Lenon, Esq., V.C., late Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col., to be Hon. Col. of the Batn.

2nd Lanarkshire—Robert Thomson Gillon, gent., to be Qrmr.

3rd Lanarkshire—Capt. J. Struthers resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

10th Lanarkshire (Glasgow Highland)—Lieut. R. B. Mackinnon resigns his commission.

1st Lancashire—Lieut. H. W. Stokes to be Capt.

5th Lancashire (the Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. J. A. Stephens resigns his commission.

15th Lancashire—Major W. Townshend to be Lieut.-Col.

2nd (South) Middlesex—Capt. J. H. Sich resigns his commission.

3rd Middlesex—Lieut.-Col. J. H. Warner resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

8th (S.W.) Middlesex—Lieut. H. R. Ladell to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Major G. C. Clark to be Lieut.-Col. (Nov. 24).

11th Middlesex (Railway)—Capt. T. C. Russel to be Major.

15th Middlesex (the Customs and the Docks)—Lieut.-Col. Comdt E. H. Kennard is granted the hon. rank of Col.

19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury)—Ernest Manley, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. G. W. Boileau resigns his commission; G. W. Boileau, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col., to be Hon. Col. of the battalion; Lieut. W. Womersley resigns his commission.

1st Renfrewshire—Lieut. J. Morton, jun., to be Capt.

1st Tower Hamlets (the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Capt. J. De la Mare is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Tower Hamlets—Hon. Col. the Marquis of Normanby resigns his commission.

1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Surg. G. Atkin resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date December 15, and the current year must be understood.)

The Admiralty have invited applications from dockyard officials for the position under the Indian Government of foreman-in-charge of the dockyard at Bombay, in succession to Mr. Hounson. The candidates are to be officers ranking with foremen of the yard who have passed the necessary examination for constructors, and to be under 50 years of age. The conditions render the field of selection very small. A term of two years' service will be exacted.

Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh has been informed by the Admiralty that, excepting the turret-ship Neptune and the armour-clad Sultan, the vessels of the squadron are to be excluded from a general Fleet Order which has been issued for all sea-going armourclads to be fitted with torpedo nets. This arrangement goes to confirm the impression that it is contemplated to replace the obsolete vessels engaged in this service by powerful monitors of modern construction.

London Amusements.

At the LYCEUM, Miss Mary Anderson has successfully appeared to crowded houses as the heroine of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's cynical, rather than classical, comedy of "Pygmalion and Galatea," originally produced at the Haymarket twelve years ago with a cast including Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Miss Caroline Hill, Mr. Buckstone, and Mr. Howe. Miss Mary Anderson who has represented Galatea with marked success through the United States, here gives a distinct portraiture of the statue endowed with animation, perhaps more impressive than interesting, but not the less on that account likely to charm her audience. The fascination of her face and figure would be alone sufficient to enthrall the imagination of the spectator, and her power of attraction may be left safely to rest on these grounds. Pygmalion's jealous wife, Cynisca, is portrayed with remarkable power by Miss Amy Roselle. Mr. Barnes effectively embodies the awkwardly-situated sculptor, and Mr. Kemble as Chrysos, Mrs. Arthur Stirling as Daphne, Mr. Macklin as Leucippe, and Miss Annie Rose as Myrine afford very adequate support. In the preceeding drama of "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing" Miss B. Henri acted Anne Carew with a power and pathos completely controlling the sympathies of her audience.

The lavishly-embellished spectacular and poetical drama of "Claudian" is drawing large audiences at the PRINCESS'S, and the histrionic art of Mr. Wilson Barrett, as the representative of that profligate noble, doomed to expiate his crime of killing the holy father Clement by sharing for awhile the fate of the Wandering Jew, is no less readily to be acknowledged than the taste and brilliancy of the superb scenic accessories provided under his liberal managerial superintendence. The prologue is so crowded with strong situations that the rest of the play seems to form an unavoidable anti-climax. Though a lengthy run may never be reached, the latest production at the Princess's will not fail to secure for the manager a yet firmer hold of the support of the playgoing public.

Mr. J. L. Toole has had a cordial welcome on his return to his own theatre, and after making his audience roar with laughter in "Artful Cards," the popular comedian amused them for another five minutes by making a very diverting speech. In this improvised address it was intimated that, besides the forthcoming comedy by Mr. Arthur Law, new pieces by Mr. H. J. Byron and Mr. Hollingshead would be produced during the season.

At the GAIETY, Mr. Edward Terry has reappeared after his prosperous provincial tour, and introduced to Metropolitan playgoers Mr. Pinero's farcical comedy of "The Rocket," so favourably received throughout the country. The reception here given was equally favourable. The other characters were satisfactorily filled by Mr. A. Beaumont, Mr. H. C. Sidney, Miss Maria Jones, and Miss Dolores Drummond. Both Mr. Terry and the author appeared to receive well-deserved congratulations on the fall of the curtain.

On Thursday next the adapted comedy of "A Scrap of Paper" will be revived at the ST. JAMES'S, with new scenery and effects. It will be remembered that this was one of the most profitable pieces played at the Court Theatre, under the Hare and Kendal management.

The new comic opera, by Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert, will be produced at the SAVOY THEATRE on Saturday, Jan. 5.

Miss Nelly Harris has become the purchaser of the recently-built NOVELTY THEATRE in Great Queen Street, Long Acre.

At ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment will, on Monday next, include a new first part, entitled "A Moss Rose Rent," and a new musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled "Master Tommy's School."

The announcement of the death of Signor Mario, who expired on Tuesday last at Rome, will recall many old memories among opera-goers. He was in his 74th year, and last appeared at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, about a dozen years ago. He was the second husband of Madame Grisi.

On Monday next, Dec. 17, a new first part will be produced at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment, entitled, "A Moss Rose Rent," written by Arthur Law, the music supplied by Alfred J. Caldicott; and on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 22, Mr. Corney Grain will give for the first time his new musical sketch for the holidays, entitled, "Master Tommy's School."

Obituary.

Major-Gen. F. Mardall, Madras S.C., late Judge-Advocate-General at Madras, died at Brighton on Sunday last, after a long illness. He belonged to the Madras Staff Corps, and obtained his first commission in Feb., 1840; was appointed lieut. in Dec., 1844; capt., in March, 1855; major and lieut.-col., Sept., 1866; and col., Feb. 8, 1871. Gen. Mardall served in the Southern Mahratta country in 1844-45. He attained the rank of major-gen., July 1, 1881, and on Jan. 7, 1882, he was appointed Deputy-Judge-Advocate of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE *Morning Post* of the 11th inst. contained a letter from Major-General E. M. Boxer, R.A., discussing the advantages claimed for the rifle which has lately been subjected to a series of trials, in order to test its suitability to all probable conditions of active service. General Boxer, from his practical connection with the manufacturing and experimental establishments at Woolwich, which extended over many years, is entitled to write with some authority; and when he deprecates all the changes which the adoption of this new rifle would involve, as detrimental or of doubtful utility, his opinions claim serious consideration. But another letter, subscribed with initials only, appeared in the *Morning Post* of the 13th, controverting General Boxer's statements and opinions. We will endeavour to hold the balance fairly between these exponents of widely different opinions, and to give an impartial summary of the points at issue.

The first alteration to which our attention is directed is an increase of six ounces in the weight of the rifle. This would be, of course, an evident disadvantage, if it were not compensated by diminished recoil, or increased accuracy, or in some other way. Increasing the weight of firearms always lessens the recoil, *cæteris paribus*, and has most effect in this way when the increase in weight is at the breech. The amount or force of recoil can be ascertained and measured by very simple mechanical experiments; but the inconvenience and pain which it causes when excessive, with rifles, and the consequent loss of accuracy in shooting, can only be estimated. The next point is the increased range and flatter trajectory of the new ·40-bore rifle. General Boxer cannot see any advantage in the increased range, because our Infantry soldiers have not skill enough to take full advantage of the powers of the Martini-Henry rifle; and he considers the flattened trajectory a positive evil, because, with it, shots aimed too high will range too far to hit any one. The former objection has been urged against every successive improvement in fire-arms since the Crimean War, and the latter arises from that lingering fondness for ricochet firing which led General Boxer, in one of his works, written many years ago, to express the opinion that rifled artillery, notwithstanding its greater accuracy, was unsuitable for the general purposes of war, because with its introduction the effects of ricochet firing would be almost nullified! The addition of a wind-gauge seems a questionable improvement, unless its use be restricted to good shots and long ranges. The lines on the back-sight, giving the elevations for every 25 yards, will be useful whenever the distance is known, or can be estimated within 25 yards; but such minuteness in the adjustments for elevation would be almost useless in the hands of our stripling soldiers, whose term of "colour service" generally expires before they have acquired the nerve, discipline, and confidence necessary to make good skirmishers. Formerly, every Line regiment contained a large proportion of veterans, whose experience and influence were of the utmost value in teaching and influencing recruits and young soldiers; but all this has been sacrificed to chimerical schemes of reform. The depressing fore-sight, graduated to 2,000 yards, might be an advantage to uncommonly good shots and judges of distance, in calm weather; that is, to about one man in a hundred, and to him on one occasion in a hundred. This fore-sight is suited to the condition and prospects of the Army just now, for they, too, are depressing. The experimental shooting at Aldershot, referred to in the second letter, is of little practical value, because the number of men who fired (9) was very small, and they fired at a distance (2,000 yards) which was, doubtless, accurately measured. Besides, in the absence of any statement to the contrary, we may assume that the men were carefully chosen. There is one practical consideration involved in the reduction of the diameter of the bullet, which is strangely overlooked; and that is, the comparative effects produced on an enemy by bullets of large and of small diameter. The following extract from Mr. Blair Brown's "Surgical Experiences in the Zulu and Transvaal Wars," which we noticed on the 24th ult., bears on this question. Though he refers to the difference in the effects of large round bullets and of long bullets of about ·45 in diameter, his remarks are applicable in some degree to the proposed further reduction of the diameter of the bullet. He says, "I believe also the shock of a large round bullet, and the pain caused by its lodgment, to be a much more effective way of stopping the approach of an individual than a cylindroconoidal bullet entering the same place, passing through at great velocity, and leaving a harmless little wound, which heals by first intention, unaccompanied by any shock or pain, and which, I have even noticed, the individual never knew he possessed until attention was called to it." If we go on reducing the diameter of bullets, we make so near an approach to acupuncture, that we may at last be charged and even defeated by enemies whom the wonderful accuracy of our fire has perforated in all directions! The Martini-Henry rifle was tried and reported on by Committees, and yet when it was first issued, it had many obvious and palpable defects. The proceedings of countless Committees since, appointed to investigate and report upon all manner of Military questions, have been generally miserable failures; and there seems no reason to expect a satisfactory administration of the Army till some chief arises strong enough and wise enough to abolish Military Government by Committees. We agree with "C. G. S." that there is something to be said in favour of the new rifle, and with General Boxer, that there is a great deal to be said against it.

THE last Royal Warrant regulating the promotion and retirement of officers naturally contains some articles which formed part of previous Warrants, such as Articles 7 (*c*), 10 (*c*), 11 (*b*), and 31, which permit the promotion of officers to all regimental ranks on half-pay, "upon the recommendation of our Commander-in-Chief, with the special approval of our Secretary of State," subject to the limitation that an officer so promoted "shall be brought back to full pay in the branch of the service from which he shall have been promoted, within one year of such promotion." In the former Warrant there was a limit to the number of promotions which could take place in each rank during a year; in the present Warrant the limit disappears. How does it happen, then, that instead of an increase in the number of these promotions, now the limit is withdrawn, such promotions are less numerous? The rank which chiefly benefited by half-pay promotion was that of lieutenant, the limit in this rank being ten per annum, and it is upon the subalterns of the Army the loss of these promotions chiefly falls. Let us take a case. The senior subaltern of a regiment, which is ordered to India, has just rejoined from sick leave, but is pronounced unfit for India. If he exchanges or obtains a transfer, he finds himself at the bottom of the list of subalterns of his new regiment. His only alternative, therefore, is to go on temporary half-pay, and he will then lose all chance of promotion for an indefinite period,—probably until he becomes senior lieutenant of the Army. This surely is a case deserving half-pay promotion. The officer so promoted will probably become thoroughly fit for service between his promotion and his restoration to full pay. To deserving officers who have been promoted from the ranks, and who seldom, in the ordinary course of regimental promotion, obtain their company until the time is almost arrived for their compulsory retirement. Half-pay promotion, after a reasonable period of service as subalterns, would be a most welcome concession. Circumstances of peculiar hardship could in numberless cases be at least alleviated, if not altogether remedied, by half-pay promotion, with restoration to full pay within twelve months. These cases, of course, appear in all ranks, especially at the present time, amongst the captains of the new Territorial Regiments, in which the senior captains of one battalion see themselves repeatedly superseded by their juniors in the linked battalion. We admit that to promote all captains who have been so superseded at once, with the necessity of restoring them to full pay within twelve months, would be impracticable, but at the same time there are some exceptionally hard cases which could be remedied. There may, of course, be some cause for the sudden discontinuance of half-pay promotions. We can hardly imagine, however, that articles the range of which was apparently intentionally widened could have been allowed to fall almost completely into disuse without a good cause.

COMPULSORY Retirement, which was introduced into the Navy and Army under the name of "Age Retirement" by the Civilian element at the Admiralty and War Office, appears to be most distasteful to the gentlemen who elaborated the scheme, when applied to themselves. The Admiralty and War-Office authorities have recently decided to retire their Civil Servants at the age of sixty, provided they have completed forty years' service. This decision has made the Senior Clerks at the Admiralty and War Office quite frantic with rage and indignation. The ending of an honourable career, they say, is just the point that makes the difference between the Queen's service and private enterprise, and they have started a vigorous opposition to the scheme in the daily papers. But why did they not think of this when the ending of the careers of so many officers in the Navy and Army were concerned? Not only, in our opinion, is the new age retirement scheme for Clerks in the Admiralty and War Office just, and fraught with many advantages to the public service, but we believe it could still further be improved, were the authorities to take advantage of the occasion to replace the civil element by officers of distinction, in each branch, as fast as retirements take place under the new rule. It is the Civil Government of the Navy and Army which has done so much harm to both those services within the last half-century, that we should like to see it compulsorily retired, and not merely the "decrepit" at sixty. It must seem strange, indeed, to those who remember the arguments brought forward in favour of compulsory retirement in the Navy and Army, to now read what the civilian clerks are writing in the columns of the daily Press against being themselves compulsorily retired. To them, "sauce for the goose is *not* sauce for the gander.' Abstractedly, they say, it must certainly be a disadvantage to exchange a veteran for an untrained youth. But, they ask, has the system of compulsory retirement any advantage in the long-run; has it any beneficial influence on the juniors? They think it scarcely possible! And yet age retirement was introduced by these gentlemen into the Navy and Army to benefit the junior grades of those services, by accelerating the flow of promotion. Some of the best officers of both services were ruthlessly retired in their prime, and men not half so well fitted to fill their posts promoted. The latter have assisted the "civilian element" to introduce their fads and fancies into the services, and these men of fads and fancies now object, in their turn, to go. By so doing, they admit that their juniors will obtain promotion "a little earlier than otherwise." But, they say, that is no inducement to them to distinguish themselves in the higher grade, for they will know that their turn to go will soon come round. Every high-class man's natural ambition, is, they assert, "to keep the top place as long as he can," as few would be content to look forward to the day when they may just reach the top place, and then retire. But that is the very thing these civilian clerks have doomed Naval and Military officers to do. This they forget, or find it inconvenient to remember; and they then claim that, because in the public service a man has no opportunity of realising a fortune, it is when he reaches the top of his department that he may well expect to reap the reward of his long and faithful service. To deprive the juniors of this hope, they say, is to offer a premium for mediocrity, "as it will neither benefit the service nor elevate the servers." In their eyes, when applied to themselves, compulsory or age retirement "has every objectionable element, without the merit of being cheap." And yet, strange to say, when this scheme was first devised to accelerate promotion in the Navy and the Army, it was said not only to have the advantage of cheapness, but of greatly benefiting the officers concerned. Now, however, "it is one of the modern methods of losing our character, damaging the service, and yet paying the piper into the bargain." What strange inconsistency!

Referring to the paragraph we published last week at the desire of the Admiralty, respecting applications for Naval Cadetships and Assistant-Clerkships, we are now requested to state that it should be distinctly understood that the notice referred to the five service or non-competitive cadetships, and to the one assistant-clerkship given annually to the sons of officers of the Navy, Marines, and Army, under certain conditions, specified in the Regulations.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, left London on Sunday afternoon for Portsmouth, to assume the command of the Channel Squadron. On arriving at Portsmouth they were driven to Government House, where they stayed the night. The Duke hoisted his flag on board the *Minotaur* on Monday morning, and left the harbour shortly after 11 o'clock. The officers of the *Minotaur* were honoured by an introduction to her Imperial and Royal Highness, who lunched on board, and afterwards returned to Portsmouth in the yacht *Fire Queen*. Although a gale of wind blew, the stream was largely dotted with sailing and rowing craft.

The *Achilles* and *Forward* will join the flag off Plymouth, and proceed in company to Vigo.

The Dutch Government will, we understand, provide the ransom for the twenty-five men belonging to the crew of the *Nisero*, at present detained as prisoners on the coast of Acheen.

The publication of the Memorandum which the German Minister of Marine is preparing for presentation to the Reichstag, is being looked forward to with much interest by Naval men on the Continent. The plan for the construction of a German Navy, as laid down upon the conclusion of the last war with France, has now been carried out, although with some slight modifications; and Parliament, the Members of which, as a rule, know nothing whatever of Naval affairs, is inclined to rest satisfied that the great ambition of the nation has at length been attained. It will be remembered that a portion of the five milliards paid to Germany by France as a war indemnity was set aside for the creation of a Navy; but this allotment has long been spent, and all further sums required for Naval purposes have to be voted by Parliament in the ordinary manner. On such occasions, the task of the Minister of Marine is a very arduous one, as that official has as yet always been appointed by the Emperor for his military talent only, and he is not necessarily a gifted orator or an experienced financier. As a natural result, the leaders of the Opposition parties have, for the last few years, had an easy task in persuading Parliament to considerably curtail the Navy Estimates; and the proper development of the Navy has, therefore, been prevented. The late Minister of Marine, Herr von Stosch, laid great stress upon the importance of replacing such vessels as had been lost to the Navy, either by wreck or by their unfitness for further service, by new vessels of the latest designs, but without success, as not only had this Minister to contend with the opposition factions in Parliament, but, above all, he was unable to gain the good-will of Prince Bismarck. Von Stosch is a man possessed of an unusual amount of energy and determination, and for a long time it was uncertain whether he or Prince Bismarck would prove successful in the struggle for mastery,—the chief point at issue being whether or not the post of Minister of Marine should be directly subservient and responsible to the Chancellor. Both parties repeatedly sent in their resignations, and that of Herr von Stosch was ultimately accepted by the Emperor, but solely upon the ground of the Minister's ill-health. Herr von Caprivi, the present Minister of Marine, entirely adopted the views of his predecessor as to the necessity of replacing the obsolete matériel of the Navy by modern vessels, &c., and he is, therefore, in conjunction with the ablest officials of the Admiralty, working out a memorandum, which is to show in a more permanent form than could be done in a speech what the real requirements of the Navy are. It is anticipated that this exposé of the Minister's programme will meet with the approval of the public at large, and thus influence the Reichstag when the time for considering the Navy vote shall have arrived.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, who will shortly arrive at Canton to relieve Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes in the command of the China station, will, we understand, at once assume the command of the joint English, American, and German Squadron being formed to protect European interests in view of possible hostilities breaking out between France and China. The *Daring*, *Swift*, and *Espoir* have been ordered to join the combined or International Squadron. According to latest advices received at the Admiralty, the following vessels were on their way to Canton, viz., the *Audacious*, flagship, *Albatross*, *Cleopatra*, *Fly*, *Vigilant*, *Foxhound*, *Zephyr*, *Pegasus*, and *Cockchafer*. The German Squadron, under the command of Admiral von Goltz, will be composed of the following ships and vessels:—*Stosch*, *Leiptzic*, *Hyœne*, *Illis*, *Nautilus*, and *Albatros*.

Last week the *Popoffka*, Vice-Admiral Popoff, was docked at Sebastopol, in consequence of extensive leaking. It was then found that the hull was considerably twisted and cracked, and many of the plates torn away from their rivetings. In many respects, the injuries to the hull bear a strong resemblance to those discovered in the yacht *Livadia* when it was laid up at Ferrol, after crossing the Bay of Biscay, on its way to the Black Sea. The *Livadia*, however, had been subjected to a severe storm; while all the strain that the *Popoffka* has been exposed to this year, is a few brief cruises outside Sebastopol to try her guns. A commission has been appointed to report upon the defects, which, if radical, will probably result in the vessel being placed in the Reserve. The sister-ship of the *Popoffka*, *Novgorod*, has already for some time past been put out of commission, as useless.

There appears to be some hope that the "instructions for rendering accounts at the Royal Marine Divisions and Recruiting Stations" will at length be approved by the Admiralty, as the Committee which prepared them and was instrumental in their temporary issue nearly three years ago, sat last week at the office of the Accountant-General of the Navy, and made their final Report.

It will be interesting to watch whether the condition will be respected in the contract for the construction of the two ironclads at Sebastopol, binding the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company to use only Russian steel. The first consignment of the native metal, 500 tons, from the steel works at Briansk, in Middle Russia, has proved so bad, that the whole of it has been condemned by the officer superintending the construction of the vessel. The steel output of the whole of the establishments of Russia is so small, that if this be repeated two or three times, the Government will have no alternative but to let the builders import their metal from abroad, as has been done with nearly every ironclad in the Russian service. The workshops in which the machinery for the ironclads is to be constructed were "blessed" last week at Sebastopol, and now about 2,000 hands are engaged in connection with the building of these ships.

There are at present assembled at Suakim, the *Euryalus*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., the *Woodlark*, *Ranger*, and *Coquette*; or a squadron carrying 26 guns and 648 officers and men. The *Philomel*, *Sphinx*, and *Dragon*, carrying 16 guns and 368 men, are on their way to reinforce this squadron.

In order to provide trained non-commissioned officers of the Royal Marines competent to undertake the duties of the several Departments in the event of a battalion of the corps being ordered on detached or foreign service, the Admiralty have directed that the Staff of the Adjutant's, Paymaster's, and Quartermaster's offices at each of the divisions be increased by one clerk each, without extra pay, so that whenever a battalion is formed a competent clerical staff will be at hand, without impairing the efficiency of the Head-quarters Establishment. This is a most judicious step, as it has often occurred that to meet the requirements of a battalion, the Head-quarters' offices have had to suffer, an event which the new arrangement will obviate.

During the recent storm on the east coast of Ireland, important services were rendered by the Coastguardmen of the Kingstown Division, especially those of Ringsend Station, who were afloat in the lifeboat during the whole of Wednesday night.

It may not be generally known that among the first parcels transmitted by parcels post in Ireland was one on her Majesty's service, containing the belt and bayonet of a corporal of Marines, who deserted under the following circumstances. He was sent in charge of a deserter from one of the district Coastguard ships to the county gaol, and, having reached his destination and delivered up his charge, he then himself deserted, taking care first to consign his belts and side-arms to the parcels post, directed to the commander of the ship to which he belonged, and who received them in due course.

The information supplied by the Admiralty regarding the movements of her Majesty's ships, besides being most scanty, and, as a rule, months old, is often incorrect and misleading. Thus, for example, on December 20, the public are officially informed that the *Bullfrog* was that day taken into dock at Devonport. No doubt, the friends of all on board wonder how she so suddenly got home from the West Coast, while, as a matter of course, she has not left her station.

The Admiralty have accepted compensation, it is said, from the Swedish Government for the damage done to the *Hydra* by the Swedish frigate *Vanidas*, when she dragged her anchors in the gale, and carried away the *Hydra's* topmast. To accept such compensation would make this country appear so mean and sordid before foreign nations, that we can hardly credit the report.

Four French ironclads of the first class, viz., the *Terrible* and *Caiman*, of 20 inches armour and 72-ton guns, the *Tonnant*, of 18 inches armour, and the *Foudroyant*, of 16½ inches armour, both with 48-ton guns, are to be finished during 1884, with one ironclad of the second class, the *Vauban*, of 10 inches armour and 14-ton guns,—in all, five new armour-plated ships. It does not appear the English Navy will be reinforced by more than four, viz., the *Collingwood* and *Rodney*, of the first class, the *Imperieuse* and *Warspite* of the second. At present the French have virtually complete six ironclads of first class against four English. The Admiralty appear, however, perfectly satisfied at the gradual decline of our naval power.

We find that the statement of a local paper that part of the 101st Royal Munster Fusiliers have, since their arrival home from Nova Scotia, been under canvas at Pembroke Dock, is devoid of foundation.

A Committee of Commanding Officers has been assembled at Aldershot for the purpose of considering the grave question of the proper mode of laying out a soldier's kit. It has been found that no two corps are alike in this matter, and it is considered that there should be a uniform system of showing kit throughout the service. If a soldier is able to show a complete kit, the way in which he lays it out for inspection seems to be a very little matter indeed.

According to *L'Armée Française*, the forces which the French have at present in Tonquin are as follows:—Twenty-four companies of Marine Infantry, 150 strong, furnished by the four regiments of that arm, and forming an effective of 3,600 men; one battalion of Annamite Rifles, 1,200 strong; one scratch regiment formed of Algerian sharp-shooters and Foreign Legion, composed of 1,860 men; one battalion of Blue-jackets, 600 strong; one battalion of the Line, 500 strong; seven mountain batteries served by 850 men; total, 8,710 men. In addition to this, there are other troops at Hué, &c., so that the expeditionary force at present consists of 9,430 men. The intention of the Government is to raise this force to 16,000 men, and to accomplish this a second scratch regiment is to be formed with more African troops, no doubt with the double idea of not interfering with the home establishment, and of employing troops who, it is supposed, will stand the Tonquin climate better than men drawn from France. However, during the Mexican Expedition, it was observed that the troops drawn from Africa suffered more than any others from the climate; just as it was remarked in the terrible Moscow campaign of 1812 that the troops who stood the bitter cold of the retreat, the best were Neapolitan cavalry, Portuguese from the banks of the Tagus, and Frenchmen from sunny Provence and Gascony; they resisted snow and ice better even than the Russian soldiers who, much better fed and clothed, suffered as heavily between Smolensko and Warsaw as the main body of the Grand Army. The second scratch regiment is composed of 3,000 men, and a third scratch regiment is to consist of three battalions of 1,000 men each drawn from the 4th battalions of regiments quartered at Bourg, Antibes, and Albi. Volunteers will be required to raise these battalions to the strength at which they are fixed. By adopting the above measures, the War Minister hopes to be able to settle matters with Annam, the Chinese, and the Black Flags, without interfering with the general plan of Continental mobilisation. The expeditionary corps, placed under the command of General Millot, who succeeds Admiral Courbet, as the Admiral succeeded the ex-Civil Governor and horse-leech Harmand, will be divided into three brigades under the orders of General Négrier, General Brière de l'Isle, of the Marine Infantry, and Colonel Bichot. As in some of the encounters with the Annamites, the enemy fled with a celerity which it was impossible for the French troops to equal, we see that a small body of cavalry is being sent out. The force of artillery which the French are ready to employ in order to assert their rights to Tonquin is respectable and varied, consisting of ordinary field pieces, mountain guns, machine guns, and siege guns. Then there are 12 gunboats, carrying 28 pieces and 550 men; the Tonquin squadron, which will remain under the orders of Admiral Courbet, consisting of three ironclads and six cruisers, not to speak of the Chinese squadron of two ironclads and four cruisers, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Lespès. It is said that during his stay in Tonquin General Millot will exercise the same privileges as the commander of an Army Corps, will be able to accord promotion up to the rank of major, and to distribute decorations. General Millot is a distinguished officer, who has seen a great deal of service, and he will be accompanied by several officers thoroughly acquainted with the Tonquin country. There is a great diversity of opinion in France as to the expediency of this expedition, which is blamed by these and praised by those. If we are to put faith in the figures published by one French journal, the expedition has already cost £3,000,000 and over, and of course this bill is running up, as a large number of transports are being hired. It is said by *La Republique Française* that 7,000 officers and 30,000 men have volunteered for service in Tonquin. This may possibly be true as regards the officers, but we have good reason for doubting the statement as regards the men. We know that in one large garrison town near Paris, where there were no volunteers forthcoming, the privates were obliged to draw lots to see which should go.

The Russian Minister of War, we hear, has assigned the sum of 300,000 roubles for the construction of military roads in the Batoum district, so as to open up the country in the direction of Akhaltsick and Kars. It is only a few weeks ago that the Minister of Marine decided upon the improvement of the port of Batoum, at a cost of 5,000,000 roubles. Evidently, therefore, Batoum is looking up.

A Commission has been appointed by the Russian Minister of War to examine the various methods in vogue for teaching illiterate adults, with a view to adopting the most approved, in various quarters, for expediting their education. As is well known, the Army in Russia consists mainly of men who can neither read nor write.

The war estimates in France has just been brought before the Chamber, which has had the pleasure of overhauling and voting the sums demanded. In accordance with custom, the estimates for next year are in excess of those last voted, in spite of the cry for economy. The *Moniteur* points out that the Budget of 1869 was 371 million francs, which corresponded with an effective of 400,000 men. In 1872, the year after the Franco-German year, the estimates stood at 431 millions, and gradually increased, until in 1875 they attained the sum of 500,000,000 francs, or £20,000,000—a pretty good sum, considering that obligatory service is in force in France, and that the troops are not paid as in England. For these 500 millions, France showed an effective of 442,000 men. In 1879, the estimates showed an increase of 53 million francs, for 469,310 men; and in 1883, France arrived at the respectable figure of 587 millions, which does not include the expenses of the Tunis expedition, fortifications, purchase of arms, &c. For next year, the estimates stand at 597 millions, and the effective at 518,000 men. As the *Moniteur* observes, the increase in the estimates is out of proportion to the number of men under the colours, a fact due to the large number of officers and non-commissioned officers. The writer adds that, where the Germans have 90 privates, the French Army has only 60.

As the French company on a war footing consists of 250 men, it was rcently decided to mount the captains. We find in the *Progrès Militaire* a bitter reproach on the subject of the manner in which the Marquis de Galliffet, who commands the 12th Army Corps, is instructing his infantry officers to "witch the world with noble horsemanship." The General sends his foot captains, lieutenants, and subalterns to the riding-school, and, placing even the captains under the orders of a cavalry lieutenant, forces them to begin at the beginning, and treats them, in fact, like raw recruits. The *Progrès* can hardly suppose that the gallant cavalry commander in question wishes to disgust his infantry with horseflesh, but if he does, he has gone the right way to work. Altogether, the foot captains in the 12th Army Corps seem to be having a very rough time of it in the saddle.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Cairo, December 9.

THERE has been one death reported during the week, cause returned as "fracture of skull." There have been 80 fresh admissions to the hospitals:—Cavalry, 14; Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 12; Royal Highlanders, 11; Gordon Highlanders, 7; Royal Sussex Regiment, 8; King's Royal Rifles, 6; Artillery, 6; sundries, 16; total, 80.

Leave of absence has been granted to Major T. G. Lecky, Gordon Highlanders, in extension, pending retirement, to December 15, 1883; Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Brigade-Major, in extension, to January 8, 1884; Surgeon-Major A. F. Churchill, A.M.D., in extension till embarkation, per ss. Poonah; Surgeon A. M. Davis, A.M.D., from December 11, 1883, to January 28, 1884; Major J. J. F. Grant, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, from September 2, 1883, to January 1, 1884; and Captain G. L. C. Money, Cameron Highlanders, from November 30, 1883, to December 31, 1883.

Returned from leave:—Captain G. Harden and Lieutenant R. V. Whately, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, November 27, 1883; Captain Littledale, Commissariat and Transport Staff, November 22, 1883; Colonel J. M. Leith, C.B., Cameron Highlanders, November 29, 1883; and Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. K. Ogilvy and Lieutenant W. H. Salmon, King's Royal Rifles, November 28, 1883.

Colonel Leith, C.B., and Captain Baynes, Cameron Highlanders, resumed the duties of Commandant of the Citadel and Garrison-Adjutant of the Citadel on November 29, 1883.

The ss. Edinburgh embarked at Alexandria for England, on the 1st inst., 13 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.

Lieutenant Lysley, King's Royal Rifle Corps, embarked for Bombay per P. and O. steamer Brindisi on December 1.

The services of Lieutenant H. K. Stewart, 1st Gordon Highlanders, are placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government, for temporary employment with the Egyptian Army, and those of Lieutenant G. S. Harvey, Royal Highlanders, are placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government for employment with the Constabulary. The latter, but not the former, is pending the approval of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War of the resignation of his commission, illustrating very forcibly the difficulties under which Baker Pasha is placed in forming his force.

Major Wood, R.E., left on Monday for special service up the Nile. He accompanies Colonel Fraser, of the Egyptian Army, in search of a scientific frontier.

The 17th Company. R.E., returns from Alexandria to Cairo on Tuesday, the 11th. This company has the proud position of being the only part of the Army that attempted to fulfil the prediction of the Mahdi of Guildhall by evacuating Cairo. They have, however, had to return, so that your correspondent, without "getting up a row," as suggested in your friendly note, maintains continued faith in his rash prophecy.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALL young officers of the Division who have not been put through the regulation course of gymnastic instruction since joining the service, have been ordered to attend at the Camp Gymnasia for this purpose on the 1st prox.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alleyne, Brigade-Major, R.A., delivered a second lecture on "Artillery in the Field," on Monday last, in the Lecture Hall of the Prince Consort's Library, South Camp, in the presence of a large number of officers and non-commissioned officers.

A Divisional assembly and dance was held at the Officers' Club on Wednesday. Sir Archibald and Lady Alison and many of the neighbouring gentry were present.

A board of officers assembled on Tuesday to report on the fitness for occupation of a number of new brick huts recently erected in the North Camp. Thus far the reconstruction of the Camp has gone. Although some £20,000 have been expended, not a single soldier is yet housed in these permanent buildings.

A strong detachment from the depôt at Dorchester will join the 39th Dorsetshire Regiment next week.

Captain Jelf, commanding C Troop, R.E., and a party of telegraphers, will proceed to Chatham next week, for a course of instruction.

The following officers will commence a course of instruction in gymnastics at Aldershot, on the 1st prox., for the purpose of qualifying as superintendents of gymnasia:—Captain Swiny, 73rd; Lieutenants Lamb, 39th; Lee, 49th; Boyce, 19th; Prinsep, 56th; Hamilton, 2nd; Perkins, 8th; and Drummond, 2nd Scots Guards.

Lieutenant R. W. Anstruther, R.E., has been ordered to Bristol.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Crosthwaite and Captain Fowle, R.A., have been ordered to Aldershot.

MEDICATED SOAP.—Use that prescribed by the medical profession, and be spared an irritable skin and a face disfigured by pimples and blotches. Purchase only WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP (branded "Sapo Carbonis Detergens"), and refuse all worthless substitutes.

Reviews.

Rambles in the Basses Pyrénées, amongst Scenes of Noble Story. By Mrs. Penfoord Crawford. (W. Whiteley.)

THOSE who are at this season of the year on the wing seeking winter quarters under the shelter of the sunny slopes of the Lower Pyrenees, will be interested in this little narrative of the personal experiences of the authoress during her rambles amongst them last year, and may perhaps themselves be encouraged to follow in her footsteps, and wander away from the beaten tracks around Pau and Biarritz and St. Jean de Luz, amongst the beautiful scenes, all so full of romantic interest, which in the Basque Provinces of France and Spain everywhere surround them. Though nearly three-quarters of a century have elapsed since Wellington, emerging from the Cantabrian Passes, rolled back the tide of war on to the rich plains of the South of France, and British bayonets forced Soult's legions to take refuge behind the ramparts of Bayonne, Mrs. Crawford seems to have had little difficulty in tracing the positions and following the movements of the contending hosts during the eventful years of 1812-13, and indeed, with Napier's help, in fixing upon the exact locality on which the 9th, 52nd, 68th, and other distinguished regiments performed exceptional deeds of heroism, and won for themselves undying fame during the battles of the Pyrenees and of those of the Bidassoa, the Nivelle, and Nive. Through all this lapse of years, she seems to have found the hasty entrenchments, forts, and earthworks thrown up to check our victorious advance, and shield the fair soil of France from the invaders' tread, though overgrown with furze and bramble, still sharp and clearly defined, and was able to track the course of events step by step. A soldier's wife, accompanied by her husband, who bears the name and is a descendant of one whose career was inseparably connected with some of our greatest achievements in the Peninsular War, could not fail to be carried away by her enthusiasm when visiting scenes hallowed by so many stirring associations, and whose natural beauties, moreover, seem so amply to repay the trouble expended in exploring them. In her amusing and often instructive little volume, Mrs. Crawford has shown intending visitors to this interesting district how few and insignificant the difficulties really are which deter tourists from wandering amongst these comparatively untrodden paths.

Longman for the new year is quite up to the average. We find in it a further instalment of "Jack's Courtship," written in Mr. Clarke Russell's vigorous style. Then follows a tale by the author, who so suddenly sprang into high favour with the reading public, Mr. Anstey, who tells a story with the quaint title of "The Decay of the British Ghost." Mr. Bret Harte follows, and never writes anything not well worth reading. Best of all is Mrs. Oliphant, with four chapters of a new serial, "Madam." It is said that Mrs. Oliphant writes very far more than any author or authoress. However this may be, it is certain that she writes with an equality of power which is truly remarkable. The author of "Vice Versâ" gives four additional chapters to his tale in *Cornhill*, "The Giant's Robe." There is nothing in the present instalment which requires notice. However, it is some satisfaction to find that "Dolly" has resumed her independence, and has helped to crush her enemy; that the bad man in the book, Mr. Caffyn, is on the point of making a wonderful discovery. Evidently, the story is nearly wound up.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, of Coleman Street, City, have published a series of Christmas and New-Year Cards, which may challenge, without fear of the result, the artistic efforts of the many great firms which have devoted so much care, and engaged so much talent, in the preparation of these very popular forms of celebrating the return of Christmas and the opening of the New Year, and we recommend our readers with confidence to send to Messrs. Tuck for one of their catalogues and some specimens of their beautiful work.

Map of China. (Edinburgh: Johnston.)—Messrs. Johnston, of Edinburgh, have published, at a rather critical moment, a boldly executed map of China, Tonquin, and Cochin China, together with a chart extending to Western Europe, and also some instructive statistical information. This map, which has evidently been prepared with considerable care, will be welcomed by mercantile houses and others which regard the present position of affairs in China with anything but satisfaction. But even to the unenterprising citizen, who does not care a jot for the country, or never leaves his homestead in England, it will prove of interest, even if he were to confine his researches to the "statistical notes." The map and chart are marked most distinctly, and the work produced deserves most favourable consideration.

The Duke of Edinburgh has presented a donation of £25 to the Royal Sailors' Home at Portsmouth, with the inspection of which he recently expressed great satisfaction.

Col. Butler, author of "The Great Lone Land," has been making a tour in Manitoba and the adjoining territories. He spent nearly a month travelling west and north-west of Winnipeg. On returning to that city he was interviewed by a local reporter, to whom he stated that his visit was in connection with a large emigration and colonisation scheme which it was hoped to carry out next year. He was much impressed by the wonderful transformation which the country had undergone since his visit twelve years ago, and he spoke in the highest terms of the quality of the land he had inspected in the north Saskatchewan and other districts.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—Signor A. CONTI gives Instruction in Italian, or Prepares for Examinations, Town or Country.—25 Cambridge Street, Eccleston Square, S.W.

H.M.S. IMPERIEUSE.

THE Imperieuse has been added to the Navy, having been floated out of the dock in which she was built at Portsmouth on Tuesday. The Imperieuse is a steel, twin-screw, armour-plated cruiser of 7,600 tons. Her length between perpendiculars is 315 ft.; her breadth, 62 ft.; her depth of hold, 24 ft.; and her mean draught, 24 ft. 11 in. The thickness of her armour—compound—on belt is 10 in.; and on barbettes, 8 in. She will be armed with four 9·2-in. (18 tons) breech-loading guns (one in each of the barbettes), carried on the Vavasseur system, six 6-in. breech-loading broadside guns, 10 Nordenfelt guns, and four Gardner guns, besides boat and field-guns. She will also carry 12 14-in. torpedoes, which will be fired from three above-water positions, on each side of the ship. She will be brig-rigged, and will be equipped with two second-class torpedo-boats, besides steam and sailing craft. Her engines, by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, are to develope 8,000 horses; and her speed is to be 16 knots an hour. The total cost of the ship is estimated at £325,000. Her keel was laid on Aug. 10, 1881, and the whole of her armour—1,400 tons—is now on her decks, side, and barbettes; but the ship is, as yet, scarcely two-thirds completed. The concourse of spectators was small, compared with those who have assembled when some of the more celebrated ships have been launched, and though around the dock some thousands of persons were congregated, the stands which had been erected at the bow were far from crowded. The bands of the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry were in attendance, and played alternately. The ceremony of floating and christening was performed by Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, wife of the General Commanding the Southern District. Her Serene Highness on arriving at the dockyard was received by Admiral-Superintendent Herbert, by whom she was conducted to the stand, where the Controller of the Navy, Admiral Brandreth, the Chief Constructor and Constructors, and many Naval and Military officers, were waiting to receive her. The Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir G. T. P. Hornby, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived subsequently, having been in attendance on her Majesty the Queen. The Princess and suite were first taken to the dock to survey the vessel. On the centre of the stage was a table on which were three buttons connected with the electric apparatus. All being ready, one of the these buttons was pressed by the Princess, when the water from one of the large basins immediately poured through a culvert into the dock. The escape of the water could be instantly detected, and such was the volume in which it entered the dock that, though the latter is some 430 ft. long by 80 ft. wide, the ship floated in about a quarter of an hour, drawing 20 ft. aft. and 12 ft. 6 in. forward; a displacement of about 3,000 tons was then represented. The floating of the ship was followed by enthusiastic cheering by the crowd. While the water was rising the Princess had been conducted on board, and shown over the ship. Her Serene Highness having returned to the platform, the ordinary service on such occasions was read by the dockyard chaplain, the Rev. E. A. Williams. Prayers were followed by the ceremony of christening. To a silver-gilt pillar, surmounted by a crown, a bottle covered with flowers was attached, and the ship having been advanced nearer the stage, the bottle was dashed by means of electricity against her bow, the Princess at the same time naming her the Imperieuse. The crowd again cheered lustily, the band played "Rule, Britannia," and shortly afterwards the Imperieuse, bearing the Royal Standard, the Union Jack and other flags, was hauled out into the harbour. Everything worked most satisfactorily, no hitch of the slightest kind occurring. Before her Serene Highness retired, a beautiful little model of the ship was presented to her by the Chief Conductor as a *souvenir* of the event. Some two years must elapse before the Imperieuse will be ready for sea.

SECRETARIES TO FLAG-OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe in a leading article in your issue of Dec. 8, that you remark, relative to the appointment of Mr. Rickard as Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh:—"Mr. Rickard is an Assistant-Paymaster, and from time immemorial it has been the custom of the service that the Secretary to a flag officer should be a Paymaster." Permit me to point out to you that, although I have access to a few old *Navy Lists* only, a glance at them will show you are incorrect in this particular. See the *Navy List* of Jan., 1863. 3. Assistant-Paymasters are shown as having served as secretary to a flag-officer. See the *Navy List* of July, 1868. 2. Assistant-Paymasters, different officers to the above, are so shown. See the *Navy List* of Jan., 1879. 3. Assistant-Paymasters, also different officers to any of the above, are so shown. These dates are within the memory of many, I may say most of us, of any standing. It may, however, have escaped your notice that it was only until the issue of the *Gazette* notice, dated March 2, 1870, regulating the retirement of navigating and civil officers, section vi., article 6, that the assistant-paymasters were debarred from serving as secretaries to flag-officers or commodores of the first-class. This regulation, for which there was apparently no reason, except to still further crush the prospects of the unfortunate assistant-paymasters, marred the prospects of many a rising man, and I am rejoiced to see that H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in Mr. Rickard's case, has succeeded in showing the absurdity of keeping it in force.—I am, Sir, &c.,

PAYMASTER, R.N.

[We are well aware that prior to 1870 assistant-paymasters have acted as secretaries to flag-officers. That in no way excuses the Admiralty breaking through their own laws on the present occasion, after so often refusing to do so for other flag-officers since 1870.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your article on the appointment of acting secretary, you repeat the term, "custom of the service," which certainly has the merit of putting it in a quiet sort of way. Should you refer to par. 242, p. 58, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, you may read, "To qualify an officer to receive a commission as Secretary to a Flag Officer or Commodore of the 1st-class, he must be on the list of Secretaries or Paymasters."

FAIR PLAY.

—I am, &c.,

[We have quoted the paragraph referred to. "Fair Play" should read fair.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

COURTS-MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Could not something be done to improve and simplify the present system of conducting trials by courts-martial in the Army? I refer more especially to cases of private soldiers. As an adjutant of some years' standing, I have seen several prisoners acquitted, when, if the prosecutor had more license in his mode of examination and cross-examination, they would have been found guilty; and, on the other hand, I have seen men convicted who, had they ordinary senses, or an officer to conduct the case for them, would most assuredly have been acquitted. There are two means by which the difficulties of a prosecutor, a prisoner, or a prisoner's friend would be very much facilitated, and justice thereby aided and maintained. 1. By the attendance at all courts-martial of a shorthand writer, to enable the prosecutor, prisoner, or prisoner's friend to conduct the examination and the cross-examination, in the same way as counsel in a court of justice. Of course, examination can be conducted in this manner now; but were it the custom to do so in the present day, when courts-martial are so frequent, I venture to say the British officer would have little else to do but sit on courts-martial from morning to night. 2. By allowing prosecutor, prisoner, or prisoner's friend to ask questions tending to prove the non-reliability, &c., of witnesses, which questions should not be taken down in writing by the court except by demand of the prosecutor, prisoner, prisoner's friend, or by the direction of the court. I venture to say that the present system of conducting the examination and cross-examination of witnesses is unfair alike to prosecutor and prisoner. Only a short time ago, a case occurred, where the principal witness for the defence, in the course of cross-examination by the prosecutor, swore positively he heard certain insubordinate words made use of, and almost immediately after swore he never heard them. To get at this, it was absolutely necessary for the prosecutor to ask many questions quite irrelevant to the charge against the prisoner, but which, in the end, not only were the cause of the witness contradicting himself on the most important point, but when put together, showed from other causes the witness was entirely unworthy of belief. The consequence was a conviction in a case in which there was no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner; but had it not been for the proof of the non-reliability of the evidence of the principal witness for the defence, an acquittal must have followed. Should you think it worth while to insert this, or any part you may deem worthy of it, I am, &c.,

AN ADJUTANT.

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Colombo telegraphs on Dec. 15:—"I called on Arabi Pasha to-day, and found him comfortably located in a large house, three miles from the town. He was sitting on a verandah facing the tropical garden, hard at work learning English. He has made considerable progress, and is very proud of his acquisition. He spoke frankly of men and affairs in Egypt, and has no desire to go back until Egypt is free—meaning from the subordination of Tewfik. Ismail, he tersely says, is a clever man, but unscrupulous. Tewfik he had a very poor opinion of. He desired me to salute for him Lord Randolph Churchill. He is, said Arabi, the friend of slaves. Arabi looked well, and professes contentment. His chief ambition now is to learn English. To-morrow Arabi pays a visit to the new Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, who has just arrived."

Gen. Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., and Lady Wolseley, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edmund Whitmore, K.C.B., military secretary, had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family at Windsor on Saturday evening last.

"Garrison Instructor" writes:—"I am much obliged to 'Index' and your other correspondents for their letters correcting mine, concerning the question of Militiamen committing the offence of fraudulent enlistment. As 'C. F.' remarks, 'the point is practically of little importance, except to officers about to be examined,' and, therefore, it would be well that all who are studying military law should correct their text-books, as at pp. 100 and 118 of the last edition (dated 1883) of 'The Elements of Military Law,' by Lieut.-Col. Boughey, it is laid down that 'Militiamen leaving their corps during training, and enlisting in the Regular Forces, would be tried for fraudulent enlistment,' which ruling it is now decided is incorrect."

The *Globe* says:—"The short-service system in the Army is now fully understood to mean the service of short men in the Army; and our 'attenuated regiments' are the regiments full of slim, narrow-chested boys. The Army Reserve, too, may be understood to mean the reticence of War-Office authorities upon these unpleasant subjects. But what is the interpretation of the fact, vouched for by a correspondent, that a regiment is about to leave for India containing many men who 'never wore her Majesty's uniform at all until a few weeks ago?' Is our present system of enlistment so hopeless as that?"

Col. Sir Owen Lanyon, Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. at Portsmouth, has been granted four months' leave of absence on account of illness, during which he purposes making a tour of Canada and the United States. His duties will in the meantime be performed by Col. Emerson, 28th Regt.

A correspondent cannot understand why swimming is not taught in our Naval and Military schools, and made part of every young man's training, with his gymnastic exercises and drill. "How much finer," he says, "our men would be in bodily health, were this great cleanser and purifier added to their daily comforts. When I read the news of a case of drowning, I feel that as a nation we are not doing our duty, when this life-saving art is not being taught in every school. A practical teacher will, of course, make practical pupils everywhere."

NAVAL NOTES.

Robert Garland, sailmaker's mate, of the Boscawen; Emannel F. Curtis, sailmaker, of the Indus; W. C. F. Gun, writer, 1st-class, of the Assistance; C. T. W. Hurchham, gunner's mate, of the Repulse; Charles Hall, signalman, of the Minotaur; Henry Naysh, painter, 1st-class, of the Northumberland; Richard Francis, caulker's-mate, of the Neptune; Thomas Massey, ship's corporal, 1st-class, of the Victor Emanuel; James H. Daysh and John Simmers, commissioned boatmen, William Hibbert, chief boatman, Charles Underwood, chief boatman-in-charge, Matthew Leaf, George Smith, and Martin Mawer, boatmen, and William Broad, divisional carpenter, of the Coastguard, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

The six hours' full-speed trial of the Rapid, 12, screw corvette, took place in the Channel, off Plymouth, on Saturday. The steaming was considered very satisfactory.

The Hecate was on Saturday taken into the Channel for the purpose of testing the strength of the superstructure recently added to give her greater stability and increased internal accommodation. Since her construction she has been unemployed, and the object of the superstructure is to convert her into a seagoing monitor for service abroad. The guns were fired singly, in pairs, and afterwards in an electric broadside with most satisfactory results, the damage being trivial.

Relief crews for ships serving in the Mediterranean and China stations left England during the week in the hired transports Hankow and Italy.

No relief appears to be arranged for the Woodlark on the East Indies station, commissioned March, 1880, for the Foam in the West Indies, commissioned June, 1880, or for the Tourmaline in the East Indies, commissioned Sept., 1880, though reliefs have been sent out to several ships commissioned many months after.

The French, we observe, have three ironclads on the China station, the English only the Audacious, flagship, and the Wivern, an obsolete turret-ship, for the defence of Hong Kong. We wonder how long this anomaly is to continue.

It seems probable that the Nelson will be recommissioned in Australia next year, as she has only served one commission, and is a new ship. It is believed the Raleigh will relieve the Euryalus in 1885 on the East Indies station, though we should have thought her great draught of water rendered her a most unsuitable vessel.

The Forward, a small gunboat, able to steam about nine knots an hour in fair weather, is temporarily attached to the Channel Squadron as a despatch-vessel. We hear a good deal of the inactivity of the Royal yacht. The same might now be said, we think, of the Enchantress, the Admiralty yacht, used by their Lordships for about a week per year, and which, built as a despatch-vessel, is far more fitted for that purpose than the Forward.

The French cruiser Primauget, which was constructed of wood and iron at the Rochefort Arsenal, and launched last year, has just completed her speed trials. She is a vessel of 2,236 tons displacement, 286 ft. 10 in. long, 37 ft. 5 in. wide, 16 ft. deep, and has a mean draught of water of 18 ft. 6 in. Her engines, furnished by Messrs. Schneider, of Creusot, are of the horizontal three-cylinder compound type, designed to work on a forced draught. The trials were considered very satisfactory, as the engines indicated 2,900 horse-power (200 more than required by contract), and the speed realised was 15·3 knots per hour. The consumption of coal per indicated horse-power an hour was somewhat under two pounds. The Primauget carries an armament of 15 5½-in. breech-loading steel guns, as well as Hotchkiss machine-guns, and she is also fitted with apparatus for discharging torpedoes.

The Franco-Russian Shipbuilding Company of St. Petersburg have commenced the construction of two unarmoured steel-built cruisers for the Russian Government, both of which are to be ready for sea in the course of 1885. Their dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 265 ft.; beam at load-line, 45 ft.; mean draught of water, 16 ft.; displacement, 2,956 tons. The material used in their construction must, according to contract, be procured in the country. The cruisers will each be armed with six 6-in. steel breech-loaders, mounted in semi-circular barbettes, four 9-pounders, and six Hotchkiss machine-guns. They will also be fitted with above-water torpedo tubes, which will be discharged from the bridge by means of electricity. The engines are designed to indicate 3,500 horse-power, and it is expected that the vessels will be capable of steaming 15 knots per hour, for which speed they will carry ten days' coal, viz., 700 tons. The new Franco-Russian Company have purchased the works of Messrs. Baird, so that they are in a position to manufacture their own engines. The contract price for the above cruisers is 1,250,000 roubles each.

The authorities of Sheerness Dockyard have received instructions to complete the repair of the Myrmidon, screw gun-vessel, by Dec. 28, as she is to be commissioned early in January by Lieut.-Com. Alfred Carpenter for surveying service.

The Crown Prince of Portugal arrived at Portsmouth Dockyard on Dec. 17, on his return journey to Lisbon, the Portuguese corvette Africa being moored alongside the dockyard in readiness to convey his Royal Highness to the Tagus. On the jetty a guard of honour of the Gloucester Regt. was drawn up, and when the Crown Prince alighted from his saloon carriage, the band of the regiment played the Portuguese National Anthem, and the flagship and garrison battery fired a Royal salute. Gen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby, and Rear-Admiral Herbert, with their respective staffs, received the Crown Prince on the jetty. The ship's company were mustered on deck when his Royal Highness went on board the Africa, which sailed early in the afternoon for her destination.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success during the last eighty years, in promoting the growth, restoring, improving, and beautifying the human hair. It may now also be had in a golden colour, and is especially suited for fair-haired children. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil, and avoid spurious imitations. Sizes 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s; sent by post for 3d above these prices to A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20 Hatton Garden, London.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

[PART II.]

THE fleet of the Foo-Choo Division is composed of unarmoured cruisers and gunboats only, with a few transports and converted merchant steamers, the chief of which were built at the Foo-Choo Arsenal. The Yang-Ou, a wooden corvette, was the first large vessel-of-war built in this part of China. She was launched in 1872, and is 190 ft. long, 37 ft. broad, 23 ft. 6 in. deep, and draws 18 ft. of water. Her displacement is 1,608 tons, and she is fitted with engines of 1,250 indicated horse-power, which propel her at the rate of 13 knots per hour. Her armament is composed of one 7½ in. and 12 4½-in. Whitworth guns, and she is manned by a crew of 200 officers and men. A cruiser of considerably larger dimensions, and built on the composite principle, was launched from the same yard in 1883. This is a vessel of quite modern type, of 2,152 tons displacement, and engines of 2,400 indicated horse-power. She is constructed for a speed of upwards of 15 knots per hour. Her dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 252 ft. 6 in.; beam, 37 ft. 10 in.; depth of hold, 23 ft. 3 in.; and her extreme draught is 18 ft. 6 in. She carries an armament of two 8-in. and six 4½-in. Vavasseur guns, of which the larger calibres are pivoted on deck. A large steamer, probably a purchased merchant-vessel, named the Wan-Niang-Tsin, was added to the Navy in 1869. She is composite built, 223 ft. long, 30 ft. broad, 17 ft. 4 in. deep, draws 13 ft. of water, and has a displacement of 1,450 tons. She is fitted with engines of 600 horse-power indicated, and her speed is only nine knots per hour. Her armament is composed of four 4¾-in. Krupp and two 3¾-in. Blakeley guns. In the years 1870 to 1876, nine composite corvettes were built, viz., the Foo-Poo, Tsi-Yan, Fy-June, Yong-Pao, Hay-King, Chen-Hang, Yuen-Kay, Teng-Ing-Chew, and Toy-An. They are all of the same size, their dimensions being:—Length, 200 ft.; beam, 32 ft. 6 in.; depth, 17 ft.; draught, 12 ft.; displacement, 1,253 tons. Their engines are of 600 horse-power, and they average about 10 knots per hour. They each carry one 8-in. and six 4¼-in. Vavasseur guns. Three cruisers of a somewhat larger class were launched in 1877, 1878, and 1879, and were named the Wai-Juan, Choa-Ou, and Kang-Tsi. They are, like the above-mentioned vessels, built on the composite plan, 210 ft. long, 31 ft. wide, 18 ft. 6 in. deep, with a draught of 16 ft., and a displacement of 1,209 tons. The 750 horse-power engines enable them to steam at a speed of 11½ knots per hour. In armaments they resemble the Foo-Poo class of vessel. Two gunboats, the Ching-On and Quang-On, built in England, came into the possession of the Chinese Government in 1859. They are wooden vessels of 670 tons burden, with engines of 680 indicated horse-power and speeds of 10 knots. Their armament consists of two 3¾-in. Krupp and two 10-pounder smooth-bore guns. The Anlan and Chento, two gunboats of 220 tons burden and 220 horse-power, were also built in England in 1857 and 1859. They are capable of steaming 10 knots per hour, and each carry one 7-in. and two 3¾-in. Armstrong guns. A vessel of more modern design is the Shang-Tung, built by Messrs. Denny, of Dumbarton, in 1868. This gunboat is 140 ft. long, 23 ft. wide, 10 ft. 6 in. deep, draws 6 ft. 6 in. of water, and has a capacity of 330 tons. Her engines develope 245 horse-power, and her speed is 9¼ knots per hour. She carries an armament of one 7-in. and one 3¾-in. Armstrong guns. The hull is constructed on the composite principle. A similar vessel to the above was supplied to the Chinese in 1863 by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, but this boat, the Tientsin, was constructed entirely of iron. Her chief dimensions, &c., are: Length, 150 ft.; beam, 25 ft.; depth, 12 ft. 8 in; draught, 10 ft.; tons burden, 450; horse-power, 390; speed, 9½ knots; armament, two 4½-in. Whitworth and one 68-pounder smooth-bore gun. Three sloops, the My-Yuen, Foo-Sing, Hok-Seng, were added to the Foo-Choo fleet about 12 years ago. They are wooden vessels of 509 tons, mounting one 6-in. and six 4½-in. Vavasseur guns, but their value as fighting vessels is small, as their speed is only eight knots per hour. The list of ships-of-war of the Foo-Choo Division is brought to a close by the composite-built gunboats Tsin-Yuen, Ting-Hay, and Ching-Woi, launched in 1871 and 1872. They are 161 ft. long, 26 ft. 3 in. wide, 9 ft. 6 in. deep, draw 12 ft. of water, have a displacement of 573 tons, and are fitted with engines of 480 indicated horse-power, which propel them at a rate of 10 knots per hour. Their armament is composed of one 6¼-in. and four 4½-in. Vavasseur, and two 3¾-in. Armstrong guns. The Shanghai Division is composed of an ironclad gunboat and several powerful unarmoured cruisers, all built at the Shanghai Arsenal. The ironclad is a vessel of 195 tons, designed by Mr. Rennie, chief constructor of the dockyard. She is 104 ft. in length, 20 ft. 4 in. in breadth, 8 ft. 6 in. deep, and has a draught of 7 ft. Her twin-screw engines, of 340 indicated horse-power, were likewise manufactured at Shanghai, and propel her at a speed of 10 knots per hour. She mounts one 6¾-in. Krupp gun in a casemate, or fixed turret, forward. The vessel is built of iron, and was launched in 1875. Two large cruisers, named the Hay-An and Yn-Yuen, were launched from the same yard in 1874 and 1875, and were fitted with engines manufactured at the arsenal. Their principal dimensions, &c., are: Length, 300 ft.; beam, 42 ft.; depth, 27 ft.; draught, 21 ft.; displacement, 2,630 tons; indicated horse-power, 1,750; speed, 12 knots, and they each carry two 9-in. Armstrong and 24 7-in. Vavasseur guns, of which the former are mounted on deck and the latter in the battery. Their hulls are built of wood, they are full-rigged, and each have a complement of 372 officers and men. Another cruiser is the Yung-Woo, composite built, and launched in 1870. She is 200 ft. long, 36 ft. wide, draws 17 ft. 6 in. of water, and has a displacement of 1,425 tons. The engines, of 1,000 indicated horse-power, propel the vessel at a speed of 11 knots per hour. Her battery is composed of one 9-in. Armstrong, eight 5-in. Vavasseur, and four 28-pounder smooth-bore guns. The Shanghai fleet further includes a number of transformed merchant steamers, of which no reliable data are obtainable. The Canton fleet is composed of about 15 gunboats, averaging 180 tons, which are employed in the suppression of piracy and smuggling. They are, with few exceptions, vessels of obsolete designs. It will be remembered that some 20 years ago Capt. Sherard Osborne proceeded to Canton with a small squadron for the purpose of aiding the Viceroy in forming an efficient Navy, but owing to the singular shortsightedness of the Chinese officials, this scheme was frustrated. Although the above statement of the strength of the Chinese Navy is by no means a complete one, it will nevertheless serve to show that some 60 steam war-vessels are available at the present moment, to which should be added 18 European-built torpedo-boats.

(*Concluded.*

The Dolphin and Rover are being brought forward for commission at Sheerness.

The Admiralty have fixed Jan. 29 for the floating of the Warspite, 10, 7,390 tons, 8,000 horse-power, which has been under construction for nearly two years at Chatham, in a dock, from which she will be floated out as the Imperieuse was this week at Portsmouth.

The trials of the new Russian ironclad Wladimir-Monomach are reported to have given results which seem to be almost too good to be true. With the engines working at from 85 to 86 revolutions per minute, and with a steam-pressure in the boilers of 60 lb. to 70 lb., the speed attained was 19 knots per hour. The vessel was very light at the time of the trials; but it is anticipated that when brought down to her load-line, she will, nevertheless, make 17 knots.

After prolonged consideration, the Admiralty have decided to abandon their original intention to equip the Bellerophon, iron armour-plated ship, as a sea-going gunnery-ship attached to the Cambridge, and to bring her forward for commission as a battle-ship. The Bellerophon, which is thus destined for further service, has been laid up at Keyham dismantled for a long period, and a considerable amount of work will be necessary to bring her forward, so that a year or more will elapse before she is ready for the pendant. In lieu of the 9-inch muzzle-loading guns with which she was formerly armed, she is to be equipped with 10 8-inch breechloaders of newest pattern, and 4 6-inch breechloaders. In addition the Bellerophon will carry 6 25-pounders, 10 Nordenfelts, 4 Gardners, and 12 Whitehead torpedoes.

It is stated that the Sultan and Neptune are to be transferred to the Mediterranean Fleet next year. That being so, a new and most powerful squadron could be brought together if the work in the various dockyards continues to be pushed on as effectually as at present. The Edinburgh, Colossus, Dreadnought, Ajax, Agamemnon, and Devastation ought all to be ready next year, and they make a fleet which would readily comply with the various demands made on the Channel Squadron of late days, and to which the ships of which it is at present composed are totally unsuited, while the men who would be available for the smaller ships' companies would be most useful for manning another flying squadron. If this great change should be made, it is to be hoped that the internal arrangements will also alter for the better, and that the present relations between superior and subordinate may become less strained. More especially does this apply in the matter of leave, a question which so intimately concerns the junior, and in which he is so entirely in the hands of his superior. Take the case of the Achilles on Monday. It was known that she would not leave the Sound until the middle of the day on Tuesday, but in spite of this the Commander-in-Chief issued an order that all leave was to expire at 9 a.m. on Monday, and a day and a half was spent by officers and men looking at the shore, unable to spend their last day or two before a long cruise with their wives and families, thanks to a caprice, whim, call it what you will, of the high authority who holds their destinies in his hands. A happy way this of sending a squadron away in a good humour.—*Western Morning News.*

On Saturday last the Childers, torpedo-boat, 60 tons, built by Messrs. Thorneycroft, of Chiswick, for the Victorian Government, arrived at Portsmouth for the purpose of having her torpedo-gear tested by the officers of the Vernon. She carries two air-guns in her bows for the discharge of Whitehead torpedoes of the newest type, which are 19 ft. long and 15 in. in diameter. She will carry two Nordenfelt guns on the beam, and will be fitted with an electric light on the top of the conning-tower. She is to be commanded by Lieut. Jerram, R.N., and the crew will consist of sixteen officers and men. Capt. Thomas, R.N., in command of the Victorian Navy, went round in the Childers, which left the Thames at 12 o'clock on Friday, and encountered a strong westerly gale with heavy gale, which washed over her fore and aft. She behaved very well, and did not sustain any damage. Her engines have developed a high rate of speed, fifty-nine knots having been made during a three hours' trial trip. On Monday, her torpedo fittings were tried under the direction of Lieut. Gallwey, of the Vernon, and were found to be in a thoroughly efficient state, and in the course of a run a 15-in. 19-ft. torpedo was discharged from her starboard tube. On Tuesday, three runs were made, when one torpedo was discharged from her starboard and two from her port tubes, with satisfactory results. The Childers will leave for Australia about the middle of next month, proceeding *viâ* the Suez Canal, Point de Galle, Batavia, and the Torres Straits, in convoy of two gunboats, which are being built for the Victorian Navy by Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. One of these gunboats will be armed with a 25-ton breech-loading gun, Nordenfelt and machine-guns, and the smaller gunboat will carry an 11½-ton gun.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

Art.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN OIL-COLOURS.

THE Winter Exhibition of Works in Oil, which opened on the 17th inst., attracted a very large number of visitors. It must be a matter of regret that some means could not have been organised so as to ensure every exhibitor some chance of having his work critically considered. But that could not be. No doubt, lamentations were heard in some quarters; but what can be done, when nearly 800 pictures demand admittance to the gallery, and as favourable a position as possible? The exhibition is, no doubt, one of high merit, although many critics will pronounce it to be "unequal." That is a safe word, and may mean much or little. For example, we find on one side Alma Tadema in all his strength and wonderful artistic power; on the other side, we find perched on high various specimens of what may be called paintings, but can scarcely be regarded as art. Although this example of the great master, "Well-known Footsteps," is a small one, it is a work of exquisite finish, rich and harmonious. Not far removed is a fine sample of Mr. Alfred Parsons', who has of late years established such a high reputation as a landscape painter. Mr. Whimper sends two very fine landscapes, "On the Conway" and "On the Cornish Coast." It would be difficult to give the palm of superiority to either of these. Those who love to study scenes of battle will crowd round Mr. Woodville's "Just in the Nick of Time." It represents an episode in the late Egyptian War, and serves to bring forth in strong light the fine conception and bold treatment which has secured to this artist the reputation of holding the first place in the list of subjects such as that now exhibited. Those who are in love with animal painting will find pleasure in studying "Treasure Trove." We must postpone for the present a further consideration of this highly interesting collection of paintings.

Obituary.

Major-Gen. H. Finch, Indian Army, died at his residence, South Bank, Blackheath, on Friday last, in his 63rd year. He obtained his first commission in the Bengal Infantry in Aug., 1840, and served throughout the Gwalior campaign of 1843-4. He also served throughout the second Punjab campaign, 1848-49; and in 1850 he was present with the force employed against the Afreedees in the Kohat Pass, under Sir Charles Napier. He was next employed against insurgent Sonthals, in 1855-56, and he was also present with his regiment throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, and during the months of July, Aug., and Sept., 1857, commanded and kept together a detachment of 500 native troops with two guns; took the fort, treasure, and ammunition from a mutinous detachment of the 43rd Bengal N.I., at Dumoh; captured the town of Kankherea (where he was wounded), took the town and fort of Hindooreah and two guns, defeated the whole of Shahghur Rajah's force on two different occasions when they attacked Dumoh; was present at Tendukera, storming the heights of Julimpore under Brigdr. Wheeler, the occupation of Shahghur, and several other skirmishes in Bundelcund, and commanded at the taking of the town and heights of Bophail, the forts and town of Patna, and at the fight and reoccupation of Fort Ourrakota, and the town of Hindunuggar (medal and clasp). He obtained the rank of lieut. in 1845; capt., 1855; major, 1858; lieut.-col., 1866; col., 1871; and major-gen., June 9, 1877.

Lieut.-Col. George Watson, on the Retired List of the Royal Marines, died at Surbiton on Dec. 14, aged 85. Col. Watson was for many years Instructor of Gunnery at the Plymouth Division, and paymaster of Woolwich Division, from which latter post he retired on Dec. 31, 1866.

Capt. Johnstone, R.N., late in command of the Dryad arrived at Portsmouth on Dec. 18 on board the Humber.

Some vessels despatched in search of the Condor discovered her in the Bay of Galipia, near Cape Bon, where she and 56 other ships had taken refuge from the gale, and were waiting for the sea to go down before leaving.

The Committee of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society instituted in 1739, of which her Majesty the Queen is patron, desire us to remind all friends of the Navy that donations, however small, towards the funds of the Society will be thankfully received by the secretary, at 18 Adam Street, Adelphi; or by the bankers, Messrs. Child and Co., and Messrs. Drummond. We would remind our readers that this Society often relieves the real, pinching want of relatives of Naval men who are too proud to let their poverty be made known.

The Russian Admiralty have ordered the construction, at the Ochta Dockyard, of a wooden sailing corvette, to be employed as a training-ship for the students of the Naval Academy. This vessel will have a displacement of 1,200 tons, and will carry an armament of nine 4-in. and one 3-in. guns.

The Weser Shipbuilding Company of Bremen have been ordered by the German Admiralty to construct six second-class torpedo-boats, similar to the one lately purchased in England.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C, ENO'S Patent.

The Army.

7th Dragoon Guards. There is no probability, we believe, of the regiment being detained in Egypt on its early way to India, as announced by the *Morning Post.*

1st Royal Dragoons. Capt. Ames has been noted for appointment as an adjt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.

7th Hussars. The command is vacant by the sudden death of Col. H. D'A. P. Burnell. Col. Burnell entered the Army, July 14, 1854; became lieut., Sept. 14, 1855; capt., July 30, 1858; major, Sept. 22, 1863; brevet lieut.-col., Dec. 6, 1873; col., Dec. 6, 1878; and lieut.-col., July 23, 1879.

8th Hussars. Mr. W. Gray, late trumpet-major, a survivor of the charge of Balaklava, died at 180 Upper Street, Islington, on the 15th inst., after several months of suffering.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major Knollys, Capt. Stirling, Lieuts. Harvey and Breeks, and 114 men sailed for Hong Kong on Wednesday in the transport Hankow. Capt. Fell and 64 men left in the same transport for Ceylon, and Major Annesley and 33 men for Singapore.

It is expected that a new depôt for field artillery will be formed at Colchester on April 1.

The H Baty. 1st Brig. will arrive at Aldershot, from India, about the 28th inst. The K Baty. 7th Brig. will arrive at Newbridge, from Fermoy, on Jan. 6; and the L Baty. B Brig. R.H.A., will arrive at Fermoy, from Newbridge, on the same day.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala unveiled a memorial window in Rochester Cathedral on Wednesday, to the officers and non-commissioned officers who were slain or died from disease in the South African and Afghan Campaigns. His lordship was accompanied by Major-Gen. Sir A. Clarke, Col. Sir J. Stokes, Col. Gordon (commanding the School of Military Engineering), &c. There was a special musical service, in which the cathedral choir and organist were assisted by the Royal Engineers' string band. Lord Napier, after unveiling the window, said, "These monumental windows have been erected by the corps of Royal Engineers in affectionate memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers who fell in the late campaigns in South Africa. Afghanistan, and in the Waziri country. The window to the right is dedicated to the memory of the heroic Col. Durnford, who, with a handful of men, fell bravely attempting to stem the torrent of overwhelming numbers of the enemy. The window to the left is sacred to the memory of Lieut. Henn, who, with 11 Bombay Sappers, checked the advance of the Afghan army, and fell bravely fighting, with all his men, in covering the retreat of the British force. The centre window commemorates the service of Capt. Cruikshank, who fell in a sortie from Candahar; Capt. M'Gregor, who died in battle; Major Dundas and Lieut. Nugent, who died from the explosion of a mine; Lieut. M'Dowell, who fell at Isandula, faithfully beside his chief, Col. Durnford; and to Lieut. Poulter, Lieut. Ancrum, Lieut. Price, and Lieut. Dobson, who died from sickness brought on by the hardships of the campaign; with eight good soldiers and non-commissioned officers who died in battle. Forty-one died of sickness, disease, and hardship during the campaign. These brave soldiers gave their lives in the very pride and prime of their youth and manhood. They left their employment in time of peace, rejoicing to draw their swords in their country's service. Right well had they earned their country's gratitude. They were not men unprepared, for they knew well the sacrifice that might be demanded of them, and most nobly had they paid that sacrifice. They were trained in a school which taught them that the faithful performance of duty was the highest point of honour. It was, therefore, right and meet and appropriate that their names should be here inscribed in that sacred building, amidst the community among whom they had sojourned, and in view of their brother-officers and soldiers who cherished with pride their example, and were proud thus to honour them and preserve their memory." The Dean of Rochester replied in a few words of grateful appreciation of the beautiful memorials confided to the care of the Chapter. After an anthem, the Bishop of Rochester gave an address appropriate to the ceremony, and then a final anthem was sung, and the benediction concluded the service. At Brompton Barracks the officers gave a luncheon, which was followed by a concert.

2nd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). Lieut. Godfrey, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Bombay S.C.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Lieut.-Col. Graves, Capt. Backhouse, and Lieut. Chippendall, 2nd Batn., have sailed for Hong Kong in the transport Hankow.

6th Warwickshire Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Irwin, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Lieut.-Col. Keyser, C.B., and Lieuts. Bird and Leslie, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Lieuts. Minchin and Woodgate, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Capt. Anderson and Lieut. Mosse, 2nd Batn., left for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

18th Royal Irish. Major Dixon and Capt. Morgan, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. The officers of the 2nd Batn. have presented to their mess-serjeant a gold watch, value £70, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Serjt. I. Garner by the officers, 20th Regt., to mark their appreciation of his services as their mess-serjeant. Mhow, C.I., May, 1883."

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieut. Johnston, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Lieut. Armstrong, 2nd Batn., left England on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar for India.

27th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Major Buxton and Capt. Bayly and Lieut. Cox have sailed for Singapore in the transport Hankow.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Lieuts. Dawson, Randolph, Ogilvie, and Hardy left England on Wednesday for India in H.M.S. Malabar.

33rd West Riding Regiment. Lieut. Harris is a probationer for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 11th Bengal N.I., on probation.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Campbell, a probationer, officiating wing officer Corps of Guides, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Sept. 18, 1882.

47th Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies are under orders of readiness to embark at Gibraltar on the 15th prox., for conveyance to India.

ROYAL MARINES.

The following detachment embarked in the ss. Hankow, at Portsmouth, on the 19th inst., for passage to H.M.S. Victor Emanuel, for disposal on the China station, viz., Lieut. F. W. B. Koe, R.M.L.I., one serjeant, one corporal, 13 privates, R.M.L.I., and 12 gunners, R.M.A.

The under-mentioned officers have been granted leave of absence, viz.:—Major R. L. Agassiz, R M.L.I., one month; Lieut. C. G. Brittan, R.M.L.I., 14 days; Lieut. G. M. Campbell, R.M.A., six weeks; Capt. and Brevet Major R. P. Coffin, R.M.L.I., one month; Lieut. W. S. Cumming, R.M.L.I., 14 days' extension; Lieut. L. J. Hanley, R.M.L.I., two months; Capt. R. B. Kirchhoffer, two months.

A general court-martial assembled at the Royal Marines Barracks, Plymouth, under the presidency of Col. J. H. Saunders, on Thursday last, for the trial of Serjt. Amery, R.M.L.I., on charges brought against him of uttering false documents when on the recruiting service at Kidderminster. Lieut. Col. G. F. Blake, R.M.L.I., barrister-at-law, officiated as deputy-judge advocate, and Major H. S. Bourchier as prosecutor.

53rd Shropshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Jauncey sailed for Malta on Wednesday in the transport Hankow.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. Major Phibbs, Capt. Wingfield, and Lieuts. Godwin-Austin and Elrington sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

56th West Essex Regiment. The funeral of the late Lieut.-Col. Greenland took place at the North Front Cemetery, Gibraltar, on the 28th ult., with full military honours The body was conveyed to the grave on an Armstrong gun lent by the Royal Artillery, drawn by six mules. The whole of the regiment attended as the firing party, the colours being draped with crape. The bands of all the four regiments in garrison attended, and took it in turn to play the "Dead March" and other funeral marches. The pall-bearers were Lieut.-Cols. Straton, Girardot, Keith, Huyshe, Chambers, and Surg.-Major Staples, followed by the officers of the Royal Navy and the Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Adams, C.B., Surg.-Gen. Smith, C.B., and many civilians, his Excellency the Governor's carriage, containing himself, one A.D.C., and the Chief Justice, bringing up the rear. The shops were all closed along the route taken, which was crowded with spectators. The firing party of the Essex Regt. fired three volleys in the air. The coffin was covered with beautiful wreaths, the gift of many kind friends.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut. Brodie, 4th Batn., has been awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, for saving the life of Lieut. Kays from drowning at Katoria, Ferozepore.

61st Gloucester Regiment. Capt. Corbett and Lieuts. Beville and Lovett sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

78th Seaforth Highlanders. Capt. Stewart and Lieut. Ewart sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

81st North Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Savage is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating wing-officer, 1st Bengal N.I., on probation.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Capt. Jameson, and Lieuts. Stewart, Combe, and Bourchier sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar. Lieut. Lushington is a probationer for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 20th Bengal N.I., on probation.

96th Manchester Regiment. Major Anstruther and Lieuts. Titton and Brown sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Capt. French and Lieut. Palin left England on Wednesday for India in H.M.S. Malabar.

99th Wiltshire Regiment. Major Cotton and Lieuts. Coward and Macdonald sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

100th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Capt. Hibgame has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

101st Royal Munster Fusiliers. Major Barnard, C.M.G., having vacated his appointment as A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Bright, K.C.B., Commanding the Meerut Division of the Bengal Army, is ordered to proceed to England.

102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Capt. Oates, Lieut. Audain, and a draft of 164 men sailed for Ceylon on Wednesday in the steamer Hankow.

103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The head-quarters and service companies are under orders of readiness to embark for Gibraltar on the 9th prox.

104th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Lieuts. Williams and Mann sailed for Malta on Wednesday in the transport Hankow.

Pay Department. Major and Pymr. Turner and Capt. and Pymr. Robotham sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

Medical Department. Surgs.-Major Guinness, Atkins, Anthony, Beamish, and Stannard, and Surgs. Truefitt, Nichol, Fayle, Pechell, Marsh, Baines, and Brodie are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Malabar.

Veterinary Department. First Vet.-Surgs. Ewing and Matthews sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

The Auxiliary Forces.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Hon. Artillery Company. The regiment is not only the oldest regiment in the kingdom, but a branch of the Company is also the oldest military body in America, viz., "The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company" of Massachusetts, which was formed in 1638 by members of the London Company who had settled there a few years earlier, The H.A.C. recently sent a magnificently bound copy of the "History" of the Regiment, by Capt. G. A. Raikes, F.S.A., to the President of the United States, and they have just received the following acknowledgment:—"Executive Mansion, Washington, Nov. 27, 1883.—My dear Sir,—Pray pardon the long delay in acknowledgment of the receipt from the Hon. Artillery Company of London of the handsomely bound copy, in two volumes, of the history of that organisation. The pressure of official matters, and an absence from Washington during part of the summer, have prevented an earlier response. I deem it a privilege to possess in this manner so authentic and valuable a record of this famous and ancient Military Company, and I beg that you will be good enough to express to the members of your Company my appreciation of their kindness in sending me this interesting work. Assuring you of my best wishes for the continued success of the organisation, and with thanks for your courtesy, I am, &c. (signed), Chester A. Arthur. To Henry R. Freshfield, Esq., President of the Hon. Artillery Company."

3rd London Rifles. The annual presentation of prizes took place at Guildhall on Saturday last. The Lord Mayor presided, and was accompanied by the Sheriffs. There was a large concourse of persons present, and the regiment mustered about 500. Lieut.-Col. Laurie stated that the regiment still maintained the lead as the largest regiment of the metropolis. The present strength was 1,082, and its efficients 1,053. The Lord Mayor, in the absence of the Lady Mayoress, presented the prizes. The gold medal, as best shot in the regiment, was taken by Assist.-Serjt.-Major W. Ratley.

19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles. Major-Gen. Elkington, C.B., Depty.-Adjt.-Gen. for Auxiliary Forces, presided on Saturday at the annual distribution of prizes, which was held at the new head-quarters, Chenies Street, Bedford Square. Lieut.-Col. Smith-Richards said the enrolled strength was 949, and there were 885 efficients. These figures were not so large as last year, but though this fact was to be regretted, he could state that the corps was never in so sound a state as now. Of the 64 non-efficients, there were a good many recruits, and some men had been unable to fire their class owing to the closing of the Scrubs ranges. Foremost among the prizes were the Duke of Bedford's Cup, value £100, awarded to Pte. G. Young; and another cup, value £50, also presented by his Grace, for the encouragement of drill, which was handed to Capt. Hodge, for his company. There were besides these, seven other challenge cups, of a total aggregate value of about £160, besides gold and silver medals, &c. Gen. Elkington, at the close of the distribution, congratulated the regiment on its sound condition.

"A Volunteer Officer" writes:—"At the present time the arms of several Volunteer regiments are in the hands of the Government, having been returned into store for the purpose of being repaired and overlooked. Would it not, therefore, seem a suitable occasion to substitute serviceable weapons for the worn-out Snider rifles? Many of them are simply converted Enfields, and had been much used before conversion. It is stated that the Regular Force is shortly to be armed with a repeating rifle; if so, there could be no reason to delay the issue of Martini-Henry rifles to the Volunteers."

It has been decided to call a special meeting of commanding officers of the Home District, to consider the condition and general equipment of the Volunteer Force. The meeting will be held early in January.

The Mayor of Brighton presided over a private meeting at Brighton on Monday, to consider what steps should be taken in respect to the next Easter Monday Volunteer Review. After several members of the Sites Committee, who had interviewed farmers and owners whose land was requisitioned for the Review last year, had reported to the meeting, it was resolved to endeavour to arrange for a Review site on the Dyke Estate, which lies to the north-west of Brighton. For this site one force could proceed from the main London and Brighton line, and the opposite force from the Horsham or Brighton and Shoreham lines. A telegram was received from Lieut.-Col. Knight, general manager of the London and Brighton Railway Company, stating that the Company will be glad to meet the general wish of the town with regard to railway facilities.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, December 18, 1883.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. J. A. Paterson, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Lieut., vice A. Waters, deceased.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. R. B. Todd to be Adjt., vice Capt. G. E. McClellan, who has vacated the appointment.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Truman, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the regiment, vice C. Campbell, C.B., retired on half-pay.

12th Lancers—Capt. P. P. Mack, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay.

21st Hussars—Capt. A. T. Fisher has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (May 1).

Royal Engineers—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Captains, under the provisions of Article 7 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (dated Dec. 15):—H. E. McCallum (upon the Temporary

Reserved List), J. H. C. Harrison, J. Kellie, J. C. Baxter, T. P. Cather, P. G. Von Donop, W. L. C. Baddeley, H. D. Olivier, E. S. Hill, H. W. Smith, J. E. Blackburn, H. D'A. Breton, J. H. Fox, H. P. Knight, W. H. Goldney, F. S. Leslie, W. G. Bowyer, and C. L. Young.

Grenadier Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. A. C. Wellesley to be Major, vice Col. the Hon. E. H. Primrose, seconded for service as Military Attaché at Vienna; Lieut. T. Wood to be Capt., in succession to Lieut.-Col. A. C. Wellesley; Supernumerary Lieut. J. F. Bagot to be Lieut., vice T. Wood (all three dated Aug. 1). For "Lieut. the Hon. R. C. G. Carington resigns his commission, dated Dec. 5, 1883," as notified in the *Gazette* of Dec. 4, 1883, read, Lieut. the Hon. R. C. G. Carington retires from the service, receiving a gratuity (Dec. 5).

Regimental District.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. D. S. Warren, C.B., from half-pay, to be a Lieut.-Col., to command the 7th Regtl. District (the Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regt.), to which is attached the 57th Regtl. District (the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.), vice Col. H. Kent, promoted Major-Gen. (Dec 6).

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut. E. H. Molyneux-Seel, from the 3rd Batn. the King's (Liverpool Regt.), to be Lieut., vice T. R. Scarlett, retired on temporary half-pay; Lieut. C. C. Daniel, from the 3rd Batn. the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), to be Lieut., vice D. Granville, transferred to the Royal Warwickshire Regt.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Major G. H. Woodard retires on full pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. Parnell, C.B., having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (Nov. 30).

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. G. H. Dyke to be Major, vice H. A. Cherry, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. the Hon. C. Lambton to be Capt., vice G. H. Dyke (both dated July 25).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. H. B. M. Mansell-Pleydell to be Capt., vice C. G. Donald, seconded (May 31).

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Supernumerary Major T. G. Crawley to be Major, vice W. S. Sinkins, retired (Nov. 17); Lieut. A. F. Pinhey has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. Oct. 14).

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. W. R. Inglis, from the 6th Batn. the Connaught Rangers, to be Lieut., vice J. Thompson, promoted.

The Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. A. Pressey, from the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), to be Lieut., vice J. S. Melville, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Lieut. A. Poingdestre, from the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. J. W. Grant, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. C. Hamilton, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice H. M. Graham, retired on temporary half-pay.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. J. A. Whitla, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., vice G. F. Clayton-East, resigned; Lieut. G. E. Wilkinson, from the 4th Batn. the Devonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. C. A. Sillery, transferred to the Suffolk Regt.

The East Surrey Regiment—Capt. G. H. Leathem to be Major, vice R. P. Crozier, retired; Lieut. H. Ringwood to be Capt., vice G. H. Leathem (both dated Nov. 28).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. P. T. Rivett-Carnac, from the Oxfordshire L.I., to be Capt., vice C. A. Brett, promoted.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Capt. A. S. H. Gem to be Major, vice R. J. G. Grant, retired (Nov. 10); Lieut. G. C. P. Williams-Freeman to be Capt., vice B. D. A. Donne, seconded (Nov. 9); Lieut. J. C. Farrell to be Capt., vice A. S. H. Gem (Nov. 10); Lieut. R. E. Powell to be Capt., vice A. C. H. Bathurst, resigned (Nov. 28).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt. L. C. Potts to be Major, vice R. W. Stone, retired; Lieut. G. B. Sandham to be Capt., vice L. C. Potts (both dated Oct. 2).

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Major E. H. Berkeley retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieuts. J. H. Poett to be Adjt., vice Lieut. M. J. E. Fenwick, promoted; E. K. Ridley, from the 4th Batn. the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be Lieut., vice W. Prior, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieuts. C. S. F. Ferrers, from the 3rd Batn. the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Lieut., vice F. B. Simpson, transferred to the 2nd Dragoons; G. F. Menzies, from the 7th Brig. South Irish Division, R.A., to be Lieut., on augmentation.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt. C. A. Bushman to be Adjt., vice Lieut. F. C. Schooles, resigned (Nov. 28).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. C. M. Hutton to be Capt., vice W. H. Cunliffe, seconded (Nov. 15).

The Essex Regiment—Capt. E. Nash to be Major, vice D. A. Blest, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Oct. 20).

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—The Christian name of Lieut. Didham is "Chambers," and not "Charles," as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 4; Lieut. E. H. Cole, from the 4th Batn. the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice N. L. Pearse, promoted.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. C. Davidson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S C. (Sept. 17).

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut. the Hon. R. C. S. M. Monck resigns his commission; Lieuts. A. G. T. Burton, from the 4th Batn. the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. F. Browne, promoted; A. Parkin, from the 2nd Brig. Cinque Ports Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice A. S. Palmer, transferred to the York and Lancaster Regt.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. J. P. Dalison, from the 3rd Batn., to be Lieut., vice A. F. H. Cowley, resigned.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieuts. L. W. Pease, from the 8th Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Lieut., vice H. Earle, promoted; A. W. C. McFall, from the 3rd Batn. the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice G. E. Lloyd, promoted.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. F. W. Archer to be Major, vice B. Frend, deceased; Lieuts. G. S. Baynes to be Capt., vice F. W. Archer (both dated Oct. 27); C. F. Sewell, from the 3rd Batn. the Norfolk Regt., to be Lieut., vice E. W. Herbert, promoted.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Lieut. G. P. Hatch to be Capt., vice J. F. Inglis, seconded (Aug. 30).

The Manchester Regiment—Lieut. G. C. Napier, from the 3rd Batn. the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Lieut., vice W. Tenison, promoted.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieuts. W. G. Gray to be Capt., vice W. N. Darnell, retired (Dec. 5); W. N. M. Cooke has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 21).

The Durham Light Infantry—Lieuts. A. J. Shaw, from the 4th Batn. the Gloucestershire Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. M. Davison, promoted; E. S. Cooper, from the 3rd Batn. the East Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. Bagwell-Purefroy, transferred to the 3rd Hussars.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Major A. Murray to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. A. E. Warren, placed on half-pay; Capt. E. M. Alexander to be Major, vice A. Murray (both dated March 27); Lieut. D. H. Macpherson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 23).

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt. O. J. Cavenagh to be Major, vice J. G. Lecky, retired (Nov. 28); Lieut. W. A. Scott to be Capt., vice W. H. D. Cunyngham, V.C., seconded (Dec. 1).

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut. M. G. Moore to be Capt., vice J. P. Curran, promoted (Nov. 1, 1882).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieuts. T. St. C. Davidson, from the 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be Lieut., vice C. R. Keate, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; C. S. B. Evans-Lombe, from the 4th Batn. the King's (Liverpool Regt.), to be Lieut., vice P. R. Martell, transferred to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. T. Marshall, from the 3rd Batn. the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice R. H. Ewart, transferred to the Hampshire Regt.

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. Arbuthnot, half-pay, from Brigdr.-Gen. on the Staff in Egypt, to be a Deputy-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Col. R. T. Thynne, Grenadier Guards, who has vacated that appointment (Dec. 25).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. J. O'Flaherty, Chaplain to the Forces of the First Class, to be placed on retired pay (Dec. 20).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major J. M. Waters is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brigade-Surg.

Ordnance Store Department—Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. J. Donnelly has been placed on the Retired List (Dec 4)

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Capt. T. E. Stuart to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (Dec. 17); Pymr. and Hon. Capt. J. B. Stradling has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health (Dec. 1); Capt. R. Johnston, from the King's (Liverpool Regt.), having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (dated Aug. 10, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Dec. 19).

Veterinary Department—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Vet.-Surgs. on probation:—John Armstead Braddell and Thomas Archibald Mitchell.

Half-Pay—Lieut. (with the local and temporary rank of Capt.) J. E. Acland-Troyte, half-pay, to be Capt.

Memoranda.

Hon. Major N. M. Brock, late Capt., 1st West India Regt., has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Dec. 3).

Capt. P. P. Mack, half-pay, is placed on the Retired List, subject to the limitations of Art. 87 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882.

The under-mentioned Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols. (dated Nov. 29):—S. Boulderson, 17th Lancers; A. C. Twentyman, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment); E. L. England, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Infantry); W. K. Leet, V.C., the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry); H. M. Bengough, half-pay, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., Madras; A. L. Walker, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.); J. M. G. Tongue, the South Wales Borderers.

The under-mentioned Warrant Officers of the Bengal Establishment to have the hon. rank on retirement:—

To be Honorary Major—Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Capt. J. Mealin (Sept. 16, 1882).

To be Honorary Captains—Assist.-Comy. and Hon. Lieut. W. Cummings (Jan. 26); Deputy-Assist. Comy. and Hon. Lieut. S. S. Saunders (Sept. 16, 1882).

Reserve of Officers.

Capt. D. Francis, Earl of Guilford, Hon. Col. of the Royal East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 10, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, December 21, 1883.

Her Majesty has approved of the transfer of the under-mentioned officer to the Half-Pay List of the Staff Corps:—

Bombay Staff Corps.—Lieut.-Col. J. S. Iredell (Dec. 25).

Her Majesty has also approved of the transfer of the under-mentioned officer from the Half-Pay List to the Retired List:—

Bombay Staff Corps.—Capt. S. G. D. Turner (Nov. 17).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, December 21, 1883.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lionel Frederick William Holt, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut. the Hon. G. Le M. Saumarez resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Gildea to be Major.

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Alfred Pickard Arnold, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Major G. W. F. Claremont, 1st Batn. the Worcestershire Regt., to be Adjt. (Jan. 1, 1884).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Sussex Regiment—Robert Beauclerk Aldridge, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Sussex Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major C. Bridger, from the 3rd Batn., to be Major. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Robert Lawrence Thornton and Thomas Faulconer Mair Wisden.

4th Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. the Hon. C. E. Finch resigns his commission; Edward Darley Miller, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Major G. F. Heyworth resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Henry Harris Hewitt Dowding, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Capt. R. C. W. de Cerjat resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Thomas Harris Manners Howe, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—William Martin Millar, gent., to be Lieut.

Militia Medical Department.

Surg.-Major M. J. MacCormack, late 7th Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the resignation of whose commission was announced in the *London Gazette* of the 27th ult., is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, December 21, 1883.

Hampshire—Herman LeRoy, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, December 21, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Argyll and Bute—Lieut. J. W. Stuart to be Capt. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—James Lothian and William Smith.

1st Banff—The Rev. William Straton Bruce to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd Devonshire—Surg. S. N. Elliot resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Fifeshire—Capt. A. Cameron resigns his commission.

1st Gloucestershire—Lieut. M. Whitwill, jun., to be Capt.

1st Inverness-shire—Lieut. W. W. Jack resigns his commission.

1st Shropshire and Staffordshire—Lieuts. J. Bassett to be Capt., and W. S. Owen resigns his commission.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire—Acting Chaplain the Rev. Canon J. Scott, M.A., resigns his appointment.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. A. Potter to be Capt.

Engineer.

1st Lanarkshire—Lieut. D. Rowan, jun., resigns his commission.

1st Lancashire—Lieut. T. Farmer resigns his commission.

Rifle.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Capt. and Adjt. J. C. Carter is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Bucks—Charles Thomas Clement James, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Cheshire—Lieut. R. S. Comberbach resigns his commission.

3rd Devonshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Walter Alfred Thornton and James Albert Orchard.

1st Dorsetshire—The under-mentioned officers resign their appointments:—Acting Surg. T. Woods and Acting Chaplain the Rev. G. Glover, M.A.

1st Dumbartonshire—Gavin Shanks, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Archibald Edmondston, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Forfar (Dundee Highland)—Capt. W. Smith to be Major.

Galloway—Joseph Train Hewat, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Haddington—Lieut. P. Ronaldson to be Capt.

1st Herefordshire—Capt. R. H. Capper is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Lanarkshire—Wardrop Moore, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 1st Northern)—Major A. Sloan resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

10th Lanarkshire (Glasgow Highland)—Lieut. J. M. Tulloch to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Thomas Oram, gent., to be Lieut.

15th Lancashire—Lieut. V. A. Hampshire resigns his commission.

6th Middlesex (St. George's)—Lieut. A. W. Shipley resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. S. G. Hill to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. J. Haswell to be Capt.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—Lieut. F. S. K. Douglas to be Capt.

1st Pembrokeshire—Charles Edward Davies, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Major H. M. Skrine to be Lieut.-Col. (Nov. 28).

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt. E. Harte resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. W. Harley resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. W. Boden resigns his commission.

1st Suffolk—The Rev. John Garforth to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Major E. J. Renaud resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Thomas George Marsh and Joseph Walker Higgs.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. F. M. W. Gutch resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Surg. R. Fothergill is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. H. H. H. Dowding resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date December 22, and the current year must be understood.)

London Amusements.

The holiday entertainments are now being actively rehearsed. At Her Majesty's Theatre will be produced, on Boxing Night, "Little Red Riding Hood," a pantomime chiefly sustained by the Vokes family. At Drury Lane, Mr. Augustus Harris provides an elaborately spectacular version of "Cinderella." The National Standard is furnished by Mr. John Douglass, with "Puss in Boots." The Surrey pantomime is entitled "Jack and Jill, or the House that Jack Built." The Britannia pantomime is called "Queen Dodo and the Three Wonders." The Elephant and Castle Theatre has a pantomime entitled "Whittington and His Cat." At the Haymarket, Adelphi, Lyceum, Princess's, Alhambra, St. James's, Strand, Vaudeville, Court, Savoy, Toole's Theatre, and the Comedy Theatre, no special novelties are thought necessary. To the Olympic is transferred the Surrey drama of "The Crimes of Paris." At Sadler's Wells, the Adelphi drama of "Notre Dame" will be the Christmas entertainment, thus breaking through the traditions of some threescore years.

The St. James's celebrates the Yuletide festival by a revival of Mr. Palgrave Simpson's three-act comedy of "A Scrap of Paper," adapted from Victorien Sardou's ingenious drama of "Les Pattes de Mouche." Mr. Kendal and Mrs. Kendal resume their positions as Colonel Blake and Susan Hartley. Mr. Hare is again the representative of the astute Dr. Penguin, and with Mrs. Gaston Murray as Mrs. Penguin, Miss Webster as Lucy Franklin, Miss Linda Dietz as Lady Ingram, and Mr. Herbert Waring and Mr. D. S. Boucicault as Sir John Ingram and Archie Hamilton, a very satisfactory cast is provided. An original comedietta, by Mr. Theyre Smith, called "A Case for Eviction," supplies a pleasant prelude, with Mr. George Alexander and Miss Linda Dietz in the two characters of Frank and Dora.

The Royalty has reopened with a farcical comedy adapted from the French by Messrs. Maltby and Owen Dove, and now entitled "The Three Hats." This eccentric piece, originally produced at Bath about six months ago, has the advantage of being supported by a fairly efficient company.

An excellent performance of Holcroft's old comedy of "The Road to Ruin" has strengthened the favourable opinions expressed with regard to Mr. Edward Compton's carefully-selected company at the Strand. Mr. Compton's embodiment of Goldfinch, embellished with some fresh touches of character, shows a close study of that odd sporting personage belonging to a past period, and sustains the belief that the son of a comedian highly esteemed by playgoers of a preceding generation inherits many of the histrionic attributes of his father.

The Opera Comique will be reopened this (Saturday) evening for the purpose of introducing to the London stage Miss Carlotta Crabtree, who prefers being known by the simple appellative of "Lotta." This lively actress has for some time past been very popular with American audiences.

Two new dramatic parodies are in preparation. One, on "Pygmalion and Galatea," will be produced forthwith at the Gaiety; and another, on "Claudian," written by Mr. Burnand, will be speedily brought out at Toole's Theatre.

"As You Like It" was played at Dulwich College on Monday night, under the direction of the head master. The representation took the place of the ordinary "Speech Day," and was, at least, sufficient to show that elocution was not a neglected study at the College.

Mr. Charles Du Val, whose monologue is rapidly approaching its 150th representation, will appear on Boxing Day and the Christmas week in the Moore and Burgess room, St. James's Hall, at two performances daily. Mr. Du Val's programme will receive the addition of some new "Speaking Likenesses," his "Five-act Drama," and a number of impersonations from his repertoire, with which the London public have not yet become familiar. During the interim fresh ventilators and additional stalls will be placed in Mr. Du Val's St. James's Drawing-room.

The Christmas edition of "La Vie" is now being played at the Avenue, with new songs, dances, and effects. Miss Camille Dubois sustains the part of Christine, in place of Miss La Rue, who has gone to New York. As the piece stands at present, it may rank with the brightest and merriest of holiday entertainments.

A proposal is being discussed in Canada that next year the Dominion Artillery Association should organise an important prize meeting at Quebec, at which teams from Great Britain as well as from all parts of the Dominion should be invited to compete. Should this idea be carried out, Canada would not send a team of artillery volunteers to Shoeburyness next summer.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Advanced Whist, by Aquarius (Chapman and Hall)—The Coming Paradise—St. Stephen's Review, Christmas Number (St. Stephen's Review)—Tropical Trials, by Major S. Leigh Hunt (W. H. Allen and Co)—By Sheer Pluck: a Tale of the Ashantee War, by G. A. Henty; With Clive in India, by G. A. Henty (Blackie and Son)—The River of Golden Sand, by the late Capt. W. E. Gill, R.E. (John Murray)—The Story of Chinese Gordon, by A. Egmont Hake (Remington and Co.)—Magazines for January:—The English Illustrated Magazine (Macmillan and Co.); Longman's Magazine (Longmans, Green, and Co.); The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.); Self-culture for All, (Ward, Lock, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

A SUFFERER.—Your commanding officer was only doing his duty in enforcing cleanliness on the mess deck. Instead of abusing him, you should get your messmates to insist on everything, deck included, being at all times clean. Too often men, unless properly looked after, will herd together in a place no better than the location of the animals you mention; and should your commanding officer have found your mess to resemble a sty, we can well imagine his disgust. There was nothing unjust in the punishment he inflicted. We are always ready to help those who have just cause for complaint, but not grumblers, who, by their own conduct, bring down upon themselves that about which they complain.

ERRATUM.—Mr. B. U. Colclough (not B. W.) has been appointed Assistant-Clerk, R.N.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1883.

THE War Office has taken the trouble to issue an official *communiqué*, contradicting the report that measures are likely to be taken to reinforce the Egyptian garrisons. This contradiction was looked for by all those versed in the ways of official life. If recruiting is progressing unfavourably, we have invariably found that a *communiqué* is sent round, or a series of inspired articles are inserted, representing the Army to be some thousands of men over its establishment; if a force is on the point of being despatched to any particular part of our dominions, its departure is almost always preceded by the publication of an official paragraph, penned with diplomatic precision, denying that such a movement of troops is contemplated. But, unfortunately, the trick has been played so often that nobody will now be blinded by it, and some other device will have to be had recourse to for gulling a usually gullible public. In the present instance, matters are assuming such a serious aspect in Egypt that, try as it may, the Government cannot close its eyes to facts, but will be compelled, by the voice of reason, shortly to take vigorous action for the protection of British interests. It is all well and good for us to raise our hands, turn our heads and say, "It is your affair." We have voluntarily undertaken a responsibility, and we cannot now withdraw from our position. These things should have been thought of before the decision was arrived at to occupy Egypt. We took the decisive step, and we shall be obliged to abide by the consequences of our acts. Notwithstanding the War-Office contradiction, it is obvious that the Army of Occupation must be reinforced; in fact, nowhere is the necessity for an augmentation of the force at General Stephenson's command more fully recognised than within the walls of the War Office itself, where the utmost is being done to ascertain how many men we could spare, and in what space of time we could have them ready. In ministerial circles, attempts are being made to underrate the difficulties which the disaster to Hicks Pasha's army has created. Every thinking soldier sees how hopeless the task is which Baker Pasha is undertaking. And yet, if the Egyptian forces meet with further reverses, there will be nothing for it but for the British Government to send out not a few battalions only, but something very like an army corps to Egypt. It is simply a case now of the stitch in time. The despatch of a few battalions to Cairo at this juncture would save endless trouble and expense hereafter, but with that blindness and perversity which on all occasions mark the actions of Liberal Cabinets, we are putting off the evil day, hoping that it may not come, or that if it comes, something will have turned up in the meantime to ease the way. Experience shows, however, that such a policy only leads to disappointment. The evil day is bound to come, and when it does, the difficulties of our task will be increased tenfold by vacillation and want of proper forethought. That reinforcements will have to be sent to Egypt, none but the blindest partisans of the Government would care to deny. Then surely the wisest plan would be for those in authority manfully to face the exigency, and push on their preparations, in case the emergency should suddenly arise; not to do as they, apparently, wish to do,—lead people to suppose that matters will right themselves, when it is only too evident that each day adds to the complexity of affairs. It may suit the purposes of a tottering Ministry to think that the dangers of the situation are exaggerated. It is, no doubt, a serious shock to the Cabinet to feel that all its calculations as to the forthcoming Budget stand a chance of being upset. Those responsible for the government of the country have, however, a duty to perform which is higher than any obligations of a Party character. This Egyptian fiasco is one of their own creation, and the only course open to them is to face the danger boldly.

At the recent distribution of prizes to the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, Lord Wolseley is reported to have said, "I have seen your guard of honour, and I can only say that I wish every corps in the Regular Army were as well set up and as fine-looking a body of men as those which I see before me, dressed in the uniform of the Royal Fusiliers." Without in the slightest degree detracting from the merit so worthily due to the Volunteers as a body, the obvious question arises,—who is responsible for the unhappy fact of our Regular Army of presumably trained soldiers being so disadvantageously compared with its Volunteer brethren? The country, calmly lulled to sleep and absorbed in roseate dreams of the military oligarchy composed of its Adjutant-General and his satellites, is slow to waken to the truth, and should it shake off its lethargy and open its eyes, would doubtless receive in them a full measure of the official dust which is always in readiness to blind importunate seekers after the light; but it is high time that it should become aroused to the present state of things, and have the fact brought home to it that, however glowing a picture may be depicted on paper, there exists the stern reality of attenuated battalions of half-drilled, under-sized lads, who are neither fit to go anywhere nor do anything; and that whenever a battalion on home service is so fortunate as to contain a few seasoned men in its ranks, they are speedily drafted to supply the deficiency in those of some other battalion which is abroad. Lord Wolseley's admission, which probably escaped him in the ardour of the moment, affords not only food for chastened reflection, but should fill the mind of every one who hears it with dire apprehension combined with mistrust of the powers which have swept aside the matured private, the experienced non-commissioned officer, old regimental land-marks, cherished traditions, and the bulwark of *esprit de corps*, to give us in return skeleton battalions of infants in arms. Let the nation look to these things before the supreme moment arrives. Otherwise, it may, when too late, awake to the fact that it has unhappily been peacefully slumbering in a fools' paradise.

The introduction of a pair of waterproof canvas slippers, to be carried in lieu of the second pair of boots in the valise on active service, will doubtless be of much comfort to the soldier in more ways than one; but at the same time, very careful judgment should be used by the commanding officer as to when they should be put on. If the soldier should be permitted to change his serviceable boot for the canvas shoe at his own pleasure, as soon as he settles down in his tent at nightfall, the time may come when badly shod feet may be a fruitful source of disaster, for in the event of a sudden call or surprise, there would be no time to effect a change from the canvas shoe to the boot; and it can be easily understood that a soldier lightly shod, rushing into darkness, perhaps in snow, or over rough, thorny, or swampy ground, would not be in as effective a condition for fight as if his feet were thoroughly protected. The battle of Inkerman was an example of night surprise, when the men had to turn out of their tents as best they could, and when most of the regiments, quickly engaged hand to hand with the enemy, would have had no time to exchange a shoe for a boot. Thus, although the canvas shoe will be an advantage under ordinary circumstances, the time when allowed to be put on when encamped in the face of an enemy cannot be too carefully considered.

The experimental trials with the new rifle have now been brought to a conclusion. The practices up to 2,000 yards have been very satisfactory. The new rifle is a splendid weapon for prize shooting and holiday work, but it is a very delicate piece of mechanism, and all too complicated for the rough-and-tumble of active service.

It appears that 6,700 soldiers serving in India have already availed themselves of the option of extending their period of service. No more conclusive evidence could be given of the wisdom of the important changes in the conditions of military service which have been effected by the Marquis of Hartington. Few, except those who have served in India, can understand the disadvantages under which a regiment or battalion serves in that country, unless it has a large proportion of men inured to a tropical climate and familiar with Indian habits.

The remonstrances of the Lieutenant-Colonels, Royal Artillery, affected by the "new Artillery ukase" have not, so far, been productive of any satisfactory result. Their several protests have merely been submitted to the Secretary of State for War; but it has leaked out that the War Office blame the India Office for not offering better terms, while the India Office naturally enough retort that it is nothing to them whether the Lieutenant-Colonels are removed to non-employment or not, nor whether they retire or not, but if they, the India Office, have to pay, they naturally wish to cut down the expense as much as possible. This they have done to some purpose, even to an actual saving of about £300 a year on each officer removed. Thus, while these great public Departments are wrangling over details which should have been settled before these unfortunate officers were removed, the great injustice of their removal at all is being overlooked. That proceeding is entirely the work of the Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, who, in a communication to the General Officers commanding Districts, "has it in command" to direct the Lieutenant-Colonels to be struck off the strength of their districts to non-employment. After January 1 next all these officers will be in receipt of the sum of £328 per annum, when their pensions would, should they retire, vary from £600 to £880. It may be said, why not take their pensions? But in addition to the hardship of being turned out on what is virtually half-pay, at a few weeks' notice, against all rules and regulations, and in the face of a Parliamentary guarantee, they naturally object to being shelved at the age of 47 or 48, when both willing and able to serve, and having, moreover, a claim to employment, or at all events to employed pay and allowances, until they attain to the highest rate of pension, which is the legitimate object of every officer's ambition, and from which they are now virtually shut out. In the late East India Company's Service, there was no such thing as "non-employment,"—a term created for the occasion, and to suit a pressing emergency. So that the officers complain with some amount of reason at their treatment.

A division of the Corps of Commissionaires will be established at Leeds on the 1st prox. The address of the office is 24 Great George Street, where Pensioners and Reservists wishing to join will obtain every information.

If the Volunteers have good cause for complaining that the authorities in Pall Mall treat them with neglect, they certainly cannot make the same complaint with regard to the Press. One of our contemporaries has lately opened its columns to a correspondence on the question,—"Can the Volunteers Fight?" And on Thursday morning two daily papers had leading articles on this same subject. It has long been admitted that the present unsatisfactory position in which the Volunteers find themselves calls for redress. At last, even the War Office admits that a show of doing something is necessary, and a Committee of Commanding Officers has been appointed, and will shortly meet, to consider the condition and general equipment of the force. It appears to us that the writer of the article in the *Standard* hits the nail on the head, when he says:—"But what a serious and astonishing event it would be, if the Committee soon to assemble were to turn round to the Government and request definite instructions as to the intended place of the Volunteers in war. Yet this is clearly the essence of the whole matter." Yes, this is the question, and on the answer given depends the whole future of the force, for "if," to quote again the Shylock-like utterances of the *Standard*, "rain falls, will not the Volunteer get wet? If he lies down on damp ground, without camp equipment or a great-coat, is he any less likely to be crippled by rheumatism or pneumonia than his 'Regular' comrade? If you stab him or shoot him, will he not bleed, and require medical attendance? If you starve him, will he not lose his spirit, and presently die? If, then, he has the same human weaknesses, needs the same food, and clothing, and doctoring, and comforting as other soldiers, we should be glad to know whether it needs the collective wisdom of the 'commanding officers' to prove that Volunteers will need in war exactly the same equipment as suits soldiers generally,—no more and no less." If then, in the event of invasion, the Volunteers are to co-operate with the Regulars in the field, the equipment required is already settled. But if they are intended to garrison towns and forts which no enemy would ever attack while there remained a regular soldier in the field, then is the zeal of 200,000 patriotic citizens being deliberately cast aside, at a time when the authorities should be using their utmost endeavours to make every branch of the Army popular, and the sooner the farce is brought to an end the better. We cannot believe that any Government would thus relegate so fine a body of men, capable, if properly managed, of defying any conceivable scheme of invasion, to what would be practically uselessness. The only logical course to pursue is, therefore, to at once provide them with every essential for campaigning as part of an efficient army. "But the expense!" we fancy we hear the advocates of retrenchment exclaim. On this point we may quote the writer of the article in the *Daily Telegraph*, who says,—"Either the Volunteers should be dissolved as incapable of real efficiency, or their efficiency should be secured. They are either worth the cost of proper training and equipment, or they are worth nothing, and we had better save the annual half-million now spent upon them." This is the state of affairs, and it only remains now for the authorities to apply the remedy. The Channel-Tunnel scheme was discountenanced on the ground of our liability to invasion, and an officer of the Intelligence Department was ordered to draw up a statement of cases of the outbreak of war without an immediate pretext, with a view of proving the same theory. Then, if we are thus liable at any moment to a sudden and unexpected attack, it certainly behoves us to be at least prepared to meet it, when it comes.

A most valuable invention, in the shape of a washable sponge sole, is now being tested at Aldershot by the troops, during route-marching. It is claimed for these soles by the inventor, Herr Wagner, of Berlin, that they are a preventative of blistered or galled feet, and that to men with abnormally perspiring feet, of which a large per-centage will be found in every regiment, they are simply invaluable. This invention has already been adopted in the German Army.

We have several times during the last few months drawn attention to the fact that in the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders (78th Foot) and the 1st Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st Foot) there were Lieutenant-Colonelcies vacant, and that those vacancies had existed unfilled for a very considerable period, it being now nine months since the occurrence of the vacancy in the Seaforth Highlanders, and six months since that in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders was created. Until a short time ago, we were under the impression that the extraordinary delay was caused by some extraordinary reason—that it was intended to effect an alteration of Article 30 I. of the present Royal Warrant. No notification of any alteration of the Warrant has yet taken place; but the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Seaforth Highlanders was filled up in the *Gazette* of the 18th inst. Although the promotion, after nine months of consideration, has been given to an officer of the battalion in which the vacancy occurred, and who, under the present Warrant, has no special claim to the step, we by no means feel confident that the promotion referred to heralds the approach of an official notification of a revision of Article 30 I. The grounds for our doubt are threefold. Firstly, that for the last few weeks an ugly rumour has been abroad that Lord Hartington has definitely declined to interfere with this particular specimen of the handiwork of his predecessor. Secondly, the apparent corroboration of the rumour by the fact of the gazetting of the promotion which was supposed to have been delayed for so many months on account of a contemplated alteration in the Warrant. Thirdly, the question,—Why, then, was the promotion given in the 2nd Battalion, when there was a senior Major of the regiment in the 1st Battalion? may be answered by a reference to the service of the senior Major of the 1st Battalion, from which it appears that he himself has a distinct claim, under the Warrant, to promotion in his own battalion, he having not yet received one step of promotion since June 30, 1881. It is quite conceivable that, even had the promotion been offered to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Kelsey, he would have preferred to have remained in his old regiment a little longer, with the certainty of ultimately obtaining his Lieutenant-Colonelcy therein. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we fear that even now, after all these months, nothing will be done. However, there is the Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, which still remains unfilled, and in which the situation is almost exactly similar; and we shall watch with some anxiety to see how that is dealt with, as some further light may thereby be thrown upon the subject.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, December 17, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer William Henry Green has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (December 16).

ADMIRALTY, December 18, 1883.

Engineer Robert John Barker has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet (November 6).

WHITEHALL, December 21, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, her Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Medjidieh, which his Imperial Majesty the Sultan has been pleased to confer upon him as a promotion in that Order.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir John Hawley Glover, R.N., G.C.M.G. (Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Ernest Rice, to the Iris, recommissioned; J. C. Purvis, to the Grappler, additional, for service as Senior Officer at Gibraltar, and in charge of Naval Establishments; R. O'B. FitzRoy, to the Hercules, vice Heneage.

Commanders—E. F. Jeffreys, to the Condor, on becoming reappointed; F. Gunn, to the Alexandra, additional, to be appointed to the Condor, when recommissioned; T. B. H. Cochrane, to the Falcon, vice Gunn.

Lieutenants—Edward Western Hodgkinson, to the Shannon, additional, for service in command of the Forester, tender; Henry C. Carré, to the Valiant, vice Cochrane; H. J. M. Pugh, to the Defence, additional, for the Coastguard at Swansea, vice Godfrey; E. R. Brietzcke, to the Belleisle, additional, for the Coastguard at New Castle, Ireland, vice Pugh.

Chaplain—Rev. S. J. Corfe, to the Royal Adelaide, additional, for temporary service at Devonport Dockyard, vice Autridge.

Surgeon—John M. Phillips, M.D., to the Goshawk, vice Todd.

Chief Gunners—Philip Smith, to the Asia, additional, vice Harding; Israel Harding, V.C., to the Duke of Wellington, vice Smith; Wm. Sandercock, to the Britannia, vice Cockram; Charles Cockram, to the Pembroke, additional, vice Sandercock.

Gunners—John Blampey, to the Cambridge, additional, for service in the Foudroyant, vice Weeks.

Engineer—Samuel John Robins, to the Forward, vice Thomas Samuel Stanley.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officer—Walter Brinkley, to the Penelope, for Leysdown Coastguard station, vice Turner.

Commissioned Boatman—William Veryard, Kingsdown, to be chief boatman, Leysdown.

Achilles, Capt. Morant, made a two hours' trial of her machinery in the Channel on Saturday, and left Plymouth Sound on Tuesday to join the flag of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Alberta, Staff Com. Goldsmith, conveyed her Majesty the Queen to Osborne on Dec. 18.

Alexandra, Capt. Harry Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, was at Malta on Dec. 20. A correspondent writing on Dec. 7 from Malta says:—"The Condor left on Sunday morning for the neighbourhood of Cape Bona, to look for a rock which is supposed to exist some considerable distance from the land, and of which no record is in possession of the Admiralty Hydrographical Department. Some vessel accidentally fell across it, and her captain has made a report to that effect, and as the rock is in the track of vessels making to the eastward the sooner its whereabouts is determined and proper precautions taken to mark its position the better for vessels trading in this part of the world. On the same afternoon the Hecla arrived and made fast, and left on the following day for Fiume to take in torpedoes of new pattern and leave others for alterations. On his return Capt. Wilson will superintend a series of experiments on board the Inflexible in firing torpedoes from her submerged tubes. Her present chief engineer having adopted the plan of admitting air into the tube at the back of the torpedo, it has been found to answer admirably, and has done its work so well that the 'impulse tube' could be dispensed with entirely. Previous to this the firing has not been a success, as it was found that a perfect vacuum was formed at the rear of the torpedo, neither air nor water being able to get in to fill up the space in the tube vacated by the torpedo. The Dee and the Don went out on trial on Tuesday, and was successful as regards the Don, but owing to the boilers of the Dee priming badly, neither horse-power nor speed was obtained, and another trial will have to take place. The Iris arrived on Wednesday, and was placed in quarantine, and the Monarch, Temeraire, and Cruiser left, the former for Naples, and the two latter for Corfu, and they are to be away until the end of January, when it is rumoured that the Temeraire will pay off, all standing. I hear that one of the cylinders of the Superb is considerably out of line with the crank shaft, and that this accounts for the knocking about which the engines have always had, and which no amount of adjustment could get rid of. The Helicon arrived from Naples on Tuesday with Lady Hay and children on board. The ship had a fine passage and did the distance in 34 hours. There is no information forthcoming as to her being paid off, although she has been the same time in commission as the Temeraire. During the past week the rainfall here has been greater than during the same period for many years past, and the Government and other tanks have received sufficient water to last for a considerable time. The weather is still very unsettled."

Audacious, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., was at Hong Kong on Dec. 18. The Orontes would leave on Dec. 20.

Condor, Com. Jefferies, arrived at Malta on Dec. 16.

Coquette, Lieut. and Com. Crowe, arrived at Suakim on Dec. 14.

Euphrates, Capt. Cardale, arrived on Dec. 15 at Queenstown, and left same day; has since ran aground, on Dec. 20, on a sand-bank off Tarifa. The women and children on board have been landed at Gibraltar, in charge of a military officer. The Admiralty has telegraphed Rear-Admiral Wilson to send two ships of the Channel Squadron to assist in getting the Euphrates off. Capt. Freemantle has left Gibraltar, with assistance, for the same purpose, and the Himalaya has been ordered round from Malta to take the passengers of the Euphrates on.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., was at Bombay when H.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived. Great preparations were made for their reception. The vessels of the Bombay Marine, turret-ships, and a number of vessels in harbour dressed rainbow fashion, and as soon as the Cathay was signalled the flagship and Serapis also dressed. As the Cathay reached the inner lighthouse, the flagship fired a salute of thirty-one guns, the men-of-war and several other ships manning yards. The Cathay was escorted into harbour by the squadron of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, and took up her moorings just off the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. Their Royal Highnesses were on the bridge as the Cathay steamed into harbour, the Duke being dressed in the uniform of a major-general wearing the Order of the Garter and the Egyptian medal. At 4 o'clock, the Duchess went on board a steam launch alongside, which was steered by the navigating-lieutenant. The flagship again fired a salute of thirty-one guns, and the Duke, accompanied by the Admiral and other officials, proceeded to the dockyard. On their landing a salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the battery on shore. The Duke and Duchess were received on shore by his Excellency the Governor and all the officials, and a choir of native children sang "God save the Queen" in their own language, and it formed a very interesting part of the ceremony.

Forward, Lieut.-Com. Arthur Furlonger, left Sheerness on Saturday for Portland, *en route* for Vigo, to join the Channel Squadron. The Forward is to perform the duties of tender to the fleet during the present cruise, there being no despatch-vessel available to succeed the Lively. She is expected to proceed to Australia in May next, to strengthen the squadron under the command of Comdre. J. E. Erskine. She arrived in Plymouth Sound on Dec. 17, and left on Dec. 20 to join the Channel Squadron.

Goshawk, Lieut. and Com. W. J. Moore, arrived at Portsmouth on Dec. 18.

Hecla, Capt. Wilson, arrived at Malta on Dec. 17.

Hector, Capt. William Arthur, C.B., A.D.C., left her moorings off Netley, and proceeded to take up her duties at Cowes on Dec. 19, as guardship during the sojourn of her Majesty at Osborne.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, arrived at Malta on Dec. 17; has been ordered to proceed at once to Gibraltar.

Humber, Com. C. H. Hawkins, left the Medway on Sunday for Plymouth, *en route* for Malta and Zanzibar. The Humber has a heavy cargo of stores for Malta Dockyard and the Mediterranean Fleet. At Plymouth she will take in 40 tons of stores for the East India station, and will embark a new crew for the Dryad, which is to be recommissioned at Zanzibar, Capt. Johnstone and the old crew returning to England in the Humber. She arrived in the Sound on Dec. 17, and left on Dec. 19.

Lion. Com. McKechnie gave a most successful variety entertainment on board, on Friday evening last, when a capital programme was gone through. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Blunn, B.A., LL.D., chaplain, who introduced the various pieces in a most happy manner. The song "Sailing," given by boy Tivey took immensely, the chorus of over 900 voices being distinctly heard in Keyham Yard. Boys McLeish and Harris acquitted themselves admirably in their negro performance, the dancing being executed with marked precision. Mr. F. Barratt's rendering of "The Englishman" was very forcible, and deserved the enthusiastic applause it obtained. Mr. J. Seymour presided at the harmonium. The band, under the able conductorship of Mr. D. Bower, bandmaster, played selections during the evening, bringing the concert to a close with the National Anthem.

Malabar, Capt. R. H. Harris, left Portsmouth for Malta and Bombay on Dec. 19.

Minotaur, Capt. Fellows, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, left Portsmouth for Vigo on Dec. 17.

Rambler, Com. the Hon. Algernon Littleton, was at Monte Video on Dec. 2.

Ranger, Com. Darwall, was at Suakim on Dec. 15.

Repulse, Capt. Sulivan, arrived at Grimsby on Dec. 16.

Sphinx, Com. Caffin, left Malta for East Indies station on Dec. 15, arrived at Port Said on Dec. 19, and left on Dec. 20 for Suakim.

Superb, Capt. Ward, C.B., will be paid off at Malta on Dec. 21, and recommissioned the day following.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, arrived at Callao on Dec. 18, with the Sappho in company.

Tyne, Com. Cochrane, arrived at Durban on Dec. 18, and would leave on the 20th.

Valorous, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare, left Mount's Bay on Dec. 17, and arrived at Greenock on Dec. 19.

Woodlark, Capt. Nesham, arrived at Suakim on Dec. 12.

Wrangler, Lieut. and Com. Arbuthnot, was at Monte Video on Dec. 2.

H.M.S. EUPHRATES.

The Secretary of the Admiralty presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and begs to inform him that a telegram has been received from the senior Naval officer at Gibraltar, dated the 21st inst., 9 a.m., reporting that H.M.S. Euphrates, which went ashore near Tarifa on Wednesday evening, has been floated, apparently uninjured, and is expected to arrive at Gibraltar this forenoon. The Euphrates will be examined at Gibraltar, and the troops for India will either proceed in that ship, or be transferred to H.M.S. Himalaya, which vessel left Malta for Gibraltar at 7 a.m. this morning.

Admiralty, December 21, 1883.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Vigo, December 10, 1883.

We arrived here on Saturday afternoon, the 8th, having been just four days *en route*. As soon as we weighed from Portland, on Tuesday afternoon, and cleared the breakwater, we made sail to a strong northerly wind, which we carried down Channel and across the Bay for the next two days, slipping along very quietly and comfortably, going seven to eight knots, with studd-sails set. The weather was beautiful, bright, and clear, more like May than December. We had our usual drills in the evenings, shortening and making sail and reefing topsails. On Friday the wind went round to E.N.E., and freshened till in the afternoon and evening it was blowing a gale, with a heavy sea running. For a few hours the Squadron, with the exception of the Neptune, remained under sail alone, with double-reefed topsails and fore-staysails set. Soon after 4 in the afternoon, Cape Finisterre was sighted, and at 6 o'clock the Squadron tacked, using steam, and stood off the land to the northward, under sail and easy steam till midnight, when we tacked again, and at daylight were once more off Cape Finisterre. On Saturday morning, as we got more to the southward, under the shelter of the land, both wind and sea went down, and by noon it was quite fine again. We came to, and moored off Vigo at half-past 2 in columns of divisions line ahead; the first division, Agincourt and Northumberland, nearest the town; and the second, Sultan and Neptune, outside. The Sultan is anchored abreast of the Northumberland, so as to leave a place at the head of the line, abreast of the Agincourt, for the Minotaur when she arrives. A signal has been made that there will be no drill or evolutions aloft for the next four days, to enable the ships to rattle down, paint, &c., so we will have a quiet week. The weather is very pleasant, though rather cold, and the country is looking very pretty. The members of the Casino de Vigo have, with their usual courtesy, offered us the use of their club during our stay.

The Italian ex-Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Acton, has been appointed to command the Italian permanent Squadron, and hoisted his flag on Saturday last on the ironclad Dandolo. He inspected the first section of the squadron now in the port of Naples.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE SUPPLIED AT
BENETFINK & CO.'S
ELECTRO-PLATE, CUTLERY, and FURNISHING IRONMONGERY GALLERIES, which are the MOST SPACIOUS and COMMANDING in the WORLD, COVERING an AREA of OVER 60,000 SQUARE FEET.
DISCOUNT (AS PER PRICE LIST) TO MEMBERS OF THE
ARMY and NAVY STORES, CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, &c.
CATALOGUES GRATIS.
BOW CHURCH FURNISHING GALLERIES, OPPOSITE BOW CHURCH,
85, 86, 89, 90, 107, & 108 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

BIRTH.

COLEMAN.—On the 18th inst., at Brookfield, Stockport, the wife of W. M. P. Coleman, late Captain 65th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BANBURY—HALL.—On Dec. 15, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, M.A., Edward, only son of William Banbury, Esq., of 53 Queen's Gate, S.W., to Frances, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir William King Hall, K.C.B., of The Elms, Sutton-Bonnington, Loughboro', Leicestershire.

DEATHS.

COLEMAN.—On the 9th inst., at Eastbrook, Teignmouth, Harriet, widow of W. M. P. Coleman, aged 62.

HAYNE.—On the 12th inst., at Gladswood, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, after a short illness, Arabella Hamilton, widow of Colonel Richard Hayne, late of Dittisham, Devon, and youngest daughter of the late Colonel Henderson, of Foswell Bank, Perthshire, N.B., in her 77th year, dearly beloved.

Advertisements.

THE COMMITTEE of the MALTA UNION CLUB give notice that the Post of SECRETARY is VACANT. Salary, £300 per annum. Applications, accompanied by Testimonials, or copies thereof, should be addressed to the Committee, Malta Union Club, Malta, from whom any further particulars can be obtained.

The Secretary should not be above the age of 40, and it would be an advantage if he could speak and write Italian.

Malta, December 5, 1883.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR wanted, in January, to assist in coaching Militia Officers for the Militia Competitive Examinations. Liberal terms offered. Non-resident.—Apply for further particulars to ASKIN, GABBITAS, and KILLIK, 38 Sackville Street, W.

SECRETARY WANTED for an important Company at the West End. Preference given to a Gentleman of position and influence, willing to invest.—Address, Messrs. JEFFRIES and CO., Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

THE WIFE of an OFFICER, lately Retired, residing in a town on the South Coast, DESIRES to MEET with a LITTLE GIRL, about 8 years old, to EDUCATE with her daughter, an only child, and a ward of Chancery. References exchanged. Terms, £100 a year.—Address, Lieut.-Colonel "G.," care of Messrs. Walters and Co., 9 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

PARTNERSHIP (Sleeping or Active), or MORTGAGE, £2,500, REQUIRED in MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, established 12 years. Requisite new buildings, costing over £3,000, just completed at the expense of the principal. Bona-fide, sound, safe, lucrative, and exclusive.—"INORGANIC," Messrs. Deacon's, 154 Leadenhall Street.

ADMIRALTY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
December 13, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill Thirteen Vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, February 4, 1884, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, December 13, 1883.

An EXAMINATION for FIVE APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held at the LONDON UNIVERSITY, Burlington Gardens, London, W., on February 4, 1884, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, with information regarding the pay, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained from the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

Candidates must send in the necessary certificates so as to reach the Military Secretary at least a fortnight before the date of the Examination.

An Examination for Five Appointments will also be held in August, 1884. Notice of its exact date will be issued hereafter.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Major-General,
Military Secretary.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),
117 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NOTICE.

The Stores will be CLOSED from December 24 to December 26, inclusive. The execution before Christmas of Country and Suburban Orders received after Thursday, the 20th, of Town Orders received after Friday, the 21st, cannot be guaranteed.

By order,
December 10, 1883. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

BAZAAR
IN THE
MUSIC HALL, EDINBURGH,
ON
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 11th and 12th of JANUARY, 1884,
To raise a Sum for Enlarging and Extending
THE
PIERSHILL SOLDIERS' HOME FOR CAVALRY.

PATRONS.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.
Major-General H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN, K.G.
H.S.H. the DUKE of TECK, G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
The Most Hon. the Marquess of Hartington.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun.
The Right Hon. the Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
The Right Hon. the Lord Straithnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
The Right Hon. the Lord Wolseley, Adjutant-General.
Sir John Don Wauchope, Bart.
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
Sir Arthur Halkett, Bart.
Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.
Sir John Campbell Orde, Bart.
Sir David Baird, Bart.
Sir Duncan Cameron, G.C.B.
Major-General Alastair Macdonald, Commanding the Forces in N. Britain.
General W. Hope, C.B., Inveresk Lodge, Musselburgh.
Major-General J. Anderson, C.B., Drumsheugh Gardens.
Colonel C. H. Ingilby, C.B., Royal Artillery, Leith Fort.
Colonel Montague Browne (late 3rd Dragoon Guards).
Colonel C. J. Hope Johnstone, Royal Artillery, Leith Fort.
Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, Scots Greys, Piershill Barracks.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sanderson, Scots Greys, Piershill Barracks.
Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Commanding 3rd Dragoon Guards.

PATRONESSES.

H.R.H. the DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN.
H.R.H. the DUCHESS of TECK.
The Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of Aberdeen.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Aberdeen.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Hopetoun.
The Right Hon. the Lady Balfour of Burleigh.
The Hon. Mrs. Hope of Belmont.
The Hon. Lady Baird.
Lady Don Wauchope.
Lady Gardiner Baird.
Lady Halkett.
Lady Colquhoun.
Mrs. Hope, Inveresk Lodge, Musselburgh, by Edinburgh.
Mrs. Montague Browne, Hawkhill House, Edinburgh.
Mrs. Walter Birch.
Mrs. Ingilby, Leith Fort.
Mrs. C. Hope Johnstone, Drumsheugh Place, Edinburgh.
Mrs. Anderson, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.
Mrs. Sanderson, Craig Sanquhar, Cupar, Fife.

STALLHOLDERS.

Mrs. Hope, Inveresk Lodge, Musselburgh.
Mrs. Montague Browne, Hawkhill House, Edinburgh.
Mrs. Sanderson, Craig Sanquhar, Cupar, Fife.
Mrs. J. E. Christie, 1 Regent Road, Edinburgh.
Mrs. Ralph Richardson, 10 Magdala Place, Edinburgh.
Miss Colquhoun, 1 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh.
Mrs. Deans, Mount Charles, Portobello.
Mrs. Fergusson, 18 Lennox Street, Edinburgh.
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Miss Christison, 40 Moray Place, Edinburgh.
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Miss H. Collins, 38 Moray Place, Edinburgh.
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Wives of Non-commissioned Officers of "The Greys."

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DENTAL.—Mr. JOHN FAULKNER, L.D.S., has the pleasure to INFORM the CLIENTELE of the late G. WEAVER, L.D.S., of 41 Upper Baker Street, that he has SUCCEEDED to the above PRACTICE, and will carry on the same at the above address.

TORQUAY.—Messrs. COX and BEYNON have a Number of FURNISHED HOUSES to LET, privately, for the coming season, under exceptional circumstances, at very moderate rents. Sanitary arrangement particularly good. Also some very attractive Properties for Sale, and to Let unfurnished. Printed List free on application.—COX and BEYNON, House and Estate Agents, 13 Strand, Torquay.

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This Club is for the use of Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteers; also Lords-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants of the United Kingdom, and other Gentlemen who hold, or have held, her Majesty's Commission.

The Club House is most conveniently situated, and has excellent bed-room accommodation.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

London Members	£7	7
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At PRESENT, there is NO ENTRANCE FEE.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

THE ADVERTISER,
WITH A LARGE EXPERIENCE
of the
WHOLESALE WINE TRADE,
A thorough Knowledge of the Markets in the Wine-producing Countries, and with
CAPITAL AND CREDIT HERE AND ABROAD,
The Result of Many Years' Trading, would wish to
COMBINE with GENTLEMEN of INFLUENCE of the ARMY and NAVY, to ESTABLISH
A CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,
FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF WINES AND SPIRITS, ON A NEW PLAN.

The commercial status and great experience of the advertiser would enable the new Society to buy on the best terms, that, as compared with Societies employing *intermediaries*, would represent the saving of a large per-centage on the cost prices; again, it would not be saddled with the possible losses from the depreciation of Stocks, or otherwise, of other Departments. The Wine Department, *per se*, is said to be the one that yields the most profit to the Co-operative Stores.

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ROYAL SCHOOL for DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY, Lansdown, Bath; and Clarence House, Roehampton, Surrey.

At an Election of Eight Pupils, on Wednesday, December 19, 1883, the following was the Result of the Poll:—

SUCCESSFUL.	Votes.
Miss B. Orpen	7771
Miss A. M. Campbell	6112
Miss E. L. Wardell	5810
Miss I. K. Cotter	5074
Miss A. H. G. Desborough	4985
Miss J. A. Churchill	3973
Miss F. H. Rickard	3635
Miss M. A. Mahon	3623
UNSUCCESSFUL.	**Votes.**
*Miss L. A. Lockyer	3448
*Miss S. M. Oakes	3293
*Miss W. M. F. Bradshaw	2663
Miss M. E. M. Jackson	2538
Miss O. A. Bennett	2327
Miss M. S. Emuss	2044
Miss M. I. Whitcroft	1877
Miss C. B. Richardson	1786
Miss E. F. B. Campbell	1621
Miss F. E. Scott	1570
Miss M. A. Tatam	679
Miss E. M. Ellis	444
Miss M. C. Seath	416

* Vacancies having occurred after the Voting Papers were issued, the Committee also admitted Misses L. A. Lockyer, S. M. Oakes, and W. M. F. Bradshaw, being the Candidates with the next highest number of Votes.

Arrangements are in progress for carrying out the amalgamation of the Junior School at Clarence House, Roehampton, with the Senior School at Lansdown, Bath.

Remittances on account of the Building Fund may be made to the Secretary.

Each donation of £5 5s entitles to one life vote, and each annual subscription of 10s 6d paid in advance entitles to one vote at all elections during the year.

The next Election will take place on June 25, 1884.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
22 Cockspur Street, S.W., December, 1883.

"BOLTON" HOTEL,
Duke Road, Chiswick.

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Public and Private Dinners Provided.

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Specialities in Old Brandies and Whiskies, which defy competition.
All WINES and SPIRITS are old, well matured, and of special excellence.

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FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.
Selling for the Benefit of whom it may concern.

SALE of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S IRISH LINEN LAWN and HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, belonging to the Stock of Messrs. W. J. HEWITT and CO., of Belfast, the Eminent Manufacturers and Merchants, who are retiring from business. All being first-class. No inferior goods kept. Well suited for Christmas Presents.

Ladies' Real Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs, in Handsome Boxes, at 5s, 7s 6d, 10s 6d per dozen. Cost more than double the price.

Hem-stitched (Ladies'), 6s 6d, 8s 6d, and 12s 6d per dozen.

Gents', in Artistically Designed Boxes, at 8s 6d, 10s 6d, and 14s 6d per dozen. Exactly Half-price.

Childrens', 1s 6d per dozen.

The Sheetings, Table Cloths, Napkins, Surplice Linen, &c., belonging to this Stock, will be sold at less than Half Original Cost Price.

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Arrangements made for Regimental and Private Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, and Masonic Banquets.
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TOP LEVER SNAP-ACTION
HAMMER or HAMMERLESS GUNS,
Ejecting the Exploded Cases.
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Also "Colonial" Quality Hammerless Gun, £27.

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Strong Black Canvas Case, without fittings	1	15	0
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Cartridges delivered at reduced rates in India and the Colonies.

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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
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Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial, to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all Parts.

Sold in Bottles, 2s 6d each; and in cases, containing six times the quantity 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world, or sent on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by The LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., Lincoln.

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FALKNER'S "REAL MALT" WHISKEY.
PURE DUBLIN DISTILLATION.

The same as supplied to the principal Clubs and Regimental Messes. Has been esteemed in Ireland for the last century as the FINEST IRISH WHISKEY procurable, being pure as distilled, and refined by age only. A stock always kept in bond ready for shipment to India and the Colonies.

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"Recommends itself not alone to those of limited means, but to the wealthy, who, when frequenting large gatherings, whether at racecourses, theatres, public meetings, or even on that sacred thoroughfare, the king's highway, have known what it is to be robbed of their valuables."

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Open face, jewelled in eight holes, Two Guineas, post free.

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Whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, one bottle of HOP BITTERS will do more good than £5 in all other medicines or doctor's visits.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a Liquid Medicine which assuages Pain of every kind, affords a calm, refreshing sleep without Headache, and invigorates the Nervous System when exhausted.

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Dr. J. C. BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff), discovered a remedy to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, COLDS,
BRONCHITIS,
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PALPITATION, HYSTERIA, and is the true Palliative in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER,
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GREAT SPECIFIC for
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STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient, and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

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Prairie and Timber Lands.—Rich Soil.—Healthy Climate.—Good Water.—320 Acres reserved by Government for each Settler as Homesteads and Pre-emptions.

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For sale on easy terms to actual settlers.

For full particulars, maps, and pamphlets descriptive of the country, address,

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The Reserve Fund is separately invested in Consols, and other first-class securities.

Lenders are secured by the whole assets of the Company, at present valued at over Three Millions, while the amount of Debentures afloat can never exceed that of the Uncalled Capital.

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Every information will be given on inquiry at the Offices of the Company, Leadenhall Buildings, London, E.C.; and Forms of Application can be had of the London and County Bank, and all its Branches. R. W. SHIRE, Secretary.

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Paid-up Capital ... ... £500,000.

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At the last MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for MILITIA OFFICERS, held in September, the following FIVE Candidates out of EIGHT who went up from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment were successful:—

	Marks.
Lieut. W. Keates (first attempt)	1846
Lieut. L. W. Pease	1725
Lieut. W. R. Inglis	1715
Lieut. Evans-Lombe	1705
Lieut. C. C. Daniel	1691

LATEST SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH EXAMINATIONS.

The following FORTY Gentlemen passed from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment:—

JULY, 1883.

Examination.	Names of Successful Candidates	Total Number of Marks gained.
Woolwich	Reid, J. W.	5082
Woolwich	Lamb, G.	4861
Woolwich	Price-Davies, S. D.	4701
Sandhurst	Walker, H. S.	5682
Sandhurst	Walsh, H. H. A.	5507
Sandhurst	McConaghey, A.	5389
Sandhurst	Pratt, E. H. G.	5364
Sandhurst	Barrow, G. de S.	4935
Sandhurst	Clowes, H.	4858
Sandhurst	Audain, G. M.	4721
Sandhurst	Crosse, A. G.	4573
Sandhurst	Chichester, A. A.	4118
Sandhurst	Eastwood, H. de Cr., satisfied as Militia Officer.	

JULY AND DECEMBER, 1882.

Examination.	Names of Successful Candidates	Total Number of Marks gained.
Woolwich	Hardy, W. K.	7350
Woolwich	Speranza, W. S. J.	6884
Woolwich	Dickinson, T. M.	6160
Woolwich	Macdonogh, G. M. W.	6122
Woolwich	Harrison, Gilbert H.	5868
Woolwich	O'Leary, C. E.	4505
Sandhurst	Swinburne, Anthony	6480
Sandhurst	Nelson, T. M.	6076
Sandhurst	Watson, E. Y.	5983
Sandhurst	Thruston, A. B.	5621
Sandhurst	Norie, E. W. R.	5404
Sandhurst	Crichton, H. M. R.	5401
Sandhurst	Galbraith, G. H. L.	5354
Sandhurst	Brooks, Lewis A.	5281
Sandhurst	Hawkes, L. H.	5239
Sandhurst	Hovell, Hugh de B.	5235
Sandhurst	Knight, W. C.	5232
Sandhurst	Langdale, P.	5133
Sandhurst	Willmott, W. A.	5048
Sandhurst	Benett, H. V.	5003
Sandhurst	Lillington-Johnson	4970
Sandhurst	Bellamy, P. J.	4952
Sandhurst	Milne, A. H. R.	4945
Sandhurst	Fitzgerald, J. W.	4920
Sandhurst	Sutherland, J. C.	4818
Sandhurst	Warrand, W. N. M.	4655
Sandhurst	Burne, Knightley	(*)

(*) Honorary Queen's Cadet.

At the SANDHURST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, held in the months of February, March, and July of the current year, out of TWENTY-SIX Candidates sent up by Mr. WOLFFRAM, the ollowing TWENTY-FOUR were successful:—

FEBRUARY, 1883.

Bliss, L. P.
Connolly, A. M.
Murphy, V. R.
Price-Davies, S. D.
Richardson, H. L.
Shute, C. D.

MARCH, 1883.

Carey, A. W.
Chichester, A. G.
Crane, C. H.
Dun, R. C.
Eastwood, H. de Cr.
Gibbon, H. H.
Nicholl, I.
Stewart, P. Th.

JULY, 1883.

Arnold, W. R.
Bell, B. B. W.
Gadsden, H. C.
Kennedy, J. M.
Marshall, W. R.
Moore, H. A.
Scott, D.
Simmonds, C. B.
Upton-Dormer, J. H.
Wogan-Browne, A. J.

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LEE, S.E.

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The Studies are under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel COLVILE, late 11th Foot, Graduate of the Staff College (Author of "Military Tribunals"), assisted by Captain STEWART, late Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel WHALLEY, late 2nd Dragoon Guards, and one other experienced Officer.

Classes are limited to 6, total number of Students to 18.

One-third of the Competitors prepared at the Abbey in 1881-82 obtained Commissions, several being specially mentioned in the Official Reports.

RESULTS FOR 1883.

In March, nine competed, two passed, and two others were offered Cavalry Commissions; one obtained special mention in Tactics with 525 marks, another special mention in Law with 500 marks.

In September, 1883, eight competed, half passed, taking the following places on the list:—3rd, 17th (tie), 38th, and 50th (the first attempt).

Present Term ends December 22.
Next Term commences January 5, 1884.
Further particulars, on application to
Captain PRESTON,
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Mr. Pritchard has gained the following high places, including others, in the last Three Examinations, viz.:—4th place, Sandhurst; 2nd place, Militia Competitive; and 3rd place, Militia Qualifying. The Militia Competitive Department is in charge of a late Garrison Instructor, who is ably assisted.—Address, Wargrave, near Henley, Oxon.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; also special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. Captain James passed from the Staff College in 1877 with honours, Major Lynch in 1876, with honours and special mention in military art and history, reconnaissance, and topography. Eighty-three successes last year.

ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY ONE up to date this year.

RECENT SUCCESSES.

WOOLWICH:—Five out of seven sent up in 1882, viz., 4th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th. July, 1883, 2nd.

SANDHURST:—6th, 25th, 55th, 61st, 74th, and 2nd Queen's Indian Cadet. July, 1883: FIRST, and 11 others.

MILITIA MILITARY:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed SIXTY-TWO out of 119 sent up under the present Regulations. This number (119) includes 11 now reading. Of the 62, FORTY have passed in the first thirty, and the first place has been taken four out of six possible times. March, 1881, *FIRST, *25th, *59th; September, 1881, *8th, 16th, 21st, *23rd, *25th, *33rd; March, 1882, *FIRST, 4th, 12th, 14th, *19th, 28th, *30th, and three Cavalry commissions; September, 1882, *FIRST, 2nd, 8th, 10th, *14th, *19th, *20th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, *36th, and one (42nd) Cavalry commission; March, 1883, *4th, 10th, 28th, and two Cavalry commissions.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
1st	Didham	2001
4th	Palmer	1924
6th	Wyley	1919
7th	Foster	1899
9th	Heyworth	1869
10th	Westmorland	1862
11th	Browne	1859
13th	Twyford	1838
14th	Prendergast	1822
15th	Macrae	1817
17th	Graham	1811
20th	Milligan	1801
23rd	Thompson	1790
26th	*Marriott	1778
31st	Stevens	1769
34th	Dewar	1752
37th	*M'Neill	1750
40th	Leicester	1738
42nd	*Cole	1731
46th	Davidson	1722
49th	Shaw	1709
60th	Sewell	1689
64th	*Rolt	1677
66th	Harris	1665

One other officer has refused a Cavalry commission, making a total of 25 successes out of 39 sent up.

(Those marked *—20 in all—passed first attempt.)

MILITIA LITERARY:—Twelve out of thirteen in 1881, ALL in 1882; 1883—April, ALL, viz., 16th, 20th, 22nd; October, 18th, the only one sent up. No failure at the past FIVE Examinations.

STAFF COLLEGE:—1881: FIRST, 4th, 16th. 1882: FIRST, 7th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th. 1883: 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION:—Messrs. JAMES and LYNCH have passed 202 officers for promotion.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

At the late Examination held on September 19 and 20, Major DE THOREN and Major MORGAN have fully maintained their former good repute for passing candidates. They sent up three and passed two,— Mr. H. G. Morgan,
Mr. W. S. Carey.

At this establishment the classes are small, and the pupils receive a great deal of individual attention, which enables them the easier to grasp the subject.

Major DE THOREN has had great experience as a Military Instructor and also with Militia Officers.

Major MORGAN has passed the Staff College, and is the author of "Summary of Law" and "Summary of Tactics."

Apply to Major DE THOREN, Bellefield, Jersey.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Dr. KAIM and H. ZOBEL, assisted by Captain ROBINSON, late Royal Artillery, and J. ABBOT JARMAN, Esq., B.A., PREPARE CANDIDATES for Woolwich and Sandhurst. Also, in separate Classes, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the Military Competitive Examinations, and Officers for admission to the Staff College.

References will be given to Officers of very high position in the Service, and to pupils having been recently successful.

For particulars, apply to H. ZOBEL, Poulton House, Hampton.

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Pupils can receive thorough Preparation for Woolwich, Sandhurst, &c., with Public-School training. Terms very moderate, and strictly inclusive. References permitted to Colonel Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., Colonel R. B. H. Blundell, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., &c.

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The FIRST TERM of 1884 will begin on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23rd. Application for Admission may be made to the Secretary, at the School; or to the Hon. Sec., G. H. WOLLASTON, Esq., 24 College Road, Clifton. Information as to Boarding Houses may be obtained from either the Secretary or Hon. Secretary.

EDUCATION.—TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—The Rev. J. TAYLOR, M.A., late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, RECEIVES about TWENTY PUPILS to prepare for the Public Schools, &c. Special care given to delicate boys. Individual attention. The sons of parents in India, &c., can be received for the whole year, if necessary.—Address, Cambridge House, Tunbridge Wells.

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MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the five Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils THIRTY-SEVEN COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. A list of successful Pupils, showing the high places taken by them, will be furnished on application.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

The General Score for all Examinations now amounts to SEVENTY-ONE SUCCESSES achieved by Pupils during the last two years.

A Class for Staff College during second leave season.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA desirous of competing for Line Commissions can be received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., at Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. They will be thoroughly prepared in all Military Subjects by two Officers who for several years past have been engaged with distinguished success in this special work.

Great individual attention is secured, both Instructors are resident and give their whole time, very few Pupils are taken, and steady work is insisted on. Since the introduction of the Military Competitive, out of Forty-four Lieutenants of Militia sent up, Twenty-seven have been successful, several taking high places in the list.

A Large Staff of Experienced Tutors, all resident, assist in preparing for the Qualifying Examinations, and for the Sandhurst and Woolwich Competitions.

References to parents of pupils successful at all Examinations, INCLUDING SANDHURST and MILITIA COMPETITIVE THIS YEAR & LAST. All sent up for the last Militia Qualifying Examination passed.

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HEAD MASTER—Rev. F. HEWSON WALL, LL.D.

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⁎ *NOTICE.—The Editor of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*
MR. W. H. RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* not *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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THE *London Gazette* occasionally notifies some appointments to the Reserve of Officers, and the official *Army List* shows, under that delusive heading, a long list of names of officers from all branches of the military services; but, apart from these notifications, and from its appearance in the *Army List*, there is no evidence whatever of the existence of this imposing "Reserve." In October, the list comprised:—19 Generals; 39 Lieutenant-Generals, all with the honorary rank of General; 67 Major-Generals, all having the honorary rank of the higher grade; 105 Lieutenant-Colonels, of whom 41 have the title of Major-General, and 52 that of Colonel; 279 Majors, nearly all having higher brevet or honorary rank; 505 Captains, of whom 147 are Field Officers, either honorary or by brevet; and 222 Lieutenants. From the diversities in the previous services of these officers, and in the modes and times of the removal of most of them from the Active List, it would be extremely difficult, if not quite impossible, to arrange them satisfactorily according to seniority. In the official *Army List*, this difficulty or impossibility has been evaded by placing them in two divisions, and alphabetically. The first division consists of those who are on "retired pay," or pension; the second, of those "who have retired from the service, or who hold commissions in the Auxiliary Forces." We fail to see the advantage or the object of dividing the List in this way. If those who have served in the "Regulars" were separated from those who have not had that experience, the reason and use of the division would be evident. The placing of the names in each rank alphabetically has, at least, the merit of simplicity. In *Hart's Annual Army List*, the names are arranged in one list, and according to seniority, as far as such a jumble can be so arranged. The numbers we have given include 281 officers belonging to the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, who ought to join their respective corps, as soon as the latter were called out for service. Some changes have occurred since October, but they do not materially affect the numbers, or the proportions in the several ranks. For this body of officers, as a reserve, there is no work and no pay in peace; and it is difficult even to conjecture how, in the present condition of our Army, they could be employed in war. The "Active List" would suffice to supply Generals and Staff for any number of troops we could prepare for the field. In the event of our being involved in a great European war, or in any other emergency, which would necessitate the preparation of two "Army Corps" for active service, every man of the Army Reserve would be wanted to fill the ranks of those two corps. It is evident, therefore, that the Reserve of Officers would not be needed to command that reserve of men which would be at once absorbed. The Yeomanry, Militia, and Volunteers are fairly officered; at least, they have few vacancies, and none certainly for General Officers. We have been told, with much exaggeration, no doubt, that in the army of one of the South-American Republics, there are 25 generals for every private soldier. With our reserves, the disproportion is infinitely greater, for we have 169 General Officers and 487 Field Officers to command,—not a single soldier! The real strength of the "Reserve of Officers" is less than its numbers; for serious physical and mental defects, and even absolute and undoubted disability to perform any military duty, are not disqualifications for admission. After making a large deduction, however, on this account, there would still remain several hundred officers able and willing to serve again, whose prospects of employment are very remote. To tramp the streets, like labourers frozen out in winter, shouting "We have no work to do-oo-oo," would be undignified and useless; to memorialise the War Office or Parliament would be unavailing. Nothing is left, then, for these officers but patient resignation to their position on the shelf where "Army Reform" has placed them. Yet there remains one slender chance of employment for some of these disappointed but still zealous warriors. If war should call two "army corps" to the field, the numbers of men and lads who would be left behind as unfit for a campaign cannot be estimated (with last year's experience) at less than 30,000. Here would be a fine field for work, if only the proportions of the several ranks in the "Reserve" could be altered.

A reserve, whether of officers or men, to be efficient, should be a regimental reserve, in which every officer or man should have an assigned and suitable position in some regiment or corps, which he should be prepared to join at short notice. The "Reserve of Officers," as it now appears, is merely a list of names of officers who have served, or are serving, in the various parts of our military system; taken fortuitously, without regard to qualification or efficiency, and even comprising men who hold important positions in our remotest possessions. It is absolutely useless, except for the purpose of enabling the Government to give a plausible but fallacious answer to any awkward question that might be asked in Parliament about the means of officering the large additions that must be made to our Army and Auxiliary Forces in case of war, and in the improbable contingency of the present establishment and its visionary reserves being completed under a scheme which has proved to be the lamentable failure so repeatedly predicted in this paper. Among the delusive titles and unreal systems from which the crazy edifice of "Army Reform" has been constructed, there is none more unreal and delusive than "The Reserve of Officers."

THE Colonies are, one and all, turning their attention to "self-defence." That they should do so is not to be wondered at, when it is remembered that the mother-country has left them defenceless; but that they should so suddenly see the necessity of establishing themselves as Maritime Powers, is passing strange. No doubt, there are politicians in this country who will regard the growing Naval and Military strength of our Colonies with pleasure. There are those who will hail these signs of the Colonies pursuing their own policy with gladness, simply because they foresee in them the shadow of that coming event they so ardently desire should be brought about—"the cutting of the painter"—while there are other politicians, of a different stamp, who view these signs of self-reliedness with gladness, because they perceive in them a new source of might, power, and dominion for that Empire over which we boast that the sun never sets. Be this as it may, the fact remains that we have set our Colonies a very hard task, which none has more readily worked at than the Colony of Victoria. Before ever the troops were recalled, she provided herself with a despatch-vessel, the *Victoria*, whose commander, Captain Norman, was well known in the days when British merchants shipped excisable goods as wares on which no duty had to be paid, and Collectors of Customs made fortunes by winking at the practice. None were so blind in those days as those who would not see—when an envelope enclosing bank-notes to a good round sum was slipped into their hand on the arrival of a ship in Hudson's Bay. And now that harbour is to be placed in a proper state of defence against smugglers, pirates, and the Queen's enemies. The *Nelson*, old two-decker, followed by the *Cerberus*, a ship appropriately named to guard the gate between Port Phillip Heads, were not sufficient to secure the safety of wealthy Melbourne. Forts had to be built, gunboats and torpedo-boats had to be bought. A Navy has to be created. The *Childers* torpedo-boat has just been launched and tried—a boat named after one of the most lucky of Victorian public servants, and a rising English Cabinet Minister. More of these sixty-tonners are to follow. But will any one who knows the Victorian coast venture to say that these will make the Colony safe? Is an enemy obliged to force Port Phillip Heads to attack Williamstown, Brighton, or Melbourne? Surely not. Are there not Westernport, with its two entrances, Louttit Bay, and numerous other landing-places from which the Golden Colony can be invaded? And how is Victoria to defend all these? Surely the task is as yet too great. We feel convinced it is; and we would say the same of every other Colony. These, it is our duty to defend. They are not old enough, they are not sufficiently populated, to permit of their developing that Naval and Military organisation which alone can hope to successfully cope with foreign aggression; and until they, one and all, can develop such an organisation, it is the duty of the mother-country to retain them under her immediate protection. We are, therefore, well pleased to find that the Admiralty are not only going to raise the Australian command from that of Commodore to Rear-Admiral, but also that the change will necessitate the Australian Squadron being materially strengthened.

THE recent action of the Government in supporting the abolition of the C.D. Acts is bringing forth such a state of things in the service, that England will soon be able to boast that she possesses a Pestilent Navy. Indeed, matters have reached such a phase, that the Admiralty have been obliged to issue an order, the like of which has never before come within our ken. The spread of that contagious disease which the Act effectually prevented when in force, has, since its repeal, progressed at such a rate, that great difficulty has been found of late in procuring healthy seamen to man our ships. The Admiralty, "having had under consideration the spread of this pestilence at the home ports, and the extent to which seamen are incapacitated on this account, thereby causing great inconvenience when drafts are being prepared for foreign stations, have been pleased to direct, on December 21, that, in future, simple cases of uncomplicated disease are not to be exempted from draft abroad." Truly, a diseased Navy will England soon possess! For, so great is the dearth of seamen at this moment, that not only are the "simple, uncomplicated cases" to be sent to sea, but "aggravated or complicated cases," on board ship, "are to be sent to a Naval Hospital for special survey, and for opinion as to whether the complication is grave enough, or likely to be so prolonged, as to justify exemption from draft to foreign service." Thus do the Admiralty admit that the action of the Government, in repealing the C.D. Acts, for political and party purposes, has interfered with the health and efficiency of the Navy. No one can blame the Admiralty for this disgraceful state of affairs. Their Lordships deplore it immensely, but, of course, are helpless. The Navy, at the same time, is in a worse sanitary condition than ever it was in prior to the adoption of the Act in 1866. The bounds of moderation are now past, and it is the duty of the Press to grasp this disgusting, revolting topic, and to speak plainly, and make its voice heard and power felt throughout the land, so as to save our seamen and our soldiers, the defenders of our country, from a disease which incapacitates them from the due performance of their duties, entails untold misery on generations to come, and whose ravages are now so great as to necessitate the Admiralty issuing the horrid, pestilential order we have deemed it our inexorable duty to quote. The Admiralty, we admit, are powerless in the matter. Lord Northbrook and the Marquis of Hartington have both admitted in the Legislature the misfortune of suspending the C.D. Acts. But they were unable to withstand the onslaught of the ignorant humanitarians who have succeeded in enlisting the support of Radical constituencies to force the hand of the Government. We have always condemned the action of those who brought about the suspension of the Act, and regard them now as criminally liable for the results of their insensate policy. And now, when the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty admit that the measure thus forced upon the country is fatally affecting the Naval service, "whereon, under the good providence of God, the wealth, safety, and strength of the kingdom chiefly depend," surely, it is high time the Government interfered to prevent that service becoming a disgrace to civilised society, and the hotbed of a pestilence, whose after-effects on the nation at large are too dreadful to contemplate.

Lord Northbrook's selection of Captain John C. Purvis for the post of Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar will be viewed with satisfaction by the numerous friends of that gallant officer. He was reluctantly compelled, through ill-health, aggravated by an accident while on duty, to strike his broad pendant at Jamaica, and return last summer to England on sick leave, much to the regret of those serving under him, as well as every one with whom he was brought in contact, both officially and socially, and was eventually obliged to resign his important appointment. We, in common with a large majority of Naval Officers, trust that he will be able to complete the regular term of service in his new appointment, and are sure that success in every way will mark his career at "the Rock."

We understand that Captain Henry F. Nicholson, C.B., has been selected to succeed Captain Barnardiston as Senior Officer in charge of H.M.'s Dockyard at Bermuda. This will place at the disposal of the Admiralty the command of the *Temeraire*, to which Captain Domvill has already been named as likely to succeed.

A memorial has been forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, in favour of the abolition of the power of Naval Courts-martial to inflict penal servitude in certain cases of insubordination, to which the Prime Minister has replied that he has handed the memorial over to Lord Northbrook, who, he promises, will give the matter full consideration. It is to be hoped that the Admiralty will study the efficiency of the Navy when considering this memorial, and not pander to a senseless agitation. Flogging could well be substituted for penal servitude for all cases dealt with in the memorial.

A second edition of Sir Thomas Brassey's work on the Navy will shortly be issued, revised and corrected to date of publication, so as to retain for these volumes their position as a work of reference on all subjects connected with the war navies of the world.

We are informed that the accident to the *Euphrates* is entirely attributable to the increased strength of the current, and its altered direction, caused by the recent severe gales which have visited the Spanish coast, and that no blame is attached to either Captain Cardale or Navigating Lieutenant Charles Robinson, two officers of the highest ability and caution as navigators in the service.

Mr. Goold, Foreman of Works at Halifax Dockyard, a civil engineer by profession, and nephew of Commander James Goold, R.N., has proceeded to England on leave. Advantage, however, appears to have been taken of his absence from the Dockyard, by certain officials interested in the abolition of the appointment of Foreman of Works, to induce the Commander-in-Chief to recommend the Admiralty to cancel Mr. Goold's appointment, on the ground that the buildings of the yard are in a dreadful state considering the amount of money annually voted for their maintenance; but from the manner things are managed at Halifax, we fail to see how any blame can be attached to him for the faults of others. The Naval Storekeeper will not mind, perhaps, explaining.

The *Tenedos* appears to be in such a bad condition that the Admiralty have been forced to send Mr. Glen to Halifax to examine her timbers. A provisional survey having brought to light rotten timbers, the *Tenedos* has been ordered to Bermuda to be placed in dock, and left Halifax for this purpose on December 2. Mr. Glen has been directed to thoroughly survey this old tub, and to return and report to their Lordships as to her actual state and condition. We hear that several timbers of the *Tenedos* have been found to be almost like touchwood, and it is said that she is not by a long way the only ship in the Navy in a similar unserviceable and dangerous condition.

The Channel Squadron arrived at Gibraltar on December 23.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Lieutenant James C. Farie, R.N., serving on board the *Belleisle*, which occurred on Christmas Day. Lieutenant Farie, believing he would retain his appointment for the usual term of three years, was only married two months ago. By some mischance, he succeeded in giving offence to the Admiralty, and, *en revanche*, was straightway appointed to a ship on the East Indies station. The medical officers of the *Belleisle*, however, interposed, representing to the Admiralty that, as Lieutenant Farie was suffering from incipient phthisis, or consumption, contracted by exposure in the Channel, it would be unwise to send him abroad until properly restored to health. This report appears to have been regarded at the Admiralty as one which connived at malingering, and Lieutenant Farie was forthwith ordered to proceed to Devonport Hospital, 300 miles away, instead of to Haulbowline Hospital, hard by, to be medically inspected. The report of the doctors at Devonport fully confirmed that of their comrades on board the *Belleisle*, to which ship Lieutenant Farie had to return. The journey, at this inclement season of the year, proved too much for him; his lungs were thereby affected so seriously, that it soon became evident that his case was hopeless. On Christmas Day he expired, the victim of Admiralty persecution, misrule, and revenge. Truly their Lordships have exacted their "pound of flesh"! No wonder Naval officers love them so! Had it not been for them, poor Farie might have recovered, and lived to be an ornament to his profession. But the journey and the weather, in his state of health, proved fatal. Surely an officer suffering from incipient phthisis should never have been subjected to such a frightful ordeal, especially when there were two medical officers, a staff surgeon and a surgeon on board the *Belleisle*. Were this sort of treatment accorded to a sick convict, the prison officials would, doubtless, be suspended, at the very least; but under the autocratic, irresponsible inquisition which now reigns at the Admiralty, not only the honour, but the very lives of Naval officers seem to hang upon a thread.

According to the "Movements of H.M.'s Ships," issued by the Admiralty on Dec. 26, the *Himalaya* and *Euphrates* had arrived that day in the East Indies! Is no one responsible at the Admiralty for the correctness of these official documents?

Lieutenant Arthur M. Farquharson has been appointed Flag-Lieutenant, and Mr. William F. C. Row, Paymaster, R.N., Secretary, to Vice-Admiral Sir William M. Dowell, the new Commander-in-Chief on the China Station.

According to the St. Petersburg newspaper *Novosti*, which makes a specialty of Naval news, Sir Edward Reed has sent in to the Russian Minister of Marine designs for some ironclads, on the principle he has recently advocated in the *Times*. We hesitate to give credence to the news, for the influence of the late Chief Constructor perished with the downfall of Admiral Popoff, two years ago, and neither the present High Admiral, Prince Alexis, nor the Minister of Marine, Admiral Shestiakoff, is at all well disposed towards Sir Edward Reed.

The French Admiral Galibert, in command of the Madagascar Expedition, has recently been distinguishing himself by bombarding open villages and trading stations on the coast of the island, mostly inhabited by British subjects. As a result, a vast amount of British property has been destroyed, for which, no doubt, the French Republic will not object to pay. At Vohernur, after destroying their property, the captain of the *Boursaint* most considerately took the British residents on board, for transhipment to the Mauritius, where, of course, they have arrived destitute. Surely it is time for this country to protect her own interests in Madagascar.

We learn from Cronstadt that reports are current there that Admiral Pestchouroff, the Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea Fleet, will very shortly be appointed Russian Naval Agent in France and England, his present position being taken up by Vice-Admiral Pilkin, the head of the torpedo service in the Baltic.

Captain Doubasoff, who figured so prominently in the Turkish War, in connection with the torpedo operations on the Danube, was placed on the Retired List early in the year, for insubordination and inattention to duty while acting as head of the torpedo flotilla at Cronstadt. Recently his friends have been interceding for him, and we observe in the *Gazette* of this week that he is posted to the Atlantic cruiser *Africa* as Captain.

In view of the considerable addition to the Russian Navy estimates for next year, owing to extensive extra outlay on shipbuilding, the Minister of Marine has been requested by the Council of State to keep his expenditure within the usual limits by making reductions in other items. In consequence of this, the estimates for home and foreign navigation have been lessened by reducing the projected number of ships to be commissioned, and a saving has been effected thereby of 1,066,364 roubles.

The French ironclad squadron in Chinese waters will shortly be strengthened by the addition of *La Gallissonière* (launched in 1872, 6-in. armour, six $9\frac{1}{2}$-in. and four $4\frac{3}{4}$-in. guns, speed 13 knots), which vessel will carry the flag of Rear-Admiral Lespès. Should circumstances render a further increase of the squadron necessary, the ironclads *Turenne* and *Montcalm* will probably be despatched to Tonquin. The former of these is a formidable cruising ironclad of modern design, though built of wood, and has just completed her trials prior to entering upon her first commission. She carries four $9\frac{1}{2}$-in. and two $7\frac{1}{2}$-in. guns, and is protected by 10-in. armour. The second ironclad, the *Montcalm*, is now almost useless as a fighting vessel, as she is now fifteen years old, and her wooden hull is rapidly giving out. When new, her speed was only 11·6 knots per hour, and she is deficient in strength of armament ($6\frac{1}{4}$-in. guns) and armour (6 in. thick). These defects are, however, to some extent counteracted by great handiness and seaworthiness, and the vessels of her class are, therefore, often employed as flagships on distant stations.

The Swedish corvette *Vanadis*, which dragged her anchors in Portsmouth Harbour during the late heavy gales, is the vessel on board of which Prince Oscar is making his voyage round the world. She was constructed of wood at Carlskrona in 1870, has a displacement of 2,130 tons, engines of 1,400 horse-power, and steams $11\frac{1}{2}$ knots per hour. Her armament consists of eight $6\frac{1}{4}$-in. rifled Finspong, and eight 7-in. smooth-bore guns. The King of Sweden is passionately attached to the sea, and was himself brought up in the Navy. Prince Oscar is the fourth Royal Prince at present serving actively in the Navies of their respective countries, the others being the Duke of Edinburgh, commanding the Channel Squadron, Prince George of Wales, in the *Canada*, and Prince Henry of Prussia, in the *Olga*.

A painful sensation has been created in German Naval circles by some unguarded remarks made before a court of inquiry at Hamburg by a German Admiralty official of high standing. This gentleman was appointed by the German Government to act as expert to a court which had assembled for the purpose of inquiring into the loss of the German steamer *Cimbria*, by collision with the steamer *Sultan*, of Hull. The mode of proceeding adopted by the expert was to subject a few scraps of iron which had composed a portion of the *Cimbria's* hull, and which adhered to the bows of the *Sultan*, to various tests and experiments; and from the results obtained, published it as his opinion that the ill-fated vessel, which was built at Greenock in 1867, was badly constructed, both as regards material and workmanship, and that she was far inferior to vessels built in Germany. Apart from the fact that this question had nothing whatever to do with the point at issue, it is generally acknowledged that the material in the expert's possession was quite insufficient to enable him to form a correct estimate of the *Cimbria's* strength and build, and that he was not justified in making so grave a charge against English shipbuilders. An unfortunate circumstance connected with this affair, is that the official in question is known to be a Protectionist in shipbuilding matters, and he has therefore laid himself open to the charge of "puffing up" the German trade at the expense of that of another country. The *Cimbria* trial has again drawn attention to the remarkable fact that the great German Transatlantic steamship companies persistently refuse to have their large passenger steamers built anywhere but on the Clyde, which circumstance has given rise to much bad feeling in certain quarters. It is a well-known fact that the German Admiralty has offered every facility to foreign Governments who may desire to have vessels-of-war built by private firms in Germany, and to this it was due that the Chinese vessels were so ordered. The case of the *Ting Yuen*, however, is likely to shake the faith in such offers, as that vessel was ordered in Germany under the distinct condition that she should be navigated to China by seamen of the Imperial Navy. At the last moment, when the vessel was ready for sea, the German Government cancelled their promise.

In an article on the French Naval Estimates, the *Avenir Militaire* observes that there are 10,000 workmen more in the French than in the English arsenals, having to share about the same sum in the way of salary; that the climate enables the French to make a greater number of hours; and that, consequently, they should get through a larger amount of work. It appears, however, that the contrary is the case. The

Avenir finds fault with the French system, which is rather too Republican-Socialist. Thus, in France a man once admitted into the Government dockyards is certain, unless he commits some serious fault, of remaining there until he becomes entitled to a pension, while recommendations are of greater influence than personal value. In other words, a unskilled or idle man enjoys the same—and many enjoy greater—privileges than the skilled workman who pays attention to his business. The writer expresses his approbation of dividing men into categories, as in England.

Several officers of the Bombay General List having lately petitioned to be placed under the same scale of pensions as officers of the local service, the Secretary of State has intimated his inability to comply with the request.

We learn that Surgeon-Major Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., will shortly retire from the Government of the Gold Coast.

It appears that there is, or is to be, a Blue Ribbon in the French Army. We see that the War Minister, General Campenon, has just addressed a circular to the Military Governors of Paris and of Lyons, and to the commanders of the various Army Corps, with the view of obtaining the names of the soldiers who have distinguished themselves by their sobriety, so that he may forward them to the Temperance Society.

The Prussian Government has given orders for the demolition of the well-known defensive works erected by the Danes at Duffel, in Schleswig-Holstein. These fortifications played an important part in the war between Austria, and Prussia, and Denmark, and the Prussian Government, in having them demolished, is following the same course it adopted in rasing the small fortresses of Wittemberg, Colberg, Erfurt and Gravdenz, being of opinion that they render no service in the event of war; and that it is far better to have a few large fortresses which, with their circle of detached forts, answer the purpose of retrenched camps. It is upon this system that the eastern frontiers of Germany are protected by the fortresses of Kiel, Königsberg, Thorn, and Posen, and the western frontier by Strasburg, Metz, Coblentz, and Cologne.

A French paper, called the *Archives de Médecine Militaire*, in its number for December 1 gives us some very curious information with regard to what it calls "the terrible ravages" committed by typhoid fever in the ranks of the Tunis expeditionary corps. "All the columns on the march," says the writer, "and all the towns and posts occupied by the troops were attacked. Figures give one an idea of the malignity of the scourge. Out of 20,000 men, 4,200 were struck down." And the author of the official report, Dr. Czernicki, says that neither Tunis nor the Medical Corps was to blame for the loss of men which ensued, but the Administration. The typhoid fever was not caught in Tunis, but was conveyed there by men who before embarking for North Africa spent a fortnight or so in some barracks at Toulon "of notorious insalubrity, and well known as a hot-bed of fever." The 28th Battalion of Chasseurs, which reached Toulon in an excellent sanitary condition, had no sooner disembarked on the other side of the Mediterranean than it lost 36 men; and the 128th, the 25th, 65th, and 135th Regiments all, according to their doctors, contracted the disease at the same place. Dr. Czernicki has also a good deal to say of the way in which the fever patients were neglected, exposed to suffocating heat, suffering from want of water, want of linen, and want of bedding. Many of them remained during half the time the fever lasted on stretchers or on the ground, with their uniform on, and simply a blanket thrown over them. And it was not typhoid fever which played the greatest havoc with the expeditionary corps. It is fortunate for the gentlemen responsible for the sanitary condition of the Toulon barracks that they have not to deal with Napoleon I., who was always very terrible when the lives of his soldiers were uselessly sacrificed in unhealthy quarters.

It was to the sound of the "Marseillaise," and salutes fired from the *Richelieu* and the *Trident*, that the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Tonquin left Toulon on the 23rd, on board the transport *Winh-Long*, Captain Douzans, crew 352, "one of the finest transports afloat," says a French paper,—"and pity we have not some more of them, and were obliged to charter English ships, like the *Cormorin* and the *Cholon*." The *Winh-Long*, in addition to Generals Millot, Brière de l'Isle, and Négrier, and staffs, sailed with 1,200 tons of ammunition on board, 5,000,000 rations, 15,000 lb. of ice, &c. She touched at Algiers, where she took on board 17 officers, 792 men, 8 orderlies, 12 horses, and a reinforcement of 24 serjeants and corporals and 176 men for battalions already in Tonquin. The *Winh-Long* next touched at Philippeville, where more troops were taken on board, the total being 37 officers, 50 non-commissioned officers, 1,171 rank and file, and 26 horses, which, with the crew, makes a good ship-load. The *Winh-Long* hopes to reach her destination on February 2, and she is being followed by the *Européen* and the *Cormorin*, which will arrive about ten days later. The other transports under orders for Tonquin are the *Sarthe*, the *Annamite*, and the *Shamrock*. It appears that Admiral Courbet was able to employ but a small force against Sontay—too small a force to enable him to invest the place, and hence 10,000 of the enemy managed to escape by the southern gate. The Admiral, in fact, was obliged to leave garrisons at Hanoi, Batang, and other places, for, as the French say, they are nowhere masters a gunshot from their outposts. According to the *Avenir Militaire*, matters passed in this way. Admiral Courbet directed his principal attack at a point formed by two arms of the river, about 350 yards from which Sontay stands. The garrison had strongly fortified the other side of the town, being convinced that the flotilla would not be able to make its way up the river under the fire of the batteries which protected it. The Admiral first opened fire against the fortifications on the land side, but did not assault the place at that spot. He re-embarked his men, the flotilla succeeded in getting up the river above Sontay, and the enemy, thus taken by surprise, were soon driven out of their advanced works, and forced to take refuge in the citadel. This feat of arms was not accomplished without some loss, and independent of the men returned as killed or wounded, we believe that a good many men of the attacking force were more or less injured by pointed bamboo sticks. The Admiral, seeing that his troops were fatigued, and knowing that the citadel must yield, did not press the attack any further on the 16th, and during the night the remainder of the garrison evacuated the place and made good its escape. Few persons entertained doubts about the French being able to capture Sontay, and yet it is clear that but for good generalship and pluck, they would have been obliged to pay dearly for their victory. They had no Chinese Regulars to contend against, and they were able to make use of their gunboats. When they find themselves opposed to the Celestials at a distance from any water-way, they will certainly require all the reinforcements now on the way out, or under orders to sail. It appears to be generally desired in France that the Jules-Ferry Cabinet should not push matters to extremes, and should avoid war with China, while maintaining its pretensions to the delta of the Red River. The Government organs declare that Bac Ninh will not offer the same amount of resistance as Sontay did, and that the Chinese are thoroughly demoralised. On the other hand, one hears a good deal of a Chinese garrison of 12,000 regulars, reinforcements arriving, and determination to fight. *Nous verrons!* It is rather surprising to find at this crisis the French papers supplied with their latest intelligence *viâ* London or New York.

The German pamphlet, "France,—Is She Ready for War?" by a Prussian officer, has elicited a few observations from M. Jules Richard, who seems to think that the curse of his native land is explained in the following lines of the pamphlet:—"At the head of the War Office, which deals with all that concerns the Army, is the Minister of War, who is responsible to the President and to the Chambers?" Politics are, therefore, mixed up with everything which concerns the Army, from the purchase of cloth to the appointment of a General-in-Chief. According to M. Jules Richard, politics proved the ruin of the French Army in 1870. This was certainly the case to a great extent; the war itself was political. Napoleon III. himself acknowledged that the march to Sedan was political. But we think that M. Jules Richard is going rather too far, when he writes:—"When at St. Privat, our old Army inflicted on the Germans double the loss it sustained itself (20,000 Germans against 12,000 French), if politics had not haunted the mind of the General-in-Chief of the French Army, it is probable that he would have broken through the circle which was about to close round him." M. Jules Richard admits the superiority of the German Army, and that everything is still in a state of transition; but with all the disadvantages under which his country labours, the writer is evidently of opinion that it would be very dangerous to attack France, and here we quite agree with him.

The French "Society of Aid to Wounded Soldiers" makes known to the public that, since operations assumed a large scale, it has despatched numerous articles to the troops serving in Tonquin, such as wine, spirits, preserves, machines for making ice, filters, mosquito nets, linen, woollens, tobacco, and what the Society calls other *objets de distraction*. Patriotic gifts are asked for, and will no doubt be forthcoming.

The plans or maps which have hitherto served in Germany for the Kriegspiel are about to be superseded by a new form of plan, invented by Captain Riddersted, of the Swedish Army. It has been found that the maps, as at present used, offer too few changes in the *terrain*, and that the nature of the ground is not clearly marked on the same. Captain Reddersted obviates these defects by forming his maps of papier-maché in such a manner that the nature of the *terrain* is shown in relief, and as the map is formed of four interchangeable parts, an almost unlimited number of variations can be obtained from one and the same set.

The German War Office is seriously considering the question of adding to the defences of such fortresses as are situated on navigable rivers, by constructing a number of ironclad gunboats. Two such vessels, named the *Rhein* and *Mosel*, are already attached to Coblenz, but they have not proved very successful, as their engines are not sufficiently powerful to enable them to stem the rapid current of the Rhine at more than a creeping pace. It is, therefore, probable that they will be removed to some more favourable river, and that they will be replaced by stronger vessels.

MARKSMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I have not noticed any reference to this subject in any of the service papers, will you allow me to make a suggestion through the medium of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that men who qualify as marksmen in the first part of the course may be allowed some reward or distinction for their good shooting, although they fail to make the required number of hits in the newly-invented practices of "head and shoulders" and "figure targets"? I have just had the pleasure of superintending the annual practice of the band of my regiment, a corps well known in India for its high figures of merit under the old system. They made an average of 205·14 in the individual firing,—*i.e.*, in the practices from 150 yards to 800 yards. Of 33 men who fired, 22 made 195 or over, that is, were qualified as marksmen as far as they had gone. They had had some practice at the new targets, but when the critical time came, 13 of these men failed to make the required number of hits at the two extra practices. Some of the best and most deserving men thus lost their marksmen's prizes, and when the proper time comes will have to take off the marksman's badge won by their good shooting last year, and which some of them have won for many years together. The band-serjeant, an average good shot, and a man who had taken the greatest interest in the training of his men, lost his marksman's badge for the same reason, the only prize which he as a serjeant could hope to obtain under the new regulations, and probably, instead of being elated by their splendid average, they are all disgusted with the result of their course for 1883. I believe this will be or is already the case with many other regiments, however good their figure of merit may have been hitherto. Cannot something be done to remedy this very unsatisfactory state of things? If the authorities consider that to earn a marksman's prize a man must be able to hit these targets a fair number of times, could not they permit those who have really fired well according to the old system, and made a score of 195, to wear the badge as an honorary distinction? This would certainly stimulate men to make a good score in the first part of the course, for they would know that they would be rewarded for it, although they might not be afterwards successful at a practice at which they are not allowed to use their own judgment, but have to fire according to the laws of gravity, which laws are not always to be relied on, especially when firing with a strange rifle or in varying lights. I believe, too, that this amendment would encourage serjeants to take more interest in their own and other men's shooting, than when, as now, they are so easily deprived of the only reward they have a chance of winning for a good individual score. Although they may not be lucky enough to win a money prize, non-commissioned officers and men would always be proud to win a badge which they can wear conspicuously for a whole year. I will not trespass on your space any more, but I hope that something will be done—the sooner the better—to prevent all ranks being hopelessly discouraged in the most important part of a soldier's training.—I am, &c.,

HYTHE FIRST-CLASS EXTRA.

Preparations are to be made at Sheerness Dockyard for the construction of a new war-vessel of the Mariner type. She will be commenced on the building slip immediately after the launching of the unarmoured composite corvette Pylades, which will take place early in the New Year.

The Admiralty have determined, we hear, on continuing the occupation for a further term of years of the Cadets Hospital at Dartmouth, held under a repairing lease. This building with a dilapidated roof bids fair to swallow up a good deal of money.

A vacancy exists for the appointment of a retired lieutenant, R.N., or of a lieutenant retired with the rank of commander. Only single men without children or widowers are eligible for the appointment. Officers should address their requests to the Secretary of the Admiralty, on or before Feb. 1 next.

The monitors of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, have again sent us this year their well-written and, to Novicrucians, highly interesting little magazine, appropriately named the *Novicrucian*. Well may they be proud of their school, for no finer record could be published than is to be found in the following opening lines of the magazine:—"We came back in brilliant spirits, for the summer term fairly ended in a blaze of glory. The school had shown itself triumphant in work and athletics; the three candidates for the Universities—Joynson, Turton, and Moynihan—had all won first classes; and our Oxford Examiner's report was more than favourable. All our previous faults had been corrected, and if the school was still weak in classics, it was only because our champions are still young in years, and the study of the Ancients is still somewhat novel. But our crowning victory was our conquest over the Household Brigade. It is true, the heroes of Waterloo and Kassassin fell before our bat and ball.. True it is that Fortune, as ever, favoured the brave; true it is that the ground was as our crack slow bowler would have prayed; true it is also that the leader of our foes had to leave in the afternoon; but true is it also that though our captain was most stupidly run out, when apparently safe for a century, we won in a canter. We do not expect to repeat this feat this year, if the Guards again deign to play us; but let us one and all remember that the battle is not to the swift or the strong, but to the plucky and united, and that 'Victory changes her men.' We write in high spirits, for once again our theatricals are revived, and the *Novicrucian* welcomes the glad news. We anticipate a full house and many plaudits; and our cup of happiness is filled by hearing that the Council have granted Pitt a scholarship of £45 in consideration of his having won first place in Greek and second in Latin at the Cambridge local examinations, and his distinguished papers in mathematics in July."

ARTILLERY ORGANISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To the many letters which have appeared lately in the papers on matters relating to the Royal Artillery, its needless waste, the stagnation in the promotion of its officers, and its cumbrous organisation, I venture to add one more on the last subject.

The Royal Regiment of Artillery now comprises what were formerly four distinct regiments, namely, the (former) Royal Artillery, and the three Indian regiments (Bengal, Madras, and Bombay). The separate lists which still exist, for promotion only, will soon be merged into one, on the extinction of the old Indian lists. Promotion will then flow, with a more or less sluggish current, in a general list; and, unless some such change as I am about to suggest be effected, officers will be shifted from one branch to another, as vacancies occur. The regiment, as at present organised, is formed into three main divisions or branches—Horse Artillery, Field Batteries, and Garrison Artillery; and these are subdivided into Brigades. The Horse Artillery is in two Brigades, called A and B, each containing 13 Batteries, designated, like the Brigades, by letters; the Field Artillery is in 4 Brigades, of from 18 to 24 Batteries each; and the Garrison Artillery is in 11 Brigades, of 8 or 9 Batteries each, exclusive of Militia and Volunteer Artillery.

Now, the officers of these three distinct branches are all drawn from one source, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and are all placed on one list, in which they remain during the whole period of their service. That they should all receive the same training at the R.M.A., no one can doubt, and that they should all be placed on one list on obtaining their commissions is also proper. But I would suggest that after a limited period (say five years), they should be put in three separate lists; and that after a further period (say two years), no exchanges should be allowed from one list to another. In short, that at the end of seven years from the date of first commission, an officer should be fixed for service as a Horse-Artillery, a Field-Artillery, or a Garrison Artillery officer; and that he should receive promotion in his own branch only, instead of from the general list, as now. Perhaps, after attaining the rank of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, it might be expedient to make further promotions from a general list. This scheme may seem complicated, but I think it would work more satisfactorily than the present rule of general promotion.

My reasons for the foregoing suggestions are,—young officers, on first obtaining their commissions, are posted to vacancies, wherever they occur, except in the Horse Artillery, for which lieutenants are selected from the other branches. The smart, dashing, young man who would make an admirable H.-A. officer would, during the first years of his service, be noticed as suited for that branch; and the more scientific and less dashing (I do not mean less daring) man would find more congenial work among the big guns and their appliances, while the Field Artillery offers its own variety of service of light or heavy guns to the average man. I think, therefore, that during the first five years' service officers should be liable to be transferred, and eligible for exchange from one branch to another, as their peculiar fitness for one or the other was developed. A young man who had joined and found the H.A. a congenial service would never after take kindly to the slower and more solid work of either of the other branches; nor would one who became deeply interested in the work of G.A. care much for the light, rushing work of his jacketed brother. The F.A. officer might well be content with his position in the principal fighting body of the Artillery.

I would give a further period of two years, during which exchanges or transfers might be permitted in cases where eventually officers were found more suited for another branch than that to which they had been posted. According to the present system of promotion, if a jacket falls vacant for a Major, a man who has never served in the H.A., but would like the change, has interest (and this always will have its effect), and is transferred. But if my suggestion were adopted, the senior H.A. Captain, presumably better qualified, would get the promotion. A great amount of expense, too, would be saved to the officers, for changes in uniform and appointments; and to the country, for unnecessary charges for sea passages.

My letter has run on to a much greater length than I intended; yet I must say, before concluding, that I am quite aware that the above scheme of separating the officers into three lists would involve also the division of the Royal Artillery into three distinct bodies,—distinct in every sense, instead of being, as at present, virtually divided, while nominally only one.—I am, &c., GOLUNDAUZE.

Lieut. I. Gairdner, of the Rambler, has arrived in England, superseded at his own request.

Arrangements are now being made at Chatham for the opening of the large new fitting-out basin, early in the approaching year. The new basin, which has a water area of upwards of 30 acres, completes the chain of new basins constructed at this dockyard, the whole of the works connected with which have been in progress for upwards of twenty years. The fitting-out basin was completed several months since, but the delay in opening it has arisen in consequence of its having been found necessary to dredge away the channel approaches, so as to permit the largest armoured vessels to enter or leave the basin at any stage of the tide.

It is stated that the services rendered at and after the inquiry held in connection with the Daphne disaster by Sir Edward Reed, M.P., have induced the Government to confer upon him a marked proof of their confidence in his judgment in the shape of an important appointment, and that this will be made public in a few days.

The committee on torpedo instruction, which the Admiralty have appointed to consider and report as to how the increased instruction in torpedo work desirable for officers and seamen can be imparted, will now consist of Capt. W. E. Gordon, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., and Com. W. H. May. Admiral Hamilton was first appointed as chairman, but Capt. Gordon takes his place.

NON-EXECUTIVE PAY IN THE NAVY.

Table of comparative pay and of the time served to attain that pay of the Engineers' and Paymasters' branches of H.M.'s Navy, the eleven years' clause applying to both branches:—

ENGINEERS' BRANCH.

Minimum jun. service... 8⅓ yrs.
Maximum do. do. ... 21 do.
Average do. do. ... 17⅓ do.
Promoted to senior rank at the average age of... 39 do.

Age.	Service.	Pay per diem. s.	d.
33	12th yr. of jun. service	11	0
	13th do. do. do.	11	0
	14th do. do. do.	11	0
	15th do. do. do.	11	0
	16th do. do. do.	11	0
	17th do. do. do.	11	0
39	1st yr. of senr. service	13	0
	2nd do. do. do.	13	0
	3rd do. do. do.	13	0
	4th do. do. do.	14	0
	5th do. do. do.	14	0
	6th do. do. do.	15	0
	7th do. do. do.	15	0
	8th do. do. do.	16	0
	9th do. do. do.	17	0
	10th do. do. do.	17	0
	11th do. do. do.	17	0
	12th do. do. do.	22	0
*55	13th do. do. do.	22	0

After 13 years' senior service the Chief Engineer has reached the age of 55 years, and is compulsorily retired.

	s.	d.
Average pay per day during 19 years' service	14	5

* These ages allow for about 3 years' half-pay.

PAYMASTERS' BRANCH.

Minimum jun. service ... 0 yrs.
Maximum do. do. ... 15 do.
Average do. do. ... 10 do.
Promoted to the senior rank at average age of.. 31 do.

Age.	Service.	Pay per diem. s.	d.
31	1st yr. of senr. service	14	0
	2nd do. do. do.	14	0
	3rd do. do. do.	14	0
	4th do. do. do.	15	0
	5th do. do. do.	15	0
	6th do. do. do.	16	0
39	7th do. do. do.	16	0
	8th do. do. do.	17	0
	9th do. do. do.	19	0
	10th do. do. do.	19	0
	11th do. do. do.	19	0
	12th do. do. do.	24	0
	13th do. do. do.	25	0
	14th do. do. do.	27	0
	15th do. do. do.	28	0
	16th do. do. do.	30	0
	17th do. do. do.	31	0
	18th do. do. do.	33	0
*55	19th do. do. do.	33	0

After 19 years' senior service the Paymaster has reached the age of 55 years, but is not compulsorily retired until 60.

	s.	d.
Average pay per day during 19 years' senior service ...	21	7

* These ages allow for about 5 years' half-pay.

Table of comparative pay, showing the number of Chief Engineers and Paymasters now serving, the years of promotion to those ranks, and their average ages:—

PAYMASTERS.

Years of Promotion.	Number now on Active List.	Average Ages Now.	Pay per diem. s.	d.
1850*	3	56	33	0
1853	3	56	33	0
1854	4	56	33	0
1855	5	54	33	0
1856	5	54	33	0
1857	6	53	33	0
1858	2	49	27	0
1859	5	51	30	0
1860	3	52	...	...
1861	4	49	28	0
1862	5	48	27	0
1863	5	48	27	0
1864	7	46	24	0
1865	6	45	22	6
1866	9	44	22	6
1867	11	43	21	0
1868	7	42	21	0
1869	5	41	19	0
1870	14	43	19	0
1871	2	43	19	0
1872	4	42	19	0
1873	1	42	17	0
1874	4	39	17	0
1875	5	39	16	0
1876	10	40	16	0
1877	4	40	15	0
1878	12	...	15	0
1879	10	...	14	0
1880	12	...	14	0
1881	12	...	14	0
1882	15	...	14	0

* Senior Paymaster.

Actual average rate of pay per diem for 30 years' senior service—22s. 10d.

The half-pay time is taken as one year in every five.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.

Years of Promotion.	Number now on Active List.	Average Ages Now.	Pay per diem. s.	d.
1861*	3	51	22	0
1862	1	50	22	0
1863	1	54	22	0
1864	4	50	22	0
1865	1	48	22	0
1866	1	50	22	0
1867	4	49	22	0
1868	...	...	...	...
1869	1	49	22	0
1870	9	49	17	0
1871	8	48	17	0
1872	7	49	17	0
1873	7	48	16	0
1874	10	48	15	0
1875	10	48	15	0
1876	13	45	15	0
1877	37	45	14	0
1878	39	43	14	0
1879	21	42	13	0
1880	10	41	13	0
1881	12	40	13	0
1882	18	39	13	0

* Senior Engineer.

Actual average rate of pay per diem for 21 years' senior service—17s. 6d.

The half-pay time is taken as one year in every five.

Table showing the difference between the pay of Chief Engineers and Paymasters during their last 21 years' service:—

By Table of Average Pay—Paymasters receive during their last 21 years' service	£8,272
Chief Engineers do. do.	5,526
Difference ...	£2,746
By Table of Actual Service—Paymasters receive during their last 21 years' service	£9,070
Chief Engineers do. do.	6,700
Difference ...	£2,370

NAVAL EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a letter you published last July, I called attention to the "fatal effects" of the arithmetic paper set at the examination for Naval cadetships, when 61 per cent. of the marks were obtained by the 31 successful candidates, eight obtaining only the exact minimum (125), and five not more than 10 marks in excess of that number. It is gratifying to find that the examiners have this last November modified the difficulties of the arithmetic paper, and the 33 successful candidates have gained over 76 per cent. of the marks, and the least number obtained was 138. The first candidate who failed stood in the list No. 40. Of the two unsuccessful candidates, who gained more marks in the aggregate, one failed in dictation, and the other in French. Comparing the results of the last four examinations, in June, 1882, the 24 successful candidates obtained 87 per cent. of the marks for arithmetic; November, 1882, 71 per cent. of the marks were obtained by the first 33, and 75 per cent. by the first 24; June, 1883, 61 per cent. by the first 31, and 64 per cent. by the first 24; in the last examination, 76 per cent. by the first 33, and nearly 81 per cent. by the first 24. In Scripture, the average was not very high, 50·75 per cent. having been obtained, and last June nearly 60 per cent. A good per-centage was obtained in algebra and geometry.—I am, &c. A. W.

OYSTERS BY PARCELS POST.—From 1s per dozen upwards. Price List of all kinds of Oysters sent free on application to FRANK HASTINGS, Manager, Oyster Merchants' Association, 9 Botolph Alley, Billingsgate, London.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following, in order of merit, and with the total number of marks obtained, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination held in November and December, 1883, for admission to the Royal Academy, Woolwich:—

Name.	Total No. of Marks.	Name.	Total No. of Marks.
G. P. Lenox-Conyngham	9,930	E. H. de Vere Atkinson	5,216
Robert Ernest Tomlin	8,889	F. A. G. Y. Elton	4,981
John Eugene Clauson	7,741	W. A. M. Thompson	4,978
Dominic Henry Colnaghi	7,547	Arthur George Glanville	4,903
Bertram Alfred James	7,292	Godfrey Stuart Roupell	4,853
Philip Hawkes	6,638	Henry Lysaght Griffin	4,839
Herbert Prentice	6,386	John R. W. Brassington	4,785
Edward L. Dunsterville	6,188	Harold S. Langhorne	4,784
Bertram Lutley Sclater	6,174	J. C. de K. Bruce-Kingsmill	4,713
Arthur Trevelyan Moore	6,110	John Grey Baldwin	4,702
Hector Horatio Harvest	6,098	Alexander J. H. Swiney	4,608
George Alfred Travers	6,050	Henry J. H. Winwood	4 546
Hope Biddulph	5,847	Ralph Glynn Ouseley	4,462
John Arthur Rich	5,821	Stephen Mitchel Dixon	4,433
Francis J. H. Gubbins	5,744	Frederick Potts	4,382
Walter Victor Scudamore	5,719	William Henry Olivier	4,360
Cecil H. de Rougemont	5,683	Claude de M. Franklyn	4,307
Eliot Philips Johnson	5,460	Robert Thornton Moore	4,269
Francis M. Davidson	5,411	Hugh Robert Palmer	4,253
Charles Watson Clark	5 386	David William Farquhar	4,226
Arthur Malcolm Tyler	5,372	Lionel W. Pellew East	4,214
John Henry Twiss	5,311	Herbert C. C. Uniacke	4,194
Walter H. Rotherham	5,293	Charles Edward Hill	4,175
Francis W. D. Quinton	5,275	William Dale Nichol	4,146
Charles Jasper Blunt	5,237	Arthur Ernest J. Perkins	4,055

THE CLIMATE OF CYPRUS.

"Two Sides to the Question" observes:—"In your issue of Sept. 29, you ask the question why Cyprus, in the face of the evidence concerning its climate given before the Commission appointed to inquire into the organisation of the Army Medical Department in Egypt, should continue to be a five years' station. Those who know the island well are aware that its climate is neither 'pestilential' nor 'unhealthy.' But the character of the climate is not the principal ground upon which the question deserves to be reconsidered. The reasons in favour of the reduction of the term of five years' service in the island for the Departments of the Army are far weightier, and deserve a respectful consideration. Regimental officers have an equal opportunity in Cyprus as elsewhere for keeping up their military knowledge, &c.; and so far, regiments have not been quartered in the island for a longer period than two years. But with officers of the Department it is not so, more particularly with those who belong to the learned professions. In Cyprus, these latter are shut out from the avenues of knowledge and the fields of experience which are open to them at most stations, and which it is absolutely necessary for them to have the opportunity of entering if they are to be expected to make progress in their profession, and to be familiar with the discoveries of modern thought and science. In Cyprus, there is little scope for an energetic man, except outside his own peculiar profession, and no opportunity of keeping himself abreast of the great world of thought outside the island. The small garrison limits to a very narrow area the field of labour and experience, and more particularly is this the case with medical officers. The duties of officers and men of the Departments generally is light, which to some may appear to be an inestimable boon; but to those who are anxious to make progress in their profession, it is a serious drawback to be stationed for five years in a place which offers no advantages for improvement. The question is not one of individual interest; it concerns the service at large, which is benefited or otherwise by capability, or want of capability, on the part of any officers of the Departments. Can it be considered advisable that under any consideration men who, to retain their power of usefulness, must keep up their knowledge and increase their experience, should be debarred for five years from almost every chance of keeping pace with the ever-advancing knowledge of the times? Five years in a man's youth are of the utmost consequence, and ground which is then lost can, by some, never afterwards be regained. What is then lost is not only an individual loss, it is also a loss to the service to which he belongs. The authorities have already decided to make Cyprus a three years' station for all men employed departmentally as butchers and bakers. Would it not be well for it to be considered whether the Army generally would not gain by the privilege being extended to all ranks of the Departments, &c., who now for five years are nearly buried alive, and who emerge from their term of service, like a prisoner from his cell, almost entirely ignorant of what has been going on in the outer world during that period."

Mr. Francis Elgar, consulting Naval architect and engineer in London, formerly of Portsmouth Dockyard, was on Friday unanimously elected by the Glasgow University Court to the John Elder Chair of Naval Architecture.

An Admiralty order recently promulgated directs that until further orders men of the seamen class will not be permitted to purchase their discharge until they have completed six years' service in man's rating instead of five years as heretofore.

The defects in the Wanderer and Dolphin, both of which have just undergone unsatisfactory trials at Sheerness, are being made good with all possible despatch, in order that they may be ready for further trials at once. Both vessels will be completed for sea as soon as they are accepted from the contractors.

The officers and students of the Marlborough gave a musical and dramatic entertainment on board their vessel, last week, to a very large and fashionable audience. The engine-room of the ship, which has been completely cleared out and made into a gymnasium, was used as the theatre, and was everything that could be desired. Two farces, some glees, and a few songs composed the programme, as well as a clarionet solo, with piano accompaniment (which was admirably performed), and there was some excellent comic acting. The arrangements reflected credit in every way upon the young students and their instructors.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the miserable weather during the holidays—dense and stifling fogs having shrouded camps and barracks for several days—the Christmas festivities were of the heartiest kind.

The short course of Garrison Instruction has been brought to a conclusion, and the following officers go forward for examination on Tuesday next, in subjects (*c*) to (*e*), Sec. IV., Queen's Regulations:—Majors Price, Commissariat and Transport Staff, and Douglas, 92nd; Captains Tilletson and Bigg, R.A.; Jelf, R.E.; Heathcote and Cooke, 26th Cameronians; Malet and Beatty, 39th; Courtenay, 20th Hussars; Bayly, 92nd; Kelham, 74th, Roberts, 72nd; Stanley, 64th; Sherrard, 80th; Rowley, 1st Battalion, 23rd; Alexander and Peckham, 3rd Hussars; Lieutenants Fox, Helyar, and Barry, R.A.; Preston, Hibbert, and Turner, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Ranken, Douglas, Wood, Wise, Ussher, and Ward, 26th Cameronians; Chawner and Symonds, 2nd Battalion, 18th; Lawrence and Wimberley, 31st; Gordon, 15th Hussars; Wilbraham and Dawkins, 85th; McGrigor, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; Wyndham-Quin and Stamer, 16th Lancers; Hume, 72nd; Hawtayne, 64th; Cox, 1st Battalion, 10th; Hamilton, 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards; Patton-Bethune, 3rd Hussars; Egerton, 72nd; Burke and Loscombe, 1st West India Regiment; Assistant-Commissaries-General Shannon and Bourne; and Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries General Baker, Collard, McMurray, and Creagh, Commissariat and Transport Staff.

The studies in minor tactics on the models in the garrison instruction offices will commence early in January. As in former years, these minor war-game practices will be compulsory.

Surgeon-Major J. Langdon and Surgeon E. F. Smith, A.M.D., have been ordered to Aldershot for duty.

Captain H. Galton, R.A., and Veterinary-Surgeons Mitchell and Braddell have been ordered here for duty.

H Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A.—two officers and 92 men—arrived at the Camp yesterday from India, and are quartered in the Permanent Barracks.

A detachment of the Rifle Brigade—Major Hillyard, Captain Bathurst, Lieutenants Eccles and Lascelles, and 133 rank and file—proceeded yesterday to Portsmouth Dockyard to embark in the Jumna, *en route* to India, to join the 4th Battalion in Bengal.

Major J. Davis, 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, will be examined by the board on Tuesday next, in tactics only.

Surgeon-Major C. McD. Cuffe, A.M.D., has taken over the medical charge of the officers, women, and children of the 3rd Infantry Brigade.

One hundred lads, from the depôt Cameronians, at Hamilton, arrived here during the week to join the 26th Cameronians.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

AN article which appeared in the *Morning Post* of December 20, on the Royal Marines, has called forth strong expressions of opinion in letters which followed in the issue of the 21st. The article itself certainly sets forth categorically the grievances under which the corps suffer, and in doing so has raised the ire of one who signs himself "Lieutenant, R.M.," which must evidently be a misprint for "R.N.," since no Marine officer could write of his own corps in the terms used. In remarking upon the claim of the senior Marine officer in command of a detachment afloat to punish his own men, "Lieutenant" says:—"The Captain of Marines has power to punish his men for all offences connected with his duty as a soldier, unless the offence is so grave that the punishment adequate is of so severe a nature that the Captain of the ship is not allowed to delegate the infliction of it even to the Commander, who is second-in-command, and not the Captain of Marines as stated in the article." This is a misleading statement to those who may not be well up in the subject. It is perfectly true that there are Captains of Marines, in command of detachments, who have this power delegated to them, but there are others to whom it is denied by the Captain of the ship, who will only recognise the Commander as, next to himself, eligible to punish; and this is one of the chief points sought to be redressed,—that is to say, that the Admiralty Regulations should place a certain power of punishment in the hands of the senior Marine officer in every ship, without leaving it to the Captain to delegate it to him or not as he pleases. The question of second-in-command can, of course, have no reference to the command of the ship; that can only fall to a Naval officer, of whatever rank he may be. But, without drawing the line so fine as the date of a commission, there can be no doubt the Captain of Marines, who is the immediate commanding officer of a large body of men, must be considered in a different position to any Lieutenant of the ship, except when at any time the latter may be left (from circumstances) in the temporary command of the vessel herself. "Lieutenant," again, says that the duties of the ship are "carried out by the Lieutenants, assisted by the Sub-Lieutenants, Warrant Officers, Midshipmen, &c., and if one of these officers has cause to complain of the conduct of a Marine under his orders, it is to the Commander, who can thoroughly appreciate the circumstances, and not to the Captain of Marines, to whom he should apply." We fail to see the point in this argument as to why the Commander should so "thoroughly appreciate the circumstances." Surely a Captain of Marines, and there are few under from 18 to 20 years' service embarked, is as fully able to appreciate, or, in other words, to understand a charge of neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, or other offence as a Commander, who, very possibly, has not been nearly so long a commissioned officer. Again, "Lieutenant" says that "officers prefer a shore life after 20 [he does not say whether years of age or of service], and that those who can afford to pay others to go for them do not go to sea at all, but remain in barracks, abuse Naval officers as a body, and cry out louder for a radical change in the mode of maintaining discipline on board men-of-war." Here, again, "Lieutenant" is in error. It is true that Marine officers are permitted to exchange on the foreign-service roster, by which exchange one of the parties will avoid embarkation for the time being, but when he again reaches the top and becomes first, he must go afloat, and therefore there can be no such continued long-shore service as that suggested. The tone of this letter is much to be regretted, as it is written throughout in a spirit of acrimony, so much so, that it is evidently the exponent of one who is at variance on every point with Marine officers, and who would advocate their being kept down with an iron grasp. Such letters will, unfortunately, tend to engender a more than unfriendly feeling between two branches of the service that should work amicably together. Most officers on both sides are willing so to work, but here and there a firebrand appears on one side or the other to do all he can to prevent it. It is very certain that the spirit expressed in the letter of "Lieutenant, R.M." would not be approved by the majority of Naval officers. Another letter on the subject, from "R.N.," is more temperate, and merely says:—"A captain of Marines not being a sailor, it is evident neither he nor his subalterns could give the necessary orders to their men for performing the regular work of the ship in which they assist, such as shortening sail, &c." This is certainly true, but it is not the point aimed at by Marine officers. They have no desire to arrogate to themselves any Naval command or duties whatever. What they aim at is to be the more immediate representatives of their men, that reference be made to them on all points touching their interior economy, and that all punishments, except those necessary to be referred to the Captain of the ship, be in the hands of the Captain commanding the detachment. Such disputations as these give rise to various impolitic suggestions, one of which has been to hand over the Marines as a body to the Horse Guards. Such a course would be at once to sink their identity, and they would gain no better status on board ship. The men would certainly prefer their present administration, and by far the greater part of the officers are better satisfied to remain as they are, under the Board of Admiralty, than to wish for a change to the War Office or Horse Guards. There is no more loyal body of men to its head than are the Marines to the Admiralty; but there are exceptions to every rule, and where numbers exist, there must necessarily be some dissentients from the general feeling; and so it is in the feeling between the Navy and Marines; as two bodies they are always ready to hold out the right hand of fellowship; but as individuals there must be exceptions here and there. It is to be hoped a happy Christmas, when peace and good-will should prevail, may wipe out any ill-feeling that may have been engendered by the late correspondence.

THE FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS.

WHATEVER else the French have neglected, one thing is certain, they have not overlooked the importance of a proper system of fortification, and vast sums have been expended within the last ten years to render the capital impregnable, and to fill up any gaps in the line of outer fortifications which were found to afford the Germans any advantage during the famous siege of 1870-71. The first of the lines of defence extends from the Belgian to the Swiss frontier, begins at Longwy, passes, speaking generally, over Verdun, Toul, Epinal, and ends at Belfort, raised to the rank of a fortress of the first rank. In looking at this line more in detail, it will be observed that in the north, Longwy and Montmédy blockade the railway from Diedenhofen, while Sedan has been dismantled, its citadel only having been retained. The next point in the long chain is Verdun, situated on the Meuse, which commands the railway leading from Metz into France. Surrounded since 1872 by strong forts, it has been transformed, almost as an equivalent for the loss of Metz, into an important *place d'armes*, the outer circumference of which measures about 24 miles. On the left bank of the Meuse is placed a strong fort, on the height south of Marre, and in its front the three strong redoubts of Glorieux, Regret, and Dugny; while on the right bank, in front of the line of Belrupt, Haudainville, and Belleville altogether five forts and two redoubts have been constructed. The fourth link in the chain is Toul, also a strong place, since the surrounding heights—as, for instance, the well-known Mont Michel, which the Germans utilised with success in the last war—have been drawn into the circle of fortifications. Formerly, there was no fortified position between Verdun and Toul, while now, in the same distance—measuring hardly 30 miles—six blockading forts may be counted; Saint Michel and Commercy, formerly open, have been recently fortified; in front of Verdun lies also the fortress of Etain. We now come to the most important part of the first line of defence, the fortifications of the Vosges, the central point of which is Epinal, which has in so far been newly fortified that the heights to the north (distant four miles), and those to the east and south-east (distant from two-thirds to one mile), have each been crowned by a fort. The blockading forts planned along the principal mountain passes and roads in front of Epinal number altogether 12. Among the first are included Fort Parmont, near the town of Remiremont, closing the approach from Münster into the valley of the Upper Moselle; Fort La Roche de la Haye, south of Saint-Dié, not far from Fraize, closing up the road from Colmar; near Le Thilot, a fort of the same name, blockading the approach from Thann, and east of it a fort near Maurice. Finally, there is Belfort, created a highly important stronghold, comparable in strength to Metz or Strassburg, with a circumference of about 30 miles. South of Belfort is the group of fortifications of Montbéliard, forming the extreme southern end of the first line, and consisting of the works on Mont Bart, where the Lisaine enters the Doubs, and the works near Pont de Roide, on the eastern bank of the Doubs, intended to close the roads leading from Switzerland into France. This is the first line of defence, behind which lies a second one, formed of the fortifications of Besançon, Dijon, Langres, Epernay, and Rheims, to which Chagny and Nogent-sur-Seine may be added. Besançon, on the Doubs, is intended to cover, with Langres, in the first place, the rich Franche-Comté; with this view, the works of Montfoucon and Fontain have been completed, while several others are commenced. As by the Act of July 17, 1874, which authorises for all these works the expenditure of 88½ million francs—a sum which probably will be found insufficient—fortifications are to be erected facing Switzerland and Italy supplementing the defence of the eastern frontier against Germany, the works of Besançon are intended in the first place as a bulwark against Switzerland, and next against Germany. The next position of importance is Langres, considerably enlarged since 1872, the works on the right bank of the Marne, three of which are completed, being especially strong. Langres is, as regards dimensions, at present one of the largest *places d'armes* of France, the circle described by the outer forts measuring nearly 32 miles. Dijon, the old capital of Burgundy, was until 1870 an open town; only under Garibaldi, some provisional fortifications were thrown up. If all the projected works of Dijon are completed, the old Burgundian capital may be reckoned amongst the strongest places France possesses. The Forts de la Motte Giron, Hautville, and D'Orgeur, are finished; for two others, the Forts d'Asnières and Neuilly-les-Dijon, the works have commenced. South of Dijon, it is proposed to fortify Chagny. As Langres may be considered the principal redoubt behind the right wing of the works facing towards Germany, Rheims, with its fortifications (which, however, have at present only been projected, or are in their first stages of construction), will rise behind the left wing. Laon, north of Rheims, has been strengthened; and here, as at La Fère, a new fort has been built, Vitry-le-Français has been retained as a blockading-place on the Marne, and on the railway leading from Bar-le-Duc over Châlons to Paris. Behind this second line of defence is placed, as a redoubt for the whole system of fortification, the monster fortress of Paris, a bulwark of such grand and enormous dimensions as to make every other fortress in the world appear small and insignificant compared with it. Three chains of forts surround the capital, the outer forts being pushed so far forward as to form a circle eighty miles in circumference, while the enceinte of the city itself measures nearly twenty miles. The old forts of Paris, which have, on the whole, remained as they were in 1870, form the second inner line of defence, of a circumference of thirty-five miles. Within the terrain of the fortress, and protected by the outer forts, there lie now seven towns, including Versailles, Saint-Germain, Saint-Denis. By a special Act, passed on March 27, 1874, £2,400,000 were granted for fortifying the capital. Among the new forts of the outer line of defence, may be mentioned that in the north two are placed at Cormeilles and Sanois; in the east, the forts of Vaujours and Chelles (near Lagny); in the south, on the left bank of the Seine, Forts Palisau and Villeras; in the west, Fort Saint-Cyr and the heights of Marly. Thus Paris forms a gigantic fortress, the investment and siege of which, as it took place in the last war, will no longer be possible. To do this, it would be necessary to occupy a circumference of nearly two hundred miles. But it is evident that for the defence of such a bulwark a very considerable force is required, which would be just as usefully, or even more so, employed at other points of the country. The question whether this conglomeration of forts and fortresses would be as valuable for the defence of the country as is confidently expected, may be variously answered. But this may be said, that France possesses on her eastern frontier, in her numerous and partly strong fortresses, quite an "extraordinary power of resistance," and has created "obstacles of some magnitude on all the high-roads," which may render difficult and retard the operations and movements of foreign and hostile armies to a very great extent.

The Army.

1st Dragoon Guards. The regimental adjutancy, which fell vacant by the death of Lieut. Waters, is to be filled by Lieut. Paterson, a transfer from the 3rd Hussars, of which he has been adjutant since his promotion from the ranks in Aug., 1880. The adjutancy of the King's Dragoon Guards has been filled almost uninterruptedly from the ranks since Waterloo, its duties being undertaken from 1818 to 1870 by former non-commissioned officers, in Capts. Henry Hill, 1818 to 1836; Richard Hollis, 1836 to 1845; Emmanuel Bradbury, 1847 to 1855; David Wale, 1855 to 1862; John Nethercote, 1862 to 1867; and Henry Barker, 1867 to 1870. In the past ten years, three officers who have served in the ranks have undertaken the duties, two out of their number dying in India, in Lieuts. Oglander, Hennah, and Waters.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The Queen has approved of Brevet Major Wardrop being appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

5th Lancers. Capt. Little has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, vice Brevet Col. Stewart, C.B., 3rd Dragoon Guards.

6th Dragoons. Major Froom has gone up to Etshowe, to do duty with the troops. Lieut. Breton has returned to Pinetown, ill, and is about to be invalided home. Capt. Crosse, Lieut. Rant, and Rdgmr. Hughes reached Natal on Nov. 22. Huts are being erected for the married families. The uncertainty of the regiment remaining in Natal, or going on to India, or returning to England, causes a great deal of expense and inconvenience to the married people, who are unable to make any definite arrangements. Our latest news from the Etshowe camp speaks of dull routine life among the military stationed there. Up to Nov. 19 nothing was known as to the future movements either of the troops or as to the disposal of their present "guest," Cetewayo. There is a prevalent notion among the military authorities that the Home Government has not yet decided on their Zulu policy of the immediate future. Until this is decided no definite orders can reach the troops at Etshowe, which is in close communication with Capetown. The monotony of camp life at Etshowe was broken by the holding of some races recently. Major McKean had a spill, but we are glad to learn that the gallant officer is little the worse.

8th Hussars. Lieut. Burn has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp to the Viceroy of India.

10th Hussars. It is probable that Capt. Lord Alwyn Compton, A.D.C. to the Marquis of Ripon, will resign his appointment on the Viceroy's Staff in time to proceed home with his regiment.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. H. Finlay relinquishes the command of the Royal Artillery at Colchester on the 1st prox., on which day his five years' appointment will expire.

The services of Capt. St. J. St. G. Ord have been placed at the disposal of the Colonial Office, with a view to his appointment as aide-de-camp to Sir J. H. Glover, the newly-appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

Coldstream Guards. Col. E. Chaplin, late of the regiment, died on the 23rd inst., from a tumour on the brain. He had been indisposed for some weeks past, and the indirect cause of his illness is believed to have been a carriage accident, which occurred to him and his sister-in-law, Lady Castlereagh, about a year ago, but from which until recently he had apparently entirely recovered. Col. Chaplin was the second son of the late Rev. H. Chaplin. He was born in 1842, and was educated at Harrow.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Major Dyke has been posted to the 2nd Batn. on promotion, and ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark for India about the 20th prox., to join head-quarters.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. The *Deccan Herald* says :—"This popular regiment bids us an affectionate farewell to-day (Nov. 27), as it leaves Poona for Bombay, for the usual service there, before proceeding home. The regiment paraded the other morning in front of the Grand Stand and trooped the colours, in the presence of Major-Gen. Sir John Ross, K.C.B., and staff. The strength of the regiment amounted to about 650 men of all ranks, and the march-past, which was superbly rendered, was made in columns consisting of eight strong companies. They then reformed line, and saluted the major-general. Three sides of a square were formed, and Sir John Ross, the general officer commanding the division, addressed Col. Hallowes, the commanding officer, and congratulated him on the splendid appearance, the efficiency, and the soldierly bearing of the men under his command, expressing his own sincere regret at having to lose them in consequence of their speedy departure from the station. All classes of the European community will endorse the general's opinion cordially, and re-echo his regret. For, whether for their calico and other balls, or their children's sports, or their sky races, band entertainments, or other amusements, the East Yorkshire Regt. have had no equal, and their popularity, therefore, is enormous, and honourably earned. This popularity, we believe, they have attained everywhere they have been stationed; and while bidding them a regretful adieu, in the name of the community, we are sure we only give expression to the earnest good-wishes of all, when we bid them god-speed, and the same success and popularity wherever they may be, and a safe and pleasant and speedy journey home."

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Lieut. Butcher, 2nd Batn., a probationer, wing-officer, 42nd Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from July 11, 1882.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Martindale, a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 5th Goorkhas, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from July 3, 1882.

41st Welsh Regiment. See 6th Dragoons.

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). The *Cyprus Herald* has the following :—"The mail steamer from Larnaca, on the 22nd inst., bore from the shores of Cyprus a gentleman who formed one of the band of 'pioneers of civilisation' which landed in the island in 1878, to pave the road for men of more gentle professions. We need scarcely say that we allude to Capt. Scott-Stevenson, of the gallant old 'Black Watch,' who during his five years of honest devotion to his duty to the Cyprus Government as Assistant-Commissioner and Commissioner in the Kyrenia District has left a mark which his worst enemy can hardly help acknowledging. Any one knowing the little town of Kyrenia for the period named can testify to the truth of our statement. The inhabitants of Kyrenia, or many of them, may yet live to regret the loss of their former Commissioner. How many times, we would ask them, have they *publicly* thanked him for his devotion to their service; boats, we may almost say lives, saved by him and men led on by him while their fellow-country-men were smoking their narghilehs, and watching with morbid indifference the work of destruction carried on by nature's warfare? Ask them to call to mind the state of their town four years ago and compare their recollections of its then state to the present, and then to appeal to their consciences whether they ought not to be grateful to Capt. Scott-Stevenson for his zeal in their behalf? Besides the good opinion of many of the natives, we may say that Capt. Scott-Stevenson has left the island with the heartiest good-wishes for his future career in life, from the many true friends he has made here or brought with him."

51st King's Own Light Infantry. Lieut. Johnson, a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 27th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Oct. 18, 1881.

62nd Wiltshire Regiment. Lieut. Elderton, a probationer, wing-officer, 7th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Dec. 18, 1880.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies are expected to arrive at Portsmouth from Aden about March 15.

67th Hampshire Regiment. Lieut. Fagan, a probationer, officiating squadron officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from July 10, 1882.

75th Gordon Highlanders. The services of Lieut. Stewart have been placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government, for service with the Egyptian Army.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. The regiment has just put up in the Garrison Church at Aldershot a very handsome memorial brass, to the late Col. Beasley, and the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment who were killed, or died of wounds or disease, in the late Egyptian campaign. The tablet was made and designed by Messrs. Hart, Son, Peard, and Co. The names of the non-commissioned officers and men are inscribed on the brass, and the brass is let into a handsome marble slab. Col. Beasley served for upwards of 30 years in the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and was present with it during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58 (medal). He commanded the regiment throughout the active operations of the Egyptian campaign, but a few days after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir he was taken ill, and died on Sept. 20, 1882. He was granted the 3rd Class Medjidie for his services, and it was notified in the *Gazette* that he would have been recommended to her Majesty for the dignity of Companion of the Order of the Bath, had he survived. The casualties of the regiment at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir were three non-commissioned officers and men killed, and 34 wounded. Col. Stevenson, C.B., who at present commands the regiment, accidentally shot himself in the hand with his revolver, and was invalided home a few days afterwards. Major (now Lieut.-Col.) Todd assumed command of the regiment on Col. Beasley's death, and brought it home in November, 1882. The regiment on arrival in England was again quartered at Aldershot till September last, when it embarked in the Jumna for India, under command of Col. Stevenson, C.B. The regiment is at present stationed at Rawul Pindee.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. The head-quarters and service companies are expected to arrive at Portsmouth from India on Feb. 23.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Lieut. Colomb, a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 39th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Oct. 18, 1882.

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Major Forbes-Robertson, from the 93rd, has accepted the 2nd lieut.-colonelcy of the regiment, which has been vacant for some months, it having been refused by Col. Moore, C.B., V.C. The *Cape Times* of the 5th inst. says :—"It is not often that the departure of a regiment from one station to another is attended by such a public demonstration as that which took place on Saturday afternoon on the occasion of the 91st Highlanders leaving Cape Town for Natal. The 91st have of course exceptional claims on the good-will and regard of the inhabitants of the Cape, the regiment having since its formation been frequently and honourably associated with some of the most stirring events in South African history. But apart from this, officers and men have during their three years' stay in this town, succeeded in gaining for themselves the respect of everyone. The readiness with which Col. Robley and his gallant Highlanders have on all occasions rendered most willing services, in whatsoever way required, for the benefit of the town, will long be cherished in kindly remembrance. Nor will the excellent good conduct of the men during the time they have been amongst us be forgotten. Under these circumstances it was not surprising that their departure has been a matter for more than ordinary regret."

93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Col. Macpherson completes to-day his five years in command. He is to be succeeded in command by Lieut.-Col. Nightingale, Col. Moore, V.C., C.B., who was offered the 2nd lieut.-colonelcy of the 91st, obtaining the 2nd lieut.-colonelcy.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

The training of the Militia of the United Kingdom in the year now closing has been exceptionally important, from the facts that the Irish regiments were again called out, after an interval of two seasons, four battalions being brought over to Aldershot to drill with the Regular troops there; and that the force which went under canvas for the full period exceeded 50,000, of the two arms of artillery and infantry. Twenty-one brigades of artillery trained in England, Scotland, and Wales, and 14 in Ireland; three battalions of engineers in England and Wales; 106 battalions of infantry in various parts of Great Britain, and 27 in Ireland. The battalions which were brought over from Ireland were the 5th Royal Irish Rifles (South Down), 4th Royal Munster Fusiliers (Kerry), 5th Connaught Rangers (Roscommon), and 3rd Royal Irish Regiment (Wexford). These regiments while at the great camp were conspicuous for their fine physique, and for their soldierly conduct, drill, and discipline, and Major-Gen. his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who had two of the battalions in his brigade, specially complimented them before they left for home. Arrangements are now being made at the War Office for fixing the dates and places of next year's trainings, which will commence in the case of the recruits of some of the regiments as early as February. The reports of the inspecting officers on the corps inspected this year have in most cases been very favourable. A War-Office return gives the following as the effective strength of the Militia at the date of the inspection of the several corps from 1870 to 1882 :—1870 (Irish Militia not trained), 88,661; 1871, 107,661; 1872, 116,080; 1873, 115,982; 1874, 112,679; 1875, 116,207; 1876, 114,925; 1877, 117,950; 1878, 105,876; 1879, 127,749; 1880, 130,331; 1881 (Irish Militia not trained), 127,868; and 1882 (Irish Militia not trained), 118,701, the latter total comprising 18,062 artillery, 1,229 engineers, and 99,410 infantry, including rifles.

The Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, December 28, 1883.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut. Lord H. E. B. Somerset resigns his commission.

7th Dragoon Guards—Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Major, H. Lewis to be placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Qrmr.-Serjt. William Hamilton to be Qrmr., vice H. Lewis (both dated Jan. 3, 1884).

13th Hussars—Lieut. G. E. Wood resigns his commission.

Royal Artillery—Majors and Cols. the Hon. A. Stewart retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; E. F. Chapman, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice S. Murray, retired (Dec. 12); Lieuts. A. Bell-Irving to be Capt., vice E. H. Pickwoad, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (Dec. 1); F. R. Wingate to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service with the Egyptian Army. The Christian names of Major Domvile are "Barry Francis," and not as described in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 11; the initials of the Christian names of Capt. Parsons are "C. S. B.," and not as described in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 11.

Royal Engineers—Major A. H. Hime, upon the Temporary Reserve List, retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. V. H. P. Caillard has resigned his commission (Dec. 26).

Grenadier Guards—Capt. T. Wood retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. L. V. Loyd resigns his commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. S. Graves has been appointed to command a battalion; Major H. T. Halahan to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. H. Parnell, C.B., placed on half-pay; Capt. A. C. Jackson to be Major, vice H. T. Halahan; Lieut. G. H. Chippindall to be Capt., vice A. C. Jackson (all four dated Nov. 30).

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Supernumerary Lieut. S. L. Cotton, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice A. A. W. B. Bright-Smith, promoted (Nov. 10).

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. H. S. Hazelgrove has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 23).

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. M. T. O. Travers has retired on temporary half-pay (Nov. 5).

The South Wales Borderers—Serjt.-Major William Hogan to be Qrmr., vice J. Tigar, posted to the 3rd Batn.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Capt. W. Farwell retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. J. Scott Stewart resigns his commission.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Major H. J. Jervis-White retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Durham Light Infantry—Supernumerary Lieut. W. J. Murphy, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice R. Norton, promoted (Oct. 19).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Supernumerary Capt. A. E. C. Kaye, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Capt., vice E. J. Vance, seconded.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Supernumerary Lieut. H. Swire, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut. on augmentation.

Staff—Capt. H. G. Newcome, R.A., to be a Brig.-Major for Royal Artillery, vice Major W. H. M. Duthie, R.A., retired (Dec. 6).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major R. Gillespie, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.

Ordnance Store Department—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance J. Elliott has been placed on the Retired List (Dec. 12).

Army Pay Department—Lieut. F. C. J. Loder, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army, dated July 20, 1883, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Dec. 29; Assist.-Pymr. H. A. Syms has been cashiered by sentence of general court-martial (Sept. 24). The under-mentioned Pymrs. and Hon. Capts. to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army: —F. N. Woodall (Dec. 24), and S. E. Wood (Dec. 28).

BREVET.

Capt. S. P. Lea, Retired Pay, to be Major (Feb. 10, 1865); Capt. and Brevet Major S. P. Lea, Retired Pay, to be Lieut.-Col. (Aug. 1, 1874); Capt. H. W. Smith, Royal Engineers, to be Major, in recognition of his services during the late Afghan Campaigns.

MEMORANDA.

Major and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. T. Fraser, Scots Guards, to be Col. (Dec. 18); Lieut.-Cols. P. G. L. Smith, R.E., to be Col. (Dec. 20); J. M. H. Maitland, C.B., R.E., to be Col. (Dec. 20); Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. P. Lea, Retired Pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. H. Kay, late Capt. the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Dec. 7).

Indian Staff Corps.—Cols. E. F. Waterman, Madras, to be Major-Gen. (Dec. 10); A. B. Marsack, Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (Dec. 16).

Indian Local Service.—Col. C. P. Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-Gen. (Dec. 10).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. T. Dwyer is superseded, for absence without leave from the 3rd Batn. the Welsh Regt.

INDIA OFFICE, December 28, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions and alteration of rank among the officers of the S.C. and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels :—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. R. Pennington and Major C. A. Dodd (both dated Oct. 4).

To be Majors :—Capts. J. B. Watts (Oct. 2), F. R. C. Voyle (Oct. 9), and W. Hailes (Oct. 16).

To be Captain :—Lieut. A. Montanaro (Oct. 14).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels :—Majors W. T. Brereton (Oct. 10), and E. W. C. H. Miller (Oct. 20).

To be Major :—Capt. J. J. Kennedy (Oct. 9).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels :—Majors G. C. Sartorius (Oct. 1), and R. I. Crawford (Oct. 4).

To be Captain :—Lieut. A. Wapshare (Oct. 28).

Brevet.

To be Colonels :—Lieut.-Cols. G. W. Cole, Madras Infantry (July 1, 1881) ; D. Robertson, Bengal Infantry (July 18) ; J. May, Bengal Infantry (Aug. 9).

The promotion of Lieut.-Col. C. S. Steward, Madras Cavalry, to the rank of Col. by Brevet, is antedated to July 1, 1881.

Her Majesty has also approved of the promotion to the rank of Col. by Brevet of the under-mentioned officer, with effect from July 1, 1881, which was notified in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 9, 1883, being cancelled :—Lieut.-Col. W. D. Macturk, Bengal Infantry, since transferred to the Retired List.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, December 28, 1883.

Royal Artillery.

3rd Brigade, Southern Division—Major F. G. D. Watson is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Brigade, Western Division—Capt. P. P. Mack, Retired List, to be Capt. (Dec. 19).

Infantry.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Alexander MacCarthy Morrogh, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. S. Browne resigns his commission ; Bernard William Lynedoch McMahon, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Arthur Henry Bindloss, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the South Wales Borderers—Major A. Lloyd resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Augustus McClintock, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment—Charles Edward Radclyffe, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Capt. A. S. Crisp is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Northamptonshire Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major S. G. Stopford-Sackville to be Major ; Lieut. H. W. K. Markham to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Alic Sutherland, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Capt. L. J. B. Thornhill is granted the hon. rank of Major.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, December 28, 1883.

Royal North Devon—Lieut. C. E. Radclyffe resigns his commission ; also is granted the hon. rank of Capt., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Dorset—Capt. W. E. M. Rough, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. the Hon. E. Vesey, 9th Lancers, who resigns that appointment (Nov. 20).

Pembroke—Lieut. J. F. L. Phillips to be Capt.

Royal Wiltshire—Lieut. Sir H. B. Meux, Bart., to be Capt.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, December 28, 1883.

Artillery.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Lieut. G. R. Harrison resigns his commission.

2nd Durham (Seaham)—Lieut. J. Dunn, from 2nd Northumberland (the Percy) A.V.C., to be Capt.

1st Gloucestershire—Capt. C. C. Savile, from 7th Lancashire (the Manchester) A.V.C., to be Capt. ; Lieut. H. W. Peck resigns his commission.

1st Kent—Charles Herbert Sankey, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Lanarkshire—Capt. J. G. Reid resigns his commission ; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

3rd Middlesex—Lieut. C. Slack to be Capt.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne—Lieut. J. Story resigns his commission.

1st Sussex—Edward James Reeves, gent., to be Lieut.

Engineer.

1st Gloucestershire—Capt. R. Rogers to be Major ; William Playters Wilkinson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Middlesex—Capt. G. Ficklin resigns his commission.

Rifle.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Capt. W. S. Williams is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Devonshire—Lieut. W. J. P. Whitaker to be Capt.

4th Durham—Capt. C. H. Fowler to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts. :—J. Todd and W. K. Rowlandson.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. J. Scott to be Capt.

2nd Glamorgan—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts. :—J. O. White and A. P. James ; Morgan Morgan, gent., to be Lieut.

1st (City of Bristol) Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Acting Surg. A. Steven, M.D., resigns his appointment ; James Paul Bush, gent., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Hampshire—Capt. J. W. Jennings resigns his commission.

1st Hertfordshire—Lieut. G. H. Gisby to be Capt.

2nd Lanarkshire—John Renton, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 2nd Northern)—Major J. Dykes, jun., to be Lieut.-Col ; Capt. J. A. Sillars to be Major. The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions :—Capts. F. Hedderwick, T. H. Hutchison, and Lieut. F. H. Dunderdale. Collingwood Flower, gent., to be Lieut.

8th Lanarkshire (the Blythswood)—Daniel Gillies, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Middlesex (Victoria)—Surg. W. G. Shepherd, M.D., is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

2nd (South) Middlesex—Major J. Fawssett resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement; Capt. C. B. Dimond to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts. :—A. C. Jones and F. C. Griffin.

12th Middlesex (Civil Service)—Major A. G. Sandeman resigns his commission ; Capt. H. W. E. Jeston resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement ; Lieut. D. Eccles to be Capt.

18th Middlesex—Alfred Bayliffe, gent., to be Lieut.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—Lieut. E. H. Bowyer to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Acting Surg. W. M. Vores, M.B., from the 1st Norfolk A.V.C., to be Surg.

1st Pembrokeshire—Lieut. G. A. Hutchins to be Capt.

3rd Renfrewshire—Capt. R. Galt resigns his commission ; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Acting Surg. T. E. Underhill, from 3rd Volunteer Batn. the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Acting Surg.

1st Stirlingshire—John Norie, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capt. G. F. Walker resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. W. P. Fisher to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. H. M. Carter resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date December 29, and the current year must be understood.)

Rowland's Macassar Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success during the last eighty years, in promoting the growth, restoring, improving, and beautifying the human hair. It may now also be had in a golden colour, and is especially suited for fair-haired children. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil, and avoid spurious imitations. Sizes 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s ; sent by post for 3d above these prices to A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20 Hatton Garden, London.

THE ABOLITION OF THE BAYONET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Reforms, whether in religion, law, or medicine, are not seldom initiated by laymen, owing, may I presume, to the absence from the lay mind of the peculiar conservative bias which habit and tradition tend to establish in the professional mind. This consideration has emboldened me, a civilian, to send to you, the editor of a journal for warriors, a proposal for a reform for which I venture to submit experience shows the necessity,—I mean, the abolishment of the bayonet as a weapon unsuited to modern warfare. I need hardly say the conditions of the present are vastly different from those of the old muzzle-loading days. The returns of those killed and wounded by the bayonet in the Franco-German war show how insignificant a part the bayonet plays in actual warfare, though certainly it looks well at a review. But I contend, not only that the bayonet is of little use, but seriously detracts from a soldier's value. In the first place, it represents so much dead-weight to be carried on a march which might be replaced by an equal weight of ammunition. The second, and as I believe, great drawback to it is, that the soldier is encouraged to regard it as a weapon to fall back upon when his ammunition is expended ; consequently, he does not husband his ammunition, but recklessly blazes away. The colony from which I write has witnessed grave disasters to the British arms. Until ammunition failed, the Zulus were kept at bay at Isandlhwana ; when that happened, all was soon over. My contention is that had our men been without bayonets they would have fired so steadily, especially when their ammunition began to run low, that their fire would have been far more deadly than it was. At the commencement of that fight our men had, if I remember rightly, 70 rounds per man in their pouches. For (say) 600 men, this represents 42,000 shots. Now, remembering that the Zulus come on in dense masses, and the great penetrative power of the weapon with which our men were armed, it is evident that had they fired with very moderate steadiness and precision, the enemy must have been defeated. The disaster of Feb. 27, which has just overtaken our troops in Natal, seems to have been partly due to the exhaustion of the supplies of ammunition, indirectly due, as I contend, to the traditions of "cold steel." The enormous difference which the quality of the shooting makes in warfare has never been more strongly brought out than in the war now going on with the Boers. They are, I believe, chiefly armed with Westléy-Richards carbines, a weapon much inferior to our men's, yet, undisciplined as they are, they manage to inflict heavy loss upon us, at, it would appear, a trifling loss to themselves. Oppose ten men provided with but one round apiece to ten others at a dozen paces' distance, without ammunition, but with fixed bayonets, and can there be a doubt as to the defeat of the cold steel? Undoubtedly, there are cases where the bayonet has proved useful, but the question is whether, on the whole, the soldier would not be better without it. It might be replaced by a bowie-knife, useful for many purposes, as well as serving for self-defence in a hand-to-hand encounter. To me, as a civilian, it appears wonderful that so little pains are taken to make soldiers good shots. In actual warfare the object fired at is often moving, and the range continually varying. Instead of accustoming soldiers to fire at moving objects, they are taught to fire at fixed objects at known ranges. Snap-shooting is another accomplishment in which they get no practice. In fights at close quarters, in villages, or among good cover, excellence in this particular may be of great importance. Cheap and excellent targets for accustoming soldiers to fire at objects moving transversely could be made on the principle of the metronome, which is that of a pendulum with the centre of oscillation fixed near to the bob, the upper and lighter end holding the target. For end-on movement, a more expensive target would be required. Some time ago, I proposed to the War Office authorities the construction of a target of this description. The target consisted of a dummy figure of sheet-iron resting on a low two fore-and-aft wheeled trolly running on a single rail, supported by props at a height of about three feet above ground, the figure to be maintained in an upright position by means of counterbalance weights on each side attached to it by inclined rods, so that the centre of gravity of the moving target would be below the point of support on the rail. The end-on movement could be communicated by means of an endless wire cord supported on grooved rollers fixed to the trestle-work carrying the rail, and carried over a drum worked by horse or man power in a sheltered spot to one side of the line of fire. Such a target, capable of moving some 500 yards end on, would afford very good practice to the soldier in judging distance, and, what is of such great importance, habituate him to looking to his back-sight for every shot. It may be objected that the large amount of ammunition that would be expended in making our soldiers expert shots would involve a large additional expense, but such an objection is very short-sighted. One good shot is worth two indifferent ones. Our men are few and expensive; no pains ought, therefore, to be spared in making them really efficient. A great deal of expenditure on ammunition might be saved by teaching short-range snap-shooting with heavy pea-rifles, instead of the regulation arm. England has more experience of war under varying conditions than any other nation. With us the Temple of Janus is rarely closed, yet we are content to follow the lead of Continental armies, instead of leading ourselves in matters of reform. Would it be too revolutionary to try experimentally the reform I propose, by depriving one or two of our regiments of their bayonets and increasing the amount of ammunition carried? Being a professional man myself, I am well aware of the liability of an outsider to err in criticising professional practice ; but the importance of the subject to Englishmen is so great that I venture to incur the risk of a snub, rather than let it be overlooked for want of attention being drawn to it.—I am, &c.,

E. W. Young, M.I.C.E.

Rondebosch, near Cape Town.

REGIMENTAL DEPÔTS.

The following General Order has been specially issued from the War Office by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief :—

"1. In order to ensure greater uniformity of system at regimental depôts, the depôt companies of Line battalions will, from January 1, 1884, be lettered A, B, C, D, and all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men then with, or who may join the depôt, will be posted to companies irrespective of the battalions from which they came, so as to form only one depôt. 2. It is essential that all officers and non-commissioned officers detailed for duty at the depôt should be selected for their special qualifications for dealing with recruits and young soldiers, and no trained soldiers of bad or indifferent characters are to be sent to do duty at the depôt. 3. Officers commanding must live at the head-quarters of the regimental district, and will be held strictly responsible for everything connected with the discipline and interior economy of the regimental depôt. 4. For purposes of promotion one general roll will be kept of all non-commissioned officers serving with the regimental depôt and home battalion. On the depôt roll the names of all non-commissioned officers, with the home battalion according to their seniority will be entered in red ink ; and similarly all depôt non-commissioned officers will be inserted in red ink on the home battalion roll. The interests of the depôt and home battalion non-commissioned officers will be thus protected, as well as the efficiency of the service ; for no depôt or battalion non-commissioned officer will be promoted or passed over without the mutual concurrence of the officers commanding the regimental depôt and the home battalion. Should any difference of opinion arise between these officers the question will be referred by the officer commanding the depôt to the general officer commanding the district, whose decision will be final. This will not prevent commanding officers appointing unpaid lance-serjeants and lance-corporals, without referring to each other. 5. When making promotions above the rank of serjeant the interests of non-commissioned officers serving with the foreign battalion must be considered, so that they may have a fair share of promotion to the higher grades at the depôt. With this view officers commanding battalions abroad will, at the end of each quarter, transmit to the officer commanding the regimental depôt the names of any non-commissioned officers whom they may wish to recommend for promotion to vacancies existing in the establishment of the depôt for colour-serjeant, quartermaster-serjeant, or warrant rank. 6. Non-commissioned officers sent home from the foreign battalion for discharge or transfer to the Reserve will remain on the establishment of the foreign battalion until so discharged or transferred. Non-commissioned officers sent home as invalids, and not discharged will be absorbed on the establishment of the depôt or home battalion, and the vacancy in the foreign battalion will not be filled up until such absorption takes place. 7. All recruits, except those enlisted at battalion head-quarters, will be sent to the depôt, to be trained ; and when accommodation admits, they will be kept there for three months, and then sent in batches to join the home battalion in accordance with G.O. 50 of 1883. 8. During the recruit's stay at the depôt, he is to be thoroughly instructed in Part I. of the Field Exercises, in the Manual and Firing Exercises, and, where facilities admit, he must go through the recruit's course of musketry. But where there are no rifle ranges available, the recruits should, after ten weeks' training, be sent to the home battalion, where, as soon as practicable, their course of musketry practice must be carried out. 9. Depôt recruits, on joining the home battalion, should be sufficiently advanced in drill to take their places with their companies for instruction under the company officer. Whenever, after the prescribed period, a recruit, from sickness, absence, or any other cause, is not sufficiently instructed to join the home battalion, he will be retained at the depôt. A special report of all recruits so retained over three months will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General with the monthly returns. 10. As a general rule, serjeants of long service should be selected for duty at regimental depôts. 11. Invalids sent home from the foreign battalion who are reported fit for service will join the home battalion. Invalids for discharge, and soldiers sent home on completion of their period of service with the colours, will be disposed of as may be directed by the Adjutant-General. 12. When both battalions of a regiment are abroad, officers commanding these and the regimental district must exercise their discretion in respect to the promotion of non-commissioned officers, taking care that the establishment is in no way exceeded. In the above case, all men unfit for foreign service will join the depôt. 13. Paras. 10, 11, and 13, and the last seven lines in Para. 14, of Sec. XVIII. of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, are hereby cancelled, and in Para. 8 of that section the last two lines will be amended as follows :—'When it happens that both the Major and Captain at the depôt are married.'"

Christmas was observed this year in the usual festive manner on board the ships in the home ports. Leave was granted to enable as many men and boys as possible to spend their Christmas with their relations or friends on shore, and everything was done to make our seamen and Marines contented and happy. The lower decks were profusely decorated for the occasion in the good old English manner, and an unstinted supply of good cheer was provided from the canteen funds for those who had to remain on board. But why the Channel Squadron has been sent abroad at this season of the year remains a mystery.

The corvette Rover has been ordered to be brought forward for commission at Sheerness early in 1884.

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CRIMEAN CEMETERIES.

The COMMITTEE desire gratefully to ACKNOWLEDGE the following sums received since their last report, but they are still compelled to solicit further donations to enable them to finish their work.

All memorials have been moved to the enlarged Cemetery on Cathcart's Hill, the walls of which are completed, but about £400 is still required to finish the work and to secure a proper water supply. They trust this sum will not be wanting to enable them to carry out this final effort to place the Cemetery in a proper condition:—

Amount already advertised, £1,533 3s 5d.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Gen. W. J. Warre, C.B.	5	0	0	An old Crimean Soldier	0	1	0
Duke of Grafton, K.G....	5	0	0	Col. L'Estrange, R.A....	1	0	0
Lady Bentinck	2	2	0	Lieut.-Col. A. M. Rawlins	1	0	0
Admiral W. Dorville ...	1	1	0	Col. J. S. North, M.P...	5	0	0
Miss Ramsden..............	5	0	0	Officers serving in Eastern British Burmah and Bangalore Division	14	6	11
A. Stowe, Esq..............	3	3	0				
Col. G. G. Gordon.........	1	1	0				
Col. Steward	1	1	0	Miss Murray	5	5	0

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Dec. 27, 1883.
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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Polar Crusoes, by Percy B. St. John; How to Win Love, by the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman;" Buckets and Spades, words and music by Mrs. Edmund Campbell (Dean and Son)—Bacon's War Map of Egypt, including Soudan and Abyssinia (G. W. Bacon and Co.)—Colburn's United Service Magazine, January (Simpkin and Co.)—Mobilisation and Embarkation of an Army Corps, by Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Furse (W. Clowes and Sons, Limited)—Wyld's Map of Tong-King and Annam; Wyld's Map of Soudan (James Wyld)—Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co., Limited)—The Service Almanack, 1884 (Harrison and Sons)—Round Games at Cards; Games at Cards for Three Players, by Aquarius (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Blackwood's Magazine, January (W. Blackwood and Sons).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1883.

AS we anticipated some months ago, Aden is to be converted into a first-class fortress. Last year, Colonel Crossman, R.E., C.M.G., reported the defences of the place to be weak, and quite inadequate for the protection of the coal and shipping in the harbour. The India Office lost no time in acting on this report, and the Inspector-General of Fortifications was asked to send out an Engineer officer to prepare plans and estimates for new fortifications. Captain Lewis, R.E., who has made a special study of coast defences, was the officer selected for this duty. His proposals are now before Government, and it is understood they will be adopted. They include a scheme for the improvement of the present forts, and for the construction of new works, at an estimated cost of £94,000. The heaviest guns now mounted at Aden are the 9-in., rifle, muzzle-loading guns of twelve tons. These guns are scarcely fit to cope with ironclads of the third class. Yet there can be no doubt that so important a place as Aden should be made secure from the attack of ironclads of the second class, of which both France and Russia possess several in Eastern seas. A second-class ironclad may be considered to be one carrying armour and backing equal to about $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. of iron. This cannot be penetrated at 2,000 yards by a gun of less calibre than the 10-in., rifle, muzzle-loading gun of 18 tons. All the guns on the Aden defences, moreover, are mounted on the open-barbette system, and are consequently much exposed to the fire of small-arms and machine-guns. The masonry parapets of the forts are weak, and incapable of resisting the fire of even the light and medium guns now mounted in modern ironclads. There are no armoured defences at present at Aden. It is proposed to remedy the above defects by largely remodelling the three forts, which dominate the harbour, on the principle of a combination of the barbette and casemate systems. The present armament is to be supplemented by a proportion of the new breech-loading 10·4-in. guns of 26 tons. This new gun is a most formidable weapon, and as an armour-piercer is stated to be superior to the 12·5-in. muzzle-loading gun of 38 tons. It is intended to place the new guns in cupolas protected by light armour, which are to be constructed in the form of turrets with sloping sides, and which can be worked by manual labour. A dominating position for a new high-level battery has also been chosen. This battery will be armed with light and medium guns, for firing down upon openings in the decks of ships, and for disabling their funnels and signalling masts. All possible landing-places are likewise to be protected by light guns, suitably placed. When the above works are completed, Aden will undoubtedly become an exceedingly strong place. It will be able to defend itself without the aid of ships. It is to be hoped that the defences of other great coaling stations, such as Singapore, Hong Kong, and the Cape, may be soon placed in the same condition. It is quite as necessary to strengthen our coast defences as to add to our Navy. Fortifications and shipbuilding should go hand-in-hand together. The aim of the Government should be to render our harbours throughout the world as independent as possible of Naval means, so that, in the event of war, the ships of the Fleet may be free to protect our commerce, or may be available when required for concentration to fight a Naval battle.

There are at present 72 Major-Generals on the Active List, besides H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Major-General Dormer. There are, therefore, still seven Major-Generals above the establishment to be absorbed. Up to March 31, 1885, only 15 retirements from the list of General officers will take place, five by age, 10 under the five years' clause. Generals Napier and Wardlaw, Lieutenant-Generals Sir E. Walker, C. J. Foster, and J. Conolly should retire by age; General Street, Lieutenant-Generals Ewart, Lord Chelmsford, and W. H. Seymour, Major-Generals Crealock, Marshall, Trevor, Woods, W. K. Macleod, and Howard Vyse will retire under the five years' clause, unless they are employed. As one at least of these may be saved from retirement by employment, not more than 14 vacancies are likely to occur previous to March 31, 1885, providing for the promotion of seven Colonels, and reducing the number of Major-Generals on the Active List to the number fixed by the establishment. By this it will be seen that the reduction of the number of the Major-Generals to the proper limit will not take place until the end of the year 1884-5, that is, a year later than the time named by Mr. Childers when Secretary of State for War.

Major-General Sir C. Pearson, Commandant of Netley Hospital, is, we regret to learn, suffering from a rather severe illness.

As some remarks in the *Times* lately on the appointment of an officer from another regiment to the command of a cavalry regiment may have given pain to the friends of the 2nd Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps, we are glad to be able to state that this latter officer's not having succeeded to the command has only arisen from the peculiar disadvantages under which the regiment has laboured for the last three years, which rendered it advisable that an officer of more than ordinary capacity for cavalry drill should at once have command. The 2nd Lieutenant-Colonel is not only considered thoroughly capable of discharging the duties which he would have to fulfil in an ordinary way in commanding his regiment, but he holds high testimonials from our two foremost cavalry leaders (Sir Drury-Lowe and Sir Baker Russell), as to the way in which he exercised command of his corps during nearly half the time of its active service in the last campaign.

We believe the reduction in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, owing to the inability of the authorities to obtain recruits, will consist of gunners from each garrison battery, two entire batteries of Horse Artillery, and a rearrangement of Field Artillery, the depôts for which it is proposed to concentrate at Colchester, Hilsea, &c. The stupendous folly of the authorities in reducing a branch of the Army which cannot be easily or quickly manufactured, will only lead to an extravagant expenditure at no distant a date.

We hear, though we can scarcely credit the report, that as yet no steps have been taken in the case of Brigade-Surgeon Elkington, and the Medical Officers of the Brigade of Guards continue in a state of most unpleasant dissension. Something ought clearly to be done, and that soon, either to strengthen the hands of Dr. Elkington, or to terminate a state of affairs which cannot be to the advantage of the public service.

According to the *Times*, we are to have more harking-back. We are told that "an important step is about to be taken to bring about a reorganisation of the Royal Artillery by re-establishing the Field Artillery depôts, which were abolished on the introduction of the present brigade system, about two years ago. Four depôts, one each at Colchester, Newcastle, Hilsea, and Fermoy, will be formed. The experiment of sending recruits direct to their batteries to learn their riding and other drill has not been found to answer so well as the old plan of instructing them in the large garrisons, and orders will shortly be issued for making the necessary changes required to create anew the requisite centres." We commend those who have originated this latest "reform" for their wisdom and good sense.

We notice Lord Wolseley, on addressing the 23rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers attached as a Volunteer Battalion to the Royal Fusiliers, recently expressed his pleasure at seeing them in the national uniform—scarlet. Can it be Lord Wolseley is changing his mind?

It is believed at the service Clubs that the reorganisation and consequent break-up of the Royal Artillery into distinct branches and regiments cannot be much longer delayed.

The following, from the *Madras Mail*, is a fair specimen of the paragraphs which we are continually coming across in the columns of the Indian papers:—"The 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry, stationed at Kamptee, is under orders to sail for Rangoon early next month. The battalion is now over 400 below its proper strength, and will lose 70 to 80 invalids and time-expired men before it embarks. No draft seems to be under orders to bring it up to its proper strength; its 1st Battalion or Brigade Depôt cannot, we understand, supply the regiment with men. It seems very strange such a skeleton of a regiment should be selected for Burmah." The Adjutant-General has several times attempted to make out by a judicious use of figures that not only is recruiting proceeding most vigorously, but that the Army is full up to its strength. But where are the men? The unofficial accounts from regiments are all to the same effect. We want men, and cannot get them. How are we to reconcile statements so diametrically opposite?

Preliminary reports on the new rifle have been received at the Horse Guards. This weapon has as yet been tried by only one regiment at Aldershot, the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to which corps ten rifles were issued. These will shortly be handed over to another regiment for further experiments.

It having been found that the regulation sword of the mounted branches is all too heavy for the cavalry soldier of the present day, it is in contemplation to shortly issue a much lighter weapon. This is, indeed, a happy thought; if the "man" is not fitted for the weapon, the difficulty is easily got rid of by making the weapon suitable for the "man." But why not carry this brilliant idea a step further, and supply our cavalry boys with wooden swords, which, in a charge, would probably be quite as effective in their hands as the new steel one which has already been tried by the 4th Hussars?

During the present year, we have had to chronicle the deaths of Surgeon John Wyer, aged 94, and Surgeon Moses Griffith, aged 95. These two veterans were the absolutely last surviving officers of the Army Medical Department who took part in the Peninsular War, and had outlived their Waterloo brethren by many months. The last surviving Army doctor who shared in the glories of June 18, 1815, died April 29, 1880, in Assistant-Surgeon George Evers.

The proposed alteration of Clause 30 I. of the Royal Warrant of July 1, 1881, will not now take place. The officer of the 72nd, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Kelsey, to whom the 2nd Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 78th Highlanders was offered, refused the step, and allowed a junior, Major Murray, to go over his head, so that there was no necessity for any revision of the existing regulations.

We learn that the difficulty with regard to the Second Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 91st Highlanders will shortly be overcome, and steps will be taken, on an early date, to give the promotions long overdue. Colonel Moore, V.C., C.B., has declined to leave his present regiment, the 93rd, and Major Forbes-Robertson has accepted the proffered promotion.

At the present juncture, a number of officers have volunteered their services for employment in Egypt, with an expeditionary force, or otherwise. We are informed that in not a few instances these offers have been accepted, and that the lucky individuals are held in readiness for immediate embarkation, if necessary.

The four-gun service batteries of Field Artillery not having realised the anticipations of the authorities, it is proposed, we understand, once more to give them six guns.

We are told that if only the papers would leave officers alone they would soon cease to be dissatisfied, and that schemes drawn up for the regeneration of the Army would have a fair chance. But if officials would only follow the course they recommend the papers to adopt, there would be no cause for dissatisfaction, and there would then be no need of Military regeneration.

General Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., assumed the duties of Captain-General and Governor of Jamaica on the 24th inst.

It is a source of general complaint among Yeomanry officers that, whereas Captains and Subalterns have shown a commendable desire to fall in with the views of the War Office, and attach themselves for long or short periods to Schools of Instruction, but two Lieutenant-Colonels have thought it necessary to set an example, though the shortcomings of commanding officers are proverbial. If Field-Officers hang back from attendance at the School of Instruction, it is in the nature of things that troop officers will do so. We hope to find notice taken of the matter, and orders issued compelling Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels to qualify under the same terms as subordinates are required to do.

With the object of promoting emigration among retired officers of the Army and Navy, chiefly to Canada, a new company is talked about, to be called the Naval and Military Co-operative Emigration Society. Some years since a similar experiment was tried in South Africa, and many military and naval men made a considerable amount of money by settling in British Kaffraria. In connection with the new venture, model farms are to be started, for the training in agriculture of the sons of the settlers. When capital and labour—for it is to be presumed that most of the emigrants will take out some amount of money with them—go together in this way, success ought to be sure.

The Committee appointed to revise the dress of the Bengal cavalry regiments has finished its sittings. It is believed that the main recommendations made are as follows:—That the number of colours be reduced from seven to three—khaki, blue, and scarlet; that the uniforms of the officers of each regiment should consist of two suits only, a lightly braided parade jacket, to take the place of the tunic and patrol jacket, and the mess jacket, so modified as to be convertible into full dress when required; also, that the braiding of all the regiments should be similar, so that even if an officer changed from a blue to a scarlet regiment he could still utilise the gold lace on his new uniform. The inexpensive blouse would of course be retained by all regiments that desired it. The cost of the complete revised uniform—not including accoutrements—should not exceed 400 rs. to 450 rs.

The various Aldershot Committees have had a brief respite, during the Christmas holidays, from their seemingly interminable "labours." The Consultative Committee on Army Tables (of which Colonel Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., R.E., is president) will have long and tedious work, and much change may be looked for in its composition ere its deliberations are brought to a conclusion. The necessity of this Committee is not apparent, not very long ago the question having been thoroughly dealt with, and a series of exhaustive tables published in December, 1877. Little has recently been heard of the Committee appointed for the purpose of revising the rules of the War-game, proper, of which Major-General Willis, C.B., is president. We understand that it is not likely the Kriegs-spiel will be again played at Aldershot, at least for some time to come, the tactical work on the modelled ground being considered all that is necessary at present. The Cavalry Committee on Saddlery and Equipment (Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Bart., president) have been very busy recently, and results of importance in the shape of proposed reduction of weight of the appointments of both horse and man, during peace and war, may be looked for shortly. It is rather singular that while, on the one hand, it is proposed to reduce the weight of the present regulation Cavalry sword, on the other hand, the weight of the new Infantry weapon has been increased by half a pound. The crowning achievement of the Committee on an Active-Service Dress for the British Army has been the production of a singular garment, the name of which is unknown, and colour uncertain. A number of these "coats" are, we believe, now being made for the purpose of further experiment and report, and so on, *ad infinitum*. It is at least open to doubt whether this garment will ever become the active-service dress of the British soldier. As to the Committee on the valise equipment and actice-service kit for the soldier, they are still busy with all sorts of inventions and devices, and seem as yet to have got little beyond the point reached by Sir Thomas Steele's Committee, early in 1880. Thus, briefly, stands the Aldershot Committee-work of 1883. The new year will assuredly bring a fresh tale of these subterfuges, while outside the Army everybody is satisfied, for is not all this Committee-work proof positive that "something is being done"?

The Navy.

◆

NAVAL KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

ADMIRALTY, December 27, 1883.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby give notice to such Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, and to such Lieutenants retired with the rank of Commander, as are desirous of being recommended for the appointment of Naval Knight of Windsor, under the will of the late Samuel Travers, Esq., that they must apply at this office, either personally or by letter, on or before the 1st day of February, 1884, when they will be informed of the nature of the certificates and testimonials which are required to show that they come within the meaning of the will, an extract from which is herewith appended:—"These gentlemen are to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English men-of-war, single men, without children, inclined to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout life; to be removed if they give occasion for scandal." By the Act 30 and 31 Victoria, cap. 100, widowers are deemed single men within the meaning of the will in question.

ADMIRALTY, December 24, 1883.

The under-mentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority as stated against their names:—William Henry Davis, Nov. 21; Richard Henry Tregenna, Nov. 22; William Henry Burner, Dec. 2; Edward Mathews, Dec. 3.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Ford Edward Willes Lambart, to the Jumna, vice Francis Henry Boyer; Richard S. B. Bird, to the Falcon, vice Gunn.

Midshipman—Frederick H. Allenby, to the Neptune.

Surgeons—Howard James McChleary Todd, to Jamaica Hospital, vice Justin F., Donovan; David Brownrigg Bookey, to the Impregnable, vice Howard J. McC. Todd.

Paymaster—Edwin Harris, to the Penelope, additional, vice George Morris Blyth.

Engineers—John Dinwoodie, to the Duncan, additional, vice Nicholas H. Rowe; James Lane, to the Pembroke, additional, vice John Dinwoodie; Hugh Hawkins, to the Vernon, additional, vice William H. Barker; John Kent, to the Shannon, additional, for service in the Forester.

Assistant-Engineer—Geo. V. Crawley, to the Valiant.

Boatswains—William Marshfield, to the Serapis, vice Clear; James Casey, to the Serapis, vice Nelson.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—James Bennett, Wyke, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Mousehole.

Commissioned Boatmen—Thomas Austin, Mousehole, to be chief boatman, Polperro; William Kessell, Penzance, to be chief boatman, Prawle; and John Hodges, Southend, to be chief boatman, Walton-on-the-Naze.

Alexandra, Capt. Harry Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, was at Malta on Dec. 25. The Superb was paid off at Malta on Dec. 21, and recommissioned the next day. The Inflexible at Malta. The Iris, at Malta, will pay off on Dec. 27, and be recommissioned on the following day. The Bittern will proceed to Constantinople from Malta, about Dec. 28, to relieve the Falcon. The Condor, at Malta, will be paid off on Dec. 27, and be recommissioned the following day. The Cockatrice, the Decoy, the Helicon, and the Hecla, were at Malta. The Invincible, Egypt; mails to Alexandria. The Cygnet, Egypt; mails to Port Said. The Monarch is ordered to return to Malta by Dec. 27; mails to Malta. The Temeraire and the Cruiser were at Corfu. Mails for the Carysfort to be sent to Alexandretta to the care of her Britannic Majesty's Consul. The Falcon, at Constantinople, will come to Malta on being relieved by the Bittern. Mails to Malta after Dec. 25.

Amethyst, Capt. Brent, senior officer on the south-east coast of America, was at Colonia on Nov. 21, and would return to Monte Video by Dec. 10. The Rifleman was at Falkland Islands on Nov. 21. The Rambler was at Monte Video on Nov. 21. The Wrangler was at Colonia on Nov. 21.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, having on board H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, will leave Antigua on Jan. 6 for the Island of St. Kitt's.

Carysfort, Capt. Stephenson, C.B., has been ordered to Malta.

Dasher, Com. C. E. Reade, went out of Portsmouth Harbour on Saturday to adjust her compasses, after which she proceeded to the Channel Islands.

Euphrates, Capt. Cardale. The examination of this ship's bottom has proved that she is uninjured. She left Malta for Bombay yesterday.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., arrived at Suakim on Dec. 26. The Ranger, Coquette, and Woodlark are at Suakim with the flag; mails to Suez. The Briton is at Trincomalee, and was to leave for Calcutta beginning of December. The Dryad is at Zanzibar, preparing to pay off and recommission. The Arab is at Rangoon, and was to leave on Dec. 27 for Calcutta. The Dragon is at Bombay, making good defects. The Philomel is in the Persian Gulf. The Osprey is at Zanzibar. The Tourmaline left Zanzibar on Dec. 6 for Tamatave.

Firm, Lieut. and Com. Izat, tender to the Lord Warden, is having defects in her machinery made good in No. 4 Dock at Sheerness. Some repairs are also being executed to her keel and internal fittings. She will leave Sheerness when completed for Queensferry with supernumeraries for the Lord Warden.

Goshawk, Lieut. and Com. Moore, left Portsmouth on Saturday for the West Coast of Africa.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, has returned to Malta. She will leave Malta for Portsmouth on Dec 30.

Humber, Com. C. H. Hawkins, left Gibraltar on Monday last for Malta and Zanzibar.

Jumna, Capt. Singleton, remains at Malta, to take reinforcements to Egypt, if necessary.

Minotaur, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Achilles in company, arrived at Vigo on Dec. 21, when his Royal Highness assumed the command of the Channel Squadron with the usual salutes. The Duke of Edinburgh left Vigo five hours after his arrival for Gibraltar, in order to assist the Euphrates. The rest of the squadron followed on Saturday evening. The Minotaur arrived too late to be of any assistance to the Euphrates, which had already been got off the sandbank on which she had grounded off Tarifa Point by Capt. Cardale, with the assistance brought to his aid by Capt. the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, C.B., senior officer at Gibraltar. The Minotaur arrived at Gibraltar on Sunday, when H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh landed and paid a visit to the Governor, Gen. Sir John Adye.

Monarch, Capt. Fairfax, C.B., has arrived at Malta from Genoa. Capt. Bedford will shortly take over this command.

Nelson, Comdre. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Melbourne on Nov. 7, and would be docked on Nov. 12. The Diamond is cruising about New Guinea and New Britain. The Espiègle is at Sydney, and was ready for sea on Nov. 12. The Miranda is at Fiji. The Dart is at New Britain, cruising. The Lark is at the Solomon Islands, and was to proceed to Auckland shortly.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., was at Bermuda on Dec. 11, and left for the West Indies on Dec. 28. The Tenedos, at Bermuda, would be docked and repaired about Dec. 17. The Garnet, at Bermuda, will proceed to Barbadoes Division shortly. The Dido was at Jamaica on Nov. 25; senior officer on coast of Hayti; on being relieved by Griffon, will proceed to Barbadoes Division. The Griffon left Bermuda on Dec. 2, on passage to Hayti, to relieve the Dido. The Flamingo and Fantôme were at Bermuda, refitting. The Mallard was at Jamaica on Nov. 25; general service on division. The Foam left Bermuda on Dec. 2, on passage to Jamaica.

Orontes, Capt. H. G. Andoe, arrived at Singapore on Dec. 25 from Hong Kong.

Repulse, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, has received orders to proceed to Sheerness for the winter months, in consequence of the defective state of her moorings at Hull. Capt. Sulivan has written to the authorities of Sheerness Dockyard, who are responsible for the moorings of all the ships in the Nore district—which extends from Dover to the Firth of Forth—informing them that during the recent gales the Repulse dragged her moorings, and requesting that a party of riggers should be sent to overhaul them. The Repulse, for safety, has moved from Hull to Grimsby, where she is at present lying at her own anchors. The Sampson will leave Sheerness at the end of the week for Hull with a lighter and a gang of riggers to take the moorings up and relay them. The Repulse is expected to arrive at Sheerness in a few days. Moorings are being prepared for her in the Medway.

Serapis, Capt. Dupuis, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday with troops from India.

Stork, Lieut. and Com. Blennerhasset, was at Simon's Bay on the 4th inst.

Sultan, Capt. Sir Walter Hunt Grubbe, arrived at Gibraltar on Saturday, but was ordered to rejoin the Channel Squadron at Vigo.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, with the squadron, leaves Callao on Dec. 31, Arica Jan. 16, and Coquimbo Jan. 30.

Swinger, Lieut. and Com. Marx, arrived at Simon's Town on Dec. 24, and will remain a fortnight.

Tyne, Com. B. E. Cochrane, arrived at Simonstown on Dec. 24, and will leave for home on Jan. 3.

Victor Emanuel, Comdre. Cuming, at Hong Kong, reports that on Nov. 13, the Cleopatra, Daring, Zephyr, and Flying Fish, at Hong Kong, were in dockyard hands, preparing for recommissioning on arrival of new crews in Orontes (since arrived). Swift at Pakhoi, Nov. 6; would return to Hong Kong by Nov. 24. Linnet at Canton; awaiting orders. Espoir left Hong Kong for Shanghai, calling *en route* at Swatow, Saiwan, Amoy, Tamsui, and Ningpo. Letters from Senior Officer, Straits of Malacca, dated Nov. 16. Pegasus at Singapore; would remain at Singapore till arrival of Orontes, due here Nov. 29, then proceed on a cruise to Malacca, the Ding Dings, and Penang. Merlin at Singapore; would remain to refit. Magpie at Singapore; would remain at Singapore for repairs to boilers, then proceed to Penang to continue her surveying services in that vicinity.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Vigo, December 21, 1883.

The Minotaur and Achilles have arrived, and the Forward is expected every hour. Why the Admiralty cannot supply us with a better despatch-vessel, one more suited to the purpose, when the Enchantress is lying idle, few of us can understand. The Minotaur, with the Vice-Admiral commanding on board, has since proceeded to sea with all despatch, and not the Achilles, to assist the Sultan in getting the Euphrates off Tarifa Point. The rest of the fleet will follow to-morrow morning, or possibly to night, if the telegram from the Admiralty is urgent. The weather here is warm and bright, the thermometer showing 59 degrees in the shade, and the bay looks lovely. I regret to have to announce two casualties this week. On Wednesday a royal-yard man, named Whittey, of the Sultan, fell from aloft, and was killed instantaneously. Alfred Jenkins, an able seaman of the Agincourt, met his death in a similar manner yesterday, and was buried to-day on shore.

On Wednesday a steam launch fitted with two torpedoes was sent from each ship to the flagship. The four boats then proceeded behind a point of land, and from there made an imaginary night attack on the Agincourt. The torpedoes, however, not being charged with air, were only "dropped" to represent firing. The previous day all the steamboats of the squadron were away in charge of Capt. Meade, of the Agincourt, performing steam tactics, a lieutenant and sub-lieutenant from each ship being in charge of the respective boats.

It is understood that the Admiralty have decided to alter the three sister turret-ships, Hydra, Gorgon, and Cyclops, in the same manner as the Hecate, and a sum for the purpose will be included in next years' estimates.

GREENWICH PENSIONS FOR SEAMEN'S WIDOWS.

The Admiralty, by an Order in Council, issued last Friday, have made the following provisions for granting pensions out of the funds of Greenwich Hospital to widows, and allowances to children, of petty officers, non-commissioned officers, seamen, and Marines, Royal Naval Reservemen, and Naval Artillery Volunteers, who may be killed or drowned in the service of the Crown, &c. For widows of able seamen and other persons in the same category, including Marines and Marine Artillery, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per week, and 1s. 6d. per week for each child dependent on the mother. For widows of second-class petty officers, corporals of Marines and Marine Artillery, 4s. to 5s. per week, and 1s. 6d. for each child dependent on the mother. For widows of first-class petty officers, serjeants of Marine and Marine Artillery, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per week, and 2s. for each child dependent on the mother. For widows of chief petty officers, colour and staff serjeants of the Marines and Marine Artillery, 5s. to 6s. 6d. per week, and 2s. for each child dependent on the mother. Rates in excess of the foregoing scale may, at the discretion of the Admiralty, be awarded in cases needing special relief. If a widow remarries, her pension will be suspended, but the allowance to the children may be continued. If she again become a widow she may revert to the pension she previously enjoyed. Should she become eligible for a pension on account of the death of her second husband, she may either revert to her original pension, or be granted the pension for which her second marriage rendered her eligible, whichever is most to her advantage. Pensions and allowances are tenable, subject to good behaviour, and are granted at the discretion of the Admiralty. Any assignment, sale, or contract relating to a pension or allowance out of Greenwich Hospital Fund is void. If in receipt of parish relief, in respect either of herself or her family, the payment of the pension and allowance will be suspended, and in no case will the pension or allowance be paid to the parish authorities. The widow will be required to make a declaration monthly, or whenever it may be considered necessary, before the duly authorised person as to her continued widowhood, and of any particulars required in reference to her family. Boys above fourteen and girls above sixteen will, as a rule, be ineligible for allowances. Applications should be made at the proper age for placing children in orphanages or other institutions at the expense of Greenwich Hospital funds. Should the opportunity of so placing a child be declined, or should a child be withdrawn from a school, home, or charitable institution where it is being maintained, such child will in ordinary circumstances be ineligible for an allowance. If the claim of a widow to a pension be not established before her death, the amount of the pension to which she would have been entitled if living, will not be allowed to her representatives. These regulations apply from June 4, 1880. In the event of men included in the order not leaving widows or children, bnt leaving parents or other relatives dependent upon them, gratuities not exceeding one year's full wages may be given at the discretion of the Admiralty to such parents or relatives, provided the annual expenditure in such gratuities shall not exceed in any one case the sum of £500. The same Order in Council embodies a new scheme for Greenwich Hospital Corps. The complement of the school will not exceed 1,000 boys, sons of (*a*), warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, petty officers, and men of the Royal Navy and Marines; (*b*), men of the Royal Naval Volunteers; (*c*), men of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteer Force, killed, drowned, or disabled in the service of the Crown; (*d*), other seafaring persons and men drowned on lifeboat service. Claims for admission to the school will be judged by a committee of selection appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the following order of precedence, special consideration being given to the length, nature, and merits of the father's services:—

Class 1.—Orphans—Both parents dead.

Class 2.—Orphans—Father killed or drowned on duty in the service of the Crown, or on lifeboat service, or who has died from the effects of injury or disease caused by extraordinary exposure or exertion on service within 12 months after being certified to be ill; mother living.

Class 3.—Orphans—Father dead, mother living.

Class 4.—Orphans—Mother dead, father serving or in receipt of a life pension.

Class 5.—Sons of men now serving—Both parents living.

Class 6.—Sons of life pensioners and of men entitled to the benefits of Greenwich Hospital—Both parents living.

Class 7.—Sons of persons eligible whose claims may be considered exceptional, although not coming within the foregoing classes.

Boys will be eligible for admission between 11 and 14 years of age.

The order further sets forth that it would be of advantage to admit boys for special instruction in navigation, nautical astronomy, and seamanship, and authorises the admission of boys ultimately destined for sea service, either in the Navy or in the Mercantile Marine, under such conditions as may seem desirable to the Admiralty, and on payment, the amount whereof shall be decided by them. Provision is also made for an increase of teaching power in the school; and the salaries of the medical officer and the cashier are increased by £20 and £50 respectively.

In consequence of the large number of Reserve men now drilling at the Royal Naval Reserve battery at Stornoway, it has been resolved by the Admiralty, on the recommendation of the Duke of Edinburgh, when Admiral-Superintendent of the Naval Reserve, to erect an additional battery there, to contain three guns, a magazine, and superintendent's office. It has also been resolved to erect a sea-wall extending along the whole frontage of the batteries. Tenders having been invited by the Admiralty, they have accepted the offer of Messrs. Ross and M'Kenzie, Stornoway, at a cost of about £3,500. At present the number of Reserve men drilling at the battery is about 400, under 15 instructors, and all are under the superintendence of Chief Officer Joseph Heathcote.

The Queen's Physician, Dr. Fairbank, has written strongly recommending LENTILLA, or TONIC DAILY FOOD. It cures indigestion, heartburn, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c., besides having such wondrous nourishing properties. Makes soups, porridge, biscuits, puddings, custards, &c. Tins, 1 lb., 1s 6d; ½ lb., 10d. Barrels, 28 lb., 30s; 14 lb., 16s. Of all Chemists. Proprietor, H. J Deacon, Beckenham, Kent.

GUNNERY TRIALS.

The Emperor of Brazil, accompanied by the Comte d'Eu, Minister of Marine, the Adjutant-General of the Army, and several Naval and Military officers, recently attended a series of trials near Rio, ordered to be made, with a view of selecting a light shell-gun for the Brazilian service. On a platform constructed for the purpose, the following guns were mounted: — A Whitworth 9-pounder, a Hotchkiss 37 millimètre revolving cannon, a Nordenfelt 1½-in. single-barrel shell-gun, and a Nordenfelt 1-in. English Admiralty pattern anti-torpedo-boat gun. At a range of 300 mètres, the following targets had been erected:—1. Twenty-eight millimètre steel-plate, with wood backing of 110 millimètres thickness. 2. Three iron plates, each 13 millimètres thick. The last two plates were placed close together, but the front plates were 40 centimètres apart. 3. An iron plate, 102 millimètres thick, solid. The Nordenfelt 1½-in. shell-gun was fired first. Two rounds were fired at No. 1 and one round at No. 2 target, the three shots completely penetrating the targets. The English Admiralty pattern one-inch gun was then fired at No. 1 target, which it penetrated to 21 millimètres. Fired at No. 2 target, its steel shot penetrated the first two and indented the third plate. All the shots fired from these guns struck the targets. The Hotchkiss 37-millimètre gun was then fired. Out of 14 rounds, only two struck the target aimed at. One shell penetrated No. 1 target to 25 millimètres. The other shell penetrated the first two plates of No. 2 target, indenting the third plate. The Whitworth 9-pounder gun was fired at No. 3 target, which it penetrated only to 58 millimètres. The *Gazetta de Noticias*, in reviewing these trials, speaks most highly of the performance of the Nordenfelt guns, stating that the results obtained have greatly pleased his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil and all the Ministers and officers present at the trials. In Turkey, trials have been made of the same Nordenfelt shell gun regarding which the *Eastern Express* of Dec. 4, in a lengthy article, which we abridge, supplies the following information:—A trial of the Nordenfelt 37-millimètre shell gun, which took place at Tchataldja, near Constantinople, on Dec. 1, in the presence of a commission composed of their Excellencies Ristow, Ali, Server, and Husni Pashas, and Hakkan, Hassan, Mehemet, Edhem, and Ali Beys. His Majesty the Sultan appointed Ristow Pasha, a German artillery officer, to act as president of the commission. In the trials for penetration, a solid steel shot completely penetrated four Cammell compound-plates of a total thickness of 60 millimètres, at a range of 500 mètres. There is a report abroad, however, that this plate was turned the wrong way, that is to say, that the iron surface, instead of the hardened steel, was opposed to the gun. The trial can, however, easily be repeated, should any doubts exist. Three iron plates of 30 millimètres thickness were also pierced, the shot indenting the fourth plate. Experiments were then made to establish the effect of the fragments of bursting shell. For this purpose, a target consisted of a Cammell compound plate, 20 millimètres thick, behind which was a wooden screen at a distance of five mètres, composed of 1-in. planking 2½ mètres high and five mètres long. At this target eight common shells were fired. When the screen was examined, it was found that 48 shell splinters had passed completely through the screen, and that 24 had embedded themselves therein. The accuracy trial was carried out at a range of 2,000 mètres, at a target five mètres square. Out of six shots fired, two struck the bull's-eye. Two targets 2½ mètres square were then placed five mètres apart, and at these 15 shots were fired, at a range of 800 yards, in 1 min. 5 sec., the aim being changed from target to target at each shot. Of these, five shots hit the left and three the right-hand target. Ten shots were then fired in rapid succession at a target one mètre square and 200 yards off. The gun was only sighted for the first shot and not relayed. Seven shots struck the target. Ristow Pasha expressed his satisfaction with these results.

"Light Bob" writes:—"Some time ago, a sealed pattern of sashes, with whistle and chain, was sent to commanding officers of Light Infantry regiments with a view to their reporting as to the advisability of the issue of this sash to the serjeants. Now, Sir, in the event of this being done, I should hope something of the same kind will be authorised for officers. I have spoken to several Light Infantry officers on the subject, but they all say our sash is too light to bear the weight of the whistle and chain. So it is; but that difficulty is very soon overcome by sewing the sash over a patent leather belt made like a pouch-belt. I have had one made, and find it is not only capable of holding the weight of the whistle and chain, but greatly adds to the smartness of the appearance of the sash. Light Infantry in these days have hardly any distinction, and the revival of the whistle and chain would, I am sure, give great satisfaction to many regiments."

A memorial to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Bombay Army who fell during the Afghan War of 1878-81 has been erected in St. John's Church, Kolaba. It consists of an arcade of nine arches, running along the eastern wall of the nave, and filling the space above the principal entrance. The great majority fell at Maiwand, and in the sortie from Candahar.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Reviews.

Tropical Trials. By Major Leigh Hunt and Alexander Kenny. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The authors of this book have already published a similar one, entitled "On Duty Under a Tropical Sun." It evidently made an impression in some quarters, for the authors have received many letters from ladies, requesting them to write a book containing suggestions as to the maintenance of health, clothing, travelling, and the management of children, for the guidance of women in the tropics. Hence comes the present book, *Tropical Trials.* The reader must remember that although each book is complete in itself, the former is intended for *women*, and the latter for *men* in the tropics. It would be strange if the ladies who made the above-mentioned request do not feel satisfied with the way in which it has been treated. The authors have prepared quite a comprehensive work on the subject of health in the tropics, one which most probably will be accepted as an authority more attractive than any that has been brought before their attention, from "Buccle's Domestic Medicine"—that octogenarian octavo volume—down to the "Weekly Pennies." The authors have published in these two volumes not a medical work purely, but one in which the ingredients of common-sense (when dealing with ailments of women and children in the tropics) is supposed to take a part.

India and Tiger-hunting. By Col. Julius Barras (Rastall and Son.)—The very many lovers of "sporting,' in the most comprehensive sense of the word, who have already been attracted by Col. Barras's first volume on *India and Tiger-hunting*, will no doubt unanimously welcome the advent of volume No. 2, which treats of "Tiger-hunting, and other Adventures." It is written in the same attractive manner as its predecessor, and is full of adventure. The two volumes would form a very "stunning" present for young lads fond of exciting stories.

An Explanatory Arithmetic. By C. Eastcot Spickernel. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—This useful little work is designed as a school test-book, by which a course of reading may be carried out intelligently and quickly. Its speciality seems to be that with it pupils may be required to read and think for themselves, and not to depend too much on oral instruction. The idea, which is a good one, is carefully carried out.

There is considerable variety and very considerable merit in the *English Illustrated Magazine* for January. The number opens with an engraving of Matthew Arnold, from a drawing by F. Sandys, which does not require any particular observation. In all probability those who have studied the engraving on the frontispiece will not feel any inclination to pass a complimentary verdict on it, quite the contrary. However, there is a great deal of other matter in the magazine which amply repays for the shortcomings of Mr. Arnold's portrait, particularly the paper contributed by Mr. Archibald Forbes, "The Emperor and his Marshal;" and still more particulary by one, and a bright one, Alfred Caldecott's translation of "The Hares and the Frogs," from Esop's Fables. It is quite a gem. If we take into consideration some beautifully executed landscape drawings, this number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* may be called inferior to none of its predecessors.

The Service Almanack, for 1884, published by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, contains an increased amount of useful and interesting information for naval and military men. The historical portion is not all that could be desired, but n this it is difficult to attain even an approach to absolute accuracy. Those who seek it generally consult more pretentious works than the very brief summaries given in annual publications. On other points, such as the composition and uniforms of the Indian armies, the descriptions of our war medals, details of Army expenditure, and occurrences of the year, this almanack may be referred to with great advantage.

SOLDIERS' MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By notifying the fact that the following sums have been published in the *London Gazette* during the present year, as awaiting the next-of-kin of deceased soldiers, you may convey the news of a "windfall" to some of your readers:—

Corpl.	McCristol	£518	18	4
”	Henry Burrell	152	9	10
”	S. Hadaway	102	7	10
Private	W. Kirby	124	19	9
”	M. O'Neil	109	2	1
”	Fred Poole	112	16	11
”	W. Randall	181	12	3
”	W. A. Thomas	124	13	8
”	Patrick Casey	106	11	11
”	William Jukes	148	17	0
”	Thomas Holland	164	0	5

One would think that the authorities would be only too glad to publish figures like the above, as a spur to recruiting; but *London-Gazette* and *Army-List* notification is now the rule, instead of seeking for the next-of-kin in newspapers likely to be seen by the persons interested.—I am, &c.,

EDWARD PRESTON.

Mr. Horace Walpole, C.B., has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

Obituary.

Major-Gen. E. B. Ramsay died on Christmas Day, at his residence in West Cromwell Road, aged 57. The deceased was a younger son of Sir Alexander Ramsay, second baronet, of Balmain, Kincardineshire, and uncle of the present baronet, and he was born in the year 1826. He entered the Army in 1844, became capt. in 1856, major in 1862, lieut.-col. in 1870, col. in 1875. He served with the Turkish Contingent in 1855, and retired as major-gen. in 1876.

Major-Gen. S. C. Law, Bombay S.C., died on Wednesday, at Folkestone, aged 57. He entered the Army in 1844, became capt. in 1859, major in 1864, lieut.-col. in 1870, attained the rank of col. in 1875, and that of major-gen. in 1878, and placed on the Retired List.

The *Western Morning News* says:—"A much-respected and widely-known inhabitant of Plymouth, Col. W. H. Adams, has died within the past few days. Col. Adams was the son of the late Capt. Adams, a very old resident in the town, who, during the latter part of his life, lived in Portland Square. The colonel was born in Malta, and while still very young was sent to the Military College at Sandhurst as a cadet. In due time he joined the 36th Regiment of the Line, at that time stationed at the Plymouth Citadel, and was soon after sent to Ireland. Subsequently Mr. Adams was appointed professor of fortification at Sandhurst. He held this post for twenty-five years, and in 1870 retired from active work, and settled in Plymouth. About the beginning of December the deceased gentleman caught cold, and rapidly lost strength. On the 20th, at the ripe age of 78, he passed away, leaving a large circle of friends to regret him."

Capt. William Stephens Arthur, R.N., died at Penzance on Wednesday, Dec. 19, aged 87. He entered the Navy in 1811, and was wounded, when a midshipman, in the attack on Fort Eric in 1814. He was promoted to lieut. in 1821, com. in 1824, and capt. on the H.I.K. List in 1856.

London Amusements.

Without attempting to describe the various forms in which our metropolitan holiday entertainments were presented on Christmas Eve and Boxing Night, it will suffice to record that they are collectively creditable to all engaged in their production, and that some exhibited remarkable proofs of modern managerial enterprise. The DRURY LANE pantomime of "Cinderella" is probably the most costly fairy spectacle ever seen upon the English stage. It is said to have involved Mr. Augustus Harris in an expenditure of nearly £9,000, and there is no reason to believe the estimate in any degree exaggerated. Miss Kate Vaughan proves a charming representative of the heroine, and Mr. Harry Nicholls and Mr. Herbert Campbell, as the two sisters, are exceedingly funny without the slightest approach to vulgarity. All the members of the very numerous company illustrating the popular fairy story exerted themselves with great effect, and the result must be pronounced a singularly well-deserved success.

In "Little Red Riding Hood," at Her Majesty's, chiefly supported by the Vokes family, and especially framed as a pantomime for the juvenile portion of the community, there is also agreeable evidence of much taste and expenditure having been employed. At the Gaiety, the parody of "Pygmalion and Galatea," written by Mr. H. Pottinger Stephens, and entitled "Galatea, or Pygmalion Re-versed," is interpreted in a lively manner by the clever acting of Miss E. Farren and Mr. Edward Terry. The pantomimes at the Crystal Palace, the Standard, Surrey, Grand, Britannia, and Pavilion Theatres are especially noteworthy, as being associated with mirthful action and elaborate scenic effects.

At the OPERA COMIQUE "Lotta," the American comic actress, has failed to make the success expected from her great reputation in the United States; but we must wait for her appearance in a better drama than the clumsily-concocted piece called "Musette," before forming a definite opinion of her abilities. Miss Lotta is in the unavoidable position of not being so young as she was, and the voice of maturity is somewhat out of harmony with her assumption of the dress and manners of a schoolgirl. Exuberant animal spirits carry her safely through her personation to a certain extent, but the dialogue Miss Lotta has to speak, however suitable to eccentric Transatlantic tastes, is occasionally found to jar on English ears, and to irritate an audience with insular notions of feminine propriety. In other characters, it may be reasonably anticipated, Lotta will gain greater favour.

The INTERNATIONAL THEATRE, opened 13 years since as the "Holborn Amphitheatre," and since known by the very vague titles of "The Connaught" and "The Alcazar," is not likely to improve its fortunes by such a drama as "Mizpah," the work of Mr. Benjamin Sykes. The ludicrous conspiracy of a gang of London Socialists to destroy the public buildings of the metropolis in order to advance popular progress only invited the derision of the audience, and not even the advantages of a comfortable pit, cushioned, backed, and carpeted to the very verge of the footlights, would reconcile the occupants of the seats to such a conglomeration of melodramatic absurdities.

The English Opera Company, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Friend, will commence a short season at COVENT GARDEN THEATRE early in January, with Victor E. Nessler's romantic opera of "The Piper of Hamelin."

The NOVELTY THEATRE, in Great Queen Street, passing under the management of Miss Nelly Harris, will be opened on Saturday next with "The New Magdalen," in which Miss Ada Cavendish will represent her original character.

Before January closes, Mr. Bruce's theatre in Coventry Street, Piccadilly, is expected to be opened under the title of THE PRINCE'S. The programme will be on the first night composed of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's play of "The Palace of Truth," acted by a company including Miss Lingard, Miss Sophie Eyre, Miss Tilbury, Mr. Anson, and Mr. Kyrle Bellew.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM.—On the 18th inst., at Haulbowline, Cork Harbour, the wife of Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance Lionel F. Graham of a daughter.

McPHERSON.—On Nov. 20, at Barbadoes, the wife of Captain McPherson, 2nd West India Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAKER.—On Christmas Day, at Brighton. Noel Chester de Conrcy, the beloved son of Harry (Captain Royal Welch Fusiliers) and Constance Baker, aged 14 months.

KENDALL.—On Friday, the 21st inst., Nicholas Kendall, Esq., of Pelyn, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, late Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, and somewhile Captain, Royal Devon and Cornwall Miners Artillery Militia, aged 58.

WILKINSON.—On December 26, at Plasnewydd, Llanfair, D.C., Ruthin, N.W., Henry Chandler Wilkinson, late Major, 82nd Regiment, aged 48.

Advertisements.

THE COMMITTEE of the MALTA UNION CLUB give notice that the Post of SECRETARY is VACANT. Salary, £300 per annum. Applications, accompanied by Testimonials, or copies thereof, should be addressed to the Committee, Malta Union Club, Malta, from whom any further particulars can be obtained.

The Secretary should not be above the age of 40, and it would be an advantage if he could speak and write Italian.

Malta, December 5, 1883.

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AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill Thirteen Vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, February 4, 1884, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department.

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Classes are limited to 6, total number of Students to 18.

One-third of the Competitors prepared at the Abbey in 1881-82 obtained Commissions, several being specially mentioned in the Official Reports.

RESULTS FOR 1883.

In March, nine competed, two passed, and two others were offered Cavalry Commissions; one obtained special mention in Tactics with 525 marks, another special mention in Law with 500 marks.

In September, 1883, eight competed, half passed, taking the following places on the list:—3rd, 17th (tie), 38th, and 50th (the first attempt).

Present Term ends December 22.

Next Term commences January 5, 1884.

Further particulars, on application to
Captain PRESTON,
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NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.—The THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, H.M.S. WORCESTER, moored off Greenhithe, Kent, is managed by a committee of London shipowners, merchants, and captains. Chairman—Sir G. Chambers, 4 Mincing Lane, E.C. YOUTHS from 11 to 15½ years of age, intended for the sea, are received on board, and specially EDUCATED for a seafaring life. The annual terms in the Upper School for cadets, from 13 to 15½, are 50 guineas, and in the Lower School for cadets, from 11 to 13, 45 guineas, with a charge to each of ten guineas for uniforms, medical attendance, washing, &c. The Board of Trade allow that two years passed on board this ship shall count as one year's service. The Admiralty annually give Sea Cadetships in the Royal Naval Reserve. The College will RE-OPEN, Monday, January 21, 1884, after Christmas Vacation. Forms and prospectuses may be obtained on application to

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The undersigned PREPARES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS (Five) for the above. Successes in March, 1883—two, one taking the second place (first try); in September, 1883,—two, Fowle 25 (first try), Moir 27.

Officers prepared for the Promotion Examination. Terms moderate.—Apply, Captain H. C. KING, 13 Blomfield Street, Westbourne Terrace, W.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS. — Colonel KNOLLYS, P.S.C., and Captain SHEDDEN, M.A., PREPARE CANDIDATES for the Staff College, and LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the Military Competitive Examination for Commissions in the Army.—Apply to Captain SHEDDEN, 47 West Cromwell Road, S.W.

OXFORD MILITARY COLLEGE,
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FOUR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, from £50 downwards, open to Candidates for the University, Civil Service, or Army, will be OFFERED for COMPETITION on January 18, 1884.

A Junior Department has been opened, for the reception of Boys between the ages of ten and thirteen, who will receive a thoroughly sound preparatory education, and will otherwise be well cared for.

For further information, and list of successful Students at the Examinations, apply to the HEAD MASTER or SECRETARY.

GORE COURT, TUNSTALL, near SITTINGBOURNE.—The Rev. H. B. ALLEN, M.A. (late Scholar of Winchester, and B.W.C., Oxford) and A. W. W. GORDON, M.A. (C.C.C., Oxford, late Exhibitioner of Winchester) PREPARE BOYS, from the ages of eight to fourteen, for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY. The house stands on gravel and chalk soil, in a park of 100 acres. Terms, £100 a year. References permitted to the Rev. Dr. Ridding, Head Master of Winchester College; the Rev. G. Richardson, Second Master of Winchester College; the Rev. Canon Wordsworth, Fellow of Brasenose and Oriel College, 1 Keble Terrace, Oxford; Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., F.R.S., Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. J. WINDER, M.A., Cranworth House, Eastbourne, Sussex, PREPARES SEVEN PUPILS for WOOLWICH and SANDHURST. Special Masters for French, German, and Science. Of six candidates sent up this year, four have been successful at first trial.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; also special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. Eighty-three successes last year.

ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY up to date this year, viz.:—

WOOLWICH.

Name.	Marks.
Pert	8139
Sclater	6174
Biddulph	5847
Rougemont	5083
Thompson	4978

i.e., Five out of Nine sent up.

SANDHURST.
(July only.)

Vaughan	6307
M'Kerrell	5694
Viscount Garmoyle	4953
Bates	4781
Hall	4685
Blackburn	4538
Ramsay	4523
Tucker	4444
Peach	4435
Hogg	4182
Edwardes†	3531
Murray‡*	4417
Battye*	4260
Stuart*	3181
Dennys*	3349
Davies*	3308
Morrogh*	2820

* Qualified as Militia Officer. † Hon. India Cadet.
‡ Refused West India Regiment.

MILITIA LITERARY.

Bromley-Davenport	2300
Stirling	2240
Somervell	2197
Barrett	2074

Being all sent up.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen successful this year.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Thirteen passed, viz., 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE:—Thirty-one officers have obtained commissions this year, particulars of which have been already published.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-one officers have obtained certificates this year.

Places taken:—FIRST, Sandhurst and Militia Competitive; SECOND, Woolwich and Staff College.

NEXT TERM commences JANUARY 15, 1884.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

The Rev. A. PRITCHARD, M.A. (Oxon.), assisted by F. CARLISLE, M.A., late Foundation Scholar of St. John's College (19th Wrangler), and Seven other efficient Lecturers, PREPARES for Sandhurst, Woolwich, &c. Mr. Pritchard has had fifteen years' experience in tuition, and his pupils have been successful at all the recent Examinations, including 4th place, last Sandhurst; 2nd place, September Competition; and 3rd place, at October. All four candidates at the Woolwich Examination last month qualified, two placed 11th and 48th on list. Both these candidates failed last summer before joining Mr. Pritchard. Eight out of nine of the last Preliminary candidates sent up have been successful. "Hill Lands," standing in twelve acres has been specially built for the accommodation of Army Candidates.—Address, Rev. A. PRITCHARD, Wargrave, near Henley, Oxon. Nearest railway station, Twyford Junction, Great Western Railway.

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At the late Examination held on September 19 and 20, Major DE THOREN and Major MORGAN have fully maintained their former good repute for passing candidates. They sent up three and passed two,— Mr. H. G. Morgan,
Mr. W. S. Carey.

At this establishment the classes are small, and the pupils receive a great deal of individual attention, which enables them the easier to grasp the subject.

Major DE THOREN has had great experience as a Military Instructor and also with Militia Officers.

Major MORGAN has passed the Staff College, and is the author of "Summary of Law" and "Summary of Tactics."

Apply to Major DE THOREN, Bellefield, Jersey.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Dr. KAIM and H. ZOBEL, assisted by Captain ROBINSON, late Royal Artillery, and J. ABBOT JARMAN, Esq., B.A., PREPARE CANDIDATES for Woolwich and Sandhurst. Also, in separate Classes, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the Military Competitive Examinations, and Officers for admission to the Staff College.

References will be given to Officers of very high position in the Service, and to pupils having been recently successful.

For particulars, apply to H. ZOBEL, Poulton House, Hampton.

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AN OFFICER in the ARMY WISHES to RECOMMEND strongly a PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG BOYS.—Apply to Colonel ABBOT ANDERSON, Professor of Military Topography, R.M.C., Yorktown, Farnborough.

MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the five Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils THIRTY-SEVEN COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. A list of successful Pupils, showing the high places taken by them, will be furnished on application.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

The General Score for all Examinations now amounts to SEVENTY-ONE SUCCESSES achieved by Pupils during the last two years.

A Class for Staff College during second leave season.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA desirous of competing for Line Commissions can be received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., at Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. They will be thoroughly prepared in all Military Subjects by two Officers who for several years past have been engaged with distinguished success in this special work.

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References to parents of pupils successful at all Examinations, INCLUDING SANDHURST and MILITIA COMPETITIVE THIS YEAR & LAST. All sent up for the last Militia Qualifying Examination passed.

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In addition to the general course of study pursued at this long-established School, Pupils are specially prepared for the Examination required for the above.

At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, TWO of the Five successful Competitors were Pupils of this Establishment, taking First and Third places. In June, 1882, of the five who passed, the First, Third, and Fourth were from this School, and Three qualified.

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MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—Colonel LONSDALE HALE, R.E., recently Professor at the Staff College, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. FOTHERGILL, F.G.S., P.S.C., late Instructor in Military Topography, Royal Military College, will, on and after February 1, 1884, prepare, in London, Officers of the Army for Promotion and for Entrance to the Staff College, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, and Officers of the Auxiliary Forces for the Examination in Tactics.

For particulars and terms, apply by letter to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, care of Mr. W. Webb, York Town, Farnboro Station.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA.—A COURSE of INSTRUCTION, including Fortification, Surveying, Tactics, Army Discipline Act, Drill, Queen's Regulations, &c., given by Major DAUBENY and A. PINHEY. — Apply to A. PINHEY (late R.A.), Burlington House, Spring Grove, Isleworth, W.

WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and MILITIA.—Mr. S. H. WINTER PREPARES PUPILS for Military and other Examinations. More than 200 of his pupils have passed, many of them taking very high places.—Connaught House, the Common, Woolwich.

THE Rev. Dr. POLLOCK RECEIVES a Few RESIDENT PUPILS, to prepare for Sandhurst, Woolwich, and the Universities. At the Sandhurst Examination, held in December last, a Pupil obtained 5,136 marks. At the one held in June last, another Pupil obtained 4,994 marks.—Neville Hall, Middleham, Bedale, Yorkshire.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. CARDEW (passed 2nd from the Staff College), PREPARES SIX LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for MILITARY COMPETITIVE, also Officers for Promotion and other Military Examinations.—14 Observatory Avenue, Kensington, three minutes from the High-Street Station.

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